

## Fast Facts

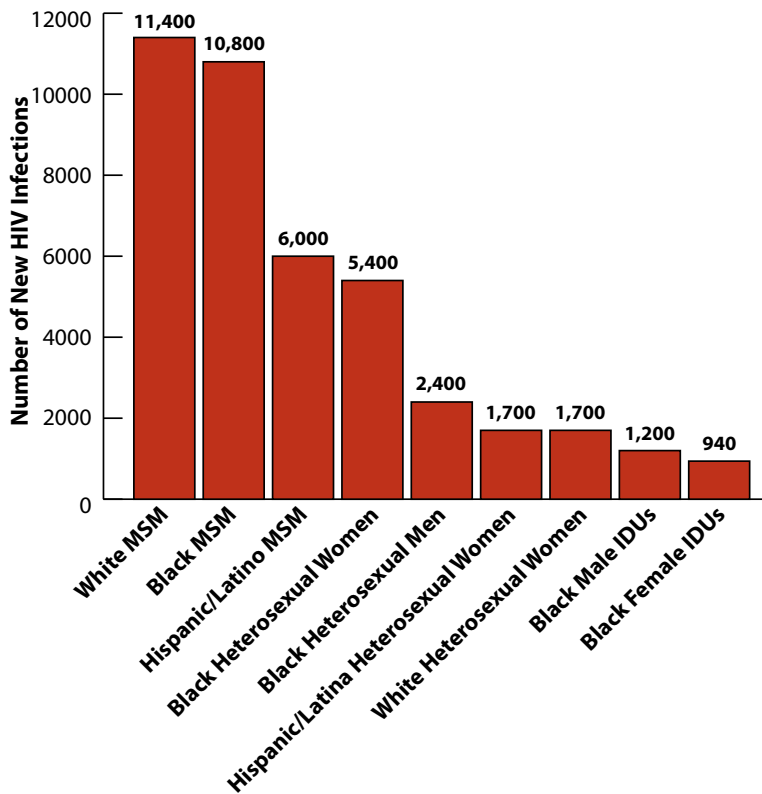
- More than 1.1 million people in the United States are living with HIV infection, and almost 1 in 5 are unaware of their infection.
- MSM, particularly young, black MSM, are most severely affected by HIV.
- By race, blacks/African Americans face the most severe burden of HIV.

CDC estimates that more than 1.1 million people in the United States (US) are living with HIV infection. Nearly one in five (18.1%) of those people are unaware of their infection. Despite increases in the total number of people in the US 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 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 US were diagnosed with AIDS. Since the epidemic began, an estimated 1,129,127 people in the US have been diagnosed with AIDS.

An estimated 17,774 people with AIDS died in 2009, and nearly 619,400 people with AIDS in the US 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 US epidemic are not reflected in this chart.

## By Risk Group

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

- CDC estimates that MSM account for just 2% of the US 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 US (11,400), followed closely by black MSM (10,800).
- Young, black MSM were the only risk group in the US 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.

<sup>1</sup>The 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

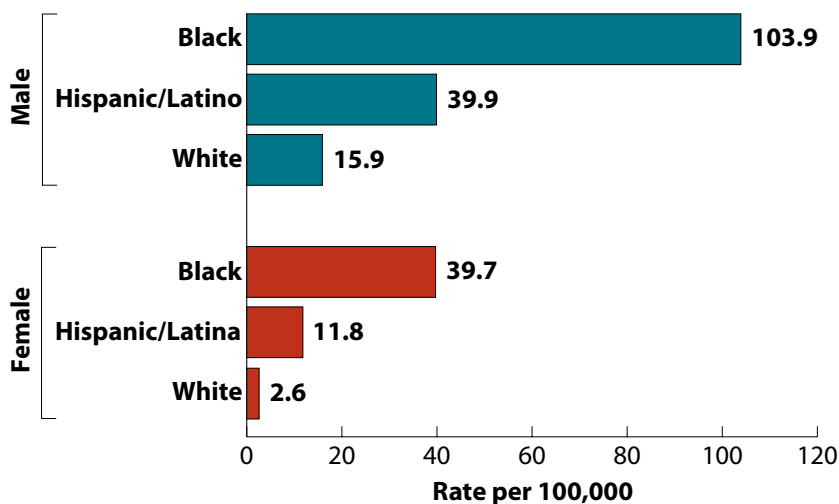
**Blacks** continue to experience the most severe burden of HIV, compared to other races and ethnicities.

- Blacks represent approximately 14% of the US 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, more than an estimated 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](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>  
Text your ZIP code to KNOW IT  
or 566948. *Locate an HIV testing  
site near you.*

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

**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.*