

HIV/AIDS Statistics

HIV/AIDS Worldwide

An estimated 39.4 million people worldwide are living with HIV/AIDS.

More than 20 million people worldwide have died from HIV/AIDS.

Globally, women account for half of all HIV infections.

HIV/AIDS in the United States

Better treatments have led to steady increases in the number of people who are surviving with HIV/AIDS.

The estimated number of AIDS diagnosis through 2006 in the United States is 982,498.

The estimated number of new adult/adolescent AIDS diagnoses in the U.S. was 43,225 in 1998, 38,132 in 2002, and 36,828 in 2006.

The estimated number of new pediatric (under age 13) AIDS cases in the U.S. fell from 952 in 1992 to 68 in 2005.

As of the end of 2006, an estimated 436,693 people in the United States were living with AIDS, and an estimated 545,805 people with AIDS in the U.S. had died.

The cumulative estimated number of diagnoses of AIDS through 2005 in the United States and dependent areas was 988,376. The cumulative estimated number of deaths of persons with AIDS in the United States and dependent areas through 2005 was 550,394. Between 1,039,000 and 1,185,000 people in the U.S. are estimated to be infected with HIV with 24%-27% undiagnosed and unaware of their infection. **This means that more than a quarter of those living with HIV in the U.S. do not know they are infected.**

Eighty-five percent of all HIV cases diagnosed between 2002 and 2006 were male.

Between 2002-2006, 76% of new HIV diagnoses among males were associated with male-to-male sexual contact.

Nearly half (48%) of new HIV diagnoses among females were attributed to high-risk heterosexual contact.

During 2002-2006, 63% of all new HIV diagnoses were white, non-Hispanic. Non-Hispanic Blacks (4% of the general population) accounted for 15% and 37% of all male and female cases, respectively.

Seventy-six percent of 2002-2006 new HIV diagnoses occurred among adults ages 30 and older. The proportion of cases being newly diagnosed at ages 40 and older has increased in recent years.

Most cases of HIV disease (>80%) are believed to be diagnosed and reported within 10 years of initial viral infection. MSM are more likely than other risk groups to undergo routine HIV testing, resulting in earlier detection of their disease.

Studies have shown that HIV-positive Hispanics are more likely to be diagnosed later in the progression of their HIV illness. In many cases, Hispanics face increased barriers in getting tested for HIV or accessing HIV treatment. These barriers may include difficulty speaking English, cultural expectations,

and geographic isolation. Since 2002, 37% of new Hispanic HIV cases were diagnosed late in the stage of their HIV illness, receiving an AIDS diagnosis within twelve months of their initial HIV diagnosis. Currently, Hispanic cases are 45% more likely to be diagnosed late than white cases.

By race/ethnicity, African Americans continue to be most severely affected by AIDS. In 2006, rates of AIDS cases were 47.6 per 100,000 for blacks, 15.6 for Hispanics, 6.2 for American Indians/Alaska Natives, 5.4 for whites, and 3.7 for Asians/Pacific Islanders. Among adults and adolescents, rates of AIDS cases were highest for black males (82.9 per 100,000), followed by black females (40.4) and Hispanic males (31.3). The AIDS rate for Hispanic females was 9.5 per 100,000. AIDS rates for white males and females were 11.2 and 1.9 per 100,000, respectively. AIDS rates for American Indian/Alaska Native males and females were 12.2 and 3.6 per 100,000, respectively, and AIDS rates among Asian/Pacific Islander males and females were 7.5 and 1.6 per 100,000, respectively.

HIV/AIDS in Washington State

Following the dramatic declines observed in the late 1990s, both AIDS incidence and AIDS mortality have leveled off in recent years. As of December 2006, 11,763 people had been diagnosed with AIDS in Washington State, and at least 5,180 (44%) of those persons had died of AIDS. Between 2002-2006, AIDS diagnoses averaged 408 per year.

Black Americans continue to be disproportionately affected by the HIV epidemic in Washington State. Although non-Hispanic whites still comprise the majority of new HIV diagnoses each year (64% in 2006), Black HIV rates are the highest of any racial or ethnic group. In 2006, the HIV diagnosis rate among Blacks living in Washington was 39 cases per 100,000, more than 5 times greater than that of whites.

Blacks (including both U.S. and foreign-born blacks) make up only 4% of the general population in Washington, yet they account for 15% of all people living with HIV/AIDS. The disparity is greatest among women. On average, recent HIV diagnosis rates among Black women have been over 20 times higher than those of white women.

In Washington State, most HIV-positive Blacks (84%) live in either King or Pierce County.

HIV/AIDS in Pierce County

1,801 people with HIV/AIDS have come to the Pierce County AIDS Foundation for services, and 679 persons are known to have died from complications related to AIDS as of June 30, 2008.

Pierce County has the second highest incidence of AIDS in the State, with 9% of the total number of cases in Washington.

Recent statistics show trends in the AIDS epidemic in Pierce County even more strongly than the cumulative cases. Among the 28 new clients served at PCAF in 2008, 54% are from communities of color, 11% are women, and 14% report drug use as the probable cause of transmission.

Of the 478 clients served in 2005, 30% had mental health issues, 60% have both mental health and substance abuse problems, and 70% had incomes of less than \$10,000 per year. During 2005, 15% of our new clients were homeless at intake, and almost 25% of the 478 clients served were homeless, or at risk of homelessness during the course of the year.

Statistics are from UNAIDS, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Washington State Department of Health, and Pierce County AIDS Foundation reports.