



HIV/AIDS

IN

THE UNITED STATES



Today there are an estimated **1.039 million to 1.185 million** HIV-positive individuals living in the United States—the largest number ever—according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Of these, **between 252,000 and 315,000** people do not know they are infected, and thus are suffering from a lack of treatment, while at the same time may be unknowingly spreading the virus.¹ About **225,000** more who do know their status are not getting the care they need. These numbers will continue to grow unless everyone takes decisive action against the disease.²

HIV/AIDS is taking a devastating and disproportionate toll on people of color in the United States. Community leaders and organizations can play a critical role in fighting the disease in their neighborhoods, and The Leadership Campaign on AIDS (TLCA) is dedicated to helping them do it.

TLCA: Fighting HIV/AIDS in Communities of Color!

Within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Office of HIV/AIDS Policy's The Leadership Campaign on AIDS (TLCA) is working externally and internally to support the fight against HIV/AIDS in communities of color. TLCA reaches out to community leaders and local and national organizations to improve education, awareness, and action against the disease. TLCA wants to help minority leaders fight the stigma, fear, and denial that exacerbate the problem, and to help build partnerships that will promote education, prevention, testing, vaccine awareness, and treatment. TLCA also reaches internally to help improve the coordination, information-sharing, communication efforts, and effectiveness of the Department's HIV/AIDS initiatives and programs.

Know the facts and
Educate,
Motivate, and
Mobilize against
HIV/AIDS!

- An estimated **944,306** AIDS cases have been diagnosed in the United States since the beginning of the epidemic through 2004. Of these cases:
 - **80 percent** were among **men**,
 - **19 percent** were among **women**, and
 - **1 percent** were among **children less than 13 years of age**.³
- **Forty percent** of the estimated total AIDS diagnoses are among Whites, **40 percent** among Blacks, **19 percent** among Hispanics, **1 percent** among Asian/Pacific Islanders, and less than **1 percent** among American Indian/Alaska Natives.³
- An estimated **38,730** new HIV cases were diagnosed in 2004.^{3*}
- African Americans accounted for **50 percent** of the estimated new HIV cases diagnosed in 2004.^{3*}
- The 10 states and territories that reported the highest number of total AIDS diagnoses among their residents were: New York, California, Florida, Texas, New Jersey, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Puerto Rico, and Maryland.³
- **Sixty-eight percent** of the total estimated AIDS deaths (**529,113**) have occurred in persons between the **ages of 25 and 44**.³
- Of the adult and adolescent Hispanics diagnosed with AIDS in the United States in 2004, roughly **79 percent** were men.³
- Men of color represent **57 percent** of HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed from 2001 through 2004 among men who had sex with men.^{4**}
- Women accounted for **29 percent** of the estimated HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed from 2001 through 2004. Among these, Black and Hispanic women account for **82 percent** of diagnoses. Among men, during the same time period, Black and Hispanic men account for **64 percent** of HIV/AIDS diagnoses.^{4**}
- Persons between the **ages of 13 and 24** account for **11 percent** of new HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed from 2001 through 2004.^{4**} Of these persons, females account for **38 percent** of the cases.^{4**}
- Women across racial/ethnic groups most commonly reported **heterosexual contact** or **injection drug use** as their primary modes of exposure to HIV.³

- For specific information about racial/ethnic disparities, visit CDC's Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) at www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5505a1.htm.
- For fact sheets on specific audiences, visit www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/index.htm.

* In the 35 areas with longstanding HIV reporting

** In the 33 states with longstanding HIV reporting

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 Glynn M., Rhodes P, Estimated HIV prevalence in the United States at the end of 2003. National HIV Prevention Conference; June 2005; Atlanta. Abstract 595.

² 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.

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report 2004*, Vol. 16. Available at : www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/2004surveillancereport.pdf.

⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Trends in HIV/AIDS Diagnoses-- 33 states, 2001-2004." MMWR Vol. 54, No. 45, Nov. 18, 2005, pp. 1149-1153.

The Leadership Campaign on AIDS is a program of the Office of HIV/AIDS Policy—202-690-5560—www.hhs.gov

Note: The models shown are for illustrative purposes only.



What Can You Do?

- Learn more about HIV/AIDS and its impact on your community.
- Protect yourself against HIV infection. Know the risks associated with sex and drug use.
- Get tested. It's important to know your HIV status to protect yourself and others.
- Get medical care and support if you're living with HIV. Effective treatments exist.
- Educate others about HIV/AIDS. Talk openly and honestly about prevention and treatment.
- Volunteer at a local HIV/AIDS organization.
- Post fact sheets about HIV/AIDS on bulletin boards and in local newsletters.
- Organize a community meeting. Invite educators, faith and business leaders, health care professionals, neighbors, and friends to talk about HIV/AIDS and its impact locally. Even if three people show up, change can happen!
- Help someone living with HIV/AIDS by being a friend.
- Help end the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS.
- Implement an activity to support HIV/AIDS observances such as World AIDS Day on December 1 or National HIV Testing Day on June 27. Visit www.omhrc.gov/hivaidsobservances for more ideas.

To Learn More

- Visit the CDC National Prevention Information Network at www.cdcnpin.org or call 1-800-458-5231.
- Call the CDC-INFO (formerly the CDC National AIDS Hotline) at 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636), TTY 1-888-232-6348.
- Visit the HIV/AIDS Observance Days Web site at www.omhrc.gov/hivaidsobservances.
- Visit the Office on Women's Health at www.4women.gov/owh/hiv.htm.
- Call your doctor or other health care provider.
- Contact your local or state public health department.