HIV Surveillance Report | Supplemental Report

Volume 19, Number 3

Monitoring Selected National HIV Prevention and Care Objectives by Using HIV Surveillance Data—United States and 6 Dependent Areas—2012

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention

This issue of the *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report* is published by the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, Georgia.

Data are presented for diagnoses of HIV infection reported to CDC through December 2013.

Suggested citation

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas—2012. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report* 2014;19(No. 3). http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/. Published November 2014. Accessed [date].

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Acknowledgments

Publication of this report was made possible by the contributions of the state and territorial health departments and the HIV surveillance programs that provided surveillance data to CDC.

This report was prepared by the following staff and contractors of the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, CDC: Anna Satcher Johnson, Sherry Hu, Jianmin Li, Stacy Cohen, Heather Bradley, Jacek Skarbinski, Ping Huang, Emma Frazier, Irene Hall, Qian An, Ruiguang Song, Tian Tang, Timothy Green, Kristen Mahle Gray, Albert Barskey, Cheryl Williams, William Adih, Marie Morgan (editing), and Michael Friend (desktop publishing).

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Commentary

Over the past several years, the momentum to reduce the burden of HIV in the United States, and to monitor these efforts, has gained considerable speed and recognition. In July 2010, the White House released the *National HIV/AIDS Strategy for the United States* (NHAS), which outlined 3 primary goals for a coordinated national response to HIV in the United States [1]. These goals are (1) reduce the number of people who become infected with HIV, (2) increase access to care and improve health outcomes for people living with HIV, and (3) reduce HIV-related health disparities. The Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention (DHAP) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) developed a strategic plan that aligns with NHAS and defines 15 objectives for measuring progress in reducing the burden of HIV in the United States [2]. In addition, in 2012, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) approved the use of 7 common core indicators for monitoring HHS-funded HIV prevention, treatment, and care services [3]. NHAS goals and the HHS core indicators have also been incorporated into Healthy People 2020 objectives [4]. In July 2013, the President established, by executive order, the HIV Care Continuum Initiative; the goal is to accelerate federal efforts to increase HIV testing, care, and treatment [5, 6].

CDC collects data to monitor progress toward achieving the goals and objectives set forth in the various federal directives by using a variety of systems, including the National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS) [7], the Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) [8–10], the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS) system [11], and the National HIV Prevention Program Monitoring and Evaluation data set [12].

This surveillance supplemental report complements the 2012 *HIV Surveillance Report* and presents the results of focused analyses of NHSS and MMP data to measure progress toward achieving selected objectives of the NHAS and the DHAP Strategic Plan. Data in this report are also used to assess key HHS core indicators and monitor progress on selected outcomes along the HIV care continuum. Some data essential for monitoring progress toward achieving objectives (e.g., of the NHAS, the DHAP Strategic Plan) have been, and will be, reported in other publications. Specific objectives measured in this report include the following:

- Reduce the percentage of persons whose HIV infection is classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis (DHAP Strategic Plan, HHS core indicator, Healthy People 2020) (Tables 1a–d)
- Increase to 85% the percentage of persons linked to HIV medical care ≤3 months after diagnosis of HIV infection (NHAS, DHAP Strategic Plan, HHS core indicator, Healthy People 2020) (Tables 3a/b)
- Increase to 85% or more the percentage of persons of all races/ethnicities who have a CD4+ T-lymphocyte (CD4) or viral load test result ≤3 months after HIV diagnosis (DHAP Strategic Plan) (Tables 3a/b)
- Increase the percentage of persons with HIV who are in continuous HIV medical care (i.e., retained in care) (NHAS, HHS core indicator, Healthy People 2020) (Tables 4a/b)
- Increase by 10% the percentage of persons in HIV medical care whose viral load is suppressed (DHAP Strategic Plan, HHS core indicator, Healthy People 2020) (Tables 5a/b, 10, and 11)
- Increase by 20% (each) the percentage of gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men; blacks/African Americans; and Hispanics/Latinos whose viral load is undetectable (NHAS) (Tables 4a, 10, and 11)
- Increase by 20% (each) the percentage of gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men; blacks/African Americans; and Hispanics/Latinos who are receiving HIV medical care and whose viral load is undetectable (DHAP Strategic Plan) (Tables 10 and 11)
- Reduce the number of perinatally acquired HIV cases (Healthy People 2020) (Table 8a)
- Reduce by 25% the rate of perinatally acquired HIV infection (DHAP Strategic Plan) (Table 8a)
- Increase to 90% the percentage of persons living with HIV who know their serostatus (NHAS, DHAP Strategic Plan, Healthy People 2020) (Tables 9a/b)

- Reduce the number of deaths among persons with HIV infection (any stage) (National HIV Prevention Progress Report, State HIV Prevention Progress Report) (Tables 6a–f)

This report also measures progress toward achieving several other key indicators of HIV care and prevention set forth by Healthy People 2020 [4]:

- Increase the percentage of persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection who survive >3 years after stage 3 (AIDS) classification (Tables 7a/b)
- Increase the proportion of persons with an HIV diagnosis who are in HIV medical care and who are prescribed antiretroviral therapy (ART) for the treatment of HIV infection (Tables 10 and 11)

Monitoring stage of disease at diagnosis, linkage to HIV medical care, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression (on the basis of NHSS data) is dependent upon complete reporting of HIV-related laboratory results (including CD4 and viral load results) to HIV surveillance programs and CDC. Although most jurisdictions have regulations that require laboratories and providers to report at least a subset of CD4 and viral load test results to health departments, not all jurisdictions have mandatory reporting of all levels of CD4 and viral load (i.e., detectable and undetectable) results. As of January 2014, 18 jurisdictions (17 states and the District of Columbia) required reporting of all levels of CD4 and viral load test results and had reported to CDC ≥95% of the test results they had received by December 2013 (for specimens collected from at least January 2011 through September 2013). See Technical Notes for a list of the 18 jurisdictions.

In this report, data from the 18 jurisdictions with complete CD4 and viral load laboratory reporting were used for the analyses that require laboratory data (Tables 2a/b–5a/b). Data from these 18 jurisdictions represent 52.4% of all persons aged ≥13 years living with diagnosed HIV infection at year-end 2011 in the United States and are therefore not representative of data on all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the United States. Data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 6 U.S. dependent areas (where indicated) were used for analyses of stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection (Tables 1a–d), analyses of deaths and survival of persons with diagnosed HIV infection (Tables 6a–f and 7a/b), and analyses of diagnosed perinatally acquired HIV infection (Table 8).

For analyses of data on persons living with HIV infection (prevalence), estimated numbers were based on HIV surveillance data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia for persons aged ≥13 years at diagnosis (Tables 9a/b). Data on persons living with HIV infection in the United States include persons with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection.

For analyses of data on deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection and tables on diagnosed perinatally acquired HIV infection, estimated numbers and rates resulted from statistical adjustment to account for delays in reporting, but not for incomplete reporting. For tables that include data by transmission category, the data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category (see Technical Notes).

For analyses using MMP data (Tables 10 and 11), a 3-stage, probability-proportional-to-size sampling design was used to obtain cross-sectional samples of HIV-infected adults receiving outpatient medical care at HIV care facilities in the United States and Puerto Rico [8–10]. Persons receiving HIV medical care from January through April of the annual data collection cycles were sampled (2009, 2010, and 2011). The collected data were weighted to produce population estimates that represent all HIV-infected adults receiving care in the United States and Puerto Rico. Data by transmission category were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

The term *diagnosis of HIV infection* refers to a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of the person's stage of disease (stage 1, 2, 3 [AIDS], or unknown) at the time of diagnosis and does not necessarily reflect when the person became infected. Diagnoses of HIV infection do not represent incidence (new infections) because not all infected persons have been (1) tested or (2) tested at a time when their infection could be detected and diagnosed.

Changes to the National HIV Surveillance System

The 2012 *HIV Surveillance Report* marked the first use of national data sets generated by using updated methods for processing data transmitted to CDC by state and local health department HIV surveillance programs [13]. This *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report* marks the first use of these data sets to monitor

HIV-related indicators of care and prevention. Key differences between the previous and the current national data processing include the following:

- Duplicate processing: Deduplication, which is more accurate when the new methods are used, results in lower overall numbers (approximately 1% fewer cases in the national data set).
- Race calculation: A case record may contain race information from multiple documents; all available race information is now used to determine a person's race, resulting in an increase (approximately 70%) in the total number of persons of multiple races living with diagnosed HIV infection.

Report Changes

Tables 2a/b–5a/b include data from 18 jurisdictions with complete CD4 and viral load data. The jurisdictions included in this report differ from those in previous reports because of gaps in laboratory reporting for the data years being examined. That is, in order to be included each year, a state must meet CDC's criteria (outlined in Technical Notes) for the collection and reporting of CD4 and viral load test results for all the data years being analyzed. For the data years in this report, gaps were identified in reporting by laboratories in some states, resulting in a lower percentage of complete reporting of laboratory data. Therefore, several states' data that had been included in previous reports were not included in analyses for Tables 2a/b–5a/b in this report.

New to this report are data (2008–2011) on deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection (Tables 6a and 6b) and deaths of persons with HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS), by selected characteristics (Tables 6d and 6e); this is a change from the previous report, in which data on deaths were presented only by area of residence. In this report, Tables 6c and 6f, which display deaths by area of residence, include age-adjusted death rates. Age-adjusted rates allow readers to more accurately compare areas with different age distributions [14]. For example, the death rate may be higher in a state with a higher percentage of older adults because older adults are more likely to die.

Also new to this report is additional data on perinatal HIV transmission. Table 8b provides data on perinatal transmission among persons known to have been born in the United States. To more accurately determine the numbers and rates of perinatal exposures in the United States, Table 8b excludes data on infants who were born in a U.S. dependent area or a foreign country or whose residence at birth was unknown.

Lastly, new to this report is the inclusion of MMP data on persons who received HIV medical care and those who were prescribed ART during 2009, 2010, or 2011 (Tables 10 and 11). MMP is a supplemental HIV surveillance system designed to produce nationally representative estimates of behavioral and clinical characteristics of HIV-infected adults receiving HIV medical care in the United States and Puerto Rico [8–10]. MMP data were used to estimate the numbers and percentages of persons who received HIV medical care during January–April of the data collection cycle (2009, 2010, or 2011), persons who were prescribed ART, and persons who achieved viral suppression in the United States and Puerto Rico during the specified year. This is a change from the previous report, in which MMP data were displayed only for persons with suppressed viral load. In addition to this change, MMP data are now displayed for additional characteristics—age groups and additional race/ethnicity and transmission categories. In the previous report, MMP data were displayed only for blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and males with HIV infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact. The MMP estimates differ from estimates based on NHSS data because MMP samples HIV-infected adults receiving HIV medical care during January–April of the data collection cycle (2009, 2010, or 2011), then weights the collected data to produce estimates of all adults with HIV who receive HIV medical care in the United States and Puerto Rico. In contrast, NHSS data on all persons with diagnosed HIV infection are collected through routine case surveillance (the ongoing, systematic collection of case report information by health departments, as well as provider and laboratory reporting to health departments) in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 6 U.S. dependent areas.

For this report, a new criterion was used to define viral suppression. In previous reports, viral suppression was defined as a viral load result of ≤200 copies/mL at the most recent viral load test. For this report, viral suppression was defined as a viral load result of <200 copies/mL at the most recent viral load test. The change in criterion was made to align with the Department of Health and Human Services Common Indicators for HHS-funded HIV Programs and Services [15].

HIV transmission rates were not included in this report because of the lack of HIV incidence data for 2011. HIV incidence data are expected to be published in 2015.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ANALYSES

Please read all table titles and footnotes carefully to ensure a complete understanding of the data presented.

NHSS Data

Stage 3 (AIDS) classification at diagnosis of HIV infection

Among persons with an HIV diagnosis during 2012, 24.0% of infections were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis (Table 1a). The overall percentages were similar for each year during 2008–2012, and there was little annual variation in the percentages for each subgroup.

The following percentages are for persons with stage 3 (AIDS) classification at the time of HIV diagnosis during 2012.

- **Age group**: The percentage increased as age increased (e.g., 9.4% of persons aged 13–24 years and 39.2% of persons aged ≥55 years).
- **Race/ethnicity**: The highest percentage was for Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (29.6%), followed by Hispanics/Latinos (25.5%), Asians (25.5%), American Indians/Alaska Natives (25.0%), persons of multiple races (24.4%), whites (24.1%), and blacks/African Americans (23.2%). Please use caution when interpreting data on Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders: the numbers are small.
- **Transmission category**: The highest percentage was for males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (35.5%), followed by males with infection attributed to injection drug use (33.0%), females with infection attributed to injection drug use (26.1%), females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (24.9%), males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (22.9%), and males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (21.7%).

Stage of disease at diagnosis of HIV infection

Stage of disease at diagnosis (i.e., HIV infection, stage 1, 2, 3 [AIDS], or unknown) was based on data for persons with HIV infection diagnosed during 2012 in the 18 jurisdictions that reported complete CD4 and viral load test results to CDC. Of 20,768 persons, 23.1% had a stage 1 classification, 30.4% had a stage 2 classification, and 23.7% had a stage 3 (AIDS) classification at the time of diagnosis (Table 2a). For 22.8% of persons, the stage of disease was classified as unknown (CD4 information was unavailable).

- **Age group**: The highest percentage of persons whose infection was diagnosed at an earlier stage (stage 1 or 2) was for persons aged 13–24 (25.9%, stage 1; 35.4%, stage 2), followed by that for persons aged 25–34 (25.7%, stage 1; 32.4%, stage 2). In general, the percentages decreased as age increased. However, for persons without CD4 information, the higher percentages were for persons in younger age groups.
- **Race/ethnicity**: For most races/ethnicities, >50% of infections were diagnosed at an earlier stage (stage 1 or 2). Among American Indians/Alaska Natives (17.5%, stage 1; 20.0%, stage 2) and blacks/African Americans (20.8%, stage 1; 29.9%, stage 2), however, the percentages of those with infection classified as stage 1 or 2 were slightly lower than for other groups, and the percentages with stage unknown were slightly higher (30.0% and 26.7%, respectively). The percentages of persons with stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis were comparable in all race/ethnicity groups. Please use caution when interpreting data for American Indians/Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders: the numbers are small.
- **Transmission category**: The highest percentages of persons whose infection was diagnosed at an earlier stage of HIV disease were for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (28.6%, stage 1; 28.1%, stage 2) and male-to-male sexual contact only (23.7%, stage 1; 31.8%, stage 2). The lowest percentages were for males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (14.8%, stage 1; 26.1%, stage 2) and for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (17.0%, stage 1; 25.9%, stage 2).

Linkage to HIV medical care within 3 months after diagnosis of HIV infection

Linkage to HIV medical care was based on data for persons with infection diagnosed during 2012 in the 18 jurisdictions with complete reporting of CD4 and viral load test results to CDC. Linkage to HIV medical care was measured by documentation of at least 1 CD4 or viral load test performed ≤3 months after diagnosis. Of the 20,768 persons whose infection was diagnosed during 2012, 80.8% were linked to HIV medical care ≤3 months after diagnosis (Table 3a).

The following percentages are for persons who were linked to HIV medical care ≤3 months after diagnosis.

- **Age group**: Linkage to HIV medical care increased as age group at diagnosis increased. The highest percentage was for persons aged ≥55 years (86.1%), followed by that for persons aged 45–54 years (84.6%). The lowest percentage was for persons aged 13–24 years (75.3%).
- **Race/ethnicity**: The highest percentage was for Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (90.7%). The percentages for other races/ethnicities were 86.1%, whites; 85.6%, persons of multiple races; 84.4%, Asians; 80.8%, Hispanics/Latinos; and 77.5%, American Indians/Alaska Natives; 77.1%, blacks/African Americans.
- **Transmission category**: The percentages were relatively similar for all transmission categories. The highest percentage was for females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (83.4%), followed by males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (82.3%). The lowest percentages were for females with infection attributed to injection drug use (77.5%) and for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (78.9%).

Retention in HIV medical care

Retention in HIV medical care was based on data for persons with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2010 and alive at year-end 2011 in the 18 jurisdictions that reported all CD4 and viral load test results to CDC. Retention in HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥2 CD4 or viral load tests performed at least 3 months apart during 2011. During 2011, 51.5% of 440,746 persons received continuous HIV medical care (Table 4a).

The following percentages are for persons who received continuous HIV medical care.

- **Age group**: The highest percentage was for persons aged 45–54 years (53.3%). In general, the percentage increased as age increased; however, the lowest percentage was for persons aged 25–34 years (47.5%).
- **Race/ethnicity**: The highest percentage was for persons of multiple races (66.7%), followed by Hispanics/Latinos (53.9%), whites (52.0%), Asians (51.2%), blacks/African Americans (48.5%), Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (43.9%), and American Indians/Alaska Natives (41.0%).
- **Transmission category**: The highest percentages were for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug (54.3%), females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (52.4%), and males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (52.4%). The lowest percentage was for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (45.2%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Viral suppression

Viral suppression is presented in 2 ways: (1) on the basis of NHSS data and (2) on the basis of MMP data (NHSS data used for the denominator). Viral suppression based on NHSS data was measured for persons with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2010 and alive at year-end 2011 in the 18 jurisdictions that reported all CD4 and viral load test results to CDC. Viral suppression was defined as a viral load result of <200 copies/mL at the most recent viral load test during 2011.

During 2011, 65.6% (289,259 of 440,746) had at least 1 CD4 *or* viral load test (i.e., received any care in 2011), and 61.9% (272,741 of 440,746) had at least 1 viral load test. At the most recent viral load test during 2011, viral load was suppressed in 206,317 persons (total); that is, 71.3% of persons in care (at least 1 CD4 *or* viral load test) and 75.6% of persons with a viral load test. These 206,317 persons with suppressed viral load represented 46.8% of the total number of persons with an HIV diagnosis by year-end 2010 and alive at year-end 2011 in the 18 jurisdictions (Table 5a).

The following percentages are for persons whose most recent viral load test indicated viral suppression (denominator: persons who had at least 1 viral load test during 2011).

- **Age group**: The percentage increased as age increased (52.9%, persons aged 13–24 years; 84.6%, persons aged ≥55 years).
- **Race/ethnicity**: The highest percentage was for Asians (86.8%), followed by whites (83.8%), Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (81.7%), American Indians/Alaska Natives (79.5%), Hispanics/Latinos (77.2%), persons of multiple races (71.6%), and blacks/African Americans (67.9%).
- **Transmission category**: The highest percentage was for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (79.7%), followed by males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (74.2%). The lowest percentages were for females with infection attributed to injection drug use (67.7%) and females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (71.5%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Deaths

Annual rates of death were calculated per 100,000 population and per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection or living with infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS). Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 were also calculated and are presented by area of residence.

Deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection

From 2008 through 2011 in the United States and 6 dependent areas, the annual rate of deaths per 100,000 population and the annual rate per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection decreased (Table 6a); trends in rates varied by area of residence at diagnosis (Table 6c). In 2011, the overall estimated rate was 7.5 per 100,000 population and was 21.7 per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

Deaths of persons with stage 3 (AIDS) classification

From 2008 through 2011 in the United States and 6 dependent areas, the annual rate of deaths per 100,000 population and the annual rate per 1,000 persons living with stage 3 (AIDS) decreased (Table 6d); however, trends in rates varied by area of residence at diagnosis (Table 6f). In 2011, the overall rates were 6.0 per 100,000 population and 30.5 per 1,000 persons living with stage 3 (AIDS).

Survival for >3 years after diagnosis of HIV infection

In the United States and 6 dependent areas, survival after a diagnosis of HIV infection increased for diagnoses that were made during 2003–2008 (Table 7a). By area of residence for diagnoses during 2008, at least 9 of 10 persons survived >3 years after diagnosis in all but 3 areas of residence.

Survival after stage 3 (AIDS) classification increased over time (Table 7b). By area of residence for classifications during 2008, at least 8 of 10 persons survived >3 years after stage 3 (AIDS) classification in all but 2 areas of residence.

Perinatally acquired HIV infection

The overall annual rate of perinatally acquired HIV infections decreased from 6.0 per 100,000 live births in 2008 to 4.7 in 2011 (Table 8a). However, the annual rates differed by race/ethnicity. Although the annual rates among blacks/African Americans decreased from 24.4 in 2008 to 21.3 in 2011, these rates were substantially higher than those among Hispanics/Latinos (3.4 in 2008 and 4.4 in 2011) and among whites (2.0 in 2008 and 0.6 in 2011). The only increase in the rate of perinatally acquired infections was among Hispanics/Latinos.

Among infants born in the United States, the overall annual rate of perinatally acquired HIV infections decreased from 3.9 per 100,000 live births in 2008 to 2.8 in 2011 (Table 8b). Annual rates differed by race/ethnicity. Although the annual rates among blacks/African Americans decreased from 13.9 in 2008 to 11.2 in 2011, these rates were substantially higher than those among Hispanics/Latinos (2.6 in 2008 and 2.9 in 2011) and among whites (1.5 in 2008 and 0.4 in 2011). The only increase in the rate of perinatally acquired infection for infants born in the United States was among Hispanics/Latinos.

Prevalence: persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection

At the end of 2011, an estimated 1,201,100 persons aged ≥13 years were living with HIV infection (prevalence), including 168,300 (14.0%) persons whose infections had not been diagnosed; the prevalence rate

in the United States was 464.3 per 100,000 population (Table 9a). From 2007 through 2011, the estimated number of persons living with HIV infection in the United States increased 7.2% (Table 9b).

The following are for persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection at year-end 2011.

- **Age group**: The highest prevalence rate was that among persons aged 45–54 years (953.9 per 100,000 population), followed by those aged 35–44 years (706.8), 55–64 years (542.6), 25–34 years (396.0), ≥65 years (127.1), and 13–24 years (119.9). The percentage of persons with undiagnosed HIV infection decreased as age increased. The highest percentage of undiagnosed infections was for persons aged 13–24 years (51.3%), followed by the percentages for persons aged 25–34 (26.0%), 35–44 years (14.3%), 45–54 years (8.4%), 55–64 years (6.7%) and ≥65 years (5.1%) (Table 9a).
- **Race/ethnicity**: The highest prevalence rate was that among blacks/African Americans (1,580.2 per 100,000 population), followed by rates among persons of multiple races (1,009.3), Hispanics/Latinos (620.5), Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (293.7), whites (242.0), American Indians/Alaska Natives (202.2), and Asians (116.4). The highest percentage of persons with undiagnosed HIV infection was that for Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (25.0%), followed by Asians (22.1%), American Indians/Alaska Natives (18.9%), blacks/African Americans (15.0%), Hispanic/Latinos (15.0%), persons of multiple races (13.7%), and whites (11.9%).
- **Transmission category**: Most (76.7%) persons living with HIV were male, and 70.3% of the males had infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact. The highest percentages of persons with undiagnosed HIV infection were those for males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (19.1%) and male-to-male sexual contact (16.0%). The lowest percentages of persons with undiagnosed HIV infection were those for females with infection attributed to injection drug use (6.4%) and those for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (6.9%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

NHSS and MMP Data—Selected HIV Care Continuum Outcomes

Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection

Table 10 presents data on the following HIV care continuum outcomes: receipt of HIV medical care, ART prescription, and viral suppression. The denominator is the estimated (adjusted for delays in reporting of diagnoses and deaths) number of persons aged ≥18 years living with diagnosed HIV infection in the United States and Puerto Rico. The estimated number of persons with diagnosed HIV infection (the denominator) does not include persons who are unaware of their infection (i.e., those with undiagnosed infection).

Receipt of HIV medical care

Receipt of HIV medical care based on MMP data (NHSS data used for the denominator) was calculated as the percentage of persons who were aged ≥18 years, whose HIV infection had been diagnosed the year preceding the data collection year (2008, 2009, or 2010), who were alive at the end of the data collection year (2009, 2010, or 2011), and who received HIV medical care during January–April of the data collection year (2009, 2010, or 2011).

An estimated 478,433 persons aged ≥18 years with diagnosed HIV infection received HIV medical care during January–April 2011 in the United States and Puerto Rico. These 478,433 persons represented 56.4% of the total number of persons aged ≥18 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2010 and alive at year-end 2011 in the United States and Puerto Rico.

Age group: The percentage of persons who received HIV medical care increased as age increased (41.1%, persons aged 18–24 years; 70.1%, persons aged ≥55 years).

Race/ethnicity: The highest percentage was for whites (58.5%), followed by blacks/African Americans (55.2%) and Hispanics/Latinos (53.6%). Among persons of other races/ethnicities, including persons of multiple races, 65.1% received HIV medical care.

Transmission category: The highest percentage was for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (63.4%), followed by females with infection attributed to injection drug use (62.0%) and females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (58.9%). The lowest percentages were for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (46.5%) and males with infection

attributed to heterosexual contact (48.8%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Antiretroviral therapy prescription

ART prescription was based on MMP data (NHSS data used for the denominator). The MMP values are weighted national estimates of the numbers of persons who received HIV medical care during January–April of the data collection year and whose medical records contained documentation of ART prescription.

Of persons aged ≥18 years with diagnosed HIV infection who received HIV medical care during January–April 2011 in the United States and Puerto Rico, an estimated 441,661 were prescribed ART. These 441,661 persons represented 52.0% of the total number of persons aged ≥18 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2010 and alive at year-end 2011 in the United States and Puerto Rico.

Age group: The percentage of persons prescribed ART increased as age increased (33.4%, persons aged 18–24 years; 66.5%, persons aged ≥55 years).

Race/ethnicity: The highest percentage was for whites (54.9%), followed by blacks/African Americans (50.4%) and Hispanics/Latinos (49.8%). Among persons of other races/ethnicities, including persons of multiple races, 58.1% were prescribed ART.

Transmission category: The highest percentage was for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (58.7%), followed by females with infection attributed to injection drug use (56.3%), and females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (54.2%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Viral suppression

Viral suppression based on MMP data (NHSS data used for the denominator) was measured by a viral load result of <200 copies/mL (result of most recent viral load test performed during the previous 12 months) for all MMP participants in the data collection cycle. The MMP numbers are weighted estimates of the numbers of persons in care who had a suppressed viral load.

Of persons aged ≥18 years with diagnosed HIV infection who received HIV medical care during January–April 2011 in the United States and Puerto Rico, an estimated 361,764 had a suppressed viral load (Table 10). These 361,764 persons represented 42.6% of the total number of persons aged ≥18 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2010 and alive at year-end 2011 in the United States and Puerto Rico.

Age group: The percentage of persons with viral suppression increased as age increased (23.1%, persons aged 18–24 years; 57.3%, persons aged ≥55 years).

Race/ethnicity: The highest percentage was for whites (47.3%), followed by Hispanics/Latinos (41.3%) and blacks/African Americans (38.9%). Among persons of other races/ethnicities, including persons of multiple races, 49.8% had viral suppression.

Transmission category: The highest percentage was for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (46.9%), followed by females with infection attributed to injection drug use (45.1%). The lowest percentages were for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (35.7%) and males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (37.0%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Prevalence: persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection

Table 11 presents data on the following HIV care continuum outcomes: HIV diagnosis (based on NHSS) and receipt of HIV medical care, ART prescription, and viral suppression (based on MMP). The denominator is the estimated number of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection (prevalence) in the United States. The estimated number of persons living with HIV infection (denominator) includes persons whose infection has not been diagnosed.

HIV diagnosis

An estimated 1,032,800 persons aged ≥13 years had a diagnosis of HIV infection at year-end 2011 in the United States. These 1,032,800 persons represented 86.0% of the total number of persons aged ≥13 years living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection at year-end 2011 in the United States (Table 11).

Age group: The percentages of persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection varied by age. The highest percentage was for persons aged ≥55 years (93.6%), followed by persons aged 45–54 years (91.6%), 35–44 years (85.7%), and 25–34 years (74.0%). The lowest percentage was for persons aged 18–24 years (48.7%).

Race/ethnicity: The highest percentage was for whites (88.1%), followed by blacks/African Americans

(85.0%) and Hispanics/Latinos (85.0%). The percentage of persons of other races/ethnicities, including persons of multiple races, was 83.5%.

Transmission category: The highest percentage was for females with infection attributed to injection drug use (93.6%), followed by males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (93.1%) and males with infection attributed to injection drug use (92.6%). The lowest percentage was for males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (80.9%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Receipt of HIV medical care

An estimated 478,433 persons aged ≥18 years with diagnosed HIV infection received HIV medical care during January–April 2011 in the United States and Puerto Rico. These 478,433 persons represented 39.8% of the total number of persons aged ≥13 years living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection at year-end 2011 in the United States (Table 11).

Age group: The percentage of persons with diagnosed HIV infection who received HIV medical care increased as age increased (22.4%, persons aged 18–24 years; 44.3%, persons aged ≥55 years).

Race/ethnicity: There was little variation by race/ethnicity. The highest percentage was for Hispanics/Latinos (40.2%), followed by blacks/African Americans (39.7%) and whites (39.1%). Among persons of other races/ethnicities, including persons of multiple races, 44.4% received HIV medical care.

Transmission category: The highest percentage was for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (47.6%), followed by females with infection attributed to injection drug use (46.7%) and females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (43.4%). The lowest percentages were for males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (35.7%) and males with infection attributed to injection drug use (36.3%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Antiretroviral therapy prescription

Of persons aged ≥18 years with diagnosed HIV infection who received HIV medical care during January–April 2011 in the United States and Puerto Rico, an estimated 441,661 were prescribed ART. These 441,661 persons represented 36.8% of the total number of persons aged ≥18 years living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection at year-end 2011 in the United States (Table 11).

Age group: The percentage of persons with diagnosed HIV infection who received HIV medical care and were prescribed ART increased as age increased (18.2%, persons aged 18–24 years; 42.1%, persons aged ≥55 years).

Race/ethnicity: There was little variation by race. The highest percentage was for Hispanics/Latinos (37.2%), followed by whites (36.7%) and blacks/African Americans (36.3%). Among persons of other races/ethnicities, including persons of multiple races, 39.7% were prescribed ART.

Transmission category: The highest percentage was for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (44.0%), followed by females with infection attributed to injection drug use (42.4%) and females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (39.9%). The lowest percentages were for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (33.7) and males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (33.8%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Viral suppression

Of persons aged ≥18 years with diagnosed HIV infection who received HIV medical care during January–April 2011 in the United States and Puerto Rico, an estimated 361,764 had a suppressed viral load. These 361,764 persons represented 30.1% of the total number of persons aged ≥13 years living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection at year-end 2011 in the United States (Table 11).

Age group: The percentage of persons with viral suppression increased as age increased (12.6%, persons aged 18–24 years; 36.3%, persons aged ≥55 years).

Race/ethnicity: The highest percentage was for whites (31.6%), followed by Hispanics/Latinos (30.9%) and blacks/African Americans (28.0%). Among persons of other races/ethnicities, including persons of multiple races, 34.0% had viral suppression.

Transmission category: The highest percentage was for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (35.2%), followed by females with infection attributed to injection drug use (33.9%). The lowest percentages were for males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (27.1%) and males with infection attributed to

injection drug use (27.8%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

After taking into account uncertainties in the numerator and denominator, it was determined that there were no differences in viral suppression between 2009 (25.9%) and 2011 (30.1%).

Suggested Readings

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Technical Notes

Surveillance of HIV Infection

This report includes data reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) through December 31, 2013, from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 6 U.S. dependent areas (American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). Personally identifiable information were removed before the data were submitted to CDC.

Please use caution when interpreting data on diagnosed HIV infection: the data are provisional. HIV surveillance data may not be representative of all persons infected with HIV because not all infected persons have been (1) tested or (2) tested at a time when their infection could be detected and diagnosed. Also, some states offer anonymous HIV testing; the results of anonymous tests are not reported to the confidential name-based HIV registries of state and local health departments. Therefore, reports of confidential test results may not represent all persons who tested positive for HIV infection.

Please also use caution when interpreting laboratory data for persons with diagnosed HIV infection. Laboratory data presented in this report are from 18 jurisdictions (17 states and the District of Columbia) with complete CD4+ T-lymphocyte (CD4) and viral load reporting as of December 2013. Data from these 18 jurisdictions represent 52.4% of all persons aged ≥13 years living with diagnosed HIV infection at year-end 2011 in the United States and are therefore not representative of data on all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the United States.

As of April 2008, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 6 U.S. dependent areas had implemented confidential name-based HIV infection reporting. An area's confidential name-based HIV infection reporting is considered mature after 4 years—long enough for the calculation of reporting-delay estimates and the determination of reliable trends [16]. Because states implemented confidential name-based reporting at different times, the displayed data on diagnosed HIV infection begin with data from 2008, the first year that all areas had name-based reporting.

Areas with Complete Laboratory Reporting

As of January 2014, 18 jurisdictions (17 states and the District of Columbia) had met the following criteria for the collection and reporting of CD4 and viral load test results:

- The jurisdiction's laws/regulations required the reporting of all CD4 and viral load results to the state/city health department.
- Laboratories that perform HIV-related testing for the jurisdictions had reported a minimum of 95% of HIV-related test results to the state/city health department.
- By December 31, 2013, the jurisdiction had reported (to CDC) at least 95% of all CD4 and viral load test results received from January 2011 through September 2013.

The 17 states are California, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Data from these states and the District of Columbia were used to populate Tables 2a/b, 3a/b, 4a/b, and 5a/b.

Medical Monitoring Project

The Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) is a supplemental HIV surveillance system designed to produce nationally representative estimates of behavioral and clinical characteristics of HIV-infected adults receiving HIV medical care in the United States [8–10]. MMP uses a 3-stage, probability-proportional-to-size sampling method to obtain cross-sectional samples of HIV-infected adults receiving outpatient medical care at HIV care facilities in the United States and Puerto Rico.

For the 2009, 2010, and 2011 data collection cycles, states and dependent areas were sampled first, followed by facilities providing HIV medical care, and finally persons with HIV infection aged ≥18 years who received HIV medical care (at least 1 visit) at a participating facility during January–April of the data collection cycle. Data were collected via face-to-face interviews and medical record abstractions.

The participating areas were 16 states (California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana,

Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Washington); 6 separately funded large metropolitan areas (Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles County, New York City, Philadelphia, and San Francisco); and Puerto Rico. Data were weighted on the basis of known probabilities of selection at state or dependent area, facility, and patient levels. In addition, data were weighted to adjust for nonresponse by using predictors of patient-level response, including facility size, race/ethnicity, time since HIV diagnosis, and age group. Weighted data from MMP were used to produce population estimates that represent all HIV-infected adults receiving care in the United States and Puerto Rico during January–April of the data collection cycle (2009, 2010, or 2011). Data by race/ethnicity are presented for blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and whites. Data for other races are combined into an "other" category because the numbers for these populations are small.

Tabulation and Presentation of Data

Stage of Disease at Diagnosis of HIV Infection

This report uses the 2008 surveillance case definition for HIV infection among adults and adolescents, which incorporated an HIV infection classification staging system that includes AIDS (HIV infection, stage 3) [17]. The stages of HIV infection based on the 2008 case definition are defined as follows:

- **HIV infection, stage 1**: No AIDS-defining condition and either a CD4 count of ≥500 cells/μL or a CD4 percentage of total lymphocytes of ≥29.
- **HIV infection, stage 2**: No AIDS-defining condition and either a CD4 count of 200–499 cells/μL or a CD4 percentage of total lymphocytes of 14–28.
- **HIV infection, stage 3 (AIDS)**: Documentation of an AIDS-defining condition or either a CD4 count of <200 cells/μL or a CD4 percentage of total lymphocytes of <14. Documentation of an AIDS-defining condition supersedes a CD4 count or percentage that would not, by itself, be the basis for a stage 3 (AIDS) classification.
- **HIV infection, stage unknown**: No reported information on AIDS-defining conditions and no information available on CD4 count or percentage.

Data on persons with HIV infection, stage 3 (AIDS) include persons whose infection has ever been classified as stage 3 (AIDS). These data do not necessarily represent the current stage of disease.

Information on stage 3 (AIDS) is available for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 6 U.S. dependent areas, even when not all CD4 values are reportable; therefore, stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of HIV diagnosis was calculated for persons in all areas (Tables 1a–d). Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of HIV diagnosis was based on persons whose HIV was diagnosed during 2012 (which allowed for stage 3 [AIDS] classification through March 2013 and report through December 2013). Because a complete assessment of stage of disease at HIV diagnosis relies on complete laboratory data (all CD4 values) so that earlier stages of disease (stage 1 or 2) can be assessed, stage of disease at diagnosis was calculated for the 18 jurisdictions that reported complete laboratory data (Tables 2a/b).

Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of HIV diagnosis (Tables 1a–d) and stage of disease at diagnosis (Tables 2a/b) were determined by using the first CD4 test result or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition ≤3 months after the HIV diagnosis date. If ≥2 events occurred during the same month and could thus qualify as "first," the following conditions were applied:

- If an AIDS-defining condition was documented, the AIDS-defining condition was used; if a CD4 count or a CD4 percentage had been reported and an AIDS-defining condition was documented, the AIDS-defining condition was used.
- If an AIDS-defining condition was not documented, but a CD4 count and a CD4 percentage had been reported, the CD4 count was used.
- If an AIDS-defining condition was not documented, but >1 CD4 count had been reported, the lowest CD4 count (indicative of the most severe disease state) was used.
- If an AIDS-defining condition was not documented and a CD4 count had not been reported, but a CD4 percentage had been reported, the CD4 percentage was used. If >1 CD4 percentage was reported, the lowest CD4 percentage (indicative of the most severe disease state) was used.

For stage of disease at diagnosis, infections were classified as "stage unknown" if the month of HIV diagnosis was missing, or if, ≤3 months after HIV diagnosis, neither a CD4 count nor a CD4 percentage

had been determined and no AIDS-defining condition was documented.

Linkage to, and Retention in, HIV Medical Care

National guidelines for the clinical care and treatment of adults and adolescents with HIV [18] recommend CD4 and viral load testing during the first care visit after HIV diagnosis to direct the course of treatment. For patients on a stable, suppressive ART regimen for ≥2 years, viral load testing is recommended every 3 to 4 months or as clinically indicated to confirm continuous viral suppression. For adherent patients with suppressed viral load and stable immunologic status for >2 years, monitoring at 6-month intervals may be considered. For patients who have not taken ART, CD4 count should be monitored every 3 to 6 months. Frequent monitoring of CD4 counts, especially in those with higher counts (>300 cells/μL) and consistently suppressed viral loads, is generally not required for patient management. For patients who have been taking ART and whose CD4 count has consistently ranged between 300 and 500 cells/μL for ≥2 years, annual monitoring of CD4 count is recommended. Continued CD4 monitoring for virologically suppressed patients whose CD4 counts have been consistently >500 cells/μL for ≥2 years is optional. If clinically indicated, the CD4 count should be monitored more frequently (e.g., when changes in a patient's clinical status decrease CD4 count and thus prompt the need for prophylaxis for opportunistic infection).

The data on linkage to HIV medical care were based on persons whose infection was diagnosed during 2012 and who resided in any of the 18 jurisdictions at the time of diagnosis (Tables 3a/b). Linkage to care was measured by documentation of ≥1 CD4 (count or percentage) or viral load test performed ≤3 months after HIV diagnosis, including tests performed during the month of diagnosis.

The data on retention in HIV medical care were based on persons whose infection was diagnosed by year-end 2010, who resided in any of the 18 jurisdictions at the time of diagnosis, and who were alive at year-end 2011 (Tables 4a/b). Retention in care was measured by documentation of ≥2 CD4 or viral load tests performed at least 3 months apart during 2011. This measure is used as an indicator of care in the *National HIV/AIDS Strategy for the United States* [1].

For analyses of linkage to, and retention in, care, the month and the year of the earliest HIV-positive test result reported to the surveillance system were used to determine the diagnosis date. Data were excluded if the month of diagnosis or the date of death (where applicable) was missing. Test results were excluded if the month of the sample collection was missing.

Viral Suppression

Viral suppression, as measured in the National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), was among persons whose infection was diagnosed by year-end 2010, who resided in any of the 18 jurisdictions at the time of diagnosis, and who were alive at year-end 2011. Viral suppression, based on NHSS data, was defined as a viral load result of <200 copies/mL at the most recent viral load test during 2011. The cut-off value of <200 copies/mL was based on the following definition of virologic failure: viral load of ≥200 copies/mL [18]. If multiple viral load tests were performed during the same month and could thus qualify as "most recent," the highest viral load (most severe) was selected. If the numerical result was missing or the result was a logarithmic value, the interpretation of the result (e.g., below limit) was used to determine viral suppression. Virologic failure may indicate lack of adherence to ART; however, it is also possible that ART was not prescribed because treatment guidelines at that time recommended treatment based on stage of disease [18].

Deaths

Persons whose HIV infections are reported to NHSS are assumed to be alive unless their deaths have been reported to CDC. Death data were based on deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection and of persons with infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS), regardless of the cause of death. Because of delays in the reporting of deaths, 4 years (2008–2011) of death data are displayed. The exclusion of data from the most recent year allowed ≥18 months for deaths to be reported to CDC. The estimated numbers and rates of deaths resulted from statistical adjustment for delays in reporting (see the Rates section for how rates were calculated). Please use caution when interpreting trend data on the estimated numbers of deaths: the estimates for the most recent year are subject to uncertainty.

Survival Analyses

The Kaplan-Meier method was used to estimate the probability of survival (Tables 7a/b) for >3 years (36

months) for persons with diagnosed HIV infection and for persons whose infection had ever been classified as stage 3 (AIDS). To allow ≥3 years from the time of HIV diagnosis to a death date on or before December 31, 2011, tables were limited to data on persons whose diagnosis or stage 3 (AIDS) classification was made during 2003–2008. Data for each HIV reporting area were included in the survival tables beginning with the first full calendar year after implementation of code-based or name-based HIV infection reporting. The results of survival analyses for areas with <100 diagnoses per year (i.e., <600 during the 6-year period) were unstable and therefore are not presented in this report.

Perinatally Acquired HIV Infection

Table 8a presents data for infants with infection attributed to perinatal transmission reported to NHSS through December 2013. The data include all persons reported to NHSS with infection attributed to perinatal exposure, regardless of place of birth. Table 8b presents a subset of data from Table 8a: the data include only infants for whom the case record noted the United States as their place of birth or residence at birth. The data on persons with perinatally acquired infection that are presented in Table 8b do not include persons who were born in a U.S. dependent area or a foreign country or whose residence at birth was unknown or missing from the case record.

Prevalence Estimations: Persons Living with Diagnosed or Undiagnosed HIV Infection

HIV surveillance data for adults and adolescents (persons aged ≥13 years at diagnosis) from 50 states and the District of Columbia reported to CDC through December 2013 were used to estimate the prevalence of diagnosed and of undiagnosed infection. These prevalence estimates were obtained in 4 steps.

1. HIV surveillance data were statistically adjusted to mitigate the effects of incomplete reporting, as well as delays in reporting diagnoses of HIV infection and deaths [13]. Statistical adjustments were also made for cases reported without sufficient risk factor information for assignment to a transmission category [13].
2. On the basis of the estimated annual number of HIV diagnoses and the severity of disease at diagnosis (i.e., whether the infection was classified as stage 3 [AIDS] in the same calendar year the HIV diagnosis was made), a back-calculation model was fitted to estimate the cumulative number of persons aged ≥13 years who had been infected with HIV by year-end 2011.
3. The overall HIV prevalence estimate was calculated by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths that had occurred among those infected by the end of 2011 from the estimated cumulative number of HIV infections.
4. The undiagnosed HIV prevalence was calculated by subtracting the estimated number of diagnosed HIV infections in living persons from the number of persons included in estimated overall HIV prevalence.

The estimated numbers of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection that are derived from the overall HIV prevalence estimates (Table 9b) are based on data that were adjusted for incomplete reporting as well as delays in reporting of diagnoses and deaths. In contrast, the estimates of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection (Table 10) based on reported data were adjusted for delays in reporting of diagnoses and deaths, but not for incomplete reporting. Because of the differences in the adjustments of the data just described, the estimated numbers of persons with diagnosed HIV infection derived from the overall prevalence estimates in Table 9b do not match the estimated numbers of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection that are presented in Table 10.

Differences between current and previous estimates of prevalence may be due to the availability of additional information, more complete data for previous years, the inclusion of additional years of data, or refinements in data adjustments and modeling. The statistical methods used to adjust for reporting delays and missing transmission category are the same as those used for weighting the data for reporting delays and missing transmission category for tables in the 2012 *HIV Surveillance Report* and this supplemental report.

HIV Care Continuum Outcomes

Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection

Estimated data (from NHSS) on persons living with diagnosed HIV infection were used as the denominators for calculating percentages for the following HIV care continuum outcomes (numerators based on MMP): receipt of HIV medical care, ART prescription, and viral suppression (Table 10). The NHSS esti-

mates, based on persons aged ≥18 years living with diagnosed HIV infection in the United States and Puerto Rico, were derived by using the same statistical methods for reporting delays and missing transmission category as those used for tables in the 2012 *HIV Surveillance Report* and this supplemental report.

MMP (numerator) data were based on persons who

- were aged ≥18 years
- received HIV medical care during January–April of the data collection year

Estimated percentages for persons who received HIV medical care, were prescribed ART, and had viral suppression were derived by dividing the number of persons in the respective category (determined by using methods described below) by the number of persons (based on NHSS data)

- who were aged ≥18 years
- whose infection had been diagnosed the year preceding (2008, 2009, or 2010) the data collection year (2009, 2010, or 2011)
- who were alive at the end of the data collection year (2009, 2010, or 2011)

HIV medical care: Receipt of HIV medical care was measured by the number of MMP participants who received HIV medical care during January–April of the data collection year (2009, 2010, or 2011).

ART prescription: ART prescription was measured for all MMP participants in the data collection cycle on the basis of medical chart information indicating that ART was prescribed during the data collection year (2009, 2010, or 2011).

Viral suppression: Viral suppression was measured for all MMP participants in the data collection cycle (2009, 2010 or 2011) by applying the cut-off value of <200 copies/mL to the result of the most recent viral load test.

Prevalence: persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection

Estimated data on overall HIV prevalence (persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection, based on NHSS) were used as the denominators for calculating percentages for the HIV care continuum outcomes (numerators) on HIV diagnosis (based on NHSS), and on receipt of HIV medical care, ART prescription, and viral suppression (based on MMP data) (Table 11). The prevalence estimates are based on data for persons aged ≥13 years living with HIV infection in the United States. Methods for calculating the overall prevalence estimates are described in the section Prevalence Estimations. Please note, in Table 11, the MMP data, which serve as the numerators for the percentage calculations, are for persons aged ≥18 years; the denominator data, HIV prevalence (persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection), are for persons aged ≥13 years.

Diagnosis of HIV infection (NHSS): Number of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection who were alive at the end of the specified year (2009, 2010, or 2011). Methods for calculating the overall prevalence and number of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection are described in the earlier section Prevalence Estimations.

HIV medical care (MMP): All MMP participants in the data collection year (2009, 2010, or 2011) who received HIV medical care during January–April.

ART prescription (MMP): ART prescription was measured for all MMP participants in the data collection cycle on the basis of medical chart information indicating that ART was prescribed during the data collection year (2009, 2010, or 2011).

Viral suppression (MMP): Viral suppression was measured for all MMP participants in the data collection cycle (2009, 2010 or 2011) by applying the cut-off value of <200 copies/mL to the result of the most recent viral load test.

Age

All tables in this report reflect data on persons aged ≥13 years, with the exception of Table 8 (perinatally acquired HIV infection; birth years 2008–2011) and Tables 10 and 11 (MMP data; persons aged ≥18 years during January–April of the data collection year).

- Tables 4a/b and 5a/b (persons living with diagnosed HIV infection): age was based on the person's age at year-end 2010.
- Tables 6a, 6b, 6d and 6e (deaths): age was based on the person's age at the time of death.
- Tables 9a/b (persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection): age was based on the person's age as of December 31 of the specified year.
- All other tables: age was based on the person's age at the time of HIV diagnosis.

Race and Ethnicity

In the *Federal Register* for October 30, 1997 [19], the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced the Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity and mandated implementation by January 1, 2003. At a minimum, data should be collected for the following race categories:

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- white

Additionally, systems must be able to retain information when multiple race categories are reported. In addition to data on race, data on 2 categories of ethnicity should be collected:

- Hispanic or Latino
- not Hispanic or Latino

The Asian or Pacific Islander category displayed in annual surveillance reports published prior to the 2007 surveillance report was split into 2 categories: (1) Asian and (2) Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. The Asian category (in tables where footnoted) includes persons categorized as Asian/Pacific Islander (referred to as legacy cases) that were reported before the new race categories were implemented in 2003 (e.g., diagnoses of HIV infection that were reported to CDC before 2003 but that were classified as stage 3 [AIDS] after 2003) and a small percentage of persons that were reported after 2003 but that were reported according to the old race category (Asian/Pacific Islander). In tables of diagnoses of HIV infection during 2008–2012, the Asian category does not include persons categorized as Asian/Pacific Islander because their diagnosis was made after 2003 and reported to CDC in accordance with OMB's Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity [19].

This report also presents data for persons for whom multiple race categories are specified. In this report, persons categorized by race were not Hispanic or Latino. The number of persons reported in each race category may, however, include persons whose ethnicity was not reported.

Demographic information for the live birth registry is based on that of the mother [20]. Therefore, Table 8, which presents estimated numbers and rates of perinatally acquired HIV infection, categorizes race/ethnicity according to the mother's race/ethnicity.

Geographic Designation

As is the standard, all data by area of residence reflect the address at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection or at the time of stage 3 (AIDS) classification. The data may not reflect current residence or residence at the time of death.

Transmission Categories

Transmission category is the term used to summarize a person's possible HIV risk factors; the summary classification results from selecting, from the presumed hierarchical order of probability, the 1 risk factor most likely to have been responsible for transmission. For surveillance purposes, a diagnosis of HIV infection is counted only once in the hierarchy of transmission categories. Persons with >1 reported risk factor for HIV infection are classified in the transmission category listed first in the hierarchy. The exception is the category for male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use; this group makes up a separate transmission category.

Persons whose transmission category is classified as male-to-male sexual contact include men who have ever had sexual contact with other men (i.e., homosexual contact) and men who have ever had sexual contact with both men and women (i.e., bisexual contact). Persons whose transmission category is classified as heterosexual contact are persons who have ever had heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection (e.g., an injection drug user).

Cases of HIV infection reported without a risk factor listed in the hierarchy of transmission categories are classified as "no risk factor reported or identified" [21]. Cases classified as no identified risk factor (NIR) include cases that are being followed up by local health department staff; cases in persons whose risk-factor information is missing because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost to follow-up; and cases in persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available but for whom no risk factor was identified.

Because a substantial proportion of cases of HIV infection are reported to CDC without an identified risk factor, multiple imputation is used to assign a

transmission category [22]. Multiple imputation is a statistical approach in which each missing transmission category is replaced with a set of plausible values that represent the uncertainty about the true, but missing, value [23]. The plausible values are analyzed by using standard procedures, and the results of these analyses are then combined to produce the final results.

Reporting Delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis or death and the reporting of diagnosis or death to CDC) may differ among demographic and geographic categories; for some, delays in reporting have been as long as several years. The statistical adjustment of the NHSS data on deaths (Tables 6a–f) and persons living with diagnosed HIV infection (Tables 10 and 11) is based on estimates of reporting-delay distributions, which are calculated by using a modified semiparametric life-table statistical procedure. This procedure takes into account differences in reporting delays due to sex, race/ethnicity, HIV transmission categories, geographic area (reporting city, state, or territory; region of residence), the size of the metropolitan statistical area of residence, the type of facility where the diagnosis was made, and the state where the death occurred [16].

NHSS data used for analyses of linkage to care, viral suppression, and retention in care (Tables 3a–5b) were not adjusted for reporting delays or incomplete reporting. However, data were statistically adjusted for missing transmission category.

Data on perinatally acquired HIV infection (Tables 8a/b) were calculated by year of birth; perinatal data were adjusted not only for delays in reporting but also for delays in the time between birth and diagnosis. However, because of the limited number of pediatric cases (in persons aged <13 years at HIV diagnosis), no covariate (e.g., race/ethnicity, region) was considered in estimating the weights for delays in reporting and the time from birth to diagnosis. Data for perinatally exposed infants born outside the United States were excluded from the analysis.

Rates

In tables displaying data on deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection and deaths of persons with infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS) (Tables 6a–f), rates were calculated in 3 ways:

- **Rates of deaths per 100,000 population**: The population denominators used to compute the rates for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were based on the Vintage 2009 postcensal estimates file (for years 2008 and 2009) and the Vintage 2012 file (for years 2010 to 2012) from the U.S. Census Bureau [24]. The population denominators for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of Palau, and the U.S. Virgin Islands were based on estimates and projections from the U.S. Census Bureau's International Data Base [25]. Each rate was calculated by dividing the estimated total number of diagnoses (or deaths or prevalence) for the calendar year by the population for that calendar year and then multiplying the result by 100,000.
- **Age-adjusted rates of deaths per 100,000 population**: Tables 6c and 6f now include age-adjusted rates by area of residence in addition to crude rates. A standard population distribution is used to adjust death rates per 100,000 population. The age-adjusted rates are rates that would have existed if the age distribution of the designated population and the age distribution of the standard population were the same. The use of the U.S. 2000 standard population in calculating age-adjusted rates was based on recommendations by the National Center for Health Statistics [26].
- **Rates of deaths per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection or living with infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS)**: Rates were calculated by dividing the estimated total number of deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection (or with infection classified as stage 3 [AIDS]) during the calendar year by the sum of the estimated number of persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection (or with infection classified as stage 3 [AIDS]) at the end of the previous calendar year plus the number of diagnoses of HIV infection (or stage 3 [AIDS] classification) during the current calendar year; the result was then multiplied by 1,000.

In the tables displaying data on perinatally acquired HIV infection (Tables 8a/b), rates were calculated per 100,000 live births [20].

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Table 1a. Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged ≥13 years, by selected characteristics, 2008–2012—United States

	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
		Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]	
	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%
Sex															
Male	36,676	9,646	26.3	35,163	9,102	25.9	33,806	8,606	25.5	32,752	8,163	24.9	32,760	7,777	23.7
Female	11,729	2,864	24.4	10,425	2,519	24.2	9,491	2,367	24.9	8,742	2,197	25.1	8,228	2,062	25.1
Age at diagnosis (yr)															
13–24	8,683	898	10.3	8,927	870	9.7	9,131	901	9.9	9,038	902	10.0	8,976	842	9.4
25–34	12,765	2,693	21.1	12,183	2,507	20.6	11,761	2,375	20.2	11,528	2,260	19.6	11,978	2,335	19.5
35–44	13,018	3,916	30.1	11,596	3,504	30.2	10,197	3,151	30.9	9,199	2,840	30.9	8,665	2,500	28.9
45–54	9,660	3,296	34.1	8,910	3,158	35.4	8,312	3,004	36.1	7,907	2,808	35.5	7,602	2,684	35.3
≥55	4,279	1,707	39.9	3,972	1,582	39.8	3,896	1,542	39.6	3,822	1,550	40.6	3,767	1,478	39.2
Race/ethnicity															
American Indian/Alaska Native	185	52	28.1	167	37	22.2	183	59	32.2	172	46	26.7	200	50	25.0
Asian	742	229	30.9	710	190	26.8	711	194	27.3	771	204	26.5	821	209	25.5
Black/African American	23,088	5,582	24.2	21,496	4,965	23.1	20,304	4,770	23.5	19,235	4,407	22.9	18,673	4,328	23.2
Hispanic/Latino[b]	9,575	2,825	29.5	9,275	2,750	29.6	8,873	2,496	28.1	8,724	2,377	27.2	8,737	2,224	25.5
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	63	14	22.2	66	20	30.3	56	24	42.9	60	21	35.0	71	21	29.6
White	13,280	3,400	25.6	12,485	3,283	26.3	11,918	3,107	26.1	11,382	3,014	26.5	11,478	2,761	24.1
Multiple races	1,472	408	27.7	1,389	376	27.1	1,252	323	25.8	1,150	291	25.3	1,008	246	24.4
Transmission category[c]															
Male-to-male sexual contact	27,108	6,486	23.9	26,666	6,296	23.6	26,158	6,039	23.1	25,899	5,884	22.7	26,390	5,715	21.7
Injection drug use															
Male	2,884	969	33.6	2,452	822	33.5	2,106	753	35.7	1,767	631	35.7	1,628	538	33.0
Female	1,971	495	25.1	1,655	397	24.0	1,377	359	26.0	1,197	335	28.0	1,091	285	26.1
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,709	415	24.3	1,556	374	24.0	1,450	353	24.4	1,255	279	22.3	1,213	278	22.9
Heterosexual contact[d]															
Male	4,921	1,754	35.6	4,432	1,595	36.0	4,041	1,444	35.7	3,784	1,351	35.7	3,461	1,227	35.5
Female	9,713	2,354	24.2	8,717	2,105	24.1	8,065	1,991	24.7	7,482	1,840	24.6	7,068	1,758	24.9
Other[e]															
Male	54	23	42.3	57	16	28.1	52	17	33.1	47	18	38.2	68	20	28.8
Female	45	16	34.8	53	17	32.6	49	18	36.4	63	22	35.3	69	20	28.5
Total	**48,405**	**12,510**	**25.8**	**45,588**	**11,621**	**25.5**	**43,297**	**10,973**	**25.3**	**41,494**	**10,360**	**25.0**	**40,988**	**9,839**	**24.0**

[a] Based on first CD4 test performed or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition ≤3 months after a diagnosis of HIV infection.

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[c] Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

[d] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[e] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 1b. Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged ≥13 years, by selected characteristics, 2008–2012—United States and 6 dependent areas

	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
		Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]	
	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%
Sex															
Male	37,372	9,859	26.4	35,780	9,257	25.9	34,397	8,763	25.5	33,285	8,308	25.0	33,291	7,901	23.7
Female	12,015	2,929	24.4	10,674	2,590	24.3	9,700	2,423	25.0	8,947	2,248	25.1	8,420	2,113	25.1
Age at diagnosis (yr)															
13–24	8,789	908	10.3	9,029	876	9.7	9,233	912	9.9	9,128	915	10.0	9,100	850	9.3
25–34	13,007	2,733	21.0	12,413	2,542	20.5	11,966	2,407	20.1	11,714	2,292	19.6	12,164	2,368	19.5
35–44	13,308	3,998	30.0	11,839	3,569	30.1	10,407	3,205	30.8	9,376	2,888	30.8	8,815	2,545	28.9
45–54	9,878	3,391	34.3	9,093	3,231	35.5	8,490	3,075	36.2	8,095	2,878	35.6	7,765	2,742	35.3
≥55	4,405	1,758	39.9	4,080	1,629	39.9	4,001	1,587	39.7	3,919	1,583	40.4	3,867	1,509	39.0
Race/ethnicity															
American Indian/Alaska Native	185	52	28.1	167	37	22.2	183	59	32.2	172	46	26.7	200	50	25.0
Asian	742	229	30.9	710	190	26.8	713	194	27.2	771	204	26.5	821	209	25.5
Black/African American	23,108	5,592	24.2	21,515	4,976	23.1	20,318	4,775	23.5	19,251	4,412	22.9	18,678	4,330	23.2
Hispanic/Latino[b]	10,531	3,090	29.3	10,112	2,961	29.3	9,652	2,701	28.0	9,444	2,567	27.2	9,450	2,395	25.3
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	65	15	23.1	68	20	29.4	59	25	42.4	61	22	36.1	72	22	30.6
White	13,284	3,402	25.6	12,490	3,287	26.3	11,920	3,109	26.1	11,383	3,014	26.5	11,482	2,762	24.1
Multiple races	1,472	408	27.7	1,392	376	27.0	1,252	323	25.8	1,150	291	25.3	1,008	246	24.4
Transmission category[c]															
Male-to-male sexual contact	27,366	6,556	24.0	26,925	6,357	23.6	26,445	6,107	23.1	26,156	5,943	22.7	26,675	5,774	21.6
Injection drug use															
Male	3,120	1,032	33.1	2,625	860	32.8	2,239	791	35.3	1,884	662	35.1	1,717	562	32.7
Female	2,017	501	24.8	1,690	406	24.0	1,398	364	26.0	1,230	337	27.4	1,112	290	26.1
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,737	423	24.4	1,586	379	23.9	1,472	357	24.2	1,270	283	22.3	1,228	281	22.9
Heterosexual contact[d]															
Male	5,093	1,824	35.8	4,587	1,645	35.9	4,189	1,491	35.6	3,926	1,402	35.7	3,602	1,265	35.1
Female	9,953	2,413	24.2	8,931	2,167	24.3	8,253	2,041	24.7	7,654	1,889	24.7	7,239	1,804	24.9
Other[e]															
Male	56	24	42.7	57	16	28.1	52	17	33.1	48	19	39.5	68	20	28.9
Female	45	16	34.8	53	17	32.6	49	18	36.3	64	22	35.3	69	20	28.6
Total	**49,387**	**12,788**	**25.9**	**46,454**	**11,847**	**25.5**	**44,097**	**11,186**	**25.4**	**42,232**	**10,556**	**25.0**	**41,711**	**10,014**	**24.0**

[a] Based on first CD4 test performed or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition ≤3 months after a diagnosis of HIV infection.

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[c] Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

[d] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[e] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 1c. Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged ≥13 years, by area of residence, 2008–2012—United States and 6 dependent areas

	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
		Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]	
Area of residence	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%
Alabama	721	150	20.8	693	114	16.5	693	132	19.0	688	144	20.9	649	133	20.5
Alaska	39	7	17.9	21	3	14.3	36	11	30.6	24	7	29.2	28	7	25.0
Arizona	684	194	28.4	647	197	30.4	627	204	32.5	569	158	27.8	626	142	22.7
Arkansas	242	53	21.9	234	64	27.4	210	53	25.2	226	50	22.1	236	52	22.0
California	5,722	1,385	24.2	5,413	1,427	26.4	5,181	1,287	24.8	4,921	1,184	24.1	4,941	1,151	23.3
Colorado	454	124	27.3	379	103	27.2	424	120	28.3	372	92	24.7	383	87	22.7
Connecticut	362	114	31.5	355	122	34.4	400	129	32.3	355	115	32.4	297	105	35.4
Delaware	162	44	27.2	157	51	32.5	134	44	32.8	111	32	28.8	138	37	26.8
District of Columbia	1,116	210	18.8	901	204	22.6	833	154	18.5	685	147	21.5	618	116	18.8
Florida	6,049	1,572	26.0	5,235	1,325	25.3	4,743	1,154	24.3	4,704	1,141	24.3	4,553	1,041	22.9
Georgia	2,940	794	27.0	2,681	687	25.6	2,393	614	25.7	2,344	568	24.2	2,250	554	24.6
Hawaii	85	20	23.5	98	18	18.4	101	30	29.7	80	24	30.0	81	26	32.1
Idaho	53	18	34.0	51	16	31.4	45	19	42.2	33	9	27.3	35	10	28.6
Illinois	1,881	493	26.2	1,809	458	25.3	1,686	456	27.0	1,646	419	25.5	1,700	422	24.8
Indiana	468	156	33.3	469	131	27.9	481	123	25.6	476	132	27.7	504	119	23.6
Iowa	98	34	34.7	122	44	36.1	113	46	40.7	117	30	25.6	115	43	37.4
Kansas	142	46	32.4	153	54	35.3	138	46	33.3	136	39	28.7	153	46	30.1
Kentucky	358	116	32.4	349	88	25.2	336	91	27.1	313	95	30.4	367	90	24.5
Louisiana	1,085	300	27.6	1,202	313	26.0	1,120	289	25.8	1,222	326	26.7	1,052	314	29.8
Maine	45	21	46.7	55	15	27.3	57	17	29.8	50	14	28.0	47	12	25.5
Maryland	2,194	550	25.1	1,768	409	23.1	1,768	415	23.5	1,430	336	23.5	1,430	319	22.3
Massachusetts	721	193	26.8	697	190	27.3	687	203	29.5	689	210	30.5	692	179	25.9
Michigan	784	209	26.7	815	176	21.6	775	208	26.8	783	183	23.4	802	178	22.2
Minnesota	333	80	24.0	386	88	22.8	339	80	23.6	298	74	24.8	317	77	24.3
Mississippi	524	132	25.2	509	124	24.4	464	141	30.4	534	146	27.3	459	110	24.0
Missouri	560	140	25.0	529	134	25.3	575	119	20.7	522	143	27.4	531	126	23.7
Montana	22	6	27.3	32	9	28.1	20	5	25.0	21	4	19.0	22	8	36.4
Nebraska	97	37	38.1	107	29	27.1	115	37	32.2	78	25	32.1	83	16	19.3
Nevada	402	122	30.3	369	105	28.5	380	116	30.5	376	109	29.0	364	107	29.4
New Hampshire	43	9	20.9	40	16	40.0	52	10	19.2	40	12	30.0	48	18	37.5
New Jersey	1,506	400	26.6	1,471	392	26.6	1,378	372	27.0	1,221	316	25.9	1,387	338	24.4

Table 1c. Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged ≥13 years, by area of residence, 2008–2012—United States and 6 dependent areas *(cont)*

	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
		Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]	
Area of residence	**Total No.**	**No.**	**%**	**Total No.**	**No.**	**%**	**Total No.**	**No.**	**%**	**Total No.**	**No.**	**%**	**Total No.**	**No.**	**%**
New Mexico	154	51	33.1	162	48	29.6	149	49	32.9	136	33	24.3	121	34	28.1
New York	4,974	1,236	24.8	4,503	1,060	23.5	4,116	951	23.1	3,922	880	22.4	3,720	815	21.9
North Carolina	1,795	421	23.5	1,638	405	24.7	1,464	331	22.6	1,475	325	22.0	1,339	289	21.6
North Dakota	13	3	23.1	15	7	46.7	13	3	23.1	12	1	8.3	11	4	36.4
Ohio	1,069	240	22.5	1,047	268	25.6	978	243	24.8	1,048	270	25.8	1,039	268	25.8
Oklahoma	289	78	27.0	303	65	21.5	285	64	22.5	317	73	23.0	286	64	22.4
Oregon	278	82	29.5	252	86	34.1	237	76	32.1	242	78	32.2	260	75	28.8
Pennsylvania	1,806	503	27.9	1,692	422	24.9	1,495	425	28.4	1,388	385	27.7	1,431	408	28.5
Rhode Island	119	37	31.1	115	41	35.7	116	31	26.7	96	35	36.5	78	26	33.3
South Carolina	703	218	31.0	770	241	31.3	780	234	30.0	756	245	32.4	711	208	29.3
South Dakota	31	4	12.9	22	9	40.9	32	6	18.8	21	10	47.6	26	8	30.8
Tennessee	990	202	20.4	928	210	22.6	852	218	25.6	851	190	22.3	870	178	20.5
Texas	4,169	1,130	27.1	4,347	1,152	26.5	4,456	1,096	24.6	4,278	1,042	24.4	4,305	996	23.1
Utah	128	32	25.0	124	34	27.4	80	22	27.5	97	28	28.9	112	39	34.8
Vermont	17	2	11.8	14	0	0.0	20	5	25.0	11	4	36.4	9	1	11.1
Virginia	1,103	283	25.7	991	212	21.4	1,019	261	25.6	935	224	24.0	954	224	23.5
Washington	534	167	31.3	535	165	30.8	551	148	26.9	491	145	29.5	501	123	24.6
West Virginia	81	29	35.8	81	29	35.8	81	23	28.4	92	33	35.9	80	27	33.7
Wisconsin	237	55	23.2	282	56	19.9	250	55	22.0	247	64	25.9	220	67	30.5
Wyoming	23	8	34.8	20	5	25.0	19	7	36.8	15	11	73.3	7	2	28.6
Subtotal	48,405	12,510	25.8	45,588	11,621	25.5	43,297	10,973	25.3	41,494	10,360	25.0	40,988	9,839	24.0
U.S. dependent areas															
American Samoa	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Guam	4	2	50.0	4	0	0.0	3	1	33.3	0	0	0.0	1	1	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	1	100.0	0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	947	266	28.1	828	212	25.6	770	202	26.2	712	187	26.3	709	170	24.0
Republic of Palau	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	30	10	33.3	33	14	42.4	27	10	37.0	25	8	32.0	13	4	30.8
Subtotal	982	278	28.3	866	226	26.1	800	213	26.6	738	196	26.6	723	175	24.2
Total	**49,387**	**12,788**	**25.9**	**46,454**	**11,847**	**25.5**	**44,097**	**11,186**	**25.4**	**42,232**	**10,556**	**25.0**	**41,711**	**10,014**	**24.0**

[a] Based on first CD4 test performed or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition ≤3 months after a diagnosis of HIV infection.

Table 1d. Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged ≥13 years, by race/ethnicity and area of residence, 2012—United States

	Black/African American			Hispanic/Latino[a]			White			Other[b]		
		Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[c]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[c]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[c]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[c]	
Area of residence	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%
Alabama	444	92	20.7	16	5	31.3	168	31	18.5	21	5	23.8
Alaska	4	2	50.0	3	0	0.0	10	1	10.0	11	4	36.4
Arizona	98	15	15.3	214	52	24.3	245	59	24.1	69	16	23.2
Arkansas	115	22	19.1	20	8	40.0	96	20	20.8	5	2	40.0
California	868	191	22.0	2,056	510	24.8	1,596	331	20.7	421	119	28.3
Colorado	62	9	14.5	114	37	32.5	193	38	19.7	14	3	21.4
Connecticut	121	45	37.2	85	27	31.8	79	32	40.5	12	1	8.3
Delaware	89	25	28.1	8	3	37.5	37	8	21.6	4	1	25.0
District of Columbia	456	90	19.7	53	11	20.8	91	12	13.2	18	3	16.7
Florida	2,130	512	24.0	1,078	236	21.9	1,272	277	21.8	73	15	20.5
Georgia	1,704	410	24.1	133	44	33.1	345	76	22.0	68	24	35.3
Hawaii	0	0	0.0	8	1	12.5	30	7	23.3	43	18	41.9
Idaho	2	0	0.0	5	2	40.0	27	8	29.6	1	0	0.0
Illinois	846	192	22.7	344	108	31.4	425	100	23.5	85	22	25.9
Indiana	237	50	21.1	47	12	25.5	202	53	26.2	18	4	22.2
Iowa	27	8	29.6	8	3	37.5	72	30	41.7	8	2	25.0
Kansas	48	15	31.3	29	11	37.9	67	18	26.9	9	2	22.2
Kentucky	137	27	19.7	20	6	30.0	194	54	27.8	16	3	18.8
Louisiana	793	232	29.3	42	14	33.3	200	63	31.5	17	5	29.4
Maine	9	4	44.4	1	0	0.0	34	8	23.5	3	0	0.0
Maryland	1,080	236	21.9	89	22	24.7	193	43	22.3	68	18	26.5
Massachusetts	211	65	30.8	191	50	26.2	259	55	21.2	31	9	29.0
Michigan	483	99	20.5	32	7	21.9	230	57	24.8	57	15	26.3
Minnesota	119	33	27.7	41	11	26.8	136	28	20.6	21	5	23.8
Mississippi	351	81	23.1	11	3	27.3	80	21	26.3	17	5	29.4
Missouri	287	58	20.2	27	10	37.0	207	56	27.1	10	2	20.0
Montana	1	0	0.0	3	2	66.7	14	5	35.7	4	1	25.0
Nebraska	25	5	20.0	9	2	22.2	43	7	16.3	6	2	33.3
Nevada	77	29	37.7	115	29	25.2	137	45	32.8	35	4	11.4
New Hampshire	8	2	25.0	4	2	50.0	35	13	37.1	1	1	100.0
New Jersey	614	162	26.4	396	89	22.5	283	66	23.3	94	21	22.3
New Mexico	2	0	0.0	68	23	33.8	29	6	20.7	22	5	22.7
New York	1,562	362	23.2	1,128	233	20.7	784	163	20.8	246	57	23.2
North Carolina	883	184	20.8	95	28	29.5	301	66	21.9	60	10	16.7
North Dakota	6	2	33.3	0	0	0.0	5	2	40.0	0	0	0.0
Ohio	491	109	22.2	57	18	31.6	431	121	28.1	60	20	33.3
Oklahoma	68	12	17.6	30	7	23.3	151	40	26.5	37	5	13.5
Oregon	20	5	25.0	42	14	33.3	185	54	29.2	13	2	15.4
Pennsylvania	757	211	27.9	214	60	28.0	402	117	29.1	58	20	34.5
Rhode Island	15	3	20.0	19	9	47.4	40	14	35.0	4	0	0.0
South Carolina	501	146	29.1	32	10	31.3	172	50	29.1	6	2	33.3
South Dakota	3	1	33.3	0	0	0.0	13	4	30.8	10	3	30.0
Tennessee	530	82	15.5	46	18	39.1	277	74	26.7	17	4	23.5
Texas	1,614	315	19.5	1,575	414	26.3	929	228	24.5	187	39	20.9
Utah	8	2	25.0	23	12	52.2	73	21	28.8	8	4	50.0
Vermont	2	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	6	1	16.7	1	0	0.0
Virginia	560	126	22.5	103	33	32.0	256	57	22.3	35	8	22.9
Washington	91	24	26.4	63	15	23.8	286	71	24.8	61	13	21.3
West Virginia	22	8	36.4	6	2	33.3	48	16	33.3	4	1	25.0
Wisconsin	91	22	24.2	33	11	33.3	86	33	38.4	10	1	10.0
Wyoming	1	1	100.0	1	0	0.0	4	1	25.0	1	0	0.0
Total	**18,673**	**4,326**	**23.2**	**8,737**	**2,224**	**25.5**	**11,478**	**2,761**	**24.1**	**2,100**	**526**	**25.0**

[a] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[b] Includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander, and multiple races.

[c] Based on first CD4 test performed or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition ≤3 months after a diagnosis of HIV infection.

Table 2a. Stage of disease at diagnosis of HIV infection during 2012, among persons aged ≥13 years, by selected characteristics—17 states and the District of Columbia

		Stage 1 (CD4 ≥500 cells/µL or ≥29%)		Stage 2 (CD4 200–499 cells/µL or 14%–28%)		Stage 3 (AIDS) (OI or CD4 <200 cells/µL or <14%)		Stage unknown (No CD4 information)	
	Total No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex									
Male	16,865	3,840	22.8	5,204	30.9	3,938	23.4	3,883	23.0
Female	3,903	960	24.6	1,100	28.2	985	25.2	858	22.0
Age at diagnosis (yr)									
13–24	4,622	1,198	25.9	1,636	35.4	438	9.5	1,350	29.2
25–34	6,358	1,636	25.7	2,058	32.4	1,199	18.9	1,465	23.0
35–44	4,358	944	21.7	1,224	28.1	1,253	28.8	937	21.5
45–54	3,634	706	19.4	958	26.4	1,301	35.8	669	18.4
≥55	1,796	316	17.6	428	23.8	732	40.8	320	17.8
Race/ethnicity									
American Indian/Alaska Native	40	7	17.5	8	20.0	13	32.5	12	30.0
Asian	544	96	17.6	192	35.3	146	26.8	110	20.2
Black/African American	8,799	1,827	20.8	2,628	29.9	1,994	22.7	2,350	26.7
Hispanic/Latino[a]	5,475	1,185	21.6	1,724	31.5	1,371	25.0	1,195	21.8
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	43	9	20.9	14	32.6	17	39.5	3	7.0
White	5,296	1,528	28.9	1,551	29.3	1,246	23.5	971	18.3
Multiple races	571	148	25.9	187	32.7	136	23.8	100	17.5
Transmission category[b]									
Male-to-male sexual contact	13,949	3,304	23.7	4,434	31.8	3,009	21.6	3,202	23.0
Injection drug use									
Male	824	140	17.0	213	25.9	269	32.7	201	24.4
Female	543	136	25.0	132	24.3	137	25.2	138	25.5
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	637	182	28.6	179	28.1	148	23.3	128	20.1
Heterosexual contact[c]									
Male	1,411	208	14.8	368	26.1	499	35.3	336	23.8
Female	3,331	818	24.6	963	28.9	840	25.2	710	21.3
Total[d]	**20,768**	**4,800**	**23.1**	**6,304**	**30.4**	**4,923**	**23.7**	**4,741**	**22.8**

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/µL) or percentage; OI, opportunistic infection (i.e., AIDS-defining condition).

Note. Stage of disease at diagnosis of HIV infection based on first CD4 test performed or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition ≤3 months after a diagnosis of HIV infection. See Technical Notes for the list of areas that met the criteria for complete laboratory reporting.

[a] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[b] Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

[c] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[d] Includes 75 persons whose infection was attributed to hemophilia, blood transfusion, or perinatal exposure or whose risk factor was not reported or not identified. Data not displayed because the numbers were too small to be meaningful.

Table 2b. Stage of disease at diagnosis of HIV infection during 2012, among persons aged ≥13 years, by area of residence—17 states and the District of Columbia

Area of residence	Total No.	Stage 1 (CD4 ≥500 cells/µL or ≥29%)		Stage 2 (CD4 200–499 cells/µL or 14%–28%)		Stage 3 (AIDS) (OI or CD4 <200 cells/µL or <14%)		Stage unknown (No CD4 information)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
California	4,941	1,171	23.7	1,464	29.6	1,151	23.3	1,155	23.4
District of Columbia	618	192	31.1	202	32.7	116	18.8	108	17.5
Hawaii	81	21	25.9	19	23.5	26	32.1	15	18.5
Illinois	1,700	322	18.9	515	30.3	422	24.8	441	25.9
Indiana	504	93	18.5	155	30.8	119	23.6	137	27.2
Iowa	115	25	21.7	30	26.1	43	37.4	17	14.8
Louisiana	1,052	184	17.5	316	30.0	314	29.8	238	22.6
Maryland	1,430	311	21.7	387	27.1	319	22.3	413	28.9
Michigan	802	210	26.2	246	30.7	178	22.2	168	20.9
Missouri	531	100	18.8	154	29.0	126	23.7	151	28.4
New Hampshire	48	13	27.1	12	25.0	18	37.5	5	10.4
New York	3,720	972	26.1	1,216	32.7	815	21.9	717	19.3
North Dakota	11	1	9.1	0	0.0	4	36.4	6	54.5
South Carolina	711	170	23.9	240	33.8	208	29.3	93	13.1
Texas	4,305	986	22.9	1,293	30.0	996	23.1	1,030	23.9
Utah	112	19	17.0	34	30.4	39	34.8	20	17.9
West Virginia	80	10	12.5	17	21.3	27	33.7	26	32.5
Wyoming	7	0	0.0	4	57.1	2	28.6	1	14.3
Total	**20,768**	**4,800**	**23.1**	**6,304**	**30.4**	**4,923**	**23.7**	**4,741**	**22.8**

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/µL) or percentage; OI, opportunistic infection (i.e., AIDS-defining condition).

Note. Stage of disease at diagnosis of HIV infection based on first CD4 test performed or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition ≤3 months after a diagnosis of HIV infection.

Table 3a. Linkage to HIV medical care within 3 months after HIV diagnosis during 2012, among persons aged ≥13 years, by selected characteristics—17 states and the District of Columbia

	Total diagnoses		≥1 CD4 or VL test		No CD4 or VL test	
	No.	%[a]	No.	%	No.	%
Sex						
Male	16,865	81.2	13,566	80.4	3,299	19.6
Female	3,903	18.8	3,221	82.5	682	17.5
Age at diagnosis (yr)						
13–24	4,622	22.3	3,479	75.3	1,143	24.7
25–34	6,358	30.6	5,130	80.7	1,228	19.3
35–44	4,358	21.0	3,559	81.7	799	18.3
45–54	3,634	17.5	3,073	84.6	561	15.4
≥55	1,796	8.6	1,546	86.1	250	13.9
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	40	0.2	31	77.5	9	22.5
Asian	544	2.6	459	84.4	85	15.6
Black/African American	8,799	42.4	6,786	77.1	2,013	22.9
Hispanic/Latino[b]	5,475	26.4	4,423	80.8	1,052	19.2
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	43	0.2	39	90.7	4	9.3
White	5,296	25.5	4,560	86.1	736	13.9
Multiple races	571	2.7	489	85.6	82	14.4
Transmission category[c]						
Male-to-male sexual contact	13,949	67.2	11,243	80.6	2,707	19.4
Injection drug use						
Male	824	4.0	650	78.9	174	21.1
Female	543	2.6	421	77.5	122	22.5
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	637	3.1	524	82.3	113	17.7
Heterosexual contact[d]						
Male	1,411	6.8	1,117	79.2	294	20.8
Female	3,331	16.0	2,777	83.4	553	16.6
Total[e]	**20,768**	**100**	**16,787**	**80.8**	**3,981**	**19.2**

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL).

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Linkage to care was defined as having ≥1 CD4 or VL test ≤3 months after HIV diagnosis. See Technical Notes for the list of areas that met the criteria for complete laboratory reporting.

[a] Represents percentage of the total number for the column.

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[c] Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

[d] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[e] Includes 75 persons whose infection was attributed to hemophilia, blood transfusion, or perinatal exposure or whose risk factor was not reported or not identified. Data not displayed because the numbers were too small to be meaningful.

Table 3b. Linkage to HIV medical care within 3 months after HIV diagnosis during 2012, among persons aged ≥13 years, by area of residence—17 states and the District of Columbia

	Total diagnoses		≥1 CD4 or VL test		No CD4 or VL test	
Area of residence	**No.**	**%[a]**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
California	4,941	23.8	3,966	80.3	975	19.7
District of Columbia	618	3.0	532	86.1	86	13.9
Hawaii	81	0.4	68	84.0	13	16.0
Illinois	1,700	8.2	1,356	79.8	344	20.2
Indiana	504	2.4	396	78.6	108	21.4
Iowa	115	0.6	101	87.8	14	12.2
Louisiana	1,052	5.1	831	79.0	221	21.0
Maryland	1,430	6.9	1,101	77.0	329	23.0
Michigan	802	3.9	680	84.8	122	15.2
Missouri	531	2.6	437	82.3	94	17.7
New Hampshire	48	0.2	45	93.8	3	6.3
New York	3,720	17.9	3,095	83.2	625	16.8
North Dakota	11	0.1	11	100	0	0.0
South Carolina	711	3.4	636	89.5	75	10.5
Texas	4,305	20.7	3,361	78.1	944	21.9
Utah	112	0.5	97	86.6	15	13.4
West Virginia	80	0.4	68	85.0	12	15.0
Wyoming	7	0.0	6	85.7	1	14.3
Total	**20,768**	**100**	**16,787**	**80.8**	**3,981**	**19.2**

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL).

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Linkage to care was defined as having ≥1 CD4 or VL test ≤3 months after HIV diagnosis. See Technical Notes for the list of areas that met the criteria for complete laboratory reporting.

[a] Represents percentage of the total number for the column.

Table 4a. Retention in HIV medical care among persons aged ≥13 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2010 and alive at year-end 2011, by selected characteristics—17 states and the District of Columbia

	Persons alive at year-end 2011	≥2 CD4 or VL tests[a]	
	Total No.	No.	%
Sex			
Male	338,020	173,329	51.3
Female	102,726	53,819	52.4
Age at year-end 2010			
13–24	19,094	9,516	49.8
25–34	60,394	28,706	47.5
35–44	115,632	58,158	50.3
45–54	156,884	83,637	53.3
≥55	88,742	47,131	53.1
Race/ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	715	293	41.0
Asian[b]	6,665	3,414	51.2
Black/African American	175,879	85,383	48.5
Hispanic/Latino[c]	105,477	56,837	53.9
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	528	232	43.9
White	136,449	70,956	52.0
Multiple races	15,033	10,033	66.7
Transmission category[d]			
Male-to-male sexual contact	232,090	121,602	52.4
Injection drug use			
Male	45,829	20,735	45.2
Female	28,456	14,715	51.7
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	27,313	14,831	54.3
Heterosexual contact[e]			
Male	29,137	14,248	48.9
Female	71,057	37,205	52.4
Other[f]			
Male	3,650	1,912	52.4
Female	3,213	1,899	59.1
Total	**440,746**	**227,148**	**51.5**

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL).

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. See Technical Notes for the list of areas that met the criteria for complete laboratory reporting.

[a] Two or more CD4 or VL tests performed at least 3 months apart during 2011.

[b] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[c] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[d] Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

[e] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[f] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 4b. Retention in HIV medical care among persons aged ≥13 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2010 and alive at year-end 2011, by area of residence—17 states and the District of Columbia

	Persons alive at year-end 2011	≥2 CD4 or VL tests[a]	
Area of residence	**Total No.**	**No.**	**%**
California	108,024	54,325	50.3
District of Columbia	13,731	7,026	51.2
Hawaii	2,219	930	41.9
Illinois	30,761	10,996	35.7
Indiana	8,497	4,639	54.6
Iowa	1,673	1,014	60.6
Louisiana	16,720	9,036	54.0
Maryland	27,510	7,801	28.4
Michigan	13,701	7,334	53.5
Missouri	10,962	5,199	47.4
New Hampshire	1,085	555	51.2
New York	124,074	73,372	59.1
North Dakota	181	79	43.6
South Carolina	13,983	8,406	60.1
Texas	63,592	34,712	54.6
Utah	2,326	1,038	44.6
West Virginia	1,482	550	37.1
Wyoming	225	136	60.4
Total	**440,746**	**227,148**	**51.5**

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL).

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis.

[a] Two or more CD4 or VL tests performed ≥3 months apart during 2011.

Table 5a. HIV viral suppression at most recent viral load test in 2011, among persons aged ≥13 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2010 and alive at year-end 2011, by selected characteristics—17 states and the District of Columbia

	Persons alive at year-end 2011		Persons with ≥1 CD4 or VL test		Persons with a VL test only		VL of <200 copies/mL			
							Total	Among persons alive at year-end 2011	Among persons with ≥1 CD4 or VL test	Among persons with a VL test only
	No.	%[a]	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
Sex										
Male	338,020	76.7	220,809	65.3	207,781	61.5	160,813	47.6	72.8	77.4
Female	102,726	23.3	68,450	66.6	64,960	63.2	45,504	44.3	66.5	70.0
Age at year-end 2010										
13–24	19,094	4.3	12,713	66.6	12,152	63.6	6,429	33.7	50.6	52.9
25–34	60,394	13.7	38,701	64.1	36,580	60.6	23,964	39.7	61.9	65.5
35–44	115,632	26.2	75,480	65.3	71,211	61.6	52,465	45.4	69.5	73.7
45–54	156,884	35.6	105,129	67.0	98,971	63.1	77,913	49.7	74.1	78.7
≥55	88,742	20.1	57,236	64.5	53,827	60.7	45,546	51.3	79.6	84.6
Race/ethnicity										
American Indian/Alaska Native	715	0.2	391	54.7	352	49.2	280	39.2	71.6	79.5
Asian[b]	6,665	1.5	4,328	64.9	4,104	61.6	3,563	53.5	82.3	86.8
Black/African American	175,879	39.9	111,120	63.2	104,533	59.4	70,975	40.4	63.9	67.9
Hispanic/Latino[c]	105,477	23.9	68,158	64.6	64,992	61.6	50,159	47.6	73.6	77.2
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	528	0.1	314	59.5	289	54.7	236	44.7	75.2	81.7
White	136,449	31.0	92,578	67.8	86,776	63.6	72,733	53.3	78.6	83.8
Multiple races	15,033	3.4	12,370	82.3	11,695	77.8	8,371	55.7	67.7	71.6
Transmission category[d]										
Male-to-male sexual contact	232,090	52.7	155,477	67.0	146,508	63.1	116,697	50.3	75.1	79.7
Injection drug use										
Male	45,829	10.4	25,856	56.4	24,173	52.7	17,304	37.8	66.9	71.6
Female	28,456	6.5	18,513	65.1	17,439	61.3	11,811	41.5	63.8	67.7
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	27,313	6.2	18,905	69.2	17,727	64.9	12,688	46.5	67.1	71.6
Heterosexual contact[e]										
Male	29,137	6.6	18,182	62.4	17,108	58.7	12,698	43.6	69.8	74.2
Female	71,057	16.1	47,673	67.1	45,322	63.8	32,423	45.6	68.0	71.5
Other[f]										
Male	3,650	0.8	2,388	65.4	2,265	62.0	1,427	39.1	59.7	63.0
Female	3,213	0.7	2,264	70.5	2,199	68.4	1,271	39.6	56.1	57.8
Total	**440,746**	**100**	**289,259**	**65.6**	**272,741**	**61.9**	**206,317**	**46.8**	**71.3**	**75.6**

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL).

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. See Technical Notes for the list of areas that met the criteria for complete laboratory reporting.

[a] Represents percentage of the total number for the column.

[b] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[c] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[d] Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

[e] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[f] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 5b. HIV viral suppression at most recent viral load test in 2011, among persons aged ≥13 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2010 and alive at year-end 2011, by area of residence—17 states and the District of Columbia

							VL of ≤ 200 copies/mL			
	Persons alive at year-end 2011		Persons with ≥1 CD4 or VL test		Persons with a VL test only		Total	Among persons alive at year-end 2011	Among persons with ≥1 CD4 or VL test	Among persons with a VL test only
Area of residence	No.	%[a]	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
California	108,024	24.5	72,025	66.7	66,417	61.5	54,884	50.8	76.2	82.6
District of Columbia	13,731	3.1	9,056	66.0	8,409	61.2	6,217	45.3	68.7	73.9
Hawaii	2,219	0.5	1,329	59.9	1,273	57.4	1,096	49.4	82.5	86.1
Illinois	30,761	7.0	15,600	50.7	14,523	47.2	11,074	36.0	71.0	76.3
Indiana	8,497	1.9	6,053	71.2	5,860	69.0	4,398	51.8	72.7	75.1
Iowa	1,673	0.4	1,275	76.2	1,234	73.8	1,007	60.2	79.0	81.6
Louisiana	16,720	3.8	11,503	68.8	10,819	64.7	7,225	43.2	62.8	66.8
Maryland	27,510	6.2	14,457	52.6	12,093	44.0	8,032	29.2	55.6	66.4
Michigan	13,701	3.1	9,750	71.2	8,907	65.0	6,556	47.9	67.2	73.6
Missouri	10,962	2.5	6,817	62.2	5,816	53.1	4,309	39.3	63.2	74.1
New Hampshire	1,085	0.2	685	63.1	651	60.0	543	50.0	79.3	83.4
New York	124,074	28.2	84,025	67.7	82,564	66.5	61,358	49.5	73.0	74.3
North Dakota	181	0.0	119	65.7	112	61.9	92	50.8	77.3	82.1
South Carolina	13,983	3.2	9,963	71.3	9,470	67.7	6,768	48.4	67.9	71.5
Texas	63,592	14.4	44,169	69.5	42,307	66.5	31,059	48.8	70.3	73.4
Utah	2,326	0.5	1,430	61.5	1,319	56.7	962	41.4	67.3	72.9
West Virginia	1,482	0.3	842	56.8	812	54.8	615	41.5	73.0	75.7
Wyoming	225	0.1	161	71.6	155	68.9	122	54.2	75.8	78.7
Total	**440,746**	**100**	**289,259**	**65.6**	**272,741**	**61.9**	**206,317**	**46.8**	**71.3**	**75.6**

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL).

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis.

[a] Represents percentage of the total number for the column.

Table 6a. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death, 2008–2011—United States

	2008				2009				2010				2011			
		Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]		
	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]
Sex																
Male	13,849	14,651	11.9	23.9	13,427	14,497	11.7	22.9	12,407	13,753	11.0	21.0	11,838	14,544	11.5	21.5
Female	4,984	5,247	4.1	25.4	4,812	5,165	4.0	24.4	4,330	4,777	3.6	22.0	4,133	4,977	3.8	22.4
Age at death (yr)																
13–24	245	260	0.5	6.6	227	245	0.5	5.8	228	253	0.5	5.6	216	269	0.5	5.7
25–34	1,433	1,514	3.7	12.5	1,353	1,464	3.5	11.8	1,148	1,282	3.1	10.1	1,063	1,325	3.2	10.2
35–44	4,682	4,967	11.8	18.2	4,052	4,369	10.5	16.7	3,244	3,597	8.8	14.5	2,781	3,396	8.4	14.4
45–54	6,989	7,377	16.7	27.8	6,735	7,257	16.3	25.6	6,279	6,948	15.4	23.2	5,890	7,200	16.1	23.0
≥55	5,484	5,780	8.0	48.5	5,872	6,328	8.5	47.0	5,838	6,450	8.3	42.4	6,021	7,331	9.2	42.9
Race/ethnicity																
American Indian/Alaska Native	87	92	5.0	36.8	65	71	3.7	27.3	74	83	4.6	30.7	55	71	3.9	25.2
Asian[c]	106	112	1.0	13.5	78	84	0.7	9.5	72	79	0.6	8.3	85	106	0.8	10.3
Black/African American	9,598	10,143	33.9	29.0	9,171	9,869	32.6	27.3	8,107	8,944	29.1	23.9	7,680	9,350	30.1	24.2
Hispanic/Latino[d]	2,889	3,026	8.7	19.2	2,822	3,015	8.4	18.4	2,660	2,910	7.6	17.1	2,603	3,093	7.9	17.5
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	13	13	3.8	20.8	7	7	2.1	10.6	7	8	1.9	10.0	10	13	3.2	16.0
White	5,483	5,815	3.4	21.3	5,291	5,748	3.4	20.6	5,028	5,635	3.3	19.7	4,829	6,031	3.6	20.6
Multiple races	657	696	24.6	25.9	805	867	29.7	31.4	789	871	24.5	31.0	709	857	23.2	30.1
Transmission category																
Male-to-male sexual contact	5,622	7,330	—	18.3	5,558	7,359	—	17.5	5,298	7,133	—	16.2	5,148	7,764	—	16.9
Injection drug use																
Male	2,885	3,581	—	40.0	2,806	3,533	—	40.0	2,522	3,241	—	37.2	2,230	3,153	—	36.8
Female	1,674	2,107	—	37.7	1,520	1,981	—	35.7	1,303	1,739	—	31.6	1,284	1,845	—	33.8
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,280	1,500	—	29.6	1,329	1,563	—	30.8	1,171	1,428	—	28.2	1,126	1,527	—	30.2
Heterosexual contact[e]																
Male	1,518	2,102	—	32.1	1,308	1,921	—	28.3	1,254	1,830	—	26.1	1,213	1,960	—	27.1
Female	2,021	3,045	—	21.0	2,076	3,106	—	20.6	1,931	2,976	—	19.0	1,795	3,040	—	18.8
Other[f]																
Male	2,544	138	—	21.5	2,426	120	—	18.1	2,162	121	—	17.7	2,121	139	—	19.8
Female	1,289	94	—	18.4	1,216	78	—	14.2	1,096	62	—	10.8	1,054	92	—	15.2
Total	**18,833**	**19,898**	**7.9**	**24.3**	**18,239**	**19,662**	**7.8**	**23.2**	**16,737**	**18,530**	**7.2**	**21.3**	**15,971**	**19,521**	**7.5**	**21.7**

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection may be due to any cause.

[a] Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for reporting delays and missing transmission category, but not for incomplete reporting.

[b] Denominator was calculated as (No. PLWH at the end of [year X–1]) + (No. new diagnoses during year X).

[c] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[d] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[e] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[f] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 6b. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death, 2008–2011—United States and 6 dependent areas

	2008				2009				2010				2011			
		Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]		
	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]
Sex																
Male	14,314	15,162	12.2	24.3	13,890	15,023	12.0	23.2	12,784	14,198	11.2	21.3	12,210	15,021	11.7	21.8
Female	5,161	5,442	4.2	25.6	4,993	5,371	4.1	24.6	4,475	4,949	3.7	22.2	4,277	5,163	3.8	22.6
Age at death (yr)																
13–24	252	267	0.5	6.7	241	261	0.5	6.0	233	259	0.5	5.6	221	275	0.5	5.7
25–34	1,492	1,579	3.8	12.7	1,406	1,523	3.6	12.1	1,196	1,339	3.2	10.4	1,099	1,372	3.2	10.3
35–44	4,851	5,153	12.0	18.5	4,225	4,565	10.8	17.1	3,358	3,732	9.0	14.7	2,894	3,541	8.6	14.7
45–54	7,247	7,661	17.1	28.2	6,959	7,511	16.6	25.9	6,469	7,172	15.8	23.4	6,085	7,449	16.5	23.3
≥55	5,633	5,944	8.1	48.7	6,052	6,533	8.7	47.3	6,003	6,645	8.5	42.6	6,188	7,547	9.4	43.1
Race/ethnicity																
American Indian/Alaska Native	87	92	—	36.8	65	71	—	27.3	74	83	—	30.7	55	71	—	25.2
Asian[c]	108	114	—	13.7	80	87	—	9.7	72	79	—	8.3	87	108	—	10.5
Black/African American	9,603	10,149	—	29.0	9,185	9,885	—	27.3	8,113	8,951	—	23.9	7,687	9,359	—	24.2
Hispanic/Latino[d]	3,519	3,719	—	21.2	3,446	3,724	—	20.4	3,172	3,515	—	18.6	3,107	3,742	—	19.1
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	14	15	—	22.1	7	7	—	10.4	7	8	—	9.8	11	14	—	17.2
White	5,486	5,819	—	21.3	5,294	5,751	—	20.6	5,031	5,639	—	19.7	4,830	6,032	—	20.6
Multiple races	658	697	—	25.9	806	869	—	31.4	790	872	—	31.0	710	858	—	30.1
Transmission category																
Male-to-male sexual contact	5,705	7,423	—	18.4	5,639	7,457	—	17.6	5,360	7,211	—	16.3	5,228	7,871	—	17.0
Injection drug use			—				—				—				—	
Male	3,141	3,866	—	40.7	3,037	3,808	—	40.6	2,704	3,464	—	37.5	2,408	3,394	—	37.3
Female	1,727	2,168	—	37.7	1,562	2,031	—	35.6	1,349	1,795	—	31.8	1,333	1,908	—	34.1
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,320	1,544	—	29.9	1,369	1,609	—	31.1	1,207	1,471	—	28.5	1,156	1,567	—	30.4
Heterosexual contact[e]			—				—				—				—	
Male	1,594	2,189	—	32.2	1,393	2,024	—	28.7	1,332	1,929	—	26.5	1,278	2,047	—	27.3
Female	2,132	3,178	—	21.3	2,204	3,257	—	20.9	2,024	3,090	—	19.2	1,882	3,158	—	19.0
Other[f]			—				—				—				—	
Male	2,554	140	—	21.2	2,452	125	—	18.3	2,181	123	—	17.4	2,140	142	—	19.7
Female	1,302	96	—	18.3	1,227	83	—	14.8	1,102	64	—	10.9	1,062	97	—	15.6
Total	**19,475**	**20,604**	**8.1**	**24.6**	**18,883**	**20,393**	**7.9**	**23.6**	**17,259**	**19,147**	**7.4**	**21.5**	**16,487**	**20,184**	**7.7**	**22.0**

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection may be due to any cause.

[a] Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for reporting delays and missing transmission category, but not for incomplete reporting.

[b] Denominator was calculated as (No. PLWH at the end of [year X–1]) + (No. new diagnoses during year X).

[c] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[d] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[e] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[f] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 6c. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death and area of residence, 2008–2011—United States and 6 dependent areas

	2008					2009					2010					2011				
		Estimated[a]					Estimated[a]					Estimated[a]					Estimated[a]			
Area of residence	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 pop	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 pop	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 pop	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 pop	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]
Alabama	250	258	6.7	6.8	24.3	262	277	7.1	7.2	25.0	263	288	7.2	7.3	25.1	247	308	7.7	7.8	25.8
Alaska	24	26	4.6	4.7	42.5	15	16	2.8	2.8	26.4	14	16	2.7	2.8	25.5	14	18	3.1	3.2	29.2
Arizona	251	266	5.1	5.2	23.4	207	224	4.2	4.3	19.0	223	249	4.8	4.8	20.5	202	265	5.0	5.1	21.2
Arkansas	94	103	4.4	4.5	23.3	114	130	5.5	5.9	28.5	96	115	4.8	4.8	24.7	93	129	5.3	5.5	26.9
California	1,811	1,906	6.4	6.5	18.3	1,691	1,814	6.0	6.1	16.8	1,592	1,763	5.7	5.7	15.8	1,609	2,070	6.7	6.7	17.9
Colorado	126	134	3.3	3.3	12.6	150	162	3.9	3.9	14.9	129	143	3.4	3.4	12.8	97	122	2.9	2.8	10.7
Connecticut	255	273	9.3	8.7	27.8	250	275	9.3	8.6	27.7	217	248	8.2	7.6	24.6	207	254	8.4	7.7	24.9
Delaware	97	104	14.3	13.9	36.7	85	94	12.7	12.4	32.4	71	79	10.5	10.3	26.9	66	82	10.8	10.0	27.6
District of Columbia	331	355	69.9	73.3	26.8	277	306	59.4	63.1	22.1	230	253	47.6	52.7	17.5	261	316	58.4	63.8	21.0
Florida	2,473	2,546	16.4	16.5	28.2	2,292	2,391	15.3	15.2	25.7	2,061	2,193	13.7	13.2	23.0	1,997	2,251	13.9	13.4	22.9
Georgia	798	882	11.3	11.4	27.5	855	977	12.3	12.4	28.6	783	954	12.1	12.0	26.6	694	979	12.2	12.3	25.9
Hawaii	50	53	4.9	4.9	24.7	27	29	2.7	2.7	13.1	32	36	3.1	3.0	15.7	35	46	4.0	3.8	19.7
Idaho	18	19	1.6	1.6	25.3	14	15	1.2	1.3	19.0	9	10	0.8	0.9	12.2	6	8	0.6	0.7	9.2
Illinois	614	631	6.0	6.0	21.1	621	650	6.1	6.1	20.8	660	700	6.6	6.5	21.5	524	619	5.8	5.7	18.4
Indiana	201	212	4.0	4.1	25.7	190	205	3.9	3.9	24.1	182	203	3.8	4.0	23.1	193	251	4.7	4.6	27.7
Iowa	23	24	1.0	1.0	15.9	28	31	1.2	1.3	18.7	25	28	1.1	1.1	16.5	30	39	1.5	1.6	21.3
Kansas	49	52	2.3	2.4	21.1	38	41	1.8	1.8	16.1	40	45	1.9	1.9	16.8	38	49	2.1	2.1	17.8
Kentucky	134	138	3.9	3.8	28.6	115	121	3.4	3.3	23.9	96	104	2.9	2.8	19.8	100	121	3.3	3.3	22.1
Louisiana	499	575	15.8	16.6	35.9	521	594	16.1	16.7	35.6	447	535	14.3	14.7	31.1	452	626	16.6	16.8	34.9
Maine	21	23	2.0	1.9	22.1	9	10	0.9	0.8	9.3	4	4	0.4	0.4	4.0	4	5	0.4	0.4	4.4
Maryland	760	826	17.6	17.0	30.6	740	832	17.6	17.0	29.6	664	755	15.6	15.0	25.8	603	814	16.7	15.9	26.9
Massachusetts	277	297	5.4	5.2	17.8	295	324	5.8	5.5	18.8	269	307	5.5	5.3	17.3	240	291	5.2	5.0	15.9
Michigan	362	399	4.8	4.7	30.4	282	322	3.9	3.7	23.7	295	353	4.3	4.3	25.2	298	413	5.0	4.8	28.5
Minnesota	82	87	2.0	2.0	14.1	99	107	2.5	2.4	16.6	82	92	2.1	2.0	13.7	95	124	2.8	2.7	18.0
Mississippi	259	269	11.3	11.9	33.8	240	254	10.6	11.2	30.9	186	202	8.3	8.7	24.0	205	254	10.4	10.5	29.0
Missouri	231	245	5.0	5.1	22.9	238	257	5.2	5.2	23.5	223	250	5.0	5.1	22.1	195	252	5.0	5.0	21.8
Montana	6	6	0.8	0.9	19.3	7	8	0.9	0.9	21.5	8	9	1.0	1.0	23.3	6	8	1.0	0.9	21.3
Nebraska	26	27	1.9	2.0	17.8	26	28	1.9	2.1	17.3	23	26	1.7	1.7	15.0	21	27	1.8	1.8	15.3
Nevada	140	149	7.0	7.0	22.8	140	152	7.1	7.0	22.5	120	136	6.1	6.1	19.4	128	165	7.4	7.4	22.8
New Hampshire	18	19	1.7	1.7	18.3	23	25	2.3	2.2	23.6	22	25	2.3	1.9	22.9	13	16	1.4	1.2	14.3
New Jersey	957	995	13.8	13.1	27.5	877	928	12.8	12.1	25.2	900	971	13.2	12.4	26.0	825	933	12.6	11.8	24.6
New Mexico	64	67	4.1	4.3	29.9	54	59	3.6	3.8	25.4	44	50	2.9	3.0	20.3	44	57	3.4	3.5	22.8
New York	2,749	2,860	17.5	17.0	22.9	2,603	2,749	16.8	16.1	21.7	2,417	2,612	16.0	15.3	20.4	2,293	2,584	15.7	15.0	19.9

Table 6c. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death and area of residence, 2008–2011—United States and 6 dependent areas *(cont)*

	2008					2009					2010					2011				
		Estimated[a]					Estimated[a]					Estimated[a]					Estimated[a]			
Area of residence	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 pop	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 pop	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 pop	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 pop	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]
North Carolina	551	573	7.5	7.5	24.8	584	619	8.0	8.0	25.5	505	543	6.9	6.8	21.6	509	601	7.5	7.3	23.0
North Dakota	4	4	0.8	0.8	25.4	3	3	0.6	0.7	18.2	4	5	0.8	1.0	24.3	3	4	0.7	0.7	19.2
Ohio	353	372	3.9	3.9	23.3	336	361	3.8	3.7	21.6	274	303	3.2	3.2	17.5	288	369	3.8	3.8	20.4
Oklahoma	142	156	5.2	5.6	34.2	116	132	4.4	4.5	27.9	98	117	3.8	3.9	23.8	96	132	4.3	4.4	25.8
Oregon	77	81	2.6	2.5	17.4	75	81	2.5	2.4	16.7	74	82	2.5	2.6	16.3	78	101	3.1	2.9	19.5
Pennsylvania	705	739	7.0	6.7	25.5	693	744	7.0	6.7	24.8	683	742	6.9	6.6	24.1	600	677	6.3	5.9	21.5
Rhode Island	46	50	5.5	5.4	27.4	41	45	5.0	4.8	23.9	44	51	5.7	5.5	26.0	43	52	5.8	5.4	26.1
South Carolina	402	417	11.2	11.3	30.2	380	400	10.6	10.7	28.2	349	373	9.7	9.7	25.6	320	364	9.4	9.4	24.4
South Dakota	8	9	1.3	1.2	21.5	7	8	1.1	1.1	18.1	9	10	1.5	1.7	23.5	5	6	1.0	1.0	14.4
Tennessee	360	384	7.4	7.5	26.6	346	378	7.2	7.3	25.2	294	323	6.1	6.2	20.9	285	354	6.6	6.5	22.1
Texas	1,386	1,498	7.8	8.0	25.0	1,499	1,662	8.5	8.7	26.5	1,346	1,535	7.6	7.8	23.3	1,279	1,569	7.6	7.8	22.8
Utah	31	33	1.6	1.8	14.8	28	30	1.4	1.6	12.9	27	30	1.4	1.6	12.7	22	29	1.4	1.6	12.1
Vermont	8	9	1.6	1.6	22.0	7	8	1.4	1.3	19.1	4	5	0.9	0.7	11.0	3	4	0.7	0.6	9.1
Virginia	408	424	6.6	6.5	21.5	406	426	6.5	6.4	21.0	317	344	5.1	5.0	16.4	310	380	5.6	5.5	17.6
Washington	170	180	3.3	3.3	18.2	200	217	3.9	3.9	21.1	155	172	3.1	3.1	16.2	168	219	3.8	3.7	20.0
West Virginia	40	43	2.8	2.7	29.5	34	37	2.4	2.5	24.8	34	39	2.5	2.4	25.4	35	44	2.8	2.8	27.6
Wisconsin	86	91	1.9	2.0	19.0	95	102	2.2	2.2	20.3	88	98	2.1	2.0	19.0	86	112	2.3	2.2	21.0
Wyoming	6	6	1.4	1.3	31.2	4	4	1.0	1.0	19.6	5	5	1.2	1.2	23.3	6	8	1.6	1.5	31.6
Subtotal	18,833	19,898	7.9	7.9	24.3	18,239	19,662	7.8	7.7	23.2	16,737	18,530	7.2	7.1	21.3	15,971	19,521	7.5	7.4	21.7
U.S. dependent areas																				
American Samoa	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	6	7	5.0	5.3	71.5	2	2	1.7	1.8	25.4	2	2	2.0	2.1	26.2	4	5	4.0	4.5	54.9
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	624	686	21.0	22.2	38.4	621	705	21.4	22.4	39.0	512	605	19.5	20.1	33.2	500	644	20.8	21.4	34.8
Republic of Palau	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	12	13	14.7	14.6	23.3	21	24	26.4	24.4	40.5	8	10	10.8	11.6	16.0	12	15	16.6	14.3	23.7
Subtotal	642	706	19.6	20.7	38.1	644	732	20.1	21.1	39.0	522	617	18.1	18.6	32.6	516	663	19.5	20.0	34.6
Total	**19,475**	**20,604**	**8.1**	**8.1**	**24.6**	**18,883**	**20,393**	**7.9**	**7.9**	**23.6**	**17,259**	**19,147**	**7.4**	**7.3**	**21.5**	**16,487**	**20,184**	**7.7**	**7.6**	**22.0**

Abbreviations: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; pop, population.

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection may be due to any cause.

[a] Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.

[b] Denominator was calculated as (No. PLWH at the end of [year X–1]) + (No. new diagnoses during year X).

Table 6d. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS), by year of death, 2008–2011—United States

	2008				2009				2010				2011			
		Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]		
Area of residence	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]
Sex																
Male	11,526	12,079	9.8	33.7	11,110	11,838	9.5	32.0	10,211	11,111	8.9	29.3	9,710	11,578	9.2	29.8
Female	4,133	4,305	3.4	39.0	3,924	4,146	3.2	36.3	3,520	3,802	2.9	32.3	3,424	3,981	3.0	33.0
Age at death (yr)																
13–24	186	194	0.4	17.1	172	181	0.4	15.0	171	184	0.4	14.5	163	193	0.4	14.7
25–34	1,177	1,231	3.0	25.0	1,111	1,186	2.9	23.9	908	994	2.4	20.0	840	1,011	2.4	20.0
35–44	4,024	4,239	10.0	27.1	3,446	3,674	8.8	24.8	2,745	2,997	7.3	21.5	2,346	2,791	6.9	21.3
45–54	5,841	6,106	13.8	35.6	5,650	6,012	13.5	32.9	5,226	5,681	12.6	29.5	4,953	5,894	13.2	29.5
≥55	4,431	4,613	6.4	57.5	4,655	4,931	6.6	54.3	4,681	5,057	6.5	49.3	4,832	5,670	7.1	49.2
Race/ethnicity																
American Indian/Alaska Native	71	75	4.0	54.2	51	55	2.9	38.7	58	64	3.5	43.0	49	63	3.4	40.7
Asian[c]	88	92	0.8	19.5	62	66	0.6	13.2	57	61	0.5	11.5	69	82	0.6	14.5
Black/African American	7,977	8,349	27.9	42.8	7,512	7,965	26.3	39.5	6,653	7,195	23.4	34.6	6,277	7,392	23.8	34.5
Hispanic/Latino[d]	2,487	2,580	7.4	26.6	2,441	2,578	7.2	25.5	2,276	2,447	6.4	23.4	2,210	2,541	6.5	23.6
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	13	13	3.8	37.7	6	6	1.8	16.4	7	8	1.9	18.1	9	12	2.9	26.3
White	4,464	4,687	2.8	30.6	4,254	4,559	2.7	29.1	4,002	4,401	2.6	27.6	3,895	4,730	2.8	29.2
Multiple races	559	588	20.7	35.4	708	756	25.9	43.7	678	737	20.7	41.8	625	739	20.1	41.3
Transmission category																
Male-to-male sexual contact	4,818	6,029	—	27.2	4,707	5,988	—	25.9	4,404	5,710	—	23.8	4,340	6,172	—	24.8
Injection drug use																
Male	2,428	2,933	—	49.1	2,354	2,877	—	48.5	2,085	2,591	—	44.2	1,850	2,487	—	42.9
Female	1,455	1,778	—	52.5	1,284	1,621	—	47.9	1,091	1,407	—	41.7	1,090	1,498	—	44.5
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,133	1,297	—	39.3	1,174	1,356	—	40.7	1,025	1,226	—	36.8	972	1,280	—	38.4
Heterosexual contact[e]																
Male	1,278	1,705	—	43.3	1,078	1,519	—	36.8	1,058	1,479	—	34.4	1,001	1,519	—	34.1
Female	1,712	2,440	—	33.2	1,740	2,457	—	31.8	1,612	2,340	—	29.1	1,525	2,403	—	28.8
Other[f]																
Male	1,869	115	—	27.6	1,797	98	—	22.8	1,639	104	—	23.7	1,547	120	—	27.0
Female	966	87	—	27.8	900	68	—	20.8	817	55	—	15.9	809	80	—	22.4
Total	**15,659**	**16,383**	**6.5**	**35.0**	**15,034**	**15,984**	**6.3**	**33.0**	**13,731**	**14,913**	**5.8**	**30.0**	**13,134**	**15,559**	**6.0**	**30.5**

Abbreviation: PLWA, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS).

Note. Deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS) may be due to any cause.

[a] Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for reporting delays and missing transmission category, but not for incomplete reporting.

[b] Denominator was calculated as (No. PLWA at the end of [year X–1]) + (No. new diagnoses during year X).

[c] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[d] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[e] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[f] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 6e. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS), by year of death, 2008–2011—United States and 6 dependent areas

	2008				2009				2010				2011			
		Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]		
	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]
Sex																
Male	11,920	12,511	10.0	34.2	11,466	12,242	9.7	32.5	10,515	11,468	9.1	29.6	10,003	11,947	9.3	30.1
Female	4,284	4,471	3.4	39.3	4,072	4,314	3.3	36.7	3,638	3,941	3.0	32.6	3,534	4,121	3.1	33.2
Age at death (yr)																
13–24	191	200	0.4	17.2	182	193	0.4	15.6	174	188	0.4	14.5	166	197	0.4	14.8
25–34	1,217	1,275	3.1	25.4	1,151	1,231	2.9	24.4	939	1,030	2.5	20.3	864	1,042	2.5	20.3
35–44	4,169	4,398	10.3	27.5	3,579	3,825	9.1	25.2	2,835	3,102	7.5	21.8	2,428	2,894	7.0	21.7
45–54	6,075	6,363	14.2	36.3	5,825	6,211	13.8	33.2	5,395	5,880	12.9	29.9	5,118	6,102	13.5	29.8
≥55	4,552	4,746	6.5	57.7	4,801	5,097	6.8	54.8	4,810	5,209	6.7	49.5	4,961	5,834	7.2	49.5
Race/ethnicity																
American Indian/Alaska Native	71	75	—	54.2	51	55	—	38.7	58	64	—	43.0	49	63	—	40.7
Asian[c]	90	94	—	19.8	63	67	—	13.3	57	61	—	11.5	71	85	—	14.9
Black/African American	7,981	8,353	—	42.7	7,522	7,976	—	39.5	6,657	7,199	—	34.6	6,283	7,400	—	34.5
Hispanic/Latino[d]	3,023	3,169	—	29.5	2,931	3,134	—	28.1	2,694	2,939	—	25.6	2,603	3,038	—	25.7
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	14	15	—	39.9	6	6	—	16.1	7	8	—	17.7	10	13	—	28.4
White	4,466	4,689	—	30.6	4,257	4,562	—	29.1	4,002	4,401	—	27.6	3,895	4,730	—	29.2
Multiple races	559	588	—	35.4	708	756	—	43.7	678	737	—	41.8	626	740	—	41.4
Transmission category																
Male-to-male sexual contact	4,894	6,114	—	27.3	4,775	6,067	—	26.0	4,456	5,773	—	23.8	4,407	6,258	—	24.9
Injection drug use																
Male	2,635	3,162	—	50.1	2,531	3,082	—	49.3	2,239	2,775	—	44.9	1,985	2,662	—	43.6
Female	1,495	1,823	—	52.4	1,313	1,655	—	47.6	1,128	1,452	—	41.9	1,130	1,550	—	44.8
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,174	1,342	—	39.8	1,209	1,396	—	41.1	1,056	1,264	—	37.1	1,000	1,316	—	38.7
Heterosexual contact[e]																
Male	1,341	1,777	—	43.5	1,142	1,595	—	37.3	1,118	1,552	—	34.9	1,053	1,588	—	34.5
Female	1,815	2,559	—	33.8	1,851	2,585	—	32.5	1,689	2,432	—	29.4	1,589	2,487	—	29.0
Other[f]																
Male	1,876	116	—	27.1	1,809	103	—	23.2	1,646	105	—	23.4	1,558	123	—	26.8
Female	974	89	—	27.6	908	74	—	21.9	821	57	—	16.2	815	84	—	22.9
Total	**16,204**	**16,982**	**6.7**	**35.4**	**15,538**	**16,557**	**6.4**	**33.5**	**14,153**	**15,410**	**5.9**	**30.3**	**13,537**	**16,068**	**6.1**	**30.9**

Abbreviation: PLWA, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS).

Note. Deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS) may be due to any cause.

[a] Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.

[b] Denominator was calculated as (No. PLWA at the end of [year X–1]) + (No. new diagnoses during year X).

[c] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[d] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[e] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[f] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 6f. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS), by year of death and area of residence, 2008–2011—United States and 6 dependent areas

	2008					2009					2010					2011				
		Estimated[a]					Estimated[a]					Estimated[a]					Estimated[a]			
Area of residence	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 pop	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 pop	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 pop	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 pop	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]
Alabama	181	182	4.7	4.9	40.4	177	179	4.6	4.8	39	185	193	4.8	4.9	41.3	159	186	4.6	4.7	37.5
Alaska	17	18	3.2	3.2	50.3	15	16	2.8	2.8	44.9	13	14	2.5	2.5	38.7	11	14	2.4	2.5	37.6
Arizona	186	195	3.7	3.8	35.9	166	177	3.3	3.4	30.8	166	182	3.5	3.5	30.0	158	205	3.9	4.0	32.8
Arkansas	82	90	3.8	4.0	42.4	81	93	3.9	4.1	41.9	80	96	4.0	4.0	42.2	71	100	4.1	4.3	43.5
California	1,580	1,649	5.5	5.6	24.4	1,493	1,584	5.3	5.3	22.7	1,356	1,478	4.8	4.8	20.7	1,364	1,722	5.5	5.6	23.6
Colorado	89	93	2.3	2.3	20.8	101	107	2.6	2.6	23	93	101	2.4	2.4	20.9	78	97	2.3	2.2	19.5
Connecticut	231	247	8.4	7.9	36.1	230	252	8.5	7.9	36.8	201	229	7.6	7.1	33.1	185	222	7.3	6.7	32.0
Delaware	68	72	9.9	9.5	39	70	76	10.3	10.2	40	59	64	8.6	8.4	33.5	52	63	8.3	7.8	32.3
District of Columbia	308	330	64.9	68.4	39.6	227	249	48.3	51.3	29.1	203	220	41.5	45.6	24.9	231	274	50.7	56.2	30.2
Florida	2,152	2,187	14.1	14.2	41.6	1,977	2,026	13.0	12.9	37.3	1,753	1,817	11.3	11.0	32.7	1,749	1,884	11.6	11.3	33.1
Georgia	698	772	9.9	10.0	42.8	737	844	10.6	10.7	44.1	684	837	10.6	10.6	42.0	574	818	10.2	10.3	39.6
Hawaii	39	41	3.8	3.8	30	26	28	2.6	2.5	19.8	33	37	3.2	3.1	25.5	27	35	3.0	2.9	23.9
Idaho	13	14	1.1	1.1	39	10	11	0.9	0.9	29.2	8	9	0.7	0.8	21.9	8	11	0.8	0.9	25.3
Illinois	517	523	5.0	5.0	31.4	510	521	4.9	4.9	30.1	538	551	5.2	5.2	30.9	418	471	4.4	4.4	25.7
Indiana	163	171	3.3	3.3	38.9	159	170	3.2	3.3	37	147	161	3.0	3.1	34.1	156	201	3.7	3.7	41.0
Iowa	19	20	0.8	0.8	20.8	28	30	1.2	1.3	28.9	22	25	1.0	1.0	22.7	26	33	1.3	1.3	29.2
Kansas	47	49	2.2	2.2	33.8	39	42	1.8	1.8	27.6	33	36	1.6	1.6	23.4	35	45	1.9	2.0	28.0
Kentucky	114	115	3.2	3.2	42.1	93	95	2.6	2.6	33.6	85	89	2.5	2.5	30.3	90	106	2.9	2.9	35.0
Louisiana	419	487	13.4	14.1	57	430	490	13.3	13.9	55.3	369	443	11.9	12.2	48.2	377	526	14.0	14.2	55.0
Maine	16	17	1.5	1.4	29	9	10	0.9	0.8	16.2	3	3	0.3	0.3	5.4	3	4	0.3	0.3	5.7
Maryland	634	687	14.6	14.2	43.7	598	670	14.2	13.7	41.8	536	602	12.5	11.9	36.5	497	667	13.7	13.1	39.6
Massachusetts	230	245	4.4	4.3	23.8	246	268	4.8	4.6	25.3	217	245	4.4	4.2	22.6	199	235	4.2	4.0	21.1
Michigan	291	322	3.9	3.8	45.5	237	270	3.2	3.2	37.4	233	280	3.4	3.4	37.4	238	332	4.0	3.9	43.2
Minnesota	64	67	1.5	1.5	24	75	80	1.8	1.8	27.3	64	70	1.6	1.5	23.3	76	97	2.2	2.1	30.9
Mississippi	189	192	8.0	8.5	54.1	164	166	6.9	7.5	45.3	130	134	5.5	5.8	34.9	135	157	6.4	6.5	38.7
Missouri	175	183	3.7	3.8	32.3	182	194	3.9	3.9	32.9	182	200	4.0	4.1	33.2	149	190	3.8	3.7	30.7
Montana	5	5	0.7	0.8	24	5	5	0.7	0.6	22.4	8	9	1.0	1.0	34.2	6	8	1.0	0.9	31.3
Nebraska	24	25	1.7	1.8	29.2	25	27	1.8	2.0	29.6	19	21	1.4	1.4	21.6	18	22	1.5	1.5	22.8
Nevada	104	109	5.2	5.2	34.2	105	113	5.3	5.2	34	92	102	4.6	4.6	29.5	107	135	6.0	6.1	37.8
New Hampshire	12	13	1.1	1.1	23	14	15	1.4	1.4	26	19	22	2.0	1.6	36.4	13	16	1.5	1.2	27.3
New Jersey	739	754	10.5	10.0	39.2	662	683	9.4	8.9	34.7	688	720	9.8	9.2	36.0	629	664	9.0	8.4	32.9
New Mexico	62	65	4.0	4.1	46.6	37	40	2.4	2.5	27.5	39	43	2.6	2.6	28.7	39	50	3.0	3.0	32.2
New York	2,355	2,423	14.8	14.4	31.1	2,226	2,316	14.1	13.6	29.3	1,993	2,102	12.8	12.3	26.3	1,914	2,059	12.5	11.9	25.6

Table 6f. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS), by year of death and area of residence, 2008–2011—United States and 6 dependent areas *(cont)*

	2008					2009					2010					2011				
		Estimated[a]					Estimated[a]					Estimated[a]					Estimated[a]			
Area of residence	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 pop	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 pop	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 pop	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 pop	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]
North Carolina	363	365	4.8	4.8	38.8	370	373	4.8	4.8	37.3	351	355	4.5	4.5	33.9	334	356	4.4	4.3	32.5
North Dakota	4	4	0.8	0.7	55.3	2	2	0.4	0.5	25.0	2	2	0.4	0.5	24.5	3	4	0.6	0.5	41.5
Ohio	270	280	2.9	3.0	36.4	252	265	2.8	2.8	32.8	204	220	2.3	2.3	26.1	222	278	2.9	2.9	31.5
Oklahoma	109	120	4.0	4.4	52.9	92	105	3.5	3.6	45.1	64	76	2.5	2.5	32.4	83	117	3.8	4.0	47.5
Oregon	80	84	2.7	2.6	27.7	70	75	2.3	2.3	23.5	64	70	2.2	2.2	21.2	75	96	3.0	2.8	28.4
Pennsylvania	592	613	5.8	5.6	34.9	576	607	5.7	5.5	33.6	559	592	5.5	5.3	32.0	490	520	4.8	4.6	27.7
Rhode Island	44	47	5.3	5.2	35.4	41	45	5.0	4.9	32.7	39	45	5.0	4.7	32.3	39	47	5.2	4.7	33.2
South Carolina	322	329	8.8	9.0	44.4	318	329	8.7	8.8	42.7	286	298	7.7	7.8	37.4	264	286	7.3	7.3	34.6
South Dakota	5	5	0.8	0.7	34.6	5	5	0.8	0.7	32.5	5	5	0.8	0.8	32.2	6	8	1.1	1.2	40.7
Tennessee	287	303	5.9	6.0	42.3	271	292	5.6	5.7	39.2	236	255	4.8	4.9	32.6	214	255	4.8	4.7	31.4
Texas	1,182	1,271	6.6	6.8	36.6	1,275	1,406	7.1	7.4	38.5	1,166	1,318	6.5	6.7	34.6	1,109	1,324	6.4	6.6	33.3
Utah	26	27	1.3	1.5	21.4	30	32	1.5	1.7	24.3	21	23	1.1	1.3	16.9	14	18	0.8	1.0	12.8
Vermont	6	6	1.2	1.1	24.7	6	6	1.2	1.1	24.9	4	5	0.9	0.7	17.4	3	4	0.7	0.7	13.6
Virginia	298	303	4.7	4.7	32.4	293	297	4.5	4.5	31.0	237	249	3.7	3.6	25.0	232	273	4.0	3.9	26.4
Washington	145	153	2.8	2.8	25.5	172	185	3.3	3.3	29.6	140	154	2.7	2.7	24.1	151	195	3.4	3.3	29.6
West Virginia	36	38	2.5	2.4	47.2	30	33	2.1	2.2	38.7	19	21	1.4	1.3	24.9	28	34	2.1	2.1	37.3
Wisconsin	62	65	1.4	1.4	27.7	73	77	1.6	1.6	31.6	77	84	1.8	1.7	33.6	70	89	1.9	1.8	34.2
Wyoming	5	5	1.2	1.1	45.9	4	4	0.9	0.9	34.5	6	7	1.4	1.5	50.8	5	7	1.4	1.3	46.8
Subtotal	15,659	16,383	6.5	6.5	35.0	15,034	15,984	6.3	6.3	33.0	13,731	14,913	5.8	5.7	30.0	13,134	15,559	6.0	5.9	30.5
U.S. dependent areas																				
American Samoa	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	3	3	2.5	2.6	90.3	1	1	0.8	0.9	33.4	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	5	4.0	4.5	129.8
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	532	585	17.9	19.0	55.8	489	555	16.8	17.6	52.7	417	491	15.8	16.3	46.7	389	492	15.9	16.3	46.7
Republic of Palau	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	10	11	12.3	12.2	35.2	14	16	17.7	16.5	49.3	5	6	6.8	7.8	18.3	10	12	13.8	11.6	36.6
Subtotal	545	599	16.6	17.6	55.3	504	572	15.8	16.5	52.5	422	497	14.6	15.0	45.7	403	509	15.0	15.3	46.7
Total	**16,204**	**16,982**	**6.7**	**6.7**	**35.4**	**15,538**	**16,557**	**6.4**	**6.4**	**33.5**	**14,153**	**15,410**	**5.9**	**5.9**	**30.3**	**13,537**	**16,068**	**6.1**	**6.0**	**30.9**

Abbreviations: PLWA, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS); pop, population.

Note. Deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS) may be due to any cause.

[a] Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.

[b] Denominator was calculated as (No. PLWA at the end of [year X–1]) + (No. new diagnoses during year X).

Table 7a. Persons surviving >3 years after a diagnosis of HIV infection during 2003–2008, by year of diagnosis and area of residence—United States and 6 dependent areas

		Proportion survived >3 years					
Area of residence	**No.**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**
Alabama	4,049	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.92	0.92
Alaska	200	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	4,261	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.9	0.92	0.92
Arkansas	1,557	0.91	0.88	0.88	0.9	0.87	0.9
California	33,695	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.94
Colorado	2,526	0.93	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
Connecticut	3,012	0.88	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.91	0.95
Delaware	1,111	0.92	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.91	0.92
District of Columbia	6,323	0.85	0.86	0.89	0.88	0.93	0.93
Florida	37,305	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.9	0.92
Georgia	14,779	—	0.88	0.88	0.9	0.91	0.91
Hawaii	595	*	*	*	*	*	*
Idaho	234	*	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	12,181	0.9	0.9	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.94
Indiana	2,998	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.9	0.91	0.92
Iowa	638	0.96	0.91	0.95	0.93	0.93	0.93
Kansas	937	0.85	0.93	0.92	0.94	0.95	0.96
Kentucky	1,963	0.92	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.9	0.91
Louisiana	6,183	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.86	0.91	0.89
Maine	422	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	12,530	0.82	0.86	0.87	0.89	0.91	0.92
Massachusetts	4,776	0.94	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
Michigan	4,978	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.9	0.93
Minnesota	1,992	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.96
Mississippi	2,951	0.86	0.86	0.88	0.85	0.9	0.91
Missouri	3,372	0.9	0.9	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.95
Montana	111	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	576	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nevada	2,386	0.88	0.92	0.9	0.93	0.92	0.9
New Hampshire	314	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	10,556	0.88	0.86	0.89	0.9	0.89	0.92
New Mexico	862	0.9	0.9	0.93	0.85	0.86	0.89
New York	33,037	0.9	0.9	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.93
North Carolina	9,993	0.88	0.9	0.9	0.92	0.93	0.92
North Dakota	65	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ohio	6,054	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.95	0.94
Oklahoma	1,642	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.92	0.87	0.91
Oregon	1,634	0.88	0.89	0.97	0.94	0.95	0.95
Pennsylvania	8,006	—	—	0.9	0.9	0.91	0.91
Rhode Island	702	0.9	0.91	0.96	0.93	0.94	0.91
South Carolina	4,726	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.91
South Dakota	163	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	5,710	0.89	0.88	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.93
Texas	25,188	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.91	0.91	0.92
Utah	721	0.93	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.92	0.98
Vermont	97	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	6,222	0.9	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.93
Washington	3,286	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.95	0.94	0.94
West Virginia	523	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	1,476	0.94	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
Wyoming	90	*	*	*	*	*	*
Subtotal	289,708	0.89	0.89	0.9	0.91	0.92	0.92
U.S. dependent areas							
American Samoa	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	18	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	6,538	0.81	0.79	0.8	0.82	0.84	0.84
Republic of Palau	1	*	*	*	*	*	*
U.S. Virgin Islands	200	*	*	*	*	*	*
Subtotal	6,757	0.8	0.78	0.8	0.82	0.84	0.84
Total	296,465	0.89	0.89	0.9	0.91	0.92	0.92

Abbreviations: dash (—) indicates HIV reporting not implemented; asterisk (*) indicates sample too small (<100 diagnoses per year or <600 diagnoses during the 6-year period) for the calculation of meaningful survival estimates.

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Data exclude persons whose month of diagnosis or month of death is unknown.

Table 7b. Persons with HIV surviving >3 years after stage 3 (AIDS) classification during 2003–2008, by year and area of residence—United States and 6 dependent areas

Area of residence	No.	Proportion survived >3 years					
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alabama	2,568	0.72	0.75	0.79	0.8	0.81	0.82
Alaska	157	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	2,820	0.8	0.75	0.83	0.8	0.84	0.83
Arkansas	1,037	0.82	0.77	0.76	0.79	0.78	0.79
California	23,481	0.87	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88
Colorado	1,858	0.87	0.87	0.9	0.91	0.9	0.91
Connecticut	2,436	0.83	0.84	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.83
Delaware	889	0.87	0.8	0.78	0.77	0.85	0.86
District of Columbia	4,119	0.8	0.79	0.8	0.77	0.86	0.84
Florida	26,361	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.78	0.8	0.82
Georgia	10,720	0.79	0.8	0.8	0.81	0.82	0.83
Hawaii	460	*	*	*	*	*	*
Idaho	145	*	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	7,525	0.82	0.83	0.85	0.83	0.84	0.86
Indiana	2,163	0.83	0.85	0.85	0.8	0.8	0.87
Iowa	443	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kansas	676	0.8	0.89	0.86	0.85	0.89	0.9
Kentucky	1,322	0.84	0.85	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.83
Louisiana	4,977	0.76	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.81	0.8
Maine	263	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	8,126	0.76	0.8	0.81	0.83	0.83	0.83
Massachusetts	3,728	0.88	0.87	0.91	0.92	0.9	0.89
Michigan	3,650	0.8	0.8	0.81	0.84	0.83	0.85
Minnesota	1,295	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.92	0.87	0.89
Mississippi	2,146	0.73	0.77	0.74	0.8	0.82	0.8
Missouri	2,372	0.81	0.85	0.85	0.88	0.84	0.87
Montana	96	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	422	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nevada	1,619	0.78	0.81	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.81
New Hampshire	214	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	7,559	0.79	0.78	0.8	0.82	0.82	0.83
New Mexico	636	0.87	0.83	0.89	0.76	0.85	0.83
New York	28,955	0.85	0.84	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.87
North Carolina	5,551	0.78	0.8	0.82	0.83	0.83	0.84
North Dakota	48	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ohio	3,873	0.86	0.81	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.88
Oklahoma	1,222	0.78	0.78	0.8	0.84	0.83	0.84
Oregon	1,338	0.8	0.84	0.93	0.89	0.88	0.9
Pennsylvania	7,876	0.79	0.81	0.83	0.8	0.84	0.84
Rhode Island	598	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Carolina	4,171	0.8	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.81	0.85
South Dakota	83	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	3,918	0.78	0.76	0.79	0.81	0.83	0.83
Texas	16,796	0.82	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.84
Utah	385	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	82	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	3,703	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.8	0.83	0.85
Washington	2,389	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.88
West Virginia	423	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	1,023	0.86	0.83	0.91	0.86	0.86	0.88
Wyoming	59	*	*	*	*	*	*
Subtotal	208,776	0.81	0.81	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.85
U.S. dependent areas							
American Samoa	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	13	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	5,019	0.67	0.6	0.66	0.67	0.7	0.71
Republic of Palau	2	*	*	*	*	*	*
U.S. Virgin Islands	136	*	*	*	*	*	*
Subtotal	5,170	0.67	0.6	0.66	0.68	0.71	0.71
Total	**213,946**	**0.81**	**0.81**	**0.82**	**0.83**	**0.84**	**0.84**

Abbreviation: asterisk (*) indicates sample too small (<100 diagnoses per year or <600 diagnoses during the 6-year period) for the calculation of meaningful survival estimates.

Note. Data exclude persons whose month of diagnosis or month of death is unknown.

Table 8a. Perinatally acquired HIV infection, by year of birth and mother's race/ethnicity, 2008–2011—United States

	2008		2009		2010		2011	
Race/ethnicity[a]	**Est. No.**	**Rate**	**Est. No.**	**Rate**	**Est. No.**	**Rate**	**Est. No.**	**Rate**
Black/African American	152	24.4	150	24.7	95	16.0	124	21.3
Hispanic/Latino[b]	35	3.4	31	3.1	31	3.3	40	4.4
White	44	2.0	20	0.9	28	1.3	13	0.6
Other	24	8.5	9	3.2	9	3.3	10	3.4
Total	**255**	**6.0**	**210**	**5.1**	**162**	**4.1**	**187**	**4.7**

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis.

Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for delays between birth and diagnosis date, as well as between diagnosis and reporting; however, adjustments do not account for incomplete reporting.

Rates are per 100,000 live births.

[a] Live-birth data reflect race/ethnicity of the infant's mother.

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

Table 8b. Perinatally acquired HIV infection among persons born in the United States, by year of birth and mother's race/ethnicity, 2008–2011—United States

	2008		2009		2010		2011	
Race/ethnicity[a]	**Est. No.**	**Rate**	**Est. No.**	**Rate**	**Est. No.**	**Rate**	**Est. No.**	**Rate**
Black/African American	87	13.9	93	15.3	61	10.3	65	11.2
Hispanic/Latino[b]	27	2.6	28	2.8	27	2.9	27	2.9
White	34	1.5	10	0.4	15	0.7	8	0.4
Other	19	6.6	5	1.9	9	3.3	10	3.4
Total	**167**	**3.9**	**137**	**3.3**	**113**	**2.8**	**109**	**2.8**

Note. Data include only persons born in the United States.

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis.

Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for delays between birth and diagnosis date, as well as between diagnosis and reporting; however, adjustments do not account for incomplete reporting.

Rates are per 100,000 live births.

[a] Live-birth data reflect race/ethnicity of the infant's mother.

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

Table 9a. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years and percentages of those with undiagnosed HIV infection, by selected characteristics, 2011—United States

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection				Persons with undiagnosed HIV infection		
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	No.	95% CI	%
Sex							
Male	920,900	912,600–927,200	729.6	723.0–734.6	136,000	128,100–143,400	14.8
Female	280,200	276,400–283,700	211.6	208.7–214.2	32,300	28,600–36,300	11.5
Age group (yr)							
13–24	62,400	59,400–66,400	119.9	114.1–127.6	32,000	28,800–36,100	51.3
25–34	165,500	162,400–169,800	396.0	388.5–406.2	43,000	39,600–47,400	26.0
35–44	287,200	280,200–293,100	706.8	689.6–721.3	41,000	34,400–47,100	14.3
45–54	426,700	421,400–431,300	953.9	942.1–964.2	35,800	30,400–40,900	8.4
55–64	206,600	203,600–209,100	542.6	534.8–549.2	13,900	10,600–17,100	6.7
≥65	52,600	51,400–53,800	127.1	124.2–130.0	2,700	1,300–4,000	5.1
Race/ethnicity							
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,700	3,500–4,000	202.2	191.3–218.6	700	400–1,000	18.9
Asian[a]	14,900	14,400–15,600	116.4	112.5–121.9	3,300	2,600–4,000	22.1
Black/African American	491,100	482,600–498,600	1,580.2	1,552.9–1,604.4	73,600	65,200–80,800	15.0
Hispanic/Latino[b]	242,000	235,800–245,600	620.5	604.6–629.7	36,400	30,000–40,200	15.0
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,200	1,100–1,300	293.7	269.2–318.2	300	100–400	25.0
White	411,000	405,000–415,800	242.0	238.4–244.8	48,900	44,000–53,400	11.9
Multiple races	37,200	36,200–38,100	1,009.3	982.2–1,033.7	5,100	4,000–5,900	13.7
Transmission category							
Male-to-male sexual contact	647,700	638,300–653,400	—	—	103,800	93,700–110,900	16.0
Injection drug use							
Male	109,500	107,600–111,200	—	—	8,100	6,000–10,000	7.4
Female	70,100	68,300–71,400	—	—	4,500	2,800–5,800	6.4
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	64,800	63,600–66,000	—	—	4,500	3,100–5,900	6.9
Heterosexual contact[c]							
Male	94,200	91,800–97,300	—	—	18,000	15,600–20,900	19.1
Female	209,700	206,200–212,700	—	—	29,100	25,000–32,300	13.9
Other[d]	5,100	4,700–5,500	—	—	300	0–700	5.9
Total	1,201,100	1,186,000–1,215,200	464.3	458.5–469.8	168,300	154,300–181,600	14.0

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Estimates were derived by using extended back-calculation on HIV data for persons aged ≥13 years at diagnosis in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Rates are per 100,000 population. Rates are not calculated by transmission category because of the lack of denominator data.

[a] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[c] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[d] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years and percentages of those with diagnosed HIV infection, 2007–2011—United States

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection				Persons with diagnosed HIV infection	
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	%	95% CI
			2007			
Sex						
Male	851,000	846,800–855,200	700.4	696.9–703.8	83.1	82.5–83.4
Female	269,300	267,800–270,900	211.9	210.7–213.2	84.8	84.1–85.3
Age group (yr)						
13–24	53,100	51,600–54,200	104.0	101.0–106.1	43.5	42.5–44.8
25–34	161,900	160,300–163,300	401.0	397.1–404.5	70.9	70.1–71.5
35–44	370,400	368,100–372,600	864.4	859.0–869.5	85.3	84.8–85.9
45–54	369,500	367,100–371,400	844.6	839.1–848.9	89.6	88.9–90.4
55–64	133,600	131,900–134,900	409.0	403.8–412.9	91.1	89.9–92.2
≥65	31,900	31,000–32,800	84.2	81.9–86.6	90.9	88.1–93.9
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,300	3,100–3,500	179.9	169.0–190.8	78.8	73.4–83.8
Asian[a]	12,200	11,900–12,500	113.3	110.5–116.1	73.8	71.3–76.9
Black/African American	456,700	454,000–459,100	1,543.8	1,534.6–1,551.9	81.6	81.1–82.2
Hispanic/Latino[b]	222,200	220,700–223,600	661.6	657.1–665.8	81.7	80.9–82.4
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,000	900–1,100	291.7	262.5–320.9	70.0	62.5–79.8
White	389,100	386,600–391,500	229.3	227.8–230.7	87.0	86.4–87.7
Multiple races	35,900	35,400–36,400	1,307.1	1,288.9–1,325.3	84.7	82.9–86.2
Transmission category						
Male-to-male sexual contact	573,600	570,900–576,300	—	—	81.7	81.1–82.1
Injection drug use						
Male	118,300	117,100–119,400	—	—	90.6	89.4–91.7
Female	74,000	73,000–75,000	—	—	91.8	90.3–93.1
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	66,800	65,900–67,700	—	—	91.3	89.9–92.7
Heterosexual contact[c]						
Male	89,100	88,100–90,000	—	—	75.2	74.3–76.3
Female	193,400	192,100–195,000	—	—	82.1	81.2–82.9
Other[d]	5,100	4,700–5,500	—	—	96.1	88.8–100.3
Total	**1,120,400**	**1,115,800–1,124,600**	**450.7**	**448.9–452.4**	**83.5**	**83.1–84.0**

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years and percentages of those with diagnosed HIV infection, 2007–2011—United States *(cont)*

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection				Persons with diagnosed HIV infection	
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	%	95% CI
	2008					
Sex						
Male	868,800	865,000–871,300	707.6	704.5–709.6	83.7	83.3–84.1
Female	272,500	270,800–273,900	212.5	211.2–213.6	86.0	85.2–86.5
Age group (yr)						
13–24	56,100	54,400–57,500	109.7	106.3–112.4	44.7	43.5–46.3
25–34	161,200	160,100–162,800	393.6	390.9–397.5	71.4	70.6–72.0
35–44	348,700	346,500–350,600	825.5	820.3–830.0	85.6	85.1–86.2
45–54	389,600	387,300–391,800	880.8	875.6–885.8	90.2	89.5–90.9
55–64	149,700	147,800–151,000	445.2	439.6–449.1	91.9	90.7–93.0
≥65	35,900	35,100–36,900	92.5	90.5–95.1	92.5	90.0–95.6
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,400	3,200–3,600	182.8	172.0–193.5	79.4	73.1–85.0
Asian[a]	12,800	12,500–13,100	115.9	113.1–118.6	75.0	72.3–77.9
Black/African American	466,100	463,500–468,900	1,555.7	1,547.0–1,565.0	82.5	81.9–83.1
Hispanic/Latino[b]	227,200	225,800–229,400	655.8	651.7–662.1	82.6	81.7–83.4
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,000	900–1,100	285.6	257.0–314.1	70.0	62.4–80.2
White	394,400	391,700–396,500	231.6	230.0–232.8	87.5	86.8–88.1
Multiple races	36,300	35,700–36,900	1,281.3	1,260.1–1,302.4	85.4	83.4–87.0
Transmission category						
Male-to-male sexual contact	592,900	590,200–595,700	—	—	82.2	81.6–82.7
Injection drug use						
Male	116,000	114,600–117,100	—	—	91.4	90.1–92.4
Female	72,900	71,900–73,700	—	—	92.6	91.3–94.0
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	66,300	65,400–67,300	—	—	91.9	90.3–93.3
Heterosexual contact[c]						
Male	90,400	89,300–91,300	—	—	77.1	76.0–78.3
Female	197,700	196,400–199,100	—	—	83.6	82.8–84.3
Other[d]	5,100	4,700–5,400	—	—	94.1	87.5–99.2
Total	**1,141,300**	**1,136,700–1,146,400**	**454.7**	**452.9–456.7**	**84.2**	**83.8–84.7**

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years and percentages of those with diagnosed HIV infection, 2007–2011—United States *(cont)*

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection				Persons with diagnosed HIV infection	
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	%	95% CI
	2009					
Sex						
Male	886,200	882,600–889,000	714.9	712.0–717.1	84.3	83.9–84.7
Female	275,400	273,600–277,000	213.0	211.6–214.3	86.9	86.2–87.6
Age group (yr)						
13–24	60,100	58,800–61,300	117.4	114.8–119.7	45.3	44.2–46.3
25–34	161,000	159,100–162,600	387.3	382.8–391.2	72.4	71.6–73.2
35–44	325,200	323,200–327,300	783.0	778.2–788.1	85.9	85.3–86.4
45–54	407,200	404,700–409,300	913.2	907.6–917.9	90.9	90.2–91.5
55–64	167,500	165,500–169,100	481.5	475.8–486.1	92.5	91.2–93.6
≥65	40,500	39,400–41,400	102.3	99.6–104.6	93.8	91.2–96.6
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,500	3,300–3,700	185.7	175.1–196.3	80.0	74.3–85.8
Asian[a]	13,500	13,200–13,900	119.2	116.5–122.7	75.6	73.0–78.6
Black/African American	474,300	471,200–477,000	1,565.5	1,555.2–1,574.4	83.4	82.8–84.0
Hispanic/Latino[b]	232,200	230,700–234,100	650.5	646.3–655.8	83.5	82.5–84.1
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,100	1,000–1,200	307.9	279.9–335.9	72.7	64.2–83.9
White	400,300	397,500–402,700	234.4	232.8–235.8	87.7	87.1–88.4
Multiple races	36,600	35,900–37,300	1,253.0	1,229.0–1,276.9	86.1	84.1–88.2
Transmission category						
Male-to-male sexual contact	611,800	608,400–614,900	—	—	82.7	82.2–83.3
Injection drug use						
Male	113,700	112,200–114,900	—	—	92.0	90.6–93.4
Female	71,800	70,900–72,600	—	—	93.2	91.8–94.5
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	65,800	64,800–66,900	—	—	92.4	90.8–94.0
Heterosexual contact[c]						
Male	91,700	90,700–93,000	—	—	78.7	77.6–79.9
Female	201,700	200,200–203,000	—	—	84.6	83.9–85.4
Other[d]	5,100	4,700–5,400	—	—	94.1	87.6–100.0
Total	**1,161,600**	**1,157,400–1,166,300**	**458.7**	**457.0–460.5**	**84.9**	**84.5–85.3**

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years and percentages of those with diagnosed HIV infection, 2007–2011—United States *(cont)*

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection				Persons with diagnosed HIV infection	
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	%	95% CI
	2010					
Sex						
Male	903,900	898,500–908,400	722.9	718.6–726.5	84.8	84.3–85.4
Female	277,900	275,500–280,000	211.6	209.8–213.2	87.8	86.9–88.6
Age group (yr)						
13–24	62,100	60,200–64,300	119.5	115.9–123.8	46.9	45.1–48.4
25–34	162,500	160,300–164,900	394.3	389.0–400.1	73.4	72.1–74.4
35–44	304,900	301,500–307,700	744.0	735.7–750.8	85.8	84.9–86.9
45–54	419,700	416,600–422,700	932.9	926.0–939.6	91.4	90.6–92.2
55–64	186,600	184,300–188,600	507.3	501.0–512.7	93.0	91.7–94.2
≥65	46,100	45,000–47,100	113.9	111.2–116.4	94.6	92.3–97.0
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,600	3,400–3,800	199.2	188.2–210.3	80.6	75.1–87.0
Asian[a]	14,200	13,800–14,700	114.3	111.1–118.4	76.8	73.9–79.9
Black/African American	482,800	478,400–486,300	1,572.4	1,558.1–1,583.8	84.3	83.6–85.1
Hispanic/Latino[b]	237,300	234,700–239,500	623.6	616.8–629.4	84.2	83.3–85.3
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,100	1,000–1,200	275.6	250.6–300.7	72.7	64.2–83.8
White	405,800	402,100–408,800	239.5	237.3–241.3	88.0	87.3–88.8
Multiple races	37,000	36,000–37,700	1,038.8	1,010.7–1,058.5	86.2	84.1–88.4
Transmission category						
Male-to-male sexual contact	630,100	624,700–633,800	—	—	83.4	82.7–84.0
Injection drug use						
Male	111,500	110,000–112,900	—	—	92.4	91.0–93.8
Female	71,000	69,900–72,000	—	—	93.5	91.9–95.2
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	65,400	64,400–66,400	—	—	92.8	90.9–94.5
Heterosexual contact[c]						
Male	93,000	91,500–95,100	—	—	80.0	78.1–81.5
Female	205,800	203,600–207,800	—	—	85.5	84.6–86.8
Other[d]	5,100	4,700–5,500	—	—	94.1	87.0–100.2
Total	**1,181,800**	**1,174,500–1,188,300**	**460.9**	**458.1–463.5**	**85.5**	**85.0–86.0**

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years and percentages of those with diagnosed HIV infection, 2007–2011—United States *(cont)*

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection				Persons with diagnosed HIV infection	
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	%	95% CI
	2011					
Sex						
Male	920,900	912,600–927,200	729.6	723.0–734.6	85.2	84.5–86.0
Female	280,200	276,400–283,700	211.6	208.7–214.2	88.5	87.1–89.6
Age group (yr)						
13–24	62,400	59,400–66,400	119.9	114.1–127.6	48.7	45.5–51.4
25–34	165,500	162,400–169,800	396.0	388.5–406.2	74.0	72.1–75.6
35–44	287,200	280,200–293,100	706.8	689.6–721.3	85.7	83.9–87.6
45–54	426,700	421,400–431,300	953.9	942.1–964.2	91.6	90.4–92.8
55–64	206,600	203,600–209,100	542.6	534.8–549.2	93.3	91.8–94.6
≥65	52,600	51,400–53,800	127.1	124.2–130.0	94.9	92.5–97.4
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,700	3,500–4,000	202.2	191.3–218.6	81.1	75.1–88.0
Asian[a]	14,900	14,400–15,600	116.4	112.5–121.9	77.9	74.2–81.6
Black/African American	491,100	482,600–498,600	1,580.2	1,552.9–1,604.4	85.0	83.7–86.4
Hispanic/Latino[b]	242,000	235,800–245,600	620.5	604.6–629.7	85.0	83.6–86.9
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,200	1,100–1,300	293.7	269.2–318.2	75.0	65.5–86.5
White	411,000	405,000–415,800	242.0	238.4–244.8	88.1	87.1–89.1
Multiple races	37,200	36,200–38,100	1,009.3	982.2–1,033.7	86.3	84.1–88.7
Transmission category						
Male-to-male sexual contact	647,700	638,300–653,400	—	—	84.0	83.0–85.2
Injection drug use						
Male	109,500	107,600–111,200	—	—	92.6	91.0–94.4
Female	70,100	68,300–71,400	—	—	93.6	91.9–95.7
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	64,800	63,600–66,000	—	—	93.1	91.0–95.0
Heterosexual contact[c]						
Male	94,200	91,800–97,300	—	—	80.9	78.4–83.0
Female	209,700	206,200–212,700	—	—	86.1	84.8–87.8
Other[d]	5,100	4,700–5,500	—	—	94.1	87.1–100.3
Total	**1,201,100**	**1,186,000–1,215,200**	**464.3**	**458.5–469.8**	**86.0**	**85.0–87.0**

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Estimates were derived by using extended back-calculation on HIV data for persons aged ≥13 years at diagnosis in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Rates are per 100,000 population. Rates are not calculated by transmission category because of the lack of denominator data.

[a] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[c] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[d] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 10. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, by selected characteristics—HIV care continuum outcomes, 2009, 2010, and 2011, United States and Puerto Rico

	Persons with diagnosed HIV infection alive at year-end[a]	Received HIV medical care Jan–Apr[b]		Prescribed ART[c]		VL of <200 copies/mL[d]	
	Total No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	2009						
Sex							
Male	593,248	305,528	51.5	274,643	46.3	225,173	38.0
Female	199,546	115,546	57.9	99,090	49.7	76,230	38.2
Age group (yr)							
18–24	28,908	10,482	36.3	7,940	27.5	6,818	23.6
25–34	112,131	49,246	43.9	38,192	34.1	28,121	25.1
35–44	250,427	111,891	44.7	98,853	39.5	74,727	29.8
45–54	273,262	164,119	60.1	149,931	54.9	122,394	44.8
≥55	128,065	85,448	66.7	78,816	61.5	69,343	54.1
Race/ethnicity							
Black/African American	327,937	174,449	53.2	149,967	45.7	111,754	34.1
Hispanic/Latino[e]	167,562	80,606	48.1	71,919	42.9	60,060	35.8
White	261,030	145,586	55.8	134,239	51.4	115,625	44.3
Other	36,265	20,546	56.7	17,608	48.6	13,964	38.5
Transmission category[f]							
Male-to-male sexual contact	388,826	214,748	55.2	192,263	49.4	161,868	41.6
Injection drug use							
Male	87,382	36,548	41.8	33,466	38.3	25,614	29.3
Female	53,305	30,844	57.9	27,506	51.6	20,739	38.9
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	48,503	23,711	48.9	21,099	43.5	16,270	33.5
Heterosexual contact[g]							
Male	63,808	28,935	45.3	26,454	41.5	20,230	31.7
Female	142,914	82,411	57.7	69,674	48.8	54,455	38.1
Total	**792,794**	**421,186**	**53.1**	**373,733**	**47.1**	**301,403**	**38.0**

Table 10. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, by selected characteristics—HIV care continuum outcomes, 2009, 2010, and 2011, United States and Puerto Rico *(cont)*

	Persons with diagnosed HIV infection alive at year-end[a]	Received HIV medical care Jan–Apr[b]		Prescribed ART[c]		VL of <200 copies/mL[d]	
	Total No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
				2010			
Sex							
Male	616,084	325,054	52.8	295,090	47.9	243,255	39.5
Female	205,968	117,375	57.0	104,160	50.6	83,818	40.7
Age group (yr)							
18–24	31,693	13,850	43.7	9,096	28.7	7,028	22.2
25–34	115,282	51,283	44.5	43,100	37.4	32,257	28.0
35–44	239,053	114,246	47.8	103,114	43.1	84,805	35.5
45–54	290,292	165,823	57.1	153,293	52.8	124,566	42.9
≥55	145,732	97,442	66.9	90,863	62.3	78,536	53.9
Race/ethnicity							
Black/African American	341,474	184,261	54.0	163,515	47.9	124,320	36.4
Hispanic/Latino[e]	174,633	85,597	49.0	76,650	43.9	63,596	36.4
White	268,282	151,647	56.5	139,828	52.1	122,929	45.8
Other	37,664	21,139	56.1	19,473	51.7	16,346	43.4
Transmission category[f]							
Male-to-male sexual contact	409,199	228,541	55.9	206,461	50.5	175,043	42.8
Injection drug use							
Male	86,607	35,371	40.8	31,901	36.8	24,500	28.3
Female	53,224	27,568	51.8	25,085	47.1	18,680	35.1
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	48,653	28,313	58.2	25,719	52.9	21,165	43.5
Heterosexual contact[g]							
Male	66,549	30,655	46.1	28,835	43.3	21,134	31.8
Female	148,953	88,224	59.2	77,492	52.0	64,243	43.1
Total	**822,053**	**442,644**	**53.8**	**399,465**	**48.6**	**327,192**	**39.8**

Table 10. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, by selected characteristics—HIV care continuum outcomes, 2009, 2010, and 2011, United States and Puerto Rico *(cont)*

	Persons with diagnosed HIV infection alive at year-end[a]	Received HIV medical care Jan–Apr[b]		Prescribed ART[c]		VL of <200 copies/mL[d]	
	Total No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	2011						
Sex							
Male	637,245	352,523	55.3	326,061	51.2	271,358	42.6
Female	211,352	125,691	59.5	115,381	54.6	90,188	42.7
Age group (yr)							
18–24	33,968	13,976	41.1	11,338	33.4	7,834	23.1
25–34	119,307	55,934	46.9	49,105	41.2	37,667	31.6
35–44	227,878	108,247	47.5	98,754	43.3	78,271	34.3
45–54	303,486	185,376	61.1	173,350	57.1	144,004	47.4
≥55	163,959	114,900	70.1	109,114	66.5	93,988	57.3
Race/ethnicity							
Black/African American	353,830	195,159	55.2	178,237	50.4	137,740	38.9
Hispanic/Latino[e]	181,154	97,169	53.6	90,132	49.8	74,734	41.3
White	274,686	160,777	58.5	150,675	54.9	129,891	47.3
Other	38,926	25,328	65.1	22,617	58.1	19,399	49.8
Transmission category[f]							
Male-to-male sexual contact	428,869	246,545	57.5	227,015	52.9	191,190	44.6
Injection drug use							
Male	85,536	39,740	46.5	36,853	43.1	30,494	35.7
Female	52,786	32,703	62.0	29,706	56.3	23,784	45.1
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	48,602	30,817	63.4	28,532	58.7	22,789	46.9
Heterosexual contact[g]							
Male	68,836	33,607	48.8	31,848	46.3	25,502	37.0
Female	154,389	90,989	58.9	83,676	54.2	65,072	42.1
Total[h]	**848,597**	**478,433**	**56.4**	**441,661**	**52.0**	**361,764**	**42.6**

Abbreviations: ART, antiretroviral therapy; VL, viral load (copies/mL).

[a] National HIV Surveillance System: Estimated numbers of persons aged ≥18 years whose HIV infection had been diagnosed the year preceding (2008, 2009, or 2010) the specified year (2009, 2010, or 2011) and who were alive at the end of the specified year (2009, 2010, or 2011). Numbers have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays and missing transmission category, but not for incomplete reporting.

[b] Medical Monitoring Project (MMP): Estimated numbers and percentage of HIV-infected persons aged ≥18 years who received HIV medical care during January–April of the data collection year (2009, 2010, 2011).

[c] MMP: Estimated numbers and percentage of HIV-infected persons aged ≥18 years who received HIV medical care during January–April of the data collection year and whose medical record included documentation of ART prescription.

[d] MMP: Estimated numbers and percentage of HIV-infected persons aged ≥18 years who received HIV medical care during January–April of the data collection year and whose most recent HIV viral load in preceding 12 months was undetectable or <200 copies/mL.

[e] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[f] Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category. Transmission categories exclude persons whose HIV infection is attributed to hemophilia, blood transfusion, or perinatal exposure.

[g] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[h] Numbers have been estimated and may not sum to total.

Table 11. Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection, by selected characteristics—HIV care continuum outcomes, 2009, 2010, and 2011, United States and Puerto Rico

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection[a]	Persons with diagnosed HIV infection alive at year-end[b]		Received HIV medical care Jan–Apr[c]		Prescribed ART[d]		VL of <200 copies/mL[e]	
	Total No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
				2009					
Sex									
Male	886,200	746,800	84.3	305,528	34.5	274,643	31.0	225,173	25.4
Female	275,400	239,400	86.9	115,546	42.0	99,090	36.0	76,230	27.7
Age group (yr)									
18–24[f]	60,100	27,200	45.3	10,482	17.4	7,940	13.2	6,818	11.3
25–34	161,000	116,500	72.4	49,246	30.6	38,192	23.7	28,121	17.5
35–44	325,200	279,300	85.9	111,891	34.4	98,853	30.4	74,727	23.0
45–54	407,200	370,000	90.9	164,119	40.3	149,931	36.8	122,394	30.1
≥55	208,000	192,900	92.7	85,448	41.1	78,816	37.9	69,343	33.3
Race/ethnicity									
Black/African American	474,300	395,600	83.4	174,449	36.8	149,967	31.6	111,754	23.6
Hispanic/Latino[g]	232,200	193,800	83.5	80,606	34.7	71,919	31.0	60,060	25.9
White	400,300	351,200	87.7	145,586	36.4	134,239	33.5	115,625	28.9
Other	54,700	45,300	82.8	20,546	37.6	17,608	32.2	13,964	25.5
Transmission category[h]									
Male-to-male sexual contact	611,800	506,100	82.7	214,748	35.1	192,263	31.4	161,868	26.5
Injection drug use									
Male	113,700	104,600	92.0	36,548	32.1	33,466	29.4	25,614	22.5
Female	71,800	66,900	93.2	30,844	43.0	27,506	38.3	20,739	28.9
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	65,800	60,800	92.4	23,711	36.0	21,099	32.1	16,270	24.7
Heterosexual contact[i]									
Male	91,700	72,200	78.7	28,935	31.6	26,454	28.8	20,230	22.1
Female	201,700	170,700	84.6	82,411	40.9	69,674	34.5	54,455	27.0
Total[j]	**1,161,600**	**986,100**	**84.9**	**421,186**	**36.3**	**373,733**	**32.2**	**301,403**	**25.9**

Table 11. Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection, by selected characteristics—HIV care continuum outcomes, 2009, 2010, and 2011, United States and Puerto Rico *(cont)*

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection[a]	Persons with diagnosed HIV infection alive at year-end[b]		Received HIV medical care Jan–Apr[c]		Prescribed ART[d]		VL of <200 copies/mL[e]	
	Total No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
					2010				
Sex									
Male	903,900	766,600	84.8	325,054	36.0	295,090	32.6	243,255	26.9
Female	277,900	244,000	87.8	117,375	42.2	104,160	37.5	83,818	30.2
Age group (yr)									
18–24[f]	62,100	29,100	46.9	13,850	22.3	9,096	14.6	7,028	11.3
25–34	162,500	119,200	73.4	51,283	31.6	43,100	26.5	32,257	19.9
35–44	304,900	261,700	85.8	114,246	37.5	103,114	33.8	84,805	27.8
45–54	419,700	383,500	91.4	165,823	39.5	153,293	36.5	124,566	29.7
≥55	232,700	217,100	93.3	97,442	41.9	90,863	39.0	78,536	33.7
Race/ethnicity									
Black/African American	482,800	407,100	84.3	184,261	38.2	163,515	33.9	124,320	25.7
Hispanic/Latino[g]	237,300	199,900	84.2	85,597	36.1	76,650	32.3	63,596	26.8
White	405,800	357,100	88.0	151,647	37.4	139,828	34.5	122,929	30.3
Other	55,900	46,500	83.2	21,139	37.8	19,473	34.8	16,346	29.2
Transmission category[h]									
Male-to-male sexual contact	630,100	525,300	83.4	228,541	36.3	206,461	32.8	175,043	27.8
Injection drug use									
Male	111,500	103,000	92.4	35,371	31.7	31,901	28.6	24,500	22.0
Female	71,000	66,400	93.5	27,568	38.8	25,085	35.3	18,680	26.3
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	65,400	60,700	92.8	28,313	43.3	25,719	39.3	21,165	32.4
Heterosexual contact[i]									
Male	93,000	74,400	80.0	30,655	33.0	28,835	31.0	21,134	22.7
Female	205,800	176,000	85.5	88,224	42.9	77,492	37.7	64,243	31.2
Total[j]	**1,181,800**	**1,010,500**	**85.5**	**442,644**	**37.5**	**399,465**	**33.8**	**327,192**	**27.7**

Table 11. Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection, by selected characteristics—HIV care continuum outcomes, 2009, 2010, and 2011, United States and Puerto Rico *(cont)*

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection[a]	Persons with diagnosed HIV infection alive at year-end[b]		Received HIV medical care Jan–Apr[c]		Prescribed ART[d]		VL of <200 copies/mL[e]	
	Total No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
					2011				
Sex									
Male	920,900	784,900	85.2	352,523	38.3	326,061	35.4	271,358	29.5
Female	280,200	247,900	88.5	125,691	44.9	115,381	41.2	90,188	32.2
Age group (yr)									
18–24[f]	62,400	30,400	48.7	13,976	22.4	11,338	18.2	7,834	12.6
25–34	165,500	122,500	74.0	55,934	33.8	49,105	29.7	37,667	22.8
35–44	287,200	246,200	85.7	108,247	37.7	98,754	34.4	78,271	27.3
45–54	426,700	390,900	91.6	185,376	43.4	173,350	40.6	144,004	33.7
≥55	259,200	242,600	93.6	114,900	44.3	109,114	42.1	93,988	36.3
Race/ethnicity									
Black/African American	491,100	417,500	85.0	195,159	39.7	178,237	36.3	137,740	28.0
Hispanic/Latino[g]	242,000	205,600	85.0	97,169	40.2	90,132	37.2	74,734	30.9
White	411,000	362,100	88.1	160,777	39.1	150,675	36.7	129,891	31.6
Other	57,000	47,600	83.5	25,328	44.4	22,617	39.7	19,399	34.0
Transmission category[h]									
Male-to-male sexual contact	647,700	543,900	84.0	246,545	38.1	227,015	35.0	191,190	29.5
Injection drug use									
Male	109,500	101,400	92.6	39,740	36.3	36,853	33.7	30,494	27.8
Female	70,100	65,600	93.6	32,703	46.7	29,706	42.4	23,784	33.9
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	64,800	60,300	93.1	30,817	47.6	28,532	44.0	22,789	35.2
Heterosexual contact[i]									
Male	94,200	76,200	80.9	33,607	35.7	31,848	33.8	25,502	27.1
Female	209,700	180,600	86.1	90,989	43.4	83,676	39.9	65,072	31.0
Total[j]	**1,201,100**	**1,032,800**	**86.0**	**478,433**	**39.8**	**441,661**	**36.8**	**361,764**	**30.1**

Abbreviations: ART, antiretroviral therapy; VL, viral load (copies/mL).

[a] National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS): Estimated numbers of persons aged ≥13 years and alive at the end of the specified year (2009, 2010, or 2011). Data do not include persons from Puerto Rico.

[b] NHSS: Estimated numbers of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection; calculated as part of the overall prevalence estimate (see Table 9b). Data do not include persons from Puerto Rico.

[c] Medical Monitoring Project (MMP): Estimated numbers of HIV-infected persons aged ≥18 years who received HIV medical care during January–April of the specified year.

[d] MMP: Estimated numbers of persons aged ≥18 years who received HIV medical care during January–April of the data collection year and whose medical record included documentation of ART prescription.

[e] MMP: Estimated numbers of persons aged ≥18 years who received HIV medical care during January–April of the data collection year and whose most recent HIV viral load in preceding 12 months was undetectable or <200 copies/mL.

[f] Estimated number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection and the estimated number and percentage diagnosed include persons aged 13–17 years.

[g] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[h] Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category. Transmission categories exclude persons whose HIV infection is attributed to hemophilia, blood transfusion, or perinatal exposure.

[i] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[j] Numbers have been estimated and may not sum to total.

Table 12. Status of CD4 and viral load reporting by HIV surveillance reporting areas, as of July 2014—50 states, District of Columbia, and U.S. dependent areas

	CD4 count (cells/μL) or CD4 percentage		Viral load	
	Lab reporting required[a]	Reportable level[b]	Lab reporting required[a]	Reportable level[b]
Alabama	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Alaska	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
American Samoa	No	—	No	—
Arizona	Yes	<200 or <14%	Yes	Detectable
Arkansas	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
California	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Colorado	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Connecticut	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Delaware	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
District of Columbia	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Federated States of Micronesia	No	—	No	—
Florida	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Georgia	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Guam	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Hawaii	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Idaho	Yes	<200 or <14%	Yes	Detectable
Illinois	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Indiana	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Iowa	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Kansas	Yes	<500 or <29%	Yes	Detectable
Kentucky	Yes	All values	Yes	Detectable
Louisiana	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Maine	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Marshall Islands	No	—	No	—
Maryland	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Massachusetts	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Michigan	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Minnesota	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Mississippi	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Missouri	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Montana	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Nebraska	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result

Table 12. Status of CD4 and viral load reporting by HIV surveillance reporting areas, as of July 2014—50 states, District of Columbia, and U.S. dependent areas *(cont)*

	CD4 count (cells/μL) or CD4 percentage		Viral load	
	Lab reporting required[a]	Reportable level[b]	Lab reporting required[a]	Reportable level[b]
Nevada	Yes	<500	Yes	Detectable
New Hampshire	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
New Jersey	Yes	<200 or <14%	Yes	Any result
New Mexico	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
New York	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
North Carolina	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
North Dakota	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Northern Mariana Islands	No	—	No	—
Ohio	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Oklahoma	Yes	<500	Yes	Any result
Oregon	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Pennsylvania	Yes	<200 or <14%	Yes	Detectable
Puerto Rico	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Republic of Palau	No	—	No	—
Rhode Island	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
South Carolina	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
South Dakota	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Tennessee	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Texas	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
U.S. Virgin Islands	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Utah	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Vermont	Yes	<200 or <14%	Yes	Any result
Virginia	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Washington	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
West Virginia	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Wisconsin	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Wyoming	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result

[a] Laws, regulations, or statutes in most areas require laboratories to report, but in some instances, the language is not specific.
[b] Level at which CD4 or viral load reporting is required by laws, regulations, or statutes.