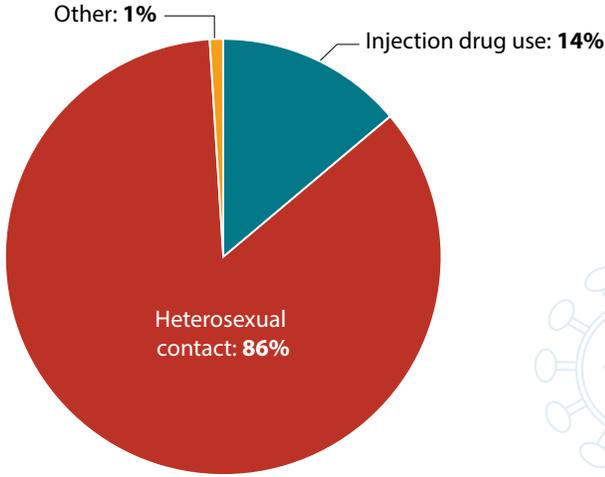


# HIV and Women

OF THE 38,739 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE US AND DEPENDENT AREAS\* IN 2017, **7,401 (19%) WERE AMONG WOMEN.**

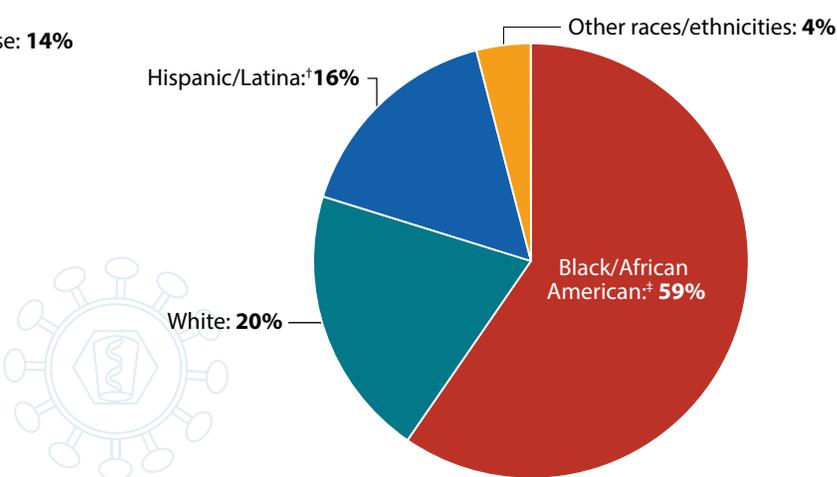
## New HIV Diagnoses Among Women in the US and Dependent Areas in 2017

By Transmission Category



Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.

By Race/Ethnicity



Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.

From 2010 to 2016, HIV diagnoses decreased 21% among women overall.\*\* But trends varied for different groups of women.

**Women overall: down 21%**

**Black/African American: down 25%**

**Hispanic/Latina: down 20%**

**White: remained stable**

| Women by age: |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 13 to 24:     | down 32%        |
| 25 to 34:     | down 13%        |
| 35 to 44:     | down 27%        |
| 45 to 54:     | down 27%        |
| 55 and older: | remained stable |

\* American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the US Virgin Islands.  
 † Hispanics/Latinas can be of any race.  
 ‡ 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.  
 \*\* In 50 states and District of Columbia.



Around 1.1 million people are living with HIV in the US.\*\* 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 women at higher risk?

- 1 in 9 women with HIV are unaware they have it. People who do not know they have HIV cannot take advantage of HIV care and treatment and may unknowingly pass HIV to others.
- Sexually transmitted diseases, like gonorrhea and syphilis, may place some women at higher risk for HIV.
- Some women don't know their male partner's risk factors for HIV (such as injection drug use or having sex with men) and may not use condoms or medicines to prevent HIV.
- Women have a higher risk for getting HIV during vaginal or anal sex than their sex partners. The riskiest behavior for getting HIV is receptive anal sex.
- Women who have been sexually abused may be more likely to engage in risky behaviors like exchanging sex for drugs, having multiple sex partners, or having sex without a condom.

### How is CDC making a difference?

- Collecting and analyzing data and monitoring HIV trends among women.
- Conducting prevention research and providing guidance to those working in HIV prevention.
- Supporting health departments and community organizations by funding HIV prevention work for women and providing technical assistance.
- Supporting community organizations that can increase access to HIV testing and care and other services for women.
- Promoting testing, prevention, and treatment through campaigns like *Act Against AIDS*.

### Reduce Your Risk



Not having sex



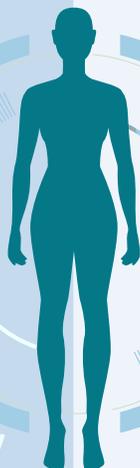
Using condoms



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

**258,000**

WOMEN  
HAD HIV.\*\*

**8 in 9**

KNEW THEY HAD THE VIRUS.

FOR EVERY 100 WOMEN  
WITH HIV IN 2015:\*\*



For More Information

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