

Estimated annual HIV infections in the U.S.
declined **18%** from 2008-2014



HIV infections are declining in the U.S.

After remaining stable since the mid-1990s, the estimated number of annual HIV infections in the U.S. fell nearly 20% between 2008-2014 (from 45,700 to 37,600). A new analysis of trends in infections by transmission route demonstrates particular progress in several groups:

- Some gay and bisexual men
 - 13- to 24-year-old gay and bisexual men (9,400 to 7,700)
 - 35- to 44-year-old gay and bisexual men (5,800 to 4,300)
 - White gay and bisexual men (9,000 to 7,400)
- Heterosexuals (from 13,400 to 8,600)
- People who inject drugs (from 3,900 to 1,700)

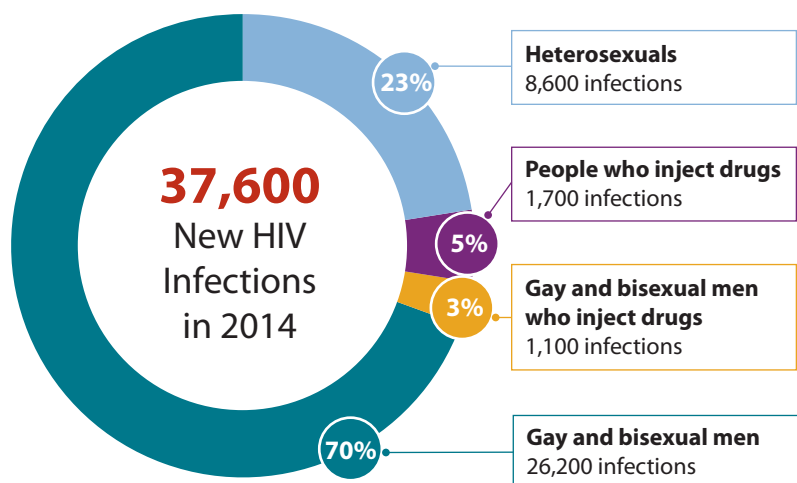
Progress remains uneven

HIV remains a serious health problem in the U.S., with gay and bisexual men bearing the greatest burden by risk group. Gay and bisexual men were the only group that did not experience an overall decline in annual HIV infections from 2008 to 2014: annual infections remained stable at about 26,000 per year.

Infections were also stable among black gay and bisexual men, at about 10,000 per year.

This stabilization is an encouraging sign after more than a decade of increases in these populations, but progress must be accelerated.

Gay and bisexual men remain most affected

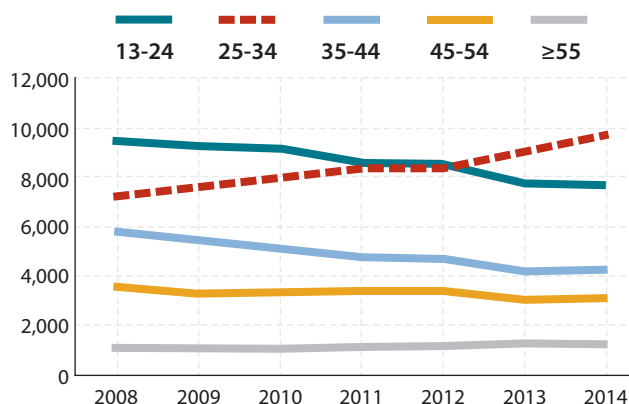


Additionally, concerning trends have emerged among gay and bisexual males by age and ethnicity. While annual infections have declined among white men, they remain high and stable among black men, and are now increasing among Latino men.

- Stable among black gay and bisexual men (from 10,100 to 10,100)
- 20% increase among Latino gay and bisexual men (from 6,100 to 7,300)

And, by age, as infections have declined among young men ages 13-24 and men ages 35-44, they have increased among men ages 25-34.

Annual HIV infections are falling among gay and bisexual men aged 13-24, but rising among those aged 25-34 years



Current burden and trends by state

Another new analysis examines current burden and trends in infections by state. The study reveals:

- Southern states bear the greatest burden of HIV, accounting for 50% of new infections in 2014
- In the jurisdictions where they could be estimated,* annual infections in all states decreased or remained stable from 2008-2014
- Annual HIV infections declined substantially and statistically significantly in some states and Washington, D.C.:
 - Washington, D.C. 10% per year
 - Maryland about 8% per year
 - Pennsylvania about 7% per year
 - Georgia about 6% per year
 - New York and North Carolina each about 5% per year
 - Illinois about 4% per year
 - Texas about 2% per year

*35 states and Washington, D.C.

CD4 methodology

CD4 cells are a type of white blood cell that help in protecting the body from infections, but they are also targeted by HIV. CD4 cell counts can be used to determine the stage of HIV infection in a person. As HIV stays in the body longer, CD4 cells decrease. CDC used CD4 cell counts from the time of HIV diagnosis to estimate when an infection occurred and to estimate HIV incidence for 2008-2014. The CD4 model was based on data reported to the National HIV Surveillance System. The new methodology was applied first to these new analyses presented at the Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections. Additional analyses will be available over time.

If you are a member of the news media and need more information, please visit www.cdc.gov/nchstp/newsroom or contact the News Media Line at CDC's National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention 404-639-8895 or NCHSTPMediaTeam@cdc.gov.