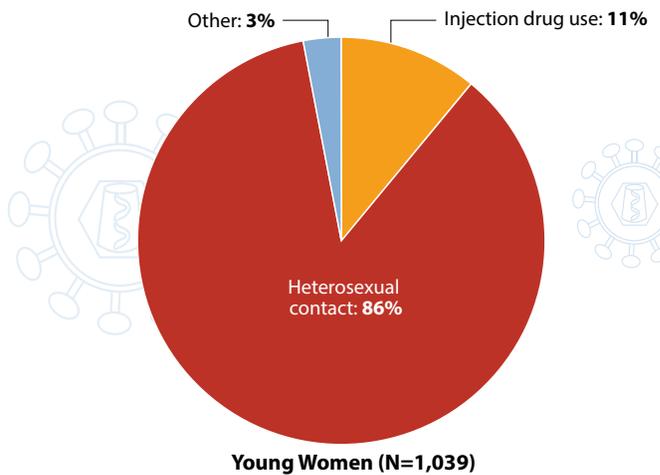
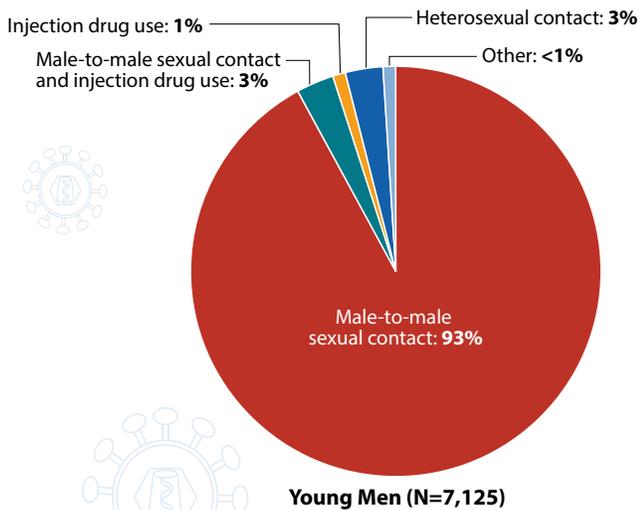


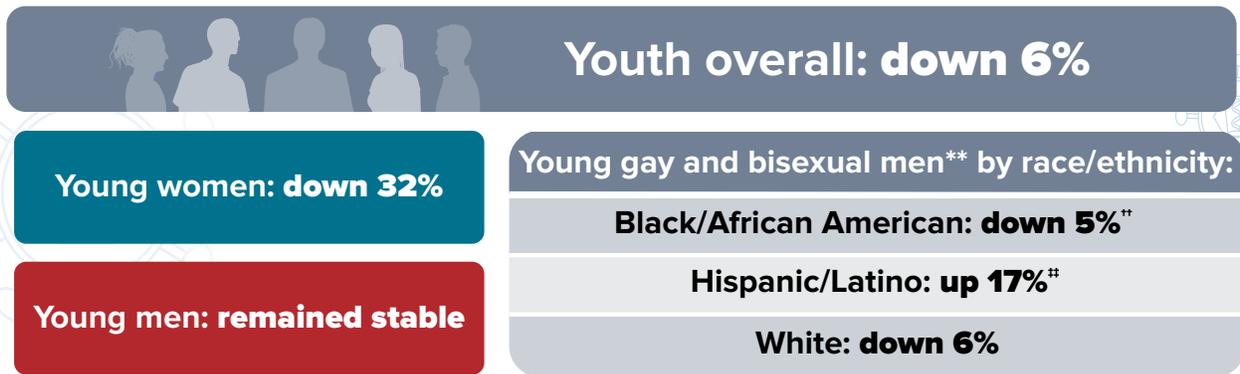
# HIV and Youth

OF THE 38,739 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE US AND DEPENDENT AREAS\* IN 2017, **8,164 (21%) WERE AMONG YOUTH AGED 13 TO 24.**<sup>†</sup>

## New HIV Diagnoses Among Youth by Transmission Category and Sex in the US and Dependent Areas, 2017



**From 2010 to 2016, HIV diagnoses decreased 6% among youth overall.<sup>‡</sup> But trends varied for different groups of youth.**



\* American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the US Virgin Islands.  
<sup>†</sup> Unless otherwise noted, persons aged 13 to 24 are referred to as *youth* or *young* in this fact sheet.  
<sup>‡</sup> In 50 states and District of Columbia.  
<sup>\*\*</sup> Includes infections attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (men who reported both risk factors).  
<sup>††</sup> *Black* refers to people having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa, including immigrants from the Caribbean, and South and Latin America. *African American* is a term often used for Americans of African descent with ancestry in North America. Individuals may self-identify as either, both, or choose another identity altogether.  
<sup>‡‡</sup> Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.



Around 1.1 million people are living with HIV in the US.<sup>‡</sup> People with HIV need to know their HIV status so they can take medicine to treat HIV. Taking HIV medicine as prescribed can make the level of virus in their body very low (called viral suppression) or even undetectable.



A person with HIV who gets and stays virally suppressed or undetectable can stay healthy and has effectively no risk of transmitting HIV to HIV-negative partners through sex.

### What places some young people at higher risk?

- Many students are not getting the sexual health education they need, and sex education is not starting early enough.
- Certain health-related behaviors put youth at higher risk for HIV, including low HIV testing rates, substance use, low rates of condom use, and multiple sex partners. Research has also shown that young gay and bisexual men who have sex with older partners are at a greater risk for HIV infection.
- Youth aged 20 to 24, especially youth of color, have some of the highest STD rates. Having another STD can significantly increase a person's chance of getting or transmitting HIV.
- Young people may be uninsured or on their parent's insurance making it difficult to access or use medicines to prevent or treat HIV due to cost, perceived stigma, and privacy concerns.
- Stigma, fear, homophobia, isolation, and lack of support may also place many youth at higher risk for HIV.

### How is CDC making a difference?

- Collecting and analyzing data and monitoring HIV trends among youth.
- Conducting prevention research and providing guidance to those working in HIV prevention.
- Supporting health departments, education agencies, and community organizations by funding HIV prevention work for youth and providing technical assistance.
- Promoting testing, prevention, and treatment through campaigns like *Let's Stop HIV Together* (formerly *Act Against AIDS*).

Visit [www.cdc.gov/hiv](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv) and [www.cdc.gov/healthyouth](http://www.cdc.gov/healthyouth) for more information about CDC's HIV prevention activities among youth.

### Reduce Your Risk



Not having sex



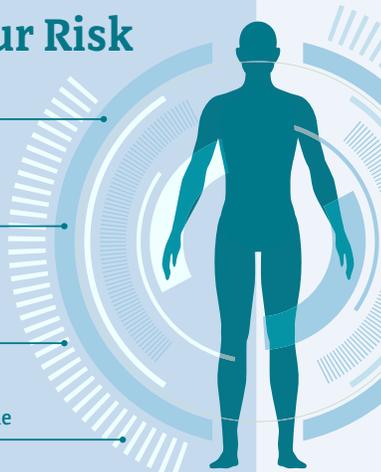
Using condoms



Not sharing syringes



Taking medicine to prevent or treat HIV



### HIV IS A VIRUS THAT ATTACKS THE BODY'S IMMUNE SYSTEM.

It is usually spread by anal or vaginal sex or sharing syringes with a person who has HIV. The only way to know you have HIV is to be tested. Everyone aged 13-64 should be tested at least once, and people at high risk should be tested at least once a year. Ask your doctor, or visit [gettested.cdc.gov](http://gettested.cdc.gov) to find a testing site. Without treatment, HIV can make a person very sick or may even cause death. If you have HIV, start treatment as soon as possible to stay healthy and help protect your partners.

AT THE END OF 2016,  
AN ESTIMATED

**50,900**

YOUTH  
HAD HIV.<sup>‡</sup>

**ONLY 56%**  
KNEW THEY HAD THE VIRUS.

### FOR EVERY 100 YOUTH WITH HIV IN 2015:<sup>‡</sup>



received  
some  
HIV care



were  
retained  
in care



were virally  
suppressed

For More Information

Call 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)  
Visit [www.cdc.gov/hiv](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv)