

HIV

SURVEILLANCE REPORT

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

Volume 22, Number 2

Monitoring Selected National HIV Prevention and Care Objectives by Using HIV Surveillance Data United States and 6 Dependent Areas, 2015

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 (DHAP), 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 2016.

The *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report* is not copyrighted and may be used and copied without permission. Citation of the source is, however, appreciated.

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, 2015. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report* 2017;22(No. 2). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html>. Published July 2017. Accessed [date].

On the Web: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html>

Confidential information, referrals, and educational material on HIV infection and AIDS

CDC-INFO

1-800-232-4636 (in English, en Español)

1-888-232-6348 (TTY)

<http://www.cdc.gov/cdc-info/requestform.html>

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, Kristen Hess, Sherry Hu, Jianmin Li, Hong Zhu, Chenchen Yu, Rick Song, Baohua Wu, Tian Tang, Norma Harris, Anne Peruski, Marie Morgan (editing), and Michael Friend (desktop publishing).

Contents

Commentary	5
Technical Notes	13
References	19
Tables	
1a Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged ≥ 13 years, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, 2010–2015—United States	20
1b Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged ≥ 13 years, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, 2010–2015—United States and 6 dependent areas	21
1c Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged ≥ 13 years, by year of diagnosis and area of residence, 2010–2015—United States and 6 dependent areas	22
1d Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged ≥ 13 years, by race/ethnicity and area of residence, 2015—United States	24
2a Stage of disease at diagnosis of HIV infection during 2015, among persons aged ≥ 13 years, by selected characteristics—37 states and the District of Columbia	25
2b Stage of disease at diagnosis of HIV infection during 2015, among persons aged ≥ 13 years, by area of residence—37 states and the District of Columbia	26
3a Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis during 2015, among persons aged ≥ 13 years, by selected characteristics—37 states and the District of Columbia	27
3b Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis during 2015, among persons aged ≥ 13 years, by area of residence—37 states and the District of Columbia	28
4a Receipt of HIV medical care among persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2013 and alive at year-end 2014, by selected characteristics—37 states and the District of Columbia	29
4b Receipt of HIV medical care among persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2013 and alive at year-end 2014, by area of residence—37 states and the District of Columbia	30
5a HIV viral suppression during 2014 among persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2013 and alive at year-end 2014, by selected characteristics—37 states and the District of Columbia	31
5b HIV viral suppression during 2014 among persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2013 and alive at year-end 2014, by area of residence—37 states and the District of Columbia	32
6a Deaths of persons aged ≥ 13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death, 2010–2014—United States	33
6b Deaths of persons aged ≥ 13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death, 2010–2014—United States and 6 dependent areas	34
6c Deaths of persons aged ≥ 13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death and area of residence, 2010–2014—United States and 6 dependent areas	35
6d Deaths of persons aged ≥ 13 years with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS), by year of death, 2010–2014—United States	40
6e Deaths of persons aged ≥ 13 years with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS), by year of death, 2010–2014—United States and 6 dependent areas	41
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, 2010–2014—United States and 6 dependent areas	42

7a	Persons surviving >3 years after a diagnosis of HIV infection during 2006–2011, by year of diagnosis and area of residence—United States and 6 dependent areas	47
7b	Persons with HIV surviving >3 years after stage 3 (AIDS) classification during 2006–2011, by year and area of residence—United States and 6 dependent areas	48
8a	Perinatally acquired HIV infection, by year of birth and mother’s race/ethnicity, 2010–2014—United States	49
8b	Perinatally acquired HIV infection among persons born in the United States, by year of birth and mother’s race/ethnicity, 2010–2014—United States	49
9a	Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥ 13 years, by selected characteristics, 2014—United States	50
9b	Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥ 13 years, by year and selected characteristics, 2010–2014—United States	51
9c	Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥ 13 years, by year and area of residence, 2010–2014—United States	56
10	Status of CD4 and viral load reporting by HIV surveillance reporting area, as of December 2016—50 states, District of Columbia, and U.S. dependent areas	61
11	Monitoring national HIV prevention goals by using data from the National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS) and other surveillance systems	63

Commentary

In recent years, federal efforts [1] have accelerated to improve and increase HIV testing, care, and treatment in the United States. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) collects data to monitor progress toward achieving the national goals and objectives set forth in the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention's Strategic Plan [2] and other federal directives. This surveillance supplemental report complements the 2015 *HIV Surveillance Report* [3] and presents the results of focused analyses of National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS) [4] data to measure progress toward achieving national goals. Data in this report are also used to assess Department of Health and Human Services core indicators [5, 6] and monitor progress toward attainment of HIV-related national objectives in Healthy People 2020 [7]. This report addresses the following objectives:

- 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% or more the percentage of persons linked to HIV medical care ≤ 1 month after diagnosis of HIV infection (DHAP Strategic Plan, HHS core indicator, Healthy People 2020) (Tables 3a/b)
- Increase to 90% or more the percentage of persons with HIV who are in continuous HIV medical care (i.e., retained in care) (DHAP Strategic Plan, HHS core indicator, Healthy People 2020) (Tables 4a/b)
- Increase to 80% or more the percentage of persons with diagnosed HIV infection who are virally suppressed (DHAP Strategic Plan, Healthy People 2020) (Tables 5a/b)
- Increase to 80% or more the percentage of youth with diagnosed HIV infection who are virally suppressed (Healthy People 2020) (Table 5a)
- Among persons with diagnosed HIV infection who inject drugs, increase to 80% or more the percentage who are virally suppressed (DHAP Strategic Plan, Healthy People 2020) (Table 5a)
- Reduce by 33% or more the death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV infection (Healthy People 2020) (Table 6c)
- Reduce the number of perinatally acquired HIV cases (Healthy People 2020) (Table 8a)
- Increase to 90% or more the percentage of persons living with HIV who know their HIV status (DHAP Strategic Plan, Healthy People 2020) (Tables 9a/b)
- Reduce the disparities in the rate of new diagnoses among gay and bisexual men, young black gay and bisexual men, black females, and persons living in the South (DHAP Strategic Plan) (Table 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+ T-lymphocyte [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 December 2016, 38 jurisdictions (37 states and the District of Columbia) required reporting of all levels of CD4 and viral load test results and had reported to CDC $\geq 95\%$ of the test results they had received by December 2016 (for specimens collected from at least January 2014 through September 2016). (For a list of the 38 jurisdictions, see Technical Notes.)

In this report, data from the 38 jurisdictions that reported complete CD4 and viral load laboratory results to CDC were used for the analyses that require laboratory data (Tables 2a/b–5a/b). Data from these 38 jurisdictions represent 71.9% of all persons aged ≥ 13 years living with diagnosed HIV infection at year-end 2014 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 infec-

tion (Tables 1a–d), deaths and survival of persons with diagnosed HIV infection (Tables 6a–f and 7a/b), and diagnosed perinatally acquired HIV infection (Tables 8a/b).

For tables that include data by transmission category, the data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category (see Technical Notes).

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

The term *diagnosis of HIV infection* refers to a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of the person's stage of disease (stage 0, 1, 2, 3 [AIDS], or unknown) at the time of diagnosis. Diagnosis data do not necessarily reflect when the person became infected. 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.

REPORT CHANGES

Tables 2a/b–5a/b include data from 38 jurisdictions that reported complete CD4 and viral load data. The jurisdictions included in this report differ from those in previous reports. A jurisdiction's data are included only if that jurisdiction met CDC's criteria (see Technical Notes) for the collection and reporting of CD4 and viral load test results for all the data years examined. In comparison with the 2014 report, the 2015 report includes data from 5 additional states that met the criteria. For Tables 2a/b, the definitions for stage classifications were updated to align with the 2014 HIV surveillance case definition (see Technical Notes for information on the 2014 HIV surveillance case definition).

This issue of the *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report* marks the transition to presenting the following data without statistical adjustment for delays in reporting to CDC: deaths (Tables 6a–f) and diagnoses of perinatally acquired infection (Tables 8a/b). CDC periodically assesses the NHSS portfolio to determine whether methods and efficiencies in data collection and analysis meet the information needs of the nation. In determining that adjustments for reporting delays

were no longer necessary, CDC considered improvements in data quality as a result of the following: availability of additional case information, shorter time for processing duplicates from multiple states, and a better system for national data processing. CDC will continue to statistically adjust transmission category data by using multiple imputation to account for missing transmission category information in cases reported to CDC. (For information on multiple imputation, see Technical Notes.)

In previous reports, HIV prevalence (Tables 9a–c) was estimated by using back-calculation methods. In this issue, we applied the Song et al. method [8] (based on a CD4 depletion model [9–11]) to estimate the distribution of delay from infection to diagnosis and to produce national and state-level estimates of HIV prevalence and the percentage of diagnosed infections among adults and adolescents during 2010–2014. The use of the new, CD4-based method is possible because of improvements in HIV case surveillance that result in complete and readily available data for all states. Past methods relied on partial data from selected states and cities or historical data from years when reporting was less complete. Because of the differences in methods, previously published estimates of diagnosed prevalence and overall prevalence for 2010–2013 are higher than the estimates in this report. Past methods included adjustments for incomplete reporting of cases in the early years of the epidemic. Incomplete reporting was largely due to the staggered implementation of name-based HIV reporting. The new method excludes adjustments for incomplete reporting and, instead, relies on cases that have been reported to CDC.

Prevalence estimates for 2010–2014 in this report may differ from other published estimates that also used the Song et al. method: in this report, prevalence estimates were not adjusted for reporting delays; prevalence estimates in other reports may have been adjusted for reporting delays. In addition, if the percentages of diagnosed infections by area of residence in this report are compared to the percentages of undiagnosed infections published in other reports of prevalence produced by using the Song et al. method, the total may not sum to 100% because of differences in the criteria used to select cases. When calculating jurisdiction-level numbers and percentages of persons with diagnosed HIV infection for this report, we used a person's most recent known address at the end of

each year during 2010–2014 to assign residence for the specified year.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA SPECIFICATIONS

In 2014, the HIV surveillance case definition was revised to adapt to changes in diagnostic criteria used by laboratories and clinicians [12]. The laboratory criteria for defining a confirmed case of HIV infection were changed to accommodate multitest algorithms that did not include previously required tests (e.g., Western blot). New to the case definition is the inclusion of criteria for differentiating HIV-1 and HIV-2 infections and for recognizing early HIV infection (stage 0), during which viral loads may be high enough and CD4 T-lymphocyte counts low enough to be confused with stage 3 (AIDS). In addition, the revised definition consolidates the staging systems for adults/adolescents and children, simplifies surveillance criteria for opportunistic illnesses indicative of stage 3, and incorporates revisions of clinical criteria (i.e., medical record documentation) for reporting diagnoses without laboratory evidence. Because retroactive implementation of some features (e.g., the new staging system) of the 2014 case definition would be impractical, the following criteria were used to classify cases in this report:

- Cases diagnosed before 2014 were classified according to the 2008 HIV case definition.
- Cases diagnosed in 2014 and later were classified according to the 2014 HIV case definition.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ANALYSES

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

Stage 3 (AIDS) classification at diagnosis of HIV infection

Among persons with an HIV diagnosis during 2015, 21.6% of infections were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis (Table 1a). The overall percentages decreased from 2010 through 2015.

The following percentages are for persons with stage 3 (AIDS) classification at the time of HIV diagnosis during 2015.

- **Age group:** The percentage increased as age increased (e.g., 8.7% of persons aged 13–24 years and 37.1% of persons aged ≥ 55 years).

- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentages were for American Indians/Alaska Natives (24.4%) and persons of multiple races (23.9%), followed by Hispanics/Latinos and whites (22.7% each), Asians (22.1%), Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (20.5%), and blacks/African Americans (20.3%). 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 (34.1%), followed by males with infection attributed to injection drug use (29.1%), females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (24.0%), females with infection attributed to injection drug use (20.9%), males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (20.0%), and males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (19.3%).

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 2015 in the 38 jurisdictions that reported complete CD4 and viral load test results to CDC. Among 28,238 persons, the stage of disease at diagnosis was classified as follows (Table 2a): stage 1 (26.1%), stage 2 (32.1%), stage 3 (AIDS) (21.2%), stage unknown (20.5%).

- **Age group:** The highest percentages of persons whose infection was diagnosed at an earlier stage (stage 1 or 2) were for persons aged 13–24 (29.9% [stage 1]; 38.5% [stage 2]), followed by those for persons aged 25–34 (27.7% [stage 1]; 34.0% [stage 2]). In general, the percentages of early diagnosis decreased as age increased. Among persons with a stage 3 classification, the higher percentages were for persons in older age groups.
- **Race/ethnicity:** For all races/ethnicities, >50% of infections were diagnosed at an earlier stage (stage 1 or 2). The highest percentages of persons whose infection was diagnosed at an earlier stage (stage 1 or 2) were for Asians (20.7% [stage 1]; 42.5% [stage 2]), followed by those for persons of multiple races (29.7% [stage 1]; 32.6% [stage 2]), whites (31.7% [stage 1]; 29.3% [stage 2]), and Hispanics/Latinos (24.5% [stage 1]; 33.6% [stage 2]).

2]). The stage-unknown percentages were slightly higher among blacks/African Americans, American Indians/Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (24.4%, 22.2%, and 21.1%, respectively). Please use caution when interpreting data for American Indians/Alaska Natives and for 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 (31.5% [stage 1]; 29.4% [stage 2]) and male-to-male sexual contact only (26.1% [stage 1]; 34.3% [stage 2]). The lowest percentages were for males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (17.0% [stage 1]; 27.5% [stage 2]) and for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (26.2% [stage 1]; 22.7% [stage 2]).

Linkage to HIV medical care after diagnosis of HIV infection

Linkage to HIV medical care was based on data for persons with infection diagnosed during 2015 in the 38 jurisdictions that reported complete 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 ≤ 1 month or ≤ 3 months after diagnosis. Of the 28,238 persons whose infection was diagnosed during 2015, 75.0% were linked to HIV medical care ≤ 1 month after diagnosis, and 84.3% 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 ≤ 1 month after diagnosis (Table 3a).

- **Age group:** Linkage to HIV medical care increased as age group at diagnosis increased. The highest percentage was for persons aged ≥ 55 years (79.7%), followed by that for persons aged 45–54 years (78.8%). The lowest percentage was for persons aged 13–24 years (70.5%).
- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentage was for persons of multiple races (80.8%). The percentages for other races/ethnicities were as follows: Asians (80.4%), whites (79.9%), American Indians/Alaska Natives (75.8%), Hispanics/

Latinos (75.4%), Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (73.7%), and blacks/African Americans (71.3%).

- **Transmission category:** The percentages were relatively similar for all transmission categories. The highest percentage was for females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (77.2%), followed by males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (76.6%) and males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (75.2%). The lowest percentage was for females with infection attributed to injection drug use (71.3%).

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

- **Age group:** Linkage to HIV medical care increased as age group at diagnosis increased. The highest percentage was for persons aged ≥ 55 years (86.7%), followed by that for persons aged 45–54 years (86.6%). The lowest percentage was for persons aged 13–24 years (82.2%).
- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentages were for whites (88.7%) and persons of multiple races (88.6%). The percentages for other races/ethnicities were 88.0%, Asians; 84.6%, Hispanics/Latinos; 84.2%, Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders; 83.8%, American Indians/Alaska Natives; and 81.1%, 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 (86.2%), followed by males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (86.1%), and males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (84.0%). The lowest percentages were for females with infection attributed to injection drug use (80.7%) and for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (81.2%).

Receipt of HIV medical care

Receipt of HIV medical care was based on data for persons with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2013 and alive at year-end 2014 in the 38 jurisdictions that reported complete CD4 and viral load test results

to CDC. Receipt of any HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥ 1 CD4 or viral load tests performed during 2014; retention in HIV medical care (receipt of continuous care) was measured by documentation of ≥ 2 CD4 or viral load tests performed at least 3 months apart during 2014. During 2014, 72.5% of 653,962 persons received HIV medical care, and 56.9% met the criteria for continuous HIV medical care (Table 4a).

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

- **Age group:** The highest percentage was for persons aged 13–24 years (74.1%). The lowest percentage was for persons aged ≥ 55 years (71.5%).
- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentage was for persons of multiple races (85.7%), followed by whites (76.1%), Asians (71.4%), Hispanics/Latinos (70.2%), American Indians/Alaska Natives (70.0%), Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (69.9%), and blacks/African Americans (69.8%).
- **Transmission category:** The highest percentage was for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (76.7%), followed by males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (74.1%). The lowest percentage was for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (62.3%).

The following percentages are for persons who were retained in continuous HIV medical care.

- **Age group:** The highest percentages were for persons aged ≥ 55 years (58.8%) and persons aged 45–54 years (58.6%). In general, the percentage increased as age increased; however, the lowest percentage was for persons aged 25–34 years (53.3%).
- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentage was for persons of multiple races (68.5%), followed by whites (58.5%), Hispanics/Latinos (58.3%), Asians (57.5%), American Indians/Alaska Natives (54.8%), blacks/African Americans (54.0%), and Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (50.2%).
- **Transmission category:** The highest percentages were for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use

(61.4%), males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (57.7%), and females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (57.2%). The lowest percentage was for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (50.8%).

Viral suppression

Viral suppression was measured for persons with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2013 and alive at year-end 2014 in the 38 jurisdictions that reported complete 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 2014.

During 2014, 72.5% of 653,962 persons had at least 1 CD4 *or* viral load test (i.e., received any care in 2014), and 69.1% had at least 1 viral load test. At the most recent viral load test during 2014, viral load was suppressed in 80.0% of persons who received care (at least 1 CD4 *or* viral load test) in 2014 and in 83.9% of persons with a viral load test during 2014. The persons with suppressed viral load represented 57.9% of the total number of persons with an HIV diagnosis by year-end 2013 and alive at year-end 2014 in the 38 jurisdictions (Table 5a).

The following percentages are for persons whose most recent viral load test result in 2014 indicated viral suppression (denominator: persons who were alive at year-end 2014).

- **Age group:** The percentage increased as age increased (48.1% [persons aged 13–24 years]; 61.1% [persons aged ≥ 55 years]).
- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentage was for persons of multiple races (66.7%), followed by whites (65.0%), Asians (63.3%), Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (59.2%), Hispanics/Latinos (58.2%), American Indians/Alaska Natives (56.8%), and blacks/African Americans (51.5%).
- **Transmission category:** The highest percentage was for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (61.2%), followed by males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (58.9%).

Deaths

Annual rates of death were calculated per 100,000 population and per 1,000 persons living with diag-

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

Deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection

From 2010 through 2014 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 6b). Trends in rates varied by area of residence at death (Table 6c). In 2014, the age-adjusted rate was 5.9 per 100,000 population and 15.3 per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

Deaths of persons with stage 3 (AIDS) classification

From 2010 through 2014 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 6e); however, trends in rates varied by area of residence at death (Table 6f). In 2014, the age-adjusted rates were 4.8 per 100,000 population and 21.9 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 2006–2011 (Table 7a). For diagnoses in 2011, at least 90% of persons survived >3 years after diagnosis in all but 1 area of residence.

Survival after stage 3 (AIDS) classification increased over time (Table 7b). By area of residence for classifications during 2011, at least 80% of 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 in the United States (regardless of place of birth) decreased from 2.5 per 100,000 live births in 2010 to 1.2 in 2014 (Table 8a). However, annual rates differed by race/ethnicity. Although the annual rate among blacks/African Americans decreased from 9.8 in 2010 to 5.6 in 2014, the 2014 rate among blacks/African Americans (5.6) was substantially higher than

the 2014 rates among Hispanics/Latinos (0.5) and whites (0.2).

Among infants born in the United States, the overall annual rate of perinatally acquired HIV infections decreased from 1.8 per 100,000 live births in 2010 to 1.1 in 2014 (Table 8b). Annual rates differed by race/ethnicity. The annual rate among blacks/African Americans decreased from 6.8 in 2010 to 5.1 in 2014; however, the 2014 rate among blacks/African Americans (5.1) was substantially higher than the 2014 rates among Hispanics/Latinos (0.5) and whites (0.2).

Prevalence: persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection

At the end of 2014, an estimated 1,107,700 persons aged ≥ 13 years were living with HIV infection (prevalence), including 166,000 (15.0%) persons whose infection had not been diagnosed; the prevalence rate in the United States was 416.1 per 100,000 population (Table 9a). From 2010 through 2014, the estimated number of persons living with HIV infection in the United States increased 9.1% (Table 9b).

The following rates are for persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection at year-end 2014 (Table 9a).

- **Age group:** The highest prevalence rate was that among persons aged 45–54 years (812.6 per 100,000 population), followed by those aged 35–44 years (574.3), 55–64 years (531.5), 25–34 years (433.1), ≥ 65 years (142.9), and 13–24 years (103.4). 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 (44.4%), followed by the percentages for persons aged 25–34 (29.1%), 35–44 years (15.5%), 45–54 years (9.0%), 55–64 years (7.1%) and ≥ 65 years (6.3%).
- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest prevalence rate was that among blacks/African Americans (1,458.8 per 100,000 population), followed by rates among persons of multiple races (992.8), Hispanics/Latinos (558.9), Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (226.1), whites (198.9), American Indians/Alaska Natives (184.2), and Asians (105.5). The highest percentage of persons with undiagnosed HIV infection was that for Asians (19.6%), followed by American Indians/Alaska Natives (18.5%), Native

Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (17.2%), Hispanics/Latinos (16.9%), blacks/African Americans (15.7%), persons of multiple races (15.6%), and whites (12.3%).

- **Transmission category:** Most (76.9%) persons living with HIV were male, 72.3% of whom had infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (percentages not displayed). The highest percentages of persons with undiagnosed HIV infection were those for males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (19.3%) and male-to-male sexual contact (17.3%). The lowest percentage of persons with undiagnosed HIV infection was that for females with infection attributed to injection drug use (5.7%).

Percentages of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection varied by area of residence. In 36 areas with numerically stable estimates in 2014, the percentage of persons living with diagnosed HIV ranged from 80.8% in Texas to 90.1% in Pennsylvania (Table 9c).

SUGGESTED READINGS

- CDC [Dasgupta S, Oster A, Li J, Hall HI]. Disparities in consistent retention in HIV care—11 states and the District of Columbia, 2011–2013. *MMWR* 2016;65(4):77–82. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/index2016.html>. Accessed July 7, 2017.
- CDC. Establishing a holistic framework to reduce inequities in HIV, viral hepatitis, STDs, and tuberculosis in the United States: an NCHHSTP white paper on social determinants of health, 2010. <http://go.usa.gov/AH2z>. Accessed July 7, 2017.
- CDC [Gant Z, Bradley H, Hu X, Skarbinski J, Hall HI, Lansky A]. Hispanics or Latinos living with diagnosed HIV: progress along the continuum of care—United States, 2010. *MMWR* 2014;63(40):886–890. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/index2014.html>. Accessed July 7, 2017.
- CDC [Dailey A, Satcher Johnson A, Wu B]. HIV care outcomes among blacks with diagnosed HIV—United States, 2014. *MMWR* 2017;66(4):97–103. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/index2017.html>. Accessed July 7, 2017.
- CDC. *HIV Surveillance Report 2015*; vol. 27. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html>. Published November 2016. Accessed July 7, 2017.
- CDC [Singh S, Bradley H, Hu X, Skarbinski J, Hall HI, Lansky A]. Men living with diagnosed HIV who have sex with men: progress along the continuum of HIV care—United States, 2010. *MMWR* 2014;63(38):829–833. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/index2014.html>. Accessed July 7, 2017.
- CDC [Siddiqi A, Hu X, Hall HI]. Mortality among blacks or African Americans with HIV infection—United States, 2008–2012. *MMWR* 2015;64(04):81–86. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/index2015.html>. Accessed July 7, 2017.
- CDC [Whiteside YO, Cohen SM, Bradley H, Skarbinski J, Hall HI, Lansky A]. Progress along the continuum of HIV care among blacks with diagnosed HIV—United States, 2010. *MMWR* 2014;63(05):85–89. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/index2014.html>. Accessed July 7, 2017.
- CDC. Revised recommendations for HIV testing of adults, adolescents, and pregnant women in health-care settings. *MMWR* 2006;55(RR-14):1–17. http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/indrr_2006.html. Accessed July 7, 2017.
- CDC [Selik RM, Mokotoff ED, Branson B, Owen SM, Whitmore S, Hall HI]. Revised surveillance case definition for HIV infection—United States, 2014. *MMWR* 2014;63(RR-03):1–10. http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/indrr_2014.html. Accessed July 7, 2017.
- CDC. Revised surveillance case definitions for HIV infection among adults, adolescents, and children aged <18 months and for HIV infection and AIDS among children aged 18 months to <13 years—United States, 2008. *MMWR* 2008;57(RR-10):1–12. http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/indrr_2008.html. Accessed July 7, 2017.
- CDC [Bradley H, Hall HI, Wolitski R, et. al]. Vital Signs: HIV diagnosis, care, and treatment among persons living with HIV—United States, 2011. *MMWR* 2014;63(47):1113–1117. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/index2014.html>. Accessed July 7, 2017.
- CDC. Vital Signs: HIV infection, testing, and risk behaviors among youths—United States. *MMWR* 2012;61(47):971–976. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/index2012.html>. Accessed July 7, 2017.
- CDC. Vital Signs: HIV prevention through care and treatment—United States. *MMWR* 2011;60(47):1618–1623. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/index2011.html>. Accessed July 7, 2017.
- CDC. Vital Signs: HIV testing and diagnosis among adults—United States. *MMWR* 2010;59(47):1550–1555. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/index2010.html>. Accessed July 7, 2017.

Cohen SM, Hu X, Sweeney P, Satcher Johnson A, Hall HI. HIV viral suppression among persons with varying levels of engagement in HIV medical care, 19 U.S. jurisdictions. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2014;67(5):519–527. doi:10.1097/QAI.0000000000000349.

Gray KM, Cohen SM, Hu X, Li J, Mermin J, Hall HI. Jurisdiction level differences in HIV diagnosis, retention in care, and viral suppression in the United States. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2014;65(2):129–132. doi:10.1097/QAI.0000000000000028.

Greenberg AE, Purcell DW, Gordon CM, Barasky RJ, del Rio C. Addressing the challenges of the HIV continuum of care in high-prevalence cities in the United States. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2015;69(suppl 1):S1–S7. doi:10.1097/QAI.0000000000000569.

Hall HI, Frazier EL, Rhodes P, et al. Differences in human immunodeficiency virus care and treatment among subpopulations in the United States. *JAMA Intern Med* 2013;173(14):1337–1344. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2013.6841.

Hall HI, Gray KM, Tang T, Li J, Shouse L, Mermin J. Retention in care of adults and adolescents living with HIV in 13 U.S. areas. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2012;60(1):77–82. doi:10.1097/QAI.0b013e318249fe90.

Institute of Medicine. Monitoring HIV care in the United States: indicators and data systems [consensus report]. <http://www.nap.edu/read/13225/chapter/1>. Published March 15, 2012. Accessed July 7, 2017.

Johnson AS, Song R, Hall, HI. Estimated HIV incidence, prevalence, and undiagnosed infections in US states and Washington, DC, 2010–2014 [published online July 10, 2017]. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2017. doi:10.1097/QAI.0000000000001495.

Laffoon BT, Hall HI, Babu AS, Benbow N, Hsu LC, Hu YW; for Urban Areas HIV Surveillance Workgroup. HIV infection and linkage to HIV-related medical care in large urban areas in the United States, 2009. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2015;69(4):487–492. doi:10.1097/QAI.0000000000000619.

Mahle Gray K, Tang T, Shouse L, Li J, Mermin J, Hall HI. Using the HIV surveillance system to monitor the National HIV/AIDS Strategy. *Am J Public Health* 2013;103(1):141–147. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2012.300859.

Panel on Antiretroviral Guidelines for Adults and Adolescents. Guidelines for the use of antiretroviral agents in HIV-1–infected adults and adolescents. <http://go.usa.gov/vdGA>. Updated July 14, 2016. Accessed July 7, 2017.

SURVEILLANCE OF HIV INFECTION

This report includes data reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) through December 31, 2016, 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 was 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 surveillance programs 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 38 jurisdictions (37 states and the District of Columbia) that reported complete CD4+ T-lymphocyte (CD4) and viral load test results to CDC as of December 2016. Data from these 38 jurisdictions represent 71.9% of all persons aged ≥ 13 years living with diagnosed HIV infection at year-end 2014 in the United States and are therefore not representative of data on all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the United States.

Areas with Complete Laboratory Reporting

As of December 2016, 38 jurisdictions (37 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 or local 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 or local health department.

- By December 31, 2016, the jurisdiction had reported (to CDC) at least 95% of all CD4 and viral load test results received from January 2014 through September 2016.

The 37 states are Alabama, Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, 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.

TABULATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

Stages of HIV Infection

Both the 2008 and 2014 HIV case definitions were used to classify HIV infection among adults and adolescents and among children [12, 13].

The 2008 case definition was used to classify cases diagnosed from the beginning of the epidemic through 2013. For adults and adolescents, this definition incorporates an HIV infection staging system that includes AIDS (HIV infection, stage 3). The 2008 stages of HIV infection 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.

The 2014 case definition was used to classify cases diagnosed in 2014 and later. It is similar to the 2008 case definition except for the following: (1) inclusion of criteria for stage 0, (2) the inclusion of CD4 testing criteria for stage 3 in children, and (3) changes in the cutoffs for CD4 percentage of total lymphocytes used for classification of stages 1 and 2 in persons aged ≥ 6 years. The stages of HIV infection in the 2014 case definition are based on age-specific CD4 counts or percentages of total lymphocytes and are defined as follows:

- **HIV infection, stage 0:** First positive HIV test result within 6 months after a negative HIV test result. The stage remains stage 0 until 6 months after the first positive test result. After 6 months, the stage may be reclassified as 1, 2, 3, or unknown if based on a CD4 test result or the diagnosis of an opportunistic illness. The diagnosis of an AIDS-defining condition or a low CD4 test result before the 6 months have elapsed does not change the stage from stage 0 to stage 3.
- **HIV infection, stages 1, 2, and 3:** Documentation of an AIDS-defining condition (excluding stage 0 as described above) is stage 3. Otherwise, the stage is determined by the lowest CD4 test result.
- **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). 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 38 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, unless documentation indicates disease stage 0. 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. Infections classified as stage 0 were also included in the “stage unknown” category.

Linkage to, and Receipt of, HIV Medical Care

National guidelines for the clinical care and treatment of adults and adolescents with HIV [14] 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 antiretroviral therapy (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 among persons 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 counts have consistently ranged between 300 and 500 cells/ μL for ≥ 2 years, annual monitoring of CD4 count is recommended. Continued CD4 monitoring for virally suppressed patients whose CD4 counts have consistently been >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 2015 and who resided in any of the 38 jurisdictions at the time of diagnosis (Tables 3a–d). Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month after HIV diagnosis was measured by documentation of ≥ 1 CD4 (count or percentage) or viral load tests performed ≤ 1 month after HIV diagnosis, including tests performed on the same date as the date of diagnosis. Linkage to HIV medical care within 3 months after HIV diagnosis was measured by documentation of ≥ 1 CD4 (count or percentage) or viral load tests performed ≤ 3 months after HIV diagnosis, including tests performed on the same date as the date of diagnosis.

The data on receipt of HIV medical care were based on persons whose infection was diagnosed by year-end 2013, who resided in any of the 38 jurisdictions as of their most recent known address, and who were alive at year-end 2014 (Tables 4a/b). Receipt of any HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥ 1 CD4 or viral load tests performed during 2014. Retention in care (receipt of continuous HIV medical care) was measured by documentation of ≥ 2 CD4 or viral load tests performed ≥ 3 months apart during 2014.

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 was measured among persons whose infection was diagnosed by year-end 2013, who resided in any of the 38 jurisdictions as of their most recent known address during 2014, and who were alive at year-end 2014. Viral suppression was defined as a viral load result of <200 copies/mL at the most recent viral load test during 2014. The cutoff value of <200 copies/mL was based on the following definition of viral failure: viral load of ≥ 200 copies/mL [14]. 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. Viral failure may indicate lack of adherence to ART.

Deaths

Persons whose HIV infections are reported to the National HIV Surveillance System (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. Jurisdiction-level data were based on area of residence at death. If information on residence at death was not available, the state where a person's death occurred was used. Because of delays in the reporting of deaths, 5 years (2010–2014) of death data are displayed. The exclusion of data from the most recent year allowed ≥ 18 months for deaths to be reported to CDC. Please use caution when interpreting trend data on the numbers of deaths: the numbers 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, 2014, tables were limited to data on persons whose diagnosis or stage 3 (AIDS) classification was made during 2006–2011. 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 2016. 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 the persons whose case record denoted the United States as 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

We used the Song et al. method [8], which is based on a well-characterized CD4 depletion model, to estimate the following:

- prevalence of HIV infection (diagnosed and undiagnosed) during 2010–2014
- percentage of undiagnosed infections among adults and adolescents in 2014
- percentage of diagnosed infections among adults and adolescents during 2010–2014

The estimates were obtained in 5 steps:

1. The date of HIV infection was estimated for each person with a CD4 test by using a CD4 depletion model [10–11]. Not all persons with diagnosed HIV had a CD4 test. The number of persons with CD4 test results was weighted to account for those without a CD4 test result; weighting was based on the year of HIV diagnosis, sex, race/ethnicity, transmission category, age at diagnosis, and classification disease status at the end of 2014. Because we report results for persons aged ≥ 13 years, the estimated date of infection for a person younger than 13 was set to the date when the person reached the age of 13.
2. The distribution of delay (from HIV infection to diagnosis) was then estimated and used to estimate the annual number of HIV infections, which

includes persons with diagnosed and persons with undiagnosed infection [9].

3. HIV prevalence, which represents counts of persons with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infections who were alive at the end of a given year, was estimated by subtracting reported cumulative deaths from cumulative infections.
4. The number of persons with undiagnosed HIV infection was estimated by subtracting the number of reported cumulative diagnoses from the number of cumulative infections.
5. The proportion of diagnosed infections was determined by dividing the number of diagnosed infections (reported to surveillance) by the total HIV prevalence for each year.

To reflect model uncertainty, all estimates were rounded to the nearest 100 for estimates of more than 1,000 and to the nearest 10 for estimates of less than 1,000. For jurisdiction-level estimates (Table 9c), data from individual jurisdictions were deemed sufficient to produce numerically stable estimates if the jurisdictions reported ≥ 100 new diagnoses for each year of the analysis. Jurisdiction-level estimates (Table 9c) of persons with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection were based on the most recent known address at the end of the specified year.

The use of the new, CD4-based method is possible because of improvements in HIV case surveillance that result in complete and readily available data for all states. Past methods relied on partial data from selected states and cities or historical data from years when reporting was less complete. Because of the differences in methods, previously published estimates of diagnosed prevalence and overall prevalence for 2010–2013 are higher than the estimates in this report. Past methods included adjustments for incomplete reporting of cases in the early years of the epidemic. Incomplete reporting was largely due to the staggered implementation of name-based HIV reporting. The new method excludes adjustments for incomplete reporting and, instead, relies on cases that have been reported to CDC.

Age

All tables in this report reflect data on persons aged ≥ 13 years, with the exception of Tables 8a/b (perinatally acquired HIV infection; birth years 2010–2014).

- Tables 4a/b and 5a/b (persons living with diagnosed HIV infection): age was based on the person's age at year-end 2013.
- 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 [15], 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 2008–2014, 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 [15].

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 [16]. Therefore, Tables 8a/b, which present estimated numbers and rates of perinatally acquired HIV infection, categorize race/ethnicity according to the mother's race/ethnicity.

Geographic Designation

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 for Tables 1c/d, 2b, 3b, and 7a/b. In Tables 4a/b, 5a/b, and 9a/b/c, area of residence is based on most recent known address as of December 31 of the specified year. For the death tables (6c and 6f), area of residence is based on residence at death. When information on residence at death is not available, the state where a person's death occurred is used.

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., a person who injects drugs).

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” [17]. 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 [17]. 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 [18]. The plausible values are analyzed by using standard procedures, and the results of these analyses are then combined to produce the final results.

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 2015 file (for years 2010 to 2014) from the U.S. Census Bureau [19]. 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 [20]. 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.
- **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.

- **Age-adjusted rates of deaths per 100,000 population and per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection or living with infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS):** Tables 6c and 6f include age-adjusted rates by area of residence in addition to crude rates. A standard population distribution was used to adjust death rates per 100,000 population and per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection (or with infection ever classified as stage 3 [AIDS]). 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 [21, 22].

In the tables displaying data on perinatally acquired HIV infection (Tables 8a/b), rates were calculated per 100,000 live births [16].

References

1. National HIV/AIDS strategy for the United States: updated to 2020. <http://www.hiv.gov/federal-response/national-hiv-aids-strategy/nhas-update>. Published July 2015. Accessed July 7, 2017.
2. CDC. DHAP Strategic Plan. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/dhap/strategicplan/>. Updated July 2017. Accessed July 2017.
3. CDC. *HIV Surveillance Report 2015*; vol. 27. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html>. Published November 2016. Accessed July 7, 2017.
4. Cohen SM, Gray KM, Bañez Ocfemia MC, Satcher Johnson A, Hall HI. The status of the National HIV Surveillance System, United States, 2013. *Public Health Rep* 2014;129(4):335–341. doi:10.1177/003335491412900408.
5. Valdiserri RO, Forsyth AD, Yakovchenko V, Koh HK. Measuring what matters: development of standard HIV core indicators across the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Public Health Rep* 2013;128(5):354–359. doi:10.1177/003335491312800504.
6. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Common indicators for HHS-funded HIV programs and services. <http://hab.hrsa.gov/stateprofiles/HHS-Indicators.aspx>. Updated February 2017. Accessed July 7, 2017.
7. Healthy People 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/hiv/objectives>. Updated 2013. Accessed July 7, 2017.
8. Song R, Hall HI, Green TA, Szwarcwald CL, Pantazis N. Using CD4 data to estimate HIV incidence, prevalence, and percent of undiagnosed infections in the United States. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2017;74(1):3–9. doi:10.1097/QAI.0000000000001151.
9. Hall HI, Song R, Szwarcwald CL, Green T. Time from infection with the human immunodeficiency virus to diagnosis, United States. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2015; 69(2):248–251. doi:10.1097/QAI.0000000000000589.
10. Lodi S, Phillips A, Touloumi G, et al; for CASCADE Collaboration in EuroCoord. Time from human immunodeficiency virus seroconversion to reaching CD4⁺ cell count thresholds <200, <350, and <500 cells/mm³: assessment of need following changes in treatment guidelines. *Clin Infect Dis* 2011;53(8):817–825. doi:10.1093/cid/cir494.
11. Touloumi G, Pantazis N, Pillay D, et al; for CASCADE Collaboration in EuroCoord. Impact of HIV-1 subtype on CD4 count at HIV seroconversion, rate of decline, and viral load set point in European seroconverter cohorts. *Clin Infect Dis* 2013;56(6):888–897. doi:10.1093/cid/cis1000
12. CDC [Selik RM, Mokotoff ED, Branson B, Owen SM, Whitmore S, Hall HI]. Revised surveillance case definition for HIV infection—United States, 2014. *MMWR* 2014;63(RR-03):1–10. http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/indrr_2014.html. Accessed July 7, 2017.
13. CDC. Revised surveillance case definitions for HIV infection among adults, adolescents, and children aged <18 months and for HIV infection and AIDS among children aged 18 months to <13 years—United States, 2008. *MMWR* 2008;57(RR-10):1–12. http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/indrr_2008.html. Accessed July 7, 2017.
14. Panel on Antiretroviral Guidelines for Adults and Adolescents. Guidelines for the use of antiretroviral agents in HIV-1–infected adults and adolescents. <http://go.usa.gov/vdGA>. Updated July 14, 2016. Accessed July 7, 2017.
15. Office of Management and Budget. Revisions to the standards for the classification of federal data on race and ethnicity. *Federal Register* 1997;62:58782–58790. <http://go.usa.gov/x56V9>. Accessed July 7, 2017.
16. CDC. National Vital Statistics System: Births, 2008–2010. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/vitalstatsonline.htm. Accessed July 7, 2017.
17. Harrison KM, Kajese T, Hall HI, Song R. Risk factor redistribution of the national HIV/AIDS surveillance data: an alternative approach. *Public Health Rep* 2008;123(5):618–627. doi:10.1177/003335490812300512.
18. Rubin, DB. *Multiple Imputation for Nonresponse in Surveys*. New York: John Wiley & Sons Inc; 1987.
19. U.S. Census Bureau. Population estimates [entire data set]. <http://go.usa.gov/x5ME2>. Updated July 1, 2014. Accessed July 7, 2017.
20. U.S. Census Bureau. International Data Base. <http://go.usa.gov/vSUj>. Updated August 2016. Accessed July 7, 2017.
21. Anderson RN, Rosenberg HM. Age standardization of death rates: implementation of the year 2000 standard. *Natl Vital Stat Rep* 1998;47(3):1–16, 20.
22. Klein RJ, Schoenborn CA. Age adjustment using the 2000 projected U.S. population. *Healthy People Statistical Notes*, No. 20. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. January 2001. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf>. Accessed July 7, 2017.

Table 1a. Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged ≥13 years, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, 2010–2015—United States

	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			2015		
	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			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		
	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%
Sex																		
Male	34,070	9,771	28.7	33,043	9,313	28.2	32,733	8,934	27.3	31,772	8,708	27.4	32,471	7,243	22.3	32,334	6,848	21.2
Female	9,643	2,586	26.8	8,876	2,413	27.2	8,309	2,263	27.2	7,727	2,122	27.5	7,662	1,872	24.4	7,499	1,769	23.6
Age at diagnosis (yr)																		
13–24	9,208	1,212	13.2	9,141	1,208	13.2	9,098	1,143	12.6	8,792	1,207	13.7	9,100	800	8.8	8,969	776	8.7
25–34	11,878	2,701	22.7	11,658	2,635	22.6	11,963	2,697	22.5	11,877	2,593	21.8	12,654	2,207	17.4	13,081	2,174	16.6
35–44	10,308	3,488	33.8	9,267	3,122	33.7	8,622	2,781	32.3	7,936	2,682	33.8	8,074	2,359	29.2	7,672	2,134	27.8
45–54	8,374	3,271	39.1	7,958	3,061	38.5	7,542	2,933	38.9	6,933	2,655	38.3	6,557	2,261	34.5	6,363	2,142	33.7
≥55	3,945	1,685	42.7	3,895	1,700	43.6	3,817	1,643	43.0	3,961	1,693	42.7	3,748	1,488	39.7	3,748	1,391	37.1
Race/ethnicity																		
American Indian/Alaska Native	164	58	35.4	149	49	32.9	180	51	28.3	161	41	25.5	192	46	24.0	197	48	24.4
Asian	695	217	31.2	749	214	28.6	782	226	28.9	798	234	29.3	933	232	24.9	960	212	22.1
Black/African American	20,220	5,360	26.5	19,156	5,029	26.3	18,357	4,838	26.4	17,559	4,517	25.7	17,667	3,883	22.0	17,679	3,582	20.3
Hispanic/Latino ^b	9,148	2,861	31.3	9,003	2,707	30.1	9,015	2,613	29.0	8,857	2,614	29.5	9,413	2,198	23.4	9,421	2,139	22.7
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	51	26	51.0	55	22	40.0	54	17	31.5	50	17	34.0	43	10	23.3	83	17	20.5
White	11,752	3,390	28.8	11,260	3,291	29.2	11,157	3,097	27.8	10,712	3,045	28.4	10,722	2,477	23.1	10,566	2,397	22.7
Multiple races	1,683	445	26.4	1,547	414	26.8	1,497	355	23.7	1,362	362	26.6	1,163	269	23.1	927	222	23.9
Transmission category^c																		
Male-to-male sexual contact	26,340	6,951	26.4	26,107	6,833	26.2	26,316	6,630	25.2	25,726	6,544	25.4	26,646	5,391	20.2	26,539	5,114	19.3
Injection drug use																		
Male	2,017	777	38.5	1,697	642	37.8	1,487	534	35.9	1,407	502	35.7	1,301	463	35.6	1,367	397	29.1
Female	1,448	381	26.3	1,272	379	29.8	1,153	306	26.5	1,005	275	27.4	931	228	24.5	989	206	20.9
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,603	417	26.0	1,423	348	24.5	1,380	355	25.7	1,254	274	21.9	1,245	222	17.9	1,230	246	20.0
Heterosexual contact ^d																		
Male	4,060	1,606	39.6	3,773	1,473	39.0	3,491	1,395	40.0	3,341	1,372	41.1	3,236	1,153	35.6	3,156	1,076	34.1
Female	8,158	2,191	26.9	7,563	2,019	26.7	7,119	1,948	27.4	6,673	1,834	27.5	6,697	1,636	24.4	6,483	1,556	24.0
Other ^e																		
Male	51	20	39.9	43	17	39.6	59	20	34.2	44	16	37.5	43	14	32.2	42	15	36.9
Female	37	14	37.1	41	15	37.2	37	9	25.6	49	12	25.2	34	8	24.4	26	7	25.4
Total^f	43,713	12,357	28.3	41,919	11,726	28.0	41,042	11,197	27.3	39,499	10,830	27.4	40,133	9,115	22.7	39,833	8,617	21.6

Note. Data are based on residence at diagnosis.

^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.

^f Transmission category values, adjusted for missing values, may not sum to the column total.

Table 1b. Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged ≥13 years, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, 2010–2015—United States and 6 dependent areas

	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			2015		
	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			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		
	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%
Sex																		
Male	34,680	9,945	28.7	33,605	9,475	28.2	33,286	9,071	27.3	32,285	8,843	27.4	32,975	7,351	22.3	32,783	6,943	21.2
Female	9,859	2,643	26.8	9,089	2,465	27.1	8,508	2,317	27.2	7,894	2,164	27.4	7,805	1,911	24.5	7,605	1,793	23.6
Age at diagnosis (yr)																		
13–24	9,313	1,222	13.1	9,245	1,226	13.3	9,223	1,152	12.5	8,904	1,221	13.7	9,237	811	8.8	9,054	784	8.7
25–34	12,083	2,736	22.6	11,842	2,670	22.5	12,159	2,733	22.5	12,049	2,623	21.8	12,808	2,226	17.4	13,234	2,195	16.6
35–44	10,527	3,551	33.7	9,460	3,175	33.6	8,783	2,828	32.2	8,066	2,718	33.7	8,225	2,403	29.2	7,795	2,162	27.7
45–54	8,560	3,344	39.1	8,153	3,134	38.4	7,709	2,996	38.9	7,091	2,701	38.1	6,663	2,299	34.5	6,479	2,179	33.6
≥55	4,056	1,735	42.8	3,994	1,735	43.4	3,920	1,679	42.8	4,069	1,744	42.9	3,847	1,523	39.6	3,826	1,416	37.0
Race/ethnicity																		
American Indian/Alaska Native	164	58	35.4	149	49	32.9	180	51	28.3	161	41	25.5	192	46	24.0	197	48	24.4
Asian	696	217	31.2	750	215	28.7	782	226	28.9	798	234	29.3	934	233	24.9	965	213	22.1
Black/African American	20,235	5,367	26.5	19,172	5,033	26.3	18,361	4,840	26.4	17,576	4,520	25.7	17,684	3,890	22.0	17,690	3,587	20.3
Hispanic/Latino ^b	9,952	3,081	31.0	9,758	2,915	29.9	9,760	2,800	28.7	9,514	2,786	29.3	10,035	2,336	23.3	9,955	2,248	22.6
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	54	27	50.0	55	22	40.0	55	18	32.7	51	17	33.3	44	10	22.7	86	19	22.1
White	11,755	3,393	28.9	11,262	3,291	29.2	11,158	3,098	27.8	10,717	3,047	28.4	10,727	2,478	23.1	10,568	2,399	22.7
Multiple races	1,683	445	26.4	1,548	415	26.8	1,498	355	23.7	1,362	362	26.6	1,164	269	23.1	927	222	23.9
Transmission category^c																		
Male-to-male sexual contact	26,637	7,023	26.4	26,387	6,898	26.1	26,620	6,695	25.2	26,021	6,610	25.4	26,962	5,440	20.2	26,833	5,173	19.3
Injection drug use																		
Male	2,152	817	38.0	1,808	676	37.4	1,578	560	35.5	1,489	523	35.1	1,367	478	35.0	1,424	407	28.6
Female	1,471	387	26.3	1,305	381	29.2	1,177	309	26.3	1,031	282	27.3	946	232	24.5	996	208	20.9
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,631	423	25.9	1,444	352	24.4	1,402	360	25.7	1,271	275	21.7	1,253	222	17.7	1,246	248	19.9
Heterosexual contact ^d																		
Male	4,209	1,661	39.5	3,922	1,530	39.0	3,627	1,436	39.6	3,460	1,418	41.0	3,349	1,197	35.7	3,239	1,101	34.0
Female	8,350	2,242	26.8	7,743	2,069	26.7	7,294	1,998	27.4	6,815	1,870	27.4	6,825	1,671	24.5	6,583	1,579	24.0
Other ^e																		
Male	51	20	39.9	44	18	41.0	59	20	34.2	44	16	37.6	43	14	32.1	42	15	36.9
Female	37	14	37.1	41	15	37.2	37	9	25.6	49	12	25.2	34	8	24.6	26	7	25.4
Total^f	44,539	12,588	28.3	42,694	11,940	28.0	41,794	11,388	27.2	40,179	11,007	27.4	40,780	9,262	22.7	40,388	8,736	21.6

Note. Data are based on residence at diagnosis.

^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.

^f Transmission category values, adjusted for missing values, may not sum to the column total.

Table 1c. Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged ≥13 years, by year of diagnosis and area of residence, 2010–2015—United States and 6 dependent areas

	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			2015		
	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			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		
	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%
Alabama	683	144	21.1	685	161	23.5	665	165	24.8	636	163	25.6	670	149	22.2	686	163	23.8
Alaska	35	12	34.3	24	8	33.3	28	10	35.7	23	7	30.4	39	4	10.3	24	6	25.0
Arizona	620	219	35.3	563	168	29.8	623	156	25.0	699	193	27.6	749	154	20.6	702	153	21.8
Arkansas	233	61	26.2	241	54	22.4	247	58	23.5	261	70	26.8	308	67	21.8	268	63	23.5
California	5,375	1,486	27.6	5,122	1,358	26.5	5,136	1,365	26.6	4,702	1,216	25.9	5,108	997	19.5	4,939	914	18.5
Colorado	423	142	33.6	369	109	29.5	375	102	27.2	311	92	29.6	377	104	27.6	378	97	25.7
Connecticut	398	140	35.2	356	127	35.7	291	115	39.5	328	104	31.7	291	92	31.6	280	73	26.1
Delaware	131	47	35.9	112	35	31.3	136	47	34.6	111	49	44.1	115	34	29.6	102	27	26.5
District of Columbia	832	182	21.9	664	157	23.6	585	121	20.7	499	106	21.2	417	78	18.7	372	57	15.3
Florida	4,704	1,296	27.6	4,642	1,246	26.8	4,473	1,178	26.3	4,355	1,239	28.5	4,553	1,044	22.9	4,693	1,014	21.6
Georgia	2,673	729	27.3	2,712	761	28.1	2,651	729	27.5	2,309	614	26.6	2,343	563	24.0	2,661	553	20.8
Hawaii	105	35	33.3	83	28	33.7	85	29	34.1	98	35	35.7	100	32	32.0	124	23	18.5
Idaho	44	20	45.5	36	10	27.8	38	11	28.9	25	8	32.0	22	7	31.8	39	15	38.5
Illinois	1,684	499	29.6	1,648	462	28.0	1,682	447	26.6	1,602	414	25.8	1,528	321	21.0	1,523	324	21.3
Indiana	486	131	27.0	470	141	30.0	494	134	27.1	477	119	24.9	461	117	25.4	631	119	18.9
Iowa	113	51	45.1	115	36	31.3	116	46	39.7	121	55	45.5	94	33	35.1	125	46	36.8
Kansas	137	50	36.5	136	42	30.9	152	52	34.2	148	52	35.1	128	36	28.1	152	38	25.0
Kentucky	338	99	29.3	311	103	33.1	359	97	27.0	356	99	27.8	341	91	26.7	338	80	23.7
Louisiana	1,111	333	30.0	1,204	368	30.6	1,032	348	33.7	1,132	340	30.0	1,214	279	23.0	1,114	247	22.2
Maine	56	16	28.6	49	15	30.6	47	11	23.4	32	14	43.8	55	8	14.5	44	13	29.5
Maryland	1,821	432	23.7	1,495	387	25.9	1,378	336	24.4	1,339	357	26.7	1,275	295	23.1	1,220	257	21.1
Massachusetts	713	222	31.1	703	228	32.4	710	211	29.7	684	194	28.4	664	154	23.2	618	138	22.3
Michigan	771	226	29.3	773	199	25.7	791	196	24.8	753	226	30.0	783	179	22.9	724	162	22.4
Minnesota	337	93	27.6	297	86	29.0	313	84	26.8	306	94	30.7	304	75	24.7	293	70	23.9
Mississippi	457	151	33.0	529	162	30.6	450	117	26.0	476	142	29.8	482	129	26.8	510	121	23.7
Missouri	573	125	21.8	526	154	29.3	529	140	26.5	462	120	26.0	468	112	23.9	466	95	20.4
Montana	20	5	25.0	22	5	22.7	20	8	40.0	22	7	31.8	14	5	35.7	18	6	33.3
Nebraska	115	40	34.8	79	27	34.2	83	25	30.1	80	29	36.3	88	28	31.8	81	22	27.2
Nevada	377	124	32.9	382	124	32.5	364	118	32.4	438	136	31.1	440	115	26.1	482	110	22.8
New Hampshire	50	11	22.0	39	13	33.3	47	20	42.6	34	10	29.4	41	9	22.0	23	3	13.0
New Jersey	1,371	412	30.1	1,193	349	29.3	1,295	377	29.1	1,203	364	30.3	1,237	332	26.8	1,156	305	26.4

Table 1c. Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged ≥ 13 years, by year of diagnosis and area of residence, 2010–2015—United States and 6 dependent areas (cont)

	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			2015		
	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			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		
	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%
New Mexico	148	53	35.8	139	42	30.2	119	38	31.9	143	39	27.3	135	41	30.4	135	32	23.7
New York	4,063	1,097	27.0	3,881	1,003	25.8	3,621	919	25.4	3,308	831	25.1	3,397	726	21.4	3,114	662	21.3
North Carolina	1,453	360	24.8	1,459	363	24.9	1,253	288	23.0	1,297	345	26.6	1,321	283	21.4	1,335	290	21.7
North Dakota	13	3	23.1	12	1	8.3	11	4	36.4	19	7	36.8	20	5	25.0	21	10	47.6
Ohio	984	273	27.7	1,039	280	26.9	1,014	286	28.2	1,040	274	26.3	948	212	22.4	931	185	19.9
Oklahoma	286	71	24.8	314	81	25.8	286	78	27.3	332	66	19.9	303	71	23.4	319	70	21.9
Oregon	241	87	36.1	239	88	36.8	268	86	32.1	225	88	39.1	244	79	32.4	217	67	30.9
Pennsylvania	1,492	472	31.6	1,386	414	29.9	1,427	450	31.5	1,318	363	27.5	1,206	328	27.2	1,167	296	25.4
Rhode Island	119	35	29.4	101	40	39.6	78	27	34.6	88	33	37.5	96	25	26.0	65	19	29.2
South Carolina	772	282	36.5	744	298	40.1	699	250	35.8	713	254	35.6	757	169	22.3	671	177	26.4
South Dakota	32	6	18.8	21	10	47.6	24	8	33.3	32	11	34.4	28	7	25.0	23	11	47.8
Tennessee	847	233	27.5	845	201	23.8	854	194	22.7	773	227	29.4	747	157	21.0	727	129	17.7
Texas	4,458	1,262	28.3	4,280	1,219	28.5	4,326	1,168	27.0	4,322	1,124	26.0	4,423	951	21.5	4,459	972	21.8
Utah	83	26	31.3	105	30	28.6	116	43	37.1	106	26	24.5	114	23	20.2	118	26	22.0
Vermont	22	6	27.3	12	5	41.7	14	3	21.4	12	5	41.7	16	4	25.0	13	3	23.1
Virginia	1,021	295	28.9	928	246	26.5	936	254	27.1	970	242	24.9	914	202	22.1	965	171	17.7
Washington	543	165	30.4	483	162	33.5	498	140	28.1	443	117	26.4	437	106	24.3	451	106	23.5
West Virginia	78	27	34.6	89	33	37.1	79	28	35.4	75	27	36.0	89	26	29.2	72	27	37.5
Wisconsin	253	63	24.9	247	77	31.2	217	77	35.5	245	75	30.6	219	56	25.6	227	47	20.7
Wyoming	19	8	42.1	15	10	66.7	7	3	42.9	16	8	50.0	10	1	10.0	17	3	17.6
Subtotal	43,713	12,357	28.3	41,919	11,726	28.0	41,042	11,197	27.3	39,499	10,830	27.4	40,133	9,115	22.7	39,833	8,617	21.6
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
Guam	3	1	33.3	0	0	0.0	2	1	50.0	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	6	2	33.3
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0.0	2	1	50.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	2	2	100
Puerto Rico	793	216	27.2	745	204	27.4	737	185	25.1	650	170	26.2	620	136	21.9	532	109	20.5
Republic of Palau	0	0	0.0	1	1	100	0	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	30	14	46.7	27	8	29.6	13	5	38.5	28	7	25.0	26	11	42.3	14	6	42.9
Subtotal	826	231	28.0	775	214	27.6	752	191	25.4	680	177	26.0	647	147	22.7	555	119	21.4
Total	44,539	12,588	28.3	42,694	11,940	28.0	41,794	11,388	27.2	40,179	11,007	27.4	40,780	9,262	22.7	40,388	8,736	21.6

Note. Data are based on residence at diagnosis.

^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, 2015—United States

	Black/African American			Hispanic/Latino ^a			White			Other ^b		
	Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^c		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^c		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^c		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^c	
		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%
Alabama	445	97	21.8	28	12	42.9	184	48	26.1	29	6	20.7
Alaska	4	1	25.0	2	0	0.0	8	4	50.0	10	1	10.0
Arizona	128	26	20.3	251	57	22.7	244	52	21.3	79	18	22.8
Arkansas	137	28	20.4	20	5	25.0	102	27	26.5	9	3	33.3
California	933	126	13.5	2,156	409	19.0	1,399	284	20.3	451	95	21.1
Colorado	61	14	23.0	115	31	27.0	187	47	25.1	15	5	33.3
Connecticut	100	25	25.0	83	18	21.7	87	26	29.9	10	4	40.0
Delaware	55	18	32.7	13	3	23.1	32	6	18.8	2	0	0.0
District of Columbia	271	45	16.6	46	6	13.0	43	5	11.6	12	1	8.3
Florida	2,007	462	23.0	1,461	280	19.2	1,107	242	21.9	118	30	25.4
Georgia	1,958	381	19.5	185	62	33.5	436	98	22.5	82	12	14.6
Hawaii	13	1	7.7	11	1	9.1	43	10	23.3	57	11	19.3
Idaho	9	4	44.4	7	5	71.4	20	6	30.0	3	0	0.0
Illinois	765	141	18.4	312	87	27.9	355	75	21.1	91	21	23.1
Indiana	203	35	17.2	52	20	38.5	357	60	16.8	19	4	21.1
Iowa	24	7	29.2	17	7	41.2	73	31	42.5	11	1	9.1
Kansas	46	8	17.4	35	11	31.4	59	16	27.1	12	3	25.0
Kentucky	129	27	20.9	13	4	30.8	182	45	24.7	14	4	28.6
Louisiana	810	173	21.4	60	17	28.3	226	51	22.6	18	6	33.3
Maine	13	4	30.8	4	1	25.0	26	7	26.9	1	1	100
Maryland	919	183	19.9	92	28	30.4	150	31	20.7	59	15	25.4
Massachusetts	183	43	23.5	169	37	21.9	232	51	22.0	34	7	20.6
Michigan	444	81	18.2	42	10	23.8	213	66	31.0	25	5	20.0
Minnesota	131	26	19.8	25	6	24.0	119	33	27.7	18	5	27.8
Mississippi	406	83	20.4	16	9	56.3	76	24	31.6	12	5	41.7
Missouri	217	33	15.2	25	5	20.0	199	50	25.1	25	7	28.0
Montana	1	0	0.0	3	2	66.7	14	4	28.6	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	17	3	17.6	12	3	25.0	46	15	32.6	6	1	16.7
Nevada	119	29	24.4	147	31	21.1	166	40	24.1	50	10	20.0
New Hampshire	3	1	33.3	0	0	0.0	19	2	10.5	1	0	0.0
New Jersey	508	131	25.8	404	113	28.0	191	47	24.6	53	14	26.4
New Mexico	4	0	0.0	78	18	23.1	37	11	29.7	16	3	18.8
New York	1,228	259	21.1	1,031	198	19.2	590	139	23.6	265	66	24.9
North Carolina	852	185	21.7	124	29	23.4	303	66	21.8	56	10	17.9
North Dakota	10	5	50.0	2	0	0.0	7	4	57.1	2	1	50.0
Ohio	471	81	17.2	51	13	25.5	367	83	22.6	42	8	19.0
Oklahoma	76	10	13.2	44	9	20.5	147	40	27.2	52	11	21.2
Oregon	19	7	36.8	35	14	40.0	150	40	26.7	13	6	46.2
Pennsylvania	625	152	24.3	155	35	22.6	347	93	26.8	40	16	40.0
Rhode Island	15	6	40.0	21	5	23.8	26	8	30.8	3	0	0.0
South Carolina	460	125	27.2	45	14	31.1	151	34	22.5	15	4	26.7
South Dakota	6	4	66.7	3	3	100	11	2	18.2	3	2	66.7
Tennessee	423	63	14.9	41	10	24.4	248	54	21.8	15	2	13.3
Texas	1,625	299	18.4	1,725	451	26.1	914	173	18.9	195	49	25.1
Utah	9	2	22.2	31	11	35.5	69	12	17.4	9	1	11.1
Vermont	0	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	10	3	30.0	1	0	0.0
Virginia	600	106	17.7	104	21	20.2	222	35	15.8	39	9	23.1
Washington	90	21	23.3	86	23	26.7	220	54	24.5	55	8	14.5
West Virginia	11	6	54.5	2	0	0.0	55	18	32.7	4	3	75.0
Wisconsin	94	15	16.0	32	5	15.6	85	22	25.9	16	5	31.3
Wyoming	2	0	0.0	3	0	0.0	12	3	25.0	0	0	0.0
Total	17,679	3,582	20.3	9,421	2,139	22.7	10,566	2,397	22.7	2,167	499	23.0

Note. Data are based on residence at diagnosis.

^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 2015, among persons aged ≥13 years, by selected characteristics—37 states and the District of Columbia

	Total No.	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3 (AIDS)		Stage unknown ^a	
		(CD4 ≥500 cells/μL or ≥26%)		(CD4 200–499 cells/μL or 14%–25%)		(OI or CD4 <200 cells/μL or <14%)		(No CD4 information)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex									
Male	23,080	5,884	25.5	7,610	33.0	4,811	20.8	4,775	20.7
Female	5,158	1,479	28.7	1,468	28.5	1,184	23.0	1,027	19.9
Age at diagnosis (yr)									
13–24	6,471	1,932	29.9	2,491	38.5	549	8.5	1,499	23.2
25–34	9,470	2,622	27.7	3,220	34.0	1,547	16.3	2,081	22.0
35–44	5,419	1,354	25.0	1,545	28.5	1,522	28.1	998	18.4
45–54	4,370	968	22.2	1,162	26.6	1,464	33.5	776	17.8
≥55	2,508	487	19.4	660	26.3	913	36.4	448	17.9
Race/ethnicity									
American Indian/Alaska Native	99	26	26.3	25	25.3	26	26.3	22	22.2
Asian	764	158	20.7	325	42.5	164	21.5	117	15.3
Black/African American	12,572	2,986	23.8	4,075	32.4	2,439	19.4	3,072	24.4
Hispanic/Latino ^b	6,707	1,645	24.5	2,252	33.6	1,547	23.1	1,263	18.8
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	57	12	21.1	20	35.1	13	22.8	12	21.1
White	7,321	2,323	31.7	2,147	29.3	1,637	22.4	1,214	16.6
Multiple races	718	213	29.7	234	32.6	169	23.5	102	14.2
Transmission category^c									
Male-to-male sexual contact	19,170	4,998	26.1	6,568	34.3	3,666	19.1	3,938	20.5
Injection drug use									
Male	1,001	262	26.2	227	22.7	277	27.7	235	23.5
Female	713	224	31.5	175	24.5	142	20.0	171	24.0
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	870	274	31.5	256	29.4	173	19.8	168	19.3
Heterosexual contact ^d									
Male	2,008	342	17.0	552	27.5	686	34.2	428	21.3
Female	4,424	1,249	28.2	1,286	29.1	1,038	23.5	852	19.3
Total^e	28,238	7,363	26.1	9,078	32.1	5,995	21.2	5,802	20.5

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL) or percentage; OI, opportunistic illness (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. Data are based on residence at diagnosis. See Technical Notes for the list of areas that met the criteria for complete laboratory reporting.

^a Includes persons with HIV disease classified as stage 0.

^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 51 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. Transmission category values, adjusted for missing values, may not sum to the column total.

Table 2b. Stage of disease at diagnosis of HIV infection during 2015, among persons aged ≥13 years, by area of residence—37 states and the District of Columbia

	Total No.	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3 (AIDS)		Stage unknown ^a	
		(CD4 ≥500 cells/μL or ≥26%)		(CD4 200–499 cells/μL or 14%–25%)		(OI or CD4 <200 cells/μL or <14%)		(No CD4 information)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	686	158	23.0	219	31.9	163	23.8	146	21.3
Alaska	24	7	29.2	10	41.7	6	25.0	1	4.2
California	4,939	1,329	26.9	1,525	30.9	914	18.5	1,171	23.7
Colorado	378	109	28.8	137	36.2	97	25.7	35	9.3
Connecticut	280	77	27.5	91	32.5	73	26.1	39	13.9
Delaware	102	28	27.5	24	23.5	27	26.5	23	22.5
District of Columbia	372	109	29.3	134	36.0	57	15.3	72	19.4
Georgia	2,661	623	23.4	819	30.8	553	20.8	666	25.0
Hawaii	124	46	37.1	40	32.3	23	18.5	15	12.1
Illinois	1,523	410	26.9	479	31.5	324	21.3	310	20.4
Indiana	631	209	33.1	151	23.9	119	18.9	152	24.1
Iowa	125	31	24.8	37	29.6	46	36.8	11	8.8
Louisiana	1,114	264	23.7	357	32.0	247	22.2	246	22.1
Maine	44	14	31.8	14	31.8	13	29.5	3	6.8
Maryland	1,220	284	23.3	405	33.2	257	21.1	274	22.5
Massachusetts	618	195	31.6	214	34.6	138	22.3	71	11.5
Michigan	724	217	30.0	229	31.6	162	22.4	116	16.0
Minnesota	293	76	25.9	104	35.5	70	23.9	43	14.7
Mississippi	510	90	17.6	179	35.1	121	23.7	120	23.5
Missouri	466	111	23.8	151	32.4	95	20.4	109	23.4
Montana	18	6	33.3	5	27.8	6	33.3	1	5.6
Nebraska	81	13	16.0	30	37.0	22	27.2	16	19.8
New Hampshire	23	14	60.9	1	4.3	3	13.0	5	21.7
New Mexico	135	38	28.1	44	32.6	32	23.7	21	15.6
New York	3,114	894	28.7	1,076	34.6	662	21.3	482	15.5
North Dakota	21	2	9.5	8	38.1	10	47.6	1	4.8
Oregon	217	47	21.7	82	37.8	67	30.9	21	9.7
Rhode Island	65	22	33.8	23	35.4	19	29.2	1	1.5
South Carolina	671	175	26.1	244	36.4	177	26.4	75	11.2
South Dakota	23	3	13.0	4	17.4	11	47.8	5	21.7
Tennessee	727	162	22.3	208	28.6	129	17.7	228	31.4
Texas	4,459	1,118	25.1	1,436	32.2	972	21.8	933	20.9
Utah	118	29	24.6	39	33.1	26	22.0	24	20.3
Virginia	965	229	23.7	293	30.4	171	17.7	272	28.2
Washington	451	132	29.3	169	37.5	106	23.5	44	9.8
West Virginia	72	18	25.0	11	15.3	27	37.5	16	22.2
Wisconsin	227	70	30.8	81	35.7	47	20.7	29	12.8
Wyoming	17	4	23.5	5	29.4	3	17.6	5	29.4
Total	28,238	7,363	26.1	9,078	32.1	5,995	21.2	5,802	20.5

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL) or percentage; OI, opportunistic illness (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. Data are based on residence at diagnosis.

^a Includes persons with HIV disease classified as stage 0.

Table 3a. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis during 2015, among persons aged ≥13 years, by selected characteristics—37 states and the District of Columbia

	Total		≤1 month				≤3 months			
			≥1 CD4 or VL tests		No CD4 or VL test		≥1 CD4 or VL tests		No CD4 or VL test	
	No.	% ^a	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex										
Male	23,080	81.7	17,244	74.7	5,836	25.3	19,383	84.0	3,697	16.0
Female	5,158	18.3	3,941	76.4	1,217	23.6	4,408	85.5	750	14.5
Age at diagnosis (yr)										
13–24	6,471	22.9	4,561	70.5	1,910	29.5	5,321	82.2	1,150	17.8
25–34	9,470	33.5	6,997	73.9	2,473	26.1	7,858	83.0	1,612	17.0
35–44	5,419	19.2	4,186	77.2	1,233	22.8	4,652	85.8	767	14.2
45–54	4,370	15.5	3,442	78.8	928	21.2	3,786	86.6	584	13.4
≥55	2,508	8.9	1,999	79.7	509	20.3	2,174	86.7	334	13.3
Race/ethnicity										
American Indian/Alaska Native	99	0.4	75	75.8	24	24.2	83	83.8	16	16.2
Asian	764	2.7	614	80.4	150	19.6	672	88.0	92	12.0
Black/African American	12,572	44.5	8,964	71.3	3,608	28.7	10,190	81.1	2,382	18.9
Hispanic/Latino ^b	6,707	23.8	5,059	75.4	1,648	24.6	5,671	84.6	1,036	15.4
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	57	0.2	42	73.7	15	26.3	48	84.2	9	15.8
White	7,321	25.9	5,851	79.9	1,470	20.1	6,491	88.7	830	11.3
Multiple races	718	2.5	580	80.8	138	19.2	636	88.6	82	11.4
Transmission category^c										
Male-to-male sexual contact	19,170	67.9	14,328	74.7	4,843	25.3	16,112	84.0	3,058	16.0
Injection drug use										
Male	1,001	3.5	715	71.5	286	28.5	813	81.2	188	18.8
Female	713	2.5	508	71.3	205	28.7	575	80.7	138	19.3
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	870	3.1	667	76.6	203	23.4	749	86.1	121	13.9
Heterosexual contact ^d										
Male	2,008	7.1	1,510	75.2	499	24.8	1,683	83.8	325	16.2
Female	4,424	15.7	3,417	77.2	1,007	22.8	3,815	86.2	610	13.8
Total^e	28,238	100	21,185	75.0	7,053	25.0	23,791	84.3	4,447	15.7

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

Note. Data are based on residence at diagnosis. Linkage to HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month or ≤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 51 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. Transmission category values, adjusted for missing values, may not sum to the column total.

Table 3b. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis during 2015, among persons aged ≥ 13 years, by area of residence—37 states and the District of Columbia

	Total		≤ 1 month				≤ 3 months			
			≥ 1 CD4 or VL tests		No CD4 or VL test		≥ 1 CD4 or VL tests		No CD4 or VL test	
	No.	% ^a	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	686	2.4	514	74.9	172	25.1	575	83.8	111	16.2
Alaska	24	0.1	22	91.7	2	8.3	24	100	0	0.0
California	4,939	17.5	3,557	72.0	1,382	28.0	3,947	79.9	992	20.1
Colorado	378	1.3	322	85.2	56	14.8	355	93.9	23	6.1
Connecticut	280	1.0	239	85.4	41	14.6	257	91.8	23	8.2
Delaware	102	0.4	70	68.6	32	31.4	83	81.4	19	18.6
District of Columbia	372	1.3	303	81.5	69	18.5	326	87.6	46	12.4
Georgia	2,661	9.4	1,903	71.5	758	28.5	2,157	81.1	504	18.9
Hawaii	124	0.4	114	91.9	10	8.1	117	94.4	7	5.6
Illinois	1,523	5.4	1,210	79.4	313	20.6	1,296	85.1	227	14.9
Indiana	631	2.2	403	63.9	228	36.1	515	81.6	116	18.4
Iowa	125	0.4	110	88.0	15	12.0	121	96.8	4	3.2
Louisiana	1,114	3.9	810	72.7	304	27.3	922	82.8	192	17.2
Maine	44	0.2	42	95.5	2	4.5	43	97.7	1	2.3
Maryland	1,220	4.3	975	79.9	245	20.1	1,058	86.7	162	13.3
Massachusetts	618	2.2	548	88.7	70	11.3	568	91.9	50	8.1
Michigan	724	2.6	537	74.2	187	25.8	621	85.8	103	14.2
Minnesota	293	1.0	253	86.3	40	13.7	270	92.2	23	7.8
Mississippi	510	1.8	421	82.5	89	17.5	449	88.0	61	12.0
Missouri	466	1.7	339	72.7	127	27.3	397	85.2	69	14.8
Montana	18	0.1	15	83.3	3	16.7	18	100	0	0.0
Nebraska	81	0.3	58	71.6	23	28.4	71	87.7	10	12.3
New Hampshire	23	0.1	21	91.3	2	8.7	22	95.7	1	4.3
New Mexico	135	0.5	109	80.7	26	19.3	118	87.4	17	12.6
New York	3,114	11.0	2,458	78.9	656	21.1	2,732	87.7	382	12.3
North Dakota	21	0.1	20	95.2	1	4.8	20	95.2	1	4.8
Oregon	217	0.8	184	84.8	33	15.2	200	92.2	17	7.8
Rhode Island	65	0.2	64	98.5	1	1.5	65	100	0	0.0
South Carolina	671	2.4	574	85.5	97	14.5	617	92.0	54	8.0
South Dakota	23	0.1	20	87.0	3	13.0	22	95.7	1	4.3
Tennessee	727	2.6	428	58.9	299	41.1	542	74.6	185	25.4
Texas	4,459	15.8	3,096	69.4	1,363	30.6	3,641	81.7	818	18.3
Utah	118	0.4	91	77.1	27	22.9	103	87.3	15	12.7
Virginia	965	3.4	708	73.4	257	26.6	815	84.5	150	15.5
Washington	451	1.6	395	87.6	56	12.4	420	93.1	31	6.9
West Virginia	72	0.3	62	86.1	10	13.9	68	94.4	4	5.6
Wisconsin	227	0.8	179	78.9	48	21.1	203	89.4	24	10.6
Wyoming	17	0.1	11	64.7	6	35.3	13	76.5	4	23.5
Total	28,238	100	21,185	75.0	7,053	25.0	23,791	84.3	4,447	15.7

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

Note. Data are based on residence at diagnosis. Linkage to HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥ 1 CD4 or VL tests ≤ 1 month or ≤ 3 months after HIV diagnosis.

^a Represents percentage of the total number for the column.

Table 4a. Receipt of HIV medical care among persons aged ≥13 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2013 and alive at year-end 2014, by selected characteristics—37 states and the District of Columbia

	Persons alive at year-end 2014		≥1 CD4 or VL tests		≥2 CD4 or VL tests ^a	
	Total No.	No.	%	No.	%	
Sex						
Male	501,512	363,317	72.4	284,979	56.8	
Female	152,450	110,536	72.5	87,272	57.2	
Age at year-end 2014 (yr)						
13–24	27,925	20,681	74.1	15,487	55.5	
25–34	95,770	68,674	71.7	51,065	53.3	
35–44	144,457	103,659	71.8	79,307	54.9	
45–54	224,693	165,565	73.7	131,634	58.6	
≥55	161,117	115,274	71.5	94,758	58.8	
Race/ethnicity^b						
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,535	1,074	70.0	841	54.8	
Asian ^c	9,577	6,841	71.4	5,503	57.5	
Black/African American	269,344	188,122	69.8	145,464	54.0	
Hispanic/Latino ^d	141,929	99,589	70.2	82,709	58.3	
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	662	463	69.9	332	50.2	
White	203,582	154,889	76.1	119,113	58.5	
Multiple races	26,590	22,792	85.7	18,223	68.5	
Transmission category^e						
Male-to-male sexual contact	358,151	265,280	74.1	206,523	57.7	
Injection drug use						
Male	55,187	34,385	62.3	28,033	50.8	
Female	36,401	25,864	71.1	20,725	56.9	
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	38,720	29,714	76.7	23,755	61.4	
Heterosexual contact ^f						
Male	44,210	30,208	68.3	23,796	53.8	
Female	111,411	81,245	72.9	63,726	57.2	
Other ^g						
Male	5,245	3,730	71.1	2,872	54.8	
Female	4,638	3,427	73.9	2,822	60.8	
Total^h	653,962	473,853	72.5	372,251	56.9	

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

Note. Data are based on address of residence as of December 31, 2014 (i.e., most recent known address). See Technical Notes for the list of areas that met the criteria for complete laboratory reporting.

^a Performed ≥3 months apart during 2014.

^b Excludes 743 persons of unknown race.

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

^d Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

^e Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

^f Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^g Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^h Transmission category values, adjusted for missing values, may not sum to the column total.

Table 4b. Receipt of HIV medical care among persons aged ≥13 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2013 and alive at year-end 2014, by area of residence—37 states and the District of Columbia

	Persons alive at year-end 2014 Total No.	≥1 CD4 or VL tests		≥2 CD4 or VL tests ^a	
		No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	11,759	8,244	70.1	6,576	55.9
Alaska	593	513	86.5	380	64.1
California	113,883	85,331	74.9	67,662	59.4
Colorado	10,705	6,592	61.6	4,893	45.7
Connecticut	9,926	7,891	79.5	6,512	65.6
Delaware	3,088	2,275	73.7	1,799	58.3
District of Columbia	14,574	9,583	65.8	6,930	47.6
Georgia	44,967	31,758	70.6	25,495	56.7
Hawaii	2,626	1,777	67.7	1,258	47.9
Illinois	33,271	21,838	65.6	15,730	47.3
Indiana	9,771	7,014	71.8	4,784	49.0
Iowa	2,264	1,919	84.8	1,430	63.2
Louisiana	17,717	13,181	74.4	10,586	59.8
Maine	1,377	1,104	80.2	854	62.0
Maryland	30,598	20,366	66.6	13,722	44.8
Massachusetts	18,714	14,731	78.7	11,904	63.6
Michigan	14,063	10,760	76.5	7,501	53.3
Minnesota	7,240	5,499	76.0	3,913	54.0
Mississippi	8,499	5,461	64.3	4,015	47.2
Missouri	11,061	8,634	78.1	6,803	61.5
Montana	529	476	90.0	381	72.0
Nebraska	1,882	1,342	71.3	870	46.2
New Hampshire	1,176	943	80.2	778	66.2
New Mexico	2,965	2,373	80.0	1,937	65.3
New York	125,180	88,501	70.7	76,429	61.1
North Dakota	283	216	76.3	144	50.9
Oregon	6,025	5,266	87.4	4,012	66.6
Rhode Island	2,204	1,638	74.3	1,179	53.5
South Carolina	15,158	11,467	75.6	9,492	62.6
South Dakota	455	232	51.0	156	34.3
Tennessee	15,200	11,713	77.1	8,895	58.5
Texas	73,962	56,139	75.9	44,737	60.5
Utah	2,510	1,658	66.1	1,080	43.0
Virginia	20,458	11,918	58.3	7,784	38.0
Washington	11,603	9,773	84.2	7,279	62.7
West Virginia	1,728	1,136	65.7	796	46.1
Wisconsin	5,688	4,397	77.3	3,415	60.0
Wyoming	260	194	74.6	140	53.8
Total	653,962	473,853	72.5	372,251	56.9

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

Note. Data are based on address of residence as of December 31, 2014 (i.e., most recent known address).

^a Performed ≥3 months apart during 2014.

Table 5a. HIV viral suppression during 2014 among persons aged ≥13 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2013 and alive at year-end 2014, by selected characteristics—37 states and the District of Columbia

	Persons alive at year-end 2014		Persons with ≥1 CD4 or VL tests		Persons with ≥1 VL tests		VL of <200 copies/mL				
	No.	% ^a	No.	%	No.	%	Among persons alive at year-end 2014		Among persons with ≥1 CD4 or VL tests		
							No.	%	No.	%	
Sex											
Male	501,512	76.7	363,317	72.4	346,356	69.1	294,759	58.8	81.1	85.1	
Female	152,450	23.3	110,536	72.5	105,261	69.0	84,190	55.2	76.2	80.0	
Age at year-end 2014 (yr)											
13–24	27,925	4.3	20,681	74.1	19,808	70.9	13,425	48.1	64.9	67.8	
25–34	95,770	14.6	68,674	71.7	65,831	68.7	50,110	52.3	73.0	76.1	
35–44	144,457	22.1	103,659	71.8	99,168	68.6	81,179	56.2	78.3	81.9	
45–54	224,693	34.4	165,565	73.7	157,888	70.3	135,768	60.4	82.0	86.0	
≥55	161,117	24.6	115,274	71.5	108,922	67.6	98,467	61.1	85.4	90.4	
Race/ethnicity^b											
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,535	0.2	1,074	70.0	1,028	67.0	872	56.8	81.2	84.8	
Asian ^c	9,577	1.5	6,841	71.4	6,548	68.4	6,058	63.3	88.6	92.5	
Black/African American	269,344	41.2	188,122	69.8	177,941	66.1	138,807	51.5	73.8	78.0	
Hispanic/Latino ^d	141,929	21.7	99,589	70.2	97,071	68.4	82,640	58.2	83.0	85.1	
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	662	0.1	463	69.9	446	67.4	392	59.2	84.7	87.9	
White	203,582	31.1	154,889	76.1	146,642	72.0	132,363	65.0	85.5	90.3	
Multiple races	26,590	4.1	22,792	85.7	21,862	82.2	17,743	66.7	77.8	81.2	
Transmission category^e											
Male-to-male sexual contact	358,151	54.8	265,280	74.1	253,311	70.7	219,043	61.2	82.6	86.5	
Injection drug use											
Male	55,187	8.4	34,385	62.3	32,508	58.9	26,695	48.4	77.6	82.1	
Female	36,401	5.6	25,864	71.1	24,651	67.7	19,360	53.2	74.9	78.5	
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	38,720	5.9	29,714	76.7	28,375	73.3	22,790	58.9	76.7	80.3	
Heterosexual contact ^f											
Male	44,210	6.8	30,208	68.3	28,664	64.8	23,656	53.5	78.3	82.5	
Female	111,411	17.0	81,245	72.9	77,341	69.4	62,636	56.2	77.1	81.0	
Other ^g											
Male	5,245	0.8	3,730	71.1	3,497	66.7	2,575	49.1	69.0	73.6	
Female	4,638	0.7	3,427	73.9	3,268	70.5	2,194	47.3	64.0	67.1	
Total^h	653,962	100	473,853	72.5	451,617	69.1	378,949	57.9	80.0	83.9	

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

Note. Data are based on address of residence as of December 31, 2014 (i.e., most recent known address). See Technical Notes for the list of areas that met the criteria for complete laboratory reporting. A VL test result of <200 copies/mL indicates HIV viral suppression. VL test results are from the most recent test during 2014.

^a Represents percentage of the total number for the column.

^b Excludes 743 persons of unknown race.

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

^d Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

^e Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

^f Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^g Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^h Transmission category values, adjusted for missing values, may not sum to the column total.

Table 5b. HIV viral suppression during 2014 among persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2013 and alive at year-end 2014, by area of residence—37 states and the District of Columbia

	Persons alive at year-end 2014		Persons with ≥ 1 CD4 or VL tests		Persons with ≥ 1 VL tests		VL of <200 copies/mL			
							Among persons alive at year-end 2014		Among persons with ≥ 1 CD4 or VL tests	
	No.	% ^a	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
Alabama	11,759	1.8	8,244	70.1	7,952	67.6	6,577	55.9	79.8	82.7
Alaska	593	0.1	513	86.5	491	82.8	426	71.8	83.0	86.8
California	113,883	17.4	85,331	74.9	82,194	72.2	71,936	63.2	84.3	87.5
Colorado	10,705	1.6	6,592	61.6	6,347	59.3	5,216	48.7	79.1	82.2
Connecticut	9,926	1.5	7,891	79.5	7,802	78.6	6,812	68.6	86.3	87.3
Delaware	3,088	0.5	2,275	73.7	2,235	72.4	1,870	60.6	82.2	83.7
District of Columbia	14,574	2.2	9,583	65.8	9,138	62.7	7,526	51.6	78.5	82.4
Georgia	44,967	6.9	31,758	70.6	30,124	67.0	24,120	53.6	75.9	80.1
Hawaii	2,626	0.4	1,777	67.7	1,734	66.0	1,574	59.9	88.6	90.8
Illinois	33,271	5.1	21,838	65.6	19,916	59.9	16,756	50.4	76.7	84.1
Indiana	9,771	1.5	7,014	71.8	6,735	68.9	5,683	58.2	81.0	84.4
Iowa	2,264	0.3	1,919	84.8	1,840	81.3	1,659	73.3	86.5	90.2
Louisiana	17,717	2.7	13,181	74.4	12,893	72.8	9,891	55.8	75.0	76.7
Maine	1,377	0.2	1,104	80.2	1,097	79.7	1,011	73.4	91.6	92.2
Maryland	30,598	4.7	20,366	66.6	17,611	57.6	13,620	44.5	66.9	77.3
Massachusetts	18,714	2.9	14,731	78.7	14,214	76.0	12,712	67.9	86.3	89.4
Michigan	14,063	2.2	10,760	76.5	10,206	72.6	8,454	60.1	78.6	82.8
Minnesota	7,240	1.1	5,499	76.0	5,372	74.2	4,806	66.4	87.4	89.5
Mississippi	8,499	1.3	5,461	64.3	5,028	59.2	3,659	43.1	67.0	72.8
Missouri	11,061	1.7	8,634	78.1	8,109	73.3	7,057	63.8	81.7	87.0
Montana	529	0.1	476	90.0	459	86.8	417	78.8	87.6	90.8
Nebraska	1,882	0.3	1,342	71.3	1,154	61.3	1,004	53.3	74.8	87.0
New Hampshire	1,176	0.2	943	80.2	933	79.3	840	71.4	89.1	90.0
New Mexico	2,965	0.5	2,373	80.0	2,350	79.3	2,121	71.5	89.4	90.3
New York	125,180	19.1	88,501	70.7	87,454	69.9	73,653	58.8	83.2	84.2
North Dakota	283	0.0	216	76.3	208	73.5	180	63.6	83.3	86.5
Oregon	6,025	0.9	5,266	87.4	4,181	69.4	3,664	60.8	69.6	87.6
Rhode Island	2,204	0.3	1,638	74.3	1,597	72.5	1,404	63.7	85.7	87.9
South Carolina	15,158	2.3	11,467	75.6	11,170	73.7	9,327	61.5	81.3	83.5
South Dakota	455	0.1	232	51.0	226	49.7	184	40.4	79.3	81.4
Tennessee	15,200	2.3	11,713	77.1	10,450	68.7	8,402	55.3	71.7	80.4
Texas	73,962	11.3	56,139	75.9	55,420	74.9	45,256	61.2	80.6	81.7
Utah	2,510	0.4	1,658	66.1	1,588	63.3	1,171	46.7	70.6	73.7
Virginia	20,458	3.1	11,918	58.3	8,728	42.9	7,014	34.3	58.9	79.9
Washington	11,603	1.8	9,773	84.2	9,779	80.0	8,342	71.9	85.4	89.9
West Virginia	1,728	0.3	1,136	65.7	1,077	62.3	914	52.9	80.5	84.9
Wisconsin	5,688	0.9	4,397	77.3	4,064	71.4	3,558	62.6	80.9	87.5
Wyoming	260	0.0	194	74.6	187	71.9	133	51.2	68.6	71.1
Total	653,962	100	473,853	72.5	451,617	69.1	378,949	57.9	80.0	83.9

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

Note. Data are based on address of residence as of December 31, 2014 (i.e., most recent known address). A VL test result of <200 copies/mL indicates HIV viral suppression. VL test results are from the most recent test during 2014.

^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, 2010–2014—United States

	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	No.	Rate per	Rate per	No.	Rate per	Rate per	No.	Rate per	Rate per	No.	Rate per	Rate per	No.	Rate per	Rate per
		100,000	1,000		100,000	1,000		100,000	1,000		100,000	1,000		100,000	1,000
		population	PLWH ^a		population	PLWH ^a		population	PLWH ^a		population	PLWH ^a		population	PLWH ^a
Sex															
Male	12,649	10.1	19.6	12,312	9.8	18.5	11,992	9.4	17.5	11,959	9.3	16.9	12,016	9.2	16.5
Female	4,460	3.4	20.7	4,305	3.2	19.6	4,296	3.2	19.2	4,095	3.0	18.0	4,202	3.1	18.1
Age at death (yr)															
13–24	238	0.5	5.3	231	0.4	5.0	198	0.4	4.2	180	0.3	3.8	187	0.4	3.9
25–34	1,190	2.9	9.5	1,109	2.7	8.6	1,125	2.7	8.5	1,057	2.5	7.7	1,007	2.3	7.1
35–44	3,317	8.1	13.5	2,916	7.2	12.5	2,598	6.4	11.7	2,333	5.8	10.9	2,244	5.5	10.8
45–54	6,396	14.2	21.6	6,085	13.6	19.7	5,806	13.1	18.3	5,533	12.6	17.2	5,189	11.9	16.0
≥55	5,968	7.7	39.6	6,276	7.9	37.0	6,561	8.0	34.5	6,951	8.3	32.6	7,591	8.8	32.2
Race/ethnicity															
American Indian/Alaska Native	75	4.2	30.7	58	3.2	23.0	54	2.9	20.5	64	3.4	23.3	59	3.1	20.5
Asian ^b	72	0.6	8.0	88	0.7	9.1	73	0.5	7.1	71	0.5	6.4	63	0.4	5.3
Black/African American	8,291	27.0	22.9	7,951	25.6	21.3	7,712	24.5	20.0	7,553	23.7	19.1	7,481	23.1	18.5
Hispanic/Latino ^c	2,688	7.1	15.6	2,727	7.0	15.2	2,472	6.2	13.3	2,547	6.2	13.3	2,648	6.3	13.3
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	7	1.8	10.5	10	2.4	14.0	7	1.7	9.2	10	2.3	12.5	8	1.8	9.6
White	5,140	3.0	18.5	5,000	2.9	17.6	5,130	3.0	17.7	4,920	2.9	16.7	5,045	3.0	16.8
Multiple races	831	23.3	23.6	781	21.2	21.7	818	21.4	22.3	885	22.3	23.8	910	22.1	24.2
Transmission category^d															
Male-to-male sexual contact	6,562	—	15.1	6,473	—	14.3	6,406	—	13.6	6,474	—	13.2	6,561	—	12.8
Injection drug use															
Male	2,922	—	35.0	2,699	—	32.8	2,552	—	31.5	2,464	—	30.8	2,491	—	31.6
Female	1,623	—	29.8	1,602	—	29.6	1,521	—	28.3	1,519	—	28.5	1,460	—	27.7
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,326	—	24.8	1,314	—	24.5	1,278	—	23.8	1,290	—	24.1	1,295	—	24.2
Heterosexual contact ^e															
Male	1,722	—	25.1	1,701	—	24.0	1,633	—	22.5	1,618	—	21.8	1,575	—	20.8
Female	2,776	—	17.9	2,622	—	16.4	2,696	—	16.4	2,512	—	14.9	2,678	—	15.5
Other ^f															
Male	117	—	16.9	125	—	17.7	123	—	17.0	113	—	15.4	94	—	12.7
Female	62	—	10.6	80	—	13.2	80	—	12.7	64	—	9.9	64	—	9.7
Region of residence															
Northeast	4,416	9.4	19.8	4,244	9.0	18.7	3,906	8.3	17.0	3,943	8.3	16.9	3,807	8.0	16.1
Midwest	1,958	3.5	19.3	1,872	3.4	17.8	1,913	3.4	17.6	1,774	3.2	15.8	1,795	3.2	15.6
South	8,281	8.7	22.3	8,000	8.3	20.8	7,989	8.2	20.1	7,850	8.0	19.2	8,058	8.1	19.1
West	2,454	4.1	14.9	2,501	4.2	14.8	2,480	4.1	14.2	2,487	4.0	13.8	2,558	4.1	13.8
Total^g	17,109	6.7	19.9	16,617	6.4	18.7	16,288	6.2	17.9	16,054	6.1	17.2	16,218	6.1	16.9

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

Note. Deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection may be due to any cause. Data are based on residence at death. When information on residence at death was not available, state at death (where a person's death occurred) was used.

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

^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.

^g Transmission category values, adjusted for missing values, may not sum to the column total.

Table 6b. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death, 2010–2014—United States and 6 dependent areas

	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	No.	Rate per	Rate per	No.	Rate per	Rate per	No.	Rate per	Rate per	No.	Rate per	Rate per	No.	Rate per	Rate per
		100,000	1,000		100,000	1,000		100,000	1,000		100,000	1,000		100,000	1,000
		population	PLWH ^a		population	PLWH ^a		population	PLWH ^a		population	PLWH ^a		population	PLWH ^a
Sex															
Male	13,065	10.3	19.8	12,720	9.9	18.7	12,339	9.6	17.6	12,305	9.4	17.1	12,354	9.4	16.7
Female	4,611	3.5	20.9	4,440	3.3	19.7	4,419	3.3	19.2	4,219	3.1	18.0	4,334	3.1	18.2
Age at death (yr)															
13–24	244	0.5	5.4	236	0.4	5.0	203	0.4	4.2	185	0.3	3.8	189	0.4	3.9
25–34	1,239	3.0	9.7	1,143	2.7	8.7	1,168	2.7	8.6	1,089	2.5	7.8	1,030	2.3	7.1
35–44	3,446	8.3	13.8	3,031	7.4	12.7	2,691	6.5	11.8	2,400	5.8	10.9	2,301	5.6	10.8
45–54	6,614	14.5	21.9	6,296	13.9	20.0	5,969	13.3	18.4	5,714	12.9	17.4	5,351	12.2	16.1
≥55	6,133	7.8	39.7	6,454	8.0	37.2	6,727	8.1	34.5	7,136	8.4	32.7	7,817	8.9	32.4
Race/ethnicity															
American Indian/Alaska Native	75	—	30.7	58	—	23.0	54	—	20.5	64	—	23.3	59	—	20.5
Asian ^b	72	—	8.0	90	—	9.3	75	—	7.2	71	—	6.4	64	—	5.3
Black/African American	8,296	—	22.8	7,959	—	21.3	7,723	—	20.1	7,559	—	19.1	7,490	—	18.5
Hispanic/Latino ^c	3,247	—	17.0	3,257	—	16.5	2,927	—	14.3	3,005	—	14.3	3,107	—	14.3
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	8	—	11.7	12	—	16.4	7	—	9.0	12	—	14.6	8	—	9.4
White	5,141	—	18.5	5,000	—	17.6	5,131	—	17.7	4,922	—	16.7	5,045	—	16.7
Multiple races	832	—	23.6	782	—	21.8	819	—	22.3	887	—	23.8	911	—	24.3
Transmission category^d															
Male-to-male sexual contact	6,633	—	15.2	6,558	—	14.4	6,465	—	13.6	6,558	—	13.2	6,650	—	12.9
Injection drug use															
Male	3,135	—	35.3	2,909	—	33.3	2,719	—	31.6	2,611	—	30.8	2,632	—	31.5
Female	1,666	—	29.7	1,648	—	29.6	1,554	—	28.2	1,562	—	28.6	1,500	—	27.8
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,370	—	25.1	1,346	—	24.7	1,308	—	23.9	1,316	—	24.1	1,320	—	24.2
Heterosexual contact ^e															
Male	1,810	—	25.4	1,781	—	24.3	1,721	—	22.9	1,705	—	22.2	1,656	—	21.1
Female	2,881	—	18.1	2,708	—	16.5	2,782	—	16.5	2,592	—	15.0	2,768	—	15.7
Other ^f															
Male	118	—	16.6	126	—	17.3	126	—	16.9	115	—	15.3	96	—	12.6
Female	64	—	10.7	83	—	13.4	84	—	13.0	65	—	9.8	65	—	9.6
Region of residence															
Northeast	4,416	9.4	19.8	4,244	9.0	18.7	3,906	8.3	17.0	3,943	8.3	16.9	3,807	8.0	16.1
Midwest	1,958	3.5	19.3	1,872	3.4	17.8	1,913	3.4	17.6	1,774	3.2	15.8	1,795	3.2	15.6
South	8,281	8.7	22.3	8,000	8.3	20.8	7,989	8.2	20.1	7,850	8.0	19.2	8,058	8.1	19.1
West	2,454	4.1	14.9	2,501	4.2	14.8	2,480	4.1	14.2	2,487	4.0	13.8	2,558	4.1	13.8
U.S. dependent areas	567	16.6	30.3	543	16.0	28.7	470	13.9	24.5	470	14.0	24.3	470	14.1	24.0
Total^g	17,676	6.8	20.1	17,160	6.5	19.0	16,758	6.3	18.0	16,524	6.2	17.3	16,688	6.2	17.0

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

Note. Deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection may be due to any cause. Data are based on residence at death. When information on residence at death was not available, state at death (where a person's death occurred) was used.

^a Denominator was calculated as (No. PLWH at the end of [year X–1]) + (No. new diagnoses during year X).^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.^g Transmission category values, adjusted for missing values, may not sum to the column total.

Table 6c. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death and area of residence, 2010–2014—United States and 6 dependent areas

	No.	Age-adjusted rate per		Age-adjusted rate per	
		Rate per 100,000 pop	100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWH ^a	1,000 PLWH
2010					
Alabama	276	6.9	7.0	24.8	25.7
Alaska	16	2.8	2.7	26.6	26.6
Arizona	202	3.9	3.9	16.6	15.9
Arkansas	116	4.8	4.9	24.7	23.9
California	1,552	5.0	5.1	14.2	13.6
Colorado	142	3.4	3.3	13.1	11.0
Connecticut	214	7.1	6.5	21.2	19.4
Delaware	75	10.0	9.7	25.1	25.2
District of Columbia	268	50.5	55.8	19.2	18.2
Florida	2,042	12.7	12.3	21.5	21.1
Georgia	916	11.6	11.5	24.6	26.1
Hawaii	38	3.3	3.2	16.7	13.7
Idaho	14	1.1	1.3	17.1	14.9
Illinois	675	6.4	6.3	21.4	22.3
Indiana	175	3.3	3.4	19.9	18.4
Iowa	27	1.1	1.0	15.4	15.0
Kansas	51	2.2	2.2	20.4	25.4
Kentucky	119	3.3	3.3	22.5	23.2
Louisiana	461	12.3	12.7	26.4	26.9
Maine	24	2.1	1.9	21.8	18.7
Maryland	651	13.5	12.9	22.6	21.6
Massachusetts	281	5.0	4.9	16.1	14.9
Michigan	311	3.8	3.7	22.0	22.6
Minnesota	81	1.8	1.8	12.2	12.7
Mississippi	206	8.5	8.8	24.7	26.6
Missouri	212	4.3	4.4	19.3	19.3
Montana	12	1.4	1.5	32.3	30.1
Nebraska	32	2.1	2.2	19.2	20.4
Nevada	130	5.8	5.8	18.6	17.6
New Hampshire	19	1.7	1.4	16.9	15.3
New Jersey	812	11.0	10.4	22.6	20.9
New Mexico	61	3.6	3.7	24.4	21.9
New York	2,316	14.2	13.5	18.6	16.5
North Carolina	593	7.5	7.4	23.7	23.4
North Dakota	5	0.9	1.0	25.3	21.5
Ohio	282	2.9	2.9	16.0	16.2
Oklahoma	105	3.4	3.5	21.1	21.5
Oregon	99	3.1	3.0	19.5	17.8
Pennsylvania	697	6.5	6.2	22.8	21.8
Rhode Island	37	4.1	4.1	17.5	18.0
South Carolina	340	8.8	8.9	23.4	23.0
South Dakota	12	1.8	1.8	27.7	28.4
Tennessee	375	7.1	7.1	25.2	27.5
Texas	1,380	6.8	7.0	21.0	21.8
Utah	25	1.2	1.3	10.8	8.1
Vermont	16	3.0	2.5	35.9	28.1
Virginia	332	5.0	4.8	16.5	16.6
Washington	155	2.8	2.7	14.7	14.0
West Virginia	26	1.6	1.6	16.9	15.3
Wisconsin	95	2.0	2.0	18.5	19.5
Wyoming	8	1.7	1.7	34.3	36.3
Subtotal	17,109	6.7	6.6	19.9	19.4
U.S. dependent areas					
American Samoa	1	2.4	2.5	333.3	199.8
Guam	2	1.6	1.7	22.5	12.9
Northern Mariana Islands	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	558	18.0	18.7	31.0	27.8
Republic of Palau	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	6	6.8	6.7	10.3	8.3
Subtotal	567	16.6	17.2	30.3	27.2
Total	17,676	6.8	6.7	20.1	19.5

Table 6c. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death and area of residence, 2010–2014—United States and 6 dependent areas (cont)

	No.	Age-adjusted rate per		Age-adjusted rate per	
		Rate per 100,000 pop	100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWH ^a	1,000 PLWH
2011					
Alabama	256	6.4	6.4	22.2	24.2
Alaska	14	2.4	2.3	23.0	17.6
Arizona	191	3.6	3.7	15.2	14.4
Arkansas	117	4.8	5.1	24.2	24.6
California	1,619	5.2	5.2	14.3	13.5
Colorado	127	3.0	2.9	11.5	9.9
Connecticut	223	7.4	6.8	21.8	19.2
Delaware	73	9.6	8.9	24.1	19.4
District of Columbia	282	52.0	56.8	19.6	18.6
Florida	2,038	12.5	12.1	20.9	20.1
Georgia	825	10.3	10.3	21.1	22.3
Hawaii	42	3.6	3.4	18.1	15.1
Idaho	15	1.2	1.3	17.8	13.9
Illinois	571	5.4	5.2	17.5	17.1
Indiana	201	3.7	3.8	22.1	22.8
Iowa	36	1.4	1.4	19.6	21.0
Kansas	46	2.0	2.1	17.8	14.5
Kentucky	112	3.1	3.1	20.4	19.7
Louisiana	474	12.6	12.7	26.1	27.4
Maine	24	2.1	1.9	21.3	20.4
Maryland	621	12.7	12.1	20.9	19.9
Massachusetts	265	4.7	4.5	14.8	13.7
Michigan	306	3.7	3.6	20.9	20.8
Minnesota	91	2.1	2.0	13.2	13.1
Mississippi	212	8.7	8.7	24.5	26.3
Missouri	184	3.7	3.6	16.3	16.4
Montana	8	1.0	0.9	20.9	23.0
Nebraska	25	1.7	1.7	14.6	19.1
Nevada	132	5.9	5.9	18.2	17.0
New Hampshire	13	1.2	1.1	11.3	16.2
New Jersey	768	10.4	9.7	21.1	18.4
New Mexico	53	3.1	3.2	20.6	19.4
New York	2,240	13.6	13.0	17.7	15.9
North Carolina	552	6.9	6.7	21.3	22.0
North Dakota	4	0.7	0.6	19.5	23.3
Ohio	304	3.2	3.1	16.5	16.7
Oklahoma	121	3.9	4.0	23.4	23.8
Oregon	101	3.1	3.0	19.3	17.7
Pennsylvania	659	6.1	5.8	21.1	20.2
Rhode Island	47	5.2	4.9	21.6	23.1
South Carolina	333	8.5	8.5	22.3	22.5
South Dakota	6	0.9	0.9	13.5	11.2
Tennessee	324	6.1	6.0	21.1	22.7
Texas	1,292	6.3	6.4	18.8	19.5
Utah	24	1.1	1.3	10.0	8.1
Vermont	5	0.9	0.8	11.3	9.2
Virginia	331	4.9	4.8	16.0	14.9
Washington	170	3.0	2.9	15.6	13.6
West Virginia	37	2.3	2.3	23.1	20.6
Wisconsin	98	2.1	2.0	18.5	17.1
Wyoming	5	1.1	0.9	20.8	24.9
Subtotal	16,617	6.4	6.3	18.7	17.9
U.S. dependent areas					
American Samoa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	4	3.3	3.7	46.0	21.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	2.5	2.0	250.0	165.7
Puerto Rico	527	17.1	17.5	28.9	25.4
Republic of Palau	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	11	12.5	10.9	18.2	14.5
Subtotal	543	16.0	16.4	28.7	25.1
Total	17,160	6.5	6.4	19.0	18.1

Table 6c. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death and area of residence, 2010–2014—United States and 6 dependent areas (cont)

	No.	Age-adjusted rate per		Age-adjusted rate per	
		Rate per 100,000 pop	100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWH ^a	1,000 PLWH
			2012		
Alabama	277	6.9	6.9	23.2	24.2
Alaska	11	1.9	1.9	17.7	13.1
Arizona	214	4.0	4.0	16.5	16.1
Arkansas	92	3.8	3.9	18.5	16.8
California	1,555	4.9	4.9	13.3	12.1
Colorado	116	2.7	2.6	10.2	8.2
Connecticut	198	6.5	5.8	19.2	16.5
Delaware	80	10.4	9.7	25.9	23.6
District of Columbia	231	41.8	46.6	15.7	14.2
Florida	1,995	12.1	11.6	19.9	18.7
Georgia	844	10.4	10.4	20.6	21.6
Hawaii	48	4.1	3.9	20.3	15.7
Idaho	26	2.0	2.0	30.0	32.3
Illinois	557	5.2	5.1	16.5	15.9
Indiana	171	3.2	3.1	18.2	18.7
Iowa	42	1.6	1.8	21.9	17.6
Kansas	44	1.9	1.8	16.3	16.5
Kentucky	118	3.2	3.2	20.6	20.4
Louisiana	474	12.5	12.7	25.3	25.5
Maine	19	1.7	1.4	16.5	14.5
Maryland	671	13.6	12.9	22.0	20.6
Massachusetts	267	4.7	4.4	14.6	12.0
Michigan	334	4.0	4.0	22.1	21.0
Minnesota	88	2.0	1.9	12.4	12.6
Mississippi	204	8.3	8.6	22.9	23.9
Missouri	195	3.9	3.9	16.7	16.8
Montana	4	0.5	0.5	10.1	5.6
Nebraska	33	2.2	2.1	18.6	18.1
Nevada	160	7.0	6.9	21.4	22.0
New Hampshire	24	2.1	1.9	20.3	16.2
New Jersey	656	8.8	8.1	17.7	15.6
New Mexico	61	3.6	3.7	23.0	22.0
New York	2,111	12.7	12.0	16.5	14.2
North Carolina	532	6.6	6.3	20.0	19.6
North Dakota	3	0.5	0.5	14.2	15.2
Ohio	346	3.6	3.4	18.1	18.3
Oklahoma	115	3.7	3.7	21.5	19.7
Oregon	110	3.3	3.3	20.4	17.9
Pennsylvania	579	5.3	5.1	18.1	16.3
Rhode Island	46	5.1	4.7	20.9	21.3
South Carolina	319	8.1	7.9	20.8	20.2
South Dakota	11	1.6	1.9	23.7	16.8
Tennessee	342	6.4	6.4	21.6	21.5
Texas	1,313	6.3	6.4	18.3	19.0
Utah	22	1.0	1.1	8.8	8.3
Vermont	6	1.1	1.0	13.2	10.6
Virginia	343	5.0	4.9	16.1	15.0
Washington	151	2.6	2.5	13.5	12.0
West Virginia	39	2.5	2.2	23.7	21.1
Wisconsin	89	1.9	1.8	16.4	15.2
Wyoming	2	0.4	0.4	8.3	4.0
Subtotal	16,288	6.2	6.1	17.9	16.7
U.S. dependent areas					
American Samoa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	1	0.8	0.9	11.8	6.4
Northern Mariana Islands	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	454	14.8	15.1	24.6	21.7
Republic of Palau	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	15	17.0	15.0	24.6	31.0
Subtotal	470	13.9	14.2	24.5	22.0
Total	16,758	6.3	6.2	18.0	16.8

Table 6c. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death and area of residence, 2010–2014—United States and 6 dependent areas (cont)

	No.	Age-adjusted rate per		Age-adjusted rate per	
		Rate per 100,000 pop	100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWH ^a	1,000 PLWH
			2013		
Alabama	243	6.0	6.1	19.7	19.5
Alaska	16	2.7	2.7	25.2	23.9
Arizona	223	4.1	4.1	16.5	15.3
Arkansas	120	4.9	5.2	23.4	21.5
California	1,559	4.9	4.8	13.0	11.5
Colorado	116	2.7	2.6	10.1	8.6
Connecticut	175	5.7	5.2	16.8	13.1
Delaware	75	9.6	8.8	24.0	20.8
District of Columbia	200	35.5	39.4	13.4	12.6
Florida	2,015	12.0	11.3	19.6	17.7
Georgia	844	10.3	10.2	19.9	20.2
Hawaii	38	3.2	3.0	15.8	10.3
Idaho	13	1.0	1.0	15.0	12.4
Illinois	514	4.8	4.6	14.8	13.9
Indiana	180	3.3	3.3	18.5	18.6
Iowa	43	1.7	1.6	21.5	19.8
Kansas	56	2.4	2.4	20.0	19.6
Kentucky	119	3.2	3.3	19.9	17.6
Louisiana	413	10.8	11.2	21.3	20.7
Maine	28	2.4	2.3	24.1	20.5
Maryland	656	13.2	12.3	21.1	19.1
Massachusetts	273	4.8	4.3	14.6	12.1
Michigan	281	3.4	3.2	18.1	17.5
Minnesota	77	1.7	1.6	10.5	11.4
Mississippi	229	9.3	9.4	25.0	25.5
Missouri	189	3.7	3.7	15.8	16.0
Montana	14	1.6	1.6	34.0	28.1
Nebraska	32	2.1	2.2	17.5	15.8
Nevada	153	6.6	6.4	19.7	17.8
New Hampshire	13	1.1	1.0	10.9	9.4
New Jersey	737	9.9	8.9	19.6	17.1
New Mexico	47	2.7	2.8	17.2	15.2
New York	2,035	12.2	11.4	15.8	13.0
North Carolina	540	6.6	6.4	19.7	18.4
North Dakota	6	1.0	0.9	26.0	25.4
Ohio	296	3.1	3.0	14.9	13.8
Oklahoma	126	4.0	4.1	22.6	22.0
Oregon	109	3.3	3.2	19.8	16.1
Pennsylvania	638	5.9	5.5	19.5	17.5
Rhode Island	34	3.8	3.5	15.1	12.4
South Carolina	320	8.0	8.0	20.3	18.9
South Dakota	8	1.2	1.2	16.5	10.6
Tennessee	333	6.1	6.0	20.4	20.5
Texas	1,236	5.8	5.9	16.5	16.7
Utah	29	1.3	1.4	11.3	9.9
Vermont	10	1.8	1.5	21.8	15.0
Virginia	343	5.0	4.8	15.6	14.4
Washington	164	2.8	2.7	14.3	12.5
West Virginia	38	2.4	2.3	22.6	18.8
Wisconsin	92	1.9	1.8	16.5	15.2
Wyoming	6	1.2	1.3	23.5	16.8
Subtotal	16,054	6.1	5.9	17.2	15.6
U.S. dependent areas					
American Samoa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	2	1.6	1.8	23.5	13.0
Northern Mariana Islands	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	457	15.0	14.9	24.5	20.9
Republic of Palau	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	11	12.5	10.6	17.6	23.4
Subtotal	470	14.0	13.9	24.3	20.9
Total	16,524	6.2	6.0	17.3	15.7

Table 6c. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death and area of residence, 2010–2014—United States and 6 dependent areas (cont)

	No.	Age-adjusted rate per		Age-adjusted rate per	
		Rate per 100,000 pop	100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWH ^a	1,000 PLWH
			2014		
Alabama	288	7.1	7.0	22.6	22.8
Alaska	12	2.0	2.0	18.2	17.0
Arizona	218	3.9	4.0	15.5	14.4
Arkansas	123	5.0	5.1	23.1	21.8
California	1,604	5.0	4.9	13.0	11.4
Colorado	147	3.3	3.2	12.5	11.5
Connecticut	193	6.3	5.6	18.3	14.6
Delaware	87	11.0	10.0	27.5	23.3
District of Columbia	204	35.8	39.3	13.4	12.1
Florida	1,992	11.7	10.9	18.9	16.8
Georgia	923	11.1	10.9	21.0	21.3
Hawaii	43	3.6	3.6	17.4	11.8
Idaho	19	1.4	1.4	21.7	36.3
Illinois	528	4.9	4.6	14.7	14.2
Indiana	176	3.2	3.3	17.6	17.0
Iowa	54	2.1	2.0	26.3	22.7
Kansas	47	2.0	2.0	16.3	15.7
Kentucky	120	3.3	3.2	19.4	17.8
Louisiana	422	11.0	11.1	20.8	21.2
Maine	18	1.6	1.1	15.1	12.3
Maryland	628	12.5	11.7	19.8	17.4
Massachusetts	264	4.6	4.2	13.8	11.6
Michigan	292	3.5	3.4	18.2	17.0
Minnesota	95	2.1	2.0	12.6	12.2
Mississippi	232	9.4	9.4	24.6	25.9
Missouri	170	3.4	3.3	13.9	12.8
Montana	10	1.2	1.1	24.3	21.5
Nebraska	29	1.9	1.9	15.4	14.8
Nevada	135	5.7	5.8	16.8	15.0
New Hampshire	13	1.1	1.1	10.7	7.8
New Jersey	663	8.8	7.9	17.4	14.4
New Mexico	70	4.1	4.1	24.8	22.1
New York	1,973	11.8	10.9	15.1	12.4
North Carolina	544	6.6	6.3	19.3	18.0
North Dakota	8	1.3	1.3	32.7	35.3
Ohio	294	3.0	2.9	14.4	13.3
Oklahoma	139	4.4	4.4	24.2	22.6
Oregon	102	3.0	2.8	18.1	15.6
Pennsylvania	644	5.9	5.5	19.3	16.4
Rhode Island	36	4.0	3.6	15.5	13.1
South Carolina	330	8.1	7.7	20.4	19.9
South Dakota	10	1.4	1.5	19.7	12.7
Tennessee	328	6.0	5.8	19.6	20.1
Texas	1,345	6.2	6.3	17.2	16.9
Utah	22	1.0	1.1	8.3	7.0
Vermont	3	0.6	0.4	6.5	4.5
Virginia	318	4.6	4.3	14.1	13.2
Washington	173	2.9	2.8	14.7	12.8
West Virginia	35	2.2	2.1	20.2	20.8
Wisconsin	92	1.9	1.9	16.1	15.3
Wyoming	3	0.6	0.5	11.6	9.7
Subtotal	16,218	6.1	5.9	16.9	15.2
U.S. dependent areas					
American Samoa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	2	1.6	1.7	23.8	21.2
Northern Mariana Islands	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	457	15.2	14.5	24.3	20.0
Republic of Palau	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	11	12.5	10.4	17.2	14.6
Subtotal	470	14.1	13.5	24.0	19.8
Total	16,688	6.2	5.9	17.0	15.3

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

Note. Deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection may be due to any cause.

Data are based on residence at death. When information on residence at death was not available, state at death (where a person's death occurred) was used.

^a 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, 2010–2014—United States

	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	No.	Rate per	Rate per	No.	Rate per	Rate per	No.	Rate per	Rate per	No.	Rate per	Rate per	No.	Rate per	Rate per
		100,000	1,000		100,000	1,000		100,000	1,000		100,000	1,000		100,000	1,000
		population	PLWA ^a		population	PLWA ^a		population	PLWA ^a		population	PLWA ^a		population	PLWA ^a
Sex															
Male	10,373	8.3	27.8	10,049	8.0	26.3	9,813	7.7	25.1	9,734	7.6	24.4	9,772	7.5	24.2
Female	3,597	2.7	31.1	3,524	2.7	29.7	3,441	2.6	28.3	3,342	2.5	27.0	3,339	2.5	26.7
Age at death (yr)															
13–24	176	0.3	14.1	171	0.3	13.4	148	0.3	11.6	129	0.2	10.1	126	0.2	10.8
25–34	932	2.3	19.1	865	2.1	17.5	881	2.1	17.6	824	1.9	16.3	761	1.7	15.1
35–44	2,795	6.8	20.4	2,438	6.0	19.0	2,139	5.3	17.7	1,921	4.7	16.8	1,827	4.5	16.9
45–54	5,303	11.8	28.0	5,091	11.4	25.9	4,847	10.9	24.1	4,615	10.5	22.8	4,327	10.0	21.4
≥55	4,764	6.2	47.1	5,008	6.3	44.1	5,239	6.4	41.2	5,587	6.6	39.4	6,070	7.0	38.8
Race/ethnicity															
American Indian/Alaska Native	58	3.2	43.0	48	2.6	34.5	41	2.2	28.5	52	2.8	35.0	42	2.2	27.7
Asian ^b	58	0.5	11.7	70	0.5	13.4	62	0.5	11.2	64	0.5	11.0	48	0.3	7.9
Black/African American	6,755	22.0	33.5	6,450	20.7	31.1	6,263	19.9	29.4	6,093	19.1	28.0	6,031	18.7	27.3
Hispanic/Latino ^c	2,304	6.1	22.0	2,309	5.9	21.4	2,108	5.3	19.1	2,172	5.3	19.2	2,240	5.3	19.4
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	6	1.5	15.8	9	2.2	22.3	6	1.4	14.3	8	1.9	18.3	5	1.1	11.2
White	4,074	2.4	26.4	4,001	2.4	25.5	4,073	2.4	25.6	3,920	2.3	24.4	3,976	2.3	24.6
Multiple races	715	20.1	33.4	686	18.6	31.3	700	18.3	31.4	766	19.3	33.8	769	18.7	33.8
Transmission category^d															
Male-to-male sexual contact	5,320	—	22.6	5,260	—	21.6	5,196	—	20.7	5,218	—	20.1	5,266	—	19.9
Injection drug use															
Male	2,393	—	42.6	2,194	—	39.6	2,099	—	38.3	2,031	—	37.6	2,042	—	38.4
Female	1,333	—	40.0	1,331	—	40.0	1,253	—	37.8	1,267	—	38.5	1,190	—	36.6
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,150	—	33.0	1,125	—	32.2	1,091	—	31.2	1,097	—	31.4	1,112	—	32.1
Heterosexual contact ^e															
Male	1,408	—	33.6	1,361	—	31.4	1,320	—	29.5	1,298	—	28.2	1,271	—	27.2
Female	2,209	—	27.9	2,123	—	25.9	2,116	—	25.0	2,018	—	23.2	2,092	—	23.5
Other ^f															
Male	102	—	23.3	109	—	24.5	107	—	23.8	91	—	20.1	81	—	17.8
Female	55	—	15.9	70	—	19.6	73	—	19.9	57	—	15.1	57	—	14.8
Region of residence															
Northeast	3,632	7.8	26.9	3,475	7.4	25.5	3,236	6.8	23.5	3,247	6.8	23.4	3,064	6.4	22.0
Midwest	1,584	2.9	29.6	1,507	2.7	27.3	1,499	2.7	26.4	1,412	2.5	24.2	1,418	2.5	23.9
Southeast	6,727	7.1	33.3	6,519	6.8	31.3	6,458	6.6	30.1	6,344	6.4	28.7	6,508	6.5	28.9
West	2,027	3.4	20.6	2,072	3.5	20.6	2,061	3.4	20.1	2,073	3.4	19.8	2,121	3.4	20.1
Total^g	13,970	5.4	28.6	13,573	5.2	27.1	13,254	5.1	25.9	13,076	5.0	25.0	13,111	4.9	24.8

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. Data are based on residence at death. When information on residence at death was not available, state at death (where a person's death occurred) was used.

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

^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.

^g Transmission category values, adjusted for missing values, may not sum to the column total.

Table 6e. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS), by year of death, 2010–2014—United States and 6 dependent areas

	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	No.	Rate per	Rate per	No.	Rate per	Rate per	No.	Rate per	Rate per	No.	Rate per	Rate per	No.	Rate per	Rate per
		100,000	1,000		100,000	1,000		100,000	1,000		100,000	1,000		100,000	1,000
		PLWA ^a			PLWA ^a			PLWA ^a			PLWA ^a			PLWA ^a	
Sex															
Male	10,692	8.4	28.1	10,367	8.1	26.6	10,064	7.8	25.3	9,984	7.7	24.6	10,019	7.6	24.4
Female	3,718	2.8	31.2	3,626	2.7	29.7	3,531	2.6	28.3	3,426	2.5	26.9	3,444	2.5	26.8
Age at death (yr)															
13–24	179	0.3	14.0	174	0.3	13.4	152	0.3	11.7	134	0.3	10.3	128	0.2	10.8
25–34	961	2.3	19.3	889	2.1	17.7	905	2.1	17.8	841	1.9	16.4	777	1.8	15.2
35–44	2,888	7.0	20.6	2,523	6.1	19.2	2,203	5.4	17.9	1,965	4.8	16.8	1,866	4.5	16.9
45–54	5,489	12.1	28.4	5,266	11.6	26.2	4,974	11.1	24.2	4,746	10.7	22.9	4,447	10.1	21.5
≥55	4,893	6.2	47.2	5,141	6.4	44.2	5,361	6.5	41.1	5,724	6.7	39.4	6,245	7.1	39.0
Race/ethnicity															
American Indian/Alaska Native	58	—	42.9	48	—	34.5	41	—	28.5	52	—	35.0	42	—	27.6
Asian ^b	58	—	11.7	72	—	13.7	63	—	11.3	64	—	11.0	48	—	7.9
Black/African American	6,760	—	33.5	6,458	—	31.2	6,272	—	29.4	6,096	—	27.9	6,035	—	27.3
Hispanic/Latino ^c	2,738	—	23.7	2,716	—	22.9	2,437	—	20.1	2,497	—	20.1	2,587	—	20.5
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	7	—	17.9	11	—	26.5	6	—	14.0	10	—	22.4	5	—	11.0
White	4,074	—	26.4	4,001	—	25.5	4,074	—	25.6	3,922	—	24.4	3,976	—	24.6
Multiple races	715	—	33.4	687	—	31.4	701	—	31.4	768	—	33.8	770	—	33.8
Transmission category^d															
Male-to-male sexual contact	5,378	—	22.6	5,330	—	21.7	5,238	—	20.6	5,283	—	20.2	5,329	—	20.0
Injection drug use															
Male	2,554	—	43.1	2,350	—	40.1	2,221	—	38.4	2,126	—	37.3	2,150	—	38.3
Female	1,368	—	39.9	1,370	—	40.1	1,276	—	37.5	1,298	—	38.4	1,225	—	36.7
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,185	—	33.3	1,154	—	32.3	1,118	—	31.3	1,121	—	31.5	1,133	—	32.1
Heterosexual contact ^e															
Male	1,472	—	33.9	1,423	—	31.7	1,378	—	29.8	1,362	—	28.7	1,324	—	27.4
Female	2,294	—	28.2	2,184	—	25.9	2,178	—	25.0	2,071	—	23.1	2,161	—	23.6
Other ^f															
Male	103	—	22.9	110	—	24.0	110	—	23.8	93	—	20.0	83	—	17.8
Female	57	—	16.0	72	—	19.6	77	—	20.4	58	—	14.9	58	—	14.7
Region															
Northeast	3,632	7.8	26.9	3,475	7.4	25.5	3,236	6.8	23.5	3,247	6.8	23.4	3,064	6.4	22.0
Midwest	1,584	2.9	29.6	1,507	2.7	27.3	1,499	2.7	26.4	1,412	2.5	24.2	1,418	2.5	23.9
Southeast	6,727	7.1	33.3	6,519	6.8	31.3	6,458	6.6	30.1	6,344	6.4	28.7	6,508	6.5	28.9
West	2,027	3.4	20.6	2,072	3.5	20.6	2,061	3.4	20.1	2,073	3.4	19.8	2,121	3.4	20.1
U.S. dependent areas	440	12.9	40.5	420	12.4	38.4	341	10.1	31.1	334	10.0	30.1	352	10.6	31.7
Total^g	14,410	5.5	28.9	13,993	5.3	27.4	13,595	5.1	26.0	13,410	5.0	25.1	13,463	5.0	24.9

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. Data are based on residence at death. When information on residence at death was not available, state at death (where a person's death occurred) was used.

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

^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.

^g Transmission category values, adjusted for missing values, may not sum to the column total.

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, 2010–2014—United States and 6 dependent areas

	No.	Rate per 100,000 pop	Age-adjusted rate per		
			100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWA ^a	Age-adjusted rate per 1,000 PLWA
2010					
Alabama	190	4.8	4.9	42.5	43.5
Alaska	12	2.1	2.1	33.9	36.6
Arizona	168	3.2	3.2	27.4	25.0
Arkansas	90	3.7	3.8	38.8	37.7
California	1,284	4.2	4.2	18.7	18.6
Colorado	117	2.8	2.7	24.4	21.1
Connecticut	183	6.1	5.6	26.7	22.2
Delaware	61	8.1	7.9	31.4	30.1
District of Columbia	227	42.8	47.3	26.6	25.2
Florida	1,725	10.8	10.5	31.4	30.4
Georgia	742	9.4	9.4	35.5	35.2
Hawaii	34	3.0	2.9	23.9	18.7
Idaho	12	1.0	1.1	28.9	24.0
Illinois	547	5.1	5.1	31.4	33.4
Indiana	151	2.8	2.9	31.8	28.6
Iowa	22	0.9	0.8	20.1	17.5
Kansas	41	1.8	1.7	27.9	36.7
Kentucky	96	2.7	2.7	32.7	30.5
Louisiana	369	9.9	10.2	39.1	38.2
Maine	21	1.8	1.7	33.7	25.3
Maryland	531	11.0	10.5	32.6	30.5
Massachusetts	229	4.1	3.9	21.6	19.4
Michigan	252	3.1	3.0	33.0	31.3
Minnesota	68	1.5	1.5	22.5	20.6
Mississippi	157	6.5	6.7	41.1	42.0
Missouri	177	3.6	3.7	29.8	30.2
Montana	11	1.3	1.3	44.7	37.5
Nebraska	27	1.8	1.8	29.1	29.7
Nevada	104	4.7	4.7	29.8	27.5
New Hampshire	19	1.7	1.4	31.1	24.3
New Jersey	654	8.9	8.3	33.7	30.1
New Mexico	47	2.8	2.8	30.7	27.4
New York	1,915	11.7	11.2	25.0	21.0
North Carolina	421	5.3	5.3	40.2	36.3
North Dakota	4	0.7	0.9	40.8	45.3
Ohio	215	2.2	2.2	25.2	26.3
Oklahoma	82	2.7	2.7	33.3	29.0
Oregon	82	2.5	2.5	25.1	22.0
Pennsylvania	564	5.2	5.0	30.3	28.4
Rhode Island	32	3.6	3.5	23.2	27.5
South Carolina	293	7.6	7.7	36.4	34.1
South Dakota	6	0.9	0.9	35.3	40.4
Tennessee	298	5.6	5.7	39.9	44.7
Texas	1,176	5.8	6.0	31.2	30.8
Utah	22	1.0	1.2	16.9	11.5
Vermont	15	2.8	2.4	54.3	36.9
Virginia	250	3.7	3.7	26.6	24.3
Washington	127	2.3	2.2	20.3	17.7
West Virginia	19	1.2	1.2	22.2	20.9
Wisconsin	74	1.6	1.5	29.4	29.1
Wyoming	7	1.5	1.5	56.0	63.9
Subtotal	13,970	5.4	5.4	28.6	27.2
U.S. dependent areas					
American Samoa	1	2.4	2.5	500.0	199.8
Guam	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	434	14.0	14.5	41.3	35.7
Republic of Palau	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	5	5.7	5.7	15.3	12.1
Subtotal	440	12.9	13.3	40.5	34.9
Total	14,410	5.5	5.5	28.9	27.3

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, 2010–2014—United States and 6 dependent areas (cont)

	No.	Age-adjusted rate per		Age-adjusted rate per	
		Rate per 100,000 pop	100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWA ^a	1,000 PLWA
			2011		
Alabama	184	4.6	4.6	38.5	42.6
Alaska	11	1.9	1.9	30.1	23.0
Arizona	156	2.9	3.0	24.7	25.6
Arkansas	97	4.0	4.2	41.3	44.8
California	1,343	4.3	4.3	19.1	17.7
Colorado	106	2.5	2.5	21.6	18.4
Connecticut	180	5.9	5.4	25.9	22.7
Delaware	59	7.8	7.2	30.2	20.8
District of Columbia	225	41.5	45.6	26.0	24.3
Florida	1,737	10.7	10.4	30.8	30.0
Georgia	665	8.3	8.3	30.5	31.0
Hawaii	33	2.9	2.7	22.9	18.3
Idaho	12	0.9	1.0	28.2	19.5
Illinois	455	4.3	4.2	25.6	22.4
Indiana	171	3.2	3.3	34.8	34.1
Iowa	28	1.1	1.1	24.5	30.3
Kansas	41	1.8	1.8	26.9	19.5
Kentucky	93	2.6	2.6	30.9	28.5
Louisiana	406	10.8	10.9	41.3	40.5
Maine	15	1.3	1.1	24.0	20.0
Maryland	513	10.5	10.0	30.8	27.4
Massachusetts	224	4.0	3.8	20.8	19.8
Michigan	243	2.9	2.9	30.9	26.9
Minnesota	72	1.6	1.6	22.9	24.9
Mississippi	157	6.4	6.5	39.2	38.4
Missouri	155	3.1	3.0	25.5	25.3
Montana	7	0.8	0.8	28.5	27.8
Nebraska	21	1.4	1.4	22.2	25.2
Nevada	112	5.0	5.1	31.0	27.9
New Hampshire	12	1.1	1.0	19.4	32.1
New Jersey	609	8.2	7.7	31.1	25.8
New Mexico	45	2.6	2.7	28.5	24.1
New York	1,871	11.4	10.8	24.2	21.7
North Carolina	379	4.7	4.6	34.9	33.8
North Dakota	4	0.7	0.6	41.2	40.4
Ohio	235	2.4	2.4	26.3	25.6
Oklahoma	93	3.0	3.2	36.5	37.4
Oregon	86	2.6	2.6	25.6	25.1
Pennsylvania	520	4.8	4.6	27.5	25.1
Rhode Island	39	4.3	4.0	27.6	24.7
South Carolina	287	7.4	7.3	34.5	34.6
South Dakota	4	0.6	0.6	21.5	23.8
Tennessee	243	4.6	4.5	31.6	30.1
Texas	1,099	5.3	5.5	28.1	27.6
Utah	16	0.7	0.9	11.9	8.4
Vermont	5	0.9	0.8	18.7	13.3
Virginia	252	3.7	3.6	26.0	24.0
Washington	141	2.5	2.4	21.9	17.5
West Virginia	30	1.9	1.8	33.6	26.3
Wisconsin	78	1.6	1.6	29.7	26.1
Wyoming	4	0.9	0.7	28.8	33.1
Subtotal	13,573	5.2	5.1	27.1	25.3
U.S. dependent areas					
American Samoa					
Guam	4	3.3	3.7	111.1	42.1
Northern Mariana Islands	1	2.5	2.0	333.3	0.0
Puerto Rico	404	13.1	13.4	38.2	33.0
Republic of Palau	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	11	12.5	10.9	33.0	23.1
Subtotal	420	12.4	12.7	38.4	32.9
Total	13,993	5.3	5.2	27.4	25.5

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, 2010–2014—United States and 6 dependent areas (cont)

	No.	Age-adjusted rate per		Age-adjusted rate per	
		Rate per 100,000 pop	100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWA ^a	1,000 PLWA
			2012		
Alabama	198	4.9	4.9	39.5	40.1
Alaska	8	1.3	1.3	21.5	11.9
Arizona	171	3.2	3.2	26.4	27.0
Arkansas	75	3.1	3.1	31.4	29.5
California	1,305	4.1	4.1	18.2	16.9
Colorado	90	2.1	2.1	17.9	14.3
Connecticut	172	5.7	5.1	24.5	22.7
Delaware	73	9.5	8.8	36.7	29.8
District of Columbia	189	34.2	38.2	21.5	19.8
Florida	1,694	10.3	9.9	29.4	27.4
Georgia	679	8.4	8.4	29.7	30.3
Hawaii	43	3.7	3.5	29.4	22.2
Idaho	17	1.3	1.3	39.4	50.9
Illinois	434	4.1	4.0	23.7	20.7
Indiana	145	2.7	2.6	28.8	29.6
Iowa	35	1.4	1.5	29.4	23.4
Kansas	39	1.7	1.6	24.8	22.6
Kentucky	88	2.4	2.4	28.4	27.4
Louisiana	396	10.4	10.7	38.8	36.8
Maine	17	1.5	1.3	26.6	24.3
Maryland	533	10.8	10.3	31.3	28.5
Massachusetts	223	3.9	3.7	20.3	17.7
Michigan	268	3.2	3.2	33.2	30.2
Minnesota	69	1.5	1.4	21.1	20.2
Mississippi	150	6.1	6.4	36.3	33.2
Missouri	155	3.1	3.1	24.9	22.8
Montana	3	0.4	0.4	11.8	5.8
Nebraska	25	1.6	1.6	25.7	21.2
Nevada	137	6.0	5.9	36.8	41.0
New Hampshire	18	1.6	1.3	28.4	20.2
New Jersey	540	7.3	6.7	27.3	23.9
New Mexico	45	2.6	2.8	27.7	23.3
New York	1,756	10.6	10.0	22.6	19.2
North Carolina	367	4.5	4.4	32.5	29.8
North Dakota	3	0.5	0.5	29.7	29.3
Ohio	250	2.6	2.5	27.1	24.6
Oklahoma	93	3.0	3.0	35.2	30.0
Oregon	88	2.7	2.6	25.8	20.5
Pennsylvania	473	4.4	4.2	24.6	21.6
Rhode Island	34	3.8	3.5	23.8	21.7
South Carolina	267	6.8	6.6	31.3	29.6
South Dakota	8	1.2	1.4	41.2	28.7
Tennessee	259	4.8	4.9	32.5	29.3
Texas	1,105	5.3	5.4	27.2	26.4
Utah	21	1.0	1.1	14.9	12.8
Vermont	3	0.6	0.6	11.3	9.2
Virginia	260	3.8	3.7	26.2	23.7
Washington	132	2.3	2.2	20.1	16.1
West Virginia	32	2.0	1.8	34.8	27.6
Wisconsin	68	1.4	1.4	25.1	20.5
Wyoming	1	0.2	0.2	6.9	2.7
Subtotal	13,254	5.1	5.0	25.9	23.6
U.S. dependent areas					
American Samoa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	1	0.8	0.9	30.3	18.2
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	327	10.7	10.8	30.9	28.2
Republic of Palau	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	13	14.7	13.4	37.8	56.8
Subtotal	341	10.1	10.2	31.1	29.2
Total	13,595	5.1	5.0	26.0	23.7

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, 2010–2014—United States and 6 dependent areas (cont)

	No.	Age-adjusted rate per		Age-adjusted rate per	
		Rate per 100,000 pop	100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWA ^a	1,000 PLWA
			2013		
Alabama	186	4.6	4.7	35.7	34.5
Alaska	13	2.2	2.3	34.1	33.0
Arizona	181	3.3	3.3	27.2	24.6
Arkansas	92	3.8	4.1	37.2	34.8
California	1,310	4.1	4.1	18.0	16.0
Colorado	97	2.2	2.2	18.9	19.0
Connecticut	156	5.1	4.6	22.1	16.7
Delaware	62	8.0	7.1	30.9	27.0
District of Columbia	159	28.2	31.3	17.9	17.6
Florida	1,683	10.1	9.5	28.6	25.5
Georgia	656	8.0	8.0	27.8	26.3
Hawaii	29	2.5	2.3	19.5	12.0
Idaho	11	0.8	0.8	25.6	19.1
Illinois	403	3.8	3.6	21.5	18.4
Indiana	151	2.8	2.8	29.3	28.2
Iowa	38	1.5	1.4	30.7	24.7
Kansas	42	1.8	1.8	26.1	24.6
Kentucky	89	2.4	2.4	27.8	24.0
Louisiana	353	9.2	9.6	33.5	32.2
Maine	22	1.9	1.7	34.0	26.4
Maryland	521	10.5	9.8	29.9	25.1
Massachusetts	223	3.9	3.5	20.0	16.7
Michigan	229	2.7	2.7	27.7	24.1
Minnesota	64	1.4	1.3	19.0	18.8
Mississippi	177	7.2	7.3	40.3	38.5
Missouri	154	3.1	3.0	24.3	24.0
Montana	12	1.4	1.4	45.3	31.2
Nebraska	26	1.7	1.8	25.7	22.2
Nevada	123	5.3	5.2	32.1	28.0
New Hampshire	10	0.9	0.8	15.9	11.6
New Jersey	562	7.5	6.9	28.1	24.6
New Mexico	41	2.4	2.4	24.8	20.9
New York	1,718	10.3	9.6	22.0	17.5
North Carolina	400	4.9	4.8	34.0	31.4
North Dakota	4	0.7	0.6	35.4	33.1
Ohio	222	2.3	2.3	23.3	20.5
Oklahoma	106	3.4	3.4	39.0	37.2
Oregon	93	2.8	2.7	26.8	20.8
Pennsylvania	517	4.8	4.4	26.4	22.9
Rhode Island	30	3.3	3.0	20.6	14.5
South Carolina	254	6.4	6.3	29.0	26.2
South Dakota	3	0.4	0.5	15.0	5.8
Tennessee	256	4.7	4.7	30.8	28.1
Texas	1,054	4.9	5.0	25.1	25.0
Utah	23	1.0	1.2	16.0	12.6
Vermont	9	1.7	1.4	33.3	19.3
Virginia	269	3.9	3.7	26.5	23.0
Washington	134	2.3	2.2	20.1	15.5
West Virginia	27	1.7	1.6	28.9	20.2
Wisconsin	76	1.6	1.5	27.4	24.1
Wyoming	6	1.2	1.3	38.5	33.3
Subtotal	13,076	5.0	4.8	25.0	22.2
U.S. dependent areas					
American Samoa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	2	1.6	1.8	62.5	39.6
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	324	10.7	10.4	30.3	27.3
Republic of Palau	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	8	9.1	8.1	23.5	48.3
Subtotal	334	10.0	9.8	30.1	28.0
Total	13,410	5.0	4.9	25.1	22.3

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, 2010–2014—United States and 6 dependent areas (cont)

	No.	Rate per 100,000 pop	Age-adjusted rate per		
			100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWA ^a	
2014					
			Age-adjusted rate per	Rate per 1,000 PLWA ^a	Age-adjusted rate per
			100,000 pop	1,000 PLWA	1,000 PLWA
Alabama	214	5.3	5.2	40.1	39.6
Alaska	10	1.7	1.7	26.2	22.7
Arizona	172	3.1	3.1	25.3	24.5
Arkansas	98	4.0	4.0	39.0	35.1
California	1,357	4.2	4.1	18.4	16.2
Colorado	120	2.7	2.6	23.0	30.1
Connecticut	166	5.4	4.8	23.4	19.2
Delaware	68	8.6	7.8	33.6	25.2
District of Columbia	167	29.3	32.3	18.7	16.6
Florida	1,676	9.8	9.2	28.2	24.7
Georgia	733	8.8	8.7	30.3	28.7
Hawaii	36	3.0	3.0	24.0	15.8
Idaho	15	1.1	1.1	34.5	27.9
Illinois	428	4.0	3.8	22.5	19.6
Indiana	143	2.6	2.7	27.3	26.1
Iowa	50	1.9	1.9	39.7	30.0
Kansas	36	1.5	1.6	22.0	20.3
Kentucky	88	2.4	2.4	26.8	24.2
Louisiana	339	8.8	9.0	31.5	31.5
Maine	14	1.2	0.8	21.8	15.2
Maryland	511	10.2	9.5	29.1	23.8
Massachusetts	214	3.7	3.4	19.1	16.3
Michigan	223	2.7	2.6	26.6	22.3
Minnesota	69	1.5	1.4	19.9	20.0
Mississippi	186	7.5	7.6	41.1	38.3
Missouri	132	2.6	2.6	20.5	17.9
Montana	7	0.8	0.8	26.9	21.2
Nebraska	22	1.4	1.5	21.3	15.9
Nevada	109	4.6	4.7	27.8	26.4
New Hampshire	10	0.9	0.8	15.7	12.7
New Jersey	512	6.8	6.1	25.4	21.9
New Mexico	53	3.1	3.1	31.6	27.2
New York	1,611	9.6	8.9	20.7	16.6
North Carolina	398	4.8	4.7	33.0	29.4
North Dakota	6	1.0	1.1	50.4	46.9
Ohio	224	2.3	2.2	23.0	20.6
Oklahoma	115	3.6	3.7	41.5	32.7
Oregon	81	2.4	2.3	23.0	22.6
Pennsylvania	502	4.6	4.3	25.5	21.1
Rhode Island	32	3.5	3.1	21.9	17.2
South Carolina	276	6.8	6.5	31.1	30.0
South Dakota	6	0.9	0.9	28.7	20.6
Tennessee	258	4.7	4.6	30.7	29.6
Texas	1,114	5.1	5.2	25.9	23.6
Utah	16	0.7	0.8	10.9	8.0
Vermont	3	0.6	0.4	11.2	6.5
Virginia	242	3.5	3.3	23.5	22.0
Washington	142	2.4	2.3	21.1	16.9
West Virginia	25	1.6	1.5	26.2	27.9
Wisconsin	79	1.6	1.6	28.2	29.6
Wyoming	3	0.6	0.5	19.5	14.5
Subtotal	13,111	4.9	4.7	24.8	21.8
U.S. dependent areas					
American Samoa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	1	0.8	0.8	32.3	10.4
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	346	11.5	10.9	32.2	27.0
Republic of Palau	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	5	5.7	4.1	14.4	9.5
Subtotal	352	10.6	10.0	31.7	26.4
Total	13,463	5.0	4.8	24.9	21.9

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. Data are based on residence at death. When information on residence at death was not available, state at death (where a person's death occurred) was used.

^a 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 2006–2011, by year of diagnosis and area of residence—United States and 6 dependent areas

	No.	Proportion survived >3 years					
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Alabama	4,142	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.90	0.93	0.93
Alaska	191	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	3,983	0.90	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.94	0.93
Arkansas	1,520	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.94	0.91
California	33,267	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
Colorado	2,463	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.96	0.95
Connecticut	2,350	0.92	0.91	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.93
Delaware	879	0.86	0.91	0.91	0.89	0.91	0.94
District of Columbia	5,743	0.88	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.95	0.94
Florida	32,214	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.92
Georgia	17,426	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.93
Hawaii	543	*	*	*	*	*	*
Idaho	255	*	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	10,808	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.95
Indiana	2,873	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.94
Iowa	678	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.90	0.89	0.95
Kansas	886	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.95	0.96
Kentucky	2,056	0.92	0.90	0.91	0.93	0.92	0.93
Louisiana	6,636	0.86	0.91	0.89	0.91	0.93	0.93
Maine	338	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	11,603	0.88	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.94	0.94
Massachusetts	4,344	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.96
Michigan	4,691	0.92	0.90	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.93
Minnesota	2,015	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.95
Mississippi	2,959	0.85	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.92	0.91
Missouri	3,310	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.95
Montana	125	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	597	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nevada	2,333	0.93	0.91	0.90	0.93	0.91	0.92
New Hampshire	267	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	8,693	0.90	0.89	0.92	0.90	0.93	0.91
New Mexico	896	0.85	0.86	0.89	0.86	0.90	0.95
New York	26,562	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.94	0.93	0.94
North Carolina	9,721	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.94	0.93	0.94
North Dakota	73	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ohio	6,175	0.92	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.96	0.95
Oklahoma	1,729	0.92	0.87	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.91
Oregon	1,518	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.94
Pennsylvania	10,437	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.93	0.91	0.93
Rhode Island	716	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.97	0.93	0.99
South Carolina	4,528	0.88	0.88	0.91	0.92	0.94	0.93
South Dakota	163	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	5,493	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.94
Texas	25,123	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.94
Utah	671	0.96	0.92	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.98
Vermont	94	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	6,068	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.95	0.94
Washington	3,168	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.95	0.94
West Virginia	496	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	1,523	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.96
Wyoming	102	*	*	*	*	*	*
Subtotal	275,444	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.94
U.S. dependent areas							
American Samoa	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	18	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	5,294	0.82	0.84	0.83	0.81	0.85	0.86
Republic of Palau	3	*	*	*	*	*	*
U.S. Virgin Islands	192	*	*	*	*	*	*
Subtotal	5,509	0.82	0.83	0.83	0.82	0.86	0.86
Total	280,953	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.94

Abbreviation: asterisk (*) indicates sample too small (<600 diagnoses during the 6-year period) for the calculation of meaningful survival estimates.
 Note. Data are based on residence 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 2006–2011, by year and area of residence—United States and 6 dependent areas

	No.	Proportion survived >3 years					
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Alabama	2,242	0.80	0.80	0.82	0.79	0.81	0.84
Alaska	144	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	2,763	0.80	0.84	0.83	0.87	0.87	0.85
Arkansas	915	0.77	0.78	0.77	0.80	0.78	0.78
California	20,493	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
Colorado	1,710	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.88	0.90	0.87
Connecticut	1,813	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.88	0.92	0.90
Delaware	681	0.77	0.85	0.86	0.84	0.84	0.88
District of Columbia	3,160	0.77	0.85	0.83	0.87	0.86	0.88
Florida	22,284	0.78	0.79	0.82	0.84	0.83	0.82
Georgia	10,498	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.85
Hawaii	397	*	*	*	*	*	*
Idaho	173	*	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	6,472	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.85	0.88
Indiana	2,001	0.80	0.80	0.87	0.82	0.85	0.86
Iowa	450	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kansas	600	0.83	0.88	0.90	0.86	0.89	0.89
Kentucky	1,292	0.82	0.82	0.84	0.86	0.83	0.85
Louisiana	4,762	0.75	0.80	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.83
Maine	217	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	6,291	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.89
Massachusetts	3,080	0.92	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.90	0.91
Michigan	3,227	0.84	0.83	0.85	0.83	0.86	0.87
Minnesota	1,174	0.92	0.87	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.90
Mississippi	1,927	0.80	0.81	0.79	0.79	0.84	0.86
Missouri	2,219	0.87	0.84	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.88
Montana	97	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	400	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nevada	1,469	0.83	0.83	0.81	0.82	0.81	0.80
New Hampshire	188	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	6,392	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.85	0.82
New Mexico	612	0.76	0.85	0.83	0.83	0.85	0.88
New York	21,038	0.86	0.87	0.86	0.88	0.89	0.88
North Carolina	5,234	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.85	0.85
North Dakota	41	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ohio	3,676	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.91
Oklahoma	1,055	0.84	0.83	0.85	0.83	0.84	0.81
Oregon	1,219	0.89	0.88	0.90	0.88	0.88	0.86
Pennsylvania	7,191	0.82	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.84	0.86
Rhode Island	462	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Carolina	3,795	0.79	0.81	0.85	0.84	0.85	0.85
South Dakota	93	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	3,462	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.84	0.86	0.83
Texas	16,529	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.86	0.86	0.87
Utah	385	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	65	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	3,595	0.80	0.83	0.85	0.84	0.89	0.85
Washington	2,132	0.88	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.90	0.86
West Virginia	355	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	959	0.87	0.86	0.88	0.85	0.90	0.89
Wyoming	71	*	*	*	*	*	*
Subtotal	181,500	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.86
U.S. dependent areas							
American Samoa	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	12	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	3,810	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.72	0.71	0.74
Republic of Palau	2	*	*	*	*	*	*
U.S. Virgin Islands	124	*	*	*	*	*	*
Subtotal	3,949	0.67	0.71	0.70	0.72	0.71	0.74
Total	185,449	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.86

Abbreviation: asterisk (*) indicates sample too small (<600 diagnoses during the 6-year period) for the calculation of meaningful survival estimates.
 Note. Data exclude persons whose month of classification or month of death is unknown. Data are based on residence when infection was classified as stage 3 (AIDS).

Table 8a. Perinatally acquired HIV infection, by year of birth and mother's race/ethnicity, 2010–2014—United States

Race/ethnicity ^a	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Black/African American	58	9.8	59	10.1	67	11.5	34	5.8	33	5.6
Hispanic/Latino ^b	18	1.9	18	2.0	9	1.0	7	0.8	5	0.5
White	13	0.6	3	0.1	5	0.2	5	0.2	5	0.2
Other	10	3.6	10	3.6	11	3.7	6	2.1	4	1.3
Total	99	2.5	90	2.3	92	2.3	52	1.3	47	1.2

Note. 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, 2010–2014—United States

Race/ethnicity ^a	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Black/African American	40	6.8	39	6.7	53	9.1	27	4.6	30	5.1
Hispanic/Latino ^b	17	1.8	13	1.4	8	0.9	7	0.8	5	0.5
White	9	0.4	1	0.0	3	0.1	5	0.2	5	0.2
Other	6	2.2	7	2.5	7	2.4	6	2.1	4	1.3
Total	72	1.8	60	1.5	71	1.8	45	1.1	44	1.1

Note. 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, by selected characteristics, 2014—United States

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection (prevalence)				Persons living with undiagnosed HIV infection			
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	No.	95% CI	%	95% CI
Sex								
Male	851,700	834,400–869,000	654.9	641.6–668.2	134,900	128,000–141,700	15.8	15.0–16.7
Female	255,900	247,600–264,300	187.9	181.8–194.1	31,100	27,700–34,600	12.2	10.8–13.6
Age group (yr)								
13–24	54,200	52,300–56,000	103.4	99.8–106.9	24,100	22,200–25,900	44.4	40.7–48.1
25–34	188,600	185,900–191,200	433.1	426.9–439.1	54,900	52,100–57,600	29.1	27.6–30.6
35–44	232,800	230,500–235,100	574.3	568.7–580.0	36,000	33,500–38,400	15.5	14.4–16.5
45–54	353,200	350,700–355,800	812.6	806.9–818.6	31,800	29,000–34,600	9.0	8.2–9.8
55–64	213,000	210,800–215,200	531.5	526.0–537.0	15,100	12,700–17,400	7.1	6.0–8.2
≥65	66,000	64,400–67,500	142.9	139.4–146.1	4,200	2,600–5,800	6.3	3.9–8.8
Race/ethnicity								
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,500	2,400–4,700	184.2	126.3–247.4	650	210–1,100	18.5	4.5–32.5
Asian ^a	15,100	12,900–17,400	105.5	90.1–121.6	3,000	2,100–3,800	19.6	13.2–26.1
Black/African American	471,500	458,700–484,400	1,458.8	1,419.2–1,498.7	74,100	69,100–79,200	15.7	14.6–16.9
Hispanic/Latino ^b	235,600	226,600–244,600	558.9	537.6–580.3	39,900	36,400–43,400	16.9	15.3–18.6
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,000	460–1,600	226.1	104.0–361.8	180	0–400	17.2	0.0–40.9
White	340,100	330,000–350,200	198.9	193.0–204.8	41,700	37,500–46,000	12.3	11.0–13.6
Multiple races	40,800	37,400–44,200	992.8	910.1–1,075.6	6,400	5,000–7,700	15.6	12.1–19.2
Transmission category								
Male-to-male sexual contact	615,400	600,900–629,900	—	—	106,700	101,000–112,400	17.3	16.3–18.4
Injection drug use	139,700	133,300–146,000	—	—	8,900	6,100–11,700	6.4	4.4–8.4
Male	84,500	79,300–89,800	—	—	5,800	3,500–8,100	6.9	4.1–9.6
Female	55,100	51,500–58,800	—	—	3,100	1,500–4,700	5.7	2.7–8.6
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	56,600	52,900–60,200	—	—	4,200	2,600–5,800	7.4	4.5–10.3
Heterosexual contact ^c	292,200	282,500–301,900	—	—	45,900	42,000–49,700	15.7	14.3–17.1
Male	92,800	86,600–99,100	—	—	18,000	15,500–20,400	19.3	16.4–22.3
Female	199,400	192,000–206,800	—	—	27,900	24,900–30,900	14.0	12.4–15.6
Other ^d	3,900	2,500–5,200	—	—	280	0–900	7.1	0.0–23.4
Male	2,400	1,300–3,600	—	—	190	0–710	7.5	0.0–29.3
Female	1,400	690–2,200	—	—	90	0–430	6.3	0.0–30.1
Total^e	1,107,700	1,088,400–1,126,900	416.1	408.8–423.3	166,000	158,300–173,700	15.0	14.3–15.7

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Estimates were derived by using HIV surveillance and CD4 data for persons aged ≥13 years at diagnosis in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100 for numbers >1,000 and to the nearest 10 for numbers <1,000 to reflect the uncertainty inherent in statistical estimates. Data are based on address of residence at end of the specified year (i.e., most recent known address).

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.

^e Because column totals were calculated independently, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years, by year and selected characteristics, 2010–2014—United States

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection (prevalence)				Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection		
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	No. ^a	%	95% CI
	2010						
Sex							
Male	772,600	762,000–783,200	617.9	609.4–626.3	632,452	81.9	80.8–83.0
Female	243,000	237,500–248,400	185.0	180.8–189.1	207,838	85.5	83.7–87.5
Age group (yr)							
13–24	71,800	70,600–73,000	138.2	135.9–140.5	29,371	40.9	40.2–41.6
25–34	163,100	161,600–164,700	395.7	392.1–399.6	116,319	71.3	70.6–72.0
35–44	264,200	262,400–265,900	644.6	640.2–648.8	225,099	85.2	84.6–85.8
45–54	334,900	332,800–337,100	744.4	739.7–749.3	302,563	90.3	89.8–90.9
55–64	144,600	142,900–146,300	393.1	388.5–397.7	132,805	91.9	90.8–92.9
≥65	36,900	35,800–38,000	91.2	88.4–93.9	34,133	92.4	89.7–95.2
Race/ethnicity							
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,100	2,500–3,800	171.6	138.4–210.3	2,405	76.9	63.3–97.9
Asian ^b	12,500	11,300–13,800	100.6	90.9–111.0	9,040	72.2	65.7–80.1
Black/African American	432,600	424,700–440,500	1,408.7	1,383.0–1,434.5	353,459	81.7	80.2–83.2
Hispanic/Latino ^c	209,400	204,200–214,600	550.2	536.6–563.9	168,816	80.6	78.7–82.7
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	910	570–1,200	228.0	142.8–300.7	681	75.2	54.9–100
White	318,300	311,600–325,000	187.8	183.9–191.8	273,536	85.9	84.2–87.8
Multiple races	38,800	36,800–40,800	1,089.3	1,033.1–1,145.4	32,353	83.4	79.3–88.0
Transmission category							
Male-to-male sexual contact	536,300	527,700–544,800	—	—	428,243	79.9	78.6–81.2
Injection drug use	147,500	142,900–152,100	—	—	135,933	92.2	89.3–95.2
Male	89,900	86,000–93,700	—	—	82,424	91.7	88.0–95.8
Female	57,600	55,000–60,300	—	—	53,509	92.8	88.8–97.3
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	56,900	54,400–59,500	—	—	52,096	91.5	87.6–95.8
Heterosexual contact ^d	270,900	264,900–276,900	—	—	220,307	81.3	79.6–83.2
Male	87,000	83,200–90,800	—	—	67,324	77.4	74.1–80.9
Female	183,900	179,300–188,500	—	—	152,982	83.2	81.1–85.3
Other ^e	4,000	3,000–5,100	—	—	3,712	92.2	73.5–100
Male	2,600	1,700–3,400	—	—	2,365	91.7	68.7–100
Female	1,400	900–2,000	—	—	1,347	93.2	67.5–100
Total^f	1,015,600	1,003,700–1,027,500	396.1	391.4–400.7	840,290	82.7	81.8–83.7

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years, by year and selected characteristics, 2010–2014—United States (cont)

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection (prevalence)				Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection		
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	No. ^a	%	95% CI
	2011						
Sex							
Male	792,900	781,000–804,800	628.0	618.6–637.4	653,559	82.4	81.2–83.7
Female	247,000	240,900–253,000	186.4	181.8–190.9	212,622	86.1	84.0–88.3
Age group (yr)							
13–24	69,300	68,000–70,700	133.0	130.5–135.7	30,285	43.7	42.9–44.5
25–34	169,100	167,400–170,800	404.4	400.3–408.4	120,340	71.2	70.4–71.9
35–44	253,300	251,500–255,100	622.8	618.4–627.2	215,518	85.1	84.5–85.7
45–54	344,500	342,300–346,700	769.6	764.7–774.6	312,008	90.6	90.0–91.2
55–64	161,200	159,400–163,000	423.2	418.5–427.9	148,658	92.2	91.2–93.3
≥65	42,500	41,300–43,600	102.7	99.8–105.4	39,372	92.7	90.2–95.4
Race/ethnicity							
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,200	2,400–4,000	174.9	131.2–218.6	2,498	77.9	63.0–100
Asian ^b	13,200	11,800–14,600	102.6	91.7–113.5	9,733	73.8	66.6–82.8
Black/African American	443,100	434,200–452,000	1,424.3	1,395.7–1,453.0	364,876	82.3	80.7–84.0
Hispanic/Latino ^c	215,700	209,800–221,700	552.1	537.0–567.4	175,325	81.3	79.1–83.6
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	940	560–1,300	229.8	136.9–317.8	727	77.1	54.8–100
White	324,200	316,800–331,500	190.9	186.5–195.2	279,911	86.4	84.4–88.4
Multiple races	39,600	37,200–41,900	1,072.8	1,007.8–1,135.2	33,111	83.7	79.1–88.9
Transmission category							
Male-to-male sexual contact	556,200	546,500–565,900	—	—	448,046	80.6	79.2–82.0
Injection drug use	145,600	140,600–150,700	—	—	134,726	92.5	89.4–95.8
Male	88,500	84,400–92,700	—	—	81,516	92.1	87.9–96.6
Female	57,100	54,200–59,900	—	—	53,210	93.2	88.8–98.1
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	56,900	54,100–59,700	—	—	52,239	91.9	87.6–96.6
Heterosexual contact ^d	277,200	270,400–284,100	—	—	227,513	82.1	80.1–84.1
Male	88,800	84,400–93,100	—	—	69,438	78.2	74.6–82.2
Female	188,400	183,200–193,700	—	—	158,075	83.9	81.6–86.3
Other ^e	4,000	2,900–5,100	—	—	3,658	92.3	72.3–100
Male	2,500	1,600–3,400	—	—	2,321	91.8	67.4–100
Female	1,400	850–2,000	—	—	1,337	93.0	65.9–100
Total^f	1,039,900	1,026,500–1,053,200	401.8	396.6–407.0	866,181	83.3	82.2–84.4

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years, by year and selected characteristics, 2010–2014—United States (cont)

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection (prevalence)				Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection		
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	No. ^a	%	95% CI
	2012						
Sex							
Male	812,800	799,400–826,300	637.4	626.8–647.9	674,728	83.0	81.7–84.4
Female	250,200	243,400–257,000	187.1	182.0–192.2	216,863	86.7	84.4–89.1
Age group (yr)							
13–24	65,900	64,400–67,400	126.1	123.2–129.0	30,959	47.0	46.0–48.1
25–34	174,700	172,700–176,700	412.7	408.0–417.4	124,163	71.1	70.3–71.9
35–44	245,200	243,300–247,100	604.3	599.6–609.0	208,190	84.9	84.2–85.6
45–54	349,800	347,500–352,100	789.3	784.1–794.5	317,540	90.8	90.2–91.4
55–64	178,100	176,200–180,000	461.2	456.3–466.1	164,782	92.5	91.5–93.5
≥65	49,300	48,000–50,600	114.2	111.2–117.2	45,957	93.2	90.8–95.7
Race/ethnicity							
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,300	2,400–4,200	178.0	129.5–226.5	2,627	79.2	62.7–100
Asian ^b	13,800	12,100–15,500	103.7	90.9–116.5	10,469	75.9	67.7–86.3
Black/African American	452,800	442,800–462,800	1,436.8	1,405.0–1,468.5	375,767	83.0	81.2–84.9
Hispanic/Latino ^c	222,300	215,500–229,100	555.0	538.1–572.0	182,113	81.9	79.5–84.5
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	970	540–1,400	231.4	128.8–334.0	775	79.7	55.0–100
White	329,800	321,600–337,900	193.7	188.9–198.4	286,101	86.8	84.7–89.0
Multiple races	40,100	37,500–42,700	1,048.0	980.1–1,116.0	33,739	84.1	79.0–90.0
Transmission category							
Male-to-male sexual contact	576,100	565,000–587,100	—	—	468,207	81.3	79.7–82.9
Injection drug use	143,600	138,200–149,100	—	—	133,421	92.9	89.5–96.6
Male	87,200	82,700–91,700	—	—	80,549	92.4	87.9–97.4
Female	56,400	53,300–59,500	—	—	52,872	93.7	88.8–99.1
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	56,800	53,700–59,900	—	—	52,358	92.2	87.5–97.4
Heterosexual contact ^d	282,600	275,000–290,300	—	—	233,976	82.8	80.6–85.1
Male	90,300	85,400–95,200	—	—	71,316	79.0	74.9–83.5
Female	192,300	186,500–198,200	—	—	162,659	84.6	82.1–87.2
Other ^e	3,900	2,700–5,100	—	—	3,630	92.7	71.3–100
Male	2,500	1,500–3,500	—	—	2,299	92.4	66.3–100
Female	1,400	790–2,100	—	—	1,332	93.1	64.4–100
Total^f	1,063,000	1,048,000–1,078,100	406.9	401.1–412.7	891,591	83.9	82.7–85.1

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years, by year and selected characteristics, 2010–2014—United States (cont)

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection (prevalence)				Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection		
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	No. ^a	%	95% CI
	2013						
Sex							
Male	831,900	816,700–847,100	646.0	634.1–657.8	695,228	83.6	82.1–85.1
Female	253,300	245,700–260,800	187.7	182.1–193.3	220,828	87.2	84.7–89.9
Age group (yr)							
13–24	60,300	58,700–61,900	115.1	112.0–118.1	30,599	50.7	49.4–52.1
25–34	181,300	179,100–183,600	422.6	417.5–428.0	128,367	70.8	69.9–71.7
35–44	238,200	236,200–240,300	587.5	582.6–592.7	201,814	84.7	84.0–85.5
45–54	353,000	350,600–355,400	805.1	799.6–810.6	321,004	90.9	90.3–91.5
55–64	195,000	193,000–197,100	495.7	490.6–501.0	180,806	92.7	91.8–93.7
≥65	57,200	55,800–58,600	128.0	124.9–131.2	53,466	93.5	91.3–95.9
Race/ethnicity							
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,400	2,400–4,400	181.1	127.8–234.3	2,734	79.9	61.8–100
Asian ^b	14,400	12,500–16,400	104.4	90.7–119.0	11,237	77.8	68.6–89.8
Black/African American	462,000	450,700–473,400	1,447.2	1,411.8–1,483.0	386,240	83.6	81.6–85.7
Hispanic/Latino ^c	228,700	220,900–236,500	556.7	537.7–575.7	188,614	82.5	79.8–85.4
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,000	500–1,500	232.0	116.0–348.1	817	81.9	54.7–100
White	334,900	325,800–344,000	196.3	190.9–201.6	292,205	87.2	84.9–89.7
Multiple races	40,600	37,600–43,600	1,023.6	948.0–1,099.3	34,209	84.2	78.4–91.0
Transmission category							
Male-to-male sexual contact	595,300	582,600–607,900	—	—	487,872	82.0	80.3–83.7
Injection drug use	141,600	135,700–147,500	—	—	132,044	93.2	89.5–97.3
Male	85,800	81,000–90,700	—	—	79,614	92.7	87.8–98.3
Female	55,800	52,400–59,100	—	—	52,430	94.0	88.7–100
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	56,700	53,300–60,000	—	—	52,359	92.4	87.2–98.2
Heterosexual contact ^d	287,700	279,000–296,300	—	—	240,179	83.5	81.1–86.1
Male	91,600	86,100–97,200	—	—	73,112	79.8	75.3–84.9
Female	196,000	189,500–202,600	—	—	167,067	85.2	82.4–88.2
Other ^e	3,900	2,600–5,100	—	—	3,603	92.8	70.1–100
Male	2,500	1,400–3,500	—	—	2,272	92.4	64.8–100
Female	1,400	740–2,100	—	—	1,331	93.5	63.2–100
Total^f	1,085,100	1,068,100–1,102,100	411.5	405.0–417.9	916,056	84.4	83.1–85.8

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years, by year and selected characteristics, 2010–2014—United States (cont)

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection (prevalence)				Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection		
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	No. ^a	%	95% CI
	2014						
Sex							
Male	851,700	834,400–869,000	654.9	641.6–668.2	716,861	84.2	82.5–85.9
Female	255,900	247,600–264,300	187.9	181.8–194.1	224,816	87.8	85.1–90.8
Age group (yr)							
13–24	54,200	52,300–56,000	103.4	99.8–106.9	30,116	55.6	53.8–57.5
25–34	188,600	185,900–191,200	433.1	426.9–439.1	133,671	70.9	69.9–71.9
35–44	232,800	230,500–235,100	574.3	568.7–580.0	196,786	84.5	83.7–85.4
45–54	353,200	350,700–355,800	812.6	806.9–818.6	321,412	91.0	90.3–91.7
55–64	213,000	210,800–215,200	531.5	526.0–537.0	197,888	92.9	92.0–93.9
≥65	66,000	64,400–67,500	142.9	139.4–146.1	61,804	93.7	91.6–95.9
Race/ethnicity							
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,500	2,400–4,700	184.2	126.3–247.4	2,877	81.5	61.3–100
Asian ^b	15,100	12,900–17,400	105.5	90.1–121.6	12,160	80.4	69.9–94.6
Black/African American	471,500	458,700–484,400	1,458.8	1,419.2–1,498.7	397,373	84.3	82.0–86.6
Hispanic/Latino ^c	235,600	226,600–244,600	558.9	537.6–580.3	195,656	83.1	80.0–86.4
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,000	460–1,600	226.1	104.0–361.8	853	82.8	53.2–100
White	340,100	330,000–350,200	198.9	193.0–204.8	298,324	87.7	85.2–90.4
Multiple races	40,800	37,400–44,200	992.8	910.1–1,075.6	34,434	84.4	77.8–92.1
Transmission category							
Male-to-male sexual contact	615,400	600,900–629,900	—	—	508,674	82.7	80.8–84.7
Injection drug use	139,700	133,300–146,000	—	—	130,709	93.6	89.5–98.1
Male	84,500	79,300–89,800	—	—	78,697	93.1	87.7–99.3
Female	55,100	51,500–58,800	—	—	52,012	94.3	88.5–100
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	56,600	52,900–60,200	—	—	52,358	92.6	86.9–99.0
Heterosexual contact ^d	292,200	282,500–301,900	—	—	246,349	84.3	81.6–87.2
Male	92,800	86,600–99,100	—	—	74,879	80.7	75.6–86.5
Female	199,400	192,000–206,800	—	—	171,470	86.0	82.9–89.3
Other ^e	3,900	2,500–5,200	—	—	3,588	92.9	68.7–100
Male	2,400	1,300–3,600	—	—	2,254	92.4	63.1–100
Female	1,400	690–2,200	—	—	1,334	93.6	61.8–100
Total^f	1,107,700	1,088,400–1,126,900	416.1	408.8–423.3	941,677	85.0	83.6–86.5

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Estimates were derived by using HIV surveillance and CD4 data for persons aged ≥13 years at diagnosis in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100 for numbers >1,000 and to the nearest 10 for numbers <1,000 to reflect the uncertainty inherent in statistical estimates. Data are based on address of residence at end of the specified year (i.e., most recent known address).

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

^a Reported to National HIV Surveillance System.

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

^c Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

^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.

^f Because column totals were calculated independently, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 9c. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years, by year and area of residence, 2010–2014—United States

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection (prevalence)				Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection		
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	No. ^a	Rate	95% CI
2010							
Alabama	13,600	12,200–15,000	341.7	306.5–376.9	10,715	79.0	71.7–88.0
Alaska ^b	720	410–1,000	124.6	71.0–173.1	663	92.0	64.1–100
Arizona	15,500	14,100–16,900	296.3	269.6–323.1	12,464	80.5	73.9–88.4
Arkansas	5,500	4,600–6,300	228.4	191.0–261.6	4,394	80.4	69.8–94.8
California	126,100	122,000–130,300	409.9	396.5–423.5	107,073	84.9	82.2–87.8
Colorado	11,900	10,800–13,100	286.6	260.1–315.5	9,976	83.6	76.2–92.7
Connecticut	10,900	9,700–12,100	361.6	321.8–401.4	10,186	93.6	84.1–100
Delaware	3,600	2,900–4,300	478.0	385.1–571.0	3,093	86.7	72.4–100
District of Columbia	16,500	14,900–18,100	3,108.4	2,807.0–3,409.8	14,666	88.8	80.9–98.3
Florida	110,100	106,100–114,000	687.2	662.2–711.5	89,665	81.5	78.6–84.5
Georgia	50,600	47,900–53,200	639.3	605.2–672.2	39,846	78.8	74.9–83.1
Hawaii ^b	2,900	2,300–3,500	253.5	201.0–305.9	2,562	87.9	73.3–100
Idaho ^b	1,100	730–1,400	87.5	58.1–111.4	889	83.2	63.3–100
Illinois	36,800	34,500–39,000	346.4	324.7–367.1	31,019	84.3	79.5–89.8
Indiana	11,200	9,900–12,400	209.7	185.4–232.2	8,782	78.7	71.0–88.4
Iowa ^b	2,600	2,000–3,200	102.9	79.2–126.6	1,991	76.2	62.4–97.6
Kansas ^b	3,100	2,500–3,800	133.1	107.3–163.1	2,613	84.0	69.4–100
Kentucky	6,900	6,000–7,900	191.1	166.2–218.8	5,280	76.0	66.8–88.1
Louisiana	21,100	19,300–22,900	564.5	516.4–612.7	15,921	75.4	69.5–82.5
Maine ^d	1,500	1,100–2,000	131.8	96.7–175.8	1,271	82.5	64.3–100
Maryland	34,500	32,200–36,700	714.3	666.7–759.8	28,072	81.5	76.4–87.2
Massachusetts	20,500	18,900–22,100	367.9	339.2–396.6	16,857	82.3	76.3–89.4
Michigan	16,300	14,700–17,800	197.6	178.2–215.8	13,562	83.4	76.1–92.3
Minnesota	8,100	7,100–9,000	184.6	161.8–205.1	6,532	81.1	72.3–92.4
Mississippi	9,700	8,500–10,800	399.4	350.0–444.6	7,877	81.4	72.8–92.3
Missouri	12,400	11,100–13,700	249.1	223.0–275.3	10,177	82.3	74.5–91.8
Montana ^b	610	320–890	73.4	38.5–107.1	421	69.5	47.5–100
Nebraska ^b	2,200	1,600–2,700	147.2	107.1–180.7	1,759	81.5	65.5–100
Nevada	9,200	8,100–10,200	413.6	364.2–458.6	7,015	76.6	68.7–86.5
New Hampshire ^b	1,300	910–1,700	116.1	81.2–151.8	1,090	83.3	63.9–100
New Jersey	37,700	35,400–40,100	513.0	481.7–545.6	33,546	88.9	83.7–94.9
New Mexico	3,400	2,700–4,100	201.1	159.7–242.6	2,905	85.7	71.5–100
New York	138,800	134,500–143,200	848.2	821.9–875.1	120,634	86.9	84.2–89.7
North Carolina	30,600	28,600–32,600	387.0	361.7–412.3	24,646	80.6	75.5–86.3
North Dakota ^b	320	110–530	56.6	19.4–93.7	205	65.1	39.1–100
Ohio	20,500	18,800–22,100	213.3	195.6–229.9	16,965	82.8	76.6–90.0
Oklahoma	6,000	5,100–6,900	194.8	165.6–224.0	4,847	81.1	70.4–95.8
Oregon	6,900	5,900–7,800	214.4	183.3–242.4	5,679	82.6	72.8–95.5
Pennsylvania	35,200	33,000–37,400	327.1	306.7–347.6	30,295	86.0	80.9–91.8
Rhode Island ^b	2,400	1,800–3,000	267.3	200.5–334.1	2,062	85.4	68.8–100
South Carolina	17,700	16,100–19,200	458.8	417.4–497.7	13,977	79.1	72.8–86.6
South Dakota ^b	500	240–760	74.8	35.9–113.7	361	72.2	47.7–100
Tennessee	17,000	15,500–18,600	321.7	293.3–352.0	14,852	87.2	80.0–95.8
Texas	84,000	80,500–87,500	415.0	397.7–432.3	64,156	76.4	73.3–79.7
Utah	2,700	2,100–3,200	127.4	99.1–151.0	2,148	80.3	66.3–100
Vermont ^b	670	400–940	124.7	74.5–175.0	470	70.0	50.0–100
Virginia	22,700	21,000–24,400	339.1	313.7–364.5	18,841	82.9	77.1–89.6
Washington	13,000	11,700–14,300	231.8	208.6–255.0	10,404	80.3	73.0–89.2
West Virginia ^b	2,000	1,500–2,500	126.7	95.0–158.3	1,650	81.6	65.4–100
Wisconsin	6,500	5,600–7,400	137.2	118.2–156.2	4,955	76.0	66.6–88.5
Wyoming ^d	290	90–500	62.3	19.3–107.5	261	89.0	52.6–100
Total^c	1,015,600	1,003,700–1,027,500	396.1	391.4–400.7	840,290	82.7	81.8–83.7

Table 9c. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years, by year and area of residence, 2010–2014—United States (cont)

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection (prevalence)				Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection		
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	No. ^a	Rate	95% CI
	2011						
Alabama	13,900	12,300–15,400	347.5	307.5–385.0	11,212	80.8	72.6–91.0
Alaska ^b	720	380–1,100	123.0	64.9–187.9	681	94.2	63.9–100
Arizona	15,900	14,300–17,500	299.9	269.7–330.1	12,817	80.6	73.4–89.4
Arkansas	5,600	4,700–6,500	230.9	193.8–268.1	4,490	80.2	68.6–96.5
California	129,800	125,100–134,500	417.1	402.0–432.2	110,084	84.8	81.9–88.0
Colorado	12,100	10,900–13,400	286.8	258.3–317.6	10,307	84.8	76.7–94.9
Connecticut	11,000	9,600–12,300	362.9	316.7–405.8	10,180	92.7	82.5–100
Delaware	3,600	2,800–4,400	473.0	367.9–578.1	3,168	87.8	72.1–100
District of Columbia	17,000	15,200–18,800	3,133.0	2,801.3–3,464.7	14,702	86.7	78.4–97.0
Florida	112,900	108,400–117,400	694.0	666.4–721.7	91,933	81.4	78.3–84.8
Georgia	52,000	49,100–55,000	649.0	612.8–686.4	41,115	79.0	74.7–83.8
Hawaii ^b	2,900	2,300–3,600	251.1	199.1–311.7	2,589	88.0	72.2–100
Idaho ^b	1,100	710–1,400	86.5	55.9–110.1	924	86.1	64.2–100
Illinois	37,700	35,200–40,200	353.5	330.1–377.0	32,067	85.0	79.7–91.1
Indiana	11,400	10,000–12,800	212.2	186.1–238.3	9,115	80.1	71.5–91.1
Iowa ^b	2,700	2,000–3,300	106.2	78.7–129.8	2,072	77.7	62.7–100
Kansas ^b	3,200	2,500–3,900	136.7	106.8–166.6	2,703	84.5	68.7–100
Kentucky	7,100	6,000–8,200	195.5	165.2–225.8	5,495	77.2	67.1–90.9
Louisiana	21,700	19,700–23,800	576.1	523.0–631.9	16,753	77.1	70.5–85.1
Maine ^d	1,600	1,100–2,100	140.2	96.4–184.1	1,289	81.7	62.3–100
Maryland	35,200	32,700–37,800	721.0	669.8–774.2	29,167	82.8	77.2–89.2
Massachusetts	21,000	19,200–22,800	373.5	341.5–405.5	17,558	83.7	77.0–91.7
Michigan	16,700	14,900–18,500	202.0	180.2–223.8	13,944	83.4	75.5–93.3
Minnesota	8,200	7,100–9,300	185.3	160.5–210.2	6,775	82.3	72.6–94.9
Mississippi	9,900	8,600–11,200	405.9	352.6–459.1	8,265	83.7	74.0–96.2
Missouri	12,600	11,200–14,100	252.2	224.1–282.2	10,557	83.5	75.0–94.2
Montana ^b	620	310–930	74.0	37.0–111.0	481	78.2	52.0–100
Nebraska ^b	2,200	1,600–2,800	146.2	106.3–186.1	1,816	82.0	64.7–100
Nevada	9,400	8,200–10,600	419.2	365.7–472.7	7,249	76.8	68.2–87.9
New Hampshire ^b	1,300	900–1,800	115.5	80.0–160.0	1,116	82.8	62.1–100
New Jersey	38,000	35,400–40,600	514.0	478.8–549.1	33,701	88.6	82.9–95.2
New Mexico	3,500	2,700–4,200	205.4	158.5–246.5	2,992	86.5	71.0–100
New York	141,000	136,100–145,800	855.5	825.8–884.7	122,095	86.6	83.7–89.7
North Carolina	31,500	29,200–33,900	393.9	365.1–423.9	25,528	80.9	75.4–87.3
North Dakota ^b	330	90–570	57.5	15.7–99.3	219	66.4	38.4–100
Ohio	21,000	19,200–22,900	217.9	199.3–237.7	17,598	83.8	77.0–91.9
Oklahoma	6,100	5,100–7,100	196.5	164.3–228.8	5,013	82.4	70.5–99.0
Oregon	7,000	6,000–8,000	215.4	184.6–246.1	5,890	84.3	73.5–98.8
Pennsylvania	35,600	33,200–38,100	329.6	307.4–352.7	31,036	87.1	81.4–93.5
Rhode Island ^b	2,500	1,800–3,100	278.3	200.4–345.1	2,080	83.9	66.3–100
South Carolina	18,000	16,300–19,800	462.1	418.5–508.3	16,501	91.5	83.5–100
South Dakota ^b	500	220–780	74.1	32.6–115.6	378	75.5	48.6–100
Tennessee	17,600	15,800–19,300	330.3	296.5–362.2	15,352	87.3	79.4–96.9
Texas	87,000	83,000–91,000	422.3	402.8–441.7	67,356	77.4	74.1–81.1
Utah	2,800	2,100–3,400	129.9	97.4–157.7	2,246	81.3	66.1–100
Vermont ^b	690	390–990	128.0	72.3–183.6	508	74.2	51.6–100
Virginia	23,300	21,400–25,300	344.1	316.0–373.6	19,332	82.8	76.5–90.3
Washington	13,200	11,800–14,700	232.3	207.7–258.7	10,610	80.1	72.3–89.9
West Virginia ^b	2,000	1,500–2,600	126.5	94.9–164.5	1,756	86.0	67.6–100
Wisconsin	6,600	5,600–7,600	138.6	117.6–159.5	5,117	77.3	67.0–91.4
Wyoming ^b	310	80–540	66.2	17.1–115.3	249	81.6	46.5–100
Total^c	1,039,900	1,026,500–1,053,200	401.8	396.6–407.0	866,181	83.3	82.2–84.4

Table 9c. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years, by year and area of residence, 2010–2014—United States (cont)

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection (prevalence)				Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection		
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	No. ^a	Rate	95% CI
2012							
Alabama	14,200	12,400–15,900	353.3	308.5–395.6	11,516	81.2	72.2–92.8
Alaska ^b	740	350–1,100	124.7	59.0–185.4	665	89.8	58.8–100
Arizona	16,300	14,600–18,100	302.6	271.0–336.0	13,341	81.6	73.7–91.6
Arkansas	5,800	4,700–6,800	238.0	192.9–279.1	4,663	81.1	68.3–99.7
California	133,200	127,900–138,500	423.1	406.2–439.9	113,331	85.1	81.8–88.6
Colorado	12,400	11,000–13,900	289.0	256.4–324.0	10,612	85.5	76.6–96.8
Connecticut	11,100	9,600–12,600	364.8	315.5–414.1	10,224	92.1	81.1–100
Delaware	3,600	2,800–4,500	467.5	363.6–584.4	3,214	88.3	71.2–100
District of Columbia	17,400	15,400–19,400	3,145.3	2,783.8–3,506.9	15,340	88.1	79.0–99.6
Florida	115,700	110,600–120,700	701.2	670.3–731.5	95,970	83.0	79.5–86.8
Georgia	53,500	50,100–56,800	658.8	616.9–699.4	43,129	80.7	75.9–86.1
Hawaii ^b	3,000	2,300–3,700	257.0	197.1–317.0	2,600	87.1	70.1–100
Idaho ^b	1,100	670–1,500	85.6	52.2–116.8	970	90.9	66.1–100
Illinois	38,600	35,700–41,400	360.8	333.7–387.0	32,897	85.3	79.4–92.1
Indiana	11,700	10,100–13,300	216.6	187.0–246.2	9,445	80.8	71.3–93.2
Iowa ^b	2,700	2,000–3,500	105.7	78.3–137.0	2,175	79.4	62.7–100
Kansas ^b	3,300	2,400–4,100	140.0	101.8–173.9	2,733	84.0	67.2–100
Kentucky	7,300	6,100–8,500	200.0	167.1–232.9	5,723	78.4	67.2–93.9
Louisiana	22,100	19,800–24,400	582.3	521.7–642.9	16,997	76.9	69.7–85.8
Maine ^d	1,600	1,100–2,200	139.9	96.2–192.3	1,313	81.2	60.4–100
Maryland	35,900	33,000–38,700	728.6	669.7–785.4	29,763	83.0	76.9–90.1
Massachusetts	21,400	19,400–23,500	377.3	342.0–414.3	18,207	84.9	77.5–93.9
Michigan	17,200	15,200–19,200	207.3	183.2–231.4	14,428	84.1	75.3–95.1
Minnesota	8,400	7,200–9,700	188.4	161.5–217.6	7,072	83.7	73.0–98.1
Mississippi	10,000	8,600–11,500	408.1	350.9–469.3	8,425	84.1	73.5–98.3
Missouri	12,900	11,300–14,500	257.1	225.2–289.0	10,878	84.3	75.0–96.3
Montana ^b	630	290–980	74.6	34.3–116.0	493	78.1	50.5–100
Nebraska ^b	2,300	1,600–3,000	151.6	105.5–197.8	1,856	81.4	62.9–100
Nevada	9,600	8,300–11,000	421.1	364.0–482.5	7,487	77.6	68.1–90.3
New Hampshire ^b	1,400	870–1,900	123.7	76.9–167.9	1,137	83.5	61.2–100
New Jersey	38,500	35,600–41,400	517.9	478.9–556.9	34,120	88.7	82.5–95.9
New Mexico	3,500	2,700–4,400	204.3	157.6–256.8	2,964	84.1	67.8–100
New York	142,700	137,300–148,100	861.2	828.6–893.8	123,601	86.6	83.5–90.0
North Carolina	32,400	29,800–35,100	400.1	368.0–433.5	26,757	82.5	76.3–89.7
North Dakota ^b	350	70–620	59.7	11.9–105.7	247	71.4	39.7–100
Ohio	21,500	19,400–23,600	222.6	200.8–244.3	18,249	84.8	77.3–94.0
Oklahoma	6,200	5,100–7,400	198.0	162.8–236.3	5,180	83.4	70.3–100
Oregon	7,100	6,000–8,300	216.2	182.7–252.8	6,076	85.4	73.5–100
Pennsylvania	36,200	33,500–39,000	334.0	309.1–359.8	31,863	88.0	81.8–95.3
Rhode Island ^b	2,500	1,800–3,200	277.6	199.9–355.3	2,107	84.0	65.0–100
South Carolina	18,400	16,500–20,300	466.7	418.5–514.9	15,445	84.0	76.0–93.9
South Dakota ^b	510	200–820	74.6	29.3–120.0	396	77.9	48.4–100
Tennessee	18,100	16,100–20,100	336.2	299.0–373.3	15,987	88.2	79.5–99.1
Texas	89,900	85,400–94,400	428.1	406.7–449.5	70,464	78.4	74.6–82.5
Utah	2,800	2,100–3,600	127.6	95.7–164.1	2,302	81.1	64.8–100
Vermont ^b	690	370–1,000	127.8	68.5–185.2	568	82.2	55.9–100
Virginia	23,800	21,700–26,000	347.5	316.8–379.6	20,327	85.3	78.2–93.8
Washington	13,600	12,000–15,200	236.5	208.6–264.3	11,005	80.9	72.3–91.9
West Virginia ^b	2,100	1,400–2,700	132.7	88.5–170.6	1,834	88.9	68.1–100
Wisconsin	6,800	5,600–7,900	142.1	117.0–165.1	5,239	77.3	66.0–93.1
Wyoming ^b	310	60–560	65.1	12.6–117.5	256	82.8	45.8–100
Total^c	1,063,000	1,048,000–1,078,100	406.9	401.1–412.7	891,591	83.9	82.7–85.1

Table 9c. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years, by year and area of residence, 2010–2014—United States (cont)

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection (prevalence)				Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection		
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	No. ^a	Rate	95% CI
2013							
Alabama	14,500	12,500–16,500	358.8	309.3–408.3	11,922	82.5	72.5–95.7
Alaska ^b	750	310–1,200	125.0	51.7–200.0	663	88.5	55.7–100
Arizona	16,800	14,800–18,800	307.2	270.6–343.8	13,870	82.6	73.7–93.9
Arkansas	5,900	4,700–7,100	241.0	192.0–290.0	4,844	82.0	67.8–100
California	136,400	130,400–142,300	428.2	409.4–446.8	116,149	85.2	81.6–89.1
Colorado	12,600	11,000–14,200	288.3	251.7–324.9	10,814	85.8	76.1–98.4
Connecticut	11,200	9,600–12,900	366.6	314.2–422.2	10,438	92.8	80.7–100
Delaware	3,700	2,700–4,600	475.0	346.6–590.6	3,189	87.1	68.8–100
District of Columbia	17,800	15,600–20,100	3,159.7	2,769.2–3,568.0	15,417	86.5	76.7–99.1
Florida	118,400	112,600–124,200	707.5	672.8–742.1	98,218	83.0	79.1–87.2
Georgia	54,600	50,800–58,400	665.6	619.3–712.0	46,655	85.4	79.8–91.8
Hawaii ^b	3,000	2,200–3,900	254.0	186.3–330.2	2,670	87.8	69.2–100
Idaho ^b	1,100	630–1,500	84.4	48.4–115.2	1,021	95.1	67.4–100
Illinois	39,400	36,200–42,600	366.9	337.1–396.7	33,634	85.3	78.9–92.9
Indiana	12,000	10,200–13,700	220.6	187.5–251.9	9,795	81.9	71.4–96.1
Iowa ^b	2,800	2,000–3,600	108.9	77.8–140.1	2,232	80.6	62.4–100
Kansas ^b	3,300	2,400–4,200	139.3	101.3–177.3	2,775	83.8	65.6–100
Kentucky	7,500	6,100–8,900	204.4	166.3–242.6	6,222	83.0	70.2–100
Louisiana	22,600	20,000–25,200	591.4	523.3–659.4	17,846	78.9	70.8–89.1
Maine ^d	1,600	1,000–2,200	139.6	87.2–191.9	1,348	82.7	60.0–100
Maryland	36,500	33,300–39,700	734.0	669.6–798.3	30,230	82.8	76.1–90.7
Massachusetts	21,900	19,600–24,200	382.4	342.3–422.6	18,615	84.9	76.8–94.9
Michigan	17,600	15,400–19,900	211.3	184.9–238.9	14,853	84.2	74.6–96.5
Minnesota	8,700	7,300–10,100	193.5	162.3–224.6	7,260	83.7	72.1–99.8
Mississippi	10,100	8,500–11,800	410.2	345.2–479.2	8,563	84.6	72.9–100
Missouri	13,100	11,300–14,900	259.8	224.1–295.5	11,127	84.7	74.4–98.3
Montana ^b	630	250–1,000	73.9	29.3–117.3	537	84.8	52.8–100
Nebraska ^b	2,300	1,600–3,100	150.4	104.7–202.8	1,900	82.0	62.1–100
Nevada	9,900	8,400–11,500	427.5	362.7–496.5	7,772	78.5	67.8–93.0
New Hampshire ^b	1,400	840–1,900	123.2	73.9–167.2	1,167	83.9	60.0–100
New Jersey	38,800	35,500–42,000	519.0	474.8–561.8	34,851	89.9	83.0–98.1
New Mexico	3,600	2,700–4,600	209.3	157.0–267.5	2,934	81.1	64.0–100
New York	144,300	138,300–150,300	866.1	830.0–902.1	124,814	86.5	83.1–90.3
North Carolina	33,200	30,200–36,200	404.7	368.2–441.3	27,560	82.9	76.1–91.1
North Dakota ^b	370	40–690	61.4	6.6–114.5	258	70.6	37.5–100
Ohio	22,000	19,700–24,400	226.9	203.2–251.7	18,925	85.8	77.5–96.2
Oklahoma	6,300	5,000–7,700	199.2	158.1–243.5	5,380	84.8	70.3–100
Oregon	7,200	5,900–8,400	217.2	178.0–253.4	6,117	85.3	72.5–100
Pennsylvania	36,600	33,500–39,600	336.9	308.3–364.5	32,402	88.6	81.7–96.8
Rhode Island ^b	2,600	1,700–3,400	288.1	188.4–376.7	2,147	83.4	63.0–100
South Carolina	18,700	16,500–20,900	468.4	413.3–523.5	15,423	82.4	73.7–93.3
South Dakota ^b	520	170–870	75.1	24.6–125.7	439	84.7	50.6–100
Tennessee	18,500	16,300–20,800	340.9	300.3–383.2	16,277	87.8	78.2–99.9
Texas	92,800	87,700–98,000	434.0	410.2–458.3	73,737	79.4	75.3–84.1
Utah	2,900	2,100–3,700	129.5	93.8–165.3	2,496	85.4	66.8–100
Vermont ^b	700	340–1,100	129.2	62.7–203.0	611	87.8	58.0–100
Virginia	24,400	22,000–26,900	352.5	317.8–388.6	20,672	84.6	76.9–94.1
Washington	13,900	12,100–15,800	238.7	207.8–271.4	11,439	82.1	72.6–94.5
West Virginia ^b	2,100	1,400–2,800	132.9	88.6–177.2	1,816	86.7	64.9–100
Wisconsin	7,000	5,700–8,300	145.5	118.5–172.5	5,753	82.6	69.5–100
Wyoming ^b	320	30–600	66.4	6.2–124.5	259	82.0	43.1–100
Total^c	1,085,100	1,068,100–1,102,100	411.5	405.0–417.9	916,056	84.4	83.1–85.8

Table 9c. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years, by year and area of residence, 2010–2014—United States (cont)

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection (prevalence)				Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection		
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	No. ^a	Rate	95% CI
2014							
Alabama	14,700	12,500–17,000	361.9	307.7–418.5	12,349	83.8	72.6–99.0
Alaska ^b	780	260–1,300	130.0	43.3–216.7	633	81.7	49.1–100
Arizona	17,400	15,000–19,700	312.6	269.4–353.9	14,605	84.0	74.0–97.1
Arkansas	6,100	4,700–7,600	248.0	191.1–309.0	5,130	83.9	67.9–100
California	139,900	133,100–146,700	434.0	412.9–455.1	118,926	85.0	81.1–89.4
Colorado	12,800	11,000–14,600	287.5	247.0–327.9	11,146	86.9	76.1–100
Connecticut	11,300	9,400–13,200	369.2	307.1–431.3	10,050	88.8	76.1–100
Delaware	3,700	2,600–4,800	468.5	329.2–607.8	3,173	86.0	66.4–100
District of Columbia	18,200	15,700–20,700	3,191.0	2,752.7–3,629.3	15,071	82.8	72.7–96.2
Florida	121,200	114,700–127,800	711.8	673.7–750.6	102,298	84.4	80.0–89.2
Georgia	55,700	51,400–60,100	670.3	618.5–723.2	46,478	83.4	77.4–90.4
Hawaii ^b	3,100	2,200–4,000	260.1	184.6–335.6	2,723	88.0	67.6–100
Idaho ^b	1,100	590–1,500	83.1	44.6–113.3	1,018	95.5	66.1–100
Illinois	40,200	36,600–43,800	373.8	340.3–407.3	34,530	85.8	78.8–94.3
Indiana	12,200	10,200–14,200	223.0	186.4–259.5	10,180	83.4	71.6–99.7
Iowa ^b	2,800	1,900–3,700	108.3	73.5–143.1	2,337	83.7	63.2–100
Kansas ^b	3,400	2,300–4,400	142.8	96.6–184.8	2,856	84.9	65.1–100
Kentucky	7,700	6,100–9,200	208.9	165.5–249.6	6,461	84.4	70.1–100
Louisiana	23,300	20,300–26,200	606.2	528.1–681.6	18,816	80.9	71.8–92.7
Maine ^d	1,700	980–2,400	147.8	85.2–208.7	1,442	85.1	59.8–100
Maryland	37,200	33,600–40,800	742.7	670.8–814.6	31,518	84.7	77.2–93.8
Massachusetts	22,400	19,800–25,000	387.7	342.7–432.8	18,978	84.6	75.8–95.9
Michigan	18,200	15,600–20,800	217.7	186.6–248.8	14,765	81.1	71.0–94.5
Minnesota	8,900	7,300–10,400	196.4	161.1–229.5	7,469	84.3	71.5–100
Mississippi	10,300	8,400–12,100	417.1	340.2–490.0	8,880	86.4	73.2–100
Missouri	13,400	11,400–15,500	264.5	225.0–305.9	11,486	85.6	74.3–100
Montana ^b	650	210–1,100	75.5	24.4–127.8	547	84.4	50.5–100
Nebraska ^b	2,400	1,500–3,200	155.7	97.3–207.6	1,984	84.1	62.1–100
Nevada	10,200	8,400–12,000	432.0	355.7–508.2	8,344	82.0	69.8–99.4
New Hampshire ^b	1,400	800–2,000	122.4	69.9–174.8	1,221	86.1	59.9–100
New Jersey	39,200	35,500–42,800	521.6	472.4–569.5	35,087	89.6	82.0–98.7
New Mexico	3,700	2,600–4,800	214.7	150.9–278.6	3,082	83.8	64.4–100
New York	145,900	139,200–152,600	872.1	832.0–912.1	128,004	87.7	83.9–92.0
North Carolina	34,000	30,600–37,300	409.5	368.5–449.2	28,593	84.2	76.6–93.6
North Dakota ^b	380	10–760	61.9	1.6–123.7	302	79.4	40.0–100
Ohio	22,500	19,800–25,200	231.2	203.5–259.0	19,742	87.8	78.4–99.6
Oklahoma	6,400	4,900–7,900	200.9	153.8–248.0	5,565	86.8	70.6–100
Oregon	7,300	5,800–8,700	217.4	172.8–259.2	6,241	86.0	72.0–100
Pennsylvania	36,700	33,300–40,100	337.2	305.9–368.4	33,093	90.1	82.5–99.4
Rhode Island ^b	2,700	1,700–3,600	298.1	187.7–397.4	2,232	84.1	61.9–100
South Carolina	19,100	16,600–21,600	471.5	409.8–533.2	15,788	82.7	73.1–95.1
South Dakota ^b	540	130–940	77.3	18.6–134.6	482	90.0	51.1–100
Tennessee	19,000	16,400–21,600	346.8	299.3–394.2	16,025	84.3	74.3–97.5
Texas	95,600	89,700–101,600	438.3	411.2–465.8	77,309	80.8	76.1–86.2
Utah	3,000	2,100–4,000	131.7	92.2–175.5	2,593	85.5	65.5–100
Vermont ^b	700	310–1,100	129.0	57.1–202.8	655	93.3	59.9–100
Virginia	25,100	22,300–27,900	359.4	319.3–399.5	21,496	85.7	77.1–96.5
Washington	14,100	12,100–16,200	238.7	204.9–274.3	11,934	84.4	73.7–98.6
West Virginia ^b	2,100	1,300–2,900	133.1	82.4–183.8	1,876	87.6	63.7–100
Wisconsin	7,100	5,600–8,600	146.9	115.9–177.9	5,899	83.3	68.9–100
Wyoming ^b	310	10–620	64.2	2.1–128.5	265	84.3	43.0–100
Total^c	1,107,700	1,088,400–1,126,900	416.1	408.8–423.3	941,677	85.0	83.6–86.5

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Estimates were derived by using HIV surveillance and CD4 data for persons aged ≥13 years at diagnosis from the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100 for numbers >1,000 and to the nearest 10 for numbers <1,000 to reflect the uncertainty inherent in statistical estimates.

Rates are per 100,000 population.

Data are based on address of residence at end of the specified year (i.e., most recent known address).

^a Reported to National HIV Surveillance System.

^b Estimates for jurisdictions with <100 new diagnoses of HIV infection per year, 2010–2014, are considered numerically unstable.

^c Because column totals were calculated independently, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 10. Status of CD4 and viral load reporting by HIV surveillance reporting area, as of December 2016—50 states, District of Columbia, and U.S. dependent areas

	CD4 count (cells/ μ L) 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	Any result
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 10. Status of CD4 and viral load reporting by HIV surveillance reporting area, as of December 2016—50 states, District of Columbia, and U.S. dependent areas (cont)

	CD4 count (cells/ μ L) or CD4 percentage		Viral load	
	Lab reporting required ^a	Reportable level ^b	Lab reporting required ^a	Reportable level ^b
Nevada	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
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	All values	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	<200 or <14%	Yes	Detectable
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.

Table 11. Monitoring national HIV prevention goals by using data from the National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS) and other surveillance systems

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Increase the percentage of persons living with HIV who know their serostatus to at least 90 percent ^a	82.7%	83.3%	83.9%	84.4%	85.0%	n/a
Reduce the number of new diagnoses by at least 25 percent	43,806	42,218	42,616	40,628	40,873	40,040 ^b
Reduce the percentage of young gay and bisexual males who have engaged in HIV risk behaviors by at least 10 percent ^c	n/a	n/a	n/a	34.1%	n/a	35.2%
Increase the percentage of newly diagnosed persons linked to HIV medical care within one month of diagnosis to at least 85 percent	70.2%	70.4%	71.4%	72.6%	74.5%	75.0%
Increase the percentage of persons with diagnosed HIV infection who are retained in HIV medical care to at least 90 percent	54.7%	53.6%	55.3%	56.5%	56.9%	n/a
Increase the percentage of persons with diagnosed HIV infection who are virally suppressed to at least 80 percent	46.0%	48.5%	51.6%	54.7%	57.9%	n/a
Reduce the percentage of persons in HIV medical care who are homeless to no more than 5 percent ^d	7.7%	8.1%	8.3%	7.9%	9.0%	n/a
Reduce the death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV infection by at least 33 percent ^e	19.4	17.9	16.7	15.6	15.2	n/a
Reduce disparities in the rate of new diagnoses by at least 15 percent among gay and bisexual men ^f	20.5	21.2	21.9	22.1	22.5	22.7 ^b
Reduce disparities in the rate of new diagnoses by at least 15 percent among young black gay and bisexual men ^e	109.4	112.4	112.9	117.2	118.5	118.9 ^b
Reduce disparities in the rate of new diagnoses by at least 15 percent among black females ^e	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1 ^b
Reduce disparities in the rate of new diagnoses by at least 15 percent among persons living in the southern United States ^f	0.33	0.35	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.37 ^b
Increase the percentage of youth with diagnosed HIV infection who are virally suppressed to at least 80 percent	30.9%	34.3%	38.9%	43.7%	48.1%	n/a
Increase the percentage of persons who inject drugs with diagnosed HIV infection who are virally suppressed to at least 80 percent	39.6%	40.6%	44.1%	47.1%	50.3%	n/a
Increase the percentage of transgender women in HIV medical care who are virally suppressed to at least 90 percent (developmental) ^g	62.2%	65.3%	68.5%	72.0%	73.9%	77.0%
Increase the number of adults prescribed preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) by at least 500 percent (developmental) ^h	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7,972	33,273
Decrease stigma among persons with diagnosed HIV infection by at least 25 percent, from a baseline median score of 40.0 to 30.0 (developmental) ⁱ	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	40.0

Abbreviation: n/a, not available.

Note. National-level indicators adapted from National HIV/AIDS Strategy for the United States: Updated to 2020 [NHAS 2020]—Indicator Supplement. For the list of NHAS 2020 indicators and information on the rationale, data sources, and measures for each indicator, see <http://www.hiv.gov/sites/default/files/nhas-indicators-supplement-dec-2016.pdf>.

^a Estimates were derived by using HIV surveillance and CD4 data (CD4+ T-lymphocyte count [cells/μL] or percentage) for persons aged ≥13 years at diagnosis from the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Estimates from previous reports are no longer used.

^b Preliminary data.

^c The 2013 estimate is based on data from 15 large urban school districts; the 2015 estimate is a national estimate. For more information about the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), see <http://www.cdc.gov/yrbss>.

^d The Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) used 3-stage sampling to collect data from a representative sample of adults receiving HIV medical care during 2010–2014 in the United States and Puerto Rico. In 2015, MMP began using 2-stage sampling and included all adults living with diagnosed HIV infection. For more information about MMP, see <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/systems/mmp/>.

^e Death rate is age-adjusted and measured per 1,000 persons with diagnosed HIV infection in the United States. Data are no longer adjusted for delays in reporting of cases and deaths to CDC. Estimates from previous reports are no longer used.

^f Measures shown are ratios of the disparity rate in the specified group to the overall rate. Population data from Vintage 2014 Census data were used to calculate rates for 2010–2013; Vintage 2015 Census data were used for 2014 and 2015.

^g Health Resources and Services Administration. Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program annual client-level data report 2015. <http://hab.hrsa.gov/data/data-reports>. Published December 2016. Accessed July 7, 2017. For 2010 baseline data, see <http://www.hiv.gov/sites/default/files/nhas-indicators-supplement-dec-2016.pdf>.

^h Data licensed from MarketScan Commercial Claims and Encounter Database (Truven Health Analytics, Ann Arbor, MI) are analyzed by CDC. Estimates are for persons aged ≥16 years.

ⁱ The stigma scale used for this indicator is a 10-item scale, ranging from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma) and measured among persons aged >18 years with diagnosed HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico. The scale used for this indicator is discussed in Wright K, Naar-King S, Lam P, Templin T, Frey M. Stigma scale revised: reliability and validity of a brief measure of stigma for HIV+ youth. *J Adolesc Health* 2007;40(1):96–98. Data are collected through MMP, and presented values are unweighted.