



HIV/AIDS

AND

AFRICAN-AMERICANS



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 African-Americans, 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, a cumulative of 833,452 AIDS cases were reported to the CDC. Black individuals accounted for:
 - 49 percent** of total AIDS cases
 - 58 percent** of total AIDS cases among women
 - 59 percent** of total AIDS cases among children²
- In June 2001, **60 percent** of reported AIDS cases were among Black adults and adolescents.²
- In 2001, men of color represented **31 percent** of AIDS cases among men who had sex with men.³
- Of the estimated 40,000 new HIV infections each year, more than **50 percent** occur among African-Americans.
- In areas with confidential HIV reporting, African-Americans comprised nearly **51 percent** of persons diagnosed with HIV (but who had not developed AIDS) through 2001.²
- In past years, it has been estimated that **1 in 50** African-American men and **1 in 160** African-American women were infected with HIV.
- African-American children (**under the age of 13**) represent almost two-thirds (**63 percent**) of all reported pediatric HIV cases in the United States in 2001.
- HIV/AIDS was the **leading** cause of death for Black women **ages 25–34** and the leading cause of death for Black men **ages 35–44** in 2000. For both male and female non-Hispanic Black individuals **ages 25–44** combined, HIV/AIDS was the **third** leading cause of death in 2000.⁴

The terms “African-American” and “Black” are used interchangeably to include those individuals who self-identify as either.

¹ Fleming, PL., 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.

⁴ National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports* (July 2000).