

PS18-1802

Integrated HIV Surveillance and Prevention Programs for Health Departments

MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT

An overview of select PS18-1802 Component A prevention program components,
60 CDC-funded health departments in United States, Puerto Rico,
and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2019

Integrated HIV Surveillance & Prevention Programs for Health Departments (PS18-1802): Monitoring and Evaluation Report, 2019

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TABLE OF CONTENTS



Background and Highlights



Interpretation of the Report



Program Accomplishments

HIV Testing

Linkage to HIV Medical Care

Interviewed for Partner Services

HIV Prevention Services

PrEP Awareness, Use, and Support



Data Completeness



Appendices

Appendix A: Definitions

Appendix B: Tables



BACKGROUND

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) PS18-1802: *“Integrated HIV Surveillance and Prevention Programs for Health Departments”* supports health departments to implement a comprehensive program to prevent new HIV infections and achieve viral suppression among persons with HIV (PWH) by using quality, timely, and complete surveillance and program data to guide HIV prevention efforts.¹

The report is intended for HIV program managers, CDC project officers, and those interested in monitoring recipients’ progress toward achieving the following core HIV strategies:

- Identify persons with HIV infection and uninfected persons at risk for HIV infection
- Provide comprehensive HIV-related prevention services for people with diagnosed HIV
- Provide comprehensive HIV-related prevention services for persons who are HIV negative but at risk for HIV
- Conduct community-level HIV prevention activities

CDC receives, analyzes, and disseminates data on CDC-funded HIV testing and prevention activities reported through the National HIV Prevention Program Monitoring and Evaluation (NHM&E) data reporting system, EvaluationWeb®. This report uses the NHM&E test-level data submitted through EvaluationWeb® as of September 15, 2020 by 60 health departments funded under PS18-1802 (i.e., 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and 7 Metropolitan Statistical Areas or specified Metropolitan Divisions, including Baltimore City, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia, and San Francisco). These data are used to assess the impact of CDC-funded HIV testing efforts, inform programmatic activities, and document the progress of programs toward local, state, and national HIV prevention goals. HIV surveillance measures are not included in this report. The report covers HIV tests conducted from January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019 and highlights findings related to the following PS18-1802-funded activities:

- HIV testing
 - Number of HIV tests, new and previous diagnoses, and newly diagnosed HIV positivity
 - Service integration
- Linkage to HIV medical care within 30 days of diagnosis
- Interviewed for HIV partner services
- HIV prevention services
 - Provision of individualized behavioral risk-reduction counseling
 - Referral to or provision of essential support services
- Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) awareness, use, and support

Appendix A provides definitions of the terms used in this report. Appendix B includes detailed data tables describing the demographic characteristics and population groups for select PS18-1802-funded activities.

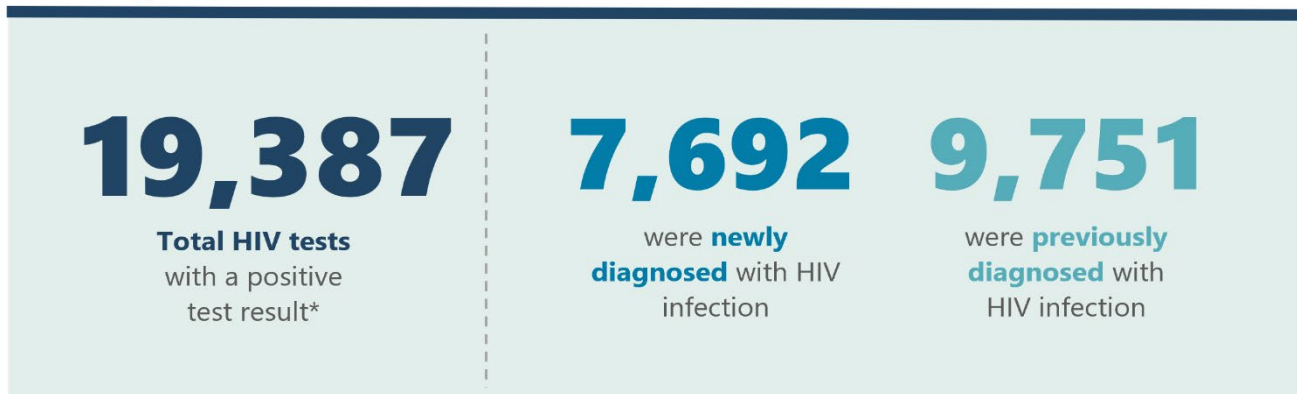
¹ Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) PS18-1802: Integrated HIV Surveillance & Prevention Programs for Health Departments. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/funding/announcements/ps18-1802/index.html>

PS18-1802 Monitoring & Evaluation Report

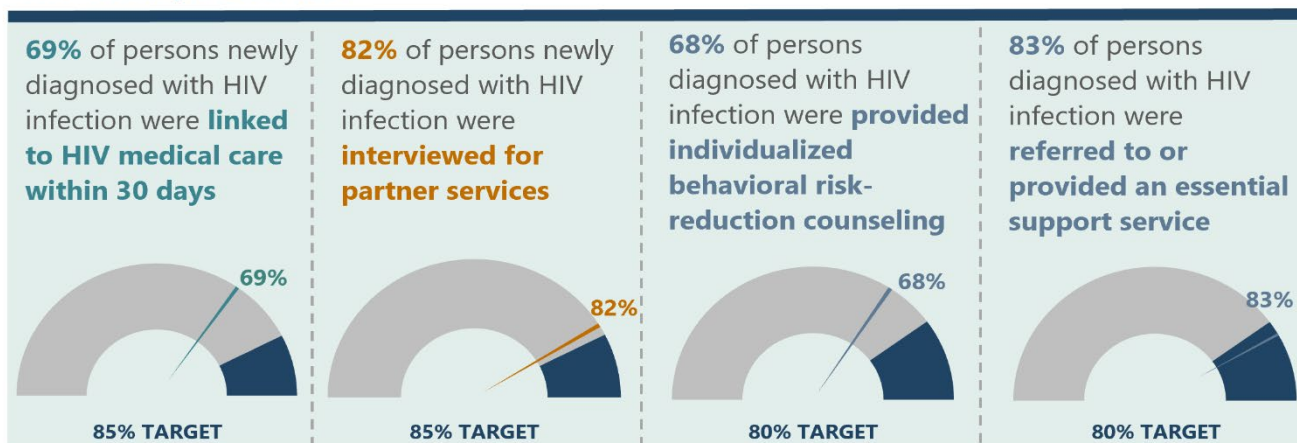
YEAR 2: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2019

TOTAL HIV TESTS CONDUCTED **2,301,669** NEWLY DIAGNOSED HIV POSITIVITY **0.3%**

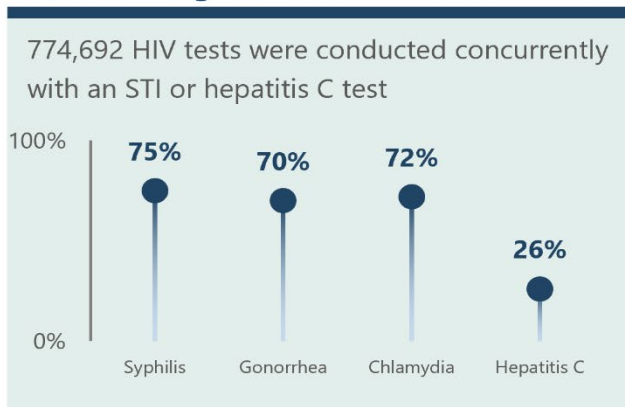
HIV Diagnosis



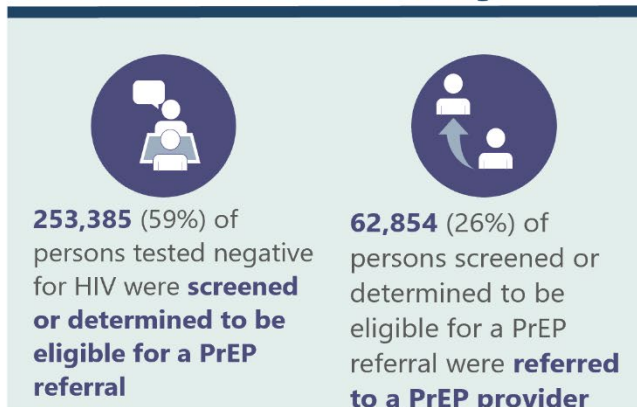
HIV Testing Outcomes



Service Integration



PrEP in Non-Health Care Settings



Data Source: 2019 Quarter 1 – Quarter 4 NHM&E HIV test-level data submitted through EvaluationWeb® as of September 15, 2020.
*1,944 HIV tests with a positive test result are pending final determination of newly or previously diagnosed with HIV infection.



INTERPRETATION OF THE REPORT

- The HIV testing data in this report include only tests funded through PS18-1802 Component A. This report does not include information on HIV testing funded by other CDC program announcements or funding sources, such as state or local funding. Please refer to the report, *“Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC-Funded HIV Testing in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2019”* for information on all CDC-funded HIV testing conducted by health departments and community-based organizations (CBOs) [<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/index.html>]
- The report reflects findings for the second year of the five-year PS18-1802 project period.
- Program performance may be affected by several contextual factors, such as HIV prevalence, political environments, existing laws and regulations, program infrastructure and funding levels, surveillance system capacity and availability of surveillance data to help guide program activities, program planning, start-up activities, and effects of large-scale programmatic changes. This report is not able to account for these and other contextual factors.
- For 2019 data, CDC calculated the number of persons with newly diagnosed HIV using client self-report and HIV surveillance information, when available. If the client reports a previous positive test or the client test result has been reported previously to HIV surveillance, the record is counted as previously diagnosed.
- Only records with a valid program announcement number that can be categorized by testing done in health care, non-health care settings, or mobile units were included in the analyses of HIV positivity. In 2019, 12,582 (0.5%) Component A HIV test records could not be categorized into health care settings, non-health care settings, or mobile units.
- Only tests with either positive or negative results are included. Tests with discordant or indeterminate results were excluded from the analyses.
- Reported percentages exclude tests without data to calculate the outcome (i.e., invalid, missing, or “Don’t Know”). An example is shown below, using linkage to HIV medical care.

$$\% \text{ linked} = \# \text{ linked} / (\# \text{ linked} + \# \text{ not linked})$$

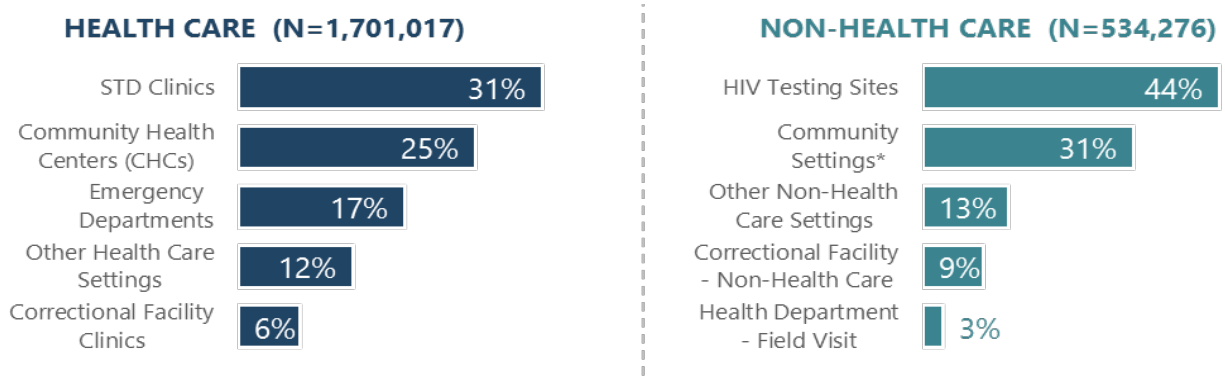


PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

HIV Testing

Overall, 60 health departments reported a total of 2,301,669 HIV tests (*Appendix B: Table 1*). The majority of the tests was conducted in health care settings (74%). The distribution of tests by site type for health care and non-health care settings is shown in Figure 1 (*Appendix B: Table 2*).

Figure 1: Percentage of HIV tests conducted in health care and non-health care settings, by the most frequently reported site type



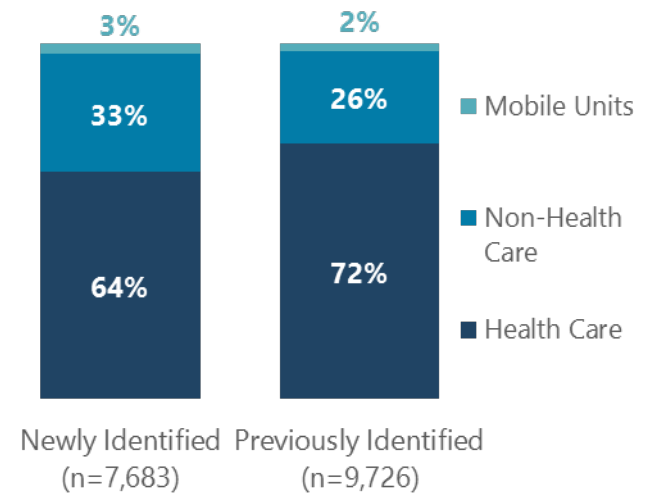
*Community settings include other non-health care community settings such as shelter/transitional housing and syringe services program.

HIV Positive Tests

Of the 2,301,669 HIV tests reported, 19,387 (0.8%) had a positive test result (includes persons with unconfirmed preliminary positive rapid tests and persons with confirmed positive tests): 7,692 (0.3%) were identified as new HIV-positive tests; 9,751 (0.4%) were previously identified HIV-positive tests; and 1,944 tests were missing or “unable to determine” information on the client’s prior HIV status. The percentage of persons newly diagnosed with HIV was 0.3% in health care settings and 0.5% in non-health care settings (*Appendix B: Table 2*).

Of 7,683 tests identified as new HIV-positives for which the setting was known, 4,913 (64%) tests were conducted in health care settings, 2,532 (33%) in non-health care settings, and 238 (3%) in mobile units. Of 9,726 previously identified HIV-positive tests for which the setting was known, 6,976 (72%) were conducted in health care settings, 2,553 (26%) in non-health care settings, and 197 (2%) in mobile units (Figure 2).

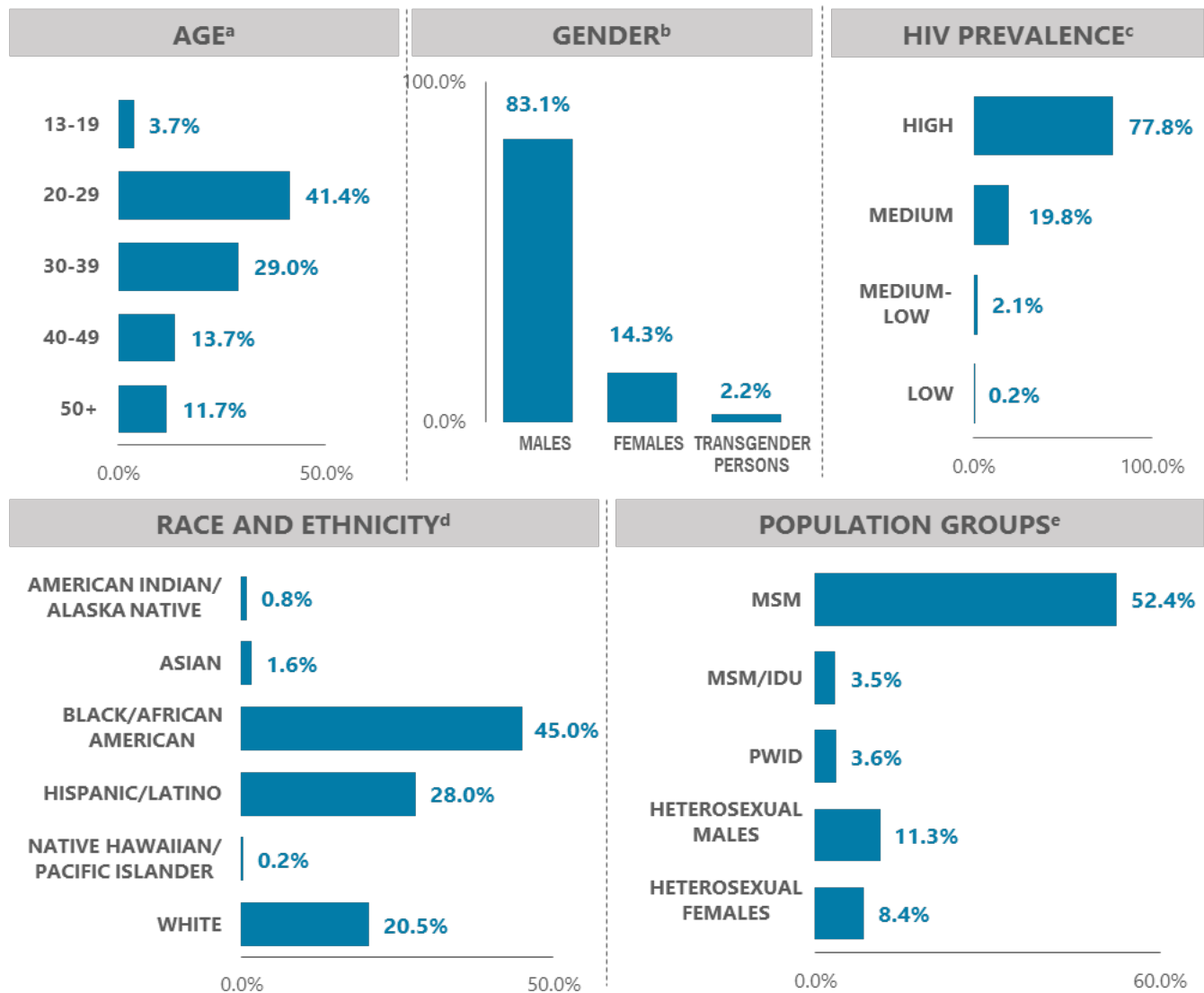
Figure 2: Percentage of HIV tests with a positive HIV test result, by HIV status and test setting*



* A positive test that was missing information on prior HIV status or prior HIV status was reported as “unable to determine” (i.e., the HIV surveillance system was not checked, no other data sources were reviewed, and there is no information from the client about previous HIV test results).



Figure 3. Distribution of persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection, by demographic characteristics and population groups



Data Source: 2019 Quarter 1 – Quarter 4 NHM&E HIV test-level data submitted through EvaluationWeb® as of September 15, 2020.

^a Age category “< 13 years” is not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 1 in Appendix B).

^b Transgender persons are defined as persons whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth. “Another gender”, “Declined to answer”, and “Unknown” are not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 1 in Appendix B).

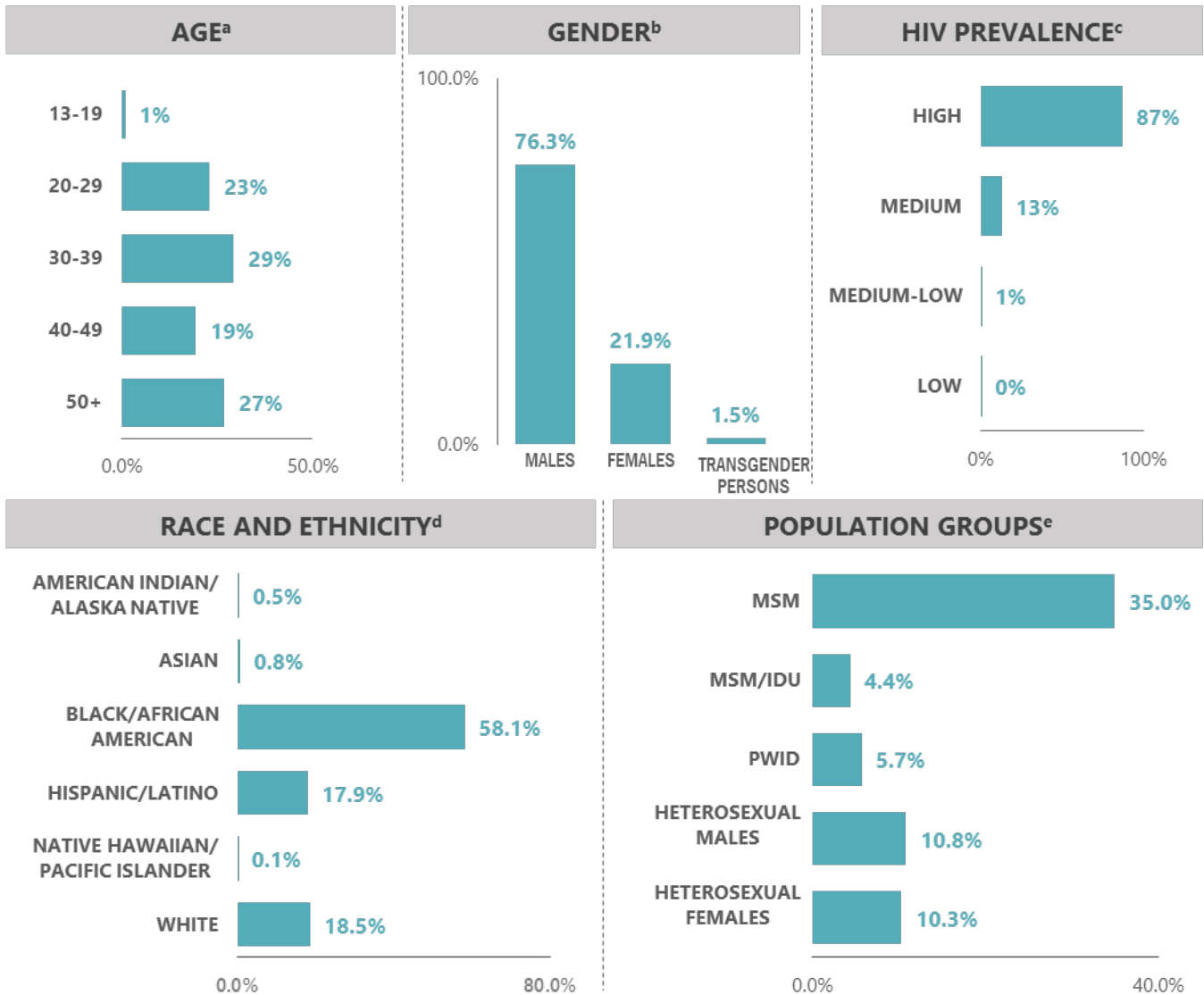
^c Jurisdictions are grouped based on the number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection in 2018. Refer to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Estimated HIV Incidence and Prevalence in the United States 2014–2018. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2020;25(No. 1). Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-supplemental-report-vol-25-1.pdf>. Accessed January 30, 2021.

^d “Multi-race” is not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 1 in Appendix B).

^e Data for population groups are collected for all tests performed in non-health care settings and for HIV-positive persons in health care settings. Data are for behavior reported in the past 5 years. MSM: Males who reported male-to-male sexual contact. MSM/IDU: Males who reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. PWID: Persons who reported injection drug use. Population groups not shown in the figure: women who have sex with women, transgender, transgender/IDU, and persons who have sex with transgender persons (Refer to Table 1 in Appendix B).



Figure 4. Distribution of persons previously diagnosed with HIV infection, by demographic characteristics and population groups



Data Source: 2019 Quarter 1 – Quarter 4 NHM&E HIV test-level data submitted through EvaluationWeb® as of September 15, 2020.

^a Age category “< 13 years” is not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 1 in Appendix B).

^b Transgender persons are defined as persons whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth. “Another gender”, “Declined to answer”, and “Unknown” are not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 1 in Appendix B).

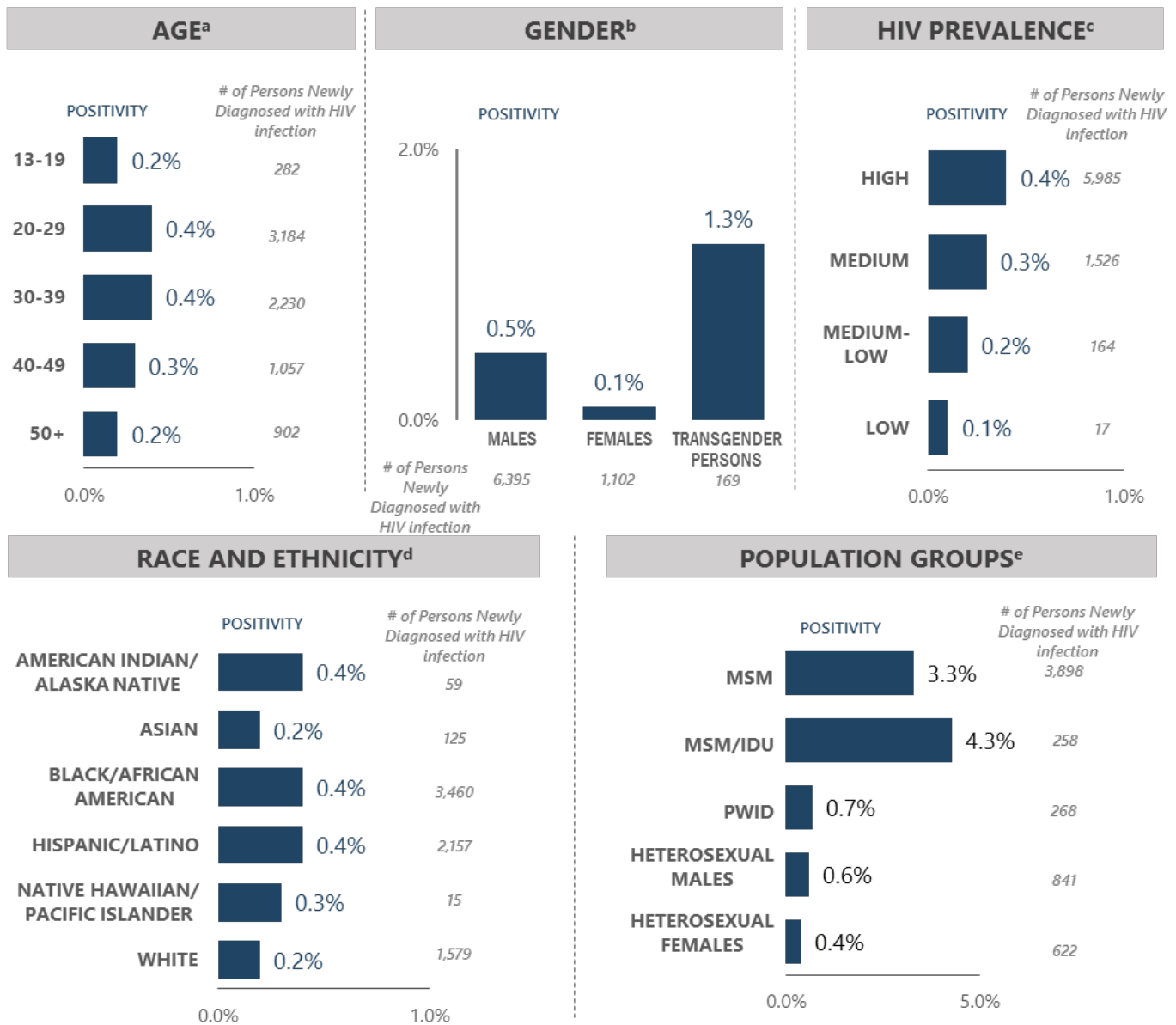
^c Jurisdictions are grouped based on the number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection in 2018. Refer to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Estimated HIV Incidence and Prevalence in the United States 2014–2018. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2020;25(No. 1). Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-supplemental-report-vol-25-1.pdf>. Accessed January 30, 2021.

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^e Data for population groups are collected for all tests performed in non-health care settings and for HIV-positive persons in health care settings. Data are for behavior reported in the past 5 years. MSM: Males who reported male-to-male sexual contact. MSM/IDU: Males who reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. PWID: Persons who reported injection drug use. Population groups not shown in the figure: women who have sex with women, transgender, transgender/IDU, and persons who have sex with transgender persons (Refer to Table 1 in Appendix B).



Figure 5: Percentage of persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection, by demographic characteristics and population groups



Data Source: 2019 Quarter 1 – Quarter 4 NHM&E HIV test-level data submitted through EvaluationWeb® as of September 15, 2020.

^a Age category “< 13 years” is not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 1 in Appendix B).

^b Transgender persons are defined as persons whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth. “Another gender”, “Declined to answer”, and “Unknown” are not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 1 in Appendix B).

^c Jurisdictions are grouped based on the number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection in 2018. Refer to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Estimated HIV Incidence and Prevalence in the United States 2014–2018. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2020;25(No. 1). Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-supplemental-report-vol-25-1.pdf>. Accessed January 30, 2021.

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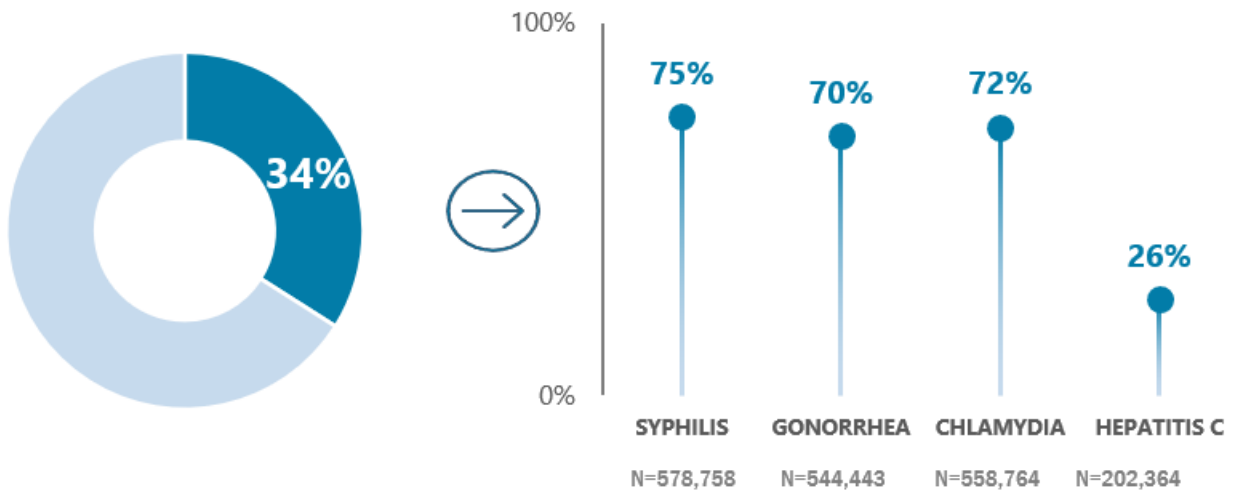


Service Integration

Service integration is defined as integrating two or more CDC-recommended prevention, treatment, or care services across HIV/AIDS, STD, viral hepatitis, or TB infections.² As part of PS18-1802, health departments are required to conduct screenings for three STIs (i.e., syphilis, chlamydia, and gonorrhea) or viral hepatitis C, concurrently with HIV testing.

In health care settings and non-health care settings, 774,692 (34%) HIV tests had at least one STI or hepatitis C test conducted concurrently. Of the concurrent tests, 578,758 (75%) were for syphilis, 544,443 (70%) were for gonorrhea, 558,764 (72%) were for chlamydia, and 202,364 (26%) were for hepatitis C as shown in Figure 6 (*Appendix B: Table 3*).

Figure 6. HIV tests were conducted concurrently with STIs or hepatitis C



Data Source: 2019 Quarter 1 – Quarter 4 NHM&E HIV test-level data submitted through EvaluationWeb® as of September 15, 2020.

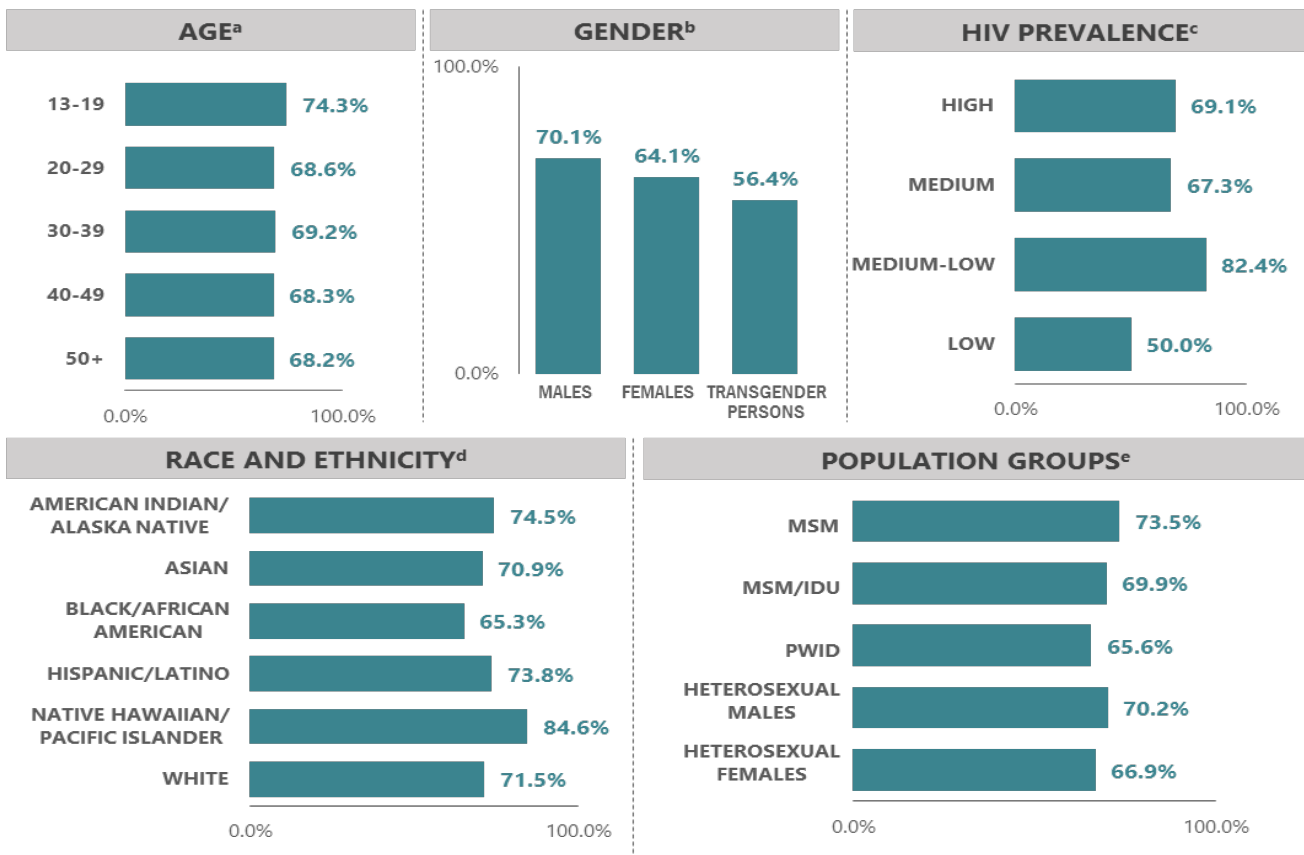
² Available at [Program Collaboration and Service Integration: Enhancing the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis in the United States - 2009 \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/prevention/ps18-1802/).



Linkage to HIV Medical Care Within 30 days of Diagnosis

Of the 6,406 persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection for which data to calculate linkage to care are complete, 4,416 (69%) were linked to HIV medical care within 30 days of diagnosis (*Appendix B: Table 4*). The 2020 National HIV/AIDS Strategy and the PS18-1802 NOFO established that 85% of persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection should be linked to HIV medical care within 30 days of diagnosis. **Eighteen (30%) health departments achieved this target.** Figure 7 shows the percentage of persons linked to HIV medical care within 30 days of diagnosis by demographic characteristics and population groups.

Figure 7: Linkage to HIV medical care within 30 days of diagnosis among persons with newly diagnosed HIV infection, by demographic characteristics and population groups



Data Source: 2019 Quarter 1 – Quarter 4 NHM&E HIV test-level data submitted through EvaluationWeb® as of September 15, 2020.

^a Age category "< 13 years" is not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 4 in Appendix B).

^b Transgender persons are defined as persons whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth. "Another gender", "Declined to answer", and "Unknown" are not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 4 in Appendix B).

^c Jurisdictions are grouped based on the number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection in 2018. Refer to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Estimated HIV Incidence and Prevalence in the United States 2014–2018. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2020;25(No. 1)*. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-supplemental-report-vol-25-1.pdf>. Accessed January 30, 2021.

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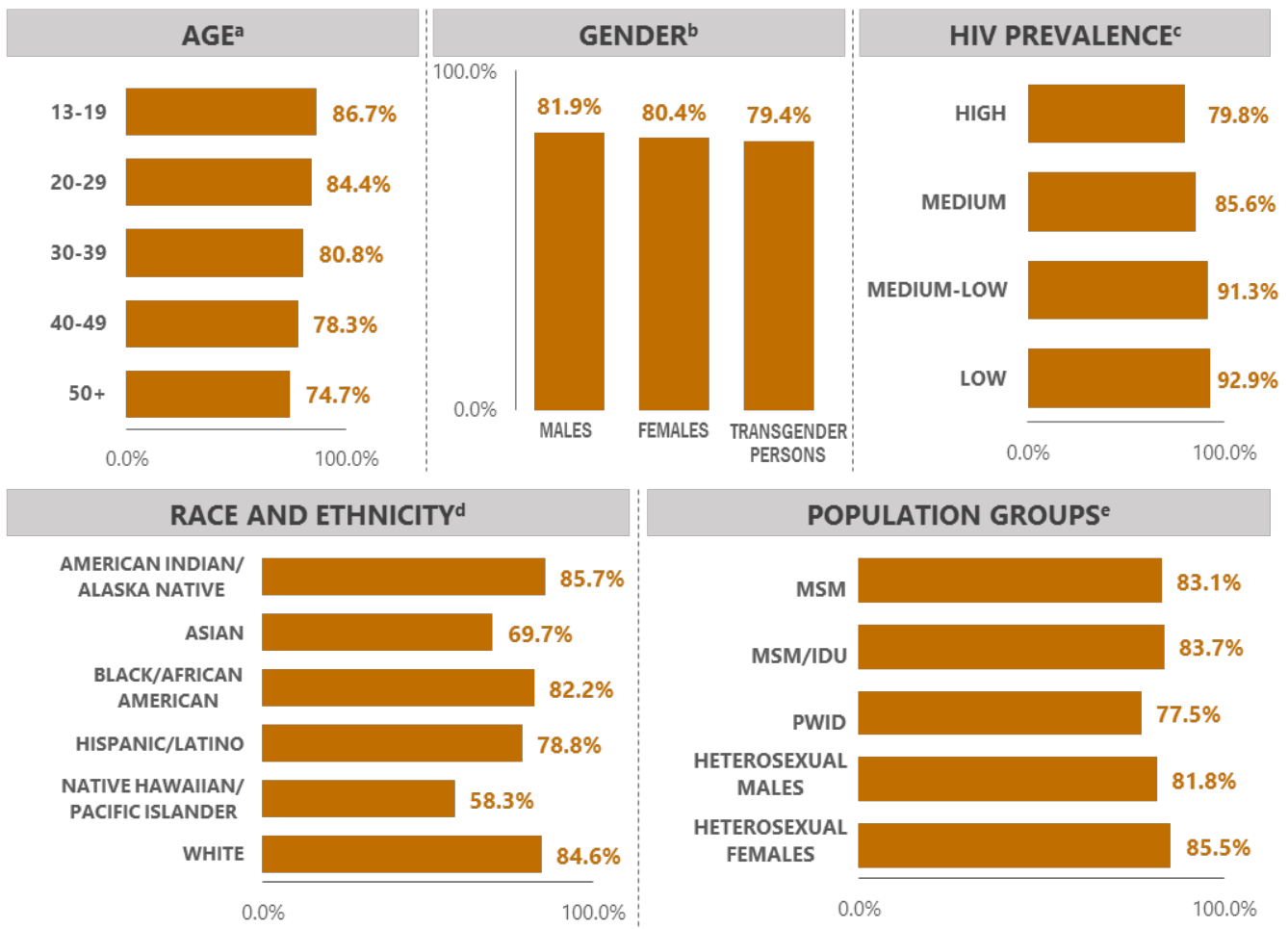
^e Data for population groups are collected for all tests performed in non-health care settings and for HIV-positive persons in health care settings. Data are for behavior reported in the past 5 years. MSM: Males who reported male-to-male sexual contact. MSM/IDU: Males who reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. PWID: Persons who reported injection drug use. Population groups not shown in the figure: women who have sex with women, transgender, transgender/IDU, and persons who have sex with transgender persons (Refer to Table 4 in Appendix B).



Interviewed for Partner Services

Of the 5,466 persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection for which data are complete, 4,461 (82%) were interviewed for HIV partner services (*Appendix B: Table 5*). The PS18-1802 target for health departments is to interview at least 85% of persons with newly diagnosed HIV infection for partner services. **Thirty-seven (62%) health departments achieved this target.** Figure 8 shows the percentage of persons interviewed for partner services by demographic characteristics and population groups.

Figure 8: Interviewed for partner services, by demographic characteristics and population groups



Data Source: 2019 Quarter 1 – Quarter 4 NHM&E HIV test-level data submitted through EvaluationWeb® as of September 15, 2020.

^a Age category “< 13 years” is not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 5 in Appendix B).

^b Transgender persons are defined as persons whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth. “Another gender”, “Declined to answer”, and “Unknown” are not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 5 in Appendix B).

^c Jurisdictions are grouped based on the number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection in 2018. Refer to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Estimated HIV Incidence and Prevalence in the United States 2014–2018. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2020;25 (No. 1)*. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-supplemental-report-vol-25-1.pdf>. Accessed January 30, 2021.

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HIV Prevention Services

Under PS18-1802, HIV Prevention Services is defined as any service or intervention directly aimed at reducing risk for transmitting or acquiring HIV infection (e.g., prevention counseling, behavioral interventions, risk reduction counseling, substance abuse and mental health services, and other services focused on social determinants of health).

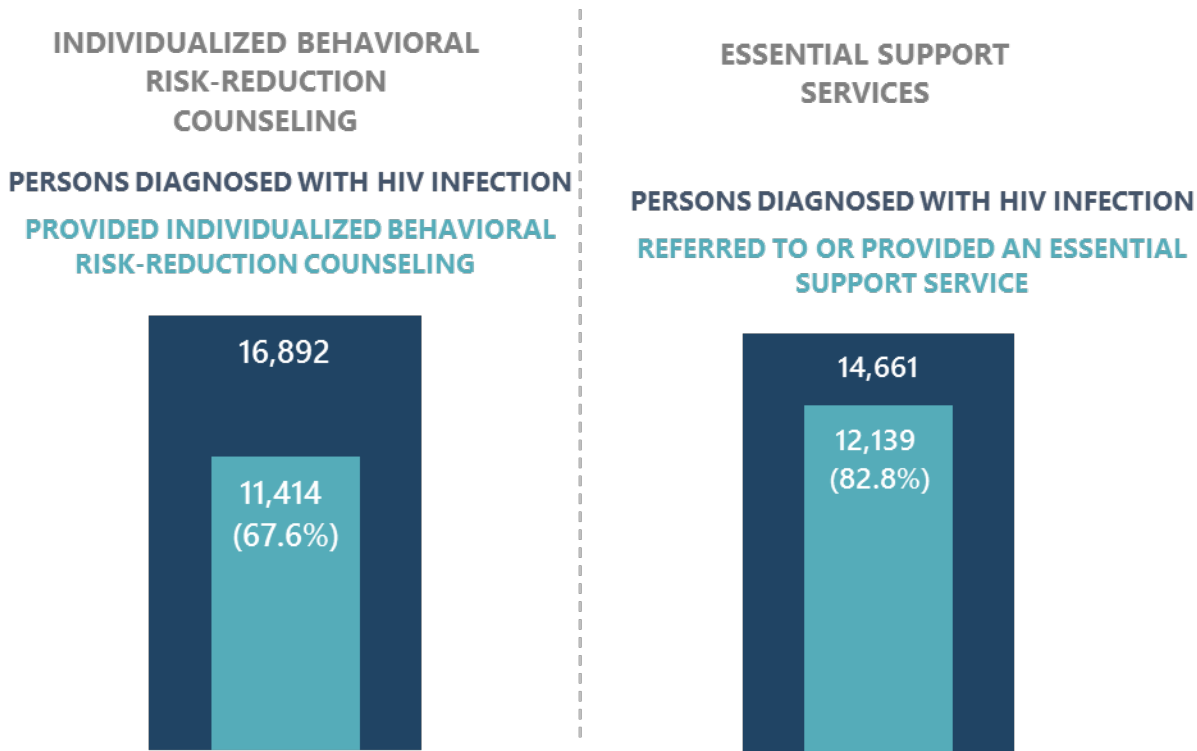
Individualized Behavioral Risk-Reduction Counseling

Of the 16,892 persons diagnosed with HIV for which data are available, 11,414 (68%) were provided individualized behavioral risk-reduction counseling (*Appendix B: Table 6*). The PS18-1802 target is for health departments to provide individualized behavioral risk-reduction counseling to at least 80% of persons diagnosed with HIV infection. **Thirty-six (60%) health departments achieved the 80% NOFO target.**

Essential Support Services

Of the 14,661 persons diagnosed with HIV infection for which data are available to calculate use of essential support services, 12,139 (83%) were referred to or provided an essential support service (*Appendix B: Table 7*). The PS18-1802 target is for health departments to refer or provide essential support services to at least 80% of persons diagnosed with HIV infection. **Forty-eight (80%) health departments achieved the 80% NOFO target.**

Figure 9: HIV prevention services among persons diagnosed with HIV infection

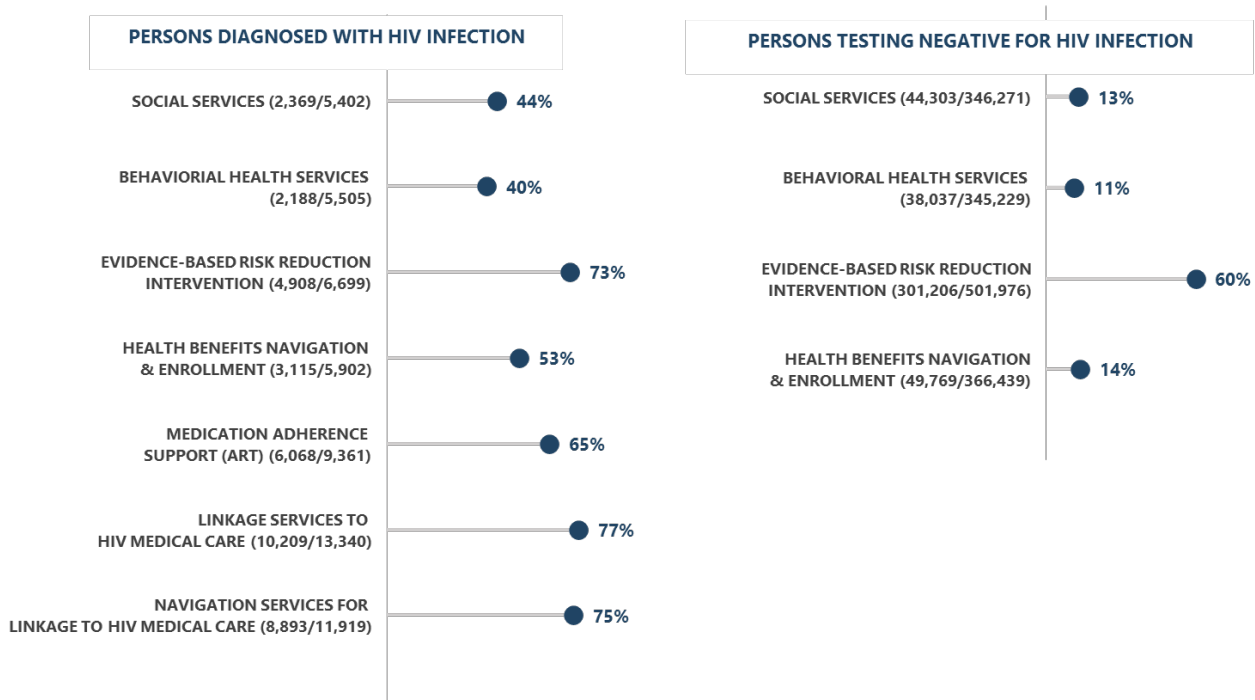


Data Source: 2019 Quarter 1 – Quarter 4 NHM&E HIV test-level data submitted through EvaluationWeb® as of September 15, 2020.



Figure 10 shows the percentage of persons referred to or provided essential support services, by service type (*Appendix B: Table 8*).

Figure 10: Referred to or provided essential support services, by service type



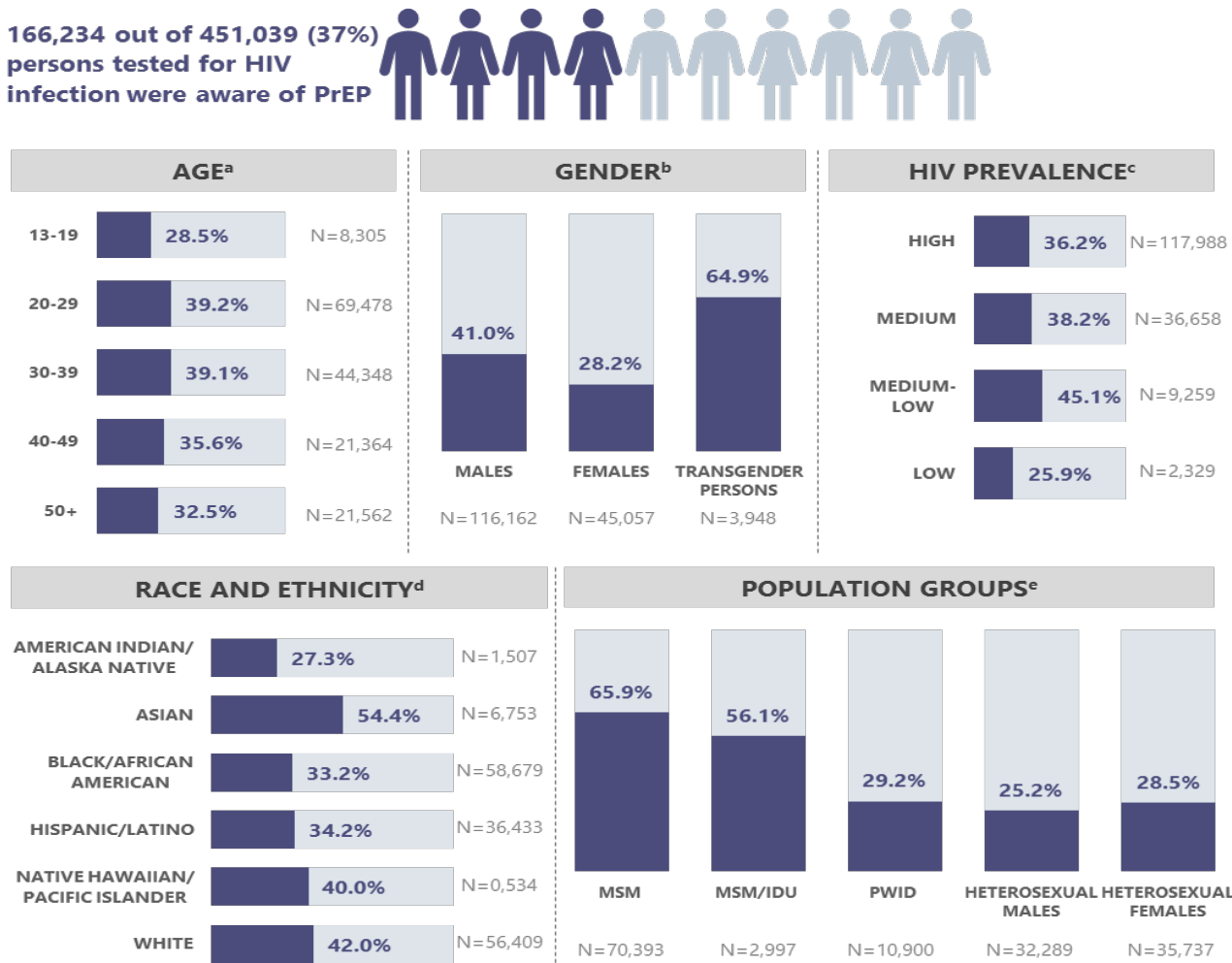


PrEP Awareness, Use, and Support in Non-Health Care Settings

PrEP Awareness

Among persons tested for HIV infection for which data are available, 37% (166,234/451,039) were aware of PrEP. Of persons who tested negative for HIV infection, 37% (163,999/445,975) were aware of PrEP, whereas 44% (2,235/5,064) of those who tested positive were aware of PrEP (Appendix B: Table 9). Figure 11 shows PrEP awareness among persons tested for HIV infection, by demographic characteristics and population groups.

Figure 11: PrEP awareness among persons tested for HIV infection, by demographic characteristics and population groups



Data Source: 2019 Quarter 1 – Quarter 4 NHM&E HIV test-level data submitted through EvaluationWeb® as of September 15, 2020.

^a Age category “< 13 years” is not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 9 in Appendix B).

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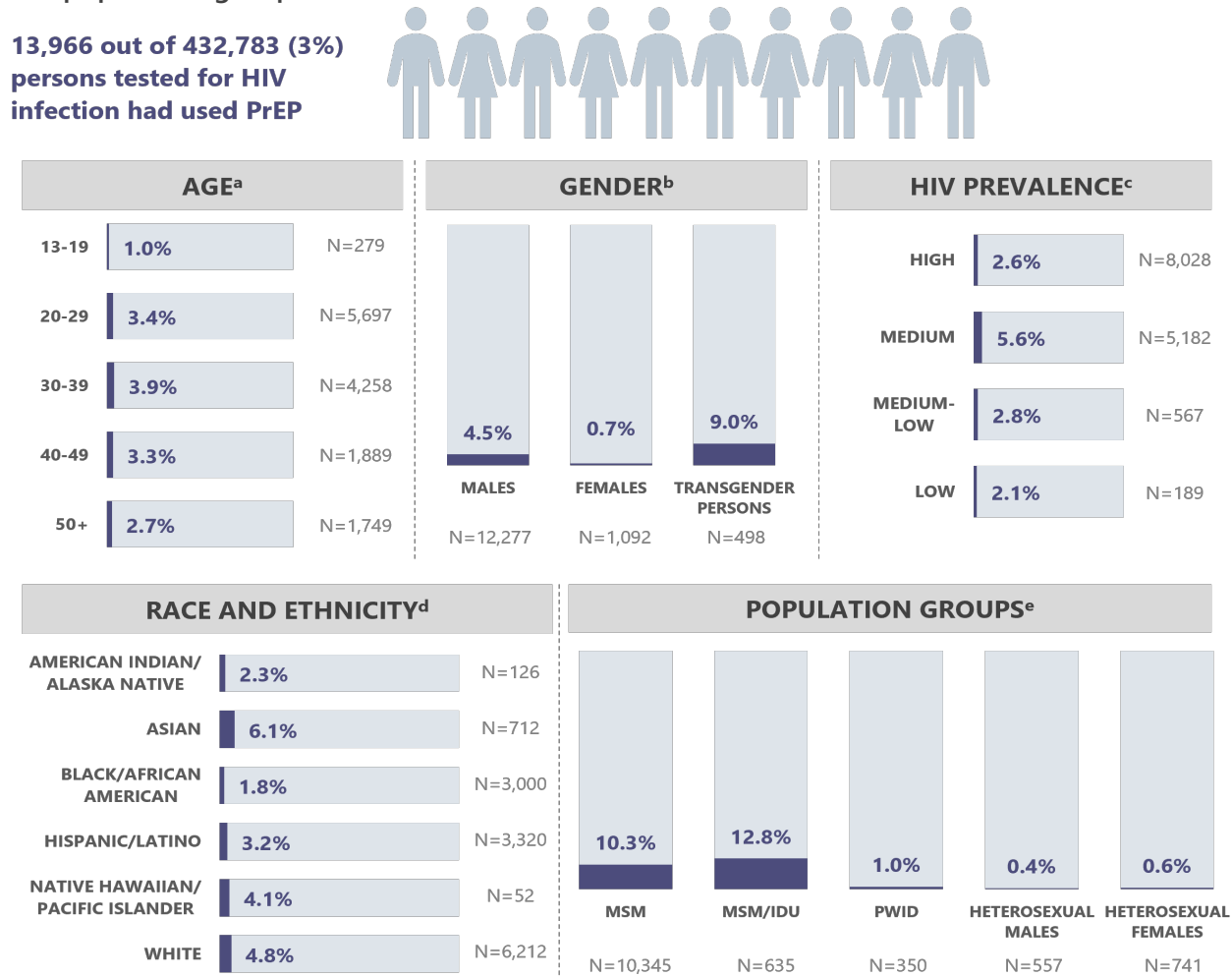
^e Data are for behavior reported in the past 5 years. MSM: Males who reported male-to-male sexual contact. MSM/IDU: Males who reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. PWID: Persons who reported injection drug use. Population groups not shown in the figure: women who have sex with women, transgender, transgender/IDU, and persons who have sex with transgender persons (Refer to Table 9 in Appendix B).



PrEP Use

Among persons who tested negative for HIV infection for which data were available, 3% (12,773/431,551) are currently taking daily PrEP medication; 1% (3,028/431,551) used PrEP anytime in the last 12 months, but not currently taking PrEP medication; and 95% (411,244/431,551) have never been on PrEP (*Appendix B: Table 10*).³ Figure 12 shows PrEP use among persons tested negative for HIV infection, by demographic characteristics and population groups.

Figure 12: PrEP use among persons tested negative for HIV infection, by demographic characteristics and population groups



Data Source: 2019 Quarter 1 – Quarter 4 NHM&E HIV test-level data submitted through EvaluationWeb® as of September 15, 2020.

^a Age category “< 13 years” is not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 10 in Appendix B).

^b Transgender persons are defined as persons whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth. “Another gender”, “Declined to answer”, and “Unknown” are not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 10 in Appendix B).

^c Jurisdictions are grouped based on the number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection in 2018. Refer to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Estimated HIV Incidence and Prevalence in the United States 2014–2018. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2020;25 (No. 1). Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-supplemental-report-vol-25-1.pdf>. Accessed January 30, 2021.

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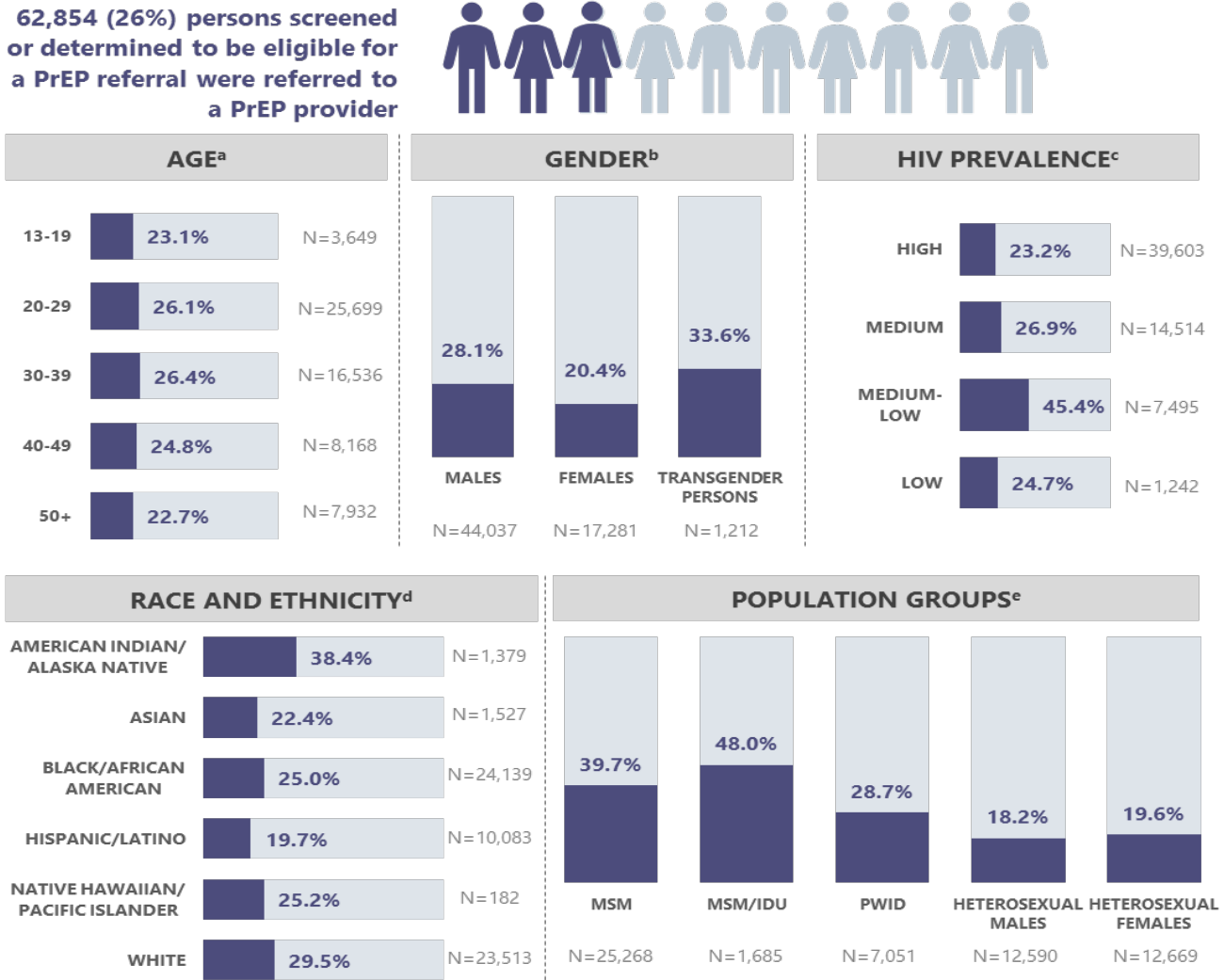
³ As this calculation is a combination of use of PrEP and currently taking PrEP medication, 1% (4,506/431,551) missing information on use of PrEP or currently taking PrEP medication is included in the analysis.



PrEP Support

Among persons who tested negative for HIV infection, 59% (253,385/426,936) were screened or determined to be eligible for a PrEP referral. Among those screened or determined to be eligible, 26% (62,854/246,287) were referred to a PrEP provider (*Appendix B: Table 11*). Figure 13 shows referral to a PrEP provider among persons screened or determined to be eligible for a PrEP referral, by demographic characteristics and population groups.

Figure 13: Referral to a PrEP provider among persons screened or determined to be eligible for a PrEP referral, by demographic characteristics and population groups



Data Source: 2019 Quarter 1 – Quarter 4 NHM&E HIV test-level data submitted through EvaluationWeb® as of September 15, 2020.

^a Age category “< 13 years” is not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 11 in Appendix B).

^b Transgender persons are defined as persons whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth. “Another gender”, “Declined to answer”, and “Unknown” are not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 11 in Appendix B).

^c Jurisdictions are grouped based on the number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection in 2018. Refer to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Estimated HIV Incidence and Prevalence in the United States 2014–2018. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2020;25(No. 1). Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-supplemental-report-vol-25-1.pdf>. Accessed January 30, 2021.

^d “Multi-race” is not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 11 in Appendix B).

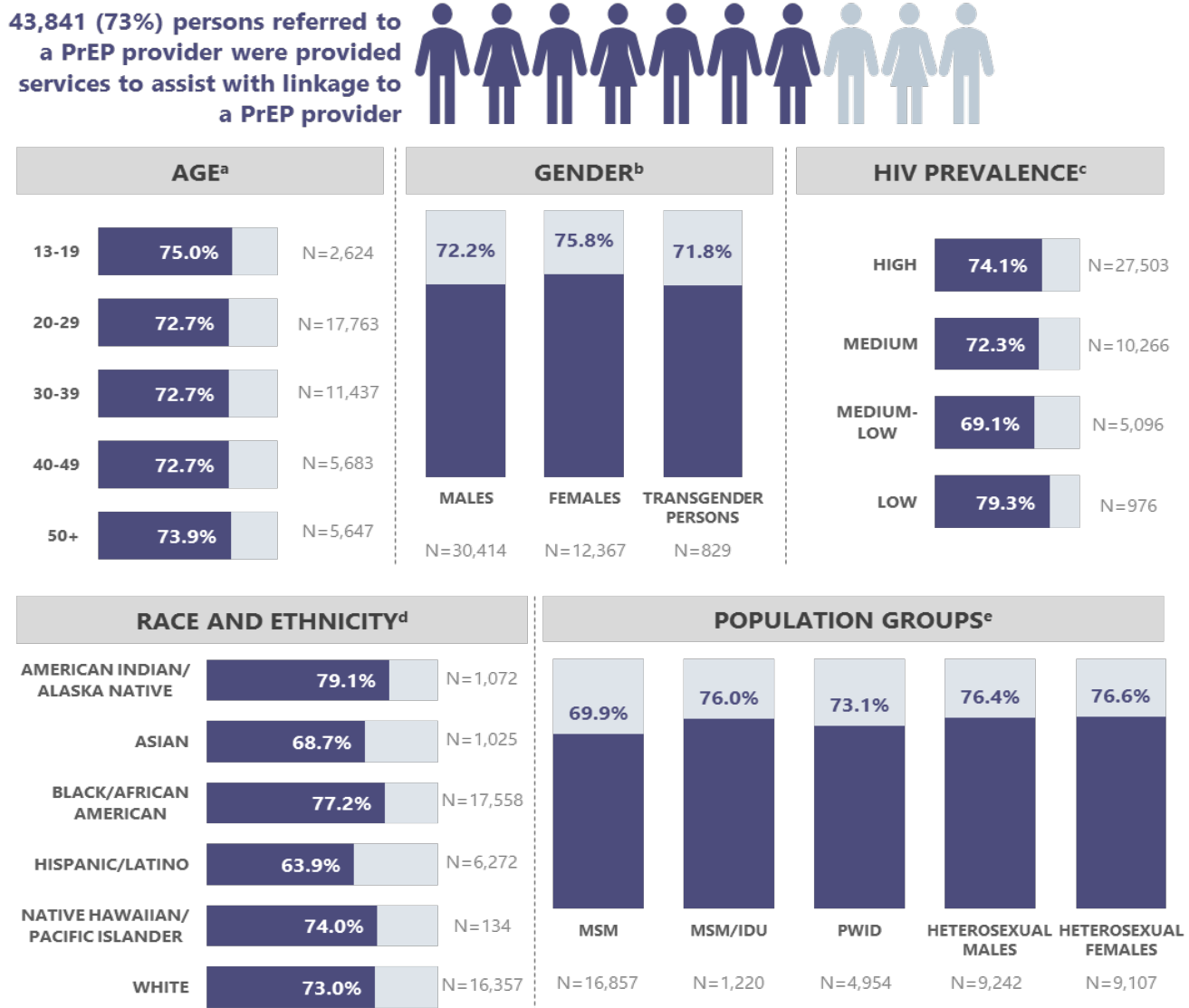
^e Data are for behavior reported in the past 5 years. MSM: Males who reported male-to-male sexual contact. MSM/IDU: Males who reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. PWID: Persons who reported injection drug use. Population groups not shown in the figure: women who have sex with women, transgender, transgender/IDU, and persons who have sex with transgender persons (Refer to Table 11 in Appendix B).



Assistance with Linkage to a PrEP Provider

Among persons referred to a PrEP provider, 73% (43,841/59,910) were provided services to assist with linkage to a PrEP provider (*Appendix B: Table 11*). Figure 14 shows provision of services to assist with linkage to a PrEP provider among persons referred to a PrEP provider, by demographic characteristics and population groups.

Figure 14: Provision of services to assist with linkage to a PrEP provider among persons referred to a PrEP provider, by demographic characteristics and population groups



Data Source: 2019 Quarter 1 – Quarter 4 NHM&E HIV test-level data submitted through EvaluationWeb® as of September 15, 2020.

^a Age category “< 13 years” is not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 11 in Appendix B).

^b Transgender persons are defined as persons whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth. “Another gender”, “Declined to answer”, and “Unknown” are not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 11 in Appendix B).

^c Jurisdictions are grouped based on the number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection in 2018. Refer to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Estimated HIV Incidence and Prevalence in the United States 2014–2018. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2020;25(No. 1)*. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-supplemental-report-vol-25-1.pdf>. Accessed January 30, 2021.

^d “Multi-race” is not shown in the figure (Refer to Table 11 in Appendix B).

^e Data are for behavior reported in the past 5 years. MSM: Males who reported male-to-male sexual contact. MSM/IDU: Males who reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. PWID: Persons who reported injection drug use. Population groups not shown in the figure: women who have sex with women, transgender, transgender/IDU, and persons who have sex with transgender persons (Refer to Table 11 in Appendix B).



DATA COMPLETENESS

Health departments are required to improve the completeness, timeliness, and quality of HIV prevention program data. The PS18-1802 target for data completeness is that at least 80% of HIV-positive test records have all required fields and pass standard data edit checks for linkage to HIV medical care within 30 days of diagnosis and interviewed for partner services, and at least 80% of new diagnoses were verified in the HIV surveillance or other data system.

Of the 19,387 HIV-positive test records:

- 14,225 (73%) records passed the data completeness target to calculate linkage to HIV medical care within 30 days of diagnosis; however, 36 (60%) health departments achieved the 80% target.
- 11,653 (60%) records passed the data completeness target to calculate interviewed for partner services; however, 27 (45%) health departments achieved the 80% target.

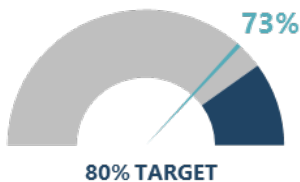
Of the 7,692 new HIV-positive records:

- 6,811 (89%) records passed the data completeness target to verify the new diagnosis in the surveillance or any other data system; 45 (75%) health departments achieved the 80% target.

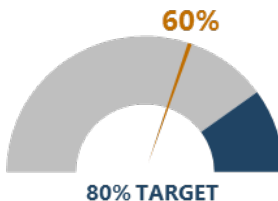
Figure 15 shows the percentage of HIV-positive test records and new HIV-positive records verified in the surveillance or any other data system passing the PS18-1802 data completeness target.

Figure 15: Percent of records that passed the data completeness target

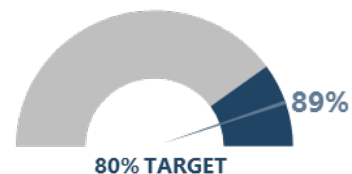
73% of records passed the NOFO target to **verify the new diagnosis** in the surveillance or any other data system



60% of records passed the NOFO target to calculate **interviewed for partner services**



89% of records passed the NOFO target to calculate **linkage to medical care within 30 days of diagnosis**



Data Source: 2019 Quarter 1 – Quarter 4 NHM&E HIV test-level data submitted through EvaluationWeb® as of September 15, 2020.



APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS

Data Source Description

The National HIV Prevention Program Monitoring and Evaluation (NHM&E) reporting system collects HIV-related program data from CDC-funded health departments on a semi-annual basis. NHM&E variables are reported at the test-level and provide information on interventions delivered, populations reached, agency funding, site of service, client demographic characteristics, population groups, and other program specific information. Standardized data cleaning and processing rules are applied to NHM&E data received through EvaluationWeb®.

Definitions

Age

The age of the client at the time of the HIV test. Age is determined by calculating the difference between the year of a client's birth and the year the HIV test was conducted.

Data Designation

- **Invalid data.** Any test-level data submitted by the health department that does not conform to the value codes stated in the NHM&E data variable set.
- **Missing data.** Any required data associated with a valid HIV test record for which the health department does not submit data. These data were either not collected by the health department or were collected but not reported to CDC.
- **Test-level data.** Data reported by a health department for each HIV test conducted, including demographic characteristics, population groups, linkage to HIV medical care (within 30 days of diagnosis), interviewed for partner services, provision of individualized behavioral risk-reduction counseling, referral to or provision of an essential support service, and PrEP awareness, use, and support. For this report, HIV test-level data were reported for 60 health departments in 2019.

Gender

The person's self-reported current gender identity may include social status, self-identification, legal status, and biology. Current gender identity is submitted to CDC as male, female, male-to-female transgender person (i.e., a person whose physical or birth sex is male, but whose gender expression and/or gender identity is female), or female-to-male transgender person (i.e., a person whose physical or birth sex is female, but whose gender expression and/or gender identity is male). Additionally, to identify transgender persons, sex at birth and current gender identity variables are examined. If the self-reported genders do not match the sex at birth, the person is classified as a transgender person.

HIV-negative Persons

This includes clients who report that their HIV status as "negative" or the test result is "negative."



HIV Prevalence

The health departments are grouped based on the number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection in 2018:

- High prevalence $\geq 20,000$
- Medium prevalence 4,000 – 19,999
- Medium-low prevalence 1,000 – 3,999
- Low prevalence $< 1,000$

Interviewed for Partner Services

This calculated indicator measures the extent to which newly diagnosed, HIV-positive persons were interviewed for partner services by health department staff or providers on behalf of the health department.

Linkage to HIV Medical Care Services

HIV medical care includes medical services for HIV infection, including evaluating immune system function and screening, treatment, and prevention of opportunistic infections. Linkage to HIV medical care services within 30 days is a calculated indicator that measures the extent to which newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons were linked to HIV medical care within 30 days of an initial positive test. The person must have attended their first medical care appointment within 30 days of an initial HIV-positive test.

Population Groups

NHM&E data for population groups are collected from the person for behavior during the last 5 years prior to the HIV test. The collection of these data is required for all tests performed in non-health care settings and for HIV-positive persons in health care settings.

For this report, a mutually exclusive population group is determined for HIV-positive persons using a combination of behaviors and gender of the person (i.e., male, female, or transgender persons). The behaviors used to calculate the population groups include vaginal or anal sex with males or females and injection drug use.

The population groups are as follows:

- Men who have sex with men (MSM) includes males who reported male-to-male sexual contact in the past 5 years
- Men who have sex with men and report injection drug use (MSM and IDU) includes males who reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use in the past 5 years
- Persons who inject drugs (PWID) includes persons who reported injection drug use in the past 5 years
- Heterosexual males include males who only reported heterosexual contact with a female in the past 5 years
- Heterosexual females include females who only reported heterosexual contact with a male in the past 5 years



- Missing/invalid includes persons: 1) who did not report any of these behaviors, 2) who were not asked about these behaviors, 3) who declined to discuss these behaviors, or 4) for whom these data were not reported, even though they were asked about these behaviors.

Race/Ethnicity

Race is defined as a client’s self-reported classification of the biological heritage with which he or she most closely identifies. Ethnicity is defined as a client’s self-report of whether they are Hispanic or Latino. Up to five races and one ethnicity (i.e., Hispanic or Latino) for a client are allowed and submitted to CDC as separate variables. For this report, a “race/ethnicity” variable was created by combining the race and ethnicity variables using the following categories and hierarchy:

- Hispanic or Latino (“Hispanic or Latino” in the ethnicity variable regardless of the race variables)
- Declined
- Don’t know
- Invalid
- Missing

The remaining clients who selected “Not Hispanic or Latino” for the ethnicity variable are categorized as:

- White
- Black or African American
- Asian
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- Multi-race (clients who selected more than one race)

HIV Prevention Services

HIV Prevention Services is defined as any service or intervention directly aimed at reducing risk for transmitting or acquiring HIV infection (e.g., prevention counseling, behavioral interventions, risk reduction counseling, substance abuse and mental health services, and other services focused on social determinants of health).

- **Individualized Behavioral Risk-reduction Interventions for HIV-positive Persons and HIV-negative Persons**
 - Individualized Behavioral Risk-reduction Interventions are intended to reduce the risk of HIV acquisition or transmission primarily through sex- or injection drug-related risk behaviors delivered to clients individually, clients in groups, or through outreach. These data are captured for each provider and client interaction. Examples include VOICES/VOCES, Personalized Cognitive Counseling, Partnership for Health, Healthy Relationships, Many Men, Many Voices, etc.
- **Essential Support Services**
 - Essential Support Services are intended to aid in the reduction of HIV infections and improve linkages to and retention in HIV medical care. This includes navigation and



linkage services to HIV medical care, medication adherence support, health benefits navigation and enrollment, evidence-based risk-reduction interventions, behavioral health, and social services.

Service Integration

Service integration is defined as integrating two or more CDC-recommended prevention, treatment, or care services across HIV/STIs or hepatitis C.

Test Results

- **HIV-positive test.** An HIV-positive test is determined by any of the following test results: (I) Laboratory-based Tests: 1) HIV-1 Positive, 2) HIV-1 Positive and possible acute, 3) HIV-2 Positive, and 4) HIV Positive and undifferentiated. (II) CLIA-waved point-of-care (POC) Rapid Test(s): 1) Preliminary Positive – one or more of same point-of-care rapid tests were reactive and none are non-reactive and no supplemental tests was done and 2) Positive – two or more different orthogonal point-of-care rapid tests were reactive and none are non-reactive and no laboratory-based supplemental tests was done.
- **HIV-negative test.** An HIV-negative test is determined by any of the following tests results: [I] Laboratory-based Tests: 1) HIV-1 negative, 2) HIV-1 Negative and HIV-2 inconclusive, and 3) HIV Negative. [II] CLIA-waved POC Rapid Test(s): Negative - one or more of point-of-care rapid tests were non-reactive and none are reactive and no supplemental tests was done.

Test Setting

Test setting is defined as the site type where HIV testing is provided and classified into the following categories:

- Health care facilities – includes inpatient hospital, TB clinic, substance abuse treatment facility, community health center, emergency department, primary care clinic (other than CHC), pharmacy or other retail-based clinic, STD clinic, dental clinic, and correctional facility clinic.
- Non-health care facilities - includes HIV testing site, community setting – school/educational facility, community setting – church/mosque/synagogue/temple, community setting – shelter/transitional housing, community setting – commercial facility, community setting – bar/club/adult entertainment, community setting – public area, community setting – individual residence, community setting – other, correctional facility – non-healthcare, health department – field visit, and community setting – syringe exchange program.
- Mobile Units – A specialized vehicle used to provide HIV prevention services beyond the transport of agency staff to the field and/or for client recruitment.
- Invalid – the site code submitted for the facility is not one of the acceptable site codes.
- Missing – no site code is submitted for the test.

Testing Record

- **Invalid testing record.** Required data within a valid HIV testing record that do not conform to the data structure specified by CDC (e.g., illogical dates, incomplete dates, future years, unacceptable value codes, or unexpected data based upon skip patterns in the data collection form).



- **Valid HIV testing record.** A test-level data record that includes the mandatory data fields of session date, agency ID, intervention ID, site ID, site type, and client ID. A test-level testing record cannot be submitted without the mandatory data fields.
- **Newly diagnosed HIV-positive person.** A person who tested HIV-positive during the current test and was not found to be previously reported in the health department's HIV surveillance system or there is no indication of a previous diagnosis by either client self-report or review of other data sources. For example, if a person was found in the HIV surveillance system as a prior HIV positive case, the HIV-positive test was not considered a new diagnosis. Self-report data for prior HIV status were used only for recipients who did not or were unable to verify prior test result(s) within their HIV surveillance system due to specific policies or procedures within their state and/or health department.

Tests

- **HIV test.** An HIV test is one or more HIV tests performed with a person to determine a person's HIV status. During one test, a person may be tested once (e.g., one rapid test or one conventional test) or multiple times (e.g., one rapid test followed by one conventional test to confirm a preliminary HIV-positive test result).
- **Invalid HIV test.** An HIV test is considered invalid if data are missing/invalid for all of the tests that comprise that HIV test for both of the following variables: test technology (i.e., conventional, rapid, or other) or HIV test result (i.e., negative, positive, indeterminate, invalid, or no result).



APPENDIX B: TABLES

Table 1. HIV Tests Among Persons Newly and Previously Diagnosed with HIV Infection, by Demographic Characteristics and Population Groups, 60 Health Departments in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands – 2019

Characteristics	Persons tested for HIV infection ^a		Persons testing positive for HIV infection ^b			Persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection ^c			Persons previously diagnosed with HIV infection ^d		
	No.	Column %	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Row %	Column %
Age at test (yrs)											
<13	4,582	0.2	20	0.4	0.1	9	0.2	0.1	6	0.1	0.1
13-19	151,076	6.6	416	0.3	2.1	282	0.2	3.7	86	0.1	0.9
20-29	828,348	36.0	6,041	0.7	31.2	3,184	0.4	41.4	2,247	0.3	23.0
30-39	583,988	25.4	5,646	1.0	29.1	2,230	0.4	29.0	2,861	0.5	29.3
40-49	323,020	14.0	3,252	1.0	16.8	1,057	0.3	13.7	1,890	0.6	19.4
50+	390,081	16.9	3,944	1.0	20.3	902	0.2	11.7	2,634	0.7	27.0
Missing/invalid	20,574	0.9	68	0.3	0.4	28	0.1	0.4	27	0.1	0.3
Gender											
Male	1,199,164	52.1	15,274	1.3	78.8	6,395	0.5	83.1	7,444	0.6	76.3
Female	1,074,223	46.7	3,651	0.3	18.8	1,102	0.1	14.3	2,133	0.2	21.9
Transgender persons ^e	12,963	0.6	373	2.9	1.9	169	1.3	2.2	150	1.2	1.5
Another gender ^f	1,650	0.1	16	1.0	0.1	9	0.5	0.1	6	0.4	0.1
Missing/invalid	13,669	0.6	73	0.5	0.4	17	0.1	0.2	18	0.1	0.2
HIV Prevalence^g											
High	1,699,030	73.8	15,432	0.9	79.6	5,985	0.4	77.8	8,461	0.5	86.8
Medium	514,939	22.4	3,643	0.7	18.8	1,526	0.3	19.8	1,233	0.2	12.6
Medium-low	70,800	3.1	265	0.4	1.4	164	0.2	2.1	50	0.1	0.5
Low	16,900	0.7	47	0.3	0.2	17	0.1	0.2	7	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity											
American Indian or Alaska Native	14,728	0.6	116	0.8	0.6	59	0.4	0.8	45	0.3	0.5



Characteristics	Persons tested for HIV infection ^a		Persons testing positive for HIV infection ^b			Persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection ^c			Persons previously diagnosed with HIV infection ^d		
	No.	Column %	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Row %	Column %
Asian	55,380	2.4	234	0.4	1.2	125	0.2	1.6	80	0.1	0.8
Black or African American	906,311	39.4	10,024	1.1	51.7	3,460	0.4	45.0	5,665	0.6	58.1
Hispanic or Latino	533,981	23.2	4,254	0.8	21.9	2,157	0.4	28.0	1,744	0.3	17.9
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	4,338	0.2	27	0.6	0.1	15	0.3	0.2	9	0.2	0.1
White	649,051	28.2	3,879	0.6	20.0	1,579	0.2	20.5	1,805	0.3	18.5
Multi-race	18,622	0.8	182	1.0	0.9	87	0.5	1.1	59	0.3	0.6
Missing/invalid	119,258	5.2	671	0.6	3.5	210	0.2	2.7	344	0.3	3.5
Population groups^h											
MSM/IDU	6,017	1.1	749	12.4	4.0	258	4.3	3.5	420	7.0	4.4
MSM	116,730	21.3	7,853	6.7	41.7	3,898	3.3	52.4	3,332	2.9	35.0
Persons who inject drugs	40,061	7.3	912	2.3	4.8	268	0.7	3.6	545	1.4	5.7
Heterosexual males	140,887	25.8	2,085	1.5	11.1	841	0.6	11.3	1,027	0.7	10.8
Heterosexual females	146,660	26.8	1,750	1.2	9.3	622	0.4	8.4	977	0.7	10.3
Other ⁱ	50,704	9.3	1,895	3.7	10.1	683	1.3	9.2	1,046	2.1	11.0
Missing/invalid	45,968	8.4	3,609	7.9	19.1	875	1.9	11.8	2,182	4.7	22.9
Total	2,301,669	100.0	19,387	0.8	100.0	7,692	0.3	100.0	9,751	0.4	100.0

Data Source: National HIV Prevention Program Monitoring and Evaluation data from EvaluationWeb® (Year 2 of PS18-1802: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019, as of September 15, 2020).

^a Total number of HIV tests are tests with negative or positive results; tests with discordant or indeterminate results are excluded.

^b Unconfirmed preliminary positive rapid tests and confirmed positive tests.

^c A newly diagnosed HIV-positive test refers to a person who has a current HIV-positive test result (includes unconfirmed preliminary positive rapid tests and confirmed positive tests) and no indication of a previous HIV-positive test.

^d A previously diagnosed HIV-positive test is a test on a client who was previously reported to the HIV surveillance system or who reports a previous positive HIV test, or if evidence of a previous positive test is found on review of other data sources.

^e Transgender persons are defined as persons whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth. Transgender persons calculation excludes records with assigned Sex at Birth as "Male" and Current Gender Identity as "Transgender - Female to Male", and the records with Assigned Sex at Birth as "Female" and Current Gender Identity as "Transgender - Male to Female"; and records classified as "Unknown".

^f Another gender are records with Current Gender Identity as "Another Gender".

^g Jurisdictions are grouped based on the number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection in 2018.

^h Data for population groups are collected for all tests performed in non-health care settings and for HIV-positive persons in health care settings. Data are for behavior reported in the past 5 years. MSM/IDU: Males who reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. MSM: Males who reported male-to-male sexual contact. PWID: Persons who reported injection drug use.

ⁱ Other includes women who have sex with women, transgender persons, transgender persons who report injection drug use, and persons who have sex with transgender persons.



Table 2. Persons Newly and Previously Diagnosed with HIV Infection, by Site Type, 60 Health Departments in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands – 2019

Site type	Persons tested for HIV infection ^a	Persons testing positive for HIV infection ^b			Persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection ^c			Persons previously diagnosed with HIV infection ^d		
	No.	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Row %	Column %
Health care Settings^e										
STD Clinics	535,419	4,348	0.8	34.1	2,205	0.4	44.9	1,980	0.4	28.4
Community Health Centers (CHCs)	418,044	2,018	0.5	15.8	966	0.2	19.7	847	0.2	12.1
Emergency Departments	293,733	2,801	1.0	22.0	647	0.2	13.2	2,001	0.7	28.7
Other Health care Settings	202,661	1,512	0.7	11.9	584	0.3	11.9	737	0.4	10.6
Correctional Facility Clinics	109,123	925	0.8	7.3	171	0.2	3.5	696	0.6	0.0
Primary Care Clinics (other than CHCs)	50,093	469	0.9	3.7	168	0.3	3.4	252	0.5	3.6
Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities	49,652	171	0.3	1.3	72	0.1	1.5	84	0.2	1.2
Inpatient Hospitals	26,876	290	1.1	2.3	50	0.2	1.0	216	0.8	3.1
TB Clinics	10,107	196	1.9	1.5	38	0.4	0.8	155	1.5	2.2
Pharmacy or Other Retail-based Clinics	4,486	21	0.5	0.2	12	0.3	0.2	8	0.2	0.1
Dental Clinics	823	0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0	
Total, Health care settings	1,701,017	12,751	0.7	100.0	4,913	0.3	100.0	6,976	0.4	100.0
Non-health care Settings^e										
HIV Testing Sites	233,320	2,920	1.3	47.9	1,385	0.6	54.7	1,081	0.5	42.3
Community Settings – Various	85,686	821	1.0	13.5	386	0.5	15.2	253	0.3	9.9
Other Non-health care Settings	67,733	866	1.3	14.2	245	0.4	9.7	398	0.6	15.6
Community Settings – Other	65,497	630	1.0	10.3	220	0.3	8.7	330	0.5	12.9
Correctional Facilities, Non-health care	49,700	500	1.0	8.2	151	0.3	6.0	335	0.7	13.1
Health Department – Field Visit	18,250	256	1.4	4.2	113	0.6	4.5	102	0.6	4.0
Community Setting- Shelter/Transitional Housing	7,452	49	0.7	0.8	14	0.2	0.6	29	0.4	1.1
Community Setting – Syringe Services Program	6,638	60	0.9	1.0	18	0.3	0.7	25	0.4	1.0



Site type	Persons tested for HIV infection ^a	Persons testing positive for HIV infection ^b			Persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection ^c			Persons previously diagnosed with HIV infection ^d		
		No.	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Row %
Total, Non-health care Settings	534,276	6,102	1.1	100.0	2,532	0.5	100.0	2,553	0.5	100.0
Total, Mobile Unit Setting	53,794	490	0.9	100.0	238	0.4	100.0	197	0.4	100.0
Total, Setting Unknown	12,582	44	0.3	100.0	9	0.1	100.0	25	0.2	100.0
Total, All Settings^f	2,301,669	19,387	0.8	100.0	7,692	0.3	100.0	9,751	0.4	100.0

Data Source: National HIV Prevention Program Monitoring and Evaluation data from EvaluationWeb® (Year 2 of PS18-1802: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019, as of September 15, 2020).

^aTotal number of HIV tests are tests with negative or positive results; tests with discordant or indeterminate results are excluded.

^bUnconfirmed preliminary positive rapid tests and confirmed positive tests.

^cA newly diagnosed HIV-positive test refers to a person who has a current HIV-positive test result (includes unconfirmed preliminary positive rapid tests and confirmed positive tests) and no indication of a previous HIV-positive test.

^dA previously diagnosed HIV-positive test is a test on a client who was previously reported to the HIV surveillance system or who reports a previous positive HIV test, or if evidence of a previous positive test is found on review of other data sources.

^eThese columns include only tests with known health care or non-health care settings.

^fThese columns include tests conducted in health care settings, non-health care settings, mobile unit settings, and setting unknown.

Table 3. Total Valid HIV Tests Conducted Concurrently with STI or Hepatitis C Tests, 60 Health Departments in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands – 2019

Total HIV tests	At least one HIV test conducted concurrently		Syphilis		Gonorrhea		Chlamydia		Hepatitis C	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2,301,669	774,692	33.7	578,758	74.7	544,443	70.3	558,764	72.1	202,364	26.1

Data Source: National HIV Prevention Program Monitoring and Evaluation data from EvaluationWeb® (Year 2 of PS18-1802: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019, as of September 15, 2020).



Table 4. Linkage to HIV Medical Care Within 30 Days of Diagnosis Among Persons Newly Diagnosed With HIV Infection, by Demographic Characteristics and Population Groups, 60 Health Departments in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands – 2019

Characteristics	Persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection ^a	With valid data to calculate linkage to care within 30 days ^b	Persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection linked to HIV medical care within 30 days ^c	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Age at test (yrs)				
<13	9	8	6	75.0
13-19	282	253	188	74.3
20-29	3,184	2,709	1,858	68.6
30-39	2,230	1,838	1,272	69.2
40-49	1,057	851	581	68.3
50+	902	726	495	68.2
Missing/invalid	28	21	16	76.2
Gender				
Male	6,395	5,314	3,723	70.1
Female	1,102	917	588	64.1
Transgender persons ^d	169	149	84	56.4
Another gender ^e	9	9	6	66.7
Missing/invalid	17	17	15	88.2
HIV Prevalence^f				
High	5,985	4,930	3,406	69.1
Medium	1,526	1,329	894	67.3
Medium-low	164	131	108	82.4
Low	17	16	8	50.0
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian or Alaska Native	59	51	38	74.5
Asian	125	103	73	70.9



Characteristics	Persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection ^a	With valid data to calculate linkage to care within 30 days ^b	Persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection linked to HIV medical care within 30 days ^c	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Black or African American	3,460	2,947	1,925	65.3
Hispanic or Latino	2,157	1,696	1,251	73.8
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	15	13	11	84.6
White	1,579	1,353	967	71.5
Multi-race	87	74	51	68.9
Missing/invalid	210	169	100	59.2
Population groups^e				
MSM/IDU	258	209	146	69.9
MSM	3,898	3,251	2,388	73.5
Persons who inject drugs	268	227	149	65.6
Heterosexual males	841	682	479	70.2
Heterosexual females	622	528	353	66.9
Other ^h	683	600	376	62.7
Missing/invalid	875	717	471	65.7
Total	7,692	6,406	4,416	68.9

Data Source: National HIV Prevention Program Monitoring and Evaluation data from EvaluationWeb® (Year 2 of PS18-1802: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019, as of September 15, 2020).

^a A person with newly diagnosed HIV is a person who tests positive on the current test and has no indication of a previous positive test (includes persons with unconfirmed preliminary positive rapid tests and persons with confirmed positive tests).

^b Only tests with a Yes/No response. Excludes missing/invalid data.

^c A person is considered linked to HIV medical care within 30 days if she/he has attended an appointment for HIV medical care within 30 days of diagnosis.

Transgender persons are defined as persons whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth. Transgender persons calculation excludes records with assigned Sex at Birth as "Male" and Current Gender Identity as "Transgender - Female to Male", and the records with Assigned Sex at Birth as "Female" and Current Gender Identity as "Transgender - Male to Female"; and records classified as "Unknown".

^e Another gender are records with Current Gender Identity as "Another Gender".

^f Jurisdictions are grouped based on the number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection in 2018.

^g Data for population groups are collected for all tests performed in non-health care settings and for HIV-positive persons in health care settings. Data are for behavior reported in the past 5 years. MSM/IDU: Males who reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. MSM: Males who reported male-to-male sexual contact. PWID: Persons who reported injection drug use.

^h Other includes women who have sex with women, transgender persons, transgender persons who report injection drug use, and persons who have sex with transgender persons.



Table 5. Interviewed for Partner Services Among Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV Infection, by Demographic Characteristics and Population Groups, 60 Health Departments in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands – 2019

Characteristics	Persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection ^a	With valid data to calculate interviewed for Partner Services ^b	Persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection interviewed for Partner Services	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Age at test (yrs)				
<13	9	6	4	66.7
13-19	282	211	183	86.7
20-29	3,184	2,389	2,016	84.4
30-39	2,230	1,557	1,258	80.8
40-49	1,057	701	549	78.3
50+	902	596	445	74.7
Missing/invalid	28	6	6	100.0
Gender				
Male	6,395	4,582	3,751	81.9
Female	1,102	770	619	80.4
Transgender persons ^c	169	97	77	79.4
Another gender ^d	9	7	6	85.7
Missing/invalid	17	10	8	80.0
HIV Prevalence^e				
High	5,985	3,888	3,102	79.8
Medium	1,526	1,426	1,220	85.6
Medium-low	164	138	126	91.3
Low	17	14	13	92.9
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian or Alaska Native	59	49	42	85.7
Asian	125	76	53	69.7



Characteristics	Persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection ^a	With valid data to calculate interviewed for Partner Services ^b	Persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection interviewed for Partner Services	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Black or African American	3,460	2,578	2,120	82.2
Hispanic or Latino	2,157	1,390	1,096	78.8
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	15	12	7	58.3
White	1,579	1,197	1,013	84.6
Multi-race	87	58	52	89.7
Missing/invalid	210	106	78	73.6
Population groups^f				
MSM/IDU	258	209	175	83.7
MSM	3,898	3,034	2,522	83.1
Persons who inject drugs	268	213	165	77.5
Heterosexual males	841	650	532	81.8
Heterosexual females	622	484	414	85.5
Other ^g	700	500	354	70.8
Missing/invalid	858	324	267	82.4
Total	7,692	5,466	4,461	81.6

Data Source: National HIV Prevention Program Monitoring and Evaluation data from EvaluationWeb[®] (Year 2 of PS18-1802: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019, as of September 15, 2020).

^a A person with newly diagnosed HIV is a person who tests positive on the current test and has no history of a previous positive test (includes persons with unconfirmed preliminary positive rapid tests and persons with confirmed positive tests).

^b Only tests with a Yes/No response. Excludes missing/invalid data.

^c Transgender persons are defined as persons whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth. Transgender persons calculation excludes records with assigned Sex at Birth as "Male" and Current Gender Identity as "Transgender - Female to Male", and the records with Assigned Sex at Birth as "Female" and Current Gender Identity as "Transgender - Male to Female"; and records classified as "Unknown".

^d Another gender are records with Current Gender Identity as "Another Gender".

^e Jurisdictions are grouped based on the number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection in 2018.

^f Data for population groups are collected for all tests performed in non-health care settings and for HIV-positive persons in health care settings. Data are for behavior reported in the past 5 years. MSM/IDU: Males who reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. MSM: Males who reported male-to-male sexual contact. PWID: Persons who reported injection drug use.

^g Other includes women who have sex with women, transgender persons, transgender persons who report injection drug use, and persons who have sex with transgender persons.



Table 6. Provision of Individualized Behavioral Risk-Reduction Counseling Among Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV Infection, by Demographic Characteristics and Population Groups, 60 Health Departments in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands – 2019

Characteristics	Persons diagnosed with HIV infection ^a	With valid data to calculate provided individualized behavioral risk-reduction counseling ^b	Provided individualized behavioral risk-reduction counseling	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Age at test (yrs)				
<13	20	11	5	45.5
13-19	416	383	269	70.2
20-29	6,041	5,389	3,765	69.9
30-39	5,646	4,906	3,315	67.6
40-49	3,252	2,771	1,830	66.0
50+	3,944	3,371	2,213	65.6
Missing/invalid	68	61	17	27.9
Gender				
Male	15,274	13,387	9,123	68.1
Female	3,651	3,123	2,049	65.6
Transgender persons ^c	373	336	217	64.6
Another gender ^d	16	14	10	71.4
Missing/invalid	73	32	15	46.9
HIV Prevalence^e				
High	15,432	13,662	8,802	64.4
Medium	3,643	2,930	2,340	79.9
Medium-low	265	264	240	90.9
Low	47	36	32	88.9
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian or Alaska Native	116	107	79	73.8
Asian	234	218	129	59.2



Characteristics	Persons diagnosed with HIV infection ^a	With valid data to calculate provided individualized behavioral risk-reduction counseling ^b	Provided individualized behavioral risk-reduction counseling	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Black or African American	10,024	8,604	5,995	69.7
Hispanic or Latino	4,254	4,012	2,497	62.2
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	27	23	13	56.5
White	3,879	3,286	2,364	71.9
Multi-race	182	161	111	68.9
Missing/invalid	671	481	226	47.0
Population groups^f				
MSM/IDU	749	644	465	72.2
MSM	7,853	7,327	5,298	72.3
Persons who inject drugs	912	828	599	72.3
Heterosexual males	2,085	1,968	1,346	68.4
Heterosexual females	1,750	1,654	1,079	65.2
Other ^g	1,895	1,800	1,211	67.3
Missing/invalid	3,609	2,140	1,280	59.8
Total	19,387	16,892	11,414	67.6

Data Source: National HIV Prevention Program Monitoring and Evaluation data from EvaluationWeb[®] (Year 2 of PS18-1802: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019, as of September 15, 2020).

^a A person with diagnosed HIV is a person who tests positive (includes persons with unconfirmed preliminary positive rapid tests and persons with confirmed positive tests).

^b Only tests with a Yes/No response. Excludes missing/invalid data.

^c Transgender persons are defined as persons whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth. Transgender persons calculation excludes records with assigned Sex at Birth as "Male" and Current Gender Identity as "Transgender - Female to Male", and the records with Assigned Sex at Birth as "Female" and Current Gender Identity as "Transgender - Male to Female"; and records classified as "Unknown".

^d Another gender are records with Current Gender Identity as "Another Gender".

^e Jurisdictions are grouped based on the number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection in 2018.

^f Data for population groups are collected for all tests performed in non-health care settings and for HIV-positive persons in health care settings. Data are for behavior reported in the past 5 years. MSM/IDU: Males who reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. MSM: Males who reported male-to-male sexual contact. PWID: Persons who reported injection drug use.

^g Other includes women who have sex with women, transgender persons, transgender persons who report injection drug use, and persons who have sex with transgender persons.



Table 7. Referral to or Provision of Essential Support Services Among Persons Tested for HIV Infection, by Demographic Characteristics and Population Groups, 60 Health Departments in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands – 2019

Characteristics	Persons diagnosed with HIV infection ^a	With valid data to calculate referred to or provided essential support services ^b	Referred to or provided essential support services ^b	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Age at test (yrs)				
<13	20	8	7	87.5
13-19	416	335	311	92.8
20-29	6,041	4,719	4,204	89.1
30-39	5,646	4,259	3,575	83.9
40-49	3,252	2,424	1,904	78.5
50+	3,944	2,864	2,097	73.2
Missing/invalid	68	52	41	78.8
Gender				
Male	15,274	11,653	9,788	84.0
Female	3,651	2,666	2,049	76.9
Transgender persons ^c	373	299	266	89.0
Another gender ^d	16	13	11	84.6
Missing/invalid	73	30	25	83.3
HIV Prevalence^e				
High	15,432	12,077	9,759	80.8
Medium	3,643	2,334	2,149	92.1
Medium-low	265	217	200	92.2
Low	47	33	31	93.9
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian or Alaska Native	116	99	96	97.0
Asian	234	195	162	83.1
Black or African American	10,024	7,206	5,866	81.4



Characteristics	Persons diagnosed with HIV infection ^a	With valid data to calculate referred to or provided essential support services ^b	Referred to or provided essential support services ^b	
	No.	No.	No.	%
Hispanic or Latino	4,254	3,730	3,129	83.9
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	27	20	17	85.0
White	3,879	2,874	2,444	85.0
Multi-race	182	151	139	92.1
Missing/invalid	671	386	286	74.1
Population groups^f				
MSM/IDU	749	585	514	87.9
MSM	7,853	6,552	5,832	89.0
Persons who inject drugs	912	732	608	83.1
Heterosexual males	2,085	1,804	1,668	92.5
Heterosexual females	1,750	1,495	1,333	89.2
Other ^g	1,895	1,408	1,107	78.6
Missing/invalid	3,609	1,703	729	42.8
Total	19,387	14,661	12,139	82.8

Data Source: National HIV Prevention Program Monitoring and Evaluation data from EvaluationWeb[®] (Year 2 of PS18-1802: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019, as of September 15, 2020).

^a A person with diagnosed HIV is a person who tests positive (includes persons with unconfirmed preliminary positive rapid tests and persons with confirmed positive tests).

^b Only tests with a Yes/No response. Excludes missing/invalid data.

^c Transgender persons are defined as persons whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth. Transgender persons calculation excludes records with assigned Sex at Birth as "Male" and Current Gender Identity as "Transgender - Female to Male", and the records with Assigned Sex at Birth as "Female" and Current Gender Identity as "Transgender - Male to Female"; and records classified as "Unknown".

^d Another gender are records with Current Gender Identity as "Another Gender".

^e Jurisdictions are grouped based on the number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection in 2018.

^f Data for population groups are collected for all tests performed in non-health care settings and for HIV-positive persons in health care settings. Data are for behavior reported in the past 5 years. MSM/IDU: Males who reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. MSM: Males who reported male-to-male sexual contact. PWID: Persons who reported injection drug use.

^g Other includes women who have sex with women, transgender persons, transgender persons who report injection drug use, and persons who have sex with transgender persons.



Table 8. Referral to or Provision of Essential Support Services, by Service Type, 60 Health Departments in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands – 2019

Essential support service	Persons testing positive for HIV infection ^a			Persons testing negative for HIV infection ^b		
	With valid data on referred to or provided essential support services ^c	Referred to or provided essential support services		With valid data on referred to or provided essential support services ^c	Referred to or provided essential support services	
	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
Linkage services to HIV medical care	13,340	10,209	76.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Navigation services for linkage to HIV medical care	11,919	8,893	74.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Medication adherence support	9,361	6,068	64.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Evidence-based risk reduction intervention	6,699	4,908	73.3	501,976	301,206	60.0
Health benefits navigation and enrollment	5,902	3,115	52.8	366,439	49,769	13.6
Behavioral health services	5,505	2,188	39.7	345,229	38,037	11.0
Social services	5,402	2,369	43.9	346,271	44,303	12.8

Data Source: National HIV Prevention Program Monitoring and Evaluation data from EvaluationWeb[®] (Year 2 of PS18-1802: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019, as of September 15, 2020).

^a Unconfirmed preliminary positive rapid tests and confirmed positive tests.

^b A negative HIV test is a test with one or more point-of-care rapid tests or supplemental tests that are non-reactive.

^c Only tests with a Yes/No response. Excludes missing/invalid data.



Table 9. PrEP Awareness Among Persons Tested for HIV Infection in Non-Health Care Settings, by Demographic Characteristics and Population Groups, 60 Health Departments in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands– 2019

Characteristics	Persons having valid Tests ^a	With valid data to calculate PrEP awareness for persons testing positive for HIV infection ^b	PrEP awareness among persons testing positive for HIV infection		With valid data to calculate PrEP awareness for persons testing negative for HIV infection ^b	PrEP awareness among persons testing negative for HIV infection	
			No.	%		No.	%
Age at test (years)							
<13	819	3	1	33.3	435	104	23.9
13-19	35,331	120	56	46.7	28,988	8,249	28.5
20-29	208,575	1,808	958	53.0	175,564	68,520	39.0
30-39	133,887	1,470	688	46.8	111,855	43,660	39.0
40-49	71,015	760	269	35.4	59,299	21,095	35.6
50+	79,719	874	252	28.8	65,394	21,310	32.6
Missing/invalid	4,930	29	11	37.9	4,440	1,061	23.9
Gender							
Male	323,270	4,098	1,910	46.6	279,318	114,252	40.9
Female	202,225	775	218	28.1	159,064	44,839	28.2
Transgender persons ^c	6,486	171	96	56.1	5,908	3,852	65.2
Another gender ^d	817	8	7	87.5	766	559	73.0
Missing/invalid	1,478	12	4	33.3	919	497	54.1
HIV Prevalence^e							
High	349,743	3,967	1,682	42.4	321,660	116,306	36.2
Medium	153,301	976	469	48.1	94,900	36,189	38.1
Medium-Low	21,838	97	72	74.2	20,445	9,187	44.9
Low	9,394	24	12	50.0	8,970	2,317	25.8
Race/Ethnicity							



Characteristics	Persons having valid Tests ^a	With valid data to calculate PrEP awareness for persons testing positive for HIV infection ^b	PrEP awareness among persons testing positive for HIV infection		With valid data to calculate PrEP awareness for persons testing negative for HIV infection ^b	PrEP awareness among persons testing negative for HIV infection	
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
American Indian or Alaska Native	6,137	40	18	45.0	5,481	1,489	27.2
Asian	13,943	63	31	49.2	12,348	6,722	54.4
Black or African American	208,599	2,542	1,115	43.9	174,330	57,564	33.0
Hispanic or Latino	115,912	1,261	519	41.2	105,167	35,914	34.1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1,463	8	3	37.5	1,328	531	40.0
White	163,267	1,013	485	47.9	133,215	55,924	42.0
Multi-race	7,993	73	38	52.1	7,167	3,163	44.1
Missing/invalid	16,962	64	26	40.6	6,939	2,692	38.8
Population groups^f							
MSM/IDU	5,547	250	138	55.2	5,094	2,859	56.1
MSM	111,823	2,682	1,414	52.7	104,140	68,979	66.2
Persons who inject drugs	39,494	310	99	31.9	37,037	10,801	29.2
Heterosexual males	139,617	748	225	30.1	127,387	32,064	25.2
Heterosexual females	145,534	572	164	28.7	124,648	35,573	28.5
Other ^g	49,349	485	182	37.5	45,533	12,270	26.9
Missing/invalid	42,912	17	13	76.5	2,136	1,453	68.0
Total	534,276	5,064	2,235	44.1	445,975	163,999	36.8

Data Source: National HIV Prevention Program Monitoring and Evaluation data from EvaluationWeb[®] (Year 2 of PS18-1802: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019, as of September 15, 2020).

^aTotal number of valid tests include only tests with negative or positive results; tests with discordant or indeterminate results are excluded.

^bOnly tests with a Yes/No response. Excludes missing/invalid data.

^cTransgender persons are defined as persons whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth. Transgender persons calculation excludes records with assigned Sex at Birth as "Male" and Current Gender Identity as "Transgender - Female to Male", and the records with Assigned Sex at Birth as "Female" and Current Gender Identity as "Transgender - Male to Female"; and records classified as "Unknown".

^dAnother gender are records with Current Gender Identity as "Another Gender".

^eJurisdictions are grouped based on the number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection in 2018.

^fData for population groups are collected for all tests performed in non-health care settings and for HIV-positive persons in health care settings. Data are for behavior reported in the past 5 years. MSM/IDU: Males who reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. MSM: Males who reported male-to-male sexual contact. PWID: Persons who reported injection drug use.

^gOther includes women who have sex with women, transgender persons, transgender persons who report injection drug use, and persons who have sex with transgender persons.



Table 10. PrEP Use Among Persons Testing Negative for HIV Infection in Non-Health Care Settings by Demographic Characteristics and Population Groups, 60 Health Departments in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands – 2019

Characteristics	Persons testing negative for HIV infection ^a	With valid data to calculate current use of PrEP ^b	Currently taking PrEP medication		With valid data to calculate use of PrEP in last 12 months ^b	Used PrEP in last 12 months	
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
Age at test (years)							
<13	810	427	11	2.6	433	9	2.1
13-19	35,190	27,857	253	0.9	28,328	279	1.0
20-29	206,453	168,870	4,896	2.9	169,962	5,697	3.4
30-39	132,131	108,344	3,995	3.7	108,404	4,258	3.9
40-49	70,065	57,717	1,822	3.2	57,640	1,889	3.3
50+	78,633	63,966	1,744	2.7	63,654	1,749	2.7
Missing/invalid	4,892	4,370	52	1.2	4,362	85	1.9
Gender							
Male	318,391	271,894	11,225	4.1	271,244	12,277	4.5
Female	201,211	152,363	1,044	0.7	154,475	1,092	0.7
Transgender persons ^c	6,301	5,701	425	7.5	5,558	498	9.0
Another gender ^d	809	706	56	7.9	638	73	11.4
Missing/invalid	1,462	887	23	2.6	868	26	3.0
HIV Prevalence^e							
High	345,578	313,130	8,204	2.6	311,408	8,028	2.6
Medium	151,523	94,243	4,048	4.3	92,039	5,182	5.6
Medium-Low	21,705	20,421	392	1.9	20,379	567	2.8
Low	9,368	3,757	129	3.4	8,957	189	2.1
Race/Ethnicity							
American Indian or Alaska Native	6,093	4,861	101	2.1	5,373	126	2.3
Asian	13,869	11,956	673	5.6	11,623	712	6.1



Characteristics	Persons testing negative for HIV infection ^a	With valid data to calculate current use of PrEP ^b	Currently taking PrEP medication		With valid data to calculate use of PrEP in last 12 months ^b	Used PrEP in last 12 months	
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
Black or African American	205,573	169,570	2,820	1.7	169,081	3,000	1.8
Hispanic or Latino	114,534	103,021	3,003	2.9	102,621	3,320	3.2
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1,453	1,277	37	2.9	1,269	52	4.1
White	161,992	127,269	5,678	4.5	129,289	6,212	4.8
Multi-race	7,901	6,904	223	3.2	6,879	285	4.1
Missing/invalid	16,759	6,693	238	3.6	6,648	259	3.9
Population Groups^f							
MSM/IDU	5,268	4,944	558	11.3	4,967	635	12.8
MSM	108,877	101,990	9,471	9.3	100,796	10,345	10.3
Persons who inject drugs	39,149	35,564	309	0.9	36,369	350	1.0
Heterosexual males	138,802	123,277	581	0.5	124,302	557	0.4
Heterosexual females	144,910	119,254	733	0.6	121,019	741	0.6
Other ^g	48,809	44,888	1,047	2.3	43,725	1,297	3.0
Missing/invalid	42,359	1,634	74	4.5	1,605	41	2.6
Total	528,174	431,551	12,773	3.0	432,783	13,966	3.2

Data Source: National HIV Prevention Program Monitoring and Evaluation data from EvaluationWeb[®] (Year 2 of PS18-1802: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019, as of September 15, 2020).

Note: PrEP use shown in this report is a combination of “currently taking daily PrEP medication” and “used PrEP in the last 12 months”. In this table, these two variables are shown as separate variables.

^a A negative HIV test is a test with one or more point-of-care rapid tests or supplemental tests that are non-reactive.

^b Only tests with a Yes/No response. Excludes missing/invalid data.

^c Transgender persons are defined as persons whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth. Transgender persons calculation excludes records with assigned Sex at Birth as “Male” and Current Gender Identity as “Transgender - Female to Male”, and the records with Assigned Sex at Birth as “Female” and Current Gender Identity as “Transgender - Male to Female”; and records classified as “Unknown”.

^d Another gender are records with Current Gender Identity as “Another Gender”.

^e Jurisdictions are grouped based on the number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection in 2018.

^f Data for population groups are collected for all tests performed in non-health care settings and for HIV-positive persons in health care settings. Data are for behavior reported in the past 5 years. MSM/IDU: Males who reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. MSM: Males who reported male-to-male sexual contact. PWID: Persons who reported injection drug use.

^g Other includes women who have sex with women, transgender persons, transgender persons who report injection drug use, and persons who have sex with transgender persons.



Table 11. PrEP Referral and Assistance with Linkage to a PrEP Provider in Non-Health Care Settings, by Demographic Characteristics and Population Groups, 60 Health Departments in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands – 2019

Characteristics	Persons testing HIV-negative infection ^a	Screened or determined to be eligible for a PrEP referral			Referred to PrEP provider			Provided services to assist with linkage to a PrEP provider			
		No.	Valid data ^b	No.	%	Valid data ^b	No.	%	Valid data ^b	No.	%
Age at test (years)											
<13	810	440	77	17.5	75	27	36.0	27	20	74.1	
13-19	35,190	28,830	16,136	56.0	15,825	3,649	23.1	3,499	2,624	75.0	
20-29	206,453	168,150	101,021	60.1	98,387	25,699	26.1	24,441	17,763	72.7	
30-39	132,131	105,953	64,563	60.9	62,570	16,536	26.4	15,728	11,437	72.7	
40-49	70,065	56,552	34,005	60.1	32,957	8,168	24.8	7,821	5,683	72.7	
50+	78,633	62,894	35,953	57.2	34,922	7,932	22.7	7,645	5,647	73.9	
Missing/Invalid	4,892	4,117	1,630	39.6	1,551	843	54.4	749	667	89.1	
Gender											
Male	318,391	264,139	160,988	60.9	156,520	44,037	28.1	42,133	30,414	72.2	
Female	201,211	155,724	87,331	56.1	84,871	17,281	20.4	16,312	12,367	75.8	
Transgender persons ^c	6,301	5,290	3,699	69.9	3,607	1,212	33.6	1,154	829	71.8	
Another gender ^d	809	774	606	78.3	548	199	36.3	195	138	70.8	
Missing/invalid	1,462	1,009	761	75.4	741	125	16.9	116	93	80.2	
HIV Prevalence^e											
High	345,578	308,797	175,627	56.9	170,878	39,603	23.2	37,101	27,503	74.1	
Medium	151,523	88,226	55,058	62.4	53,871	14,514	26.9	14,204	10,266	72.3	
Medium-Low	21,705	20,921	16,729	80.0	16,515	7,495	45.4	7,375	5,096	69.1	
Low	9,368	8,992	5,971	66.4	5,023	1,242	24.7	1,230	976	79.3	
Race/Ethnicity											
American Indian or Alaska Native	6,093	5,368	3,686	68.7	3,587	1,379	38.4	1,356	1,072	79.1	



Characteristics	Persons testing HIV-negative infection ^a	Screened or determined to be eligible for a PrEP referral			Referred to PrEP provider			Provided services to assist with linkage to a PrEP provider		
		No.	Valid data ^b	No.	%	Valid data ^b	No.	%	Valid data ^b	No.
Asian	13,869	10,416	7,003	67.2	6,804	1,527	22.4	1,493	1,025	68.7
Black or African American	205,573	172,675	99,804	57.8	96,485	24,139	25.0	22,732	17,558	77.2
Hispanic or Latino	114,534	97,040	51,656	53.2	51,190	10,083	19.7	9,817	6,272	63.9
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1,453	1,218	747	61.3	722	182	25.2	181	134	74.0
White	161,992	127,000	82,482	64.9	79,741	23,513	29.5	22,397	16,357	73.0
Multi-race	7,901	6,635	4,075	61.4	3,972	1,147	28.9	1,090	774	71.0
Missing/invalid	16,759	6,584	3,932	59.7	3,786	884	23.3	844	649	76.9
Population groups^f										
MSM/IDU	5,268	4,929	3,576	72.6	3,510	1,685	48.0	1,605	1,220	76.0
MSM	108,877	94,187	65,158	69.2	63,629	25,268	39.7	24,128	16,857	69.9
Persons who inject drugs	39,149	36,569	25,050	68.5	24,559	7,051	28.7	6,779	4,954	73.1
Heterosexual males	138,802	124,319	71,283	57.3	69,040	12,590	18.2	12,095	9,242	76.4
Heterosexual females	144,910	122,001	66,745	54.7	64,721	12,669	19.6	11,886	9,107	76.6
Other ^g	48,809	42,780	20,249	47.3	19,819	3,319	16.7	3,217	2,313	71.9
Missing/invalid	42,359	2,151	1,324	61.6	1,009	272	27.0	200	148	74.0
Total	528,174	426,936	253,385	59.3	246,287	62,854	25.5	59,910	43,841	73.2

Data Source: National HIV Prevention Program Monitoring and Evaluation data from EvaluationWeb[®] (Year 2 of PS18-1802: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019, as of September 15, 2020).

^a A negative HIV test is a test with one or more point-of-care rapid tests or supplemental tests that are non-reactive.

^b Only tests with a Yes/No response. Excludes missing/invalid data.

^c Transgender persons are defined as persons whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth. Transgender persons calculation excludes records with assigned Sex at Birth as "Male" and Current Gender Identity as "Transgender - Female to Male", and the records with Assigned Sex at Birth as "Female" and Current Gender Identity as "Transgender - Male to Female"; and records classified as "Unknown".

^d Another gender are records with Current Gender Identity as "Another Gender".

^e Jurisdictions are grouped based on the number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection in 2018.

^f Data for population groups are collected for all tests performed in non-health care settings and for HIV-positive persons in health care settings. Data are for behavior reported in the past 5 years. MSM/IDU: Males who reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. MSM: Males who reported male-to-male sexual contact. PWID: Persons who reported injection drug use.

^g Other includes women who have sex with women, transgender persons, transgender persons who report injection drug use, and persons who have sex with transgender persons.