HIV in the United States: At a Glance

Total estimated new HIV infections in 2014: 37,600*

About 70% of annual HIV infections are among gay and bisexual men.

New HIV Diagnoses in the United States Among the Most-Affected Groups, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black, Male-to-Male Sexual Contact</td>
<td>10,223</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latina, Male-to-Male Sexual Contact</td>
<td>7,425</td>
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<tr>
<td>White, Male-to-Male Sexual Contact</td>
<td>7,390</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Women, Heterosexual Contact</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Men, Heterosexual Contact</td>
<td>1,926</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Women, Heterosexual Contact</td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latina Women, Heterosexual Contact</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2011 to 2015, HIV diagnoses:

- Fell 16% among PWID
- Fell 15% among heterosexuals
- Fell 10% among white gay and bisexual men
- Increased 4% among African American gay and bisexual men
- Increased 14% among Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men

* HIV infections are the estimated number of new infections that occurred in 2014. HIV diagnoses are the number of people whose HIV was diagnosed in 2016, regardless of when they got HIV.
African Americans make up 12% of the US population, but 44% of new HIV diagnoses.

Hispanics/Latinos make up 18% of the population, but 25% of new HIV diagnoses.

HIV Diagnoses by Age, 2016

More than 6,000 people died from HIV in 2014

** People living with HIV who take HIV medicine as prescribed and get and stay virally suppressed have effectively no risk of sexually transmitting HIV to HIV-negative partners. About one-third of people in HIV care don’t get and stay virally suppressed throughout the year.

HIV IS A VIRUS THAT ATTACKS THE BODY’S IMMUNE SYSTEM.
It is usually spread by anal or vaginal sex or sharing needles with a person who is living with HIV. The only way to know you have HIV is to be tested. Everyone aged 13-64 should be tested at least once, and people at high risk should be tested at least once a year. Ask your doctor, or visit gettested.cdc.gov to find a testing site. Without treatment, HIV can make a person very sick or may even cause death. If you are living with HIV, start treatment as soon as possible to stay healthy and help protect your partners.

For More Information
Call 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
Visit www.cdc.gov/hiv

Reduce Your Risk
- Not having sex
- Using condoms
- Not sharing needles
- Taking medicine to prevent or treat HIV

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All content is based on the most recent data available in November 2017.