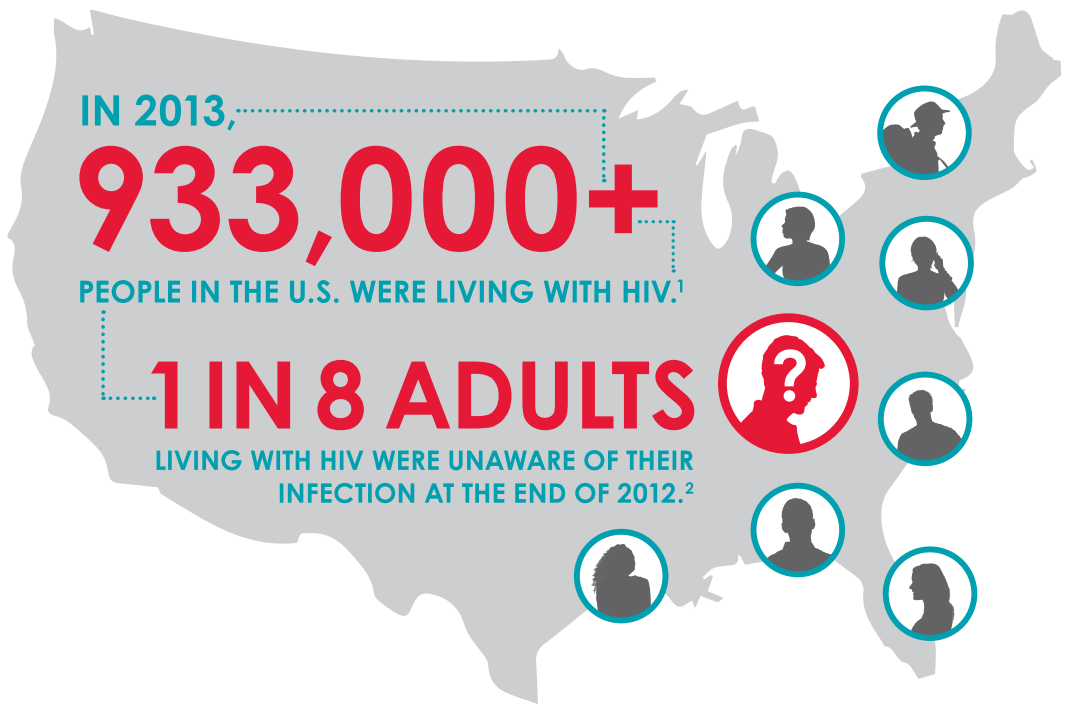


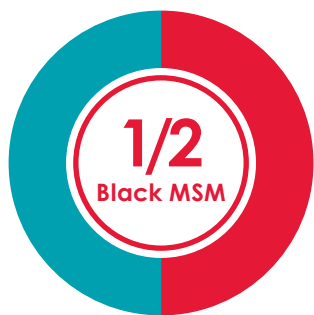
HIV IN THE U.S.



Over the past three decades, major advancements have been made toward reducing the impact of HIV in the United States. Yet — despite the progress — we still have more to do on behalf of people living with HIV.

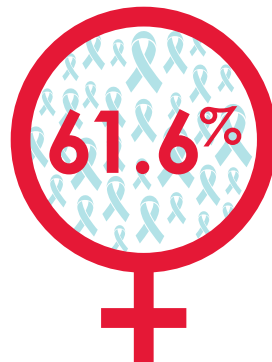


Learn about the disproportionate impact of HIV in the U.S.



Black Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

It's estimated that **half of black MSM** will be diagnosed with HIV in their lifetime.³



Women of Color

In the U.S., **blacks/African Americans** accounted for the highest percentage of new HIV infections **among women — 61.6 percent.** (2014)¹

Hispanics and Latinos

In 2014, **Hispanics/Latinos** accounted for **almost one quarter** of all estimated new diagnoses of HIV infection in the U.S.¹



Youth

Youth in the U.S. ages **13 to 24** years accounted for approximately **1 in 5** new HIV infections in 2014.¹



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1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2014; vol. 26. Published November 2015. Accessed January 14, 2016. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>.

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring Selected National HIV Prevention and Care Objectives by Using HIV Surveillance Data — United States and 6 Dependent Areas — 2013. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report, 2015; 20(2); p. 10. Published July 2015. Accessed January 14, 2016. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance>.

3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Lifetime Risk of HIV Diagnosis in the United States." Figure 2. Published February 2016. Accessed March 8, 2016. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2016/croi-2016.html#Graphics>.