



A Glance at the HIV/AIDS Epidemic

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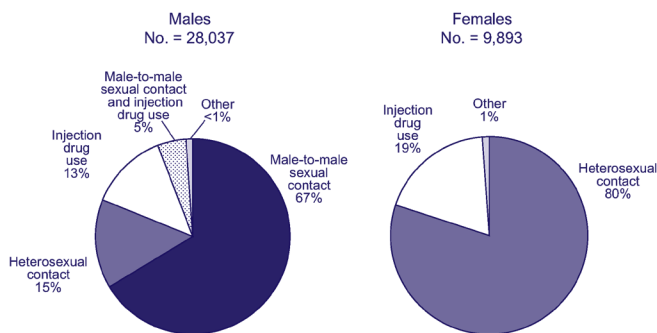
HIV/AIDS DIAGNOSES

At the end of 2003, an estimated 1,039,000 to 1,185,000 persons in the United States were living with HIV/AIDS [1].* In 2005, 38,096 cases of HIV/AIDS in adults, adolescents, and children were diagnosed in the 33 states with long-term, confidential name-based HIV reporting [2]. CDC has estimated that approximately 40,000 persons in the United States become infected with HIV each year [3].

By Transmission Category

In 2005, the largest estimated proportion of HIV/AIDS diagnoses were for men who have sex with men (MSM), followed by adults and adolescents infected through heterosexual contact.

Transmission categories of adults and adolescents with HIV/AIDS diagnosed during 2005



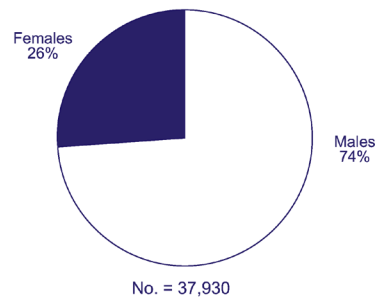
Note. Based on data from 33 states with long-term, confidential name-based HIV reporting.

*The term *HIV/AIDS* refers to 3 categories of diagnoses collectively: (1) a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), (2) a diagnosis of HIV infection with a later diagnosis of AIDS, and (3) concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

By Sex

In 2005, almost three quarters of HIV/AIDS diagnoses were for male adolescents and adults.

Sex of adults and adolescents with HIV/AIDS diagnosed during 2005

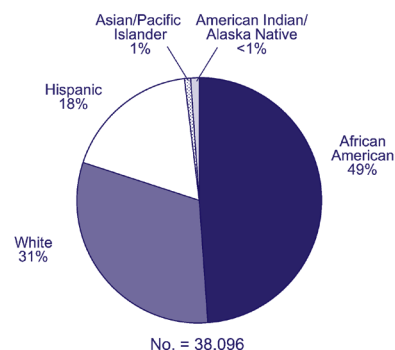


Note. Based on data from 33 states with long-term, confidential name-based HIV reporting.

By Race/Ethnicity

In 2005, African Americans, who make up approximately 12% of the US population, accounted for almost half of the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed.

Race/ethnicity of persons (including children) with HIV/AIDS diagnosed during 2005



Note. Based on data from 33 states with long-term, confidential name-based HIV reporting.

TRENDS IN AIDS DIAGNOSES AND DEATHS

During the mid-to-late 1990s, advances in treatment slowed the progression of HIV infection to AIDS and led to dramatic decreases in deaths among persons with AIDS. The decrease in the estimated number of deaths of persons with AIDS continued, but the number of AIDS cases diagnosed during that same period increased [2]. The reasons for the increase in the number of AIDS diagnoses are unclear but may be due to increased emphasis on testing; the fact that more people are living with HIV and thus are experiencing the development of AIDS; and technical issues in the statistical process used in estimating the number of AIDS diagnoses.

Better treatments have also led to an increase in the number of persons in the United States who are living with AIDS. From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of persons in the United States living with AIDS increased from 331,512 to 425,910—an increase of 28% [2].

Estimated numbers of AIDS diagnoses, deaths, and persons living with AIDS, 2001–2005

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Cumulative (1981–2005)
AIDS diagnoses	38,016	38,513	39,728	39,775	44,198	956,666
Deaths of persons with AIDS	16,980	16,641	17,404	17,453	16,316	530,756
Persons living with AIDS	331,512	353,384	375,707	398,029	425,910	NA

NA, not applicable (the values given for each year are cumulative).

REFERENCES

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 T1-B1101. Available at <http://www.aegis.com/conferences/NHIVPC/2005/T1-B1101.html>. Accessed January 11, 2007.
2. CDC. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2005*. Vol. 17. Atlanta: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2006:1–46. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/2005report>. Accessed January 11, 2007.
3. CDC. Guidelines for national human immunodeficiency virus case surveillance, including monitoring for human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. *MMWR* 1999;48(RR-13):1–28.

For more information . . .

CDC HIV/AIDS
<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv>
CDC HIV/AIDS resources

CDC-INFO
 1-800-232-4636
Information about personal risk and where to get an HIV test

CDC National HIV Testing Resources
<http://www.hivtest.org>
Location of HIV testing sites

CDC National Prevention Information Network (NPIN)
 1-800-458-5231
<http://www.cdcnpin.org>
CDC resources, technical assistance, and publications

AIDSinfo
 1-800-448-0440
<http://www.aidsinfo.nih.gov>
Resources on HIV/AIDS treatment and clinical trials