HIV in the United States by Region

Of the 38,739 new HIV diagnoses in the US* in 2017, **19,968 (52%)** were in the South.

*Unless otherwise noted, the term United States (US) includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the 6 dependent areas of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the US Virgin Islands.

**The overall trend was stable, but there were declines in regions with fewer diagnoses.

Northeast: CT, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT.
Midwest: IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD, WI.
South: AL, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV.
West: AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, WY.

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention
Rates of New HIV Diagnoses in the US, 2017

Rates of HIV diagnoses per 100,000 people

Rates (per 100,000 people) of people in the US living with diagnosed HIV in 2016:

US Total 308.3
- Northeast 418.8
- Midwest 174.5
- West 253.7
- US dependent areas 459.2
- South 361.3

46% of all adults and adolescents with HIV in the US† live in the South.

† In only the 50 states and District of Columbia.

Reduce Your Risk
- Not having sex
- Using condoms
- Not sharing syringes
- Taking medicine to prevent or treat HIV

HIV IS A VIRUS THAT ATTACKS THE BODY’S IMMUNE SYSTEM.
It is usually spread by anal or vaginal sex or sharing syringes with a person who has HIV. The only way to know you have HIV is to be tested. Everyone aged 13-64 should be tested at least once, and people at high risk should be tested at least once a year. Ask your doctor, or visit gettested.cdc.gov to find a testing site. Without treatment, HIV can make a person very sick or may even cause death. If you have HIV, start treatment as soon as possible to stay healthy and help protect your partners.

For More Information
Call 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
Visit www.cdc.gov/hiv

All content is based on the most recent data available in November 2018.