

Table 34 (page 1 of 2). Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) diagnoses, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics: United States, 2010–2014

Updated data when available, Excel, and PDF: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2015.htm#034>.

[Data are based on reporting by 50 states and the District of Columbia]

Sex, age at diagnosis, Hispanic origin and race, and region of residence	Year of diagnosis				
	2010 ¹	2011 ¹	2012 ¹	2013 ¹	2014 ¹
	Estimated number of HIV diagnoses ²				
All persons ³	44,940	43,510	43,165	42,566	44,073
Male, 13 years and over	34,871	34,146	34,259	34,034	35,571
Female, 13 years and over	9,831	9,166	8,656	8,340	8,328
Age at diagnosis					
Under 13 years	238	198	250	191	174
13–14 years	43	45	46	43	35
15–19 years	2,118	2,068	1,964	1,792	1,828
20–24 years	7,245	7,311	7,489	7,483	7,868
25–29 years	6,520	6,563	6,777	7,151	7,870
30–34 years	5,639	5,455	5,729	5,574	6,026
35–39 years	5,171	4,622	4,374	4,288	4,662
40–44 years	5,361	4,971	4,646	4,257	4,196
45–49 years	4,972	4,758	4,527	4,268	4,021
50–54 years	3,602	3,487	3,377	3,235	3,242
55–59 years	2,132	2,072	2,019	2,184	2,166
60–64 years	1,091	1,111	1,106	1,170	1,069
65 years and over	810	848	861	930	914
Hispanic origin and race ⁴					
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White	12,135	11,738	11,752	11,581	12,025
Black or African American	20,987	20,064	19,581	19,252	19,540
American Indian or Alaska Native	177	163	193	186	222
Asian	727	802	848	859	1,046
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	58	58	60	56	58
Multiple race	1,565	1,456	1,358	1,246	982
Hispanic or Latino ⁵	9,291	9,230	9,372	9,386	10,201
Region of residence					
Northeast	8,597	8,087	8,039	7,750	7,953
Midwest	5,664	5,580	5,717	5,654	5,529
South	22,550	22,079	21,480	21,508	22,196
West	8,129	7,764	7,929	7,654	8,395

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34 (page 2 of 2). Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) diagnoses, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics: United States, 2010–2014

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[Data are based on reporting by 50 states and the District of Columbia]

Sex, age at diagnosis, Hispanic origin and race, and region of residence	Year of diagnosis				
	2010 ¹	2011 ¹	2012 ¹	2013 ¹	2014 ¹
Estimated number of HIV diagnoses per 100,000 resident population ²					
All persons	14.5	14.0	13.7	13.4	13.8
Male, 13 years and over	27.9	27.0	26.9	26.4	27.4
Female, 13 years and over	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.1
Age at diagnosis					
Under 13 years	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
13–14 years	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
15–19 years	9.6	9.5	9.2	8.5	8.7
20–24 years	33.4	33.0	33.1	32.7	34.3
25–29 years	30.8	30.8	31.7	33.1	35.8
30–34 years	28.1	26.6	27.4	26.2	28.0
35–39 years	25.8	23.6	22.4	21.8	23.4
40–44 years	25.6	23.6	22.1	20.4	20.4
45–49 years	22.0	21.5	20.8	20.1	19.3
50–54 years	16.1	15.4	14.9	14.3	14.4
55–59 years	10.8	10.2	9.7	10.3	10.1
60–64 years	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.5	5.8
65 years and over	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
Hispanic origin and race ⁴					
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1
Black or African American	55.2	52.3	50.5	49.2	49.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.8	7.1	8.4	8.0	9.5
Asian	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.3	6.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	11.7	11.4	11.6	10.6	10.6
Multiple race	27.7	25.0	22.6	20.1	15.4
Hispanic or Latino ⁵	18.3	17.8	17.7	17.3	18.4
Region of residence					
Northeast	15.5	14.5	14.4	13.8	14.2
Midwest	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.2
South	19.6	19.0	18.3	18.1	18.5
West	11.3	10.7	10.8	10.3	11.2

¹Based on diagnoses that occurred during 2010–2014 that were reported to CDC through July 31, 2015. The term diagnosis of HIV infection is defined as a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of the stage of disease (stage 0, 1, 2, 3 [AIDS], or unknown) and refers to all persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection. In 2014, the criteria used to define HIV diagnoses changed. Cases diagnosed before 2014 were classified according to the 2008 HIV case definition and cases diagnosed in 2014 were classified according to the 2014 HIV case definition. Because of the change in case definition, HIV diagnoses prior to 2014 are not strictly comparable to HIV diagnoses for 2014. The vertical line in the table represents the discontinuity in the HIV diagnosis trend. See Appendix II, Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease for discussion of HIV diagnoses reporting definitions and other issues affecting interpretation of trends.

²Numbers and rates are point estimates that result from statistical adjustments for reporting delays and missing risk factor information. The estimates do not include adjustments for incomplete reporting. See Appendix I, National HIV Surveillance System.

³All persons totals were calculated independent of values for subpopulations. Consequently, sums of subpopulations may not equal totals for all persons.

⁴Hispanic origin and race categories are mutually exclusive.

⁵Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. See Appendix II, Hispanic origin.

NOTES: Data shown are for the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and include newly diagnosed and reported cases. This table does not present HIV incidence or prevalence data. Rates for 2010–2014 were calculated using vintage 2014 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Variations in trends among subpopulations may be due to differences in testing behaviors, targeted HIV testing initiatives, or the numbers of new HIV infections in some subpopulations. Caution should be used when interpreting data on diagnoses of HIV infection. HIV surveillance reports may not be representative of all persons with HIV for several reasons: not all infected persons have been tested and diagnosed; results of anonymous tests are not reported to the name-based HIV registries of state and local health departments; testing patterns are influenced by the extent to which testing is routinely offered to specific groups; and surveillance and reporting practices among jurisdictions differ. The data presented here are estimates of the minimum number of persons for whom HIV infection has been diagnosed and reported to the surveillance system. Data have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2014 (vol. 26). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, CDC. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-us.pdf>. See Appendix I, National HIV Surveillance System.