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Monitoring Selected National HIV Prevention and Care Objectives by Using HIV Surveillance Data United States and 6 Dependent Areas—2013

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



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Commentary

Since the White House's release of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) [1] in July 2010 and the President's establishment of the federal HIV Care Continuum Initiative [2, 3] in 2013, federal efforts have accelerated to improve and increase HIV testing, care, and treatment in the United States. NHAS establishes the nation's priorities for HIV prevention and care and has 3 main goals with measurable targets to be achieved by 2015: (1) reduce new HIV infections, (2) increase access to care and improve outcomes for people living with HIV, and (3) reduce HIV-related health disparities. The Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention (DHAP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), has developed a strategic plan [4] to achieve NHAS and Healthy People 2020 priorities [5]. The strategic plan defines 15 objectives for measuring progress in reducing the burden of HIV in the United States.

CDC collects data to monitor progress toward achieving the goals and objectives set forth in NHAS, Healthy People 2020, and other federal directives. This surveillance supplemental report complements the 2013 *HIV Surveillance Report* [6] and presents the results of focused analyses of National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS) [7] and Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) [8–10] data to measure progress toward achieving selected objectives of the NHAS and the DHAP Strategic Plan. Data in this report are also used to assess key Department of Health and Human Services core indicators [11, 12] and monitor progress toward attainment of HIV-related national objectives in Healthy People 2020 [5]. Objectives measured in this report include the following:

- Reduce the percentage of persons whose HIV infection is classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis (DHAP Strategic Plan, HHS core indicator, Healthy People 2020) (Tables 1a–d)
- Increase to 85% the percentage of persons linked to HIV medical care ≤ 3 months after diagnosis of HIV infection (NHAS, DHAP Strategic Plan, HHS core indicator, Healthy People 2020) (Tables 3a/b)
- Increase to 85% or more the percentage of persons of all races/ethnicities who have a CD4+ T-lymphocyte (CD4) or viral load test result ≤ 3

months after HIV diagnosis (DHAP Strategic Plan) (Tables 3a/b)

- Increase the percentage of persons with HIV who are in continuous HIV medical care (i.e., retained in care) (NHAS, HHS core indicator, Healthy People 2020) (Tables 4a/b)
- Increase by 10% the percentage of persons in HIV medical care whose viral load is suppressed (DHAP Strategic Plan, HHS core indicator, Healthy People 2020) (Tables 5a/b, 10, and 11)
- Increase by 20% (each) the percentage of gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men; blacks/African Americans; and Hispanics/Latinos whose viral load is undetectable (NHAS) (Tables 4a, 10, and 11)
- Increase by 20% (each) the percentage of gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men; blacks/African Americans; and Hispanics/Latinos who are receiving HIV medical care and whose viral load is undetectable (DHAP Strategic Plan) (Tables 10 and 11)
- Reduce the number of perinatally acquired HIV cases (Healthy People 2020) (Table 8a)
- Reduce by 25% the rate of perinatally acquired HIV infection (DHAP Strategic Plan) (Table 8a)
- Increase to 90% the percentage of persons living with HIV who know their HIV status (NHAS, DHAP Strategic Plan, Healthy People 2020) (Tables 9a/b)
- Reduce the number of deaths among persons with HIV infection (any stage) (National HIV Prevention Progress Report, State HIV Prevention Progress Report) (Tables 6a–f)

This report also measures progress toward achieving several other key indicators of HIV care and prevention set forth by Healthy People 2020 [5]:

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

Monitoring stage of disease at diagnosis, linkage to HIV medical care, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression (on the basis of NHSS data) is dependent upon complete reporting of HIV-related laboratory results (including CD4 and viral load results) to HIV surveillance programs and CDC. Although most jurisdictions have regulations that require laboratories and providers to report at least a subset of CD4 and viral load test results to health departments, not all jurisdictions have mandatory reporting of all levels of CD4 and viral load (i.e., detectable and undetectable) results. As of January 2015, 28 jurisdictions (27 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 2014 (for specimens collected from at least January 2012 through September 2014). See Technical Notes for a list of the 28 jurisdictions.

In this report, data from the 28 jurisdictions with complete CD4 and viral load laboratory reporting were used for the analyses that require laboratory data (Tables 2a/b–5a/b). Data from these 28 jurisdictions represent 61.4% of all persons aged ≥ 13 years living with diagnosed HIV infection at year-end 2012 in the United States and are therefore not representative of data on all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the United States. Data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 6 U.S. dependent areas (where indicated) were used for analyses of stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection (Tables 1a–d), analyses of deaths and survival of persons with diagnosed HIV infection (Tables 6a–f and 7a/b), and analyses of diagnosed perinatally acquired HIV infection (Table 8).

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

For analyses of data on deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection and tables on diagnosed perinatally acquired HIV infection, estimated numbers and rates resulted from statistical adjustment to account for delays in reporting, but not for incomplete reporting. For tables that include data by transmission category,

the data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category (see Technical Notes).

For analyses using MMP data (Tables 10 and 11), a 3-stage, probability-proportional-to-size sampling design was used to obtain cross-sectional samples of HIV-infected adults receiving outpatient medical care at HIV care facilities in the United States and Puerto Rico [8–10]. Samples included persons who received HIV medical care from January through April of the annual data collection cycles (2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012). The collected data were weighted to produce population estimates that represent all HIV-infected adults receiving care in the United States and Puerto Rico. Data by transmission category were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

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

REPORT CHANGES

Tables 2a/b–5a/b include data from 28 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 to the 2012 report, the 2013 report includes data from 11 additional states that met the criteria; data from 1 state were removed because of gaps in laboratory reporting for the data years examined. New to this report are data on linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month after diagnosis of HIV infection (Tables 3a/b) during 2013. In addition, tables displaying data on retention in HIV medical care (Tables 4a/b) now include the numbers of persons with at least 1 CD4 or viral load test result during the evaluation period. These numbers represent the population of persons in care at any point during the specified period.

Also new to this report are data (2009–2012) on deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection (Tables 6a and 6b) and deaths of persons with HIV

infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS), by region of residence (Tables 6d and 6e). In addition, Tables 6c and 6f, which display deaths by area of residence, now include age-adjusted death rates per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection and per 1,000 persons living with HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS). Age-adjusted rates allow readers to more accurately compare areas with different age distributions [13]. For example, the death rate may be higher in a state with a higher percentage of older adults because older adults are more likely to die.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ANALYSES

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

NHSS Data

Stage 3 (AIDS) classification at diagnosis of HIV infection

Among persons with an HIV diagnosis during 2013, 23.6% of infections were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis (Table 1a). The overall percentages were similar for each year during 2009–2013.

The following percentages are for persons with stage 3 (AIDS) classification at the time of HIV diagnosis during 2013.

- **Age group:** The percentage increased as age increased (e.g., 10.0% of persons aged 13–24 years and 37.1% of persons aged ≥55 years).
- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentage was for Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (35.0%), followed by persons of multiple races (26.7%), Asians (26.6%), Hispanics/Latinos (25.4%), whites (24.4%), blacks/African Americans (22.0%), and American Indians/Alaska Natives (19.3%). 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 (35.6%), followed by males with infection attributed to injection drug use (31.1%), females with infection attributed to injection drug use (26.5%), females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (24.7%), males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (21.5%), and males with infection attributed

to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (18.7%).

Stage of disease at diagnosis of HIV infection

Stage of disease at diagnosis (i.e., HIV infection, stage 1, 2, 3 [AIDS], or unknown) was based on data for persons with HIV infection diagnosed during 2013 in the 28 jurisdictions that reported complete CD4 and viral load test results to CDC. Of 24,413 persons, 23.8% had a stage 1 classification, 30.8% had a stage 2 classification, and 23.1% had a stage 3 (AIDS) classification at the time of diagnosis (Table 2a). For 22.2% of persons, the stage of disease was classified as unknown (CD4 information was unavailable).

- **Age group:** The highest percentage of persons whose infection was diagnosed at an earlier stage (stage 1 or 2) was for persons aged 13–24 (26.8%, stage 1; 36.2%, stage 2), followed by that for persons aged 25–34 (26.0%, stage 1; 32.4%, stage 2). In general, the percentages decreased as age increased. However, among persons with a stage 3 classification, the higher percentages were for persons in older age groups.
- **Race/ethnicity:** For most races/ethnicities, >50% of infections were diagnosed at an earlier stage (stage 1 or 2). The highest percentage of persons whose infection was diagnosed at an earlier stage (stage 1 or 2) was for whites (28.1%, stage 1; 29.6%, stage 2), followed by that for American Indians/Alaska Natives (20.7%, stage 1; 34.5%, stage 2). The percentages with stage unknown were slightly higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives and blacks/African Americans (27.6% and 26.1%, respectively). Please use caution when interpreting data for American Indians/Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders: the numbers are small.
- **Transmission category:** The highest percentages of persons whose infection was diagnosed at an earlier stage of HIV disease were for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (30.1%, stage 1; 30.3%, stage 2) and male-to-male sexual contact only (24.2%, stage 1; 32.1%, stage 2). The lowest percentages were for males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (14.7%, stage 1; 26.3%, stage 2) and for males with infection

attributed to injection drug use (18.7%, stage 1; 24.3%, stage 2).

Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and within 3 months after diagnosis of HIV infection

Linkage to HIV medical care was based on data for persons with infection diagnosed during 2013 in the 28 jurisdictions with complete reporting of CD4 and viral load test results to CDC. Linkage to HIV medical care was measured by documentation of at least 1 CD4 or viral load test performed ≤ 1 month and ≤ 3 months after diagnosis. Of the 24,413 persons whose infection was diagnosed during 2013, 72.6% were linked to HIV medical care ≤ 1 month after diagnosis (Table 3a), and 82.1% were linked to HIV medical care ≤ 3 months after diagnosis (Table 3c).

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 (78.0%), followed by that for persons aged 45–54 years (77.0%). The lowest percentage was for persons aged 13–24 years (66.0%).
- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentage was for whites (77.5%). The percentages for other races/ethnicities were 75.5%, persons of multiple races; 75.1%, Asians; 74.1%, American Indians/Alaska Natives; 73.6%, Hispanics/Latinos; 68.6%, blacks/African Americans; and 66.0%, Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders.
- **Transmission category:** The percentages were relatively similar for all transmission categories. The highest percentage was for females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (74.8%), followed by males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (72.6%) and males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (72.2%). The lowest percentage was for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (70.4%).

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

- **Age group:** Linkage to HIV medical care increased as age group at diagnosis increased. The

highest percentage was for persons aged ≥ 55 years (85.3%), followed by that for persons aged 45–54 years (85.1%). The lowest percentage was for persons aged 13–24 years (77.8%).

- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentage was for American Indians/Alaska Natives (86.2%) and whites (86.2%). The percentages for other races/ethnicities were 85.3%, persons of multiple races; 83.0%, Hispanics/Latinos; 82.4%, Asians; 79.0%, blacks/African Americans; and 70.2%, Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders.
- **Transmission category:** The percentages were relatively similar for all transmission categories. The highest percentage was for females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (85.0%), followed by males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (81.8%) and males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (81.8%). The lowest percentages were for females with infection attributed to injection drug use (80.4%) and for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (78.4%).

Retention in HIV medical care

Receipt of HIV medical care was based on data for persons with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2011 and alive at year-end 2012 in the 28 jurisdictions that reported all CD4 and viral load test results to CDC. Receipt of any HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥ 1 CD4 or viral load test performed during 2012, and 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 2012. During 2012, 68.1% of 530,250 persons received HIV medical care, and 53.8% 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 45–54 years (69.5%). The lowest percentage was for persons aged 25–34 years (66.9%).
- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentage was for persons of multiple races (83.4%), followed by whites (71.0%), Asians (67.0%), Hispanics/Latinos (66.0%), blacks/African Americans (65.7%), Native Hawaiians/other Pacific

Islanders (65.0%), and American Indians/Alaska Natives (63.7%).

- **Transmission category:** The highest percentage was for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (71.3%), followed by females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (69.7%). The lowest percentage was for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (57.8%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

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

- **Age group:** The highest percentages were for persons aged 45–54 years (55.6%) and persons aged ≥ 55 years (55.5%). In general, the percentage increased as age increased; however, the lowest percentage was for persons aged 25–34 years (50.0%).
- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentage was for persons of multiple races (67.5%), followed by Hispanics/Latinos (54.8%), whites (54.7%), Asians (52.5%), blacks/African Americans (51.3%), Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (48.6%), and American Indians/Alaska Natives (46.9%).
- **Transmission category:** The highest percentages were for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (56.5%), females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (55.1%), and males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (54.5%). The lowest percentage was for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (47.1%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Viral suppression

Viral suppression is presented in 2 ways: (1) on the basis of NHSS data and (2) on the basis of MMP data (NHSS data used for the denominator). Viral suppression based on NHSS data was measured for persons with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2011 and alive at year-end 2012 in the 28 jurisdictions that reported all CD4 and viral load test results to CDC. Viral suppression was defined as a viral load result of <200 copies/mL at the most recent viral load test during 2012.

During 2012, 68.1% (361,312 of 530,250) had at least 1 CD4 *or* viral load test (i.e., received any care in 2012), and 63.8% (338,429 of 530,250) had at least 1 viral load test. At the most recent viral load test during 2012, viral load was suppressed in 265,644 persons (total), that is, 73.5% of persons in care (at least 1 CD4 *or* viral load test) and 78.5% of persons with a viral load test. These 265,644 persons with suppressed viral load represented 50.1% of the total number of persons with an HIV diagnosis by year-end 2011 and alive at year-end 2012 in the 28 jurisdictions (Table 5a).

The following percentages are for persons whose most recent viral load test in 2012 indicated viral suppression (denominator: persons who were alive at year-end 2012).

- **Age group:** The percentage increased as age increased (38.0%, persons aged 13–24 years; 53.9%, persons aged ≥ 55 years).
- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentage was for persons of multiple races (59.9%), followed by whites (56.3%), Asians (54.0%), Hispanics/Latinos (50.1%), Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (46.8%), American Indians/Alaska Natives (45.1%), and blacks/African Americans (44.2%).
- **Transmission category:** The highest percentage was for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (53.2%), followed by males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (50.0%). The lowest percentages were for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (41.3%) and females with infection attributed to injection drug use (45.2%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Deaths

Annual rates of death were calculated per 100,000 population and per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection or living with infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS). Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 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 2009 through 2012 in the United States and 6 dependent areas, the annual rate of deaths per 100,000 population and the annual rate per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection decreased (Table 6a); trends in rates varied by area of residence at diagnosis (Table 6c). In 2012, the overall estimated rate was 6.8 per 100,000 population and was 19.2 per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

Deaths of persons with stage 3 (AIDS) classification

From 2009 through 2012 in the United States and 6 dependent areas, the annual rate of deaths per 100,000 population and the annual rate per 1,000 persons living with stage 3 (AIDS) decreased (Table 6d); however, trends in rates varied by area of residence at diagnosis (Table 6f). In 2012, the overall rates were 5.4 per 100,000 population, and 26.9 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 2004–2009 (Table 7a). By area of residence for diagnoses during 2009, at least 9 of 10 persons survived >3 years after diagnosis in all but 5 areas of residence.

Survival after stage 3 (AIDS) classification increased over time (Table 7b). By area of residence for classifications during 2009, at least 8 of 10 persons survived >3 years after stage 3 (AIDS) classification in all but 5 areas of residence.

Perinatally acquired HIV infection

The overall annual rate of perinatally acquired HIV infections decreased from 6.4 per 100,000 live births in 2008 to 4.6 in 2012 (Table 8a). However, the annual rates differed by race/ethnicity. Although the annual rates among blacks/African Americans decreased from 25.6 in 2008 to 21.0 in 2012, these rates were substantially higher than those among Hispanics/Latinos (3.3 in 2008 and 2.3 in 2012) and among whites (2.2 in 2008 and 0.6 in 2012).

Among infants born in the United States, the overall annual rate of perinatally acquired HIV infections decreased from 4.0 per 100,000 live births in 2008 to 3.1 in 2012 (Table 8b). Annual rates differed by race/ethnicity. Annual rates among blacks/African Ameri-

cans increased from 14.0 in 2008 to 15.1 in 2012; these rates were substantially higher than those among Hispanics/Latinos (2.6 in 2008 and 1.7 in 2012) and among whites (1.6 in 2008 and 0.3 in 2012). The only increase in the rate of perinatally acquired infection for infants born in the United States was among blacks/African Americans.

Prevalence: persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection

At the end of 2012, an estimated 1,218,400 persons aged ≥ 13 years were living with HIV infection (prevalence), including 156,300 (12.8%) persons whose infection had not been diagnosed; the prevalence rate in the United States was 466.8 per 100,000 population (Table 9a). From 2007 through 2012, the estimated number of persons living with HIV infection in the United States increased 8.6% (Table 9b).

The following are for persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection at year-end 2012 (Table 9a).

- **Age group:** The highest prevalence rate was that among persons aged 45–54 years (970.5 per 100,000 population), followed by those aged 35–44 years (667.1), 55–64 years (589.5), 25–34 years (408.5), ≥ 65 years (141.9), and 13–24 years (109.6). 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 (44.2%), followed by the percentages for persons aged 25–34 (26.3%), 35–44 years (13.2%), 45–54 years (7.9%), 55–64 years (6.0%) and ≥ 65 years (3.3%).
- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest prevalence rate was that among blacks/African Americans (1,578.0 per 100,000 population), followed by rates among persons of multiple races (1,065.8), Hispanics/Latinos (630.0), Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (311.3), whites (240.1), American Indians/Alaska Natives (205.0), and Asians (117.4). The highest percentage of persons with undiagnosed HIV infection was that for Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (23.1%), followed by Asians (20.6%), American Indians/Alaska Natives (18.9%), Hispanics/Latinos (14.7%), blacks/African Americans (13.7%), persons of multiple races (12.3%), and whites (10.2%).

- **Transmission category:** Most (76.7%) persons living with HIV were male, and 71.4% of the males had infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact. The highest percentages of persons with undiagnosed HIV infection were those for males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (16.4%) and male-to-male sexual contact (14.8%). The lowest percentages of persons with undiagnosed HIV infection were those for females with infection attributed to injection drug use (6.0%) and those for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (5.0%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

NHSS and MMP Data—Selected HIV Care Continuum Outcomes

Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection

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

Receipt of HIV medical care

Receipt of HIV medical care based on MMP data (NHSS data used for the denominator) was calculated as the percentage of persons who were aged ≥ 18 years, whose HIV infection had been diagnosed the year preceding the data collection year (2009, 2010, or 2011), who were alive at the end of the data collection year (2010, 2011, or 2012), and who received HIV medical care during January–April of the data collection year (2010, 2011, or 2012).

An estimated 476,366 persons aged ≥ 18 years with diagnosed HIV infection received HIV medical care during January–April 2012 in the United States and Puerto Rico. These 476,366 persons represented 53.9% of the total number of persons aged ≥ 18 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2011 and alive at year-end 2012 in the United States and Puerto Rico.

- **Age group:** The percentage of persons who received HIV medical care increased as age

increased (41.0%, persons aged 18–24 years; 67.6%, persons aged ≥ 55 years).

- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentage was for whites (59.7%), followed by blacks/African Americans (53.9%) and Hispanics/Latinos (46.5%). Among persons of other races/ethnicities, including persons of multiple races, 49.8% received HIV medical care.
- **Transmission category:** The highest percentage was for females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (57.5%), followed by males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (56.8%) and males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (56.7%). The lowest percentages were for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (42.2%) and males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (43.6%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Antiretroviral therapy prescription

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

Of persons aged ≥ 18 years with diagnosed HIV infection who received HIV medical care during January–April 2012 in the United States and Puerto Rico, an estimated 441,422 were prescribed ART. These 441,422 persons represented 50.0% of the total number of persons aged ≥ 18 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2011 and alive at year-end 2012 in the United States and Puerto Rico.

- **Age group:** The percentage of persons prescribed ART increased as age increased (33.5%, persons aged 18–24 years; 64.4%, persons aged ≥ 55 years).
- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentage was for whites (55.7%), followed by blacks/African Americans (49.6%) and Hispanics/Latinos (43.3%). Among persons of other races/ethnicities, including persons of multiple races, 45.8% were prescribed ART.
- **Transmission category:** The highest percentage was for males with infection attributed to male-to-

male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (52.5%), followed by males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact and females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (52.4%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Viral suppression

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

Of persons aged ≥ 18 years with diagnosed HIV infection who received HIV medical care during January–April 2012 in the United States and Puerto Rico, an estimated 368,338 had a suppressed viral load (Table 10). These 368,338 persons represented 41.7% of the total number of persons aged ≥ 18 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2011 and alive at year-end 2012 in the United States and Puerto Rico.

- **Age group:** The percentage of persons with viral suppression increased as age increased (26.0%, persons aged 18–24 years; 56.6%, persons aged ≥ 55 years).
- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentage was for whites (49.9%), followed by blacks/African Americans (39.0%) and Hispanics/Latinos (35.6%). Among persons of other races/ethnicities, including persons of multiple races, 38.8% had viral suppression.
- **Transmission category:** The highest percentage was for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (45.5%), followed by males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (44.9%). The lowest percentages were for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (32.2%) and males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (34.6%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Prevalence: persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection

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

HIV diagnosis

An estimated 1,062,100 persons aged ≥ 13 years had a diagnosis of HIV infection at year-end 2012 in the United States. These 1,062,100 persons represented 87.2% of the total number of persons aged ≥ 13 years living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection at year-end 2012 in the United States (Table 11).

- **Age group:** The percentages of persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection varied by age. The highest percentage was for persons aged ≥ 55 years (94.6%), followed by persons aged 45–54 years (92.1%), 35–44 years (86.8%), and 25–34 years (73.7%). The lowest percentage was for persons aged 18–24 years (55.8%).
- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentage was for whites (89.8%), followed by blacks/African Americans (86.3%) and Hispanics/Latinos (85.3%). The percentage of persons of other races/ethnicities, including persons of multiple races, was 85.0%.
- **Transmission category:** The highest percentage was for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (95.0%), followed by females with infection attributed to injection drug use (94.0%) and males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (93.6%). The lowest percentage was for males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (83.6%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Receipt of HIV medical care

An estimated 476,366 persons aged ≥ 18 years with diagnosed HIV infection received HIV medical care during January–April 2012 in the United States and Puerto Rico. These 476,366 persons represented 39.1% of the total number of persons aged ≥ 13 years

living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection at year-end 2012 in the United States (Table 11).

- **Age group:** The percentage of persons with diagnosed HIV infection who received HIV medical care increased as age increased (25.7%, persons aged 18–24 years; 43.8%, persons aged ≥ 55 years).
- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentage was for whites (41.1%), followed by blacks/African Americans (39.9%) and Hispanics/Latinos (35.3%). Among persons of other races/ethnicities, including persons of multiple races, 34.8% received HIV medical care.
- **Transmission category:** The highest percentage was for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (43.5%), followed by females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (43.1%). The lowest percentages were for males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (33.1%) and males with infection attributed to injection drug use (34.2%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Antiretroviral therapy prescription

Of persons aged ≥ 18 years with diagnosed HIV infection who received HIV medical care during January–April 2012 in the United States and Puerto Rico, an estimated 441,422 were prescribed ART. These 441,422 persons represented 36.2% of the total number of persons aged ≥ 18 years living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection at year-end 2012 in the United States (Table 11).

- **Age group:** The percentage of persons with diagnosed HIV infection who received HIV medical care and were prescribed ART increased as age increased (21.1%, persons aged 18–24 years; 41.8%, persons aged ≥ 55 years).
- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentage was for whites (38.3%), followed by blacks/African Americans (36.7%) and Hispanics/Latinos (32.9%). Among persons of other races/ethnicities, including persons of multiple races, 32.1% were prescribed ART.
- **Transmission category:** The highest percentage was for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (40.3%), followed by females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (39.3%) and

females with infection attributed to injection drug use (37.5%). The lowest percentages were for males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (31.4%) and males with infection attributed to injection drug use (32.5%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Viral suppression

Of persons aged ≥ 18 years with diagnosed HIV infection who received HIV medical care during January–April 2012 in the United States and Puerto Rico, an estimated 368,338 had a suppressed viral load. These 368,338 persons represented 30.2% of the total number of persons aged ≥ 13 years living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection at year-end 2012 in the United States (Table 11).

- **Age group:** The percentage of persons with viral suppression increased as age increased (16.3%, persons aged 18–24 years; 36.7%, persons aged ≥ 55 years).
- **Race/ethnicity:** The highest percentage was for whites (34.3%), followed by blacks/African Americans (28.8%) and Hispanics/Latinos (27.0%). Among persons of other races/ethnicities, including persons of multiple races, 27.2% had viral suppression.
- **Transmission category:** The highest percentage was for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (34.5%), followed by males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (30.9%) and females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (30.8%). The lowest percentages were for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (26.1%) and males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (26.2%). Data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

SUGGESTED READINGS

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SURVEILLANCE OF HIV INFECTION

This report includes data reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) through December 31, 2014, 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 28 jurisdictions (27 states and the District of Columbia) with complete CD4+ T-lymphocyte (CD4) and viral load reporting as of December 2014. Data from these 28 jurisdictions represent 61.4% of all persons aged ≥ 13 years living with diagnosed HIV infection at year-end 2012 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 2014, 28 jurisdictions (27 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, 2014, the jurisdiction had reported (to CDC) at least 95% of all CD4 and viral load test results received from January 2012 through September 2014.

The 27 states are Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Data from these states and the District of Columbia were used to populate Tables 2a/b, 3a–d, 4a/b, and 5a/b.

Medical Monitoring Project

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

For the 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 data collection cycles, states and dependent areas were sampled first, followed by facilities providing HIV medical care, and finally persons with HIV infection aged ≥ 18 years who received HIV medical care (at least 1 visit) at a participating facility during January–April of the data collection cycle. Data were collected via face-to-face interviews and medical record abstractions.

The participating areas were 16 states (California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Washington); 6 separately funded large metropolitan areas (Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles County, New York City, Philadelphia, and San Francisco); and Puerto Rico. Data were weighted on the basis of known probabilities at all levels: state or dependent area, facility, and patient. In addition, data were weighted to adjust for nonresponse by using predic-

tors of patient-level response, including facility size, race/ethnicity, time since HIV diagnosis, and age group. Weighted data from MMP were used to produce population estimates that represent all HIV-infected adults receiving care in the United States and Puerto Rico during January–April of the data collection cycle (2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012). Although new patients are sampled for MMP every year, facilities are sampled once every 2 years. Therefore, patients were sampled from the same facilities in 2009–2010 and 2011–2012, resulting in limited variability in the weighted population estimates between the 2 years within each pair.

Data by race/ethnicity are presented for blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and whites. Data for other races are combined into an “other” category because the numbers for these populations are small.

TABULATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

Stage of Disease at Diagnosis of HIV Infection

This report uses the 2008 surveillance case definition for HIV infection among adults and adolescents, which incorporated an HIV infection classification staging system that includes AIDS (HIV infection, stage 3) [14]. The stages of HIV infection based on the 2008 case definition are defined as follows:

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

Data on persons with HIV infection, stage 3 (AIDS), include persons whose infection has ever been classi-

fied as stage 3 (AIDS). These data do not necessarily represent the current stage of disease.

Information on stage 3 (AIDS) is available for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 6 U.S. dependent areas, even when not all CD4 values are reportable; therefore, stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of HIV diagnosis was calculated for persons in all areas (Tables 1a–d). Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of HIV diagnosis was based on persons whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2013 (which allowed for stage 3 [AIDS] classification through March 2014 and report through December 2014). 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 28 jurisdictions that reported complete laboratory data (Tables 2a/b).

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

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

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

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

Linkage to, and Retention in, HIV Medical Care

National guidelines for the clinical care and treatment of adults and adolescents with HIV [15] 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 in those with higher counts (> 300 cells/ μL) and consistently suppressed viral loads, is generally not required for patient management. For patients who have been taking ART and whose CD4 counts have consistently ranged between 300 and 500 cells/ μL for ≥ 2 years, annual monitoring of CD4 count is recommended. Continued CD4 monitoring for virologically suppressed patients whose CD4 counts have 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 2013 and who resided in any of the 28 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 test 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 test performed ≤ 3 months after HIV diagnosis, including tests performed on the same date as the date of diagnosis.

The data on retention in HIV medical care were based on persons whose infection was diagnosed by year-end 2011, who resided in any of the 28 jurisdic-

tions at the time of diagnosis, and who were alive at year-end 2012 (Tables 4a/b). Receipt of any HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥ 1 CD4 or viral load test performed during 2012. Retention in continuous HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥ 2 CD4 or viral load tests performed at least 3 months apart during 2012. This latter measure is currently used as an indicator of care in the *National HIV/AIDS Strategy for the United States* [1].

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

Viral Suppression

Viral suppression, as measured in the National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), was among persons whose infection was diagnosed by year-end 2011, who resided in any of the 28 jurisdictions at the time of diagnosis, and who were alive at year-end 2012. Viral suppression, based on NHSS data, was defined as a viral load result of < 200 copies/mL at the most recent viral load test during 2012. The cut-off value of < 200 copies/mL was based on the following definition of virologic failure: viral load of ≥ 200 copies/mL [15]. If multiple viral load tests were performed during the same month and could thus qualify as “most recent,” the highest viral load (most severe) was selected. If the numerical result was missing or the result was a logarithmic value, the interpretation of the result (e.g., below limit) was used to determine viral suppression. Virologic failure may indicate lack of adherence to ART; however, it is also possible that ART was not prescribed because treatment guidelines at that time recommended treatment based on stage of disease [15].

Deaths

Persons whose HIV infections are reported to NHSS are assumed to be alive unless their deaths have been reported to CDC. Death data were based on deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection and of persons with infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS), regardless of the cause of death. Because of delays in the reporting of deaths, 4 years (2009–2012) of death data are displayed. The exclusion of data from the most recent year allowed ≥ 18 months for deaths to be reported to CDC. The estimated numbers and rates of

deaths resulted from statistical adjustment for delays in reporting (see the section Rates for how rates were calculated). Please use caution when interpreting trend data on the estimated numbers of deaths: the estimates for the most recent year are subject to uncertainty.

Survival Analyses

The Kaplan-Meier method was used to estimate the probability of survival (Tables 7a/b) for >3 years (36 months) for persons with diagnosed HIV infection and for persons whose infection had ever been classified as stage 3 (AIDS). To allow ≥ 3 years from the time of HIV diagnosis to a death date on or before December 31, 2012, tables were limited to data on persons whose diagnosis or stage 3 (AIDS) classification was made during 2004–2009. Data for each HIV reporting area were included in the survival tables beginning with the first full calendar year after implementation of code-based or name-based HIV infection reporting. The results of survival analyses for areas with <100 diagnoses per year (i.e., <600 during the 6-year period) were unstable and therefore are not presented in this report.

Perinatally Acquired HIV Infection

Table 8a presents data for infants with infection attributed to perinatal transmission reported to NHSS through December 2014. 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

HIV surveillance data for adults and adolescents (persons aged ≥ 13 years at diagnosis) from 50 states and the District of Columbia reported to CDC through December 2014 were used to estimate the prevalence of diagnosed and of undiagnosed infection. These prevalence estimates were obtained in 4 steps.

1. HIV surveillance data were statistically adjusted to mitigate the effects of incomplete reporting, as

well as delays in reporting diagnoses of HIV infection and deaths [16]. Statistical adjustments were also made for cases reported without sufficient risk factor information for assignment to a transmission category [17].

2. On the basis of the estimated annual number of HIV diagnoses and the severity of disease at diagnosis (i.e., whether the infection was classified as stage 3 [AIDS] in the same calendar year the HIV diagnosis was made), a back-calculation model was fitted to estimate the cumulative number of persons aged ≥ 13 years who had been infected with HIV by year-end 2012.
3. The overall HIV prevalence estimate was calculated by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths that had occurred among those infected by the end of 2012 from the estimated cumulative number of HIV infections.
4. The undiagnosed HIV prevalence was calculated by subtracting the estimated number of diagnosed HIV infections in living persons from the number of persons included in estimated overall HIV prevalence.

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

Differences between current and previous estimates of prevalence may be due to the availability of additional information, more complete data for previous years, the inclusion of additional years of data, or refinements in data adjustments and modeling. The statistical methods used to adjust for reporting delays and missing transmission category are the same as those used for weighting the data for reporting delays and missing transmission category for tables in the 2013 *HIV Surveillance Report* and this supplemental report.

HIV Care Continuum Outcomes

Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection

Estimated data on persons living with diagnosed HIV infection (based on NHSS) were used as the denominators for calculating percentages for the following HIV care continuum outcomes (numerators based on MMP): receipt of HIV medical care, ART prescription, and viral suppression (Table 10). The NHSS estimates, based on persons aged ≥ 18 years living with diagnosed HIV infection in the United States and Puerto Rico, were derived by using the same statistical methods for reporting delays and missing transmission category as those used for tables in the 2013 *HIV Surveillance Report* and this supplemental report.

MMP (numerator) data were based on persons who

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

NHSS (denominator) data were based on persons

- who were aged ≥ 18 years
- whose infection had been diagnosed the year preceding (2008, 2009, 2010, or 2011) the data collection year (2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012)
- who were alive at the end of the data collection year (2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012).

Estimated percentages for persons who received HIV medical care, were prescribed ART, and were virally suppressed were derived by dividing the number of persons in the respective category (determined by using methods described below) by the number of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection (based on NHSS data):

- **HIV medical care:** Receipt of HIV medical care was measured by the number of MMP participants who received HIV medical care during January–April of the data collection year (2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012).
- **ART prescription:** ART prescription was measured for all MMP participants in the data collection cycle on the basis of medical chart information indicating that ART was prescribed during the data collection year (2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012).
- **Viral suppression:** Viral suppression was measured for all MMP participants in the data collection cycle (2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012) by

applying the cut-off value of <200 copies/mL to the result of the most recent viral load test.

Prevalence: persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection

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

Note: In Table 11, the MMP data, which serve as the numerators for the percentage calculations, are for persons aged ≥ 18 years; the denominator data—HIV prevalence (persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection)—are for persons aged ≥ 13 years.

Estimated percentages for persons living with diagnosed HIV infection and for persons who received HIV medical care, were prescribed ART, and were virally suppressed were derived by dividing the number of persons in the respective category (determined by using methods described below) by the number of persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection (based on NHSS data):

- **Diagnosis of HIV infection (NHSS):** Number of persons aged ≥ 13 years with diagnosed HIV infection who were alive at the end of the specified year (2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012). Methods for calculating the overall prevalence and number of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection are described in the earlier section Prevalence Estimations.
- **HIV medical care (MMP):** All MMP participants in the data collection year (2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012) who received HIV medical care during January–April.
- **ART prescription (MMP):** ART prescription was measured for all MMP participants in the data collection cycle on the basis of medical chart information indicating that ART was prescribed during the data collection year (2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012).

- **Viral suppression (MMP):** Viral suppression was measured for all MMP participants in the data collection cycle (2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012) by applying the cut-off value of <200 copies/mL to the result of the most recent viral load test.

Age

All tables in this report reflect data on persons aged ≥ 13 years, with the exception of Tables 8a/b (perinatally acquired HIV infection; birth years 2008–2012), Table 10 (NHSS and MMP data; persons aged ≥ 18 years), and Table 11 (MMP data; persons aged ≥ 18 years during January–April of the data collection year).

- Tables 4a/b and 5a/b (persons living with diagnosed HIV infection): age was based on the person’s age at year-end 2011.
- 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 [18], 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 foot-noted) includes persons categorized as Asian/Pacific Islander (referred to as legacy cases) that were reported before the new race categories were implemented in 2003 (e.g., diagnoses of HIV infection that were reported to CDC before 2003 but that were classified as stage 3 [AIDS] after 2003) and a small percentage of persons that were reported after 2003 but that were reported according to the old race category (Asian/Pacific Islander). In tables of diagnoses of HIV infection during 2008–2012, the Asian category does not include persons categorized as Asian/Pacific Islander because their diagnosis was made after 2003 and reported to CDC in accordance with OMB’s Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity [18].

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 [19]. Therefore, Table 8, which presents estimated numbers and rates of perinatally acquired HIV infection, categorizes race/ethnicity according to the mother’s race/ethnicity.

Geographic Designation

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

Transmission Categories

Transmission category is the term used to summarize a person’s possible HIV risk factors; the summary classification results from selecting, from the presumed hierarchical order of probability, the 1 risk factor most likely to have been responsible for transmission. For surveillance purposes, a diagnosis of HIV infection is counted only once in the hierarchy of transmission categories. Persons with >1 reported risk factor for HIV infection are classified in the transmis-

sion category listed first in the hierarchy. The exception is the category for male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use; this group makes up a separate transmission category.

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

Cases of HIV infection reported without a risk factor listed in the hierarchy of transmission categories are classified as “no risk factor reported or identified” [20]. 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 [20]. 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 [17]. The plausible values are analyzed by using standard procedures, and the results of these analyses are then combined to produce the final results.

Reporting Delays

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

ing city, state, or territory; region of residence), the size of the metropolitan statistical area of residence, the type of facility where the diagnosis was made, and the state where the death occurred [16].

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

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

Rates

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

- **Rates of deaths per 100,000 population:** The population denominators used to compute the rates for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were based on the Vintage 2009 postcensal estimates file (for 2009) and the Vintage 2013 file (for years 2010 to 2013) from the U.S. Census Bureau [21]. 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 [22]. 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 is 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 [23].

In the tables displaying data on perinatally acquired HIV infection (Tables 8a/b), rates were calculated per 100,000 live births [19].

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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, 2009–2013—United States

	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a	
		No.	%												
Sex															
Male	35,480	9,142	25.8	34,182	8,635	25.3	33,256	8,218	24.7	33,072	7,836	23.7	33,573	7,829	23.3
Female	10,490	2,532	24.1	9,612	2,368	24.6	8,883	2,208	24.9	8,342	2,079	24.9	8,088	2,017	24.9
Age at diagnosis (yr)															
13–24	8,991	875	9.7	9,220	901	9.8	9,150	919	10.0	9,099	855	9.4	8,927	890	10.0
25–34	12,306	2,523	20.5	11,912	2,393	20.1	11,730	2,276	19.4	12,076	2,344	19.4	12,465	2,306	18.5
35–44	11,687	3,513	30.1	10,322	3,161	30.6	9,326	2,841	30.5	8,745	2,527	28.9	8,476	2,522	29.8
45–54	8,980	3,167	35.3	8,402	3,004	35.8	8,025	2,832	35.3	7,644	2,694	35.2	7,537	2,551	33.8
≥55	4,006	1,596	39.8	3,938	1,544	39.2	3,908	1,558	39.9	3,850	1,495	38.8	4,256	1,577	37.1
Race/ethnicity															
American Indian/Alaska Native	164	36	22.0	181	58	32.0	168	47	28.0	188	46	24.5	192	37	19.3
Asian	705	188	26.7	719	195	27.1	768	197	25.7	814	214	26.3	841	224	26.6
Black/African American	21,640	4,983	23.0	20,488	4,769	23.3	19,476	4,411	22.6	18,788	4,323	23.0	18,870	4,156	22.0
Hispanic/Latino ^b	9,361	2,765	29.5	8,994	2,507	27.9	8,863	2,403	27.1	8,923	2,253	25.2	8,975	2,281	25.4
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	63	20	31.7	58	24	41.4	59	21	35.6	61	16	26.2	60	21	35.0
White	12,509	3,285	26.3	11,941	3,095	25.9	11,470	3,013	26.3	11,423	2,771	24.3	11,615	2,831	24.4
Multiple races	1,528	397	26.0	1,413	355	25.1	1,335	334	25.0	1,217	292	24.0	1,108	296	26.7
Transmission category^c															
Male-to-male sexual contact	26,965	6,352	23.6	26,523	6,094	23.0	26,321	5,935	22.5	26,656	5,756	21.6	27,286	5,857	21.5
Injection drug use															
Male	2,414	800	33.1	2,080	733	35.3	1,771	623	35.1	1,583	529	33.4	1,578	490	31.1
Female	1,665	400	24.0	1,401	353	25.2	1,232	337	27.4	1,116	279	25.0	1,008	268	26.5
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,616	380	23.5	1,501	358	23.8	1,314	292	22.3	1,264	288	22.8	1,160	217	18.7
Heterosexual contact ^d															
Male	4,437	1,595	36.0	4,027	1,430	35.5	3,800	1,348	35.5	3,495	1,241	35.5	3,490	1,244	35.6
Female	8,771	2,119	24.2	8,166	1,999	24.5	7,600	1,855	24.4	7,183	1,789	24.9	7,018	1,735	24.7
Other ^e															
Male	49	15	30.5	52	20	38.2	50	20	40.6	74	22	29.4	60	22	36.5
Female	53	14	25.5	45	15	34.3	51	16	31.2	43	11	25.5	62	15	23.8
Total	45,970	11,674	25.4	43,794	11,003	25.1	42,139	10,426	24.7	41,414	9,915	23.9	41,661	9,846	23.6

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

^b Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

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

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

Table 1b. Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged ≥13 years, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, 2009–2013—United States and 6 dependent areas

	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a	
		No.	%												
Sex															
Male	36,109	9,303	25.8	34,789	8,801	25.3	33,808	8,368	24.8	33,623	7,971	23.7	34,090	7,955	23.3
Female	10,744	2,603	24.2	9,829	2,422	24.6	9,090	2,259	24.9	8,538	2,129	24.9	8,264	2,053	24.8
Age at diagnosis (yr)															
13–24	9,094	881	9.7	9,324	912	9.8	9,247	933	10.1	9,223	864	9.4	9,035	902	10.0
25–34	12,538	2,558	20.4	12,122	2,427	20.0	11,916	2,309	19.4	12,272	2,377	19.4	12,634	2,333	18.5
35–44	11,938	3,583	30.0	10,539	3,219	30.5	9,509	2,891	30.4	8,904	2,573	28.9	8,609	2,559	29.7
45–54	9,165	3,240	35.4	8,586	3,074	35.8	8,216	2,903	35.3	7,812	2,755	35.3	7,711	2,596	33.7
≥55	4,118	1,644	39.9	4,047	1,591	39.3	4,010	1,591	39.7	3,950	1,531	38.8	4,365	1,618	37.1
Race/ethnicity															
American Indian/Alaska Native	164	36	22.0	181	58	32.0	168	47	28.0	188	46	24.5	192	37	19.3
Asian	705	188	26.7	721	195	27.0	768	197	25.7	814	214	26.3	841	224	26.6
Black/African American	21,660	4,994	23.1	20,503	4,774	23.3	19,493	4,416	22.7	18,792	4,325	23.0	18,883	4,158	22.0
Hispanic/Latino ^b	10,214	2,982	29.2	9,796	2,719	27.8	9,603	2,598	27.1	9,662	2,434	25.2	9,652	2,440	25.3
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	65	20	30.8	61	25	41.0	60	22	36.7	62	17	27.4	60	21	35.0
White	12,514	3,289	26.3	11,943	3,097	25.9	11,471	3,013	26.3	11,425	2,772	24.3	11,618	2,832	24.4
Multiple races	1,531	397	25.9	1,413	355	25.1	1,335	334	25.0	1,218	292	24.0	1,108	296	26.7
Transmission category^c															
Male-to-male sexual contact	27,222	6,411	23.6	26,815	6,164	23.0	26,590	5,993	22.5	26,948	5,820	21.6	27,573	5,913	21.4
Injection drug use															
Male	2,595	841	32.4	2,219	774	34.9	1,888	657	34.8	1,682	559	33.2	1,667	512	30.7
Female	1,704	409	24.0	1,424	359	25.2	1,265	340	26.8	1,135	283	24.9	1,040	274	26.3
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,649	386	23.4	1,525	362	23.7	1,330	296	22.2	1,282	291	22.7	1,175	218	18.6
Heterosexual contact ^d															
Male	4,594	1,649	35.9	4,178	1,482	35.5	3,948	1,401	35.5	3,637	1,280	35.2	3,614	1,290	35.7
Female	8,987	2,180	24.3	8,359	2,048	24.5	7,774	1,904	24.5	7,359	1,835	24.9	7,160	1,764	24.6
Other ^e															
Male	49	15	30.4	52	20	38.2	51	21	41.8	74	22	29.4	60	22	36.5
Female	53	14	25.5	46	15	33.3	51	16	31.2	43	11	25.6	64	15	23.3
Total	46,853	11,906	25.4	44,618	11,223	25.2	42,898	10,627	24.8	42,161	10,100	24.0	42,354	10,008	23.6

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

^b Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

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

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

Table 1c. Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged ≥ 13 years, by year of diagnosis and area of residence, 2009–2013—United States and 6 dependent areas

Area of residence	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a	
		No.	%												
Alabama	699	117	16.7	692	134	19.4	696	150	21.6	667	154	23.1	647	149	23.0
Alaska	21	3	14.3	36	11	30.6	24	7	29.2	28	7	25.0	23	6	26.1
Arizona	648	197	30.4	623	202	32.4	566	158	27.9	627	141	22.5	722	180	24.9
Arkansas	251	65	25.9	220	53	24.1	245	50	20.4	264	57	21.6	291	70	24.1
California	5,425	1,430	26.4	5,207	1,287	24.7	5,007	1,188	23.7	5,016	1,157	23.1	4,741	1,049	22.1
Colorado	381	103	27.0	427	120	28.1	371	92	24.8	381	88	23.1	318	80	25.2
Connecticut	356	122	34.3	399	129	32.3	354	113	31.9	295	106	35.9	334	94	28.1
Delaware	156	51	32.7	132	44	33.3	113	32	28.3	137	35	25.5	119	41	34.5
District of Columbia	925	204	22.1	856	153	17.9	688	142	20.6	622	116	18.6	521	100	19.2
Florida	5,220	1,325	25.4	4,730	1,151	24.3	4,692	1,136	24.2	4,533	1,063	23.5	4,918	1,168	23.7
Georgia	2,905	737	25.4	2,674	640	23.9	2,718	603	22.2	2,665	588	22.1	2,386	554	23.2
Hawaii	97	18	18.6	105	32	30.5	82	27	32.9	84	29	34.5	91	32	35.2
Idaho	48	14	29.2	45	19	42.2	34	10	29.4	37	11	29.7	29	9	31.0
Illinois	1,821	460	25.3	1,701	460	27.0	1,665	424	25.5	1,702	407	23.9	1,746	397	22.7
Indiana	469	131	27.9	481	123	25.6	474	131	27.6	498	119	23.9	482	102	21.2
Iowa	122	44	36.1	114	47	41.2	117	30	25.6	116	43	37.1	123	44	35.8
Kansas	153	54	35.3	135	44	32.6	137	40	29.2	154	47	30.5	148	49	33.1
Kentucky	349	89	25.5	334	89	26.6	311	95	30.5	362	88	24.3	371	98	26.4
Louisiana	1,197	308	25.7	1,115	288	25.8	1,210	322	26.6	1,030	307	29.8	1,289	320	24.8
Maine	54	15	27.8	56	16	28.6	50	14	28.0	46	11	23.9	32	12	37.5
Maryland	1,813	398	22.0	1,863	417	22.4	1,518	348	22.9	1,484	324	21.8	1,427	337	23.6
Massachusetts	708	193	27.3	694	202	29.1	700	212	30.3	704	187	26.6	697	164	23.5
Michigan	816	177	21.7	776	208	26.8	783	184	23.5	798	179	22.4	782	205	26.2
Minnesota	384	88	22.9	336	80	23.8	300	75	25.0	314	76	24.2	306	81	26.5
Mississippi	507	123	24.3	462	142	30.7	532	148	27.8	448	109	24.3	509	130	25.5
Missouri	527	134	25.4	575	119	20.7	523	142	27.2	533	127	23.8	467	102	21.8
Montana	32	9	28.1	20	5	25.0	21	4	19.0	21	8	38.1	22	7	31.8
Nebraska	108	30	27.8	115	37	32.2	79	25	31.6	83	21	25.3	82	25	30.5
Nevada	370	105	28.4	379	116	30.6	380	110	28.9	366	108	29.5	442	114	25.8
New Hampshire	41	16	39.0	53	11	20.8	39	12	30.8	48	18	37.5	34	9	26.5
New Jersey	1,468	388	26.4	1,378	371	26.9	1,224	319	26.1	1,344	334	24.9	1,379	347	25.2

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, 2009–2013—United States and 6 dependent areas

Area of residence	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a		Total No.	Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis ^a	
		No.	%												
New Mexico	162	48	29.6	149	49	32.9	138	34	24.6	119	33	27.7	144	32	22.2
New York	4,520	1,061	23.5	4,169	956	22.9	3,949	885	22.4	3,697	812	22.0	3,547	757	21.3
North Carolina	1,632	405	24.8	1,459	332	22.8	1,474	326	22.1	1,281	274	21.4	1,406	346	24.6
North Dakota	15	7	46.7	13	3	23.1	13	1	7.7	11	4	36.4	19	7	36.8
Ohio	1,047	267	25.5	980	243	24.8	1,049	269	25.6	1,021	268	26.2	1,140	269	23.6
Oklahoma	304	65	21.4	287	64	22.3	317	74	23.3	285	64	22.5	340	64	18.8
Oregon	252	86	34.1	237	76	32.1	238	78	32.8	260	75	28.8	226	81	35.8
Pennsylvania	1,703	423	24.8	1,496	425	28.4	1,396	384	27.5	1,426	401	28.1	1,407	331	23.5
Rhode Island	119	42	35.3	116	31	26.7	98	35	35.7	75	25	33.3	83	30	36.1
South Carolina	773	241	31.2	777	231	29.7	749	241	32.2	706	204	28.9	730	199	27.3
South Dakota	22	9	40.9	32	6	18.8	21	10	47.6	24	8	33.3	34	12	35.3
Tennessee	922	208	22.6	852	217	25.5	853	190	22.3	871	188	21.6	805	225	28.0
Texas	4,358	1,151	26.4	4,463	1,097	24.6	4,290	1,045	24.4	4,356	1,004	23.0	4,367	982	22.5
Utah	123	34	27.6	83	22	26.5	100	28	28.0	109	35	32.1	105	21	20.0
Vermont	17	1	5.9	23	6	26.1	12	5	41.7	13	2	15.4	13	4	30.8
Virginia	1,014	224	22.1	1,028	264	25.7	941	227	24.1	948	236	24.9	1,010	210	20.8
Washington	535	165	30.8	547	146	26.7	493	144	29.2	498	121	24.3	464	100	21.6
West Virginia	79	28	35.4	81	23	28.4	92	32	34.8	82	27	32.9	76	29	38.2
Wisconsin	282	56	19.9	250	55	22.0	248	64	25.8	218	67	30.7	252	65	25.8
Wyoming	20	5	25.0	19	7	36.8	15	11	73.3	7	2	28.6	15	7	46.7
Subtotal	45,970	11,674	25.4	43,794	11,003	25.1	42,139	10,426	24.7	41,414	9,915	23.9	41,661	9,846	23.6
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
Guam	4	0	0.0	3	1	33.3	0	0	0.0	2	1	50.0	0	0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	1	100.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	844	218	25.8	793	209	26.4	732	192	26.2	733	180	24.6	669	157	23.5
Republic of Palau	1	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	34	14	41.2	28	10	35.7	26	8	30.8	12	4	33.3	24	5	20.8
Subtotal	883	232	26.3	824	220	26.7	759	201	26.5	747	185	24.8	693	162	23.4
Total	46,853	11,906	25.4	44,618	11,223	25.2	42,898	10,627	24.8	42,161	10,100	24.0	42,354	10,008	23.6

^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, 2013—United States

Area of residence	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	454	92	20.3	14	7	50.0	159	43	27.0	20	7	35.0
Alaska	5	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	8	4	50.0	8	2	25.0
Arizona	116	21	18.1	252	61	24.2	290	78	26.9	64	20	31.3
Arkansas	150	36	24.0	19	5	26.3	110	24	21.8	12	5	41.7
California	891	169	19.0	1,947	488	25.1	1,438	271	18.8	465	121	26.0
Colorado	56	14	25.0	96	27	28.1	152	35	23.0	14	4	28.6
Connecticut	129	38	29.5	92	26	28.3	104	27	26.0	9	3	33.3
Delaware	69	21	30.4	9	3	33.3	36	16	44.4	5	1	20.0
District of Columbia	394	80	20.3	42	6	14.3	75	14	18.7	10	0	0.0
Florida	2,175	528	24.3	1,266	271	21.4	1,371	337	24.6	106	32	30.2
Georgia	1,789	397	22.2	160	52	32.5	387	91	23.5	50	14	28.0
Hawaii	3	0	0.0	13	5	38.5	26	6	23.1	49	21	42.9
Idaho	2	0	0.0	3	0	0.0	22	9	40.9	2	0	0.0
Illinois	870	183	21.0	345	94	27.2	455	96	21.1	76	24	31.6
Indiana	238	39	16.4	49	13	26.5	174	45	25.9	21	5	23.8
Iowa	26	6	23.1	9	5	55.6	77	30	39.0	11	3	27.3
Kansas	49	12	24.5	30	9	30.0	59	26	44.1	10	2	20.0
Kentucky	123	30	24.4	19	8	42.1	213	56	26.3	16	4	25.0
Louisiana	894	209	23.4	62	20	32.3	309	86	27.8	24	5	20.8
Maine	11	2	18.2	2	0	0.0	19	10	52.6	0	0	0.0
Maryland	1,064	234	22.0	79	22	27.8	209	61	29.2	75	20	26.7
Massachusetts	199	60	30.2	203	43	21.2	268	55	20.5	27	6	22.2
Michigan	501	116	23.2	38	10	26.3	212	69	32.5	31	10	32.3
Minnesota	119	27	22.7	29	12	41.4	143	37	25.9	15	5	33.3
Mississippi	385	98	25.5	13	3	23.1	89	22	24.7	22	7	31.8
Missouri	244	38	15.6	19	4	21.1	191	56	29.3	13	4	30.8
Montana	1	1	100.0	1	0	0.0	13	5	38.5	7	1	14.3
Nebraska	25	8	32.0	14	3	21.4	41	13	31.7	2	1	50.0
Nevada	101	28	27.7	139	37	26.6	171	41	24.0	31	8	25.8
New Hampshire	2	1	50.0	3	1	33.3	26	7	26.9	3	0	0.0
New Jersey	604	158	26.2	395	119	30.1	313	59	18.8	67	11	16.4
New Mexico	7	0	0.0	80	18	22.5	34	10	29.4	23	4	17.4
New York	1,354	293	21.6	1,178	243	20.6	701	156	22.3	314	65	20.7
North Carolina	904	214	23.7	124	38	30.6	329	82	24.9	49	12	24.5
North Dakota	7	2	28.6	2	0	0.0	9	4	44.4	1	1	100.0
Ohio	550	117	21.3	60	19	31.7	482	123	25.5	48	10	20.8
Oklahoma	100	15	15.0	24	8	33.3	163	33	20.2	53	8	15.1
Oregon	17	8	47.1	46	20	43.5	154	52	33.8	9	1	11.1
Pennsylvania	769	146	19.0	179	39	21.8	391	128	32.7	68	18	26.5
Rhode Island	14	4	28.6	19	8	42.1	47	17	36.2	3	1	33.3
South Carolina	505	131	25.9	40	18	45.0	168	44	26.2	17	6	35.3
South Dakota	5	2	40.0	4	3	75.0	12	3	25.0	13	4	30.8
Tennessee	481	111	23.1	39	15	38.5	254	82	32.3	31	17	54.8
Texas	1,646	304	18.5	1,582	427	27.0	943	203	21.5	196	48	24.5
Utah	12	3	25.0	19	6	31.6	66	9	13.6	8	3	37.5
Vermont	3	2	66.7	1	0	0.0	8	2	25.0	1	0	0.0
Virginia	598	112	18.7	90	27	30.0	284	60	21.1	38	11	28.9
Washington	87	21	24.1	78	19	24.4	252	46	18.3	47	14	29.8
West Virginia	19	4	21.1	6	2	33.3	46	19	41.3	5	4	80.0
Wisconsin	102	21	20.6	38	15	39.5	100	24	24.0	12	5	41.7
Wyoming	1	0	0.0	2	2	100.0	12	5	41.7	0	0	0.0
Total	18,870	4,156	22.0	8,975	2,281	25.4	11,615	2,831	24.4	2,201	578	26.3

^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 2013, among persons aged ≥13 years, by selected characteristics—27 states and the District of Columbia

	Total No.	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3 (AIDS)		Stage unknown	
		(CD4 ≥500 cells/μL or ≥29%)		(CD4 200–499 cells/μL or 14%–28%)		(OI or CD4 <200 cells/μL or <14%)		(No CD4 information)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex									
Male	19,919	4,653	23.4	6,204	31.1	4,556	22.9	4,506	22.6
Female	4,494	1,166	25.9	1,314	29.2	1,091	24.3	923	20.5
Age at diagnosis (yr)									
13–24	5,419	1,454	26.8	1,960	36.2	541	10.0	1,464	27.0
25–34	7,601	1,980	26.0	2,461	32.4	1,355	17.8	1,805	23.7
35–44	4,969	1,127	22.7	1,447	29.1	1,454	29.3	941	18.9
45–54	4,133	861	20.8	1,072	25.9	1,421	34.4	779	18.8
≥55	2,291	397	17.3	578	25.2	876	38.2	440	19.2
Race/ethnicity									
American Indian/Alaska Native	58	12	20.7	20	34.5	10	17.2	16	27.6
Asian	646	140	21.7	207	32.0	169	26.2	130	20.1
Black/African American	10,605	2,305	21.7	3,306	31.2	2,225	21.0	2,769	26.1
Hispanic/Latino ^a	5,779	1,329	23.0	1,831	31.7	1,478	25.6	1,141	19.7
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	47	10	21.3	7	14.9	15	31.9	15	31.9
White	6,518	1,829	28.1	1,928	29.6	1,537	23.6	1,224	18.8
Multiple races	760	194	25.5	219	28.8	213	28.0	134	17.6
Transmission category^b									
Male-to-male sexual contact	16,590	4,014	24.2	5,318	32.1	3,548	21.4	3,711	22.4
Injection drug use									
Male	842	158	18.7	205	24.3	256	30.4	223	26.5
Female	567	139	24.6	134	23.6	150	26.5	143	25.3
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	739	223	30.1	224	30.3	135	18.3	157	21.3
Heterosexual contact ^c									
Male	1,705	250	14.7	448	26.3	602	35.3	405	23.7
Female	3,895	1,020	26.2	1,168	30.0	933	23.9	773	19.9
Total^d	24,413	5,819	23.8	7,518	30.8	5,647	23.1	5,429	22.2

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

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

^a Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

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

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

Table 2b. Stage of disease at diagnosis of HIV infection during 2013, among persons aged ≥13 years, by area of residence—27 states and the District of Columbia

Area of residence	Total No.	Stage 1 (CD4 ≥500 cells/μL or ≥29%)		Stage 2 (CD4 200–499 cells/μL or 14%–28%)		Stage 3 (AIDS) (OI or CD4 <200 cells/μL or <14%)		Stage unknown (No CD4 information)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	647	122	18.9	185	28.6	149	23.0	191	29.5
Alaska	23	6	26.1	6	26.1	6	26.1	5	21.7
Arkansas	291	67	23.0	71	24.4	70	24.1	83	28.5
California	4,741	1,158	24.4	1,384	29.2	1,049	22.1	1,150	24.3
District of Columbia	521	150	28.8	156	29.9	100	19.2	115	22.1
Hawaii	91	20	22.0	22	24.2	32	35.2	17	18.7
Illinois	1,746	401	23.0	584	33.4	397	22.7	364	20.8
Indiana	482	102	21.2	152	31.5	102	21.2	126	26.1
Iowa	123	19	15.4	43	35.0	44	35.8	17	13.8
Louisiana	1,289	300	23.3	399	31.0	320	24.8	270	20.9
Maine	32	4	12.5	14	43.8	12	37.5	2	6.3
Maryland	1,427	309	21.7	444	31.1	337	23.6	337	23.6
Michigan	782	184	23.5	229	29.3	205	26.2	164	21.0
Missouri	467	99	21.2	138	29.6	102	21.8	128	27.4
Nebraska	82	15	18.3	30	36.6	25	30.5	12	14.6
New Hampshire	34	9	26.5	14	41.2	9	26.5	2	5.9
New York	3,547	950	26.8	1,230	34.7	757	21.3	610	17.2
North Dakota	19	5	26.3	1	5.3	7	36.8	6	31.6
Oregon	226	40	17.7	68	30.1	81	35.8	37	16.4
South Carolina	730	188	25.8	255	34.9	199	27.3	88	12.1
South Dakota	34	3	8.8	7	20.6	12	35.3	12	35.3
Tennessee	805	117	14.5	126	15.7	225	28.0	337	41.9
Texas	4,367	1,080	24.7	1,394	31.9	982	22.5	911	20.9
Utah	105	30	28.6	36	34.3	21	20.0	18	17.1
Virginia	1,010	229	22.7	268	26.5	210	20.8	303	30.0
Washington	464	140	30.2	166	35.8	100	21.6	58	12.5
West Virginia	76	8	10.5	10	13.2	29	38.2	29	38.2
Wisconsin	252	64	25.4	86	34.1	65	25.8	37	14.7
Total	24,413	5,819	23.8	7,518	30.8	5,647	23.1	5,429	22.2

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

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

Table 3a. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month after HIV diagnosis during 2013, among persons aged ≥13 years, by selected characteristics—27 states and the District of Columbia

	Total diagnoses		≥1 CD4 or VL test		No CD4 or VL test	
	No.	% ^a	No.	%	No.	%
Sex						
Male	19,919	81.6	14,367	72.1	5,552	27.9
Female	4,494	18.4	3,346	74.5	1,148	25.5
Age at diagnosis (yr)						
13–24	5,419	22.2	3,577	66.0	1,842	34.0
25–34	7,601	31.1	5,359	70.5	2,242	29.5
35–44	4,969	20.4	3,809	76.7	1,160	23.3
45–54	4,133	16.9	3,181	77.0	952	23.0
≥55	2,291	9.4	1,787	78.0	504	22.0
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	58	0.2	43	74.1	15	25.9
Asian	646	2.6	485	75.1	161	24.9
Black/African American	10,605	43.4	7,276	68.6	3,329	31.4
Hispanic/Latino ^b	5,779	23.7	4,252	73.6	1,527	26.4
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	47	0.2	31	66.0	16	34.0
White	6,518	26.7	5,052	77.5	1,466	22.5
Multiple races	760	3.1	574	75.5	186	24.5
Transmission category^c						
Male-to-male sexual contact	16,590	68.0	11,972	72.2	4,618	27.8
Injection drug use						
Male	842	3.5	593	70.4	249	29.6
Female	567	2.3	408	72.0	159	28.0
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	739	3.0	532	72.0	207	28.0
Heterosexual contact ^d						
Male	1,705	7.0	1,239	72.6	467	27.4
Female	3,895	16.0	2,912	74.8	983	25.2
Total^e	24,413	100	17,713	72.6	6,700	27.4

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

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

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

^b Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

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

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

Table 3b. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month after HIV diagnosis during 2013, among persons aged ≥ 13 years, by area of residence—27 states and the District of Columbia

Area of residence	Total diagnoses		≥ 1 CD4 or VL test		No CD4 or VL test	
	No.	% ^a	No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	647	2.7	406	62.8	241	37.2
Alaska	23	0.1	18	78.3	5	21.7
Arkansas	291	1.2	179	61.5	112	38.5
California	4,741	19.4	3,377	71.2	1,364	28.8
District of Columbia	521	2.1	396	76.0	125	24.0
Hawaii	91	0.4	67	73.6	24	26.4
Illinois	1,746	7.2	1,366	78.2	380	21.8
Indiana	482	2.0	288	59.8	194	40.2
Iowa	123	0.5	101	82.1	22	17.9
Louisiana	1,289	5.3	877	68.0	412	32.0
Maine	32	0.1	23	71.9	9	28.1
Maryland	1,427	5.8	1,071	75.1	356	24.9
Michigan	782	3.2	584	74.7	198	25.3
Missouri	467	1.9	293	62.7	174	37.3
Nebraska	82	0.3	64	78.0	18	22.0
New Hampshire	34	0.1	32	94.1	2	5.9
New York	3,547	14.5	2,743	77.3	804	22.7
North Dakota	19	0.1	14	73.7	5	26.3
Oregon	226	0.9	171	75.7	55	24.3
South Carolina	730	3.0	610	83.6	120	16.4
South Dakota	34	0.1	28	82.4	6	17.6
Tennessee	805	3.3	518	64.3	287	35.7
Texas	4,367	17.9	3,028	69.3	1,339	30.7
Utah	105	0.4	83	79.0	22	21.0
Virginia	1,010	4.1	723	71.6	287	28.4
Washington	464	1.9	391	84.3	73	15.7
West Virginia	76	0.3	52	68.4	24	31.6
Wisconsin	252	1.0	210	83.3	42	16.7
Total	24,413	100	17,713	72.6	6,700	27.4

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

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

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

Table 3c. Linkage to HIV medical care within 3 months after HIV diagnosis during 2013, among persons aged ≥13 years, by selected characteristics—27 states and the District of Columbia

	Total diagnoses		≥1 CD4 or VL test		No CD4 or VL test	
	No.	% ^a	No.	%	No.	%
Sex						
Male	19,919	81.6	16,253	81.6	3,666	18.4
Female	4,494	18.4	3,795	84.4	699	15.6
Age at diagnosis (yr)						
13–24	5,419	22.2	4,215	77.8	1,204	22.2
25–34	7,601	31.1	6,134	80.7	1,467	19.3
35–44	4,969	20.4	4,226	85.0	743	15.0
45–54	4,133	16.9	3,519	85.1	614	14.9
≥55	2,291	9.4	1,954	85.3	337	14.7
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	58	0.2	50	86.2	8	13.8
Asian	646	2.6	532	82.4	114	17.6
Black/African American	10,605	43.4	8,373	79.0	2,232	21.0
Hispanic/Latino ^b	5,779	23.7	4,795	83.0	984	17.0
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	47	0.2	33	70.2	14	29.8
White	6,518	26.7	5,617	86.2	901	13.8
Multiple races	760	3.1	648	85.3	112	14.7
Transmission category^c						
Male-to-male sexual contact	16,590	68.0	13,558	81.7	3,032	18.3
Injection drug use						
Male	842	3.5	661	78.4	182	21.6
Female	567	2.3	456	80.4	111	19.6
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	739	3.0	605	81.8	134	18.2
Heterosexual contact ^d						
Male	1,705	7.0	1,395	81.8	310	18.2
Female	3,895	16.0	3,312	85.0	583	15.0
Total^e	24,413	100	20,048	82.1	4,365	17.9

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

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

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

^b Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

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

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

Table 3d. Linkage to HIV medical care within 3 months after HIV diagnosis during 2013, among persons aged ≥ 13 years, by area of residence—27 states and the District of Columbia

Area of residence	Total diagnoses		≥ 1 CD4 or VL test		No CD4 or VL test	
	No.	% ^a	No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	647	2.7	500	77.3	147	22.7
Alaska	23	0.1	18	78.3	5	21.7
Arkansas	291	1.2	218	74.9	73	25.1
California	4,741	19.4	3,752	79.1	989	20.9
District of Columbia	521	2.1	423	81.2	98	18.8
Hawaii	91	0.4	76	83.5	15	16.5
Illinois	1,746	7.2	1,479	84.7	267	15.3
Indiana	482	2.0	380	78.8	102	21.2
Iowa	123	0.5	110	89.4	13	10.6
Louisiana	1,289	5.3	1,043	80.9	246	19.1
Maine	32	0.1	31	96.9	1	3.1
Maryland	1,427	5.8	1,183	82.9	244	17.1
Michigan	782	3.2	669	85.5	113	14.5
Missouri	467	1.9	369	79.0	98	21.0
Nebraska	82	0.3	71	86.6	11	13.4
New Hampshire	34	0.1	34	100.0	0	0.0
New York	3,547	14.5	3,017	85.1	530	14.9
North Dakota	19	0.1	15	78.9	4	21.1
Oregon	226	0.9	198	87.6	28	12.4
South Carolina	730	3.0	653	89.5	77	10.5
South Dakota	34	0.1	33	97.1	1	2.9
Tennessee	805	3.3	630	78.3	175	21.7
Texas	4,367	17.9	3,539	81.0	828	19.0
Utah	105	0.4	94	89.5	11	10.5
Virginia	1,010	4.1	809	80.1	201	19.9
Washington	464	1.9	422	90.9	42	9.1
West Virginia	76	0.3	58	76.3	18	23.7
Wisconsin	252	1.0	224	88.9	28	11.1
Total	24,413	100	20,048	82.1	4,365	17.9

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

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

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

Table 4a. Retention in HIV medical care among persons aged ≥13 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2011 and alive at year-end 2012, by selected characteristics—27 states and the District of Columbia

	Persons alive at year-end 2012		≥1 CD4 or VL test		≥2 CD4 or VL tests ^a	
	Total No.	No.	%	No.	%	
Sex						
Male	407,483	276,439	67.8	217,653	53.4	
Female	122,767	84,873	69.1	67,392	54.9	
Age at year-end 2011 (yr)						
13–24	23,176	15,943	68.8	12,000	51.8	
25–34	74,380	49,795	66.9	37,208	50.0	
35–44	131,079	88,669	67.6	68,344	52.1	
45–54	187,875	130,597	69.5	104,404	55.6	
≥55	113,740	76,308	67.1	63,089	55.5	
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,175	749	63.7	551	46.9	
Asian ^b	7,827	5,241	67.0	4,111	52.5	
Black/African American	215,157	141,396	65.7	110,462	51.3	
Hispanic/Latino ^c	115,986	76,568	66.0	63,519	54.8	
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	626	407	65.0	304	48.6	
White	170,445	121,074	71.0	93,246	54.7	
Multiple races	19,034	15,877	83.4	12,852	67.5	
Transmission category^d						
Male-to-male sexual contact	285,848	199,074	69.6	155,742	54.5	
Injection drug use						
Male	49,537	28,637	57.8	23,324	47.1	
Female	31,421	21,150	67.3	16,910	53.8	
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	32,349	23,078	71.3	18,283	56.5	
Heterosexual contact ^e						
Male	35,224	22,615	64.2	17,957	51.0	
Female	87,531	61,041	69.7	48,263	55.1	
Other ^f						
Male	4,525	3,035	67.1	2,346	51.9	
Female	3,815	2,682	70.3	2,219	58.2	
Total	530,250	361,312	68.1	285,045	53.8	

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

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

^a Two or more CD4 or VL tests performed at least 3 months apart during 2012.

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

^c Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

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

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

Table 4b. Retention in HIV medical care among persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2011 and alive at year-end 2012, by area of residence—27 states and the District of Columbia

Area of residence	Persons alive at year-end 2012 Total No.	≥ 1 CD4 or VL test		≥ 2 CD4 or VL tests ^a	
		No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	11,294	7,399	65.5	6,031	53.4
Alaska	599	466	77.8	359	59.9
Arkansas	4,647	2,486	53.5	1,879	40.4
California	111,046	76,853	69.2	57,950	52.2
District of Columbia	14,292	9,545	66.8	7,620	53.3
Hawaii	2,266	1,378	60.8	983	43.4
Illinois	31,963	19,515	61.1	13,838	43.3
Indiana	8,802	6,265	71.2	4,748	53.9
Iowa	1,762	1,358	77.1	1,063	60.3
Louisiana	17,426	12,338	70.8	9,886	56.7
Maine	1,136	779	68.6	509	44.8
Maryland	28,696	18,422	64.2	12,754	44.4
Michigan	14,152	10,276	72.6	7,553	53.4
Missouri	11,248	8,233	73.2	6,454	57.4
Nebraska	1,720	1,219	70.9	967	56.2
New Hampshire	1,112	811	72.9	669	60.2
New York	126,162	86,635	68.7	75,203	59.6
North Dakota	191	129	67.5	79	41.4
Oregon	4,979	4,040	81.1	3,171	63.7
South Carolina	14,406	10,493	72.8	8,766	60.8
South Dakota	441	263	59.6	176	39.9
Tennessee	15,320	10,633	69.4	8,289	54.1
Texas	66,430	46,829	70.5	37,229	56.0
Utah	2,387	1,567	65.6	1,173	49.1
Virginia	20,393	10,109	49.6	7,443	36.5
Washington	10,654	8,472	79.5	6,512	61.1
West Virginia	1,541	896	58.1	603	39.1
Wisconsin	5,185	3,903	75.3	3,138	60.5
Total	530,250	361,312	68.1	285,045	53.8

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

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

^a Two or more CD4 or VL tests performed ≥ 3 months apart during 2012.

Table 5a. HIV viral suppression at most recent viral load test in 2012, among persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2011 and alive at year-end 2012, by selected characteristics—27 states and the District of Columbia

	Persons alive at year-end 2012		Persons with ≥ 1 CD4 or VL test		Persons with a VL test only		VL of <200 copies/mL					
	No.	% ^a	No.	%	No.	%	Among persons alive at year-end 2012		Among persons with ≥ 1 CD4 or VL test		Among persons with a VL test only	
							No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex												
Male	407,483	76.8	276,439	67.8	258,226	63.4	206,914	50.8	74.8	80.1		
Female	122,767	23.2	84,873	69.1	80,203	65.3	58,730	47.8	69.2	73.2		
Age at year-end 2011 (yr)												
13–24	23,176	4.4	15,943	68.8	15,235	65.7	8,811	38.0	55.3	57.8		
25–34	74,380	14.0	49,795	66.9	47,023	63.2	32,319	43.5	64.9	68.7		
35–44	131,079	24.7	88,669	67.6	83,395	63.6	63,718	48.6	71.9	76.4		
45–54	187,875	35.4	130,597	69.5	122,070	65.0	99,505	53.0	76.2	81.5		
≥ 55	113,740	21.5	76,308	67.1	70,706	62.2	61,291	53.9	80.3	86.7		
Race/ethnicity												
American Indian/Alaska Native	1175	0.2	749	63.7	679	57.8	530	45.1	70.8	78.1		
Asian ^b	7,827	1.5	5,241	67.0	4,770	60.9	4,228	54.0	80.7	88.6		
Black/African American	215,157	40.6	141,396	65.7	133,144	61.9	95,079	44.2	67.2	71.4		
Hispanic/Latino ^c	115,986	21.9	76,568	66.0	72,560	62.6	58,137	50.1	75.9	80.1		
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	626	0.1	407	65.0	358	57.2	293	46.8	72.0	81.8		
White	170,445	32.1	121,074	71.0	111,797	65.6	95,976	56.3	79.3	85.8		
Multiple races	19,034	3.6	15,877	83.4	15,121	79.4	11,401	59.9	71.8	75.4		
Transmission category^d												
Male-to-male sexual contact	285,848	53.9	199,074	69.6	185,722	65.0	151,929	53.2	76.3	81.8		
Injection drug use												
Male	49,537	9.3	28,637	57.8	26,879	54.3	20,474	41.3	71.5	76.2		
Female	31,421	5.9	21,150	67.3	19,846	63.2	14,191	45.2	67.1	71.5		
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	32,349	6.1	23,078	71.3	21,546	66.6	16,186	50.0	70.1	75.1		
Heterosexual contact ^e												
Male	35,224	6.6	22,615	64.2	21,222	60.2	16,429	46.6	72.6	77.4		
Female	87,531	16.5	61,041	69.7	57,804	66.0	43,015	49.1	70.5	74.4		
Other ^f												
Male	4,525	0.9	3,035	67.1	2,857	63.2	1,895	41.9	62.4	66.3		
Female	3,815	0.7	2,682	70.3	2,553	66.9	1,524	40.0	56.8	59.7		
Total	530,250	100	361,312	68.1	338,429	63.8	265,644	50.1	73.5	78.5		

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

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

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

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

^c Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

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

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

Table 5b. HIV viral suppression at most recent viral load test in 2012, among persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2011 and alive at year-end 2012, by area of residence—27 states and the District of Columbia

Area of residence	Persons alive at year-end 2012		Persons with ≥ 1 CD4 or VL test		Persons with a VL test only		Total	VL of <200 copies/mL					
	No.	% ^a	No.	%	No.	%		Among persons alive at year-end 2012		Among persons with ≥ 1 CD4 or VL test		Among persons with a VL test only	
								No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	11,294	2.1	7,399	65.5	7,188	63.6	5,457	48.3	73.8	75.9			
Alaska	599	0.1	466	77.8	435	72.6	339	56.6	72.7	77.9			
Arkansas	4,647	0.9	2,486	53.5	1,935	41.6	1,368	29.4	55.0	70.7			
California	111,046	20.9	76,853	69.2	68,403	61.6	57,160	51.5	74.4	83.6			
District of Columbia	14,292	2.7	9,545	66.8	8,507	59.5	6,474	45.3	67.8	76.1			
Hawaii	2,266	0.4	1,378	60.8	1,270	56.0	1,098	48.5	79.7	86.5			
Illinois	31,963	6.0	19,515	61.1	17,329	54.2	13,651	42.7	70.0	78.8			
Indiana	8,802	1.7	6,265	71.2	6,088	69.2	4,693	53.3	74.9	77.1			
Iowa	1,762	0.3	1,358	77.1	1,258	71.4	1,049	59.5	77.2	83.4			
Louisiana	17,426	3.3	12,338	70.8	11,753	67.4	8,074	46.3	65.4	68.7			
Maine	1,136	0.2	779	68.6	543	47.8	466	41.0	59.8	85.8			
Maryland	28,696	5.4	18,422	64.2	15,681	54.6	11,057	38.5	60.0	70.5			
Michigan	14,152	2.7	10,276	72.6	9,585	67.7	7,265	51.3	70.7	75.8			
Missouri	11,248	2.1	8,233	73.2	7,848	69.8	6,324	56.2	76.8	80.6			
Nebraska	1,720	0.3	1,219	70.9	1,179	68.5	973	56.6	79.8	82.5			
New Hampshire	1,112	0.2	811	72.9	773	69.5	678	61.0	83.6	87.7			
New York	126,162	23.8	86,635	68.7	85,456	67.7	67,576	53.6	78.0	79.1			
North Dakota	191	0.0	129	67.5	122	63.9	104	54.5	80.6	85.2			
Oregon	4,979	0.9	4,040	81.1	3,565	71.6	2,964	59.5	73.4	83.1			
South Carolina	14,406	2.7	10,493	72.8	10,324	71.7	7,922	55.0	75.5	76.7			
South Dakota	441	0.1	263	59.6	254	57.6	202	45.8	76.8	79.5			
Tennessee	15,320	2.9	10,633	69.4	10,339	67.5	8,022	52.4	75.4	77.6			
Texas	66,430	12.5	46,829	70.5	45,355	68.3	34,157	51.4	72.9	75.3			
Utah	2,387	0.5	1,567	65.6	1,476	61.8	1,047	43.9	66.8	70.9			
Virginia	20,393	3.8	10,109	49.6	9,456	46.4	7,182	35.2	71.0	76.0			
Washington	10,654	2.0	8,472	79.5	7,947	74.6	6,831	64.1	80.6	86.0			
West Virginia	1,541	0.3	896	58.1	859	55.7	659	42.8	73.5	76.7			
Wisconsin	5,185	1.0	3,903	75.3	3,501	67.5	2,852	55.0	73.1	81.5			
Total	530,250	100	361,312	68.1	338,429	63.8	265,644	50.1	73.5	78.5			

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

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

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

Table 6a. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death, 2009–2012—United States

	2009				2010				2011				2012			
			Estimated ^a				Estimated ^a				Estimated ^a				Estimated ^a	
	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH ^b	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH ^b	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH ^b	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH ^b
Sex																
Male	13,531	13,978	11.3	22.0	12,583	13,155	10.5	20.0	12,163	12,970	10.3	19.1	11,547	13,195	10.4	18.8
Female	4,841	4,988	3.9	23.4	4,402	4,597	3.5	21.1	4,237	4,488	3.4	20.1	4,080	4,663	3.5	20.5
Age at death (yr)																
13–24	228	235	0.5	5.5	236	247	0.5	5.4	222	238	0.5	5.0	191	224	0.4	4.6
25–34	1,354	1,402	3.4	11.3	1,172	1,231	3.0	9.7	1,094	1,172	2.8	8.9	1,075	1,248	3.0	9.1
35–44	4,087	4,221	10.2	16.1	3,284	3,432	8.4	13.8	2,865	3,064	7.5	12.9	2,460	2,815	6.9	12.4
45–54	6,796	7,010	15.7	24.6	6,364	6,646	14.8	22.1	6,046	6,424	14.4	20.5	5,570	6,345	14.3	19.6
≥55	5,907	6,098	8.2	45.0	5,929	6,197	8.0	40.4	6,173	6,561	8.3	38.1	6,331	7,225	8.8	37.3
Race/ethnicity																
American Indian/Alaska Native	66	68	3.6	26.8	75	78	4.3	29.5	58	60	3.3	21.9	53	61	3.3	21.3
Asian ^c	79	82	0.7	9.3	74	77	0.6	8.2	87	92	0.7	9.1	72	81	0.6	7.4
Black/African American	9,223	9,530	31.5	26.3	8,206	8,585	28.0	23.0	7,874	8,385	27.0	21.7	7,385	8,459	26.9	21.3
Hispanic/Latino ^d	2,845	2,914	8.2	17.5	2,705	2,799	7.4	16.2	2,671	2,830	7.3	15.8	2,391	2,677	6.7	14.4
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	7	7	2.0	10.4	7	7	1.8	9.5	10	10	2.5	13.0	7	8	1.9	9.2
White	5,335	5,525	3.2	19.8	5,116	5,370	3.2	18.8	4,962	5,298	3.1	18.1	4,944	5,696	3.3	19.0
Multiple races	817	840	28.7	28.0	802	836	23.5	27.3	738	781	21.2	25.0	775	875	22.9	27.5
Transmission category																
Male-to-male sexual contact	5,618	7,121	—	16.9	5,384	6,839	—	15.5	5,276	6,843	—	14.8	5,095	7,053	—	14.6
Injection drug use			—				—				—			—		
Male	2,821	3,368	—	38.1	2,546	3,071	—	35.3	2,299	2,861	—	33.3	2,156	2,836	—	33.5
Female	1,532	1,888	—	33.9	1,318	1,663	—	30.1	1,316	1,668	—	30.4	1,199	1,642	—	30.1
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,341	1,514	—	29.2	1,190	1,361	—	26.2	1,155	1,347	—	25.9	1,116	1,386	—	26.7
Heterosexual contact ^e			—				—				—			—		
Male	1,316	1,859	—	27.5	1,273	1,765	—	25.3	1,247	1,789	—	24.8	1,187	1,784	—	24.1
Female	2,097	3,021	—	20.0	1,964	2,872	—	18.3	1,831	2,735	—	16.9	1,822	2,936	—	17.6
Other ^f			—				—				—			—		
Male	2,435	116	—	16.7	2,190	119	—	16.6	2,186	130	—	17.7	1,993	136	—	18.1
Female	1,212	79	—	14.0	1,120	63	—	10.6	1,090	84	—	13.6	1,059	86	—	13.4
Region of residence																
Northeast	4,809	4,919	10.6	21.8	4,614	4,777	10.2	20.8	4,368	4,581	9.7	19.6	4,003	4,492	9.5	18.9
Midwest	1,975	2,022	3.7	20.4	1,919	1,984	3.6	19.3	1,848	1,941	3.5	18.2	1,732	1,905	3.4	17.3
South	8,940	9,276	10	25.7	7,960	8,366	8.8	22.3	7,696	8,258	8.6	21.2	7,414	8,633	8.9	21.4
West	2,648	2,749	4.7	17.0	2,492	2,626	4.4	15.7	2,488	2,678	4.5	15.5	2,478	2,827	4.7	15.9
Total	18,372	18,966	7.5	22.3	16,985	17,753	6.9	20.3	16,400	17,458	6.7	19.3	15,627	17,858	6.8	19.2

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

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

^a Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for reporting delays and missing transmission category, but not for incomplete reporting.^b Denominator was calculated as (No. PLWH at the end of [year X–1]) + (No. new diagnoses during year X).^c Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).^d Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.^e Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.^f Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 6b. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death, 2009–2012—United States and 6 dependent areas

	2009				2010				2011				2012			
	Estimated ^a				Estimated ^a				Estimated ^a				Estimated ^a			
	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH ^b	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH ^b	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH ^b	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH ^b
Sex																
Male	14,007	14,466	11.5	22.3	12,982	13,567	10.7	20.2	12,560	13,388	10.5	19.3	11,887	13,592	10.5	19.0
Female	5,022	5,172	3.9	23.6	4,549	4,749	3.6	21.2	4,384	4,644	3.5	20.3	4,203	4,806	3.6	20.5
Age at death (yr)																
13–24	242	250	0.5	5.7	241	252	0.5	5.4	228	244	0.5	5.1	195	228	0.4	4.6
25–34	1,407	1,456	3.5	11.5	1,224	1,286	3.1	9.9	1,131	1,211	2.9	9.1	1,112	1,291	3.0	9.3
35–44	4,267	4,406	10.5	16.4	3,406	3,558	8.6	14.0	2,984	3,190	7.7	13.2	2,550	2,920	7.1	12.6
45–54	7,022	7,242	16	24.9	6,561	6,848	15.0	22.3	6,250	6,638	14.7	20.7	5,732	6,532	14.6	19.8
≥55	6,091	6,286	8.3	45.3	6,099	6,373	8.1	40.6	6,351	6,750	8.4	38.2	6,501	7,426	9.0	37.4
Race/ethnicity																
American Indian/Alaska Native	66	68	—	26.8	75	78	—	29.5	58	60	—	21.9	53	61	—	21.3
Asian ^c	81	84	—	9.5	74	77	—	8.1	89	94	—	9.2	73	82	—	7.4
Black/African American	9,237	9,545	—	26.4	8,212	8,591	—	23.0	7,881	8,393	—	21.7	7,393	8,468	—	21.3
Hispanic/Latino ^d	3,482	3,566	—	19.3	3,241	3,352	—	17.5	3,203	3,393	—	17.1	2,840	3,202	—	15.6
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	7	7	—	10.3	7	7	—	9.3	11	11	—	14.0	7	8	—	9.1
White	5,338	5,528	—	19.8	5,119	5,373	—	18.8	4,963	5,299	—	18.1	4,946	5,698	—	19.0
Multiple races	818	841	—	28.0	803	837	—	27.3	739	782	—	25.0	778	878	—	27.6
Transmission category																
Male-to-male sexual contact	5,703	7,212	—	17.0	5,448	6,909	—	15.5	5,359	6,934	—	14.9	5,151	7,120	—	14.6
Injection drug use																
Male	3,061	3,627	—	38.7	2,741	3,281	—	35.5	2,492	3,074	—	33.7	2,315	3,029	—	33.7
Female	1,574	1,932	—	33.7	1,365	1,713	—	30.1	1,364	1,720	—	30.4	1,233	1,683	—	30.1
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,381	1,556	—	29.4	1,229	1,402	—	26.5	1,185	1,378	—	26.0	1,148	1,423	—	26.9
Heterosexual contact ^e																
Male	1,402	1,952	—	27.8	1,355	1,855	—	25.6	1,319	1,870	—	25.0	1,267	1,881	—	24.5
Female	2,225	3,157	—	20.3	2,059	2,972	—	18.4	1,921	2,836	—	17.0	1,903	3,036	—	17.7
Other ^f																
Male	2,460	120	—	16.8	2,209	120	—	16.3	2,205	133	—	17.5	2,006	139	—	17.9
Female	1,223	84	—	14.5	1,125	65	—	10.6	1,099	89	—	13.9	1,067	88	—	13.3
Region of residence																
Northeast	4,809	4,919	10.6	21.8	4,614	4,777	10.2	20.8	4,368	4,581	9.7	19.6	4,003	4,492	9.5	18.9
Midwest	1,975	2,022	3.7	20.4	1,919	1,984	3.6	19.3	1,848	1,941	3.5	18.2	1,732	1,905	3.4	17.3
South	8,940	9,276	10	25.7	7,960	8,366	8.8	22.3	7,696	8,258	8.6	21.2	7,414	8,633	8.9	21.4
West	2,648	2,749	4.7	17.0	2,492	2,626	4.4	15.7	2,488	2,678	4.5	15.5	2,478	2,827	4.7	15.9
U.S. dependent areas	657	673	18.5	35.1	546	564	16.5	29.0	544	575	16.9	29.2	463	540	16.0	27.0
Total	19,029	19,639	7.6	22.6	17,531	18,317	7.1	20.5	16,944	18,033	6.9	19.6	16,090	18,398	7.0	19.4

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

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

^a Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for reporting delays and missing transmission category, but not for incomplete reporting.^b Denominator was calculated as (No. PLWH at the end of [year X–1]) + (No. new diagnoses during year X).^c Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).^d Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.^e Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.^f Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 6c. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death and area of residence, 2009–2012—United States and 6 dependent areas

Area of residence	Estimated ^a					
	No.	No.	Age-adjusted rate per		Age-adjusted rate per	
			Rate per 100,000 pop	100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWH ^b	1,000 PLWH
2009						
Alabama	270	285	7.3	7.4	26.2	27.6
Alaska	15	15	2.7	2.7	25.4	23.3
Arizona	207	212	4.0	4.1	18.0	17.6
Arkansas	120	123	5.2	5.5	26.7	29.1
California	1,714	1,788	5.9	6.0	16.5	16.1
Colorado	156	161	3.9	3.8	14.7	14.4
Connecticut	250	255	8.6	8.0	25.1	22.9
Delaware	85	89	12.2	11.9	30.6	30.6
District of Columbia	273	283	54.8	58.3	20.3	18.4
Florida	2,290	2,336	15.0	14.8	25.1	25.4
Georgia	869	954	12.0	12.1	27.2	28.2
Hawaii	28	29	2.6	2.6	12.8	16.4
Idaho	14	14	1.2	1.3	18.6	14.4
Illinois	627	642	6.0	6.0	20.4	21.0
Indiana	190	195	3.7	3.7	22.8	23.1
Iowa	28	29	1.2	1.2	17.6	16.8
Kansas	40	41	1.8	1.8	16.2	15.8
Kentucky	114	120	3.3	3.3	23.9	27.2
Louisiana	527	546	14.8	15.4	32.4	34.4
Maine	9	9	0.8	0.8	8.5	5.8
Maryland	753	772	16.3	15.8	27.1	26.3
Massachusetts	297	302	5.4	5.2	17.4	15.9
Michigan	283	289	3.5	3.4	21.0	23.0
Minnesota	99	102	2.3	2.3	15.7	17.5
Mississippi	238	250	10.4	11.1	30.6	32.5
Missouri	240	247	5.0	5.0	22.5	23.7
Montana	7	7	0.9	0.9	21.1	24.7
Nebraska	26	27	1.8	2.0	16.5	18.0
Nevada	141	146	6.8	6.7	21.5	22.1
New Hampshire	23	24	2.1	2.1	21.7	19.4
New Jersey	880	905	12.5	11.8	24.7	22.9
New Mexico	54	56	3.4	3.6	23.9	24.9
New York	2,608	2,654	16.2	15.5	20.8	19.1
North Carolina	584	602	7.8	7.7	24.8	26.6
North Dakota	3	3	0.6	0.7	17.4	12.5
Ohio	337	344	3.6	3.6	20.5	20.9
Oklahoma	116	120	4.0	4.1	24.9	26.2
Oregon	77	79	2.5	2.4	16.2	16.3
Pennsylvania	694	721	6.8	6.5	24.0	23.2
Rhode Island	41	42	4.7	4.5	21.1	17.1
South Carolina	381	400	10.6	10.7	28.3	28.7
South Dakota	7	7	1.1	1.0	17.2	16.5
Tennessee	367	384	7.4	7.4	25.9	27.5
Texas	1,500	1,528	7.8	8.0	24.0	26.0
Utah	30	31	1.4	1.6	13.3	12.7
Vermont	7	7	1.3	1.2	16.9	20.9
Virginia	418	448	6.8	6.8	22.8	22.4
Washington	201	207	3.7	3.7	20.1	20.2
West Virginia	35	37	2.4	2.5	24.4	27.3
Wisconsin	95	97	2.1	2.0	19.3	18.3
Wyoming	4	4	0.9	1.0	18.7	25.7
Subtotal	18,372	18,966	7.5	7.4	22.3	22.1
U.S. dependent areas						
American Samoa	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	2	2	1.5	1.6	23.0	9.7
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	634	649	19.7	20.6	35.1	33.9
Republic of Palau	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	21	22	23.9	22.2	36.3	44.5
Subtotal	657	673	18.5	19.4	35.1	33.9
Total	19,029	19,639	7.6	7.6	22.6	22.4

Table 6c. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death and area of residence, 2009–2012—United States and 6 dependent areas (cont)

Area of residence	Estimated ^a					
	No.	No.	Age-adjusted rate per		Age-adjusted rate per	
			Rate per 100,000 pop	100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWH ^b	1,000 PLWH
	2010					
Alabama	265	285	7.2	7.2	25.2	27.6
Alaska	14	15	2.5	2.6	23.4	29.2
Arizona	222	230	4.4	4.5	18.9	17.5
Arkansas	101	104	4.3	4.4	21.9	21.3
California	1,627	1,728	5.6	5.6	15.4	14.7
Colorado	147	152	3.7	3.6	13.6	11.1
Connecticut	217	223	7.4	6.8	21.7	19.8
Delaware	70	75	9.9	9.8	25.2	24.7
District of Columbia	230	236	44.4	49.2	16.2	15.0
Florida	2,058	2,119	13.2	12.8	22.2	21.9
Georgia	814	921	11.6	11.6	24.9	26.4
Hawaii	32	33	2.9	2.8	14.3	11.9
Idaho	9	9	0.7	0.8	11.6	12.0
Illinois	664	685	6.4	6.4	21.0	22.3
Indiana	181	188	3.5	3.7	21.2	20.4
Iowa	25	26	1.0	1.0	15.2	15.4
Kansas	46	48	2.1	2.1	18.2	25.0
Kentucky	96	103	2.8	2.8	19.6	20.8
Louisiana	448	471	12.6	13.0	27.0	27.7
Maine	4	4	0.4	0.3	3.7	2.7
Maryland	678	701	14.5	13.9	23.6	22.9
Massachusetts	272	279	5.0	4.8	15.6	14.2
Michigan	297	306	3.7	3.7	21.5	21.3
Minnesota	84	87	2.0	1.9	13.0	13.3
Mississippi	199	213	8.8	9.1	25.3	27.5
Missouri	223	232	4.7	4.7	20.5	20.1
Montana	9	9	1.1	1.2	25.4	24.0
Nebraska	23	24	1.6	1.6	13.9	14.7
Nevada	122	128	5.8	5.8	18.3	17.2
New Hampshire	22	23	2.0	1.7	20.1	14.1
New Jersey	904	938	12.8	12.0	25.2	22.7
New Mexico	44	46	2.7	2.8	18.8	18.0
New York	2,443	2,512	15.4	14.7	19.5	17.4
North Carolina	506	526	6.7	6.6	20.9	20.8
North Dakota	4	4	0.7	0.9	22.6	18.3
Ohio	275	283	2.9	2.9	16.3	16.3
Oklahoma	100	104	3.4	3.5	20.9	21.4
Oregon	77	79	2.5	2.5	15.7	15.6
Pennsylvania	701	740	6.9	6.6	24.0	23.0
Rhode Island	44	46	5.1	4.9	22.3	22.0
South Carolina	348	371	9.6	9.7	25.5	25.5
South Dakota	9	10	1.4	1.5	21.7	17.3
Tennessee	328	349	6.6	6.7	22.8	23.2
Texas	1,346	1,379	6.8	7.0	20.7	21.5
Utah	27	28	1.3	1.5	11.9	8.8
Vermont	7	11	2.1	1.7	25.0	24.3
Virginia	338	372	5.6	5.4	18.3	18.3
Washington	157	162	2.9	2.9	15.3	15.1
West Virginia	35	38	2.4	2.3	24.4	23.3
Wisconsin	88	91	1.9	1.8	17.6	18.7
Wyoming	5	5	1.1	1.1	22.0	19.2
Subtotal	16,985	17,753	6.9	6.8	20.3	19.8
U.S. dependent areas						
American Samoa	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	2	2	1.8	1.9	24.1	13
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	536	553	17.8	18.4	29.6	27
Republic of Palau	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	8	9	9.7	10.4	14.1	12.8
Subtotal	546	564	16.5	17.0	29.0	26.5
Total	17,531	18,317	7.1	7.0	20.5	19.9

Table 6c. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death and area of residence, 2009–2012—United States and 6 dependent areas (cont)

Area of residence	Estimated ^a					
	No.	No.	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop		Age-adjusted rate per 1,000 PLWH ^b	
			Rate per 100,000 pop	100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWH ^b	1,000 PLWH
	2011					
Alabama	254	280	7.0	7.1	23.9	25.0
Alaska	14	15	2.6	2.6	24.1	20.4
Arizona	203	216	4.1	4.2	17.2	17.2
Arkansas	104	109	4.5	4.7	22.2	21.9
California	1,633	1,776	5.7	5.7	15.4	14.1
Colorado	132	138	3.3	3.2	12.1	10.1
Connecticut	208	218	7.2	6.6	20.8	19.1
Delaware	68	75	9.9	9.1	24.8	22.2
District of Columbia	265	276	51.0	55.7	18.3	17.2
Florida	1,999	2,078	12.8	12.4	21.2	20.3
Georgia	727	846	10.6	10.6	21.6	23.0
Hawaii	37	39	3.4	3.2	16.4	13.2
Idaho	8	8	0.6	0.7	9.8	8.9
Illinois	586	616	5.8	5.6	18.3	17.9
Indiana	195	205	3.8	3.8	22.5	24.2
Iowa	30	32	1.2	1.3	17.4	18.1
Kansas	44	46	2.0	2.0	17.0	14.1
Kentucky	99	108	3.0	2.9	19.8	20.8
Louisiana	453	484	12.9	13.0	26.6	28.3
Maine	6	6	0.6	0.5	5.5	5.3
Maryland	622	653	13.4	12.8	21.2	20.1
Massachusetts	253	263	4.7	4.5	14.3	13.5
Michigan	301	315	3.8	3.7	21.4	21.3
Minnesota	97	103	2.3	2.2	14.9	13.9
Mississippi	214	235	9.6	9.7	26.9	27.8
Missouri	195	206	4.1	4.1	17.8	18.2
Montana	7	8	0.9	0.8	20.8	22.2
Nebraska	21	22	1.5	1.4	12.5	15.4
Nevada	128	135	6.0	6.1	18.6	17.7
New Hampshire	13	14	1.2	1.1	12.1	11.6
New Jersey	843	890	12.0	11.3	23.6	20.9
New Mexico	44	47	2.7	2.8	18.4	16.3
New York	2,365	2,460	14.9	14.3	18.8	16.7
North Carolina	510	540	6.7	6.6	20.7	21.1
North Dakota	3	3	0.5	0.6	15.4	17.3
Ohio	285	297	3.1	3.1	16.3	16.8
Oklahoma	104	109	3.5	3.6	20.8	22.4
Oregon	82	86	2.6	2.5	16.4	15.6
Pennsylvania	633	682	6.3	6.0	21.6	21.0
Rhode Island	44	46	5.1	4.8	21.8	23.3
South Carolina	322	353	9.1	9.1	23.7	23.4
South Dakota	5	5	0.7	0.8	11.1	10.1
Tennessee	306	334	6.3	6.2	21.1	21.9
Texas	1,285	1,341	6.5	6.7	19.2	20.0
Utah	23	24	1.1	1.3	10.1	8.3
Vermont	3	3	0.6	0.4	6.8	5.9
Virginia	328	397	5.9	5.8	19.0	17.4
Washington	169	178	3.1	3.0	16.2	15.5
West Virginia	36	40	2.5	2.6	24.4	21.1
Wisconsin	86	91	1.9	1.8	17.1	15.4
Wyoming	8	8	1.7	1.7	33.4	34.4
Subtotal	16,400	17,458	6.7	6.6	19.3	18.5
U.S. dependent areas						
American Samoa	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	4	4	3.3	3.7	45.3	20.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	528	558	18.1	18.6	29.4	26.3
Republic of Palau	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	12	12	14.1	12.1	19.8	16.4
Subtotal	544	575	16.9	17.4	29.2	26.0
Total	16,944	18,033	6.9	6.7	19.6	18.6

Table 6c. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death and area of residence, 2009–2012—United States and 6 dependent areas (cont)

Area of residence	Estimated ^a					
	No.	No.	Age-adjusted rate per		Age-adjusted rate per	
			Rate per 100,000 pop	100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWH ^b	1,000 PLWH
2012						
Alabama	275	329	8.2	8.2	27.2	28.9
Alaska	11	13	2.2	2.3	20.4	32.8
Arizona	195	216	4.0	4.0	16.7	16.5
Arkansas	91	103	4.2	4.4	20.3	18.6
California	1,627	1,872	6.0	5.9	15.7	14.3
Colorado	114	128	3.0	2.9	11.0	8.6
Connecticut	191	216	7.1	6.3	20.4	17.5
Delaware	74	89	11.5	11.0	28.6	25.6
District of Columbia	252	276	50.1	55.4	17.8	16.6
Florida	1,931	2,147	13.0	12.5	21.3	20.1
Georgia	510	706	8.7	8.7	16.9	17.9
Hawaii	45	50	4.3	4.0	20.7	16.0
Idaho	17	20	1.6	1.6	23.6	19.5
Illinois	486	526	4.9	4.8	15.0	14.4
Indiana	167	182	3.4	3.4	19.3	18.6
Iowa	30	35	1.4	1.6	18.6	14.9
Kansas	45	50	2.1	2.0	17.6	16.9
Kentucky	109	130	3.6	3.5	22.8	22.3
Louisiana	463	578	15.2	15.4	30.8	31.7
Maine	10	11	1.0	0.9	9.2	7.5
Maryland	631	698	14.2	13.4	21.9	20.7
Massachusetts	253	286	5.0	4.8	15.0	12.9
Michigan	314	341	4.1	4.0	22.4	21.4
Minnesota	83	94	2.1	2.0	13.2	13.3
Mississippi	188	226	9.2	9.6	25.3	26.0
Missouri	198	227	4.5	4.5	19.0	18.9
Montana	5	5	0.6	0.7	13.4	10.3
Nebraska	20	22	1.5	1.4	12.3	12.5
Nevada	147	166	7.3	7.2	22.2	23.7
New Hampshire	16	19	1.7	1.5	15.7	13.8
New Jersey	703	799	10.8	9.9	20.9	18.3
New Mexico	48	54	3.2	3.2	20.8	20.8
New York	2,218	2,467	14.9	14.1	18.6	16.0
North Carolina	478	537	6.6	6.5	20.0	19.1
North Dakota	2	2	0.3	0.3	10.0	13.9
Ohio	307	337	3.5	3.4	17.8	17.9
Oklahoma	105	118	3.8	3.8	21.7	20.3
Oregon	87	97	2.9	2.9	17.9	17.2
Pennsylvania	573	651	6.0	5.8	20.1	18.3
Rhode Island	36	41	4.5	4.1	18.9	18.9
South Carolina	320	381	9.7	9.4	24.9	24.8
South Dakota	6	7	1.0	1.1	14.5	11.6
Tennessee	305	352	6.5	6.5	21.5	21.1
Texas	1,308	1,476	7.0	7.2	20.2	20.8
Utah	24	25	1.2	1.3	10.1	8.3
Vermont	3	4	0.7	0.6	7.9	11.0
Virginia	345	452	6.6	6.4	21.1	19.9
Washington	154	175	3.0	2.9	15.5	13.7
West Virginia	29	35	2.2	2.0	20.8	23.5
Wisconsin	74	81	1.7	1.6	14.8	13.8
Wyoming	4	5	1.0	1.0	18.7	9.0
Subtotal	15,627	17,858	6.8	6.7	19.2	18.0
U.S. dependent areas						
American Samoa	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	3	3	2.7	3.0	38.1	20.4
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	446	522	17.0	17.2	27.1	24.0
Republic of Palau	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	14	15	17.1	15.8	23.9	21.2
Subtotal	463	540	16.0	16.1	27.0	23.9
Total	16,090	18,398	7.0	6.8	19.4	18.1

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

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

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

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

Table 6d. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS), by year of death, 2009–2012—United States

Area of residence	2009				2010				2011				2012			
			Estimated ^a				Estimated ^a				Estimated ^a				Estimated ^a	
	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA ^b	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA ^b	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA ^b	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA ^b
Sex																
Male	11,194	11,459	9.2	30.9	10,325	10,654	8.5	27.9	9,946	10,407	8.2	26.6	9,543	10,524	8.3	26.2
Female	3,940	4,016	3.1	34.9	3,561	3,667	2.8	30.9	3,488	3,621	2.7	29.7	3,297	3,614	2.7	28.9
Age at death (yr)																
13–24	174	177	0.3	13.9	180	185	0.4	13.8	168	175	0.3	12.7	146	164	0.3	11.6
25–34	1,109	1,138	2.7	22.9	923	955	2.3	19.1	859	899	2.2	17.8	849	946	2.2	18.3
35–44	3,474	3,560	8.6	23.9	2,763	2,856	7.0	20.4	2,400	2,526	6.2	19.3	2,047	2,263	5.6	18.3
45–54	5,696	5,824	13.1	31.7	5,278	5,444	12.1	28.2	5,066	5,292	11.8	26.3	4,693	5,175	11.7	25.1
≥55	4,681	4,776	6.4	52.2	4,742	4,880	6.3	47.1	4,941	5,136	6.5	44.2	5,105	5,591	6.8	42.8
Race/ethnicity																
American Indian/Alaska Native	51	52	2.7	37.2	59	60	3.3	41.3	50	51	2.8	33.6	38	41	2.2	26.0
Asian ^c	62	64	0.6	12.9	58	59	0.5	11.3	71	74	0.6	13.2	63	68	0.5	11.6
Black/African American	7,549	7,725	25.5	38.2	6,710	6,930	22.6	33.2	6,403	6,684	21.5	31.1	6,052	6,684	21.2	30.1
Hispanic/Latino ^d	2,466	2,505	7.0	24.5	2,309	2,362	6.2	22.4	2,265	2,360	6.1	21.7	2,056	2,229	5.6	19.9
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	6	6	1.7	16.1	7	7	1.8	17.0	9	9	2.3	21.0	6	6	1.6	14.0
White	4,286	4,394	2.6	28.1	4,059	4,196	2.5	26.3	3,987	4,171	2.5	25.7	3,959	4,381	2.6	26.6
Multiple races	714	729	24.9	39.0	684	705	19.8	36.9	649	678	18.4	34.8	666	729	19.1	36.6
Transmission category																
Male-to-male sexual contact	4,757	5,813	—	25.1	4,466	5,477	—	22.8	4,442	5,474	—	22.0	4,278	5,571	—	21.6
Injection drug use																
Male	2,367	2,759	—	46.4	2,101	2,469	—	41.9	1,902	2,277	—	39.1	1,828	2,285	—	39.6
Female	1,292	1,552	—	45.5	1,099	1,345	—	39.5	1,116	1,367	—	40.1	1,006	1,305	—	38.4
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,184	1,316	—	38.7	1,042	1,168	—	34.2	993	1,130	—	33.1	962	1,149	—	33.5
Heterosexual contact ^e																
Male	1,081	1,474	—	35.8	1,072	1,434	—	33.4	1,026	1,413	—	31.8	986	1,402	—	30.5
Female	1,754	2,395	—	31	1,635	2,264	—	28.1	1,550	2,179	—	26.0	1,493	2,233	—	25.7
Other ^f																
Male	1,805	96	—	19.8	1,644	105	—	21.1	1,583	113	—	22.1	1,489	117	—	22.6
Female	894	70	—	19	827	57	—	14.7	822	76	—	18.7	798	76	—	18.3
Region of residence																
Northeast	4,028	4,076	8.8	29.5	3,759	3,829	8.2	27.3	3,576	3,669	7.8	25.9	3,297	3,548	7.5	24.8
Midwest	1,596	1,613	2.9	30.6	1,536	1,559	2.8	28.6	1,462	1,495	2.7	26.5	1,383	1,439	2.6	24.7
Southeast	7,249	7,455	8.0	37.7	6,508	6,759	7.1	33.1	6,299	6,640	6.9	31.4	6,067	6,841	7.0	31.3
West	2,261	2,331	4.0	23.7	2,083	2,174	3.7	21.5	2,097	2,224	3.7	21.5	2,093	2,311	3.8	21.9
Total	15,134	15,475	6.1	31.8	13,886	14,320	5.6	28.6	13,434	14,028	5.4	27.3	12,840	14,139	5.4	26.9

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

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

^a Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for reporting delays and missing transmission category, but not for incomplete reporting.^b Denominator was calculated as (No. PLWA at the end of [year X–1]) + (No. new diagnoses during year X).^c Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).^d Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.^e Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.^f Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 6e. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS), by year of death, 2009–2012—United States and 6 dependent areas

	2009				2010				2011				2012			
			Estimated ^a				Estimated ^a				Estimated ^a				Estimated ^a	
	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA ^b	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA ^b	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA ^b	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA ^b
Sex																
Male	11,559	11,827	9.4	31.2	10,639	10,971	8.7	28.2	10,255	10,723	8.4	26.9	9,785	10,791	8.4	26.4
Female	4,088	4,165	3.2	35.1	3,679	3,786	2.8	31.0	3,599	3,736	2.8	29.8	3,389	3,715	2.7	28.9
Age at death (yr)																
13–24	184	187	0.4	14.4	183	188	0.4	13.8	171	178	0.3	12.6	150	168	0.3	11.8
25–34	1,149	1,178	2.8	23.2	956	989	2.4	19.5	883	924	2.2	18.0	872	971	2.3	18.5
35–44	3,611	3,699	8.8	24.3	2,857	2,951	7.1	20.7	2,485	2,613	6.3	19.5	2,109	2,330	5.7	18.5
45–54	5,873	6,003	13.3	31.9	5,450	5,618	12.3	28.4	5,238	5,468	12.1	26.6	4,818	5,313	11.9	25.2
≥55	4,830	4,926	6.5	52.4	4,872	5,011	6.4	47.2	5,077	5,276	6.6	44.2	5,225	5,725	6.9	42.8
Race/ethnicity																
American Indian/Alaska Native	51	52	—	37.2	59	60	—	41.3	50	51	—	33.6	38	41	—	26.0
Asian ^c	63	65	—	13.0	58	59	—	11.3	73	76	—	13.5	64	69	—	11.7
Black/African American	7,559	7,735	—	38.2	6,714	6,934	—	33.2	6,409	6,690	—	31.1	6,059	6,691	—	30.1
Hispanic/Latino ^d	2,965	3,009	—	26.6	2,737	2,794	—	24.0	2,675	2,782	—	23.2	2,378	2,584	—	21.0
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	6	6	—	15.8	7	7	—	16.6	10	10	—	22.7	6	6	—	13.7
White	4,289	4,397	—	28.1	4,059	4,196	—	26.3	3,987	4,171	—	25.7	3,960	4,382	—	26.6
Multiple races	714	729	—	39.0	684	705	—	36.9	650	679	—	34.8	669	732	—	36.8
Transmission category																
Male-to-male sexual contact	4,827	5,885	—	25.2	4,520	5,533	—	22.8	4,510	5,545	—	22	4,318	5,616	—	21.6
Injection drug use																
Male	2,550	2,947	—	46.9	2,260	2,632	—	42.3	2,049	2,431	—	39.5	1,944	2,417	—	39.7
Female	1,321	1,582	—	45.1	1,136	1,383	—	39.5	1,155	1,407	—	40.2	1,035	1,338	—	38.3
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,219	1,352	—	38.9	1,075	1,202	—	34.5	1,021	1,159	—	33.2	988	1,178	—	33.7
Heterosexual contact ^e																
Male	1,146	1,543	—	36.1	1,134	1,498	—	33.7	1,082	1,473	—	32	1,038	1,461	—	30.7
Female	1,865	2,509	—	31.5	1,713	2,344	—	28.2	1,616	2,250	—	26.1	1,552	2,299	—	25.7
Other ^f																
Male	1,817	100	—	20.1	1,650	106	—	20.8	1,593	115	—	21.9	1,497	119	—	22.4
Female	902	75	—	19.8	830	59	—	14.8	828	79	—	18.9	802	78	—	18.3
Region																
Northeast	4,028	4,076	8.8	29.5	3,759	3,829	8.2	27.3	3,576	3,669	7.8	25.9	3,297	3,548	7.5	24.8
Midwest	1,596	1,613	2.9	30.6	1,536	1,559	2.8	28.6	1,462	1,495	2.7	26.5	1,383	1,439	2.6	24.7
Southeast	7,249	7,455	8.0	37.7	6,508	6,759	7.1	33.1	6,299	6,640	6.9	31.4	6,067	6,841	7.0	31.3
West	2,261	2,331	4.0	23.7	2,083	2,174	3.7	21.5	2,097	2,224	3.7	21.5	2,093	2,311	3.8	21.9
U.S. dependent areas	513	518	14.3	45.8	432	437	12.8	38.4	420	432	12.7	37.7	334	368	10.9	31.9
Total	15,647	15,993	6.2	32.1	14,318	14,757	5.7	28.9	13,854	14,459	5.5	27.6	13,174	14,507	5.5	27.0

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

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

^a Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.^b Denominator was calculated as (No. PLWA at the end of [year X–1]) + (No. new diagnoses during year X).^c Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).^d Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.^e Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.^f Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 6f. Deaths of persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS), by year of death and area of residence, 2009–2012—United States and 6 dependent areas

Area of residence	Estimated ^a					
	No.	No.	Age-adjusted rate per		Age-adjusted rate per	
			Rate per 100,000 pop	100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWA ^b	1,000 PLWA
2009						
Alabama	177	184	4.7	4.9	40.7	37.5
Alaska	15	15	2.7	2.7	42.9	40.0
Arizona	165	167	3.1	3.2	28.8	27.2
Arkansas	85	86	3.6	3.8	37.8	43.6
California	1,514	1,572	5.2	5.3	22.6	21.6
Colorado	102	103	2.5	2.5	21.9	23.2
Connecticut	230	233	7.9	7.3	33.4	28.6
Delaware	70	73	10.0	9.8	38.3	36.2
District of Columbia	223	229	44.3	47.0	26.4	22.3
Florida	1,978	1,998	12.8	12.7	36.7	36.5
Georgia	748	825	10.4	10.5	42.5	40.4
Hawaii	27	27	2.5	2.4	19.6	36.9
Idaho	10	10	0.8	0.9	28.1	16.3
Illinois	514	520	4.9	4.9	30.1	28.9
Indiana	159	161	3.1	3.1	34.7	33.4
Iowa	28	29	1.1	1.2	27.2	22.1
Kansas	41	42	1.8	1.8	27.6	26.9
Kentucky	92	96	2.7	2.7	33.8	35.4
Louisiana	435	447	12.2	12.7	49.2	49.3
Maine	9	9	0.8	0.8	14.8	10.7
Maryland	603	610	12.9	12.5	37.6	35.3
Massachusetts	248	249	4.5	4.3	23.6	20.4
Michigan	237	239	2.9	2.8	32.1	31.7
Minnesota	75	76	1.7	1.7	25.7	27.4
Mississippi	163	170	7.1	7.6	46.4	44.5
Missouri	184	187	3.8	3.8	31.4	32.7
Montana	5	5	0.6	0.6	22.0	26.1
Nebraska	25	25	1.7	1.9	28.0	30.8
Nevada	105	107	5.0	5.0	31.9	30.0
New Hampshire	14	14	1.3	1.3	23.6	16.1
New Jersey	665	674	9.3	8.8	34.2	31.5
New Mexico	37	38	2.3	2.4	25.9	23.7
New York	2,235	2,251	13.7	13.2	28.2	24.6
North Carolina	370	371	4.8	4.8	36.9	37.1
North Dakota	2	2	0.4	0.5	23.6	11.9
Ohio	253	254	2.6	2.7	31.0	31.0
Oklahoma	92	93	3.1	3.2	38.7	42.6
Oregon	74	75	2.3	2.3	23.7	20.0
Pennsylvania	580	598	5.6	5.4	32.8	29.6
Rhode Island	41	42	4.7	4.5	30.2	21.2
South Carolina	318	332	8.8	8.9	43.2	44.6
South Dakota	5	5	0.7	0.7	30.9	21.2
Tennessee	283	294	5.6	5.7	39.4	39.1
Texas	1,280	1,290	6.6	6.8	35.0	36.1
Utah	31	32	1.5	1.7	24.1	20.4
Vermont	6	6	1.1	1.0	23.0	41.0
Virginia	301	323	4.9	4.9	35.3	33.8
Washington	172	175	3.2	3.2	28.0	27.1
West Virginia	31	32	2.1	2.2	38.4	46.7
Wisconsin	73	74	1.6	1.6	29.8	27.7
Wyoming	4	4	0.9	0.9	33.0	53.4
Subtotal	15,134	15,475	6.1	6.1	31.8	30.4
U.S. dependent areas						
American Samoa	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	1	1	0.7	0.8	28.0	9.4
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	498	502	15.2	15.9	45.9	46.3
Republic of Palau	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	14	14	15.8	14.7	42.7	28.6
Subtotal	513	518	14.3	14.9	45.8	45.8
Total	15,647	15,993	6.2	6.2	32.1	30.7

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, 2009–2012—United States and 6 dependent areas (cont)

Area of residence	Estimated ^a					
	No.	No.	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop		Age-adjusted rate per 1,000 PLWA ^b	
			Rate per 100,000 pop	100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWA ^b	1,000 PLWA
	2010					
Alabama	183	193	4.9	4.9	42.1	49.1
Alaska	13	13	2.3	2.3	35.9	40.6
Arizona	166	169	3.2	3.3	27.6	24.8
Arkansas	85	86	3.6	3.6	36.7	36.2
California	1,384	1,459	4.7	4.8	20.5	19.8
Colorado	106	108	2.6	2.5	22.1	19.5
Connecticut	201	205	6.8	6.3	29.1	24.6
Delaware	59	63	8.3	8.2	32.5	32.8
District of Columbia	201	203	38.3	42.1	22.7	21.8
Florida	1,753	1,780	11.1	10.8	32.0	30.9
Georgia	699	795	10.1	10.1	39.1	37.8
Hawaii	33	34	3.0	2.9	23.6	20.0
Idaho	8	8	0.7	0.7	20.5	19.7
Illinois	540	548	5.2	5.1	30.7	32.7
Indiana	148	151	2.8	2.9	31.4	28.7
Iowa	22	23	0.9	0.9	20.8	25.1
Kansas	36	37	1.6	1.6	23.6	32.3
Kentucky	85	90	2.5	2.5	30.4	28.0
Louisiana	369	385	10.3	10.6	40.6	39.7
Maine	3	3	0.3	0.3	4.8	2.6
Maryland	541	549	11.4	10.9	32.9	31.1
Massachusetts	219	221	4.0	3.8	20.5	18.1
Michigan	234	236	2.9	2.9	30.5	28.6
Minnesota	64	65	1.5	1.4	21.4	19.7
Mississippi	138	146	6.0	6.3	38.0	38.6
Missouri	183	187	3.8	3.8	30.7	31.9
Montana	8	8	1.0	0.9	32.8	27.7
Nebraska	20	20	1.4	1.4	21.0	21.0
Nevada	93	95	4.3	4.3	27.4	24.7
New Hampshire	19	20	1.7	1.5	31.8	21.2
New Jersey	691	705	9.6	9.0	35.2	30.1
New Mexico	39	40	2.4	2.4	26.4	26.1
New York	2,008	2,031	12.4	11.9	25.2	21.3
North Carolina	352	354	4.5	4.4	33.7	29.9
North Dakota	2	2	0.4	0.4	22.8	11.9
Ohio	205	206	2.1	2.2	24.1	25.4
Oklahoma	67	68	2.2	2.2	27.6	23.8
Oregon	64	65	2.0	2.0	19.8	18.2
Pennsylvania	573	598	5.6	5.4	32.2	29.6
Rhode Island	39	40	4.5	4.2	28.9	31.3
South Carolina	285	302	7.8	7.9	38.0	36.0
South Dakota	5	5	0.8	0.8	29.8	28.5
Tennessee	257	271	5.1	5.2	34.6	35.6
Texas	1,164	1,176	5.8	6.0	30.5	30.0
Utah	21	21	1.0	1.2	15.9	10.2
Vermont	6	6	1.1	1.0	23.1	18.2
Virginia	251	277	4.1	4.1	29.2	26.6
Washington	142	146	2.6	2.5	22.7	20.6
West Virginia	19	20	1.3	1.2	23.8	24.1
Wisconsin	77	78	1.7	1.6	30.8	33.7
Wyoming	6	6	1.3	1.4	47.5	47.3
Subtotal	13,886	14,320	5.6	5.5	28.6	27.1
U.S. dependent areas						
American Samoa	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	427	432	13.9	14.4	39.3	34.7
Republic of Palau	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	5	5	5.9	6.9	15.5	19.5
Subtotal	432	437	12.8	13.2	38.4	34.2
Total	14,318	14,757	5.7	5.6	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, 2009–2012—United States and 6 dependent areas (cont)

Area of residence	Estimated ^a					
	No.	No.	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop		Age-adjusted rate per 1,000 PLWA ^b	
			Rate per 100,000 pop	100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWA ^b	1,000 PLWA
	2011					
Alabama	166	179	4.5	4.5	36.2	37.8
Alaska	11	12	2.0	2.1	30.9	32.4
Arizona	159	165	3.1	3.2	26.2	26.3
Arkansas	80	82	3.4	3.5	34.2	33.9
California	1,389	1,492	4.8	4.8	20.5	18.6
Colorado	97	99	2.3	2.3	19.7	16.4
Connecticut	185	191	6.3	5.7	26.8	24.8
Delaware	52	57	7.4	7.0	29.0	22.9
District of Columbia	228	232	42.9	47.5	25.4	23.0
Florida	1,754	1,787	11.0	10.7	31.3	30.4
Georgia	598	700	8.7	8.8	32.9	32.7
Hawaii	28	29	2.5	2.4	19.7	16.0
Idaho	10	10	0.8	0.9	24.8	16.2
Illinois	456	466	4.4	4.3	25.4	22.5
Indiana	158	162	3.0	3.0	32.6	36.7
Iowa	26	27	1.1	1.1	23.5	28.9
Kansas	39	41	1.7	1.8	25.1	18.6
Kentucky	89	96	2.6	2.6	31.5	27.7
Louisiana	379	399	10.6	10.8	40.4	39.7
Maine	4	4	0.4	0.3	6.3	5.0
Maryland	503	515	10.6	10.1	30.1	26.2
Massachusetts	209	213	3.8	3.6	19.3	18.4
Michigan	239	243	2.9	2.9	30.5	26.9
Minnesota	77	80	1.8	1.7	25.1	27.1
Mississippi	141	152	6.2	6.3	37.8	35.6
Missouri	149	154	3.1	3.0	24.7	25.2
Montana	8	9	1.0	1.0	34.4	25.7
Nebraska	18	18	1.2	1.2	18.4	19.6
Nevada	108	111	5.0	5.0	30.7	30.1
New Hampshire	14	15	1.3	1.2	24.2	23.9
New Jersey	634	651	8.8	8.2	32.2	26.8
New Mexico	39	41	2.4	2.4	25.9	31.1
New York	1,969	2,002	12.2	11.6	24.6	21.6
North Carolina	336	338	4.2	4.1	30.8	30.1
North Dakota	3	3	0.5	0.4	33.8	37.4
Ohio	221	222	2.3	2.3	24.8	24.1
Oklahoma	86	87	2.8	2.9	34.0	33.2
Oregon	77	79	2.4	2.3	23.3	22.2
Pennsylvania	519	550	5.1	4.8	29.1	27.3
Rhode Island	39	40	4.5	4.0	28.3	24.9
South Carolina	267	291	7.5	7.5	35.2	34.6
South Dakota	6	6	0.9	0.9	32.2	32.0
Tennessee	232	250	4.7	4.6	30.7	28.4
Texas	1,115	1,141	5.5	5.7	28.4	27.7
Utah	15	15	0.7	0.8	10.9	7.3
Vermont	3	3	0.6	0.6	11.9	9.3
Virginia	243	301	4.4	4.4	30.6	28.0
Washington	151	157	2.8	2.7	23.8	21.5
West Virginia	30	33	2.1	2.0	36.5	26.5
Wisconsin	70	72	1.5	1.4	27.3	21.6
Wyoming	5	5	1.1	1.0	37.3	51.5
Subtotal	13,434	14,028	5.4	5.3	27.3	25.4
U.S. dependent areas						
American Samoa	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	4	4	3.3	3.7	103.6	37.8
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	406	418	13.5	13.9	37.7	32.6
Republic of Palau	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	10	10	11.5	9.7	29.5	20.8
Subtotal	420	432	12.7	13.0	37.7	32.4
Total	13,854	14,459	5.5	5.4	27.6	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, 2009–2012—United States and 6 dependent areas (cont)

Area of residence	Estimated ^a					
	No.	No.	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop		Age-adjusted rate per 1,000 PLWA ^b	
			Rate per 100,000 pop	100,000 pop	Rate per 1,000 PLWA ^b	1,000 PLWA
			2012			
Alabama	191	220	5.5	5.5	41.8	43.6
Alaska	7	8	1.3	1.3	20.1	61.8
Arizona	151	159	2.9	3.0	24.5	25.5
Arkansas	70	76	3.1	3.2	30.9	28.6
California	1,405	1,573	5.0	5.0	21.2	19.3
Colorado	78	81	1.9	1.8	15.8	12.8
Connecticut	178	197	6.5	5.8	27.4	24.4
Delaware	69	82	10.6	10.2	40.7	31.5
District of Columbia	228	237	43.0	47.7	25.4	23.2
Florida	1,661	1,781	10.8	10.4	30.5	27.9
Georgia	445	628	7.7	7.7	28.2	28.9
Hawaii	36	38	3.3	3.1	25.7	19.3
Idaho	11	12	1.0	1.0	28.7	23.9
Illinois	397	406	3.8	3.7	21.4	19.5
Indiana	133	137	2.5	2.5	26.7	25.9
Iowa	29	33	1.3	1.5	27.7	23.1
Kansas	41	46	1.9	1.9	27.2	24.9
Kentucky	88	101	2.8	2.8	32.2	31.2
Louisiana	376	461	12.2	12.3	44.8	43.4
Maine	8	9	0.8	0.6	12.6	8.4
Maryland	504	528	10.7	10.1	29.9	26.9
Massachusetts	212	230	4.1	3.8	20.4	19.3
Michigan	261	269	3.2	3.2	32.8	29.5
Minnesota	55	57	1.3	1.2	17.3	16.2
Mississippi	135	156	6.4	6.6	37.2	34.3
Missouri	154	169	3.4	3.3	26.4	23.7
Montana	4	4	0.5	0.6	16.4	9.1
Nebraska	21	23	1.5	1.5	22.1	16.9
Nevada	125	136	6.0	6.0	36.5	41.4
New Hampshire	12	13	1.2	1.0	20.7	17.0
New Jersey	551	599	8.1	7.4	29.3	24.8
New Mexico	40	42	2.5	2.6	26.1	21.6
New York	1,830	1,948	11.8	11.1	23.7	19.8
North Carolina	324	330	4.1	3.9	28.7	27.3
North Dakota	4	4	0.7	0.8	46.3	42.5
Ohio	231	236	2.4	2.4	25.3	22.8
Oklahoma	77	83	2.6	2.7	30.8	27.2
Oregon	76	81	2.5	2.4	23.4	19.9
Pennsylvania	475	519	4.8	4.6	26.9	23.9
Rhode Island	30	33	3.6	3.4	22.7	21.3
South Carolina	254	297	7.5	7.4	35.0	33.9
South Dakota	4	4	0.6	0.8	21.6	17.9
Tennessee	251	279	5.2	5.2	33.0	29.0
Texas	1,128	1,230	5.9	6.0	29.5	27.9
Utah	19	20	0.9	1.1	13.9	10.6
Vermont	1	1	0.2	0.1	3.9	3.5
Virginia	243	325	4.7	4.7	32.3	30.5
Washington	137	151	2.6	2.5	22.5	18.2
West Virginia	23	28	1.7	1.6	29.4	33.4
Wisconsin	53	54	1.1	1.1	19.8	18.8
Wyoming	4	4	0.9	0.9	29.5	17.8
Subtotal	12,840	14,139	5.4	5.3	26.9	24.5
U.S. dependent areas						
American Samoa	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	2	2	1.7	2.0	58.7	34.4
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	319	352	11.5	11.6	31.7	29.9
Republic of Palau	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	13	14	15.6	14.7	38.3	34.6
Subtotal	334	368	10.9	11.0	31.9	30.1
Total	13,174	14,507	5.5	5.4	27.0	24.6

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

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

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

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

Table 7a. Persons surviving >3 years after a diagnosis of HIV infection during 2004–2009, by year of diagnosis and area of residence—United States and 6 dependent areas

Area of residence	No.	Proportion survived >3 years					
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alabama	4,094	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.90
Alaska	187	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	4,218	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.92	0.91
Arkansas	1,558	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.90	0.88
California	33,503	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.94
Colorado	2,521	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.94
Connecticut	2,695	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.91	0.95	0.95
Delaware	1,029	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.91	0.92	0.88
District of Columbia	6,161	0.87	0.90	0.88	0.93	0.93	0.94
Florida	35,415	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.92
Georgia	18,283	0.89	0.88	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.92
Hawaii	598	*	*	*	*	*	*
Idaho	239	*	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	11,752	0.90	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.94
Indiana	2,939	0.91	0.92	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.93
Iowa	676	0.91	0.95	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.91
Kansas	935	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.94
Kentucky	2,036	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.90	0.91	0.93
Louisiana	6,339	0.86	0.87	0.86	0.91	0.89	0.92
Maine	379	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	12,463	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.91	0.91	0.93
Massachusetts	4,639	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.96
Michigan	4,939	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.90	0.93	0.93
Minnesota	2,068	0.94	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.96	0.97
Mississippi	2,960	0.86	0.88	0.85	0.90	0.90	0.90
Missouri	3,377	0.90	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.96
Montana	123	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	604	0.93	0.88	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.96
Nevada	2,418	0.92	0.90	0.93	0.92	0.90	0.93
New Hampshire	292	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	10,115	0.86	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.92	0.90
New Mexico	902	0.90	0.93	0.85	0.86	0.89	0.86
New York	30,546	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.94
North Carolina	9,985	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.94
North Dakota	71	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ohio	6,092	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.95	0.94	0.94
Oklahoma	1,685	0.89	0.89	0.92	0.87	0.91	0.92
Oregon	1,602	0.89	0.97	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.94
Pennsylvania	9,706	—	0.90	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.93
Rhode Island	733	0.91	0.96	0.93	0.94	0.92	0.97
South Carolina	4,670	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.91	0.92
South Dakota	163	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	5,716	0.88	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.93
Texas	25,179	0.90	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.93
Utah	725	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.92	0.98	0.98
Vermont	94	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	6,192	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.94
Washington	3,253	0.92	0.92	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.93
West Virginia	502	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	1,524	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.95
Wyoming	95	*	*	*	*	*	*
Subtotal	288,990	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.93
U.S. dependent areas							
American Samoa	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	20	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	6,119	0.78	0.80	0.81	0.84	0.84	0.82
Republic of Palau	2	*	*	*	*	*	*
U.S. Virgin Islands	196	*	*	*	*	*	*
Subtotal	6,337	0.78	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.82
Total	295,327	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.93

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

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

Table 7b. Persons with HIV surviving >3 years after stage 3 (AIDS) classification during 2004–2009, by year and area of residence—United States and 6 dependent areas

Area of residence	No.	Proportion survived >3 years					
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alabama	2,376	0.75	0.77	0.80	0.80	0.82	0.78
Alaska	152	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	2,828	0.75	0.83	0.80	0.84	0.83	0.87
Arkansas	1,010	0.76	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.79
California	22,560	0.86	0.86	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
Colorado	1,827	0.88	0.90	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.88
Connecticut	2,140	0.84	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.83	0.88
Delaware	816	0.80	0.78	0.77	0.85	0.86	0.85
District of Columbia	3,768	0.80	0.80	0.77	0.86	0.84	0.88
Florida	25,589	0.78	0.79	0.78	0.80	0.82	0.84
Georgia	10,798	0.80	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.85
Hawaii	433	*	*	*	*	*	*
Idaho	144	*	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	7,256	0.83	0.85	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.87
Indiana	2,107	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.87	0.82
Iowa	457	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kansas	644	0.89	0.86	0.83	0.89	0.90	0.89
Kentucky	1,324	0.85	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.86
Louisiana	4,852	0.73	0.73	0.75	0.81	0.80	0.83
Maine	252	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	7,445	0.80	0.81	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.85
Massachusetts	3,589	0.87	0.91	0.92	0.90	0.89	0.92
Michigan	3,530	0.80	0.81	0.84	0.83	0.85	0.83
Minnesota	1,285	0.89	0.88	0.92	0.86	0.90	0.91
Mississippi	2,048	0.77	0.74	0.80	0.82	0.80	0.79
Missouri	2,375	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.84	0.87	0.87
Montana	106	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	417	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nevada	1,599	0.81	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.81	0.82
New Hampshire	214	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	7,294	0.78	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.83
New Mexico	624	0.83	0.89	0.76	0.85	0.83	0.83
New York	26,060	0.84	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.88
North Carolina	5,312	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.86
North Dakota	47	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ohio	3,738	0.81	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.87
Oklahoma	1,193	0.78	0.79	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.83
Oregon	1,322	0.84	0.93	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.87
Pennsylvania	7,595	0.81	0.83	0.80	0.84	0.84	0.86
Rhode Island	581	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Carolina	4,031	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.82	0.85	0.84
South Dakota	85	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	3,775	0.75	0.78	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.85
Texas	16,871	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.86
Utah	383	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	68	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	3,614	0.81	0.82	0.80	0.83	0.85	0.84
Washington	2,322	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.88	0.88
West Virginia	403	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	1,011	0.83	0.91	0.87	0.86	0.88	0.85
Wyoming	58	*	*	*	*	*	*
Subtotal	200,328	0.81	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.86
U.S. dependent areas							
American Samoa	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	11	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	4,601	0.60	0.66	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.72
Republic of Palau	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
U.S. Virgin Islands	131	*	*	*	*	*	*
Subtotal	4,743	0.60	0.66	0.67	0.71	0.70	0.73
Total	205,071	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.84	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 diagnosis or month of death is unknown.

Table 8a. Perinatally acquired HIV infection, by year of birth and mother's race/ethnicity, 2008–2012—United States

Race/ethnicity ^a	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Est. No.	Rate								
Black/African American	159	25.6	148	24.3	89	15.1	123	21.1	122	21.0
Hispanic/Latino ^b	35	3.3	38	3.8	32	3.4	39	4.2	21	2.3
White	50	2.2	24	1.1	31	1.4	17	0.8	12	0.6
Other	27	9.7	17	6.0	19	6.9	16	5.6	26	8.7
Total	272	6.4	226	5.5	171	4.3	195	4.9	181	4.6

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

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

Rates are per 100,000 live births.

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

^b Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

Table 8b. Perinatally acquired HIV infection among persons born in the United States, by year of birth and mother's race/ethnicity, 2008–2012—United States

Race/ethnicity ^a	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Est. No.	Rate								
Black/African American	87	14.0	99	16.2	59	10.0	59	10.2	88	15.1
Hispanic/Latino ^b	28	2.6	32	3.2	29	3.0	22	2.4	15	1.7
White	37	1.6	11	0.5	18	0.8	9	0.4	6	0.3
Other	16	5.7	9	3.1	13	4.6	11	4.0	13	4.4
Total	168	4.0	150	3.6	118	3.0	102	2.6	123	3.1

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

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

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

Rates are per 100,000 live births.

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

^b Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

Table 9a. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years and percentages of persons living with undiagnosed HIV infection, by selected characteristics, 2012—United States

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection				Persons living with undiagnosed HIV infection		
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	No.	95% CI	%
Sex							
Male	934,000	927,800–941,500	732.7	727.8–738.6	123,900	117,700–132,100	13.3
Female	284,500	280,200–290,800	213.0	209.8–217.8	32,400	27,900–38,500	11.4
Age group (yr)							
13–24	57,200	52,600–61,700	109.6	100.8–118.2	25,300	20,700–30,100	44.2
25–34	172,800	169,300–176,900	408.5	400.3–418.2	45,500	41,700–50,300	26.3
35–44	270,300	266,000–274,400	667.1	656.5–677.3	35,800	31,600–39,900	13.2
45–54	429,600	425,600–432,500	970.5	961.5–977.1	34,100	29,500–37,400	7.9
55–64	227,500	224,900–229,400	589.5	582.8–594.4	13,700	10,900–15,700	6.0
≥65	61,200	59,800–62,300	141.9	138.6–144.4	2,000	170–3,200	3.3
Race/ethnicity							
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,800	3,500–4,100	205.0	188.8–221.2	720	400–1,030	18.9
Asian ^a	15,500	14,900–16,200	117.4	112.9–122.7	3,200	2,400–3,800	20.6
Black/African American	496,500	486,700–507,100	1,578.0	1,546.9–1,611.7	68,200	58,300–77,700	13.7
Hispanic/Latino ^b	251,700	243,000–258,600	630.0	608.2–647.3	37,000	29,000–44,200	14.7
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,300	1,100–1,400	311.3	263.4–335.3	300	100–410	23.1
White	408,900	403,100–413,700	240.1	236.7–242.9	41,900	35,200–47,200	10.2
Multiple races	40,700	40,000–41,200	1,065.8	1,047.5–1,078.9	5,000	4,300–5,800	12.3
Transmission category							
Male-to-male sexual contact	666,900	659,900–674,300	—	—	98,700	91,200–105,400	14.8
Injection drug use			—	—			
Male	105,000	103,300–106,900	—	—	5,300	3,500–7,400	5.0
Female	68,900	67,600–70,200	—	—	4,100	2,300–5,400	6.0
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	65,300	63,800–66,600	—	—	4,200	2,600–5,600	6.4
Heterosexual contact ^c			—	—			
Male	93,700	91,500–96,000	—	—	15,400	13,300–17,500	16.4
Female	213,900	210,300–216,900	—	—	28,400	24,800–31,700	13.3
Other ^d	4,700	4,200–5,100	—	—	180	0–520	3.8
Total	1,218,400	1,207,100–1,228,200	466.8	462.5–470.5	156,300	144,100–165,900	12.8

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

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

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

^a Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).^b Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.^c Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.^d Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years and percentages of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, by year and selected characteristics, 2007–2012—United States

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection				Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection	
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	%	95% CI
2007						
Sex						
Male	853,200	849,600–856,800	702.2	699.2–705.1	82.9	82.4–83.3
Female	268,700	267,000–270,100	211.4	210.1–212.5	84.8	84.1–85.5
Age group (yr)						
13–24	52,700	50,800–53,900	103.2	99.5–105.5	42.9	41.5–44.6
25–34	162,200	160,900–163,500	401.8	398.6–405.0	70.4	69.7–71.3
35–44	371,000	368,900–373,000	865.8	860.9–870.5	85.0	84.4–85.7
45–54	370,500	368,600–372,100	846.9	842.5–850.5	89.5	88.9–90.1
55–64	133,600	132,100–135,100	409.0	404.4–413.6	91.4	90.2–92.8
≥65	32,000	31,000–32,900	84.5	81.9–86.9	91.3	88.1–93.9
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,200	3,100–3,400	174.5	169.0–185.4	77.8	73.3–83.7
Asian ^a	12,100	11,900–12,400	112.4	110.5–115.2	73.6	71.0–75.9
Black/African American	454,600	452,300–457,400	1,536.7	1,528.9–1,546.1	81.4	80.9–82.1
Hispanic/Latino ^b	224,000	222,200–225,900	667.0	661.6–672.6	81.7	80.9–82.4
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	980	870–1,080	285.9	253.8–315.0	70.4	61.2–81.6
White	388,200	385,900–390,600	228.7	227.4–230.1	86.7	86.0–87.3
Multiple races	38,800	38,200–39,200	1,412.7	1,390.9–1,427.3	84.8	83.5–86.2
Transmission category						
Male-to-male sexual contact	575,600	572,800–578,500	—	—	81.4	80.9–82.0
Injection drug use			—	—		
Male	117,900	116,600–119,100	—	—	90.6	89.2–91.6
Female	73,800	72,800–74,700	—	—	91.6	90.4–93.4
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	67,800	66,800–68,600	—	—	91.2	89.9–92.9
Heterosexual contact ^c			—	—		
Male	88,700	87,700–89,500	—	—	75.2	74.1–76.1
Female	193,200	191,900–194,600	—	—	82.0	81.2–82.8
Other ^d	4,900	4,600–5,200	—	—	98.4	91.9–99.9
Total	1,121,900	1,117,500–1,126,800	451.3	449.5–453.3	83.3	82.9–83.7

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years and percentages of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, by year and selected characteristics, 2007–2012—United States (cont)

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection				Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection	
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	%	95% CI
2008						
Sex						
Male	870,800	867,500–873,700	709.2	706.5–711.6	83.6	83.2–84.0
Female	271,900	270,300–273,600	212.1	210.8–213.4	86.0	85.3–86.7
Age group (yr)						
13–24	56,800	55,500–57,900	111.0	108.5–113.2	43.5	42.4–44.6
25–34	161,400	160,200–162,500	394.1	391.1–396.8	71.1	70.5–72.0
35–44	348,900	347,000–351,000	826.0	821.5–830.9	85.6	84.8–86.2
45–54	390,100	388,100–392,000	881.9	877.4–886.2	90.3	89.7–91.0
55–64	149,600	147,700–151,100	444.9	439.3–449.4	92.2	91.0–93.7
≥65	36,000	34,900–37,000	92.8	89.9–95.4	93.1	89.8–95.9
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,300	3,100–3,500	177.4	166.7–188.2	78.2	73.3–83.3
Asian ^a	12,800	12,500–13,100	115.9	113.1–118.6	74.2	71.7–76.6
Black/African American	463,800	461,100–466,200	1,548.0	1,539.0–1,556.0	82.4	81.9–83.0
Hispanic/Latino ^b	229,000	227,300–230,500	661.0	656.1–665.3	82.7	81.9–83.5
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,000	900–1,100	285.6	257.0–314.1	70.0	62.4–80.8
White	393,400	390,800–395,600	231.0	229.5–232.3	87.3	86.7–87.9
Multiple races	39,300	38,800–39,700	1,387.1	1,369.5–1,401.3	85.8	84.4–87.2
Transmission category						
Male-to-male sexual contact	594,700	591,900–598,000	—	—	82.0	81.5–82.5
Injection drug use						
Male	115,500	114,200–116,700	—	—	91.5	90.1–92.6
Female	72,800	71,800–73,700	—	—	92.4	91.3–94.2
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	67,500	66,500–68,300	—	—	91.7	90.5–93.4
Heterosexual contact ^c						
Male	89,800	88,700–90,800	—	—	77.2	76.1–78.2
Female	197,600	196,200–199,000	—	—	83.5	82.7–84.3
Other ^d	4,800	4,500–5,100	—	—	99.0	92.3–100.0
Total	1,142,700	1,138,600–1,146,500	455.2	453.6–456.8	84.2	83.8–84.5

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years and percentages of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, by year and selected characteristics, 2007–2012—United States (cont)

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection				Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection	
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	%	95% CI
2009						
Sex						
Male	886,800	883,700–889,500	715.3	712.8–717.5	84.4	83.9–84.8
Female	275,000	273,300–276,700	212.7	211.4–214.0	86.9	86.1–87.5
Age group (yr)						
13–24	59,900	58,800–61,100	117.0	114.8–119.3	44.9	43.9–45.9
25–34	161,900	160,500–163,200	389.5	386.1–392.6	72.0	71.2–72.7
35–44	324,700	322,500–326,400	781.8	776.5–785.9	86.0	85.4–86.8
45–54	407,300	405,300–409,200	913.4	908.9–917.6	91.0	90.4–91.7
55–64	167,500	166,000–169,300	481.5	477.2–486.7	92.8	91.8–94.1
≥65	40,400	39,300–41,500	102.1	99.3–104.9	94.8	91.9–97.5
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,500	3,200–3,600	185.7	169.8–191.0	78.9	73.9–85.0
Asian ^a	13,500	13,100–13,800	119.2	115.7–121.8	75.6	72.8–78.0
Black/African American	472,400	470,000–474,700	1,559.2	1,551.3–1,566.8	83.4	82.9–83.9
Hispanic/Latino ^b	234,000	232,100–235,400	655.5	650.2–659.4	83.6	82.8–84.3
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,100	960–1,200	307.9	268.7–335.9	73.6	65.7–85.6
White	397,700	394,800–400,300	232.9	231.2–234.4	87.9	87.2–88.6
Multiple races	39,700	39,200–40,100	1,359.1	1,342.0–1,372.8	86.4	85.0–87.8
Transmission category						
Male-to-male sexual contact	612,800	610,000–615,600	—	—	82.8	82.2–83.2
Injection drug use						
Male	112,700	111,400–114,000	—	—	92.5	91.1–93.7
Female	71,800	70,800–72,700	—	—	93.0	91.8–95.0
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	67,000	66,100–67,900	—	—	92.2	90.7–94.2
Heterosexual contact ^c						
Male	91,000	89,800–91,900	—	—	79.0	77.8–80.1
Female	201,800	200,500–203,100	—	—	84.5	83.7–85.2
Other ^d	4,700	4,300–5,000	—	—	98.5	91.2–100.0
Total	1,161,800	1,158,200–1,165,900	458.8	457.3–460.4	85.0	84.6–85.3

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years and percentages of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, by year and selected characteristics, 2007–2012—United States (cont)

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection				Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection	
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	%	95% CI
2010						
Sex						
Male	903,000	899,400–906,200	722.2	719.3–724.7	85.2	84.7–85.5
Female	278,300	276,000–280,000	211.9	210.1–213.2	87.6	86.9–88.3
Age group (yr)						
13–24	60,800	59,600–61,900	117.0	114.7–119.2	47.7	46.7–48.7
25–34	164,700	163,400–166,300	399.6	396.5–403.5	72.4	71.5–73.3
35–44	303,400	301,100–305,400	740.3	734.7–745.2	86.3	85.6–87.0
45–54	419,900	418,100–422,100	933.3	929.3–938.2	91.5	90.9–92.2
55–64	186,600	184,800–188,300	507.3	502.4–511.9	93.3	92.4–94.3
≥65	45,900	44,700–46,900	113.4	110.4–115.9	95.9	93.4–98.5
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,600	3,300–3,800	199.2	182.6–210.3	79.4	74.6–85.9
Asian ^a	14,200	13,800–14,500	114.3	111.1–116.8	76.8	74.0–79.6
Black/African American	481,300	478,700–483,900	1,567.6	1,559.1–1,576.1	84.3	83.7–84.9
Hispanic/Latino ^b	239,600	237,100–241,900	629.7	623.1–635.7	84.3	83.3–85.3
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,100	1,000–1,300	275.7	250.6–325.8	72.7	65.6–83.8
White	401,400	398,500–403,500	236.9	235.2–238.1	88.6	87.9–89.3
Multiple races	40,100	39,500–40,500	1,125.8	1,109.0–1,137.0	87.0	85.4–88.5
Transmission category						
Male-to-male sexual contact	631,100	628,200–634,500	—	—	83.5	83.0–84.1
Injection drug use			—	—		
Male	110,000	108,600–111,400	—	—	93.5	92.0–94.8
Female	70,900	69,800–71,900	—	—	93.5	92.2–95.4
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	66,500	65,600–67,500	—	—	92.8	91.0–94.7
Heterosexual contact ^c			—	—		
Male	91,900	90,600–93,100	—	—	80.7	79.3–82.0
Female	206,100	204,300–207,600	—	—	85.3	84.6–86.3
Other ^d	4,700	4,300–5,000	—	—	97.9	89.5–100.0
Total	1,181,300	1,177,400–1,186,000	460.7	459.2–462.6	85.7	85.3–86.2

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years and percentages of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, by year and selected characteristics, 2007–2012—United States (cont)

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection				Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection	
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	%	95% CI
2011						
Sex						
Male	918,700	914,200–923,800	727.8	724.2–731.9	85.9	85.3–86.3
Female	281,600	278,600–285,000	212.6	210.4–215.2	88.1	86.8–89.1
Age group (yr)						
13–24	59,800	57,800–62,000	114.9	111.0–119.1	51.0	49.3–52.9
25–34	169,200	167,000–171,800	404.8	399.6–411.1	72.8	71.3–73.8
35–44	284,900	282,400–287,600	701.1	694.9–707.7	86.6	85.6–87.4
45–54	426,800	424,300–429,300	954.1	948.5–959.7	91.9	91.2–92.7
55–64	207,100	205,200–209,100	543.9	538.9–549.1	93.7	92.5–94.8
≥65	52,500	51,300–53,600	126.9	124.0–129.6	96.6	94.1–99.5
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,700	3,400–3,900	202.2	185.8–213.1	80.0	74.7–86.7
Asian ^a	14,900	14,400–15,300	116.4	112.5–119.5	77.9	74.7–81.5
Black/African American	489,400	484,900–494,500	1,574.6	1,560.2–1,591.0	85.2	84.2–86.1
Hispanic/Latino ^b	245,500	240,200–249,800	629.6	616.0–640.6	84.7	83.0–86.6
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,200	1,100–1,300	293.9	269.4–318.4	75.0	68.0–87.4
White	405,200	400,300–408,400	238.5	235.7–240.4	89.2	88.2–90.3
Multiple races	40,500	39,800–41,000	1,098.3	1,079.3–1,111.8	87.4	85.8–88.9
Transmission category						
Male-to-male sexual contact	649,200	645,000–653,800	—	—	84.3	83.6–84.9
Injection drug use						
Male	107,500	106,000–109,200	—	—	94.2	92.5–95.6
Female	69,900	68,800–71,000	—	—	93.8	92.2–96.2
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	66,000	64,800–67,100	—	—	93.2	91.2–95.1
Heterosexual contact ^c						
Male	92,900	91,200–94,200	—	—	82.2	80.7–83.9
Female	210,200	207,600–212,400	—	—	86.1	85.2–87.1
Other ^d	4,700	4,300–5,000	—	—	96.8	88.7–100.0
Total	1,200,300	1,194,200–1,206,200	464.0	461.7–466.3	86.4	85.9–87.0

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years and percentages of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, by year and selected characteristics, 2007–2012—United States (cont)

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection				Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection	
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	%	95% CI
2012						
Sex						
Male	934,000	927,800–941,500	732.7	727.8–738.6	86.7	85.9–87.3
Female	284,500	280,200–290,800	213.0	209.8–217.8	88.6	86.6–90.1
Age group (yr)						
13–24	57,200	52,600–61,700	109.6	100.8–118.2	55.8	51.3–60.7
25–34	172,800	169,300–176,900	408.5	400.3–418.2	73.7	71.6–75.1
35–44	270,300	266,000–274,400	667.1	656.5–677.3	86.8	85.3–88.0
45–54	429,600	425,600–432,500	970.5	961.5–977.1	92.1	91.3–92.9
55–64	227,500	224,900–229,400	589.5	582.8–594.4	94.0	93.1–95.0
≥65	61,200	59,800–62,300	141.9	138.6–144.4	96.7	94.3–99.5
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,800	3,500–4,100	205.0	188.8–221.2	81.1	74.2–88.9
Asian ^a	15,500	14,900–16,200	117.4	112.9–122.7	79.4	75.2–83.3
Black/African American	496,500	486,700–507,100	1,578.0	1,546.9–1,611.7	86.3	84.6–88.0
Hispanic/Latino ^b	251,700	243,000–258,600	630.0	608.2–647.3	85.3	82.8–88.1
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,300	1,100–1,400	311.3	263.4–335.3	76.9	69.3–90.7
White	408,900	403,100–413,700	240.1	236.7–242.9	89.8	88.5–91.3
Multiple races	40,700	40,000–41,200	1,065.8	1,047.5–1,078.9	87.7	85.9–89.3
Transmission category						
Male-to-male sexual contact	666,900	659,900–674,300	—	—	85.2	84.2–86.2
Injection drug use						
Male	105,000	103,300–106,900	—	—	95.0	92.9–96.6
Female	68,900	67,600–70,200	—	—	94.0	92.1–96.6
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	65,300	63,800–66,600	—	—	93.6	91.2–95.8
Heterosexual contact ^c						
Male	93,700	91,500–96,000	—	—	83.6	81.5–85.6
Female	213,900	210,300–216,900	—	—	86.7	85.3–88.3
Other ^d	4,700	4,200–5,100	—	—	96.2	89.0–100.0
Total	1,218,400	1,207,100–1,228,200	466.8	462.5–470.5	87.2	86.4–88.0

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Estimates were derived by using back-calculation on HIV data for persons aged ≥13 years at diagnosis in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Rates are per 100,000 population. Rates are not calculated by transmission category because of the lack of denominator data.

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

^b Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

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

Table 10. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, by year and selected characteristics—HIV care continuum outcomes, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, United States and Puerto Rico

	Persons with diagnosed HIV infection alive at year-end ^a	HIV care continuum outcomes					
		Received HIV medical care Jan–Apr ^b		Prescribed ART ^c		VL of <200 copies/mL ^d	
		Total No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.
2009							
Sex							
Male	596,224	305,528	51.2	274,643	46.1	225,173	37.8
Female	200,352	115,546	57.7	99,090	49.5	76,230	38.0
Age group (yr)							
18–24	29,058	10,482	36.1	7,940	27.3	6,818	23.5
25–34	112,536	49,246	43.8	38,192	33.9	28,121	25.0
35–44	251,262	111,891	44.5	98,853	39.3	74,727	29.7
45–54	274,614	164,119	59.8	149,931	54.6	122,394	44.6
≥55	129,106	85,448	66.2	78,816	61.0	69,343	53.7
Race/ethnicity							
Black/African American	327,884	174,449	53.2	149,967	45.7	111,754	34.1
Hispanic/Latino ^e	169,844	80,606	47.5	71,919	42.3	60,060	35.4
White	260,486	145,586	55.9	134,239	51.5	115,625	44.4
Other	38,363	20,546	53.6	17,608	45.9	13,964	36.4
Transmission category^f							
Male-to-male sexual contact	390,262	214,748	55.0	192,263	49.3	161,868	41.5
Injection drug use							
Male	87,636	36,548	41.7	33,466	38.2	25,614	29.2
Female	53,663	30,844	57.5	27,506	51.3	20,739	38.6
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	49,721	23,711	47.7	21,099	42.4	16,270	32.7
Heterosexual contact ^g							
Male	63,629	28,935	45.5	26,454	41.6	20,230	31.8
Female	143,240	82,411	57.5	69,674	48.6	54,455	38.0
Total^h	796,576	421,186	52.9	373,733	46.9	301,403	37.8

Table 10. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, by year and selected characteristics—HIV care continuum outcomes, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Persons with diagnosed HIV infection alive at year-end ^a	HIV care continuum outcomes					
		Received HIV medical care Jan–Apr ^b		Prescribed ART ^c		VL of <200 copies/mL ^d	
		Total No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.
2010							
Sex							
Male	619,893	325,054	52.4	295,090	47.6	243,255	39.2
Female	207,013	117,375	56.7	104,160	50.3	83,818	40.5
Age group (yr)							
18–24	31,894	13,850	43.4	9,096	28.5	7,028	22.0
25–34	115,793	51,283	44.3	43,100	37.2	32,257	27.9
35–44	240,061	114,246	47.6	103,114	43.0	84,805	35.3
45–54	291,980	165,823	56.8	153,293	52.5	124,566	42.7
≥55	147,178	97,442	66.2	90,863	61.7	78,536	53.4
Race/ethnicity							
Black/African American	341,832	184,261	53.9	163,515	47.8	124,320	36.4
Hispanic/Latino ^e	177,154	85,597	48.3	76,650	43.3	63,596	35.9
White	267,999	151,647	56.6	139,828	52.2	122,929	45.9
Other	39,922	21,139	53.0	19,473	48.8	16,346	40.9
Transmission category^f							
Male-to-male sexual contact	411,117	228,541	55.6	206,461	50.2	175,043	42.6
Injection drug use							
Male	86,999	35,371	40.7	31,901	36.7	24,500	28.2
Female	53,669	27,568	51.4	25,085	46.7	18,680	34.8
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	50,004	28,313	56.6	25,719	51.4	21,165	42.3
Heterosexual contact ^g							
Male	66,424	30,655	46.2	28,835	43.4	21,134	31.8
Female	149,417	88,224	59.0	77,492	51.9	64,243	43.0
Total^h	826,907	442,644	53.5	399,465	48.3	327,192	39.6

Table 10. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, by year and selected characteristics—HIV care continuum outcomes, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Persons with diagnosed HIV infection alive at year-end ^a	HIV care continuum outcomes					
		Received HIV medical care Jan–Apr ^b		Prescribed ART ^c		VL of <200 copies/mL ^d	
		Total No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.
2011							
Sex							
Male	642,752	352,523	54.8	326,061	50.7	271,358	42.2
Female	212,961	125,691	59.0	115,381	54.2	90,188	42.3
Age group (yr)							
18–24	34,227	13,976	40.8	11,338	33.1	7,834	22.9
25–34	120,008	55,934	46.6	49,105	40.9	37,667	31.4
35–44	229,226	108,247	47.2	98,754	43.1	78,271	34.1
45–54	305,974	185,376	60.6	173,350	56.7	144,004	47.1
≥55	166,279	114,900	69.1	109,114	65.6	93,988	56.5
Race/ethnicity							
Black/African American	355,096	195,159	55.0	178,237	50.2	137,740	38.8
Hispanic/Latino ^e	184,087	97,169	52.8	90,132	49.0	74,734	40.6
White	275,078	160,777	58.4	150,675	54.8	129,891	47.2
Other	41,453	25,328	61.1	22,617	54.6	19,399	46.8
Transmission category^f							
Male-to-male sexual contact	431,828	246,545	57.1	227,015	52.6	191,190	44.3
Injection drug use							
Male	86,198	39,740	46.1	36,853	42.8	30,494	35.4
Female	53,434	32,703	61.2	29,706	55.6	23,784	44.5
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	50,184	30,817	61.4	28,532	56.9	22,789	45.4
Heterosexual contact ^g							
Male	68,838	33,607	48.8	31,848	46.3	25,502	37.0
Female	155,196	90,989	58.6	83,676	53.9	65,072	41.9
Total^h	855,714	478,433	55.9	441,661	51.6	361,764	42.3

Table 10. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, by year and selected characteristics—HIV care continuum outcomes, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Persons with diagnosed HIV infection alive at year-end ^a	HIV care continuum outcomes					
		Received HIV medical care Jan–Apr ^b		Prescribed ART ^c		VL of <200 copies/mL ^d	
		Total No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.
2012							
Sex							
Male	664,893	354,773	53.4	329,565	49.6	282,168	42.4
Female	218,100	121,428	55.7	111,692	51.2	86,004	39.4
Age group (yr)							
18–24	35,904	14,704	41.0	12,045	33.5	9,348	26.0
25–34	124,568	58,410	46.9	51,699	41.5	40,298	32.4
35–44	219,620	98,432	44.8	91,836	41.8	73,244	33.4
45–54	315,658	178,241	56.5	165,235	52.3	139,421	44.2
≥55	187,243	126,578	67.6	120,607	64.4	106,027	56.6
Race/ethnicity							
Black/African American	367,512	197,981	53.9	182,202	49.6	143,209	39.0
Hispanic/Latino ^e	191,169	88,906	46.5	82,788	43.3	68,055	35.6
White	281,415	168,119	59.7	156,777	55.7	140,414	49.9
Other	42,897	21,359	49.8	19,655	45.8	16,660	38.8
Transmission category^f							
Male-to-male sexual contact	452,450	256,906	56.8	237,226	52.4	206,082	45.5
Injection drug use							
Male	85,176	35,941	42.2	34,161	40.1	27,456	32.2
Female	53,077	27,345	51.5	25,814	48.6	19,360	36.5
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	50,167	28,420	56.7	26,313	52.5	22,548	44.9
Heterosexual contact ^g							
Male	71,065	30,986	43.6	29,451	41.4	24,575	34.6
Female	160,280	92,225	57.5	84,020	52.4	65,812	41.1
Total^h	882,993	476,366	53.9	441,422	50.0	368,338	41.7

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

^a National HIV Surveillance System: Estimated numbers of persons aged ≥18 years whose HIV infection had been diagnosed the year preceding (2008, 2009, 2010, or 2011) the specified year (2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012) and who were alive at the end of the specified year (2009, 2010, 2011, 2012). Numbers have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays and missing transmission category, but not for incomplete reporting.

^b Medical Monitoring Project (MMP): Estimated numbers and percentage of HIV-infected persons aged ≥18 years who received HIV medical care during January–April of the data collection year (2009, 2010, 2011, 2012).

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

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

^e Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

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

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

Table 11. Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection, by year and selected characteristics—HIV care continuum outcomes, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, United States and Puerto Rico

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection ^a	HIV care continuum outcomes								
		Persons with diagnosed HIV infection alive at year-end ^b		Received HIV medical care Jan–Apr ^c		Prescribed ART ^d		VL of <200 copies/mL ^e		
		Total No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2009										
Sex										
Male	886,800	748,300	84.4	305,528	34.5	274,643	31.0	225,173	25.4	
Female	275,000	238,900	86.9	115,546	42.0	99,090	36.0	76,230	27.7	
Age group (yr)										
18–24 ^f	59,900	26,900	44.9	10,482	17.5	7,940	13.3	6,818	11.4	
25–34	161,900	116,500	72.0	49,246	30.4	38,192	23.6	28,121	17.4	
35–44	324,700	279,300	86.0	111,891	34.5	98,853	30.4	74,727	23.0	
45–54	407,300	370,600	91.0	164,119	40.3	149,931	36.8	122,394	30.1	
≥55	207,900	193,800	93.2	85,448	41.1	78,816	37.9	69,343	33.4	
Race/ethnicity										
Black/African American	472,400	393,900	83.4	174,449	36.9	149,967	31.7	111,754	23.7	
Hispanic/Latino ^g	234,000	195,600	83.6	80,606	34.4	71,919	30.7	60,060	25.7	
White	397,700	349,700	87.9	145,586	36.6	134,239	33.8	115,625	29.1	
Other	57,800	48,070	83.2	20,546	35.5	17,608	30.5	13,964	24.2	
Transmission category^h										
Male-to-male sexual contact	612,800	507,200	82.8	214,748	35.0	192,263	31.4	161,868	26.4	
Injection drug use										
Male	112,700	104,300	92.5	36,548	32.4	33,466	29.7	25,614	22.7	
Female	71,800	66,800	93.0	30,844	43.0	27,506	38.3	20,739	28.9	
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	67,000	61,800	92.2	23,711	35.4	21,099	31.5	16,270	24.3	
Heterosexual contact ⁱ										
Male	91,000	71,900	79.0	28,935	31.8	26,454	29.1	20,230	22.2	
Female	201,800	170,500	84.5	82,411	40.8	69,674	34.5	54,455	27.0	
Total^j	1,161,800	987,200	85.0	421,186	36.3	373,733	32.2	301,403	25.9	

Table 11. Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection, by year and selected characteristics—HIV care continuum outcomes, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection ^a	HIV care continuum outcomes								
		Persons with diagnosed HIV infection alive at year-end ^b		Received HIV medical care Jan–Apr ^c		Prescribed ART ^d		VL of <200 copies/mL ^e		
		Total No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2010										
Sex										
Male	903,000	769,000	85.5	325,054	36.0	295,090	32.7	243,255	26.9	
Female	278,300	243,800	87.6	117,375	42.2	104,160	37.4	83,818	30.1	
Age group (yr)										
18–24 ^f	60,800	29,000	47.7	13,850	22.8	9,096	15.0	7,028	11.6	
25–34	164,700	119,300	72.4	51,283	31.1	43,100	26.2	32,257	19.6	
35–44	303,400	261,900	86.3	114,246	37.7	103,114	34.0	84,805	28.0	
45–54	419,900	384,400	91.5	165,823	39.5	153,293	36.5	124,566	29.7	
≥55	232,500	218,100	93.8	97,442	41.9	90,863	39.1	78,536	33.8	
Race/ethnicity										
Black/African American	481,300	405,800	84.3	184,261	38.3	163,515	34.0	124,320	25.8	
Hispanic/Latino ^g	239,600	202,000	84.3	85,597	35.7	76,650	32.0	63,596	26.5	
White	401,400	355,700	88.6	151,647	37.8	139,828	34.8	122,929	30.6	
Other	59,000	49,460	83.8	21,139	35.8	19,473	33.0	16,346	27.7	
Transmission category^h										
Male-to-male sexual contact	631,100	527,200	83.5	228,541	36.2	206,461	32.7	175,043	27.7	
Injection drug use										
Male	110,000	102,900	93.5	35,371	32.2	31,901	29.0	24,500	22.3	
Female	70,900	66,300	93.5	27,568	38.9	25,085	35.4	18,680	26.3	
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	66,500	61,700	92.8	28,313	42.6	25,719	38.7	21,165	31.8	
Heterosexual contact ⁱ										
Male	91,900	74,200	80.7	30,655	33.4	28,835	31.4	21,134	23.0	
Female	206,100	175,900	85.3	88,224	42.8	77,492	37.6	64,243	31.2	
Total^j	1,181,300	1,012,900	85.7	442,644	37.5	399,465	33.8	327,192	27.7	

Table 11. Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection, by year and selected characteristics—HIV care continuum outcomes, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection ^a	HIV care continuum outcomes								
		Persons with diagnosed HIV infection alive at year-end ^b		Received HIV medical care Jan–Apr ^c		Prescribed ART ^d		VL of <200 copies/mL ^e		
		Total No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2011										
Sex										
Male	918,700	789,200	85.9	352,523	38.4	326,061	35.5	271,358	29.5	
Female	281,600	248,200	88.1	125,691	44.6	115,381	41.0	90,188	32.0	
Age group (yr)										
18–24 ^f	59,800	30,500	51.0	13,976	23.4	11,338	19.0	7,834	13.1	
25–34	169,200	123,100	72.8	55,934	33.1	49,105	29.0	37,667	22.3	
35–44	284,900	246,700	86.6	108,247	38.0	98,754	34.7	78,271	27.5	
45–54	426,800	392,300	91.9	185,376	43.4	173,350	40.6	144,004	33.7	
≥55	259,600	244,700	94.3	114,900	44.3	109,114	42.0	93,988	36.2	
Race/ethnicity										
Black/African American	489,400	417,200	85.2	195,159	39.9	178,237	36.4	137,740	28.1	
Hispanic/Latino ^g	245,500	208,000	84.7	97,169	39.6	90,132	36.7	74,734	30.4	
White	405,200	361,400	89.2	160,777	39.7	150,675	37.2	129,891	32.1	
Other	60,300	50,860	84.3	25,328	42.0	22,617	37.5	19,399	32.2	
Transmission category^h										
Male-to-male sexual contact	649,200	547,200	84.3	246,545	38.0	227,015	35.0	191,190	29.5	
Injection drug use										
Male	107,500	101,300	94.2	39,740	37.0	36,853	34.3	30,494	28.4	
Female	69,900	65,600	93.8	32,703	46.8	29,706	42.5	23,784	34.0	
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	66,000	61,500	93.2	30,817	46.7	28,532	43.2	22,789	34.5	
Heterosexual contact ⁱ										
Male	92,900	76,400	82.2	33,607	36.2	31,848	34.3	25,502	27.5	
Female	210,200	180,900	86.1	90,989	43.3	83,676	39.8	65,072	31.0	
Total^j	1,200,300	1,037,400	86.4	478,433	39.9	441,661	36.8	361,764	30.1	

Table 11. Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection, by year and selected characteristics—HIV care continuum outcomes, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Persons living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection ^a	HIV care continuum outcomes								
		Persons with diagnosed HIV infection alive at year-end ^b		Received HIV medical care Jan–Apr ^c		Prescribed ART ^d		VL of <200 copies/mL ^e		
		Total No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2012										
Sex										
Male	934,000	810,100	86.7	354,773	38.0	329,565	35.3	282,168	30.2	
Female	284,500	252,100	88.6	121,428	42.7	111,692	39.3	86,004	30.2	
Age group (yr)										
18–24 ^f	57,200	31,900	55.8	14,704	25.7	12,045	21.1	9,348	16.3	
25–34	172,800	127,300	73.7	58,410	33.8	51,699	29.9	40,298	23.3	
35–44	270,300	234,500	86.8	98,432	36.4	91,836	34.0	73,244	27.1	
45–54	429,600	395,500	92.1	178,241	41.5	165,235	38.5	139,421	32.5	
≥55	288,700	273,000	94.6	126,578	43.8	120,607	41.8	106,027	36.7	
Race/ethnicity										
Black/African American	496,500	428,300	86.3	197,981	39.9	182,202	36.7	143,209	28.8	
Hispanic/Latino ^g	251,700	214,700	85.3	88,906	35.3	82,788	32.9	68,055	27.0	
White	408,900	367,000	89.8	168,119	41.1	156,777	38.3	140,414	34.3	
Other	61,300	52,080	85.0	21,359	34.8	19,655	32.1	16,660	27.2	
Transmission category^h										
Male-to-male sexual contact	666,900	568,200	85.2	256,906	38.5	237,226	35.6	206,082	30.9	
Injection drug use										
Male	105,000	99,700	95.0	35,941	34.2	34,161	32.5	27,456	26.1	
Female	68,900	64,800	94.0	27,345	39.7	25,814	37.5	19,360	28.1	
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	65,300	61,100	93.6	28,420	43.5	26,313	40.3	22,548	34.5	
Heterosexual contact ⁱ										
Male	93,700	78,300	83.6	30,986	33.1	29,451	31.4	24,575	26.2	
Female	213,900	185,500	86.7	92,225	43.1	84,020	39.3	65,812	30.8	
Total^j	1,218,400	1,062,100	87.2	476,366	39.1	441,422	36.2	368,338	30.2	

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

^a National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS): Estimates were derived by using HIV back-calculation on HIV data for persons aged ≥13 years at diagnosis in the 50 states and the District of Columbia (see Table 9b). Data do not include persons from Puerto Rico.

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

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

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

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

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

^g Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

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

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

Table 12. Status of CD4 and viral load reporting by HIV surveillance reporting areas, as of December 2014—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	Detectable
Louisiana	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Maine	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Marshall Islands	No	—	No	—
Maryland	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Massachusetts	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Michigan	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Minnesota	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Mississippi	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Missouri	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Montana	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Nebraska	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result

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

	CD4 count (cells/μL) or CD4 percentage		Viral load	
	Lab reporting required ^a	Reportable level ^b	Lab reporting required ^a	Reportable level ^b
Nevada	Yes	<500	Yes	Detectable
New Hampshire	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
New Jersey	Yes	<200 or <14%	Yes	Any result
New Mexico	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
New York	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
North Carolina	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
North Dakota	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Northern Mariana Islands	No	—	No	—
Ohio	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Oklahoma	Yes	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	All values	Yes	Any result
Utah	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Vermont	Yes	<200 or <14%	Yes	Any result
Virginia	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Washington	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
West Virginia	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Wisconsin	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Wyoming	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result

^a Laws, regulations, or statutes in most areas require laboratories to report, but in some instances, the language is not specific.

^b Level at which CD4 or viral load reporting is required by laws, regulations, or statutes.