



HIV AMONG YOUTH (AGES 13-24) IN MARYLAND, 2020

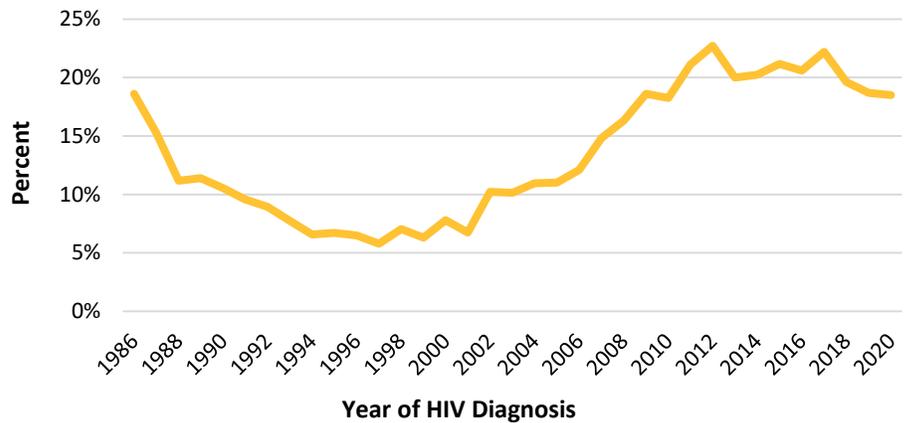
DATA REPORTED THROUGH JUNE 30, 2021

New HIV Diagnoses in Maryland

In 2020, there were 134 reported HIV diagnoses among people ages 13-24.

- In 2020, youth ages 13-24 accounted for 18.5% of the 724 reported HIV diagnoses. Of those, 116 (86.6%) were male, and 18 (13.4%) were female.
- 76.9% of the new diagnoses among youth were NH-Black people.
- Most HIV diagnoses among youth were attributed to MSM (76.7%), followed by 20.4% attributed to HET.
- It is estimated that an additional 37.5% of youth living with HIV in Maryland remain undiagnosed, as of 2019.

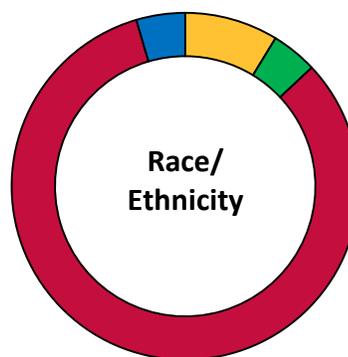
Trends in HIV Diagnoses Among Youth (Ages 13-24), 1986-2020



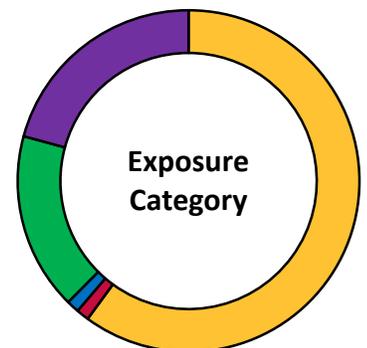
Characteristics of Youth Living with HIV

At the end of 2020, there were 792 people ages 13-24 living with diagnosed HIV.

- Rates (per 100,000) were 2.5 times higher in males (127.9) as compared to females (47.5). In other words, 1 in 782 males and 1 in 2,105 females ages 13-24 were living with diagnosed HIV.
- Rates (per 100,000) among youth were 4 to 25 times higher among NH-Blacks (230.5) compared to Hispanics (57.3) and NH-Whites (9.1). In other words, 1 in 433 NH-Black youth in Maryland were living with diagnosed HIV.
- 83.2% (659) of youth living with diagnosed HIV had a viral load test during 2020. Of those individuals, 66.7% (528) had a suppressed viral load.



■ Hispanic ■ NH-Other
■ NH-Black ■ NH-White



■ MSM
■ IDU
■ MSM/IDU
■ HET
■ Perinatal Transmission

NH: Non-Hispanic | HET: Heterosexual Contact | IDU: Injection Drug Use | MSM: Male-to-male Sexual Contact

Center for HIV Surveillance, Epidemiology and Evaluation
Prevention and Health Promotion Administration
Maryland Department of Health
<http://phpa.health.maryland.gov/OIDEOR/CHSE>

Multiple imputation was used to estimate and adjust for missing exposure category. Data represents adults and adolescents (ages 13+) only. Data source: Maryland Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS). Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing and care-related services.