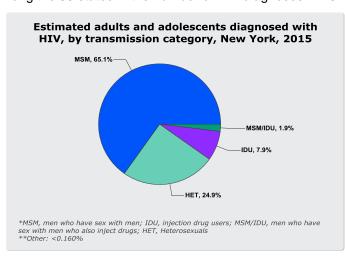
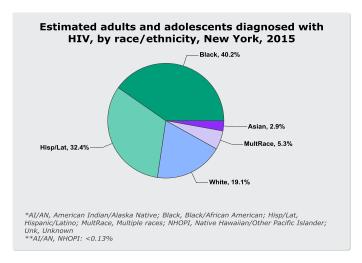
New York - State Health Profile

HIV/AIDS Epidemic

In 2015, an estimated 39,393 people in the United States were diagnosed with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. About 1 in 7 people with HIV in the United States do not know that they are infected.

In 2015, an estimated 3,123 adults and adolescents were diagnosed with HIV in New York. New York ranked 4th among the 50 states in the number of HIV diagnoses in 2015.





Adolescent and School Health

Many young people engage in sexual risk behaviors that can result in unintended health outcomes. Sexual risk behaviors place adolescents at risk for HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancy. However, there has been a nationwide decrease in the percentage of adolescents who have ever had sex; in 2015 among high school students in New York:

- 14.9% of 9th graders have reported ever having sex in 2015 compared to 30.5% in 2005.
- 22.7% of 10th graders have reported ever having sex in 2015 compared to 39.1% in 2005.

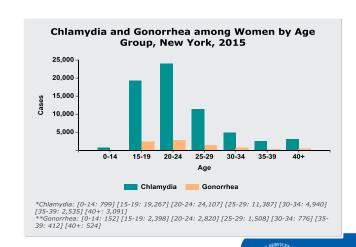
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Syphilis – Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages in which syphilis is most infectious) remains a health problem, primarily among men who have sex with men, but congenital transmission of syphilis from infected mothers to their unborn children persists in many areas of the country.

- In New York, the rate of primary and secondary syphilis was 5.6 per 100,000 in 2011 and 10.2 per 100,000 in 2015. New York now ranks 7th in rates of P&S syphilis among 50 states.
- There were 66 cases of congenital syphilis from 2011 through 2015.

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea – Untreated STDs are a common cause of pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility and chronic pelvic pain. In addition, they can increase the spread of HIV, and cause cancer. Pregnant women and newborns are particularly vulnerable. In 2015, New York:

- Ranked 12th among 50 states in chlamydial infections (524.7 per 100,000 persons) and ranked 16th among 50 states in gonorrheal infections (129.4 per 100,000 persons).
- Reported rates of chlamydia among women (650.9 cases per 100,000) that were 1.7 times greater than those among men (389.8 cases per 100,000).



National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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