

# HIV/AIDS In New York City, the United States, and Worldwide

## HIV in New York City (NYC)<sup>1,2,3</sup>

- The first cases of HIV were identified in 1981.
- Just over 100,000 New Yorkers have died of AIDS since 1981.
- As of September 2011, 110,736 New Yorkers had been diagnosed with HIV and presumed to be living with HIV or AIDS.
- In 2010, 3,481 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in NYC.
  - 76.6 percent of new diagnoses were among men.
  - 23.4 percent of new diagnoses were among women.
  - 48.3 percent of new diagnoses were among men who have sex with men (MSM).
  - 21.4 percent were among persons reporting heterosexual transmission risk.
  - 78.6 percent of new diagnoses were among blacks and Hispanics.
  - 35.1 percent of new HIV diagnoses were in people under age 29.
- 1.4 percent of New York City's population is HIV-positive.
- In June of 2000, New York State implemented a 1998 law that mandates named reporting of HIV infection and HIV-related laboratory and clinical events, which enables the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to better estimate the number of New Yorkers living with HIV or AIDS.
- Males account for 71 percent of people living with HIV or AIDS as of 2010.
- Among men (13+ years), sex with men accounted for 63.1 percent of new HIV diagnoses in 2010. Heterosexual contact accounted for 5.4 percent, and injection drug use accounted for 4.7 percent.
- Among women (13+ years), heterosexual contact accounted for 73.8 percent of new HIV diagnoses in 2010 and injection drug use accounted for 4.8 percent.
- Blacks constitute 47.7 percent of reported cases in NYC; Hispanics 30.9 percent; Whites 18.3 percent; Asian/Pacific Islanders 2.7 percent; and Multiracial/Unknown 0.3 percent.
- Cumulatively, through 2009, more than 4,000 children (less than 13 years of age) in NYC have been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS.
  - 97 percent of these children were infected during pregnancy, labor, delivery, or breastfeeding.
  - About 2,500 of these children are still living with HIV or AIDS.
  - Perinatal transmission (mother-to-child) has diminished significantly. In NYC from 1990-1995, there were 1,951 cases of perinatal transmission and in 2010 there were 9 cases.

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<sup>1</sup> New York City HIV/AIDS Surveillance Statistics. New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2011. Updated January 4, 2012. Accessed 6/18/12 <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/ah/surveillance2010-tables-all.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> New York City Pediatric HIV/AIDS Surveillance Update. New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2011. Updated June 2011. Accessed 6/18/12 [http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/dires/ped\\_annual\\_rpt\\_2011.pdf](http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/dires/ped_annual_rpt_2011.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> New York City HIV/AIDS Surveillance Statistics. New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2011. Updated January 4, 2012. Accessed 6/18/12 <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/ah/surveillance2010-trend-tables>.

## United States<sup>4,5,6,7</sup>

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates

- 1.2 million people in the United States were living with HIV infection at the end of 2008, and one out of five are unaware of their infection.<sup>4</sup>
- 47,129 new HIV infections in the United States in 2010.<sup>5</sup>
- The rate of new infections in the U.S. has remained relatively stable. More people are living with HIV/AIDS; while there are new infections each year, fewer people die from AIDS each year.<sup>4</sup>
- In 2008, HIV-related disease (including but not limited to AIDS) remained the sixth leading cause of death among males and females of all races aged 25-44.<sup>6</sup>
- HIV disproportionately affects certain populations; men who have sex with men (MSM), blacks/African Americans, and Hispanic/Latinos are the groups most affected by HIV infection.<sup>4</sup>
- MSM represent approximately 2 percent of the U.S. population but accounted 61percent of new diagnoses in 2010.<sup>4,5</sup>
- HIV incidence for people young people (aged 13-29) increased 21 percent from 2006-2009, driven by a 34 percent increase in young MSM. There was a 48 percent increase among young black/African MSM.<sup>7</sup>
- Blacks/African Americans are the racial group most affected by HIV/ Blacks/African Americans represented approximately 14 percent of the U.S. population, but accounted for an estimated 44 percent of new infections in 2009.<sup>4</sup>
- From 2007 through 2010, the diagnosis of HIV infection rates among persons aged 15–19 and 20–24 increased.<sup>5</sup>
- Males accounted for 79 percent of all diagnoses of HIV infection among adults and adolescents; the number of diagnosed HIV infections attributed to male-to male sexual contact increased.<sup>5</sup>
- 217 children under 13 years of age were diagnosed with HIV.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> HIV in the United States: An Overview. National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. 2012. Accessed 6.18.2012. [http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/factsheets/pdf/HIV\\_overview\\_2012.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/factsheets/pdf/HIV_overview_2012.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> HIV Surveillance Report, 2010. Vol 22. Accessed 6/18/2012 [http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/surveillance/resources/reports/2010report/pdf/2010\\_HIV\\_Surveillance\\_Report\\_vol\\_22.pdf#Page=17](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/surveillance/resources/reports/2010report/pdf/2010_HIV_Surveillance_Report_vol_22.pdf#Page=17)

<sup>6</sup> Centers for Disease Control: National Vital Statistics Reports, Volume 60, Number 6. National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2010. March 16, 2011 [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60\\_06.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_06.pdf) [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60\\_06.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_06.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Prejean J, Song R, Hernandez A, Ziebell R, Green T, et al. (2011) Estimated HIV Incidence in the United States, 2006-2009. PLoS ONE 6(8):e17502.doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0017502.

## Worldwide<sup>8,9</sup>

- 30 years into the HIV/AIDS epidemic, HIV remains one of the world's most serious health and development challenges.<sup>8,9</sup>
- The HIV epidemic has claimed almost 30 million lives and another 34 million people are currently estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS worldwide.<sup>8,9</sup>
- New HIV infections have declined by more than 20 percent since their peak in 1997.<sup>8,9</sup>
- During 2010, an estimated 2.7 million people became newly infected with HIV or more than 7,000 new infections per day.<sup>8,9</sup>
- 1.8 million people died of AIDS in 2010. HIV is a leading cause of death worldwide and the number one cause of death in Africa.<sup>8,9</sup>
- Access to medication to treat HIV (ART or antiretroviral therapy) has become much more widely available; In 2001, less than 500,000 people received treatment. That number rose to 6.6 million in 2010.<sup>9</sup>
- Almost all those living with HIV (97 percent) reside in low- and middle-income countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>8,9</sup>
- Sub-Saharan Africa was home to 67 percent (22.9 million) of people living with HIV/AIDS but only about 12 percent of the world's population.<sup>8,9</sup>
- In Swaziland has the highest HIV prevalence in the world; 26 percent of the adult population is infected.<sup>8,9</sup>
- In 2010, an estimated 5 million people in Asia were living with HIV/AIDS.<sup>8,9</sup>
- Only 47 percent of the 14.2 million people who were eligible for treatment were receiving it by the end of 2010.<sup>8,9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> UNAIDS. World AIDS Day Report: 2011.

<sup>9</sup> Kaiser Family Foundation, HIV/AIDS Policy Fact Sheets. (<http://www.kff.org/hiv/aids/factsheets.cfm>)