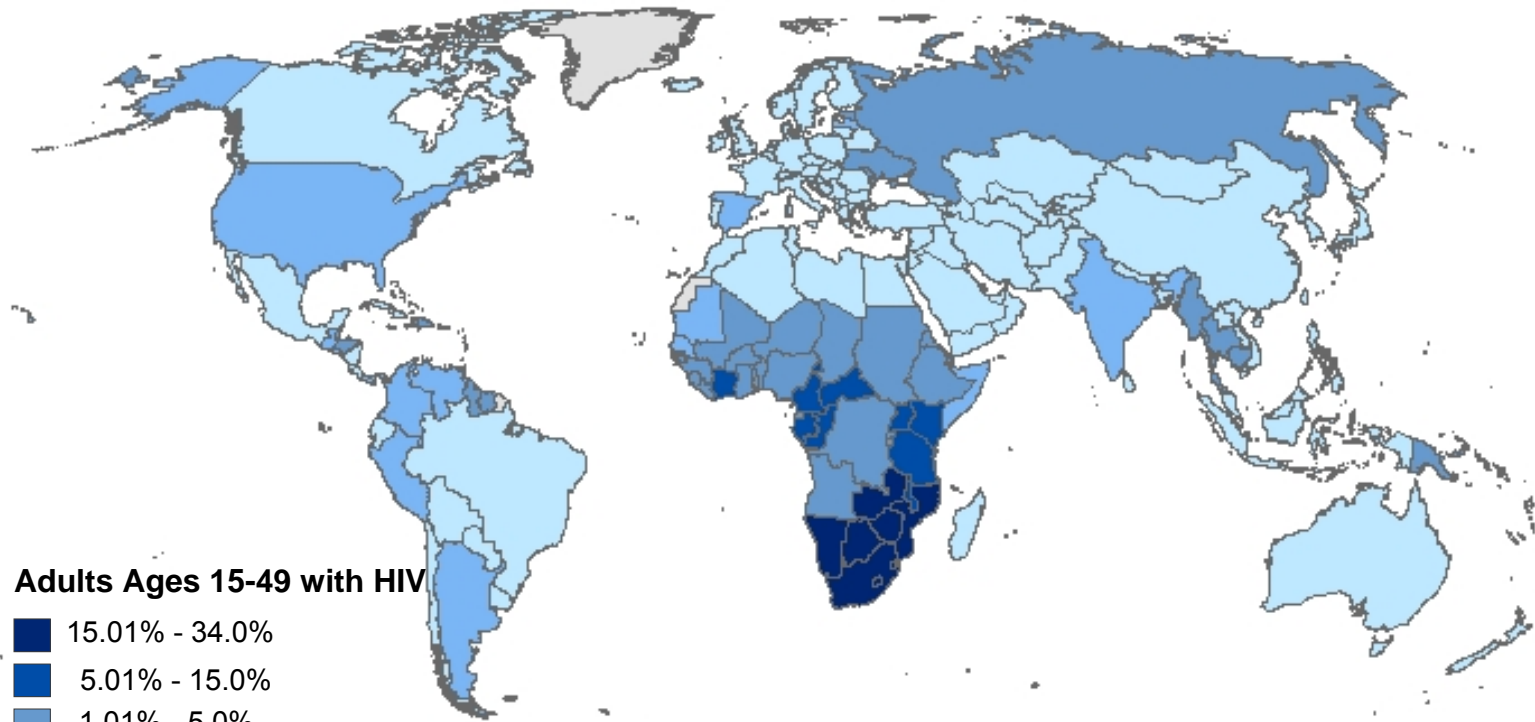


A Discussion on:

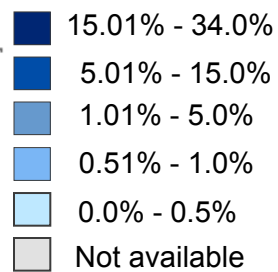
***THE LATEST HIV TRENDS
AND RATES FOR WOMEN
AND GIRLS***

Map of HIV Prevalence Worldwide

2005

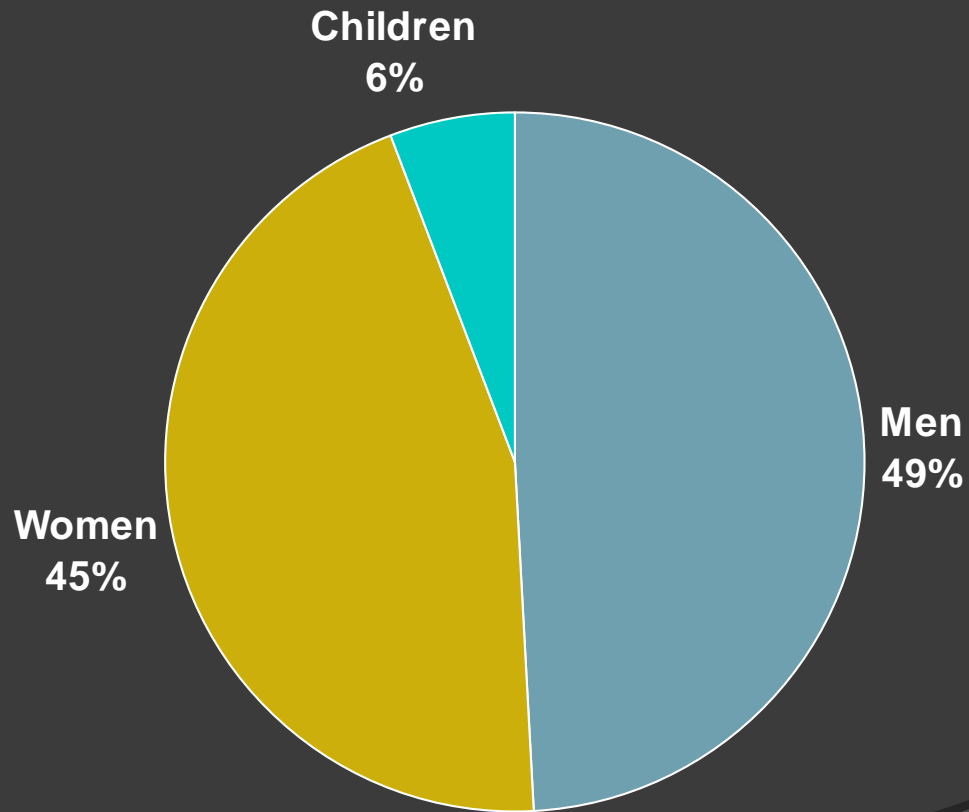


Adults Ages 15-49 with HIV



Composition of the Population Living with HIV, 2005

HIV Demographics, Worldwide

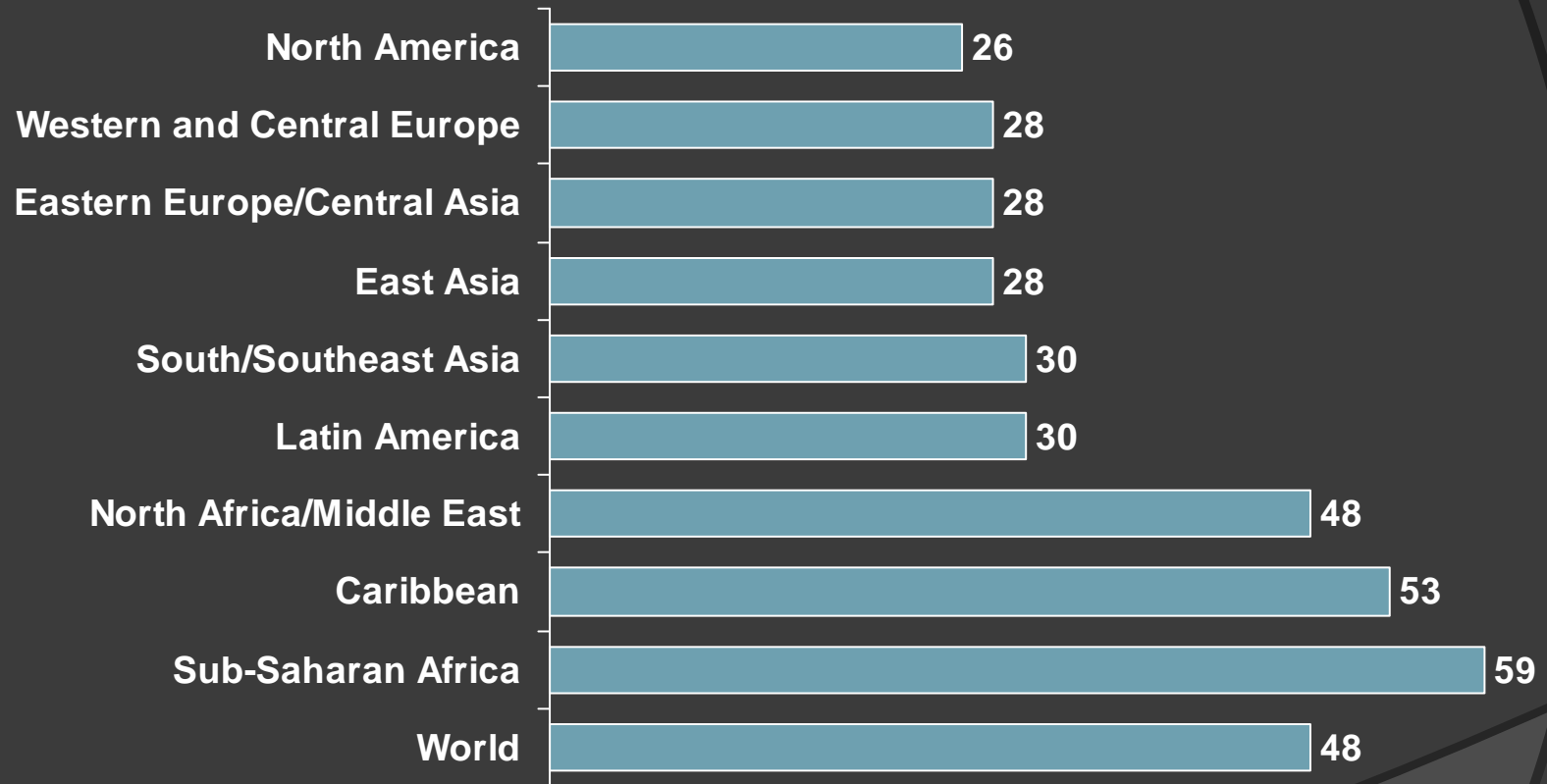


Source: UNAIDS, 2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2006.

Adults with HIV Who are Women

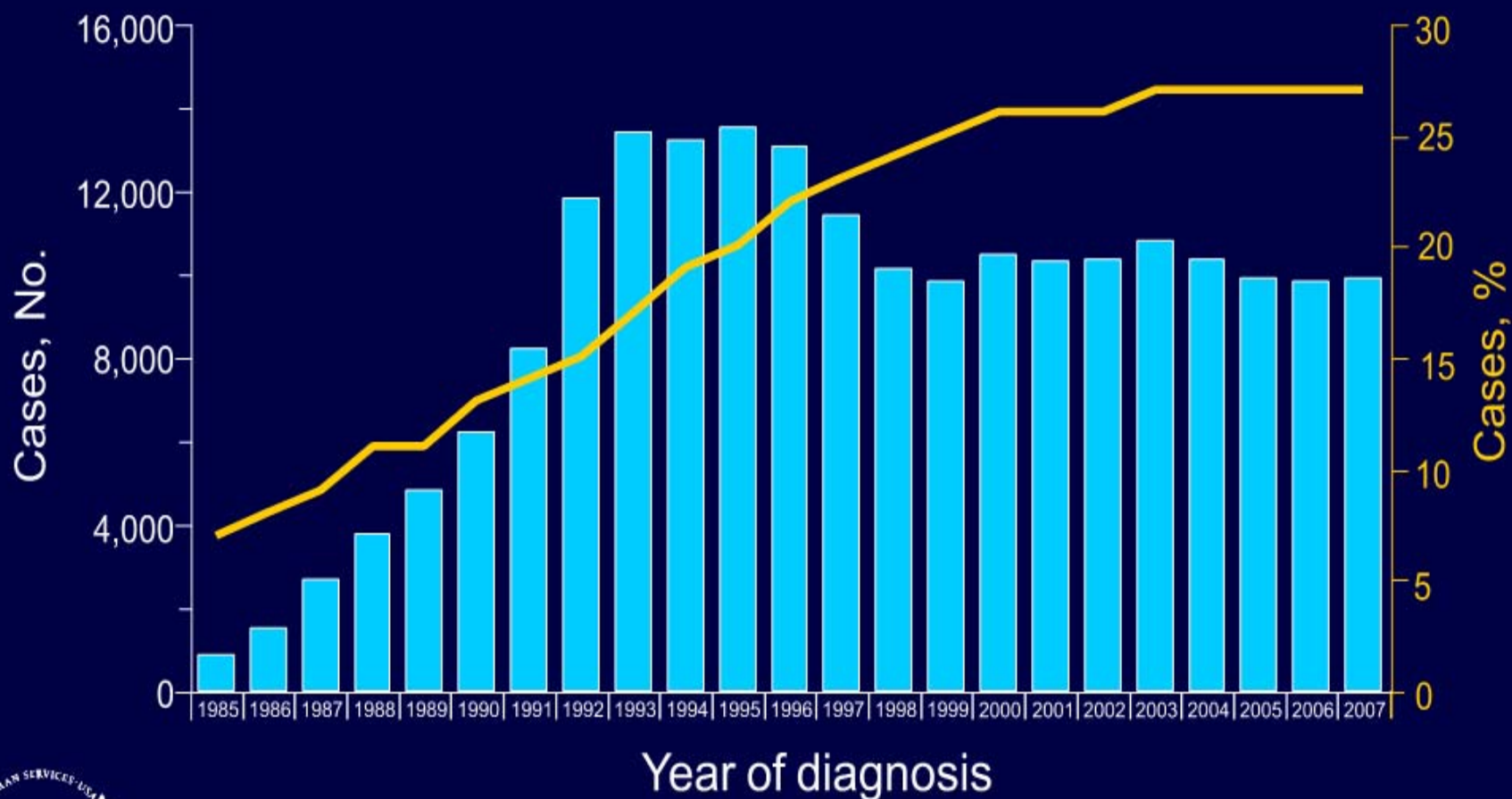
2005

Percent



Source: UNAIDS, 2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2006.

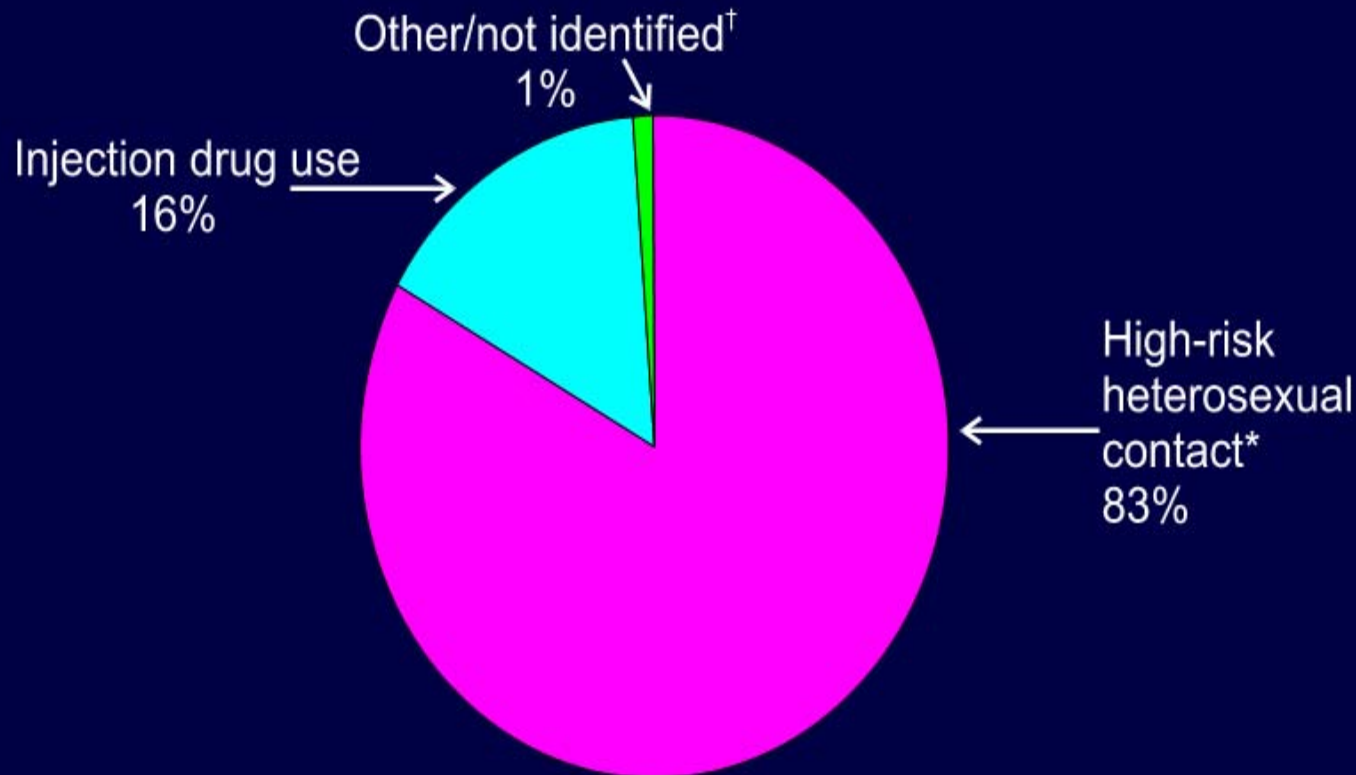
Estimated Numbers and Percentages* of AIDS Cases among Female Adults and Adolescents 1985–2007—United States and Dependent Areas



Note. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays.
 *Percentage of all cases that were diagnosed among females.



Percentages of HIV/AIDS Cases among Female Adults and Adolescents, by Transmission Category 2007—34 States



Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of their AIDS status at diagnosis. Data from 34 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2003. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays and missing risk-factor information.

*Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

†Includes blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.



Percentages of AIDS Cases among Female Adults and Adolescents, by Transmission Category and Age at Diagnosis 2007—United States and Dependent Areas

Transmission category	Age at diagnosis (in years)				
	13–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	≥45
	%	%	%	%	%
Injection drug use	8	12	18	25	28
High-risk heterosexual contact*	47	82	82	74	70
Other/not identified [†]	45	6	1	1	1

Note. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays and missing risk-factor information.

*Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[†]Includes blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.



“But, I am not at risk.”

- ◎ **Most women are infected through sex with men.**
- ◎ **Most of these women are unaware of their partner’s HIV risk factors:**
 - **Sex with another man**
 - **Injection drug use**
 - **Sex with an infected woman**
 - **Other medical factors**

Estimated Percentage of New HIV Infections by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Transmission Category—United States, 2006

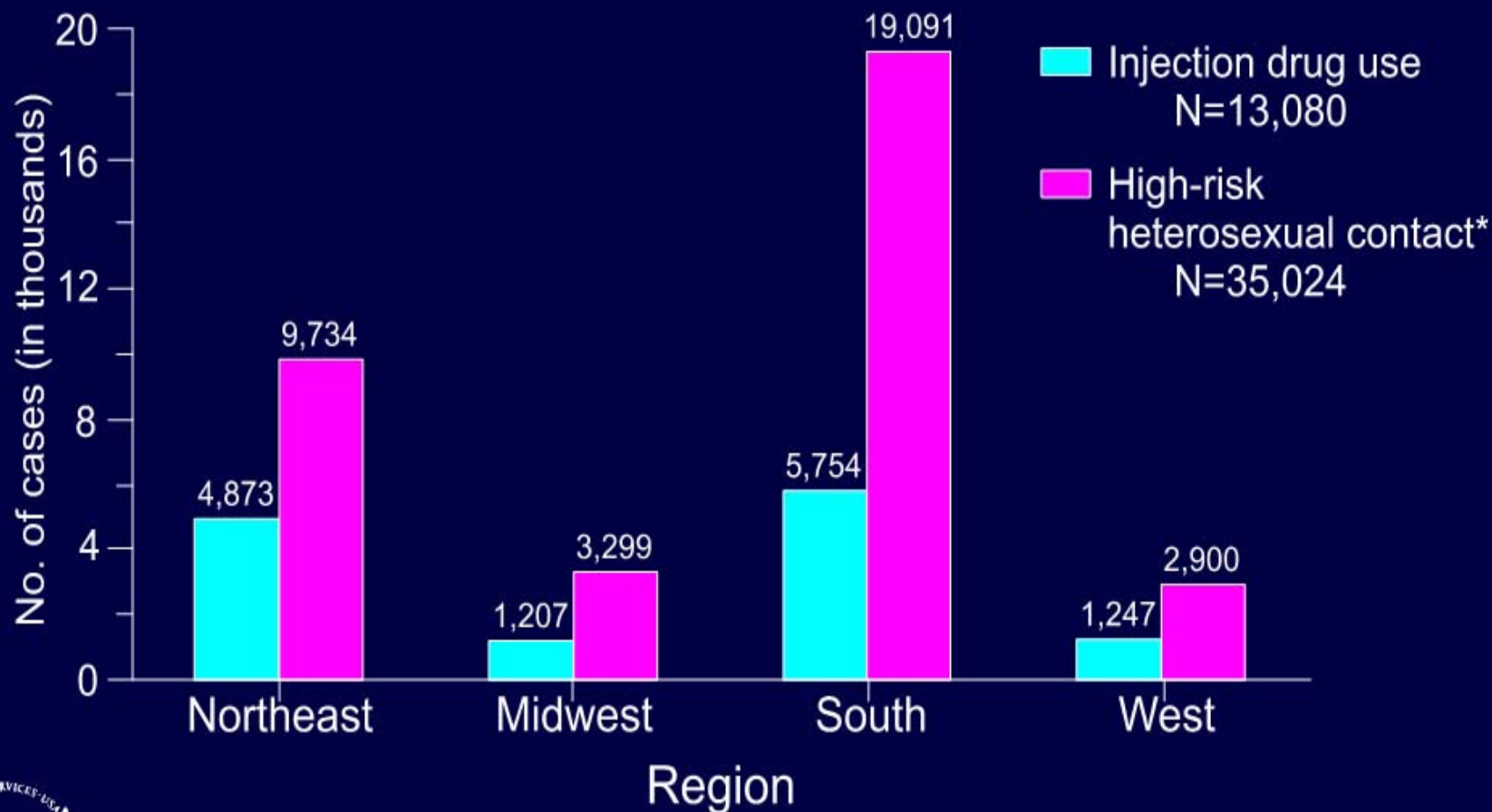
N = 54,230

HIV Transmission Category	Black/African American		Hispanic/Latino		White	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male						
Male-to-male sexual contact	10,130	63	5,360	72	13,230	81
Injection drug use	2,010	12	730	10	1,010	6
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	690	4	360	5	1,050	6
Heterosexual contact*	3,290	20	970	13	990	6
Female						
Injection drug use	1,470	17	400	17	990	30
Heterosexual contact*	7,340	83	1,910	83	2,310	70

*Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at risk for, HIV infection. Note: Data have been adjusted for reporting delay and cases without risk factor information were proportionately re-distributed. Data presented on blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos and whites only. The small number of new infections in Asians/Pacific Islanders and American Indians/Alaska Natives precludes further stratification.



AIDS Cases among Female Adults and Adolescents Attributed to Injection Drug Use or High-Risk Heterosexual Contact, by Region, 2003–2007—50 States and DC

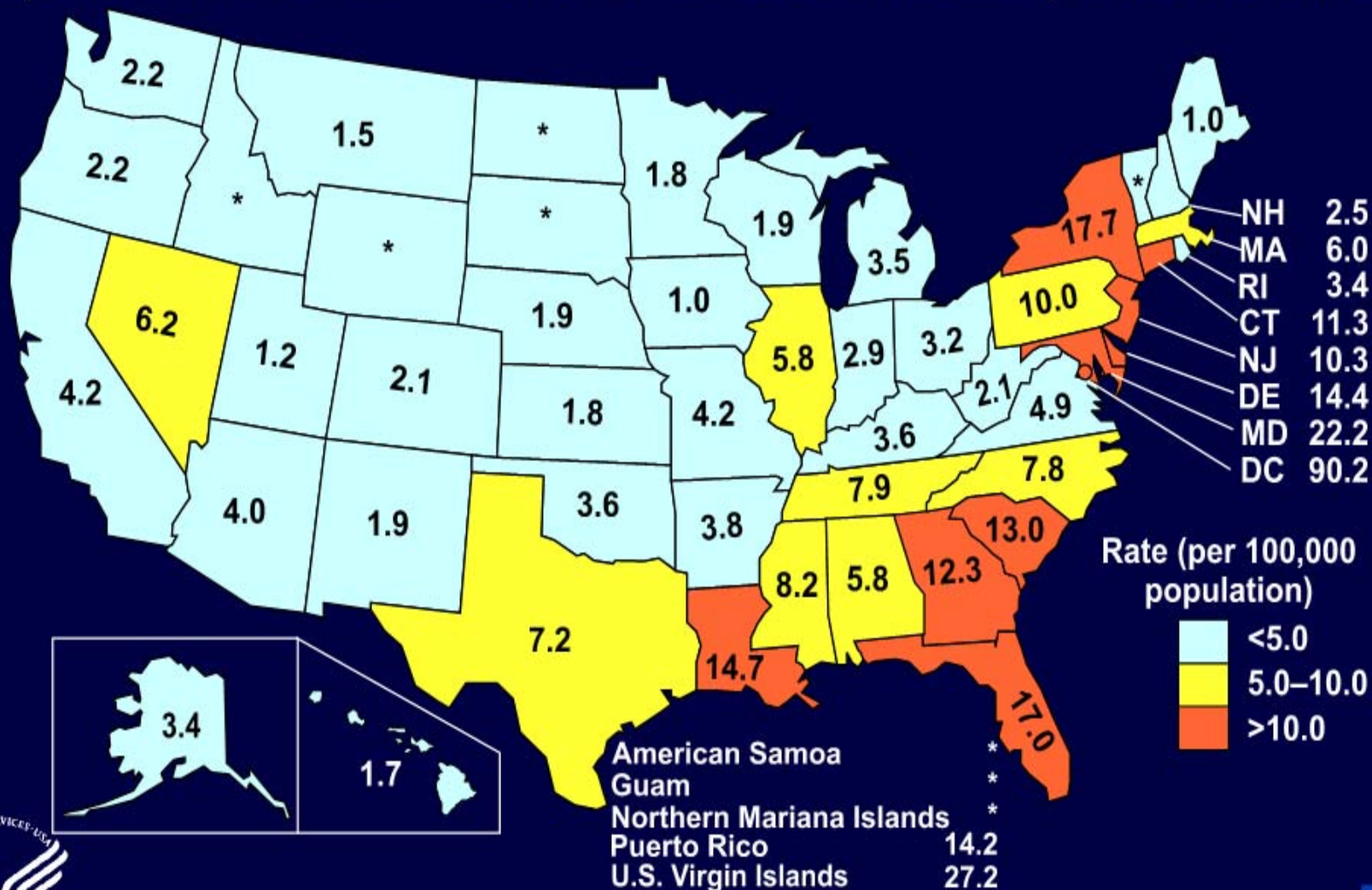


Note. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays and missing risk-factor information.

* Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.



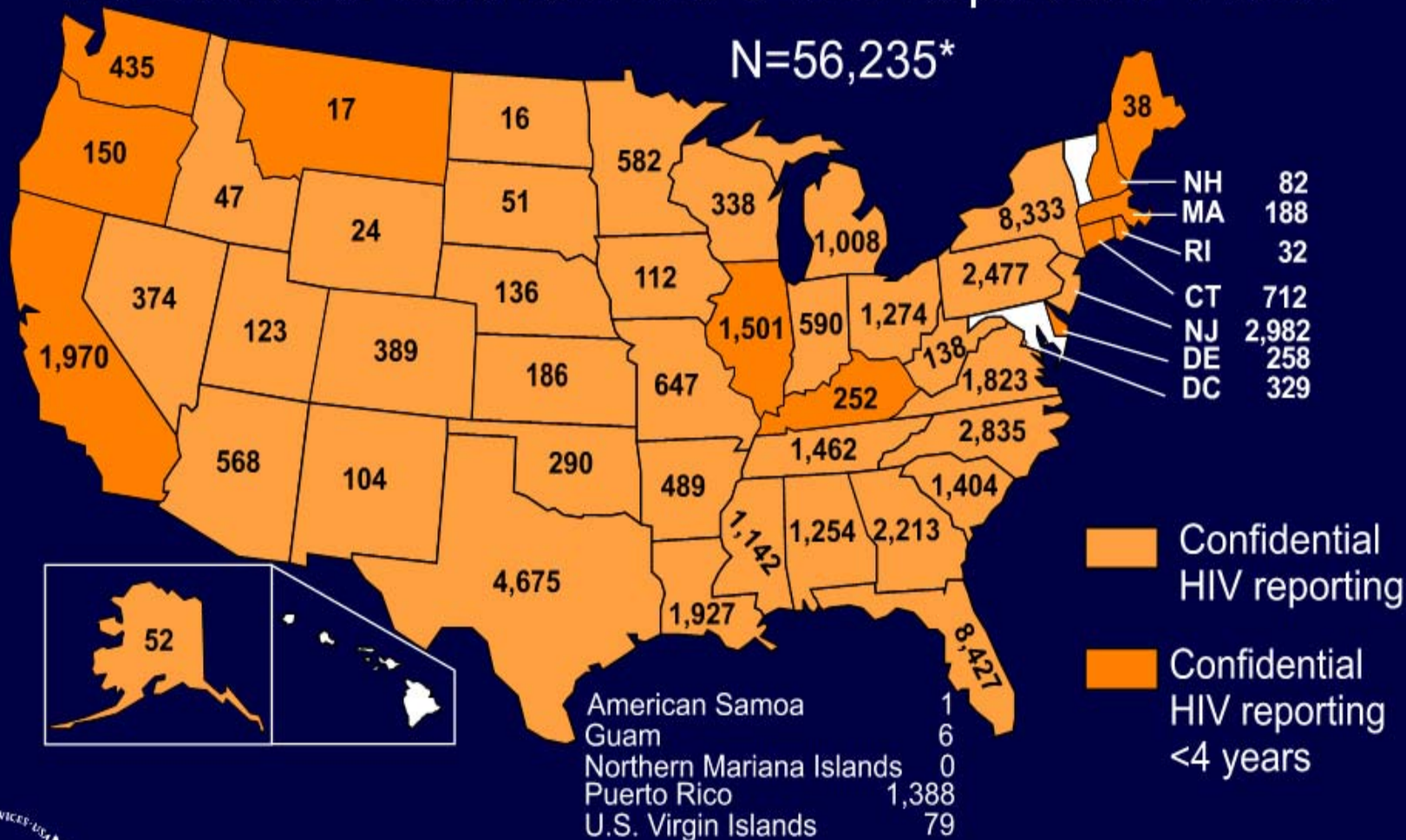
AIDS Rates for Female Adults and Adolescents Reported in 2007—United States and Dependent Areas



*Rates were not calculated for areas reporting fewer than 5 AIDS cases in females in 2007.



Female Adults and Adolescents 15 to 44 Years of Age Reported to be Living with HIV Infection (not AIDS), 2007—47 States the District of Columbia and 5 U.S. Dependent Areas



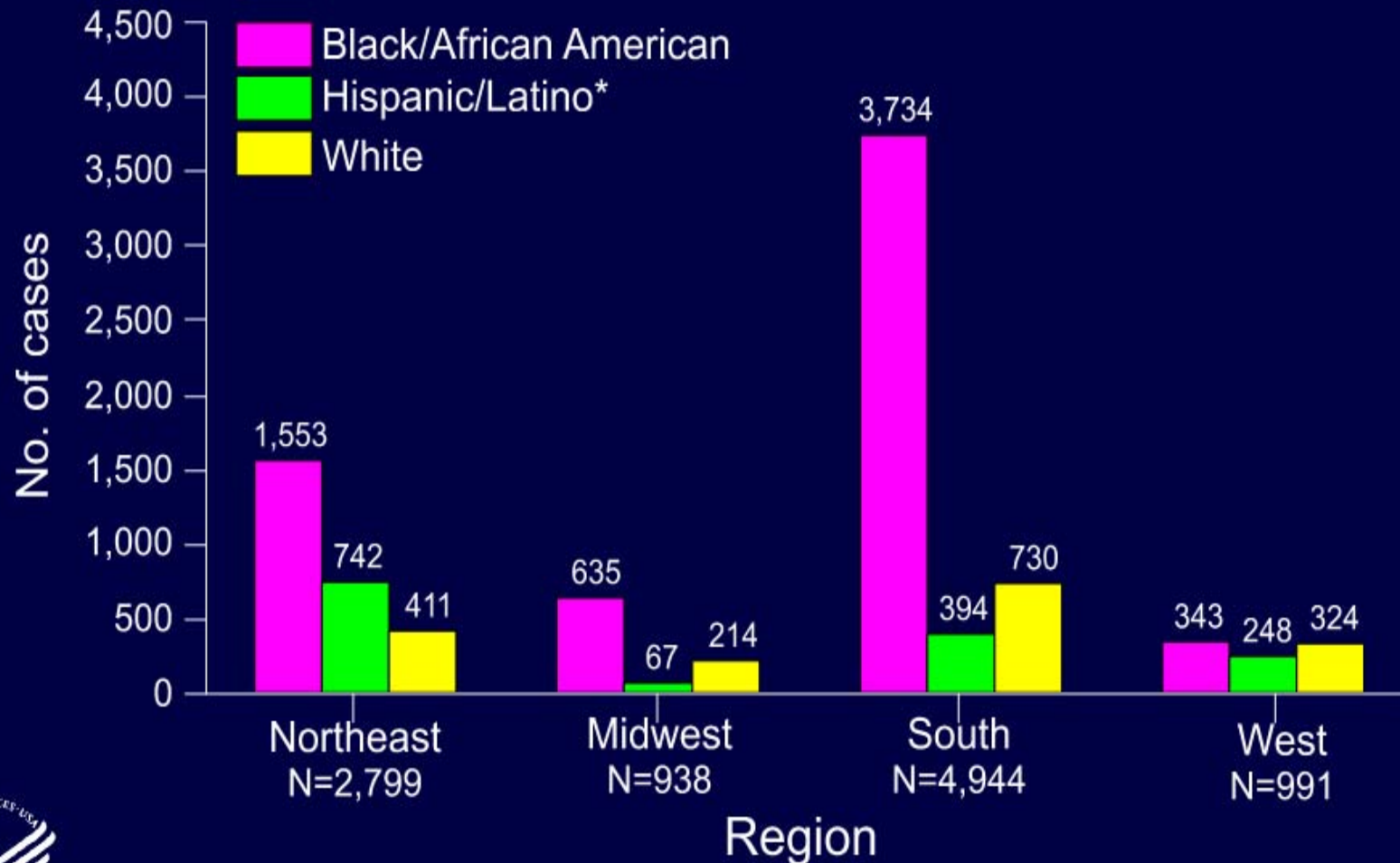
Note. Data from 47 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting as of 2007. Data based on person's age as of December 31, 2007.

*Includes 130 persons reported from areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting, but who were residents of areas without confidential name-based HIV infection reporting. Includes 175 persons whose state of residence is unknown or missing.



Reported AIDS Cases among Female Adults and Adolescents, by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2007

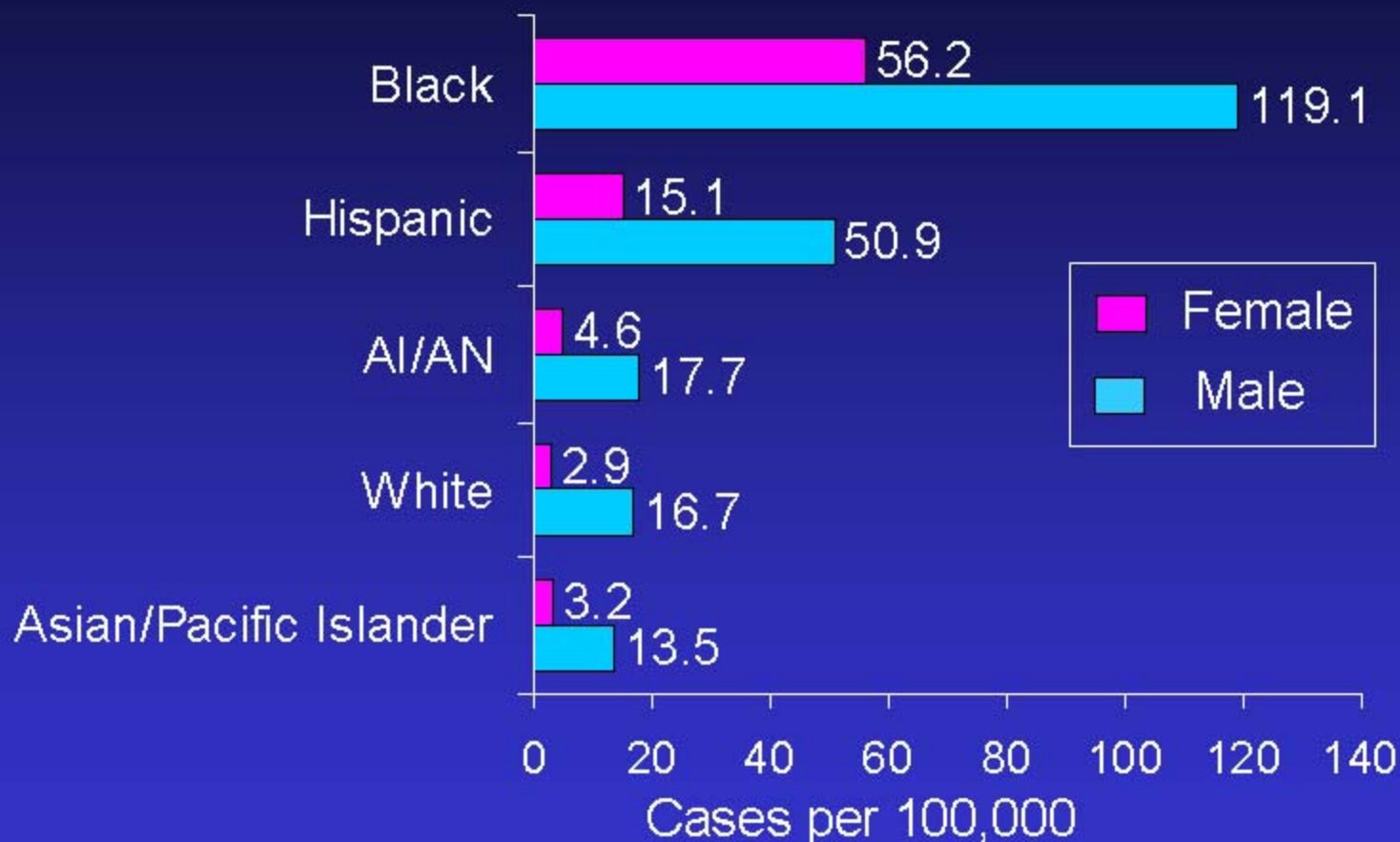
50 States and DC



Region totals include 131 females of unknown race or multiple races.
 *Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.



Rates of Estimated HIV/AIDS Cases – Adults and Adolescents, 2006

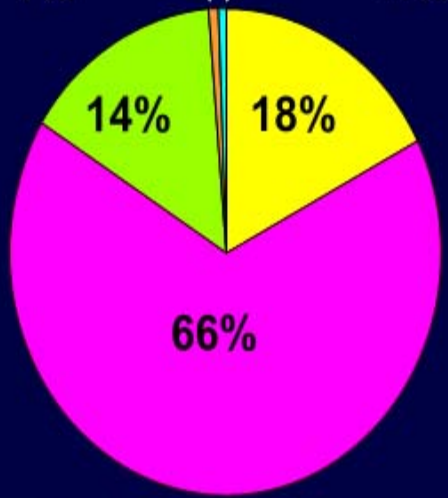


Note. Data from 33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 1999. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays.

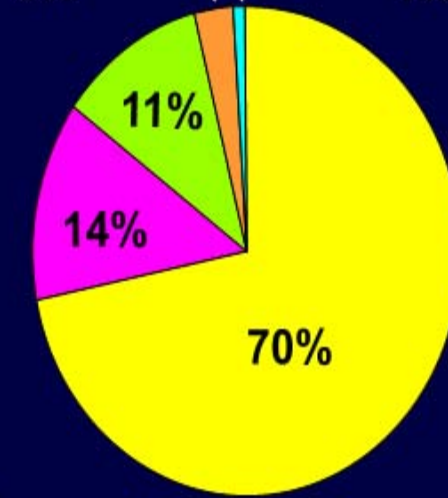


Percentages of HIV/AIDS Cases and Population among Female Adults and Adolescents, by Race/Ethnicity 2007—34 States

HIV/AIDS cases
N = 10,977*



Female Population, 34 States
N = 85,031,796



Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of their AIDS status at diagnosis. Data from 34 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2003. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays.
*Includes 95 female adults and adolescents of unknown race or multiple races.
[†]Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.
[‡]Includes Asian and Pacific Islander legacy cases.



Percentages of HIV/AIDS Cases among Female Adults and Adolescents, by Transmission Category and Age at Diagnosis 2007—34 States

Transmission category	Age at diagnosis (in years)				
	13–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	≥45
	%	%	%	%	%
Injection drug use	12	11	15	17	20
High-risk heterosexual contact*	88	88	85	82	79
Other/not identified [†]	0	0	1	1	2

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of their AIDS status at diagnosis. Data from 34 states with confidential named-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2003. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays and missing risk-factor information.

*Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[†]Includes blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

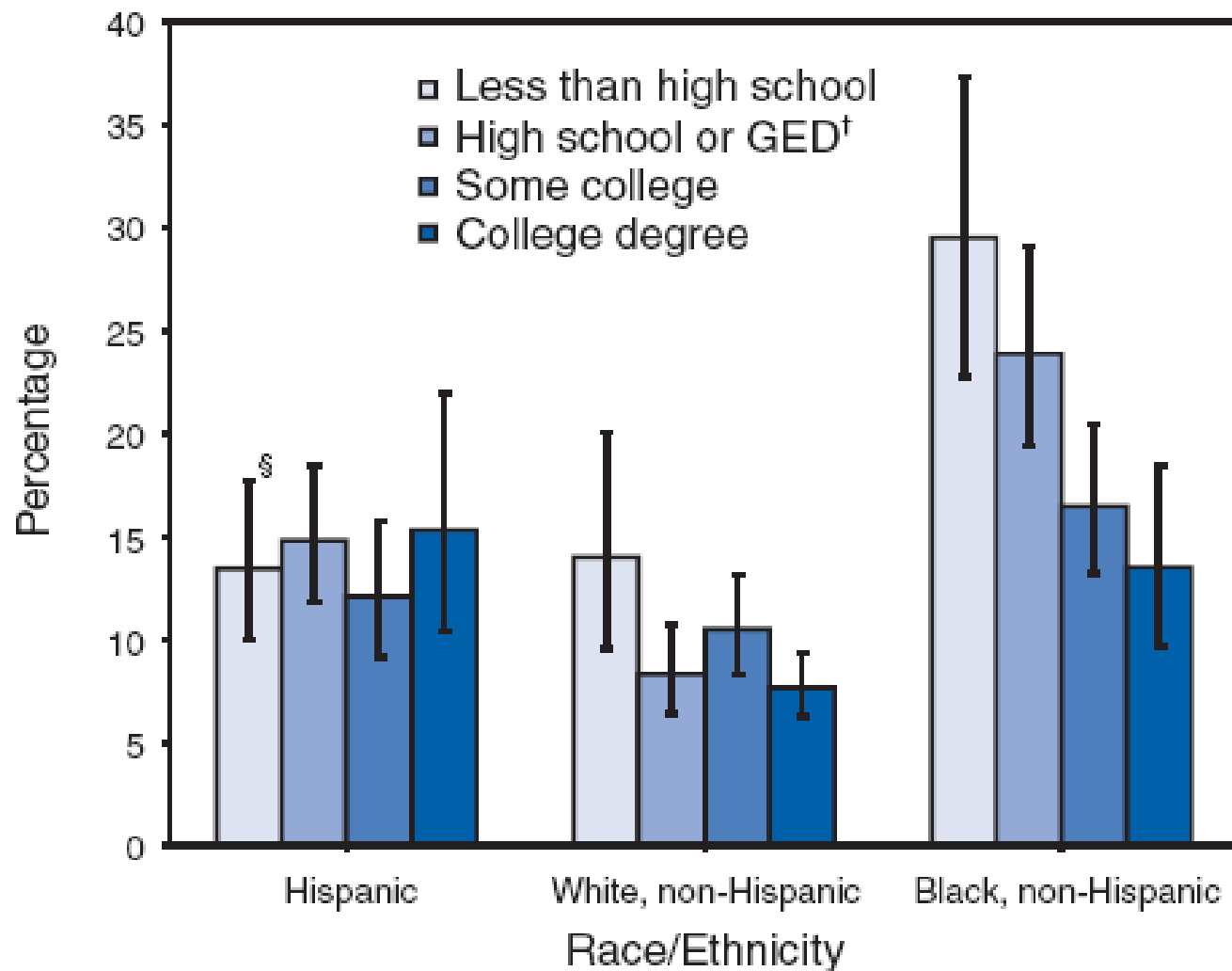


Epidemiology of HIV in Women:

- **Women of color disproportionately infected**
 - Latino and African American women make up
 - 27% of all U.S. women
 - 77% of estimated new cases of HIV in the U.S.
 - *2006 estimates from CDC*

Epidemiology of HIV in Men:

- ⊙ **Men of color disproportionately infected**
 - **Latino and African American men make up**
 - **27% of all U.S. men**
 - **59% of new HIV cases among men in the U.S.**
 - ***2006 estimates from CDC***



Percentage of Persons Aged 22--44 Years at Increased Risk for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection, by Race/Ethnicity and Education --- National Survey of Family Growth,* United States, 2002

HIV Risks among WSM

- ◎ Women who have sex with women
 - Surveillance do not provide information on HIV rates among this subgroup of women.
 - A number of studies have, however, found higher HIV rates and risk factors in WSM
 - These risk factors include:
 - Illicit drug use
 - Other STDs
 - Sex with MSMW
 - Anal sex

HIV Risks among Transgender Women

● Male-to-female transgenders

- Surveillance data provide little useful information for this subgroup.
- Special substudies, often done in large metropolitan areas, consistently find higher rates of HIV in this group than any other behavioral risk group.
- HIV rates are particularly high among Black and Latina transgender women.

HIV Risks among Transgender Men

- Female to male transgenders have been understudied.
 - Surveillance data are not available, nor are much data from special studies.
 - Two studies do however hint at potentially higher rate of HIV and HIV risk behaviors in TG men than are observed in women (biological females).
 - SF, Philadelphia

Summary

- ① Women comprise a significant portion of the epidemic.
- ① Prevention, treatment, and continuity of care approaches must be sensitive to their and their families needs and challenges.