Since 2012, youth (aged 13 to 24) have accounted for over 20% of all new HIV diagnoses. Social determinants of health such as poverty, education, household income, and unemployment can negatively affect HIV-related health outcomes for youth.

- **Poverty**: 13.1% of the U.S. population were living in poverty. 15.5% of youth (aged 18 to 34) were living in poverty.
- **Education**: 88.3% of the U.S. population had at least a high school education. 87.5% of youth (aged 18 to 24) had at least a high school education.
- **Household Income**: The median household income for the U.S. population was $61,937. The median household income among youth (aged 15-24) was $33,389.
- **Unemployment**: 3.9% of the U.S. population were unemployed. 8.6% of youth (aged 16 to 24) were unemployed.