



# Louisville AIDS Walk

## 5K Run and Pet Walk

### HIV/AIDS Statistical Fact Sheet

#### Among Youth

In the United States, half of all new HIV infections occur in people under age 25. <sup>6</sup>

Young Americans between the ages of 13 and 25 are contracting HIV at the rate of two per hour. <sup>6</sup>

An estimated 250,000 young Americans are unaware that they are infected with HIV. <sup>6</sup>

1 in 4 teenage girls in the U.S. are infected with an STD. <sup>15</sup> Individuals who are infected with an STD are at least two to five times more likely to acquire HIV infection. <sup>16</sup>

#### Among Women

1 in 4 new HIV cases in the U.S. are among women. <sup>11</sup>

AIDS is a common killer among women in the U.S., second only to cancer and heart disease. <sup>14</sup>

80% of women living with HIV in the U.S. were infected by High Risk Heterosexual Contact. <sup>11</sup>

#### Among Hispanics/Latinos

The rate of new HIV infections among Hispanic men is more than double that of white men. <sup>24</sup>

The rate among Hispanic women is nearly four times that of white women. <sup>24</sup>

HIV/AIDS is the 4<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death among Latinos aged 35 to 44 in the U.S. <sup>12</sup>

#### Among African Americans

At some point in their life, approximately, 1 in 16 African American men will be diagnosed with HIV. <sup>24</sup>

At some point in their life, approximately, 1 in 30 African American Women. <sup>24</sup>

In 2004 among Kentuckians aged 25-44, the AIDS death rate for African Americans was approximately 9 times higher than for Caucasians. <sup>1</sup>

AIDS is the 4<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death among African American Males in Kentucky aged 25-44. <sup>1</sup>

African American Females in Kentucky have AIDS rates 15 times higher than Caucasian Females. <sup>18</sup>

AIDS rates for African American males in Kentucky are 6 times higher than Caucasian males in Kentucky. <sup>18</sup>

84% of Kentucky's perinatal AIDS cases were reported among African-American babies. <sup>1</sup>

African Americans comprise:

- 50% of Jefferson County's AIDS cases but only 20% of the county's population. <sup>21</sup>
- 38% of Kentucky's AIDS cases but only 7% of the state's population. <sup>18</sup>
- 50% of new AIDS cases in the U.S. but only 13% of the nation's population. <sup>18</sup>

In the U.S. more African American children are living with AIDS than children of all other races and ethnicities living with AIDS combined. <sup>2</sup>

Nationally, the AIDS case rate for African Americans Men is 6 times higher than for Caucasian men. <sup>9</sup>

AIDS is the leading cause of death for African American women aged 25–34 years in the U.S. <sup>14</sup>

In 2005, African American women accounted for 67% of women living with AIDS in the U.S. <sup>8</sup>

65% of U.S. teenagers diagnosed with AIDS are African American. <sup>19</sup>



## **In Louisville/Jefferson County**

We're #1. Louisville has the highest incidence of HIV/AIDS in the state. <sup>1</sup>

There have been over 2,274 AIDS cases reported in the North Central District (which includes the Louisville Metropolitan area). <sup>25</sup>

Almost half (47%) of the entire states AIDS cases were reported in the North Central District. <sup>25</sup>

Since 2000, the number of people living with AIDS in Jefferson County has increased 71%. <sup>18</sup>

From 2006-2007, the number of people at Louisville Metro's STD Specialty Clinic who were newly diagnosed as HIV positive increased 52%. <sup>20</sup>

## **In Kentucky**

Over 4,890 people have been diagnosed with AIDS in Kentucky as of June 30, 2008.<sup>25</sup>  
Note: Many more Kentuckians are infected with HIV but have not yet reached an AIDS diagnosis.

## **In the United States**

Every 9 ½ minutes someone is infected with HIV in the U.S.<sup>24</sup>

More than one million people are living with HIV in the U.S.<sup>24</sup>

More than half a million people have already died with AIDS in the U.S.<sup>8</sup>

1 in 5 Americans who are infected with HIV do not know it.<sup>24</sup>

More than 14,000 people with AIDS still die each year in the U.S.<sup>24</sup>

Each year there are approximately 56,300 new HIV cases reported in the U.S.<sup>24</sup>  
The average cost of prescription drug treatment for someone with HIV/AIDS in The United States is approximately \$15,000 per year.<sup>13</sup>

The average annual health care costs per AIDS patient in the U.S. is \$34,000.<sup>24</sup>

Men who have sex with men account for 48% of all AIDS cases reported among Adults and Adolescents in the United States.<sup>24</sup>

Heterosexual transmission accounts for a growing proportion of newly diagnosed AIDS cases increasing 28% from 1985 - 2005.<sup>8</sup>

Racial and ethnic minorities have been disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS since the beginning of the epidemic, and now represent 71% of new AIDS cases.<sup>8</sup>

The number of people 50 years and older living with HIV/AIDS has been increasing in recent years. In 2005, persons aged 50 and older were 29% of Americans living with AIDS.<sup>24</sup>

## **Globally**

Every 15 seconds, another person dies from AIDS.<sup>22</sup>

Globally, nearly 8,500 people die from AIDS per day and 13,000 people are newly infected with HIV per day.<sup>7</sup>

As of 4/22/2009 there were an estimated 33,864,317 people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide.<sup>22</sup>

Around half of all people who become infected with HIV do so before they are 25 and are killed by AIDS before they are 35. <sup>4</sup>

HIV and AIDS has killed more than 25 million people since it was first recognized in 1981. <sup>5</sup>

### **Sources:**

- <sup>1</sup> Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services Department for Public Health HIV/AIDS Branch Kentucky HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Report 12/31/2006.
- <sup>2</sup> CDC HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2004. Vol. 16. Atlanta: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2005:1-46.
- <sup>3</sup> CDC On The Front Lines Fighting HIV/AIDS in African-American Communities <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/brochure/african-american.pdf>
- <sup>4</sup> Michigan State University Women's Resource Center <http://www.msu.edu/~wrc/news/index.htm> and <http://www.avert.org/worldaid.htm>
- <sup>5</sup> UNAIDS 2006 Global Facts and Figures
- <sup>6</sup> Office of National AIDS Policy. Youth and HIV/AIDS 2000: A New American Agenda. Washington, DC: White House, 2000
- <sup>7</sup> Global AIDS Alliance [http://www.globalaidsalliance.org/ten\\_good\\_reasons.cfm](http://www.globalaidsalliance.org/ten_good_reasons.cfm)
- <sup>8</sup> The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation HIV/AIDS Policy Fact Sheet November 2006
- <sup>9</sup> Cases of HIV infection and AIDS in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2005 HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, Vol 17
- <sup>10</sup> CDC HIV and Youth Fact Sheet <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/youth.htm>
- <sup>11</sup> CDC HIV/AIDS Surveillance - General Epidemiology (through 2006) Report: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/slides/general/slides/general.pdf>
- <sup>12</sup> CDC HIV/AIDS Among Hispanic/Latinos in the United States Fact Sheet: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/hispanics/resources/factsheets/hispanic.htm>
- <sup>13</sup> Benefits of a National Single-Payer Health Care Plan for People with HIV/AIDS by Eric Sawyer, National Steering Committee Healthcare-Now May 10, 2007 [http://www.blackcommentator.com/229/229\\_healthcare\\_now\\_18\\_hiv\\_aides\\_sawyer.html](http://www.blackcommentator.com/229/229_healthcare_now_18_hiv_aides_sawyer.html)
- <sup>14</sup> CDC HIV/AIDS Among Women in the United States Fact Sheet: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/women/resources/factsheets/women.htm>
- <sup>15</sup> CDC Press Release on March 11, 2008: "Nationally Representative CDC Study Finds 1 in 4 Teenage Girls Has a Sexually Transmitted Disease" <http://www.cdc.gov/STDConference/2008/media/release-11march2008.htm>
- <sup>16</sup> CDC STD and HIV/AIDS Fact Sheet: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/hiv/STDFact-STD&HIV.htm>
- <sup>17</sup> The State of Latinos in HIV Prevention Community Planning Report <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/reports/slcp/pdf/slcp.pdf>
- <sup>18</sup> Information received from Karin A. Bosch, PhD, Epidemiologist at the Kentucky Department for Public Health Cabinet for Health Services HIV/AIDS Branch Source: Kentucky Department for Public Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data, reported through December 31, 2007.
- <sup>19</sup> The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation HIV/AIDS Policy Fact Sheet February 2005 "African Americans and HIV/AIDS" <http://www.kff.org/hivaids/upload/Fact-Sheet-African-Americans-and-HIV-AIDS-UPDATE.pdf>
- <sup>20</sup> Information from Louisville Metro Public Health and Wellness STD Specialty Clinic per M. Henderson.
- <sup>21</sup> Information from "Black Women and AIDS" by Cheri N. Holmes, MPH Epidemiologist at the Kentucky Department for Public Health Cabinet for Health Services HIV/AIDS Branch source: Kentucky Vital Statistics, 2002.
- <sup>22</sup> United Nations Population Fund The AIDS Clock: [http://www.unfpa.org/aids\\_clock/](http://www.unfpa.org/aids_clock/)
- <sup>23</sup> CDC HIV/AIDS Among Persons 50 and Older in the United States Fact Sheet: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/over50/resources/factsheets/over50.htm>
- <sup>24</sup> University of Alabama at Birmingham Announces Results of First HIV Patient Care Cost Analysis <http://main.uab.edu/show.asp?durki=51750> and [http://www.kaisernetwork.org/daily\\_reports/rep\\_index.cfm?DR\\_ID=12268](http://www.kaisernetwork.org/daily_reports/rep_index.cfm?DR_ID=12268)
- <sup>24</sup> CDC's Act Against AIDS Fact Sheet April 2009
- <sup>25</sup> Data reported to the Kentucky Department for Public Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program through June 30, 2008. HIV data collected since January 2005 when confidential name-based HIV reporting was implemented; AIDS confidential name-based data collected since January 1982.