

## Fast Facts

- More than 1.1 million people in the United States are living with HIV infection, and almost 1 in 5 (18.1%) are unaware of their infection.
- Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (MSM<sup>1</sup>), particularly young black/African American MSM, are most seriously affected by HIV.
- By race, blacks/African Americans face the most severe burden of HIV.

CDC estimates that 1,148,200 persons aged 13 years and older are living with HIV infection, including 207,600 (18.1%) who are unaware of their infection [1]. Over the past decade, the number of people living with HIV has increased, while the annual number of new HIV infections has remained relatively stable. Still, the pace of new infections continues at far too high a level—particularly among certain groups.

**HIV Incidence** (new infections): The estimated incidence of HIV has remained stable overall in recent years, at about 50,000 new HIV infections per year [2]. Within the overall estimates, however, some groups are affected more than others. MSM continue to bear the greatest burden of HIV infection, and among races/ethnicities, African Americans continue to be disproportionately affected.

**HIV Diagnoses** (new diagnoses, regardless of when infection occurred): In 2011, an estimated 49,273 people were diagnosed with HIV infection in the United States. In that same year, an estimated 32,052 people were diagnosed with AIDS. Since the epidemic began, an estimated 1,155,792 people in the United States have been diagnosed with AIDS [3].

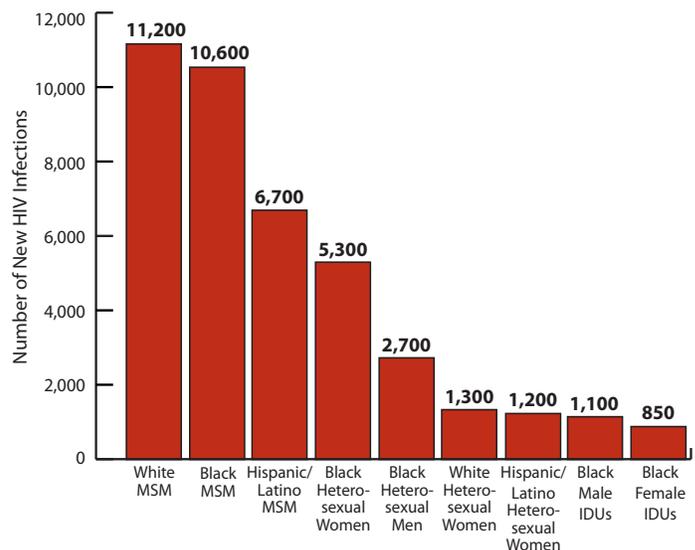
**Deaths:** An estimated 15,529 people with an AIDS diagnosis died in 2010, and approximately 636,000 people in the United States with an AIDS diagnosis have died since the epidemic began [3]. The deaths of persons with an AIDS diagnosis can be due to any cause—that is, the death may or may not be related to AIDS.

## By Risk Group

**Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (MSM)** of all races and ethnicities remain the population most profoundly affected by HIV.

- In 2010, the estimated number of new HIV infections among MSM was 29,800, a significant 12% increase from the 26,700 new infections among MSM in 2008 [2].
- Although MSM represent about 4% of the male population in the United States [4], in 2010, MSM accounted for 78% of new HIV infections among males and 63% of all new infections [2]. MSM accounted for 52% of all people living with HIV infection in 2009, the most recent year these data are available [1].
- In 2010, white MSM continued to account for the largest number of new HIV infections (11,200), by transmission category, followed closely by black MSM (10,600) [2].
- The estimated number of new HIV infections was greatest among MSM in the youngest age group. In 2010, the greatest number of new HIV infections (4,800) among MSM occurred in young black/African American MSM aged 13–24. Young black MSM accounted for 45% of new HIV infections among black MSM and 55% of new HIV infections among young MSM overall [2].

Estimates of New HIV Infections in the United States, 2010, for the Most Affected Subpopulations



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

<sup>1</sup>For assessing disease risk, the term MSM is often used instead of *gay*, *homosexual*, or *bisexual* because it refers to a risk behavior, rather than an identity that may or may not be tied to a behavior.

- Since the epidemic began, an estimated 302,148 MSM with an AIDS diagnosis have died, including an estimated 5,909 in 2010 [3].

**Heterosexuals and injection drug users** also continue to be affected by HIV.

- Heterosexuals accounted for 25% of estimated new HIV infections in 2010 and 27% of people living with HIV infection in 2009 [1,2].
- Since the epidemic began, almost 85,000 persons with an AIDS diagnosis, infected through heterosexual sex, have died, including an estimated 4,003 in 2010 [3].
- New HIV infections among women are primarily attributed to heterosexual contact (84% in 2010) or injection drug use (16% in 2010). Women accounted for 20% of estimated new HIV infections in 2010 and 24% of those living with HIV infection in 2009 [1,2]. The 9,500 new infections among women in 2010 reflect a significant 21% decrease from the 12,000 new infections that occurred among this group in 2008 [2].
- Injection drug users represented 8% of new HIV infections in 2010 and 16% of those living with HIV in 2009 [1,2].
- Since the epidemic began, nearly 182,000 injection drug users with an AIDS diagnosis have died, including an estimated 4,218 in 2010 [3].

## By Race/Ethnicity

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

- Blacks represent approximately 12% of the U.S. population, but accounted for an estimated 44% of new HIV infections in 2010. They also accounted for 44% of people living with HIV infection in 2009 [1,2].
- Since the epidemic began, more than 260,800 blacks with an AIDS diagnosis have died, including an estimated 7,678 in 2010 [3].
- Unless the course of the epidemic changes, at some point in their lifetime, an estimated 1 in 16 black men and 1 in 32 black women will be diagnosed with HIV infection [5].

**Hispanics/Latinos** are also disproportionately affected by HIV.

- Hispanics/Latinos represented 16% of the population but accounted for 21% of new HIV infections in 2010 [2]. Hispanics/Latinos accounted for 19% of people living with HIV infection in 2009 [1].
- Disparities persist in the estimated rate of new HIV infections in Hispanics/Latinos. In 2010, the rate of new HIV infections for Latino males was 2.9 times that for white males, and the rate of new infections for Latinas was 4.2 times that for white females [2].
- Since the epidemic began, more than 96,200 Hispanics/Latinos with an AIDS diagnosis have died, including 2,370 in 2010 [3].

## References

1. CDC. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 U.S. dependent areas—2010. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report* 2012;17(No. 3, part A). [http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/surveillance/resources/reports/2010supp\\_vol17no3/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/surveillance/resources/reports/2010supp_vol17no3/index.htm). Published June 2012.
2. CDC. Estimated HIV incidence in the United States, 2007–2010. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report* 2012;17(No. 4). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/#supplemental>. Published December 2012.
3. CDC. *HIV Surveillance Report*, 2011; vol. 23. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/>. Published February 2013.
4. Purcell D, Johnson CH, Lansky A, et al. Estimating the population size of men who have sex with men in the United States to obtain HIV and syphilis rates. *Open AIDS Journal* 2012;6(Suppl 1: M6): 98-107. <http://www.benthamscience.com/open/toaidj/articles/V006/SI0065TOAIDJ/98TOAIDJ.pdf>.
5. CDC. Estimated lifetime risk for diagnosis of HIV infection among Hispanics/Latinos—37 states and Puerto Rico, 2007. *MMWR* 2010;59 (40):1297-1301. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm5940.pdf>.

### Additional Resources:

#### CDC-INFO

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

#### CDC HIV Web Site

[www.cdc.gov/hiv](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv)

#### CDC National HIV Testing Resources

<http://hivtest.cdc.gov>

#### CDC National Prevention Information Network (NPIN)

1-800-458-5231  
[www.cdcpin.org](http://www.cdcpin.org)  
 Technical assistance and  
 resources.

#### Act Against AIDS

<http://www.cdc.gov/actagainstaids>

#### AIDSInfo

1-800-448-0440  
[www.aidsinfo.nih.gov](http://www.aidsinfo.nih.gov)  
 Treatment and clinical trials.

#### AIDS.gov

[www.aids.gov](http://www.aids.gov)  
 Comprehensive government  
 HIV resources.