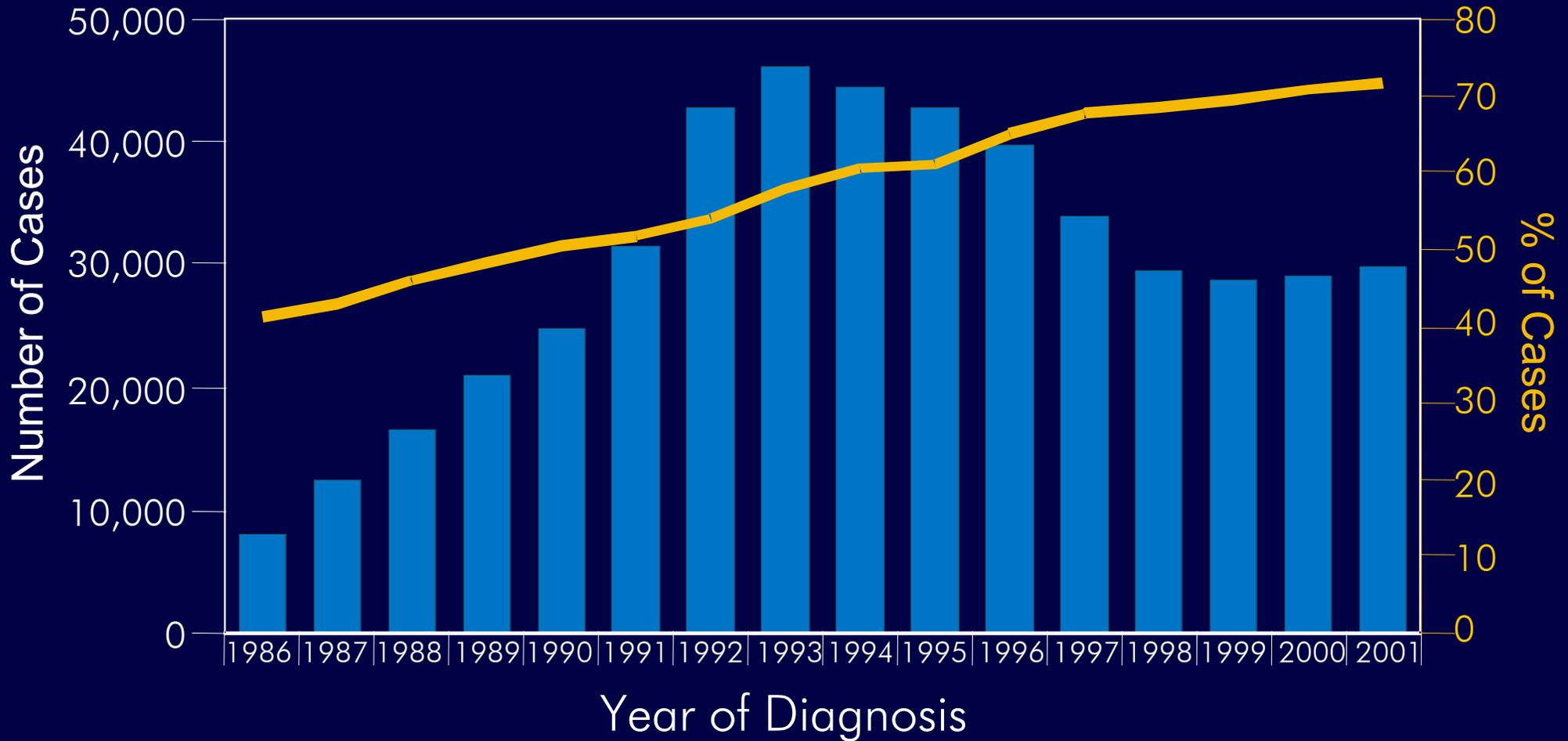


Estimated* AIDS Incidence in Racial/Ethnic Minorities** January 1986 - December 2001, United States



* Adjusted for reporting delays
 ** Includes Black, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaska Native persons with AIDS



Estimated AIDS Incidence in Racial/Ethnic Minorities, January 1986 – December 2001, United States

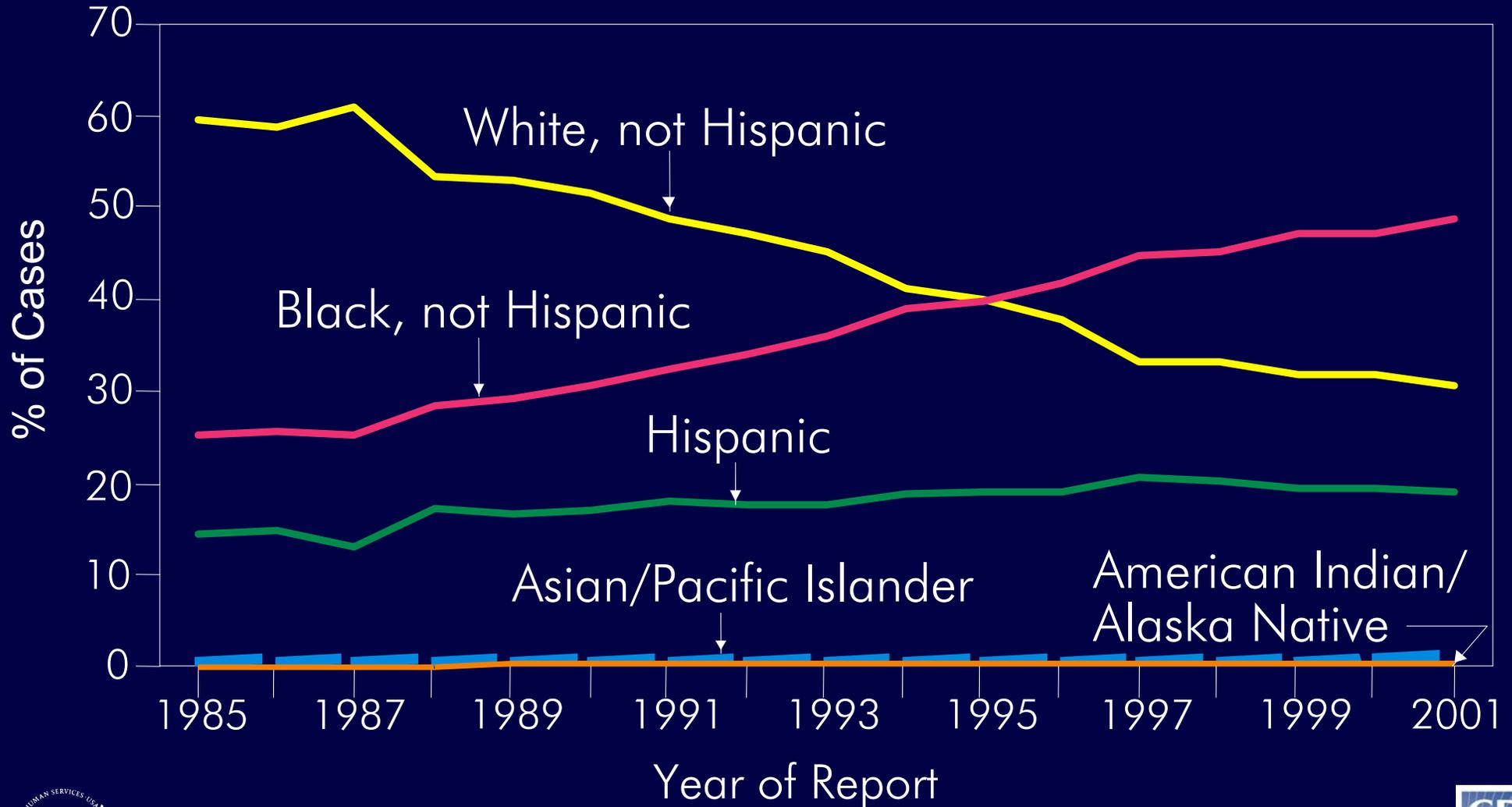
The number of AIDS cases diagnosed increased each year from 1986 through 1994. The 1993 expansion of the AIDS case definition resulted in an increase in the number of AIDS cases reported. In 1996, the introduction and widespread use of antiretroviral therapies, which slows the progression of HIV infection to AIDS, resulted in declines in AIDS incidence.

The same pattern occurred among all racial/ethnic groups. Among minorities, the number of AIDS cases began to decrease in 1994 as the effect of the change in the case definition began to wane; nevertheless, the proportion of AIDS cases in minorities has continued to increase each year.

In 2001, an estimated 29,723 AIDS cases were diagnosed among minority racial/ethnic groups, which accounted for more than 70% of all AIDS cases diagnosed in 2001 in the United States.



Proportion of AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 1985 – 2001, United States



Proportion of AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 1985 - 2001, United States

The proportional distribution of AIDS cases among racial/ethnic groups has shifted since the beginning of the epidemic. The proportion of cases has decreased among whites and increased among blacks and Hispanics. As of 1996, a greater proportion of cases was reported among blacks than among whites.

The proportion of cases reported among Asian/Pacific Islanders and American Indian/Alaska Natives has remained relatively constant, representing approximately 1% of all cases.

In 2001, 49% of persons with AIDS were black, 31% were white, 19% Hispanic, 1% Asian/Pacific Islander, and less than 1% American Indian/Alaska Native.



AIDS in Blacks and Hispanics

Of the 816,149 AIDS cases reported to CDC through 2001, blacks and Hispanics accounted for

57% of total
78% of women
79% of heterosexuals*
82% of children

Of AIDS cases reported in 2001, 68% were among black and Hispanic adults and adolescents.

*Heterosexual injection drug users and persons with heterosexually acquired HIV



AIDS in Blacks and Hispanics

Blacks and Hispanics account for a disproportionate share of AIDS cases. More than half of the AIDS cases reported in the United States were in blacks and Hispanics.

More than three-fourths of the women and children reported with AIDS were black or Hispanic.

In 2001, 68% of AIDS cases reported among adults and adolescents were in blacks and Hispanics.



Estimated* AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents by Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through December 2001, United States

<u>Exposure category</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Black</u>		<u>Hispanic</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	243,806	70	97,325	30	57,007	37
Injection drug use (IDU)	45,837	13	124,688	39	58,607	38
MSM and IDU	27,281	8	18,794	6	8,883	6
Heterosexual contact	22,823	7	72,432	23	26,159	17
<u>Other/not identified**</u>	<u>10,323</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7,432</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2,439</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	350,070		320,671		153,095	

*Data adjusted for reporting delays and redistribution of cases initially reported without risk information, as of December 2002

**Includes patients with hemophilia or transfusion-related exposures and those whose medical record review is pending; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and those with other or undetermined modes of exposure



Estimated AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through December 2001, United States

Most AIDS cases in adults among whites, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and American Indian/Alaska Natives have been in men who have sex with men (MSM). Among blacks, injection drug use was the most frequent mode of exposure to HIV (39%). Among Hispanics, similar proportions were exposed through MSM and injection drug use.



Estimated* AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents by Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through December 2001, United States

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native	
	Number	%	Number	%
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	4,178	66	1,236	47
Injection drug use (IDU)	682	11	606	23
MSM and IDU	242	4	371	14
Heterosexual contact	908	14	327	12
Other/not identified**	365	6	77	3
Total	6,374		2,616	

*Data adjusted for reporting delays and redistribution of cases initially reported without risk information, as of June 2002

**Includes patients with hemophilia or transfusion-related exposures and those whose medical record review is pending; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and those with other or undetermined modes of exposure



Estimated AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through December 2001, United States

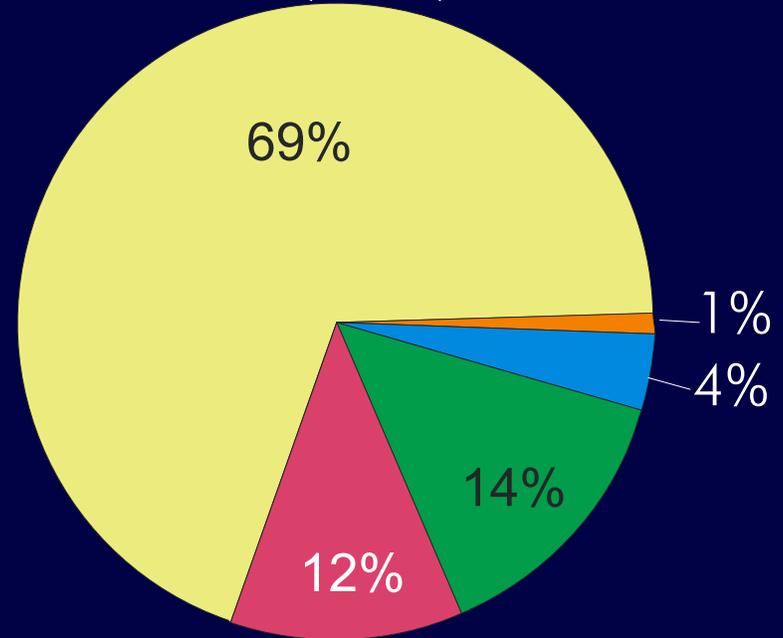
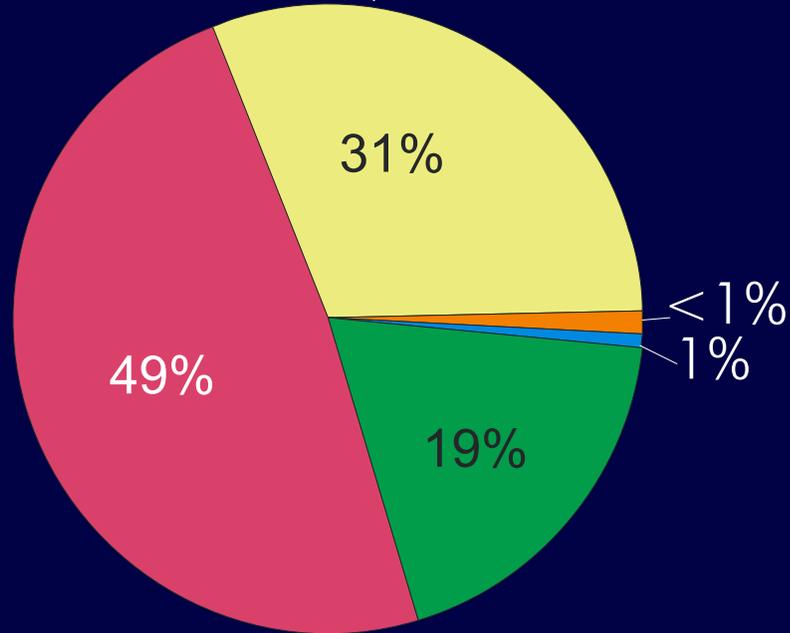
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AIDS Cases Reported in 2001 and Estimated 2001 Population, by Race/Ethnicity, United States

AIDS Cases
N=43,158*

Population
N=289,282,000



White, not Hispanic
Black, not Hispanic
Hispanic

Asian/Pacific Islander
American Indian/
Alaska Native

*Includes 57 persons with unknown race/ethnicity



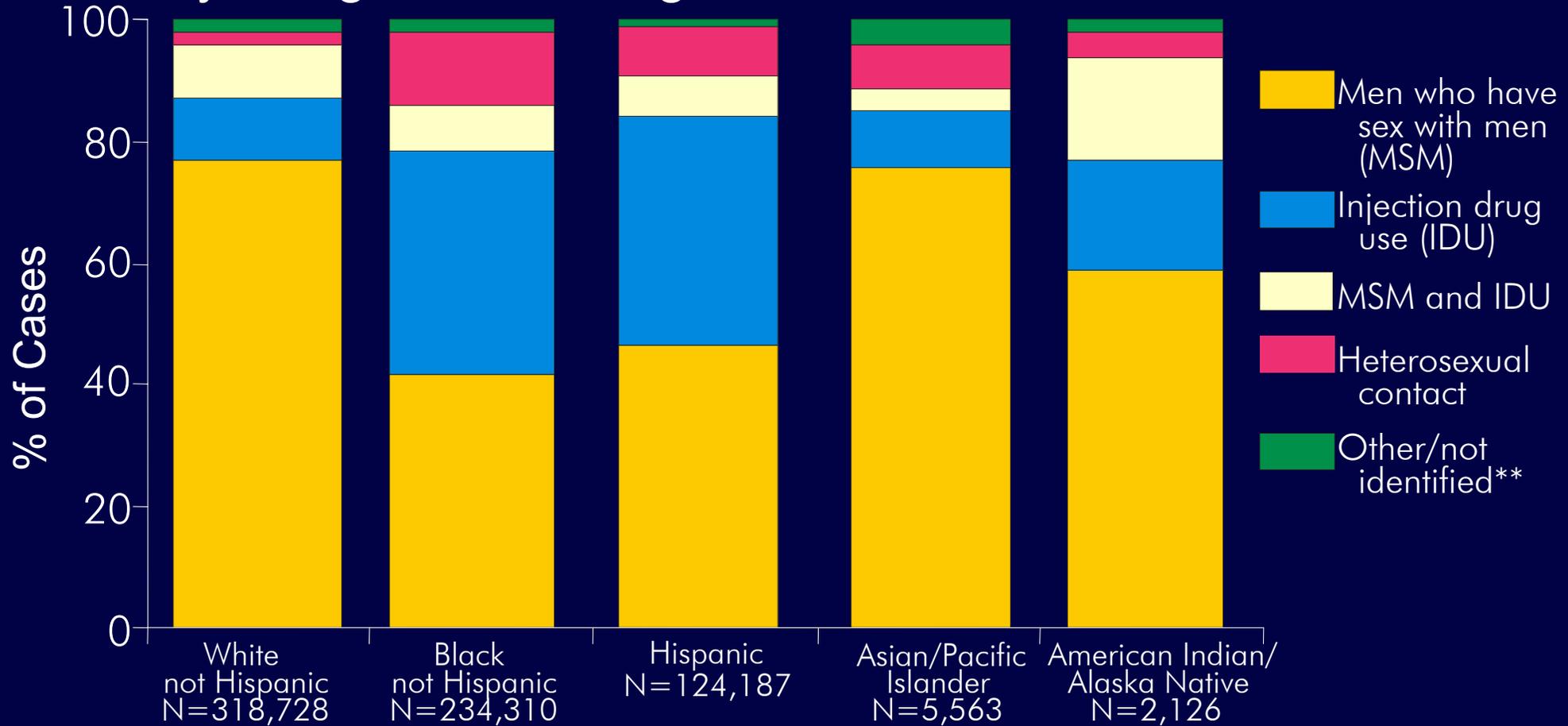
AIDS Cases Reported in 2001 and Estimated 2001 Population, by Race/Ethnicity, United States

In 2001, 43,158 cases of AIDS were reported to CDC. The distribution of cases among some racial/ethnic groups is disproportional to the distribution in the general population.

Of the cases reported, 31% were among white persons, whereas 69% of the population is white. A total of 49% of the cases reported were among black persons, yet only 12% of the population is black. And 19% of cases were among Hispanics, who represent 14% of the population. These differences reflect a combination of factors including prevalence of HIV, prevalence of risk behaviors, and access to and use of treatment that delays progression of HIV infection to the development of AIDS.



Estimated* Percent Distribution of AIDS Cases in Male Adults and Adolescents, by Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through December 2001, United States



*Data adjusted for reporting delays and estimated proportional redistribution of cases reported without a risk

**Includes patients with hemophilia or transfusion-related exposures and those whose medical record review is pending; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and those with other or undetermined mode of exposure



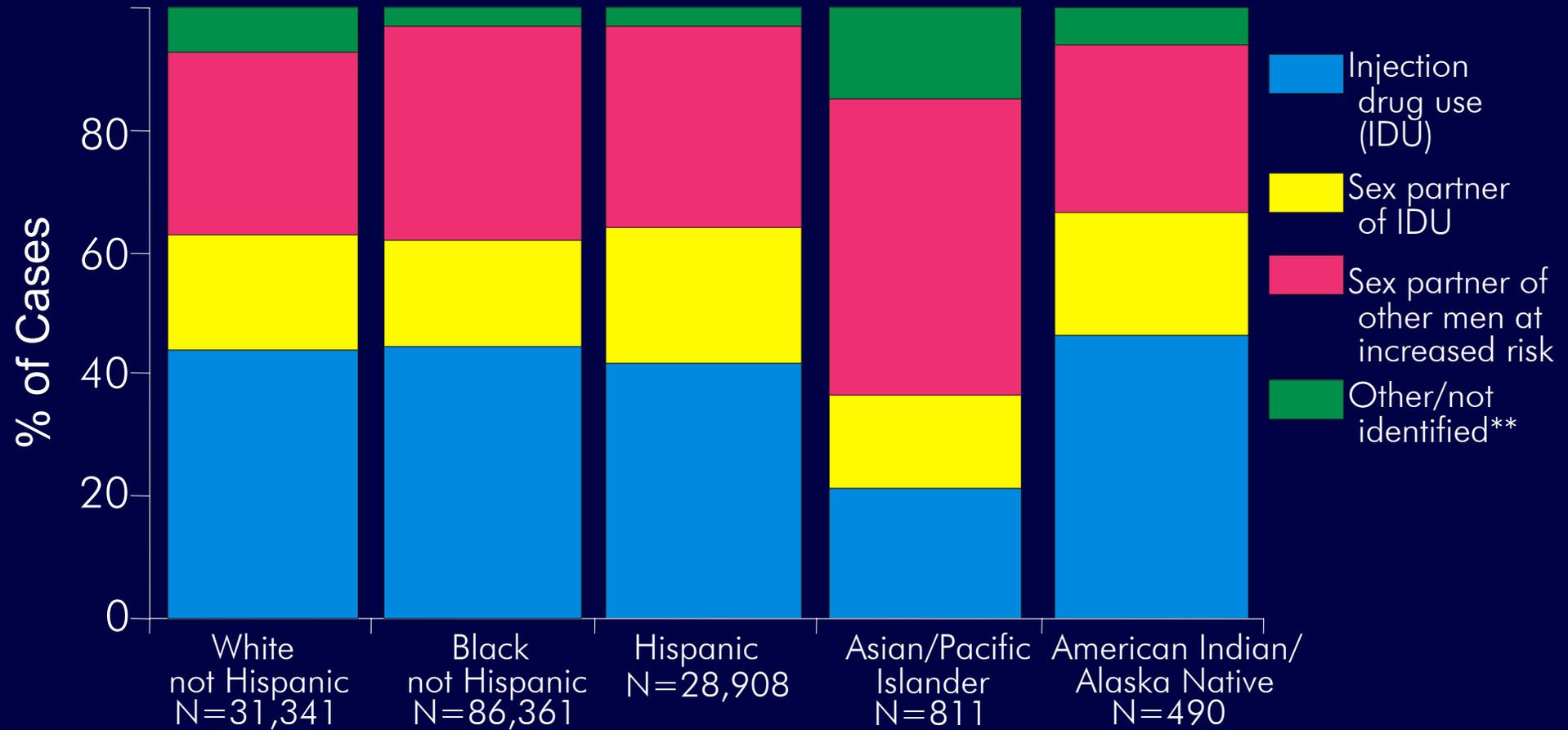
Estimated Percent Distribution of AIDS Cases in Male Adults and Adolescents, by Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through December 2001, United States

The mode of exposure to HIV differs by racial/ethnic group.

Among white men with AIDS, 77% were exposed through MSM and 10% were exposed through IDU. This distribution was similar among Asian/Pacific Islander men. Among black men, 41% were MSM and 37% were IDU. Among Hispanic men, similar proportions were exposed through MSM (46%) and IDU (38%). Among American Indian/Alaska Native men with AIDS, 59% were MSM, 17% IDU and 17% MSM who injected drugs.



Estimated* Percent Distribution of AIDS Cases in Female Adults and Adolescents, by Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through December 2001, United States



*Data adjusted for reporting delays and estimated proportional redistribution of cases reported with a risk

**Includes patients with hemophilia or transfusion-related exposures and those whose medical record review is pending; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and those with other or undetermined modes of exposure

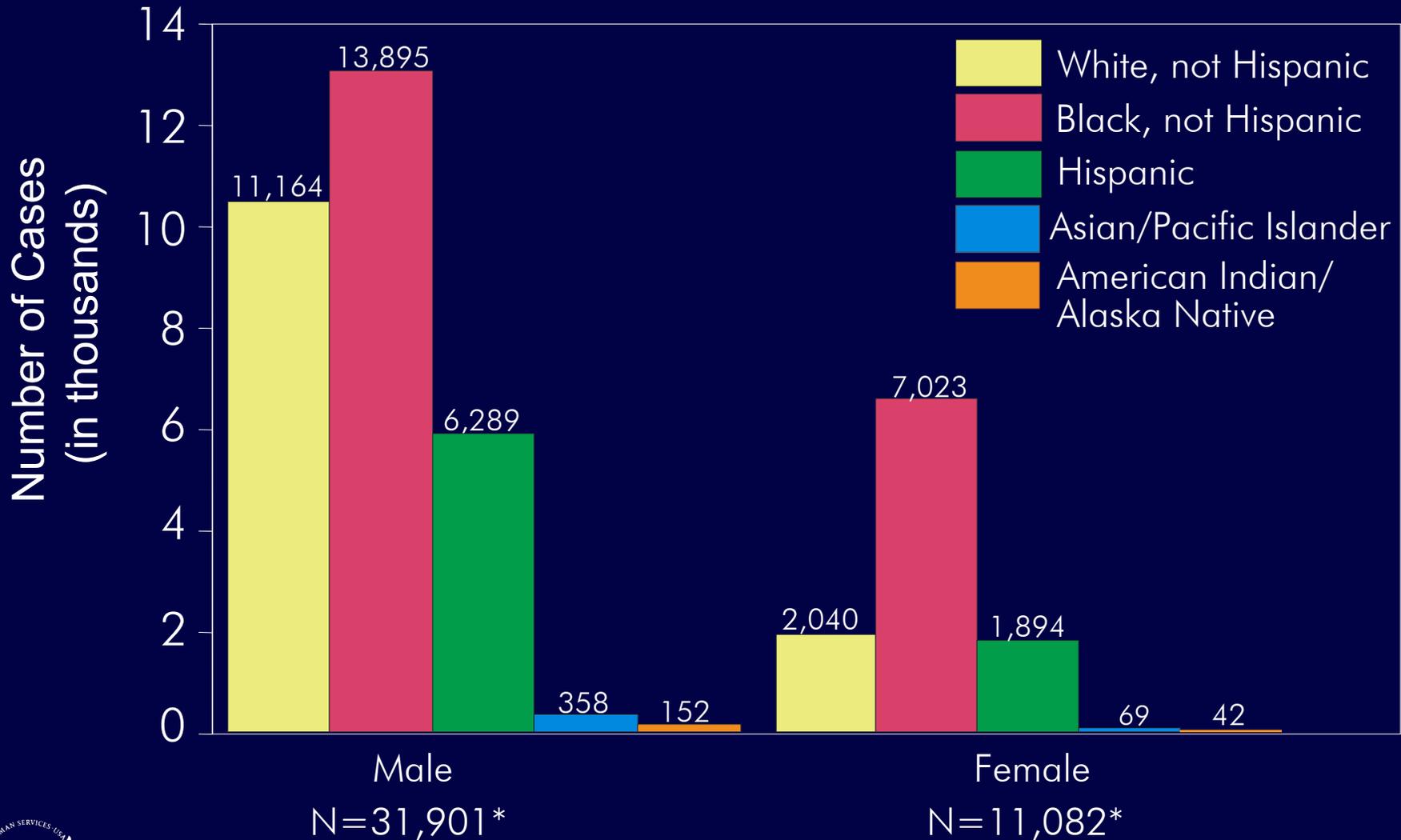


Estimated Percent Distribution of AIDS Cases in Female Adults and Adolescents, by Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through December 2001, United States

Of the women and adolescent girls with AIDS, 44% were exposed to HIV infection through injection drug use (IDU) and 52% through heterosexual contact with an injection drug user, a bisexual male, a male with hemophilia, a transfusion recipient with HIV infection, or an HIV-infected person. These proportions were similar for white, black, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaska Native women. Among Asian/Pacific Islander women, compared with other racial/ethnic groups, a higher proportion were exposed through heterosexual contact (63%), and fewer through injection drug use (21%).



AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2001, United States



*Includes cases with unknown race/ethnicity



AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2001, United States

In 2001, 74% of reported AIDS cases were among males. More AIDS cases among men were black, followed by white and about half as many were Hispanic.

Among women, 63% were black, and nearly equal numbers were white or Hispanic.

Relatively few cases of AIDS were reported among Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Natives women in 2001.

