

# **HIV** Surveillance **Report** | Supplemental Report

==== Volume 21, Number 6 =====

## **Social Determinants of Health among Adults with Diagnosed HIV Infection in 11 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, 2014**

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

Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention



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

Data are presented for diagnoses of HIV infection reported to CDC through July 2015.

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

### **Suggested citation**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Social determinants of health among adults with diagnosed HIV in 11 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, 2014. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report* 2016;21(No. 6). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>. Published August 2016. Accessed [date].

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

### **Confidential information, referrals, and educational material on HIV infection**

CDC-INFO

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

1-888-232-6348 (TTY)

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

### **Acknowledgments**

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

This report was prepared by the following staff and contractors of the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, CDC: Lakeshia Watson, Zanetta Gant, Xiaohung Hu, Xiuchan Guo, Anna Satcher Johnson, and Michael Friend (desktop publishing).

# Contents

---

Abbreviations	4
Commentary	5
Technical Notes	12
Suggested Readings and References	16
Tables	
<b>Section 1. Diagnoses of HIV Infection, by Area of Residence and Selected Characteristics</b>	
1 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by race/ethnicity and area of residence, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico	18
2 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis and area of residence, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico	19
<b>Section 2. Diagnoses of HIV Infection, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics</b>	
3 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by race/ethnicity and selected characteristics, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico	20
<b>Section 3. Diagnoses of HIV Infection, by Selected Characteristics and Selected Social Determinants of Health</b>	
4 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico	21
5 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by race/ethnicity, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico	23
6 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico	25
<b>Section 4. Diagnoses of HIV Infection, by Race/Ethnicity, Selected Characteristics, and Selected Social Determinants of Health</b>	
7a Diagnoses of HIV infection among black/African American adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico	27
7b Diagnoses of HIV infection among Hispanic/Latino adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico	29
7c Diagnoses of HIV infection among white adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico	31
8a Diagnoses of HIV infection among black/African American adults, by age at diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico	33
8b Diagnoses of HIV infection among Hispanic/Latino adults, by age at diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico	35
8c Diagnoses of HIV infection among white adults, by age at diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico	37

## Abbreviations

---

ACS	American Community Survey
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
DHAP	Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IDU	injection drug use
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
SDH	social determinants of health

HIV continues to disproportionately affect various populations in the United States. According to the 2014 *HIV Surveillance Report*, estimated numbers and rates of annual diagnoses of HIV infection remained stable from 2010 through 2014 in the United States [1]; however, numbers and rates increased in some populations and decreased in others. Differences in HIV burden, by sex and race/ethnicity (i.e., blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and whites), have long been highlighted through HIV surveillance data in the United States. These differences suggest that factors other than individual attributes related to sex, race/ethnicity, or behavioral risk factors are contributing to the rate disparity, and may be partly explained by a better understanding of the social determinants that affect the health of populations.

The term *social determinants of health* (SDH) refers to the overlapping social structures and economic systems (e.g., social environment, physical environment, health services, and structural and societal factors) that are responsible for most health inequities [2]. Stratifying public health data by key SDH is useful in monitoring health inequities. Addressing the SDH that adversely affect health outcomes may advance efforts in reducing disparities in HIV diagnosis rates between populations. Addressing SDH also helps to quantify health differences between populations or geographic areas and can provide insight for identifying populations or areas that may benefit from HIV testing, prevention, and treatment initiatives.

In 2015, the White House released an updated National HIV/AIDS Strategy with updated goals through 2020 [3]. One of the 3 overarching goals is to “reduce HIV-related disparities and health inequities.” In the white paper *Establishing a Holistic Framework to Reduce Inequities in HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STDs, and Tuberculosis in the United States* [2], CDC outlined its vision for reducing health disparities and promoting health equity, with an emphasis on the need to move beyond individual interventions and toward the incorporation of community-level approaches to preventing the transmission of HIV. CDC has adopted the SDH conceptual framework of the World Health Organization, which relates structural determinants (e.g., socioeconomic status, poverty) to intermediary

determinants (e.g., psychosocial, behavioral, and biological factors), that may affect individual health status [4]. This framework helps in determining priorities and focusing intervention efforts.

Recognizing the gaps in data regarding SDH and HIV, especially for geographic areas smaller than a state or county, the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention (DHAP), CDC, has incorporated into the cooperative agreement for national HIV surveillance the optional activity of geocoding and linkage of HIV surveillance data by state and local HIV surveillance programs. The purpose of the activity is to capture, store, analyze, and display geocoded HIV surveillance data along with SDH indicators that may affect HIV transmission. The activity requires that geocoded HIV surveillance data be linked at the census tract level to SDH indicator variable data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS). Using census tract-level surveillance data at the state or local level increases the ability to assess the geographic distribution of HIV, the social determinants associated with HIV, and the relationship of HIV to other diseases and health care resources in a defined area.

This supplemental surveillance report presents data on persons aged 18 years and older with HIV infection diagnosed in 2014 and reported to the National HIV Surveillance System through July 2015. Data were limited to persons aged 18 years and older to more accurately represent the population from which the SDH indicator variables were collected by ACS. A diagnosis of HIV infection is defined as a confirmed HIV diagnosis regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. The numbers, percentages, and rates of diagnoses of HIV infection were based on data reported from state/local areas that geocoded, linked to ACS, and transmitted to CDC SDH information on cases diagnosed during 2014. These areas are Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois (Chicago only), Minnesota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania (including Philadelphia), Puerto Rico, Texas (including Houston), Virginia, and Washington.

## REPORT FORMAT

This report presents numbers and rates of diagnoses of HIV infection in 2014 among persons aged 18 years and older by 5 SDH indicators and selected characteristics that include sex, age, race/ethnicity, and area of residence. Data by race/ethnicity are presented for blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and whites only; the numbers of HIV diagnoses among Asians, Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders, and American Indians/Alaska Natives were too small for meaningful analysis.

The SDH data presented in this report are the result of the linkage of geocoded HIV diagnosis data (at the census tract level) to SDH indicator variables from the 2010–2014 ACS and are based on where the person was living at the time of diagnosis.

The following are the measures for the aforementioned SDH indicators:

- **Federal poverty status:** proportion of residents in the census tract who were living below the U.S. poverty level (i.e., below a specified threshold) within the last 12 months of the survey response for individuals aged 18 years and older
- **Education level:** proportion of residents in the census tract with less than a high school diploma for individuals aged 18 years and older
- **Median household income:** median income for a household within the census tract within the last 12 months of the survey response
- **Employment status:** proportion of residents in the census tract in the workforce without a job for individuals aged 16 years and older
- **Health insurance coverage:** proportion of residents in the census tract without health insurance or health coverage plan for individuals aged 18 years and older

These SDH indicators were included in this report because they are generally recognized in the scientific literature as population determinants of health. Although other social determinants may affect health, research on social determinants has emphasized the need to incorporate these specific structural and societal factors into analyses of public health data [5–8]. Readers are encouraged to review Technical Notes for more information on the definitions of the SDH indicator variables used in this report.

Data in this report were limited to persons whose HIV infection had been diagnosed and whose com-

plete residential address information could be geocoded to the census tract level. Cases or census tracts were excluded if

- the address was nonresidential (e.g., military base, corrections facility)
- no census tract was associated with the case
- no SDH information was available for the census tract
- the census tract from the surveillance data could not be matched to a census tract provided by the ACS.

The data presented in this HIV surveillance supplemental report are a snapshot of the environment in which people lived at the time of HIV diagnosis. Some SDH indicators may be correlated (e.g., lack of education has been associated with both poverty and low income in the United States [9, 10]), but correlations between SDH indicators were not analyzed for this report. Additional research may guide the development of public health strategies to address the SDH that contribute to the burden of HIV disease in specific populations and may guide the allocation of resources for prevention and treatment services. Caution should be used when interpreting results.

Reported numbers less than 12, as well as estimated numbers and accompanying rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution because the numbers have underlying relative standard errors greater than 30% and are considered unreliable. Please read all titles and footnotes carefully to ensure a complete understanding of the displayed data.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF ANALYSES

The statements in this section, unless otherwise indicated, are based on stable estimates (i.e., based on 12 or more diagnoses). All rates are per 100,000 population and refer to adults aged 18 years and older. Social determinants of health data are estimates from the period 2010–2014, and HIV surveillance data are from diagnoses of HIV infection in 2014 for adults.

### Diagnoses of HIV Infection, by Area of Residence and Selected Characteristics

HIV infection was diagnosed for 11,114 adults (aged 18 years and older) whose residential address information was sufficient for geocoding to the census tract (Table 1). These diagnoses represent approximately 88% of all diagnoses of HIV infection in 2014 among

adults in the 11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Additionally, diagnoses in these 11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico represent approximately 28% of all diagnoses of HIV infection in 2014 among adults in the United States and Puerto Rico.

The overall rate of diagnoses of HIV infection was 15.4. The rates of diagnoses of HIV infection were highest in the District of Columbia (54.2), Illinois (37.7, Chicago only), and Texas (20.4) (Table 1). The District of Columbia and Chicago are cities; use caution when comparing the rates of diagnoses of HIV infection in these 2 areas with the rates presented for states in Tables 1 and 2.

#### Race/ethnicity (Table 1)

- Among American Indians/Alaska Natives, all HIV diagnosis rates were unstable (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection) except for Oklahoma (10.2) and Arizona (6.0).
- Among Asians, the HIV diagnosis rate was highest in Illinois (9.0, Chicago only), followed by Arizona (8.7) and Texas (8.7).
- Among blacks/African Americans, the HIV diagnosis rate was highest in the District of Columbia (79.5), followed by Texas (65.6) and Illinois (63.5, Chicago only).
- Among Hispanics/Latinos, the HIV diagnosis rate was highest in the District of Columbia (62.6), followed by Illinois (34.0, Chicago only) and Pennsylvania (33.6).
- Among Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders, all HIV diagnosis rates were unstable (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection).
- Among whites, the HIV diagnosis rate was highest in the District of Columbia (23.6), followed by Illinois (22.6, Chicago only) and Texas (8.8).
- Among persons of multiple races, the HIV diagnosis rate was highest in Illinois (47.5, Chicago only), followed by Georgia (29.9) and Texas (28.4).

#### Age (Table 2)

- The highest HIV diagnosis rate (26.9) was among persons aged 25–34 years, followed by 18–24 (26.4) and 35–44 (18.4).

- By area, the rates of diagnoses of HIV infection in all age groups were highest in the District of Columbia, except for the rate among persons aged 18–24 years, which was highest in Illinois (Chicago only). Persons residing in Illinois (Chicago only) accounted for the second highest rates in all other age groups.

#### Diagnoses of HIV Infection, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics

##### Race/ethnicity (Table 3)

- Overall, the highest HIV diagnosis rate (54.0) was among blacks/African Americans, which was approximately 9 times the rate for whites (6.2) and nearly 3 times the rate for Hispanics/Latinos (20.5). Among males, the highest HIV diagnosis rate (84.7) was among blacks/African Americans, followed by Hispanics/Latinos (35.1) and males of multiple races (23.2). Among females, the highest HIV diagnosis rate (26.8) was among blacks/African Americans, followed by Hispanics/Latinas (5.9) and females of multiple races (4.3).

##### Age (Table 3)

- Among males, the highest HIV diagnosis rate (45.3) was among males aged 18–24 years. By race/ethnicity, the highest rates of HIV diagnoses were among males aged 25–34 years for American Indians/Alaska Natives (22.2), Asians (20.2), Hispanics/Latinos (50.2), whites (21.1), and males of multiple races (33.4). For black/African American males, the highest HIV diagnosis rate (155.2) was among males aged 18–24 years. Among Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander males, all HIV diagnosis rates by age groups were unstable (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection).
- Among females, the highest HIV diagnosis rate (8.7) was among females aged 35–44 years. By race/ethnicity, the highest rates of HIV diagnoses were among females aged 25–34 years for Asians (4.2) blacks/African Americans (37.6) and whites (2.4). The highest rates of HIV diagnoses were among females aged 35–44 for Hispanics/Latinas (8.5) and females of multiple races (7.6). For American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females, all HIV

diagnosis rates by age groups were unstable (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection).

### Sex and transmission category (Table 3)

- The HIV diagnosis rate was 25.6 for males and 5.7 for females.
- Among males, the largest number of HIV diagnoses was among men with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact for every racial/ethnic group.
- Among females, the largest number of HIV diagnoses was among women with infection attributed to heterosexual contact for every racial/ethnic group.

### Diagnoses of HIV Infection, by Selected Characteristics and Selected Social Determinants of Health

#### Sex (Table 4)

- **Poverty:** The highest HIV diagnosis rates for males (47.2) and females (12.9) were among those who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level. For both sexes, the rate of HIV diagnoses increased as the percentage of residents living below the federal poverty level increased.
- **Education:** The highest HIV diagnosis rates for males (39.0) and females (12.9) were among those who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents had less than a high school diploma. For females, the rate of HIV diagnoses increased as the percentage of residents with less than a high school diploma increased.
- **Income:** The highest HIV diagnosis rates for males (45.5) and females (12.5) were among those who lived in census tracts where the median household income was less than \$37,000 a year. For both sexes, the rate of HIV diagnoses decreased as the median household income increased.
- **Employment:** The highest HIV diagnosis rates for males (43.0) and females (11.7) were among those who lived in census tracts where 7% or more of the residents were unemployed. For both sexes, the rate of HIV diagnoses increased as the percentage of unemployed persons increased.
- **Insurance:** The highest HIV diagnosis rates for males (43.9) and females (11.7) were among

those who lived in census tracts where 24% or more of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan. For both sexes, the rate of HIV diagnoses increased as the percentage of uninsured persons increased.

#### Age by sex (Table 4)

- **Poverty:** For males and females in all age groups, those who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses.
- **Education:** For males and females in all age groups, those who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents had less than a high school diploma accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses.
- **Income:** For males and females in all age groups, those who lived in census tracts where the median household income was less than \$37,000 a year accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses.
- **Employment:** For males and females in all age groups, those who lived in census tracts where 7% or more of the residents were unemployed accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses.
- **Insurance:** For males and females in all age groups, those who lived in census tracts where 24% or more of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses.

#### Race/ethnicity by sex (Table 5)

- **Poverty:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level accounted for the highest HIV diagnosis rates among blacks/African Americans (males, 105.3; females, 35.0), Hispanics/Latinos (males, 38.5; females, 8.1), and whites (males, 21.9; females, 3.4).
- **Education:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents had less than a high school diploma accounted for the highest HIV diagnosis rates among blacks/African Americans (males, 90.9; females, 34.9), Hispanic/Latina females (7.9), and whites (males, 16.6; females, 3.1). In contrast, among Hispanic/Latino males, the highest HIV diagnosis rate (50.3) was among those who lived in



census tracts where less than 6% of the residents had less than a high school diploma.

- **Income:** Persons who lived in census tracts where the median household income was less than \$37,000 a year accounted for the highest HIV diagnosis rates among blacks/African Americans (males, 105.2; females, 34.0), Hispanics/Latinos (males, 37.6; females, 8.1), and whites (males, 17.9; females, 3.1).
- **Employment:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 7% or more of the residents were unemployed accounted for the highest HIV diagnosis rates among blacks/African Americans (males, 101.4; females, 30.4), Hispanics/Latinos (males, 38.5; females, 8.1), and whites (males, 15.3; females, 2.5).
- **Insurance:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 24% or more of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan accounted for the highest HIV diagnosis rates among blacks/African Americans (males, 109.5; females, 36.3), Hispanics/Latinos (males, 37.5; females, 7.2), and whites (males, 20.0; females, 3.0).

#### Transmission category by sex (Table 6)

- **Poverty:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level accounted for the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses for both sexes and in all transmission categories.
- **Education:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents had less than a high school diploma accounted for the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses for both sexes and in all transmission categories.
- **Income:** Persons who lived in census tracts where the median household income was less than \$37,000 a year accounted for the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses for both sexes and in all transmission categories.
- **Employment:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 7% or more of the residents were unemployed accounted for the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses for both sexes and in all transmission categories.
- **Insurance:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 24% or more of the residents did not

have health insurance or health coverage plan accounted for the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses for both sexes and in all transmission categories.

#### Diagnoses of HIV Infection, by Race/Ethnicity, Selected Characteristics, and Selected Social Determinants of Health

##### Transmission category (Tables 7a–c)

- **Poverty:** For black/African American males and females and Hispanic/Latino males and females in all transmission categories, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level. Among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses was among those who lived in census tracts where less than 7% of the residents lived below the federal poverty level. Among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to injection drug use and white females in all transmission categories, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where 12% or more but less than 21% of the residents lived below the federal poverty level. Among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use or to heterosexual contact, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where 7% or more but less than 12% of the residents lived below the federal poverty level.
- **Education:** For black/African American males and females and Hispanic/Latino males and females in all transmission categories, and for white males whose HIV infection was attributed to injection drug use, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents had less than a high school diploma. In contrast, among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses was among those who lived in census tracts where less than 6% of the residents had less than a high school diploma. Among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual con-

tact *and* injection drug use, the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses was among those who lived in census tracts where 6% or more but less than 12% of the residents had less than a high school diploma. Among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to heterosexual contact and white females in all transmission categories, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where 12% or more but less than 21% of the residents had less than a high school diploma.

- **Income:** For black/African American males and females and Hispanic/Latino males and females in all transmission categories, and for white males whose HIV infection was attributed to injection drug use, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where the median household income was less than \$37,000 a year. In contrast, among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses was among those who lived in census tracts where the median household income was at least \$70,000 a year. Among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use or to heterosexual contact, and females whose HIV infection was attributed to injection drug use, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where the median household income was \$50,000–\$68,999 a year. Among white females whose HIV infection was attributed to heterosexual contact, the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses was among those who lived in census tracts where the median household income was \$37,000–\$49,999 a year.
- **Employment:** For black/African American males and females, Hispanic/Latino males and females, and white females in all transmission categories, and white males whose HIV infection was attributed to injection drug use or heterosexual contact, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where 7% or more of the residents were unemployed. Among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact or male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use, the largest percentages of

HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where more than 3% but less than 5% of the residents were unemployed.

- **Insurance:** For black/African American males and females and Hispanic/Latino males and females in all transmission categories, and for white males whose HIV infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where 24% or more of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan. Among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact or injection drug use, and for white females in all transmission categories, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where more than 15% but less than 24% of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan. Among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to heterosexual contact, the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses was among those who lived in census tracts where 9% or more but less than 15% of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan.

#### Age (Tables 8a–c)

Results by race/ethnicity and age group for persons aged 65 years and older are not discussed due to most rates being based on small case counts (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection).

- **Poverty:** For black/African American males and females, Hispanic/Latino males and females, and white males in all age groups, and for white females aged 24–54 years, those who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. Among white females aged 18–24 years, the highest rate of HIV diagnoses was among those who lived in census tracts where more than 12% but less than 21% of the residents lived below the federal poverty level. Among white females aged 55–64 years, all poverty level categories had unstable rates (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection).
- **Education:** For black/African American females, Hispanic/Latina females, and white males in all age groups, and for black/African

American males aged 18–24 years and aged 35–64 years, and for white females aged 18–54 years, those who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents had less than a high school diploma accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. In contrast, for Hispanic/Latino males aged 25–54 years, those who lived in census tracts where less than 6% of the residents had less than a high school diploma accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. Among black/African American males aged 25–34 years and Hispanic/Latino males aged 55–64 years, those who lived in census tracts where 12% or more but less than 21% of the residents had less than a high school diploma accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. For Hispanic/Latino males aged 18–24 years, those who lived in census tracts where 6% or more but less than 12% of the residents had less than a high school diploma accounted for the highest rate of HIV diagnoses. Among white females aged 55–64 years, all education categories had unstable rates (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection).

- **Income:** For black/African American males and females, Hispanic/Latino males, and white males in all age groups, for Hispanic/Latina females aged 25–54 years, and for white females aged 25–54 years, those who lived in census tracts where the median household income was less than \$37,000 a year accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. For Hispanic/Latina females aged 18–24 years and aged 55–64 years and white females aged 18–24 years, those who lived in census tracts where the median household income was \$37,000–\$49,999 a year accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. Among white females aged 55–64 years, all median household income categories had unstable rates (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection).
- **Employment:** For black/African American males in all age groups, for black/African American females, Hispanic/Latino males, and white females aged 25–54 years, and for Hispanic/Latina females and white males aged 25–64 years, those who lived in census tracts where 7% or more of the residents were unemployed accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. Among white males aged 55–64

years, the highest rates of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where less than 3% of the residents were unemployed and where 7% or more of the residents were unemployed, respectively. Among black/African American females aged 55–64 years and Hispanic/Latina females aged 18–24 years, those who lived in census tracts where less than 3% of the residents were unemployed accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. Among Hispanic/Latino males aged 55–64 years and white males aged 18–24 years, those who lived in census tracts where 5% or more but less than 7% of the residents were unemployed accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. Among white females aged 55–64 years, all unemployment categories had unstable rates (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection).

- **Insurance:** For black/African American males and females and white males in all age groups, for Hispanic/Latino males aged 25–34 years, for Hispanic/Latina females aged 18–34 years, and for white females aged 18–44 years, those who lived in census tracts where 24% or more of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. Among Hispanic/Latino males aged 18–24 years and white females aged 18–44 years, those who lived in census tracts where 15% or more but less than 24% of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. Among Hispanic/Latino males aged 35–64 years and Hispanic/Latina females aged 45–54 years, those who lived in census tracts where 9% or more but less than 15% of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. Among Hispanic/Latina females aged 55–64 years, all health insurance categories had unstable rates (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection), except for the category that included census tracts where 24% or more of residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan. Among white females aged 55–64 years, all health insurance categories had unstable rates (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection).

## GEOCODING OF HIV SURVEILLANCE DATA

CDC funds state and local health departments to conduct HIV surveillance, and select jurisdictions geocode to the census tract level the address of residence at the time of diagnosis. This report includes data for adults and adolescents whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2014 from 11 states (Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois (Chicago only), Minnesota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Washington), the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. These jurisdictions were able to provide complete, geocoded data. Data include cases among persons aged 18 years and older whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2014 and reported to the National HIV Surveillance System through July 2015.

After a census tract had been assigned to each person's residence at the time of HIV diagnosis (2014), data were linked with the ACS estimates for 2010–2014 to assign a value for each of the SDH indicator variables to each person with diagnosed HIV infection. Cases or census tracts were excluded if the address was nonresidential (e.g., military base, corrections facility), no census tract was associated with the case, no SDH information was available for the census tract, or the census tract from the surveillance data could not be matched to a census tract provided by the ACS. Although HIV diagnosis data associated with these exclusions were not included in all SDH subpopulation totals, they were included in the overall subtotals. Therefore, Tables 4–8c display differing denominators for SDH subpopulation categories.

## SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH INDICATOR VARIABLES

SDH indicator variables [11] and definitions [12] were obtained from the ACS. This report uses data from the 2010–2014 ACS estimates. The U.S. Census Bureau collected these data over the course of the 5 years and created period estimates based on the information collected. Period estimates are estimates based on information collected over time (60 months for this report) [13]. Period estimates were not calculated as an average of 60 monthly values. The U.S. Census Bureau collected survey information continuously and then

aggregated the results over a specific period (5 years). The data collection was spread evenly across the entire period represented so as not to over-represent any particular year within the period. All areas were sampled regardless of population size.

For this report, the SDH indicator variables were categorized by using empirically derived quartiles. The quartile cut-points were determined by using data from all census tracts in the 11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico and not just the data applicable to persons in this report (i.e., for persons with an HIV diagnosis). This report presents 5 SDH indicator variables: federal poverty status, education level, median household income, employment status, and health insurance coverage.

- **Federal poverty status:** proportion of residents in the census tract who were living below the U.S. poverty level (i.e., below a specified threshold) within the last 12 months of the survey response for individuals aged 18 years and older
- **Education level:** proportion of residents in the census tract with less than a high school diploma for individuals aged 18 years and older
- **Median household income:** median income for a household within the census tract within the last 12 months of the survey response
- **Employment status:** proportion of residents in the census tract in the workforce without a job for individuals aged 16 years and older
- **Health insurance coverage:** proportion of residents in the census tract without health insurance or health coverage plan for individuals aged 18 years and older

These variables were included in this report because SDH research has emphasized the need to incorporate these specific structural and societal factors into analyses of public health data in order to contribute to a better understanding of their effects on health outcomes [5–8]. Although correlations between SDH indicators were not analyzed for this report, some SDH indicators may be correlated. For example, lack of education has been associated with poverty and income in the United States [9, 10]. Therefore, caution should be used when interpreting results.

## Poverty

The percentage of the population aged 18 years and older who were living below the poverty level was determined by using the sum of the number of family members and the number of unrelated persons in the household whose incomes, during the past 12 months, were below the federal poverty level. The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of dollar-value thresholds (i.e., income cutoffs) that vary by family size and composition to determine who lives below the poverty level. A person's poverty status is determined by comparing the person's total family income in the past 12 months with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person's family size and composition. If the total income of that person's family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person, together with every member of his or her family, is considered "below the poverty level." In the Census Bureau's determination of poverty status, the following populations were excluded: (1) institutionalized persons, (2) persons residing in military group quarters, (3) persons in college dormitories, and (4) unrelated persons aged less than 15 years. The U.S. Census Bureau defines *poverty areas* as census tracts with poverty levels of 20% or more [14].

## Education

The percentage of persons with less than a high school diploma was defined as the percentage of persons aged 18 years and older who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates. These people may be referred to as "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school; therefore, they may have dropped out before high school and never attended high school.

## Household Income

The median household income was determined by dividing the income distribution into 2 equal parts: one-half of the persons resided in census tracts that fall below the median income and one-half above the median. The median income was based on the distribution of the total number of households, including those with no income. Median income for households was computed on the basis of a standard distribution, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

## Employment

The percentage of unemployed persons was determined by using the Census Bureau's classification of unemployed persons: all civilians aged 16 years old and older are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week (i.e., the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed), (2) were actively looking for work during the past 4 weeks, or (3) were available to start a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or were available for work except for temporary illness. Employment status excluded persons whose only work was "around the house," who were unpaid volunteers (e.g., for religious or charitable organizations), who were institutionalized, or who were on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Because unemployment includes all civilians aged 16 years and older, the denominator population used to calculate these rates in tables 4, 5, and 8a–8c also includes persons aged 16 years and persons aged 17 years. These age categories for employment status are defined by the ACS and could not be altered.

## Health Insurance Coverage

The percentage of persons aged 18 years and older without health insurance coverage was determined based on the number of persons without plans or programs that provide comprehensive health coverage (both private health insurance and public coverage). Insured persons include: (1) insurance through a current or former employer (of this person or another family member) or union, (2) insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member), (3) Medicare, for persons aged 65 years and older, or persons with certain disabilities, (4) Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability, (5) TRICARE or other military health care, and (6) VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care). Persons who had no reported health coverage, or those whose only health coverage was Indian Health Service, were considered uninsured. Also, plans that provide insurance for specific conditions or situations, such as cancer and long-term care policies, are not considered coverage.

Likewise, other types of insurance like dental, vision, life, and disability insurance are not considered health insurance coverage. The population estimates for health insurance coverage excludes active-duty military personnel and the population living in correctional facilities and nursing homes.

## TABULATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

### Age

All tables in this report reflect data for persons aged 18 years and older (i.e., adults). This report was limited to adults aged 18 years and older with diagnosed HIV infection in order to more accurately represent the population from which data are collected data for ACS SDH indicator variables. For tables that provide data by age group, the specific age-group assignment (for example, 18–24 years) was based on the person’s age at the time of HIV diagnosis.

### Race and Ethnicity

The data presented in this report were collected using the OMB’s revised 1997 standards for ethnic and racial data, which calls for splitting Asian/Pacific Islander into 2 categories (Asian and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander) and collecting 2 categories of ethnicity (Hispanic or Latino and not Hispanic or Latino) [15]. Hispanics and Latinos can be of any race.

Due to confidentiality concerns, the ACS does not provide age- and sex-specific SDH variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups, except whites (i.e., white, non-Hispanic/Latino). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanics/Latinos and should be interpreted with caution. Also, the number of persons reported in each race category may include persons whose ethnicity was not reported.

### Geographic Level

Data presented in the tables of this report reflect the census tract of the residential address at the time of HIV diagnosis. A census tract is a standard area used by the U.S. Census Bureau for the purpose of counting the population. Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county delineated by local participants as part of the U.S. Census Bureau’s Participant Statistical Areas Program. Census tracts are designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, eco-

omic status, and living conditions at the time of establishment. Each census tract generally contains 1,500 to 8,000 inhabitants (average, 4,000 inhabitants) [16].

## Transmission Categories

Transmission category is the term for the classification of cases that summarizes 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 more than 1 reported risk factor for HIV infection are classified in the transmission category listed first in the hierarchy. The exception is men who had sexual contact with other men *and* injected drugs; this group makes up a separate transmission category.

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

Cases of HIV infection reported without a risk factor listed in the hierarchy of transmission categories are classified as “no risk factor reported or identified” [17]. Cases classified as no identified risk factor (NIR) include cases that are being followed up by local health department officials; 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 [18]. 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 [19]. The plausible values are analyzed by using standard procedures, and the results from these analyses are then combined to produce the final

results. In this report, multiple imputation has been used in tables displaying transmission category.

### Rates

Rates per 100,000 population were calculated for the numbers of diagnoses of HIV infection. The population denominators used to compute these rates for the 11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were based on the 5-year estimated total population for those areas [11]. The denominators used for calculating age-, sex-, and race/ethnicity-specific rates were computed by applying the 5-year estimates for age, sex, and race/ethnicity for these areas [11]. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution because the numbers have underlying relative standard errors greater than 30% and are considered unreliable.

Subpopulation stratifications of race *and* ethnicity data by age group and sex were not available for all race groups (i.e., only available for whites, non-Hispanic/Latino) from the 2010–2014 estimates from the ACS. Rates for racial groups (except whites) may include Hispanics/Latinos, and there may be overlap in populations for these racial groups and Hispanics/Latinos. Therefore, some rates should be interpreted with caution. However, of the denominator population for blacks/African Americans from the ACS in this report, only 4.7% included Hispanics/Latinos (only 2.4% if Puerto Rico is excluded). Additionally, the denominator population from the ACS is based on the entire population aged 18 years and older; the numerator population is limited to persons whose HIV infection had been diagnosed and reported, with complete residential address, to the National HIV Surveillance System. Because the ACS uses predetermined age categories and varying criteria for SDH variables, the denominators differ for some SDH variables.

# Suggested Readings and References

---

## SUGGESTED READINGS

- An Q, Prejean J, McDavid Harrison K, Fang X. Association between community socioeconomic position and HIV diagnosis rate among adults and adolescents in the United States, 2005 to 2009. *Am J Public Health* 2013;103(1):120–126. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2012.300853.
- CDC. Addressing social determinants of health: accelerating the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis, STD and TB. External consultation, December 9–10, 2008. [http://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/docs/final\\_SDHConsultation\\_ForWeb\\_061109.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/docs/final_SDHConsultation_ForWeb_061109.pdf). Published April 2009. Accessed August 12, 2016.
- CDC. Social determinants of health among adults with diagnosed HIV infection in 18 areas, 2005–2009. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report* 2013;18(No. 4). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>. Published April 2013. Accessed August 12, 2016.
- CDC. Social determinants of health among adults with diagnosed HIV infection in 20 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, 2010. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report* 2014;19(No. 2). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>. Published July 2014. Accessed August 12, 2016.
- CDC. Social determinants of health among adults with diagnosed HIV infection in 11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, 2013. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report* 2015;20(No. 5). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>. Published November 2015. Accessed August 12, 2016.
- Dunkle KL, Wingood GM, Camp CM, DiClemente RJ. Economically motivated relationships and transactional sex among unmarried African American and white women: results from a U.S. national telephone survey. *Public Health Rep* 2010;125(suppl 4):90–100.
- Gant Z, Lomotey M, Hall HI, Hu X, Guo X, Song R. A county-level examination of the relationship between HIV and social determinants of health: 40 states, 2006–2008. *Open AIDS J* 2012;6:1–7. doi:10.2174/1874613601206010001.
- Sharpe TT, McDavid Harrison K, Dean HD. Summary of CDC consultation to address social determinants of health for prevention of disparities in HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis, sexually transmitted diseases, and tuberculosis: December 9–10, 2008. *Public Health Rep* 2010;125(suppl 4):11–15.
- Song R, Hall HI, McDavid Harrison K, Sharpe TT, Lin LS, Dean HD. Identifying the impact of social determinants

of health on disease rates using correlation analysis of area-based summary information. *Public Health Rep* 2011;126(suppl 3):70–80.

## REFERENCES

1. CDC. *HIV Surveillance Report 2014*; vol. 26. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance>. Published November 2015. Accessed August 12, 2016.
2. CDC. Establishing a holistic framework to reduce inequities in HIV, viral hepatitis, STDs, and tuberculosis in the United States: an NCHHSTP white paper on social determinants of health, 2010. <http://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/docs/SDH-White-Paper-2010.pdf>. Published October 2010. Accessed August 12, 2016.
3. The White House Office of National AIDS Policy. National HIV/AIDS strategy for the United States: updated to 2020. <http://www.WhiteHouse.gov/ONAP>. Published July 2015. Accessed August 12, 2016.
4. World Health Organization Commission on Social Determinants of Health. Closing the gap in a generation: health equity through action on the social determinants of health: final report of the Commission on Social Determinants of Health. [http://www.who.int/social\\_determinants/thecommission/finalreport/en/](http://www.who.int/social_determinants/thecommission/finalreport/en/). Published 2008. Accessed August 12, 2016.
5. Tarlov AR. Public policy frameworks for improving population health. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 1999;896:281–293.
6. Gupta G, Parkhurst J, Ogden J, Aggleton P, Mahal A. Structural approaches to HIV prevention. *Lancet* 2008;372(9640):764–765. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(08)60887-9.
7. Adler NE, Newman K. Socioeconomic disparities in health: pathways and policies. *Health Aff* 2002;21(2):60–76.
8. Williams DR, Jackson PB. Social sources of racial disparities in health. *Health Aff* 2005;24(2):325–334.
9. Ladd, HF. Education and poverty: confronting the evidence. *J Pol Anal Manage* 2012;31(2):203–227. doi:10.1002/pam.21615.
10. Egerter S, Braveman P, Sadegh-Nobari T, Grossman-Kahn R, Dekker M. Issue Brief 6: Education and Health. <http://www.commissiononhealth.org>. Published September 2009. Accessed August 19, 2016.



11. U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey: 2010–2014 5-year estimates. <http://go.usa.gov/xDKZW>. Published December 8, 2014. Accessed August 19, 2016.
12. U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey: 2014 subject definitions. <http://go.usa.gov/xjfJ4>. Published August 2014. Accessed August 12, 2016.
13. U.S. Census Bureau. *A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What General Data Users Need to Know*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 2008. <http://www.census.gov/library/publications/2008/acs/general.html>. Accessed August 12, 2016.
14. U.S. Census Bureau. Poverty: glossary. <http://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/about/glossary.html>. Updated May 2016. Accessed August 12, 2016.
15. Office of Management and Budget. Revisions to the standards for the classification of federal data on race and ethnicity. *Federal Register* 1997;62:58781–58790. <http://go.usa.gov/vSdR>. Accessed August 12, 2016.
16. U.S. Census Bureau. Geographic terms and concepts—census tract. [http://www.census.gov/geo/reference/gtc/gtc\\_ct.html](http://www.census.gov/geo/reference/gtc/gtc_ct.html). Revised December 6, 2012. Accessed August 12, 2016.
17. CDC. Current Trends: Heterosexually acquired AIDS—United States, 1993. *MMWR* 1994;43(9):155–160.
18. McDavid Harrison K, Kajese T, Hall HI, Song R. Risk factor redistribution of the national HIV/AIDS surveillance data: an alternative approach. *Public Health Rep* 2008;123(5):618–627.
19. Rubin, DB. *Multiple Imputation for Nonresponse in Surveys*. New York: John Wiley & Sons Inc; 1987.

Table 1. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by race/ethnicity and area of residence, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

	American Indian/ Alaska Native		Asian		Black/African American		Hispanic/Latino <sup>a</sup>		Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander		White		Multiple races		Total	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
	Arizona	12	6.0	13	8.7	109	55.4	202	15.8	1	11.6	212	6.9	3	3.0	552
Colorado	1	2.7	8	7.1	59	38.3	101	14.3	0	0.0	166	5.7	5	5.1	340	8.6
Connecticut	2	34.1	6	5.4	131	48.5	65	18.8	0	0.0	74	3.6	1	2.0	279	10.0
District of Columbia	1	56.1	3	14.3	196	79.5	30	62.6	1	512.8	48	23.6	6	57.0	285	54.2
Georgia	2	10.6	9	3.4	1,134	51.3	101	17.8	1	31.3	197	4.6	29	29.9	1,473	19.9
Illinois <sup>b</sup>	0	0.0	12	9.0	411	63.5	184	34.0	0	0.0	175	22.6	17	47.5	799	37.7
Minnesota	5	12.9	10	6.1	104	54.2	31	19.6	0	0.0	134	3.8	4	6.6	288	7.0
Oklahoma	19	10.2	3	5.4	64	31.8	26	12.1	1	34.1	147	7.1	19	11.2	279	9.7
Pennsylvania	4	22.6	24	8.2	609	59.5	170	33.6	0	0.0	351	4.3	20	15.9	1,178	11.8
Puerto Rico	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	504	18.2	0	0.0	2	9.6	0	0.0	507	18.1
Texas	3	3.2	71	8.7	1,471	65.6	1,453	22.2	1	6.3	813	8.8	94	28.4	3,906	20.4
Virginia	1	5.2	17	4.6	486	40.9	78	16.7	0	0.0	253	6.0	18	14.0	853	13.5
Washington	5	7.3	33	8.0	77	41.5	55	11.1	4	13.4	192	4.8	9	5.0	375	7.1
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>55</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4,852</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>11,114</b>	<b>15.4</b>

*Note.* Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution.

Rates are per 100,000 population. The American Community Survey does not provide age- and sex-specific social determinants of health variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups except whites (i.e., white, non-Hispanic/Latino). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanics/Latinos and should be interpreted with caution. See Technical Notes for more details.

<sup>a</sup> Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

<sup>b</sup> Data from Chicago only.

<sup>c</sup> Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2014 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 2. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis and area of residence, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

	18–24 years		25–34 years		35–44 years		45–54 years		55–64 years		≥65 years		Total	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Arizona	134	20.4	174	19.9	118	14.2	82	9.8	32	4.2	12	1.2	552	11.2
Colorado	53	10.4	125	16.4	85	12.0	56	7.7	16	2.5	5	0.8	340	8.6
Connecticut	50	14.6	77	17.8	50	10.9	64	11.4	26	5.6	12	2.3	279	10.0
District of Columbia	50	60.2	84	59.9	68	78.1	46	60.3	27	40.0	10	13.9	285	54.2
Georgia	363	36.0	489	36.1	278	20.0	208	14.9	111	9.8	24	2.1	1473	19.9
Illinois <sup>a</sup>	199	66.9	273	52.3	163	42.3	111	32.6	41	14.5	12	4.1	799	37.7
Minnesota	50	9.9	95	12.9	77	11.5	40	5.1	19	2.8	7	1.0	288	7.0
Oklahoma	60	15.4	98	18.8	50	10.7	48	9.5	20	4.3	3	0.6	279	9.7
Pennsylvania	236	18.8	339	21.5	240	15.4	228	12.2	105	6.1	30	1.5	1178	11.8
Puerto Rico	95	25.6	118	25.2	131	28.1	93	19.5	58	13.2	12	2.1	507	18.1
Texas	973	36.4	1306	34.7	798	22.4	557	16.1	209	7.5	63	2.2	3906	20.4
Virginia	207	25.2	271	23.8	165	15.0	133	11.1	62	6.2	15	1.4	853	13.5
Washington	53	8.0	121	12.4	91	10.0	77	8.0	22	2.5	11	1.2	375	7.1
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>2,523</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>11,114</b>	<b>15.4</b>

*Note.* Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution.

Rates are per 100,000 population. The American Community Survey does not provide age- and sex-specific social determinants of health variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups except whites (i.e., white, non-Hispanic/Latino). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanics/Latinos and should be interpreted with caution. See Technical Notes for more details.

<sup>a</sup> Data from Chicago only.

<sup>b</sup> Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2014 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 3. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by race/ethnicity and selected characteristics, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

	American Indian/ Alaska Native		Asian		Black/African American		Hispanic/Latino <sup>a</sup>		Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander		White		Multiple races		Total	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
<b>Male</b>																
<b>Age at diagnosis (yr)</b>																
18–24	9	14.6	38	19.0	1,133	155.2	625	46.8	2	25.2	355	14.3	60	32.1	2,222	45.3
25–34	16	22.2	65	20.2	1,210	141.4	893	50.2	2	19.8	754	21.1	65	33.4	3,005	44.9
35–44	11	17.2	46	14.7	546	68.6	574	37.2	4	47.9	548	15.7	35	23.4	1,764	28.1
45–54	8	12.5	20	8.6	404	50.2	322	26.9	0	0.0	553	13.3	22	17.9	1,329	20.4
55–64	2	4.2	2	1.2	209	35.4	121	15.5	0	0.0	194	5.0	4	4.7	532	9.7
≥65	1	2.9	3	2.3	70	15.9	29	4.3	0	0.0	59	1.4	2	2.9	164	3.0
<b>Transmission category</b>																
Male-to-male sexual contact	39	—	153	—	2,883	—	2,107	—	8	—	2,144	—	162	—	7,493	—
Injection drug use	4	—	4	—	144	—	136	—	0	—	85	—	0	—	374	—
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	2	—	4	—	63	—	68	—	0	—	147	—	11	—	294	—
Heterosexual contact <sup>b</sup>	3	—	14	—	474	—	251	—	0	—	83	—	15	—	838	—
Other <sup>c</sup>	0	—	0	—	9	—	3	—	0	—	4	—	0	—	16	—
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>3,572</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>9,016</b>	<b>25.6</b>
<b>Female</b>																
<b>Age at diagnosis (yr)</b>																
18–24	1	1.7	0	0.0	189	26.3	61	5.0	0	0.0	44	1.8	6	3.3	301	6.4
25–34	3	4.2	15	4.2	345	37.6	105	6.4	0	0.0	85	2.4	12	5.9	565	8.6
35–44	2	3.1	14	4.0	320	36.6	129	8.5	1	13.0	72	2.1	12	7.6	550	8.7
45–54	1	1.5	4	1.5	249	27.9	91	7.5	0	0.0	62	1.5	7	5.2	414	6.2
55–64	1	2.0	2	1.0	143	20.4	41	4.8	0	0.0	29	0.7	0	0.0	216	3.7
≥65	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	5.1	9	1.0	0	0.0	9	0.2	0	0.0	52	0.7
<b>Transmission category</b>																
Heterosexual contact <sup>b</sup>	6	—	34	—	1,167	—	383	—	1	—	230	—	34	—	1,855	—
Injection drug use	2	—	1	—	109	—	52	—	0	—	69	—	3	—	236	—
Other <sup>c</sup>	0	—	0	—	4	—	1	—	0	—	2	—	0	—	7	—
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>Total<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>55</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4,852</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>11,114</b>	<b>15.4</b>

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution.

Rates are per 100,000 population. Rates are not calculated by transmission category because of the lack of denominator data. The American Community Survey does not provide age- and sex-specific social determinants of health variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups except whites (i.e., white, non-Hispanic/Latino). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanics/Latinos and should be interpreted with caution. See Technical Notes for more details.

<sup>a</sup> Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

<sup>b</sup> Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

<sup>c</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>d</sup> Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2014 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 4. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

	18–24 years		25–34 years		35–44 years		45–54 years		55–64 years		≥65 years		Total	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
<b>Male</b>														
<b>Below federal poverty level (%)</b>														
<7	271	24.9	408	24.8	273	14.1	245	11.3	88	4.9	27	1.6	1,312	12.7
7.00–11.99	336	34.4	530	33.3	315	21.2	237	15.2	100	7.3	30	2.2	1,548	18.5
12.00–20.99	621	51.1	851	47.4	488	32.0	341	22.3	147	11.3	37	2.8	2,485	28.6
≥21	994	62.1	1,216	74.1	687	52.7	505	40.7	197	19.5	70	7.1	3,669	47.2
<b>Less than high school diploma (%)</b>														
<6	348	27.5	565	36.8	359	23.6	283	17.6	92	6.7	29	2.2	1,676	19.5
6.00–11.99	448	37.1	605	34.0	331	19.3	285	15.3	115	7.2	30	1.9	1,814	18.6
12.00–20.99	599	51.1	810	48.6	449	29.2	328	20.4	136	9.8	48	3.4	2,370	27.0
≥21	827	65.5	1,025	59.9	625	41.5	433	30.3	189	17.0	57	5.3	3,156	39.0
<b>Median household income (U.S. \$)</b>														
<37,000	963	66.1	1,141	74.0	617	49.2	478	38.7	191	18.5	67	6.2	3,457	45.5
37,000–49,999	509	42.9	732	45.3	438	31.9	277	19.8	123	10.1	38	2.9	2,117	26.1
50,000–69,999	441	36.6	668	35.7	385	22.6	296	16.6	112	7.3	26	1.7	1,928	20.0
≥70,000	307	30.3	461	28.2	321	16.7	277	13.3	106	6.3	33	2.3	1,505	15.4
<b>Unemployed (%)</b>														
<3	238	27.3	403	32.2	252	20.5	204	15.7	84	7.6	25	2.1	1,206	17.4
3.00–4.99	488	34.3	692	34.0	433	21.6	321	15.0	122	6.7	37	2.0	2,093	18.6
5.00–6.99	507	43.1	641	39.3	401	26.6	288	18.7	129	10.0	31	2.5	1,997	23.8
≥7	989	68.9	1,269	71.7	678	44.2	516	33.8	197	15.9	71	6.2	3,720	43.0
<b>Without health insurance (%)</b>														
<9	252	20.7	435	28.9	289	17.4	266	14.0	118	7.2	27	1.6	1,387	14.4
9.00–14.99	386	35.7	474	31.1	348	24.0	258	16.8	110	8.2	38	2.8	1,614	19.5
15.00–23.99	576	48.1	781	46.1	392	25.9	319	20.5	119	8.9	42	3.2	2,229	25.9
≥24	1,008	72.0	1,315	67.5	734	45.0	485	32.4	185	16.2	57	5.7	3,784	43.9
<b>Subtotal<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>9,016</b>	<b>25.6</b>

Table 4. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years		25–34 years		35–44 years		45–54 years		55–64 years		≥65 years		Total	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
<b>Female</b>														
<b>Below federal poverty level (%)</b>														
<7	25	2.6	60	3.6	56	2.8	28	1.2	24	1.3	4	0.2	197	1.8
7.00–11.99	41	4.4	77	4.9	75	5.1	54	3.4	31	2.1	7	0.4	285	3.2
12.00–20.99	85	7.3	159	9.2	126	8.4	113	7.2	50	3.5	16	0.9	549	6.0
≥21	150	9.4	269	16.8	293	22.2	219	17.0	111	9.9	25	1.8	1,067	12.9
<b>Less than high school diploma (%)</b>														
<6	19	1.6	55	3.5	47	3.0	28	1.7	21	1.4	3	0.2	173	1.9
6.00–11.99	44	3.8	88	4.9	83	4.7	65	3.4	40	2.3	13	0.6	333	3.2
12.00–20.99	99	8.8	179	10.8	156	10.0	125	7.5	64	4.3	18	1.0	641	6.8
≥21	139	12.1	243	15.4	264	18.3	196	14.0	91	7.7	18	1.3	951	11.6
<b>Median household income (U.S. \$)</b>														
<37,000	143	9.8	262	17.2	283	21.9	215	16.6	105	9.1	25	1.7	1,033	12.5
37,000–49,999	89	8.1	141	9.2	121	9.0	92	6.4	50	3.8	12	0.7	505	6.0
50,000–69,999	49	4.3	96	5.3	97	5.7	70	3.8	34	2.1	11	0.6	357	3.5
≥70,000	20	2.1	66	3.9	49	2.5	37	1.7	27	1.5	4	0.2	203	2.0
<b>Unemployed (%)</b>														
<3	26	3.5	50	4.4	51	4.4	30	2.4	25	2.2	5	0.3	187	2.7
3.00–4.99	57	4.2	103	5.1	105	5.2	73	3.3	38	2.0	8	0.3	384	3.3
5.00–6.99	65	5.7	120	7.4	117	7.7	73	4.6	41	2.9	8	0.5	424	4.8
≥7	153	10.7	292	16.1	277	17.1	238	14.6	112	8.1	31	2.0	1,103	11.7
<b>Without health insurance (%)</b>														
<9	23	2.0	51	3.3	58	3.4	43	2.2	29	1.7	9	0.4	213	2.1
9.00–14.99	28	2.7	75	5.0	79	5.4	53	3.3	36	2.5	15	0.9	286	3.3
15.00–23.99	83	7.1	150	8.9	143	9.3	119	7.4	54	3.7	10	0.6	559	6.1
≥24	167	12.7	289	15.5	270	16.8	199	13.1	97	7.9	18	1.3	1,040	11.7
<b>Subtotal<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>301</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>2,523</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>11,114</b>	<b>15.4</b>

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Rates are per 100,000 population. The denominator population used to calculate unemployment rates includes persons aged 16 and 17 years, as these age categories are defined by the American Community Survey (ACS) and could not be altered; see Technical Notes for more details. The ACS does not provide age- and sex-specific social determinants of health (SDH) variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups except whites (i.e., white, non-Hispanic/Latino). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanics/Latinos and should be interpreted with caution; see Technical Notes for more details.

Definitions for the SDH indicator variables used in this report can be found at <http://go.usa.gov/xjfJ4>.

<sup>a</sup> Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

<sup>b</sup> Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2014 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 5. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by race/ethnicity, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

	Black/African American		Hispanic/Latino <sup>a</sup>		White	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
<b>Male</b>						
<b>Below federal poverty level (%)</b>						
<7	318	51.0	247	27.4	675	8.4
7.00–11.99	511	68.1	343	32.0	607	10.0
12.00–20.99	1,062	86.6	661	34.6	643	12.7
≥21	1,680	105.3	1,313	38.5	537	21.9
<b>Less than high school diploma (%)</b>						
<6	432	86.2	313	50.3	820	12.1
6.00–11.99	696	71.6	360	35.0	675	9.4
12.00–20.99	1,161	87.0	531	32.5	571	10.6
≥21	1,283	90.9	1,360	33.7	397	16.6
<b>Median household income (U.S. \$)</b>						
<37,000	1,654	105.2	1,227	37.6	450	17.9
37,000–49,999	858	81.3	591	34.3	572	11.7
50,000–69,999	681	73.8	446	31.6	698	10.3
≥70,000	372	59.3	300	33.6	741	9.9
<b>Unemployed (%)</b>						
<3	284	54.7	328	34.8	523	10.4
3.00–4.99	594	72.8	589	32.8	777	9.8
5.00–6.99	699	76.3	575	32.1	627	12.1
≥7	1,995	101.4	1,072	38.5	536	15.3
<b>Without health insurance (%)</b>						
<9	335	62.3	374	28.2	610	8.4
9.00–14.99	539	70.4	381	35.2	605	10.1
15.00–23.99	985	74.1	482	35.7	645	12.0
≥24	1,712	109.5	1,327	37.5	602	20.0
<b>Subtotal<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>3,572</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>11.4</b>

Table 5. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by race/ethnicity, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Black/African American		Hispanic/Latino <sup>a</sup>		White	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
<b>Female</b>						
<b>Below federal poverty level (%)</b>						
<7	117	18.2	20	2.2	49	0.6
7.00–11.99	158	19.0	45	4.3	71	1.1
12.00–20.99	337	24.3	87	4.7	95	1.8
≥21	668	35.0	284	8.1	86	3.4
<b>Less than high school diploma (%)</b>						
<6	102	18.9	8	1.2	48	0.7
6.00–11.99	213	18.8	31	2.9	76	1.0
12.00–20.99	427	27.4	85	5.1	103	1.8
≥21	538	34.9	312	7.9	74	3.1
<b>Median household income (U.S. \$)</b>						
<37,000	651	34.0	274	8.1	81	3.1
37,000–49,999	295	25.0	96	5.9	88	1.7
50,000–69,999	209	20.7	47	3.4	83	1.2
≥70,000	125	19.0	19	2.1	49	0.6
<b>Unemployed (%)</b>						
<3	90	22.5	38	4.4	45	0.9
3.00–4.99	213	25.0	72	4.0	84	1.0
5.00–6.99	232	21.8	93	5.1	78	1.4
≥7	745	30.4	233	8.1	94	2.5
<b>Without health insurance (%)</b>						
<9	107	19.7	57	3.9	44	0.6
9.00–14.99	149	18.0	66	5.8	55	0.9
15.00–23.99	356	22.8	70	5.2	110	2.0
≥24	668	36.3	243	7.2	92	3.0
<b>Subtotal<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>4,852</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>6.2</b>

*Note.* Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution.

Rates are per 100,000 population. The denominator population used to calculate unemployment rates includes persons aged 16 and 17 years, as these age categories are defined by the American Community Survey (ACS) and could not be altered; see Technical Notes for more details. The ACS does not provide age- and sex-specific social determinants of health (SDH) variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups except whites (i.e., white, non-Hispanic/Latino). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanics/Latinos and should be interpreted with caution; see Technical Notes for more details.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the SDH indicator variables used in this report can be found at <http://go.usa.gov/xjfJ4>.

<sup>a</sup> Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

<sup>b</sup> Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

<sup>c</sup> Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2014 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.



Table 6. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

	Male-to-male sexual contact		Injection drug use		Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use		Heterosexual contact <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Below federal poverty level (%)</b>								
<7	1,144	15.3	34	9.0	57	19.5	74	8.9
7.00–11.99	1,329	17.7	48	12.8	61	20.7	107	12.8
12.00–20.99	2,083	27.8	106	28.2	78	26.7	215	25.7
≥21	2,937	39.2	187	50.0	97	33.2	441	52.7
<b>Less than high school diploma (%)</b>								
<6	1,496	20.0	38	10.2	59	19.9	79	9.5
6.00–11.99	1,541	20.6	62	16.7	76	25.9	131	15.7
12.00–20.99	1,940	25.9	108	28.8	70	23.6	248	29.6
≥21	2,515	33.6	166	44.3	90	30.5	379	45.2
<b>Median household income (U.S. \$)</b>								
<37,000	2,740	36.6	190	50.8	94	32.1	427	51.2
37,000–49,999	1,786	23.9	79	21.1	64	21.8	184	22.0
50,000–69,999	1,630	21.8	69	18.5	78	26.4	149	17.8
≥70,000	1,332	17.8	36	9.6	58	19.8	75	8.9
<b>Unemployed (%)</b>								
<3	1,037	13.8	40	10.6	48	16.3	79	9.4
3.00–4.99	1,794	23.9	70	18.6	85	28.8	142	16.9
5.00–6.99	1,687	22.5	79	21.0	68	23.3	160	19.1
≥7	2,975	39.7	186	49.8	93	31.7	457	54.6
<b>Without health insurance (%)</b>								
<9	1,142	15.2	66	17.8	46	15.5	130	15.5
9.00–14.99	1,330	17.8	70	18.7	59	20.2	153	18.2
15.00–23.99	1,839	24.5	94	25.0	79	26.9	212	25.3
≥24	3,182	42.5	144	38.6	110	37.4	342	40.9
<b>Subtotal<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>7,493</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 6. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (*cont*)

	Male-to-male sexual contact		Injection drug use		Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use		Heterosexual contact <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Below federal poverty level (%)</b>								
<7	—	—	18	7.5	—	—	179	9.7
7.00–11.99	—	—	33	14.2	—	—	250	13.5
12.00–20.99	—	—	67	28.3	—	—	480	25.9
≥21	—	—	118	50.0	—	—	946	51.0
<b>Less than high school diploma (%)</b>								
<6	—	—	16	7.0	—	—	156	8.4
6.00–11.99	—	—	38	16.1	—	—	294	15.9
12.00–20.99	—	—	73	31.0	—	—	567	30.5
≥21	—	—	108	45.9	—	—	838	45.2
<b>Median household income (U.S. \$)</b>								
<37,000	—	—	111	47.3	—	—	919	49.5
37,000–49,999	—	—	59	25.1	—	—	443	23.9
50,000–69,999	—	—	46	19.5	—	—	309	16.7
≥70,000	—	—	19	8.1	—	—	184	9.9
<b>Unemployed (%)</b>								
<3	—	—	26	11.1	—	—	159	8.6
3.00–4.99	—	—	47	20.0	—	—	336	18.1
5.00–6.99	—	—	49	20.7	—	—	374	20.1
≥7	—	—	114	48.2	—	—	986	53.1
<b>Without health insurance (%)</b>								
<9	—	—	24	10.1	—	—	189	10.2
9.00–14.99	—	—	33	13.8	—	—	252	13.6
15.00–23.99	—	—	67	28.2	—	—	491	26.5
≥24	—	—	113	47.8	—	—	923	49.8
<b>Subtotal<sup>b</sup></b>	—	—	236	100	—	—	1,855	100
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>7,493</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>100</b>

*Note.* Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the social determinants of health (SDH) indicator variables used in this report can be found at <http://go.usa.gov/xjfJ4>.

<sup>a</sup> Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

<sup>b</sup> Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

<sup>c</sup> Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2014 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 7a. Diagnoses of HIV infection among black/African American adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

	Male-to-male sexual contact		Injection drug use		Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use		Heterosexual contact <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Below federal poverty level (%)</b>								
<7	256	8.9	11	7.7	11	17.1	39	8.3
7.00–11.99	420	14.6	20	13.8	10	15.4	60	12.8
12.00–20.99	864	30.0	39	27.0	16	26.1	141	29.8
≥21	1,342	46.6	74	51.5	26	41.4	233	49.2
<b>Less than high school diploma (%)</b>								
<6	361	12.5	14	9.8	7	11.7	48	10.2
6.00–11.99	569	19.7	26	18.3	16	25.3	84	17.7
12.00–20.99	932	32.3	50	35.0	19	30.7	157	33.1
≥21	1,021	35.4	53	37.0	20	32.3	185	39.0
<b>Median household income (U.S. \$)</b>								
<37,000	1,320	45.9	74	51.3	27	42.4	229	48.5
37,000–49,999	699	24.3	29	20.0	14	22.9	114	24.2
50,000–69,999	552	19.2	28	19.2	12	19.7	88	18.7
≥70,000	307	10.7	14	9.5	9	15.0	41	8.7
<b>Unemployed (%)</b>								
<3	223	7.7	16	11.2	5	7.5	39	8.3
3.00–4.99	489	17.0	17	11.9	13	21.1	74	15.5
5.00–6.99	570	19.8	26	18.2	14	21.8	88	18.6
≥7	1,600	55.5	85	58.7	31	49.6	273	57.6
<b>Without health insurance (%)</b>								
<9	260	9.0	14	9.6	6	9.0	55	11.5
9.00–14.99	427	14.8	26	18.3	14	22.2	71	14.9
15.00–23.99	784	27.2	38	26.1	14	22.6	146	30.9
≥24	1,412	49.0	66	46.0	29	46.2	202	42.6
<b>Subtotal<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>2,883</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 7a. Diagnoses of HIV infection among black/African American adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (*cont*)

	Male-to-male sexual contact		Injection drug use		Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use		Heterosexual contact <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Below federal poverty level (%)</b>								
<7	—	—	7	6.4	—	—	110	9.4
7.00–11.99	—	—	13	12.1	—	—	144	12.3
12.00–20.99	—	—	30	27.4	—	—	307	26.3
≥21	—	—	59	54.1	—	—	607	52.0
<b>Less than high school diploma (%)</b>								
<6	—	—	6	5.8	—	—	96	8.2
6.00–11.99	—	—	18	16.4	—	—	195	16.7
12.00–20.99	—	—	39	35.6	—	—	388	33.2
≥21	—	—	46	42.2	—	—	489	41.9
<b>Median household income (U.S. \$)</b>								
<37,000	—	—	53	48.9	—	—	596	51.1
37,000–49,999	—	—	28	25.5	—	—	267	22.8
50,000–69,999	—	—	18	16.5	—	—	190	16.2
≥70,000	—	—	10	9.2	—	—	115	9.9
<b>Unemployed (%)</b>								
<3	—	—	9	8.1	—	—	80	6.9
3.00–4.99	—	—	21	18.9	—	—	192	16.5
5.00–6.99	—	—	18	16.2	—	—	213	18.3
≥7	—	—	62	56.9	—	—	681	58.4
<b>Without health insurance (%)</b>								
<9	—	—	13	11.6	—	—	94	8.1
9.00–14.99	—	—	13	11.6	—	—	136	11.7
15.00–23.99	—	—	28	26.0	—	—	327	28.0
≥24	—	—	55	50.8	—	—	610	52.2
<b>Subtotal<sup>b</sup></b>	—	—	109	100	—	—	1,167	100
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>2,883</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>100</b>

*Note.* Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the social determinants of health (SDH) indicator variables used in this report can be found at <http://go.usa.gov/xjfJ4>.

<sup>a</sup> Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

<sup>b</sup> Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

<sup>c</sup> Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2014 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 7b. Diagnoses of HIV infection among Hispanic/Latino adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

	Male-to-male sexual contact		Injection drug use		Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use		Heterosexual contact <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Below federal poverty level (%)</b>								
<7	225	10.7	4	3.2	10	15.6	6	2.5
7.00–11.99	304	14.4	13	9.7	9	12.9	17	6.7
12.00–20.99	557	26.5	35	25.4	18	26.7	50	20.1
≥21	1,021	48.4	84	61.7	30	44.9	177	70.7
<b>Less than high school diploma (%)</b>								
<6	288	13.7	7	5.1	11	15.7	7	2.8
6.00–11.99	308	14.6	17	12.6	16	23.4	19	7.5
12.00–20.99	430	20.4	31	22.4	10	15.1	60	23.8
≥21	1,080	51.3	82	59.8	31	45.8	165	65.8
<b>Median household income (U.S. \$)</b>								
<37,000	943	44.8	83	61.1	28	41.6	172	68.6
37,000–49,999	507	24.1	30	21.8	11	16.6	42	16.8
50,000–69,999	386	18.3	19	13.6	13	19.7	27	10.9
≥70,000	270	12.8	5	3.4	15	22.1	9	3.7
<b>Unemployed (%)</b>								
<3	286	13.6	11	8.0	11	16.1	19	7.7
3.00–4.99	503	23.9	26	18.8	15	21.9	45	17.9
5.00–6.99	481	22.8	31	23.0	18	26.8	44	17.6
≥7	837	39.7	68	50.1	24	35.1	142	56.8
<b>Without health insurance (%)</b>								
<9	278	13.2	37	27.2	8	12.1	51	20.1
9.00–14.99	294	13.9	26	19.1	10	14.8	51	20.5
15.00–23.99	397	18.8	24	17.7	20	30.2	40	16.1
≥24	1,139	54.0	49	36.1	29	42.8	109	43.3
<b>Subtotal<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 7b. Diagnoses of HIV infection among Hispanic/Latino adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (*cont*)

	Male-to-male sexual contact		Injection drug use		Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use		Heterosexual contact <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Below federal poverty level (%)</b>								
<7	—	—	2	3.5	—	—	18	4.7
7.00–11.99	—	—	4	8.1	—	—	41	10.6
12.00–20.99	—	—	11	20.3	—	—	76	19.9
≥21	—	—	36	68.1	—	—	248	64.7
<b>Less than high school diploma (%)</b>								
<6	—	—	1	1.3	—	—	7	1.9
6.00–11.99	—	—	2	4.2	—	—	29	7.5
12.00–20.99	—	—	8	14.6	—	—	77	20.1
≥21	—	—	42	79.8	—	—	270	70.5
<b>Median household income (U.S. \$)</b>								
<37,000	—	—	34	65.8	—	—	239	62.4
37,000–49,999	—	—	13	24.6	—	—	83	21.7
50,000–69,999	—	—	4	8.3	—	—	43	11.1
≥70,000	—	—	1	1.3	—	—	18	4.8
<b>Unemployed (%)</b>								
<3	—	—	5	10.2	—	—	33	8.5
3.00–4.99	—	—	5	9.6	—	—	67	17.4
5.00–6.99	—	—	14	26.9	—	—	79	20.6
≥7	—	—	28	53.4	—	—	205	53.4
<b>Without health insurance (%)</b>								
<9	—	—	5	10.0	—	—	52	13.5
9.00–14.99	—	—	6	11.9	—	—	60	15.6
15.00–23.99	—	—	12	22.8	—	—	58	15.2
≥24	—	—	29	55.3	—	—	214	55.8
<b>Subtotal<sup>b</sup></b>	—	—	52	100	—	—	383	100
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>100</b>

*Note.* Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the social determinants of health (SDH) indicator variables used in this report can be found at <http://go.usa.gov/xjfJ4>.

<sup>a</sup> Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

<sup>b</sup> Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

<sup>c</sup> Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2014 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 7c. Diagnoses of HIV infection among white adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

	Male-to-male sexual contact		Injection drug use		Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use		Heterosexual contact <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Below federal poverty level (%)</b>								
<7	599	28.0	17	19.8	35	23.9	23	27.9
7.00–11.99	526	24.6	13	15.6	39	26.3	27	32.8
12.00–20.99	561	26.2	30	35.5	37	24.9	15	18.1
≥21	457	21.3	25	29.2	37	24.8	17	21.2
<b>Less than high school diploma (%)</b>								
<6	746	34.8	17	19.6	37	24.9	18	22.1
6.00–11.99	591	27.6	18	21.5	41	27.9	23	27.8
12.00–20.99	487	22.7	23	27.2	37	24.9	24	28.7
≥21	319	14.9	27	31.7	33	22.3	18	21.4
<b>Median household income (U.S. \$)</b>								
<37,000	371	17.3	28	32.9	35	23.9	16	19.2
37,000–49,999	498	23.2	20	23.4	33	22.7	20	24.4
50,000–69,999	606	28.3	21	24.4	46	31.0	25	30.6
≥70,000	668	31.2	16	19.3	33	22.4	21	25.8
<b>Unemployed (%)</b>								
<3	466	21.8	11	13.1	27	18.6	17	20.7
3.00–4.99	684	31.9	26	30.1	52	35.1	14	17.0
5.00–6.99	553	25.8	18	21.4	33	22.7	21	25.9
≥7	440	20.5	30	35.4	35	23.7	30	36.4
<b>Without health insurance (%)</b>								
<9	541	25.3	15	17.9	30	20.6	21	26.1
9.00–14.99	534	24.9	16	19.0	32	21.6	22	26.9
15.00–23.99	558	26.0	30	35.4	38	25.7	19	22.8
≥24	510	23.8	24	27.8	47	32.1	20	24.2
<b>Subtotal<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>2,144</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 7c. Diagnoses of HIV infection among white adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (*cont*)

	Male-to-male sexual contact		Injection drug use		Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use		Heterosexual contact <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Below federal poverty level (%)</b>								
<7	—	—	8	12.0	—	—	41	17.6
7.00–11.99	—	—	16	23.3	—	—	55	23.8
12.00–20.99	—	—	24	34.3	—	—	70	30.3
≥21	—	—	21	30.3	—	—	65	28.2
<b>Less than high school diploma (%)</b>								
<6	—	—	9	13.2	—	—	39	16.7
6.00–11.99	—	—	17	24.9	—	—	59	25.5
12.00–20.99	—	—	23	33.2	—	—	80	34.7
≥21	—	—	20	28.7	—	—	53	23.1
<b>Median household income (U.S. \$)</b>								
<37,000	—	—	21	30.4	—	—	60	26.0
37,000–49,999	—	—	17	24.2	—	—	70	30.4
50,000–69,999	—	—	23	33.3	—	—	60	26.0
≥70,000	—	—	8	12.0	—	—	41	17.6
<b>Unemployed (%)</b>								
<3	—	—	11	15.4	—	—	34	14.9
3.00–4.99	—	—	21	30.1	—	—	63	27.3
5.00–6.99	—	—	16	22.5	—	—	62	27.0
≥7	—	—	22	32.0	—	—	71	30.8
<b>Without health insurance (%)</b>								
<9	—	—	6	8.6	—	—	38	16.5
9.00–14.99	—	—	12	17.8	—	—	42	18.1
15.00–23.99	—	—	26	37.2	—	—	84	36.5
≥24	—	—	25	36.4	—	—	67	28.9
<b>Subtotal<sup>b</sup></b>	—	—	69	100	—	—	230	100
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>2,144</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>100</b>

*Note.* Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the social determinants of health (SDH) indicator variables used in this report can be found at <http://go.usa.gov/xjfJ4>.

<sup>a</sup> Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

<sup>b</sup> Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

<sup>c</sup> Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2014 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.



Table 8a. Diagnoses of HIV infection among black/African American adults, by age at diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

	18–24 years		25–34 years		35–44 years		45–54 years		55–64 years		≥65 years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
<b>Male</b>												
<b>Below federal poverty level (%)</b>												
<7	91	97.7	111	93.5	62	45.7	33	24.5	16	18.5	5	9.2
7.00–11.99	156	130.0	183	118.0	75	48.2	57	38.9	31	30.4	9	12.7
12.00–20.99	341	164.0	366	142.2	158	68.3	114	49.6	64	37.6	19	14.6
≥21	545	178.9	550	173.5	251	94.0	199	68.7	98	42.4	37	19.9
<b>Less than high school diploma (%)</b>												
<6	128	124.1	161	150.5	73	76.4	46	49.6	16	26.0	8	19.4
6.00–11.99	227	142.5	238	121.4	105	53.5	76	39.6	44	32.7	6	6.4
12.00–20.99	363	161.6	400	150.8	173	68.6	127	50.1	69	36.0	29	19.6
≥21	415	170.8	411	143.0	195	77.5	155	58.0	80	39.4	27	17.0
<b>Median household income (U.S. \$)</b>												
<37,000	543	186.3	544	175.1	233	89.6	196	68.3	99	42.4	39	20.5
37,000–49,999	275	144.1	286	126.7	137	69.2	94	49.1	51	36.3	15	13.7
50,000–69,999	205	135.6	244	127.2	114	59.9	70	38.8	38	30.5	10	11.9
≥70,000	108	123.5	133	115.2	61	44.4	43	30.8	21	23.4	6	10.4
<b>Unemployed (%)</b>												
<3	72	81.6	106	86.6	45	41.8	37	37.5	17	27.8	7	16.9
3.00–4.99	194	143.7	196	117.7	98	59.8	54	34.1	38	33.5	14	17.8
5.00–6.99	234	150.2	219	118.9	119	67.8	75	42.5	45	35.1	7	7.3
≥7	633	180.3	689	180.1	284	81.4	238	64.1	109	37.9	42	18.7
<b>Without health insurance (%)</b>												
<9	83	87.3	120	121.8	59	57.9	44	42.2	24	31.8	5	8.0
9.00–14.99	183	145.2	167	112.9	92	62.0	53	34.7	31	29.0	13	15.7
15.00–23.99	315	139.1	343	131.0	136	53.9	113	44.7	56	29.3	22	15.1
≥24	552	197.8	580	170.6	259	90.2	193	66.2	98	45.5	30	19.9
<b>Subtotal<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>15.9</b>

Table 8a. Diagnoses of HIV infection among black/African American adults, by age at diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (*cont*)

	18–24 years		25–34 years		35–44 years		45–54 years		55–64 years		≥65 years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
<b>Female</b>												
<b>Below federal poverty level (%)</b>												
<7	13	16.3	35	30.6	31	21.7	18	13.0	19	20.2	1	1.4
7.00–11.99	25	22.4	40	24.3	42	25.1	28	17.2	19	15.7	4	3.9
12.00–20.99	47	23.6	98	36.1	81	31.5	71	27.1	27	13.2	13	6.6
≥21	104	31.9	172	46.7	166	54.2	132	40.1	78	27.7	16	5.4
<b>Less than high school diploma (%)</b>												
<6	11	10.5	34	31.4	25	23.6	16	16.5	15	22.4	1	1.8
6.00–11.99	24	14.8	56	25.5	53	23.5	44	19.8	28	17.2	8	5.7
12.00–20.99	69	30.8	121	40.4	101	35.8	80	27.4	44	18.7	12	5.3
≥21	85	37.4	134	46.0	141	54.2	109	38.6	56	23.8	13	5.3
<b>Median household income (U.S. \$)</b>												
<37,000	102	32.0	168	45.3	163	53.6	130	39.3	73	25.5	15	4.9
37,000–49,999	49	28.2	83	35.8	76	35.1	50	22.7	27	15.7	10	6.1
50,000–69,999	28	20.0	55	27.5	51	24.8	47	23.6	21	14.4	7	5.8
≥70,000	10	12.4	39	33.7	30	20.4	22	15.5	22	23.0	2	2.6
<b>Unemployed (%)</b>												
<3	9	15.4	27	34.7	26	34.3	12	15.6	16	28.1	0	0.0
3.00–4.99	31	25.0	56	34.0	58	34.9	33	20.1	29	23.6	6	5.4
5.00–6.99	36	22.5	72	35.1	57	28.2	41	20.6	21	13.7	5	3.5
≥7	113	30.1	190	40.3	179	41.6	163	36.0	77	21.0	23	6.4
<b>Without health insurance (%)</b>												
<9	14	16.4	27	29.5	22	22.6	24	24.0	15	18.3	5	5.8
9.00–14.99	13	10.8	40	27.0	39	24.9	24	15.0	24	19.7	9	7.4
15.00–23.99	51	22.3	99	33.8	91	31.5	66	22.5	42	18.1	7	3.1
≥24	111	39.1	179	46.4	168	50.8	135	39.8	62	23.5	13	5.5
<b>Subtotal<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>189</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>9.4</b>

*Note.* Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution.

Rates are per 100,000 population. The denominator population used to calculate unemployment rates includes persons aged 16 and 17 years, as these age categories are defined by the American Community Survey (ACS) and could not be altered; see Technical Notes for more details. The ACS does not provide age- and sex-specific social determinants of health (SDH) variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups except whites (i.e., white, non-Hispanic/Latino). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanics/Latinos and should be interpreted with caution; see Technical Notes for more details.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the SDH indicator variables used in this report can be found at <http://go.usa.gov/xjfJ4>.

<sup>a</sup> Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

<sup>b</sup> Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2014 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 8b. Diagnoses of HIV infection among Hispanic/Latino adults, by age at diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

	18–24 years		25–34 years		35–44 years		45–54 years		55–64 years		≥65 years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
<b>Male</b>												
<b>Below federal poverty level (%)</b>												
<7	59	38.6	101	46.8	53	24.3	30	18.2	4	4.3	0	0.0
7.00–11.99	80	41.8	130	45.7	82	33.5	35	19.7	14	13.6	2	2.8
12.00–20.99	157	44.6	230	46.4	157	37.4	77	24.7	32	17.2	8	5.4
≥21	329	51.9	432	55.6	282	42.8	180	33.2	71	17.8	19	4.7
<b>Less than high school diploma (%)</b>												
<6	68	52.2	125	81.6	71	52.0	39	38.1	9	15.2	1	2.5
6.00–11.99	98	52.7	138	52.2	68	29.7	44	25.9	7	6.8	5	6.5
12.00–20.99	126	42.5	181	44.4	123	34.8	67	25.5	31	18.3	3	2.1
≥21	333	46.1	449	47.1	312	37.8	172	26.0	74	16.5	20	4.8
<b>Median household income (U.S. \$)</b>												
<37,000	308	52.0	395	53.9	265	42.7	175	33.6	65	16.8	19	4.7
37,000–49,999	136	41.2	216	48.0	147	39.3	59	21.4	26	15.5	7	5.6
50,000–69,999	109	42.2	168	44.9	95	29.5	51	21.8	22	16.6	1	1.1
≥70,000	72	49.7	114	53.5	67	30.1	37	22.5	8	8.7	2	3.6
<b>Unemployed (%)</b>												
<3	84	49.9	123	52.5	67	31.9	39	24.8	12	12.4	3	4.0
3.00–4.99	133	41.0	218	48.5	138	36.1	74	25.0	21	11.0	5	3.2
5.00–6.99	147	45.5	193	43.9	120	30.9	70	23.7	37	20.0	8	5.0
≥7	261	50.3	359	54.8	249	44.1	139	31.0	51	16.5	13	4.5
<b>Without health insurance (%)</b>												
<9	80	37.8	123	48.7	88	35.2	50	21.8	28	15.5	5	2.5
9.00–14.99	83	43.8	121	47.9	88	39.4	58	32.8	24	19.8	7	5.9
15.00–23.99	128	50.5	174	50.3	95	32.2	61	28.1	21	15.3	3	2.9
≥24	334	49.4	475	51.5	303	39.2	153	26.8	48	14.1	14	5.5
<b>Subtotal<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>625</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4.3</b>

**Table 8b. Diagnoses of HIV infection among Hispanic/Latino adults, by age at diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (cont)**

	18–24 years		25–34 years		35–44 years		45–54 years		55–64 years		≥65 years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
<b>Female</b>												
<b>Below federal poverty level (%)</b>												
<7	4	3.0	8	3.8	6	2.7	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	1.3
7.00–11.99	8	4.6	11	4.2	11	4.7	10	5.7	4	3.6	1	1.1
12.00–20.99	15	4.7	27	6.1	19	4.8	15	5.0	11	5.5	0	0.0
≥21	34	5.7	59	8.1	93	14.0	65	11.7	26	5.9	7	1.3
<b>Less than high school diploma (%)</b>												
<6	1	0.8	3	1.9	3	2.1	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
6.00–11.99	7	3.9	7	2.8	8	3.4	3	1.7	4	3.4	2	1.9
12.00–20.99	13	4.7	21	5.5	22	6.4	18	6.7	9	4.8	2	1.0
≥21	40	6.2	74	8.6	96	12.1	69	10.7	28	5.8	5	1.0
<b>Median household income (U.S. \$)</b>												
<37,000	29	5.1	58	8.3	91	14.4	64	11.9	25	5.7	7	1.3
37,000–49,999	19	6.5	27	6.8	19	5.5	19	7.2	12	6.8	0	0.0
50,000–69,999	10	4.3	14	4.1	13	4.2	5	2.2	4	2.8	1	0.8
≥70,000	3	2.3	6	2.8	6	2.6	3	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.3
<b>Unemployed (%)</b>												
<3	10	7.5	10	5.2	8	4.4	4	2.7	4	4.1	2	2.0
3.00–4.99	9	3.1	19	4.6	24	6.3	17	5.6	3	1.5	0	0.0
5.00–6.99	18	5.9	19	4.5	28	7.3	18	6.1	10	4.8	0	0.0
≥7	24	4.9	57	9.1	69	12.1	52	11.3	24	7.0	7	1.9
<b>Without health insurance (%)</b>												
<9	4	2.0	10	3.9	22	8.1	10	3.9	10	4.8	1	0.4
9.00–14.99	9	5.0	10	4.1	20	8.9	18	9.5	6	4.2	3	1.9
15.00–23.99	12	5.0	16	4.9	20	7.0	17	7.8	4	2.7	1	0.8
≥24	36	5.9	69	8.4	67	9.1	46	8.5	21	5.9	4	1.2
<b>Subtotal<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>61</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>686</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2.4</b>

*Note.* Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. Rates are per 100,000 population. The denominator population used to calculate unemployment rates includes persons aged 16 and 17 years, as these age categories are defined by the American Community Survey (ACS) and could not be altered; see Technical Notes for more details. The ACS does not provide age- and sex-specific social determinants of health (SDH) variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups except whites (i.e., white, non-Hispanic/Latino). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanics/Latinos and should be interpreted with caution; see Technical Notes for more details. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the SDH indicator variables used in this report can be found at <http://go.usa.gov/xjfJ4>.

<sup>a</sup> Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

<sup>b</sup> Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2014 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 8c. Diagnoses of HIV infection among white adults, by age at diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

	18–24 years		25–34 years		35–44 years		45–54 years		55–64 years		≥65 years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
<b>Male</b>												
<b>Below federal poverty level (%)</b>												
<7	104	13.8	168	14.5	140	10.0	174	10.1	67	4.4	22	1.5
7.00–11.99	73	12.3	188	18.3	140	14.3	134	11.6	53	4.8	19	1.6
12.00–20.99	87	15.2	219	23.8	145	18.5	137	15.0	48	5.4	7	0.7
≥21	91	16.4	179	38.7	122	37.1	108	29.2	26	7.4	11	2.9
<b>Less than high school diploma (%)</b>												
<6	116	12.9	243	22.0	189	16.9	185	14.2	67	5.7	20	1.7
6.00–11.99	101	13.1	195	16.6	142	12.2	158	11.3	61	4.7	18	1.3
12.00–20.99	84	14.7	194	21.8	125	14.8	121	11.9	34	3.5	13	1.2
≥21	54	21.5	122	29.8	92	24.3	89	19.6	32	7.5	8	1.7
<b>Median household income (U.S. \$)</b>												
<37,000	82	16.8	150	34.8	95	28.5	90	22.6	25	6.4	8	1.7
37,000–49,999	75	12.8	193	23.1	132	18.2	115	13.3	44	5.1	13	1.3
50,000–69,999	96	13.5	227	19.4	149	13.8	164	12.8	49	4.0	13	1.0
≥70,000	102	14.9	184	16.3	170	12.6	184	11.4	76	5.4	25	2.0
<b>Unemployed (%)</b>												
<3	64	11.7	147	18.6	123	15.2	121	12.5	53	5.9	15	1.5
3.00–4.99	120	14.0	237	18.8	167	12.8	173	11.0	62	4.3	18	1.2
5.00–6.99	101	16.6	194	21.9	140	16.7	135	13.7	44	4.8	13	1.4
≥7	70	14.6	176	27.7	118	21.6	124	19.3	35	5.9	13	2.1
<b>Without health insurance (%)</b>												
<9	72	8.7	169	16.2	124	10.4	162	10.9	66	4.9	17	1.2
9.00–14.99	91	13.3	159	15.8	148	15.2	136	12.0	54	5.1	17	1.5
15.00–23.99	101	16.3	218	22.9	141	16.4	131	13.2	38	4.1	16	1.6
≥24	91	25.6	208	36.5	134	28.1	124	22.5	36	7.0	9	1.6
<b>Subtotal<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>355</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1.4</b>

Table 8c. Diagnoses of HIV infection among white adults, by age at diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2014—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years		25–34 years		35–44 years		45–54 years		55–64 years		≥65 years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
<b>Female</b>												
<b>Below federal poverty level (%)</b>												
<7	7	1.0	13	1.1	13	0.9	9	0.5	5	0.3	2	0.1
7.00–11.99	7	1.2	22	2.2	17	1.8	15	1.3	8	0.7	2	0.1
12.00–20.99	18	3.2	26	2.9	19	2.5	20	2.2	9	1.0	3	0.2
≥21	12	2.1	24	5.9	23	7.7	18	5.1	7	1.9	2	0.4
<b>Less than high school diploma (%)</b>												
<6	6	0.7	13	1.2	12	1.1	9	0.7	6	0.5	2	0.1
6.00–11.99	12	1.6	22	1.9	16	1.4	16	1.1	7	0.5	3	0.2
12.00–20.99	14	2.6	27	3.1	25	3.0	23	2.3	10	1.0	4	0.3
≥21	12	5.2	23	6.2	19	5.6	14	3.3	6	1.4	0	0.0
<b>Median household income (U.S. \$)</b>												
<37,000	11	2.2	23	5.9	20	6.4	17	4.4	7	1.7	3	0.5
37,000–49,999	16	2.9	24	3.0	20	2.9	17	2.0	9	1.0	2	0.1
50,000–69,999	10	1.5	22	1.9	23	2.2	17	1.3	8	0.6	3	0.2
≥70,000	7	1.1	16	1.4	9	0.7	11	0.7	5	0.3	1	0.1
<b>Unemployed (%)</b>												
<3	6	1.2	10	1.3	11	1.4	11	1.1	4	0.4	3	0.2
3.00–4.99	15	1.8	25	2.0	17	1.3	20	1.3	5	0.3	2	0.1
5.00–6.99	9	1.5	20	2.3	24	2.9	12	1.2	10	1.0	3	0.2
≥7	14	2.9	30	4.9	20	3.8	19	2.9	10	1.6	1	0.1
<b>Without health insurance (%)</b>												
<9	5	0.6	12	1.1	11	0.9	9	0.6	4	0.3	3	0.2
9.00–14.99	5	0.8	19	1.9	12	1.2	10	0.9	6	0.5	3	0.2
15.00–23.99	16	2.6	30	3.2	24	2.9	30	3.0	8	0.8	2	0.2
≥24	18	5.3	24	4.5	25	5.7	13	2.4	11	2.0	1	0.1
<b>Subtotal<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>399</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0.7</b>

*Note.* Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution.

Rates are per 100,000 population. The denominator population used to calculate unemployment rates includes persons aged 16 and 17 years, as these age categories are defined by the American Community Survey (ACS) and could not be altered; see Technical Notes for more details. The ACS does not provide age- and sex-specific social determinants of health (SDH) variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups except whites (i.e., white, non-Hispanic/Latino). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanics/Latinos and should be interpreted with caution; see Technical Notes for more details.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the SDH indicator variables used in this report can be found at <http://go.usa.gov/xjfJ4>.

<sup>a</sup> Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

<sup>b</sup> Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2014 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.