

# Populations of Focus

**37.9** million people worldwide were living with HIV in 2018

**1.7** million people worldwide acquired HIV in 2018

## ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE



Adolescents are defined as people between 10 and 19 years old, while young people are defined as those between 10 and 24 years old.

There are

**5 Million**

youth living with HIV around the world. In addition, **more than 30%** of all new HIV infections globally are estimated to occur among youth ages 15 to 25 years.

Current HPTN Studies that Focus on Adolescents and Young People:



## CISGENDER WOMEN

Cisgender means having a gender identity that matches one's assigned sex. For example, a cisgender woman is someone assigned female at birth and identifies as a woman.

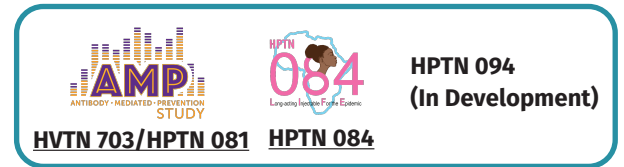


About

**17.4 million**

adults living with HIV are cisgender women.

Current HPTN Studies that Focus on Cisgender Women:



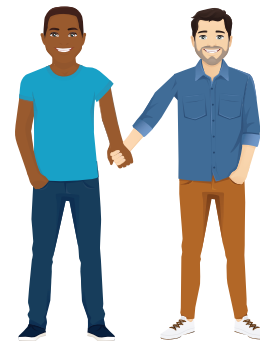
## CISGENDER MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

Rates of HIV infection are disproportionately high among cisgender men who have sex with men (MSM) in all regions of the world.

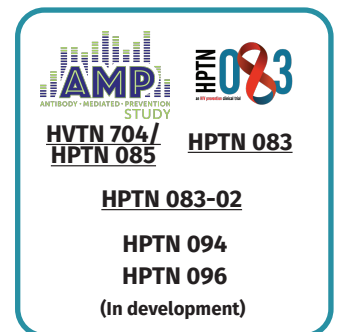
This group is

**19 times more likely**

to be living with HIV than the general population.



Current HPTN Studies that Focus on Cisgender Men Who Have Sex with Men:



## PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS

Around 13 million people around the globe inject drugs and **1.7 million** of them are living with HIV.

People who inject drugs account for approximately

**10%** of HIV infections globally and **30%** of those outside of Africa.

Current HPTN Studies that Focus on People Who Use Substances:

HPTN 094 (In Development)



## TRANSGENDER WOMEN

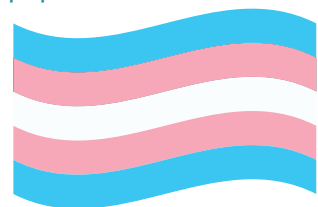
Transgender women are around

**49 times more likely**

to be living with HIV than other adults of reproductive age with an estimated worldwide HIV prevalence of **19%**.

In some countries the HIV prevalence rate in transgender women is **80 times** higher than of the general adult population.

In addition, transgender people have low rates of access to health and HIV services due to a range of issues including violence, legal barriers, stigma and discrimination.



Current HPTN Studies that Focus on Transgender Women:



## References

- [www.who.int/hiv/data/en/](http://www.who.int/hiv/data/en/)
- [www.unaids.org/en/resources/fact-sheet](http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/fact-sheet)
- [www.who.int/hiv/pub/guidelines/qa-prep-msm/en/](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/guidelines/qa-prep-msm/en/)
- [www.who.int/maternal\\_child\\_adolescent/topics/adolescence/hiv/en/](http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/topics/adolescence/hiv/en/)
- [www.who.int/gho/hiv/epidemic\\_status/cases\\_adults\\_women\\_children\\_text/en/](http://www.who.int/gho/hiv/epidemic_status/cases_adults_women_children_text/en/)
- [apps.who.int/adolescent/second-decade/section2/page1/recognizing-adolescence.html](http://apps.who.int/adolescent/second-decade/section2/page1/recognizing-adolescence.html)
- [www.who.int/hiv/topics/idu/en/](http://www.who.int/hiv/topics/idu/en/)
- [www.who.int/hiv/topics/transgender/en/](http://www.who.int/hiv/topics/transgender/en/)