Statistics | United States
Estimates from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) indicate that there are over 56,300 new infections of HIV each year in the United States and about 1.1 million people living with HIV/AIDS. Every 9.5 seconds someone in the United States is infected with HIV and 1 out of 5 people living with HIV are not aware that they have HIV.

Demographics Based on Kaiser Family Foundation:
Racial and Ethnic Minorities:
Racial and ethnic minorities have been disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS since the beginning of the epidemic, and represent the majority of new AIDS diagnoses, new HIV infections, people living with HIV/AIDS, and AIDS deaths.

Black Population:
Based on the CDC’s estimate of HIV/AIDS prevalence, there are more than 500,000 Blacks living with HIV and AIDS in the U.S. Analysis of national household survey data found that 2% of Blacks in the U.S. were HIV positive, higher than any other group. Blacks also have the highest rate of new HIV infections and new AIDS diagnoses of any racial/ethnic group. HIV is a leading cause of death for this population.

MSM Population:
Despite declines in HIV infection rates among gay and bisexual men since the early years of the epidemic, they continue to be at high risk for HIV. Gay and bisexual men account for an estimated 53% of new HIV infections, and are the only group for which new infections are on the rise.

Hispanics/Latinos:
Hispanics/Latinos account for about 17% of all new HIV infections occurring in the United States. HIV/AIDS is also a leading cause of death for Hispanic/Latino men.

Female Population:
Today, women represent a larger share of new HIV infections compared to earlier in the epidemic. Based on the CDC’s most recent estimates, close to 280,000 women are living with HIV and AIDS in the U.S. Women of color are particularly affected. Black women accounted for two thirds (64%) of new AIDS diagnoses among women in 2009; Latinas represented 18% and white women, 15%.

Youth:
Young adults and teens, under the age of 30, continue to be at risk, with those between the ages of 13 and 29 accounting for about 34% of new HIV infections; the largest share of any age group. Most young people are infected sexually. Among young people, minorities have been particularly affected. Black teens represented 68% of AIDS diagnoses among 13–19 year-olds; Latino teens represented 21%. Perinatal HIV transmission, from an HIV infected mother to her baby, has declined significantly in the U.S., largely due to ARVs which can prevent mother-to-child transmission.

Links:
Kaiser Family Foundatoin's US Fact Sheet
HIV/AIDS in the U.S. Fact Sheets