

HIV SURVEILLANCE REPORT

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT



Social Determinants of Health among Adults with Diagnosed HIV Infection in the United States and Puerto Rico, 2020



Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV,
Viral Hepatitis, STD, and
TB Prevention

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Guide to Acronyms and Initialisms

ACS	American Community Survey
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CD4	CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/ μ L) or percentage
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
EHE	Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S.
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IDU	injection drug use
MMSC	male-to-male sexual contact
NHAS	National HIV/AIDS Strategy (2022–2025)
NHSS	National HIV Surveillance System
NIR	no identified risk factor
SDOH	social determinants of health
SES	socioeconomic status
VA	United States Department of Veterans Affairs

Commentary



Overview

HIV continues to disproportionately affect many populations in the United States. Data in this report may be used to accelerate action to reach disproportionately affected populations and achieve national goals, including Healthy People 2030 [1], the National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) (2022–2025) [2], and the Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S. (EHE) initiative [3]. HIV surveillance data have highlighted differences in HIV burden by assigned sex at birth, race/ethnicity, and transmission category in the United States. Factors other than these (i.e., social determinants of health) contribute to disparities, and a better understanding of the social determinants that affect the health of populations can be beneficial.

The term *social determinants of health* (SDOH) refers to the nonmedical factors that influence health outcomes. They are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life [4]. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies, and political systems that are responsible for most health inequities [5], including the disproportionate effect of HIV on certain populations. Achieving equitable health will require focusing on factors associated with disparities and directing resources to disproportionately affected populations and geographical regions. This approach will improve the health of all persons.

Stratifying public health data by key SDOH, such as income and health insurance coverage, is useful for monitoring health inequities. Addressing SDOH makes it possible to measure and identify 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.

For this report, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) uses geocoded HIV surveillance data reported by state and local HIV surveillance programs that have been linked with SDOH indicator variables on factors that may affect HIV transmission. HIV surveillance data are geocoded to the census tract level by address of residence at the time of diagnosis and then linked to census tract-level SDOH data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). Using census tract-level surveillance data increases CDC's 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. Addressing SDOH that adversely affect health outcomes may advance efforts to reduce disparities in HIV diagnosis rates among populations and areas.

This surveillance supplemental report presents data on adults aged ≥ 18 years with HIV infection diagnosed in 2020 and reported to the National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS) through June 2022. Data were limited to adults aged ≥ 18 years to align with the population in the ACS from which SDOH indicator variables were collected. Numbers, percentages, and rates of diagnoses of HIV infection were based on data reported from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico after the jurisdictions geocoded cases to the census tract level,

linked to ACS estimates, and transmitted SDOH information to CDC on cases (after personal identifiers were removed) diagnosed during 2020.

SDOH data presented in this report are the result of the linkage of geocoded HIV diagnosis data (at the census tract level) to SDOH indicator variables from the 2016–2020 ACS and are based on where the person was living at the time of diagnosis. The following are the measures for the 5 SDOH indicators presented in this report: **federal poverty status, education level, median household income, health insurance coverage, and Gini index.**

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic

The overall number of HIV diagnoses in the United States in 2020 (30,403) was 17% lower than in 2019 (36,585) due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on HIV testing [6–10]. The steep reduction in diagnoses in 2020 is likely due to disruptions in clinical care services, patient hesitancy in accessing clinical services, and shortages in HIV testing reagents/materials, which causes concern regarding underdiagnosis [6–9]. Although state/local health departments developed innovative strategies for HIV-related testing (self-tests) and care services (telehealth) during the COVID-19 pandemic, these strategies did not make up for declines in laboratory reporting because self-test results are not routinely reported to health departments or CDC [11, 12]. In addition, telehealth visits might not have included orders for laboratory testing during periods of strict social distancing or patients may have been reluctant to complete testing.

As the COVID-19 pandemic is still ongoing, more time and data are needed to accurately assess COVID-19's impact on HIV in the United States. Data for the year 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. To emphasize the need for caution, tables presenting data labels for the year 2020 include "COVID-19 pandemic."

Report Changes

- The National SDOH Profile section includes figures for linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month of receiving a diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis.
- Tables 4–8 include data by region.
- Tables were added (Tables B1–B4) and display data for the 50 EHE Phase I jurisdictions.

National Profile



National SDOH Profile

The statements in this section, unless otherwise indicated, are based on stable numbers (i.e., based on 12 or more diagnoses). All rates are per 100,000 population. SDOH data are estimates for the period 2016–2020, and HIV surveillance data are based on case information from 2020 diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥ 18 years in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Data on linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month of HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis are based on data from 46 jurisdictions with complete reporting of HIV-related laboratory results (including CD4+ T-lymphocyte [CD4] and viral load results) to CDC (see Technical Notes for list of jurisdictions).

Data presented in this report are a snapshot of the environment in which people lived at the time of HIV diagnosis, and some SDOH indicators and selected characteristics may be correlated. For example, lack of education is associated with both poverty and low income in the United States [13, 14]. However, correlations of indicators and characteristics were not assessed for this report.

Important notes:

- All data in this report are based on assigned sex at birth.
- Please use caution when interpreting data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander adults due to most rates and/or percentages being based on small numbers.
- The statements in the sections on linkage to care and viral suppression focus on SDOH extremes only (e.g., highest poverty, lowest uninsured) and not the overall values within the column unless otherwise indicated.
- For disparity measures, reference groups are based on the rate of the lowest group with more than 5% of cases.
- Please read all titles and footnotes carefully to ensure a complete understanding of the displayed data.
- See Technical Notes for information on definitions and data specifications.

Overview

In 2020 in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, HIV infection was diagnosed for 29,346 adults (aged ≥ 18 years), of which 27,107 adults had residential address information that was sufficient for geocoding to the census tract (or tract) level (Table 1). These diagnoses represent approximately 92.4% of all diagnoses of HIV infection in 2020 among adults in these areas. The overall rate of diagnoses of HIV infection was 10.6. The rate was 17.9 for males and 3.6 for females based on assigned sex at birth (Table 1).

Linkage to HIV medical care was based on data for adults with infection diagnosed during 2020 in 46 jurisdictions that reported complete CD4 and viral load test results to CDC. Of the 25,055 adults whose infection was

diagnosed during 2020 in the 46 jurisdictions, 82.6% (20,705 adults) were linked to HIV medical care within 1 month of diagnosis (Table 9).

Viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis was measured for adults whose infection was diagnosed during 2020 and who resided in the 46 jurisdictions at time of diagnosis. Of the 25,055 adults whose infection was diagnosed during 2020 in the 46 jurisdictions, 69.0% (17,280 adults) had a suppressed viral load within 6 months (Table 9).

Federal Poverty Status

Poverty is not a single factor but rather is characterized by multiple physical and psychosocial stressors [15]. Poverty places individuals from lower income households at increased risk for HIV due to economic disadvantages that may lead to increased risk behaviors [16]. Poverty and wealth can be viewed in relation to one another as follows: poverty is defined as lacking a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions; wealth is defined as having an abundance of valuable material possessions or resources [17, 18].



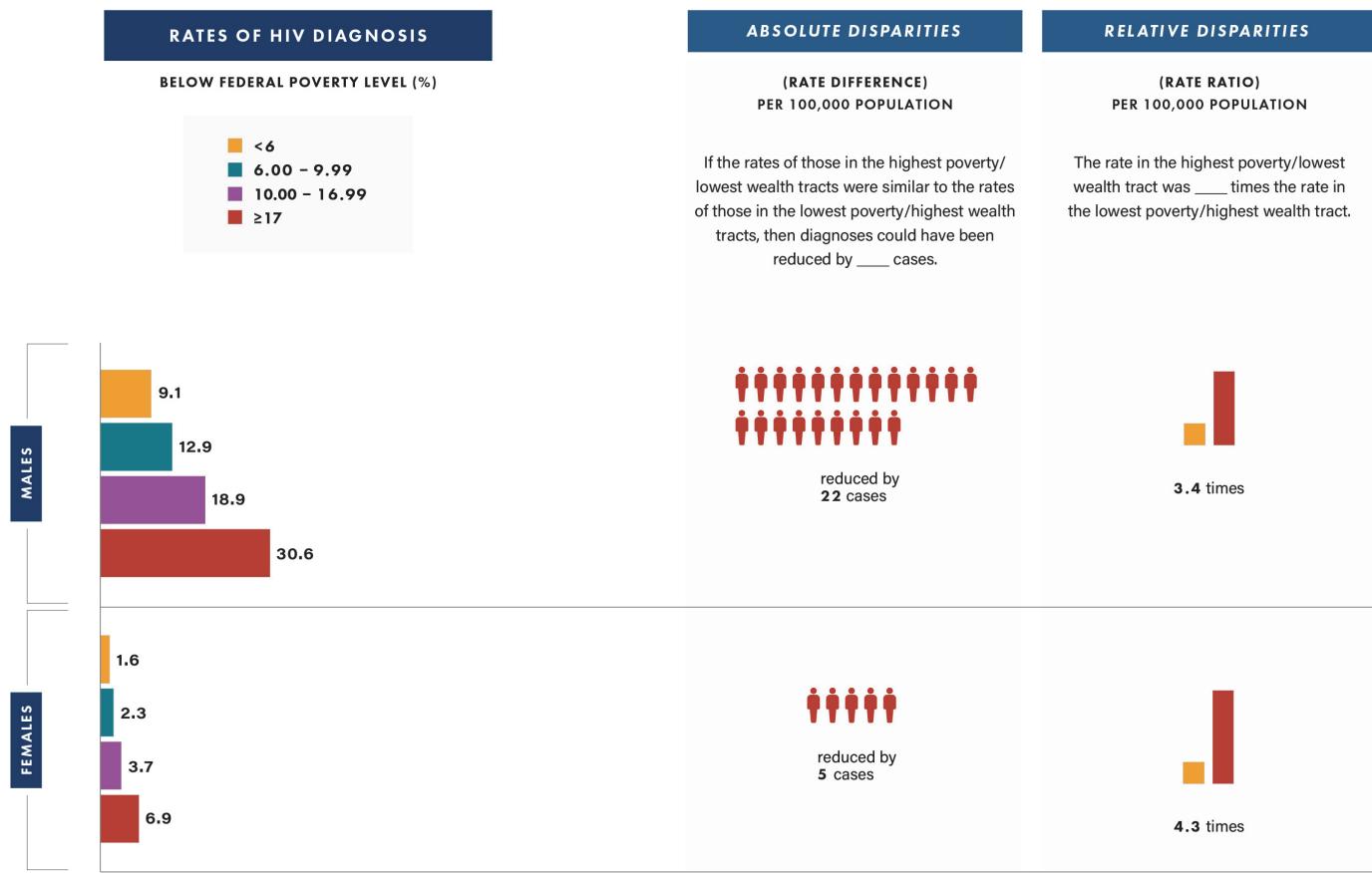
In 2020, adults who lived in census tracts with the highest level of poverty (i.e., lowest level of wealth; where 17% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level) accounted for

- the highest HIV diagnosis rates or percentages (diagnoses),
- the lowest percentages of adults linked to HIV medical care within 1 month of receiving a diagnosis (linkage), and
- the lowest percentages of adults with suppressed viral load within 6 months of receiving an HIV diagnosis (viral suppression) among groups by selected characteristics:

Assigned sex at birth:

- Diagnoses—rates: males, 30.6; females, 6.9 (Figure 1 and Table 1).
- Linkage—males, 81.6%; females, 81.4% (Figure 2 and Table 9).
- Viral suppression—males, 66.3%; females, 66.9% (Figure 2 and Table 9).

Figure 1. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥ 18 years, by assigned sex at birth and federal poverty status, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



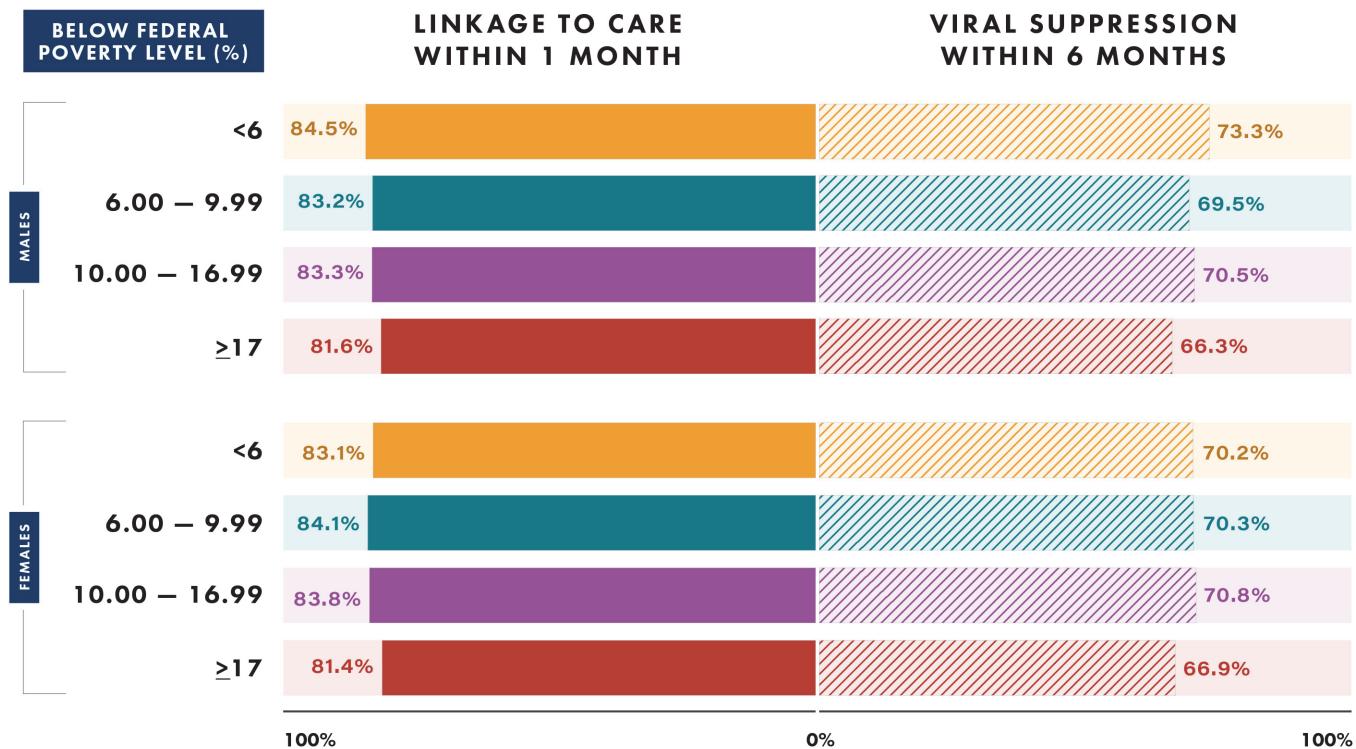
Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in highest poverty tracts and rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest poverty tracts divided by rates in lowest poverty tracts

$(\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}})$.

Figure 2. Percentages of linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month of HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by assigned sex at birth and federal poverty status—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia

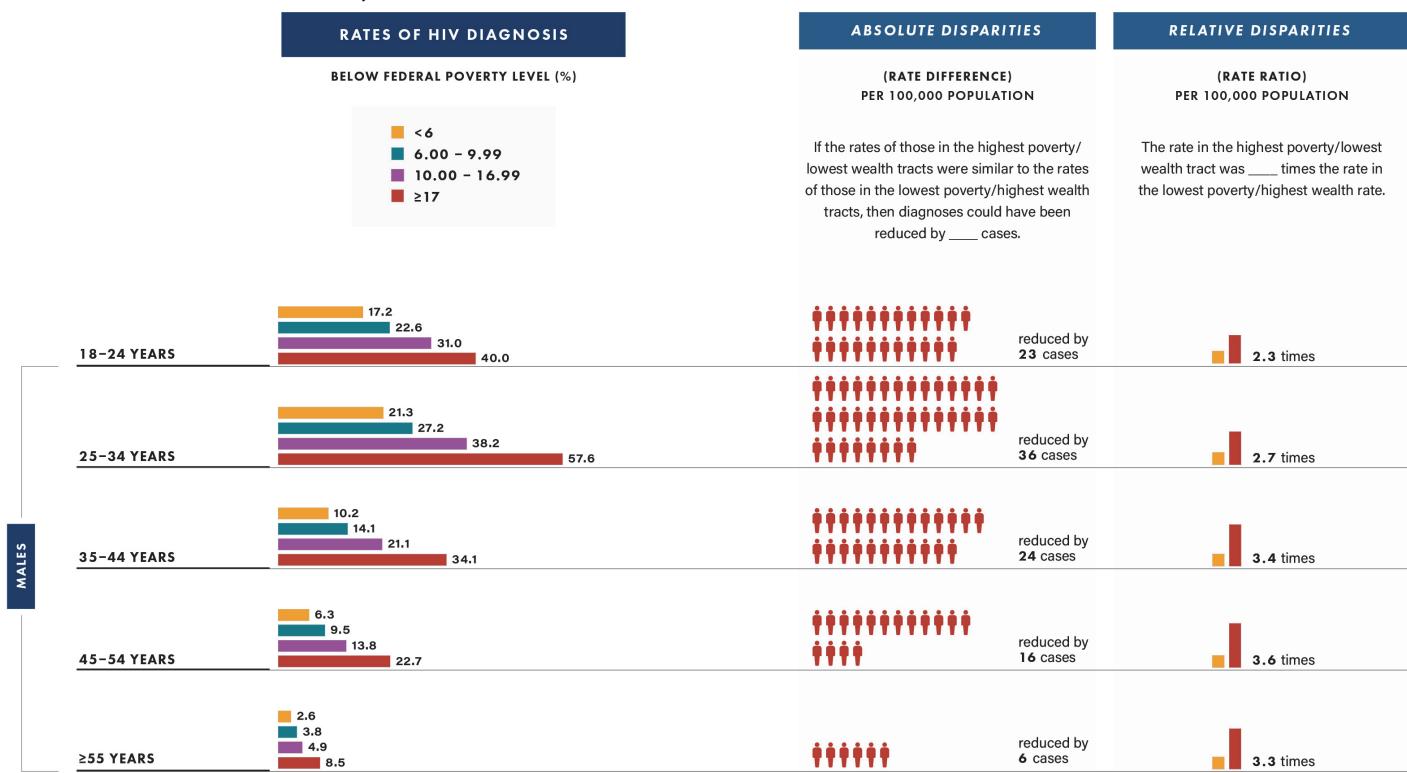


Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. See Guide to Acronyms and Initialisms, Data Tables, and Technical Notes for more information on definitions and data specifications.

Age group:

- Diagnoses—all age groups for both sexes (Figures 3a/b and Table 1).
- Linkage—all age groups for both sexes (except males and females aged 18–24 years and females aged 45–54 and ≥55 years) (Table 9).
- Viral suppression—all age groups for both sexes (except females aged 18–24 and 45–54 years) (Table 9).

Figure 3a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by age at diagnosis and federal poverty status, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in highest poverty tracts and rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest poverty tracts divided by rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Figure 3b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by age at diagnosis and federal poverty status, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

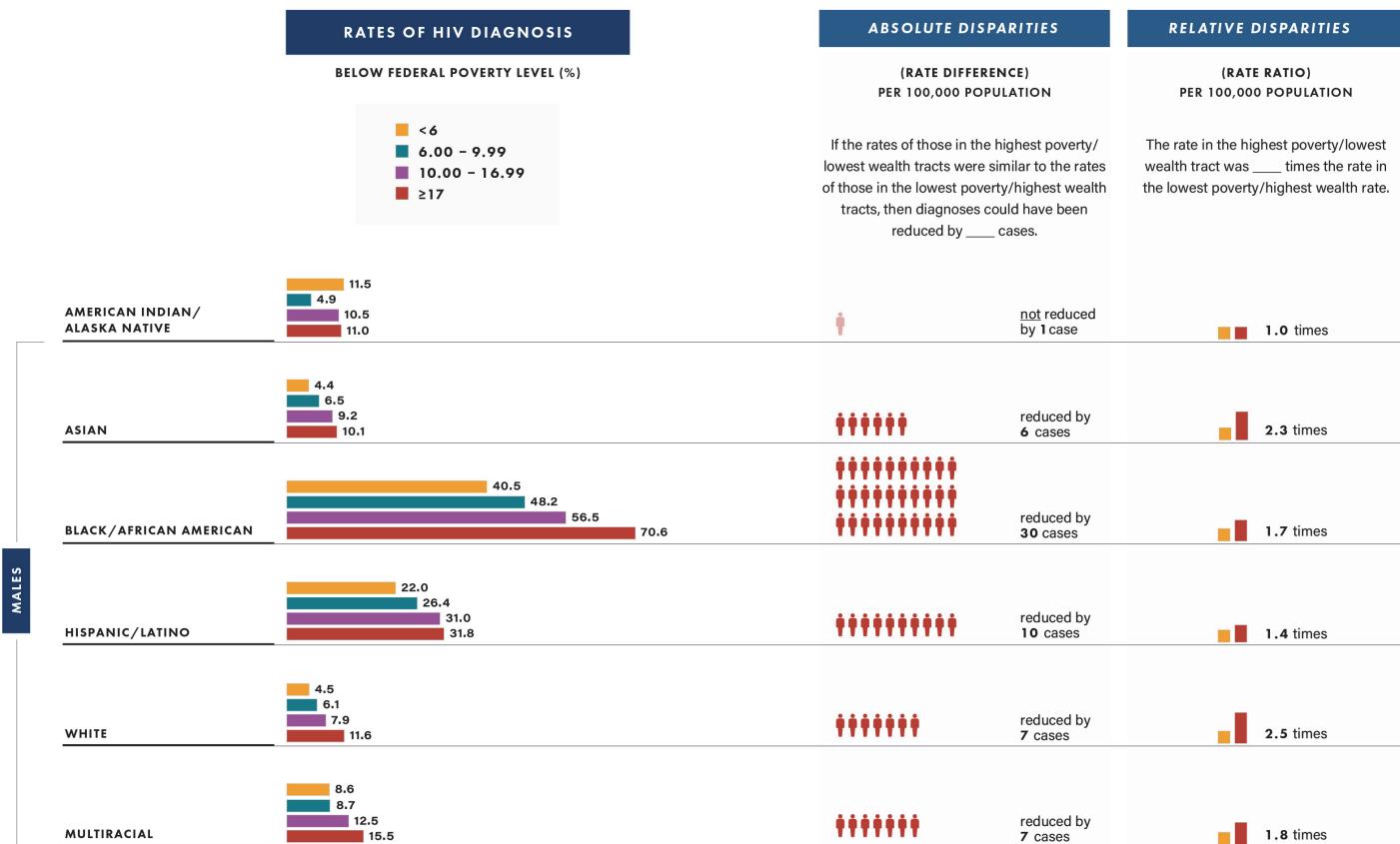
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in highest poverty tracts and rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest poverty tracts divided by rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Race/ethnicity:

- Diagnoses—all racial/ethnic groups among both sexes (except American Indian/Alaska Native males and Asian and multiracial females) (Figures 4a/b and Table 2).
- Linkage—Black/African American males (79.3%) and females (80.9%), Hispanic/Latino females (82.3%), and White males (83.0%) and females (81.3%) (Table 10).
- Viral suppression—Black/African American males (63.7%) and females (66.6%), Hispanic/Latino males (69.1%), White females (63.0%), and multiracial males (60.2%) and females (61.5%) (Table 10).

Figure 4a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and federal poverty status, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

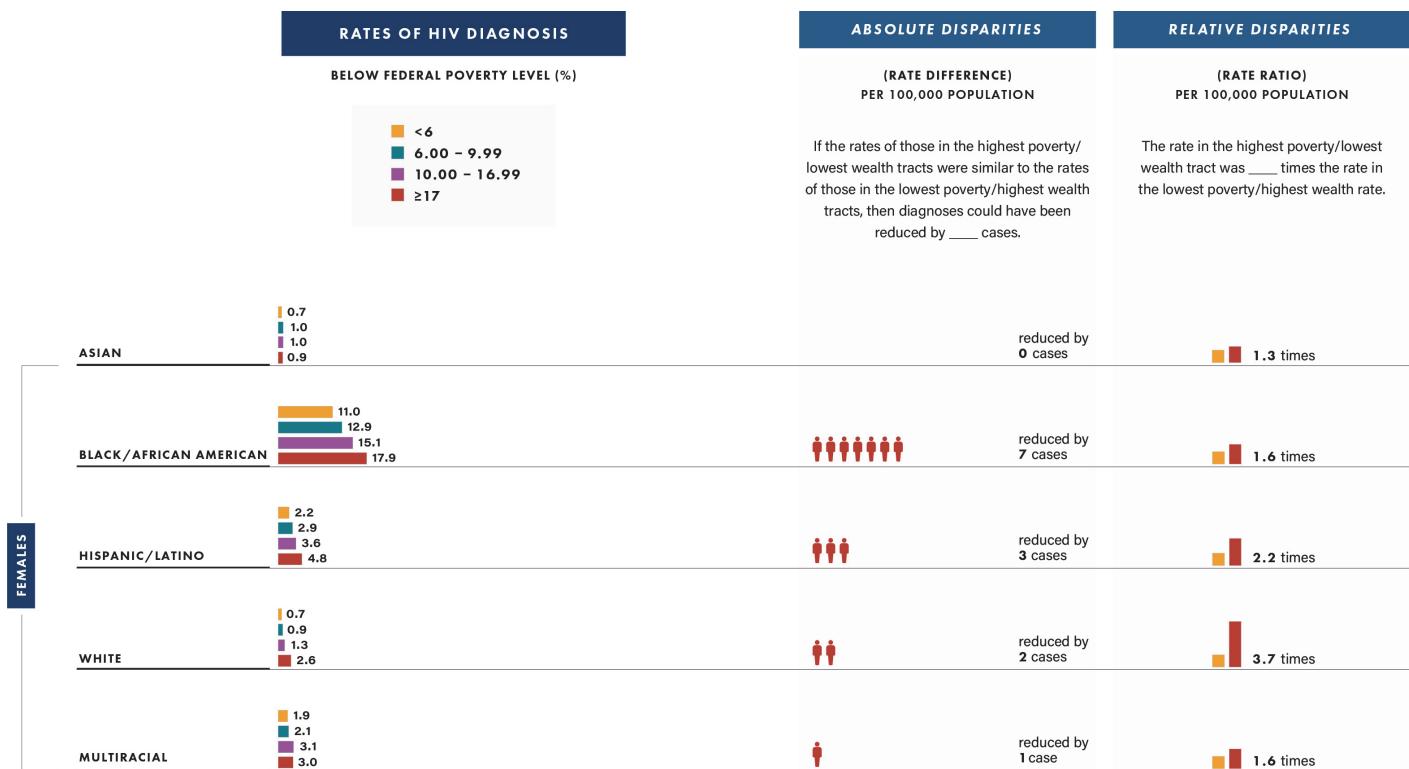


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander males not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in highest poverty tracts and rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest poverty tracts divided by rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Figure 4b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and federal poverty status, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

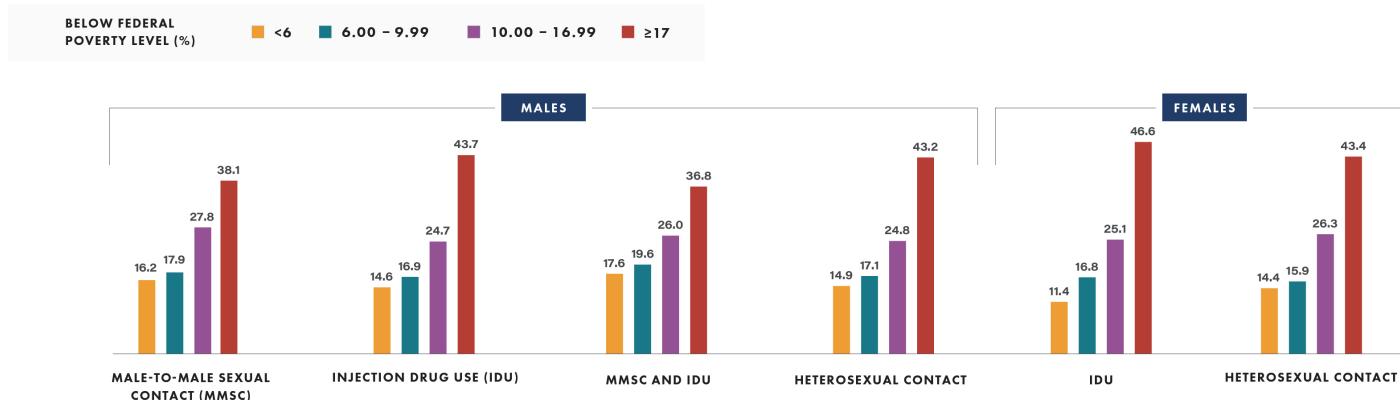
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in highest poverty tracts and rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest poverty tracts divided by rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Transmission category:

- Diagnoses—all transmission categories for both sexes (Figure 5 and Table 3).
- Linkage—all transmission categories for both sexes (except males and females with infection attributed to injection drug use [IDU] and males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact [MMSC] and IDU) (Table 11).
- Viral suppression—all transmission categories for both sexes (Table 11).
- Among males with infection attributed to MMSC (Table 12):
 - Linkage—White (83.5%) and multiracial (83.5%), and
 - Viral suppression—American Indian/Alaska Native (58.7%), Black/African American (65.3%), Hispanic/Latino (70.7%), and multiracial (65.5%).

Figure 5. Percentages of diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥ 18 years, by transmission category, assigned sex at birth, and federal poverty status, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. MMSC includes individuals assigned male sex at birth, regardless of current gender identity, who have had sexual contact with other males, and individuals assigned male sex at birth who have had sexual contact with both males and females (i.e., bisexual contact). IDU includes persons who injected nonprescription drugs or who injected prescription drugs for non-medical purposes. Also includes injection of drugs prescribed to persons if there is evidence that injection equipment was shared (e.g., syringes, needles, cookers). Heterosexual contact includes sexual contact with a person known to have, or with a risk factor for, HIV infection.

Area of residence and region: Diagnoses—rates (Table 4):

- Males—Area: District of Columbia (67.3), followed by Maryland (54.4); Region: South (36.2)
- Females—Area: District of Columbia (20.8), followed by Georgia (14.6); Region: South (9.0)
- Total—Area: District of Columbia (42.2), followed by Florida (32.9); Region: South (22.1)

Use caution when comparing the rates of diagnoses for the District of Columbia to the rates for states.

A look at disparities in diagnoses of HIV infection by poverty

In 2020, the disparities in HIV diagnosis by poverty for adults were as follows:

- **Absolute disparities (rate difference)**—If the rates of diagnoses of HIV infection among males or females in the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts were similar to the rates among those in the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts, then diagnoses could have been reduced by 22 cases and 5 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure 1 and Table 1).
- **Relative disparities (rate ratio)**—Among males, the rate of diagnoses in the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts was 3.4 times the rate in the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts, and among females, the rate in the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts was 4.3 times the rate in the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts (Figure 1 and Table 1).

For absolute and relative disparities for assigned sex at birth stratified by age group and race/ethnicity, see Figures 3a/b and 4a/b. See Technical Notes for additional information on disparity measures.



Education Level

Education plays an important role in preventing HIV; increased education reduces the social and economic circumstances that may put someone at increased risk for HIV [19]. Persons with higher levels of education typically have better health outcomes due to higher levels of income and occupational status (i.e., social position) [20].

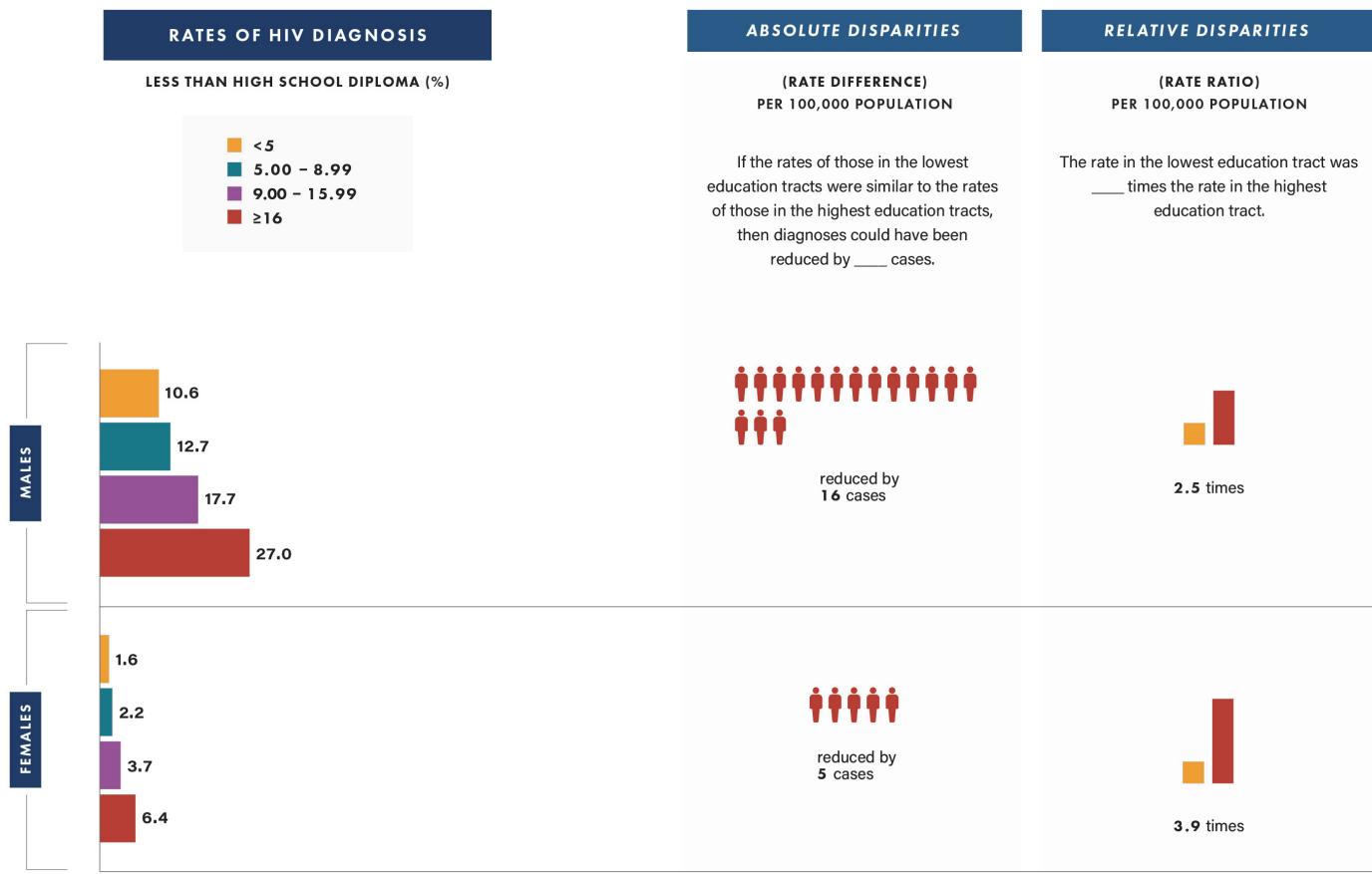
In 2020, adults who lived in census tracts with the lowest level of education (where 16% or more of the residents had less than a high school diploma) accounted for

- the highest HIV diagnosis rates or percentages (diagnoses),
- the lowest percentages of adults linked to HIV medical care within 1 month of receiving a diagnosis (linkage), and
- the lowest percentages of adults with suppressed viral load within 6 months of receiving an HIV diagnosis (viral suppression) among:

Assigned sex at birth:

- Diagnoses—rates: males, 27.0; females, 6.4 (Figure 6 and Table 1).
- Linkage—males, 81.8%; females, 82.1% (Figure 7 and Table 9).
- Viral suppression—males, 66.8%; females, 66.2% (Figure 7 and Table 9).

Figure 6. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥ 18 years, by assigned sex at birth and education level, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

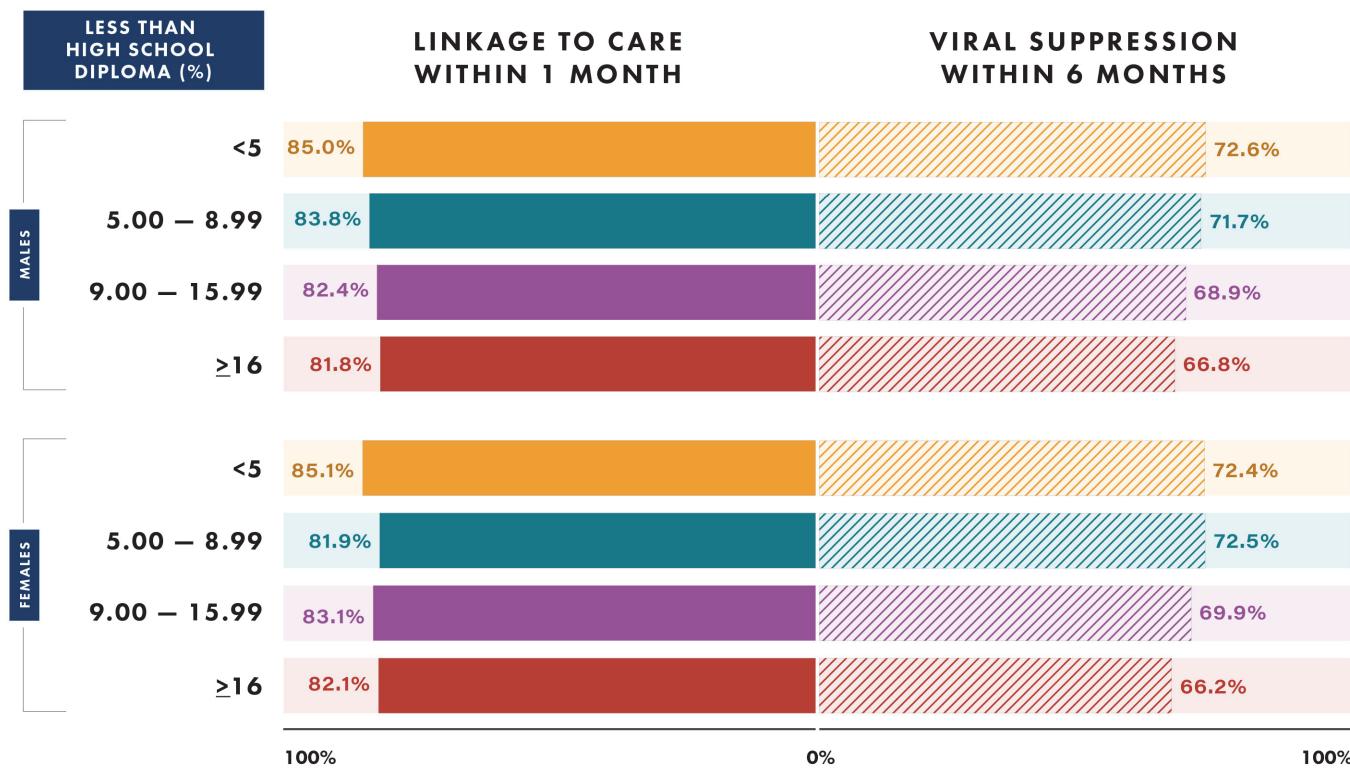


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Figure 7. Percentages of linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month of HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by assigned sex at birth and education level—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia

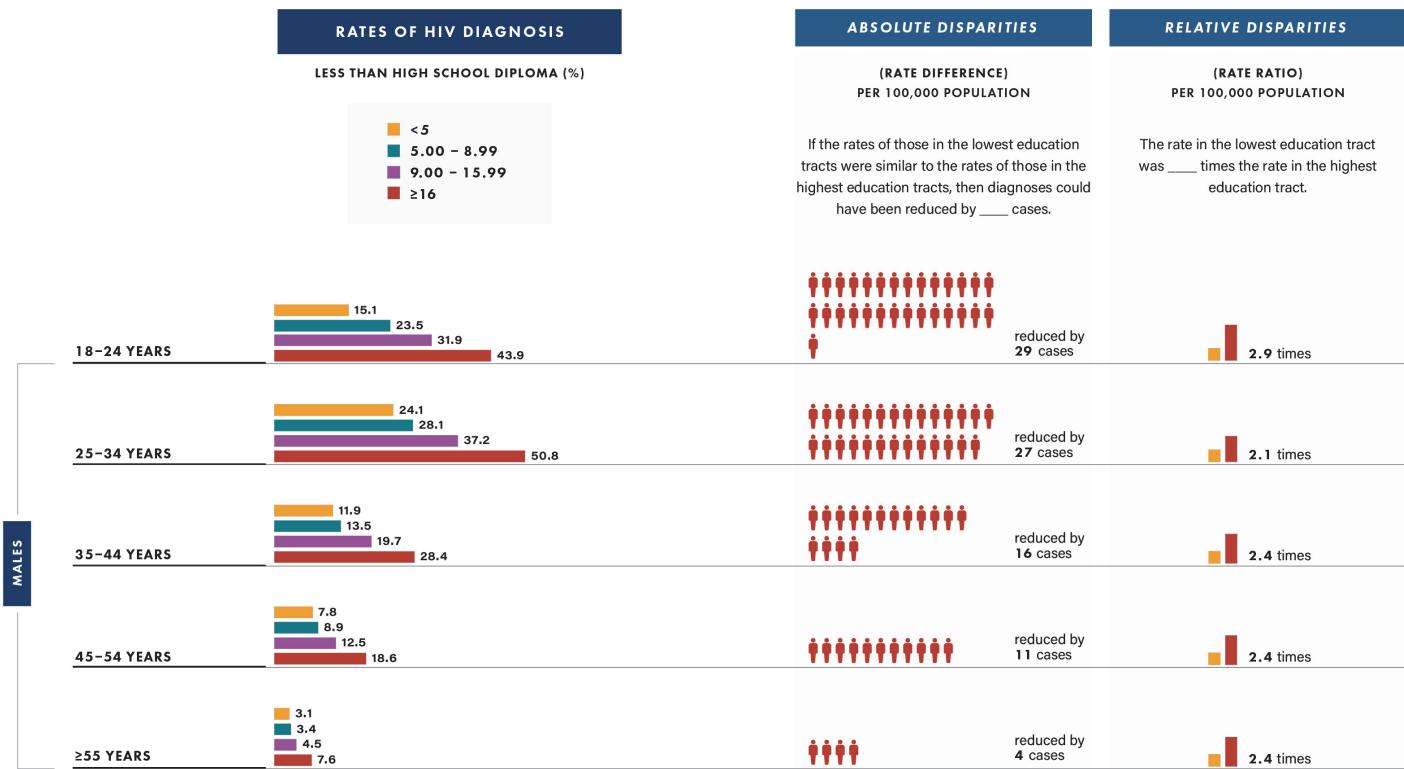


Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. See Guide to Acronyms and Initialisms, Data Tables, and Technical Notes for more information on definitions and data specifications.

Age group:

- Diagnoses—all age groups for both sexes (Figures 8a/b and Table 1).
- Linkage—all age groups for males (except age groups 35–44 and 45–54 years) and females aged 45–54 years (Table 9).
- Viral suppression—all age groups for both sexes (except females aged 18–24 years) (Table 9).

Figure 8a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by age at diagnosis and education level, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

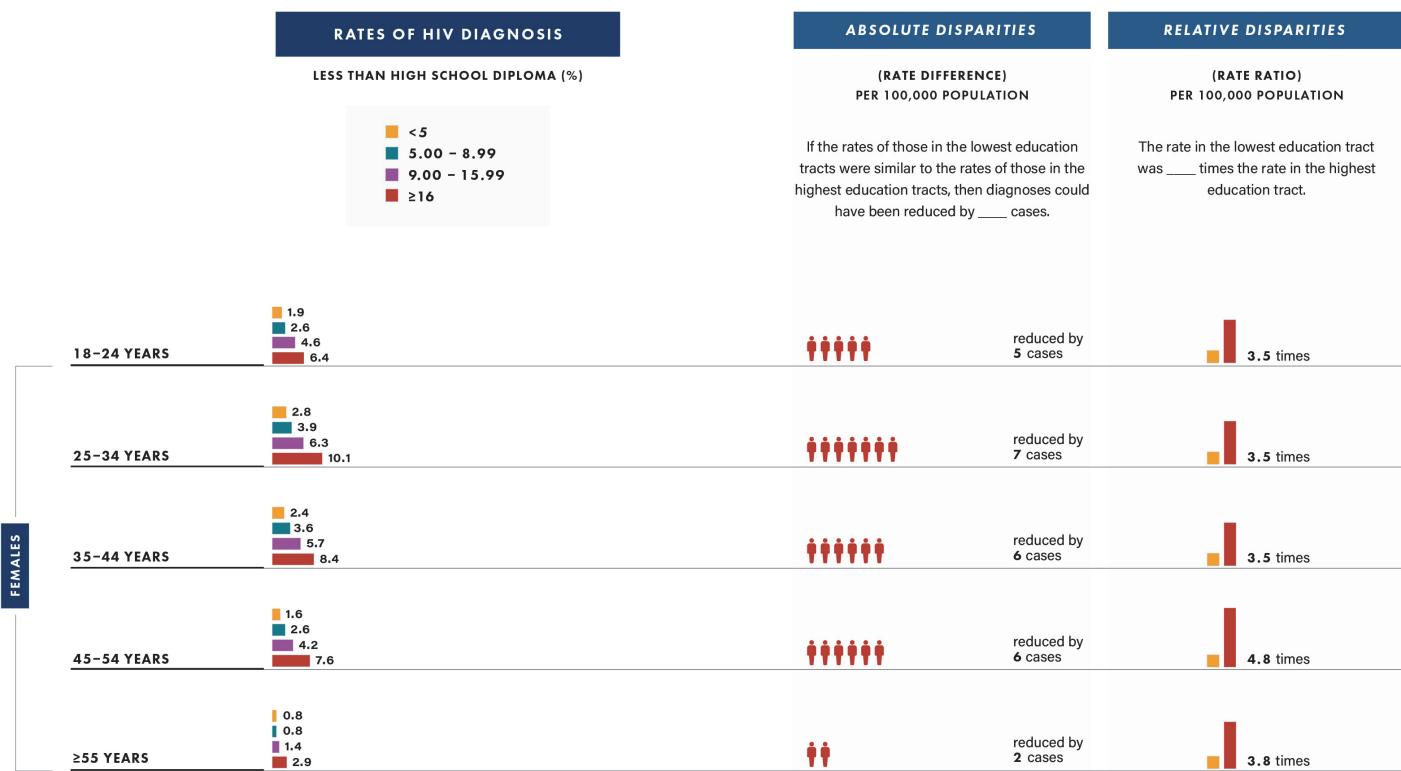


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Figure 8b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by age at diagnosis and education level, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

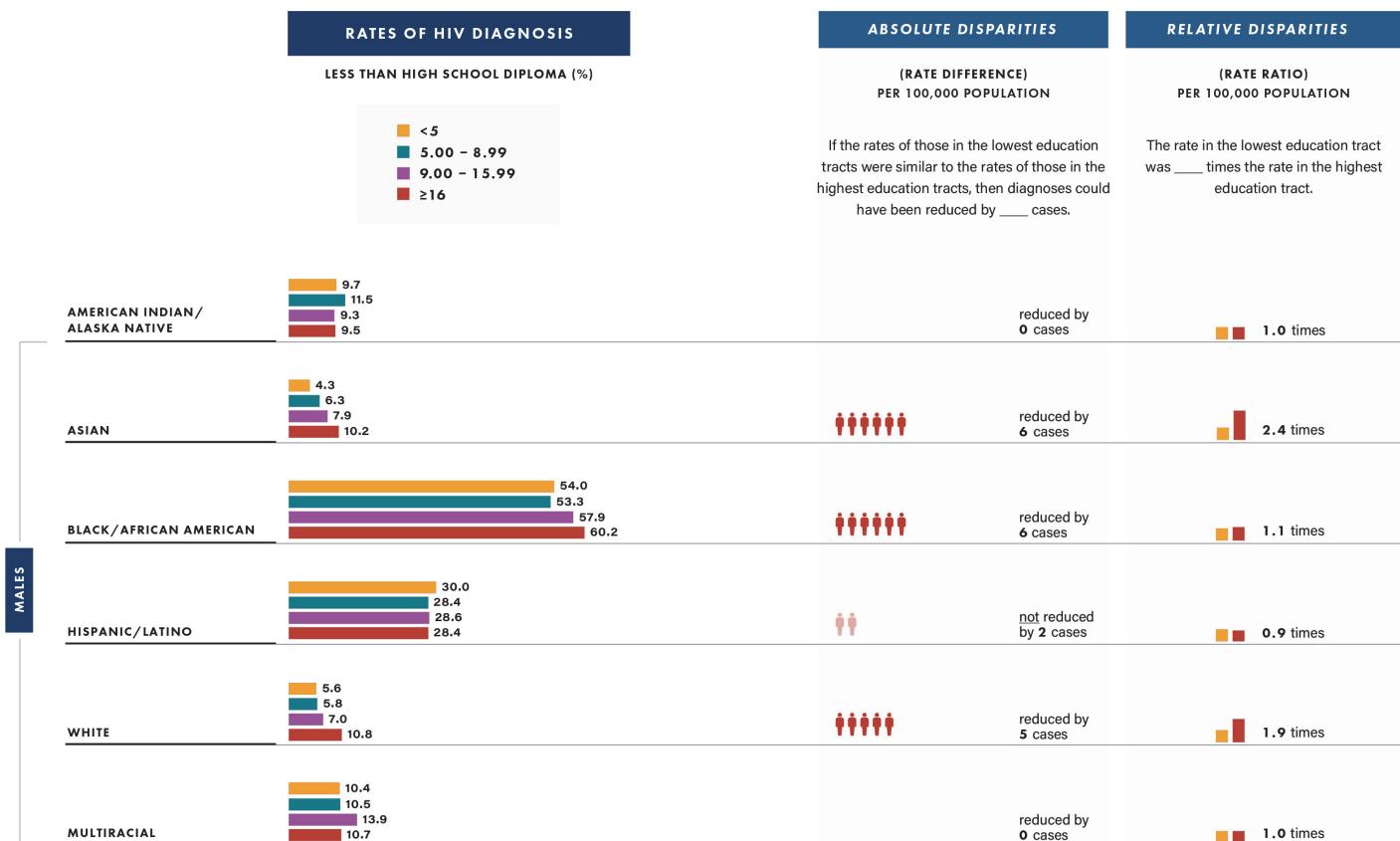
Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Race/ethnicity:

- Diagnoses—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except American Indian/Alaska Native males, Hispanic/Latino males, Asian females, and multiracial males and females) (Figures 9a/b and Table 2).
- Linkage—American Indian/Alaska Native males (73.0%), Black/African American males (78.0%), Hispanic/Latino females (81.9%), and White males (82.9%) and females (81.1%) (Table 10).
- Viral suppression—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except American Indian/Alaska Native males and Asian males and females) (Table 10).

Figure 9a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and education level, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

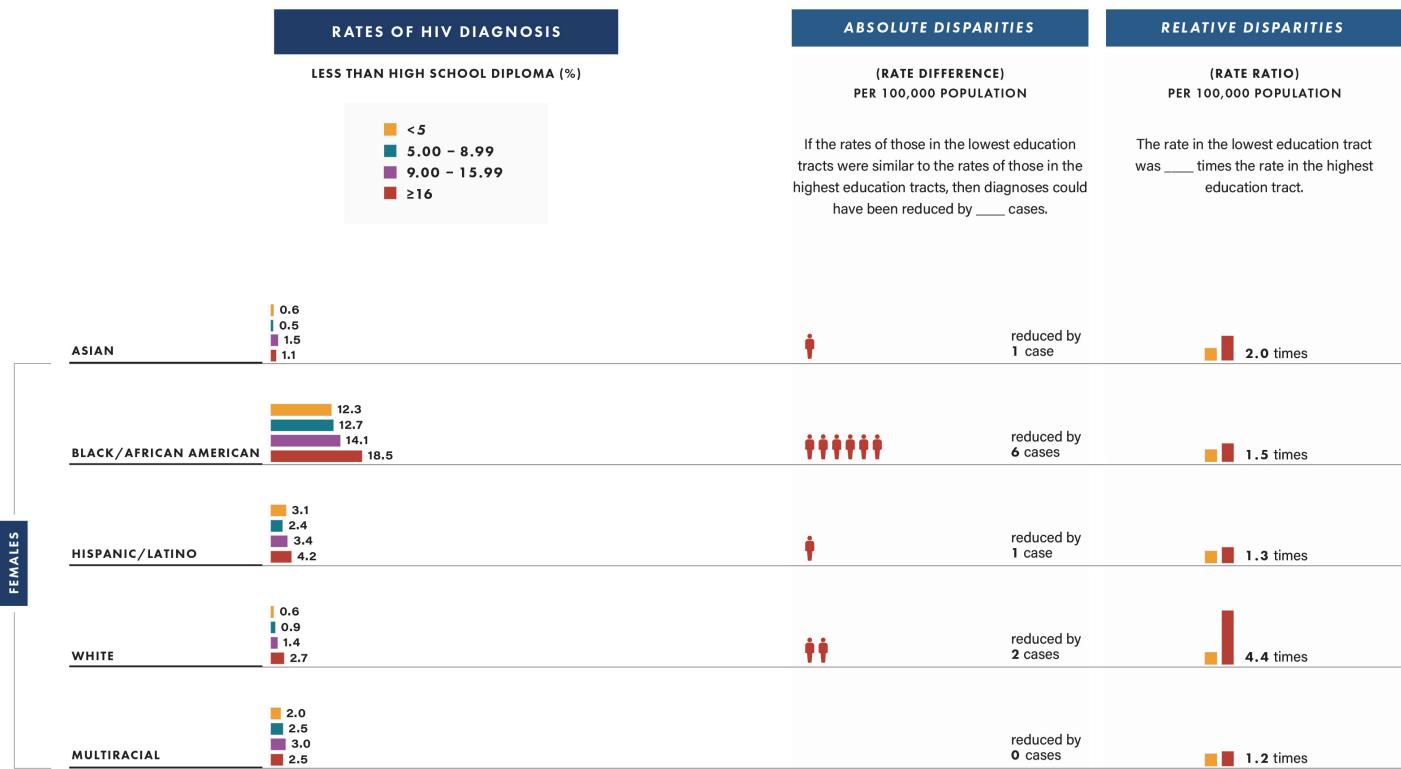


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander males not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Figure 9b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and education level, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

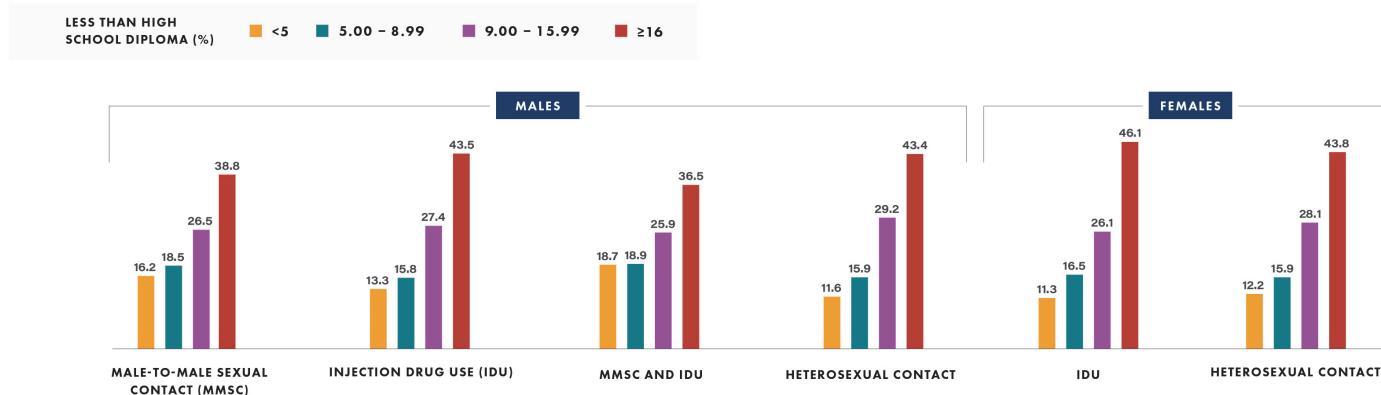
Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Transmission category:

- Diagnoses—all transmission categories for both sexes (Figure 10 and Table 3).
- Linkage—males with infection attributed to MMSC (82.3%) and heterosexual contact (80.0%) (Table 11).
- Viral suppression—all transmission categories for both sexes (except females with infection attributed to IDU) (Table 11).
- Among males with infection attributed to MMSC (Table 12),
 - Linkage—Black/African American (78.6%) and White (82.3%), and
 - Viral suppression—Black/African American (64.4%), Hispanic/Latino (72.0%), White (71.0%), and multiracial (58.8%).

Figure 10. Percentages of diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥ 18 years, by transmission category, assigned sex at birth, and education level, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. MMSC includes individuals assigned male sex at birth, regardless of current gender identity, who have had sexual contact with other males, and individuals assigned male sex at birth who have had sexual contact with both males and females (i.e., bisexual contact). IDU includes persons who injected nonprescription drugs or who injected prescription drugs for non-medical purposes. Also includes injection of drugs prescribed to persons if there is evidence that injection equipment was shared (e.g., syringes, needles, cookers). Heterosexual contact includes sexual contact with a person known to have, or with a risk factor for, HIV infection.

Area of residence and region: Diagnoses—rates (Table 5):

- Males—Area: District of Columbia (74.5), followed by Florida (44.9); Region: Northeast (30.0)
- Females—Area: District of Columbia (26.9), followed by Florida (14.4); Region: South (8.1)
- Total—Area: District of Columbia (49.3), followed by Florida (29.6); Region: South (18.9)

Use caution when comparing the rates of diagnoses for the District of Columbia to the rates for states.

A look at disparities in diagnoses of HIV infection by education

In 2020, the disparities in HIV diagnosis by education for adults were as follows:

Absolute disparities (rate difference)—If the rates of diagnoses of HIV infection among males or females in the lowest education tracts were similar to the rates among those in the highest education tracts, then diagnoses could have been reduced by 16 cases and 5 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure 6 and Table 1).

Relative disparities (rate ratio)—Among males, the rate of diagnoses in the lowest education tracts was 2.5 times the rate in the highest education tracts, and among females, the rate in the lowest education tracts was 3.9 times the rate in the highest education tracts (Figure 6 and Table 1).

For absolute and relative disparities for assigned sex at birth stratified by age group and race/ethnicity, see Figures 8a/b and 9a/b.

See Technical Notes for additional information on disparity measures.

Median Household Income



HIV has a direct and indirect cost on household income. Lower income households, when compared to higher income households, may require a greater proportion of expenditures for essential household items. HIV, like other chronic diseases, leads to economic hardship when resources (particularly, limited resources) are shifted from household necessities to costs incurred related to HIV morbidity and mortality [21]. Additionally, decreased median household income is related to a lower probability of survival after an HIV diagnosis [22].

In 2020, adults who lived in census tracts with the lowest median household income (where the median household income was less than \$46,000 a year) accounted for

- the highest HIV diagnosis rates or percentages (diagnoses),
- the lowest percentages of adults linked to HIV medical care within 1 month of receiving a diagnosis (linkage), and
- the lowest percentages of adults with suppressed viral load within 6 months of receiving an HIV diagnosis (viral suppression) among:

Assigned sex at birth:

- Diagnoses—rates: males, 29.8; females, 6.9 (Figure 11 and Table 1).
- Linkage—males, 80.9%; females, 81.5% (Figure 12 and Table 9).
- Viral suppression—males, 66.2%; females, 66.6% (Figure 12 and Table 9).

Figure 11. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥ 18 years, by assigned sex at birth and income level, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

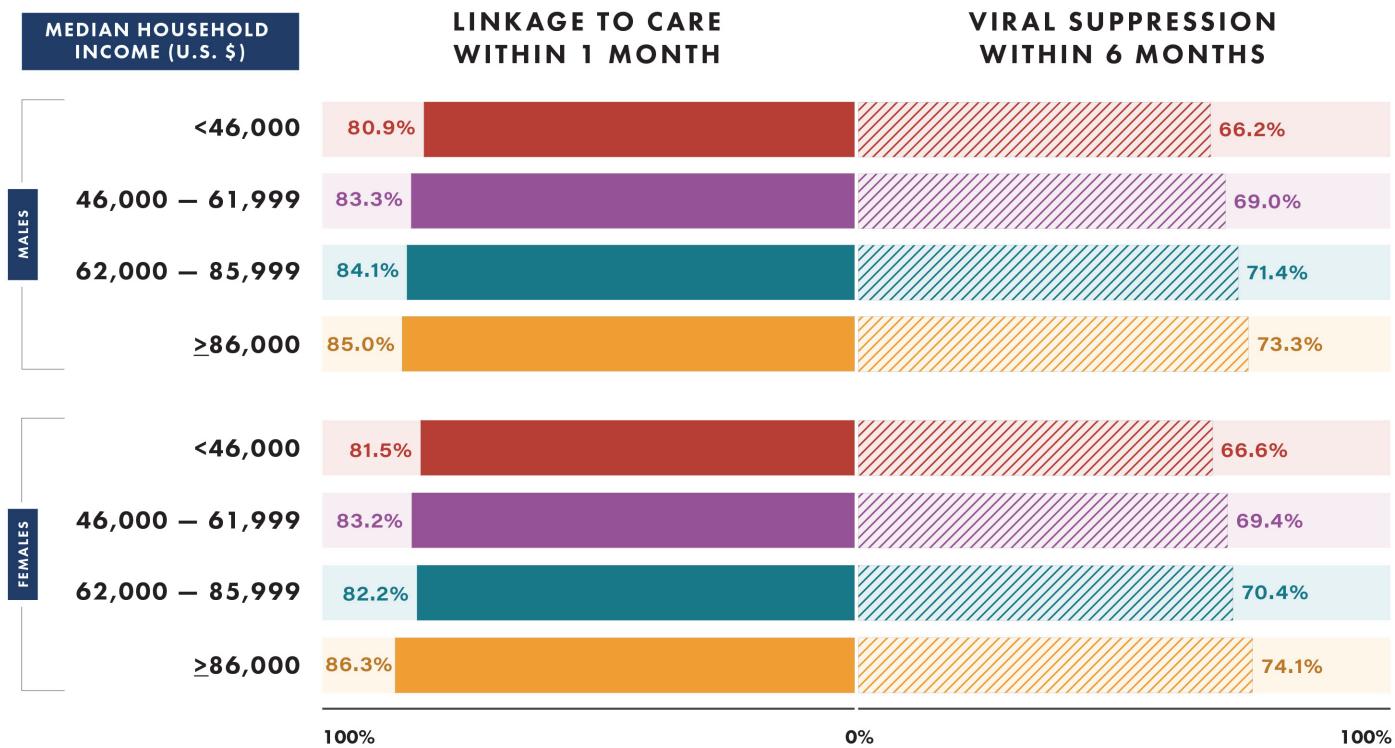


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

Figure 12. Percentages of linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month of HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥ 18 years, by assigned sex at birth and income level—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia



Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. See Guide to Acronyms and Initialisms, Data Tables, and Technical Notes for more information on definitions and data specifications.

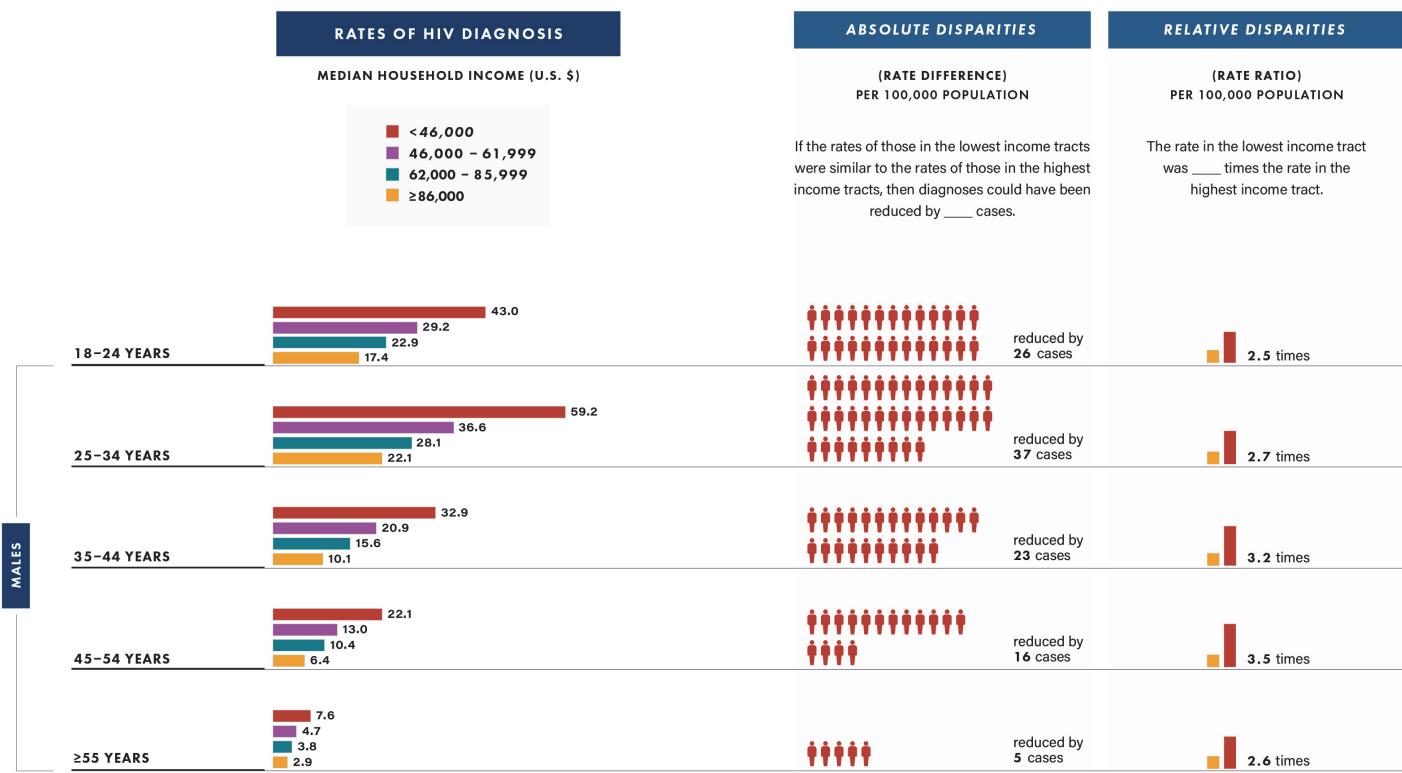
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

Age group:

- Diagnoses—all age groups for both sexes (Figures 13a/b and Table 1).
- Linkage—all age groups for both sexes (except females aged 18–24, 35–44, and ≥ 55 years) (Table 9).
- Viral suppression—all age groups for both sexes (except females aged 18–24 and 35–44 years) (Table 9).

Figure 13a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by age at diagnosis and income level, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

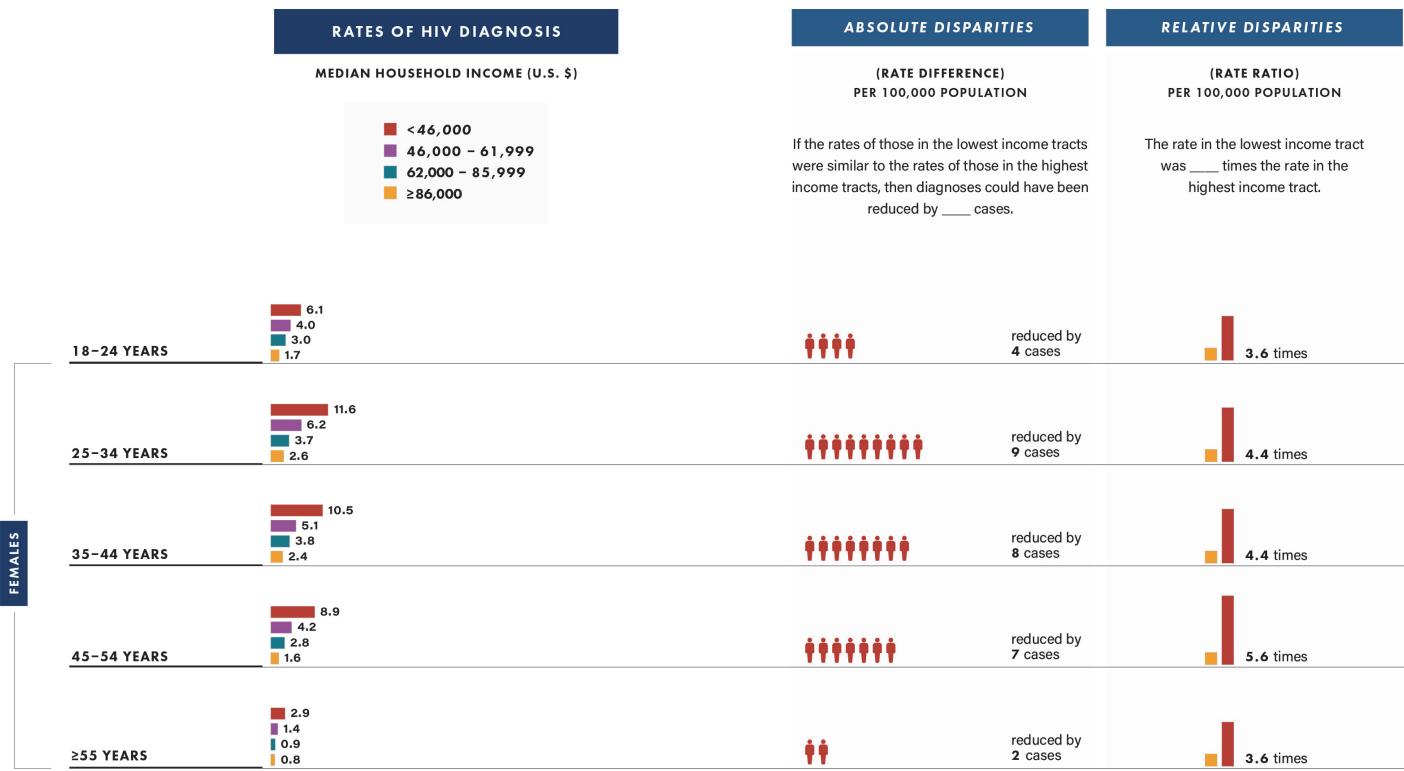


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

Figure 13b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by age at diagnosis and income level, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

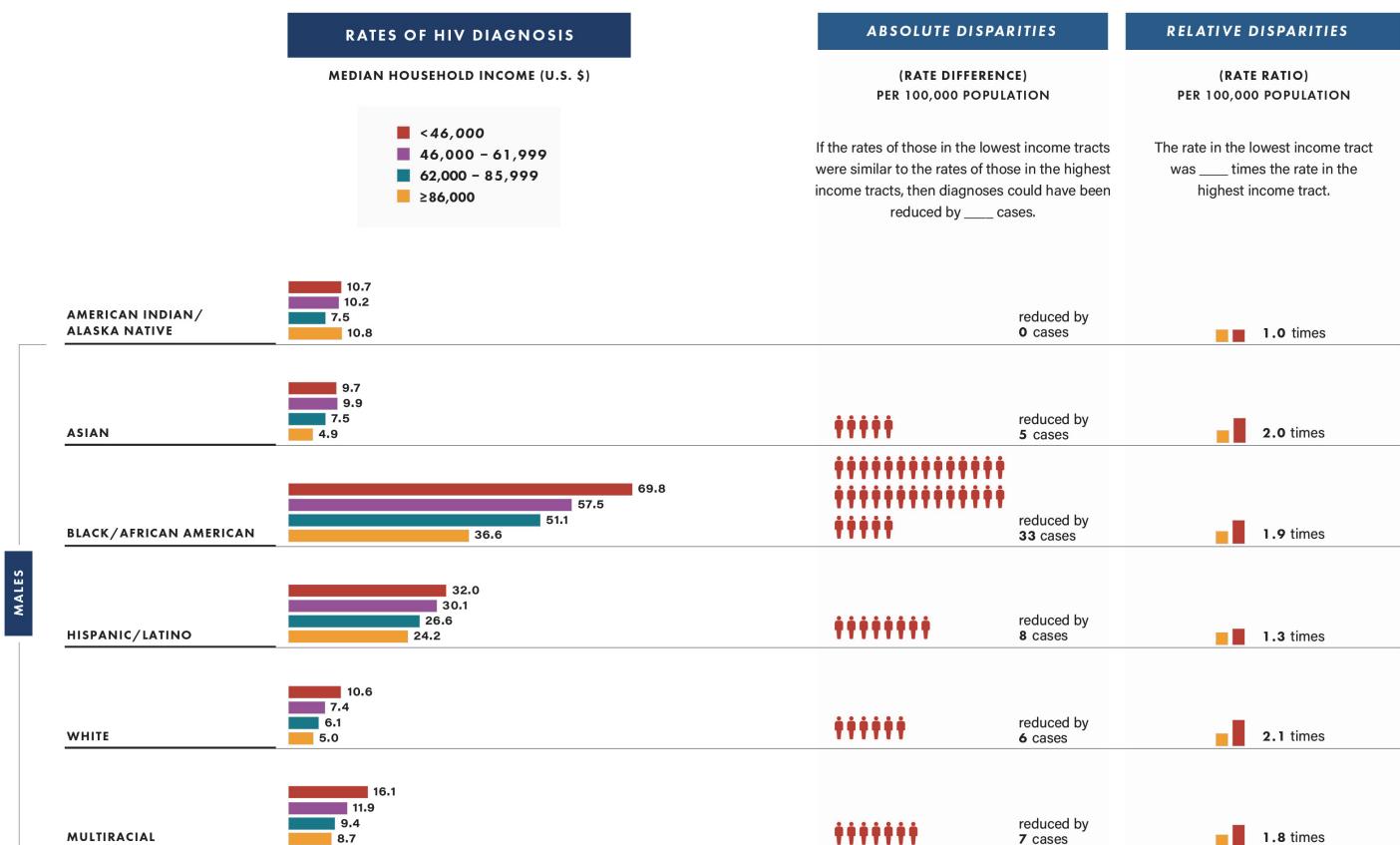
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

Race/ethnicity:

- Diagnoses—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except American Indian/Alaska Native males and Asian males) (Figures 14a/b and Table 2).
- Linkage—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except Asian males and females, Hispanic/Latino females, and multiracial males and females) (Table 10).
- Viral suppression—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except American Indian/Alaska Native males, Asian males, Black/African American males, and Hispanic/Latino females) (Table 10).

Figure 14a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and income level, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

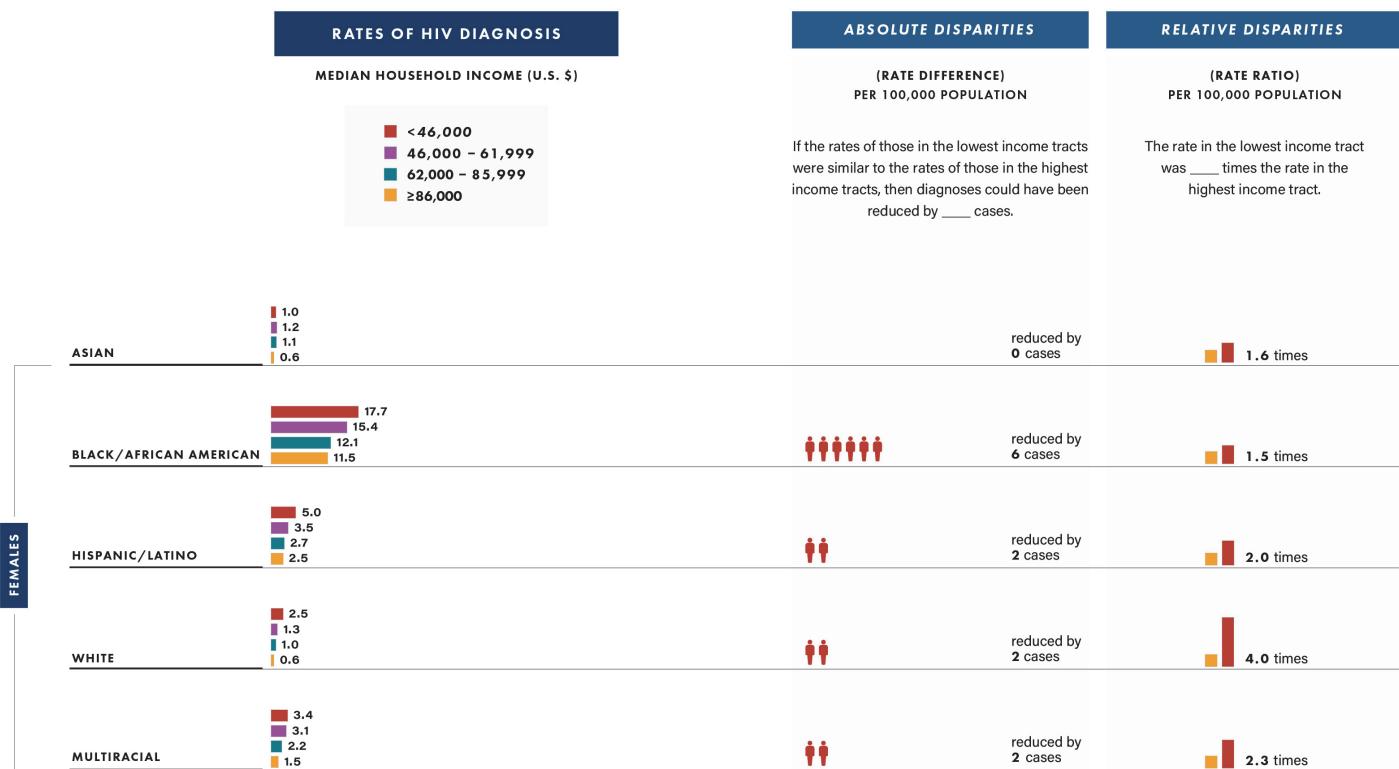


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander males not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts (Rate_{lowest income} – Rate_{highest income}).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts (Rate_{lowest income} \div Rate_{highest income}).

Figure 14b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and income level, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

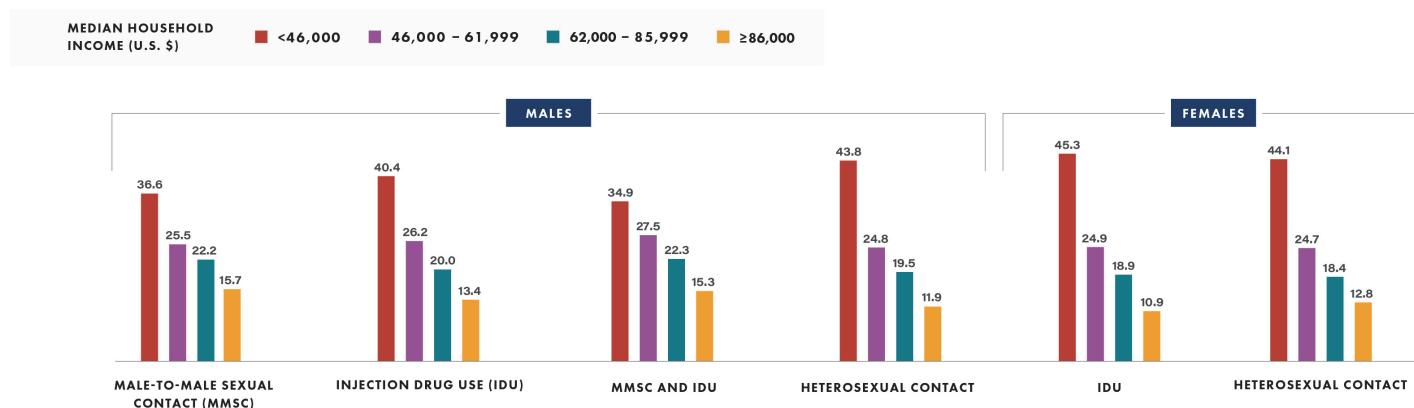
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

Transmission category:

- Diagnoses—all transmission categories for both sexes (Figure 15 and Table 3).
- Linkage—all transmission categories for both sexes (except males with infection attributed to MMSC and IDU) (Table 11).
- Viral suppression—all transmission categories for both sexes (except males with infection attributed to MMSC and IDU) (Table 11).
- Among males with infection attributed to MMSC (Table 12):
 - Linkage—American Indian/Alaska Native (69.8%), Black/African American (79.5%), Hispanic/Latino (83.7%), and White (82.0%), and
 - Viral suppression—American Indian/Alaska Native (57.7%), Hispanic/Latino (70.5%), White (69.7%), and multiracial (68.0%).

Figure 15. Percentages of diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, assigned sex at birth, and income level, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. MMSC includes individuals assigned male sex at birth, regardless of current gender identity, who have had sexual contact with other males, and individuals assigned male sex at birth who have had sexual contact with both males and females (i.e., bisexual contact). IDU includes persons who injected nonprescription drugs or who injected prescription drugs for non-medical purposes. Also includes injection of drugs prescribed to persons if there is evidence that injection equipment was shared (e.g., syringes, needles, cookers). Heterosexual contact includes sexual contact with a person known to have, or with a risk factor for, HIV infection.

Area of residence and region: Diagnoses—rates (Table 6):

- Males—Area: District of Columbia (106.2), followed by Delaware and New Jersey (both 54.7); Region: South (34.6)
- Females—Area: District of Columbia (30.3), followed by New Jersey (17.3); Region: Northeast (9.2)
- Total—Area: District of Columbia (61.9), followed by New Jersey (34.8); Region: South (21.0)

Use caution when comparing the rates of diagnoses for the District of Columbia to the rates for states.

A look at disparities in diagnoses of HIV infection by income

In 2020, the disparities in HIV diagnosis by income for adults were as follows:

Absolute disparities (rate difference)—If the rates of diagnoses of HIV infection among males or females in the lowest income tracts were similar to the rates among those in the highest income tracts, then diagnoses could have been reduced by 20 cases and 5 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Table 1).

Relative disparities (rate ratio)—Among males, the rate of diagnoses in the lowest income tracts was 3.1 times the rate in the highest income tracts, and among females, the rate in the lowest income tracts was 4.4 times the rate in the highest income tracts (Figure 11 and Table 1).

For absolute and relative disparities for assigned sex at birth stratified by age group and race/ethnicity, see Figures 13a/b and 14a/b.

See Technical Notes for additional information on disparity measures.



Health Insurance Coverage

Health insurance coverage is associated with the use of preventive services and better medical outcomes [23]. Additionally, insured persons with diagnosed HIV are more likely to receive HIV care and treatment, which prolongs life, increases the likelihood of viral suppression, and decreases mortality [24]. Limited access to health insurance and care can increase the risk for HIV and affect health and well-being.

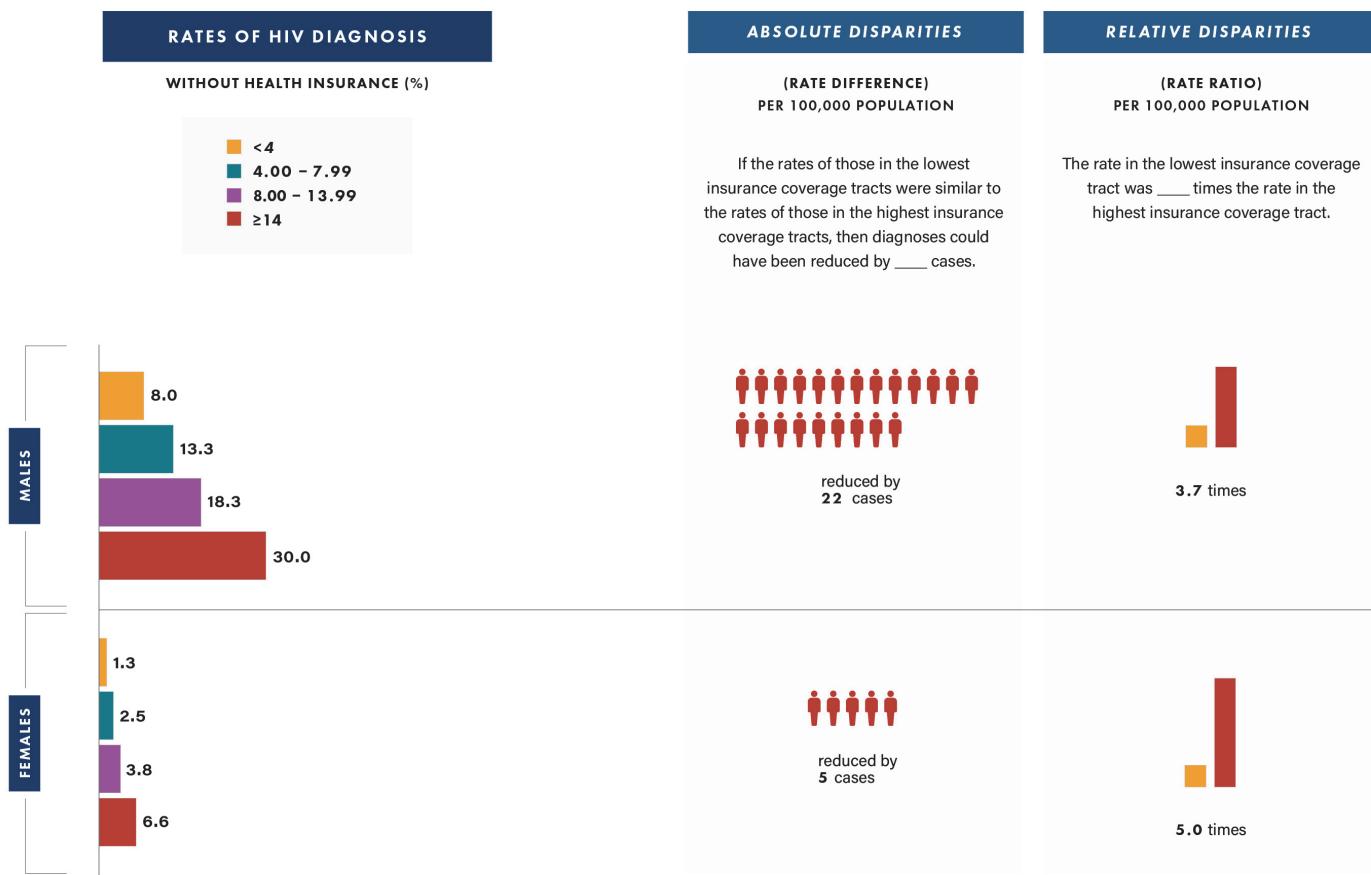
In 2020, adults who lived in census tracts with the lowest health insurance or health coverage plan (hereafter referred to as health insurance coverage) (where 14% or more of the residents did not have health insurance coverage) accounted for

- the highest HIV diagnosis rates or percentages (diagnoses),
- the lowest percentages of adults linked to HIV medical care within 1 month of receiving a diagnosis (linkage), and
- the lowest percentages of adults with suppressed viral load within 6 months of receiving an HIV diagnosis (viral suppression) among:

Assigned sex at birth:

- Diagnoses—rates: males, 30.0; females, 6.6 (Figure 16 and Table 1).
- Linkage—males, 80.9%; females, 82.1% (Figure 17 and Table 9).
- Viral suppression—males, 66.4%; females, 65.0% (Figure 17 and Table 9).

Figure 16. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥ 18 years, by assigned sex at birth and health insurance coverage, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia

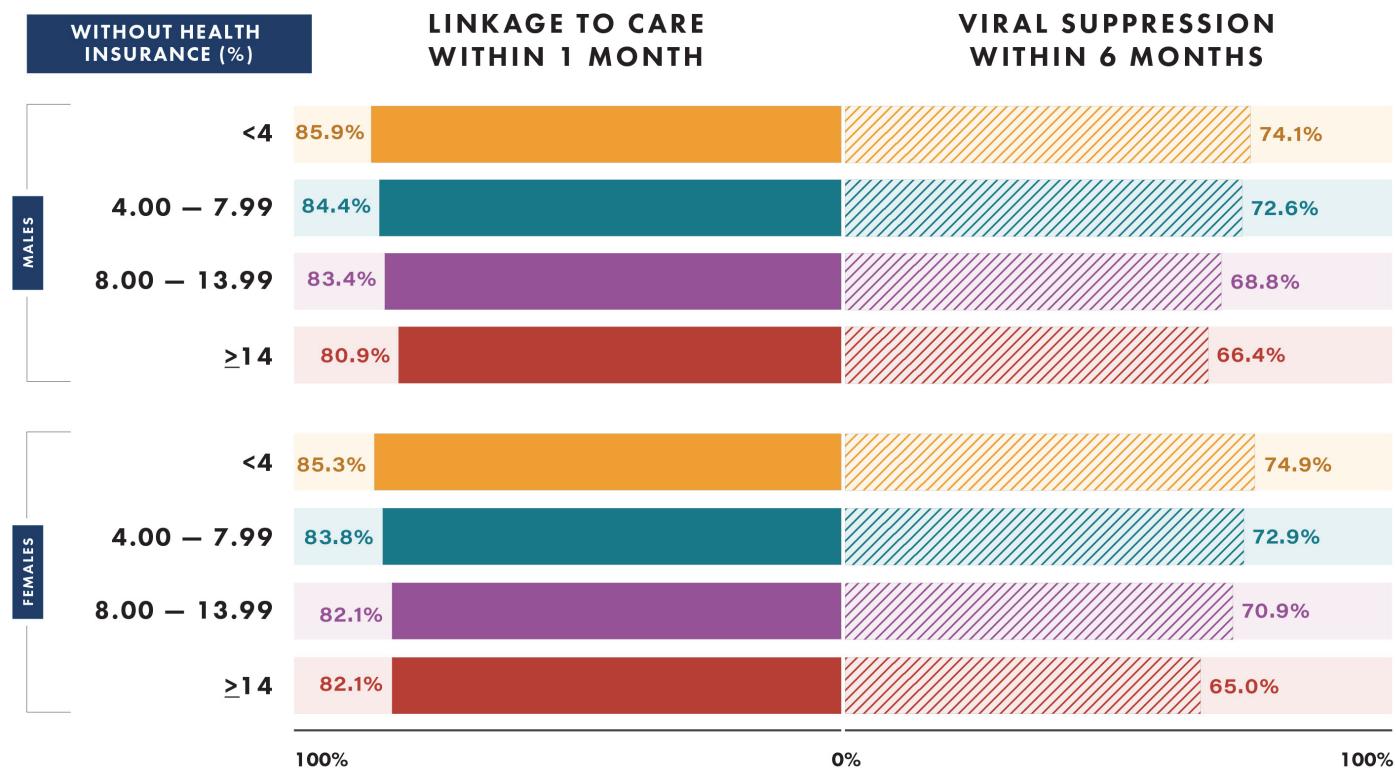


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Figure 17. Percentages of linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month of HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥ 18 years, by assigned sex at birth and health insurance coverage—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. See Guide to Acronyms and Initialisms, Data Tables, and Technical Notes for more information on definitions and data specifications.

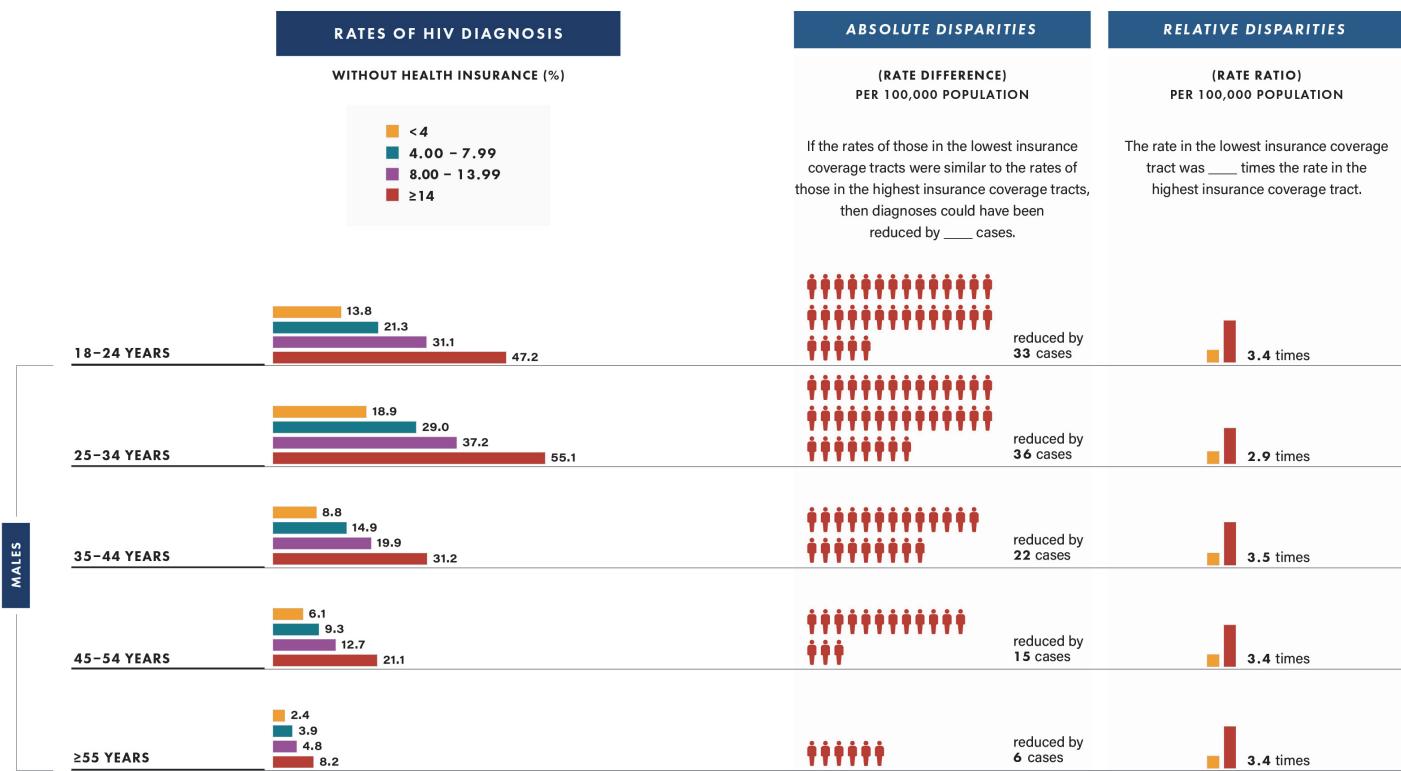
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Age group:

- Diagnoses—all age groups for both sexes (Figures 18a/b and Table 1).
- Linkage—all age groups for males, and females aged 35–44 years (Table 9).
- Viral suppression—all age groups for both sexes (except females aged 18–24 years) (Table 9).

Figure 18a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by age at diagnosis and health insurance coverage, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Figure 18b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by age at diagnosis and health insurance coverage, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

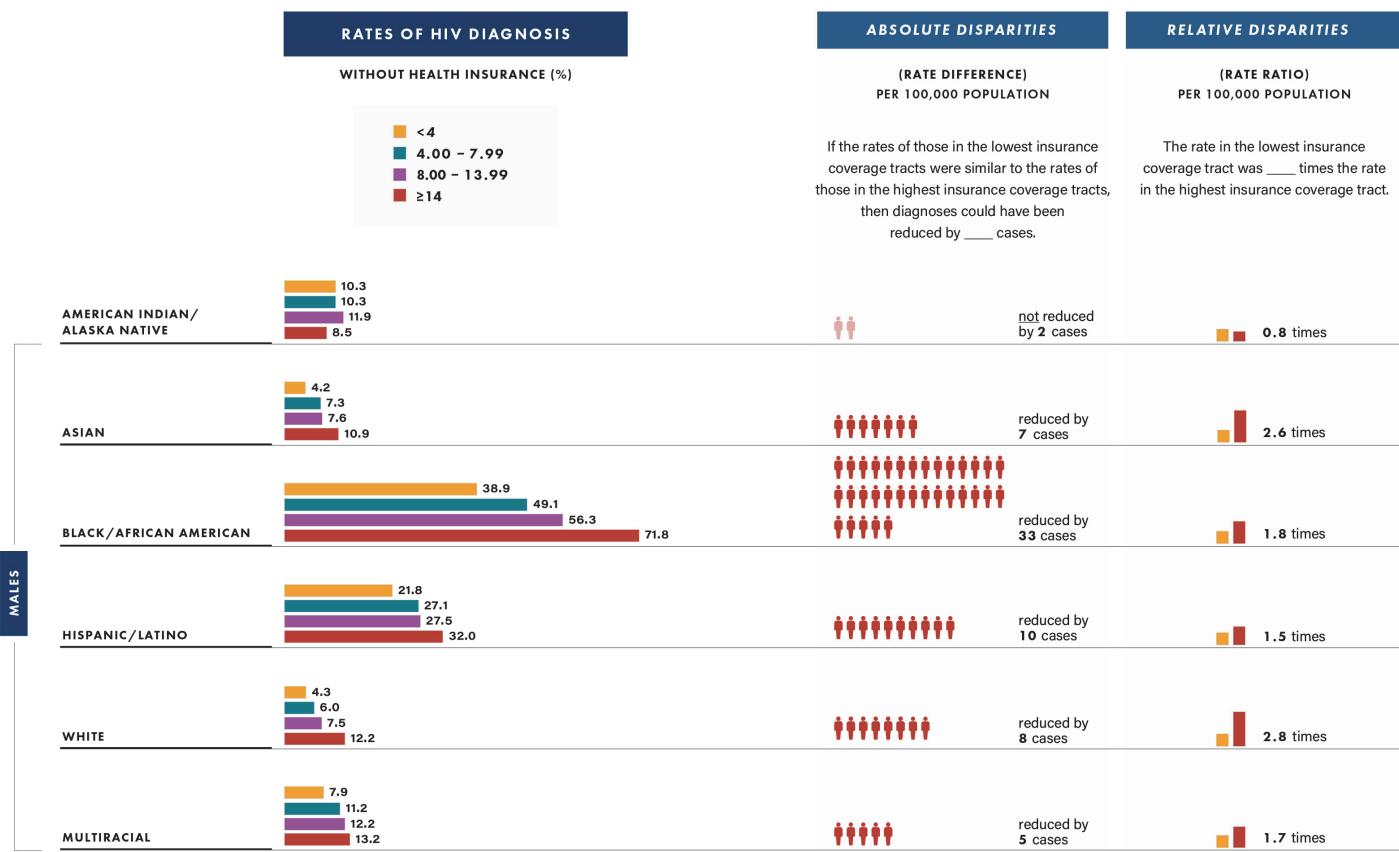
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Race/ethnicity:

- Diagnoses—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except American Indian/Alaska Native males) (Figures 19a/b and Table 2).
- Linkage—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except Asian females, Hispanic/Latino males and females, White females, and multiracial females) (Table 10).
- Viral suppression—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except American Indian/Alaska Native males, Asian males and females, and multiracial males) (Table 10).

Figure 19a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and health insurance coverage, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

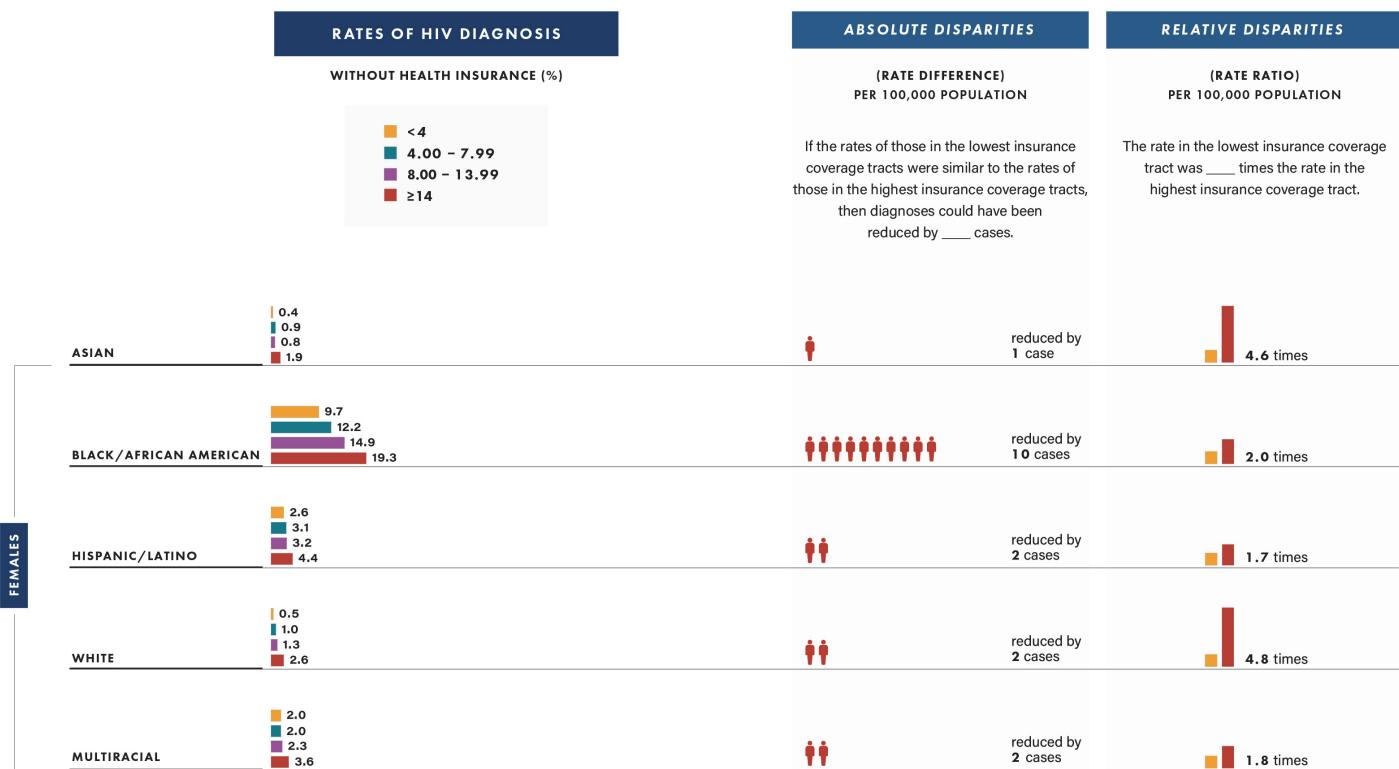


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander males not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Figure 19b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and health insurance coverage, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

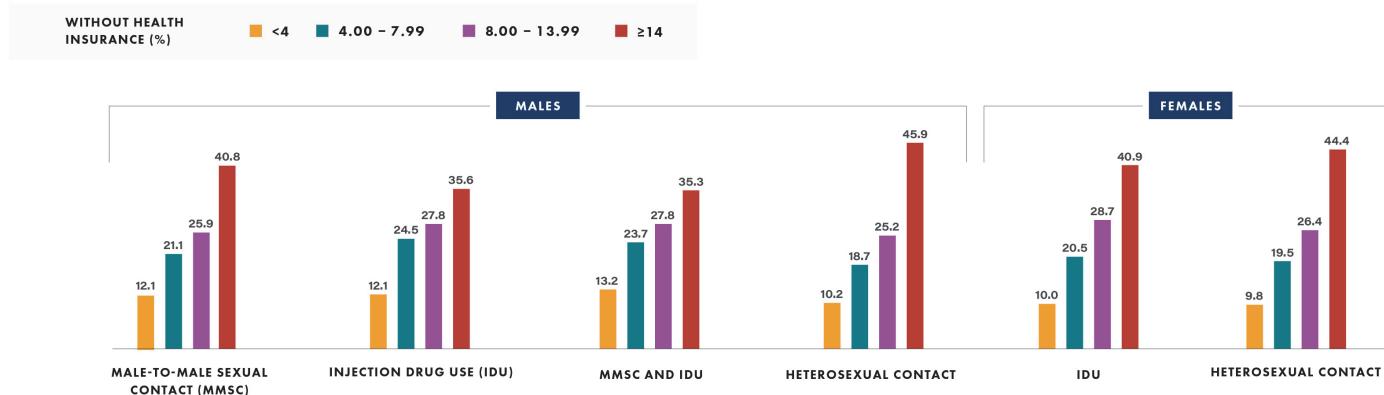
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Transmission category:

- Diagnoses—all transmission categories for both sexes (Figure 20 and Table 3).
- Linkage—all transmission categories for both sexes (except males with infection attributed to IDU and females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact) (Table 11).
- Viral suppression—all transmission categories for both sexes (Table 11).
- Among males with infection attributed to MMSC (Table 12):
 - Linkage—Asian (87.2%), Black/African American (77.2%), White (82.8%), and
 - Viral suppression—Asian (77.4%), Black/African American (63.2%), Hispanic/Latino (71.9%), White (69.3%), and multiracial (69.5%).

Figure 20. Percentages of diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥ 18 years, by transmission category, assigned sex at birth, and health insurance coverage, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. MMSC includes individuals assigned male sex at birth, regardless of current gender identity, who have had sexual contact with other males, and individuals assigned male sex at birth who have had sexual contact with both males and females (i.e., bisexual contact). IDU includes persons who injected nonprescription drugs or who injected prescription drugs for non-medical purposes. Also includes injection of drugs prescribed to persons if there is evidence that injection equipment was shared (e.g., syringes, needles, cookers). Heterosexual contact includes sexual contact with a person known to have, or with a risk factor for, HIV infection.

Area of residence and region: Diagnoses—rates (Table 7):

- Males—Area: Nevada (45.1), followed by Louisiana (44.7); Region: South (33.3)
- Females—Area: Louisiana (13.9), followed by Maryland (13.5); Region: South (7.8)
- Total—Area: Louisiana (28.9), followed by Georgia and Hawaii (both 26.8); Region: South (20.2)

Use caution when comparing the rates of diagnoses for the District of Columbia to the rates for states.

A look at disparities in diagnoses of HIV infection by health insurance coverage

In 2020, the disparities in HIV diagnosis by health insurance coverage for adults were as follows:

Absolute disparities (rate difference)—If the rates of diagnoses of HIV infection among males or females in the lowest insurance coverage tracts were similar to the rates among those in the highest insurance coverage tracts, then diagnoses could have been reduced by 22 cases and 5 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure 16 and Table 1).

Relative disparities (rate ratio)—Among males, the rate of diagnoses in the lowest income tracts was 3.7 times the rate in the highest income tracts, and among females, the rate in the lowest income tracts was 5.0 times the rate in the highest income tracts (Figure 16 and Table 1).

For absolute and relative disparities for assigned sex at birth stratified by age group and race/ethnicity, see Figures 18a/b and 19a/b.

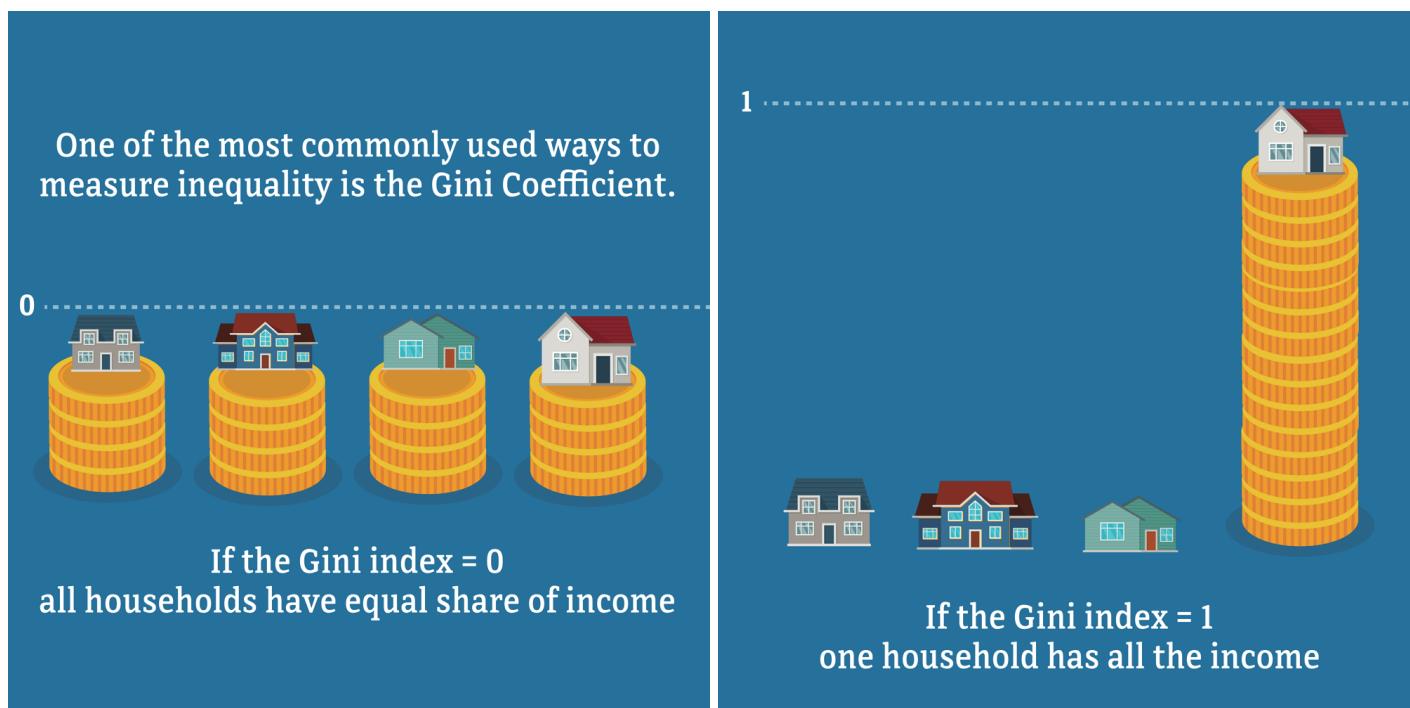
See Technical Notes for additional information on disparity measures.



Income Inequality (Gini Index)

Poor health and income inequality are connected. Income inequality and socioeconomic deprivation are 2 key socioeconomic determinants of HIV diagnosis and care outcomes. High levels of income inequality may negatively affect the health of everyone, even the affluent, mainly because income inequality reduces social cohesion, which leads to more stress, fear, and insecurity [25]. Many factors—education and the historical legacy and impact of discrimination—are key components of income inequality [26]. Many of these same factors contribute to disparities in HIV diagnoses; however, assigned sex at birth and race/ethnicity components can also contribute to this disparity.

This report uses the Gini index, which summarizes income distribution, to measure income inequality. The Gini index ranges from 0 or 0%, indicating perfect equality (i.e., lowest income inequality—where all households have an equal share of income), to 1 or 100%, perfect inequality (i.e., highest income inequality—where only 1 household has all the income and the rest have none).



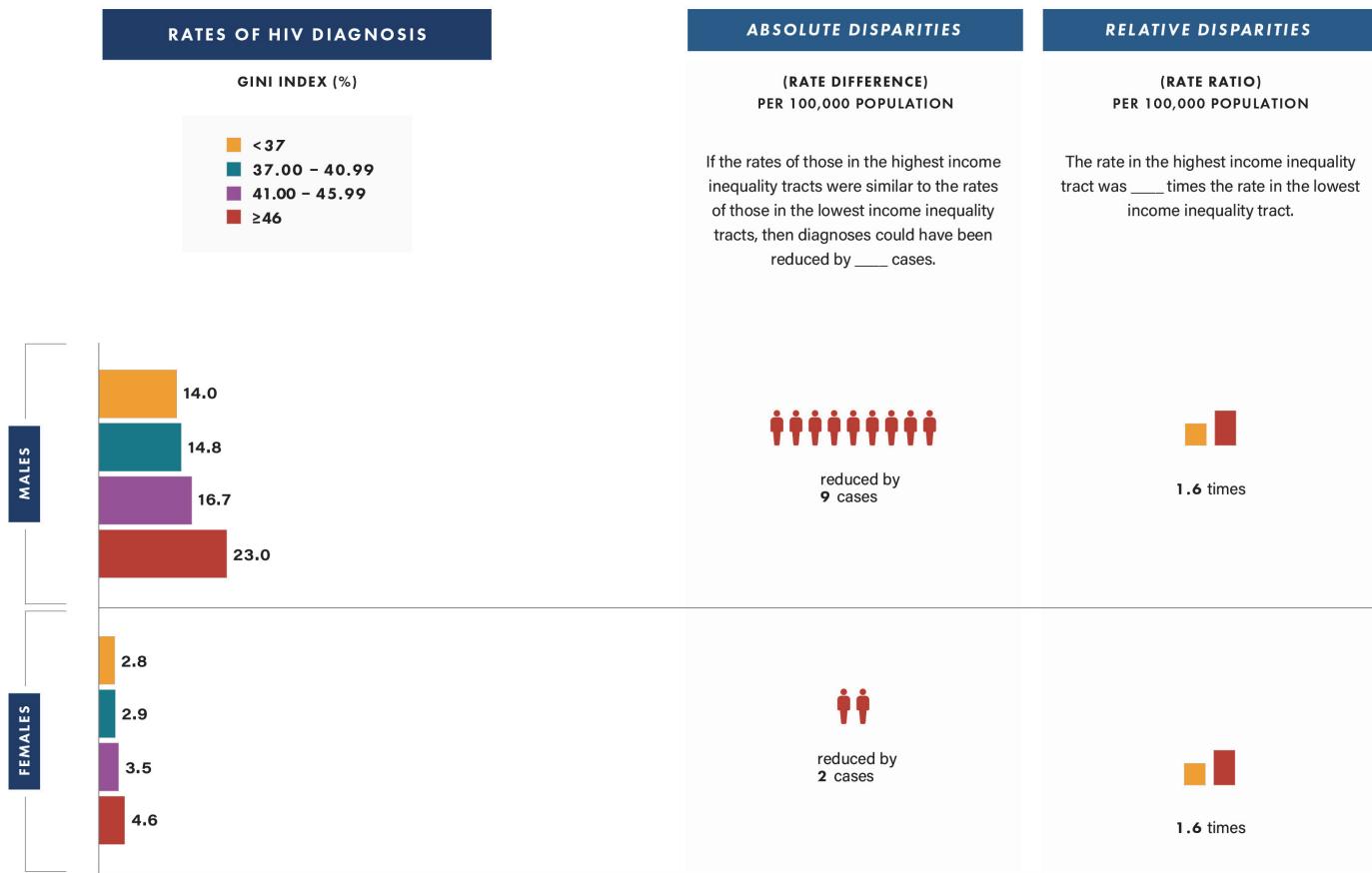
In 2020, adults who lived in census tracts with the highest income inequality (where income inequality was 46% or more) accounted for

- the highest HIV diagnosis rates or percentages (diagnoses),
- the lowest percentages of adults linked to HIV medical care within 1 month of receiving a diagnosis (linkage), and
- the lowest percentages of adults with suppressed viral load within 6 months of receiving an HIV diagnosis (viral suppression) among

Assigned sex at birth:

- Diagnoses—rates: males, 23.0; females, 4.6 (Figure 21 and Table 1).
- Linkage—females, 81.2% (Figure 22 and Table 9).
- Viral suppression—males, 68.7%; females, 67.5% (Figure 22 and Table 9).

Figure 21. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males aged ≥ 18 years, by assigned sex at birth and Gini index, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

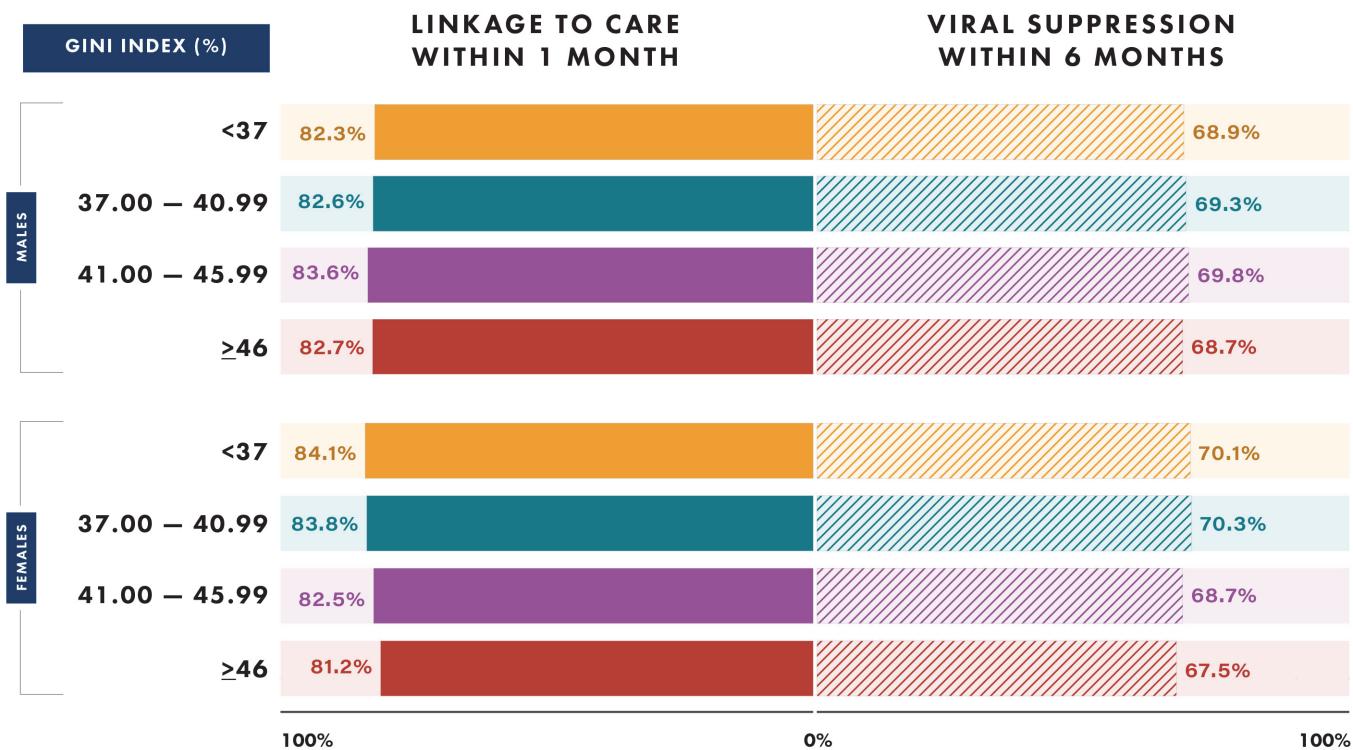


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Figure 22. Percentages of linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month of HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥ 18 years, by assigned sex at birth and Gini index—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia



Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. See Guide to Acronyms and Initialisms, Data Tables, and Technical Notes for more information on definitions and data specifications.

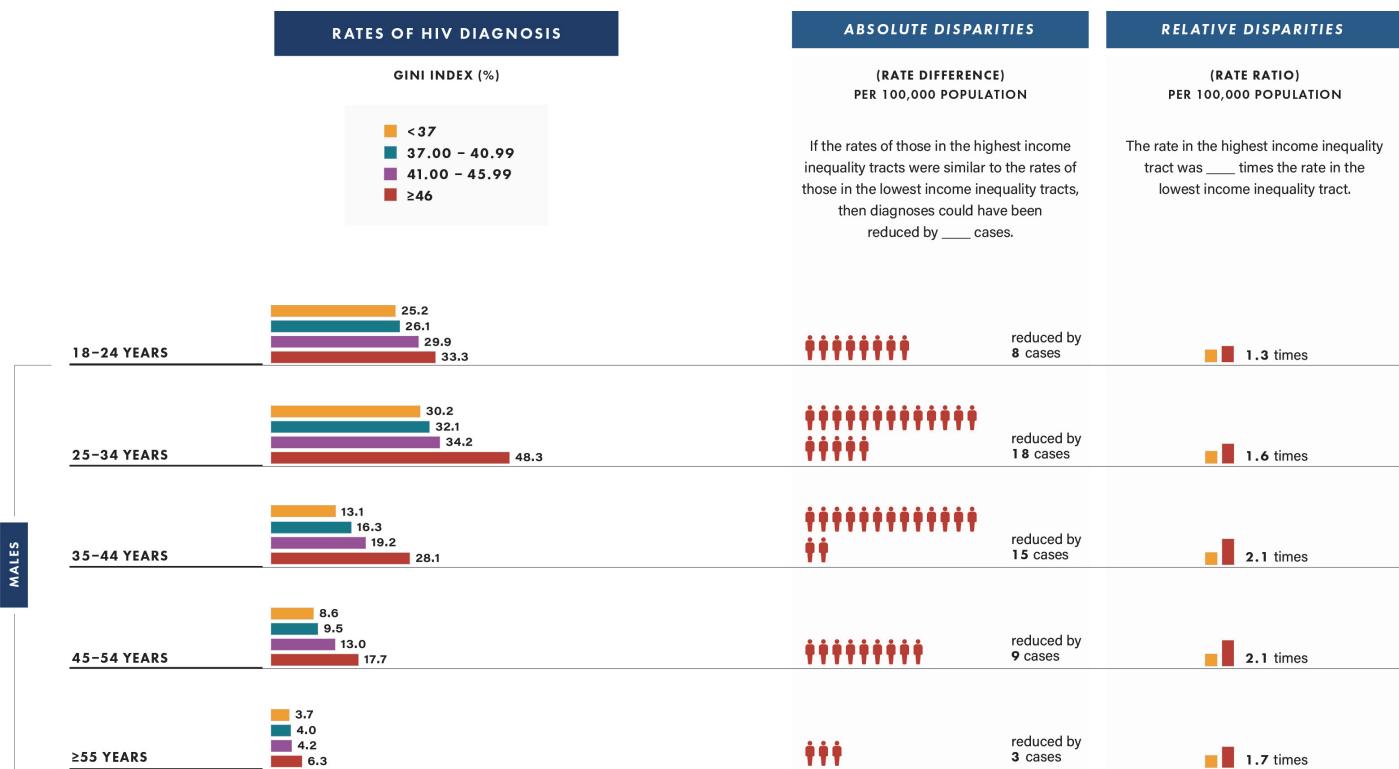
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Age group:

- Diagnoses—all age groups for both sexes (except females aged 18–24 years) (Figures 23a/b and Table 1).
- Linkage—age groups 18–24 and ≥ 55 years for males and age groups 18–24 and 25–34 years for females (Table 9).
- Viral suppression—all age groups for both sexes (except males aged 25–34 and 45–54 years and females aged 35–44 and 45–54 years) (Table 9).

Figure 23a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by age at diagnosis and Gini index, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

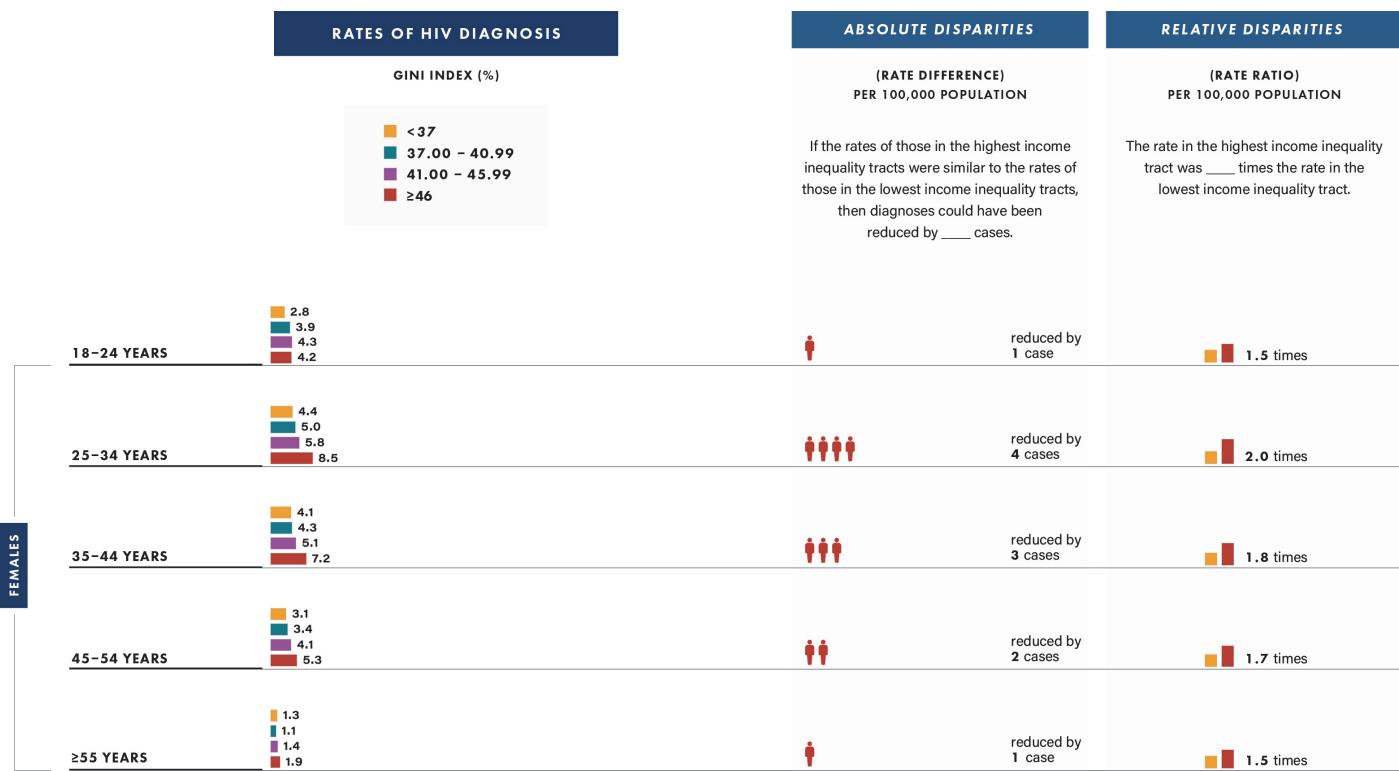


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Figure 23b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by age at diagnosis and Gini index, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

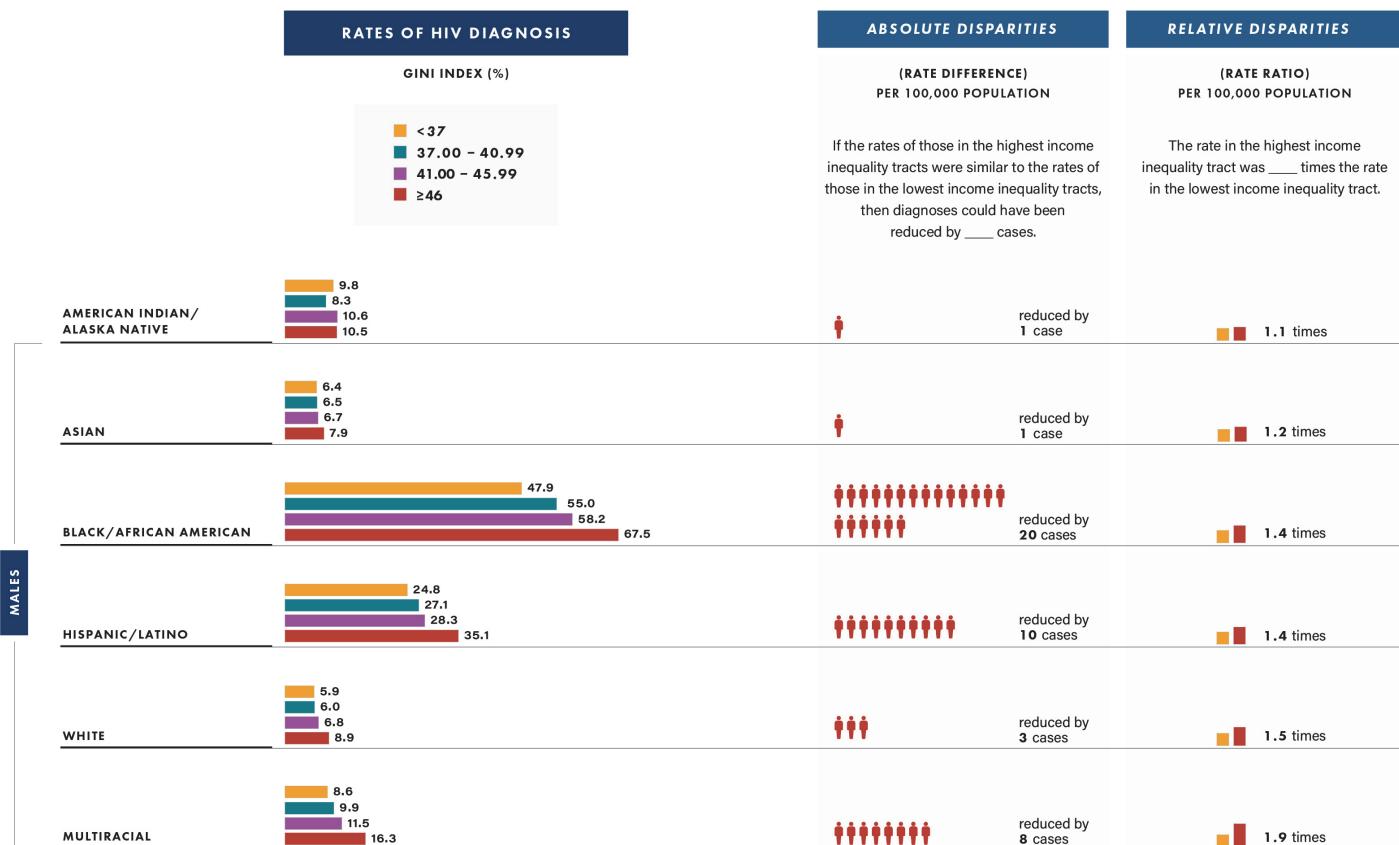
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Race/ethnicity:

- Diagnoses—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except American Indian/Alaska Native males and Asian females) (Figures 24a/b and Table 2).
- Linkage—American Indian/Alaska Native males (73.1%), Hispanic/Latino females (79.5%), and White females (77.4%) (Table 10).
- Viral suppression—Hispanic/Latino males (72.4%), multiracial males (65.1%), and White females (60.0%) (Table 10).

Figure 24a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and Gini index, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

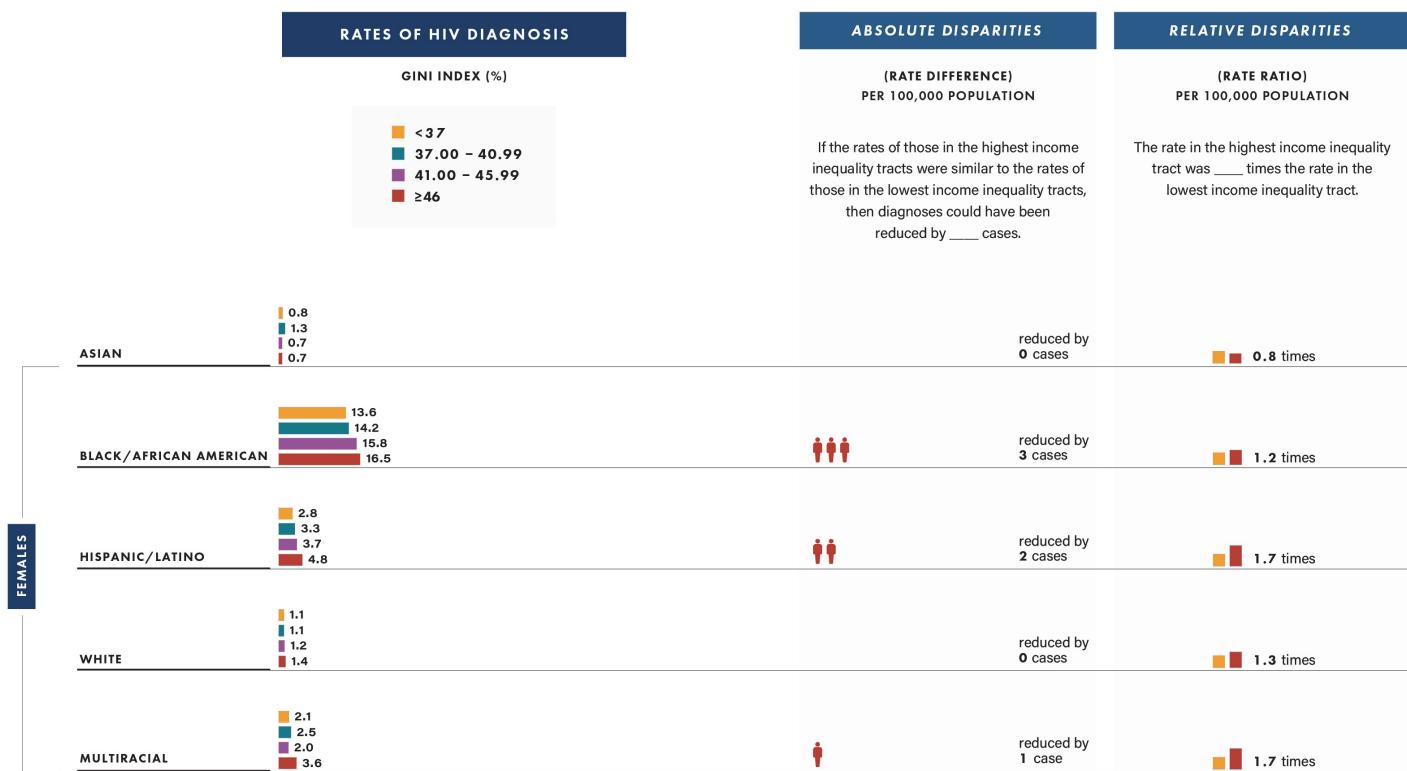


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander males not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Figure 24b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and Gini index, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

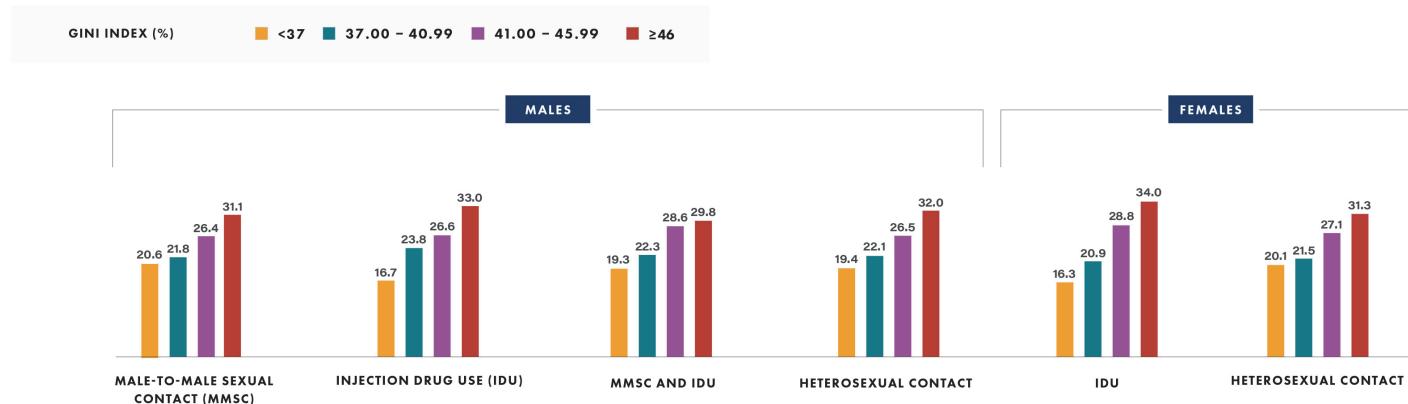
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Transmission category:

- Diagnoses—all transmission categories for both sexes (Figure 25 and Table 3).
- Linkage—males and females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (79.1% and 81.8%, respectively) (Table 11).
- Viral suppression—males with infection attributed to IDU (52.4%) and males and females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (62.6% and 69.4%, respectively) (Table 11).
- Among males with infection attributed to MMSC (Table 12):
 - Linkage—the lowest percentage linked to care was not in highest income inequality group for any race/ethnicity, and
 - Viral suppression—Hispanic/Latino (73.8%) and multiracial (69.6%).

Figure 25. Percentages of diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, assigned sex at birth, and Gini index, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. MMSC includes individuals assigned male sex at birth, regardless of current gender identity, who have had sexual contact with other males, and individuals assigned male sex at birth who have had sexual contact with both males and females (i.e., bisexual contact). IDU includes persons who injected nonprescription drugs or who injected prescription drugs for non-medical purposes. Also includes injection of drugs prescribed to persons if there is evidence that injection equipment was shared (e.g., syringes, needles, cookers). Heterosexual contact includes sexual contact with a person known to have, or with a risk factor for, HIV infection.

Area of residence and region: Diagnoses—rates (Table 8):

- Males—Area: District of Columbia (58.3), followed by Georgia (42.1); Region: South (28.5)
- Females—Area: District of Columbia (16.7), followed by Georgia (9.5); Region: South (6.2)
- Total—Area: District of Columbia (35.8), followed by Georgia (25.0); Region: South (16.9).

Use caution when comparing the rates of diagnoses for the District of Columbia to the rates for states.

A look at disparities in diagnoses of HIV infection by income inequality

In 2020, the disparities in HIV diagnosis by income inequality for adults were as follows:

Absolute disparities (rate difference)—If the rates of diagnoses of HIV infection among males or females in the highest income inequality tracts were similar to the rates among those in the lowest income inequality tracts, then diagnoses could have been reduced by 9 cases and 2 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure 21 and Table 1).

Relative disparities (rate ratio)—Among males, the rate of diagnoses in the highest income inequality tracts was 1.6 times the rate in the lowest income inequality tracts, and among females, the rate in the highest income inequality tracts was 1.6 times the rate in the lowest income inequality tracts (Figure 21 and Table 1).

For absolute and relative disparities for assigned sex at birth stratified by age group and race/ethnicity, see Figures 23a/b and 24a/b.

See Technical Notes for additional information on disparity measures.

Special Focus Profiles



Special Focus Profiles

The Special Focus Profiles section highlights disparities in rates of HIV diagnoses by SDOH variables, including income inequality, and factors for special consideration in addressing health disparities that may be of particular interest to HIV prevention programs in state and local health departments.

Health Disparities

Health disparities are avoidable differences in the incidence, prevalence, mortality, and causes of a disease and the related adverse health conditions that exist among specific population groups [4]. Reducing health disparities, achieving health equity, and improving the health of all U.S. population groups are major goals of public health.

Most health disparities are related to SDOH, the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age [4]. Identification and awareness of differences among population health determinants and health outcomes are essential steps toward reducing health disparities. Most recent CDC reports show disparities by selected characteristics in many of the indicators for the EHE and NHAS initiatives. Success in achieving the goals of these initiatives will be determined to some extent by how effectively federal, state, and local agencies and private organizations work with communities to eliminate health disparities among populations experiencing a disproportionate burden of disease, disability, and death.

See Technical Notes for additional information on disparity measures and how the disparities were calculated.



Disparities—Poverty/Wealth, by Assigned Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity

Male assigned sex at birth

Highest poverty/lowest wealth—Among males residing in tracts with the highest poverty/lowest wealth, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 6.1 times, Hispanic/Latino 2.8 times, and multiracial males 1.3 times as high as the rate for White males; the rate for White males was 1.1 times as high as the rate for both American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian males (Figure 26 and Table 2).

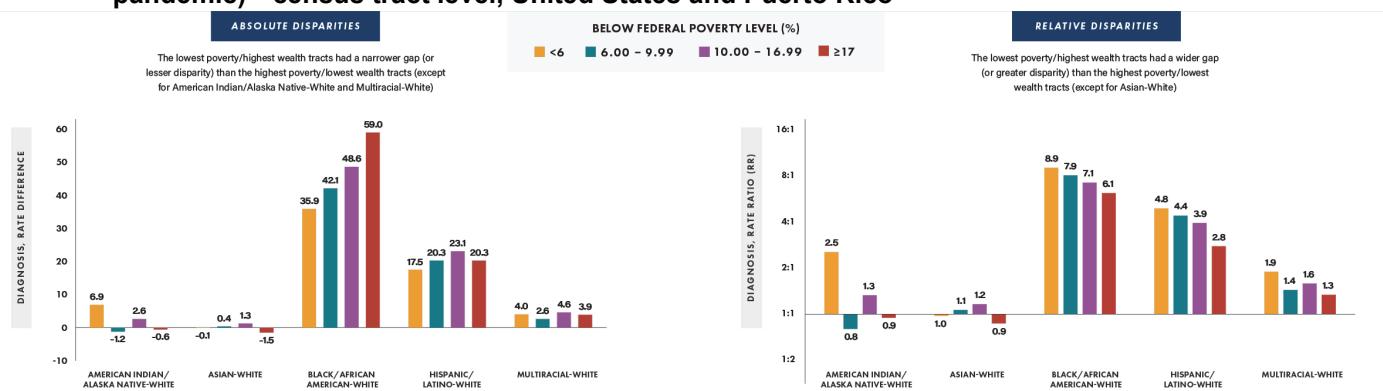
Lowest poverty/highest wealth—Among males residing in tracts with the lowest poverty/highest wealth, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: American Indian/Alaska Native 2.5

times, Black/African American 8.9 times, Hispanic/Latino 4.8 times, and multiracial males 1.9 times as high as the rate for White males; White and Asian males had similar rates (Figure 26 and Table 2).

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White males were as follows: the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts (except for American Indian/Alaska Native–White and multiracial–White) (Figure 26).
- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White males were as follows: the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts had a wider gap (or greater disparity) than the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts (except for Asian–White) (Figure 26).

Figure 26. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and federal poverty status, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander males not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Female assigned sex at birth

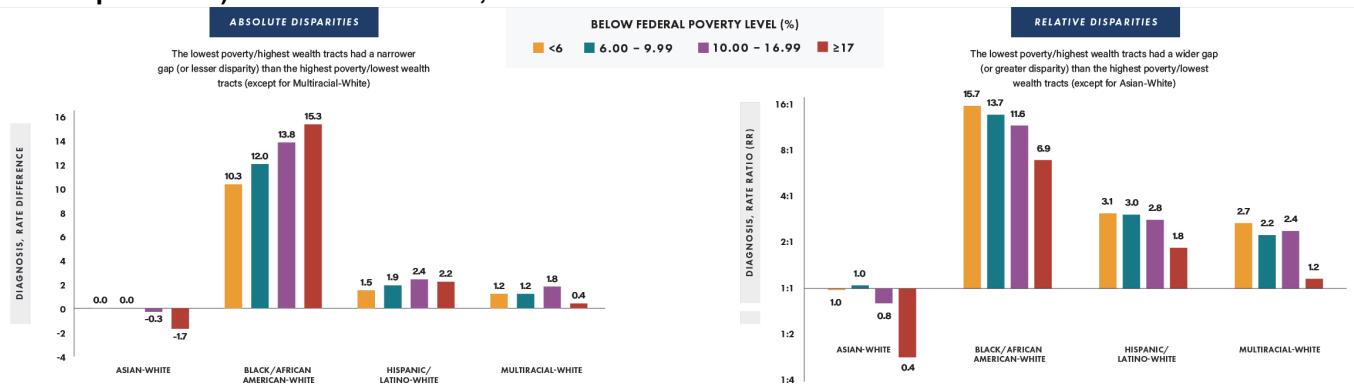
Highest poverty/lowest wealth—Among females residing in tracts with the highest poverty/lowest wealth, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 6.9 times, Hispanic/Latino 1.8 times, and multiracial females 1.2 times as high as the rate for White females; the rate for White females was 2.8 times as high as the rate for Asian females (Figure 27 and Table 2).

Lowest poverty/highest wealth—Among females residing in tracts with the lowest poverty/highest wealth, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 15.7 times, Hispanic/Latino 3.1 times, and multiracial females 2.7 times as high as the rate for White females; White and Asian females had similar rates (Figure 27 and Table 2).

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White females were as follows: the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts (except for multiracial–White) (Figure 27).
- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White females were as follows: the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts had a wider gap (or greater disparity) than the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts (except for Asian–White) (Figure 27).

Figure 27. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and federal poverty status, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Disparities—Education, by Assigned Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity

Male assigned sex at birth

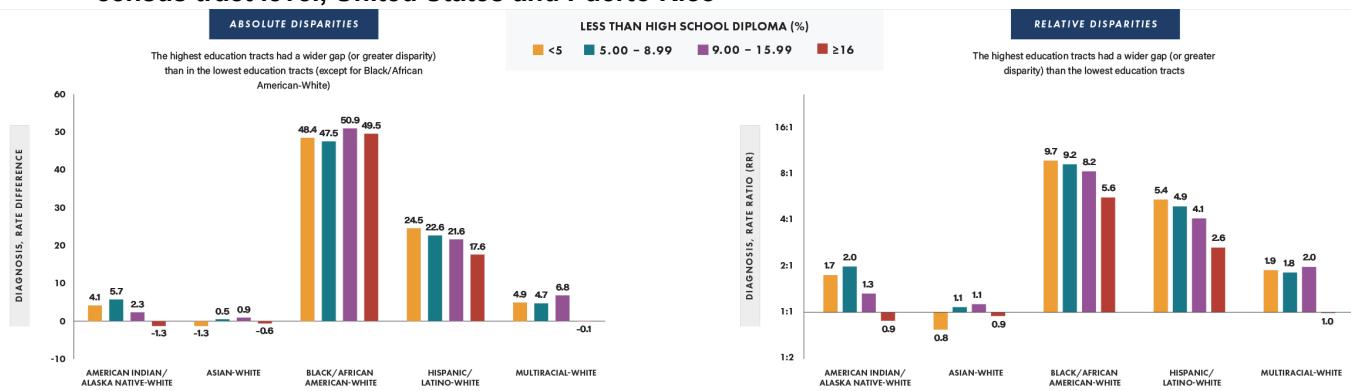
Lowest education—Among males residing in tracts with the lowest education, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: American Indian/Alaska Native 1.1 times, Asian 1.1 times, Black/African American 5.6 times, and Hispanic/Latino males 2.6 times as high as the rate for White males; White and multiracial males had similar rates (Figure 28 and Table 2).

Highest education—Among males residing in tracts with the highest education, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: American Indian/Alaska Native 1.7 times, Black/African American 9.7 times, Hispanic/Latino 5.4 times, and multiracial males 1.9 times as high as the rate for White males; the rate for White males was 1.3 times as high as the rate for Asian males (Figure 28 and Table 2).

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White males were as follows: the highest education tracts had a wider gap (or greater disparity) than in the lowest education tracts (except for Black/African American—White) (Figure 28).
- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White males were as follows: the highest education tracts had a wider gap (or greater disparity) than in the lowest education tracts (Figure 28).

Figure 28. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and education level, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander males not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Female assigned sex at birth

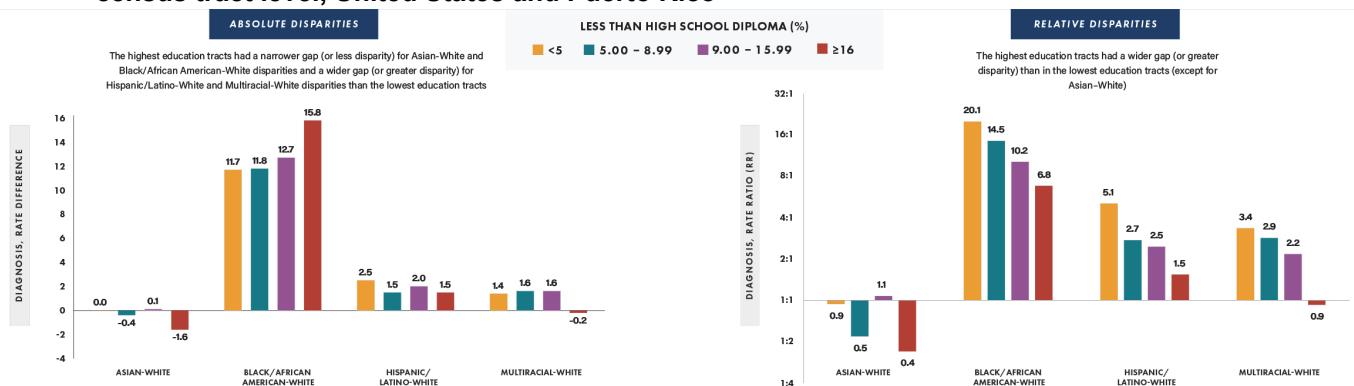
Lowest education—Among females residing in tracts with the lowest education, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 6.8 times, Hispanic/Latino 1.5 times, and multiracial females 1.1 times as high as the rate for White females; the rate for White females was 2.3 times as high as the rate for Asian (Figure 29 and Table 2).

Highest education—Among females residing in tracts with the highest education, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 20.1 times, Hispanic/Latino 5.1 times, and multiracial females 3.4 times as high as the rate for White females; the rate for White females was 1.1 times as high as the rate for Asian females (Figure 29 and Table 2).

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White females were as follows: the highest education tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) for Asian–White and Black/African American–White disparities and a wider gap (or greater disparity) for Hispanic/Latino–White and multiracial–White disparities than in the lowest education tracts (Figure 29).
- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White females were as follows: the highest education tracts had a wider gap (or greater disparity) than in the lowest education tracts (except for Asian–White) (Figure 29).

Figure 29. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and education level, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Disparities—Income, by Assigned Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity

Male assigned sex at birth

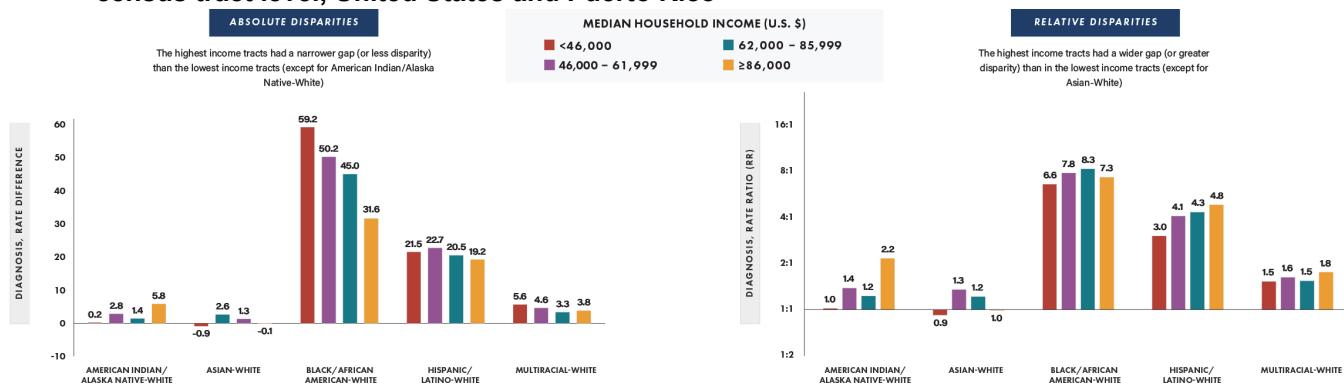
Lowest income—Among males residing in tracts with the lowest income, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 6.6 times, Hispanic/Latino 3.0 times, and multiracial males 1.5 times as high as the rate for White males; the rate for White males was 1.1 times as high as the rate for Asian males; and White and American Indian/Alaska Native males had similar rates (Figure 30 and Table 2).

Highest income—Among males residing in tracts with the highest income, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: American Indian/Alaska Native 2.2 times, Black/African American 7.3 times, Hispanic/Latino 4.8 times, and multiracial males 1.8 times as high as the rate for White males; White and Asian males had similar rates (Figure 30 and Table 2).

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White males were as follows: the highest income tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than in the lowest income tracts (except for American Indian/Alaska Native—White) (Figure 30).
- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White males were as follows: the highest income tracts had a wider gap (or greater disparity) than in the lowest income tracts (except for Asian—White) (Figure 30).

Figure 30. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and income level, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander males not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Female assigned sex at birth

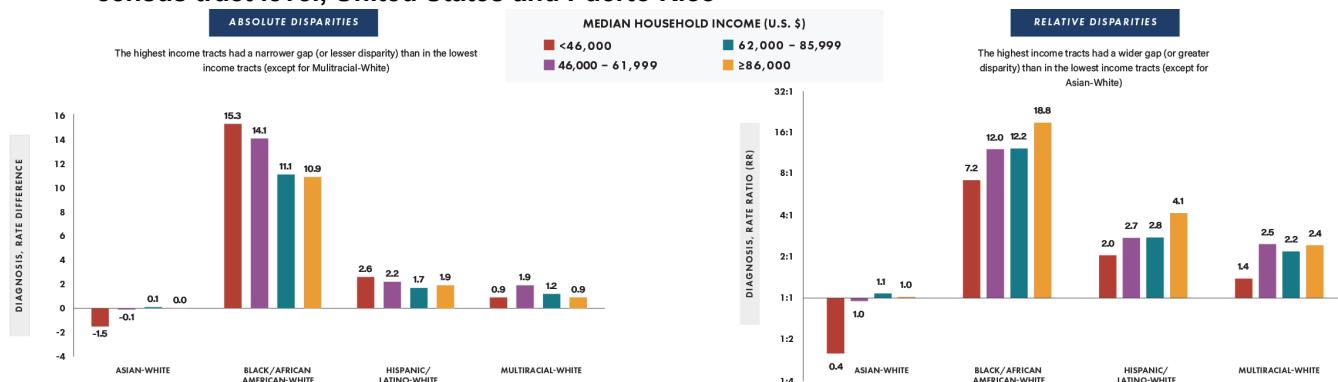
Lowest income—Among females residing in tracts with the lowest income, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 7.2 times, Hispanic/Latino 2.0 times, and multiracial females 1.4 times as high as the rate for White females; the rate for White females was 2.5 times as high as the rate for Asian females (Figure 31 and Table 2).

Highest income—Among females residing in tracts with the highest income, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 18.8 times, Hispanic/Latino 4.1 times, and multiracial females 2.4 times as high as the rate for White females; White and Asian females had similar rates (Figure 31 and Table 2).

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White females were as follows: the highest income tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than in the lowest income tracts (except for multiracial–White where there was no difference in disparity between the highest and lowest income tracts) (Figure 31).
- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White females were as follows: the highest income tracts had a wider gap (or greater disparity) than in the lowest income tracts (except for Asian–White) (Figure 31).

Figure 31. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and income level, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Disparities—Health Insurance Coverage, by Assigned Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity

Male assigned sex at birth

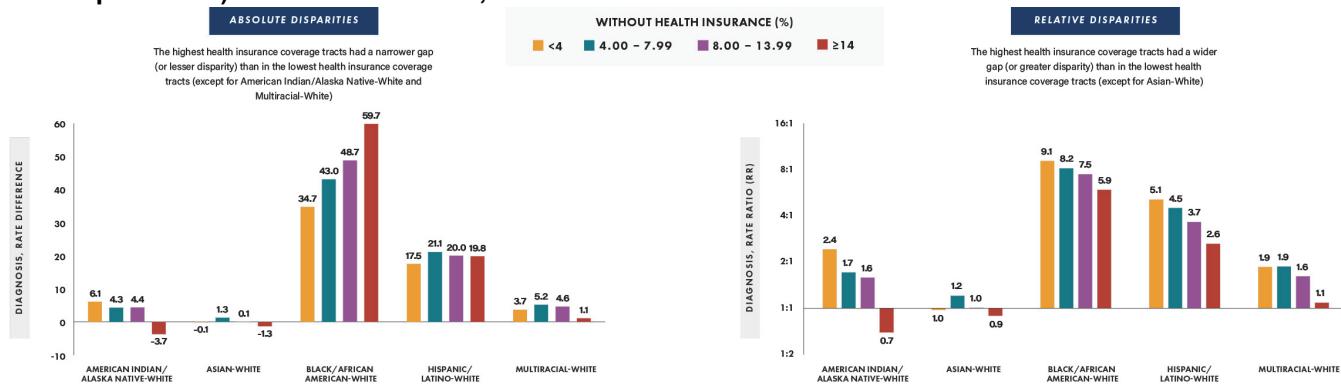
Lowest health insurance coverage—Among males residing in tracts with the lowest health insurance coverage, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 5.9 times, Hispanic/Latino 2.6 times, and multiracial males 1.1 times as high as the rate for White males; the rate for White males was 1.4 times and 1.1 times as high as the rates for Asian and American Indian/Alaska Native males, respectively (Figure 32 and Table 2).

Highest health insurance coverage—Among males residing in tracts with the highest health insurance coverage, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Asian 2.4 times, Black/African American 9.1 times, Hispanic/Latino 5.1 times, and multiracial males 1.9 times as high as the rate for White males; White and American Indian/Alaska Native males had similar rates (Figure 32 and Table 2).

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White males were as follows: the highest health insurance coverage tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than in the lowest health insurance coverage tracts (except for American Indian/Alaska Native—White and multiracial—White) (Figure 32).
- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White males were as follows: the highest health insurance coverage tracts had a wider gap (or greater disparity) than in the lowest health insurance coverage tracts (except for Asian—White) (Figure 32).

Figure 32. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and health insurance coverage, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander males not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Female assigned sex at birth

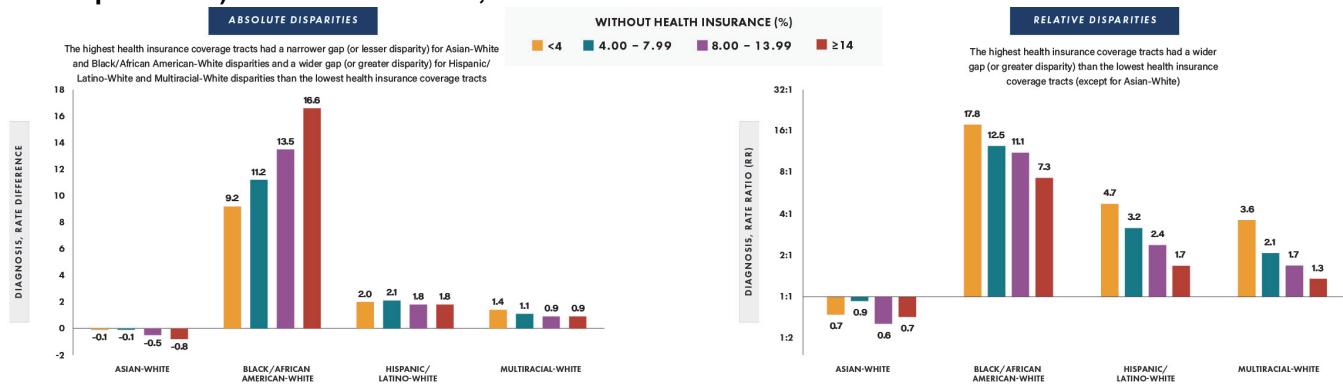
Lowest health insurance coverage—Among females residing in tracts with the lowest health insurance coverage, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 7.3 times, Hispanic/Latino 1.7 times, and multiracial females 1.3 times as high as the rate for White females; the rate for White females was 1.4 times as high as the rate for Asian females (Figure 33 and Table 2).

Highest health insurance coverage—Among females residing in tracts with the highest health insurance coverage, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 17.8 times, Hispanic/Latino 4.7 times, and multiracial females 3.6 times as high as the rate for White females; the rate for White females was 1.4 times as high as the rate for Asian females (Figure 33 and Table 2).

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White females were as follows: the highest health insurance coverage tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) for Asian-White and Black/African American-White disparities and a wider gap (or greater disparity) for Hispanic/Latino-White and multiracial-White disparities than the lowest health insurance coverage tracts (Figure 33).
- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White females were as follows: the highest health insurance coverage tracts had a wider gap (or greater disparity) than the lowest health insurance coverage tracts (except for Asian-White where there was no difference in disparity between the highest and lowest income tracts) (Figure 33).

Figure 33. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and health insurance coverage, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Disparities—Income Inequality, by Assigned Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity

Male assigned sex at birth

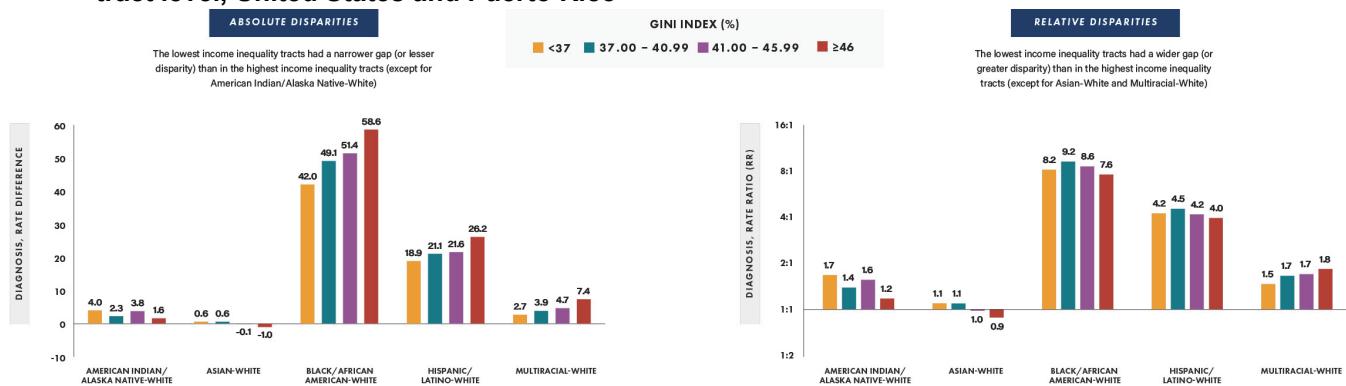
Highest income inequality—Among males residing in tracts with the highest income inequality, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: American Indian/Alaska Native 1.2 times, Black/African American 7.6 times, Hispanic/Latino 4.0 times, and multiracial males 1.8 times as high as the rate for White males; the rate for White males was 1.1 times as high as the rate for Asian males (Figure 34 and Table 2).

Lowest income inequality—Among males residing in tracts with the lowest income inequality, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: American Indian/Alaska Native 1.7 times, Asian 1.1 times, Black/African American 8.2 times, Hispanic/Latino 4.2 times, and multiracial males 1.5 times as high as the rate for White males (Figure 34 and Table 2).

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White males were as follows: the lowest income inequality tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than in the highest income inequality tracts (except for American Indian/Alaska Native—White) (Figure 34).
- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White males were as follows: the lowest income inequality tracts had a wider gap (or greater disparity) than in the highest income inequality tracts (except for Asian—White and multiracial—White) (Figure 34).

Figure 34. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and Gini index, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander males not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Female assigned sex at birth

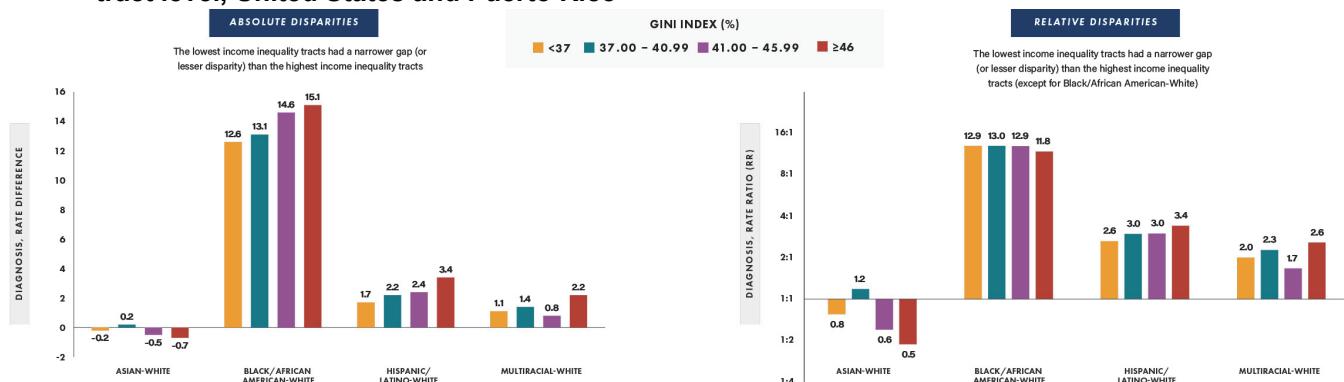
Highest income inequality—Among females residing in tracts with the highest income inequality, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 11.8 times, Hispanic/Latino 3.4 times, and multiracial females 2.6 times as high as the rate for White females; the rate for White females was 2.1 times as high as the rate for Asian females (Figure 35 and Table 2).

Lowest income inequality—Among females residing in tracts with the lowest income inequality, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 12.9 times, Hispanic/Latino 2.6 times, and multiracial females 2.0 times as high as the rate for White females; the rate for White females was 1.3 times as high as the rate for Asian females (Figure 35 and Table 2).

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White females were as follows: the lowest income inequality tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than the highest income inequality tracts (Figure 35).
- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White females were as follows: the lowest income inequality tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than the highest income inequality tracts (except Black/African American–White) (Figure 35).

Figure 35. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females aged ≥ 18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, by race/ethnicity and Gini index, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.

Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).

Health Disparities Special Considerations

Accurate and timely assessment and monitoring of the magnitude and direction of change of health disparities and their determinants are necessary for evaluation of progress toward the Healthy People 2030 goals of eliminating health disparities, achieving health equity, and attaining health literacy to improve the health and well-being of all [27]. Overall, disparities in HIV are not improving for select populations in the United States [28]. While both downstream and upstream interventions are important, evidence from systematic reviews suggests that downstream prevention interventions (directed at individual-level factors) are more likely than upstream interventions (directed at social- or policy-level factors) to increase health disparities [29].

Below are some important upstream factors, which can lead to downstream and upstream interventions, for special consideration when addressing and reducing health disparities related to poverty, education, income, and health care status among adults aged ≥ 18 years with diagnosed HIV infection.

Residential Segregation

The persistence of racial differences in health, for which individual differences in socioeconomic status (SES) are known, may reflect the role that residential segregation and neighborhood quality can play in racial disparities in health. As a result of segregation, higher-income Black/African American persons live in lower-income areas than White persons of similar economic status, and lower-income White persons live in higher-income areas than Black/African American persons of similar economic status [29]. Other racial/ethnic groups experience less residential segregation than Black/African American persons, and although residential segregation is inversely related to income for Hispanic/Latino and Asian persons, the segregation of Black/African American persons is high at all levels of income [29]. Black/African American persons with the highest levels of income experience more residential segregation than Hispanic/Latino and Asian persons with the lowest levels of income [29]. In addition to other SDOH variables, residential segregation may play a role in racial disparities in HIV diagnoses by isolating individuals from access to important resources and affecting neighborhood quality, with lower income and isolated areas being more vulnerable [30].

Medical Treatment

Hispanic/Latino persons account for one of the largest uninsured groups in the United States [31, 32], and about one-quarter of Hispanic/Latino adults do not have a primary care provider [31]. Additionally, Black/African American persons typically have the lowest linkage to HIV medical care [33]. Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino persons are less likely than White persons to receive high-quality medical treatment after they gain access to medical care [32, 34]. These patterns exist across a broad range of medical procedures and institutional contexts, and they are further compounded by factors like stigma, immigration status, and discrimination, all of which may contribute to disparities in HIV infections [34].

Psychosocial Stress

Exposure to psychosocial stressors (i.e., stress that may result from poverty, crime, racial discrimination, or other persistent difficulties) may explain the link between SES, race/ethnicity, and poor health outcomes. Chronic exposure to stress is associated with altered physiological functioning, which may increase risks for a broad range of health conditions. Individuals in lower income areas are more likely to report elevated levels of stress and may be more susceptible to the negative effects of stressors [34]. In addition, the subjective experience of discrimination is a neglected stressor that can adversely affect the health of some racial/ethnic populations. Discrimination may contribute to the elevated risk of disease that is sometimes observed among Black/African American persons [34]. Psychosocial stress may play a role in racial disparities in HIV diagnoses by altering physiological functions due to chronic exposure to stress among individuals living in lower income areas and experiencing discrimination [34].

Technical Notes



A. Geocoding of HIV Surveillance Data Overview

CDC funds state and local health departments to conduct HIV surveillance, and jurisdictions geocode to the census tract level the address of residence at the time of diagnosis. This report includes data for adults aged ≥ 18 years whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2020 and reported to the NHSS through June 2022 from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

After a census tract was assigned to each person's residence at the time of HIV diagnosis (2020), data were linked with the ACS estimates for 2016–2020 to assign a value for each of the SDOH indicator variables to each case. Cases or census tracts were excluded if the address was nonresidential (e.g., military base, corrections facility), a census tract could not be associated with the case, SDOH information was not available for the census tract, or the assigned census tract 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 SDOH subpopulation totals, they were included in the overall subtotals stratified by sex at birth. Therefore, all tables display differing denominators for SDOH subpopulation categories.

All data presented in this report are considered provisional and subject to change as additional reports are submitted for HIV cases and as HIV surveillance data quality improves with further evaluation of the surveillance system and data repository.

B. Social Determinants of Health Indicator Variables

SDOH indicator variables [35] and definitions [36] were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS. This report uses data from the 2016–2020 ACS estimates. The 5-year estimates were used because census tract data are not available for 1-year estimates. The U.S. Census Bureau collected these data during 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) [37]. 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) [36]. The data collection was spread evenly across the entire period so as not to over-represent any particular year within the period. All areas were sampled regardless of population size.

B1. SDOH Variables and Definitions

For this report, the SDOH indicator variables were categorized by using empirically derived quartiles, and each quartile cutpoint was rounded to the nearest integer. The quartile cutpoints were determined by using data from all census tracts in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico and not just from the data applicable

to persons in this report (i.e., persons with an HIV diagnosis). This report presents 5 SDOH indicator variables: federal poverty status, education level, median household income, health insurance coverage, and Gini index.

- **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) during the 12 months before the survey response (individuals aged ≥ 18 years)
- **Education level:** proportion of residents in the census tract with less than a high school diploma (individuals aged ≥ 18 years)
- **Median household income:** median income for a household within the census tract during the 12 months before the survey response
- **Health insurance coverage:** proportion of residents in the census tract without health insurance or health coverage plan (individuals aged ≥ 18 years)
- **Gini index:** proportion of household income distribution within the census tract during the 12 months before the survey response

B1.1 Poverty and Wealth

The percentage of the population aged ≥ 18 years who were living below the poverty level was determined by using the U.S. Census Bureau's 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 during the 12 months before the survey response 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 < 15 years. The U.S. Census Bureau defines poverty areas as census tracts with poverty levels of 20% or more [38], whereas wealth is defined as a household net worth and is an important defining factor of economic well-being in the United States. In times of economic hardship, such as unemployment, illness, or divorce, a person's or household's financial assets (e.g., savings accounts) are an additional source of income to help pay expenses and bills.

B1.2 Education

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

B1.3 Household Income

The median household income was determined by dividing the income distribution into 2 equal parts: one-half of the households in the census tract fall below the median income and one-half above the median. The median income was based on the income distribution of the total number of households, including those with no income.

B1.4 Health Insurance Coverage

The percentage of persons aged ≥ 18 years 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, or persons with certain disabilities; (4) Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low income or a disability; (5) TRICARE or other military health care; and (6) U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (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.

B1.5 Gini Index

The Gini index of income inequality measures the dispersion of the household income distribution. The Gini index, or index of income concentration, is a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 (or 0%) to 1 (or 100%). A measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality; i.e., one household having all the income and rest having none. A measure of 0 indicates perfect equality; i.e., all households having an equal share of income. The Gini index is based on the difference between the Lorenz curve (the observed cumulative income distribution) and the straight line denoting a perfectly equal income distribution. This measure is presented for household income.

C. Tabulation and Presentation of Data

C1. Definitions and Data Specifications

C1.1 Diagnoses

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).

More information on counting diagnoses of HIV infection can be found in the Technical Notes of the 2020 *HIV Surveillance Report* at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance/vol-33/index.html>.

C1.2 Linkage to HIV Medical Care and Viral Suppression

The data on linkage to HIV medical care were based on persons whose infection was diagnosed during 2020 and who resided at the time of diagnosis in any of 46 jurisdictions that reported complete CD4 and viral load laboratory results to CDC. As of December 2021, 46 jurisdictions (45 states and the District of Columbia) met the criteria for the collection and reporting of CD4 and viral load test results: The 45 states are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month of HIV diagnosis was measured by documentation of ≥ 1 CD4 (count or percentage) or viral load tests performed ≤ 1 month of HIV diagnosis, including tests performed on the same date as the date of diagnosis.

Viral suppression within 6 months of diagnosis was measured for persons whose infection was diagnosed during 2020 and who resided in any of the 46 jurisdictions at time of diagnosis. Viral suppression was defined as a viral load result of <200 copies/mL at any viral load test within 6 months of an HIV diagnosis made during 2020.

More information on calculating linkage to HIV medical care and viral suppression can be found at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/hiv-surveillance.html> (Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas, 2020).

C1.3 Measures of Disparities

This report includes absolute and relative measures of disparities. The literature recommends use of at least one absolute and one relative disparity measure to monitor the magnitude and direction of disparities [39]. The absolute rate difference and the relative disparities were chosen because these measures are used by federal initiatives—HHS core indicators, Healthy People 2030, NHAS, and EHE—to measure progress in the SDOH and HIV diagnosis indicators. In addition,

- Absolute disparity measures the simple difference between two rates. This report examines the disparity rate difference between SDOH variable categories (highest quartile versus lowest quartile) within and between selected characteristics by sex at birth (i.e., $\text{Rate}_{\text{highest quartile}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest quartile}}$). The absolute difference measures the magnitude of the difference, which provides some indication of how many lives could be improved if the difference between the two rates were eliminated or reduced [40].
- Relative disparity measures the relative magnitude of the disparity. This report examines the relative difference as the rate ratio between SDOH variable categories (highest quartile versus lowest quartile) within and between selected characteristics by sex at birth (i.e., $\text{Rate}_{\text{highest quartile}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest quartile}}$).
- for changes in disparities,
 - absolute disparity measures the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).
 - relative disparity measures the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).
- for this report, White persons are the reference group and this is based on the lowest group rate with more than 5% of cases.

C2. 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 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were based on the 5-year estimated total population for those areas [35]. The denominators used for calculating age-, sex-, and race/ethnicity-specific rates were computed by applying the 5-year estimates for age, sex at birth, and race/ethnicity for these areas [35]. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates and percentages based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution.

Subpopulation stratifications of race data by [age group and] sex at birth from the 2016–2020 ACS estimates may include Hispanic/Latino persons for racial groups other than White persons. As a result, there may be overlap in populations for these racial groups and Hispanic/Latino persons and, therefore, diagnosis rates by race/ethnicity (Table 2) should be interpreted with caution. Of the denominator population from the ACS data in this report, for American Indian/Alaska Native persons, 22.9% were Hispanic/Latino (22.8% when Puerto Rico is excluded); for Asian persons, 1.3% were Hispanic/Latino (1.3% when Puerto Rico is excluded); for Black/African American persons, 3.8% were Hispanic/Latino (3.0% when Puerto Rico is excluded); and for Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander persons, 10.1% were Hispanic/Latino (10.0% when Puerto Rico is excluded). Finally, the denominator population from the ACS is based on the entire population aged ≥ 18 years; the numerator population is limited to persons whose HIV infection had been diagnosed and reported, with complete residential address, to the NHSS. Because the ACS uses predetermined age categories and varying criteria for SDOH variables, the denominators differ for some SDOH variables.

D. Demographic Information

D1. Age

All tables in this report reflect data for adults aged ≥ 18 years. This report was limited to adults aged ≥ 18 years with diagnosed HIV infection to align with the population from which data are collected for ACS SDOH indi-

cator variables. For tables that provide data by age group, the specific age-group assignment (e.g., 18–24 years) was based on the person’s age at the time of HIV diagnosis.

D2. Assigned Sex at Birth

Sex designations in this report are based on a person’s assigned sex at birth. Data for gender are not provided in this report because of the absence of denominator data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the source of data used for calculating all rates in this report.

D3. Race and Ethnicity

In the *Federal Register* for October 30, 1997, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced the Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Implementation by January 1, 2003, was mandated [41].

Hispanic and Latino persons can be of any race. Due to confidentiality concerns, the ACS [age- and] sex-specific population counts for racial groups other than White persons may include Hispanic/Latino persons. Therefore, race-specific diagnosis rates (except White persons) should be interpreted with caution. Also, the number of persons reported in each race category may include persons whose ethnicity was not reported.

More information on race and ethnicity can be found in the Technical Notes of the 2020 *HIV Surveillance Report* at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance/vol-33/index.html>.

D4. Transmission Categories

Transmission category is the term for the classification of cases that summarizes an adult’s or adolescent’s possible HIV risk factors; the summary classification results from selecting, from the presumed hierarchical order of probability, the 1 (single) risk factor most likely to have been responsible for transmission.

More information on transmission categories can be found in the Technical Notes of the 2020 *HIV Surveillance Report* at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance/vol-33/index.html>.

E. Geographic Designation

E1. Census Tract

Data presented in this report reflect the census tract of the person’s residential address at the time they received an 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 must stay within a county and, therefore, a state. They do not necessarily coincide within any other geography. For example, although some census tracts follow place boundaries, there is no rule that says they must stay within a place. Census tracts are designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions at the time of establishment. Each census tract generally contains 1,500 to 8,000 inhabitants (average, 4,000 inhabitants) [42].

Suggested Readings

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Table 1. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years			Total		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate									
Male sex at birth																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	656	3,811,258	17.2	1,284	6,029,346	21.3	660	6,478,733	10.2	434	6,893,386	6.3	372	14,413,629	2.6	3,406	37,626,352	9.1
6.00–9.99	723	3,196,839	22.6	1,486	5,471,127	27.2	691	4,917,497	14.1	465	4,873,224	9.5	416	10,886,446	3.8	3,781	29,345,133	12.9
10.00–16.99	1,165	3,753,894	31.0	2,341	6,131,352	38.2	1,074	5,101,438	21.1	678	4,924,404	13.8	522	10,645,703	4.9	5,780	30,556,791	18.9
≥17	1,941	4,850,428	40.0	3,200	5,551,747	57.6	1,450	4,248,242	34.1	898	3,956,365	22.7	686	8,092,816	8.5	8,175	26,699,598	30.6
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<5	661	4,375,952	15.1	1,320	5,474,528	24.1	609	5,096,685	11.9	405	5,208,599	7.8	354	11,411,238	3.1	3,349	31,567,002	10.6
5.00–8.99	814	3,468,319	23.5	1,524	5,429,813	28.1	671	4,977,738	13.5	452	5,062,379	8.9	381	11,316,988	3.4	3,842	30,255,237	12.7
9.00–15.99	1,203	3,769,121	31.9	2,226	5,987,963	37.2	1,038	5,256,863	19.7	663	5,283,449	12.5	529	11,685,937	4.5	5,659	31,983,333	17.7
≥16	1,811	4,127,087	43.9	3,243	6,382,424	50.8	1,558	5,483,160	28.4	955	5,140,342	18.6	734	9,658,131	7.6	8,301	30,791,144	27.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<46,000	1,882	4,378,343	43.0	3,082	5,203,965	59.2	1,346	4,088,229	32.9	869	3,932,333	22.1	667	8,723,203	7.6	7,846	26,326,073	29.8
46,000–61,999	1,111	3,805,336	29.2	2,142	5,855,955	36.6	1,015	4,857,767	20.9	612	4,723,891	13.0	500	10,628,625	4.7	5,380	29,871,574	18.0
62,000–85,999	876	3,830,126	22.9	1,808	6,435,157	28.1	887	5,674,200	15.6	580	5,559,187	10.4	459	12,133,253	3.8	4,610	33,631,923	13.7
≥86,000	598	3,439,574	17.4	1,239	5,611,115	22.1	615	6,060,820	10.1	407	6,375,871	6.4	361	12,450,686	2.9	3,220	33,938,066	9.5
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	505	3,651,622	13.8	949	5,032,062	18.9	446	5,066,838	8.8	334	5,440,512	6.1	300	12,421,070	2.4	2,534	31,612,104	8.0
4.00–7.99	888	4,162,344	21.3	1,766	6,088,467	29.0	823	5,510,171	14.9	520	5,575,277	9.3	481	12,439,636	3.9	4,478	33,775,895	13.3
8.00–13.99	1,193	3,838,633	31.1	2,192	5,889,728	37.2	999	5,021,763	19.9	623	4,893,363	12.7	497	10,455,312	4.8	5,504	30,098,799	18.3
≥14	1,902	4,027,483	47.2	3,405	6,174,943	55.1	1,607	5,147,335	31.2	998	4,738,296	21.1	718	8,723,120	8.2	8,630	28,811,177	30.0
Gini index (%)																		
<37	942	3,733,268	25.2	1,785	5,903,556	30.2	731	5,573,044	13.1	462	5,363,432	8.6	374	9,993,817	3.7	4,294	30,567,117	14.0
37.00–40.99	963	3,692,968	26.1	1,849	5,768,352	32.1	865	5,298,622	16.3	501	5,282,195	9.5	452	11,206,737	4.0	4,630	31,248,874	14.8
41.00–45.99	1,208	4,034,583	29.9	2,119	6,195,107	34.2	1,047	5,461,589	19.2	722	5,533,891	13.0	517	12,408,557	4.2	5,613	33,633,727	16.7
≥46	1,371	4,111,306	33.3	2,556	5,293,362	48.3	1,232	4,391,638	28.1	790	4,450,833	17.7	653	10,412,370	6.3	6,602	28,659,509	23.0
Subtotal^a	4,774	15,740,479	30.3	8,744	23,274,728	37.6	4,118	20,814,446	19.8	2,597	20,694,769	12.5	2,100	44,072,294	4.8	22,333	124,596,716	17.9

Table 1. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years			Total		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Female sex at birth																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	77	3,484,254	2.2	166	5,960,419	2.8	166	6,633,399	2.5	114	7,117,986	1.6	113	16,298,230	0.7	636	39,494,288	1.6
6.00–9.99	77	2,981,220	2.6	214	5,303,987	4.0	178	4,904,655	3.6	129	5,001,133	2.6	125	12,659,143	1.0	723	30,850,138	2.3
10.00–16.99	145	3,587,335	4.0	359	5,925,139	6.1	268	5,066,707	5.3	225	5,028,421	4.5	186	12,647,660	1.5	1,183	32,255,262	3.7
≥17	274	4,871,661	5.6	589	5,422,386	10.9	447	4,324,201	10.3	370	4,122,431	9.0	303	9,881,974	3.1	1,983	28,622,653	6.9
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<5	80	4,318,311	1.9	154	5,424,702	2.8	128	5,257,162	2.4	86	5,429,453	1.6	99	13,125,831	0.8	547	33,555,459	1.6
5.00–8.99	87	3,314,756	2.6	209	5,374,046	3.9	182	5,071,572	3.6	135	5,265,155	2.6	110	13,235,992	0.8	723	32,261,521	2.2
9.00–15.99	163	3,582,219	4.6	369	5,896,993	6.3	306	5,344,974	5.7	229	5,490,254	4.2	191	13,815,184	1.4	1,258	34,129,624	3.7
≥16	243	3,793,159	6.4	596	5,922,843	10.1	443	5,259,368	8.4	388	5,087,060	7.6	327	11,311,302	2.9	1,997	31,373,732	6.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<46,000	265	4,336,598	6.1	598	5,147,875	11.6	445	4,222,786	10.5	371	4,151,541	8.9	311	10,801,757	2.9	1,990	28,660,557	6.9
46,000–61,999	143	3,566,390	4.0	349	5,605,063	6.2	243	4,804,505	5.1	201	4,830,770	4.2	180	12,621,235	1.4	1,116	31,427,963	3.6
62,000–85,999	107	3,624,081	3.0	228	6,230,846	3.7	215	5,629,386	3.8	158	5,697,333	2.8	123	14,059,485	0.9	831	35,241,131	2.4
≥86,000	55	3,245,262	1.7	147	5,581,140	2.6	149	6,231,613	2.4	104	6,553,920	1.6	110	13,907,688	0.8	565	35,519,623	1.6
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	63	3,465,493	1.8	112	4,969,837	2.3	98	5,199,508	1.9	85	5,617,591	1.5	87	14,379,150	0.6	445	33,631,579	1.3
4.00–7.99	98	4,011,122	2.4	255	5,999,427	4.3	223	5,593,821	4.0	157	5,780,974	2.7	157	14,492,554	1.1	890	35,877,898	2.5
8.00–13.99	151	3,698,059	4.1	358	5,747,850	6.2	282	5,064,187	5.6	229	5,077,471	4.5	188	12,336,625	1.5	1,208	31,924,192	3.8
≥14	261	3,826,144	6.8	603	5,895,727	10.2	456	5,071,572	9.0	367	4,794,025	7.7	295	10,278,819	2.9	1,982	29,866,287	6.6
Gini index (%)																		
<37	96	3,408,020	2.8	249	5,714,831	4.4	227	5,583,519	4.1	172	5,465,352	3.1	142	11,337,635	1.3	886	31,509,357	2.8
37.00–40.99	134	3,450,604	3.9	280	5,617,745	5.0	226	5,306,580	4.3	184	5,425,504	3.4	142	12,990,708	1.1	966	32,791,141	2.9
41.00–45.99	167	3,864,056	4.3	350	6,040,090	5.8	281	5,527,336	5.1	234	5,727,062	4.1	205	14,612,142	1.4	1,237	35,770,686	3.5
≥46	176	4,163,781	4.2	447	5,236,200	8.5	324	4,509,435	7.2	247	4,650,289	5.3	238	12,544,174	1.9	1,432	31,103,879	4.6
Subtotal^a	614	15,008,445	4.1	1,405	22,618,584	6.2	1,108	20,933,076	5.3	875	21,271,922	4.1	772	51,488,309	1.5	4,774	131,320,336	3.6
Total^b	5,388	30,748,924	17.5	10,149	45,893,312	22.1	5,226	41,747,522	12.5	3,472	41,966,691	8.3	2,872	95,560,603	3.0	27,107	255,917,052	10.6

Abbreviations: Pop., population; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Rates are per 100,000 population. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2020_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a 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 SDOH subpopulations.

^b Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2020 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 2. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

	American Indian/ Alaska Native			Asian			Black/African American			Hispanic/Latino ^a			Native Hawaiian/ other Pacific Islander			White			Multiracial		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Male sex at birth																					
Below federal poverty level (%)																					
<6	16	139,364	11.5	118	2,660,864	4.4	1,039	2,568,332	40.5	854	3,877,731	22.0	13	60,777	21.4	1,254	27,592,760	4.5	112	1,306,179	8.6
6.00–9.99	8	164,544	4.9	107	1,656,838	6.5	1,208	2,508,577	48.2	1,131	4,289,862	26.4	8	56,003	14.3	1,220	20,135,071	6.1	99	1,138,466	8.7
10.00–16.99	28	265,878	10.5	132	1,433,949	9.2	2,106	3,728,097	56.5	1,869	6,030,626	31.0	10	60,522	16.5	1,469	18,529,528	7.9	166	1,323,244	12.5
≥17	44	401,502	11.0	113	1,122,657	10.1	4,082	5,783,958	70.6	2,377	7,470,047	31.8	5	48,418	10.3	1,347	11,649,572	11.6	207	1,338,339	15.5
Less than high school diploma (%)																					
<5	11	113,272	9.7	99	2,301,816	4.3	1,069	1,980,263	54.0	711	2,366,528	30.0	9	48,315	18.6	1,340	24,077,321	5.6	110	1,053,546	10.4
5.00–8.99	20	173,754	11.5	101	1,608,671	6.3	1,471	2,760,861	53.3	844	2,973,669	28.4	11	57,746	19.0	1,283	22,078,009	5.8	112	1,063,449	10.5
9.00–15.99	27	290,987	9.3	117	1,477,585	7.9	2,519	4,350,471	57.9	1,374	4,796,435	28.6	9	61,065	14.7	1,437	20,461,766	7.0	176	1,269,337	13.9
≥16	38	399,705	9.5	153	1,501,187	10.2	3,381	5,612,796	60.2	3,304	11,622,233	28.4	7	59,641	11.7	1,232	11,423,063	10.8	186	1,741,990	10.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)																					
<46,000	41	382,151	10.7	74	761,963	9.7	4,059	5,818,299	69.8	2,165	6,756,685	32.0	5	36,364	13.7	1,307	12,367,909	10.6	195	1,209,311	16.1
46,000–61,999	27	265,901	10.2	101	1,017,715	9.9	2,014	3,500,132	57.5	1,689	5,611,376	30.1	9	48,475	18.6	1,394	18,962,297	7.4	146	1,224,734	11.9
62,000–85,999	15	199,046	7.5	128	1,717,922	7.5	1,510	2,954,912	51.1	1,423	5,344,304	26.6	11	66,591	16.5	1,397	22,757,390	6.1	126	1,334,877	9.4
≥86,000	13	120,771	10.8	165	3,349,629	4.9	805	2,201,797	36.6	934	3,865,712	24.2	11	73,181	15.0	1,177	23,605,761	5.0	115	1,315,449	8.7
Without health insurance (%)																					
<4	10	96,709	10.3	98	2,350,843	4.2	762	1,957,528	38.9	551	2,528,365	21.8	8	55,741	14.4	1,025	24,018,828	4.3	80	1,007,624	7.9
4.00–7.99	18	174,948	10.3	146	2,011,491	7.3	1,624	3,310,637	49.1	1,133	4,186,525	27.1	8	66,680	12.0	1,407	23,425,746	6.0	142	1,264,316	11.2
8.00–13.99	30	251,313	11.9	111	1,464,391	7.6	2,345	4,167,182	56.3	1,469	5,343,766	27.5	14	57,618	24.3	1,381	18,343,164	7.5	154	1,266,198	12.2
≥14	38	448,578	8.5	115	1,057,486	10.9	3,707	5,161,870	71.8	3,078	9,617,932	32.0	6	45,734	13.1	1,478	12,160,620	12.2	208	1,571,342	13.2
Gini index (%)																					
<37	17	172,886	9.8	118	1,840,554	6.4	1,572	3,282,713	47.9	1,334	5,377,994	24.8	10	69,729	14.3	1,129	19,264,524	5.9	114	1,327,134	8.6
37.00–40.99	18	217,668	8.3	107	1,640,668	6.5	1,723	3,130,472	55.0	1,434	5,298,079	27.1	8	57,025	14.0	1,216	20,379,089	6.0	124	1,253,106	9.9
41.00–45.99	31	293,023	10.6	119	1,787,564	6.7	2,220	3,816,785	58.2	1,625	5,733,866	28.3	10	54,166	18.5	1,452	21,411,953	6.8	156	1,354,447	11.5
≥46	30	286,395	10.5	126	1,600,218	7.9	2,917	4,323,445	67.5	1,838	5,233,655	35.1	8	44,458	18.0	1,493	16,802,541	8.9	190	1,164,782	16.3
Subtotal^b	113	977,718	11.6	493	6,889,259	7.2	8,915	14,704,391	60.6	6,499	21,758,865	29.9	39	226,767	17.2	5,647	78,040,159	7.2	627	5,128,322	12.2

Table 2. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	American Indian/ Alaska Native			Asian			Black/African American			Hispanic/Latino ^a			Native Hawaiian/ other Pacific Islander			White			Multiracial		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Female sex at birth																					
Below federal poverty level (%)																					
<6	5	140,927	3.5	21	3,063,791	0.7	297	2,708,262	11.0	85	3,914,881	2.2	1	59,005	1.7	202	28,848,520	0.7	25	1,336,359	1.9
6.00–9.99	2	170,602	1.2	19	1,922,013	1.0	355	2,747,893	12.9	122	4,251,464	2.9	1	57,727	1.7	199	21,112,623	0.9	25	1,186,333	2.1
10.00–16.99	12	270,545	4.4	17	1,640,791	1.0	638	4,234,317	15.1	216	5,922,120	3.6	5	64,921	7.7	253	19,549,911	1.3	42	1,365,465	3.1
≥17	8	423,507	1.9	11	1,199,084	0.9	1,240	6,931,676	17.9	364	7,637,244	4.8	5	48,299	10.4	313	12,114,033	2.6	42	1,404,657	3.0
Less than high school diploma (%)																					
<5	5	122,741	4.1	15	2,609,448	0.6	269	2,189,084	12.3	78	2,516,586	3.1	2	46,736	4.3	155	25,344,167	0.6	23	1,122,289	2.0
5.00–8.99	4	178,337	2.2	9	1,884,889	0.5	401	3,160,376	12.7	74	3,088,064	2.4	4	58,172	6.9	203	23,252,277	0.9	28	1,124,544	2.5
9.00–15.99	10	307,202	3.3	25	1,686,905	1.5	722	5,131,506	14.1	164	4,832,689	3.4	1	63,720	1.6	296	21,494,990	1.4	40	1,336,196	3.0
≥16	8	398,030	2.0	19	1,654,028	1.1	1,138	6,157,461	18.5	471	11,304,161	4.2	5	61,545	8.1	313	11,586,479	2.7	43	1,715,382	2.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)																					
<46,000	11	404,456	2.7	8	820,820	1.0	1,249	7,051,570	17.7	348	6,924,519	5.0	6	37,733	15.9	324	13,166,938	2.5	44	1,292,577	3.4
46,000–61,999	6	277,788	2.2	14	1,150,283	1.2	606	3,930,464	15.4	193	5,498,361	3.5	2	52,566	3.8	256	20,003,689	1.3	39	1,239,282	3.1
62,000–85,999	5	201,378	2.5	21	1,973,757	1.1	393	3,255,307	12.1	144	5,296,917	2.7	3	68,176	4.4	235	23,795,627	1.0	30	1,391,803	2.2
≥86,000	5	119,985	4.2	24	3,851,801	0.6	265	2,300,052	11.5	100	3,939,454	2.5	1	70,893	1.4	150	24,479,143	0.6	20	1,349,790	1.5
Without health insurance (%)																					
<4	2	99,739	2.0	11	2,711,514	0.4	203	2,082,772	9.7	68	2,634,038	2.6	1	53,681	1.9	139	25,399,536	0.5	21	1,064,076	2.0
4.00–7.99	7	178,519	3.9	21	2,303,945	0.9	457	3,738,550	12.2	135	4,367,088	3.1	2	70,538	2.8	241	24,583,341	1.0	27	1,327,209	2.0
8.00–13.99	11	259,775	4.2	14	1,648,674	0.8	720	4,842,286	14.9	173	5,446,410	3.2	4	59,523	6.7	256	19,151,651	1.3	30	1,330,964	2.3
≥14	7	467,764	1.5	22	1,170,809	1.9	1,150	5,969,292	19.3	411	9,289,804	4.4	5	46,318	10.8	331	12,534,282	2.6	56	1,574,929	3.6
Gini index (%)																					
<37	5	175,987	2.8	17	2,083,814	0.8	480	3,526,116	13.6	146	5,266,159	2.8	2	70,730	2.8	208	19,784,196	1.1	28	1,329,106	2.1
37.00–40.99	4	219,250	1.8	24	1,855,197	1.3	498	3,509,075	14.2	170	5,216,694	3.3	4	57,136	7.0	234	21,360,239	1.1	32	1,284,915	2.5
41.00–45.99	9	309,449	2.9	15	2,047,762	0.7	694	4,391,258	15.8	211	5,768,414	3.7	3	57,234	5.2	276	22,594,986	1.2	29	1,422,275	2.0
≥46	9	300,558	3.0	12	1,834,342	0.7	854	5,188,131	16.5	260	5,467,696	4.8	3	44,797	6.7	249	17,858,722	1.4	45	1,253,856	3.6
Subtotal^b	31	1,006,310	3.1	70	7,835,270	0.9	2,661	16,638,427	16.0	830	21,741,500	3.8	12	230,173	5.2	1,027	81,677,913	1.3	143	5,298,411	2.7
Total^c	144	1,984,028	7.3	563	14,724,529	3.8	11,576	31,342,818	36.9	7,329	43,500,365	16.8	51	456,940	11.2	6,674	159,718,072	4.2	770	10,426,733	7.4

Abbreviations: Pop., population; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only]; ACS, American Community Survey [footnotes only].

Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Rates are per 100,000 population. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2020_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

^b 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 SDOH subpopulations.

^c Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2020 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 3. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

	Male-to-male sexual contact ^a		Injection drug use ^b		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^b		Heterosexual contact ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male sex at birth								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	2,866	16.2	123	14.6	149	17.6	265	14.9
6.00–9.99	3,167	17.9	142	16.9	166	19.6	304	17.1
10.00–16.99	4,905	27.8	207	24.7	221	26.0	441	24.8
≥17	6,722	38.1	366	43.7	313	36.8	767	43.2
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	2,868	16.2	111	13.3	159	18.7	206	11.6
5.00–8.99	3,264	18.5	132	15.8	160	18.9	283	15.9
9.00–15.99	4,687	26.5	230	27.4	220	25.9	518	29.2
≥16	6,848	38.8	365	43.5	310	36.5	771	43.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<46,000	6,433	36.6	337	40.4	295	34.9	773	43.8
46,000–61,999	4,486	25.5	219	26.2	232	27.5	438	24.8
62,000–85,999	3,906	22.2	167	20.0	189	22.3	345	19.5
≥86,000	2,765	15.7	112	13.4	129	15.3	211	11.9
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	2,138	12.1	101	12.1	112	13.2	181	10.2
4.00–7.99	3,735	21.1	205	24.5	201	23.7	332	18.7
8.00–13.99	4,581	25.9	233	27.8	236	27.8	448	25.2
≥14	7,209	40.8	299	35.6	300	35.3	816	45.9
Gini index (%)								
<37	3,642	20.6	140	16.7	164	19.3	344	19.4
37.00–40.99	3,846	21.8	199	23.8	189	22.3	392	22.1
41.00–45.99	4,670	26.4	223	26.6	243	28.6	471	26.5
≥46	5,499	31.1	276	33.0	253	29.8	569	32.0
Subtotal^d	18,654	100	904	100	900	100	1,855	100
Female sex at birth								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	70	11.4	—	—	559	14.4
6.00–9.99	—	—	104	16.8	—	—	614	15.9
10.00–16.99	—	—	154	25.1	—	—	1,021	26.3
≥17	—	—	287	46.6	—	—	1,679	43.4
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	—	—	70	11.3	—	—	471	12.2
5.00–8.99	—	—	101	16.5	—	—	616	15.9
9.00–15.99	—	—	160	26.1	—	—	1,088	28.1
≥16	—	—	284	46.1	—	—	1,698	43.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<46,000	—	—	278	45.3	—	—	1,698	44.1
46,000–61,999	—	—	153	24.9	—	—	953	24.7
62,000–85,999	—	—	116	18.9	—	—	709	18.4
≥86,000	—	—	67	10.9	—	—	493	12.8
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	62	10.0	—	—	378	9.8
4.00–7.99	—	—	126	20.5	—	—	755	19.5
8.00–13.99	—	—	176	28.7	—	—	1,021	26.4
≥14	—	—	251	40.9	—	—	1,719	44.4
Gini index (%)								
<37	—	—	100	16.3	—	—	778	20.1
37.00–40.99	—	—	128	20.9	—	—	833	21.5
41.00–45.99	—	—	177	28.8	—	—	1,049	27.1
≥46	—	—	209	34.0	—	—	1,210	31.3
Subtotal^d	—	—	656	100	—	—	4,079	100
Total^e	18,654	100	1,560	100	900	100	5,934	100

Abbreviation: SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Transmission category is classified based on a hierarchy of the risk factors most likely responsible for HIV transmission; classification is determined based on the person's assigned sex at birth. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category; therefore, values may not sum to column subtotals and total. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2020_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Includes individuals assigned male sex at birth, regardless of current gender identity, who have had sexual contact with other males, and individuals assigned male sex at birth who have had sexual contact with both males and females (i.e., bisexual contact).

^b Includes persons who injected nonprescription drugs or who injected prescription drugs for nonmedical purposes. Also includes injection of drugs prescribed to persons if there is evidence that injection equipment was shared (e.g., syringes, needles, cookers).

^c Sexual contact with a person known to have, or with a risk factor for, HIV infection.

^d 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 SDOH subpopulations.

^e Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2020 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 4. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by percentage living below federal poverty level, assigned sex at birth, and area of residence, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Below federal poverty level (%)											
	<6			6.00–9.99			10.00–16.99			≥17		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
Male sex at birth												
Alabama	25	7.2	20	19	4.9	35	72	13.8	23	141	25.3	22
Alaska	5	5.3	—	8	8.4	—	3	3.8	—	1	4.5	—
Arizona	26	3.6	36	29	4.6	36	55	8.4	35	54	7.7	39
Arkansas	12	6.7	22	25	12.1	15	44	11.7	27	82	23.1	25
California	415	10.0	13	575	14.9	12	882	22.2	10	891	30.6	17
Colorado	66	7.7	18	62	10.5	20	71	15.0	19	52	18.1	29
Connecticut	33	4.8	32	24	9.3	23	24	11.7	26	41	19.9	27
Delaware	10	8.0	—	13	13.7	14	27	25.7	7	20	51.0	5
District of Columbia	21	36.5	1	24	39.2	1	34	56.6	1	61	67.3	1
Florida	317	16.4	5	506	24.2	3	743	31.3	4	944	52.3	4
Georgia	242	22.3	2	196	26.9	2	406	39.3	3	523	52.9	3
Hawaii	15	6.4	24	11	6.9	—	12	11.8	25	4	6.9	—
Idaho	6	4.0	—	11	5.4	—	5	2.7	—	7	6.2	—
Illinois	114	7.2	21	146	11.3	19	234	21.4	13	344	41.8	9
Indiana	54	7.3	19	54	8.6	24	94	14.4	20	128	27.0	19
Iowa	20	5.6	29	12	3.3	38	21	6.8	40	19	11.2	36
Kansas	21	5.9	27	21	7.3	29	18	6.9	39	27	14.5	34
Kentucky	37	11.0	12	35	13.7	13	53	11.1	28	88	14.5	33
Louisiana	40	16.2	6	60	18.7	8	102	21.6	12	286	42.3	8
Maine	2	1.3	—	5	3.6	—	0	0.0	—	3	4.1	—
Maryland	153	14.1	10	123	23.5	4	108	26.8	6	119	54.4	2
Massachusetts	20	1.7	38	18	2.9	39	26	5.7	41	39	10.1	37
Michigan	48	4.1	35	63	6.9	31	91	10.4	30	198	23.9	24
Minnesota	43	4.4	33	28	5.2	34	39	10.5	29	59	25.2	23
Mississippi	22	14.9	9	28	16.8	10	62	21.4	14	152	31.7	16
Missouri	29	4.4	34	35	6.6	32	54	9.2	34	98	19.1	28
Montana	1	1.0	—	6	6.8	—	1	0.7	—	3	3.5	—
Nebraska	10	4.2	—	15	7.6	28	16	9.6	33	9	8.1	—
Nevada	52	16.0	7	61	20.8	6	72	23.8	9	116	46.7	7
New Hampshire	7	2.5	—	8	5.9	—	6	7.0	—	2	5.5	—
New Jersey	97	6.0	26	83	11.6	17	126	21.7	11	206	49.8	6
New Mexico	7	6.1	—	14	9.8	22	15	7.5	37	33	10.0	38
New York	176	7.8	17	196	11.5	18	361	20.6	15	624	37.8	10
North Carolina	123	12.4	11	142	17.6	9	217	18.7	16	299	32.7	15
North Dakota	7	7.7	—	7	7.8	—	7	9.0	—	2	5.1	—
Ohio	86	6.2	25	86	8.3	27	149	15.1	18	346	35.1	12
Oklahoma	47	15.3	8	30	12.1	16	70	14.1	22	108	26.1	21
Oregon	28	8.3	15	39	8.5	25	44	8.1	36	35	12.2	35
Pennsylvania	91	5.2	30	85	6.4	33	96	9.9	32	297	35.6	11
Puerto Rico	0	0.0	—	2	23.1	—	21	39.4	2	197	17.0	31
Rhode Island	13	8.7	14	5	5.0	—	11	15.0	—	8	9.3	—
South Carolina	71	16.6	4	85	20.7	7	140	25.5	8	177	35.0	13
South Dakota	3	3.3	—	5	5.9	—	10	10.3	—	4	6.5	—
Tennessee	32	5.8	28	56	10.2	21	112	14.2	21	171	26.8	20
Texas	528	17.3	3	487	22.4	5	773	29.3	5	871	34.1	14
Utah	26	5.0	31	18	6.9	30	20	10.0	31	22	16.8	32
Vermont	4	6.7	—	2	2.5	—	2	2.5	—	1	3.4	—
Virginia	94	6.6	23	114	15.4	11	112	17.5	17	122	28.9	18
Washington	83	8.1	16	70	8.3	26	86	12.8	24	66	18.1	30
West Virginia	0	0.0	—	3	1.9	—	0	0.0	—	5	2.0	—
Wisconsin	23	2.8	37	26	4.0	37	32	7.0	38	69	23.0	26
Wyoming	1	1.7	—	5	6.4	—	1	1.7	—	1	3.0	—
Region of residence												
Northeast	443	5.5	—	426	8.4	—	652	14.9	—	1,221	32.8	—
Midwest	458	5.4	—	498	7.5	—	765	12.9	—	1,303	27.6	—
South	1,774	14.4	—	1,946	19.6	—	3,075	24.4	—	4,169	36.2	—
West	731	8.4	—	909	11.8	—	1,267	16.7	—	1,285	23.0	—
Total^b	3,406	9.1	—	3,781	12.9	—	5,780	18.9	—	8,175	30.6	—

Table 4. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by percentage living below federal poverty level, assigned sex at birth, and area of residence, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Below federal poverty level (%)											
	<6			6.00–9.99			10.00–16.99			≥17		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
Female sex at birth												
Alabama	4	1.1	—	10	2.4	—	22	3.8	12	58	9.2	7
Alaska	1	1.2	—	0	0.0	—	2	2.8	—	0	0.0	—
Arizona	4	0.5	—	7	1.1	—	10	1.5	—	6	0.9	—
Arkansas	1	0.5	—	5	2.3	—	7	1.7	—	22	5.8	19
California	60	1.4	12	68	1.7	17	103	2.5	18	122	4.1	24
Colorado	13	1.5	11	8	1.4	—	8	1.7	—	10	3.6	—
Connecticut	12	1.6	9	6	2.1	—	7	3.1	—	19	8.2	14
Delaware	1	0.8	—	3	2.9	—	7	5.9	—	5	11.4	—
District of Columbia	3	4.9	—	4	5.6	—	7	10.3	—	22	20.8	1
Florida	56	2.7	5	112	5.0	3	187	7.3	3	269	14.3	4
Georgia	58	5.0	1	51	6.4	1	90	8.0	2	159	14.6	2
Hawaii	4	1.7	—	0	0.0	—	1	0.9	—	0	0.0	—
Idaho	0	0.0	—	1	0.5	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Illinois	16	1.0	14	24	1.8	16	46	4.0	9	82	9.1	8
Indiana	9	1.2	—	17	2.6	11	13	1.8	21	35	6.8	16
Iowa	5	1.4	—	3	0.8	—	8	2.5	—	4	2.4	—
Kansas	3	0.8	—	2	0.7	—	6	2.2	—	2	1.1	—
Kentucky	3	0.8	—	6	2.2	—	8	1.6	—	21	3.2	27
Louisiana	8	3.1	—	15	4.4	5	28	5.5	6	96	13.0	5
Maine	0	0.0	—	1	0.7	—	1	0.6	—	1	1.3	—
Maryland	50	4.3	2	35	6.1	2	52	11.4	1	24	9.4	6
Massachusetts	7	0.6	—	6	0.9	—	10	2.0	—	15	3.5	26
Michigan	6	0.5	—	12	1.3	—	10	1.1	—	48	5.3	20
Minnesota	9	0.9	—	7	1.3	—	4	1.0	—	8	3.4	—
Mississippi	5	3.2	—	7	3.8	—	12	3.8	13	36	6.7	17
Missouri	7	1.0	—	3	0.5	—	11	1.8	—	10	1.8	—
Montana	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	2	1.4	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	1	0.4	—	5	2.5	—	1	0.6	—	7	6.1	—
Nevada	7	2.1	—	12	4.0	6	11	3.6	—	20	8.5	12
New Hampshire	2	0.7	—	0	0.0	—	1	1.1	—	0	0.0	—
New Jersey	14	0.8	16	21	2.7	10	35	5.6	5	64	14.3	3
New Mexico	0	0.0	—	1	0.7	—	1	0.5	—	2	0.6	—
New York	42	1.7	7	43	2.3	13	78	4.1	8	161	8.5	11
North Carolina	23	2.2	6	24	2.8	9	49	3.9	11	64	6.2	18
North Dakota	0	0.0	—	5	5.6	—	2	2.7	—	2	5.6	—
Ohio	16	1.1	13	29	2.6	12	20	1.9	20	83	7.8	15
Oklahoma	5	1.6	—	6	2.3	—	15	3.0	14	17	3.9	25
Oregon	4	1.1	—	1	0.2	—	9	1.6	—	4	1.4	—
Pennsylvania	15	0.8	15	14	1.0	18	30	2.9	15	83	8.8	10
Puerto Rico	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	2	3.3	—	33	2.5	28
Rhode Island	1	0.6	—	1	0.9	—	2	2.5	—	8	8.5	—
South Carolina	18	3.9	3	20	4.6	4	35	5.8	4	50	8.9	9
South Dakota	2	2.2	—	0	0.0	—	3	3.2	—	2	3.3	—
Tennessee	5	0.8	—	13	2.2	14	24	2.8	16	32	4.5	23
Texas	88	2.8	4	67	3.0	8	144	5.3	7	221	8.4	13
Utah	0	0.0	—	1	0.4	—	4	2.0	—	2	1.5	—
Vermont	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	3.1	—
Virginia	23	1.5	10	24	3.0	7	27	4.0	10	22	4.8	22
Washington	18	1.7	8	19	2.2	15	16	2.4	19	11	3.1	—
West Virginia	0	0.0	—	1	0.6	—	0	0.0	—	2	0.8	—
Wisconsin	6	0.7	—	3	0.5	—	12	2.6	17	17	5.2	21
Wyoming	1	1.8	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	3.2	—
Region of residence												
Northeast	93	1.1	—	92	1.7	—	164	3.5	—	352	8.4	—
Midwest	80	0.9	—	110	1.6	—	136	2.2	—	300	5.9	—
South	351	2.7	—	403	3.8	—	714	5.3	—	1,120	9.0	—
West	112	1.3	—	118	1.5	—	167	2.2	—	178	3.2	—
Total^b	636	1.6	—	723	2.3	—	1,183	3.7	—	1,983	6.9	—

Table 4. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by percentage living below federal poverty level, assigned sex at birth, and area of residence, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Below federal poverty level (%)											
	<6			6.00–9.99			10.00–16.99			≥17		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
Total												
Alabama	29	4.0	21	29	3.6	31	94	8.6	18	199	16.8	18
Alaska	6	3.4	—	8	4.3	—	5	3.3	—	1	2.4	—
Arizona	30	2.0	36	36	2.8	37	65	4.9	37	60	4.3	41
Arkansas	13	3.5	25	30	7.0	16	51	6.5	28	104	14.1	25
California	475	5.6	13	643	8.2	12	985	12.2	13	1,013	17.1	17
Colorado	79	4.6	17	70	5.9	21	79	8.4	21	62	11.0	28
Connecticut	45	3.2	30	30	5.5	23	31	7.2	26	60	13.7	27
Delaware	11	4.3	—	16	8.1	13	34	15.2	7	25	30.1	6
District of Columbia	24	20.1	1	28	21.2	1	41	32.1	1	83	42.2	1
Florida	373	9.3	6	618	14.2	4	930	18.9	4	1,213	32.9	2
Georgia	300	13.3	2	247	16.2	2	496	23.0	2	682	32.8	3
Hawaii	19	4.1	20	11	3.4	—	13	6.2	31	4	3.5	—
Idaho	6	2.0	—	12	2.9	36	5	1.3	—	7	3.1	—
Illinois	130	4.0	23	170	6.4	19	280	12.5	12	426	24.7	9
Indiana	63	4.2	19	71	5.6	22	107	7.9	24	163	16.5	19
Iowa	25	3.4	26	15	2.0	39	29	4.7	40	23	6.8	37
Kansas	24	3.3	28	23	4.0	30	24	4.5	41	29	7.8	35
Kentucky	40	5.8	12	41	7.8	14	61	6.3	29	109	8.7	34
Louisiana	48	9.4	5	75	11.4	8	130	13.2	11	382	27.0	8
Maine	2	0.6	—	6	2.1	—	1	0.3	—	4	2.6	—
Maryland	203	9.0	7	158	14.4	3	160	18.6	5	143	30.2	5
Massachusetts	27	1.1	38	24	1.8	40	36	3.8	43	54	6.7	39
Michigan	54	2.3	35	75	4.0	29	101	5.6	34	246	14.2	23
Minnesota	52	2.6	33	35	3.2	35	43	5.7	33	67	14.2	24
Mississippi	27	8.9	9	35	10.0	9	74	12.2	14	188	18.5	16
Missouri	36	2.6	32	38	3.5	34	65	5.4	35	108	10.1	30
Montana	1	0.5	—	6	3.4	—	3	1.0	—	3	1.8	—
Nebraska	11	2.3	—	20	5.0	27	17	5.0	36	16	7.1	36
Nevada	59	9.0	8	73	12.3	7	83	13.7	9	136	28.1	7
New Hampshire	9	1.6	—	8	2.9	—	7	3.9	—	2	2.7	—
New Jersey	111	3.3	27	104	6.9	17	161	13.3	10	270	31.4	4
New Mexico	7	3.0	—	15	5.1	26	16	3.9	42	35	5.2	40
New York	218	4.7	15	239	6.7	18	439	12.0	15	785	22.2	10
North Carolina	146	7.1	11	166	10.0	10	266	11.0	16	363	18.7	15
North Dakota	7	4.0	—	12	6.7	—	9	5.9	—	4	5.3	—
Ohio	102	3.6	24	115	5.3	24	169	8.3	23	429	20.9	14
Oklahoma	52	8.3	10	36	7.0	15	85	8.5	19	125	14.8	22
Oregon	32	4.7	16	40	4.3	28	53	4.8	39	39	6.7	38
Pennsylvania	106	2.9	31	99	3.6	32	126	6.3	30	380	21.4	11
Puerto Rico	0	0.0	—	2	10.7	—	23	20.1	3	230	9.2	31
Rhode Island	14	4.6	18	6	2.8	—	13	8.4	20	16	8.9	33
South Carolina	89	10.0	3	105	12.4	6	175	15.1	8	227	21.2	12
South Dakota	5	2.8	—	5	3.0	—	13	6.8	27	6	4.9	—
Tennessee	37	3.2	29	69	6.1	20	136	8.3	22	203	15.1	21
Texas	616	9.9	4	554	12.5	5	917	17.1	6	1,092	21.0	13
Utah	26	2.5	34	19	3.6	33	24	6.0	32	24	9.2	32
Vermont	4	3.3	—	2	1.2	—	2	1.2	—	2	3.2	—
Virginia	117	4.0	22	138	9.0	11	139	10.6	17	144	16.4	20
Washington	101	4.9	14	89	5.2	25	102	7.6	25	77	10.6	29
West Virginia	0	0.0	—	4	1.2	—	0	0.0	—	7	1.4	—
Wisconsin	29	1.7	37	29	2.2	38	44	4.8	38	86	13.8	26
Wyoming	2	1.8	—	5	3.3	—	1	0.8	—	2	3.1	—
Region of residence												
Northeast	536	3.2	—	518	4.9	—	816	9.0	—	1,573	19.9	—
Midwest	538	3.1	—	608	4.5	—	901	7.4	—	1,603	16.4	—
South	2,125	8.4	—	2,349	11.5	—	3,789	14.5	—	5,289	22.1	—
West	843	4.8	—	1,027	6.6	—	1,434	9.3	—	1,463	13.0	—
Total^b	4,042	5.2	—	4,504	7.5	—	6,963	11.1	—	10,158	18.4	—

Abbreviation: SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis, and the proportion of residents in the census tract who were living below the U.S. poverty level at any time during the 12 months before the survey response (individuals aged ≥18 years). Rates are per 100,000 population. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2020_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Based on rate. Ranks were not assigned to areas with rates that were based on reported numbers less than 12.

^b Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2020 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 5. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by percentage with less than high school diploma, assigned sex at birth, and area of residence, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Less than high school diploma (%)											
	<5			5.00–8.99			9.00–15.99			≥16		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
Male sex at birth												
Alabama	21	6.9	27	38	11.9	16	85	15.4	18	113	18.0	28
Alaska	4	4.4	—	9	7.7	—	4	6.2	—	0	0.0	—
Arizona	36	4.7	34	36	5.8	36	45	8.0	32	47	6.1	41
Arkansas	25	16.7	10	24	11.3	20	52	11.9	28	63	19.8	26
California	377	11.3	17	371	13.5	14	540	17.3	16	1,477	25.5	17
Colorado	71	7.5	26	56	11.4	18	54	12.5	24	70	20.4	23
Connecticut	17	3.5	38	30	7.4	32	30	11.2	29	45	21.6	22
Delaware	11	11.7	—	18	19.4	8	28	23.8	9	13	21.7	21
District of Columbia	48	40.4	2	23	52.3	1	37	58.2	1	32	74.5	1
Florida	359	19.5	7	481	24.5	5	705	31.1	3	967	44.9	2
Georgia	273	34.2	3	283	35.7	2	402	37.4	2	409	34.9	6
Hawaii	14	6.3	30	13	7.6	31	11	9.2	—	4	9.2	—
Idaho	3	1.6	—	11	6.2	—	7	3.6	—	8	8.6	—
Illinois	157	11.5	15	141	10.9	23	241	20.3	12	299	31.5	8
Indiana	59	11.5	16	50	8.3	27	109	12.2	25	112	22.8	20
Iowa	16	4.1	37	26	5.9	35	14	5.4	39	16	16.0	31
Kansas	33	8.7	21	19	5.7	37	14	6.6	36	21	12.8	37
Kentucky	36	12.8	13	50	15.1	13	65	12.0	27	62	11.8	38
Louisiana	57	23.8	5	74	26.1	3	154	29.2	4	204	30.6	10
Maine	2	1.2	—	2	1.0	—	4	3.0	—	2	12.9	—
Maryland	76	12.1	14	129	19.3	9	154	25.8	6	144	41.4	3
Massachusetts	11	1.1	—	14	1.9	40	30	6.0	38	48	11.2	39
Michigan	52	4.8	33	102	8.5	26	125	12.0	26	121	25.0	18
Minnesota	50	5.9	32	37	5.1	38	41	10.1	30	41	27.6	14
Mississippi	27	25.7	4	45	23.3	6	76	22.6	10	116	25.8	16
Missouri	39	6.4	29	53	8.8	25	67	9.4	31	57	14.9	34
Montana	5	2.9	—	4	2.9	—	2	2.0	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	8	3.2	—	19	8.0	29	12	8.1	—	12	14.3	35
Nevada	36	16.1	11	44	15.2	12	73	25.8	5	148	39.6	5
New Hampshire	11	5.2	—	3	1.5	—	7	6.9	—	2	7.6	—
New Jersey	47	4.2	36	77	8.3	28	145	20.6	11	243	40.3	4
New Mexico	13	8.7	22	19	13.2	15	16	7.2	34	21	7.6	40
New York	128	7.6	25	207	11.6	17	304	16.4	17	718	34.7	7
North Carolina	127	14.6	12	147	18.5	10	236	19.6	13	272	26.9	15
North Dakota	7	7.0	—	10	8.9	—	5	6.3	—	1	15.0	—
Ohio	96	8.1	24	148	11.2	21	231	18.9	14	192	28.7	12
Oklahoma	45	19.2	8	61	17.8	11	79	14.4	21	70	20.4	24
Oregon	47	10.6	18	32	7.3	33	31	6.1	37	36	15.3	32
Pennsylvania	87	6.2	31	115	7.9	30	197	14.5	20	170	24.4	19
Puerto Rico	22	57.1	1	5	7.4	—	37	13.2	23	156	18.4	27
Rhode Island	6	5.6	—	9	7.9	—	9	8.4	—	13	16.1	30
South Carolina	81	19.0	9	105	24.7	4	131	25.6	7	156	28.8	11
South Dakota	5	5.6	—	6	4.9	—	4	4.6	—	7	21.6	—
Tennessee	48	10.5	19	55	11.0	22	133	14.6	19	135	20.3	25
Texas	424	19.6	6	400	21.2	7	595	25.1	8	1,241	30.7	9
Utah	28	6.5	28	25	7.1	34	16	7.5	33	17	15.2	33
Vermont	3	3.7	—	5	4.8	—	1	1.7	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	85	9.1	20	93	11.4	19	164	17.8	15	100	18.0	29
Washington	79	8.3	23	82	9.1	24	94	13.4	22	50	14.1	36
West Virginia	0	0.0	—	1	0.7	—	5	1.8	—	2	1.0	—
Wisconsin	34	4.4	35	31	3.9	39	37	7.2	35	48	28.6	13
Wyoming	3	3.6	—	4	5.8	—	1	1.5	—	0	0.0	—
Region of residence												
Northeast	312	5.0	—	462	7.8	—	727	14.3	—	1,241	30.0	—
Midwest	556	7.4	—	642	8.3	—	900	13.3	—	927	25.2	—
South	1,743	17.9	—	2,027	20.6	—	3,101	23.4	—	4,099	29.9	—
West	716	8.9	—	706	10.6	—	894	13.5	—	1,878	22.3	—
Total^b	3,349	10.6	—	3,842	12.7	—	5,659	17.7	—	8,301	27.0	—

Table 5. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by percentage with less than high school diploma, assigned sex at birth, and area of residence, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Less than high school diploma (%)											
	<5			5.00–8.99			9.00–15.99			≥16		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
Female sex at birth												
Alabama	3	0.9	—	14	3.9	6	32	5.2	7	45	6.7	15
Alaska	1	1.2	—	0	0.0	—	2	3.4	—	0	0.0	—
Arizona	6	0.7	—	4	0.6	—	10	1.7	—	7	0.9	—
Arkansas	4	2.4	—	5	2.2	—	14	3.0	18	12	3.7	23
California	49	1.4	10	33	1.1	17	66	2.0	24	205	3.6	25
Colorado	11	1.1	—	9	1.8	—	9	2.1	—	10	3.2	—
Connecticut	7	1.4	—	8	1.8	—	6	2.1	—	23	10.4	7
Delaware	3	2.8	—	2	1.9	—	7	5.3	—	4	6.8	—
District of Columbia	5	3.7	—	8	16.0	—	10	13.4	—	13	26.9	1
Florida	63	3.1	5	94	4.4	3	157	6.4	4	310	14.4	2
Georgia	45	5.3	2	65	7.2	1	112	9.3	1	136	11.2	6
Hawaii	3	1.4	—	1	0.6	—	0	0.0	—	1	2.3	—
Idaho	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	0.5	—	0	0.0	—
Illinois	21	1.5	8	31	2.2	12	52	4.0	11	64	6.8	13
Indiana	10	1.8	—	15	2.4	11	22	2.4	22	27	5.3	20
Iowa	5	1.2	—	5	1.1	—	9	3.5	—	1	1.0	—
Kansas	5	1.3	—	1	0.3	—	3	1.4	—	4	2.4	—
Kentucky	4	1.3	—	3	0.8	—	18	3.1	17	13	2.4	29
Louisiana	14	5.3	1	13	4.2	5	42	7.2	3	78	11.3	4
Maine	1	0.5	—	2	0.9	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Maryland	29	4.2	3	31	4.2	4	55	8.2	2	46	13.0	3
Massachusetts	9	0.8	—	3	0.4	—	11	2.1	—	15	3.2	27
Michigan	9	0.8	—	13	1.0	18	25	2.3	23	29	5.8	18
Minnesota	6	0.7	—	7	1.0	—	8	1.9	—	7	4.7	—
Mississippi	4	3.4	—	6	2.8	—	19	5.0	8	31	6.4	16
Missouri	5	0.8	—	8	1.2	—	9	1.2	—	9	2.3	—
Montana	1	0.6	—	1	0.7	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	2	0.8	—	3	1.3	—	3	2.0	—	6	7.3	—
Nevada	5	2.2	—	8	2.7	—	15	5.3	6	22	6.2	17
New Hampshire	1	0.5	—	1	0.5	—	1	1.0	—	0	0.0	—
New Jersey	14	1.2	13	20	2.0	15	30	3.9	13	70	11.3	5
New Mexico	0	0.0	—	2	1.3	—	0	0.0	—	2	0.7	—
New York	17	0.9	14	39	2.0	14	82	4.0	12	186	8.3	9
North Carolina	19	2.0	7	27	3.1	7	54	4.1	10	60	5.5	19
North Dakota	2	2.1	—	3	2.8	—	4	5.3	—	0	0.0	—
Ohio	17	1.3	11	35	2.5	10	36	2.8	19	60	8.7	8
Oklahoma	8	3.2	—	9	2.5	—	14	2.4	20	12	3.6	26
Oregon	3	0.6	—	6	1.3	—	3	0.6	—	6	2.6	—
Pennsylvania	9	0.6	—	29	1.8	16	55	3.8	14	49	7.0	12
Puerto Rico	2	4.2	—	1	1.2	—	9	2.6	—	23	2.4	28
Rhode Island	0	0.0	—	2	1.6	—	4	3.4	—	6	7.1	—
South Carolina	15	3.3	4	30	6.3	2	31	5.4	5	47	8.1	11
South Dakota	1	1.1	—	2	1.6	—	2	2.4	—	2	6.3	—
Tennessee	6	1.2	—	11	2.0	—	32	3.3	16	25	3.6	24
Texas	66	2.9	6	60	3.0	8	123	4.9	9	271	6.8	14
Utah	1	0.2	—	0	0.0	—	3	1.4	—	3	2.8	—
Vermont	0	0.0	—	1	0.9	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	12	1.2	12	23	2.6	9	34	3.4	15	27	4.8	21
Washington	14	1.4	9	19	2.0	13	17	2.4	21	14	4.1	22
West Virginia	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	0.3	—	2	1.0	—
Wisconsin	9	1.1	—	9	1.1	—	6	1.2	—	14	8.2	10
Wyoming	1	1.2	—	1	1.5	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Region of residence												
Northeast	58	0.9	—	105	1.6	—	189	3.4	—	349	8.0	—
Midwest	92	1.2	—	132	1.6	—	179	2.5	—	223	6.0	—
South	300	2.9	—	401	3.8	—	755	5.2	—	1,132	8.1	—
West	95	1.1	—	84	1.2	—	126	1.9	—	270	3.2	—
Total^b	547	1.6	—	723	2.2	—	1,258	3.7	—	1,997	6.4	—

Table 5. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by percentage with less than high school diploma, assigned sex at birth, and area of residence, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Less than high school diploma (%)											
	<5			5.00–8.99			9.00–15.99			≥16		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
Total												
Alabama	24	3.7	29	52	7.7	14	117	10.0	16	158	12.2	24
Alaska	5	2.9	—	9	4.0	—	6	4.9	—	0	0.0	—
Arizona	42	2.7	37	40	3.1	37	55	4.8	34	54	3.5	41
Arkansas	29	9.2	10	29	6.5	21	66	7.3	26	75	11.6	27
California	426	6.3	18	404	7.2	15	606	9.5	18	1,682	14.6	20
Colorado	82	4.3	25	65	6.6	20	63	7.3	25	80	12.2	23
Connecticut	24	2.4	40	38	4.5	32	36	6.4	29	68	15.9	15
Delaware	14	7.0	14	20	10.2	10	35	14.1	9	17	14.3	21
District of Columbia	53	21.0	2	31	32.9	1	47	34.0	1	45	49.3	1
Florida	422	10.9	8	575	14.0	5	862	18.3	3	1,277	29.6	2
Georgia	318	19.2	3	348	20.6	2	514	22.5	2	545	22.8	6
Hawaii	17	3.8	28	14	4.0	34	11	4.6	—	5	5.7	—
Idaho	3	0.8	—	11	3.1	—	8	2.1	—	8	4.3	—
Illinois	178	6.3	17	172	6.4	22	293	11.8	12	363	19.1	9
Indiana	69	6.5	16	65	5.3	26	131	7.2	27	139	13.9	22
Iowa	21	2.6	39	31	3.4	36	23	4.5	36	17	8.6	35
Kansas	38	4.9	22	20	2.9	39	17	4.0	39	25	7.6	37
Kentucky	40	6.9	15	53	7.7	13	83	7.4	23	75	7.0	39
Louisiana	71	14.1	4	87	14.6	4	196	17.7	4	282	20.8	8
Maine	3	0.8	—	4	0.9	—	4	1.4	—	2	6.2	—
Maryland	105	7.9	13	160	11.4	8	209	16.5	5	190	27.0	3
Massachusetts	20	1.0	41	17	1.1	41	41	4.0	38	63	7.1	38
Michigan	61	2.7	35	115	4.7	30	150	7.0	28	150	15.2	19
Minnesota	56	3.3	33	44	3.0	38	49	6.0	30	48	16.1	14
Mississippi	31	13.8	5	51	12.6	6	95	13.3	10	147	15.8	17
Missouri	44	3.5	30	61	4.9	28	76	5.2	32	66	8.6	36
Montana	6	1.8	—	5	1.8	—	2	1.0	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	10	2.0	—	22	4.6	31	15	5.0	33	18	10.8	30
Nevada	41	9.0	11	52	8.8	12	88	15.5	6	170	23.2	5
New Hampshire	12	2.8	34	4	1.0	—	8	3.9	—	2	3.8	—
New Jersey	61	2.6	38	97	5.0	27	175	11.9	11	313	25.6	4
New Mexico	13	4.2	26	21	7.1	16	16	3.5	40	23	4.1	40
New York	145	4.1	27	246	6.6	19	386	9.9	17	904	21.0	7
North Carolina	146	8.1	12	174	10.4	9	290	11.5	13	332	15.9	16
North Dakota	9	4.6	—	13	5.9	24	9	5.8	—	1	7.5	—
Ohio	113	4.6	24	183	6.7	18	267	10.5	14	252	18.6	11
Oklahoma	53	10.9	7	70	9.9	11	93	8.3	21	82	12.0	25
Oregon	50	5.5	20	38	4.3	33	34	3.3	41	42	9.0	34
Pennsylvania	96	3.3	32	144	4.7	29	252	9.0	19	219	15.7	18
Puerto Rico	24	27.9	1	6	4.0	—	46	7.4	24	179	10.0	31
Rhode Island	6	2.7	—	11	4.7	—	13	5.7	31	19	11.5	28
South Carolina	96	10.8	9	135	15.0	3	162	15.0	7	203	18.2	13
South Dakota	6	3.3	—	8	3.2	—	6	3.5	—	9	14.0	—
Tennessee	54	5.6	19	66	6.3	23	165	8.7	20	160	11.7	26
Texas	490	11.1	6	460	11.8	7	718	14.7	8	1,512	18.8	10
Utah	29	3.3	31	25	3.5	35	19	4.5	35	20	9.1	33
Vermont	3	1.8	—	6	2.8	—	1	0.8	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	97	5.0	21	116	6.8	17	198	10.4	15	127	11.4	29
Washington	93	4.8	23	101	5.5	25	111	7.9	22	64	9.2	32
West Virginia	0	0.0	—	1	0.3	—	6	1.0	—	4	1.0	—
Wisconsin	43	2.7	36	40	2.5	40	43	4.2	37	62	18.3	12
Wyoming	4	2.4	—	5	3.7	—	1	0.8	—	0	0.0	—
Region of residence												
Northeast	370	2.9	—	567	4.6	—	916	8.6	—	1,590	18.7	—
Midwest	648	4.2	—	774	4.9	—	1,079	7.8	—	1,150	15.5	—
South	2,043	10.1	—	2,428	11.8	—	3,856	14.0	—	5,231	18.9	—
West	811	5.0	—	790	5.8	—	1,020	7.6	—	2,148	12.8	—
Total^b	3,896	6.0	—	4,565	7.3	—	6,917	10.5	—	10,298	16.6	—

Abbreviation: SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis, and the proportion of residents in the census tract with less than a high school diploma (individuals aged ≥18 years). Rates are per 100,000 population. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/docs/subject_definitions/2020_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Based on rate. Ranks were not assigned to areas with rates that were based on reported numbers less than 12.

^b Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2020 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 6. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by median household income, assigned sex at birth, and area of residence, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Median household income (U.S. \$)											
	<46,000			46,000–61,999			62,000–85,999			≥86,000		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
Male sex at birth												
Alabama	167	24.0	20	61	11.8	27	25	6.4	30	4	2.1	—
Alaska	0	0.0	—	3	5.6	—	7	5.9	—	7	6.9	—
Arizona	55	7.9	39	45	6.7	37	43	6.0	33	21	3.4	31
Arkansas	93	20.0	26	54	13.6	22	11	6.1	—	3	4.2	—
California	566	32.0	14	687	25.4	9	768	19.3	6	732	11.5	11
Colorado	47	18.3	29	73	17.0	17	74	10.3	20	56	7.0	19
Connecticut	34	22.1	23	26	14.3	19	29	8.3	26	33	4.9	27
Delaware	18	54.7	3	25	24.1	10	23	16.7	11	4	4.5	—
District of Columbia	35	106.2	1	24	76.2	1	21	55.7	1	60	37.3	1
Florida	1,020	46.1	6	735	31.0	5	500	22.1	5	241	18.1	3
Georgia	546	54.3	4	325	32.9	4	320	32.9	2	166	19.5	2
Hawaii	0	0.0	—	7	9.9	—	14	8.4	25	21	7.3	18
Idaho	7	5.1	—	13	5.5	39	6	3.0	—	3	3.9	—
Illinois	331	42.3	8	202	18.3	16	182	12.7	17	123	8.4	17
Indiana	169	27.5	19	67	9.6	31	72	8.8	23	22	6.2	22
Iowa	22	13.1	34	20	4.5	41	23	5.4	38	7	4.5	—
Kansas	37	15.6	32	19	5.3	40	16	5.9	34	15	6.7	20
Kentucky	86	13.5	33	65	13.2	23	42	11.7	18	19	10.4	14
Louisiana	278	41.3	9	103	23.4	11	72	18.5	8	28	14.6	8
Maine	3	2.8	—	3	1.7	—	3	1.6	—	1	1.6	—
Maryland	88	53.7	5	101	33.8	3	128	24.6	3	184	14.8	7
Massachusetts	30	12.4	35	24	7.8	35	20	3.0	40	29	2.1	32
Michigan	193	21.5	25	102	9.4	33	72	6.7	28	26	3.7	30
Minnesota	42	21.5	24	51	10.7	28	47	6.4	29	29	4.1	29
Mississippi	164	30.9	17	60	20.2	14	26	14.4	15	12	17.2	4
Missouri	118	18.4	28	53	7.7	36	37	6.2	31	8	2.1	—
Montana	3	3.3	—	1	0.6	—	7	5.4	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	9	9.4	—	25	9.4	34	12	5.5	37	4	3.0	—
Nevada	118	46.0	7	87	30.2	6	65	17.4	10	30	12.0	10
New Hampshire	1	2.9	—	7	6.7	—	12	6.2	32	3	1.5	—
New Jersey	184	54.7	2	113	26.8	8	121	14.9	13	94	5.4	25
New Mexico	32	9.6	38	23	10.7	29	8	5.0	—	6	7.8	—
New York	425	37.8	10	306	20.9	13	327	16.2	12	293	10.8	12
North Carolina	353	31.2	16	208	16.9	18	153	17.9	9	67	10.7	13
North Dakota	3	7.4	—	9	11.4	—	10	7.9	—	1	1.9	—
Ohio	359	31.8	15	148	12.3	25	112	8.8	24	45	5.9	23
Oklahoma	119	23.8	21	65	13.8	21	47	14.6	14	24	14.1	9
Oregon	25	10.6	37	42	9.5	32	42	7.3	27	36	9.8	15
Pennsylvania	283	32.7	13	134	9.8	30	86	5.7	36	61	5.4	24
Puerto Rico	199	16.8	30	18	54.5	2	3	27.4	—	0	0.0	—
Rhode Island	9	14.3	—	8	11.9	—	13	9.0	22	7	5.2	—
South Carolina	215	35.9	12	135	23.0	12	84	18.7	7	39	16.0	5
South Dakota	5	7.4	—	11	9.1	—	5	4.6	—	1	2.8	—
Tennessee	197	23.3	22	96	12.7	24	63	11.2	19	15	4.2	28
Texas	907	36.4	11	719	29.0	7	610	22.6	4	413	15.4	6
Utah	12	11.3	36	31	14.1	20	23	5.7	35	20	5.2	26
Vermont	1	2.7	—	4	5.8	—	3	2.7	—	1	3.2	—
Virginia	127	28.3	18	123	18.5	15	98	13.3	16	90	6.6	21
Washington	41	16.3	31	68	12.3	26	91	10.2	21	105	8.7	16
West Virginia	5	1.6	—	2	0.8	—	1	0.9	—	0	0.0	—
Wisconsin	64	19.3	27	44	6.5	38	32	3.8	39	10	2.6	—
Wyoming	1	3.9	—	5	7.0	—	1	1.2	—	1	2.2	—
Region of residence												
Northeast	970	32.7	—	625	15.0	—	614	10.2	—	522	6.5	—
Midwest	1,352	26.0	—	751	10.5	—	620	7.8	—	291	5.4	—
South	4,418	34.6	—	2,901	23.4	—	2,224	19.9	—	1,369	13.9	—
West	907	21.6	—	1,085	17.7	—	1,149	13.5	—	1,038	9.8	—
Total^b	7,846	29.8	—	5,380	18.0	—	4,610	13.7	—	3,220	9.5	—

Table 6. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by median household income, assigned sex at birth, and area of residence, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Median household income (U.S. \$)											
	<46,000			46,000–61,999			62,000–85,999			≥86,000		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
Female sex at birth												
Alabama	70	8.9	9	12	2.1	20	11	2.6	—	1	0.5	—
Alaska	1	8.3	—	0	0.0	—	1	0.9	—	1	1.0	—
Arizona	6	0.8	—	9	1.3	—	6	0.8	—	6	0.9	—
Arkansas	23	4.6	22	8	1.9	—	3	1.6	—	1	1.3	—
California	87	4.8	20	80	2.9	14	89	2.1	11	96	1.5	9
Colorado	5	1.9	—	8	1.9	—	17	2.4	10	9	1.1	—
Connecticut	17	9.7	8	9	4.4	—	8	2.1	—	10	1.4	—
Delaware	5	13.2	—	6	5.0	—	5	3.4	—	0	0.0	—
District of Columbia	14	30.3	1	7	19.8	—	4	9.8	—	9	5.0	—
Florida	316	13.2	4	169	6.7	3	111	4.6	3	26	1.8	6
Georgia	167	14.8	3	90	8.5	2	63	5.9	2	35	3.9	2
Hawaii	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	2	1.2	—	3	1.0	—
Idaho	0	0.0	—	1	0.4	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Illinois	75	8.7	10	48	4.1	11	28	1.8	15	15	1.0	11
Indiana	39	5.8	17	17	2.3	19	14	1.7	16	4	1.1	—
Iowa	5	2.9	—	7	1.5	—	6	1.4	—	2	1.2	—
Kansas	2	0.8	—	5	1.4	—	3	1.1	—	3	1.3	—
Kentucky	20	2.9	26	11	2.1	—	5	1.3	—	2	1.1	—
Louisiana	96	12.9	5	27	5.7	4	19	4.6	4	4	2.0	—
Maine	0	0.0	—	3	1.6	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Maryland	20	10.3	6	44	12.8	1	42	7.3	1	55	4.1	1
Massachusetts	11	4.0	—	8	2.4	—	7	1.0	—	11	0.7	—
Michigan	47	4.7	21	17	1.5	22	5	0.4	—	7	1.0	—
Minnesota	3	1.5	—	12	2.4	18	6	0.8	—	7	1.0	—
Mississippi	39	6.6	16	16	4.9	7	4	2.1	—	1	1.3	—
Missouri	20	2.8	27	6	0.8	—	2	0.3	—	3	0.8	—
Montana	0	0.0	—	2	1.2	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	7	7.0	—	6	2.2	—	1	0.5	—	0	0.0	—
Nevada	21	8.4	14	13	4.5	10	11	2.9	—	5	2.0	—
New Hampshire	1	2.8	—	0	0.0	—	2	1.0	—	0	0.0	—
New Jersey	66	17.3	2	24	5.2	6	17	1.9	13	27	1.4	10
New Mexico	2	0.6	—	2	0.9	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
New York	130	9.8	7	73	4.6	9	75	3.5	7	45	1.5	8
North Carolina	68	5.4	19	52	3.9	12	23	2.5	9	17	2.5	3
North Dakota	3	7.8	—	2	2.6	—	4	3.3	—	0	0.0	—
Ohio	82	6.6	15	35	2.7	16	25	1.9	14	4	0.5	—
Oklahoma	18	3.5	25	14	2.9	15	8	2.4	—	3	1.7	—
Oregon	4	1.6	—	8	1.7	—	3	0.5	—	3	0.8	—
Pennsylvania	83	8.4	13	29	2.0	21	19	1.2	17	10	0.9	—
Puerto Rico	33	2.4	28	2	5.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Rhode Island	7	10.0	—	2	2.7	—	3	1.9	—	0	0.0	—
South Carolina	58	8.7	11	36	5.6	5	18	3.7	6	10	3.8	—
South Dakota	2	3.0	—	1	0.9	—	3	2.8	—	1	2.6	—
Tennessee	40	4.3	24	20	2.5	17	9	1.5	—	4	1.0	—
Texas	221	8.4	12	125	4.9	8	103	3.7	5	68	2.4	4
Utah	1	0.9	—	6	2.7	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Vermont	0	0.0	—	1	1.4	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	22	4.4	23	25	3.5	13	22	2.8	8	25	1.8	7
Washington	10	4.0	—	9	1.6	—	19	2.1	12	26	2.1	5
West Virginia	2	0.6	—	1	0.4	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Wisconsin	20	5.5	18	8	1.2	—	5	0.6	—	5	1.3	—
Wyoming	1	4.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	2.3	—
Region of residence												
Northeast	315	9.2	—	149	3.3	—	131	2.0	—	103	1.2	—
Midwest	305	5.4	—	164	2.2	—	102	1.2	—	51	0.9	—
South	1,199	8.6	—	663	5.0	—	450	3.8	—	261	2.5	—
West	138	3.2	—	138	2.2	—	148	1.7	—	150	1.4	—
Total^b	1,990	6.9	—	1,116	3.6	—	831	2.4	—	565	1.6	—

Table 6. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by median household income, assigned sex at birth, and area of residence, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Median household income (U.S. \$)											
	<46,000			46,000–61,999			62,000–85,999			≥86,000		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
Total												
Alabama	237	15.9	19	73	6.8	27	36	4.4	28	5	1.3	—
Alaska	1	3.9	—	3	3.1	—	8	3.5	—	8	4.0	—
Arizona	61	4.3	41	54	3.9	38	49	3.4	37	27	2.1	31
Arkansas	116	12.0	27	62	7.6	22	14	3.8	30	4	2.7	—
California	653	18.1	15	767	14.0	10	857	10.6	8	828	6.4	12
Colorado	52	10.1	31	81	9.4	18	91	6.4	18	65	4.1	20
Connecticut	51	15.5	21	35	9.0	19	37	5.1	26	43	3.1	24
Delaware	23	32.5	4	31	13.9	11	28	9.9	11	4	2.1	—
District of Columbia	49	61.9	1	31	46.3	1	25	31.8	1	69	20.3	1
Florida	1,336	29.0	6	904	18.4	5	611	13.1	4	267	9.7	3
Georgia	713	33.4	3	415	20.2	4	383	18.8	2	201	11.4	2
Hawaii	0	0.0	—	7	5.0	—	16	4.8	27	24	4.1	19
Idaho	7	2.5	—	14	3.0	42	6	1.5	—	3	2.0	—
Illinois	406	24.7	9	250	11.0	15	210	7.1	17	138	4.6	17
Indiana	208	16.1	18	84	5.8	29	86	5.2	25	26	3.6	22
Iowa	27	7.9	37	27	3.0	41	29	3.4	36	9	2.8	—
Kansas	39	8.2	33	24	3.3	40	19	3.4	34	18	3.9	21
Kentucky	106	8.0	35	76	7.5	23	47	6.4	19	21	5.7	14
Louisiana	374	26.4	8	130	14.3	9	91	11.3	6	32	8.2	8
Maine	3	1.3	—	6	1.7	—	3	0.8	—	1	0.8	—
Maryland	108	30.2	5	145	22.6	3	170	15.5	3	239	9.2	5
Massachusetts	41	7.9	36	32	5.0	36	27	1.9	42	40	1.4	33
Michigan	240	12.7	24	119	5.4	34	77	3.5	33	33	2.3	30
Minnesota	45	11.2	28	63	6.5	28	53	3.6	31	36	2.5	29
Mississippi	203	18.1	16	76	12.2	14	30	8.1	15	13	9.0	6
Missouri	138	10.2	29	59	4.2	37	39	3.2	38	11	1.4	—
Montana	3	1.7	—	3	0.9	—	7	2.7	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	16	8.2	34	31	5.7	31	13	3.0	39	4	1.5	—
Nevada	139	27.4	7	100	17.3	6	76	10.1	9	35	6.9	10
New Hampshire	2	2.8	—	7	3.3	—	14	3.6	32	3	0.7	—
New Jersey	250	34.8	2	137	15.5	8	138	8.2	14	121	3.3	23
New Mexico	34	5.0	40	25	5.6	32	8	2.5	—	6	3.9	—
New York	555	22.6	10	379	12.5	13	402	9.6	12	338	6.0	13
North Carolina	421	17.5	17	260	10.2	17	176	9.9	10	84	6.5	11
North Dakota	6	7.6	—	11	7.1	—	14	5.7	22	1	1.0	—
Ohio	441	18.6	14	183	7.3	25	137	5.3	24	49	3.1	25
Oklahoma	137	13.5	22	79	8.2	21	55	8.3	13	27	7.8	9
Oregon	29	6.0	39	50	5.5	33	45	3.9	29	39	5.2	16
Pennsylvania	366	19.8	13	163	5.8	30	105	3.4	35	71	3.1	26
Puerto Rico	232	9.2	32	20	27.3	2	3	13.0	—	0	0.0	—
Rhode Island	16	12.0	26	10	7.1	—	16	5.3	23	7	2.5	—
South Carolina	273	21.5	12	171	13.9	12	102	10.9	7	49	9.7	4
South Dakota	7	5.2	—	12	5.0	35	8	3.7	—	2	2.7	—
Tennessee	237	13.3	23	116	7.4	24	72	6.2	20	19	2.6	28
Texas	1,128	22.1	11	844	16.8	7	713	13.0	5	481	8.8	7
Utah	13	6.1	38	37	8.4	20	23	2.8	40	20	2.6	27
Vermont	1	1.3	—	5	3.5	—	3	1.3	—	1	1.6	—
Virginia	149	15.8	20	148	10.8	16	120	7.9	16	115	4.1	18
Washington	51	10.1	30	77	6.9	26	110	6.1	21	131	5.4	15
West Virginia	7	1.1	—	3	0.6	—	1	0.4	—	0	0.0	—
Wisconsin	84	12.1	25	52	3.8	39	37	2.2	41	15	1.9	32
Wyoming	2	4.0	—	5	3.5	—	1	0.6	—	2	2.2	—
Region of residence												
Northeast	1,285	20.2	—	774	9.0	—	745	6.0	—	625	3.7	—
Midwest	1,657	15.2	—	915	6.2	—	722	4.5	—	342	3.1	—
South	5,617	21.0	—	3,564	14.0	—	2,674	11.6	—	1,630	8.0	—
West	1,045	12.3	—	1,223	9.9	—	1,297	7.5	—	1,188	5.5	—
Total^b	9,836	17.9	—	6,496	10.6	—	5,441	7.9	—	3,785	5.4	—

Abbreviation: SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis, and the median income (based on all age groups) for a household within the census tract during the 12 months before the survey response. Rates are per 100,000 population. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2020_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Based on rate. Ranks were not assigned to areas with rates that were based on reported numbers less than 12.

^b Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2020 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 7. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by percentage without health insurance, assigned sex at birth, and area of residence, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Without health insurance (%)											
	<4			4.00–7.99			8.00–13.99			≥14		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
Male sex at birth												
Alabama	8	3.7	—	37	9.6	25	81	12.6	27	131	23.3	20
Alaska	0	0.0	—	2	4.5	—	6	5.7	—	9	7.2	—
Arizona	14	2.5	32	31	5.0	42	53	7.0	38	66	8.6	34
Arkansas	9	6.0	—	48	13.4	19	64	15.5	23	43	21.6	23
California	437	10.2	10	714	16.5	13	784	22.1	10	829	30.2	12
Colorado	44	7.9	17	65	9.7	24	67	11.6	30	75	18.6	27
Connecticut	39	5.5	25	26	7.5	35	33	19.0	14	24	18.6	26
Delaware	14	11.5	9	33	24.7	3	16	17.2	19	7	43.7	—
District of Columbia	69	44.6	1	48	62.0	1	21	65.4	1	2	38.5	—
Florida	86	12.2	7	256	17.7	12	597	24.8	8	1,573	43.1	4
Georgia	93	26.2	2	146	27.0	2	313	28.8	3	815	44.0	3
Hawaii	19	6.3	24	15	7.9	32	7	12.7	—	1	12.5	—
Idaho	1	1.8	—	5	3.4	—	6	3.1	—	17	6.7	35
Illinois	130	8.4	16	228	15.6	14	259	25.7	7	221	28.6	13
Indiana	49	9.3	14	83	9.3	27	96	13.5	26	102	28.5	15
Iowa	20	3.7	30	32	7.6	34	14	7.9	36	6	10.5	—
Kansas	12	5.4	26	26	8.3	31	25	7.6	37	24	10.5	33
Kentucky	53	9.3	13	88	13.2	20	59	16.6	20	13	15.6	31
Louisiana	45	20.6	3	83	18.4	9	184	28.2	4	176	44.7	2
Maine	1	1.5	—	5	2.7	—	4	1.7	—	0	0.0	—
Maryland	130	13.8	4	155	21.3	4	121	39.1	2	97	38.7	5
Massachusetts	47	2.4	33	40	7.3	38	10	7.4	—	6	23.0	—
Michigan	95	7.1	18	138	9.2	28	124	15.9	22	43	24.5	19
Minnesota	51	5.1	27	57	7.3	37	46	16.3	21	15	24.8	18
Mississippi	4	6.7	—	24	18.5	8	62	18.5	16	174	31.1	10
Missouri	19	4.7	29	38	7.4	36	49	6.4	39	110	17.8	29
Montana	3	6.4	—	7	4.2	—	1	0.6	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	4	2.6	—	16	6.7	39	18	9.7	33	12	8.7	—
Nevada	11	7.7	—	41	14.2	18	67	20.1	13	182	45.1	1
New Hampshire	4	2.5	—	7	3.4	—	9	6.8	—	3	7.1	—
New Jersey	58	4.8	28	78	9.1	29	137	22.3	9	239	37.4	6
New Mexico	8	5.4	—	26	12.9	21	22	9.3	34	13	6.5	36
New York	311	9.8	11	452	20.5	5	378	28.1	5	216	34.0	8
North Carolina	42	9.5	12	121	15.3	15	226	17.8	18	392	28.6	14
North Dakota	7	9.1	—	8	6.5	—	6	8.4	—	2	7.6	—
Ohio	98	6.6	21	242	15.2	16	208	21.1	11	119	36.1	7
Oklahoma	8	12.0	—	31	18.3	10	53	13.6	25	163	19.4	25
Oregon	24	6.6	22	47	7.6	33	48	9.7	32	27	18.1	28
Pennsylvania	141	6.8	20	198	11.6	22	163	20.8	12	67	20.2	24
Puerto Rico	24	13.3	5	100	17.9	11	74	18.0	17	22	26.2	17
Rhode Island	16	7.0	19	17	14.9	17	3	6.0	—	1	5.9	—
South Carolina	24	11.9	8	82	19.6	6	168	26.2	6	199	31.6	9
South Dakota	1	2.2	—	4	3.6	—	10	9.2	—	7	10.4	—
Tennessee	11	4.1	—	53	9.0	30	118	12.1	28	189	27.1	16
Texas	89	13.2	6	240	19.1	7	385	18.6	15	1,945	30.3	11
Utah	6	2.9	—	21	6.7	40	30	8.7	35	29	11.9	32
Vermont	3	2.8	—	4	3.3	—	2	9.6	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	43	6.6	23	111	11.1	23	147	15.4	24	141	23.0	21
Washington	78	8.5	15	96	9.5	26	79	11.5	31	52	17.6	30
West Virginia	0	0.0	—	5	1.5	—	3	1.4	—	0	0.0	—
Wisconsin	31	3.4	31	48	5.8	41	44	11.9	29	27	21.7	22
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	4	4.3	—	4	5.0	—
Region of residence												
Northeast	620	6.4	—	827	13.1	—	739	21.2	—	556	29.9	—
Midwest	517	6.3	—	920	10.5	—	899	15.6	—	688	23.3	—
South	728	12.3	—	1,561	16.5	—	2,618	20.4	—	6,060	33.3	—
West	645	8.5	—	1,070	12.3	—	1,174	15.5	—	1,304	22.8	—
Total^b	2,534	8.0	—	4,478	13.3	—	5,504	18.3	—	8,630	30.0	—

Table 7. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by percentage without health insurance, assigned sex at birth, and area of residence, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Without health insurance (%)											
	<4			4.00–7.99			8.00–13.99			≥14		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
Female sex at birth												
Alabama	2	0.8	—	7	1.7	—	31	4.4	15	54	8.7	7
Alaska	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	2	2.0	—	1	0.9	—
Arizona	2	0.3	—	7	1.1	—	10	1.3	—	8	1.0	—
Arkansas	1	0.6	—	5	1.3	—	22	5.0	9	7	3.4	—
California	55	1.2	7	92	2.0	15	100	2.7	22	106	3.9	21
Colorado	4	0.7	—	12	1.8	16	12	2.1	23	11	2.8	—
Connecticut	11	1.4	—	9	2.4	—	13	6.7	5	11	8.1	—
Delaware	0	0.0	—	8	5.5	—	6	5.9	—	2	12.5	—
District of Columbia	18	10.1	1	8	9.3	—	8	21.3	—	2	35.9	—
Florida	9	1.1	—	65	4.1	6	127	4.9	11	423	11.1	3
Georgia	14	3.8	2	34	5.9	2	87	7.2	3	223	11.0	4
Hawaii	2	0.7	—	2	1.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	11.3	—
Idaho	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	0.4	—
Illinois	18	1.1	11	44	2.8	8	63	5.7	8	43	5.6	17
Indiana	11	2.0	—	15	1.6	18	23	3.0	19	25	6.6	11
Iowa	8	1.4	—	8	1.9	—	4	2.3	—	0	0.0	—
Kansas	2	0.9	—	2	0.6	—	4	1.2	—	5	2.2	—
Kentucky	4	0.7	—	17	2.4	13	13	3.5	17	4	4.8	—
Louisiana	10	4.3	—	23	4.7	4	57	8.0	1	57	13.9	1
Maine	0	0.0	—	2	1.0	—	1	0.4	—	0	0.0	—
Maryland	34	3.3	3	66	8.1	1	26	7.4	2	35	13.5	2
Massachusetts	22	1.0	13	9	1.5	—	5	3.6	—	2	7.8	—
Michigan	16	1.1	10	17	1.1	20	31	3.8	16	12	6.5	12
Minnesota	8	0.8	—	11	1.4	—	6	2.1	—	3	5.0	—
Mississippi	2	2.9	—	4	2.9	—	17	4.7	13	37	6.0	16
Missouri	3	0.7	—	4	0.7	—	12	1.5	25	12	1.8	23
Montana	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	2	1.3	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	0	0.0	—	1	0.4	—	6	3.1	—	7	5.1	—
Nevada	0	0.0	—	10	3.4	—	15	4.4	14	25	6.4	13
New Hampshire	0	0.0	—	2	0.9	—	1	0.8	—	0	0.0	—
New Jersey	15	1.1	8	23	2.5	12	32	4.8	12	64	9.5	6
New Mexico	0	0.0	—	1	0.5	—	1	0.4	—	2	1.0	—
New York	58	1.7	6	117	4.8	3	102	6.8	4	47	7.2	9
North Carolina	12	2.6	4	26	3.0	7	42	3.0	20	80	5.4	18
North Dakota	0	0.0	—	5	4.2	—	2	3.0	—	2	8.0	—
Ohio	17	1.1	12	45	2.6	10	51	4.9	10	35	10.2	5
Oklahoma	3	4.5	—	1	0.5	—	10	2.5	—	29	3.3	22
Oregon	1	0.3	—	5	0.8	—	8	1.6	—	4	2.6	—
Pennsylvania	25	1.1	9	43	2.3	14	56	6.6	6	18	5.2	19
Puerto Rico	6	2.9	—	11	1.7	—	9	1.9	—	9	9.7	—
Rhode Island	3	1.2	—	3	2.4	—	3	5.5	—	3	18.5	—
South Carolina	8	3.6	—	20	4.4	5	45	6.3	7	50	7.3	8
South Dakota	0	0.0	—	1	0.9	—	2	1.8	—	4	6.3	—
Tennessee	3	1.0	—	10	1.6	—	15	1.4	26	46	6.1	14
Texas	15	2.2	5	34	2.6	11	72	3.3	18	399	6.0	15
Utah	0	0.0	—	1	0.3	—	1	0.3	—	5	2.1	—
Vermont	1	0.9	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	5	0.7	—	18	1.7	17	28	2.8	21	45	7.0	10
Washington	10	1.1	—	28	2.7	9	12	1.8	24	14	4.9	20
West Virginia	0	0.0	—	2	0.6	—	1	0.5	—	0	0.0	—
Wisconsin	7	0.7	—	12	1.4	19	11	2.9	—	8	6.4	—
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	1.1	—	1	1.4	—
Region of residence												
Northeast	135	1.3	—	208	3.1	—	213	5.6	—	145	7.5	—
Midwest	90	1.0	—	165	1.8	—	215	3.5	—	156	5.1	—
South	140	2.2	—	348	3.4	—	607	4.4	—	1,493	7.8	—
West	74	0.9	—	158	1.8	—	164	2.1	—	179	3.2	—
Total^b	445	1.3	—	890	2.5	—	1,208	3.8	—	1,982	6.6	—

Table 7. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by percentage without health insurance, assigned sex at birth, and area of residence, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Without health insurance (%)											
	<4			4.00–7.99			8.00–13.99			≥14		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
Total												
Alabama	10	2.2	—	44	5.5	27	112	8.3	25	185	15.7	18
Alaska	0	0.0	—	2	2.3	—	8	3.9	—	10	4.3	—
Arizona	16	1.4	34	38	3.0	43	63	4.1	40	74	4.8	35
Arkansas	10	3.2	—	53	7.2	20	86	10.1	19	50	12.4	25
California	492	5.6	10	806	9.1	12	884	12.2	13	935	17.0	15
Colorado	48	4.3	17	77	5.7	25	79	6.9	29	86	10.9	28
Connecticut	50	3.4	24	35	4.8	32	46	12.5	12	35	13.3	23
Delaware	14	5.5	13	41	14.7	3	22	11.3	16	9	28.0	—
District of Columbia	87	26.2	1	56	34.3	1	29	41.7	1	4	37.2	—
Florida	95	6.4	8	321	10.6	9	724	14.4	8	1,996	26.8	3
Georgia	107	14.7	2	180	16.1	2	400	17.5	4	1,038	26.8	2
Hawaii	21	3.5	23	17	4.4	34	7	6.3	—	2	11.9	—
Idaho	1	0.9	—	5	1.7	—	6	1.5	—	18	3.6	37
Illinois	148	4.6	16	272	9.0	14	322	15.3	7	264	17.1	14
Indiana	60	5.5	11	98	5.3	29	119	8.1	26	127	17.3	13
Iowa	28	2.5	30	40	4.7	33	18	5.1	36	6	5.3	—
Kansas	14	3.1	26	28	4.4	35	29	4.3	39	29	6.3	34
Kentucky	57	4.9	14	105	7.6	19	72	9.8	20	17	10.2	30
Louisiana	55	12.2	3	106	11.2	7	241	17.7	3	233	28.9	1
Maine	1	0.7	—	7	1.8	—	5	1.0	—	0	0.0	—
Maryland	164	8.3	4	221	14.3	4	147	22.2	2	132	25.9	5
Massachusetts	69	1.7	33	49	4.3	37	15	5.4	35	8	15.5	—
Michigan	111	4.0	18	155	5.0	31	155	9.7	21	55	15.3	19
Minnesota	59	2.9	27	68	4.3	36	52	9.2	23	18	15.0	20
Mississippi	6	4.7	—	28	10.4	10	79	11.3	15	211	17.9	11
Missouri	22	2.6	29	42	3.9	39	61	3.9	41	122	9.5	31
Montana	3	3.2	—	7	2.1	—	3	1.0	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	4	1.3	—	17	3.5	41	24	6.4	32	19	6.9	33
Nevada	11	3.7	—	51	8.7	16	82	12.2	14	207	26.1	4
New Hampshire	4	1.2	—	9	2.1	—	10	3.8	—	3	3.6	—
New Jersey	73	2.9	28	101	5.7	26	169	13.2	10	303	23.1	6
New Mexico	8	2.6	—	27	6.5	22	23	4.8	37	15	3.7	36
New York	369	5.5	12	569	12.3	5	480	16.9	5	263	20.5	8
North Carolina	54	6.0	9	147	8.9	15	268	10.1	18	472	16.5	16
North Dakota	7	4.6	—	13	5.4	28	8	5.8	—	4	7.8	—
Ohio	115	3.8	21	287	8.6	17	259	12.8	11	154	22.9	7
Oklahoma	11	8.3	—	32	9.0	13	63	7.9	27	192	11.2	27
Oregon	25	3.3	25	52	4.1	38	56	5.6	33	31	10.3	29
Pennsylvania	166	3.9	20	241	6.8	21	219	13.5	9	85	12.5	24
Puerto Rico	30	7.8	5	111	9.3	11	83	9.4	22	31	17.5	12
Rhode Island	19	4.0	19	20	8.3	18	6	5.8	—	4	12.1	—
South Carolina	32	7.6	7	102	11.7	6	213	15.7	6	249	18.9	9
South Dakota	1	1.1	—	5	2.3	—	12	5.5	34	11	8.4	—
Tennessee	14	2.5	31	63	5.1	30	133	6.6	31	235	16.2	17
Texas	104	7.7	6	274	10.6	8	457	10.8	17	2,344	18.0	10
Utah	6	1.4	—	22	3.5	42	31	4.5	38	34	7.0	32
Vermont	4	1.8	—	4	1.6	—	2	4.8	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	48	3.6	22	129	6.2	23	175	8.9	24	186	14.8	21
Washington	88	4.8	15	124	6.0	24	91	6.7	30	66	11.4	26
West Virginia	0	0.0	—	7	1.1	—	4	0.9	—	0	0.0	—
Wisconsin	38	2.1	32	60	3.6	40	55	7.3	28	35	14.0	22
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	5	2.7	—	5	3.3	—
Region of residence												
Northeast	755	3.7	—	1,035	7.9	—	952	13.1	—	701	18.5	—
Midwest	607	3.6	—	1,085	6.0	—	1,114	9.4	—	844	14.1	—
South	868	7.1	—	1,909	9.7	—	3,225	12.1	—	7,553	20.2	—
West	719	4.6	—	1,228	7.0	—	1,338	8.7	—	1,483	13.0	—
Total^b	2,979	4.6	—	5,368	7.7	—	6,712	10.8	—	10,612	18.1	—

Abbreviation: SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis, and the proportion of residents within the census tract without health insurance or health coverage plan (individuals aged 18 years and older). Rates are per 100,000 population. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2020_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Based on rate. Ranks were not assigned to areas with rates that were based on reported numbers less than 12.

^b Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2020 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 8. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by Gini index percentage, assigned sex at birth, and area of residence, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Gini index (%)											
	<37			37.00–40.99			41.00–45.99			≥46		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
Male sex at birth												
Alabama	33	10.1	20	56	13.9	16	85	15.5	17	83	15.6	28
Alaska	9	10.0	—	4	3.8	—	1	1.4	—	3	12.4	—
Arizona	40	4.7	35	43	6.2	36	42	6.6	40	39	7.5	38
Arkansas	26	15.7	12	27	10.1	26	47	13.7	20	63	18.5	23
California	548	15.5	13	663	18.2	13	796	18.7	11	756	21.9	18
Colorado	80	10.5	19	53	10.7	24	71	12.9	22	47	11.9	32
Connecticut	22	8.9	26	29	8.1	29	31	7.5	39	40	11.6	33
Delaware	14	14.5	14	19	18.7	12	17	17.5	13	20	28.9	9
District of Columbia	17	58.7	1	17	51.3	1	23	36.9	1	83	58.3	1
Florida	466	25.6	3	558	27.9	4	730	32.0	3	756	36.2	3
Georgia	365	33.9	2	295	33.4	2	319	33.5	2	387	42.1	2
Hawaii	9	4.9	—	9	6.8	—	14	10.2	30	10	9.9	—
Idaho	10	5.0	—	5	3.1	—	10	5.4	—	4	3.8	—
Illinois	104	9.6	25	181	14.0	15	256	19.4	10	297	27.3	11
Indiana	75	9.8	23	94	12.7	22	68	11.8	25	93	22.9	15
Iowa	17	6.0	31	21	5.3	39	19	5.8	41	15	8.4	36
Kansas	19	5.7	33	22	7.1	32	25	9.2	34	21	12.1	30
Kentucky	40	12.0	16	51	13.6	18	60	13.4	21	62	11.9	31
Louisiana	57	20.5	7	92	26.7	5	114	25.4	6	225	34.9	4
Maine	4	3.9	—	1	0.8	—	2	1.0	—	3	2.9	—
Maryland	170	20.5	8	122	20.1	10	107	22.9	9	104	32.0	6
Massachusetts	9	2.0	—	22	3.3	40	28	3.5	42	44	6.0	39
Michigan	66	6.9	29	87	7.9	30	117	11.7	26	130	18.0	24
Minnesota	20	3.5	36	41	6.2	35	51	9.2	35	57	17.1	26
Mississippi	35	19.4	11	45	22.9	7	85	28.0	5	99	24.6	13
Missouri	34	5.3	34	58	9.0	28	51	9.0	36	73	16.3	27
Montana	1	1.6	—	0	0.0	—	3	2.1	—	7	5.9	—
Nebraska	11	5.6	—	15	7.0	33	19	9.7	32	5	4.7	—
Nevada	73	20.3	9	65	22.5	9	90	29.4	4	73	34.1	5
New Hampshire	5	3.1	—	5	3.0	—	6	5.0	—	7	7.6	—
New Jersey	74	9.8	24	114	12.9	20	130	14.0	19	194	25.5	12
New Mexico	8	5.8	—	19	10.4	25	21	9.3	33	21	8.7	35
New York	136	11.2	17	213	12.8	21	340	16.6	15	666	27.6	10
North Carolina	183	21.8	5	180	19.3	11	209	18.2	12	209	22.0	17
North Dakota	4	8.1	—	7	9.0	—	8	7.9	—	4	5.8	—
Ohio	131	10.9	18	150	12.3	23	192	17.0	14	194	23.4	14
Oklahoma	70	20.9	6	54	14.6	14	62	14.1	18	69	21.3	20
Oregon	40	9.8	22	29	6.8	34	43	8.9	37	34	11.1	34
Pennsylvania	76	7.7	28	115	7.9	31	162	11.0	27	216	22.4	16
Puerto Rico	3	17.9	—	26	32.5	3	37	12.0	24	154	18.6	22
Rhode Island	8	8.5	—	6	6.4	—	13	10.5	29	10	10.2	—
South Carolina	75	20.0	10	98	22.5	8	131	24.1	8	169	31.6	7
South Dakota	8	8.7	—	2	2.7	—	7	6.8	—	5	7.8	—
Tennessee	71	13.4	15	79	13.3	19	83	10.9	28	138	21.6	19
Texas	772	23.8	4	595	24.5	6	618	24.4	7	674	30.6	8
Utah	34	6.1	30	15	5.8	38	23	12.9	23	14	12.2	29
Vermont	2	5.7	—	2	3.0	—	4	4.4	—	1	1.8	—
Virginia	116	10.0	21	107	13.8	17	112	15.6	16	107	19.0	21
Washington	70	8.0	27	74	9.4	27	77	10.1	31	84	17.3	25
West Virginia	0	0.0	—	3	1.7	—	1	0.4	—	4	1.9	—
Wisconsin	31	5.8	32	42	5.8	37	49	7.6	38	28	8.3	37
Wyoming	3	4.2	—	0	0.0	—	4	6.5	—	1	2.5	—
Region of residence												
Northeast	336	8.3	—	507	9.2	—	716	11.6	—	1,181	21.3	—
Midwest	520	7.8	—	720	9.7	—	862	12.7	—	922	19.4	—
South	2,510	21.5	—	2,398	22.0	—	2,803	22.7	—	3,252	28.5	—
West	925	11.4	—	979	13.4	—	1,195	15.0	—	1,093	17.9	—
Total^b	4,294	14.0	—	4,630	14.8	—	5,613	16.7	—	6,602	23.0	—

Table 8. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by Gini index percentage, assigned sex at birth, and area of residence, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Gini index (%)											
	<37			37.00–40.99			41.00–45.99			≥46		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
Female sex at birth												
Alabama	4	1.1	—	16	3.6	8	30	5.0	8	44	7.4	7
Alaska	1	1.2	—	0	0.0	—	1	1.6	—	1	4.4	—
Arizona	9	1.0	—	8	1.1	—	7	1.0	—	3	0.6	—
Arkansas	4	2.3	—	10	3.6	—	7	1.9	—	14	3.8	18
California	67	1.9	17	91	2.4	15	98	2.2	23	97	2.7	24
Colorado	16	2.1	15	7	1.4	—	10	1.8	—	6	1.5	—
Connecticut	2	0.8	—	10	2.7	—	18	3.9	13	14	3.7	19
Delaware	3	3.0	—	4	3.6	—	2	1.8	—	7	9.0	—
District of Columbia	1	3.6	—	2	5.4	—	3	4.3	—	28	16.7	1
Florida	119	6.2	5	152	7.1	2	181	7.4	3	172	7.6	6
Georgia	86	7.4	1	87	9.1	1	87	8.4	2	97	9.5	2
Hawaii	2	1.2	—	2	1.5	—	0	0.0	—	1	0.9	—
Idaho	1	0.5	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Illinois	22	2.0	16	30	2.2	16	47	3.3	15	69	5.8	11
Indiana	20	2.5	12	17	2.2	17	15	2.4	20	22	5.1	14
Iowa	5	1.7	—	4	1.0	—	7	2.0	—	4	2.2	—
Kansas	4	1.2	—	3	0.9	—	3	1.1	—	3	1.7	—
Kentucky	4	1.1	—	6	1.5	—	14	3.0	16	14	2.5	25
Louisiana	18	6.3	4	23	6.2	3	42	8.6	1	64	9.1	3
Maine	0	0.0	—	1	0.8	—	1	0.5	—	1	0.9	—
Maryland	61	6.8	2	41	6.2	4	31	6.0	5	28	7.4	8
Massachusetts	6	1.3	—	4	0.6	—	10	1.2	—	18	2.2	27
Michigan	12	1.2	20	15	1.3	22	25	2.3	21	24	3.1	22
Minnesota	8	1.4	—	8	1.2	—	8	1.4	—	4	1.1	—
Mississippi	13	6.8	3	12	5.5	5	17	5.1	7	18	4.0	17
Missouri	10	1.5	—	12	1.7	20	3	0.5	—	6	1.2	—
Montana	1	1.6	—	1	1.1	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	3	1.5	—	4	1.8	—	4	2.0	—	3	2.7	—
Nevada	11	3.1	—	8	2.7	—	18	5.8	6	13	6.2	9
New Hampshire	0	0.0	—	2	1.2	—	1	0.8	—	0	0.0	—
New Jersey	12	1.5	19	17	1.8	19	40	4.0	12	65	7.8	5
New Mexico	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	0.4	—	3	1.2	—
New York	33	2.6	10	46	2.6	14	85	3.8	14	159	5.7	12
North Carolina	23	2.6	9	36	3.5	9	58	4.6	10	43	4.1	16
North Dakota	1	2.1	—	4	5.4	—	3	3.1	—	1	1.5	—
Ohio	30	2.4	13	36	2.8	13	52	4.3	11	30	3.3	20
Oklahoma	5	1.4	—	13	3.4	10	9	2.0	—	16	4.7	15
Oregon	7	1.7	—	2	0.5	—	5	1.0	—	4	1.2	—
Pennsylvania	16	1.6	18	26	1.7	21	36	2.3	22	64	5.9	10
Puerto Rico	0	0.0	—	7	7.6	—	5	1.4	—	23	2.4	26
Rhode Island	0	0.0	—	1	1.0	—	7	5.1	—	4	3.6	—
South Carolina	15	3.7	7	23	4.8	6	38	6.3	4	47	7.9	4
South Dakota	2	2.2	—	1	1.4	—	2	2.0	—	2	3.0	—
Tennessee	17	3.1	8	13	2.0	18	21	2.6	18	23	3.2	21
Texas	156	4.7	6	104	4.1	7	130	4.9	9	130	5.6	13
Utah	2	0.4	—	1	0.4	—	2	1.1	—	2	1.7	—
Vermont	0	0.0	—	1	1.5	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	31	2.6	11	24	3.0	11	23	3.0	17	18	2.9	23
Washington	19	2.2	14	22	2.8	12	12	1.5	24	11	2.2	—
West Virginia	0	0.0	—	1	0.6	—	0	0.0	—	2	0.9	—
Wisconsin	4	0.8	—	8	1.1	—	17	2.5	19	9	2.5	—
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	1.7	—	1	2.5	—
Region of residence												
Northeast	69	1.6	—	108	1.9	—	198	3.0	—	325	5.2	—
Midwest	121	1.8	—	142	1.8	—	186	2.6	—	177	3.5	—
South	560	4.6	—	567	4.9	—	693	5.2	—	765	6.2	—
West	136	1.7	—	142	1.9	—	155	1.9	—	142	2.2	—
Total^b	886	2.8	—	966	2.9	—	1,237	3.5	—	1,432	4.6	—

Table 8. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by Gini index percentage, assigned sex at birth, and area of residence, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Gini index (%)											
	<37			37.00–40.99			41.00–45.99			≥46		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
Total												
Alabama	37	5.5	25	72	8.5	15	115	10.0	14	127	11.3	21
Alaska	10	5.9	—	4	2.0	—	2	1.5	—	4	8.6	—
Arizona	49	2.8	36	51	3.6	35	49	3.8	41	42	4.0	40
Arkansas	30	8.8	12	37	6.8	24	54	7.6	22	77	10.9	22
California	615	8.6	13	754	10.2	13	894	10.3	13	853	12.0	19
Colorado	96	6.3	19	60	6.0	26	81	7.3	23	53	6.7	33
Connecticut	24	4.8	27	39	5.3	27	49	5.6	32	54	7.5	29
Delaware	17	8.6	14	23	10.8	12	19	9.2	16	27	18.4	8
District of Columbia	18	31.6	1	19	27.1	1	26	19.6	2	111	35.8	1
Florida	585	15.6	3	710	17.1	4	911	19.3	3	928	21.4	4
Georgia	451	20.1	2	382	20.8	2	406	20.4	1	484	25.0	2
Hawaii	11	3.1	—	11	4.1	—	14	5.0	35	11	5.2	—
Idaho	11	2.8	—	5	1.5	—	10	2.7	—	4	1.9	—
Illinois	126	5.7	22	211	7.9	17	303	11.1	11	366	16.1	11
Indiana	95	6.1	21	111	7.3	22	83	6.9	25	115	13.7	14
Iowa	22	3.9	30	25	3.1	38	26	3.9	40	19	5.2	37
Kansas	23	3.4	32	25	4.0	33	28	5.0	34	24	6.9	32
Kentucky	44	6.4	18	57	7.4	20	74	8.1	19	76	7.1	30
Louisiana	75	13.3	6	115	16.1	5	156	16.7	5	289	21.5	3
Maine	4	1.9	—	2	0.8	—	3	0.7	—	4	1.8	—
Maryland	231	13.4	5	163	12.8	9	138	14.0	9	132	18.7	7
Massachusetts	15	1.6	38	26	1.9	40	38	2.3	42	62	4.0	39
Michigan	78	4.0	29	102	4.5	31	142	6.8	26	154	10.2	24
Minnesota	28	2.4	37	49	3.7	34	59	5.2	33	61	8.9	27
Mississippi	48	13.0	7	57	13.8	7	102	15.9	6	117	13.8	13
Missouri	44	3.4	33	70	5.3	28	54	4.6	39	79	8.5	28
Montana	2	1.6	—	1	0.6	—	3	1.0	—	7	2.9	—
Nebraska	14	3.5	31	19	4.4	32	23	5.8	30	8	3.7	—
Nevada	84	11.7	9	73	12.5	10	108	17.5	4	86	20.2	5
New Hampshire	5	1.6	—	7	2.1	—	7	2.8	—	7	3.8	—
New Jersey	86	5.5	24	131	7.2	23	170	8.8	18	259	16.2	10
New Mexico	8	2.8	—	19	5.1	29	22	4.7	38	24	4.9	38
New York	169	6.8	16	259	7.5	18	425	10.0	15	825	15.9	12
North Carolina	206	12.0	8	216	11.1	11	267	11.1	10	252	12.6	18
North Dakota	5	5.1	—	11	7.2	—	11	5.5	—	5	3.7	—
Ohio	161	6.6	17	186	7.4	21	244	10.4	12	224	12.8	16
Oklahoma	75	11.0	11	67	8.9	14	71	8.0	20	85	12.7	17
Oregon	47	5.7	23	31	3.6	36	48	4.9	37	38	6.0	35
Pennsylvania	92	4.5	28	141	4.7	30	198	6.5	28	280	13.6	15
Puerto Rico	3	8.3	—	33	19.1	3	42	6.4	29	177	10.0	25
Rhode Island	8	4.1	—	7	3.7	—	20	7.7	21	14	6.7	34
South Carolina	90	11.5	10	121	13.3	8	169	14.8	7	216	19.2	6
South Dakota	10	5.5	—	3	2.0	—	9	4.5	—	7	5.3	—
Tennessee	88	8.1	15	92	7.5	19	104	6.6	27	161	11.9	20
Texas	928	14.2	4	699	14.1	6	748	14.5	8	804	17.8	9
Utah	36	3.2	35	16	3.1	39	25	7.0	24	16	6.9	31
Vermont	2	2.8	—	3	2.3	—	4	2.1	—	1	0.9	—
Virginia	147	6.2	20	131	8.2	16	135	9.0	17	125	10.6	23
Washington	89	5.1	26	96	6.1	25	89	5.8	31	95	9.7	26
West Virginia	0	0.0	—	4	1.1	—	1	0.2	—	6	1.4	—
Wisconsin	35	3.3	34	50	3.4	37	66	5.0	36	37	5.3	36
Wyoming	3	2.2	—	0	0.0	—	5	4.1	—	2	2.5	—
Region of residence												
Northeast	405	4.9	—	615	5.5	—	914	7.1	—	1,506	12.7	—
Midwest	641	4.7	—	862	5.7	—	1,048	7.5	—	1,099	11.1	—
South	3,070	12.8	—	2,965	13.1	—	3,496	13.7	—	4,017	16.9	—
West	1,061	6.5	—	1,121	7.6	—	1,350	8.3	—	1,235	9.9	—
Total^b	5,180	8.3	—	5,596	8.7	—	6,850	9.9	—	8,034	13.4	—

Abbreviation: SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis, and the proportion of income inequality as measured by the Gini index within the census tract. Rates are per 100,000 population. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2020_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Based on rate. Ranks were not assigned to areas with rates that were based on reported numbers less than 12.

^b Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2020 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia

	Total diagnoses	Linkage to care		Viral suppression		
		≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months		
		No.	%	No.	%	
18–24						
Male sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	611	499	81.7	448	73.3	
6.00–9.99	686	549	80.0	478	69.7	
10.00–16.99	1,113	884	79.4	771	69.3	
≥17	1,767	1,423	80.5	1,204	68.1	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	616	517	83.9	455	73.9	
5.00–8.99	767	617	80.4	525	68.4	
9.00–15.99	1,110	884	79.6	780	70.3	
≥16	1,688	1,341	79.4	1,143	67.7	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	1,716	1,363	79.4	1,166	67.9	
46,000–61,999	1,045	843	80.7	725	69.4	
62,000–85,999	842	677	80.4	585	69.5	
≥86,000	559	460	82.3	413	73.9	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	425	352	82.8	311	73.2	
4.00–7.99	796	660	82.9	587	73.7	
8.00–13.99	1,112	894	80.4	760	68.3	
≥14	1,847	1,452	78.6	1,245	67.4	
Gini index (%)						
<37	902	729	80.8	640	71.0	
37.00–40.99	911	735	80.7	634	69.6	
41.00–45.99	1,123	912	81.2	782	69.6	
≥46	1,240	978	78.9	844	68.1	
Subtotal^a	4,447	3,559	80.0	3,082	69.3	
Female sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	74	60	81.1	52	70.3	
6.00–9.99	75	63	84.0	59	78.7	
10.00–16.99	136	108	79.4	108	79.4	
≥17	255	209	82.0	186	72.9	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	76	59	77.6	50	65.8	
5.00–8.99	85	66	77.6	66	77.6	
9.00–15.99	149	129	86.6	119	79.9	
≥16	230	186	80.9	170	73.9	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	246	196	79.7	181	73.6	
46,000–61,999	136	115	84.6	111	81.6	
62,000–85,999	102	79	77.5	70	68.6	
≥86,000	53	47	88.7	41	77.4	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	59	51	86.4	46	78.0	
4.00–7.99	89	72	80.9	66	74.2	
8.00–13.99	143	114	79.7	107	74.8	
≥14	249	203	81.5	186	74.7	
Gini index (%)						
<37	95	85	89.5	80	84.2	
37.00–40.99	129	106	82.2	99	76.7	
41.00–45.99	157	125	79.6	115	73.2	
≥46	159	124	78.0	111	69.8	
Subtotal^a	576	469	81.4	431	74.8	
Total	5,023	4,028	80.2	3,513	69.9	

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses	Linkage to care		Viral suppression		
		≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months		
		No.	%	No.	%	
25–34						
Male sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	1,207	1,011	83.8	864	71.6	
6.00–9.99	1,416	1,169	82.6	984	69.5	
10.00–16.99	2,212	1,844	83.4	1,561	70.6	
≥17	2,917	2,383	81.7	1,976	67.7	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	1,254	1,050	83.7	877	69.9	
5.00–8.99	1,427	1,188	83.3	1,035	72.5	
9.00–15.99	2,064	1,705	82.6	1,431	69.3	
≥16	3,009	2,464	81.9	2,043	67.9	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	2,804	2,264	80.7	1,896	67.6	
46,000–61,999	2,015	1,682	83.5	1,408	69.9	
62,000–85,999	1,719	1,440	83.8	1,208	70.3	
≥86,000	1,177	993	84.4	853	72.5	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	862	737	85.5	649	75.3	
4.00–7.99	1,589	1,338	84.2	1,129	71.1	
8.00–13.99	2,033	1,693	83.3	1,404	69.1	
≥14	3,269	2,639	80.7	2,204	67.4	
Gini index (%)						
<37	1,701	1,380	81.1	1,153	67.8	
37.00–40.99	1,733	1,432	82.6	1,212	69.9	
41.00–45.99	1,988	1,662	83.6	1,387	69.8	
≥46	2,328	1,931	82.9	1,631	70.1	
Subtotal^a	8,139	6,706	82.4	5,643	69.3	
Female sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	163	134	82.2	115	70.6	
6.00–9.99	199	175	87.9	136	68.3	
10.00–16.99	335	281	83.9	233	69.6	
≥17	534	432	80.9	356	66.7	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	148	130	87.8	105	70.9	
5.00–8.99	190	161	84.7	133	70.0	
9.00–15.99	340	275	80.9	234	68.8	
≥16	553	456	82.5	368	66.5	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	541	436	80.6	359	66.4	
46,000–61,999	326	272	83.4	221	67.8	
62,000–85,999	219	188	85.8	157	71.7	
≥86,000	139	120	86.3	98	70.5	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	100	87	87.0	79	79.0	
4.00–7.99	231	198	85.7	161	69.7	
8.00–13.99	325	265	81.5	227	69.8	
≥14	575	472	82.1	373	64.9	
Gini index (%)						
<37	239	192	80.3	167	69.9	
37.00–40.99	265	225	84.9	183	69.1	
41.00–45.99	329	289	87.8	223	67.8	
≥46	396	314	79.3	265	66.9	
Subtotal^a	1,299	1,078	83.0	888	68.4	
Total	9,438	7,784	82.5	6,531	69.2	

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months						
		No.	%	No.	%					
		35–44								
Male sex at birth										
Below federal poverty level (%)										
<6	611	507	83.0	461	75.5					
6.00–9.99	649	558	86.0	473	72.9					
10.00–16.99	1,024	861	84.1	728	71.1					
≥17	1,296	1,054	81.3	823	63.5					
Less than high school diploma (%)										
<5	569	485	85.2	431	75.7					
5.00–8.99	621	526	84.7	446	71.8					
9.00–15.99	965	792	82.1	663	68.7					
≥16	1,426	1,178	82.6	946	66.3					
Median household income (U.S. \$)										
<46,000	1,200	975	81.3	763	63.6					
46,000–61,999	952	791	83.1	646	67.9					
62,000–85,999	835	711	85.1	623	74.6					
≥86,000	581	492	84.7	444	76.4					
Without health insurance (%)										
<4	396	347	87.6	308	77.8					
4.00–7.99	746	623	83.5	554	74.3					
8.00–13.99	907	765	84.3	618	68.1					
≥14	1,531	1,245	81.3	1,005	65.6					
Gini index (%)										
<37	697	575	82.5	481	69.0					
37.00–40.99	800	666	83.3	560	70.0					
41.00–45.99	968	802	82.9	677	69.9					
≥46	1,115	937	84.0	767	68.8					
Subtotal^a	3,798	3,156	83.1	2,627	69.2					
Female sex at birth										
Below federal poverty level (%)										
<6	152	128	84.2	111	73.0					
6.00–9.99	170	140	82.4	115	67.6					
10.00–16.99	257	220	85.6	185	72.0					
≥17	406	321	79.1	265	65.3					
Less than high school diploma (%)										
<5	123	107	87.0	94	76.4					
5.00–8.99	166	136	81.9	122	73.5					
9.00–15.99	286	232	81.1	194	67.8					
≥16	410	334	81.5	266	64.9					
Median household income (U.S. \$)										
<46,000	408	338	82.8	271	66.4					
46,000–61,999	227	177	78.0	150	66.1					
62,000–85,999	207	170	82.1	142	68.6					
≥86,000	137	119	86.9	109	79.6					
Without health insurance (%)										
<4	85	73	85.9	62	72.9					
4.00–7.99	199	165	82.9	152	76.4					
8.00–13.99	261	218	83.5	182	69.7					
≥14	440	353	80.2	280	63.6					
Gini index (%)										
<37	219	181	82.6	149	68.0					
37.00–40.99	205	176	85.9	143	69.8					
41.00–45.99	264	206	78.0	181	68.6					
≥46	296	245	82.8	202	68.2					
Subtotal^a	1,025	838	81.8	704	68.7					
Total	4,823	3,994	82.8	3,331	69.1					

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses	Linkage to care		Viral suppression		
		≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months		
		No.	%	No.	%	
45–54						
Male sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	398	352	88.4	300	75.4	
6.00–9.99	425	362	85.2	293	68.9	
10.00–16.99	636	540	84.9	463	72.8	
≥17	795	673	84.7	531	66.8	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	378	331	87.6	278	73.5	
5.00–8.99	416	358	86.1	315	75.7	
9.00–15.99	592	501	84.6	407	68.8	
≥16	868	737	84.9	587	67.6	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	772	645	83.5	509	65.9	
46,000–61,999	560	479	85.5	397	70.9	
62,000–85,999	527	458	86.9	391	74.2	
≥86,000	388	339	87.4	285	73.5	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	301	261	86.7	215	71.4	
4.00–7.99	452	392	86.7	341	75.4	
8.00–13.99	559	480	85.9	401	71.7	
≥14	942	794	84.3	630	66.9	
Gini index (%)						
<37	438	378	86.3	307	70.1	
37.00–40.99	457	377	82.5	318	69.6	
41.00–45.99	657	569	86.6	469	71.4	
≥46	702	603	85.9	493	70.2	
Subtotal^a	2,358	2,016	85.5	1,656	70.2	
Female sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	107	87	81.3	68	63.6	
6.00–9.99	120	102	85.0	86	71.7	
10.00–16.99	208	177	85.1	141	67.8	
≥17	327	267	81.7	220	67.3	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	79	67	84.8	58	73.4	
5.00–8.99	125	101	80.8	88	70.4	
9.00–15.99	204	180	88.2	145	71.1	
≥16	354	285	80.5	224	63.3	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	328	264	80.5	216	65.9	
46,000–61,999	192	165	85.9	131	68.2	
62,000–85,999	146	120	82.2	97	66.4	
≥86,000	92	80	87.0	69	75.0	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	70	57	81.4	48	68.6	
4.00–7.99	143	119	83.2	103	72.0	
8.00–13.99	203	168	82.8	149	73.4	
≥14	346	289	83.5	215	62.1	
Gini index (%)						
<37	168	141	83.9	108	64.3	
37.00–40.99	175	149	85.1	121	69.1	
41.00–45.99	210	164	78.1	141	67.1	
≥46	208	178	85.6	145	69.7	
Subtotal^a	796	662	83.2	536	67.3	
Total	3,154	2,678	84.9	2,192	69.5	

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses	Linkage to care		Viral suppression		
		≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months		
		No.	%	No.	%	
≥55						
Male sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	344	311	90.4	251	73.0	
6.00–9.99	387	328	84.8	248	64.1	
10.00–16.99	492	433	88.0	339	68.9	
≥17	604	488	80.8	356	58.9	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	334	295	88.3	247	74.0	
5.00–8.99	348	310	89.1	244	70.1	
9.00–15.99	476	408	85.7	309	64.9	
≥16	671	549	81.8	396	59.0	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	594	483	81.3	356	59.9	
46,000–61,999	461	398	86.3	299	64.9	
62,000–85,999	426	371	87.1	299	70.2	
≥86,000	337	301	89.3	236	70.0	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	270	240	88.9	187	69.3	
4.00–7.99	422	369	87.4	297	70.4	
8.00–13.99	452	389	86.1	300	66.4	
≥14	683	562	82.3	410	60.0	
Gini index (%)						
<37	351	305	86.9	235	67.0	
37.00–40.99	416	356	85.6	267	64.2	
41.00–45.99	474	409	86.3	322	67.9	
≥46	586	490	83.6	370	63.1	
Subtotal^a	1,923	1,644	85.5	1,249	65.0	
Female sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	108	93	86.1	78	72.2	
6.00–9.99	117	93	79.5	83	70.9	
10.00–16.99	172	143	83.1	117	68.0	
≥17	259	220	84.9	165	63.7	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	92	78	84.8	68	73.9	
5.00–8.99	103	84	81.6	76	73.8	
9.00–15.99	166	136	81.9	108	65.1	
≥16	295	251	85.1	191	64.7	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	265	223	84.2	164	61.9	
46,000–61,999	167	143	85.6	114	68.3	
62,000–85,999	116	92	79.3	90	77.6	
≥86,000	105	88	83.8	73	69.5	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	80	68	85.0	60	75.0	
4.00–7.99	134	113	84.3	98	73.1	
8.00–13.99	166	136	81.9	114	68.7	
≥14	276	232	84.1	171	62.0	
Gini index (%)						
<37	132	118	89.4	94	71.2	
37.00–40.99	135	106	78.5	93	68.9	
41.00–45.99	182	158	86.8	124	68.1	
≥46	207	167	80.7	132	63.8	
Subtotal^a	694	577	83.1	464	66.9	
Total	2,617	2,221	84.9	1,713	65.5	

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses	Linkage to care		Viral suppression		
		≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months		
		No.	%	No.	%	
Total						
Male sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	3,171	2,680	84.5	2,324	73.3	
6.00–9.99	3,563	2,966	83.2	2,476	69.5	
10.00–16.99	5,477	4,562	83.3	3,862	70.5	
≥17	7,379	6,021	81.6	4,890	66.3	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	3,151	2,678	85.0	2,288	72.6	
5.00–8.99	3,579	2,999	83.8	2,565	71.7	
9.00–15.99	5,207	4,290	82.4	3,590	68.9	
≥16	7,662	6,269	81.8	5,115	66.8	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	7,086	5,730	80.9	4,690	66.2	
46,000–61,999	5,033	4,193	83.3	3,475	69.0	
62,000–85,999	4,349	3,657	84.1	3,106	71.4	
≥86,000	3,042	2,585	85.0	2,231	73.3	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	2,254	1,937	85.9	1,670	74.1	
4.00–7.99	4,005	3,382	84.4	2,908	72.6	
8.00–13.99	5,063	4,221	83.4	3,483	68.8	
≥14	8,272	6,692	80.9	5,494	66.4	
Gini index (%)						
<37	4,089	3,367	82.3	2,816	68.9	
37.00–40.99	4,317	3,566	82.6	2,991	69.3	
41.00–45.99	5,210	4,354	83.6	3,637	69.8	
≥46	5,971	4,939	82.7	4,105	68.7	
Subtotal^a	20,665	17,081	82.7	14,257	69.0	
Female sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	604	502	83.1	424	70.2	
6.00–9.99	681	573	84.1	479	70.3	
10.00–16.99	1,108	929	83.8	784	70.8	
≥17	1,781	1,449	81.4	1,192	66.9	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	518	441	85.1	375	72.4	
5.00–8.99	669	548	81.9	485	72.5	
9.00–15.99	1,145	952	83.1	800	69.9	
≥16	1,842	1,512	82.1	1,219	66.2	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	1,788	1,457	81.5	1,191	66.6	
46,000–61,999	1,048	872	83.2	727	69.4	
62,000–85,999	790	649	82.2	556	70.4	
≥86,000	526	454	86.3	390	74.1	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	394	336	85.3	295	74.9	
4.00–7.99	796	667	83.8	580	72.9	
8.00–13.99	1,098	901	82.1	779	70.9	
≥14	1,886	1,549	82.1	1,225	65.0	
Gini index (%)						
<37	853	717	84.1	598	70.1	
37.00–40.99	909	762	83.8	639	70.3	
41.00–45.99	1,142	942	82.5	784	68.7	
≥46	1,266	1,028	81.2	855	67.5	
Subtotal^a	4,390	3,624	82.6	3,023	68.9	
Total	25,055	20,705	82.6	17,280	69.0	

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/µL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL); CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [footnotes only]; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. Linkage to HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month after HIV diagnosis. A VL test result of <200 copies/mL indicates HIV viral suppression. VL test results are within 6 months of diagnosis of HIV infection during 2020. Data not provided for states and associated census tracts that do not have laws requiring reporting of all CD4 and viral loads, or that have incomplete reporting of laboratory data to CDC. Areas without laws: Idaho and New Jersey. Areas with incomplete reporting: Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Puerto Rico.

For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2020_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a 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 SDOH subpopulations.

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia

	Total diagnoses	Linkage to care		Viral suppression		
		≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months		
		No.	%	No.	%	
American Indian/Alaska Native						
Male sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	15	13	86.7	9	60.0	
6.00–9.99	6	6	100	5	83.3	
10.00–16.99	28	19	67.9	17	60.7	
≥17	42	32	76.2	26	61.9	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	10	7	70.0	6	60.0	
5.00–8.99	20	17	85.0	13	65.0	
9.00–15.99	24	19	79.2	15	62.5	
≥16	37	27	73.0	23	62.2	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	40	28	70.0	23	57.5	
46,000–61,999	26	22	84.6	22	84.6	
62,000–85,999	12	9	75.0	5	41.7	
≥86,000	13	11	84.6	7	53.8	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	9	7	77.8	5	55.6	
4.00–7.99	14	10	71.4	10	71.4	
8.00–13.99	30	27	90.0	16	53.3	
≥14	38	26	68.4	26	68.4	
Gini index (%)						
<37	17	13	76.5	8	47.1	
37.00–40.99	18	14	77.8	11	61.1	
41.00–45.99	30	24	80.0	23	76.7	
≥46	26	19	73.1	15	57.7	
Subtotal^a	108	85	78.7	68	63.0	
Female sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	5	3	60.0	4	80.0	
6.00–9.99	2	2	100	1	50.0	
10.00–16.99	12	9	75.0	7	58.3	
≥17	8	5	62.5	2	25.0	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	5	3	60.0	4	80.0	
5.00–8.99	4	4	100	2	50.0	
9.00–15.99	10	5	50.0	3	30.0	
≥16	8	7	87.5	5	62.5	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	11	7	63.6	5	45.5	
46,000–61,999	6	4	66.7	2	33.3	
62,000–85,999	5	5	100	3	60.0	
≥86,000	5	3	60.0	4	80.0	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	2	2	100	2	100	
4.00–7.99	7	7	100	6	85.7	
8.00–13.99	11	4	36.4	3	27.3	
≥14	7	6	85.7	3	42.9	
Gini index (%)						
<37	5	5	100	3	60.0	
37.00–40.99	4	2	50.0	3	75.0	
41.00–45.99	9	6	66.7	4	44.4	
≥46	9	6	66.7	4	44.4	
Subtotal^a	31	23	74.2	18	58.1	
Total	139	108	77.7	86	61.9	

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses	Linkage to care		Viral suppression		
		≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months		
		No.	%	No.	%	
Asian						
Male sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	113	98	86.7	91	80.5	
6.00–9.99	104	91	87.5	80	76.9	
10.00–16.99	130	118	90.8	103	79.2	
≥17	110	96	87.3	91	82.7	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	93	81	87.1	75	80.6	
5.00–8.99	98	86	87.8	81	82.7	
9.00–15.99	115	97	84.3	89	77.4	
≥16	151	139	92.1	120	79.5	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	72	65	90.3	62	86.1	
46,000–61,999	99	86	86.9	78	78.8	
62,000–85,999	125	105	84.0	93	74.4	
≥86,000	159	146	91.8	131	82.4	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	93	83	89.2	75	80.6	
4.00–7.99	142	125	88.0	117	82.4	
8.00–13.99	108	96	88.9	84	77.8	
≥14	114	99	86.8	89	78.1	
Gini index (%)						
<37	115	100	87.0	86	74.8	
37.00–40.99	103	90	87.4	80	77.7	
41.00–45.99	115	101	87.8	93	80.9	
≥46	124	112	90.3	106	85.5	
Subtotal^a	478	421	88.1	383	80.1	
Female sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	20	16	80.0	15	75.0	
6.00–9.99	16	12	75.0	11	68.8	
10.00–16.99	17	15	88.2	15	88.2	
≥17	10	9	90.0	8	80.0	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	13	12	92.3	12	92.3	
5.00–8.99	9	6	66.7	5	55.6	
9.00–15.99	22	16	72.7	17	77.3	
≥16	19	18	94.7	15	78.9	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	8	7	87.5	6	75.0	
46,000–61,999	13	12	92.3	10	76.9	
62,000–85,999	20	16	80.0	16	80.0	
≥86,000	21	16	76.2	16	76.2	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	8	6	75.0	6	75.0	
4.00–7.99	21	19	90.5	17	81.0	
8.00–13.99	13	8	61.5	8	61.5	
≥14	21	19	90.5	18	85.7	
Gini index (%)						
<37	15	11	73.3	10	66.7	
37.00–40.99	24	22	91.7	20	83.3	
41.00–45.99	13	10	76.9	10	76.9	
≥46	11	9	81.8	9	81.8	
Subtotal^a	64	53	82.8	50	78.1	
Total	542	474	87.5	433	79.9	

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care		Viral suppression		
		≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months		
		No.	%	No.	%	
Black/African American						
Male sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	987	801	81.2	667	67.6	
6.00–9.99	1,154	915	79.3	753	65.3	
10.00–16.99	2,017	1,605	79.6	1,320	65.4	
≥17	3,774	2,991	79.3	2,405	63.7	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	1,024	849	82.9	696	68.0	
5.00–8.99	1,390	1,123	80.8	937	67.4	
9.00–15.99	2,330	1,853	79.5	1,507	64.7	
≥16	3,193	2,491	78.0	2,007	62.9	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	3,768	2,972	78.9	2,417	64.1	
46,000–61,999	1,905	1,519	79.7	1,221	64.1	
62,000–85,999	1,447	1,163	80.4	961	66.4	
≥86,000	769	624	81.1	519	67.5	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	686	569	82.9	483	70.4	
4.00–7.99	1,490	1,236	83.0	1,022	68.6	
8.00–13.99	2,168	1,745	80.5	1,412	65.1	
≥14	3,591	2,765	77.0	2,230	62.1	
Gini index (%)						
<37	1,525	1,191	78.1	985	64.6	
37.00–40.99	1,632	1,273	78.0	1,048	64.2	
41.00–45.99	2,075	1,714	82.6	1,362	65.6	
≥46	2,697	2,131	79.0	1,747	64.8	
Subtotal^a	8,393	6,651	79.2	5,432	64.7	
Female sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	288	240	83.3	205	71.2	
6.00–9.99	344	289	84.0	237	68.9	
10.00–16.99	603	510	84.6	430	71.3	
≥17	1,136	919	80.9	757	66.6	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	259	225	86.9	187	72.2	
5.00–8.99	375	301	80.3	276	73.6	
9.00–15.99	666	551	82.7	472	70.9	
≥16	1,071	881	82.3	694	64.8	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	1,142	924	80.9	746	65.3	
46,000–61,999	580	490	84.5	408	70.3	
62,000–85,999	381	310	81.4	274	71.9	
≥86,000	252	218	86.5	190	75.4	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	190	166	87.4	143	75.3	
4.00–7.99	413	345	83.5	312	75.5	
8.00–13.99	662	549	82.9	470	71.0	
≥14	1,106	898	81.2	704	63.7	
Gini index (%)						
<37	470	387	82.3	336	71.5	
37.00–40.99	473	394	83.3	322	68.1	
41.00–45.99	655	533	81.4	445	67.9	
≥46	769	640	83.2	523	68.0	
Subtotal^a	2,493	2,056	82.5	1,711	68.6	
Total	10,886	8,707	80.0	7,143	65.6	

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses	Linkage to care		Viral suppression		
		≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months		
		No.	%	No.	%	
Hispanic/Latino^b						
Male sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	796	691	86.8	616	77.4	
6.00–9.99	1,087	916	84.3	802	73.8	
10.00–16.99	1,756	1,513	86.2	1,295	73.7	
≥17	2,025	1,714	84.6	1,399	69.1	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	658	577	87.7	505	76.7	
5.00–8.99	796	688	86.4	610	76.6	
9.00–15.99	1,254	1,061	84.6	924	73.7	
≥16	2,958	2,510	84.9	2,075	70.1	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	1,822	1,525	83.7	1,263	69.3	
46,000–61,999	1,590	1,366	85.9	1,139	71.6	
62,000–85,999	1,355	1,172	86.5	1,031	76.1	
≥86,000	878	756	86.1	666	75.9	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	477	417	87.4	362	75.9	
4.00–7.99	975	818	83.9	745	76.4	
8.00–13.99	1,321	1,152	87.2	967	73.2	
≥14	2,891	2,447	84.6	2,038	70.5	
Gini index (%)						
<37	1,283	1,085	84.6	930	72.5	
37.00–40.99	1,325	1,132	85.4	963	72.7	
41.00–45.99	1,500	1,279	85.3	1,092	72.8	
≥46	1,556	1,338	86.0	1,127	72.4	
Subtotal^a	5,870	5,011	85.4	4,259	72.6	
Female sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	81	68	84.0	55	67.9	
6.00–9.99	115	100	87.0	87	75.7	
10.00–16.99	194	166	85.6	149	76.8	
≥17	294	242	82.3	215	73.1	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	72	62	86.1	57	79.2	
5.00–8.99	68	61	89.7	50	73.5	
9.00–15.99	141	123	87.2	106	75.2	
≥16	403	330	81.9	293	72.7	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	281	238	84.7	215	76.5	
46,000–61,999	172	140	81.4	123	71.5	
62,000–85,999	136	114	83.8	100	73.5	
≥86,000	93	82	88.2	67	72.0	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	56	48	85.7	43	76.8	
4.00–7.99	114	95	83.3	84	73.7	
8.00–13.99	146	122	83.6	108	74.0	
≥14	368	311	84.5	271	73.6	
Gini index (%)						
<37	138	118	85.5	98	71.0	
37.00–40.99	156	138	88.5	117	75.0	
41.00–45.99	185	157	84.9	138	74.6	
≥46	205	163	79.5	153	74.6	
Subtotal^a	712	596	83.7	522	73.3	
Total	6,582	5,607	85.2	4,781	72.6	

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses	Linkage to care		Viral suppression		
		≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months		
		No.	%	No.	%	
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander						
Male sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	12	11	91.7	9	75.0	
6.00–9.99	8	7	87.5	6	75.0	
10.00–16.99	10	8	80.0	6	60.0	
≥17	5	5	100	3	60.0	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	9	7	77.8	6	66.7	
5.00–8.99	10	10	100	8	80.0	
9.00–15.99	9	7	77.8	5	55.6	
≥16	7	7	100	5	71.4	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	5	3	60.0	1	20.0	
46,000–61,999	9	8	88.9	7	77.8	
62,000–85,999	11	11	100	8	72.7	
≥86,000	10	9	90.0	8	80.0	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	8	7	87.5	7	87.5	
4.00–7.99	7	7	100	6	85.7	
8.00–13.99	14	13	92.9	8	57.1	
≥14	6	4	66.7	3	50.0	
Gini index (%)						
<37	10	10	100	8	80.0	
37.00–40.99	8	7	87.5	5	62.5	
41.00–45.99	9	6	66.7	4	44.4	
≥46	8	8	100	7	87.5	
Subtotal^a	38	33	86.8	26	68.4	
Female sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	1	1	100	1	100	
6.00–9.99	1	1	100	1	100	
10.00–16.99	4	4	100	3	75.0	
≥17	5	5	100	4	80.0	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	2	2	100	2	100	
5.00–8.99	3	3	100	3	100	
9.00–15.99	1	1	100	1	100	
≥16	5	5	100	3	60.0	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	6	6	100	5	83.3	
46,000–61,999	2	2	100	2	100	
62,000–85,999	2	2	100	1	50.0	
≥86,000	1	1	100	1	100	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	1	1	100	1	100	
4.00–7.99	2	2	100	2	100	
8.00–13.99	4	4	100	3	75.0	
≥14	4	4	100	3	75.0	
Gini index (%)						
<37	2	2	100	2	100	
37.00–40.99	4	4	100	4	100	
41.00–45.99	2	2	100	2	100	
≥46	3	3	100	1	33.3	
Subtotal^a	11	11	100	9	81.8	
Total	49	44	89.8	35	71.4	

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months						
		No.	%	No.	%					
		White								
Male sex at birth										
Below federal poverty level (%)										
<6	1,140	979	85.9	846	74.2					
6.00–9.99	1,113	949	85.3	764	68.6					
10.00–16.99	1,381	1,172	84.9	1,012	73.3					
≥17	1,237	1,027	83.0	854	69.0					
Less than high school diploma (%)										
<5	1,251	1,065	85.1	918	73.4					
5.00–8.99	1,160	990	85.3	840	72.4					
9.00–15.99	1,313	1,121	85.4	929	70.8					
≥16	1,149	952	82.9	791	68.8					
Median household income (U.S. \$)										
<46,000	1,205	988	82.0	816	67.7					
46,000–61,999	1,273	1,084	85.2	914	71.8					
62,000–85,999	1,279	1,099	85.9	927	72.5					
≥86,000	1,100	943	85.7	811	73.7					
Without health insurance (%)										
<4	906	788	87.0	676	74.6					
4.00–7.99	1,251	1,075	85.9	921	73.6					
8.00–13.99	1,283	1,074	83.7	905	70.5					
≥14	1,432	1,190	83.1	975	68.1					
Gini index (%)										
<37	1,028	877	85.3	719	69.9					
37.00–40.99	1,117	960	85.9	807	72.2					
41.00–45.99	1,341	1,112	82.9	961	71.7					
≥46	1,385	1,178	85.1	989	71.4					
Subtotal^a	5,200	4,398	84.6	3,692	71.0					
Female sex at birth										
Below federal poverty level (%)										
<6	186	156	83.9	126	67.7					
6.00–9.99	179	148	82.7	124	69.3					
10.00–16.99	242	199	82.2	153	63.2					
≥17	289	235	81.3	182	63.0					
Less than high school diploma (%)										
<5	145	120	82.8	96	66.2					
5.00–8.99	186	154	82.8	132	71.0					
9.00–15.99	269	224	83.3	174	64.7					
≥16	296	240	81.1	183	61.8					
Median household income (U.S. \$)										
<46,000	301	243	80.7	189	62.8					
46,000–61,999	238	193	81.1	157	66.0					
62,000–85,999	219	181	82.6	141	64.4					
≥86,000	136	120	88.2	97	71.3					
Without health insurance (%)										
<4	119	100	84.0	86	72.3					
4.00–7.99	215	179	83.3	140	65.1					
8.00–13.99	236	192	81.4	167	70.8					
≥14	326	267	81.9	192	58.9					
Gini index (%)										
<37	196	174	88.8	132	67.3					
37.00–40.99	216	173	80.1	146	67.6					
41.00–45.99	254	213	83.9	169	66.5					
≥46	230	178	77.4	138	60.0					
Subtotal^a	949	779	82.1	618	65.1					
Total	6,149	5,177	84.2	4,310	70.1					

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses	Linkage to care		Viral suppression		
		≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months		
		No.	%	No.	%	
Multiracial						
Male sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	108	87	80.6	86	79.6	
6.00–9.99	91	82	90.1	66	72.5	
10.00–16.99	155	127	81.9	109	70.3	
≥17	186	156	83.9	112	60.2	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	106	92	86.8	82	77.4	
5.00–8.99	105	85	81.0	76	72.4	
9.00–15.99	162	132	81.5	121	74.7	
≥16	167	143	85.6	94	56.3	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	174	149	85.6	108	62.1	
46,000–61,999	131	108	82.4	94	71.8	
62,000–85,999	120	98	81.7	81	67.5	
≥86,000	113	96	85.0	89	78.8	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	75	66	88.0	62	82.7	
4.00–7.99	126	111	88.1	87	69.0	
8.00–13.99	139	114	82.0	91	65.5	
≥14	200	161	80.5	133	66.5	
Gini index (%)						
<37	111	91	82.0	80	72.1	
37.00–40.99	114	90	78.9	77	67.5	
41.00–45.99	140	118	84.3	102	72.9	
≥46	175	153	87.4	114	65.1	
Subtotal^a	578	482	83.4	397	68.7	
Female sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	23	18	78.3	18	78.3	
6.00–9.99	24	21	87.5	18	75.0	
10.00–16.99	36	26	72.2	27	75.0	
≥17	39	34	87.2	24	61.5	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	22	17	77.3	17	77.3	
5.00–8.99	24	19	79.2	17	70.8	
9.00–15.99	36	32	88.9	27	75.0	
≥16	40	31	77.5	26	65.0	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	39	32	82.1	25	64.1	
46,000–61,999	37	31	83.8	25	67.6	
62,000–85,999	27	21	77.8	21	77.8	
≥86,000	18	14	77.8	15	83.3	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	18	13	72.2	14	77.8	
4.00–7.99	24	20	83.3	19	79.2	
8.00–13.99	26	22	84.6	20	76.9	
≥14	54	44	81.5	34	63.0	
Gini index (%)						
<37	27	20	74.1	17	63.0	
37.00–40.99	32	29	90.6	27	84.4	
41.00–45.99	24	21	87.5	16	66.7	
≥46	39	29	74.4	27	69.2	
Subtotal^a	130	106	81.5	95	73.1	
Total	708	588	83.1	492	69.5	

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/µL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL); CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [footnotes only]; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. Linkage to HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month after HIV diagnosis. A VL test result of <200 copies/mL indicates HIV viral suppression. VL test results are within 6 months of diagnosis of HIV infection during 2020. Data not provided for states and associated census tracts that do not have laws requiring reporting of all CD4 and viral loads, or that have incomplete reporting of laboratory data to CDC. Areas without laws: Idaho and New Jersey. Areas with incomplete reporting: Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Puerto Rico. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2020_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a 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 SDOH subpopulations.

^b Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

Table 11. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a			
Male sex at birth					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	2,698	2,285	84.7	2,006	74.3
6.00–9.99	3,012	2,514	83.5	2,131	70.8
10.00–16.99	4,664	3,913	83.9	3,337	71.6
≥17	6,121	5,024	82.1	4,173	68.2
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	2,716	2,322	85.5	2,004	73.8
5.00–8.99	3,062	2,571	84.0	2,212	72.2
9.00–15.99	4,351	3,605	82.9	3,062	70.4
≥16	6,373	5,242	82.3	4,374	68.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<46,000	5,864	4,767	81.3	3,979	67.9
46,000–61,999	4,217	3,528	83.7	2,970	70.4
62,000–85,999	3,723	3,151	84.7	2,703	72.6
≥86,000	2,626	2,238	85.2	1,955	74.4
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	1,919	1,659	86.5	1,446	75.3
4.00–7.99	3,384	2,880	85.1	2,511	74.2
8.00–13.99	4,254	3,565	83.8	2,987	70.2
≥14	6,940	5,634	81.2	4,706	67.8
Gini index (%)					
<37	3,497	2,879	82.3	2,435	69.6
37.00–40.99	3,614	3,001	83.0	2,552	70.6
41.00–45.99	4,366	3,678	84.3	3,121	71.5
≥46	5,014	4,175	83.3	3,536	70.5
Subtotal^b	17,402	14,462	83.1	12,258	70.4
Female sex at birth					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	—	—	—	—	—
6.00–9.99	—	—	—	—	—
10.00–16.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥17	—	—	—	—	—
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	—	—	—	—	—
5.00–8.99	—	—	—	—	—
9.00–15.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥16	—	—	—	—	—
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<46,000	—	—	—	—	—
46,000–61,999	—	—	—	—	—
62,000–85,999	—	—	—	—	—
≥86,000	—	—	—	—	—
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	—	—	—	—	—
4.00–7.99	—	—	—	—	—
8.00–13.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥14	—	—	—	—	—
Gini index (%)					
<37	—	—	—	—	—
37.00–40.99	—	—	—	—	—
41.00–45.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥46	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal^b	—	—	—	—	—
Total	17,402	14,462	83.1	12,258	70.4

Table 11. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses	Linkage to care		Viral suppression		
		≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months		
		No.	%	No.	%	
Injection drug use^c						
Male sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	105	79	75.3	61	58.4	
6.00–9.99	129	106	82.1	76	58.8	
10.00–16.99	188	155	82.2	117	62.3	
≥17	299	225	75.3	148	49.5	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	99	74	74.1	53	53.8	
5.00–8.99	118	93	78.5	75	63.3	
9.00–15.99	200	163	81.6	124	62.2	
≥16	305	236	77.5	150	49.3	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	277	209	75.5	140	50.6	
46,000–61,999	194	159	82.0	112	57.5	
62,000–85,999	147	116	78.6	94	64.0	
≥86,000	101	79	78.6	56	55.6	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	87	67	76.6	50	57.5	
4.00–7.99	164	123	75.2	99	60.4	
8.00–13.99	200	161	80.4	113	56.2	
≥14	270	214	79.2	141	52.1	
Gini index (%)						
<37	127	99	77.9	73	57.1	
37.00–40.99	177	139	78.5	107	60.0	
41.00–45.99	187	143	76.5	103	55.0	
≥46	229	183	80.0	120	52.4	
Subtotal^b	776	605	77.9	434	55.9	
Female sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	67	54	81.3	40	59.4	
6.00–9.99	97	73	75.2	57	58.6	
10.00–16.99	142	113	79.8	83	58.1	
≥17	255	199	78.0	146	57.3	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	65	52	79.2	38	58.0	
5.00–8.99	93	72	78.0	61	65.7	
9.00–15.99	144	111	76.9	81	56.1	
≥16	259	204	79.0	146	56.3	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	243	187	76.9	136	56.0	
46,000–61,999	143	113	78.7	83	58.2	
62,000–85,999	111	87	78.3	65	59.0	
≥86,000	62	52	82.7	40	64.7	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	55	42	77.1	36	64.5	
4.00–7.99	110	88	80.2	69	62.4	
8.00–13.99	160	129	80.7	95	59.7	
≥14	236	180	76.2	126	53.2	
Gini index (%)						
<37	97	82	84.8	58	59.4	
37.00–40.99	119	90	75.8	72	60.6	
41.00–45.99	160	123	76.5	90	56.3	
≥46	185	145	78.2	106	57.1	
Subtotal^b	598	468	78.2	348	58.2	
Total	1,374	1,073	78.1	782	56.9	

Table 11. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^c			
Male sex at birth					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	134	113	84.3	84	62.7
6.00–9.99	148	116	78.2	93	62.6
10.00–16.99	207	157	75.6	125	60.0
≥17	285	238	83.7	164	57.4
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	144	123	85.5	90	62.6
5.00–8.99	147	117	79.7	101	68.9
9.00–15.99	197	150	76.4	115	58.6
≥16	286	233	81.3	158	55.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<46,000	267	222	83.1	157	59.0
46,000–61,999	211	168	79.7	122	57.7
62,000–85,999	172	130	75.4	103	59.9
≥86,000	121	100	83.2	80	66.5
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	96	82	84.8	64	65.9
4.00–7.99	172	137	79.6	104	60.4
8.00–13.99	218	177	81.1	132	60.3
≥14	288	228	79.3	166	57.6
Gini index (%)					
<37	147	120	81.6	87	59.5
37.00–40.99	169	140	82.9	107	63.1
41.00–45.99	228	175	77.1	132	58.2
≥46	231	188	81.5	138	59.8
Subtotal^b	821	656	79.9	492	60.0
Female sex at birth					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	—	—	—	—	—
6.00–9.99	—	—	—	—	—
10.00–16.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥17	—	—	—	—	—
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	—	—	—	—	—
5.00–8.99	—	—	—	—	—
9.00–15.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥16	—	—	—	—	—
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<46,000	—	—	—	—	—
46,000–61,999	—	—	—	—	—
62,000–85,999	—	—	—	—	—
≥86,000	—	—	—	—	—
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	—	—	—	—	—
4.00–7.99	—	—	—	—	—
8.00–13.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥14	—	—	—	—	—
Gini index (%)					
<37	—	—	—	—	—
37.00–40.99	—	—	—	—	—
41.00–45.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥46	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal^b	—	—	—	—	—
Total	821	656	79.9	492	60.0

Table 11. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses	Linkage to care		Viral suppression		
		≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months		
		No.	%	No.	%	
Heterosexual contact^d						
Male sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	231	201	86.8	170	73.6	
6.00–9.99	272	229	84.2	175	64.3	
10.00–16.99	412	334	81.0	281	68.1	
≥17	667	528	79.1	403	60.3	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	187	155	83.0	137	73.2	
5.00–8.99	250	217	86.5	176	70.3	
9.00–15.99	456	368	80.8	287	62.9	
≥16	691	552	80.0	429	62.2	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	671	527	78.5	410	61.1	
46,000–61,999	407	334	82.1	270	66.4	
62,000–85,999	303	258	85.0	204	67.1	
≥86,000	192	165	86.2	138	71.9	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	150	128	85.5	109	73.2	
4.00–7.99	281	239	84.9	191	68.0	
8.00–13.99	384	314	81.8	249	64.9	
≥14	768	611	79.6	478	62.3	
Gini index (%)						
<37	314	266	84.7	218	69.4	
37.00–40.99	353	284	80.4	224	63.4	
41.00–45.99	424	353	83.3	278	65.7	
≥46	492	389	79.1	308	62.6	
Subtotal^b	1,647	1,344	81.6	1,062	64.5	
Female sex at birth						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	531	442	83.3	379	71.3	
6.00–9.99	579	495	85.6	419	72.3	
10.00–16.99	958	809	84.4	695	72.5	
≥17	1,510	1,239	82.0	1,036	68.6	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	447	383	85.8	332	74.3	
5.00–8.99	571	471	82.5	419	73.5	
9.00–15.99	992	834	84.1	713	71.8	
≥16	1,569	1,296	82.6	1,064	67.8	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<46,000	1,532	1,261	82.3	1,047	68.3	
46,000–61,999	895	750	83.9	636	71.1	
62,000–85,999	673	557	82.8	486	72.2	
≥86,000	459	398	86.8	345	75.3	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	334	289	86.5	255	76.4	
4.00–7.99	677	571	84.3	504	74.5	
8.00–13.99	928	765	82.4	676	72.8	
≥14	1,639	1,361	83.0	1,093	66.7	
Gini index (%)						
<37	749	629	84.0	535	71.4	
37.00–40.99	786	668	85.1	564	71.7	
41.00–45.99	971	810	83.4	685	70.6	
≥46	1,069	874	81.8	742	69.4	
Subtotal^b	3,755	3,126	83.2	2,648	70.5	
Total	5,402	4,469	82.7	3,710	68.7	

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/µL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL); CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [footnotes only]; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. Linkage to HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month after HIV diagnosis. A VL test result of <200 copies/mL indicates HIV viral suppression. VL test results are within 6 months of diagnosis of HIV infection during 2020. Data not provided for states and associated census tracts that do not have laws requiring reporting of all CD4 and viral loads, or that have incomplete reporting of laboratory data to CDC. Areas without laws: Idaho and New Jersey. Areas with incomplete reporting: Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Puerto Rico. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2020_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf. Transmission category is classified based on a hierarchy of the risk factors most likely responsible for HIV transmission; classification is determined based on the person's assigned sex at birth. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category; therefore, values may not sum to column subtotals and total.

^a Includes individuals assigned male sex at birth, regardless of current gender identity, who have had sexual contact with other males, and individuals assigned male sex at birth who have had sexual contact with both males and females (i.e., bisexual contact).

^b 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 SDOH subpopulations.

^c Includes persons who injected nonprescription drugs or who injected prescription drugs for nonmedical purposes. Also includes injection of drugs prescribed to persons if there is evidence that injection equipment was shared (e.g., syringes, needles, cookers).

^d Sexual contact with a person known to have, or with a risk factor for, HIV infection.

Table 12. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among males aged ≥18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, by race/ethnicity and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia

	Total diagnoses	Linkage to care		Viral suppression	
		≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
American Indian/Alaska Native					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	13	11	84.3	8	60.6
6.00–9.99	6	6	100	5	82.8
10.00–16.99	24	16	67.8	15	61.4
≥17	28	22	77.9	16	58.7
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	8	5	64.9	4	51.9
5.00–8.99	14	12	81.9	8	58.3
9.00–15.99	22	18	82.4	15	66.1
≥16	26	19	74.5	16	63.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<46,000	28	20	69.8	16	57.7
46,000–61,999	22	19	86.5	18	81.9
62,000–85,999	9	6	69.8	3	30.2
≥86,000	12	10	85.2	7	59.1
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	6	5	72.6	4	56.5
4.00–7.99	11	8	70.8	8	67.3
8.00–13.99	25	22	88.2	11	46.3
≥14	28	20	71.7	21	75.0
Gini index (%)					
<37	14	11	74.3	7	46.5
37.00–40.99	14	10	71.2	7	49.6
41.00–45.99	20	18	88.1	17	85.1
≥46	21	16	73.7	13	58.7
Total^a	84	68	80.5	52	61.8
Asian					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	100	87	87.3	82	82.0
6.00–9.99	92	81	87.8	72	78.3
10.00–16.99	115	105	91.1	93	80.7
≥17	101	89	88.2	84	83.0
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	78	68	86.9	64	82.6
5.00–8.99	90	80	89.1	77	85.7
9.00–15.99	103	86	83.6	80	77.6
≥16	138	129	93.3	110	79.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<46,000	65	59	90.9	55	84.7
46,000–61,999	90	79	87.5	72	79.9
62,000–85,999	112	96	85.9	86	76.3
≥86,000	140	128	91.3	118	84.3
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	82	72	88.4	65	79.9
4.00–7.99	128	113	88.5	108	84.9
8.00–13.99	97	89	91.0	79	80.8
≥14	102	89	87.2	79	77.4
Gini index (%)					
<37	104	90	86.6	80	76.5
37.00–40.99	89	79	88.0	71	79.4
41.00–45.99	101	89	88.4	81	80.7
≥46	115	105	91.6	100	86.8
Total^a	429	380	88.6	349	81.3

Table 12. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among males aged ≥18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, by race/ethnicity and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses	Linkage to care		Viral suppression	
		≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Black/African American					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	819	663	81.0	548	66.9
6.00–9.99	967	761	78.7	644	66.6
10.00–16.99	1,679	1,355	80.7	1,104	65.8
≥17	3,089	2,467	79.9	2,019	65.3
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	885	735	83.0	600	67.8
5.00–8.99	1,179	955	81.0	796	67.5
9.00–15.99	1,937	1,550	80.0	1,274	65.8
≥16	2,558	2,010	78.6	1,646	64.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<46,000	3,097	2,461	79.5	2,035	65.7
46,000–61,999	1,560	1,250	80.1	1,011	64.8
62,000–85,999	1,213	978	80.7	810	66.8
≥86,000	651	529	81.2	438	67.2
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	576	481	83.5	412	71.5
4.00–7.99	1,244	1,037	83.4	863	69.4
8.00–13.99	1,798	1,461	81.3	1,184	65.9
≥14	2,939	2,268	77.2	1,857	63.2
Gini index (%)					
<37	1,288	1,002	77.8	824	63.9
37.00–40.99	1,337	1,057	79.1	878	65.6
41.00–45.99	1,710	1,419	83.0	1,144	66.9
≥46	2,216	1,765	79.6	1,467	66.2
Total^a	6,952	5,539	79.7	4,568	65.7
Hispanic/Latino^b					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	718	620	86.3	565	78.6
6.00–9.99	960	809	84.3	720	75.0
10.00–16.99	1,562	1,346	86.2	1,179	75.5
≥17	1,771	1,500	84.7	1,252	70.7
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	604	529	87.6	470	77.8
5.00–8.99	722	621	86.0	558	77.2
9.00–15.99	1,094	920	84.1	823	75.2
≥16	2,591	2,206	85.1	1,865	72.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<46,000	1,580	1,323	83.7	1,114	70.5
46,000–61,999	1,408	1,210	85.9	1,038	73.7
62,000–85,999	1,214	1,053	86.7	941	77.5
≥86,000	793	678	85.5	612	77.2
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	426	369	86.6	328	77.1
4.00–7.99	875	737	84.2	684	78.2
8.00–13.99	1,163	1,009	86.7	872	74.9
≥14	2,546	2,161	84.9	1,831	71.9
Gini index (%)					
<37	1,139	962	84.5	843	74.0
37.00–40.99	1,175	1,003	85.3	871	74.1
41.00–45.99	1,325	1,131	85.3	990	74.7
≥46	1,371	1,180	86.1	1,012	73.8
Total^a	5,190	4,430	85.4	3,844	74.1

Table 12. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among males aged ≥18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, by race/ethnicity and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses	Linkage to care		Viral suppression	
		No.	%	No.	%
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	11	10	90.7	8	74.8
6.00–9.99	7	6	85.3	5	70.6
10.00–16.99	10	8	82.5	6	61.9
≥17	3	3	100	2	71.4
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	9	7	77.8	6	66.7
5.00–8.99	10	10	100	8	82.1
9.00–15.99	8	6	77.9	4	51.9
≥16	4	4	100	3	78.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<46,000	3	1	32.0	0	0.0
46,000–61,999	9	8	88.9	7	77.8
62,000–85,999	11	11	100	8	72.2
≥86,000	8	7	87.0	6	77.9
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	7	6	85.7	6	85.7
4.00–7.99	7	7	100	6	89.2
8.00–13.99	12	11	91.7	7	58.3
≥14	5	3	62.2	2	44.4
Gini index (%)					
<37	9	9	100	7	80.5
37.00–40.99	7	6	85.3	4	55.9
41.00–45.99	8	5	64.9	4	51.9
≥46	7	7	100	6	88.2
Total^a	32	27	85.3	22	68.1
White					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	949	819	86.4	721	76.0
6.00–9.99	898	776	86.4	628	69.9
10.00–16.99	1,139	968	85.0	842	74.0
≥17	975	814	83.5	699	71.7
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	1,043	897	86.0	787	75.5
5.00–8.99	952	816	85.7	695	72.9
9.00–15.99	1,051	911	86.7	760	72.4
≥16	917	755	82.3	650	71.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<46,000	949	779	82.0	662	69.7
46,000–61,999	1,019	873	85.7	746	73.2
62,000–85,999	1,058	917	86.7	782	73.9
≥86,000	926	801	86.5	695	75.1
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	753	665	88.2	573	76.1
4.00–7.99	1,013	880	86.9	767	75.8
8.00–13.99	1,040	876	84.3	750	72.1
≥14	1,155	957	82.8	801	69.3
Gini index (%)					
<37	848	724	85.4	606	71.5
37.00–40.99	893	767	85.8	652	73.0
41.00–45.99	1,083	914	84.4	796	73.5
≥46	1,136	973	85.7	836	73.6
Total^a	4,223	3,599	85.2	3,071	72.7

Table 12. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) among males aged ≥18 years, based on assigned sex at birth, with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, by race/ethnicity and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 45 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses	Linkage to care		Viral suppression	
		No.	%	No.	%
Multiracial					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	89	75	84.1	75	83.5
6.00–9.99	82	75	91.9	58	71.1
10.00–16.99	136	115	84.5	98	72.6
≥17	154	128	83.5	101	65.5
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	89	81	91.5	72	81.2
5.00–8.99	95	79	82.7	71	74.9
9.00–15.99	136	113	83.3	106	78.0
≥16	140	120	85.4	83	58.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<46,000	144	124	86.4	98	68.0
46,000–61,999	110	91	82.4	79	71.8
62,000–85,999	107	91	84.8	75	70.0
≥86,000	98	87	88.5	79	81.2
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	69	62	89.8	57	83.0
4.00–7.99	106	98	92.4	75	70.7
8.00–13.99	120	97	81.1	85	70.7
≥14	166	136	82.2	115	69.5
Gini index (%)					
<37	95	81	85.3	70	73.2
37.00–40.99	98	80	81.0	70	71.2
41.00–45.99	119	104	87.2	89	75.1
≥46	148	129	87.0	103	69.6
Total^a	492	418	84.9	352	71.6
Total					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	2,698	2,285	84.7	2,006	74.3
6.00–9.99	3,012	2,514	83.5	2,131	70.8
10.00–16.99	4,664	3,913	83.9	3,337	71.6
≥17	6,121	5,024	82.1	4,173	68.2
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	2,716	2,322	85.5	2,004	73.8
5.00–8.99	3,062	2,571	84.0	2,212	72.2
9.00–15.99	4,351	3,605	82.9	3,062	70.4
≥16	6,373	5,242	82.3	4,374	68.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<46,000	5,864	4,767	81.3	3,979	67.9
46,000–61,999	4,217	3,528	83.7	2,970	70.4
62,000–85,999	3,723	3,151	84.7	2,703	72.6
≥86,000	2,626	2,238	85.2	1,955	74.4
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	1,919	1,659	86.5	1,446	75.3
4.00–7.99	3,384	2,880	85.1	2,511	74.2
8.00–13.99	4,254	3,565	83.8	2,987	70.2
≥14	6,940	5,634	81.2	4,706	67.8
Gini index (%)					
<37	3,497	2,879	82.3	2,435	69.6
37.00–40.99	3,614	3,001	83.0	2,552	70.6
41.00–45.99	4,366	3,678	84.3	3,121	71.5
≥46	5,014	4,175	83.3	3,536	70.5
Total^a	17,402	14,462	83.1	12,258	70.4

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/µL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL); CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [footnotes only]; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Male-to-male sexual contact includes individuals assigned male sex at birth, regardless of current gender identity, who have had sexual contact with other males, and individuals assigned male sex at birth who have had sexual contact with both males and females (i.e., bisexual contact). Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. Linkage to HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month after HIV diagnosis. A VL test result of <200 copies/mL indicates HIV viral suppression. VL test results are within 6 months of diagnosis of HIV infection during 2020. Data not provided for states and associated census tracts that do not have laws requiring reporting of all CD4 and viral loads, or that have incomplete reporting of laboratory data to CDC. Areas without laws: Idaho and New Jersey. Areas with incomplete reporting: Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Puerto Rico. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2020_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a 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 SDOH subpopulations.

^b Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate									
American Indian/Alaska Native															
Male sex at birth															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	5	18,893	26.5	8	25,809	31.0	1	26,117	3.8	2	25,543	7.8	0	43,002	0.0
6.00–9.99	1	22,462	4.5	2	33,672	5.9	5	29,490	17.0	0	26,738	0.0	0	52,182	0.0
10.00–16.99	4	39,634	10.1	8	58,368	13.7	6	49,302	12.2	3	42,496	7.1	7	76,078	9.2
≥17	8	66,630	12.0	16	90,596	17.7	8	68,853	11.6	10	64,670	15.5	2	110,753	1.8
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<5	5	20,314	24.6	4	21,487	18.6	1	19,764	5.1	1	18,980	5.3	0	32,727	0.0
5.00–8.99	4	25,083	15.9	11	35,704	30.8	5	31,224	16.0	0	28,657	0.0	0	53,086	0.0
9.00–15.99	2	42,558	4.7	9	62,007	14.5	6	51,536	11.6	4	46,731	8.6	6	88,155	6.8
≥16	7	60,744	11.5	10	91,493	10.9	8	72,809	11.0	10	66,061	15.1	3	108,598	2.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<46,000	6	62,202	9.6	15	84,394	17.8	8	65,356	12.2	9	60,241	14.9	3	109,958	2.7
46,000–61,999	6	38,910	15.4	5	59,827	8.4	6	48,481	12.4	4	43,650	9.2	6	75,033	8.0
62,000–85,999	2	29,997	6.7	6	41,956	14.3	5	36,356	13.8	2	32,484	6.2	0	58,253	0.0
≥86,000	4	15,880	25.2	8	21,607	37.0	1	22,769	4.4	0	22,452	0.0	0	38,063	0.0
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	3	13,537	22.2	3	16,729	17.9	3	17,370	17.3	1	16,791	6.0	0	32,282	0.0
4.00–7.99	2	25,141	8.0	8	34,996	22.9	6	29,910	20.1	0	29,837	0.0	2	55,064	3.6
8.00–13.99	6	36,888	16.3	10	54,845	18.2	5	46,277	10.8	5	40,279	12.4	4	73,024	5.5
≥14	7	72,307	9.7	13	101,881	12.8	6	80,205	7.5	9	72,540	12.4	3	121,645	2.5
Gini index (%)															
<37	7	26,346	26.6	4	37,324	10.7	1	33,999	2.9	4	28,170	14.2	1	47,047	2.1
37.00–40.99	4	32,649	12.3	6	46,453	12.9	5	39,067	12.8	1	35,836	2.8	2	63,663	3.1
41.00–45.99	5	43,872	11.4	12	63,293	19.0	5	51,281	9.8	4	48,891	8.2	5	85,686	5.8
≥46	2	44,513	4.5	12	61,136	19.6	9	49,064	18.3	6	46,236	13.0	1	85,446	1.2
Subtotal^a	22	148,699	14.8	40	210,691	19.0	26	175,333	14.8	16	160,429	10.0	9	282,566	3.2

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate									
American Indian/Alaska Native (cont)															
Female sex at birth															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	0	16,672	0.0	2	25,568	7.8	3	26,436	11.3	0	25,669	0.0	0	46,582	0.0
6.00–9.99	0	21,857	0.0	1	33,201	3.0	1	28,538	3.5	0	28,509	0.0	0	58,497	0.0
10.00–16.99	0	38,740	0.0	6	51,583	11.6	5	46,639	10.7	0	44,162	0.0	1	89,421	1.1
≥17	0	66,087	0.0	2	85,428	2.3	3	70,869	4.2	0	65,980	0.0	3	135,143	2.2
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<5	0	20,731	0.0	2	24,132	8.3	3	19,674	15.2	0	20,566	0.0	0	37,638	0.0
5.00–8.99	0	24,031	0.0	1	34,165	2.9	2	31,320	6.4	0	29,603	0.0	1	59,218	1.7
9.00–15.99	0	42,156	0.0	5	58,950	8.5	3	53,042	5.7	0	50,005	0.0	2	103,049	1.9
≥16	0	56,749	0.0	3	78,666	3.8	4	68,664	5.8	0	64,182	0.0	1	129,769	0.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<46,000	0	61,718	0.0	5	79,690	6.3	2	67,454	3.0	0	63,239	0.0	4	132,355	3.0
46,000–61,999	0	38,506	0.0	3	55,396	5.4	3	47,195	6.4	0	44,454	0.0	0	92,237	0.0
62,000–85,999	0	28,568	0.0	2	39,444	5.1	3	35,500	8.5	0	33,581	0.0	0	64,285	0.0
≥86,000	0	13,918	0.0	1	21,048	4.8	4	21,997	18.2	0	22,746	0.0	0	40,276	0.0
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	0	12,897	0.0	0	15,957	0.0	2	16,762	11.9	0	17,770	0.0	0	36,353	0.0
4.00–7.99	0	23,605	0.0	1	34,971	2.9	5	29,151	17.2	0	30,614	0.0	1	60,178	1.7
8.00–13.99	0	37,127	0.0	7	49,650	14.1	2	45,632	4.4	0	41,492	0.0	2	85,874	2.3
≥14	0	69,931	0.0	3	95,207	3.2	3	80,937	3.7	0	74,444	0.0	1	147,245	0.7
Gini index (%)															
<37	0	24,163	0.0	1	37,035	2.7	2	33,865	5.9	0	27,957	0.0	2	52,967	3.8
37.00–40.99	0	29,673	0.0	1	40,712	2.5	2	37,279	5.4	0	38,043	0.0	1	73,543	1.4
41.00–45.99	0	43,502	0.0	2	60,679	3.3	6	53,151	11.3	0	51,077	0.0	1	101,040	1.0
≥46	0	45,924	0.0	7	57,294	12.2	2	48,129	4.2	0	47,156	0.0	0	102,055	0.0
Subtotal^a	0	143,667	0.0	11	195,913	5.6	15	172,700	8.7	1	164,356	0.6	4	329,674	1.2
Total^b	22	292,366	7.5	51	406,604	12.5	41	348,033	11.8	17	324,785	5.2	13	612,240	2.1

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Asian															
Male sex at birth															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	13	234,965	5.5	39	495,253	7.9	32	608,360	5.3	18	531,569	3.4	16	790,717	2.0
6.00–9.99	20	167,180	12.0	41	390,850	10.5	17	337,602	5.0	18	281,398	6.4	11	479,808	2.3
10.00–16.99	20	175,520	11.4	59	351,570	16.8	25	266,688	9.4	16	230,407	6.9	12	409,764	2.9
≥17	19	272,716	7.0	50	283,199	17.7	22	162,905	13.5	14	138,845	10.1	8	264,992	3.0
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<5	16	345,355	4.6	35	510,362	6.9	22	512,072	4.3	11	403,370	2.7	15	530,657	2.8
5.00–8.99	18	177,226	10.2	35	354,515	9.9	20	339,078	5.9	15	280,477	5.3	13	457,375	2.8
9.00–15.99	14	169,937	8.2	56	336,418	16.6	21	274,003	7.7	18	244,393	7.4	8	452,834	1.8
≥16	24	168,616	14.2	63	321,390	19.6	33	251,610	13.1	22	254,717	8.6	11	504,854	2.2
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<46,000	14	183,422	7.6	33	186,154	17.7	14	109,891	12.7	9	98,197	9.2	4	184,299	2.2
46,000–61,999	16	144,464	11.1	44	257,572	17.1	21	178,511	11.8	11	154,888	7.1	9	282,280	3.2
62,000–85,999	21	202,040	10.4	48	418,791	11.5	24	326,157	7.4	23	274,123	8.4	12	496,811	2.4
≥86,000	21	305,801	6.9	63	655,336	9.6	36	758,390	4.7	23	652,766	3.5	22	977,336	2.3
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	15	276,983	5.4	43	468,659	9.2	19	509,354	3.7	14	429,755	3.3	7	666,092	1.1
4.00–7.99	25	257,837	9.7	50	451,629	11.1	28	402,122	7.0	20	341,553	5.9	23	558,350	4.1
8.00–13.99	15	189,068	7.9	43	348,892	12.3	29	274,516	10.6	16	237,609	6.7	8	414,306	1.9
≥14	17	135,987	12.5	53	252,051	21.0	20	189,602	10.5	16	173,307	9.2	9	306,539	2.9
Gini index (%)															
<37	16	192,942	8.3	54	394,654	13.7	19	409,398	4.6	19	341,668	5.6	10	501,892	2.0
37.00–40.99	14	181,295	7.7	43	362,698	11.9	25	333,805	7.5	12	291,487	4.1	13	471,383	2.8
41.00–45.99	20	197,638	10.1	42	394,699	10.6	27	355,981	7.6	17	304,861	5.6	13	534,385	2.4
≥46	22	274,779	8.0	50	368,225	13.6	25	276,009	9.1	18	243,872	7.4	11	437,333	2.5
Subtotal^a	75	861,134	8.7	201	1,522,685	13.2	99	1,376,763	7.2	70	1,182,957	5.9	48	1,945,720	2.5

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate									
Asian (cont)															
Female sex at birth															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	0	226,507	0.0	5	551,301	0.9	7	708,002	1.0	4	600,984	0.7	5	976,997	0.5
6.00–9.99	0	164,131	0.0	10	412,956	2.4	2	387,675	0.5	3	335,027	0.9	4	622,224	0.6
10.00–16.99	1	168,958	0.6	4	363,189	1.1	5	305,668	1.6	4	269,840	1.5	3	533,136	0.6
≥17	1	265,112	0.4	2	271,359	0.7	2	176,692	1.1	3	153,456	2.0	3	332,465	0.9
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<5	0	346,089	0.0	5	551,240	0.9	2	586,512	0.3	4	459,891	0.9	4	665,716	0.6
5.00–8.99	1	175,092	0.6	2	384,611	0.5	2	398,662	0.5	2	330,559	0.6	2	595,965	0.3
9.00–15.99	1	154,772	0.6	9	342,742	2.6	6	315,609	1.9	4	286,819	1.4	5	586,963	0.9
≥16	0	157,910	0.0	5	320,529	1.6	6	277,301	2.2	4	282,064	1.4	4	616,224	0.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<46,000	0	174,152	0.0	2	178,531	1.1	2	119,853	1.7	2	107,644	1.9	2	240,640	0.8
46,000–61,999	2	134,069	1.5	3	259,012	1.2	4	202,146	2.0	2	183,561	1.1	3	371,495	0.8
62,000–85,999	0	196,733	0.0	10	435,411	2.3	3	368,679	0.8	5	331,234	1.5	3	641,700	0.5
≥86,000	0	304,364	0.0	6	722,847	0.8	6	884,308	0.7	5	734,474	0.7	7	1,205,808	0.6
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	0	278,353	0.0	2	512,117	0.4	2	594,307	0.3	3	488,182	0.6	4	838,555	0.5
4.00–7.99	1	249,402	0.4	7	480,900	1.5	6	459,803	1.3	4	394,754	1.0	3	719,086	0.4
8.00–13.99	0	177,119	0.0	6	354,593	1.7	0	310,192	0.0	3	279,430	1.1	5	527,340	0.9
≥14	1	128,859	0.8	6	251,393	2.4	8	213,765	3.7	4	196,941	2.0	3	379,851	0.8
Gini index (%)															
<37	0	182,382	0.0	5	424,456	1.2	5	460,495	1.1	1	380,447	0.3	6	636,034	0.9
37.00–40.99	2	167,246	1.2	8	379,316	2.1	8	381,900	2.1	4	332,279	1.2	2	594,456	0.3
41.00–45.99	0	195,802	0.0	5	417,537	1.2	1	407,906	0.2	4	355,955	1.1	5	670,562	0.7
≥46	0	275,287	0.0	3	377,245	0.8	2	327,703	0.6	5	290,509	1.7	2	563,598	0.4
Subtotal^a	2	833,863	0.2	22	1,599,122	1.4	17	1,578,084	1.1	14	1,359,333	1.0	15	2,464,868	0.6
Total^b	77	1,694,997	4.5	223	3,121,807	7.1	116	2,954,847	3.9	84	2,542,290	3.3	63	4,410,588	1.4

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Black/African American															
Male sex at birth															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	312	357,645	87.2	407	513,512	79.3	163	487,471	33.4	78	491,888	15.9	79	717,816	11.0
6.00–9.99	329	357,274	92.1	506	547,801	92.4	171	462,652	37.0	110	439,611	25.0	92	701,239	13.1
10.00–16.99	578	553,511	104.4	883	834,970	105.8	309	659,958	46.8	187	615,813	30.4	149	1,063,845	14.0
≥17	1,193	975,093	122.3	1,646	1,238,054	133.0	594	922,191	64.4	322	894,645	36.0	327	1,753,975	18.6
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<5	322	390,440	82.5	444	429,836	103.3	157	347,437	45.2	69	327,701	21.1	77	484,849	15.9
5.00–8.99	446	417,162	106.9	621	592,537	104.8	195	496,953	39.2	119	480,787	24.8	90	773,422	11.6
9.00–15.99	701	646,831	108.4	1,050	928,046	113.1	369	751,037	49.1	202	733,477	27.5	197	1,291,080	15.3
≥16	947	814,378	116.3	1,328	1,217,712	109.1	516	962,218	53.6	307	918,146	33.4	283	1,700,342	16.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<46,000	1,196	958,356	124.8	1,650	1,241,896	132.9	575	926,258	62.1	332	899,928	36.9	306	1,791,861	17.1
46,000–61,999	565	537,191	105.2	823	797,083	103.3	310	620,834	49.9	169	569,297	29.7	147	975,727	15.1
62,000–85,999	399	428,003	93.2	636	653,630	97.3	223	550,429	40.5	131	518,270	25.3	121	804,580	15.0
≥86,000	238	294,414	80.8	310	415,944	74.5	124	413,132	30.0	64	437,930	14.6	69	640,377	10.8
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	227	309,937	73.2	293	387,976	75.5	113	337,961	33.4	66	346,510	19.0	63	575,144	11.0
4.00–7.99	444	510,343	87.0	686	689,291	99.5	235	572,560	41.0	122	562,779	21.7	137	975,664	14.0
8.00–13.99	693	637,196	108.8	979	883,650	110.8	329	720,968	45.6	173	698,775	24.8	171	1,226,593	13.9
≥14	1,051	793,896	132.4	1,484	1,173,741	126.4	560	900,814	62.2	336	833,919	40.3	276	1,459,500	18.9
Gini index (%)															
<37	466	495,014	94.1	672	730,374	92.0	200	623,498	32.1	123	586,558	21.0	111	847,269	13.1
37.00–40.99	490	468,485	104.6	707	673,565	105.0	263	564,614	46.6	134	535,769	25.0	129	888,039	14.5
41.00–45.99	648	578,578	112.0	895	820,342	109.1	334	649,827	51.4	193	632,881	30.5	150	1,135,157	13.2
≥46	807	694,411	116.2	1,166	901,014	129.4	440	686,056	64.1	247	680,547	36.3	257	1,361,417	18.9
Subtotal^a	2,583	2,268,811	113.8	3,621	3,168,131	114.3	1,305	2,557,645	51.0	723	2,460,111	29.4	683	4,249,693	16.1

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate												
Black/African American (cont)															
Female sex at birth															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	32	313,951	10.2	72	486,957	14.8	78	517,096	15.1	50	533,607	9.4	65	856,651	7.6
6.00–9.99	38	325,231	11.7	103	528,387	19.5	82	498,061	16.5	67	488,471	13.7	65	907,743	7.2
10.00–16.99	74	525,094	14.1	206	855,502	24.1	144	725,207	19.9	134	706,356	19.0	80	1,422,158	5.6
≥17	184	1,021,834	18.0	365	1,385,572	26.3	267	1,089,949	24.5	226	1,059,250	21.3	198	2,375,071	8.3
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<5	40	398,452	10.0	74	428,442	17.3	61	386,869	15.8	43	366,023	11.7	51	609,298	8.4
5.00–8.99	50	412,995	12.1	115	620,700	18.5	96	567,799	16.9	83	549,930	15.1	57	1,008,952	5.6
9.00–15.99	91	639,053	14.2	217	1,004,708	21.6	176	869,942	20.2	131	877,835	14.9	107	1,739,968	6.1
≥16	147	748,665	19.6	340	1,204,138	28.2	238	1,006,532	23.6	220	994,422	22.1	193	2,203,704	8.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<46,000	177	992,129	17.8	376	1,409,617	26.7	264	1,111,289	23.8	236	1,078,585	21.9	196	2,459,950	8.0
46,000–61,999	82	505,573	16.2	200	802,799	24.9	130	676,437	19.2	103	659,803	15.6	91	1,285,852	7.1
62,000–85,999	45	396,315	11.4	103	644,657	16.0	104	596,638	17.4	79	580,229	13.6	62	1,037,468	6.0
≥86,000	22	267,053	8.2	62	384,722	16.1	68	435,063	15.6	55	459,380	12.0	58	753,834	7.7
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	33	284,807	11.6	49	364,214	13.5	35	350,015	10.0	39	360,408	10.8	47	723,328	6.5
4.00–7.99	46	487,653	9.4	133	697,443	19.1	111	640,168	17.3	95	640,822	14.8	72	1,272,464	5.7
8.00–13.99	96	630,603	15.2	199	945,540	21.0	174	822,073	21.2	140	812,193	17.2	111	1,631,877	6.8
≥14	153	793,520	19.3	365	1,249,440	29.2	251	1,018,106	24.7	203	974,266	20.8	178	1,933,960	9.2
Gini index (%)															
<37	50	446,352	11.2	135	705,235	19.1	127	674,952	18.8	85	660,497	12.9	83	1,039,080	8.0
37.00–40.99	67	434,665	15.4	130	690,301	18.8	116	625,430	18.5	111	606,908	18.3	74	1,151,771	6.4
41.00–45.99	100	566,585	17.6	214	864,068	24.8	145	726,872	19.9	127	724,047	17.5	108	1,509,686	7.2
≥46	111	733,353	15.1	265	996,059	26.6	182	802,391	22.7	153	795,716	19.2	143	1,860,612	7.7
Subtotal^a	351	2,199,165	16.0	787	3,257,988	24.2	594	2,831,142	21.0	493	2,788,210	17.7	436	5,561,922	7.8
Total^b	2,934	4,467,976	65.7	4,408	6,426,119	68.6	1,899	5,388,787	35.2	1,216	5,248,321	23.2	1,119	9,811,615	11.4

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate									
Hispanic/Latino^c															
Male sex at birth															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	151	597,018	25.3	370	861,699	42.9	177	862,599	20.5	98	724,474	13.5	58	831,941	7.0
6.00–9.99	224	689,381	32.5	473	1,021,064	46.3	235	941,471	25.0	113	739,447	15.3	86	898,499	9.6
10.00–16.99	338	1,001,391	33.8	799	1,471,913	54.3	403	1,281,930	31.4	221	1,027,460	21.5	108	1,247,932	8.7
≥17	484	1,342,278	36.1	922	1,711,463	53.9	495	1,466,605	33.8	306	1,190,045	25.7	170	1,759,656	9.7
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<5	127	469,346	27.1	313	553,775	56.5	153	482,653	31.7	83	388,646	21.4	35	472,108	7.4
5.00–8.99	164	488,938	33.5	373	711,501	52.4	168	642,276	26.2	89	506,644	17.6	50	624,310	8.0
9.00–15.99	255	774,600	32.9	570	1,139,027	50.0	285	1,029,307	27.7	171	814,151	21.0	93	1,039,350	8.9
≥16	651	1,921,667	33.9	1,308	2,689,651	48.6	705	2,419,315	29.1	395	1,983,275	19.9	245	2,608,325	9.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<46,000	443	1,187,015	37.3	854	1,521,775	56.1	418	1,315,186	31.8	290	1,071,879	27.1	160	1,660,830	9.6
46,000–61,999	311	965,962	32.2	703	1,375,844	51.1	376	1,189,644	31.6	186	944,862	19.7	113	1,135,064	10.0
62,000–85,999	262	874,584	30.0	578	1,300,101	44.5	321	1,167,493	27.5	169	920,911	18.4	93	1,081,215	8.6
≥86,000	178	578,228	30.8	421	848,495	49.6	191	864,176	22.1	90	730,497	12.3	54	844,316	6.4
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	106	434,971	24.4	241	544,733	44.2	103	517,665	19.9	63	431,571	14.6	38	599,425	6.3
4.00–7.99	225	680,396	33.1	487	940,576	51.8	234	845,779	27.7	115	706,068	16.3	72	1,013,706	7.1
8.00–13.99	274	880,843	31.1	616	1,270,982	48.5	299	1,107,927	27.0	177	895,508	19.8	103	1,188,506	8.7
≥14	592	1,641,880	36.1	1,220	2,310,121	52.8	674	2,081,236	32.4	383	1,648,282	23.2	209	1,936,413	10.8
Gini index (%)															
<37	271	918,276	29.5	589	1,279,614	46.0	260	1,201,301	21.6	130	949,412	13.7	84	1,029,391	8.2
37.00–40.99	281	887,450	31.7	607	1,255,881	48.3	298	1,145,914	26.0	154	905,759	17.0	94	1,103,075	8.5
41.00–45.99	318	939,494	33.8	625	1,351,111	46.3	343	1,182,666	29.0	222	968,147	22.9	117	1,292,448	9.1
≥46	327	878,825	37.2	743	1,173,711	63.3	409	1,017,451	40.2	232	854,115	27.2	127	1,309,553	9.7
Subtotal^a	1,245	3,654,551	34.1	2,664	5,093,954	52.3	1,379	4,573,551	30.2	774	3,692,716	21.0	437	4,744,093	9.2

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate									
Hispanic/Latino^c (cont)															
Female sex at birth															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	14	564,192	2.5	18	803,642	2.2	25	846,426	3.0	18	732,336	2.5	10	968,285	1.0
6.00–9.99	8	643,248	1.2	38	944,932	4.0	30	890,107	3.4	24	730,228	3.3	22	1,042,949	2.1
10.00–16.99	33	952,357	3.5	60	1,336,234	4.5	46	1,194,068	3.9	36	992,534	3.6	41	1,446,927	2.8
≥17	53	1,291,943	4.1	100	1,594,217	6.3	94	1,422,166	6.6	64	1,211,276	5.3	53	2,117,642	2.5
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<5	15	483,756	3.1	19	540,451	3.5	26	495,463	5.2	8	415,105	1.9	10	581,811	1.7
5.00–8.99	9	475,150	1.9	18	685,454	2.6	20	640,102	3.1	16	528,030	3.0	11	759,328	1.4
9.00–15.99	22	742,169	3.0	46	1,052,214	4.4	35	979,224	3.6	33	813,681	4.1	28	1,245,401	2.2
≥16	62	1,763,781	3.5	133	2,402,253	5.5	114	2,238,858	5.1	85	1,909,869	4.5	77	2,989,400	2.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<46,000	47	1,130,994	4.2	96	1,419,181	6.8	89	1,278,058	7.0	61	1,096,007	5.6	55	2,000,279	2.7
46,000–61,999	28	908,901	3.1	54	1,247,175	4.3	37	1,115,470	3.3	42	912,556	4.6	32	1,314,259	2.4
62,000–85,999	20	835,492	2.4	43	1,196,455	3.6	35	1,104,556	3.2	24	907,437	2.6	22	1,252,977	1.8
≥86,000	12	557,772	2.2	23	804,213	2.9	34	843,795	4.0	15	741,446	2.0	16	992,228	1.6
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	8	420,037	1.9	20	521,888	3.8	16	515,385	3.1	17	449,535	3.8	7	727,193	1.0
4.00–7.99	18	666,119	2.7	30	907,804	3.3	34	843,593	4.0	19	724,669	2.6	34	1,224,903	2.8
8.00–13.99	18	853,734	2.1	56	1,181,644	4.7	39	1,073,739	3.6	31	908,965	3.4	29	1,428,328	2.0
≥14	64	1,523,273	4.2	110	2,067,816	5.3	106	1,920,089	5.5	75	1,583,247	4.7	56	2,195,379	2.6
Gini index (%)															
<37	15	854,355	1.8	43	1,177,048	3.7	39	1,148,927	3.4	29	920,479	3.2	20	1,165,350	1.7
37.00–40.99	26	829,083	3.1	47	1,151,340	4.1	36	1,071,325	3.4	33	894,852	3.7	28	1,270,094	2.2
41.00–45.99	31	896,186	3.5	57	1,250,590	4.6	53	1,133,135	4.7	39	970,315	4.0	31	1,518,188	2.0
≥46	36	866,768	4.2	69	1,099,521	6.3	67	999,078	6.7	41	880,479	4.7	47	1,621,850	2.9
Subtotal^a	116	3,464,856	3.3	225	4,680,372	4.8	207	4,353,647	4.8	148	3,666,685	4.0	134	5,575,940	2.4
Total^b	1,361	7,119,407	19.1	2,889	9,774,326	29.6	1,586	8,927,198	17.8	922	7,359,401	12.5	571	10,320,033	5.5

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate									
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander															
Male sex at birth															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	3	7,535	39.8	3	14,253	21.0	5	11,652	42.9	2	11,729	17.1	0	15,608	0.0
6.00–9.99	0	7,985	0.0	5	13,279	37.7	1	10,901	9.2	1	8,179	12.2	1	15,659	6.4
10.00–16.99	2	10,003	20.0	5	14,843	33.7	3	11,794	25.4	0	9,527	0.0	0	14,355	0.0
≥17	0	9,690	0.0	2	12,680	15.8	2	9,985	20.0	1	5,742	17.4	0	10,321	0.0
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<5	1	8,918	11.2	5	11,312	44.2	2	8,670	23.1	0	7,969	0.0	1	11,446	8.7
5.00–8.99	3	8,629	34.8	2	13,693	14.6	5	11,698	42.7	1	8,472	11.8	0	15,254	0.0
9.00–15.99	1	9,111	11.0	4	14,266	28.0	3	12,171	24.6	1	10,818	9.2	0	14,699	0.0
≥16	0	8,854	0.0	4	16,112	24.8	1	12,025	8.3	2	8,005	25.0	0	14,645	0.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<46,000	0	7,398	0.0	2	10,184	19.6	2	7,283	27.5	1	4,021	24.9	0	7,478	0.0
46,000–61,999	2	8,966	22.3	4	12,205	32.8	3	9,557	31.4	0	7,356	0.0	0	10,391	0.0
62,000–85,999	2	9,186	21.8	5	16,752	29.8	3	13,477	22.3	1	10,129	9.9	0	17,047	0.0
≥86,000	1	9,181	10.9	4	15,746	25.4	3	13,804	21.7	2	13,539	14.8	1	20,911	4.8
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	2	8,062	24.8	3	12,322	24.3	3	9,764	30.7	0	9,256	0.0	0	16,337	0.0
4.00–7.99	0	9,960	0.0	3	14,673	20.4	3	13,297	22.6	1	11,004	9.1	1	17,746	5.6
8.00–13.99	2	9,153	21.9	6	15,186	39.5	4	11,832	33.8	2	8,785	22.8	0	12,662	0.0
≥14	1	8,091	12.4	3	12,874	23.3	1	9,439	10.6	1	6,132	16.3	0	9,198	0.0
Gini index (%)															
<37	1	10,603	9.4	4	16,989	23.5	3	14,016	21.4	2	12,397	16.1	0	15,724	0.0
37.00–40.99	2	8,633	23.2	3	13,749	21.8	2	10,938	18.3	1	8,946	11.2	0	14,759	0.0
41.00–45.99	2	7,974	25.1	3	13,508	22.2	5	10,507	47.6	0	7,752	0.0	0	14,425	0.0
≥46	0	7,939	0.0	5	10,734	46.6	1	8,779	11.4	1	6,025	16.6	1	10,981	9.1
Subtotal^a	6	35,512	16.9	16	55,383	28.9	12	44,564	26.9	4	35,264	11.3	1	56,044	1.8

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander (cont)															
Female sex at birth															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	0	6,990	0.0	0	12,429	0.0	1	10,729	9.3	0	10,067	0.0	0	18,790	0.0
6.00–9.99	0	7,348	0.0	0	12,734	0.0	0	10,432	0.0	1	10,484	9.5	0	16,729	0.0
10.00–16.99	0	8,703	0.0	1	15,766	6.3	1	13,011	7.7	0	10,224	0.0	3	17,217	17.4
≥17	1	9,638	10.4	2	11,544	17.3	0	9,362	0.0	1	6,488	15.4	1	11,267	8.9
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<5	0	7,329	0.0	1	9,587	10.4	1	8,523	11.7	0	7,663	0.0	0	13,634	0.0
5.00–8.99	0	8,294	0.0	1	12,753	7.8	1	10,544	9.5	1	9,507	10.5	1	17,074	5.9
9.00–15.99	0	8,185	0.0	0	15,217	0.0	0	12,485	0.0	0	11,126	0.0	1	16,707	6.0
≥16	1	9,044	11.1	1	14,964	6.7	0	11,982	0.0	1	8,967	11.2	2	16,588	12.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<46,000	1	7,247	13.8	2	9,638	20.8	1	7,593	13.2	1	4,885	20.5	1	8,370	11.9
46,000–61,999	0	8,502	0.0	0	12,747	0.0	0	9,482	0.0	1	8,632	11.6	1	13,203	7.6
62,000–85,999	0	8,793	0.0	1	15,879	6.3	0	12,932	0.0	0	11,419	0.0	2	19,153	10.4
≥86,000	0	8,045	0.0	0	14,033	0.0	1	13,449	7.4	0	12,270	0.0	0	23,096	0.0
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	0	6,754	0.0	0	10,477	0.0	1	9,664	10.3	0	8,728	0.0	0	18,058	0.0
4.00–7.99	0	9,505	0.0	1	15,540	6.4	0	12,965	0.0	0	11,701	0.0	1	20,827	4.8
8.00–13.99	0	8,326	0.0	1	14,092	7.1	1	11,491	8.7	1	10,037	10.0	1	15,577	6.4
≥14	1	8,202	12.2	1	12,364	8.1	0	9,414	0.0	1	6,797	14.7	2	9,541	21.0
Gini index (%)															
<37	0	9,619	0.0	0	17,127	0.0	1	13,970	7.2	1	11,763	8.5	0	18,251	0.0
37.00–40.99	1	8,099	12.3	0	12,463	0.0	1	10,179	9.8	0	9,464	0.0	2	16,931	11.8
41.00–45.99	0	7,517	0.0	1	12,173	8.2	0	11,593	0.0	1	8,847	11.3	1	17,104	5.8
≥46	0	7,429	0.0	2	10,710	18.7	0	7,791	0.0	0	7,189	0.0	1	11,678	8.6
Subtotal^a	1	32,852	3.0	3	52,521	5.7	2	43,534	4.6	2	37,263	5.4	4	64,003	6.2
Total^b	7	68,364	10.2	19	107,904	17.6	14	88,098	15.9	6	72,527	8.3	5	120,047	4.2

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
White															
Male sex at birth															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	147	2,453,282	6.0	415	3,956,748	10.5	258	4,339,558	5.9	221	5,000,375	4.4	213	11,842,797	1.8
6.00–9.99	127	1,847,425	6.9	419	3,326,663	12.6	242	3,036,409	8.0	212	3,307,832	6.4	220	8,616,742	2.6
10.00–16.99	178	1,867,218	9.5	529	3,264,742	16.2	296	2,748,823	10.8	228	2,932,984	7.8	238	7,715,761	3.1
≥17	186	2,091,586	8.9	480	2,142,117	22.4	287	1,589,820	18.1	225	1,651,069	13.6	169	4,174,980	4.0
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<5	168	2,984,447	5.6	475	3,779,297	12.6	253	3,601,720	7.0	224	3,969,860	5.6	220	9,741,997	2.3
5.00–8.99	144	2,224,077	6.5	442	3,570,111	12.4	256	3,342,243	7.7	217	3,678,966	5.9	224	9,262,612	2.4
9.00–15.99	190	2,006,614	9.5	468	3,371,199	13.9	320	3,048,459	10.5	244	3,364,698	7.3	215	8,670,796	2.5
≥16	136	1,107,508	12.3	459	1,993,596	23.0	254	1,740,425	14.6	201	1,893,612	10.6	182	4,687,922	3.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<46,000	166	1,899,218	8.7	452	2,095,416	21.6	293	1,639,162	17.9	211	1,786,512	11.8	185	4,947,601	3.7
46,000–61,999	173	2,002,871	8.6	506	3,235,431	15.6	265	2,739,003	9.7	230	2,947,994	7.8	220	8,036,998	2.7
62,000–85,999	164	2,167,413	7.6	484	3,846,791	12.6	288	3,472,686	8.3	234	3,726,571	6.3	227	9,543,929	2.4
≥86,000	135	2,100,604	6.4	393	3,486,105	11.3	235	3,840,832	6.1	209	4,408,476	4.7	205	9,769,744	2.1
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	130	2,476,937	5.2	336	3,463,592	9.7	193	3,561,791	5.4	178	4,121,313	4.3	188	10,395,195	1.8
4.00–7.99	161	2,539,456	6.3	474	3,804,822	12.5	286	3,537,563	8.1	247	3,847,774	6.4	239	9,696,131	2.5
8.00–13.99	165	1,979,096	8.3	479	3,185,239	15.0	299	2,777,111	10.8	233	2,957,734	7.9	205	7,443,984	2.8
≥14	182	1,304,202	14.0	555	2,237,254	24.8	305	1,838,254	16.6	228	1,965,459	11.6	208	4,815,451	4.3
Gini index (%)															
<37	153	1,968,499	7.8	413	3,301,820	12.5	228	3,184,151	7.2	172	3,369,875	5.1	163	7,440,179	2.2
37.00–40.99	139	2,004,013	6.9	436	3,285,470	13.3	248	3,111,737	8.0	187	3,433,497	5.4	206	8,544,372	2.4
41.00–45.99	174	2,151,688	8.1	486	3,415,919	14.2	304	3,119,214	9.7	263	3,503,835	7.5	225	9,221,297	2.4
≥46	172	2,113,156	8.1	508	2,680,121	19.0	303	2,293,189	13.2	264	2,579,216	10.2	246	7,136,859	3.4
Subtotal^a	688	8,322,646	8.3	1,966	12,714,203	15.5	1,167	11,732,847	9.9	936	12,907,136	7.3	890	32,363,327	2.8

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate									
White (cont)															
Female sex at birth															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	26	2,224,926	1.2	59	3,912,455	1.5	47	4,378,751	1.1	40	5,097,771	0.8	30	13,234,617	0.2
6.00–9.99	27	1,716,594	1.6	52	3,226,337	1.6	58	2,986,842	1.9	33	3,324,974	1.0	29	9,857,876	0.3
10.00–16.99	28	1,782,974	1.6	68	3,161,937	2.2	62	2,690,177	2.3	44	2,930,786	1.5	51	8,984,037	0.6
≥17	27	2,113,044	1.3	109	1,998,239	5.5	71	1,521,252	4.7	67	1,608,020	4.2	39	4,873,478	0.8
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<5	19	2,897,544	0.7	46	3,699,227	1.2	33	3,629,683	0.9	30	4,062,638	0.7	27	11,055,075	0.2
5.00–8.99	21	2,098,558	1.0	61	3,478,375	1.8	56	3,310,932	1.7	31	3,726,508	0.8	34	10,637,904	0.3
9.00–15.99	40	1,876,902	2.1	78	3,279,255	2.4	78	3,012,060	2.6	55	3,368,857	1.6	45	9,957,916	0.5
≥16	28	1,010,450	2.8	103	1,845,168	5.6	71	1,626,424	4.4	68	1,804,560	3.8	43	5,299,877	0.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<46,000	30	1,879,970	1.6	108	1,981,899	5.4	78	1,610,125	4.8	62	1,782,341	3.5	46	5,912,603	0.8
46,000–61,999	23	1,868,035	1.2	73	3,107,606	2.3	62	2,672,053	2.3	48	2,957,086	1.6	50	9,398,909	0.5
62,000–85,999	38	2,036,451	1.9	55	3,733,206	1.5	66	3,401,078	1.9	46	3,745,696	1.2	30	10,879,196	0.3
≥86,000	17	1,965,478	0.9	51	3,459,802	1.5	31	3,879,504	0.8	28	4,461,389	0.6	23	10,712,970	0.2
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	17	2,335,056	0.7	35	3,399,427	1.0	36	3,595,646	1.0	26	4,199,638	0.6	25	11,869,769	0.2
4.00–7.99	32	2,436,933	1.3	72	3,708,475	1.9	62	3,497,047	1.8	34	3,892,803	0.9	41	11,048,083	0.4
8.00–13.99	26	1,883,425	1.4	82	3,069,009	2.7	61	2,716,711	2.2	51	2,958,553	1.7	36	8,523,953	0.4
≥14	33	1,225,336	2.7	99	2,122,380	4.7	79	1,767,645	4.5	73	1,910,600	3.8	47	5,508,321	0.9
Gini index (%)															
<37	27	1,776,944	1.5	53	3,202,923	1.7	47	3,140,522	1.5	53	3,379,122	1.6	28	8,284,685	0.3
37.00–40.99	33	1,873,326	1.8	84	3,206,996	2.6	55	3,078,719	1.8	30	3,466,647	0.9	32	9,734,551	0.3
41.00–45.99	28	2,035,788	1.4	65	3,293,459	2.0	73	3,098,021	2.4	58	3,532,806	1.6	52	10,634,912	0.5
≥46	20	2,128,976	0.9	86	2,594,154	3.3	63	2,258,801	2.8	43	2,582,192	1.7	37	8,294,599	0.4
Subtotal^a	114	7,883,454	1.4	311	12,302,025	2.5	248	11,579,099	2.1	196	12,962,563	1.5	158	36,950,772	0.4
Total^b	802	16,206,100	4.9	2,277	25,016,228	9.1	1,415	23,311,946	6.1	1,132	25,869,699	4.4	1,048	69,314,099	1.5

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Multiracial															
Male sex at birth															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	25	246,991	10.1	42	293,910	14.3	24	277,833	8.6	15	217,806	6.9	6	269,639	2.2
6.00–9.99	22	212,442	10.4	40	281,519	14.2	20	231,643	8.6	11	171,652	6.4	6	241,210	2.5
10.00–16.99	45	246,655	18.2	58	340,640	17.0	32	259,257	12.3	23	198,471	11.6	8	278,221	2.9
≥17	51	291,423	17.5	84	327,458	25.7	42	236,742	17.7	20	188,381	10.6	10	294,335	3.4
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<5	22	244,377	9.0	44	257,051	17.1	21	203,445	10.3	17	150,157	11.3	6	198,516	3.0
5.00–8.99	35	210,726	16.6	40	263,719	15.2	22	215,522	10.2	11	156,533	7.0	4	216,949	1.8
9.00–15.99	40	244,254	16.4	69	315,361	21.9	34	245,294	13.9	23	189,561	12.1	10	274,867	3.6
≥16	46	305,351	15.1	71	413,349	17.2	41	345,474	11.9	18	283,174	6.4	10	394,642	2.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<46,000	57	254,957	22.4	76	287,168	26.5	36	212,072	17.0	17	170,252	10.0	9	284,862	3.2
46,000–61,999	38	243,115	15.6	57	312,271	18.3	34	233,674	14.6	12	181,708	6.6	5	253,966	2.0
62,000–85,999	26	252,668	10.3	51	339,959	15.0	23	271,273	8.5	20	199,670	10.0	6	271,307	2.2
≥86,000	21	238,584	8.8	40	299,792	13.3	25	285,658	8.8	19	222,183	8.6	10	269,232	3.7
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	22	212,736	10.3	30	227,746	13.2	12	198,452	6.0	12	155,599	7.7	4	213,091	1.9
4.00–7.99	31	259,025	12.0	58	304,846	19.0	31	241,612	12.8	15	185,125	8.1	7	273,708	2.6
8.00–13.99	38	240,158	15.8	59	323,544	18.2	34	248,211	13.7	17	183,115	9.3	6	271,170	2.2
≥14	52	288,760	18.0	77	387,454	19.9	41	317,200	12.9	25	252,486	9.9	13	325,442	4.0
Gini index (%)															
<37	28	262,962	10.6	49	328,784	14.9	20	277,495	7.2	12	211,198	5.7	5	246,695	2.0
37.00–40.99	33	242,493	13.6	47	302,081	15.6	24	252,275	9.5	12	195,685	6.1	8	260,572	3.1
41.00–45.99	41	259,123	15.8	56	332,054	16.9	29	258,088	11.2	23	201,328	11.4	7	303,854	2.3
≥46	41	230,647	17.8	72	279,212	25.8	45	216,548	20.8	22	167,124	13.2	10	271,251	3.7
Subtotal^a	155	1,004,708	15.4	236	1,249,480	18.9	130	1,009,735	12.9	74	779,425	9.5	32	1,084,974	2.9

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Multiracial (cont)															
Female sex at birth															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	5	228,437	2.2	10	291,961	3.4	5	282,004	1.8	2	226,826	0.9	3	307,131	1.0
6.00–9.99	4	200,935	2.0	10	283,978	3.5	5	232,219	2.2	1	186,295	0.5	5	282,906	1.8
10.00–16.99	9	243,187	3.7	14	328,176	4.3	5	251,127	2.0	7	209,269	3.3	7	333,706	2.1
≥17	8	296,038	2.7	9	312,774	2.9	10	236,869	4.2	9	201,621	4.5	6	357,355	1.7
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<5	6	250,362	2.4	7	260,483	2.7	2	217,740	0.9	1	163,585	0.6	7	230,119	3.0
5.00–8.99	6	203,780	2.9	11	272,223	4.0	5	215,473	2.3	2	170,911	1.2	4	262,157	1.5
9.00–15.99	9	238,667	3.8	14	306,738	4.6	8	248,099	3.2	6	205,976	2.9	3	336,716	0.9
≥16	5	280,668	1.8	11	377,827	2.9	10	321,122	3.1	10	283,618	3.5	7	452,147	1.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<46,000	10	258,748	3.9	9	281,685	3.2	9	212,445	4.2	9	183,925	4.9	7	355,774	2.0
46,000–61,999	8	226,491	3.5	16	291,306	5.5	7	227,306	3.1	5	188,455	2.7	3	305,724	1.0
62,000–85,999	4	250,331	1.6	14	338,861	4.1	4	270,567	1.5	4	217,616	1.8	4	314,428	1.3
≥86,000	4	225,473	1.8	4	301,918	1.3	5	288,942	1.7	1	232,462	0.4	6	300,995	2.0
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	5	207,142	2.4	6	236,310	2.5	6	205,838	2.9	0	163,440	0.0	4	251,346	1.6
4.00–7.99	1	251,150	0.4	11	303,437	3.6	5	247,665	2.0	5	202,515	2.5	5	322,442	1.6
8.00–13.99	11	240,636	4.6	7	312,940	2.2	5	244,089	2.0	3	201,062	1.5	4	332,237	1.2
≥14	9	273,976	3.3	19	364,259	5.2	9	304,627	3.0	11	256,994	4.3	8	375,073	2.1
Gini index (%)															
<37	4	242,944	1.6	12	322,865	3.7	6	274,773	2.2	3	215,676	1.4	3	272,848	1.1
37.00–40.99	5	229,549	2.2	10	294,756	3.4	8	251,596	3.2	6	199,498	3.0	3	309,516	1.0
41.00–45.99	8	252,416	3.2	6	323,510	1.9	3	260,896	1.1	5	224,840	2.2	7	360,613	1.9
≥46	9	241,712	3.7	15	275,443	5.4	8	214,787	3.7	5	183,885	2.7	8	338,029	2.4
Subtotal^a	30	973,477	3.1	46	1,217,271	3.8	25	1,002,434	2.5	21	824,090	2.5	21	1,281,139	1.6
Total^b	185	1,978,185	9.4	282	2,466,751	11.4	155	2,012,169	7.7	95	1,603,515	5.9	53	2,366,113	2.2

Abbreviations: Pop., population; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. Rates are per 100,000 population. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2020_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a 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 SDOH subpopulations.

^b Totals do not represent all adults ≥18 years whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2020 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

^c Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

Table 14. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

	Male-to-male sexual contact ^a		Injection drug use ^b		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^b		Heterosexual contact ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
American Indian/Alaska Native								
Male sex at birth								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	14	18.3	0	3.2	2	16.3	0	4.0
6.00–9.99	8	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.8	0	4.0
10.00–16.99	24	31.6	0	3.2	2	19.5	2	60.0
≥17	30	39.6	6	93.5	8	63.4	1	32.0
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	9	11.6	0	1.6	2	17.1	0	0.0
5.00–8.99	14	19.3	0	0.0	5	42.3	0	16.0
9.00–15.99	25	33.6	2	24.2	0	2.4	0	4.0
≥16	27	35.5	5	74.2	5	38.2	2	80.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<46,000	29	39.0	5	77.4	6	48.0	1	40.0
46,000–61,999	23	30.1	1	21.0	3	25.2	0	4.0
62,000–85,999	12	15.5	0	0.0	2	17.1	1	52.0
≥86,000	12	15.4	0	1.6	1	9.8	0	4.0
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	7	9.6	0	6.5	2	17.1	0	12.0
4.00–7.99	15	20.5	0	1.6	2	17.9	0	12.0
8.00–13.99	25	32.9	1	8.1	4	35.8	1	20.0
≥14	28	36.9	5	83.9	4	29.3	1	56.0
Gini index (%)								
<37	14	19.3	0	4.8	1	9.8	1	44.0
37.00–40.99	14	18.6	0	0.0	4	33.3	0	0.0
41.00–45.99	21	28.2	5	72.6	4	35.8	1	32.0
≥46	25	33.9	1	22.6	3	21.1	1	24.0
Subtotal^d	89	100	7	100	14	100	3	100
Female sex at birth								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	2	23.3	—	—	3	16.5
6.00–9.99	—	—	1	11.6	—	—	1	5.5
10.00–16.99	—	—	2	24.4	—	—	10	53.8
≥17	—	—	4	40.7	—	—	4	24.2
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	—	—	2	23.3	—	—	3	16.5
5.00–8.99	—	—	1	8.1	—	—	3	18.1
9.00–15.99	—	—	5	52.3	—	—	5	29.7
≥16	—	—	1	16.3	—	—	7	35.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<46,000	—	—	3	33.7	—	—	8	44.0
46,000–61,999	—	—	2	27.9	—	—	4	19.2
62,000–85,999	—	—	2	26.7	—	—	3	14.8
≥86,000	—	—	1	11.6	—	—	4	22.0
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	2	11.0
4.00–7.99	—	—	2	17.4	—	—	6	30.2
8.00–13.99	—	—	5	61.6	—	—	6	30.8
≥14	—	—	2	20.9	—	—	5	28.0
Gini index (%)								
<37	—	—	3	30.2	—	—	2	13.2
37.00–40.99	—	—	0	1.2	—	—	4	20.9
41.00–45.99	—	—	2	19.8	—	—	7	39.6
≥46	—	—	4	48.8	—	—	5	26.4
Subtotal^d	—	—	11	100	—	—	20	100
Total^e	89	100	19	100	14	100	22	100

Table 14. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Male-to-male sexual contact ^a		Injection drug use ^b		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^b		Heterosexual contact ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Asian								
Male sex at birth								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	104	24.8	4	33.6	3	32.9	7	24.7
6.00–9.99	95	22.6	2	13.9	1	6.3	10	33.3
10.00–16.99	117	28.0	5	41.0	2	19.0	7	25.1
≥17	103	24.6	1	11.5	3	41.8	5	16.8
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	83	19.8	4	28.7	1	17.7	10	35.4
5.00–8.99	92	22.0	2	16.4	2	19.0	5	17.5
9.00–15.99	105	25.1	2	18.9	3	32.9	7	23.4
≥16	139	33.1	4	36.1	2	30.4	7	23.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<46,000	66	15.8	1	4.1	2	26.6	6	18.9
46,000–61,999	92	22.0	2	16.4	1	17.7	6	19.2
62,000–85,999	115	27.5	4	32.0	2	20.3	7	23.7
≥86,000	145	34.7	6	47.5	3	35.4	11	38.1
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	86	20.4	3	20.5	2	29.1	8	26.1
4.00–7.99	131	31.3	3	27.0	3	32.9	8	28.9
8.00–13.99	99	23.7	5	41.0	2	19.0	4	14.8
≥14	103	24.6	1	11.5	2	19.0	9	30.2
Gini index (%)								
<37	107	25.5	4	32.8	2	20.3	5	16.8
37.00–40.99	92	22.0	5	44.3	2	21.5	8	26.5
41.00–45.99	104	24.7	1	10.7	1	15.2	12	41.9
≥46	117	27.8	2	12.3	3	43.0	4	14.8
Subtotal^d	442	100	12	100	8	100	30	100
Female sex at birth								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	1	17.2	—	—	20	31.6
6.00–9.99	—	—	2	55.2	—	—	17	26.6
10.00–16.99	—	—	1	20.7	—	—	16	25.4
≥17	—	—	0	6.9	—	—	11	16.4
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	—	—	0	10.3	—	—	14	22.5
5.00–8.99	—	—	0	3.4	—	—	9	13.3
9.00–15.99	—	—	2	69.0	—	—	23	35.7
≥16	—	—	1	17.2	—	—	18	28.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<46,000	—	—	0	6.9	—	—	8	12.1
46,000–61,999	—	—	0	13.8	—	—	13	21.3
62,000–85,999	—	—	2	62.1	—	—	19	29.7
≥86,000	—	—	1	17.2	—	—	23	36.9
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	1	17.2	—	—	10	16.1
4.00–7.99	—	—	0	3.4	—	—	20	31.9
8.00–13.99	—	—	0	13.8	—	—	13	21.0
≥14	—	—	2	65.5	—	—	20	31.0
Gini index (%)								
<37	—	—	1	20.7	—	—	16	25.0
37.00–40.99	—	—	2	55.2	—	—	22	34.1
41.00–45.99	—	—	1	17.2	—	—	15	22.7
≥46	—	—	0	6.9	—	—	12	18.2
Subtotal^d	—	—	3	100	—	—	66	100
Total^e	442	100	15	100	8	100	96	100

Table 14. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Male-to-male sexual contact ^a		Injection drug use ^b		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^b		Heterosexual contact ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Black/African American								
Male sex at birth								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	852	12.3	25	10.2	25	14.1	135	12.7
6.00–9.99	1,003	14.5	31	12.6	19	10.7	154	14.4
10.00–16.99	1,750	25.2	59	23.8	44	25.1	251	23.6
≥17	3,331	48.0	133	53.5	88	50.1	526	49.3
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	921	13.3	23	9.4	18	10.5	103	9.7
5.00–8.99	1,241	17.9	35	13.9	32	18.4	163	15.2
9.00–15.99	2,075	29.9	72	28.9	46	26.1	325	30.4
≥16	2,703	39.0	119	47.8	79	45.1	476	44.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<46,000	3,321	48.1	120	48.5	87	49.6	527	49.7
46,000–61,999	1,646	23.9	66	26.7	42	24.0	258	24.4
62,000–85,999	1,254	18.2	42	17.0	31	17.7	181	17.1
≥86,000	677	9.8	19	7.8	15	8.7	93	8.8
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	636	9.2	21	8.6	17	9.8	87	8.2
4.00–7.99	1,348	19.4	55	22.0	37	21.0	183	17.1
8.00–13.99	1,933	27.9	78	31.1	48	27.2	283	26.6
≥14	3,022	43.6	95	38.3	74	42.0	513	48.1
Gini index (%)								
<37	1,319	19.0	32	13.0	26	14.9	193	18.1
37.00–40.99	1,406	20.3	62	24.7	38	21.8	216	20.3
41.00–45.99	1,821	26.3	63	25.4	51	29.2	281	26.4
≥46	2,387	34.4	92	36.9	60	34.1	376	35.2
Subtotal^d	7,348	100	265	100	182	100	1,109	100
Female sex at birth								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	21	9.8	—	—	272	11.9
6.00–9.99	—	—	29	13.6	—	—	323	14.1
10.00–16.99	—	—	51	24.1	—	—	582	25.4
≥17	—	—	110	52.5	—	—	1,116	48.7
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	—	—	21	9.8	—	—	244	10.6
5.00–8.99	—	—	29	14.0	—	—	369	16.1
9.00–15.99	—	—	57	27.3	—	—	657	28.7
≥16	—	—	103	48.9	—	—	1,024	44.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<46,000	—	—	106	50.7	—	—	1,132	49.7
46,000–61,999	—	—	53	25.3	—	—	547	24.0
62,000–85,999	—	—	30	14.3	—	—	359	15.8
≥86,000	—	—	20	9.7	—	—	241	10.6
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	18	8.8	—	—	180	7.9
4.00–7.99	—	—	37	17.6	—	—	414	18.0
8.00–13.99	—	—	67	31.6	—	—	646	28.2
≥14	—	—	88	42.0	—	—	1,054	46.0
Gini index (%)								
<37	—	—	29	14.0	—	—	446	19.5
37.00–40.99	—	—	33	15.9	—	—	462	20.2
41.00–45.99	—	—	64	30.5	—	—	621	27.1
≥46	—	—	83	39.6	—	—	761	33.2
Subtotal^d	—	—	223	100	—	—	2,410	100
Total^e	7,348	100	488	100	182	100	3,519	100

Table 14. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Male-to-male sexual contact ^a		Injection drug use ^b		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^b		Heterosexual contact ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hispanic/Latino^e								
Male sex at birth								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	763	14.0	19	9.2	25	12.8	47	12.4
6.00–9.99	995	18.3	36	17.7	35	17.7	65	17.1
10.00–16.99	1,653	30.3	51	25.1	58	29.5	106	28.1
≥17	2,038	37.4	98	48.0	79	39.9	161	42.5
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	644	11.8	11	5.5	25	12.6	31	8.1
5.00–8.99	761	14.0	19	9.4	18	9.1	46	12.0
9.00–15.99	1,193	21.9	50	24.3	43	21.9	87	23.0
≥16	2,851	52.3	124	60.7	112	56.3	216	56.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<46,000	1,835	33.8	88	43.5	76	38.2	164	43.6
46,000–61,999	1,489	27.4	48	23.8	53	26.9	98	26.1
62,000–85,999	1,270	23.4	43	21.2	40	20.3	69	18.4
≥86,000	837	15.4	23	11.5	29	14.6	45	11.8
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	485	8.9	19	9.2	20	9.9	28	7.4
4.00–7.99	994	18.3	45	21.9	37	18.5	57	15.0
8.00–13.99	1,277	23.4	52	25.6	48	24.5	92	24.2
≥14	2,693	49.4	88	43.3	93	47.2	202	53.3
Gini index (%)								
<37	1,183	21.7	34	16.9	41	20.9	75	19.7
37.00–40.99	1,254	23.0	41	20.0	40	20.0	99	26.2
41.00–45.99	1,421	26.1	55	26.9	60	30.1	89	23.4
≥46	1,589	29.2	74	36.3	57	29.0	117	30.8
Subtotal^d	5,678	100	213	100	209	100	396	100
Female sex at birth								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	9	9.1	—	—	76	11.1
6.00–9.99	—	—	15	15.3	—	—	107	15.6
10.00–16.99	—	—	21	20.9	—	—	194	28.4
≥17	—	—	55	54.7	—	—	308	44.9
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	—	—	9	9.2	—	—	69	10.0
5.00–8.99	—	—	9	8.5	—	—	66	9.6
9.00–15.99	—	—	14	14.1	—	—	150	21.9
≥16	—	—	68	68.2	—	—	400	58.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<46,000	—	—	47	46.7	—	—	300	43.9
46,000–61,999	—	—	20	20.2	—	—	172	25.2
62,000–85,999	—	—	21	21.3	—	—	123	18.0
≥86,000	—	—	12	11.7	—	—	88	12.9
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	11	11.0	—	—	57	8.3
4.00–7.99	—	—	17	17.0	—	—	118	17.2
8.00–13.99	—	—	24	23.9	—	—	149	21.8
≥14	—	—	48	48.2	—	—	361	52.7
Gini index (%)								
<37	—	—	15	15.3	—	—	131	19.1
37.00–40.99	—	—	23	23.1	—	—	147	21.4
41.00–45.99	—	—	26	26.4	—	—	184	26.9
≥46	—	—	35	35.3	—	—	223	32.6
Subtotal^d	—	—	106	100	—	—	721	100
Total^e	5,678	100	319	100	209	100	1,117	100

Table 14. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Male-to-male sexual contact ^a		Injection drug use ^b		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^b		Heterosexual contact ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander								
Male sex at birth								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	12	37.5	0	16.7	1	45.8	0	6.7
6.00–9.99	7	22.0	0	0.0	0	4.2	1	73.3
10.00–16.99	10	31.4	0	0.0	0	4.2	0	13.3
≥17	3	9.1	1	83.3	1	45.8	0	6.7
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	9	29.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5.00–8.99	10	33.7	0	16.7	0	8.3	0	13.3
9.00–15.99	8	24.9	0	0.0	0	4.2	1	80.0
≥16	4	12.3	1	83.3	2	87.5	0	6.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<46,000	3	8.1	1	83.3	1	50.0	0	20.0
46,000–61,999	9	29.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
62,000–85,999	11	35.0	0	0.0	0	4.2	0	6.7
≥86,000	9	27.8	0	16.7	1	45.8	1	73.3
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	7	22.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	66.7
4.00–7.99	7	23.9	0	16.7	0	8.3	0	13.3
8.00–13.99	12	38.8	1	83.3	1	41.7	0	0.0
≥14	5	14.6	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	20.0
Gini index (%)								
<37	9	28.2	0	8.3	1	45.8	0	6.7
37.00–40.99	7	22.0	0	0.0	0	4.2	1	73.3
41.00–45.99	9	27.8	1	91.7	0	4.2	0	13.3
≥46	7	22.0	0	0.0	1	45.8	0	6.7
Subtotal^d	33	100	1	100	3	100	2	100
Female sex at birth								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	0	18.2	—	—	1	7.4
6.00–9.99	—	—	0	9.1	—	—	1	8.3
10.00–16.99	—	—	1	45.5	—	—	5	41.7
≥17	—	—	0	27.3	—	—	5	42.6
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	—	—	0	18.2	—	—	2	16.7
5.00–8.99	—	—	0	27.3	—	—	4	34.3
9.00–15.99	—	—	0	27.3	—	—	1	5.6
≥16	—	—	0	27.3	—	—	5	43.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<46,000	—	—	0	27.3	—	—	6	51.9
46,000–61,999	—	—	0	9.1	—	—	2	17.6
62,000–85,999	—	—	1	45.5	—	—	3	23.1
≥86,000	—	—	0	18.2	—	—	1	7.4
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	0	18.2	—	—	1	7.4
4.00–7.99	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	2	18.5
8.00–13.99	—	—	0	36.4	—	—	4	32.4
≥14	—	—	1	45.5	—	—	5	41.7
Gini index (%)								
<37	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	2	18.5
37.00–40.99	—	—	0	18.2	—	—	4	35.2
41.00–45.99	—	—	1	54.5	—	—	2	21.3
≥46	—	—	0	27.3	—	—	3	25.0
Subtotal^d	—	—	1	100	—	—	11	100
Total^e	33	100	2	100	3	100	12	100

Table 14. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Male-to-male sexual contact ^a		Injection drug use ^b		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^b		Heterosexual contact ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White								
Male sex at birth								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	1,030	24.2	65	19.2	88	21.0	70	25.3
6.00–9.99	970	22.8	72	21.1	108	25.7	70	25.3
10.00–16.99	1,206	28.4	87	25.6	105	25.1	69	25.3
≥17	1,046	24.6	116	34.1	119	28.2	66	24.1
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	1,110	26.1	63	18.5	108	25.7	59	21.4
5.00–8.99	1,045	24.6	75	22.2	96	22.9	66	24.0
9.00–15.99	1,133	26.6	99	29.2	116	27.6	88	32.1
≥16	967	22.7	102	30.1	100	23.8	62	22.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<46,000	1,017	24.0	112	33.3	109	26.1	68	24.7
46,000–61,999	1,104	26.0	94	27.8	126	30.1	69	25.3
62,000–85,999	1,134	26.7	76	22.4	108	25.8	79	28.7
≥86,000	987	23.3	56	16.6	75	18.0	58	21.3
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	844	19.9	55	16.2	69	16.4	56	20.5
4.00–7.99	1,117	26.3	94	27.6	116	27.5	79	28.8
8.00–13.99	1,104	26.0	91	26.9	121	28.8	63	22.9
≥14	1,187	27.9	99	29.3	115	27.3	76	27.8
Gini index (%)								
<37	912	21.4	63	18.5	88	20.9	66	24.0
37.00–40.99	967	22.7	87	25.6	98	23.3	63	23.1
41.00–45.99	1,161	27.3	93	27.4	115	27.4	82	29.9
≥46	1,213	28.5	97	28.5	120	28.4	63	23.0
Subtotal^d	4,529	100	375	100	449	100	289	100
Female sex at birth								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	35	12.6	—	—	166	24.1
6.00–9.99	—	—	54	19.8	—	—	144	20.9
10.00–16.99	—	—	74	27.0	—	—	178	25.8
≥17	—	—	112	40.6	—	—	200	29.1
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	—	—	34	12.5	—	—	120	17.5
5.00–8.99	—	—	58	21.2	—	—	143	20.8
9.00–15.99	—	—	79	28.6	—	—	216	31.4
≥16	—	—	103	37.7	—	—	208	30.3
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<46,000	—	—	116	42.4	—	—	207	30.1
46,000–61,999	—	—	72	26.3	—	—	182	26.5
62,000–85,999	—	—	56	20.5	—	—	178	25.9
≥86,000	—	—	30	10.8	—	—	120	17.5
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	28	10.3	—	—	110	16.0
4.00–7.99	—	—	64	23.1	—	—	176	25.6
8.00–13.99	—	—	79	28.6	—	—	175	25.5
≥14	—	—	104	37.9	—	—	226	32.9
Gini index (%)								
<37	—	—	49	17.9	—	—	157	22.9
37.00–40.99	—	—	66	23.9	—	—	167	24.3
41.00–45.99	—	—	81	29.5	—	—	194	28.2
≥46	—	—	79	28.7	—	—	169	24.6
Subtotal^d	—	—	291	100	—	—	730	100
Total^e	4,529	100	666	100	449	100	1,019	100

Table 14. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Male-to-male sexual contact ^a		Injection drug use ^b		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^b		Heterosexual contact ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Multiracial								
Male sex at birth								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	91	18.3	9	33.0	5	15.2	6	25.9
6.00–9.99	89	17.9	2	5.5	4	10.7	5	18.2
10.00–16.99	146	29.3	5	18.3	9	28.4	5	21.1
≥17	172	34.4	12	43.2	15	45.7	9	34.8
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	92	18.5	10	37.7	4	12.2	3	12.1
5.00–8.99	101	20.2	1	4.0	7	21.0	3	11.7
9.00–15.99	148	29.8	6	20.5	12	35.1	10	41.3
≥16	157	31.4	10	37.7	10	31.7	9	34.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<46,000	162	32.6	10	37.7	15	44.8	8	32.4
46,000–61,999	124	25.1	8	27.5	7	22.0	7	26.7
62,000–85,999	111	22.3	3	9.5	6	18.0	7	28.3
≥86,000	100	20.0	7	25.3	5	15.2	3	12.6
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	74	14.8	3	12.5	2	6.7	1	2.0
4.00–7.99	122	24.4	9	31.5	7	22.0	4	17.4
8.00–13.99	131	26.3	6	21.2	12	35.7	6	22.7
≥14	172	34.5	10	34.8	12	35.7	14	57.9
Gini index (%)								
<37	98	19.6	6	22.0	5	14.9	5	19.4
37.00–40.99	106	21.3	5	17.9	8	23.2	5	19.8
41.00–45.99	133	26.8	6	20.1	11	33.5	6	25.1
≥46	161	32.3	11	39.9	9	28.4	9	35.6
Subtotal^d	535	100	30	100	34	100	27	100
Female sex at birth								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	3	17.5	—	—	22	18.7
6.00–9.99	—	—	3	15.8	—	—	22	19.2
10.00–16.99	—	—	6	32.2	—	—	36	31.3
≥17	—	—	6	34.5	—	—	36	30.8
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	—	—	3	18.6	—	—	19	16.6
5.00–8.99	—	—	4	22.6	—	—	24	20.7
9.00–15.99	—	—	4	19.8	—	—	36	31.5
≥16	—	—	7	39.0	—	—	36	31.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<46,000	—	—	6	32.2	—	—	38	33.2
46,000–61,999	—	—	5	26.6	—	—	34	29.9
62,000–85,999	—	—	4	21.5	—	—	26	22.6
≥86,000	—	—	4	19.8	—	—	16	14.3
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	3	16.9	—	—	18	15.3
4.00–7.99	—	—	7	38.4	—	—	20	17.4
8.00–13.99	—	—	1	6.2	—	—	29	24.9
≥14	—	—	7	38.4	—	—	49	42.4
Gini index (%)								
<37	—	—	4	19.8	—	—	24	21.1
37.00–40.99	—	—	4	24.9	—	—	27	23.7
41.00–45.99	—	—	3	15.3	—	—	26	22.7
≥46	—	—	7	40.1	—	—	37	32.4
Subtotal^d	—	—	21	100	—	—	121	100
Total^e	535	100	50	100	34	100	149	100

Abbreviation: SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Transmission category is classified based on a hierarchy of the risk factors most likely responsible for HIV transmission; classification is determined based on the person's assigned sex at birth. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category; therefore, values may not sum to column subtotals and total. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2020_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Includes individuals assigned male sex at birth, regardless of current gender identity, who have had sexual contact with other males, and individuals assigned male sex at birth who have had sexual contact with both males and females (i.e., bisexual contact).

^b Includes persons who injected nonprescription drugs or who injected prescription drugs for nonmedical purposes. Also includes injection of drugs prescribed to persons if there is evidence that injection equipment was shared (e.g., syringes, needles, cookers).

^c Sexual contact with a person known to have, or with a risk factor for, HIV infection.

^d 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 SDOH subpopulations.

^e Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2020 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

^f Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

Table A1. Adults aged ≥18 years living below federal poverty level, by assigned sex at birth and area of residence, 2016–2020 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Below federal poverty level (%)							
	<6		6.00–9.99		10.00–16.99		≥17	
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a
Male sex at birth								
Alabama	345,741	19.1	384,106	21.2	520,954	28.8	557,025	30.8
Alaska	94,472	32.5	95,019	32.7	78,748	27.1	22,121	7.6
Arizona	728,225	26.9	625,837	23.1	651,942	24.1	703,310	26.0
Arkansas	179,742	16.1	206,679	18.5	376,610	33.7	355,492	31.8
California	4,144,843	27.8	3,868,048	26.0	3,974,629	26.7	2,912,960	19.5
Colorado	854,490	38.8	590,642	26.8	472,886	21.4	286,909	13.0
Connecticut	690,162	50.7	258,914	19.0	205,293	15.1	206,481	15.2
Delaware	124,652	34.2	95,124	26.1	105,152	28.9	39,182	10.8
District of Columbia	57,534	21.4	61,192	22.7	60,075	22.3	90,635	33.6
Florida	1,933,704	23.6	2,089,980	25.5	2,375,061	29.0	1,804,584	22.0
Georgia	1,086,458	28.3	728,671	19.0	1,032,097	26.9	989,533	25.8
Hawaii	234,538	42.3	160,403	28.9	101,804	18.4	57,756	10.4
Idaho	150,121	23.0	203,192	31.2	186,210	28.6	112,287	17.2
Illinois	1,579,417	33.0	1,294,637	27.0	1,093,080	22.8	822,064	17.2
Indiana	735,956	29.6	627,926	25.2	650,769	26.2	473,708	19.0
Iowa	357,479	30.0	359,455	30.1	306,691	25.7	169,439	14.2
Kansas	357,210	32.8	286,224	26.3	259,688	23.8	186,794	17.1
Kentucky	337,880	20.2	254,580	15.2	476,640	28.5	605,689	36.2
Louisiana	246,749	14.4	320,185	18.7	471,996	27.5	676,729	39.4
Maine	153,546	29.1	140,336	26.6	159,756	30.3	73,828	14.0
Maryland	1,082,415	48.6	524,196	23.5	402,319	18.1	218,767	9.8
Massachusetts	1,160,935	44.0	631,568	23.9	459,508	17.4	385,687	14.6
Michigan	1,157,549	30.6	914,279	24.2	879,046	23.3	829,529	21.9
Minnesota	985,548	46.4	533,595	25.1	370,240	17.4	233,971	11.0
Mississippi	147,637	13.6	166,506	15.4	289,783	26.8	479,181	44.2
Missouri	666,343	29.0	533,089	23.2	585,814	25.5	512,556	22.3
Montana	97,470	23.4	88,476	21.3	144,707	34.8	85,422	20.5
Nebraska	238,454	33.4	196,933	27.6	167,499	23.5	111,361	15.6
Nevada	324,418	27.8	293,384	25.1	302,427	25.9	248,222	21.2
New Hampshire	282,232	52.3	134,707	25.0	86,278	16.0	36,558	6.8
New Jersey	1,620,466	48.6	716,711	21.5	580,933	17.4	413,287	12.4
New Mexico	114,940	14.6	142,885	18.1	200,096	25.4	330,931	42.0
New York	2,247,216	30.6	1,699,485	23.1	1,754,033	23.9	1,652,242	22.5
North Carolina	990,194	25.6	806,204	20.8	1,158,868	29.9	915,658	23.7
North Dakota	91,201	30.6	89,591	30.1	77,639	26.1	39,514	13.3
Ohio	1,380,214	31.4	1,041,417	23.7	983,934	22.4	985,068	22.4
Oklahoma	306,386	20.9	248,684	17.0	497,064	33.9	414,251	28.2
Oregon	335,544	20.6	458,375	28.2	545,837	33.6	286,174	17.6
Pennsylvania	1,757,164	35.9	1,336,218	27.3	968,430	19.8	833,463	17.0
Puerto Rico	8,618	0.7	8,660	0.7	53,297	4.3	1,162,179	94.3
Rhode Island	149,786	36.6	100,173	24.5	73,431	17.9	85,952	21.0
South Carolina	426,535	22.5	410,954	21.7	549,794	29.0	505,395	26.7
South Dakota	89,845	27.0	84,568	25.4	96,783	29.1	61,755	18.5
Tennessee	552,700	21.9	548,010	21.7	790,051	31.2	637,498	25.2
Texas	3,047,188	29.3	2,171,822	20.8	2,640,054	25.3	2,557,441	24.6
Utah	519,674	46.9	259,152	23.4	199,094	18.0	130,616	11.8
Vermont	59,623	24.0	79,300	31.9	79,977	32.2	29,725	12.0
Virginia	1,414,679	44.0	740,879	23.0	640,893	19.9	421,626	13.1
Washington	1,030,880	35.4	842,789	29.0	671,735	23.1	365,483	12.6
West Virginia	60,402	8.5	161,452	22.8	234,031	33.1	250,868	35.5
Wisconsin	829,790	37.1	652,307	29.2	454,051	20.3	299,730	13.4
Wyoming	57,387	25.3	77,614	34.2	59,064	26.0	32,962	14.5
Region of residence								
Northeast	8,121,130	38.1	5,097,412	23.9	4,367,639	20.5	3,717,223	17.4
Midwest	8,469,006	32.9	6,614,021	25.7	5,925,234	23.0	4,725,489	18.4
South	12,340,596	26.6	9,919,224	21.4	12,621,442	27.2	11,519,554	24.8
West	8,687,002	29.4	7,705,816	26.1	7,589,179	25.7	5,575,153	18.9
Total	37,626,352	30.3	29,345,133	23.6	30,556,791	24.6	26,699,598	21.5

Table A1. Adults aged ≥18 years living below federal poverty level, by assigned sex at birth and area of residence, 2016–2020 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Below federal poverty level (%)							
	<6		6.00–9.99		10.00–16.99		≥17	
	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b
Female sex at birth								
Alabama	372,651	18.7	412,213	20.7	577,671	29.0	628,853	31.6
Alaska	84,232	32.0	89,242	33.9	71,085	27.0	18,712	7.1
Arizona	760,559	27.2	664,305	23.7	670,203	23.9	704,683	25.2
Arkansas	186,557	15.7	220,581	18.5	403,322	33.9	379,576	31.9
California	4,307,678	28.0	4,003,997	26.0	4,083,722	26.5	2,998,187	19.5
Colorado	869,633	39.4	587,622	26.6	473,047	21.4	276,076	12.5
Connecticut	727,597	49.5	285,371	19.4	225,488	15.4	230,481	15.7
Delaware	133,018	33.3	103,569	26.0	118,628	29.7	43,884	11.0
District of Columbia	61,747	20.1	71,027	23.2	67,829	22.1	105,887	34.5
Florida	2,085,448	23.8	2,247,688	25.6	2,552,523	29.1	1,882,778	21.5
Georgia	1,162,016	27.8	793,140	19.0	1,128,920	27.0	1,089,648	26.1
Hawaii	231,417	41.2	164,656	29.3	107,218	19.1	57,768	10.3
Idaho	152,369	23.2	206,521	31.4	188,145	28.6	110,924	16.9
Illinois	1,660,895	32.8	1,358,922	26.8	1,149,133	22.7	901,998	17.8
Indiana	760,660	29.0	648,543	24.7	703,878	26.8	512,056	19.5
Iowa	369,205	30.1	372,285	30.3	316,768	25.8	170,202	13.9
Kansas	368,565	33.0	292,110	26.2	268,323	24.0	187,123	16.8
Kentucky	353,574	19.9	269,879	15.2	496,291	28.0	654,196	36.9
Louisiana	261,414	14.1	338,822	18.3	510,740	27.6	737,627	39.9
Maine	163,275	29.0	148,286	26.4	173,150	30.8	77,681	13.8
Maryland	1,172,811	47.8	569,320	23.2	457,864	18.7	254,641	10.4
Massachusetts	1,264,860	44.1	683,984	23.9	493,787	17.2	424,961	14.8
Michigan	1,203,026	30.1	953,757	23.9	938,515	23.5	901,909	22.6
Minnesota	1,006,721	46.3	545,679	25.1	384,780	17.7	238,458	11.0
Mississippi	155,124	13.0	183,375	15.4	316,315	26.5	536,617	45.0
Missouri	707,034	28.9	560,827	22.9	619,449	25.3	559,625	22.9
Montana	98,950	23.8	89,145	21.4	143,464	34.4	84,955	20.4
Nebraska	246,859	33.7	199,986	27.3	171,681	23.4	114,498	15.6
Nevada	334,176	28.5	299,926	25.6	303,515	25.9	236,125	20.1
New Hampshire	290,345	52.1	138,604	24.9	91,703	16.4	37,086	6.6
New Jersey	1,734,727	48.3	780,016	21.7	625,790	17.4	447,671	12.5
New Mexico	116,457	14.2	153,791	18.7	211,552	25.7	340,152	41.4
New York	2,410,607	30.0	1,843,257	22.9	1,890,662	23.5	1,887,984	23.5
North Carolina	1,058,857	25.2	860,345	20.5	1,257,943	29.9	1,027,495	24.4
North Dakota	84,323	29.6	89,428	31.4	74,803	26.3	35,866	12.6
Ohio	1,447,818	30.9	1,117,912	23.9	1,055,448	22.5	1,065,082	22.7
Oklahoma	321,952	21.1	263,279	17.3	507,697	33.3	431,185	28.3
Oregon	350,125	20.8	471,530	28.0	569,604	33.8	292,081	17.4
Pennsylvania	1,852,867	35.4	1,389,391	26.6	1,042,160	19.9	945,614	18.1
Puerto Rico	9,421	0.7	9,971	0.7	61,250	4.3	1,328,888	94.3
Rhode Island	156,210	35.3	111,822	25.2	80,905	18.3	94,075	21.2
South Carolina	466,636	22.5	436,461	21.0	608,365	29.3	564,493	27.2
South Dakota	91,002	27.5	84,082	25.4	94,953	28.7	60,601	18.3
Tennessee	591,738	21.7	580,188	21.3	846,107	31.0	711,177	26.1
Texas	3,166,291	29.4	2,249,250	20.9	2,729,420	25.3	2,639,204	24.5
Utah	519,144	46.6	265,227	23.8	198,153	17.8	130,356	11.7
Vermont	62,161	23.9	83,235	32.0	82,867	31.9	31,820	12.2
Virginia	1,488,833	43.7	787,179	23.1	675,191	19.8	454,041	13.3
Washington	1,044,747	35.5	870,109	29.5	672,818	22.8	357,793	12.1
West Virginia	63,088	8.6	162,771	22.1	245,186	33.3	264,411	36.0
Wisconsin	849,672	37.0	662,995	28.9	458,452	20.0	324,420	14.1
Wyoming	55,196	25.1	74,517	33.9	58,779	26.8	31,029	14.1
Region of residence								
Northeast	8,662,649	37.6	5,463,966	23.7	4,706,512	20.5	4,177,373	18.2
Midwest	8,795,780	32.6	6,886,526	25.5	6,236,183	23.1	5,071,838	18.8
South	13,101,755	26.4	10,549,087	21.3	13,500,012	27.2	12,405,713	25.0
West	8,924,683	29.5	7,940,588	26.2	7,751,305	25.6	5,638,841	18.6
Total	39,494,288	30.1	30,850,138	23.5	32,255,262	24.6	28,622,653	21.8

Table A1. Adults aged ≥18 years living below federal poverty level, by assigned sex at birth and area of residence, 2016–2020 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Below federal poverty level (%)											
	<6			6.00–9.99			10.00–16.99			≥17		
	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d
Total												
Alabama	718,392	18.9	0.9	796,319	21.0	1.3	1,098,625	28.9	1.7	1,185,878	31.2	2.1
Alaska	178,704	32.3	0.2	184,261	33.3	0.3	149,833	27.1	0.2	40,833	7.4	0.1
Arizona	1,488,784	27.0	1.9	1,290,142	23.4	2.1	1,322,145	24.0	2.1	1,407,993	25.6	2.5
Arkansas	366,299	15.9	0.5	427,260	18.5	0.7	779,932	33.8	1.2	735,068	31.8	1.3
California	8,452,521	27.9	11.0	7,872,045	26.0	13.1	8,058,351	26.6	12.8	5,911,147	19.5	10.7
Colorado	1,724,123	39.1	2.2	1,178,264	26.7	2.0	945,933	21.4	1.5	562,985	12.8	1.0
Connecticut	1,417,759	50.1	1.8	544,285	19.2	0.9	430,781	15.2	0.7	436,962	15.4	0.8
Delaware	257,670	33.8	0.3	198,693	26.0	0.3	223,780	29.3	0.4	83,066	10.9	0.2
District of Columbia	119,281	20.7	0.2	132,219	23.0	0.2	127,904	22.2	0.2	196,522	34.1	0.4
Florida	4,019,152	23.7	5.2	4,337,668	25.6	7.2	4,927,584	29.0	7.8	3,687,362	21.7	6.7
Georgia	2,248,474	28.1	2.9	1,521,811	19.0	2.5	2,161,017	27.0	3.4	2,079,181	26.0	3.8
Hawaii	465,955	41.8	0.6	325,059	29.1	0.5	209,022	18.7	0.3	115,524	10.4	0.2
Idaho	302,490	23.1	0.4	409,713	31.3	0.7	374,355	28.6	0.6	223,211	17.0	0.4
Illinois	3,240,312	32.9	4.2	2,653,559	26.9	4.4	2,242,213	22.7	3.6	1,724,062	17.5	3.1
Indiana	1,496,616	29.3	1.9	1,276,469	25.0	2.1	1,354,647	26.5	2.2	985,764	19.3	1.8
Iowa	726,684	30.0	0.9	731,740	30.2	1.2	623,459	25.7	1.0	339,641	14.0	0.6
Kansas	725,775	32.9	0.9	578,334	26.2	1.0	528,011	23.9	0.8	373,917	16.9	0.7
Kentucky	691,454	20.0	0.9	524,459	15.2	0.9	972,931	28.2	1.5	1,259,885	36.5	2.3
Louisiana	508,163	14.3	0.7	659,007	18.5	1.1	982,736	27.6	1.6	1,414,356	39.7	2.6
Maine	316,821	29.1	0.4	288,622	26.5	0.5	332,906	30.5	0.5	151,509	13.9	0.3
Maryland	2,255,226	48.2	2.9	1,093,516	23.4	1.8	860,183	18.4	1.4	473,408	10.1	0.9
Massachusetts	2,425,795	44.1	3.1	1,315,552	23.9	2.2	953,295	17.3	1.5	810,648	14.7	1.5
Michigan	2,360,575	30.4	3.1	1,868,036	24.0	3.1	1,817,561	23.4	2.9	1,731,438	22.3	3.1
Minnesota	1,992,269	46.3	2.6	1,079,274	25.1	1.8	755,020	17.6	1.2	472,429	11.0	0.9
Mississippi	302,761	13.3	0.4	349,881	15.4	0.6	606,098	26.6	1.0	1,015,798	44.7	1.8
Missouri	1,373,377	28.9	1.8	1,093,916	23.1	1.8	1,205,263	25.4	1.9	1,072,181	22.6	1.9
Montana	196,420	23.6	0.3	177,621	21.3	0.3	288,171	34.6	0.5	170,377	20.5	0.3
Nebraska	485,313	33.5	0.6	396,919	27.4	0.7	339,180	23.4	0.5	225,859	15.6	0.4
Nevada	658,594	28.1	0.9	593,310	25.3	1.0	605,942	25.9	1.0	484,347	20.7	0.9
New Hampshire	572,577	52.2	0.7	273,311	24.9	0.5	177,981	16.2	0.3	73,644	6.7	0.1
New Jersey	3,355,193	48.5	4.4	1,496,727	21.6	2.5	1,206,723	17.4	1.9	860,958	12.4	1.6
New Mexico	231,397	14.4	0.3	296,676	18.4	0.5	411,648	25.6	0.7	671,083	41.7	1.2
New York	4,657,823	30.3	6.0	3,542,742	23.0	5.9	3,644,695	23.7	5.8	3,540,226	23.0	6.4
North Carolina	2,049,051	25.4	2.7	1,666,549	20.6	2.8	2,416,811	29.9	3.8	1,943,153	24.1	3.5
North Dakota	175,524	30.1	0.2	179,019	30.7	0.3	152,442	26.2	0.2	75,380	12.9	0.1
Ohio	2,828,032	31.2	3.7	2,159,329	23.8	3.6	2,039,382	22.5	3.2	2,050,150	22.6	3.7
Oklahoma	628,338	21.0	0.8	511,963	17.1	0.9	1,004,761	33.6	1.6	845,436	28.3	1.5
Oregon	685,669	20.7	0.9	929,905	28.1	1.5	1,115,441	33.7	1.8	578,255	17.5	1.0
Pennsylvania	3,610,031	35.7	4.7	2,725,609	26.9	4.5	2,010,590	19.9	3.2	1,779,077	17.6	3.2
Puerto Rico	18,039	0.7	0.0	18,631	0.7	0.0	114,547	4.3	0.2	2,491,067	94.3	4.5
Rhode Island	305,996	35.9	0.4	211,995	24.9	0.4	154,336	18.1	0.2	180,027	21.1	0.3
South Carolina	893,171	22.5	1.2	847,415	21.4	1.4	1,158,159	29.2	1.8	1,069,888	27.0	1.9
South Dakota	180,847	27.3	0.2	168,650	25.4	0.3	191,736	28.9	0.3	122,356	18.4	0.2
Tennessee	1,144,438	21.8	1.5	1,128,198	21.5	1.9	1,636,158	31.1	2.6	1,348,675	25.7	2.4
Texas	6,213,479	29.3	8.1	4,421,072	20.9	7.3	5,369,474	25.3	8.5	5,196,645	24.5	9.4
Utah	1,038,818	46.8	1.3	524,379	23.6	0.9	397,247	17.9	0.6	260,972	11.7	0.5
Vermont	121,784	23.9	0.2	162,535	32.0	0.3	162,844	32.0	0.3	61,545	12.1	0.1
Virginia	2,903,512	43.8	3.8	1,528,058	23.1	2.5	1,316,084	19.9	2.1	875,667	13.2	1.6
Washington	2,075,627	35.4	2.7	1,712,898	29.2	2.8	1,344,553	23.0	2.1	723,276	12.4	1.3
West Virginia	123,490	8.6	0.2	324,223	22.5	0.5	479,217	33.2	0.8	515,279	35.7	0.9
Wisconsin	1,679,462	37.1	2.2	1,315,302	29.0	2.2	912,503	20.1	1.5	624,150	13.8	1.1
Wyoming	112,583	25.2	0.1	152,131	34.1	0.3	117,843	26.4	0.2	63,991	14.3	0.1
Region of residence												
Northeast	16,783,779	37.9	21.8	10,561,378	23.8	17.5	9,074,151	20.5	14.4	7,894,596	17.8	14.3
Midwest	17,264,786	32.7	22.4	13,500,547	25.6	22.4	12,161,417	23.1	19.4	9,797,327	18.6	17.7
South	25,442,351	26.5	33.0	20,468,311	21.3	34.0	26,121,454	27.2	41.6	23,925,267	24.9	43.2
West	17,611,685	29.4	22.8	15,646,404	26.2	26.0	15,340,484	25.6	24.4	11,213,994	18.7	20.3
Total	77,120,640	30.2	100	60,195,271	23.6	100	62,812,053	24.6	100	55,322,251	21.7	100

Abbreviations: ACS, American Community Survey; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Proportion of residents in the census tract who were living below the U.S. poverty level at any time during the 12 months before the survey response (individuals aged 18 years and older).

^a Percentage of male residents of area.

^b Percentage of female residents of area.

^c Percentage of residents of area.

^d Percentage of SDOH subpopulation total.

Table A2. Adults aged ≥18 years with less than high school diploma, by assigned sex at birth and area of residence, 2016–2020 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Less than high school diploma (%)							
	<5		5.00–8.99		9.00–15.99		≥16	
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a
Male sex at birth								
Alabama	305,948	16.9	320,463	17.7	553,698	30.6	627,990	34.7
Alaska	90,403	31.1	117,581	40.5	64,937	22.4	17,439	6.0
Arizona	767,009	28.1	620,502	22.7	565,515	20.7	775,530	28.4
Arkansas	149,913	13.4	212,746	19.0	438,481	39.2	317,665	28.4
California	3,323,202	22.2	2,748,690	18.3	3,127,664	20.9	5,784,630	38.6
Colorado	952,977	43.0	490,055	22.1	432,195	19.5	342,920	15.5
Connecticut	484,036	35.4	406,623	29.8	267,186	19.6	208,108	15.2
Delaware	94,161	25.8	92,607	25.4	117,555	32.3	59,997	16.5
District of Columbia	118,922	44.1	44,008	16.3	63,564	23.6	42,942	15.9
Florida	1,840,328	22.4	1,965,326	23.9	2,264,187	27.5	2,152,958	26.2
Georgia	798,199	20.8	791,610	20.6	1,074,590	28.0	1,173,114	30.6
Hawaii	222,369	40.0	171,169	30.8	119,462	21.5	43,596	7.8
Idaho	184,690	28.3	177,054	27.2	196,574	30.2	93,492	14.3
Illinois	1,364,187	28.5	1,287,728	26.9	1,188,463	24.8	949,289	19.8
Indiana	513,794	20.6	600,403	24.1	890,531	35.7	491,187	19.7
Iowa	393,384	33.0	442,289	37.1	257,523	21.6	99,868	8.4
Kansas	377,245	34.6	336,200	30.8	212,302	19.5	164,344	15.1
Kentucky	280,647	16.7	331,428	19.7	543,359	32.3	524,551	31.2
Louisiana	239,185	13.9	284,018	16.5	527,966	30.7	667,188	38.8
Maine	168,971	32.0	207,877	39.4	135,104	25.6	15,514	2.9
Maryland	627,067	28.0	669,577	29.9	597,350	26.6	347,745	15.5
Massachusetts	981,100	37.2	735,313	27.9	496,501	18.8	427,346	16.2
Michigan	1,078,612	28.3	1,198,724	31.5	1,042,484	27.4	484,899	12.7
Minnesota	841,929	39.6	726,852	34.2	407,743	19.2	148,720	7.0
Mississippi	105,086	9.7	192,926	17.8	336,093	31.0	449,078	41.5
Missouri	606,296	26.4	600,534	26.1	709,696	30.9	381,276	16.6
Montana	169,768	40.8	139,921	33.6	98,666	23.7	8,243	2.0
Nebraska	246,515	34.4	236,787	33.1	148,198	20.7	84,174	11.8
Nevada	223,037	19.1	289,089	24.7	282,781	24.2	374,018	32.0
New Hampshire	212,958	39.5	199,691	37.0	100,879	18.7	26,247	4.9
New Jersey	1,109,906	33.2	928,110	27.8	703,352	21.0	602,393	18.0
New Mexico	149,193	18.9	143,794	18.2	221,947	28.0	276,367	34.9
New York	1,685,526	22.8	1,786,867	24.2	1,850,658	25.0	2,069,759	28.0
North Carolina	869,671	22.4	796,568	20.5	1,202,003	31.0	1,010,463	26.1
North Dakota	99,416	33.4	112,500	37.8	79,374	26.6	6,655	2.2
Ohio	1,184,357	26.9	1,317,416	30.0	1,223,702	27.8	669,552	15.2
Oklahoma	234,360	16.0	342,313	23.3	548,224	37.3	343,106	23.4
Oregon	445,350	27.4	435,654	26.8	510,326	31.4	234,600	14.4
Pennsylvania	1,394,682	28.4	1,460,803	29.7	1,360,111	27.7	697,324	14.2
Puerto Rico	38,519	3.1	67,328	5.5	281,297	22.8	847,796	68.7
Rhode Island	107,223	26.2	113,375	27.7	107,753	26.3	80,991	19.8
South Carolina	426,319	22.4	424,843	22.3	510,929	26.9	540,743	28.4
South Dakota	89,657	26.9	123,479	37.1	87,449	26.3	32,366	9.7
Tennessee	459,088	18.1	500,611	19.8	909,339	35.9	664,400	26.2
Texas	2,162,501	20.7	1,890,084	18.1	2,367,504	22.6	4,036,792	38.6
Utah	432,799	39.0	351,723	31.7	214,227	19.3	111,853	10.1
Vermont	80,946	32.6	104,668	42.1	59,856	24.1	3,155	1.3
Virginia	938,728	29.1	817,189	25.3	918,881	28.4	556,435	17.2
Washington	957,149	32.9	899,866	30.9	703,120	24.1	353,394	12.1
West Virginia	88,756	12.6	144,395	20.4	278,664	39.4	194,938	27.6
Wisconsin	767,015	34.3	786,311	35.1	515,888	23.1	167,901	7.5
Wyoming	83,903	37.0	69,549	30.6	67,482	29.7	6,093	2.7
Region of residence								
Northeast	6,225,348	29.1	5,943,327	27.8	5,081,400	23.8	4,130,837	19.3
Midwest	7,562,407	29.3	7,769,223	30.1	6,763,353	26.2	3,680,231	14.3
South	9,738,879	20.9	9,820,712	21.1	13,252,387	28.5	13,710,105	29.5
West	8,001,849	27.0	6,654,647	22.4	6,604,896	22.3	8,422,175	28.4
Total	31,567,002	25.3	30,255,237	24.3	31,983,333	25.7	30,791,144	24.7

Table A2. Adults aged ≥18 years with less than high school diploma, by assigned sex at birth and area of residence, 2016–2020 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Less than high school diploma (%)							
	<5		5.00–8.99		9.00–15.99		≥16	
	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b
Female sex at birth								
Alabama	343,436	17.2	356,582	17.9	619,967	31.1	672,190	33.7
Alaska	81,918	31.1	107,909	41.0	58,040	22.0	15,404	5.9
Arizona	812,709	29.0	656,939	23.4	589,635	21.0	746,580	26.6
Arkansas	164,488	13.8	232,527	19.5	466,569	39.2	326,652	27.4
California	3,478,486	22.6	2,882,210	18.7	3,281,281	21.3	5,763,219	37.4
Colorado	961,609	43.6	502,151	22.7	430,582	19.5	313,406	14.2
Connecticut	512,896	34.9	444,481	30.3	291,312	19.8	220,323	15.0
Delaware	106,381	26.7	102,657	25.7	131,262	32.9	58,852	14.7
District of Columbia	133,610	43.6	50,116	16.4	74,512	24.3	48,252	15.7
Florida	2,026,215	23.1	2,141,478	24.4	2,456,866	28.0	2,155,122	24.5
Georgia	855,482	20.5	897,367	21.5	1,204,876	28.9	1,216,027	29.1
Hawaii	219,221	39.1	177,275	31.6	120,641	21.5	44,094	7.9
Idaho	190,446	28.9	181,516	27.6	193,085	29.3	92,912	14.1
Illinois	1,443,449	28.5	1,384,286	27.3	1,296,208	25.6	947,121	18.7
Indiana	548,173	20.8	634,118	24.1	935,815	35.6	511,859	19.5
Iowa	411,597	33.5	459,228	37.4	258,796	21.1	98,839	8.0
Kansas	391,200	35.0	345,879	31.0	215,545	19.3	163,932	14.7
Kentucky	302,214	17.0	353,217	19.9	573,332	32.3	545,585	30.7
Louisiana	265,950	14.4	312,265	16.9	582,375	31.5	688,110	37.2
Maine	186,726	33.2	214,807	38.2	144,091	25.6	16,768	3.0
Maryland	696,314	28.4	736,149	30.0	667,844	27.2	354,812	14.5
Massachusetts	1,087,447	37.9	793,098	27.6	524,977	18.3	465,251	16.2
Michigan	1,141,623	28.5	1,265,163	31.6	1,101,856	27.5	498,783	12.4
Minnesota	878,223	40.4	736,617	33.9	411,489	18.9	149,309	6.9
Mississippi	119,136	10.0	211,479	17.7	377,887	31.7	482,929	40.5
Missouri	655,455	26.8	647,324	26.5	753,778	30.8	390,378	16.0
Montana	170,315	40.9	140,892	33.8	96,872	23.3	8,439	2.0
Nebraska	259,561	35.4	239,619	32.7	151,419	20.7	82,450	11.2
Nevada	231,374	19.7	300,397	25.6	284,476	24.2	357,596	30.5
New Hampshire	221,192	39.7	206,080	36.9	104,623	18.8	25,843	4.6
New Jersey	1,193,652	33.3	1,013,059	28.2	761,483	21.2	620,010	17.3
New Mexico	159,816	19.4	153,229	18.6	229,134	27.9	280,087	34.1
New York	1,833,365	22.8	1,929,338	24.0	2,046,552	25.4	2,241,642	27.8
North Carolina	931,095	22.1	876,769	20.8	1,315,831	31.3	1,082,231	25.7
North Dakota	95,764	33.7	106,496	37.4	75,533	26.6	6,627	2.3
Ohio	1,270,591	27.1	1,421,789	30.3	1,307,307	27.9	686,573	14.7
Oklahoma	250,258	16.4	364,264	23.9	572,739	37.6	337,708	22.1
Oregon	466,251	27.7	455,796	27.1	527,751	31.4	233,542	13.9
Pennsylvania	1,506,884	28.8	1,571,847	30.0	1,455,158	27.8	698,494	13.3
Puerto Rico	47,534	3.4	82,193	5.8	339,679	24.1	940,136	66.7
Rhode Island	117,032	26.4	122,291	27.6	119,029	26.9	84,660	19.1
South Carolina	460,751	22.2	472,918	22.7	569,618	27.4	576,791	27.7
South Dakota	92,778	28.1	122,911	37.2	83,171	25.2	31,778	9.6
Tennessee	509,260	18.6	539,706	19.8	984,345	36.0	697,629	25.5
Texas	2,262,296	21.0	2,013,259	18.6	2,507,744	23.2	4,013,780	37.2
Utah	434,751	39.1	360,533	32.4	209,653	18.8	108,131	9.7
Vermont	86,511	33.3	108,162	41.6	61,602	23.7	3,808	1.5
Virginia	984,226	28.9	880,944	25.8	986,512	28.9	557,846	16.4
Washington	971,562	33.0	929,391	31.6	703,686	23.9	340,828	11.6
West Virginia	95,148	12.9	150,690	20.5	294,294	40.0	195,324	26.6
Wisconsin	806,236	35.1	805,615	35.1	513,615	22.4	170,073	7.4
Wyoming	82,852	37.7	66,495	30.3	65,177	29.7	4,997	2.3
Region of residence								
Northeast	6,745,705	29.3	6,403,163	27.8	5,508,827	23.9	4,376,799	19.0
Midwest	7,994,650	29.6	8,169,045	30.2	7,104,532	26.3	3,737,722	13.8
South	10,506,260	21.2	10,692,387	21.6	14,386,573	29.0	14,009,840	28.2
West	8,261,310	27.3	6,914,733	22.8	6,790,013	22.4	8,309,235	27.4
Total	33,555,459	25.6	32,261,521	24.6	34,129,624	26.0	31,373,732	23.9

Table A2. Adults aged ≥18 years with less than high school diploma, by assigned sex at birth and area of residence, 2016–2020 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Less than high school diploma (%)											
	<5			5.00–8.99			9.00–15.99			≥16		
	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d
Total												
Alabama	649,384	17.1	1.0	677,045	17.8	1.1	1,173,665	30.9	1.8	1,300,180	34.2	2.1
Alaska	172,321	31.1	0.3	225,490	40.7	0.4	122,977	22.2	0.2	32,843	5.9	0.1
Arizona	1,579,718	28.5	2.4	1,277,441	23.1	2.0	1,155,150	20.9	1.7	1,522,110	27.5	2.4
Arkansas	314,401	13.6	0.5	445,273	19.3	0.7	905,050	39.2	1.4	644,317	27.9	1.0
California	6,801,688	22.4	10.4	5,630,900	18.5	9.0	6,408,945	21.1	9.7	11,547,849	38.0	18.6
Colorado	1,914,586	43.3	2.9	992,206	22.4	1.6	862,777	19.5	1.3	656,326	14.8	1.1
Connecticut	996,932	35.2	1.5	851,104	30.0	1.4	558,498	19.7	0.8	428,431	15.1	0.7
Delaware	200,542	26.3	0.3	195,264	25.6	0.3	248,817	32.6	0.4	118,849	15.6	0.2
District of Columbia	252,532	43.8	0.4	94,124	16.3	0.2	138,076	24.0	0.2	91,194	15.8	0.1
Florida	3,866,543	22.7	5.9	4,106,804	24.2	6.6	4,721,053	27.8	7.1	4,308,080	25.3	6.9
Georgia	1,653,681	20.6	2.5	1,688,977	21.1	2.7	2,279,466	28.5	3.4	2,389,141	29.8	3.8
Hawaii	441,590	39.5	0.7	348,444	31.2	0.6	240,103	21.5	0.4	87,690	7.8	0.1
Idaho	375,136	28.6	0.6	358,570	27.4	0.6	389,659	29.8	0.6	186,404	14.2	0.3
Illinois	2,807,636	28.5	4.3	2,672,014	27.1	4.3	2,484,671	25.2	3.8	1,896,410	19.2	3.1
Indiana	1,061,967	20.7	1.6	1,234,521	24.1	2.0	1,826,346	35.6	2.8	1,003,046	19.6	1.6
Iowa	804,981	33.2	1.2	901,517	37.2	1.4	516,319	21.3	0.8	198,707	8.2	0.3
Kansas	768,445	34.8	1.2	682,079	30.9	1.1	427,847	19.4	0.6	328,276	14.9	0.5
Kentucky	582,861	16.9	0.9	684,645	19.8	1.1	1,116,691	32.3	1.7	1,070,136	31.0	1.7
Louisiana	505,135	14.2	0.8	596,283	16.7	1.0	1,110,341	31.1	1.7	1,355,298	38.0	2.2
Maine	355,697	32.6	0.5	422,684	38.8	0.7	279,195	25.6	0.4	32,282	3.0	0.1
Maryland	1,323,381	28.2	2.0	1,405,726	29.9	2.2	1,265,194	26.9	1.9	702,557	15.0	1.1
Massachusetts	2,068,547	37.5	3.2	1,528,411	27.7	2.4	1,021,478	18.5	1.5	892,597	16.2	1.4
Michigan	2,220,235	28.4	3.4	2,463,887	31.5	3.9	2,144,340	27.4	3.2	983,682	12.6	1.6
Minnesota	1,720,152	40.0	2.6	1,463,469	34.0	2.3	819,232	19.0	1.2	298,029	6.9	0.5
Mississippi	224,222	9.9	0.3	404,405	17.8	0.6	713,980	31.4	1.1	932,007	41.0	1.5
Missouri	1,261,751	26.6	1.9	1,247,858	26.3	2.0	1,463,474	30.8	2.2	771,654	16.3	1.2
Montana	340,083	40.8	0.5	280,813	33.7	0.4	195,538	23.5	0.3	16,682	2.0	0.0
Nebraska	506,076	34.9	0.8	476,406	32.9	0.8	299,617	20.7	0.5	166,624	11.5	0.3
Nevada	454,411	19.4	0.7	589,486	25.2	0.9	567,257	24.2	0.9	731,614	31.2	1.2
New Hampshire	434,150	39.6	0.7	405,771	37.0	0.6	205,502	18.7	0.3	52,090	4.7	0.1
New Jersey	2,303,558	33.2	3.5	1,941,169	28.0	3.1	1,464,835	21.1	2.2	1,222,403	17.6	2.0
New Mexico	309,009	19.2	0.5	297,023	18.4	0.5	451,081	28.0	0.7	556,454	34.5	0.9
New York	3,518,891	22.8	5.4	3,716,205	24.1	5.9	3,897,210	25.2	5.9	4,311,401	27.9	6.9
North Carolina	1,800,766	22.3	2.8	1,673,337	20.7	2.7	2,517,834	31.1	3.8	2,092,694	25.9	3.4
North Dakota	195,180	33.5	0.3	218,996	37.6	0.4	154,907	26.6	0.2	13,282	2.3	0.0
Ohio	2,454,948	27.0	3.8	2,739,205	30.2	4.4	2,531,009	27.9	3.8	1,356,125	14.9	2.2
Oklahoma	484,618	16.2	0.7	706,577	23.6	1.1	1,120,963	37.5	1.7	680,814	22.7	1.1
Oregon	911,601	27.5	1.4	891,450	26.9	1.4	1,038,077	31.4	1.6	468,142	14.1	0.8
Pennsylvania	2,901,566	28.6	4.5	3,032,650	29.9	4.9	2,815,269	27.7	4.3	1,395,818	13.8	2.2
Puerto Rico	86,053	3.3	0.1	149,521	5.7	0.2	620,976	23.5	0.9	1,787,932	67.6	2.9
Rhode Island	224,255	26.3	0.3	235,666	27.6	0.4	226,782	26.6	0.3	165,651	19.4	0.3
South Carolina	887,070	22.3	1.4	897,761	22.5	1.4	1,080,547	27.1	1.6	1,117,534	28.1	1.8
South Dakota	182,435	27.5	0.3	246,390	37.1	0.4	170,620	25.7	0.3	64,144	9.7	0.1
Tennessee	968,348	18.4	1.5	1,040,317	19.8	1.7	1,893,684	36.0	2.9	1,362,029	25.9	2.2
Texas	4,424,797	20.8	6.8	3,903,343	18.4	6.2	4,875,248	22.9	7.4	8,050,572	37.9	13.0
Utah	867,550	39.0	1.3	712,256	32.0	1.1	423,880	19.1	0.6	219,984	9.9	0.4
Vermont	167,457	32.9	0.3	212,830	41.8	0.3	121,458	23.9	0.2	6,963	1.4	0.0
Virginia	1,922,954	29.0	3.0	1,698,133	25.6	2.7	1,905,393	28.7	2.9	1,114,281	16.8	1.8
Washington	1,928,711	32.9	3.0	1,829,257	31.2	2.9	1,406,806	24.0	2.1	694,222	11.8	1.1
West Virginia	183,904	12.8	0.3	295,085	20.5	0.5	572,958	39.7	0.9	390,262	27.1	0.6
Wisconsin	1,573,251	34.7	2.4	1,591,926	35.1	2.5	1,029,503	22.7	1.6	337,974	7.5	0.5
Wyoming	166,755	37.3	0.3	136,044	30.5	0.2	132,659	29.7	0.2	11,090	2.5	0.0
Region of residence												
Northeast	12,971,053	29.2	19.9	12,346,490	27.8	19.7	10,590,227	23.8	16.0	8,507,636	19.2	13.7
Midwest	15,557,057	29.5	23.9	15,938,268	30.2	25.5	13,867,885	26.3	21.0	7,417,953	14.1	11.9
South	20,245,139	21.1	31.1	20,513,099	21.3	32.8	27,638,960	28.8	41.8	27,719,945	28.8	44.6
West	16,263,159	27.1	25.0	13,569,380	22.6	21.7	13,394,909	22.3	20.3	16,731,410	27.9	26.9
Total	65,122,461	25.4	100	62,516,758	24.4	100	66,112,957	25.8	100	62,164,876	24.3	100

Abbreviations: ACS, American Community Survey; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Proportion of residents in the census tract with less than a high school diploma at the time of the survey response (individuals aged 18 years and older).

^a Percentage of male residents of area.

^b Percentage of female residents of area.

^c Percentage of residents of area.

^d Percentage of SDOH subpopulation total.

Table A3. Median household income among adults aged ≥18 years, by assigned sex at birth and area of residence, 2016–2020 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Median household income (U.S. \$)							
	<46,000		46,000–61,999		62,000–85,999		≥86,000	
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a
Male sex at birth								
Alabama	696,680	38.7	514,796	28.6	393,035	21.9	193,859	10.8
Alaska	13,549	4.7	53,491	18.6	119,251	41.4	101,995	35.4
Arizona	698,676	25.8	673,562	24.9	715,072	26.4	616,543	22.8
Arkansas	465,842	41.8	395,717	35.5	181,216	16.3	71,878	6.4
California	1,768,320	11.9	2,703,248	18.2	3,980,622	26.8	6,390,891	43.1
Colorado	257,089	11.7	428,320	19.5	716,723	32.6	797,005	36.2
Connecticut	153,878	11.4	181,186	13.4	350,849	25.9	668,499	49.4
Delaware	32,930	9.0	103,617	28.5	137,780	37.8	89,783	24.7
District of Columbia	32,971	12.5	31,506	12.0	37,731	14.3	160,979	61.2
Florida	2,210,899	27.1	2,372,795	29.0	2,257,614	27.6	1,328,005	16.3
Georgia	1,005,856	26.3	986,395	25.8	972,745	25.5	853,033	22.3
Hawaii	28,442	5.1	70,697	12.8	166,529	30.1	287,416	52.0
Idaho	137,797	21.2	235,187	36.1	200,750	30.9	76,917	11.8
Illinois	781,729	16.4	1,102,358	23.1	1,437,030	30.1	1,459,608	30.5
Indiana	613,726	24.7	701,057	28.2	817,291	32.9	352,864	14.2
Iowa	168,445	14.2	441,334	37.1	422,852	35.6	156,280	13.1
Kansas	236,610	21.7	355,383	32.6	273,214	25.1	223,618	20.5
Kentucky	635,084	38.0	493,170	29.5	360,315	21.6	182,594	10.9
Louisiana	672,579	39.7	440,972	26.0	389,340	23.0	191,801	11.3
Maine	108,184	20.5	173,494	32.9	183,238	34.8	62,015	11.8
Maryland	163,750	7.4	298,577	13.4	521,210	23.4	1,243,857	55.8
Massachusetts	241,905	9.2	306,708	11.7	673,579	25.7	1,400,474	53.4
Michigan	899,385	23.9	1,080,326	28.7	1,074,665	28.6	707,010	18.8
Minnesota	195,105	9.2	477,960	22.5	737,768	34.8	709,513	33.5
Mississippi	529,949	49.2	297,434	27.6	180,034	16.7	69,784	6.5
Missouri	642,137	28.0	684,749	29.8	597,284	26.0	373,179	16.2
Montana	90,023	21.6	161,781	38.9	129,834	31.2	34,437	8.3
Nebraska	95,843	13.4	266,709	37.4	217,432	30.4	134,082	18.8
Nevada	256,337	22.0	288,475	24.7	372,774	31.9	249,748	21.4
New Hampshire	34,724	6.4	104,807	19.4	194,554	36.0	205,690	38.1
New Jersey	336,462	10.1	422,191	12.7	814,467	24.5	1,754,517	52.7
New Mexico	332,194	42.3	215,746	27.5	161,031	20.5	76,776	9.8
New York	1,124,994	15.4	1,461,034	20.0	2,014,225	27.6	2,708,790	37.1
North Carolina	1,132,647	29.4	1,233,691	32.1	855,469	22.2	626,103	16.3
North Dakota	40,380	13.6	79,187	26.6	125,801	42.2	52,577	17.6
Ohio	1,129,181	25.9	1,201,412	27.5	1,272,022	29.1	764,556	17.5
Oklahoma	499,274	34.2	470,261	32.2	321,703	22.0	170,195	11.6
Oregon	236,664	14.6	442,733	27.3	575,956	35.5	369,062	22.7
Pennsylvania	866,490	17.8	1,370,362	28.1	1,512,061	31.0	1,121,043	23.0
Puerto Rico	1,182,904	96.1	33,021	2.7	10,963	0.9	3,871	0.3
Rhode Island	62,915	15.4	66,957	16.4	144,406	35.3	135,064	33.0
South Carolina	598,661	31.9	586,355	31.2	450,132	24.0	244,231	13.0
South Dakota	67,471	20.3	121,480	36.5	107,968	32.4	36,032	10.8
Tennessee	847,053	33.6	757,212	30.0	563,395	22.3	356,886	14.1
Texas	2,489,453	24.0	2,482,256	24.0	2,697,132	26.0	2,690,505	26.0
Utah	106,198	9.6	219,288	19.8	400,428	36.1	382,443	34.5
Vermont	36,658	14.7	68,773	27.7	111,838	45.0	31,356	12.6
Virginia	448,532	14.0	666,528	20.8	737,978	23.0	1,358,854	42.3
Washington	251,770	8.7	552,216	19.0	895,878	30.9	1,201,717	41.4
West Virginia	309,474	43.8	250,327	35.4	117,385	16.6	29,567	4.2
Wisconsin	332,373	14.9	673,687	30.1	844,348	37.8	385,470	17.2
Wyoming	25,881	11.4	71,046	31.3	85,006	37.4	45,094	19.9
Region of residence								
Northeast	2,966,210	14.0	4,155,512	19.6	5,999,217	28.3	8,087,448	38.1
Midwest	5,202,385	20.3	7,185,642	28.0	7,927,675	30.9	5,354,789	20.9
South	12,771,634	27.7	12,381,609	26.8	11,174,214	24.2	9,861,914	21.4
West	4,202,940	14.3	6,115,790	20.8	8,519,854	28.9	10,630,044	36.1
Total	26,326,073	21.3	29,871,574	24.1	33,631,923	27.2	33,938,066	27.4

Table A3. Median household income among adults aged ≥18 years, by assigned sex at birth and area of residence, 2016–2020 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Median household income (U.S. \$)							
	<46,000		46,000–61,999		62,000–85,999		≥86,000	
	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b
Female sex at birth								
Alabama	790,215	39.9	558,802	28.2	428,561	21.6	204,759	10.3
Alaska	12,084	4.6	44,292	16.9	110,471	42.0	95,934	36.5
Arizona	717,486	25.6	695,647	24.9	742,474	26.5	642,403	23.0
Arkansas	504,865	42.5	416,694	35.1	189,490	15.9	77,315	6.5
California	1,830,331	11.9	2,785,024	18.1	4,141,891	27.0	6,602,179	43.0
Colorado	257,330	11.7	430,121	19.5	710,766	32.3	802,730	36.5
Connecticut	174,392	11.9	206,634	14.1	378,769	25.9	702,836	48.1
Delaware	37,790	9.5	119,360	29.9	145,490	36.5	96,459	24.2
District of Columbia	46,236	15.3	35,426	11.8	40,896	13.6	178,742	59.3
Florida	2,389,013	27.3	2,538,450	29.1	2,395,684	27.4	1,412,859	16.2
Georgia	1,127,646	27.1	1,063,810	25.6	1,060,867	25.5	905,466	21.8
Hawaii	26,313	4.7	69,212	12.4	169,458	30.3	294,467	52.6
Idaho	139,495	21.2	237,114	36.1	204,560	31.1	75,844	11.5
Illinois	863,066	17.0	1,165,450	23.0	1,515,534	29.9	1,519,172	30.0
Indiana	676,448	25.8	739,515	28.2	840,075	32.0	366,322	14.0
Iowa	172,881	14.1	453,481	37.0	436,999	35.6	162,887	13.3
Kansas	236,487	21.2	361,759	32.4	284,439	25.5	232,173	20.8
Kentucky	684,061	38.6	518,865	29.3	378,613	21.4	188,695	10.7
Louisiana	742,198	40.6	471,294	25.8	413,540	22.6	200,111	11.0
Maine	115,225	20.5	184,619	32.9	193,827	34.5	68,296	12.2
Maryland	193,454	7.9	343,016	14.0	576,931	23.5	1,340,543	54.6
Massachusetts	275,138	9.6	334,120	11.7	729,803	25.6	1,513,147	53.1
Michigan	989,888	24.9	1,130,005	28.4	1,129,843	28.4	730,421	18.4
Minnesota	206,620	9.5	491,138	22.6	746,291	34.4	728,165	33.5
Mississippi	593,996	50.1	324,571	27.4	191,543	16.2	74,730	6.3
Missouri	707,578	28.9	716,155	29.3	629,990	25.8	392,371	16.0
Montana	89,422	21.5	160,461	38.5	131,511	31.6	35,120	8.4
Nebraska	99,780	13.6	274,116	37.4	219,429	29.9	139,666	19.1
Nevada	250,100	21.3	288,455	24.6	379,080	32.3	255,600	21.8
New Hampshire	36,229	6.5	109,223	19.6	198,668	35.6	213,618	38.3
New Jersey	382,603	10.7	460,185	12.8	874,301	24.4	1,869,154	52.1
New Mexico	345,165	42.1	233,029	28.5	163,395	20.0	77,422	9.5
New York	1,330,794	16.7	1,575,513	19.7	2,168,597	27.1	2,916,639	36.5
North Carolina	1,269,039	30.3	1,325,216	31.6	921,364	22.0	674,435	16.1
North Dakota	38,512	13.5	75,570	26.6	119,601	42.1	50,737	17.8
Ohio	1,245,108	26.7	1,292,082	27.7	1,332,319	28.5	802,213	17.2
Oklahoma	516,327	34.0	489,972	32.2	337,399	22.2	176,548	11.6
Oregon	246,604	14.7	462,800	27.5	590,952	35.1	382,051	22.7
Pennsylvania	986,233	18.9	1,455,237	27.9	1,591,840	30.6	1,176,322	22.6
Puerto Rico	1,349,860	96.0	40,324	2.9	12,048	0.9	4,426	0.3
Rhode Island	69,987	15.8	73,376	16.6	157,743	35.6	141,906	32.0
South Carolina	670,095	32.5	643,653	31.2	489,678	23.7	261,154	12.6
South Dakota	66,777	20.2	117,620	35.6	108,159	32.7	38,082	11.5
Tennessee	934,637	34.3	805,957	29.6	602,076	22.1	382,621	14.0
Texas	2,616,114	24.4	2,540,499	23.7	2,786,856	25.9	2,798,311	26.1
Utah	106,475	9.6	219,650	19.7	406,836	36.6	379,749	34.1
Vermont	39,328	15.1	73,216	28.2	114,487	44.0	33,052	12.7
Virginia	494,605	14.6	704,821	20.7	785,014	23.1	1,413,852	41.6
Washington	251,215	8.5	561,439	19.1	906,090	30.8	1,220,573	41.5
West Virginia	327,635	44.5	257,966	35.1	119,338	16.2	30,517	4.1
Wisconsin	362,927	15.8	680,627	29.6	859,161	37.4	392,824	17.1
Wyoming	24,750	11.3	72,382	33.0	78,384	35.7	44,005	20.0
Region of residence								
Northeast	3,409,929	14.9	4,472,123	19.5	6,408,035	28.0	8,634,970	37.7
Midwest	5,666,072	21.0	7,497,518	27.8	8,221,840	30.5	5,555,033	20.6
South	13,937,926	28.2	13,158,372	26.6	11,863,340	24.0	10,417,117	21.1
West	4,296,770	14.2	6,259,626	20.7	8,735,868	28.9	10,908,077	36.1
Total	28,660,557	21.9	31,427,963	24.0	35,241,131	26.9	35,519,623	27.1

Table A3. Median household income among adults aged ≥18 years, by assigned sex at birth and area of residence, 2016–2020 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Median household income (U.S. \$)											
	<46,000			46,000–61,999			62,000–85,999			≥86,000		
	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d
Total												
Alabama	1,486,895	39.3	2.7	1,073,598	28.4	1.8	821,596	21.7	1.2	398,618	10.5	0.6
Alaska	25,633	4.7	0.0	97,783	17.7	0.2	229,722	41.7	0.3	197,929	35.9	0.3
Arizona	1,416,162	25.7	2.6	1,369,209	24.9	2.2	1,457,546	26.5	2.1	1,258,946	22.9	1.8
Arkansas	970,707	42.1	1.8	812,411	35.3	1.3	370,706	16.1	0.5	149,193	6.5	0.2
California	3,598,651	11.9	6.5	5,488,272	18.2	9.0	8,122,513	26.9	11.8	12,993,070	43.0	18.7
Colorado	514,419	11.7	0.9	858,441	19.5	1.4	1,427,489	32.4	2.1	1,599,735	36.4	2.3
Connecticut	328,270	11.7	0.6	387,820	13.8	0.6	729,618	25.9	1.1	1,371,335	48.7	2.0
Delaware	70,720	9.3	0.1	222,977	29.2	0.4	283,270	37.1	0.4	186,242	24.4	0.3
District of Columbia	79,207	14.0	0.1	66,932	11.9	0.1	78,627	13.9	0.1	339,721	60.2	0.5
Florida	4,599,912	27.2	8.4	4,911,245	29.1	8.0	4,653,298	27.5	6.8	2,740,864	16.2	3.9
Georgia	2,133,502	26.7	3.9	2,050,205	25.7	3.3	2,033,612	25.5	3.0	1,758,499	22.0	2.5
Hawaii	54,755	4.9	0.1	139,909	12.6	0.2	335,987	30.2	0.5	581,883	52.3	0.8
Idaho	277,292	21.2	0.5	472,301	36.1	0.8	405,310	31.0	0.6	152,761	11.7	0.2
Illinois	1,644,795	16.7	3.0	2,267,808	23.0	3.7	2,952,564	30.0	4.3	2,978,780	30.3	4.3
Indiana	1,290,174	25.3	2.3	1,440,572	28.2	2.4	1,657,366	32.5	2.4	719,186	14.1	1.0
Iowa	341,326	14.1	0.6	894,815	37.0	1.5	859,851	35.6	1.2	319,167	13.2	0.5
Kansas	473,097	21.5	0.9	717,142	32.5	1.2	557,653	25.3	0.8	455,791	20.7	0.7
Kentucky	1,319,145	38.3	2.4	1,012,035	29.4	1.7	738,928	21.5	1.1	371,289	10.8	0.5
Louisiana	1,414,777	40.2	2.6	912,266	25.9	1.5	802,880	22.8	1.2	391,912	11.1	0.6
Maine	223,409	20.5	0.4	358,113	32.9	0.6	377,065	34.6	0.5	130,311	12.0	0.2
Maryland	357,204	7.6	0.6	641,593	13.7	1.0	1,098,141	23.5	1.6	2,584,400	55.2	3.7
Massachusetts	517,043	9.4	0.9	640,828	11.7	1.0	1,403,382	25.6	2.0	2,913,621	53.2	4.2
Michigan	1,889,273	24.4	3.4	2,210,331	28.6	3.6	2,204,508	28.5	3.2	1,437,431	18.6	2.1
Minnesota	401,725	9.4	0.7	969,098	22.6	1.6	1,484,059	34.6	2.2	1,437,678	33.5	2.1
Mississippi	1,123,945	49.7	2.0	622,005	27.5	1.0	371,577	16.4	0.5	144,514	6.4	0.2
Missouri	1,349,715	28.5	2.5	1,400,904	29.5	2.3	1,227,274	25.9	1.8	765,550	16.1	1.1
Montana	179,445	21.6	0.3	322,242	38.7	0.5	261,345	31.4	0.4	69,557	8.4	0.1
Nebraska	195,623	13.5	0.4	540,825	37.4	0.9	436,861	30.2	0.6	273,748	18.9	0.4
Nevada	506,437	21.6	0.9	576,930	24.6	0.9	751,854	32.1	1.1	505,348	21.6	0.7
New Hampshire	70,953	6.5	0.1	214,030	19.5	0.3	393,222	35.8	0.6	419,308	38.2	0.6
New Jersey	719,065	10.4	1.3	882,376	12.8	1.4	1,688,768	24.4	2.5	3,623,671	52.4	5.2
New Mexico	677,359	42.2	1.2	448,775	28.0	0.7	324,426	20.2	0.5	154,198	9.6	0.2
New York	2,455,788	16.1	4.5	3,036,547	19.8	5.0	4,182,822	27.3	6.1	5,625,429	36.8	8.1
North Carolina	2,401,686	29.9	4.4	2,558,907	31.8	4.2	1,776,833	22.1	2.6	1,300,538	16.2	1.9
North Dakota	78,892	13.5	0.1	154,757	26.6	0.3	245,402	42.1	0.4	103,314	17.7	0.1
Ohio	2,374,289	26.3	4.3	2,493,494	27.6	4.1	2,604,341	28.8	3.8	1,566,769	17.3	2.3
Oklahoma	1,015,601	34.1	1.8	960,233	32.2	1.6	659,102	22.1	1.0	346,743	11.6	0.5
Oregon	483,268	14.6	0.9	905,533	27.4	1.5	1,166,908	35.3	1.7	751,113	22.7	1.1
Pennsylvania	1,852,723	18.4	3.4	2,825,599	28.0	4.6	3,103,901	30.8	4.5	2,297,365	22.8	3.3
Puerto Rico	2,532,764	96.0	4.6	73,345	2.8	0.1	23,011	0.9	0.0	8,297	0.3	0.0
Rhode Island	132,902	15.6	0.2	140,333	16.5	0.2	302,149	35.4	0.4	276,970	32.5	0.4
South Carolina	1,268,756	32.2	2.3	1,230,008	31.2	2.0	939,810	23.8	1.4	505,385	12.8	0.7
South Dakota	134,248	20.2	0.2	239,100	36.0	0.4	216,127	32.6	0.3	74,114	11.2	0.1
Tennessee	1,781,690	33.9	3.2	1,563,169	29.8	2.6	1,165,471	22.2	1.7	739,507	14.1	1.1
Texas	5,105,567	24.2	9.3	5,022,755	23.8	8.2	5,483,988	26.0	8.0	5,488,816	26.0	7.9
Utah	212,673	9.6	0.4	438,938	19.8	0.7	807,264	36.3	1.2	762,192	34.3	1.1
Vermont	75,986	14.9	0.1	141,989	27.9	0.2	226,325	44.5	0.3	64,408	12.7	0.1
Virginia	943,137	14.3	1.7	1,371,349	20.7	2.2	1,522,992	23.0	2.2	2,772,706	41.9	4.0
Washington	502,985	8.6	0.9	1,113,655	19.1	1.8	1,801,968	30.9	2.6	2,422,290	41.5	3.5
West Virginia	637,109	44.2	1.2	508,293	35.2	0.8	236,723	16.4	0.3	60,084	4.2	0.1
Wisconsin	695,300	15.3	1.3	1,354,314	29.9	2.2	1,703,509	37.6	2.5	778,294	17.2	1.1
Wyoming	50,631	11.3	0.1	143,428	32.1	0.2	163,390	36.6	0.2	89,099	20.0	0.1
Region of residence												
Northeast	6,376,139	14.4	11.6	8,627,635	19.5	14.1	12,407,252	28.1	18.0	16,722,418	37.9	24.1
Midwest	10,868,457	20.7	19.8	14,683,160	27.9	24.0	16,149,515	30.7	23.4	10,909,822	20.7	15.7
South	26,709,560	27.9	48.6	25,539,981	26.7	41.7	23,037,554	24.1	33.4	20,279,031	21.2	29.2
West	8,499,710	14.2	15.5	12,375,416	20.7	20.2	17,255,722	28.9	25.1	21,538,121	36.1	31.0
Total	54,986,630	21.6	100	61,299,537	24.1	100	68,873,054	27.0	100	69,457,689	27.3	100

Abbreviations: ACS, American Community Survey; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Median household income (all age groups) in the census tract during the 12 months before the survey response.

^a Percentage of male residents of area.

^b Percentage of female residents of area.

^c Percentage of residents of area.

^d Percentage of SDOH subpopulation total.

Table A4. Adults aged ≥18 years without health insurance, by assigned sex at birth and area of residence, 2016–2020 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Without health insurance (%)							
	<4		4.00–7.99		8.00–13.99		≥14	
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a
Male sex at birth								
Alabama	215,566	11.9	386,104	21.4	645,058	35.7	561,371	31.0
Alaska	16,124	5.6	44,690	15.4	104,976	36.2	124,570	42.9
Arizona	561,153	20.7	622,684	23.0	756,331	27.9	771,135	28.4
Arkansas	150,204	13.4	358,004	32.0	411,726	36.8	198,871	17.8
California	4,270,955	28.6	4,338,753	29.1	3,549,255	23.8	2,748,422	18.4
Colorado	555,824	25.2	673,325	30.5	575,948	26.1	402,774	18.2
Connecticut	710,843	52.2	347,634	25.5	173,569	12.8	128,804	9.5
Delaware	121,273	33.3	133,695	36.7	93,112	25.6	16,030	4.4
District of Columbia	154,666	57.4	77,463	28.8	32,115	11.9	5,192	1.9
Florida	702,279	8.6	1,446,688	17.6	2,411,258	29.4	3,652,254	44.5
Georgia	355,310	9.3	539,938	14.1	1,087,647	28.3	1,853,864	48.3
Hawaii	301,243	54.3	190,005	34.3	55,251	10.0	8,002	1.4
Idaho	55,962	8.6	146,998	22.6	196,431	30.1	252,419	38.7
Illinois	1,548,850	32.3	1,458,641	30.5	1,009,289	21.1	772,418	16.1
Indiana	528,374	21.2	894,603	35.9	712,665	28.6	358,094	14.4
Iowa	536,639	45.0	422,198	35.4	177,104	14.8	57,123	4.8
Kansas	221,156	20.3	312,098	28.6	328,700	30.2	228,137	20.9
Kentucky	568,616	34.0	667,158	39.8	355,870	21.2	83,145	5.0
Louisiana	218,007	12.7	451,433	26.3	652,737	38.0	393,482	22.9
Maine	65,238	12.4	185,776	35.2	237,084	44.9	39,368	7.5
Maryland	940,345	42.2	726,991	32.6	309,813	13.9	250,548	11.2
Massachusetts	1,927,600	73.0	551,122	20.9	135,259	5.1	26,069	1.0
Michigan	1,335,019	35.2	1,497,798	39.5	780,851	20.6	175,326	4.6
Minnesota	1,002,119	47.2	779,337	36.7	281,506	13.3	60,392	2.8
Mississippi	59,398	5.5	129,947	12.0	335,020	30.9	558,742	51.6
Missouri	403,922	17.6	516,253	22.5	761,145	33.1	616,482	26.8
Montana	46,990	11.3	168,340	40.5	155,875	37.5	44,870	10.8
Nebraska	153,219	21.5	237,493	33.3	186,365	26.1	137,170	19.2
Nevada	143,141	12.3	288,626	24.7	333,020	28.5	403,664	34.5
New Hampshire	157,266	29.1	208,587	38.6	131,873	24.4	42,049	7.8
New Jersey	1,220,734	36.6	858,032	25.8	614,143	18.4	638,488	19.2
New Mexico	148,436	18.8	202,243	25.6	237,618	30.1	200,555	25.4
New York	3,185,976	43.2	2,202,922	29.9	1,342,990	18.2	635,752	8.6
North Carolina	440,032	11.4	791,777	20.4	1,269,674	32.8	1,370,326	35.4
North Dakota	77,200	25.9	122,719	41.2	71,541	24.0	26,485	8.9
Ohio	1,478,325	33.7	1,596,691	36.4	985,716	22.5	329,901	7.5
Oklahoma	66,551	4.5	169,010	11.5	390,598	26.6	840,226	57.3
Oregon	364,811	22.4	619,609	38.1	492,740	30.3	148,770	9.1
Pennsylvania	2,071,140	42.3	1,710,447	34.9	783,627	16.0	331,446	6.8
Puerto Rico	181,118	14.7	557,302	45.2	410,463	33.3	83,871	6.8
Rhode Island	228,269	55.8	114,420	28.0	49,722	12.1	16,931	4.1
South Carolina	201,731	10.7	418,357	22.1	641,915	33.9	630,675	33.3
South Dakota	45,797	13.8	110,941	33.3	109,226	32.8	66,987	20.1
Tennessee	265,423	10.5	588,582	23.3	978,485	38.7	696,613	27.5
Texas	673,062	6.5	1,258,830	12.1	2,065,350	19.8	6,428,609	61.7
Utah	208,514	18.8	312,989	28.2	343,627	31.0	243,406	22.0
Vermont	106,659	42.9	119,830	48.2	20,786	8.4	1,350	0.5
Virginia	655,553	20.3	1,002,450	31.1	952,787	29.6	612,226	19.0
Washington	917,019	31.5	1,014,571	34.9	684,613	23.5	294,684	10.1
West Virginia	130,268	18.4	324,265	45.9	213,322	30.2	38,898	5.5
Wisconsin	910,314	40.7	830,884	37.2	370,060	16.6	124,620	5.6
Wyoming	7,871	3.5	46,642	20.5	92,943	40.9	79,571	35.0
Region of residence								
Northeast	9,673,725	45.4	6,298,770	29.5	3,489,053	16.4	1,860,257	8.7
Midwest	8,240,934	32.0	8,779,656	34.1	5,774,168	22.4	2,953,135	11.5
South	5,918,284	12.7	9,470,692	20.4	12,846,487	27.7	18,191,072	39.2
West	7,598,043	25.7	8,669,475	29.3	7,578,628	25.6	5,722,842	19.4
Total	31,612,104	25.4	33,775,895	27.2	30,098,799	24.2	28,811,177	23.2

Table A4. Adults aged ≥18 years without health insurance, by assigned sex at birth and area of residence, 2016–2020 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Without health insurance (%)							
	<4		4.00–7.99		8.00–13.99		≥14	
	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b
Female sex at birth								
Alabama	239,805	12.0	420,731	21.1	710,969	35.7	620,670	31.2
Alaska	12,156	4.6	41,638	15.8	99,107	37.6	110,370	41.9
Arizona	587,158	21.0	653,966	23.3	780,293	27.9	780,334	27.9
Arkansas	162,971	13.7	380,634	32.0	443,595	37.3	203,036	17.1
California	4,468,649	29.0	4,523,529	29.4	3,668,765	23.8	2,742,618	17.8
Colorado	569,809	25.8	678,077	30.7	573,139	26.0	386,555	17.5
Connecticut	761,081	51.8	377,509	25.7	195,365	13.3	134,982	9.2
Delaware	134,563	33.7	146,113	36.6	102,364	25.6	16,059	4.0
District of Columbia	177,612	58.0	85,835	28.0	37,478	12.2	5,565	1.8
Florida	783,125	8.9	1,585,279	18.1	2,605,950	29.7	3,804,782	43.3
Georgia	373,061	8.9	576,670	13.8	1,203,998	28.8	2,019,995	48.4
Hawaii	302,295	53.9	193,387	34.5	56,528	10.1	8,849	1.6
Idaho	57,064	8.7	153,254	23.3	199,109	30.3	248,532	37.8
Illinois	1,638,223	32.3	1,563,314	30.8	1,098,018	21.7	771,393	15.2
Indiana	552,719	21.0	940,432	35.8	759,892	28.9	376,922	14.3
Iowa	566,074	46.1	431,603	35.1	173,719	14.1	57,064	4.6
Kansas	226,428	20.3	320,997	28.7	339,690	30.4	229,441	20.5
Kentucky	601,592	33.9	713,004	40.2	375,507	21.2	83,837	4.7
Louisiana	231,301	12.5	493,966	26.7	711,909	38.5	411,427	22.3
Maine	73,744	13.1	198,731	35.3	249,579	44.4	40,338	7.2
Maryland	1,029,249	41.9	813,954	33.2	351,858	14.3	259,575	10.6
Massachusetts	2,111,143	73.5	593,642	20.7	140,326	4.9	25,662	0.9
Michigan	1,425,375	35.6	1,579,792	39.4	816,640	20.4	183,958	4.6
Minnesota	1,044,235	48.0	785,831	36.1	285,950	13.1	59,622	2.7
Mississippi	68,735	5.8	140,047	11.8	362,348	30.4	620,301	52.1
Missouri	426,745	17.4	550,505	22.5	807,373	33.0	662,312	27.1
Montana	46,765	11.2	169,873	40.8	154,395	37.1	45,481	10.9
Nebraska	161,596	22.0	243,918	33.3	191,187	26.1	136,323	18.6
Nevada	150,254	12.8	295,408	25.2	339,661	28.9	388,419	33.1
New Hampshire	166,323	29.8	217,487	39.0	133,197	23.9	40,731	7.3
New Jersey	1,326,728	37.0	922,704	25.7	668,168	18.6	670,604	18.7
New Mexico	155,181	18.9	214,044	26.0	243,652	29.6	209,075	25.4
New York	3,493,868	43.4	2,415,888	30.0	1,490,724	18.5	648,430	8.1
North Carolina	461,605	11.0	862,509	20.5	1,390,419	33.1	1,491,110	35.5
North Dakota	76,099	26.8	117,740	41.4	65,653	23.1	24,928	8.8
Ohio	1,576,963	33.7	1,726,439	36.8	1,041,251	22.2	341,607	7.3
Oklahoma	66,626	4.4	184,698	12.1	404,166	26.5	868,623	57.0
Oregon	391,439	23.3	641,770	38.1	498,662	29.6	151,469	9.0
Pennsylvania	2,212,338	42.3	1,830,065	35.0	843,242	16.1	346,441	6.6
Puerto Rico	205,805	14.6	639,482	45.4	471,245	33.4	92,998	6.6
Rhode Island	247,227	55.8	125,389	28.3	54,156	12.2	16,240	3.7
South Carolina	220,595	10.6	450,889	21.7	716,772	34.5	687,699	33.1
South Dakota	48,198	14.6	110,527	33.4	108,510	32.8	63,403	19.2
Tennessee	289,935	10.6	638,317	23.4	1,051,414	38.5	750,614	27.5
Texas	678,845	6.3	1,323,557	12.3	2,167,365	20.1	6,625,865	61.4
Utah	212,548	19.1	316,798	28.5	344,291	30.9	239,243	21.5
Vermont	112,181	43.1	125,230	48.2	21,147	8.1	1,525	0.6
Virginia	686,373	20.1	1,075,074	31.5	1,006,611	29.5	640,939	18.8
Washington	934,224	31.7	1,046,586	35.5	679,606	23.1	285,051	9.7
West Virginia	140,128	19.1	341,871	46.5	216,574	29.4	36,883	5.0
Wisconsin	937,813	40.9	853,072	37.2	379,904	16.5	124,750	5.4
Wyoming	7,010	3.2	46,123	21.0	92,751	42.3	73,637	33.5
Region of residence								
Northeast	10,504,633	45.6	6,806,645	29.6	3,795,904	16.5	1,924,953	8.4
Midwest	8,680,468	32.1	9,224,170	34.2	6,067,787	22.5	3,031,723	11.2
South	6,346,121	12.8	10,233,148	20.6	13,859,297	28.0	19,146,980	38.6
West	7,894,552	26.1	8,974,453	29.6	7,729,959	25.5	5,669,633	18.7
Total	33,631,579	25.6	35,877,898	27.3	31,924,192	24.3	29,866,287	22.7

Table A4. Adults aged ≥18 years without health insurance, by assigned sex at birth and area of residence, 2016–2020 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Without health insurance (%)											
	<4			4.00–7.99			8.00–13.99			≥14		
	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d
Total												
Alabama	455,371	12.0	0.7	806,835	21.2	1.2	1,356,027	35.7	2.2	1,182,041	31.1	2.0
Alaska	28,280	5.1	0.0	86,328	15.6	0.1	204,083	36.9	0.3	234,940	42.4	0.4
Arizona	1,148,311	20.8	1.8	1,276,650	23.2	1.8	1,536,624	27.9	2.5	1,551,469	28.1	2.6
Arkansas	313,175	13.6	0.5	738,638	32.0	1.1	855,321	37.0	1.4	401,907	17.4	0.7
California	8,739,604	28.8	13.4	8,862,282	29.2	12.7	7,218,020	23.8	11.6	5,491,040	18.1	9.4
Colorado	1,125,633	25.5	1.7	1,351,402	30.6	1.9	1,149,087	26.0	1.9	789,329	17.9	1.3
Connecticut	1,471,924	52.0	2.3	725,143	25.6	1.0	368,934	13.0	0.6	263,786	9.3	0.4
Delaware	255,836	33.5	0.4	279,808	36.7	0.4	195,476	25.6	0.3	32,089	4.2	0.1
District of Columbia	332,278	57.7	0.5	163,298	28.4	0.2	69,593	12.1	0.1	10,757	1.9	0.0
Florida	1,485,404	8.7	2.3	3,031,967	17.8	4.4	5,017,208	29.5	8.1	7,457,036	43.9	12.7
Georgia	728,371	9.1	1.1	1,116,608	13.9	1.6	2,291,645	28.6	3.7	3,873,859	48.4	6.6
Hawaii	603,538	54.1	0.9	383,392	34.4	0.6	111,779	10.0	0.2	16,851	1.5	0.0
Idaho	113,026	8.6	0.2	300,252	22.9	0.4	395,540	30.2	0.6	500,951	38.2	0.9
Illinois	3,187,073	32.3	4.9	3,021,955	30.6	4.3	2,107,307	21.4	3.4	1,543,811	15.7	2.6
Indiana	1,081,093	21.1	1.7	1,835,035	35.8	2.6	1,472,557	28.7	2.4	735,016	14.3	1.3
Iowa	1,102,713	45.5	1.7	853,801	35.3	1.2	350,823	14.5	0.6	114,187	4.7	0.2
Kansas	447,584	20.3	0.7	633,095	28.7	0.9	668,390	30.3	1.1	457,578	20.7	0.8
Kentucky	1,170,208	33.9	1.8	1,380,162	40.0	2.0	731,377	21.2	1.2	166,982	4.8	0.3
Louisiana	449,308	12.6	0.7	945,399	26.5	1.4	1,364,646	38.3	2.2	804,909	22.6	1.4
Maine	138,982	12.8	0.2	384,507	35.3	0.6	486,663	44.7	0.8	79,706	7.3	0.1
Maryland	1,969,594	42.1	3.0	1,540,945	32.9	2.2	661,671	14.1	1.1	510,123	10.9	0.9
Massachusetts	4,038,743	73.3	6.2	1,144,764	20.8	1.6	275,585	5.0	0.4	51,731	0.9	0.1
Michigan	2,760,394	35.4	4.2	3,077,590	39.5	4.4	1,597,491	20.5	2.6	359,284	4.6	0.6
Minnesota	2,046,354	47.6	3.1	1,565,168	36.4	2.2	567,456	13.2	0.9	120,014	2.8	0.2
Mississippi	128,133	5.6	0.2	269,994	11.9	0.4	697,368	30.7	1.1	1,179,043	51.8	2.0
Missouri	830,667	17.5	1.3	1,066,758	22.5	1.5	1,568,518	33.1	2.5	1,278,794	27.0	2.2
Montana	93,755	11.3	0.1	338,213	40.6	0.5	310,270	37.3	0.5	90,351	10.9	0.2
Nebraska	314,815	21.8	0.5	481,411	33.3	0.7	377,552	26.1	0.6	273,493	18.9	0.5
Nevada	293,395	12.5	0.4	584,034	24.9	0.8	672,681	28.7	1.1	792,083	33.8	1.3
New Hampshire	323,589	29.5	0.5	426,074	38.8	0.6	265,070	24.2	0.4	82,780	7.5	0.1
New Jersey	2,547,462	36.8	3.9	1,780,736	25.7	2.6	1,282,311	18.5	2.1	1,309,092	18.9	2.2
New Mexico	303,617	18.8	0.5	416,287	25.8	0.6	481,270	29.9	0.8	409,630	25.4	0.7
New York	6,679,844	43.3	10.2	4,618,810	30.0	6.6	2,833,714	18.4	4.6	1,284,182	8.3	2.2
North Carolina	901,637	11.2	1.4	1,654,286	20.5	2.4	2,660,093	32.9	4.3	2,861,436	35.4	4.9
North Dakota	153,299	26.3	0.2	240,459	41.3	0.3	137,194	23.6	0.2	51,413	8.8	0.1
Ohio	3,055,288	33.7	4.7	3,323,130	36.6	4.8	2,026,967	22.3	3.3	671,508	7.4	1.1
Oklahoma	133,177	4.5	0.2	353,708	11.8	0.5	794,764	26.6	1.3	1,708,849	57.1	2.9
Oregon	756,250	22.9	1.2	1,261,379	38.1	1.8	991,402	30.0	1.6	300,239	9.1	0.5
Pennsylvania	4,283,478	42.3	6.6	3,540,512	35.0	5.1	1,626,869	16.1	2.6	677,887	6.7	1.2
Puerto Rico	386,923	14.6	0.6	1,196,784	45.3	1.7	881,708	33.4	1.4	176,869	6.7	0.3
Rhode Island	475,496	55.8	0.7	239,809	28.1	0.3	103,878	12.2	0.2	33,171	3.9	0.1
South Carolina	422,326	10.6	0.6	869,246	21.9	1.2	1,358,687	34.2	2.2	1,318,374	33.2	2.2
South Dakota	93,995	14.2	0.1	221,468	33.4	0.3	217,736	32.8	0.4	130,390	19.6	0.2
Tennessee	555,358	10.6	0.9	1,226,899	23.3	1.8	2,029,899	38.6	3.3	1,447,227	27.5	2.5
Texas	1,351,907	6.4	2.1	2,582,387	12.2	3.7	4,232,715	19.9	6.8	13,054,474	61.5	22.2
Utah	421,062	19.0	0.6	629,787	28.4	0.9	687,918	31.0	1.1	482,649	21.7	0.8
Vermont	218,840	43.0	0.3	245,060	48.2	0.4	41,933	8.2	0.1	2,875	0.6	0.0
Virginia	1,341,926	20.2	2.1	2,077,524	31.3	3.0	1,959,398	29.5	3.2	1,253,165	18.9	2.1
Washington	1,851,243	31.6	2.8	2,061,157	35.2	3.0	1,364,219	23.3	2.2	579,735	9.9	1.0
West Virginia	270,396	18.7	0.4	666,136	46.2	1.0	429,896	29.8	0.7	75,781	5.3	0.1
Wisconsin	1,848,127	40.8	2.8	1,683,956	37.2	2.4	749,964	16.6	1.2	249,370	5.5	0.4
Wyoming	14,881	3.3	0.0	92,765	20.8	0.1	185,694	41.6	0.3	153,208	34.3	0.3
Region of residence												
Northeast	20,178,358	45.5	30.9	13,105,415	29.5	18.8	7,284,957	16.4	11.7	3,785,210	8.5	6.5
Midwest	16,921,402	32.1	25.9	18,003,826	34.1	25.8	11,841,955	22.4	19.1	5,984,858	11.3	10.2
South	12,264,405	12.8	18.8	19,703,840	20.5	28.3	26,705,784	27.8	43.1	37,338,052	38.9	63.6
West	15,492,595	25.9	23.7	17,643,928	29.5	25.3	15,308,587	25.6	24.7	11,392,475	19.0	19.4
Total	65,243,683	25.5	100	69,653,793	27.3	100	62,022,991	24.3	100	58,677,464	23.0	100

Abbreviations: ACS, American Community Survey; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Proportion of residents in the census tract without health insurance or health coverage plan at the time of the survey response (individuals aged 18 years and older).

^a Percentage of male residents of area.

^b Percentage of female residents of area.

^c Percentage of residents of area.

^d Percentage of SDOH subpopulation total.

Table A5. Gini index among adults aged ≥18 years, by assigned sex at birth and area of residence, 2016–2020 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Gini index (%)							
	<37		37.00–40.99		41.00–45.99		≥46	
	No.	% ^a						
Male sex at birth								
Alabama	327,119	18.1	402,951	22.3	546,885	30.3	530,868	29.4
Alaska	89,579	31.1	104,921	36.4	69,655	24.2	24,131	8.4
Arizona	856,354	31.6	693,403	25.6	638,514	23.6	520,822	19.2
Arkansas	165,798	14.8	266,178	23.8	343,904	30.8	341,062	30.5
California	3,534,929	23.8	3,640,538	24.5	4,247,687	28.6	3,447,885	23.2
Colorado	762,374	34.6	495,375	22.5	549,899	25.0	395,703	18.0
Connecticut	246,246	18.1	356,112	26.2	413,996	30.4	343,577	25.3
Delaware	96,242	26.4	101,593	27.9	96,955	26.6	69,320	19.0
District of Columbia	28,967	10.9	33,114	12.4	62,272	23.3	142,482	53.4
Florida	1,823,081	22.3	2,003,210	24.5	2,280,391	27.8	2,085,761	25.5
Georgia	1,076,938	28.1	883,190	23.0	953,590	24.9	919,155	24.0
Hawaii	183,089	33.0	132,846	24.0	137,073	24.7	101,449	18.3
Idaho	198,165	30.4	160,637	24.6	186,607	28.6	106,401	16.3
Illinois	1,083,659	22.6	1,296,569	27.1	1,320,057	27.6	1,086,746	22.7
Indiana	764,973	30.7	739,681	29.7	577,573	23.2	406,132	16.3
Iowa	282,300	23.7	398,995	33.6	329,766	27.7	177,850	15.0
Kansas	334,044	30.6	310,521	28.5	271,882	24.9	173,469	15.9
Kentucky	333,625	19.9	374,864	22.4	447,228	26.7	518,867	31.0
Louisiana	277,578	16.2	344,409	20.1	448,758	26.2	644,904	37.6
Maine	103,172	19.6	126,712	24.0	195,002	37.0	102,580	19.4
Maryland	829,108	37.2	606,797	27.2	466,401	20.9	325,391	14.6
Massachusetts	450,164	17.1	665,477	25.3	789,523	30.0	730,334	27.7
Michigan	958,821	25.4	1,096,774	29.0	1,002,601	26.5	721,879	19.1
Minnesota	573,389	27.0	660,522	31.1	555,411	26.2	334,032	15.7
Mississippi	180,230	16.6	196,647	18.2	304,018	28.1	402,212	37.1
Missouri	637,186	27.7	642,607	28.0	569,476	24.8	448,522	19.5
Montana	62,532	15.0	90,245	21.7	144,412	34.7	118,886	28.6
Nebraska	195,933	27.4	215,427	30.2	196,842	27.6	106,045	14.8
Nevada	359,029	30.7	289,036	24.7	306,243	26.2	214,099	18.3
New Hampshire	160,669	29.8	167,646	31.1	119,754	22.2	91,706	17.0
New Jersey	758,473	22.8	882,208	26.5	931,125	28.0	759,523	22.8
New Mexico	138,669	17.6	182,980	23.2	225,004	28.5	241,609	30.7
New York	1,208,915	16.5	1,669,783	22.7	2,051,037	27.9	2,410,005	32.8
North Carolina	839,522	21.7	933,995	24.1	1,146,121	29.6	948,680	24.5
North Dakota	49,429	16.6	78,125	26.2	101,609	34.1	68,782	23.1
Ohio	1,203,250	27.5	1,219,614	27.8	1,126,548	25.7	830,586	19.0
Oklahoma	334,486	22.8	369,854	25.2	438,285	29.9	323,655	22.1
Oregon	407,200	25.0	426,935	26.3	484,107	29.8	307,682	18.9
Pennsylvania	992,206	20.3	1,454,144	29.8	1,473,527	30.2	964,809	19.8
Puerto Rico	16,717	1.4	79,999	6.5	309,495	25.1	826,516	67.0
Rhode Island	94,625	23.1	93,383	22.8	123,519	30.2	97,815	23.9
South Carolina	374,433	19.8	435,770	23.1	543,817	28.8	534,104	28.3
South Dakota	92,083	27.7	74,217	22.3	102,703	30.8	63,948	19.2
Tennessee	527,888	20.9	595,741	23.6	763,300	30.2	639,094	25.3
Texas	3,243,184	31.2	2,425,020	23.3	2,536,401	24.4	2,202,285	21.2
Utah	556,810	50.2	258,397	23.3	178,549	16.1	114,601	10.3
Vermont	35,112	14.1	65,842	26.5	91,301	36.7	56,370	22.7
Virginia	1,158,396	36.0	776,729	24.1	719,161	22.3	563,764	17.5
Washington	880,213	30.3	783,460	26.9	760,814	26.2	484,576	16.7
West Virginia	77,726	11.0	173,037	24.5	245,433	34.7	210,557	29.8
Wisconsin	531,021	23.7	718,184	32.1	647,892	29.0	338,781	15.2
Wyoming	71,466	31.5	54,460	24.0	61,604	27.1	39,497	17.4
Region of residence								
Northeast	4,049,582	19.0	5,481,307	25.8	6,188,784	29.1	5,556,719	26.1
Midwest	6,706,088	26.1	7,451,236	29.0	6,802,360	26.5	4,756,772	18.5
South	11,694,321	25.2	10,923,099	23.6	12,342,920	26.6	11,402,161	24.6
West	8,100,409	27.4	7,313,233	24.8	7,990,168	27.1	6,117,341	20.7
Total	30,567,117	24.6	31,248,874	25.2	33,633,727	27.1	28,659,509	23.1

Table A5. Gini index among adults aged ≥18 years, by assigned sex at birth and area of residence, 2016–2020 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Gini index (%)							
	<37		37.00–40.99		41.00–45.99		≥46	
	No.	% ^b						
Female sex at birth								
Alabama	351,444	17.6	441,451	22.2	604,015	30.3	594,474	29.9
Alaska	81,264	30.9	95,964	36.5	62,935	23.9	22,618	8.6
Arizona	887,749	31.7	716,443	25.6	667,428	23.8	527,980	18.9
Arkansas	176,090	14.8	278,922	23.4	367,552	30.9	367,448	30.9
California	3,587,121	23.3	3,727,734	24.2	4,439,205	28.8	3,633,143	23.6
Colorado	755,757	34.3	502,623	22.8	556,020	25.2	391,503	17.7
Connecticut	254,796	17.4	376,546	25.6	460,963	31.4	375,777	25.6
Delaware	101,071	25.3	111,371	27.9	108,969	27.3	77,688	19.5
District of Columbia	28,005	9.2	37,022	12.2	70,122	23.1	167,894	55.4
Florida	1,918,077	21.9	2,152,697	24.6	2,437,317	27.8	2,251,176	25.7
Georgia	1,163,094	27.9	956,676	22.9	1,035,284	24.8	1,018,138	24.4
Hawaii	173,875	31.0	136,713	24.4	141,784	25.3	108,639	19.4
Idaho	201,758	30.7	162,419	24.7	189,487	28.8	104,295	15.9
Illinois	1,115,288	22.0	1,361,991	26.9	1,405,119	27.7	1,188,528	23.4
Indiana	784,958	29.9	782,308	29.8	624,560	23.8	433,306	16.5
Iowa	288,928	23.6	410,836	33.5	342,026	27.9	184,458	15.0
Kansas	336,625	30.2	317,791	28.5	285,555	25.6	176,150	15.8
Kentucky	353,620	19.9	390,956	22.0	470,162	26.5	559,094	31.5
Louisiana	287,426	15.5	371,762	20.1	487,041	26.3	702,374	38.0
Maine	105,541	18.8	132,536	23.6	209,784	37.3	114,531	20.4
Maryland	891,112	36.3	666,510	27.2	517,019	21.1	379,995	15.5
Massachusetts	469,551	16.4	713,120	24.9	864,969	30.2	817,715	28.5
Michigan	981,939	24.6	1,149,454	28.8	1,083,860	27.1	781,583	19.6
Minnesota	578,594	26.6	666,069	30.6	578,764	26.6	352,211	16.2
Mississippi	190,196	16.0	216,334	18.2	336,293	28.2	448,608	37.7
Missouri	670,031	27.4	687,449	28.1	603,223	24.7	486,225	19.9
Montana	60,950	14.6	90,812	21.8	144,083	34.6	120,669	29.0
Nebraska	200,203	27.3	219,644	30.0	201,977	27.6	111,200	15.2
Nevada	358,422	30.5	292,969	25.0	311,673	26.6	210,664	17.9
New Hampshire	161,899	29.0	173,737	31.2	129,175	23.2	92,927	16.7
New Jersey	797,036	22.2	942,279	26.3	1,011,554	28.2	837,214	23.3
New Mexico	143,149	17.4	192,763	23.5	238,275	29.0	247,683	30.1
New York	1,262,770	15.7	1,771,624	22.1	2,219,756	27.7	2,770,242	34.5
North Carolina	877,349	20.9	1,020,019	24.3	1,250,535	29.8	1,055,287	25.1
North Dakota	47,999	16.9	74,388	26.2	96,951	34.1	65,082	22.9
Ohio	1,241,758	26.5	1,308,691	27.9	1,219,587	26.0	916,215	19.6
Oklahoma	344,924	22.6	381,971	25.1	454,009	29.8	343,167	22.5
Oregon	416,885	24.8	439,605	26.1	499,818	29.7	326,996	19.4
Pennsylvania	1,030,347	19.7	1,525,127	29.2	1,576,263	30.2	1,093,807	20.9
Puerto Rico	19,454	1.4	92,540	6.6	347,234	24.6	950,265	67.4
Rhode Island	98,912	22.3	95,328	21.5	136,110	30.7	112,662	25.4
South Carolina	406,696	19.6	475,807	22.9	599,492	28.9	591,426	28.5
South Dakota	90,186	27.3	73,817	22.3	99,353	30.0	67,282	20.3
Tennessee	556,218	20.4	639,065	23.4	820,716	30.1	710,724	26.1
Texas	3,315,027	30.7	2,525,354	23.4	2,632,540	24.4	2,310,303	21.4
Utah	553,880	49.8	261,649	23.5	181,045	16.3	116,136	10.4
Vermont	36,040	13.9	67,052	25.8	96,945	37.3	60,046	23.1
Virginia	1,201,428	35.3	812,471	23.9	773,958	22.7	617,382	18.1
Washington	880,841	29.9	790,782	26.8	783,627	26.6	490,011	16.6
West Virginia	78,536	10.7	175,909	23.9	258,808	35.2	222,203	30.2
Wisconsin	527,617	23.0	731,209	31.9	677,445	29.5	359,268	15.7
Wyoming	66,921	30.5	52,832	24.1	60,301	27.5	39,467	18.0
Region of residence								
Northeast	4,216,892	18.3	5,797,349	25.2	6,705,519	29.2	6,274,921	27.3
Midwest	6,864,126	25.4	7,783,647	28.8	7,218,420	26.7	5,121,508	19.0
South	12,240,313	24.7	11,654,297	23.5	13,223,832	26.7	12,417,381	25.1
West	8,168,572	27.0	7,463,308	24.7	8,275,681	27.4	6,339,804	21.0
Total	31,509,357	24.0	32,791,141	25.0	35,770,686	27.3	31,103,879	23.7

Table A5. Gini index among adults aged ≥18 years, by assigned sex at birth and area of residence, 2016–2020 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Gini index (%)											
	<37			37.00–40.99			41.00–45.99			≥46		
	No.	% ^c	% ^d									
Total												
Alabama	678,563	17.9	1.1	844,402	22.2	1.3	1,150,900	30.3	1.7	1,125,342	29.6	1.9
Alaska	170,843	31.0	0.3	200,885	36.5	0.3	132,590	24.1	0.2	46,749	8.5	0.1
Arizona	1,744,103	31.7	2.8	1,409,846	25.6	2.2	1,305,942	23.7	1.9	1,048,802	19.0	1.8
Arkansas	341,888	14.8	0.6	545,100	23.6	0.9	711,456	30.8	1.0	708,510	30.7	1.2
California	7,122,050	23.5	11.5	7,368,272	24.4	11.5	8,686,892	28.7	12.5	7,081,028	23.4	11.8
Colorado	1,518,131	34.4	2.4	997,998	22.6	1.6	1,105,919	25.1	1.6	787,206	17.9	1.3
Connecticut	501,042	17.7	0.8	732,658	25.9	1.1	874,959	30.9	1.3	719,354	25.4	1.2
Delaware	197,313	25.9	0.3	212,964	27.9	0.3	205,924	27.0	0.3	147,008	19.3	0.2
District of Columbia	56,972	10.0	0.1	70,136	12.3	0.1	132,394	23.2	0.2	310,376	54.5	0.5
Florida	3,741,158	22.1	6.0	4,155,907	24.5	6.5	4,717,708	27.8	6.8	4,336,937	25.6	7.3
Georgia	2,240,032	28.0	3.6	1,839,866	23.0	2.9	1,988,874	24.8	2.9	1,937,293	24.2	3.2
Hawaii	356,964	32.0	0.6	269,559	24.2	0.4	278,857	25.0	0.4	210,088	18.8	0.4
Idaho	399,923	30.5	0.6	323,056	24.7	0.5	376,094	28.7	0.5	210,696	16.1	0.4
Illinois	2,198,947	22.3	3.5	2,658,560	27.0	4.2	2,725,176	27.6	3.9	2,275,274	23.1	3.8
Indiana	1,549,931	30.3	2.5	1,521,989	29.8	2.4	1,202,133	23.5	1.7	839,438	16.4	1.4
Iowa	571,228	23.7	0.9	809,831	33.5	1.3	671,792	27.8	1.0	362,308	15.0	0.6
Kansas	670,669	30.4	1.1	628,312	28.5	1.0	557,437	25.3	0.8	349,619	15.8	0.6
Kentucky	687,245	19.9	1.1	765,820	22.2	1.2	917,390	26.6	1.3	1,077,961	31.3	1.8
Louisiana	565,004	15.9	0.9	716,171	20.1	1.1	935,799	26.3	1.3	1,347,278	37.8	2.3
Maine	208,713	19.2	0.3	259,248	23.8	0.4	404,786	37.1	0.6	217,111	19.9	0.4
Maryland	1,720,220	36.7	2.8	1,273,307	27.2	2.0	983,420	21.0	1.4	705,386	15.1	1.2
Massachusetts	919,715	16.7	1.5	1,378,597	25.1	2.2	1,654,492	30.1	2.4	1,548,049	28.1	2.6
Michigan	1,940,760	25.0	3.1	2,246,228	28.9	3.5	2,086,461	26.8	3.0	1,503,462	19.3	2.5
Minnesota	1,151,983	26.8	1.9	1,326,591	30.9	2.1	1,134,175	26.4	1.6	686,243	16.0	1.1
Mississippi	370,426	16.3	0.6	412,981	18.2	0.6	640,311	28.2	0.9	850,820	37.4	1.4
Missouri	1,307,217	27.6	2.1	1,330,056	28.0	2.1	1,172,699	24.7	1.7	934,747	19.7	1.6
Montana	123,482	14.8	0.2	181,057	21.7	0.3	288,495	34.7	0.4	239,555	28.8	0.4
Nebraska	396,136	27.4	0.6	435,071	30.1	0.7	398,819	27.6	0.6	217,245	15.0	0.4
Nevada	717,451	30.6	1.2	582,005	24.8	0.9	617,916	26.4	0.9	424,763	18.1	0.7
New Hampshire	322,568	29.4	0.5	341,383	31.1	0.5	248,929	22.7	0.4	184,633	16.8	0.3
New Jersey	1,555,509	22.5	2.5	1,824,487	26.4	2.8	1,942,679	28.1	2.8	1,596,737	23.1	2.7
New Mexico	281,818	17.5	0.5	375,743	23.3	0.6	463,279	28.8	0.7	489,292	30.4	0.8
New York	2,471,685	16.1	4.0	3,441,407	22.4	5.4	4,270,793	27.8	6.2	5,180,247	33.7	8.7
North Carolina	1,716,871	21.3	2.8	1,954,014	24.2	3.1	2,396,656	29.7	3.5	2,003,967	24.8	3.4
North Dakota	97,428	16.7	0.2	152,513	26.2	0.2	198,560	34.1	0.3	133,864	23.0	0.2
Ohio	2,445,008	27.0	3.9	2,528,305	27.9	3.9	2,346,135	25.9	3.4	1,746,801	19.3	2.9
Oklahoma	679,410	22.7	1.1	751,825	25.1	1.2	892,294	29.8	1.3	666,822	22.3	1.1
Oregon	824,085	24.9	1.3	866,540	26.2	1.4	983,925	29.7	1.4	634,678	19.2	1.1
Pennsylvania	2,022,553	20.0	3.3	2,979,271	29.5	4.7	3,049,790	30.2	4.4	2,058,616	20.4	3.4
Puerto Rico	36,171	1.4	0.1	172,539	6.5	0.3	656,729	24.9	0.9	1,776,781	67.2	3.0
Rhode Island	193,537	22.7	0.3	188,711	22.1	0.3	259,629	30.5	0.4	210,477	24.7	0.4
South Carolina	781,129	19.7	1.3	911,577	23.0	1.4	1,143,309	28.9	1.6	1,125,530	28.4	1.9
South Dakota	182,269	27.5	0.3	148,034	22.3	0.2	202,056	30.4	0.3	131,230	19.8	0.2
Tennessee	1,084,106	20.6	1.7	1,234,806	23.5	1.9	1,584,016	30.2	2.3	1,349,818	25.7	2.3
Texas	6,558,211	30.9	10.6	4,950,374	23.4	7.7	5,168,941	24.4	7.4	4,512,588	21.3	7.6
Utah	1,110,690	50.0	1.8	520,046	23.4	0.8	359,594	16.2	0.5	230,737	10.4	0.4
Vermont	71,152	14.0	0.1	132,894	26.1	0.2	188,246	37.0	0.3	116,416	22.9	0.2
Virginia	2,359,824	35.6	3.8	1,589,200	24.0	2.5	1,493,119	22.5	2.2	1,181,146	17.8	2.0
Washington	1,761,054	30.1	2.8	1,574,242	26.9	2.5	1,544,441	26.4	2.2	974,587	16.6	1.6
West Virginia	156,262	10.8	0.3	348,946	24.2	0.5	504,241	35.0	0.7	432,760	30.0	0.7
Wisconsin	1,058,638	23.4	1.7	1,449,393	32.0	2.3	1,325,337	29.2	1.9	698,049	15.4	1.2
Wyoming	138,387	31.0	0.2	107,292	24.0	0.2	121,905	27.3	0.2	78,964	17.7	0.1
Region of residence												
Northeast	8,266,474	18.7	13.3	11,278,656	25.5	17.6	12,894,303	29.1	18.6	11,831,640	26.7	19.8
Midwest	13,570,214	25.7	21.9	15,234,883	28.9	23.8	14,020,780	26.6	20.2	9,878,280	18.7	16.5
South	23,934,634	25.0	38.6	22,577,396	23.5	35.3	25,566,752	26.7	36.8	23,819,542	24.8	39.9
West	16,268,981	27.2	26.2	14,776,541	24.7	23.1	16,265,849	27.2	23.4	12,457,145	20.8	20.8
Total	62,076,474	24.3	100	64,040,015	25.1	100	69,404,413	27.2	100	59,763,388	23.4	100

Abbreviations: ACS, American Community Survey; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Proportion of household income distribution within the census tract during the 12 months before the survey response.

a Percentage of male residents of area.

b Percentage of female residents of area.

c Percentage of residents of area.

d Percentage of SDOH subpopulation total.

Table B1. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by assigned sex at birth and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, EHE Phase I jurisdictions

	Male sex at birth			Female sex at birth			Total ^a		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Below federal poverty level (%)									
<6	1,455	9,035,241	16.1	266	9,632,012	2.8	1,721	18,667,253	9.2
6.00–9.99	1,837	7,605,645	24.2	306	8,116,836	3.8	2,143	15,722,481	13.6
10.00–16.99	3,111	8,866,899	35.1	548	9,464,568	5.8	3,659	18,331,467	20.0
≥17	4,404	8,298,465	53.1	1,055	9,028,712	11.7	5,459	17,327,177	31.5
Less than high school diploma (%)									
<5	1,617	8,214,486	19.7	228	8,765,361	2.6	1,845	16,979,847	10.9
5.00–8.99	1,678	6,536,420	25.7	274	7,112,598	3.9	1,952	13,649,018	14.3
9.00–15.99	2,655	7,478,161	35.5	550	8,240,253	6.7	3,205	15,718,414	20.4
≥16	4,862	11,660,881	41.7	1,123	12,154,699	9.2	5,985	23,815,580	25.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)									
<46,000	3,889	6,741,814	57.7	999	7,526,757	13.3	4,888	14,268,571	34.3
46,000–61,999	2,722	6,988,732	38.9	512	7,491,729	6.8	3,234	14,480,461	22.3
62,000–85,999	2,412	8,916,873	27.0	381	9,497,308	4.0	2,793	18,414,181	15.2
≥86,000	1,724	11,020,302	15.6	267	11,605,184	2.3	1,991	22,625,486	8.8
Without health insurance (%)									
<4	1,129	7,093,596	15.9	171	7,677,532	2.2	1,300	14,771,128	8.8
4.00–7.99	2,023	7,854,443	25.8	377	8,592,520	4.4	2,400	16,446,963	14.6
8.00–13.99	2,641	8,109,561	32.6	548	8,824,872	6.2	3,189	16,934,433	18.8
≥14	5,017	10,768,228	46.6	1,079	11,170,818	9.7	6,096	21,939,046	27.8
Gini index (%)									
<37	2,071	8,062,950	25.7	410	8,450,234	4.9	2,481	16,513,184	15.0
37.00–40.99	2,257	7,755,673	29.1	452	8,250,129	5.5	2,709	16,005,802	16.9
41.00–45.99	2,801	8,729,420	32.1	551	9,376,362	5.9	3,352	18,105,782	18.5
≥46	3,675	9,219,174	39.9	758	10,149,084	7.5	4,433	19,368,258	22.9
Subtotal^b	11,152	33,889,948	32.9	2,255	36,272,911	6.2	13,407	70,162,859	19.1

Abbreviations: EHE, Ending the Epidemic in the U.S. initiative; Pop., population; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Rates are per 100,000 population. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2020_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2020 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

^b 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 SDOH subpopulations.

Table B2. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, EHE Phase I jurisdictions

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Male sex at birth															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	264	859,849	30.7	578	1,631,211	35.4	287	1,644,528	17.5	184	1,674,162	11.0	142	3,225,491	4.4
6.00–9.99	353	826,474	42.7	733	1,654,826	44.3	340	1,376,922	24.7	219	1,280,570	17.1	192	2,466,853	7.8
10.00–16.99	583	1,089,590	53.5	1,272	2,077,261	61.2	601	1,606,570	37.4	372	1,448,664	25.7	283	2,644,814	10.7
≥17	987	1,351,930	73.0	1,737	1,936,108	89.7	814	1,433,289	56.8	488	1,289,494	37.8	378	2,287,644	16.5
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<5	259	965,051	26.8	676	1,715,567	39.4	313	1,423,786	22.0	211	1,359,276	15.5	158	2,750,806	5.7
5.00–8.99	343	704,128	48.7	691	1,356,494	50.9	283	1,166,497	24.3	208	1,110,811	18.7	153	2,198,490	7.0
9.00–15.99	570	877,572	65.0	1,043	1,624,345	64.2	503	1,321,776	38.1	289	1,247,441	23.2	250	2,407,027	10.4
≥16	1,019	1,614,955	63.1	1,910	2,623,633	72.8	943	2,163,354	43.6	555	1,984,294	28.0	435	3,274,645	13.3
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<46,000	895	1,058,218	84.6	1,541	1,501,497	102.6	681	1,139,695	59.8	435	1,048,492	41.5	337	1,993,912	16.9
46,000–61,999	546	940,483	58.1	1,070	1,614,623	66.3	545	1,241,579	43.9	307	1,130,706	27.2	254	2,061,341	12.3
62,000–85,999	441	1,055,403	41.8	986	2,028,960	48.6	475	1,617,053	29.4	292	1,478,036	19.8	218	2,737,421	8.0
≥86,000	292	1,043,781	28.0	697	2,125,244	32.8	332	2,039,954	16.3	224	2,014,043	11.1	179	3,797,280	4.7
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	211	743,297	28.4	459	1,333,969	34.4	197	1,205,508	16.3	149	1,200,969	12.4	113	2,609,853	4.3
4.00–7.99	361	902,360	40.0	817	1,635,490	50.0	386	1,367,651	28.2	250	1,318,142	19.0	209	2,630,800	7.9
8.00–13.99	540	1,003,963	53.8	1,087	1,806,965	60.2	494	1,441,573	34.3	282	1,348,149	20.9	238	2,508,911	9.5
≥14	1,078	1,496,954	72.0	1,957	2,523,613	77.5	965	2,046,622	47.2	582	1,825,650	31.9	435	2,875,389	15.1
Gini index (%)															
<37	453	1,024,880	44.2	896	1,736,500	51.6	355	1,543,609	23.0	214	1,432,130	14.9	153	2,325,831	6.6
37.00–40.99	455	935,210	48.7	923	1,665,398	55.4	427	1,424,917	30.0	236	1,335,055	17.7	216	2,395,093	9.0
41.00–45.99	568	1,006,666	56.4	1,062	1,909,135	55.6	528	1,555,488	33.9	368	1,454,129	25.3	275	2,804,002	9.8
≥46	710	1,149,668	61.8	1,437	1,981,482	72.5	732	1,530,361	47.8	445	1,465,667	30.4	351	3,091,996	11.4
Subtotal^a	2,267	4,161,706	54.5	4,452	7,320,039	60.8	2,103	6,075,413	34.6	1,302	5,701,822	22.8	1,028	10,630,968	9.7

Table B2. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, EHE Phase I jurisdictions (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Female sex at birth															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	37	813,513	4.5	72	1,639,675	4.4	55	1,713,786	3.2	46	1,750,622	2.6	56	3,714,416	1.5
6.00–9.99	33	795,022	4.2	88	1,633,232	5.4	77	1,387,175	5.6	48	1,321,664	3.6	60	2,979,743	2.0
10.00–16.99	60	1,086,258	5.5	158	2,037,788	7.8	132	1,608,612	8.2	103	1,495,798	6.9	95	3,236,112	2.9
≥17	141	1,382,539	10.2	324	1,946,323	16.6	228	1,473,927	15.5	208	1,353,518	15.4	154	2,872,405	5.4
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<5	39	996,599	3.9	69	1,736,613	4.0	47	1,459,186	3.2	28	1,403,149	2.0	45	3,169,814	1.4
5.00–8.99	30	709,680	4.2	73	1,362,600	5.4	75	1,208,029	6.2	48	1,167,118	4.1	48	2,665,171	1.8
9.00–15.99	66	862,188	7.7	164	1,640,806	10.0	128	1,380,764	9.3	106	1,345,838	7.9	86	3,010,657	2.9
≥16	136	1,533,424	8.9	336	2,519,860	13.3	242	2,137,699	11.3	223	2,006,235	11.1	186	3,957,481	4.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<46,000	130	1,071,700	12.1	303	1,544,922	19.6	216	1,211,526	17.8	200	1,130,144	17.7	150	2,568,465	5.8
46,000–61,999	60	909,932	6.6	156	1,571,944	9.9	119	1,248,340	9.5	87	1,182,876	7.4	90	2,578,637	3.5
62,000–85,999	51	1,042,518	4.9	107	1,989,783	5.4	90	1,616,582	5.6	67	1,525,668	4.4	66	3,322,757	2.0
≥86,000	28	1,019,781	2.7	71	2,130,464	3.3	63	2,091,291	3.0	47	2,068,620	2.3	58	4,295,028	1.4
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	27	745,809	3.6	47	1,369,128	3.4	29	1,247,435	2.3	27	1,233,784	2.2	41	3,081,376	1.3
4.00–7.99	43	906,513	4.7	107	1,661,267	6.4	86	1,429,508	6.0	69	1,402,150	4.9	72	3,193,082	2.3
8.00–13.99	64	1,003,669	6.4	169	1,806,541	9.4	125	1,490,704	8.4	105	1,440,617	7.3	85	3,083,341	2.8
≥14	137	1,444,580	9.5	319	2,420,410	13.2	252	2,015,862	12.5	204	1,845,085	11.1	167	3,444,881	4.8
Gini index (%)															
<37	43	952,663	4.5	109	1,697,950	6.4	107	1,575,200	6.8	80	1,483,283	5.4	71	2,741,138	2.6
37.00–40.99	63	899,993	7.0	136	1,644,046	8.3	92	1,446,361	6.4	86	1,390,415	6.2	75	2,869,314	2.6
41.00–45.99	72	1,008,413	7.1	155	1,893,110	8.2	117	1,574,174	7.4	110	1,518,837	7.2	97	3,381,828	2.9
≥46	93	1,203,617	7.7	240	2,020,695	11.9	175	1,586,947	11.0	128	1,528,283	8.4	122	3,809,542	3.2
Subtotal^a	279	4,101,891	6.8	668	7,259,879	9.2	520	6,185,678	8.4	412	5,922,340	7.0	376	12,803,123	2.9
Total^b	2,546	8,263,597	30.8	5,120	14,579,918	35.1	2,623	12,261,091	21.4	1,714	11,624,162	14.7	1,404	23,434,091	6.0

Abbreviations: EHE, Ending the Epidemic in the U.S. initiative; Pop., population; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Rates are per 100,000 population. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2020_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a 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 SDOH subpopulations.

^b Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2020 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table B3. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, EHE Phase I jurisdictions

	American Indian/ Alaska Native			Asian			Black/African American			Hispanic/Latino ^a			Native Hawaiian/ other Pacific Islander			White			Multiracial		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Male sex at birth																					
Below federal poverty level (%)																					
<6	5	33,735	14.8	58	1,012,652	5.7	496	944,404	52.5	459	1,607,328	28.6	4	16,982	23.6	393	5,228,619	7.5	40	428,478	9.3
6.00–9.99	2	40,605	4.9	57	811,066	7.0	594	979,564	60.6	690	1,972,387	35.0	4	14,477	27.6	450	3,653,915	12.3	40	407,306	9.8
10.00–16.99	10	53,306	18.8	81	844,025	9.6	1,124	1,503,046	74.8	1,260	3,091,770	40.8	4	19,886	20.1	554	3,230,742	17.1	78	535,255	14.6
≥17	9	61,177	14.7	83	605,656	13.7	2,250	2,380,651	94.5	1,480	3,215,629	46.0	2	13,834	14.5	486	1,978,265	24.6	94	491,077	19.1
Less than high school diploma (%)																					
<5	1	24,551	4.1	50	894,844	5.6	531	704,553	75.4	447	953,002	46.9	5	10,592	47.2	533	5,428,390	9.8	50	351,113	14.2
5.00–8.99	7	30,496	23.0	45	658,046	6.8	712	1,036,242	68.7	479	1,168,044	41.0	2	13,542	14.8	390	3,490,066	11.2	43	324,428	13.3
9.00–15.99	9	40,512	22.2	65	726,310	8.9	1,285	1,717,401	74.8	787	1,905,972	41.3	6	16,166	37.1	433	2,951,969	14.7	70	405,984	17.2
≥16	9	94,708	9.5	119	999,497	11.9	1,940	2,375,405	81.7	2,176	5,884,751	37.0	1	25,115	4.0	528	2,246,288	23.5	89	785,370	11.3
Median household income (U.S. \$)																					
<46,000	8	47,263	16.9	45	365,730	12.3	2,102	2,180,702	96.4	1,267	2,643,101	47.9	2	9,034	22.1	399	1,476,975	27.0	66	384,883	17.1
46,000–61,999	9	45,522	19.8	65	537,000	12.1	1,036	1,353,462	76.5	1,112	2,691,992	41.3	4	14,039	28.5	428	2,276,503	18.8	68	429,915	15.8
62,000–85,999	6	53,853	11.1	84	901,270	9.3	834	1,267,818	65.8	929	2,663,280	34.9	3	19,542	15.4	499	3,856,308	12.9	57	509,554	11.2
≥86,000	3	41,160	7.3	83	1,458,277	5.7	457	956,576	47.8	567	1,854,767	30.6	5	22,283	22.4	550	6,440,740	8.5	59	529,544	11.1
Without health insurance (%)																					
<4	2	22,528	8.9	47	905,767	5.2	406	704,442	57.6	296	857,597	34.5	3	13,208	22.7	345	4,433,857	7.8	30	299,152	10.0
4.00–7.99	6	36,039	16.6	81	938,288	8.6	812	1,285,413	63.2	604	1,546,155	39.1	3	17,424	17.2	455	3,872,628	11.7	62	392,677	15.8
8.00–13.99	10	49,706	20.1	70	780,217	9.0	1,162	1,594,695	72.9	869	2,369,783	36.7	5	18,603	26.9	458	3,179,845	14.4	67	451,275	14.8
≥14	8	80,621	9.9	81	652,799	12.4	2,087	2,225,014	93.8	2,120	5,117,164	41.4	3	15,949	18.8	625	2,615,020	23.9	93	720,134	12.9
Gini index (%)																					
<37	3	46,740	6.4	57	765,840	7.4	828	1,323,797	62.5	812	2,540,400	32.0	4	19,354	20.7	328	3,237,802	10.1	39	475,722	8.2
37.00–40.99	3	46,740	6.4	60	736,439	8.1	846	1,193,912	70.9	904	2,520,976	35.9	4	15,876	25.2	391	3,122,921	12.5	49	454,033	10.8
41.00–45.99	10	50,852	19.7	64	893,400	7.2	1,134	1,424,810	79.6	994	2,563,368	38.8	2	15,546	12.9	529	3,658,030	14.5	68	474,218	14.3
≥46	10	44,075	22.7	98	875,956	11.2	1,653	1,853,189	89.2	1,179	2,251,395	52.4	4	14,281	28.0	635	4,059,971	15.6	96	455,150	21.1
Subtotal^b	26	190,267	13.7	288	3,278,697	8.8	4,620	5,833,601	79.2	3,994	9,911,769	40.3	14	65,415	21.4	1,944	14,116,713	13.8	266	1,866,895	14.2

Table B3. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, EHE Phase I jurisdictions (cont)

	American Indian/ Alaska Native			Asian			Black/African American			Hispanic/Latino ^a			Native Hawaiian/ other Pacific Islander			White			Multiracial		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Female sex at birth																					
Below federal poverty level (%)																					
<6	2	33,763	5.9	8	1,177,108	0.7	135	1,068,202	12.6	46	1,679,263	2.7	0	17,534	0.0	63	5,451,163	1.2	12	453,004	2.6
6.00–9.99	1	39,301	2.5	10	943,674	1.1	172	1,147,617	15.0	59	2,020,868	2.9	0	15,349	0.0	53	3,792,640	1.4	11	436,002	2.5
10.00–16.99	0	54,416	0.0	10	962,738	1.0	322	1,818,948	17.7	131	3,122,116	4.2	2	22,206	9.0	75	3,339,029	2.2	8	550,571	1.5
≥17	2	61,381	3.3	10	665,113	1.5	710	2,973,395	23.9	204	3,301,876	6.2	2	15,195	13.2	109	1,959,224	5.6	18	515,620	3.5
Less than high school diploma (%)																					
<5	2	24,990	8.0	8	1,037,183	0.8	117	817,668	14.3	40	1,036,752	3.9	0	10,865	0.0	49	5,626,170	0.9	12	380,040	3.2
5.00–8.99	0	29,741	0.0	5	775,800	0.6	173	1,238,157	14.0	32	1,260,851	2.5	1	12,478	8.0	58	3,641,012	1.6	5	355,144	1.4
9.00–15.99	1	41,737	2.4	10	833,145	1.2	366	2,125,549	17.2	89	1,994,688	4.5	0	18,504	0.0	72	3,076,561	2.3	12	444,563	2.7
≥16	2	92,693	2.2	15	1,106,665	1.4	683	2,831,080	24.1	279	5,838,671	4.8	3	28,479	10.5	121	2,212,478	5.5	20	777,404	2.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)																					
<46,000	1	48,988	2.0	6	404,238	1.5	680	2,787,472	24.4	189	2,734,167	6.9	3	11,260	26.6	106	1,509,366	7.0	14	415,365	3.4
46,000–61,999	1	47,532	2.1	7	596,530	1.2	317	1,639,140	19.3	116	2,726,844	4.3	0	16,073	0.0	61	2,384,095	2.6	10	439,095	2.3
62,000–85,999	0	52,555	0.0	15	1,023,223	1.5	192	1,503,734	12.8	82	2,717,204	3.0	1	20,277	4.9	77	4,006,197	1.9	14	539,077	2.6
≥86,000	3	39,232	7.6	10	1,710,774	0.6	136	1,036,264	13.1	51	1,918,686	2.7	0	22,617	0.0	56	6,608,207	0.8	11	553,871	2.0
Without health insurance (%)																					
<4	0	22,641	0.0	6	1,072,839	0.6	98	839,969	11.7	30	929,045	3.2	0	12,757	0.0	28	4,628,519	0.6	9	321,840	2.8
4.00–7.99	3	37,405	8.0	7	1,093,861	0.6	215	1,577,006	13.6	68	1,675,773	4.1	0	18,284	0.0	73	4,020,917	1.8	11	427,744	2.6
8.00–13.99	2	49,204	4.1	8	867,676	0.9	370	1,951,174	19.0	88	2,514,061	3.5	2	21,582	9.3	69	3,291,921	2.1	9	489,078	1.8
≥14	0	79,681	0.0	17	718,296	2.4	656	2,642,656	24.8	254	5,010,230	5.1	2	17,684	11.3	130	2,611,761	5.0	20	718,098	2.8
Gini index (%)																					
<37	2	46,459	4.3	7	862,869	0.8	241	1,515,165	15.9	83	2,545,966	3.3	1	21,582	4.6	64	3,312,106	1.9	12	484,596	2.5
37.00–40.99	1	45,648	2.2	15	829,420	1.8	263	1,437,878	18.3	93	2,545,597	3.7	1	16,954	5.9	71	3,238,830	2.2	8	466,625	1.7
41.00–45.99	1	51,172	2.0	9	1,029,407	0.9	346	1,736,901	19.9	112	2,620,898	4.3	0	16,695	0.0	74	3,773,533	2.0	9	503,263	1.8
≥46	1	45,466	2.2	7	1,025,156	0.7	485	2,315,407	20.9	152	2,408,825	6.3	2	15,017	13.3	91	4,209,248	2.2	20	499,553	4.0
Subtotal^b	5	189,161	2.6	38	3,752,793	1.0	1,385	7,012,454	19.8	462	10,130,962	4.6	4	70,326	5.7	310	14,556,221	2.1	51	1,957,151	2.6
Total^c	31	379,428	8.2	326	7,031,490	4.6	6,005	12,846,055	46.7	4,456	20,042,731	22.2	18	135,741	13.3	2,254	28,672,934	7.9	317	3,824,046	8.3

Abbreviations: EHE, Ending the Epidemic in the U.S. initiative; Pop., population; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only]; ACS, American Community Survey [footnotes only].

Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Rates are per 100,000 population. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2020_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

^b 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 SDOH subpopulations.

^c Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2020 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table B4. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, assigned sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)—census tract level, EHE Phase I jurisdictions

	Male-to-male sexual contact ^a		Injection drug use ^b		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^b		Heterosexual contact ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male sex at birth								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	1,258	13.6	40	10.8	48	14.1	109	12.5
6.00–9.99	1,583	17.2	55	15.0	63	18.7	135	15.5
10.00–16.99	2,680	29.1	104	28.2	96	28.4	229	26.2
≥17	3,700	40.1	169	46.0	131	38.8	400	45.8
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	1,411	15.3	48	13.1	64	19.0	91	10.4
5.00–8.99	1,480	16.0	41	11.1	38	11.3	118	13.5
9.00–15.99	2,241	24.3	97	26.5	86	25.5	228	26.2
≥16	4,092	44.4	182	49.4	149	44.2	436	49.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<46,000	3,240	35.3	140	38.3	115	34.2	390	44.9
46,000–61,999	2,316	25.3	95	26.0	85	25.0	224	25.8
62,000–85,999	2,102	22.9	74	20.3	83	24.6	151	17.4
≥86,000	1,509	16.5	57	15.5	55	16.3	103	11.8
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	997	10.8	38	10.4	36	10.6	57	6.6
4.00–7.99	1,727	18.7	84	22.8	78	23.0	133	15.3
8.00–13.99	2,246	24.4	107	29.0	86	25.5	198	22.6
≥14	4,252	46.1	139	37.8	138	40.9	485	55.5
Gini index (%)								
<37	1,778	19.3	51	13.9	75	22.0	166	19.1
37.00–40.99	1,921	20.8	82	22.3	66	19.6	185	21.2
41.00–45.99	2,394	26.0	106	28.7	82	24.3	216	24.8
≥46	3,123	33.9	129	35.0	115	34.1	305	34.9
Subtotal^d	9,508	100	387	100	348	100	899	100
Female sex at birth								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	25	8.9	—	—	239	12.7
6.00–9.99	—	—	39	14.2	—	—	264	14.1
10.00–16.99	—	—	61	22.2	—	—	483	25.7
≥17	—	—	151	54.7	—	—	893	47.5
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	—	—	23	8.5	—	—	202	10.8
5.00–8.99	—	—	30	10.9	—	—	242	12.9
9.00–15.99	—	—	60	21.9	—	—	484	25.8
≥16	—	—	162	58.8	—	—	950	50.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<46,000	—	—	133	48.4	—	—	857	46.0
46,000–61,999	—	—	65	23.7	—	—	442	23.7
62,000–85,999	—	—	46	16.7	—	—	331	17.8
≥86,000	—	—	31	11.2	—	—	234	12.5
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	18	6.7	—	—	151	8.0
4.00–7.99	—	—	50	18.1	—	—	322	17.1
8.00–13.99	—	—	75	27.3	—	—	467	24.9
≥14	—	—	133	48.0	—	—	939	50.0
Gini index (%)								
<37	—	—	41	14.9	—	—	366	19.5
37.00–40.99	—	—	55	19.8	—	—	394	21.0
41.00–45.99	—	—	69	25.0	—	—	477	25.5
≥46	—	—	111	40.3	—	—	637	34.0
Subtotal^d	—	—	291	100	—	—	1,943	100
Total^e	9,508	100	678	100	348	100	2,841	100

Abbreviation: EHE, Ending the Epidemic in the U.S. initiative; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Transmission category is classified based on a hierarchy of the risk factors most likely responsible for HIV transmission; classification is determined based on the person's assigned sex at birth. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category; therefore, values may not sum to column subtotals and total. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2020_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Includes individuals assigned male sex at birth, regardless of current gender identity, who have had sexual contact with other males, and individuals assigned male sex at birth who have had sexual contact with both males and females (i.e., bisexual contact).

^b Includes persons who injected nonprescription drugs or who injected prescription drugs for nonmedical purposes. Also includes injection of drugs prescribed to persons if there is evidence that injection equipment was shared (e.g., syringes, needles, cookers).

^c Sexual contact with a person known to have, or with a risk factor for, HIV infection.

^d 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 SDOH subpopulations.

^e Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2020 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.