

## HIV Infections Among Persons Aged 15-24 Years in the United States<sup>1</sup>

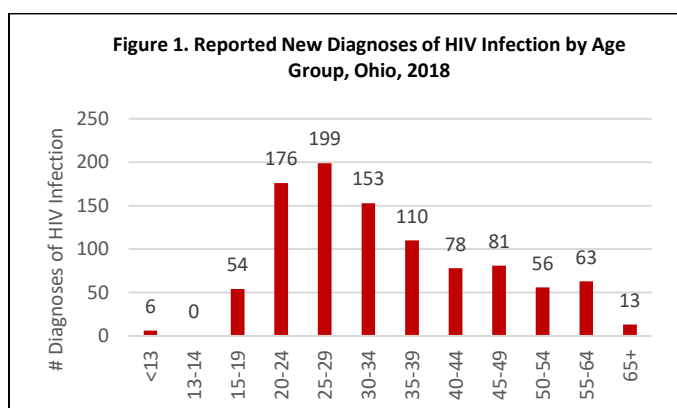
Estimates from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) show that one in five (n=8,065) HIV infections diagnosed in the United States in 2017 were among persons aged 15-24. Of these, 53 percent (n=4,244) were among blacks/African-Americans, 23 percent (n=1,867) were among Hispanics/Latinx, and 19 percent (n=1,506) were among whites. Most (81 percent) of the HIV diagnoses in 2017 among persons aged 15-24 were reported with male-to-male sexual contact as the transmission category. Black/African-American males reported with male-to-male sexual contact as the transmission category made up 42 percent (n=3,397) of all new diagnoses of HIV in the United States in 2017 among persons aged 15-24.

The number of new diagnoses of HIV in the United States among persons aged 15-24 decreased from 2012 (n=9,093) to 2017 (n=8,065). The rates for persons aged 15-19 (9.0 per 100,000 population in 2012 and 8.1 per 100,000 population in 2017) and persons aged 20-24 (31.8 per 100,000 population in 2012 and 28.7 per 100,000 population in 2017) decreased as well.

<sup>1</sup>Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV Surveillance Report*, 2017; vol. 29. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html>. Published November 2018. Accessed 8/9/2019.

## New Reported Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Persons Aged 15-24 Years in Ohio

Youths (defined as persons aged 15-24 years) accounted for 23 percent (n=230) of the 989 new reported diagnoses of HIV infections in Ohio in 2018 (Figure 1).



Of the new reported diagnoses of HIV infection among youths in Ohio in 2018, 90 percent (n=206) were males and 63 percent (n=144) were among blacks/African-Americans. As illustrated in Figure 2, among youths, rates of new reported diagnoses of HIV infection in Ohio in 2018 among black/African-American youths were more than 12 times higher than that for white youths.

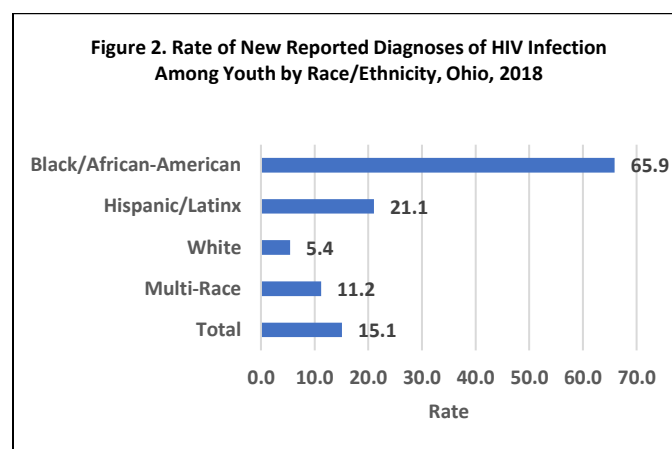


Table 1 illustrates that among male youths, the rate of new reported diagnoses of HIV infection in Ohio in 2018 was more nearly 13 times greater among blacks/African-Americans than whites (117.8 per 100,000 population vs 9.1 per 100,000 population). Among female youths, the rate was nearly eight times greater among blacks/African-Americans than whites (12.1 per 100,000 population vs 1.6 per 100,000 population).

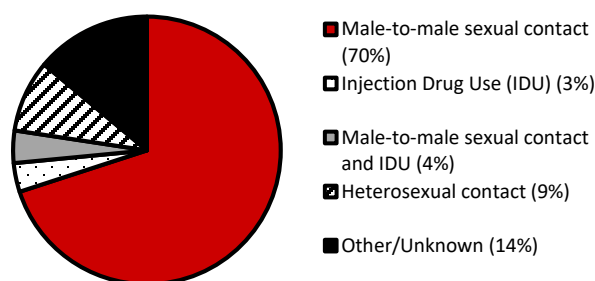
Race/Ethnicity	Males			Females		
	No.	% <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>	No.	% <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>
Am. Indian/Alaska Native	-	-	*	-	-	*
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1%	*	-	-	*
Black/African-American	131	64%	117.8	13	54%	12.1
Hispanic/Latinx	16	8%	38.4	1	4%	*
White	52	25%	9.1	9	38%	1.6
Multi-race	5	2%	18.3	1	4%	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>206</b>		<b>26.6</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>3.2</b>

<sup>1</sup>Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.  
<sup>2</sup>The rate is the number of persons with a reported diagnosis of HIV infection per 100,000 population calculated using U.S. Census estimates for 2018.  
Asterisk (\*) indicates rate not calculated because census data unavailable or for case count <5 due to unstable rates.  
Dash (-) indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

As displayed in Figure 3, 70 percent (n=161) of the new reported HIV diagnoses among youths in Ohio in 2018 were reported with male-to-male sexual

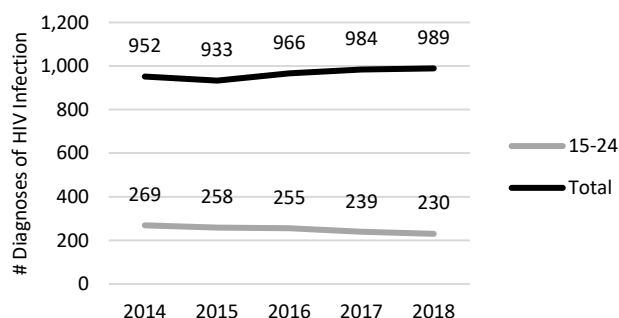
contact as the transmission category. Nine percent (n=20) were attributed to heterosexual contact, three percent (n=8) to injection drug use (IDU) and four percent (n=9) were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact/IDU. Among male youths, 78 percent (n=161) of the new reported HIV diagnoses in Ohio in 2018 were reported with male-to-male sexual contact as the transmission category. Seventy-nine percent (n=19) of the new reported HIV infections diagnosed in female youths in Ohio in 2018 were reported with heterosexual contact as the transmission category.

**Figure 3. Percent of Reported New Diagnoses of HIV Infection by Transmission Category, Ohio, 2018**



The number of new reported diagnoses of HIV infection in youths in Ohio has decreased slightly from 2014 to 2018. In 2014, youths accounted for 28 percent (n=269) of the total number of new reported diagnoses of HIV infection in Ohio, and 23 percent (n=230) in 2018 (Figure 4).

**Figure 4. Total Number of New Reported Diagnoses of HIV Infection and Among Youth, Ohio, 2014-2018**



four percent (n=940) were youths. The rate for black/African-American youths living with diagnosed HIV infection was nearly 16 times greater than that of white youths (279.7 per 100,000 vs 17.6 per 100,000 population) (Table 2).

**Table 2. Number, Percent and Rates of Youths Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2018**

Race/Ethnicity	No.	% <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>
Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	2	<1%	*
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	2%	35.0
Black/African-American	611	65%	279.7
Hispanic/Latinx	71	8%	88.0
White	198	21%	17.6
Multi-race	43	5%	80.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>940</b>		<b>61.8</b>

<sup>1</sup>Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup>The rate is the number of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection per 100,000 population calculated using U.S. Census estimates for 2018. Asterisk (\*) indicates rate not calculated because census data unavailable or for case count <5 due to unstable rates.

Dash (-) indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

## Explanation of Terms:

- Diagnoses of HIV infection include persons with a diagnosis of HIV (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV and an AIDS diagnosis within 12 months (HIV & later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS). The rate is the number of persons with a reported diagnosis of HIV infection per 100,000 population calculated using U.S. Census estimates for that year.

- Living with diagnosed HIV infection represents all persons ever diagnosed and reported with HIV or AIDS who have not been reported as having died as of December 31, 2018. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection represent persons living in Ohio as of December 31, 2018, regardless of whether the person was a resident of Ohio at time of initial HIV and/or AIDS diagnosis. The rate is the number of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection per 100,000 population calculated using 2018 U.S. Census estimates.

- Males and Females refer to sex assigned at birth.

- Hispanics/Latinx may be of any race. Persons with a race of American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, Black/African-American, White, or Multi-Race are not-Hispanic. Asian/Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiians.

- Transmission categories are mutually exclusive, hierarchical categories defined by the CDC and system-calculated using sex at birth and risk factor history to determine mode of transmission. A person with multiple risks is only represented in the highest category based on the CDC hierarchical algorithm. Thus, transgender women are included in the male-to-male sexual contact transmission category if assigned male at birth and risk factor history indicates sex with males. Please note this is for the categorization of HIV transmission categories only and not to describe sexual orientation.

- Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2019.

Please direct questions about this report to: Ohio Department of Health / Division of Health Improvement and Wellness / HIV Surveillance Program / 614-387-2722

## Persons Aged 15-24 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection in Ohio

Of the 24,130 persons reported as living with diagnosed HIV infection in Ohio at the end of 2018,