



HIV/AIDS Statistics

HIV/AIDS WORLDWIDE

- As of the end of 1998, an estimated 33.4 million people worldwide – 32.2 million adults and 1.2 million children younger than 15 years – were living with HIV/AIDS. More than 67 percent of these people (22.5 million) live in Sub-Saharan Africa; another 20 percent (6.7 million) live in South and Southeast Asia.⁽¹⁾
- Worldwide, approximately one in every 100 adults aged 15 to 49 is HIV-infected. In Sub-Saharan Africa, about 8 percent of all adults in this age group are HIV-infected. In several African countries, the rate of HIV infection among adults aged 15 to 49 exceeds 20 percent.⁽¹⁾
- Approximately 43 percent of the 32.2 million adults living with HIV/AIDS worldwide are women; this proportion is growing.⁽¹⁾
- An estimated 5.8 million new HIV infections occurred worldwide during 1998; that is, approximately 16,000 infections each day. More than 95 percent of these new infections occurred in developing countries.⁽¹⁾
- In 1998, approximately 7,000 young people aged 10 to 24 became infected with HIV every day – that is, five every minute.⁽¹⁾
- Through 1998, cumulative HIV/AIDS-associated deaths worldwide numbered approximately 13.9 million – 10.7 million adults and 3.2 million children.⁽¹⁾
- In 1998 alone, HIV/AIDS-associated illnesses caused the deaths of approximately 2.5 million people worldwide, including an estimated 510,000 children younger than 15 years.⁽¹⁾
- Worldwide, more than 75 percent of all adult HIV infections have resulted from heterosexual intercourse.^(1,2)
- Mother-to-child (vertical) transmission has accounted for more than 90 percent of all HIV infections worldwide in infants and children.^(1,2)

HIV/AIDS IN THE UNITED STATES

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimate that 650,000 to

900,000 U.S. residents are living with HIV infection, of whom more than 200,000 are unaware of their infection.^(3,4)

- Approximately 40,000 new HIV infections occurred in the United States in 1998, about 70 percent among men and 30 percent among women. Of these newly infected people, half are younger than 25 years of age.⁽⁵⁾
- Of new infections among men in the United States, CDC estimates that approximately 60 percent of men were infected through homosexual sex, 25 percent through injection drug use, and 15 percent through heterosexual sex. Of newly infected men, approximately 50 percent are black, 30 percent are white, 20 percent are Hispanic, and a small percentage are members of other racial/ethnic groups.⁽⁵⁾
- Of new infections among women in the United States, CDC estimates that approximately 75 percent of women were infected through heterosexual sex and 25 percent through injection drug use. Of newly infected women, approximately 64 percent are black, 18 percent are white, 18 percent are Hispanic, and a small percentage are members of other racial/ethnic groups.⁽⁵⁾
- In the United States, 711,344 cases of AIDS had been reported to the CDC as of June 30, 1999.⁽⁶⁾
- The estimated number of new AIDS cases diagnosed in the United States decreased 18 percent from 1996 to 1997 (from 60,434 cases to 49,690 cases). From 1997 to 1998, the number of new AIDS cases decreased 11 percent to 44,307 cases.⁽⁶⁾
- The estimated annual number of pediatric AIDS cases in the United States has fallen from 949 in 1992 to 225 in 1998.⁽⁶⁾
- From 1985 to 1998, the proportion of all U.S. AIDS cases which were reported in women increased from 7 percent to 23 percent.⁽⁶⁾
- The rate of new AIDS cases reported in the United States in 1998 (per 100,000 population) was 81.9 among blacks, 34.7 among Hispanics, 8.4 among whites, 9.4 among American Indians/Alaska Natives, and 4.1 among Asians/Pacific Islanders.⁽⁵⁾
- As of the end of 1998, an estimated 297,137 people in the United States were living with AIDS, a 10 percent increase from 1997.⁽⁶⁾
- As of June 30, 1999, 420,201 deaths among people with AIDS had been reported to the CDC.⁽⁶⁾ AIDS is now the fifth leading cause of death in the United States among people aged 25 to 44, behind unintentional injuries, cancer, heart disease and suicide.⁽⁷⁾
- Approximately 37,221 AIDS-related deaths occurred in the United States in 1996. In 1997, the estimated number of AIDS-related deaths in the United States was 42 percent lower (21,445). In 1998, approximately 17,171 AIDS-related deaths occurred in the United States, a decline of 20 percent from 1997.⁽⁶⁾
- The rate of AIDS-related deaths reported in the United States in 1998 (per

100,000 population) was 32.5 among blacks, 12.2 among Hispanics, 3.3 among whites, 4.2 among American Indians/Alaska Natives, and 1.3 among Asians/Pacific Islanders.⁽⁵⁾

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