

Welcome

Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support
presents...

CDC Vital Signs HIV Among Youth in the US

December 4, 2012
2:00 –3:00 pm (EST)



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support

Agenda

| | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 2:00 pm | Welcome & Introductions | Judith A. Monroe, MD Director, Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support Deputy Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) |
| 2:04 pm | Presentations | Linda J. Koenig, PhD, MS Associate Deputy Director for Behavioral and Social Science Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP), CDC Howell Wechsler, EdD, MPH Director, Division of Adolescent and School Health, NCHHSTP, CDC Timothy Kordic, MA Program Manager, HIV/AIDS Prevention Unit Health Education Programs, Department of the Los Angeles Unified School District |
| 2:30 pm | Q&A and Discussion | Judith A. Monroe |
| 2:55 pm | Wrap-up | Judith A. Monroe |
| 3:00 pm | End of Call | |



CDC
Vitalsigns™ Teleconference
to support STLT efforts and build
momentum around the monthly
release of CDC *Vital Signs*





Vital Signs: HIV Infection and Testing Among Youths in the United States

HIV Surveillance and National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Testing Data

Linda J. Koenig, PhD

Associate Deputy Director for Behavioral & Social Sciences

Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention

Vital Signs Town Hall

December 4, 2012

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

Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention



Overview



- ❑ In 2009, youths (aged 13–24 years) represented 21% of the US population.
- ❑ They comprised 6.7% of persons living with HIV.
- ❑ More than half (59.5%) were unaware of their infection, the highest percentage unaware for any age group.

Objectives

This report describes among youths:

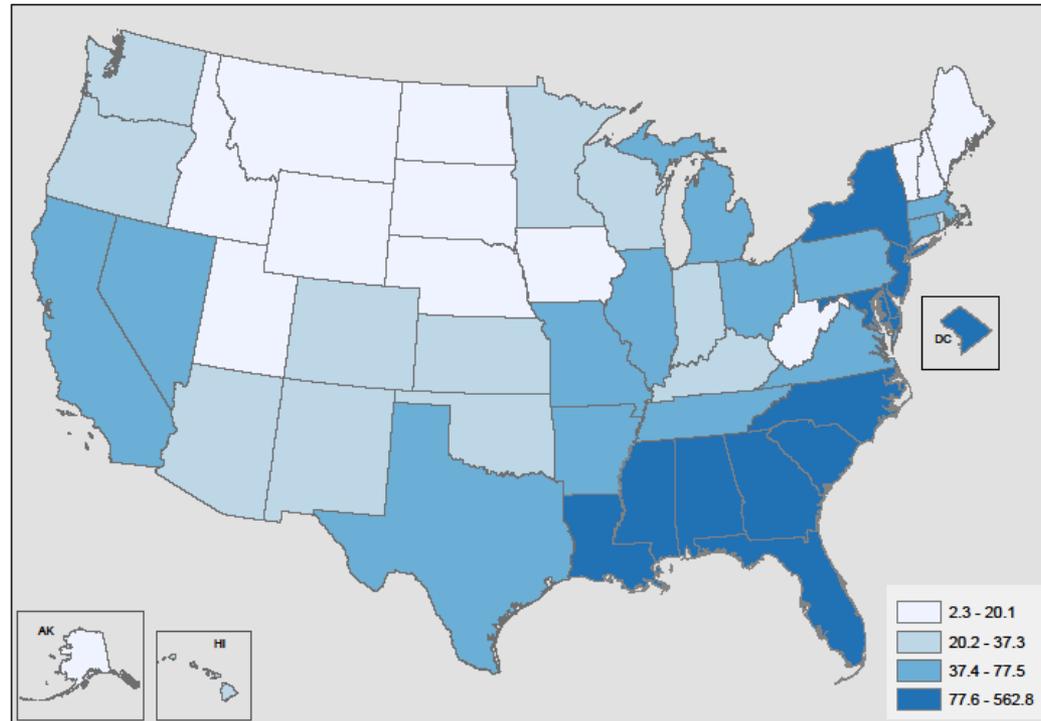
1. Rates of those living with a diagnosis of HIV infection at the end of 2009
2. The estimated number of new HIV infections in 2010
3. The percentage of youths ages 18–24 tested for HIV*

Methods

- ❑ Data from the National HIV Surveillance System were used to calculate:
 - Prevalence per 100,000 by state among persons aged 13–24 years living with diagnosed HIV infection at the end of 2009
 - The number of new HIV infections (i.e., incidence) among youths by sex, race/ethnicity, and transmission category in 2010
- ❑ Data from the 2010 National Health Interview Survey were used to calculate the percentages of persons aged 18–24 years who had ever been tested for HIV overall, and by sex, race/ethnicity, and HIV risk factor

Results

Figure 1. Rates of persons aged 13-24 years old living with a diagnosis of HIV infection*, National HIV Surveillance System, United States, year-end 2009



Abbreviation: HIV = human immunodeficiency virus.

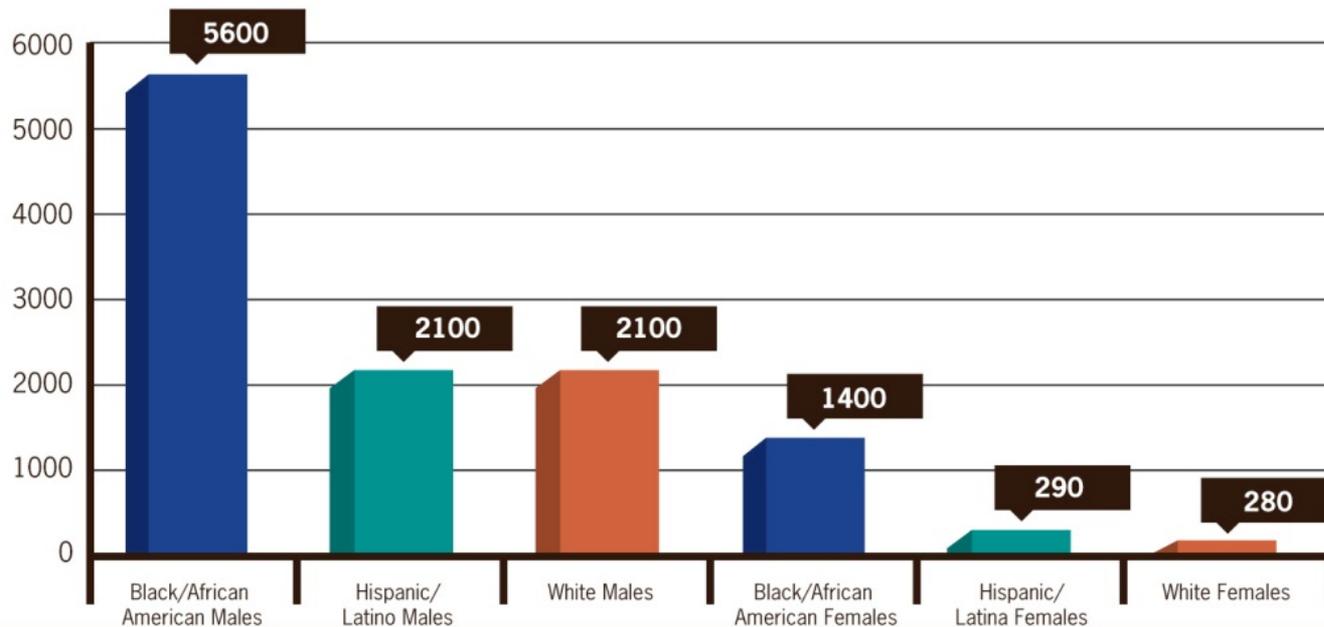
* Rates are per 100,000 population and are not adjusted for reporting delays. Rates are categorized into quartiles. Overall rate: 69.5 per 100,000 population.

At end of 2009, the prevalence of persons aged 13–24 years living with an HIV diagnosis was 69.5 per 100,000. Rates were higher in the South and Northeast than in the West and Midwest.

New Infections

- ❑ Of the estimated 47,500 new HIV infections in 2010, 12,200 (25.7%) were among youths.
- ❑ Of the new infections among youths, 83% were among males, 17% among females.
- ❑ Over half (57%) of newly infected youths were blacks/African Americans, 20% were Hispanics/Latinos and 20% were whites.

New HIV infections among youths ages 13-24 years, by sex and race/ethnicity - United States, 2010



Abbreviation: HIV = human immunodeficiency virus.

* Hispanics/Latinos might be of any race.

CDC. Vital Signs: HIV Infection, Testing, and Risk Behaviors Among Youths - United States. MMWR 2012:61

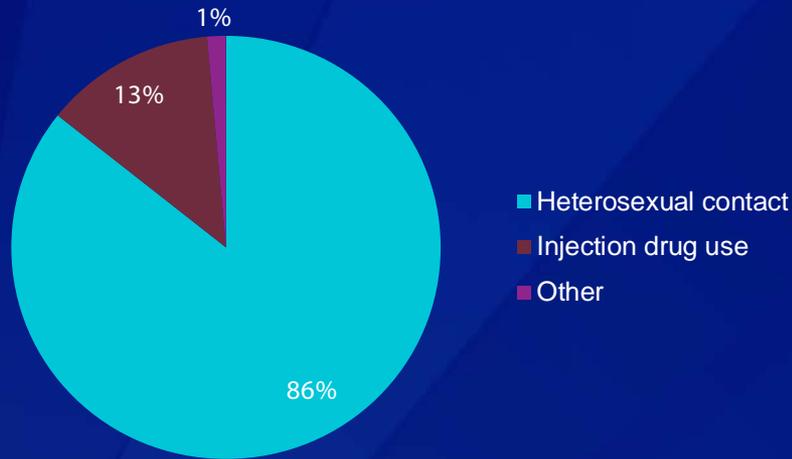
Nearly half of new infections among youths (46%) were in black/African American males.



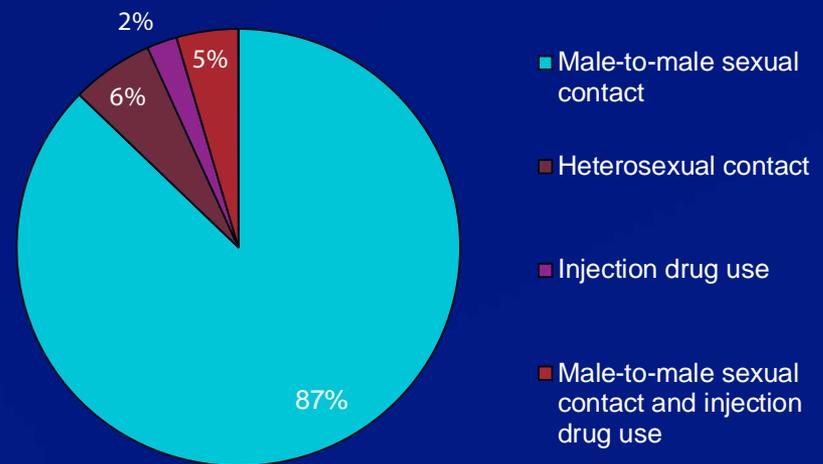
□ By transmission category

- 72% of new infections among youths were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact
- 20% were attributed to heterosexual contact
- 4% were attributed to injection drug use
- 4% were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use

Percentage Distribution of New Infections Among **Female** Youths by Transmission Category, 2010



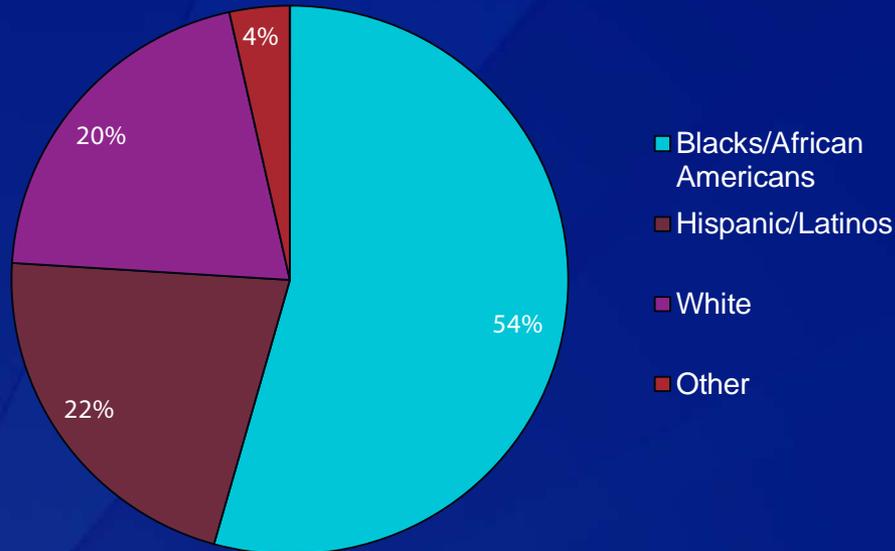
Percentage Distribution of New Infections Among **Male** Youths by Transmission Category, 2010



- Among female youths, most new infections (86%) were attributed to heterosexual contact.
- 13% of new infections were attributed to injection drug use.

- Among male youths, most new infections (87%) were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact.
- 6% were attributed to heterosexual contact. A small percentage were infected through injection drug use.

Percentage Distribution of New Infections Attributed to Male-to-Male Sexual Contact Among Youths by Race/Ethnicity, 2010



- There were 8,800 new infections among youths that were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact.
- Of these, over half (54%) were in blacks/African Americans. Hispanics/Latinos accounted for 22% and whites accounted for 20% of new infections.

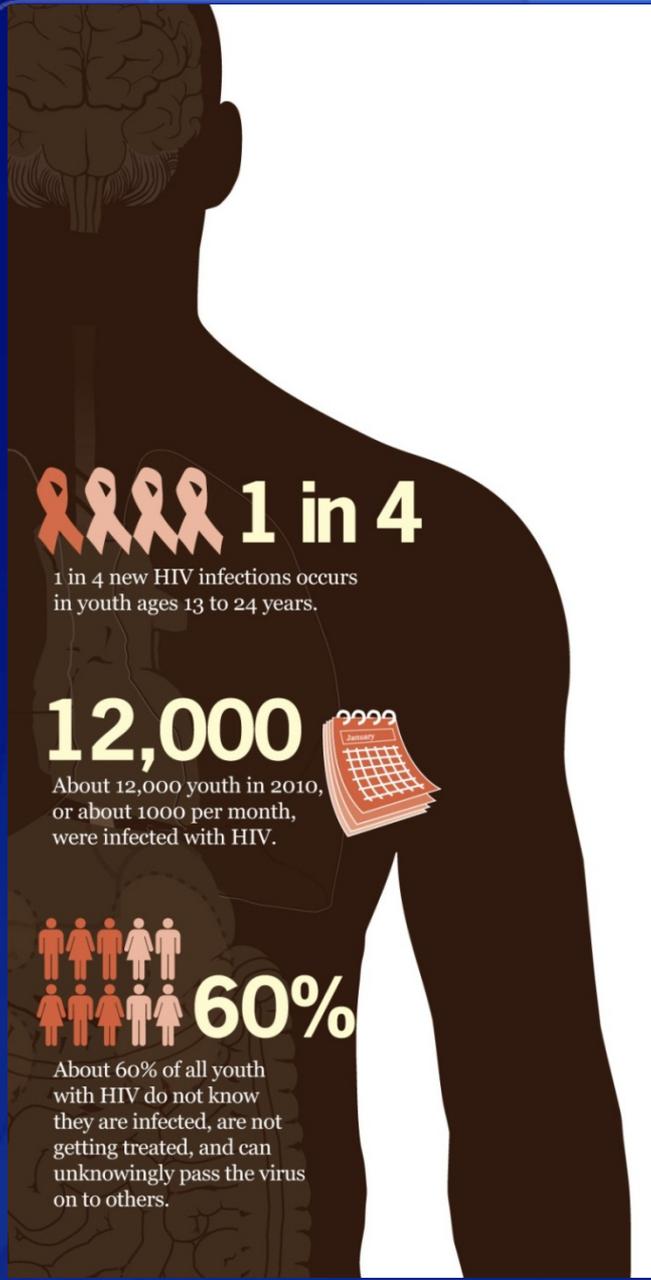
HIV Testing in Older Youth

TABLE 3. Percentage of persons aged 18–24 years who have ever been tested for HIV,* by sex, race/ethnicity, and HIV risk factors — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2010

| Characteristic | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------------|---------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| | % | (95% CI) | % | (95% CI) | % | (95% CI) |
| Total | 24.1 | (21.3–26.9) | 45.0 | (41.6–48.5) | 34.5 | (32.2–36.8) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | |
| Black/African American | 42.2 | (33.5–50.9) | 64.1 | (56.0–72.2) | 53.3 | (47.1–59.5) |
| Hispanic/Latino [†] | 23.7 | (18.3–29.1) | 49.8 | (43.6–56.0) | 36.2 | (32.2–40.3) |
| White | 19.4 | (15.7–23.2) | 40.2 | (35.7–44.7) | 29.8 | (26.7–32.9) |
| HIV risk factors [§] | | | | | | |
| No | 23.0 | (20.2–25.8) | 44.6 | (41.2–48.1) | 33.8 | (31.5–36.2) |
| Yes | 53.4 | (38.6–68.2) | 67.6 | (46.7–88.5) | 58.9 | (46.9–71.0) |

Conclusions

- Young people are becoming infected at high rates.
 - Youths accounted for one quarter of new HIV infections in 2010.
 - That's about 1000 young people infected with HIV every month.
 - Most do not know that they are infected.
- Too few young people are getting tested for HIV.
 - Youth who are at higher risk for HIV are more likely to get tested, but still many have never been tested.



1 in 4

1 in 4 new HIV infections occurs in youth ages 13 to 24 years.

12,000

About 12,000 youth in 2010, or about 1000 per month, were infected with HIV.

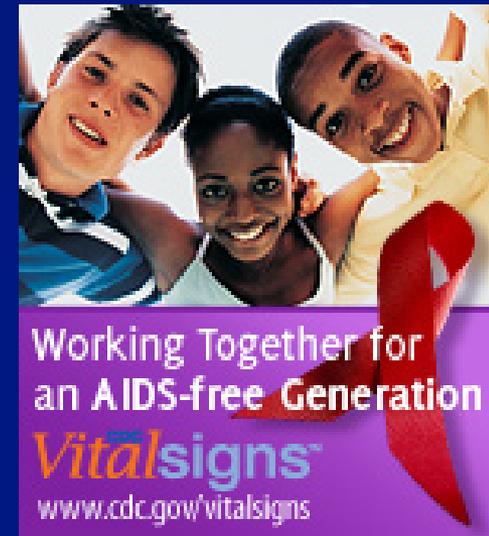


60%

About 60% of all youth with HIV do not know they are infected, are not getting treated, and can unknowingly pass the virus on to others.

❑ Significant disparities exist

- Young gay and bisexual men and African Americans are hit harder by HIV than their peers.
- Nearly half of new infections among youth were in black/African American males, the majority of which were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact.



Prevention efforts are needed at every level—public health agencies, healthcare providers, educators, families, communities—to achieve the goals of the NHAS (reduce new infections, reduce disparities) and protect the health of a new generation.

Thank You!

Linda J. Koenig
lkoenig@cdc.gov

For more information please contact Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30333
Telephone, 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)/TTY: 1-888-232-6348
E-mail: cdcinfo@cdc.gov Web: www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



HIV Infection, Testing, and Risk Behaviors Among Youths— United States

Howell Wechsler, EdD, MPH
Director, Division of Adolescent and School Health

Vital Signs Town Hall
December 4, 2012

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

Methods

- ❑ Probability samples of schools and 9th–12th grade students
- ❑ National, state, territorial, and local surveys conducted biennially
- ❑ Anonymous, self-administered, completed in one class period

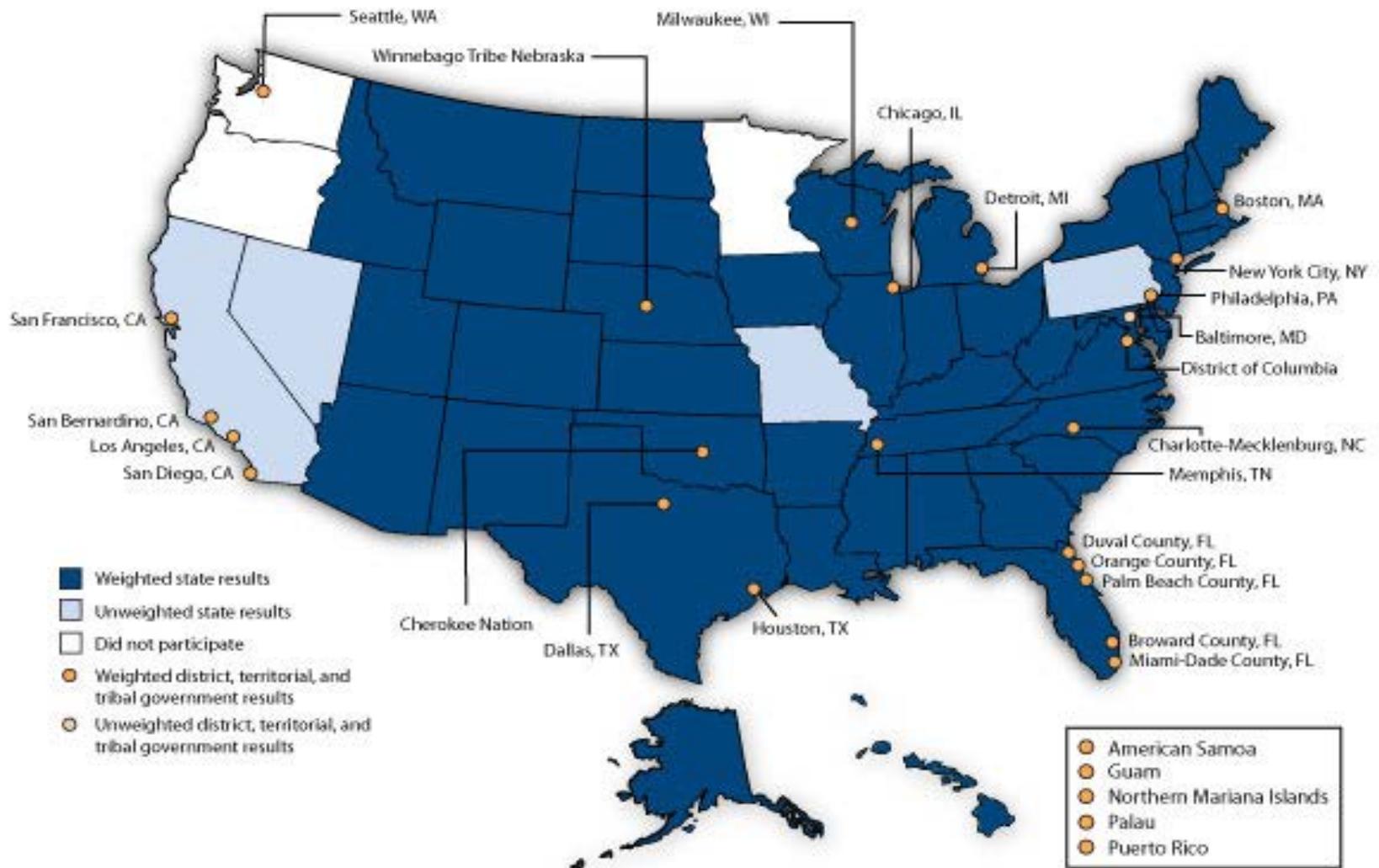
Content

- ❑ Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence
- ❑ Tobacco use
- ❑ Alcohol and other drug use
- ❑ Sexual behaviors
- ❑ Unhealthy dietary behaviors
- ❑ Inadequate physical activity

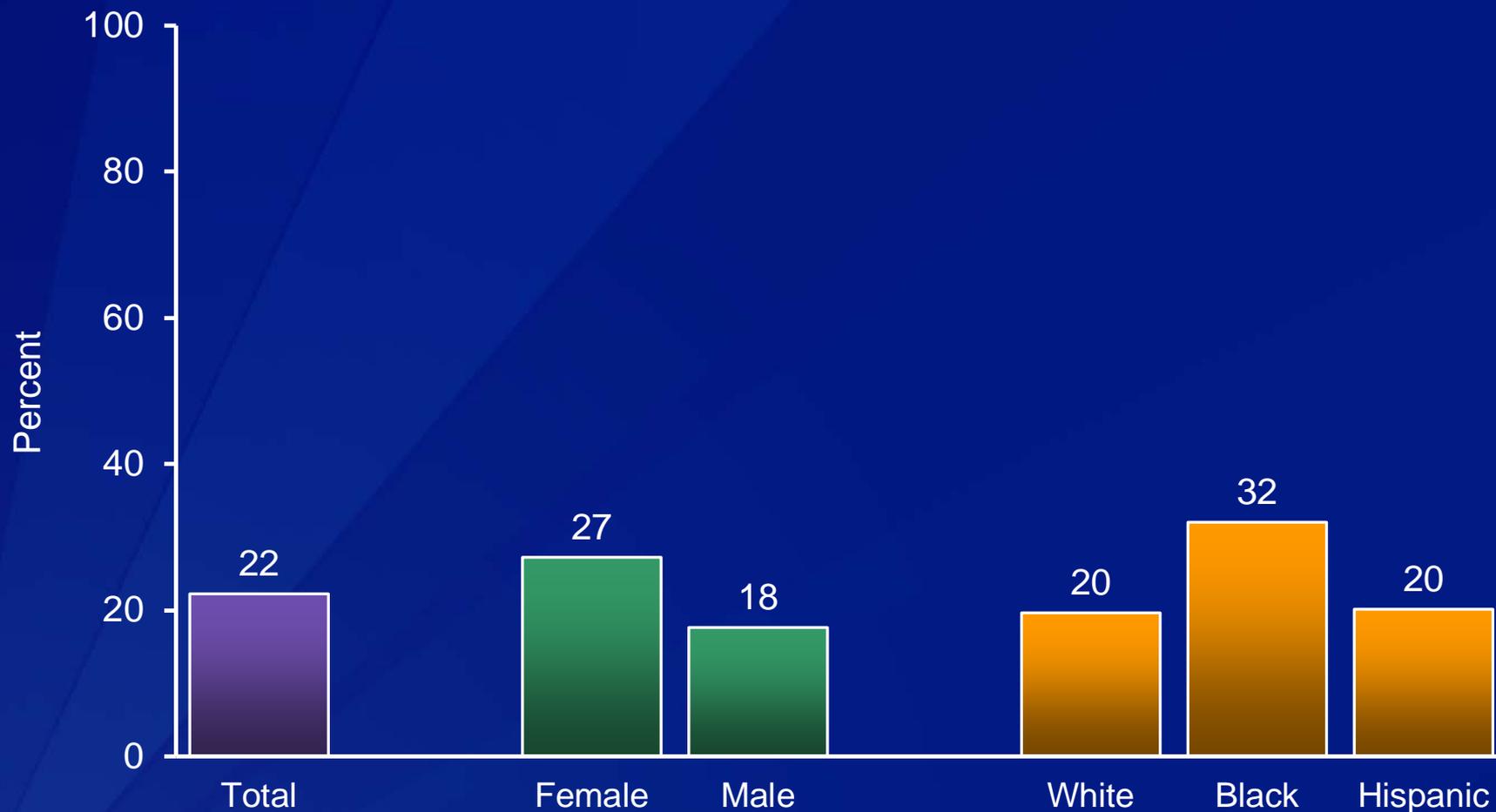


Ever had sex
Had sex before age 13
Had sex with ≥ 4 persons
Currently sexually active
Condom use
Contraceptive use
Use of alcohol or other drugs before last sex
HIV testing (national only)
Sexual minority status (states, territories, and cities)

2011 YRBSS Sites



Percentage of High School Students Who Had Ever Had Sexual Intercourse Who Were Tested for HIV*, by Sex† and Race/Ethnicity§, 2011



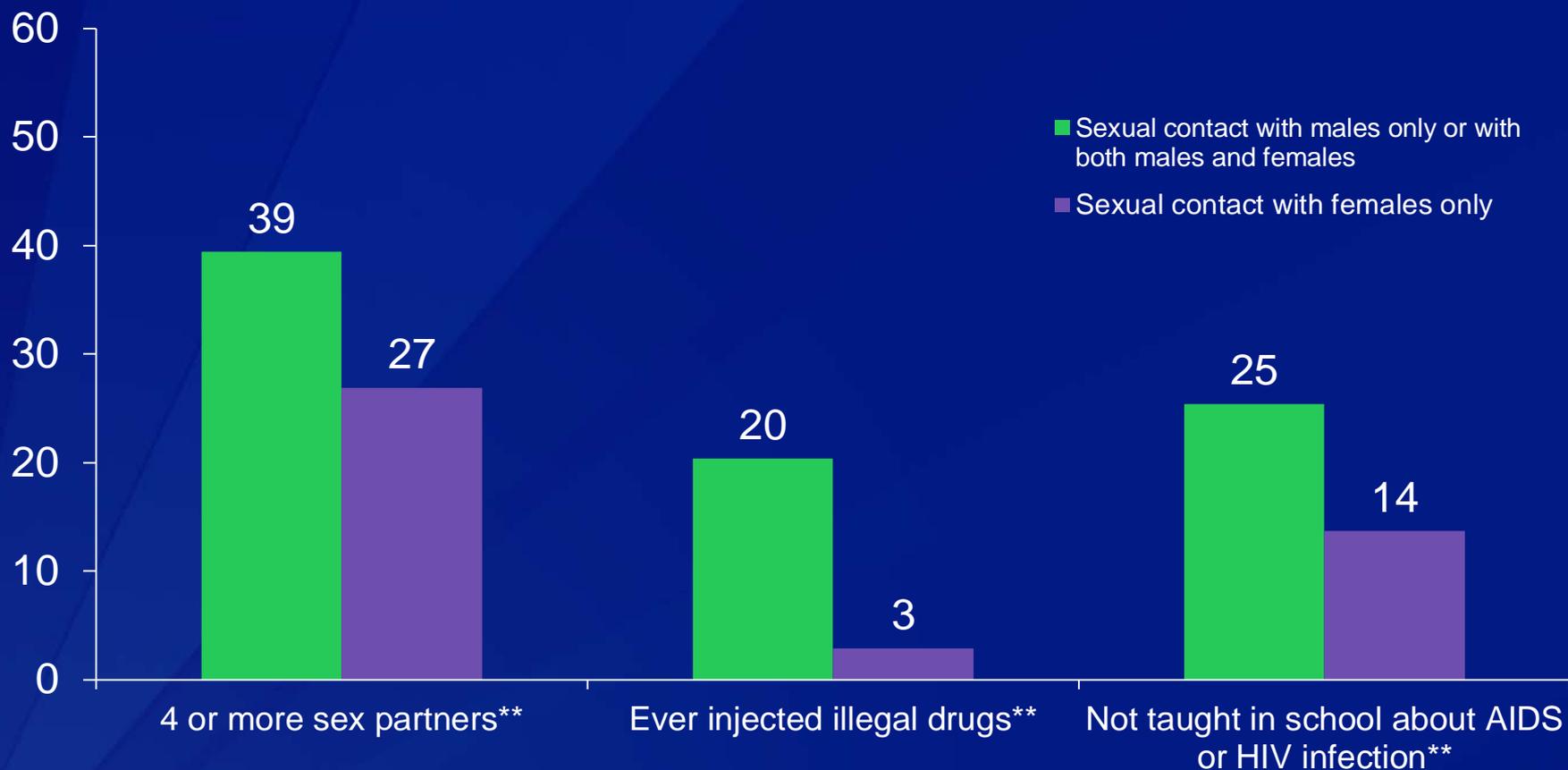
* Excluding tests performed for blood donations.

† F > M

§ B > H, W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

Percentage of Male High School Students* Who Reported HIV-Related Risk Behaviors, by Sex of Sexual Contacts, 12 States and 9 Large Urban School Districts, 2009–2011

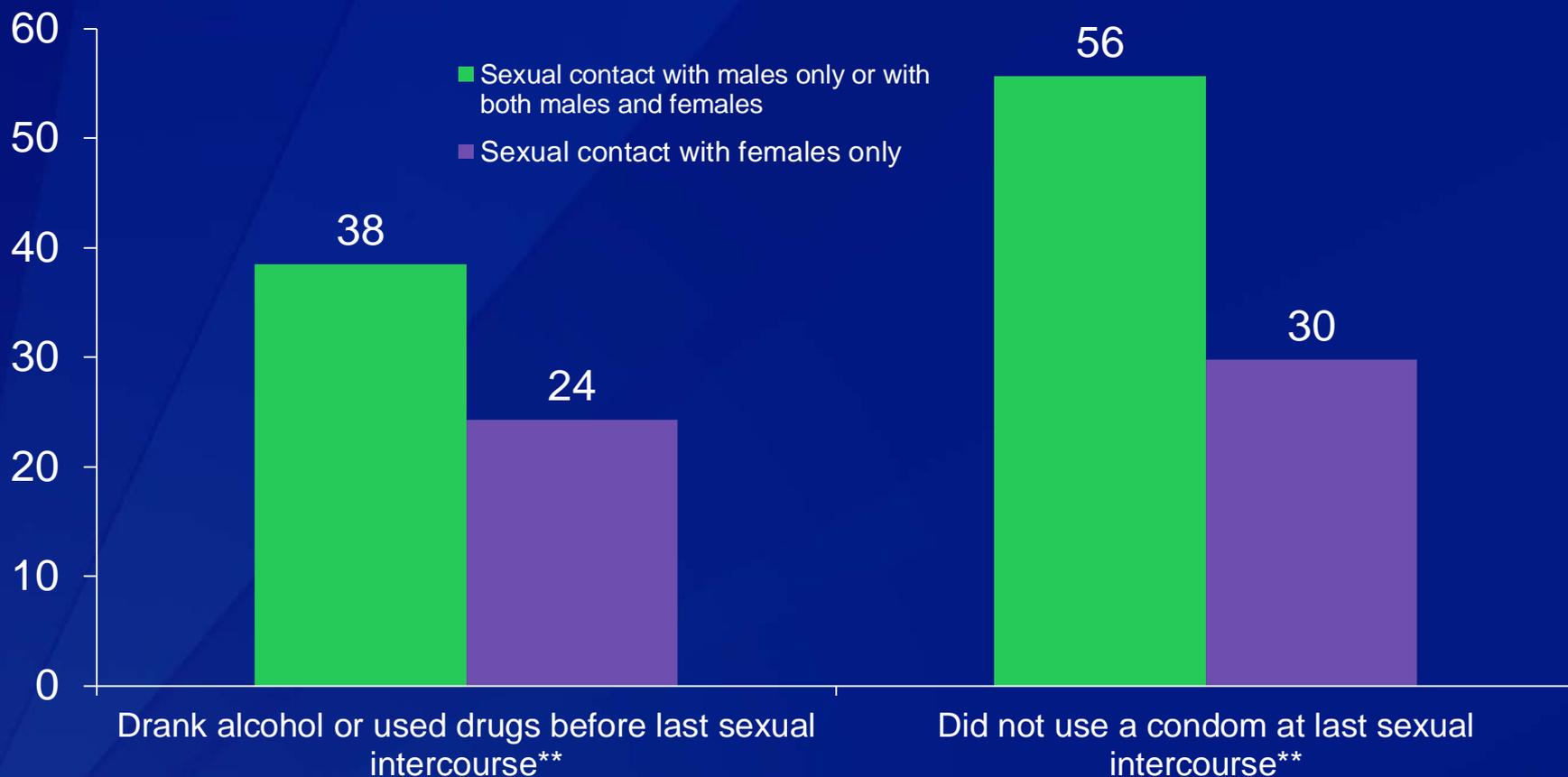


*Who ever had sexual contact

** $p < 0.05$

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2009–2011

Percentage of Male High School Students* Who Reported HIV-Related Risk Behaviors, by Sex of Sexual Contacts, 12 States and 9 Large Urban School Districts, 2009–2011



*Who ever had sexual contact and reported having had sexual intercourse during the 3 months before the survey

** $p < 0.05$

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2009–2011

YRBSS Sites Asking At Least One Sexual Minority Question on Their YRBS Questionnaire, 2011

| States | Cities | Territories |
|---------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Connecticut | Boston | CNMI |
| Delaware | Chicago | Guam |
| Florida | Detroit | |
| Hawaii | District of Columbia | |
| Illinois | Houston | |
| Maine | Los Angeles | |
| Massachusetts | Milwaukee | |
| Michigan | New York City | |
| New Hampshire | San Diego | |
| North Dakota | San Francisco | |
| Ohio | Seattle | |
| Rhode Island | | |
| Wisconsin | | |
| Vermont | | |

Youth Online: www.cdc.gov/yrbs

Youth Online: High School YRBS

[Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System \(YRBSS\)](#)

[Youth Online Home](#)

2011 Results

CHOOSE TABLE CONTENT

Question: Location: Year:

[View 2 Years](#)
[View All Years](#)

FILTER DATA

- Locations**
Display Only:
- United States
 - States
 - Local
 - Territories
 - Other Populations
 - All Locations

- Race/Ethnicity**
Include Only:
- American Indian or Alaska Native
 - Asian
 - Black or African American
 - Hispanic or Latino
 - Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
 - White
 - Multiple Race
 - All Races/Ethnicities

- Grade**
Include Only:
- 9th
 - 10th
 - 11th
 - 12th
 - All Grades

[Remove All Filters](#)

VIEW DATA BY DEMOGRAPHICS

Column Variable: To view more than one variable at a time, click on a specific location.

[Get Link](#)
[Print Table](#)

[View Display Options](#)

[<< Return to data table](#)

| Ever Had Sexual Intercourse High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011 | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Location | Sex | Female | Male | p-value | Female More Likely Than Male | Male More Likely Than Female | No Difference | |
| National | | | | | | | | |
| United States | | 45.6 (43.0-48.3) 7,263† | 49.2 (46.6-51.8) 7,032 | 0.00 | | ● | | |
| States | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | | 54.4 (49.1-59.7) 682 | 60.6 (54.9-65.9) 609 | 0.02 | | ● | | |
| Alaska | | 37.3 (31.8-43.1) 632 | 39.3 (34.4-44.5) 578 | 0.50 | | | ● | |
| Arizona | | 44.2 (38.7-49.9) 1,232 | 49.7 (44.2-55.2) 1,146 | 0.09 | | | ● | |
| Arkansas | | 48.6 (42.9-54.3) 623 | 51.9 (46.2-57.5) 556 | 0.41 | | | ● | |
| Colorado | | 36.1 (29.4-43.3) 599 | 44.5 (36.9-52.4) 619 | 0.01 | | ● | | |

Create your own charts and graphs in seconds:

- ❑ Compare results by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ❑ Show trends over time
- ❑ Compare results in 2 states/cities or 1 state/city vs. US

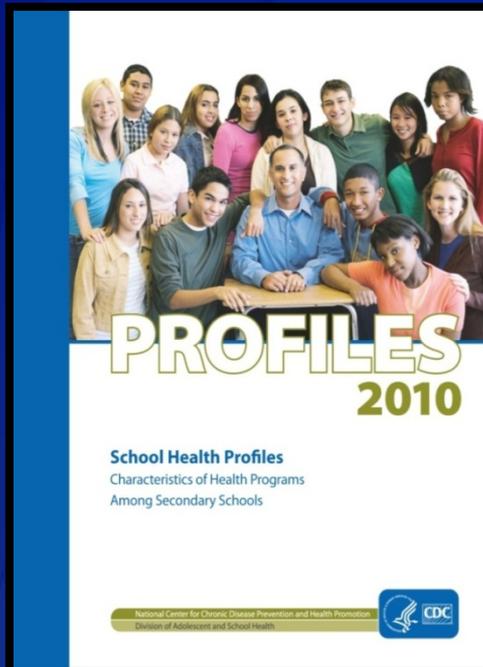
School-Based Surveillance Systems Measuring School Health Policies and Practices

School Health Policies and Practices Study (National data)



The screenshot shows the CDC website for the SHPPS study. The main heading is "Healthy Youth! SHPPS: School Health Policies and Programs Study". Below this, there is a "Data & Statistics" section with a "Summary of Major Surveillance Activities" link. The text describes SHPPS as a national survey conducted to assess school health policies and practices at the state, district, school, and classroom levels. It mentions that SHPPS was most recently conducted in 2006, with previous studies in 2000 and 1994, and the next study planned for 2012. There are also links for "Fact Sheets" and "Comprehensive Results".

School Health Profiles (State and local data)



The cover of the "School Health Profiles 2010" report features a group of diverse students and staff members. The title "PROFILES 2010" is prominently displayed in large, bold letters. Below the title, it reads "School Health Profiles Characteristics of Health Programs Among Secondary Schools". The CDC logo is visible in the bottom right corner.

Topics measured include

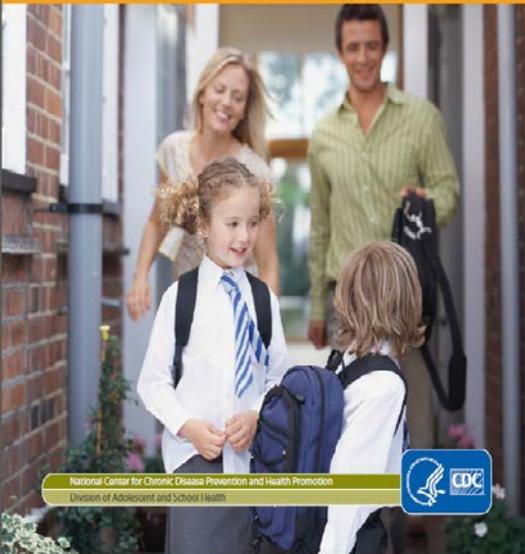
- ❑ Sex education topics taught
- ❑ Hours of instruction on HIV and STD prevention
- ❑ Condom availability
- ❑ HIV counseling, testing, and referral
- ❑ Services specifically for GLB students

Tools to Help Schools Implement Effective Policies and Practices

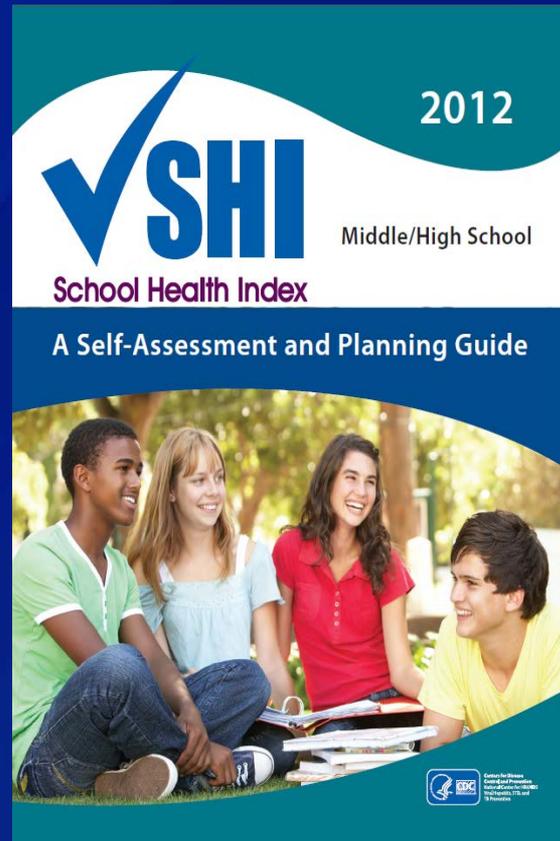
PARENT ENGAGEMENT



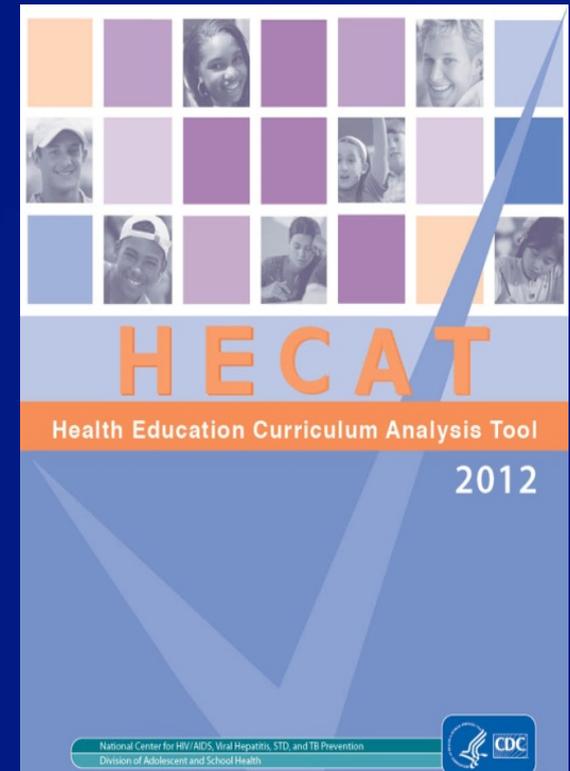
Strategies for Involving Parents in School Health



National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Division of Adolescent and School Health



Contact Us Online
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National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of Adolescent and School Health



CDC's Division of Adolescent and School Health Program Activity

Supports school-based HIV/STD prevention programs in

- ❑ 48 state education agencies and 16 large urban school districts
- ❑ 6 territorial education agencies and 1 tribal government

DASH-funded programs focus on helping school districts and schools

- ❑ Implement effective sexual health education
- ❑ Promote youth access to sexual health services (e.g., condoms, HIV/STD testing)
- ❑ Establish safe and supportive environments for all students

www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth

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SEARCH

Adolescent and School Health

Home

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- School Health
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- Sexual Risk Behavior
- Health Topics
- Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance
- Data & Statistics
- Publications
- Tools & Training
- Multimedia Tools
- Program Evaluation
- Funded National, State, & Local Programs
- Success Stories
- For Funded Partners
- For Specific Groups
- About Us

Calendar of Events

American School Health Association
October 10—13, 2012

[All Events](#)

Adolescent Sexual Risk Behavior
Preventing HIV, Other STDs, & Pregnancy

Replay

Training Tools

YRBS: HIV Risk Data

Sexual Health

CDC promotes the health and well-being of children and adolescents to enable them to become healthy and productive adults.

School Health

Coordinated School Health A systematic approach to improving students' health and well-being so they can participate and succeed in school...

Health & Academics The academic success of America's youth is strongly linked with their health...

School Health Surveillance Data from School Health Profiles and the School Health Policies and Practices Study

[More](#)

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance

Trends in HIV-Related Risk Behaviors Among High School Students

Youth Online - Data from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

Search 2011 Data For:
Select Location

YRBSS Fact Sheets

YRBSS in Brief

[More](#)

Health Topics

- Alcohol & Other Drugs
- Asthma
- Health Disparities
- Injury & Violence
- Nutrition, Physical Activity, & Obesity
- Sexual Risk Behavior: HIV, STD, & Teen Pregnancy Prevention
- Tobacco Use

[More](#)

Tools & Training

- School Health Index: A Self-Assessment and Planning Guide (SHI)
- Health Education Curriculum Analysis Tool (HECAT)
- Physical Education Curriculum Analysis Tool (PECAT)
- Evaluation Tutorials

[More](#)

Program Success Stories

- Massachusetts' Mini-grants: Empowering Students to Inspire Peers to Stop Smoking** [pdf 40K]
- New York City: Bringing HIV Prevention Education into the Spotlight** [pdf 40K]
- Tennessee: Blazing the Trail Toward Statewide Coordinated School Health** [pdf 40K]

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Contact Us:

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TTY: (888) 232-6348
Hours of Operation
8am-8pm
ET/Monday-Friday
Closed Holidays
- cdcinfo@cdc.gov

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) 2011

United States students who...

- Rarely or never wore a seat belt
- Rode with a driver who had been drinking
- Carried a weapon
- Attempted suicide
- Currently use cigarettes
- Currently used alcohol
- Ever used marijuana
- Ever used prescription medications
- Ever injected any illegal drug

share info

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Reaching Los Angeles LGBTQ and YMSM Students Through Strategic Policy Change and Innovative Practices to Prevent HIV/AIDS

Timothy Kordic, Program Manager
Los Angeles Unified School District - HIV/AIDS Prevention Unit
December 4, 2012





Overview

- Background
- HIV/AIDS Prevention Unit
- Program Description
- Accomplishments
- Lessons Learned

Current HIV Burden in Los Angeles County

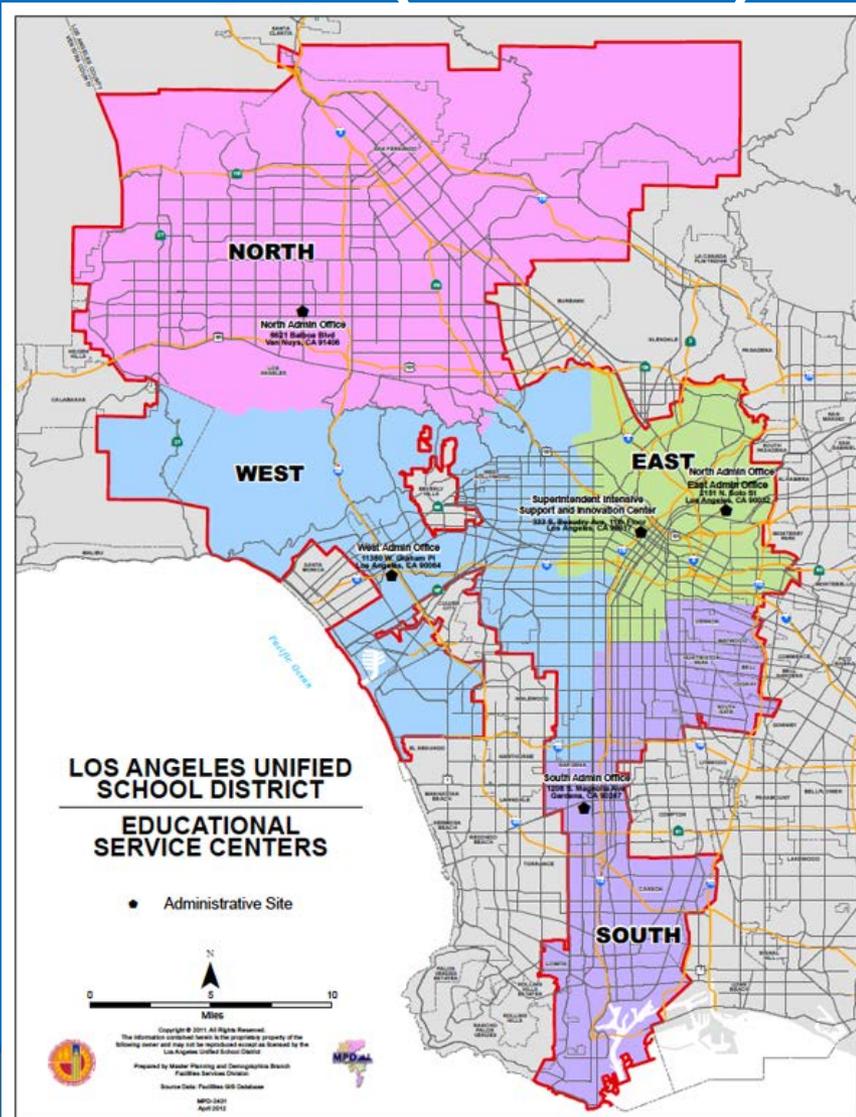
- The racial, ethnic and socioeconomic groups infected with HIV increasingly are lower income people of color, especially men who have sex with men (MSM) of color.
- The age and gender of those infected and most at risk is diverse, with an increasing proportion of new infections occurring among young adults (13–24 years).



HIV Among Black and Latino YMSM in Los Angeles

- Approximately 84% of people diagnosed with HIV annually are MSM.
- MSM ages 13–29 years were the group most frequently diagnosed with HIV.
- Among YMSM, Latinos represent the largest number of new HIV diagnoses, but black have the highest rates of new diagnoses.

Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD)



- 2nd largest district in U.S.
- 664,000 K-12 students
- 85 middle schools
- 94 senior high schools
- 9% high school students identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual



Required HIV/AIDS Education in CA Schools—Education Code 51934

- School district shall ensure that all students in grades seven to twelve receive HIV/AIDS prevention education.
- Instructors trained in the appropriate courses shall provide HIV/AIDS prevention education.
- May not reflect or promote bias against any person on the basis of sex, ethnic group, race, national origin, religion, color, mental or physical disability, or sexual orientation.



LAUSD HIV/AIDS Prevention Unit

Mission/Goals:

- Improve the quality of HIV/AIDS instruction courses in the District's secondary schools.
- Collaborate with community partners on HIV/AIDS to build capacity within Los Angeles.
- Monitor health education programs and health behaviors that put youth at risk FOR HIV infection, with an emphasis on high risk populations such as our lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) youth.

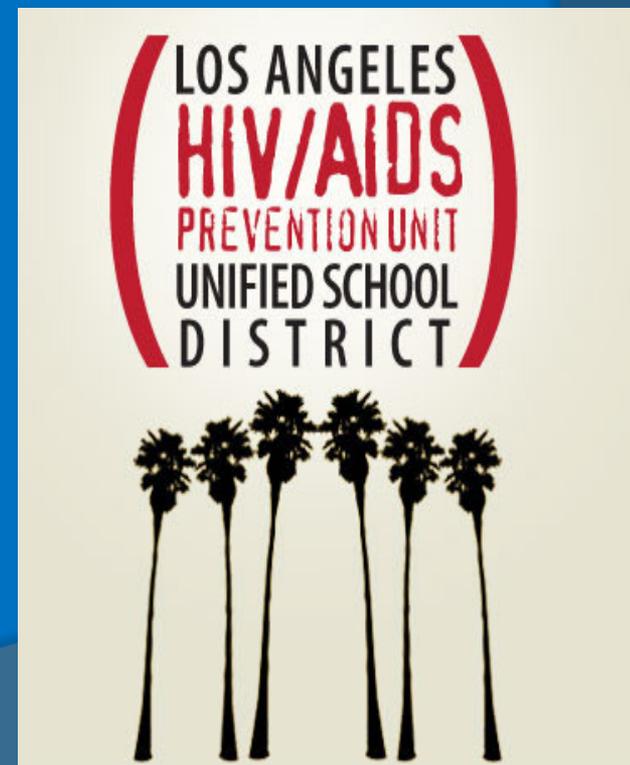


Policy Changes and Innovative Practices

- Reshaping school climate environment for LGBTQ and YMSM students
- Expanding opportunities for LAUSD students to get access to HIV prevention and testing services

Reshaping school climate environment

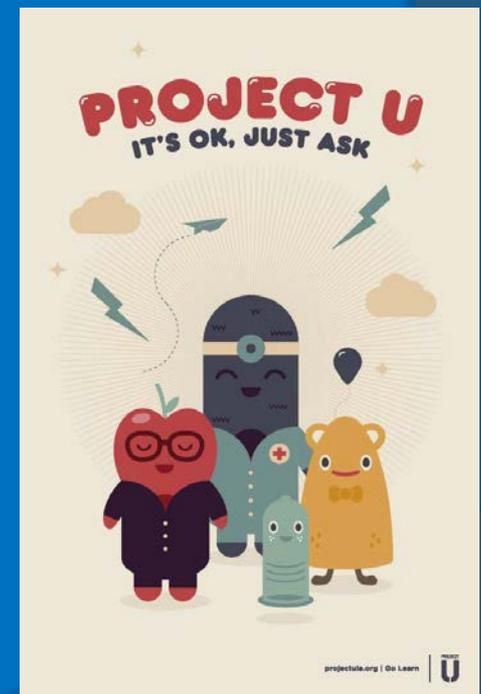
- ◉ *Sexuality and Society* textbook
- ◉ LGBTQ Resource Toolkit
- ◉ Professional development



Expanding opportunities for HIV prevention and treatment services

Project U

- Increase the percentage of LAUSD high school students who receive HIV/AIDS and STD prevention-education
- Increase the percentage of LAUSD high school students who use condoms and access HIV/STD testing, if sexually active



PROJECT U

  REGISTER | LOGIN

Project U uses the latest technology to bring young people the information & services they need to make healthy choices for themselves and their relationships.

Sex, etc. Los Angeles

Sex InFo Website
by Teens For Teens!



Info by Text

Get weekly messages, text in a keyword, or get clinic info sent to your cell phone.



& there's more

Free
Condoms
by Mail



Home test kit for
chlamydia and
gonorrhea from:



I know.

Enter your zip for teen-
friendly clinics near you!

GO

Questions? Contact us!



Expanding opportunities for HIV prevention and treatment services

AMP! (Arts-based, Multiple intervention, Peer-education program)

- Introduces students to new artistic processes and simultaneously educates them about important sexual health issues
- Developed through a collaboration with the Art & Global Health Center at UCLA



Accomplishments

- Reshaping school climate environment
 - 45,000 LAUSD employees and students have received the district's anti-bias training
 - 62% of the LAUSD schools have a gay/straight alliance or other similar club



Accomplishments

- ⦿ Expanding opportunities for HIV prevention and treatment services
 - AMP!
 - Sexually active LAUSD students more likely to get tested for HIV since program implementation
 - 21% increase in students who reported feeling compassion towards people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)
 - 38% increase in students who knew where to get a local HIV test



Accomplishments (cont)

- ⦿ Expanding opportunities for HIV prevention and treatment services
 - Project U
 - Available in more than 200 schools
 - Web site receives between 800–2600 visits daily
 - Evaluation in progress
- ⦿ Continued collaboration with local community organizations



Lessons Learned

- Opportunities for partnership between education and health agencies
- Education agencies have a positive impact on their LGBTQ and YMSM students by:
 - Developing appropriate resources
 - Supporting schools in establishing GSAs
 - Linking schools to organizations that provide services for LGBTQ and YMSM students
 - Providing district and school staff training



Acknowledgements

- ◉ Division of Adolescent and School Health
- ◉ Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
- ◉ UCLA, Art & Global Health Center
- ◉ Los Angeles Unified School District staff and students

Questions?



Contact Information

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www.AIDSpreventionLAUSD.net

Reaching Los Angeles LGBTQ and YMSM Students Through Strategic Policy Change and Innovative Practices to Prevent HIV/AIDS

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Vital Signs interactive buttons and banners

www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/SocialMedia.html

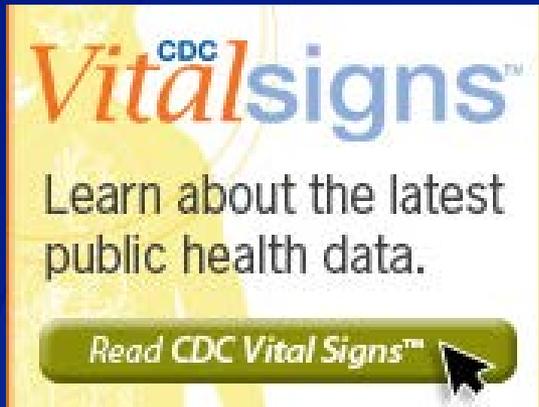
Public Health Practice Stories from the Field

- Stories about the implementation of public health practices in the field



www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/phpracticestories

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OSTLTSTown Hall Teleconference

January 15, 2012
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The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



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