

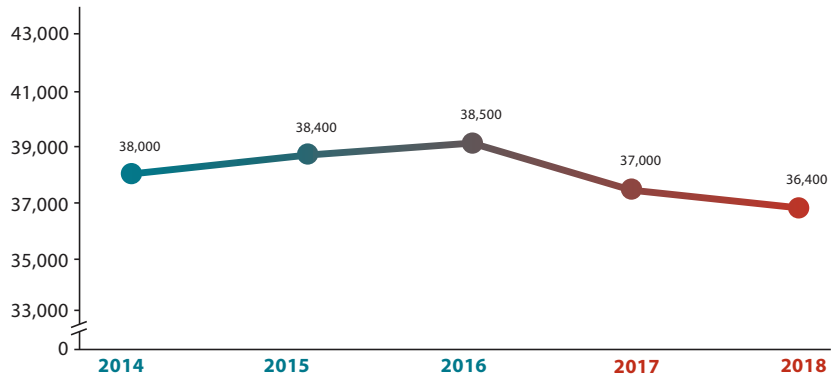
# HIV Incidence: Estimated Annual Infections in the U.S., 2014-2018

## Progress in HIV Prevention Has Stalled

Annual HIV infections (“HIV incidence”) in the United States have been reduced by more than two-thirds since the height of the epidemic in the mid-1980s\*.

However, CDC data indicate that progress has stalled in recent years, at about 38,000 new HIV infections each year between 2014 and 2018.

Annual HIV Infections in the U.S., 2014-2018



## HIV Burden Remains Highest Among Gay and Bisexual Men

The concerning stabilization in new HIV infections has occurred because effective prevention and treatment are not adequately reaching those who could most benefit from them, which has led to population-specific trends. Gay and bisexual men, African Americans, and Latinos bear the greatest burden of new HIV infections in the United States.

**Gay and Bisexual Men**

Stable at 26,000

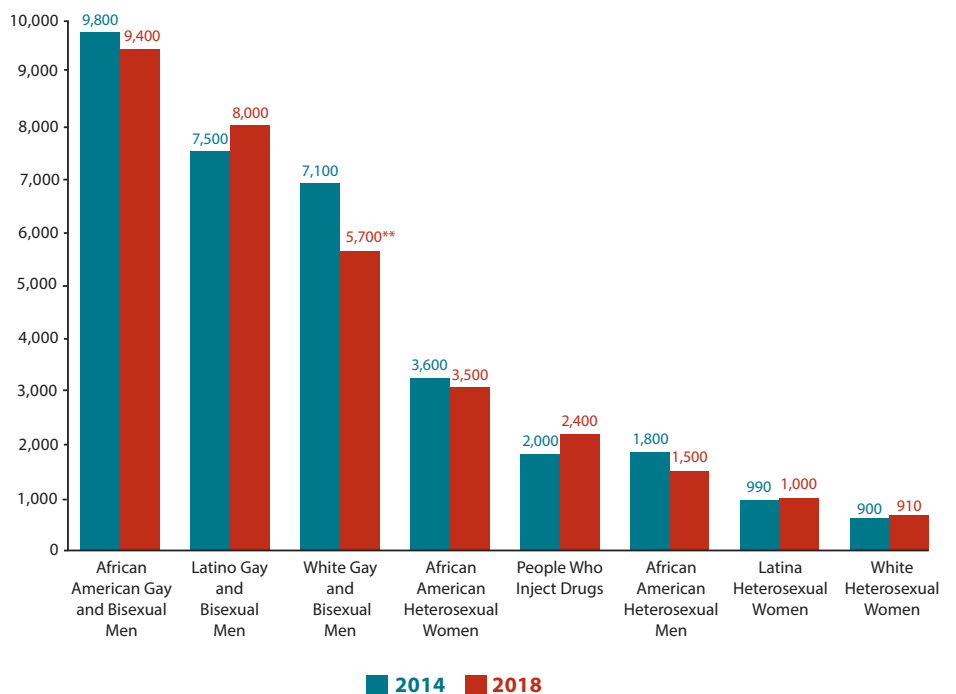
**Heterosexuals**

Stable at 8,400

**People Who Inject Drugs**

Stable at 2,200

New HIV Infections by Race and Transmission Group, U.S., 2014 vs. 2018



\*Hall HI, Song R, Rhodes P, et al. *Estimation of HIV incidence in the United States.* JAMA 2008;300(5):520-529

\*\*Decline in new infections from 2014 to 2018 deemed a statistically significant decrease

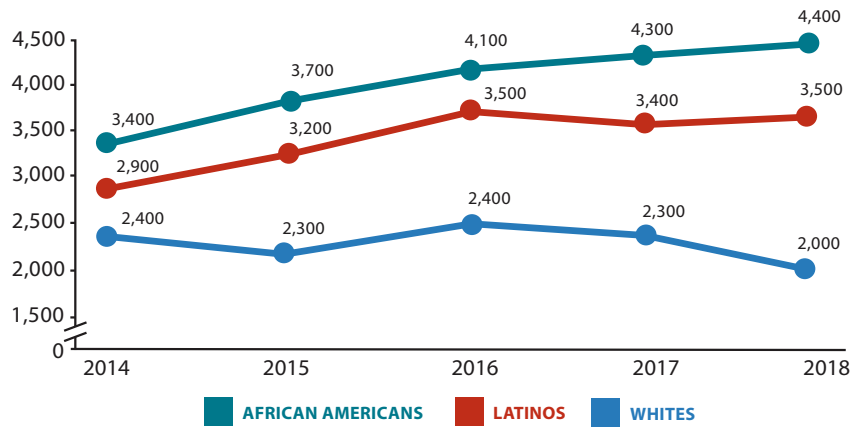


# New Infections Among Gay and Bisexual Men

New HIV infections remained stable at about 26,000 per year among gay and bisexual men, who account for most (about 70 percent) new infections each year. However, there were differences by race/ethnicity and age. Note, trends are characterized as increasing, declining, or stable based on whether the change in estimates represent a statistically significant difference.

African American	Latino	White
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stable, about 10,000 per year</li> <li>Decreased among those ages 13 to 24 (4,500 to 2,900)</li> <li>Increased among ages 25 to 34 (3,400 to 4,400)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stable, about 8,000 per year</li> <li>Stable among those ages 13 to 24 (about 2,000 per year)</li> <li>Stable among those ages 25 to 34 (about 3,000 per year)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decreased (7,100 to 5,700)</li> <li>Decreased among ages 13 to 24 (1,400 to 940)</li> <li>Stable among those ages 25 to 34 (about 2,000 per year)</li> </ul>

Annual HIV Infections Among African American, Latino, and White Gay and Bisexual Men Ages 25-34



# New Infections Among Heterosexuals

New HIV infections remained stable among heterosexuals (about 8,000 per year), overall and by sex and race/ethnicity.

Women	Men***
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stable overall at about 6,000 per year</li> <li>Stable among African American women at about 4,000 per year</li> <li>Stable among Latina women (about 1,000 per year) and white women (about 900 per year).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stable overall (about 3,000 per year)</li> <li>Stable among African American men (about 2,000 per year)</li> </ul>

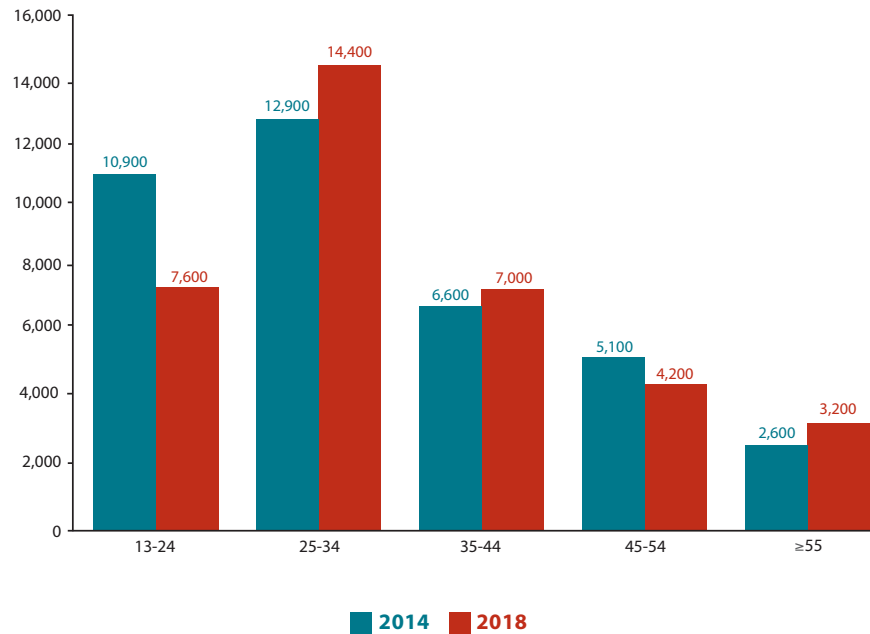
\*\*\*Trends cannot be reliably estimated for heterosexual men who are white and who are Latino

## New Infections by Age Group

Between 2014 and 2018, new HIV infections decreased (10,900 to 7,600) among people ages 13-24.

Infections were stable among all other age groups, with the highest impact among people ages 25-34.

## New HIV Infections by Age Group, U.S., 2014 vs. 2018



## Ending America's HIV Epidemic

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has launched *Ending the HIV Epidemic: A Plan for America*. The initiative aims to reduce new HIV infections in the U.S. by 90% by 2030. Through *Ending the HIV Epidemic*, CDC will work closely with other HHS agencies, local and state governments, communities, and people with HIV to coordinate efforts to expand key HIV prevention strategies.

Specific local action plans will vary based on each community's needs, and they will focus on the four key strategies of Test, Treat, Prevent, and Respond. For more information about CDC's role, visit: [www.cdc.gov/endhiv](http://www.cdc.gov/endhiv)

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