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Monitoring Selected National HIV Prevention and Care Objectives by Using HIV Surveillance Data—United States and 6 Dependent Areas—2011

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

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

Confidential information, referrals, and educational material on HIV infection and AIDS

CDC-INFO
1-800-232-4636 (in English, en Español)
1-888-232-6348 (TTY)
http://www.cdc.gov/cdc-info/requestform.html

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Contents

Commentary

In July 2010, the White House released the *National HIV/AIDS Strategy for the United States* (NHAS), which outlined 3 goals for a coordinated national response to HIV in the United States. These goals are (1) reduce the number of people who become infected with HIV, (2) increase access to care and improve health outcomes for people living with HIV, and (3) reduce HIV-related health disparities. In response, the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention (DHAP) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) developed a strategic plan that aligns with the NHAS and defines 15 objectives for measuring progress in reducing the burden of HIV in the United States. In addition, in 2012, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) approved the use of 7 common core indicators for monitoring HHS-funded HIV prevention, treatment, and care services.

CDC collects data to monitor progress toward achieving the objectives of the NHAS and the DHAP Strategic Plan by using a variety of systems, including the National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), the Medical Monitoring Project (MMP), the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System, and the National HIV Prevention Program Monitoring and Evaluation data set.

This surveillance supplemental report complements the 2011 *HIV Surveillance Report* and presents the results of focused analyses of both NHSS and MMP data to measure progress toward achieving selected objectives of the NHAS and the DHAP Strategic Plan. Data in this report are also used to assess the HHS core indicators. Some data essential for monitoring progress toward achieving the NHAS and DHAP Strategic Plan objectives have been, and will be, reported in other publications. Specific objectives measured in this report include the following:

- Reduce the percentage of persons whose HIV infection is classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis (DHAP Strategic Plan, HHS core indicator)
- Increase to 85% the percentage of persons linked to HIV medical care within 3 months after diagnosis of HIV infection (NHAS, DHAP Strategic Plan, HHS core indicator)
- Increase to 75% or more the percentage of persons of all races/ethnicities who have a CD4+ T-lymphocyte (CD4) or viral load test result within 3 months after HIV diagnosis (DHAP Strategic Plan)
- Increase the percentage of persons with HIV who are in continual HIV medical care (i.e., retained in care) (NHAS, HHS core indicator)
- Increase by 10% the percentage of persons in HIV care whose viral load is suppressed (DHAP Strategic Plan, HHS core indicator)
- Increase by 20% (each) the percentage of gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men, blacks/African Americans, and Hispanics/Latinos with undetectable viral load results (NHAS, DHAP Strategic Plan)
- Reduce by 25% the rate of perinatally acquired HIV infection (DHAP Strategic Plan)
- Increase to 90% the percentage of persons living with HIV who know their serostatus (NHAS, DHAP Strategic Plan)
- Reduce by 30% the rate of HIV transmission (NHAS, DHAP Strategic Plan)

This report also measures progress toward achieving several other key indicators of HIV care and prevention:

- Increase the percentage of persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection who survive more than 3 years after stage 3 (AIDS) classification (Healthy People 2020)
- Reduce the number of deaths among persons with HIV infection (any stage) (Healthy People 2020)

Monitoring outcomes such as stage of disease at diagnosis, linkage to HIV care, retention in HIV care, and viral suppression (on the basis of NHSS data) is dependent upon complete reporting of HIV-related laboratory results (including CD4 and viral load results) to HIV surveillance programs and CDC. Although most jurisdictions (areas) have regulations that require laboratories and providers to report at least a subset of CD4 and viral load test results to health departments, not all areas have mandatory reporting of all levels of CD4 and viral load (i.e., detectable and undetectable) results. As of January 2013, 19 areas (18 states and the District of Columbia) required reporting of all levels of CD4 and viral load test results and had

reported to CDC at least 95% of the test results they had received by December 2012 (for specimens collected from at least January 2010 through September 2012). See Technical Notes for a list of the 19 areas.

In this report, data from the 19 areas with complete CD4 and viral load laboratory reporting were used for the analyses that require laboratory data (Tables 2a/b–5a/b). Data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 6 U.S. dependent areas (where indicated) were used for analyses of stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection (Tables 1a–d), analyses of deaths and survival of persons with diagnosed HIV infection (Tables 6a/b and 7a/b), and analyses of diagnosed perinatally acquired HIV infection (Table 8).

For analyses of data on persons living with HIV infection (prevalence), estimated numbers were based on HIV surveillance data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia for persons aged 13 years and older at diagnosis (Tables 9a/b and 10). Data on persons living with HIV infection in the United States include persons with diagnosed infection and persons with undiagnosed infection. Annual rates of HIV transmission in the United States were calculated by using estimates of HIV incidence (new infections) and prevalence (Table 10).

For analyses of data on deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection and tables on diagnosed perinatally acquired HIV infection, estimated numbers and rates resulted from statistical adjustment to account for delays in reporting, but not for incomplete reporting. For tables that include data by transmission category, the data were statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

The term *diagnosis of HIV infection* refers to a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of the person's stage of disease (stage 1, 2, 3 [AIDS], or unknown) at the time of diagnosis and does not necessarily reflect when the person became infected. Diagnoses of HIV infection do not represent incidence (new infections) because not all infected persons have been (1) tested or (2) tested at a time when their infection could be detected and diagnosed.

Report Changes

New to this report are data on stage 3 (AIDS) classification at the time of HIV diagnosis during 2011, by race/ethnicity and area of residence at the time of diagnosis (Table 1d). Race/ethnicity data are displayed separately for blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and whites. Data on American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders, and persons of multiple races were combined as "other" because these analyses resulted in very small cell sizes. In addition, tables displaying data on stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of HIV diagnosis, by selected characteristics and by area of residence (Tables 1a–c), were expanded to display data for each year during 2008–2011; this is a change from the previous report, in which only the most recent year's data were displayed. Finally, the methods used to calculate stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of HIV diagnosis (Tables 1a–d) were modified to match other staging analyses in this report (Tables 2a/b). That is, stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis is now determined by using the first CD4 test result or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition ≤3 months after the HIV diagnosis date (see Technical Notes for more information on this calculation). These tables in previous reports included any event leading to stage 3 (AIDS) classification during the 3-month window.

Tables displaying data on viral suppression among persons with HIV (Tables 5a/b) now include the numbers of persons with at least 1 CD4 *or* viral load test result during the evaluation period. These numbers represent the population of persons in care at any point during the specified period. The percentages of persons in care who had viral suppression at the most recent viral load test are also displayed.

Also new to this report is the inclusion of data from MMP (Table 5c), a supplemental HIV surveillance system designed to produce nationally representative estimates of behavioral and clinical characteristics of HIV-infected adults receiving medical care in the United States and Puerto Rico. For this report, MMP data were used to estimate the percentages of 3 groups of persons with suppressed viral load: blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and males with HIV infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact. The MMP estimates differ from estimates based on NHSS data because MMP uses a 3-stage, probability-proportional-to-size sampling design to obtain cross-sectional samples of HIV-infected adults receiving outpatient medical care at HIV care facilities in the United States and Puerto Rico. Persons in care are sampled from January through April of the data collection cycle (2009 or 2010). The collected data are weighted to produce population estimates that repre-

sent all HIV-infected adults receiving care in the United States and Puerto Rico. In contrast, NHSS data on all persons with diagnosed HIV infection are collected through routine case surveillance (the ongoing, systematic collection of case report information by health departments, as well as provider and laboratory reporting to health departments) in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 6 U.S. dependent areas.

Finally, for this report, a new method was used for calculating delays in the reporting of perinatal cases (Table 8). Most HIV surveillance reports and products display perinatal HIV infections by year of diagnosis. However, in this report, data are displayed by year of birth. This difference necessitated a modification in the method used to calculate reporting-delay weights to account not only for the time between diagnosis and reporting to the health departments and to CDC but also for the time between birth and diagnosis.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ANALYSES

Readers are encouraged to read all table titles and footnotes carefully to ensure a complete understanding of the data presented.

Stage 3 (AIDS) Classification at Diagnosis of HIV Infection

Among persons with an HIV diagnosis during 2011, 24.9% of infections were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis (Table 1a). The overall percentages were similar for each year during 2008–2011, and there was little variation in the percentages for each subgroup.

The following percentages are for persons with stage 3 (AIDS) classification at the time of HIV diagnosis during 2011.

- **Age group**: The percentage increased as age increased (e.g., 9.9% of persons aged 13–24 years and 40.3% of persons aged 55 years and older).
- **Race/ethnicity**: The highest percentage was for Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (35.3%), followed by Hispanics/Latinos (27.4%), American Indians/Alaska Natives (27.3%), Asians (26.9%), whites (25.9%), persons of multiple races (24.9%), and blacks/African Americans (23.1%). Data on Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders should be interpreted with caution because numbers are small.
- **Transmission category**: The highest percentages were those for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (39.2%), followed by those for males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (34.4%), females with infection attributed to injection drug use (32.9%), females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (23.7%), males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (22.6%), and males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (22.5%).

Stage of Disease at Diagnosis of HIV Infection

Stage of disease at diagnosis (i.e., HIV infection, stage 1, 2, 3 [AIDS], or unknown) was based on data for persons with HIV infection diagnosed during 2011 in the 19 areas with complete reporting of CD4 and viral load test results to CDC. Of 15,449 persons, 21.3% had a stage 1 classification, 28.9% had a stage 2 classification, and 24.3% had a stage 3 (AIDS) classification at the time of diagnosis (Table 2a). For 25.6% of persons, the stage of disease was classified as unknown (CD4 information was unavailable).

- **Age group**: The highest percentage of persons whose infection was diagnosed at an earlier stage (stage 1 or 2) was for persons aged 13–24 years (23.9%, stage 1; 33.2%, stage 2), followed by that for persons aged 25–34 (23.3%, stage 1; 30.4%, stage 2). In general, the percentages decreased as age increased. However, for persons without CD4 information, the higher percentages were for persons in younger age groups.
- **Race/ethnicity**: For most races/ethnicities, more than 50% of infections were diagnosed at an earlier stage (stage 1 or 2). Among blacks/African Americans, however, the percentages of those with infection classified as stage 1 or 2 were slightly lower than for other groups (19.2%, stage 1; 27.5%, stage 2), and the percentage with stage unknown was slightly higher (29.7%). The percentages of persons with stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis were comparable in all race/ethnicity groups. Data for American Indians/Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders should be interpreted with caution because numbers are small.

- **Transmission category**: The highest percentages of persons whose infection was diagnosed at an earlier stage of HIV disease were for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (26.5%, stage 1; 27.4%, stage 2) and for females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (24.8%, stage 1; 27.8%, stage 2). The lowest percentages were for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (16.1%, stage 1; 21.6%, stage 2) and for males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (14.5%, stage 1; 26.1%, stage 2).

Linkage to HIV Medical Care within 3 Months after Diagnosis of HIV Infection

Linkage to HIV medical care was based on data for persons with infection diagnosed during 2011 in the 19 areas with complete reporting of CD4 and viral load test results to CDC. Linkage to HIV medical care was measured by documentation of at least 1 CD4 or viral load test performed within 3 months after diagnosis. Of the 15,449 persons whose infection was diagnosed during 2011, 79.8% were linked to HIV medical care within 3 months after diagnosis (Table 3a).

The following percentages are for persons who were linked to HIV medical care within 3 months after diagnosis.

- **Age group**: Linkage to care increased as age group at diagnosis increased. The highest percentage was for persons aged 55 years and older (84.5%), followed by that for persons aged 45–54 years (84.3%). The lowest percentage was for persons aged 13–24 years (73.4%).
- **Race/ethnicity**: The highest percentage was for Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (90.5%). The percentages for other races/ethnicities were 86.7%, persons of multiple races; 85.2%, American Indians/Alaska Natives; 85.1%, whites; 84.6%, Asians; 81.8%, Hispanics/Latinos; and 75.9%, blacks/African Americans.
- **Transmission category**: The percentages were relatively similar for all transmission categories. The highest percentage was for females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (82.6%), followed by females with infection attributed to injection drug use (81.4%). The lowest percentage was for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (78.8%), followed by males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (78.9%).

Retention in HIV Medical Care

Retention in HIV medical care was based on data for persons with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2009 and alive at year-end 2010 in the 19 areas that reported all CD4 and viral load test results to CDC. Retention in care was measured by documentation of 2 or more CD4 or viral load tests performed at least 3 months apart during 2010. During 2010, 50.9% of 338,959 persons received ongoing HIV medical care (Table 4a).

The following percentages are for persons who received ongoing HIV medical care.

- **Age group**: The highest percentage was for persons aged 55 years and older (52.6%). In general, the percentage increased as age increased, however, the lowest percentage was for persons aged 25–34 years (46.7%).
- **Race/ethnicity**: The highest percentage was for persons of multiple races (67.2%), followed by Hispanics/Latinos (54.4%), Asians (53.7%), whites (51.5%), blacks/African Americans (48.0%), American Indians/Alaska Natives (41.9%), and Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (39.6%).
- **Transmission category**: The highest percentages were for females with infection attributed to injection drug use (52.7%), females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (52.6%), and males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug (52.6%). The lowest percentage was for males with infection attributed to injection drug use (46.0%).

Viral Suppression among Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection

Viral suppression is presented in 2 ways: (1) on the basis of NHSS data, and (2) on the basis of MMP data (NHSS data used for the denominator). Viral suppression based on NHSS data was measured for persons with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2009 and alive at year-end 2010 in the 19 areas that reported all CD4 and viral load test results to CDC. Viral suppression was defined as a viral load result of ≤200 copies/mL at the most recent viral load test during 2010.

Viral suppression based on MMP data was measured by a viral load result of ≤200 copies/mL (result of viral load test performed closest to interview date) for all MMP participants in the 2009 and the 2010 data collection cycles. The MMP numbers are weighted estimates of the numbers of persons in care who had a suppressed viral load. The percentages refer to persons whose HIV infection was diagnosed by year-end 2008 and who were alive at year-end 2009 (for the 2009 data collection cycle) and to persons whose infection was diagnosed by year-end 2009 and who were alive at year-end 2010 (for the 2010 data collection cycle). The denominator is based on NHSS data.

Viral suppression based on NHSS data

During 2010, 63.4% (214,734 of 338,959) had at least 1 CD4 *or* viral load test (i.e., received any care in 2010), and 59.6% (202,110 of 338,959) had at least 1 viral load test. At the most recent viral load test during 2010, viral load was suppressed in 147,015 persons (total); that is, 68.5% of persons in care (≥1 CD4 *or* viral load test) and 72.7% of persons with a viral load test. These 147,015 persons with suppressed viral load represented 43.4% of the total number of persons with an HIV diagnosis by year-end 2009 and alive at year-end 2010 in the 19 areas (Table 5a).

The following percentages are for persons whose most recent viral load test indicated viral suppression (denominator: persons who had at least 1 viral load test during 2010).

- **Age group**: The percentage increased as age increased (48.7%, persons aged 13–24 years; 83.1%, persons aged 55 years and older).
- **Race/ethnicity**: The percentage was highest for Asians (84.4%), followed by whites (81.9%), Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (76.4%), Hispanics/Latinos (74.4%), American Indians/Alaska Natives (71.7%), persons of multiple races (69.5%), and blacks/African Americans (65.2%).
- **Transmission category**: The percentage was highest for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (76.5%), followed by males with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (70.9%). The lowest percentages were for females with infection attributed to injection drug use (66.7%) and females with infection attributed to heterosexual contact (68.3%).

Viral suppression based on MMP (and NHSS) data

2009 data collection cycle. Of persons aged 18 years or older with diagnosed HIV infection who received medical care during January–April 2009 in the United States and Puerto Rico, an estimated 301,626 had a suppressed viral load. These 301,626 persons with suppressed viral load represented 37.3% of the total number of persons aged 18 years or older with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2008 and alive at year-end 2009 in the United States and Puerto Rico (Table 5c).

2010 data collection cycle. Of persons aged 18 years or older with diagnosed HIV infection who received medical care during January–April 2010 in the United States and Puerto Rico, an estimated 327,485 had a suppressed viral load. These 327,485 persons with suppressed viral load represented 39.0% of the total number of persons aged 18 years or older with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2009 and alive at year-end 2010 in the United States and Puerto Rico.

Viral suppression among gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men

NHSS data

Of the 174,071 males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, 105,390 (60.5%) had at least 1 viral load test during 2010 (Table 5a). Of those, 80,647 (76.5%) had a suppressed viral load (≤200 copies/mL) at their most recent test. These 80,647 males with suppressed viral load represented 46.3% of the total number of males whose infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, whose infection had been diagnosed by year-end 2009, and who were alive at year-end 2010 in the 19 areas.

MMP (and NHSS) data

2009 data collection cycle. Of males aged 18 years and older whose infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact and who received medical care during January–April 2009 in the United States and Puerto Rico, an estimated 162,177 had a suppressed viral load. These 162,177 persons with suppressed viral load represented 40.7% of the total number of males aged 18 years and older whose infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, whose infection was diagnosed by year-end 2008, and who

were alive at year-end 2009 in the United States and Puerto Rico (Table 5c).

2010 data collection cycle. Of males aged 18 years and older whose diagnosed infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact and who received medical care during January–April 2010 in the United States and Puerto Rico, an estimated 175,191 had a suppressed viral load. These 175,191 persons with suppressed viral load represented 41.7% of the total number of males aged 18 years and older whose infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, whose infection had been diagnosed by year-end 2009, and who were alive at year-end 2010 in the United States and Puerto Rico.

Viral suppression among blacks/African Americans

NHSS data

Of 153,581 blacks/African Americans, 87,147 (56.7%) had at least 1 viral load test during 2010 (Table 5a). Of those, 56,813 (65.2%) had a suppressed viral load at their most recent test. These 56,813 blacks/African Americans with suppressed viral load represented 37.0% of the total number of blacks/African Americans whose infection had been diagnosed by year-end 2009 and who were alive at year-end 2010 in the 19 areas.

MMP (and NHSS) data

2009 data collection cycle. Of blacks/African Americans aged 18 years and older with diagnosed HIV infection who received medical care during January–April 2009 in the United States and Puerto Rico, an estimated 111,852 had a suppressed viral load. These 111,852 persons with suppressed viral load represented 32.7% of the total number of blacks/African Americans aged 18 years and older whose infection had been diagnosed by year-end 2009 and who were alive at year-end 2010 in the United States and Puerto Rico (Table 5c).

2010 data collection cycle. Of blacks/African Americans aged 18 years or older with diagnosed HIV infection who received medical care during January–April 2010 in the United States and Puerto Rico, an estimated 124,465 had a suppressed viral load. These 124,465 persons with suppressed viral load represented 34.9% of the total number of blacks/African Americans aged 18 years and older whose infection had been diagnosed by year-end 2009 and who were alive at year-end 2010 in the United States and Puerto Rico.

Viral suppression among Hispanics/Latinos

NHSS data

Of 70,213 Hispanics/Latinos, 42,861 (61.0%) had at least 1 viral load test during 2010 (Table 5a). Of those, 31,895 (74.4%) had a suppressed viral load at their most recent test. These 31,895 Hispanics/Latinos with suppressed viral load represented 45.4% of the total number of Hispanics/Latinos whose infection had been diagnosed by year-end 2009 and who were alive at year-end 2010 in the 19 areas.

MMP (and NHSS) data

2009 data collection cycle. Of Hispanics/Latinos aged 18 years or older with diagnosed HIV infection who received medical care during January–April 2009 in the United States and Puerto Rico, an estimated 60,060 had a suppressed viral load. These 60,060 persons with suppressed viral load represented 36.6% of the total number of Hispanics/Latinos aged 18 years and older whose infection had been diagnosed by year-end 2008 and who were alive at year-end 2009 in the United States and Puerto Rico (Table 5c).

2010 data collection cycle. Of Hispanics/Latinos aged 18 years or older with diagnosed HIV infection who received medical care during January–April 2010 in the United States and Puerto Rico, an estimated 63,745 had a suppressed viral load. These 63,745 persons with suppressed viral load represented 37.2% of the total number of Hispanics/Latinos aged 18 years and older whose infection had been diagnosed by year-end 2009 and who were alive at year-end 2010 in the United States and Puerto Rico.

Deaths

Annual rates of death were calculated per 100,000 population and per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection or living with infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS).

Deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection

From 2008 through 2010 in the United States and 6 dependent areas, the annual rate of deaths per 100,000 population and the annual rate per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection remained stable; however, trends in rates varied by area of residence at diagnosis (Table 6a). In 2010, the overall estimated rate

was 8.4 per 100,000 population and was 24.1 per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

Deaths of persons with stage 3 (AIDS) classification

From 2008 through 2010 in the United States and 6 dependent areas, the annual rate of deaths per 100,000 population remained stable, and the annual rate per 1,000 persons living with stage 3 (AIDS) decreased; however, trends in rates varied by area of residence at diagnosis (Table 6b). In 2010, the overall rates were 6.8 per 100,000 population and 34.1 per 1,000 persons living with stage 3 (AIDS).

Survival for More than 3 Years after Diagnosis of HIV Infection

In the United States and 6 U.S. dependent areas, survival after a diagnosis of HIV infection increased over time for diagnoses during 2003–2007 (Table 7a). By area of residence for diagnoses during 2007, at least 9 of 10 persons survived more than 3 years after diagnosis in all but 5 areas of residence.

Survival after stage 3 (AIDS) classification increased over time (Table 7b). By area of residence for classifications during 2007, at least 8 of 10 persons survived more than 3 years after stage 3 (AIDS) classification in all but 2 areas of residence.

Perinatally Acquired HIV Infection

Among blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and whites in the United States, the overall annual rate of perinatally acquired HIV infections decreased from 6.8 per 100,000 live births in 2008 to 5.7 in 2010 (Table 8). However, the annual rates differed by race/ethnicity. Although the annual rates among blacks/African Americans decreased from 28.2 in 2008 to 21.6 in 2010, these rates were substantially higher than those among Hispanics/Latinos (4.6 in 2008 and 5.1 in 2010) and among whites (2.0 in 2008 and 1.7 in 2010). The only increase in the rate of perinatally acquired infection was among Hispanics/Latinos.

Prevalence: Persons Living with HIV Infection and Persons with Undiagnosed Infection

At the end of 2010, an estimated 1,144,500 persons aged 13 years and older were living with HIV infection (prevalence), including 180,900 (15.8%) persons whose infections had not been diagnosed; the prevalence rate in the United States was 446.4 per 100,000 population (Table 9a). From 2006 through 2010, the estimated number of persons living with HIV infection in the United States increased 9% (Table 9b).

- **Age group**: The highest prevalence rate was that among persons aged 45–54 years (864.1 per 100,000 population) followed by those aged 35–44 years (726.7), 55–64 years (467.4), 25–34 years (412.5), 13–24 years (136.3), and 65 years and older (112.2). The percentage of persons with undiagnosed HIV infection decreased as age increased; the highest percentage of undiagnosed infections was that for persons aged 13–24 years (58.3%), followed by the percentages for persons aged 25–34 (25.9%), 35–44 years (14.3%), 45–54 years (9.1%), 55–64 years (8.3%) and 65 and older (7.7%).
- **Race/ethnicity**: The highest prevalence rate was that among blacks/African Americans (1,650.8 per 100,000 population) followed by rates among Hispanics/Latinos (579.3), persons of multiple races (522.4), Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (375.9), American Indians/Alaska Natives (232.4), whites (223.0), and Asians (121.0). The highest percentage of persons with undiagnosed HIV infection was that for Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (26.7%), followed by Asians (22.7%), American Indians/Alaska Natives (21.4%), persons of multiple races (18.3%), Hispanic/Latinos (17.4%), blacks/African Americans (16.7%), and whites (13.2%).
- **Transmission category**: Most (75.9%) persons living with HIV were male, and 68.7% of the males had infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact. The highest percentages of persons with undiagnosed HIV were those for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (19.0%) and heterosexual contact (18.5%). The lowest percentages of persons with undiagnosed HIV infection were those for females with infection attributed to injection drug use (7.6%) and those for males with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (7.8%).

Annual HIV Transmission Rate

In 2010, the rate of HIV transmission was 4.15 per 100 persons living with HIV (Table 10).

Additional Resources

Healthy People 2020. http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=22.

HIV Care Continuum Initiative. http://blog.aids.gov/2013/07/the-hiv-care-continuum-initiative-the-next-step-of-the-national-hivaids-strategy.html.

Suggested Readings

CDC. Establishing a holistic framework to reduce inequities in HIV, viral hepatitis, STDs, and tuberculosis in the United States: an NCHHSTP white paper on social determinants of health, 2010. http://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/docs/SDH-White-Paper-2010.pdf. Accessed May 21, 2013.

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Technical Notes

Surveillance of HIV Infection

This report includes data reported to CDC through December 31, 2012, from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 6 U.S. dependent areas (American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). Personal identifying information had been removed before the data were submitted to CDC.

Data on diagnosed HIV infection are provisional and should be interpreted with caution. HIV surveillance data may not be representative of all persons infected with HIV because not all infected persons have been (1) tested or (2) tested at a time when their infection could be detected and diagnosed. Also, some states offer anonymous HIV testing; the results of anonymous tests are not reported to the confidential name-based HIV registries of state and local health departments. Therefore, reports of confidential test results may not represent all persons who tested positive for HIV infection.

Laboratory data for persons with HIV infection should also be interpreted with caution. Laboratory data presented in this report are from 19 areas (18 states and the District of Columbia) with complete CD4 and viral load reporting as of January 2013. Data from these 19 areas are not representative of data on all persons with diagnosed HIV infection in the United States. Data from these 19 areas represent 37% of diagnoses of HIV infection among persons aged 13 years and older during 2011 in the United States.

As of April 2008, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 6 U.S. dependent areas had implemented confidential name-based HIV infection reporting. An area's confidential name-based HIV infection reporting is considered mature after 4 years—long enough for the calculation of reporting-delay estimates and the determination of reliable trends [1]. Because states implemented confidential name-based reporting at different times, the displayed data on diagnosed HIV infection begin with data from 2008, the first year that all areas had name-based reporting.

Areas with Complete Laboratory Reporting

As of January 2013, 19 areas (18 states and the District of Columbia) had met the following criteria for the collection and reporting of CD4 and viral load test results:

- The jurisdiction's laws/regulations required the reporting of all CD4 and viral load results to the state/city health department.
- Laboratories that perform HIV-related testing for the areas had reported a minimum of 95% of HIV-related test results to the state/city health department.
- By December 31, 2012, the area had reported (to CDC) at least 95% of all CD4 and viral load test results received from January 2010 through September 2012.

The 18 states are California (Los Angeles County and San Francisco only), Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Data from these states and the District of Columbia were used to populate Tables 2a/b, 3a/b, 4a/b, and 5a/b.

Medical Monitoring Project

The Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) is a supplemental HIV surveillance system designed to produce nationally representative estimates of behavioral and clinical characteristics of HIV-infected adults receiving medical care in the United States [2–4]. MMP uses a 3-stage, probability-proportional-to-size sampling method to obtain cross-sectional samples of HIV-infected adults receiving outpatient medical care at HIV care facilities in the United States and Puerto Rico.

For the 2009 and 2010 data collection cycles, states and dependent areas were sampled first, followed by facilities providing HIV care, and finally persons with HIV infection aged 18 years and older who received medical care (at least 1 visit) at a participating facility during January–April of 2009 or 2010. Data were collected via face-to-face interviews and medical record abstractions.

The participating areas were 16 states (California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North

Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Washington); 6 separately funded large metropolitan areas (Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles County, New York City, Philadelphia, and San Francisco); and Puerto Rico. Data were weighted on the basis of known probabilities of selection at state or dependent area, facility, and patient levels. In addition, data were weighted to adjust for nonresponse by using predictors of patient-level response, including facility size, race/ethnicity, time since HIV diagnosis, and age group. Weighted data from MMP were used to produce population estimates that represent all HIV-infected adults receiving care in the United States and Puerto Rico during January–April of the data collection cycle (2009 or 2010).

Tabulation and Presentation of Data

Stage of Disease at Diagnosis of HIV Infection

In 2008, the surveillance case definition for HIV infection among adults and adolescents was revised to incorporate an HIV infection classification staging system that includes AIDS (HIV infection, stage 3) [5]. The stages of HIV infection are defined as follows:

- **HIV infection, stage 1**: No AIDS-defining condition and either a CD4 count of ≥500 cells/μL or a CD4 percentage of total lymphocytes of ≥29.
- **HIV infection, stage 2**: No AIDS-defining condition and either a CD4 count of 200–499 cells/μL or a CD4 percentage of total lymphocytes of 14–28.
- **HIV infection, stage 3 (AIDS)**: Documentation of an AIDS-defining condition or either a CD4 count of <200 cells/μL or a CD4 percentage of total lymphocytes of <14. Documentation of an AIDS-defining condition supersedes a CD4 count or percentage that would not, by itself, be the basis for a stage 3 (AIDS) classification.
- **HIV infection, stage unknown**: No reported information on AIDS-defining conditions and no information available on CD4 count or percentage.

Data on persons with HIV infection, stage 3 (AIDS) include persons whose infection has ever been classified as stage 3 (AIDS). These data do not necessarily represent the current stage of disease.

Information on stage 3 (AIDS) is available for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 6 U.S. dependent areas, even when not all CD4 values are reportable; therefore, stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of HIV diagnosis was calculated for persons in all areas (Tables 1a–d). Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of HIV diagnosis was based on persons whose HIV was diagnosed during 2011 (which allowed for stage 3 [AIDS] classification through March 2012 and reported through December 2012). Because a complete assessment of stage of disease at HIV diagnosis relies on complete laboratory data (all CD4 values) so that earlier stages of disease (stage 1 or 2) can be assessed, stage of disease at diagnosis was calculated for the 19 areas with complete laboratory data (Tables 2a/b).

Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of HIV diagnosis (Tables 1a–d) and stage of disease at diagnosis (Tables 2a/b) were determined by using the first CD4 test result or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition ≤3 months after the HIV diagnosis date. If 2 or more events occurred during the same month and could thus qualify as "first," the following conditions were applied:

- If an AIDS-defining condition was documented, the AIDS-defining condition was used; if a CD4 count or a CD4 percentage had been reported and an AIDS-defining condition was documented, the AIDS-defining condition was used.
- If an AIDS-defining condition was not documented, but a CD4 count and a CD4 percentage had been reported, the CD4 count was used.
- If an AIDS-defining condition was not documented, but more than 1 CD4 count had been reported, the most severe (smallest) CD4 count was used.
- If an AIDS-defining condition was not documented and a CD4 count had not been reported, but a CD4 percentage had been reported, the CD4 percentage was used. If more than 1 CD4 percentage was reported, the most severe (smallest) CD4 percentage was used.

For stage of disease at diagnosis, infections were classified as "stage unknown" if the month of HIV diagnosis was missing or if, ≤3 months after HIV diagnosis, neither a CD4 count nor a CD4 percentage had been determined and no AIDS-defining condition was documented.

Linkage to, and Retention in, HIV Medical Care

National guidelines for the clinical care and treatment of adults and adolescents with HIV [6] recommend CD4

and viral load testing during the first care visit after HIV diagnosis to direct the course of treatment. For persons receiving antiretroviral therapy, viral load testing is recommended every 3 to 6 months after HIV diagnosis, and CD4 testing is recommended every 6 to 12 months, at a minimum, in order to monitor the progression of disease and the response to treatment.

The data on linkage to HIV medical care were based on persons whose infection was diagnosed during 2011 and who resided in any of the 19 areas at the time of diagnosis (Tables 3a/b). Linkage to care was measured by documentation of at least 1 CD4 (count or percentage) or viral load test performed within 3 months after HIV diagnosis, including tests performed during the month of diagnosis.

Retention in HIV medical care was based on persons whose infection was diagnosed by year-end 2009, who resided in any of the 19 areas at the time of diagnosis, and who were alive at year-end 2010 (Tables 4a/b). Retention in care was measured by documentation of 2 or more CD4 or viral load tests performed at least 3 months apart during 2010. This measure is used by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) as a clinic performance measure for Ryan White programs [7], and it is used as an indicator of care in the NHAS [8].

For analyses of linkage to, and retention in, care, the month and the year of the earliest HIV-positive test result reported to the surveillance system were used to determine the diagnosis date. Data were excluded if the month of the diagnosis or the date of death (where applicable) was missing. Test results were excluded if the month of the sample collection was missing.

Viral Suppression

Viral suppression based on NHSS data

Viral suppression was measured among persons whose infection was diagnosed by year-end 2009, who resided in any of the 19 areas at the time of diagnosis, and who were alive at year-end 2010. Viral suppression was defined as a viral load result of ≤200 copies/mL at the most recent viral load test during 2010. The cut-off value of ≤200 copies/mL was based on the following definition of virologic failure: viral load of >200 copies/mL [6]. If multiple viral load tests were performed during the same month and could thus qualify as "most recent," the highest viral load (most severe) was selected. If the numerical result was missing or the result was a logarithmic value, the interpretation of the result (e.g., below limit) was used to determine viral suppression.

Viral suppression based on MMP (and NHSS) data

Viral suppression was measured for all MMP participants in the 2009 and the 2010 data collection cycles by applying the cut-off value (see preceding paragraph) to the result of the viral load test closest to the date of interview. The estimated percentage of persons with HIV infection who achieved viral suppression in 2009 or 2010 was determined as follows:

The number of persons (based on MMP data) who

- were aged 18 years and older
- received medical care during January–April 2009 [2010]
- achieved viral suppression

was divided by the number of persons (based on NHSS data) who

- were aged 18 years and older
- had infection diagnosed by year-end 2008 [2009]
- were alive at year-end 2009 [2010].

Estimated data from NHSS that were used as the denominators for calculating MMP percentages were derived by using the same statistical methods for reporting delays and missing transmission category as those used for tables in the 2011 *HIV Surveillance Report* and this supplemental report.

Deaths

Persons whose cases are reported to the National HIV Surveillance System are assumed to be alive unless their deaths have been reported to CDC. Death data were based on deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection and of persons with infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS), regardless of the cause of death. Because of delays in the reporting of deaths, 3 years (2008–2010) of death data are displayed. The exclusion of data from the most recent year allowed at least 18 months for deaths to be reported to CDC. The estimated numbers and rates of deaths resulted from statistical adjustment for delays in reporting (see **Rates** section for how rates were calculated). Readers should use caution when interpreting trend data on the esti-

mated numbers of deaths because the estimates for the most recent year are subject to uncertainty.

Survival Analyses

The Kaplan-Meier method was used to estimate the probability of survival (Tables 7a/b) for more than 3 years (36 months) for persons with diagnosed HIV infection and for persons whose infection had ever been classified as stage 3 (AIDS). To allow at least 3 years from the time of HIV diagnosis to a death date on or before December 31, 2010, tables were limited to persons whose diagnosis or stage 3 (AIDS) classification was made during 2003–2007. Data for each HIV reporting area were included in the survival tables beginning with the first full calendar year after implementation of code-based or name-based HIV infection reporting. The results of survival analyses for areas with <100 diagnoses per year (i.e., <500 during the 5-year period) were unstable and therefore are not presented in this report.

Prevalence Estimations: Persons Living with HIV Infection and Persons with Undiagnosed Infection

HIV surveillance data for adults and adolescents (persons aged ≥13 years at diagnosis) from 50 states and the District of Columbia were used to estimate the prevalence of diagnosed and of undiagnosed infection. These prevalence estimates were obtained in 4 steps.

1. HIV surveillance data were statistically adjusted to mitigate the effects of incomplete reporting as well as delays in reporting diagnoses of HIV infection and deaths [9, 10]. Statistical adjustments were also made for cases reported without sufficient risk factor information for assignment to a transmission category [9].
2. On the basis of the estimated annual number of HIV diagnoses and the severity of disease at diagnosis (i.e., whether the infection was classified as stage 3 [AIDS] in the same calendar year the HIV diagnosis was made), an extended back-calculation model was fitted to estimate the cumulative number of persons aged ≥13 years who had been infected with HIV by year-end 2010 [10].
3. The overall HIV prevalence estimate was calculated by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths that had occurred among those infected by the end of 2010 from the estimated cumulative number of HIV infections.
4. The undiagnosed HIV prevalence was calculated by subtracting the estimated number of diagnosed HIV infections in living persons from the number of persons included in estimated overall HIV prevalence.

Differences between current and previous estimates of prevalence may be due to the availability of additional information or more complete data for previous years or to the inclusion of additional years of data. The statistical methods used to adjust for reporting delays and missing transmission category are the same as those used for weighting the data for reporting delays and missing transmission category for tables in the 2011 *HIV Surveillance Report* and this supplemental report.

Rates of HIV Transmission

Rates of HIV transmission [T(x)] were calculated as the estimated incidence of HIV infection [I(x)] divided by the estimated prevalence of HIV infection [P(x)], multiplied by 100 [10–13], or $T(x) = [I(x)/P(x)]*100$.

Age

All tables in this report reflect data for persons aged 13 years and older, with the exceptions of Table 5c (MMP data; persons aged 18 years and older during January–April of the 2009 or the 2010 data collection cycle) and Table 8 (perinatally acquired HIV infection; birth years 2008–2010).

- Tables 4a/b and 5a/b (persons living with diagnosed HIV infection): age was based on the person's age at year-end 2010.
- Tables 9a/b (persons living with HIV infection [diagnosed and undiagnosed]): age was based on the person's age as of December 31 of the specified year.
- Tables 6a/b (deaths): age was based on the person's age at the time of death.
- All other tables: age was based on the person's age at the time of HIV diagnosis.

Race and Ethnicity

In the *Federal Register* for October 30, 1997 [14], the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced the Revisions to the Standards for the

Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity and mandated implementation by January 1, 2003. At a minimum, data should be collected for the following race categories:

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- white

Additionally, systems must be able to retain information when multiple race categories are reported. In addition to data on race, data on 2 categories of ethnicity should be collected:

- Hispanic or Latino
- not Hispanic or Latino

The Asian or Pacific Islander category displayed in annual surveillance reports published prior to the 2007 surveillance report was split into 2 categories: (1) Asian and (2) Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. The Asian category (in tables where footnoted) includes persons categorized as Asian/Pacific Islander (referred to as legacy cases) that were reported before the new race categories were implemented in 2003 (e.g., diagnoses of HIV infection that were reported to CDC before 2003 but that were classified as stage 3 [AIDS] after 2003) and a small percentage of persons that were reported after 2003 but that were reported according to the old race category (Asian/Pacific Islander). In tables of diagnoses of HIV infection during 2008–2011, the Asian category does not include persons categorized as Asian/Pacific Islander because their diagnosis was made after 2003 and reported to CDC in accordance with OMB's Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity [14].

This report also presents data for persons for whom multiple race categories are specified. In this report, persons categorized by race were not Hispanic or Latino. The number of persons reported in each race category may, however, include persons whose ethnicity was not reported.

Demographic information for the live birth registry is based on that of the mother [15]. Therefore, Table 8, which presents estimated numbers and rates of perinatally acquired HIV infection, categorizes race/ethnicity according to the mother's race/ethnicity.

Geographic Designation

As is the standard, all data by area of residence reflect the address at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection or at the time of stage 3 (AIDS) classification. The data do not reflect current residence or residence at the time of death.

Transmission Categories

Transmission category is the term used to summarize a person's possible HIV risk factors; the summary classification results from selecting, from the presumed hierarchical order of probability, the 1 risk factor most likely to have been responsible for transmission. For surveillance purposes, a diagnosis of HIV infection is counted only once in the hierarchy of transmission categories. Persons with more than 1 reported risk factor for HIV infection are classified in the transmission category listed first in the hierarchy. The exception is the category for male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use; this group makes up a separate transmission category.

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

Cases of HIV infection reported without a risk factor listed in the hierarchy of transmission categories are classified as "no risk factor reported or identified" [16]. Cases classified as no identified risk factor (NIR) include cases that are being followed up by local health department staff; cases in persons whose risk-factor information is missing because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost to follow-up; and cases in persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available but for whom no risk factor was identified.

Because a substantial proportion of cases of HIV infection are reported to CDC without an identified risk factor, multiple imputation is used to assign a transmission category [17]. Multiple imputation is a statistical approach in which each missing transmission category is replaced with a set of plausible values that represent the uncertainty about the true, but missing,

value [18]. The plausible values are analyzed by using standard procedures, and the results of these analyses are then combined to produce the final results.

Reporting Delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis or death and the reporting of diagnosis or death to CDC) may differ among demographic and geographic categories; for some, delays in reporting have been as long as several years. The statistical adjustment of the NHSS data in the table displaying viral suppression (based on MMP data) (Table 5c) and the tables on deaths (Tables 6a/b) is based on estimates of reporting-delay distributions, which are calculated by using a modified semiparametric life-table statistical procedure. This procedure takes into account differences in reporting delays due to sex, race/ethnicity, HIV transmission categories, geographic area (reporting city, state, or territory; region of residence), the size of the metropolitan statistical area of residence, the type of facility where the diagnosis was made, and the state where the death occurred [1].

For this report, data on perinatally acquired HIV infection (Table 8) were calculated by year of birth; for most surveillance reports, data on perinatal infections are calculated by year of diagnosis. This difference necessitated a modification in the methods for calculating reporting-delay weights. That is, perinatal data were adjusted not only for delays in reporting but also for delays in the time between birth and diagnosis. However, because of the limited number of pediatric cases (in persons aged <13 at HIV diagnosis), no covariate (e.g., race/ethnicity, region) was considered in estimating the weights for delays in reporting and the time from birth to diagnosis.

Rates

In tables displaying data on deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection and deaths of persons with infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS) (Tables 6a/b), rates were calculated in 2 ways:

- **Rates of deaths per 100,000 population**: The population denominators used to compute the rates for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were based on the Vintage 2009 postcensal estimates file (for years 2008 and 2009) and the Vintage 2011 file (for year 2010) from the U.S. Census Bureau [19]. The population denominators for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of Palau, and the U.S. Virgin Islands were based on estimates and projections from the U.S. Census Bureau's International Data Base [20]. Each rate was calculated by dividing the estimated total number of deaths for the calendar year by the population for that calendar year and then multiplying the result by 100,000.
- **Rates of deaths per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection or living with infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS)**: Rates were calculated by dividing the estimated total number of deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection (or with infection classified as stage 3 [AIDS]) during the calendar year by the sum of the estimated number of persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection (or with infection classified as stage 3 [AIDS]) at the end of the previous calendar year plus the number of diagnoses of HIV infection (or stage 3 [AIDS] classification) during the current calendar year; the result was then multiplied by 1,000.

In the table displaying data on perinatally acquired HIV infection (Table 8), rates were calculated per 100,000 live births [15].

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Table 1a. Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged 13 years and older, by selected characteristics, 2008–2011—United States

	2008			2009			2010			2011		
		Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]	
	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%
Sex												
Male	37,238	9,775	26.3	35,181	9,129	25.9	33,694	8,588	25.5	32,980	8,204	24.9
Female	11,850	2,920	24.6	10,435	2,547	24.4	9,470	2,380	25.1	8,740	2,195	25.1
Age at diagnosis (yr)												
13–24	8,831	912	10.3	8,982	891	9.9	9,139	902	9.9	8,987	888	9.9
25–34	13,005	2,745	21.1	12,260	2,514	20.5	11,742	2,395	20.4	11,620	2,289	19.7
35–44	13,223	3,978	30.1	11,624	3,528	30.4	10,230	3,148	30.8	9,296	2,850	30.7
45–54	9,732	3,344	34.4	8,823	3,158	35.8	8,224	2,992	36.4	7,979	2,826	35.4
≥55	4,297	1,716	39.9	3,927	1,585	40.4	3,829	1,531	40.0	3,838	1,546	40.3
Race/ethnicity												
American Indian/Alaska Native	210	57	27.1	193	43	22.3	205	68	33.2	183	50	27.3
Asian	773	233	30.1	723	193	26.7	720	192	26.7	814	219	26.9
Black/African American	23,657	5,735	24.2	21,703	5,055	23.3	20,487	4,817	23.5	19,452	4,499	23.1
Hispanic/Latino[b]	9,447	2,809	29.7	9,115	2,711	29.7	8,613	2,477	28.8	8,589	2,350	27.4
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	77	17	22.1	78	24	30.8	57	21	36.8	68	24	35.3
White	13,844	3,521	25.4	12,834	3,373	26.3	12,166	3,158	26.0	11,787	3,051	25.9
Multiple races	1,080	323	29.9	970	277	28.6	916	235	25.7	827	206	24.9
Transmission category[c]												
Male-to-male sexual contact	27,466	6,533	23.8	26,685	6,288	23.6	26,035	6,008	23.1	26,033	5,862	22.5
Injection drug use												
Male	2,937	1,068	36.4	2,436	910	37.4	2,102	827	39.3	1,795	705	39.2
Female	1,981	597	30.1	1,658	487	29.4	1,358	419	30.9	1,218	400	32.9
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,732	397	22.9	1,513	349	23.0	1,397	332	23.8	1,211	273	22.6
Heterosexual contact[d]												
Male	5,043	1,735	34.4	4,508	1,553	34.4	4,123	1,392	33.8	3,910	1,344	34.4
Female	9,836	2,296	23.3	8,755	2,041	23.3	8,094	1,946	24.0	7,507	1,782	23.7
Other[e]												
Male	60	42	69.7	39	30	76.7	37	29	77.3	31	20	63.5
Female	32	27	83.0	22	18	84.1	17	15	83.4	15	13	86.7
Total	**49,088**	**12,695**	**25.9**	**45,616**	**11,676**	**25.6**	**43,164**	**10,968**	**25.4**	**41,720**	**10,399**	**24.9**

[a] Based on first CD4 test performed or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition ≤3 months after a diagnosis of HIV infection.

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[c] Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

[d] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[e] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 1b. Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged 13 years and older, by selected characteristics, 2008–2011—United States and 6 dependent areas

	2008			2009			2010			2011		
		Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]	
	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%
Sex												
Male	37,924	9,984	26.3	35,791	9,283	25.9	34,256	8,743	25.5	33,493	8,341	24.9
Female	12,136	2,985	24.6	10,684	2,617	24.5	9,678	2,434	25.1	8,935	2,242	25.1
Age at diagnosis (yr)												
13–24	8,943	923	10.3	9,083	896	9.9	9,232	912	9.9	9,075	901	9.9
25–34	13,244	2,783	21.0	12,492	2,549	20.4	11,935	2,427	20.3	11,798	2,322	19.7
35–44	13,511	4,059	30.0	11,870	3,595	30.3	10,438	3,201	30.7	9,468	2,894	30.6
45–54	9,944	3,439	34.6	9,002	3,229	35.9	8,398	3,064	36.5	8,159	2,892	35.4
≥55	4,418	1,765	40.0	4,028	1,631	40.5	3,931	1,573	40.0	3,928	1,574	40.1
Race/ethnicity												
American Indian/Alaska Native	210	57	27.1	193	43	22.3	205	68	33.2	183	50	27.3
Asian	773	233	30.1	725	193	26.6	722	192	26.6	814	219	26.9
Black/African American	23,676	5,744	24.3	21,722	5,066	23.3	20,501	4,822	23.5	19,469	4,504	23.1
Hispanic/Latino[b]	10,393	3,070	29.5	9,944	2,920	29.4	9,362	2,678	28.6	9,278	2,528	27.2
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	80	19	23.8	80	24	30.0	60	22	36.7	69	25	36.2
White	13,848	3,523	25.4	12,839	3,377	26.3	12,168	3,160	26.0	11,788	3,051	25.9
Multiple races	1,080	323	29.9	972	277	28.5	916	235	25.7	827	206	24.9
Transmission category[c]												
Male-to-male sexual contact	27,732	6,604	23.8	26,941	6,345	23.6	26,301	6,074	23.1	26,278	5,919	22.5
Injection drug use												
Male	3,162	1,129	35.7	2,605	951	36.5	2,230	865	38.8	1,904	735	38.6
Female	2,030	603	29.7	1,692	496	29.3	1,377	425	30.9	1,250	403	32.2
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,757	403	22.9	1,540	353	22.9	1,417	335	23.7	1,225	277	22.6
Heterosexual contact[d]												
Male	5,213	1,807	34.7	4,665	1,604	34.4	4,271	1,440	33.7	4,054	1,390	34.3
Female	10,074	2,355	23.4	8,970	2,103	23.4	8,284	1,994	24.1	7,670	1,826	23.8
Other[e]												
Male	60	42	69.7	39	30	76.7	37	29	77.3	31	20	63.3
Female	32	27	83.0	22	18	84.1	18	15	83.6	15	13	86.7
Total	**50,060**	**12,969**	**25.9**	**46,475**	**11,900**	**25.6**	**43,934**	**11,177**	**25.4**	**42,428**	**10,583**	**24.9**

[a] Based on first CD4 test performed or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition ≤3 months after a diagnosis of HIV infection.

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[c] Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

[d] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[e] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 1c. Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged 13 years and older, by area of residence, 2008–2011—United States and 6 dependent areas

	2008			2009			2010			2011		
		Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[a]	
Area of residence	**Total No.**	**No.**	**%**	**Total No.**	**No.**	**%**	**Total No.**	**No.**	**%**	**Total No.**	**No.**	**%**
Alabama	724	153	21.1	696	119	17.1	699	134	19.2	689	141	20.5
Alaska	39	7	17.9	20	3	15.0	37	11	29.7	25	8	32.0
Arizona	701	198	28.2	662	199	30.1	637	206	32.3	579	160	27.6
Arkansas	221	50	22.6	203	52	25.6	208	53	25.5	224	52	23.2
California	5,714	1,386	24.3	5,433	1,440	26.5	5,161	1,283	24.9	4,941	1,169	23.7
Colorado	466	125	26.8	388	107	27.6	424	120	28.3	373	94	25.2
Connecticut	363	114	31.4	357	125	35.0	406	131	32.3	354	115	32.5
Delaware	167	47	28.1	156	53	34.0	138	45	32.6	114	32	28.1
District of Columbia	1,161	223	19.2	903	207	22.9	850	164	19.3	733	166	22.6
Florida	6,173	1,610	26.1	5,298	1,339	25.3	4,775	1,162	24.3	4,809	1,170	24.3
Georgia	2,651	764	28.8	2,265	639	28.2	2,008	550	27.4	1,834	503	27.4
Hawaii	86	21	24.4	92	18	19.6	96	25	26.0	72	23	31.9
Idaho	60	19	31.7	48	15	31.3	46	20	43.5	39	12	30.8
Illinois	1,914	495	25.9	1,786	456	25.5	1,663	453	27.2	1,669	425	25.5
Indiana	477	157	32.9	473	133	28.1	486	123	25.3	485	134	27.6
Iowa	100	34	34.0	124	44	35.5	117	47	40.2	120	30	25.0
Kansas	146	48	32.9	153	55	35.9	144	51	35.4	139	39	28.1
Kentucky	369	119	32.2	356	90	25.3	351	95	27.1	327	98	30.0
Louisiana	1,109	308	27.8	1,218	318	26.1	1,135	292	25.7	1,249	332	26.6
Maine	46	21	45.7	55	15	27.3	56	15	26.8	49	12	24.5
Maryland	2,246	560	24.9	1,763	401	22.7	1,702	407	23.9	1,401	333	23.8
Massachusetts	717	191	26.6	689	188	27.3	655	190	29.0	668	198	29.6
Michigan	793	209	26.4	815	177	21.7	780	209	26.8	794	179	22.5
Minnesota	342	81	23.7	395	88	22.3	348	81	23.3	302	75	24.8
Mississippi	541	130	24.0	532	128	24.1	482	147	30.5	553	152	27.5
Missouri	568	144	25.4	538	135	25.1	577	120	20.8	531	147	27.7
Montana	22	6	27.3	33	10	30.3	20	5	25.0	21	4	19.0
Nebraska	102	40	39.2	113	32	28.3	117	37	31.6	77	26	33.8
Nevada	410	124	30.2	373	106	28.4	380	113	29.7	380	109	28.7
New Hampshire	45	10	22.2	43	17	39.5	51	10	19.6	40	12	30.0
New Jersey	1,506	401	26.6	1,468	394	26.8	1,372	372	27.1	1,217	317	26.0
New Mexico	158	52	32.9	168	49	29.2	149	47	31.5	138	33	23.9
New York	5,270	1,305	24.8	4,690	1,108	23.6	4,288	987	23.0	4,149	909	21.9
North Carolina	1,825	430	23.6	1,673	411	24.6	1,478	334	22.6	1,508	333	22.1
North Dakota	13	3	23.1	16	7	43.8	14	3	21.4	13	1	7.7
Ohio	1,077	240	22.3	1,058	268	25.3	988	242	24.5	1,097	277	25.3
Oklahoma	290	79	27.2	303	66	21.8	289	66	22.8	315	74	23.5
Oregon	280	82	29.3	251	88	35.1	237	77	32.5	242	80	33.1
Pennsylvania	1,888	517	27.4	1,716	426	24.8	1,508	427	28.3	1,415	393	27.8
Rhode Island	130	38	29.2	118	40	33.9	117	29	24.8	94	31	33.0
South Carolina	747	222	29.7	793	243	30.6	796	238	29.9	778	249	32.0
South Dakota	32	4	12.5	25	11	44.0	34	8	23.5	22	10	45.5
Tennessee	1,014	206	20.3	929	209	22.5	859	219	25.5	865	189	21.8
Texas	4,215	1,139	27.0	4,342	1,145	26.4	4,422	1,099	24.9	4,367	1,042	23.9
Utah	128	33	25.8	127	34	26.8	83	23	27.7	92	25	27.2
Vermont	18	3	16.7	12	0	0.0	22	5	22.7	13	4	30.8
Virginia	1,123	280	24.9	1,014	214	21.1	1,043	263	25.2	934	228	24.4
Washington	548	172	31.4	543	163	30.0	557	145	26.0	504	142	28.2
West Virginia	88	32	36.4	79	27	34.2	82	23	28.0	100	36	36.0
Wisconsin	241	55	22.8	290	59	20.3	258	55	21.3	251	65	25.9
Wyoming	24	8	33.3	21	5	23.8	19	7	36.8	15	11	73.3
Subtotal	49,088	12,695	25.9	45,616	11,676	25.6	43,164	10,968	25.4	41,720	10,399	24.9
U.S. dependent areas												
American Samoa	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Guam	5	3	60.0	4	0	0.0	3	1	33.3	0	0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	1	100.0
Puerto Rico	936	262	28.0	821	211	25.7	739	198	26.8	683	175	25.6
Republic of Palau	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	30	9	30.0	32	13	40.6	28	10	35.7	24	8	33.3
Subtotal	972	274	28.2	859	224	26.1	770	209	27.1	708	184	26.0
Total	**50,060**	**12,969**	**25.9**	**46,475**	**11,900**	**25.6**	**43,934**	**11,177**	**25.4**	**42,428**	**10,583**	**24.9**

[a] Based on first CD4 test performed or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition ≤3 months after a diagnosis of HIV infection.

Table 1d. Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection, among persons aged 13 years and older, by race/ethnicity and area of residence, 2011—United States

	Black/African American			Hispanic/Latino[a]			White			Other[b]		
		Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[c]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[c]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[c]			Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis[c]	
Area of residence	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%	Total No.	No.	%
Alabama	482	103	21.4	16	1	6.3	172	33	19.2	19	4	21.1
Alaska	5	0	0.0	4	1	25.0	8	3	37.5	8	4	50.0
Arizona	81	22	27.2	204	54	26.5	234	68	29.1	60	16	26.7
Arkansas	127	25	19.7	18	4	22.2	74	21	28.4	5	2	40.0
California	977	207	21.2	1,986	500	25.2	1,601	360	22.5	377	102	27.1
Colorado	49	8	16.3	104	39	37.5	207	45	21.7	13	2	15.4
Connecticut	133	39	29.3	106	38	35.8	104	35	33.7	11	3	27.3
Delaware	72	20	27.8	10	3	30.0	30	8	26.7	2	1	50.0
District of Columbia	557	126	22.6	51	14	27.5	107	25	23.4	18	1	5.6
Florida	2,268	566	25.0	1,083	270	24.9	1,355	307	22.7	103	27	26.2
Georgia	1,409	364	25.8	131	53	40.5	239	68	28.5	55	18	32.7
Hawaii	6	4	66.7	2	1	50.0	29	3	10.3	35	15	42.9
Idaho	3	1	33.3	6	1	16.7	28	9	32.1	2	1	50.0
Illinois	862	196	22.7	290	81	27.9	398	115	28.9	119	33	27.7
Indiana	212	42	19.8	45	12	26.7	218	74	33.9	10	6	60.0
Iowa	23	5	21.7	15	3	20.0	72	19	26.4	10	3	30.0
Kansas	44	10	22.7	24	12	50.0	64	17	26.6	7	0	0.0
Kentucky	115	23	20.0	24	10	41.7	178	62	34.8	10	3	30.0
Louisiana	923	228	24.7	72	18	25.0	243	84	34.6	11	2	18.2
Maine	16	4	25.0	2	0	0.0	31	8	25.8	0	0	0.0
Maryland	1,041	230	22.1	103	34	33.0	209	54	25.8	48	15	31.3
Massachusetts	230	77	33.5	163	46	28.2	241	65	27.0	34	10	29.4
Michigan	488	97	19.9	43	11	25.6	229	65	28.4	34	6	17.6
Minnesota	116	26	22.4	24	11	45.8	146	34	23.3	16	4	25.0
Mississippi	423	108	25.5	19	6	31.6	95	32	33.7	16	6	37.5
Missouri	268	65	24.3	30	13	43.3	227	67	29.5	6	2	33.3
Montana	0	0	0.0	1	1	100.0	19	3	15.8	1	0	0.0
Nebraska	13	5	38.5	10	4	40.0	48	14	29.2	6	3	50.0
Nevada	105	32	30.5	107	36	33.6	129	36	27.9	39	5	12.8
New Hampshire	5	0	0.0	3	1	33.3	31	11	35.5	1	0	0.0
New Jersey	607	164	27.0	307	78	25.4	256	62	24.2	47	13	27.7
New Mexico	7	1	14.3	70	20	28.6	34	7	20.6	27	5	18.5
New York	1,784	412	23.1	1,252	269	21.5	892	180	20.2	221	48	21.7
North Carolina	1,019	203	19.9	99	33	33.3	331	78	23.6	59	19	32.2
North Dakota	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	10	1	10.0	1	0	0.0
Ohio	524	136	26.0	54	15	27.8	479	118	24.6	40	8	20.0
Oklahoma	96	17	17.7	27	9	33.3	155	39	25.2	37	9	24.3
Oregon	11	3	27.3	32	11	34.4	193	62	32.1	6	4	66.7
Pennsylvania	752	187	24.9	211	62	29.4	413	132	32.0	39	12	30.8
Rhode Island	14	8	57.1	20	6	30.0	52	16	30.8	8	1	12.5
South Carolina	582	165	28.4	45	24	53.3	138	55	39.9	13	5	38.5
South Dakota	3	0	0.0	2	1	50.0	12	6	50.0	5	3	60.0
Tennessee	522	88	16.9	38	11	28.9	288	85	29.5	17	5	29.4
Texas	1,695	317	18.7	1,483	457	30.8	1,004	224	22.3	185	44	23.8
Utah	4	1	25.0	22	4	18.2	58	19	32.8	8	1	12.5
Vermont	2	1	50.0	2	1	50.0	9	2	22.2	0	0	0.0
Virginia	558	119	21.3	103	36	35.0	237	66	27.8	36	7	19.4
Washington	87	23	26.4	77	21	27.3	290	79	27.2	50	19	38.0
West Virginia	25	8	32.0	7	1	14.3	65	26	40.0	3	1	33.3
Wisconsin	105	13	12.4	40	12	30.0	93	39	41.9	13	1	7.7
Wyoming	1	0	0.0	1	1	100.0	12	10	83.3	1	0	0.0
Total	**19,452**	**4,499**	**23.1**	**8,589**	**2,350**	**27.4**	**11,787**	**3,051**	**25.9**	**1,892**	**499**	**26.4**

[a] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[b] Includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander, and multiple races.

[c] Based on first CD4 test performed or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition ≤3 months after a diagnosis of HIV infection.

Table 2a. Stage of disease at diagnosis of HIV infection during 2011, among persons aged 13 years and older, by selected characteristics—18 states and the District of Columbia

		Stage 1 (CD4 ≥500 cells/µL or ≥29%)		Stage 2 (CD4 200–499 cells/µL or 14%–28%)		Stage 3 (AIDS) (OI or CD4 <200 cells/µL or <14%)		Stage unknown (No CD4 information)	
	Total No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex									
Male	12,255	2,521	20.6	3,604	29.4	2,938	24.0	3,192	26.0
Female	3,194	762	23.9	863	27.0	810	25.4	759	23.8
Age at diagnosis (yr)									
13–24	3,445	822	23.9	1,144	33.2	330	9.6	1,149	33.4
25–34	4,482	1,044	23.3	1,364	30.4	857	19.1	1,217	27.2
35–44	3,381	686	20.3	927	27.4	1,034	30.6	734	21.7
45–54	2,826	538	19.0	725	25.7	983	34.8	580	20.5
≥55	1,315	193	14.7	307	23.3	544	41.4	271	20.6
Race/ethnicity									
American Indian/Alaska Native	27	9	33.3	7	25.9	5	18.5	6	22.2
Asian	312	51	16.3	112	35.9	82	26.3	67	21.5
Black/African American	7,880	1,516	19.2	2,165	27.5	1,862	23.6	2,337	29.7
Hispanic/Latino[a]	3,004	653	21.7	967	32.2	718	23.9	666	22.2
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	21	2	9.5	7	33.3	9	42.9	3	14.3
White	3,829	951	24.8	1,098	28.7	980	25.6	800	20.9
Multiple races	376	101	26.9	111	29.5	92	24.5	72	19.1
Transmission category[b]									
Male-to-male sexual contact	9,943	2,124	21.4	3,025	30.4	2,177	21.9	2,616	26.3
Injection drug use									
Male	665	107	16.1	144	21.6	247	37.2	167	25.1
Female	455	85	18.7	103	22.6	161	35.4	106	23.2
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	436	115	26.5	119	27.4	92	21.1	109	25.0
Heterosexual contact[c]									
Male	1,198	174	14.5	313	26.1	414	34.6	297	24.8
Female	2,732	676	24.8	760	27.8	643	23.5	652	23.9
Total[d]	**15,449**	**3,283**	**21.3**	**4,467**	**28.9**	**3,748**	**24.3**	**3,951**	**25.6**

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/µL) or percentage; OI, opportunistic infection (i.e., AIDS-defining condition).

Note. Stage of disease at diagnosis of HIV infection based on first CD4 test performed or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition ≤3 months after a diagnosis of HIV infection. See Technical Notes for the list of areas that met the criteria for complete laboratory reporting.

[a] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[b] Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

[c] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[d] Includes 20 persons whose infection was attributed to hemophilia, blood transfusion, or perinatal exposure or whose risk factor was not reported or not identified. Data not displayed because the numbers were too small to be meaningful.

Table 2b. Stage of disease at diagnosis of HIV infection during 2011, among persons aged 13 years and older, by area of residence—18 states and the District of Columbia

Area of residence	Total No.	Stage 1 (CD4 ≥500 cells/µL or ≥29%)		Stage 2 (CD4 200–499 cells/µL or 14%–28%)		Stage 3 (AIDS) (OI or CD4 <200 cells/µL or <14%)		Stage unknown (No CD4 information)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
California[a]	2,374	599	25.2	760	32.0	458	19.3	557	23.5
Delaware	114	20	17.5	33	28.9	32	28.1	29	25.4
District of Columbia	733	205	28.0	189	25.8	166	22.6	173	23.6
Georgia	1,834	209	11.4	415	22.6	503	27.4	707	38.5
Hawaii	72	13	18.1	21	29.2	23	31.9	15	20.8
Illinois	1,669	258	15.5	399	23.9	425	25.5	587	35.2
Indiana	485	99	20.4	141	29.1	134	27.6	111	22.9
Iowa	120	25	20.8	47	39.2	30	25.0	18	15.0
Louisiana	1,249	248	19.9	347	27.8	332	26.6	322	25.8
Michigan	794	170	21.4	212	26.7	179	22.5	233	29.3
Minnesota	302	62	20.5	97	32.1	75	24.8	68	22.5
Missouri	531	67	12.6	105	19.8	147	27.7	212	39.9
Nebraska	77	17	22.1	20	26.0	26	33.8	14	18.2
New Hampshire	40	10	25.0	9	22.5	12	30.0	9	22.5
New York	4,149	1,087	26.2	1,390	33.5	909	21.9	763	18.4
North Dakota	13	3	23.1	2	15.4	1	7.7	7	53.8
South Carolina	778	181	23.3	268	34.4	249	32.0	80	10.3
West Virginia	100	9	9.0	10	10.0	36	36.0	45	45.0
Wyoming	15	1	6.7	2	13.3	11	73.3	1	6.7
Total	**15,449**	**3,283**	**21.3**	**4,467**	**28.9**	**3,748**	**24.3**	**3,951**	**25.6**

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/µL) or percentage; OI, opportunistic infection (i.e., AIDS-defining condition).

Note. Stage of disease at diagnosis of HIV infection based on first CD4 test performed or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition ≤3 months after a diagnosis of HIV infection. See Technical Notes for the list of areas that met the criteria for complete laboratory reporting.

[a] Data from Los Angeles County and San Francisco only.

Table 3a. Linkage to HIV medical care within 3 months after HIV diagnosis during 2011, among persons aged 13 years and older, by selected characteristics—18 states and the District of Columbia

	Total diagnoses		≥1 CD4 or VL test		No CD4 or VL test	
	No.	%[a]	No.	%	No.	%
Sex						
Male	12,255	79.3	9,701	79.2	2,554	20.8
Female	3,194	20.7	2,632	82.4	562	17.6
Age at diagnosis (yr)						
13–24	3,445	22.3	2,528	73.4	917	26.6
25–34	4,482	29.0	3,509	78.3	973	21.7
35–44	3,381	21.9	2,804	82.9	577	17.1
45–54	2,826	18.3	2,381	84.3	445	15.7
≥55	1,315	8.5	1,111	84.5	204	15.5
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	27	0.2	23	85.2	4	14.8
Asian	312	2.0	264	84.6	48	15.4
Black/African American	7,880	51.0	5,983	75.9	1,897	24.1
Hispanic/Latino[b]	3,004	19.4	2,458	81.8	546	18.2
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	21	0.1	19	90.5	2	9.5
White	3,829	24.8	3,260	85.1	569	14.9
Multiple races	376	2.4	326	86.7	50	13.3
Transmission category[c]						
Male-to-male sexual contact	9,943	64.4	7,874	79.2	2,069	20.8
Injection drug use						
Male	665	4.3	524	78.8	141	21.2
Female	455	2.9	371	81.4	85	18.6
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	436	2.8	344	78.9	92	21.1
Heterosexual contact[d]						
Male	1,198	7.8	946	79.0	251	21.0
Female	2,732	17.7	2,256	82.6	476	17.4
Total[e]	**15,449**	**100.0**	**12,333**	**79.8**	**3,116**	**20.2**

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL).

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Linkage to care was defined as having ≥1 CD4 or VL test within 3 months after HIV diagnosis. See Technical Notes for the list of areas that met the criteria for complete laboratory reporting.

[a] Represents percentage of the total number for the column.

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[c] Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

[d] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[e] Includes 20 persons whose infection was attributed to hemophilia, blood transfusion, or perinatal exposure or whose risk factor was not reported or not identified. Data not displayed because the numbers were too small to be meaningful.

Table 3b. Linkage to HIV medical care within 3 months after HIV diagnosis during 2011, among persons aged 13 years and older, by area of residence—18 states and the District of Columbia

	Total diagnoses		≥1 CD4 or VL test		No CD4 or VL test	
Area of residence	**No.**	**%[a]**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
California[b]	2,374	15.4	1,911	80.5	463	19.5
Delaware	114	0.7	91	79.8	23	20.2
District of Columbia	733	4.7	601	82.0	132	18.0
Georgia	1,834	11.9	1,314	71.6	520	28.4
Hawaii	72	0.5	63	87.5	9	12.5
Illinois	1,669	10.8	1,232	73.8	437	26.2
Indiana	485	3.1	379	78.1	106	21.9
Iowa	120	0.8	106	88.3	14	11.7
Louisiana	1,249	8.1	940	75.3	309	24.7
Michigan	794	5.1	651	82.0	143	18.0
Minnesota	302	2.0	240	79.5	62	20.5
Missouri	531	3.4	406	76.5	125	23.5
Nebraska	77	0.5	67	87.0	10	13.0
New Hampshire	40	0.3	34	85.0	6	15.0
New York	4,149	26.9	3,477	83.8	672	16.2
North Dakota	13	0.1	13	100.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	778	5.0	715	91.9	63	8.1
West Virginia	100	0.6	79	79.0	21	21.0
Wyoming	15	0.1	14	93.3	1	6.7
Total	**15,449**	**100.0**	**12,333**	**79.8**	**3,116**	**20.2**

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL).

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Linkage to care was defined as having ≥1 CD4 or VL test within 3 months after HIV diagnosis. See Technical Notes for the list of areas that met the criteria for complete laboratory reporting.

[a] Represents percentage of the total number for the column.

[b] Data from Los Angeles County and San Francisco only.

Table 4a. Retention in HIV medical care among persons aged 13 years and older with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2009 and alive at year-end 2010, by selected characteristics—18 states and the District of Columbia

	Persons alive at year-end 2010	≥2 CD4 or VL tests[a]	
	Total No.	No.	%
Sex			
Male	255,935	128,558	50.2
Female	83,024	43,813	52.8
Age at year-end 2010			
13–24	14,999	7,237	48.2
25–34	46,043	21,518	46.7
35–44	95,695	47,845	50.0
45–54	118,874	62,422	52.5
≥55	63,348	33,349	52.6
Race/ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	616	258	41.9
Asian[b]	4,487	2,411	53.7
Black/African American	153,581	73,656	48.0
Hispanic/Latino[c]	70,213	38,169	54.4
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	381	151	39.6
White	101,264	52,124	51.5
Multiple races	8,304	5,582	67.2
Transmission category[d]			
Male-to-male sexual contact	174,071	88,569	50.9
Injection drug use			
Male	36,613	16,831	46.0
Female	23,247	12,241	52.7
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	19,519	10,266	52.6
Heterosexual contact[e]			
Male	22,754	11,382	50.0
Female	57,149	30,051	52.6
Other[f]			
Male	2,979	1,511	50.7
Female	2,628	1,522	57.9
Total[g]	**338,959**	**172,371**	**50.9**

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL).

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. See Technical Notes for the list of areas that met the criteria for complete laboratory reporting.

[a] Two or more CD4 or VL tests performed at least 3 months apart during 2010.

[b] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[c] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[d] Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

[e] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[f] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[g] Includes 113 persons of unknown race/ethnicity.

Table 4b. Retention in HIV medical care among persons aged 13 years and older with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2009 and alive at year-end 2010, by area of residence—18 states and the District of Columbia

	Persons alive at year-end 2009	≥2 CD4 or VL tests[a]	
Area of residence	**Total No.**	**No.**	**%**
California[b]	54,728	31,892	58.3
Delaware	2,914	816	28.0
District of Columbia	13,811	6,112	44.3
Georgia	33,584	14,636	43.6
Hawaii	2,220	768	34.6
Illinois	30,895	7,615	24.6
Indiana	8,207	4,335	52.8
Iowa	1,628	957	58.8
Louisiana	16,301	8,102	49.7
Michigan	13,351	6,837	51.2
Minnesota	6,276	1,882	30.0
Missouri	10,597	5,020	47.4
Nebraska	1,607	921	57.3
New Hampshire	1,061	511	48.2
New York	126,377	73,631	58.3
North Dakota	174	73	42.0
South Carolina	13,575	7,676	56.5
West Virginia	1,430	476	33.3
Wyoming	223	111	49.8
Total	**338,959**	**172,371**	**50.9**

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL).

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. See Technical Notes for the list of areas that met the criteria for complete laboratory reporting.

[a] Two or more CD4 or VL tests performed at least 3 months apart during 2010.

[b] Data from Los Angeles County and San Francisco only.

Table 5a. HIV viral suppression at most recent viral load test in 2010, among persons aged 13 years and older with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2009 and alive at year-end 2010, by selected characteristics—18 states and the District of Columbia

	Persons alive at year-end 2010		Persons with ≥1 CD4 or VL test		Persons with a VL test only		VL ≤ 200 copies/mL			
							Total	Among persons alive at year-end 2010	Among persons with ≥1 CD4 or VL test	Among persons with a VL test only
	No.	%[a]	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
Sex										
Male	255,935	75.5	160,947	62.9	151,028	59.0	112,525	44.0	69.9	74.5
Female	83,024	24.5	53,787	64.8	51,082	61.5	34,490	41.5	64.1	67.5
Age at year-end 2010										
13–24	14,999	4.4	9,560	63.7	9,154	61.0	4,460	29.7	46.7	48.7
25–34	46,043	13.6	28,436	61.8	26,804	58.2	16,484	35.8	58.0	61.5
35–44	95,695	28.2	60,687	63.4	57,132	59.7	40,453	42.3	66.7	70.8
45–54	118,874	35.1	76,552	64.4	72,005	60.6	54,870	46.2	71.7	76.2
≥55	63,348	18.7	39,499	62.4	37,015	58.4	30,748	48.5	77.8	83.1
Race/ethnicity										
American Indian/Alaska Native	616	0.2	342	55.5	314	51.0	225	36.5	65.8	71.7
Asian[b]	4,487	1.3	2,946	65.7	2,802	62.4	2,364	52.7	80.2	84.4
Black/African American	153,581	45.3	93,434	60.8	87,147	56.7	56,813	37.0	60.8	65.2
Hispanic/Latino[c]	70,213	20.7	44,348	63.2	42,861	61.0	31,895	45.4	71.9	74.4
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	381	0.1	219	57.5	195	51.2	149	39.1	68.0	76.4
White	101,264	29.9	66,654	65.8	62,380	61.6	51,105	50.5	76.7	81.9
Multiple races	8,304	2.4	6,770	81.5	6,390	77.0	4,443	53.5	65.6	69.5
Transmission category[d]										
Male-to-male sexual contact	174,071	51.4	112,080	64.4	105,390	60.5	80,647	46.3	72.0	76.5
Injection drug use										
Male	36,613	10.8	19,979	54.6	18,755	51.2	13,196	36.0	66.1	70.4
Female	23,247	6.9	14,748	63.4	13,992	60.2	9,328	40.1	63.3	66.7
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	19,519	5.8	12,940	66.3	12,014	61.6	8,296	42.5	64.1	69.0
Heterosexual contact[e]										
Male	22,754	6.7	14,072	61.8	13,102	57.6	9,285	40.8	66.0	70.9
Female	57,149	16.9	37,261	65.2	35,378	61.9	24,175	42.3	64.9	68.3
Other[f]										
Male	2,979	0.9	1,877	63.0	1,766	59.3	1,102	37.0	58.7	62.4
Female	2,628	0.8	1,778	67.7	1,713	65.2	987	37.6	55.5	57.6
Total[g]	**338,959**	**100.0**	**214,734**	**63.4**	**202,110**	**59.6**	**147,015**	**43.4**	**68.5**	**72.7**

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL).

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. See Technical Notes for the list of areas that met the criteria for complete laboratory reporting.

[a] Represents percentage of the total number for the column.

[b] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[c] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[d] Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

[e] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[f] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[g] Includes 113 persons of unknown race/ethnicity.

Table 5b. HIV viral suppression at most recent viral load test in 2010, among persons aged 13 years and older with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2009 and alive at year-end 2010, by area of residence—18 states and the District of Columbia

							VL ≤ 200 copies/mL			
	Persons alive at year-end 2010		Persons with ≥1 CD4 or VL test		Persons with a VL test only		Total	Among persons alive at year-end 2010	Among persons with ≥1 CD4 or VL test	Among persons with a VL test only
Area of residence	No.	%[a]	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
California[b]	54,728	16.1	39,198	71.6	37,824	69.1	30,458	55.7	77.7	80.5
Delaware	2,914	0.9	1,285	44.1	830	28.5	417	14.3	32.5	50.2
District of Columbia	13,811	4.1	8,205	59.4	7,841	56.8	5,485	39.7	66.8	70.0
Georgia	33,584	9.9	19,279	57.4	16,429	48.9	10,584	31.5	54.9	64.4
Hawaii	2,220	0.7	1,190	53.6	937	42.2	731	32.9	61.4	78.0
Illinois	30,895	9.1	12,724	41.2	10,656	34.5	7,575	24.5	59.5	71.1
Indiana	8,207	2.4	5,619	68.5	5,433	66.2	3,913	47.7	69.6	72.0
Iowa	1,628	0.5	1,213	74.5	1,132	69.5	869	53.4	71.6	76.8
Louisiana	16,301	4.8	10,453	64.1	9,679	59.4	6,404	39.3	61.3	66.2
Michigan	13,351	3.9	9,268	69.4	8,407	63.0	5,905	44.2	63.7	70.2
Minnesota	6,276	1.9	2,985	47.6	2,837	45.2	2,243	35.7	75.1	79.1
Missouri	10,597	3.1	6,714	63.4	6,305	59.5	4,597	43.4	68.5	72.9
Nebraska	1,607	0.5	1,118	69.6	1,079	67.1	799	49.7	71.5	74.1
New Hampshire	1,061	0.3	616	58.1	578	54.5	475	44.8	77.1	82.2
New York	126,377	37.3	84,731	67.0	82,526	65.3	59,474	47.1	70.2	72.1
North Dakota	174	0.1	107	61.5	99	56.9	87	50.0	81.3	87.9
South Carolina	13,575	4.0	9,116	67.2	8,656	63.8	6,349	46.8	69.6	73.3
West Virginia	1,430	0.4	772	54.0	726	50.8	550	38.5	71.2	75.8
Wyoming	223	0.1	141	63.2	136	61.0	100	44.8	70.9	73.5
Total	**338,959**	**100.0**	**214,734**	**63.4**	**202,110**	**59.6**	**147,015**	**43.4**	**68.5**	**72.7**

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL).

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. See Technical Notes for the list of areas that met the criteria for complete laboratory reporting.

[a] Represents percentage of the total number for the column.

[b] Data from Los Angeles County and San Francisco only.

Table 5c. HIV viral suppression at most recent viral load test among persons aged 18 years and older living with diagnosed HIV infection and receiving medical care, by selected characteristics—data from the Medical Monitoring Project and the National HIV Surveillance System, 2009 and 2010—United States and Puerto Rico

	2009			2010		
	Persons alive at year-end 2009[a]	VL ≤ 200 copies/mL[b]		Persons alive at year-end 2010[c]	VL ≤ 200 copies/mL[d]	
	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact[e]	398,061	162,177	40.7	419,701	175,191	41.7
Black/African American	342,258	111,852	32.7	356,966	124,465	34.9
Hispanic/Latino[f]	164,031	60,060	36.6	171,475	63,745	37.2
Total	**808,609**	**301,626**	**37.3**	**840,617**	**327,485**	**39.0**

Abbreviation: VL, viral load (copies/mL).

[a] National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS): Estimated numbers of persons who were aged 18 years and older, had HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2008, and were alive at year-end 2009. Numbers have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays and missing transmission category, but not for incomplete reporting.

[b] Medical Monitoring Project (MMP): Estimated numbers of persons who were aged 18 years and older, received medical care during January–April 2009, and had, at most recent VL test, achieved viral suppression (undetectable or ≤200 copies/mL).

[c] NHSS: Estimated numbers of persons who were aged 18 years and older, had HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2009, and were alive at year-end 2010. Numbers have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays and missing transmission category, but not for incomplete reporting.

[d] MMP: Estimated numbers of persons who were aged 18 years and older, received medical care during January–April 2010, and had, at most recent VL test, achieved viral suppression (undetectable or ≤200 copies/mL).

[e] Regardless of race or ethnicity.

[f] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

Table 6a. Deaths of persons aged 13 years and older with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death and area of residence, 2008–2010—United States and 6 dependent areas

	2008				2009				2010			
		Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]		
Area of residence	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]
Alabama	243	276	7.1	25.9	255	309	7.9	27.8	259	354	8.9	30.7
Alaska	23	26	4.7	44.0	14	17	2.9	28.2	13	17	3.0	28.7
Arizona	245	278	5.3	24.0	211	254	4.8	21.2	221	303	5.8	24.3
Arkansas	99	112	4.8	24.5	116	140	5.9	30.0	96	131	5.4	27.5
California	1,853	2,054	6.9	19.4	1,740	2,030	6.7	18.6	1,608	2,067	6.7	18.3
Colorado	109	123	3.0	11.6	133	161	3.9	14.8	120	164	4.0	14.7
Connecticut	258	277	9.4	25.9	253	284	9.6	26.2	217	273	9.1	24.8
Delaware	97	106	14.5	35.4	87	99	13.5	32.6	72	93	12.3	30.1
District of Columbia	355	386	76.0	28.0	288	331	64.1	23.0	211	263	49.6	17.6
Florida	2,484	2,815	18.2	30.6	2,301	2,768	17.7	29.2	2,074	2,812	17.6	29.1
Georgia	746	841	10.7	25.1	781	943	11.9	26.9	744	1,037	13.1	28.4
Hawaii	50	57	5.3	25.6	28	34	3.1	14.9	33	44	3.9	19.1
Idaho	17	19	1.6	25.8	9	11	0.9	13.9	9	12	1.0	15.0
Illinois	610	692	6.5	23.0	271	327	3.1	10.4	371	502	4.7	15.3
Indiana	191	216	4.1	26.4	183	220	4.2	26.1	180	246	4.6	28.2
Iowa	24	27	1.1	17.3	28	34	1.4	20.4	22	30	1.2	17.2
Kansas	50	57	2.5	22.4	39	47	2.0	17.9	38	52	2.2	18.9
Kentucky	139	157	4.4	31.9	120	145	4.0	28.2	99	137	3.8	25.5
Louisiana	502	569	15.6	34.9	526	631	17.2	37.2	444	604	16.2	34.5
Maine	20	22	1.9	20.2	9	10	0.9	8.9	4	5	0.4	4.3
Maryland	769	868	18.5	32.1	753	908	19.2	32.4	657	914	18.9	31.5
Massachusetts	288	311	5.6	18.5	299	336	6.0	19.3	272	347	6.2	19.3
Michigan	354	401	4.8	29.9	285	343	4.1	24.7	294	400	4.8	27.8
Minnesota	78	88	2.0	14.5	91	110	2.5	17.2	73	99	2.2	14.9
Mississippi	252	286	12.0	35.7	238	287	12.0	34.8	178	242	10.0	28.6
Missouri	226	256	5.2	24.1	234	282	5.7	25.8	221	300	6.0	26.7
Montana	6	7	0.8	19.8	6	7	0.9	19.6	7	10	1.2	25.2
Nebraska	26	29	2.0	19.0	25	30	2.0	18.3	20	27	1.8	15.5
Nevada	132	150	7.1	22.9	135	163	7.6	24.0	118	161	7.2	23.0
New Hampshire	15	16	1.5	15.3	22	26	2.3	23.0	21	28	2.5	24.1
New Jersey	958	1,021	14.2	28.3	881	975	13.4	26.6	888	1,014	13.8	27.2
New Mexico	69	78	4.8	34.0	54	65	4.0	27.3	45	62	3.6	24.9
New York	2,804	3,169	19.4	24.3	2,687	3,244	19.8	24.5	2,434	3,378	20.6	25.2

Table 6a. Deaths of persons aged 13 years and older with diagnosed HIV infection, by year of death and area of residence, 2008–2010—United States and 6 dependent areas *(cont)*

Area of residence	2008				2009				2010			
		Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]		
	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWH[b]
North Carolina	548	597	7.8	25.2	585	672	8.7	27.0	508	659	8.3	25.6
North Dakota	3	3	0.6	20.7	3	4	0.7	20.0	3	4	0.7	20.4
Ohio	348	395	4.1	24.4	337	407	4.2	24.1	270	369	3.8	21.1
Oklahoma	133	151	5.0	33.6	108	130	4.3	28.0	89	121	3.9	25.1
Oregon	74	84	2.7	17.2	76	92	2.9	18.1	75	101	3.1	19.5
Pennsylvania	714	741	7.0	24.2	692	734	6.9	23.2	699	776	7.2	23.9
Rhode Island	47	51	5.7	26.8	41	46	5.1	23.0	44	56	6.3	27.1
South Carolina	384	415	11.1	30.2	362	409	10.8	28.9	339	430	11.1	29.6
South Dakota	7	8	1.2	19.5	6	7	1.1	16.7	11	15	2.2	32.6
Tennessee	357	405	7.8	27.9	341	411	7.9	27.3	288	387	7.3	25.0
Texas	1,401	1,454	7.5	23.8	1,505	1,593	8.1	24.9	1,359	1,486	7.3	22.2
Utah	27	31	1.5	13.7	30	36	1.7	15.5	22	30	1.4	12.8
Vermont	9	10	1.8	23.6	7	8	1.5	18.7	4	5	0.9	11.3
Virginia	391	424	6.6	21.5	387	438	6.7	21.6	294	378	5.6	18.0
Washington	164	185	3.4	18.2	199	240	4.3	22.8	147	198	3.5	18.2
West Virginia	41	44	2.9	30.6	34	38	2.5	25.7	30	41	2.6	26.4
Wisconsin	77	87	1.9	18.3	82	99	2.1	19.8	67	91	1.9	17.6
Wyoming	5	6	1.3	27.1	3	4	0.8	16.1	3	4	0.9	16.4
Subtotal	18,822	20,883	8.3	25.0	17,900	20,936	8.3	24.3	16,315	21,278	8.3	24.0
U.S. dependent areas												
American Samoa	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Guam	6	7	5.0	72.2	3	4	2.6	39.2	2	3	2.3	30.8
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	573	620	18.9	33.5	555	626	19.0	33.4	464	590	19.0	31.1
Republic of Palau	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	12	13	14.4	22.5	19	22	24.7	37.6	8	10	11.8	17.2
Subtotal	591	639	17.8	33.3	577	652	18.0	33.5	474	604	17.7	30.6
Total	**19,413**	**21,523**	**8.5**	**25.2**	**18,477**	**21,588**	**8.4**	**24.5**	**16,789**	**21,882**	**8.4**	**24.1**

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection may be due to any cause.

[a] Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.

[b] Rates are per 1,000 PLWH; denominator was calculated as (No. PLWH at the end of [year X−1]) + (No. new diagnoses during year X).

Table 6b. Deaths of persons aged 13 years and older with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS), by year of death and area of residence, 2008–2010—United States and 6 dependent areas

	2008				2009				2010			
		Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]		
Area of residence	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]
Alabama	180	204	5.3	45.3	181	217	5.6	47.5	188	251	6.3	54.4
Alaska	17	19	3.4	54.4	15	18	3.1	50.8	13	17	3.0	47.6
Arizona	187	212	4.0	38.6	172	206	3.9	35.5	166	223	4.3	36.6
Arkansas	84	95	4.0	43.8	82	98	4.1	43.9	80	108	4.5	46.9
California	1,596	1,761	5.9	25.9	1,508	1,744	5.8	24.8	1,348	1,694	5.5	23.5
Colorado	87	98	2.4	21.7	103	123	3.0	26.1	91	123	3.0	25.3
Connecticut	229	244	8.3	34.3	227	252	8.5	35.4	195	241	8.0	33.5
Delaware	69	74	10.1	38.8	69	77	10.4	39.2	60	75	10.0	37.9
District of Columbia	320	346	68.1	39.6	237	268	51.9	29.7	196	243	45.7	25.9
Florida	2,148	2,430	15.7	46.4	1,983	2,375	15.2	44.0	1,755	2,355	14.7	42.9
Georgia	657	739	9.4	37.5	671	807	10.2	38.9	637	878	11.1	40.7
Hawaii	38	43	4.0	31.4	26	31	2.9	22.3	32	43	3.7	29.9
Idaho	13	15	1.2	42.7	8	10	0.8	26.8	9	12	1.0	30.7
Illinois	515	583	5.5	35.2	226	271	2.6	15.7	320	428	4.0	23.4
Indiana	160	181	3.4	41.7	154	185	3.5	40.8	144	193	3.6	41.5
Iowa	20	23	0.9	23.2	27	32	1.3	30.9	18	24	1.0	22.1
Kansas	46	52	2.3	35.1	38	45	2.0	29.5	35	47	2.0	29.9
Kentucky	115	130	3.6	47.8	95	114	3.2	40.7	83	112	3.1	38.4
Louisiana	421	476	13.0	54.7	440	526	14.3	58.1	373	500	13.4	53.4
Maine	16	17	1.5	28.7	9	10	0.9	16.1	3	4	0.3	5.9
Maryland	639	718	15.3	44.7	598	716	15.1	43.7	539	745	15.4	44.0
Massachusetts	227	241	4.4	23.4	246	271	4.9	25.5	210	259	4.7	23.8
Michigan	291	329	3.9	46.2	235	281	3.4	38.5	236	317	3.8	41.9
Minnesota	62	70	1.6	25.3	76	91	2.1	31.4	64	86	1.9	28.6
Mississippi	186	210	8.8	59.2	172	206	8.6	56.0	126	167	6.9	43.6
Missouri	175	198	4.0	34.8	182	218	4.4	36.9	184	247	5.0	40.9
Montana	5	6	0.7	25.3	5	6	0.7	24.8	7	10	1.2	38.6
Nebraska	24	27	1.9	31.8	24	29	2.0	32.3	19	25	1.7	26.3
Nevada	109	123	5.8	38.2	106	127	5.9	37.8	90	120	5.4	34.5
New Hampshire	11	12	1.1	20.5	14	16	1.4	25.7	18	23	2.1	37.3
New Jersey	754	787	10.9	40.4	663	708	9.8	35.5	692	737	10.0	36.2
New Mexico	63	71	4.4	51.0	37	44	2.7	30.9	40	54	3.2	36.4
New York	2,401	2,706	16.6	34.0	2,281	2,743	16.7	33.9	2,021	2,784	17.0	34.2

Table 6b. Deaths of persons aged 13 years and older with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS), by year of death and area of residence, 2008–2010—United States and 6 dependent areas *(cont)*

	2008				2009				2010			
		Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]				Estimated[a]		
Area of residence	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]	No.	No.	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 1,000 PLWA[b]
North Carolina	369	392	5.2	41.2	379	418	5.4	41.4	356	440	5.6	41.8
North Dakota	4	5	0.8	58.4	2	2	0.4	27.7	2	2	0.4	27.4
Ohio	270	305	3.2	39.5	259	310	3.2	38.4	202	271	2.8	32.3
Oklahoma	106	120	4.0	51.9	89	106	3.5	44.9	64	84	2.7	35.1
Oregon	71	80	2.5	25.7	68	82	2.6	25.1	65	87	2.7	26.0
Pennsylvania	581	589	5.5	32.0	571	584	5.5	30.8	559	575	5.3	29.7
Rhode Island	45	49	5.4	35.4	41	46	5.1	32.5	40	51	5.7	35.7
South Carolina	325	347	9.3	46.3	317	354	9.4	45.4	285	354	9.2	44.0
South Dakota	5	6	0.9	36.0	4	5	0.7	27.9	6	8	1.2	42.8
Tennessee	287	324	6.3	45.2	268	320	6.1	42.9	235	313	5.9	40.1
Texas	1,175	1,196	6.2	33.7	1,274	1,310	6.7	35.0	1,165	1,207	6.0	30.8
Utah	22	25	1.2	19.6	28	33	1.6	25.5	16	22	1.0	16.3
Vermont	6	6	1.2	24.8	5	6	1.0	21.4	4	5	0.9	19.3
Virginia	292	312	4.8	33.1	284	312	4.8	32.2	223	277	4.1	27.2
Washington	136	153	2.8	25.7	165	198	3.6	31.9	126	168	3.0	26.7
West Virginia	37	40	2.6	47.6	32	36	2.3	41.3	18	23	1.5	26.5
Wisconsin	60	68	1.4	28.6	71	85	1.8	34.3	61	82	1.7	32.0
Wyoming	5	6	1.3	46.6	4	5	1.1	38.5	5	6	1.4	49.1
Subtotal	15,661	17,261	6.9	36.3	14,771	17,077	6.7	34.8	13,424	17,121	6.7	33.9
U.S. dependent areas												
American Samoa	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Guam	3	3	2.5	91.0	2	2	1.7	67.7	0	0	0.0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	490	525	16.0	46.7	449	496	15.0	43.4	388	481	15.5	41.7
Republic of Palau	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	10	11	11.8	32.7	12	14	15.1	40.3	5	6	7.3	18.7
Subtotal	503	538	15.0	46.4	463	512	14.1	43.4	393	488	14.3	40.9
Total	**16,164**	**17,799**	**7.0**	**36.5**	**15,234**	**17,589**	**6.8**	**35.0**	**13,817**	**17,609**	**6.8**	**34.1**

Abbreviation: PLWA, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS).

Note. Deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection may be due to any cause.

[a] Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.

[b] Rates are per 1,000 PLWA; denominator was calculated as (No. PLWA at the end of [year X−1]) + (No. new diagnoses during year X).

Table 7a. Persons surviving more than 3 years after a diagnosis of HIV infection during 2003–2007, by year of diagnosis and area of residence—United States and 6 dependent areas

Area of residence	No. of persons	Proportion survived >3 years				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alabama	3,404	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.92
Alaska	162	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	3,669	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.92
Arkansas	1,423	0.92	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.88
California	28,259	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.94
Colorado	2,116	0.94	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95
Connecticut	2,705	0.88	0.92	0.91	0.93	0.92
Delaware	987	0.93	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.91
District of Columbia	5,372	0.86	0.87	0.90	0.89	0.94
Florida	32,304	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.91
Georgia	11,786	—	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.92
Hawaii	519	0.88	0.91	0.90	0.87	0.90
Idaho	177	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	10,499	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.92	0.94
Indiana	2,570	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.91
Iowa	546	0.97	0.91	0.95	0.94	0.93
Kansas	827	0.86	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.96
Kentucky	1,632	0.92	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.90
Louisiana	5,221	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.91
Maine	387	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	10,486	0.82	0.86	0.87	0.89	0.91
Massachusetts	3,970	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.95
Michigan	4,284	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.90
Minnesota	1,686	0.94	0.94	0.96	0.97	0.95
Mississippi	2,510	0.86	0.86	0.88	0.86	0.90
Missouri	2,883	0.91	0.90	0.93	0.93	0.94
Montana	91	*	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	490	*	*	*	*	*
Nevada	2,059	0.89	0.92	0.90	0.93	0.91
New Hampshire	275	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	9,373	0.88	0.87	0.89	0.90	0.90
New Mexico	726	0.90	0.90	0.93	0.86	0.87
New York	29,616	0.90	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.93
North Carolina	8,334	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.93
North Dakota	56	*	*	*	*	*
Ohio	5,061	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.95
Oklahoma	1,374	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.92	0.87
Oregon	1,394	0.89	0.90	0.97	0.94	0.95
Pennsylvania	6,447	—	—	0.91	0.91	0.91
Rhode Island	580	0.89	0.91	0.96	0.93	0.94
South Carolina	4,195	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.88	0.88
South Dakota	143	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	4,790	0.89	0.88	0.90	0.91	0.93
Texas	21,207	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.91	0.91
Utah	622	0.93	0.96	0.98	0.96	0.92
Vermont	82	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	5,253	0.90	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Washington	2,806	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.95	0.94
West Virginia	436	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	1,264	0.96	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.95
Wyoming	73	*	*	*	*	*
Subtotal	247,131	0.90	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.92
U.S. dependent areas						
American Samoa	0	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	13	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	4	*	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	5,689	0.82	0.80	0.82	0.85	0.86
Republic of Palau	0	*	*	*	*	*
U.S. Virgin Islands	173	*	*	*	*	*
Subtotal	5,879	0.81	0.80	0.82	0.85	0.86
Total	**253,010**	**0.89**	**0.90**	**0.90**	**0.91**	**0.92**

Abbreviations: dash (—) indicates HIV reporting not implemented; asterisk (*) indicates sample too small (<100 diagnoses per year or <500 diagnoses during the 5-year period) for the calculation of meaningful survival estimates.

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Data exclude persons whose month of diagnosis or month of death is unknown.

Table 7b. Persons with HIV surviving more than 3 years after stage 3 (AIDS) classification during 2003–2007, by year and area of residence—United States and 6 dependent areas

Area of residence	No. of persons	Proportion survived >3 years				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alabama	2,236	0.73	0.75	0.79	0.80	0.82
Alaska	141	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	2,351	0.80	0.75	0.83	0.81	0.85
Arkansas	957	0.82	0.77	0.77	0.79	0.79
California	20,140	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.88
Colorado	1,569	0.87	0.88	0.90	0.92	0.90
Connecticut	2,205	0.83	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.87
Delaware	776	0.87	0.80	0.78	0.76	0.85
District of Columbia	3,758	0.80	0.80	0.81	0.78	0.87
Florida	22,708	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.80
Georgia	8,862	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.83
Hawaii	401	*	*	*	*	*
Idaho	108	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	6,412	0.82	0.83	0.85	0.84	0.87
Indiana	1,808	0.82	0.85	0.85	0.81	0.80
Iowa	375	*	*	*	*	*
Kansas	600	0.81	0.89	0.88	0.86	0.89
Kentucky	1,075	0.84	0.85	0.81	0.82	0.82
Louisiana	4,218	0.76	0.73	0.74	0.76	0.81
Maine	225	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	7,107	0.76	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.83
Massachusetts	3,215	0.89	0.88	0.91	0.92	0.90
Michigan	3,126	0.80	0.80	0.81	0.84	0.83
Minnesota	1,099	0.90	0.89	0.88	0.92	0.87
Mississippi	1,861	0.73	0.77	0.75	0.80	0.83
Missouri	2,017	0.81	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.84
Montana	76	*	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	354	*	*	*	*	*
Nevada	1,378	0.78	0.82	0.82	0.84	0.83
New Hampshire	195	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	6,695	0.79	0.78	0.80	0.82	0.82
New Mexico	542	0.86	0.84	0.89	0.78	0.86
New York	26,093	0.85	0.84	0.86	0.86	0.87
North Carolina	4,705	0.78	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.83
North Dakota	41	*	*	*	*	*
Ohio	3,280	0.86	0.81	0.85	0.87	0.87
Oklahoma	1,052	0.78	0.78	0.80	0.85	0.82
Oregon	1,152	0.81	0.85	0.93	0.89	0.89
Pennsylvania	6,970	0.79	0.81	0.83	0.81	0.84
Rhode Island	534	0.84	0.87	0.90	0.92	0.87
South Carolina	3,578	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.82
South Dakota	81	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	3,410	0.78	0.76	0.79	0.81	0.84
Texas	14,106	0.82	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.83
Utah	319	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	64	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	3,211	0.83	0.82	0.83	0.80	0.83
Washington	2,011	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.87
West Virginia	362	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	880	0.86	0.84	0.92	0.86	0.87
Wyoming	48	*	*	*	*	*
Subtotal	180,487	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.83	0.84
U.S. dependent areas						
American Samoa	0	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	9	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	0	*	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	4,348	0.67	0.62	0.68	0.70	0.72
Republic of Palau	2	*	*	*	*	*
U.S. Virgin Islands	124	*	*	*	*	*
Subtotal	4,483	0.67	0.62	0.68	0.71	0.72
Total	**184,970**	**0.81**	**0.81**	**0.83**	**0.83**	**0.84**

Abbreviation: asterisk (*) indicates sample too small (<100 diagnoses per year or <500 diagnoses during the 5-year period) for the calculation of meaningful survival estimates.

Note. Data exclude persons whose month of diagnosis or month of death is unknown.

Table 8. Perinatally acquired HIV infection, by year of birth and mother's race/ethnicity, 2008–2010—United States

	2008		2009		2010	
Race/ethnicity[a]	**Est. No.**	**Rate**	**Est. No.**	**Rate**	**Est. No.**	**Rate**
Black/African American	176	28.2	199	32.7	127	21.6
Hispanic/Latino[b]	48	4.6	47	4.7	48	5.1
White	45	2.0	14	0.6	36	1.7
Total	**268**	**6.8**	**261**	**6.8**	**212**	**5.7**

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis.

Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for delays between birth and diagnosis date, as well as between diagnosis and reporting; however, adjustments do not account for incomplete reporting.

Rates are per 100,000 live births.

[a] Live birth data reflect race/ethnicity of the infant's mother.

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

Table 9a. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged 13 years and older and percentages of those with undiagnosed HIV infection, by selected characteristics, 2010—United States

	Persons living with HIV (diagnosed and undiagnosed)				Persons with undiagnosed HIV		
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	No.	95% CI	%
Sex							
Male	868,700	842,700–894,700	694.7	673.9–715.5	147,400	137,600–157,200	17.0
Female	275,700	260,100–291,400	209.9	198.0–221.9	33,500	28,400–38,600	12.2
Age group (yr)							
13–24	70,800	63,300–78,300	136.3	121.9–150.7	41,300	36,400–46,200	58.3
25–34	170,000	159,000–180,900	412.5	385.8–438.9	44,100	38,700–49,500	25.9
35–44	297,800	281,900–313,700	726.7	687.9–765.5	42,500	36,700–48,300	14.3
45–54	388,700	370,500–406,800	864.1	823.6–904.3	35,300	30,300–40,300	9.1
55–64	171,900	160,400–183,300	467.4	436.1–498.3	14,200	11,200–17,200	8.3
≥65	45,400	39,800–50,900	112.2	98.3–125.7	3,500	1,900–5,100	7.7
Race/ethnicity							
American Indian/Alaska Native	4,200	3,400–5,000	232.4	188.1–276.7	900	400–1,400	21.4
Asian[a]	15,000	11,700–18,400	121.0	94.4–148.4	3,400	2,300–4,500	22.7
Black/African American	506,800	486,100–527,400	1,650.8	1,583.4–1,717.9	84,600	76,600–92,600	16.7
Hispanic/Latino[b]	220,600	205,700–235,600	579.3	540.2–618.7	38,300	33,000–43,600	17.4
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,500	900–2,100	375.9	225.6–526.3	400	100–700	26.7
White	377,800	359,600–396,000	223.0	212.2–233.7	50,000	43,900–56,100	13.2
Multiple races	18,600	16,700–20,600	522.4	469.0–578.5	3,400	2,400–4,400	18.3
Transmission category							
Male-to-male sexual contact	596,600	574,300–619,000	—	—	113,300	104,500–122,100	19.0
Injection drug use							
Male	109,600	99,200–119,900	—	—	8,800	5,900–11,700	8.0
Female	69,400	60,600–78,200	—	—	5,300	3,200–7,400	7.6
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	61,200	53,500–68,900	—	—	4,800	2,800–6,800	7.8
Heterosexual contact[c]							
Male	95,700	86,800–104,500	—	—	17,700	13,700–21,700	18.5
Female	207,300	193,500–221,100	—	—	30,800	25,900–35,700	14.9
Other[d]	4,700	3,800–5,700	—	—	300	100–500	6.4
Total	**1,144,500**	**1,114,100–1,174,800**	**446.4**	**434.5–458.2**	**180,900**	**169,800–192,000**	**15.8**

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Estimates were derived by using extended back-calculation on HIV data for persons aged 13 years and older at diagnosis from the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Rates are per 100,000 population. Rates are not calculated by transmission category because of the lack of denominator data.

[a] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[c] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[d] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged 13 years and older and percentages of those with diagnosed HIV infection, 2006–2010—United States

	Persons living with HIV (diagnosed and undiagnosed)				Persons with diagnosed HIV	
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	%	95% CI
			2006			
Sex						
Male	784,100	758,000–810,200	652.5	630.8–674.3	80.3	79.2–81.5
Female	261,600	246,100–277,200	207.9	195.6–220.3	82.7	80.8–84.6
Age group (yr)						
13–24	53,400	47,300–59,600	104.8	92.8–117.0	45.3	39.7–51.0
25–34	168,400	157,300–179,400	421.6	393.8–449.1	70.8	68.0–73.6
35–44	368,700	350,900–386,600	851.9	810.8–893.3	83.2	81.7–84.8
45–54	318,400	301,000–335,800	738.7	698.3–779.1	86.9	85.4–88.5
55–64	109,800	99,300–120,200	348.5	315.1–381.5	87.2	84.6–89.8
≥65	27,100	21,600–32,600	72.8	58.1–87.6	86.3	80.8–91.8
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,600	2,900–4,400	199.4	160.6–243.7	77.8	68.1–87.4
Asian[a]	12,200	9,100–15,200	116.4	86.8–145.0	71.3	62.3–80.3
Black/African American	459,800	439,100–480,400	1,576.3	1,505.3–1,646.9	79.9	78.3–81.5
Hispanic/Latino[b]	196,900	182,200–211,700	605.4	560.2–651.0	79.3	76.7–81.8
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,200	600–1,700	358.3	179.2–507.6	66.7	48.2–85.2
White	353,600	335,100–372,000	209.2	198.3–220.1	83.7	82.1–85.4
Multiple races	18,400	16,300–20,500	691.2	612.3–770.1	77.7	71.7–83.7
Transmission category						
Male-to-male sexual contact	511,200	489,400–533,100	—	—	78.8	77.3–80.4
Injection drug use						
Male	117,800	106,500–129,100	—	—	87.8	85.2–90.3
Female	73,000	63,700–82,300	—	—	88.8	85.7–91.9
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	61,900	53,800–70,000	—	—	89.3	86.0–92.7
Heterosexual contact[c]						
Male	90,500	81,800–99,200	—	—	72.8	68.9–76.8
Female	186,000	172,700–199,300	—	—	80.2	77.7–82.7
Other[d]	5,300	4,200–6,400	—	—	88.7	83.2–94.1
Total	**1,045,800**	**1,015,400–1,076,100**	**425.1**	**412.8–437.4**	**80.9**	**80.0–81.9**

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged 13 years and older and percentages of those with diagnosed HIV infection, 2006–2010—United States *(cont)*

	Persons living with HIV (diagnosed and undiagnosed)				Persons with diagnosed HIV	
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	%	95% CI
			2007			
Sex						
Male	809,700	783,700–835,800	666.4	645.0–687.8	80.8	79.7–81.9
Female	269,600	254,000–285,300	212.2	199.9–224.5	83.1	81.3–85.0
Age group (yr)						
13–24	56,200	49,700–62,700	110.0	97.3–122.7	45.6	40.4–50.8
25–34	169,200	158,400–180,100	419.1	392.4–446.1	70.8	68.1–73.6
35–44	356,100	339,000–373,300	831.0	791.1–871.2	83.4	81.8–84.9
45–54	341,900	324,200–359,600	781.5	741.0–822.0	87.2	85.8–88.6
55–64	124,400	113,400–135,300	380.8	347.1–414.2	88.3	86.0–90.6
≥65	31,400	25,700–37,100	82.9	67.9–98.0	87.6	82.7–92.4
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,800	3,000–4,500	207.2	163.6–245.3	76.3	66.8–85.8
Asian[a]	13,200	10,100–16,400	122.6	93.8–152.3	71.2	62.6–79.9
Black/African American	477,500	456,800–498,200	1,614.1	1,544.1–1,684.0	80.0	78.4–81.5
Hispanic/Latino[b]	204,200	189,400–218,900	608.0	563.9–651.8	79.8	77.3–82.3
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,300	700–1,800	379.2	204.2–525.0	69.2	51.5–86.9
White	360,500	342,200–378,800	212.4	201.6–223.2	84.7	83.1–86.3
Multiple races	18,800	16,700–20,900	684.5	608.1–761.0	78.2	72.4–84.0
Transmission category						
Male-to-male sexual contact	534,000	512,100–555,900	—	—	79.2	77.7–80.7
Injection drug use						
Male	117,500	106,500–128,500	—	—	87.9	85.5–90.4
Female	72,900	63,700–82,000	—	—	89.2	86.2–92.2
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	62,400	54,400–70,300	—	—	89.6	86.4–92.8
Heterosexual contact[c]						
Male	92,100	83,300–100,900	—	—	75.4	71.6–79.2
Female	195,400	181,900–208,900	—	—	80.3	77.9–82.7
Other[d]	5,100	4,100–6,100	—	—	90.2	85.0–95.3
Total	**1,079,300**	**1,049,000–1,109,700**	**434.2**	**422.0–446.4**	**81.4**	**80.4–82.3**

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged 13 years and older and percentages of those with diagnosed HIV infection, 2006–2010—United States *(cont)*

	Persons living with HIV (diagnosed and undiagnosed)				Persons with diagnosed HIV	
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	%	95% CI
			2008			
Sex						
Male	829,100	803,100–855,200	675.2	654.1–696.5	81.8	80.7–82.8
Female	271,500	255,800–287,100	211.7	199.5–223.9	85.3	83.6–87.1
Age group (yr)						
13–24	60,600	53,300–68,000	118.5	104.2–132.9	46.5	41.3–51.8
25–34	169,600	158,800–180,500	414.1	387.7–440.7	71.6	68.9–74.4
35–44	337,100	320,500–353,700	798.0	758.7–837.3	84.5	82.9–86.0
45–54	359,700	341,900–377,500	813.2	772.9–853.4	88.8	87.4–90.1
55–64	138,100	126,900–149,300	410.7	377.4–444.0	90.0	87.9–92.1
≥65	35,600	29,800–41,500	91.8	76.8–107.0	89.6	85.3–94.0
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,900	3,100–4,700	209.7	166.7–252.7	76.9	67.6–86.2
Asian[a]	13,800	10,500–17,000	124.9	95.0–153.9	73.9	65.9–82.0
Black/African American	486,800	466,000–507,500	1,624.8	1,555.3–1,693.9	81.6	80.1–83.1
Hispanic/Latino[b]	209,600	194,800–224,300	605.0	562.3–647.4	80.9	78.6–83.3
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,300	800–1,900	371.3	228.5–542.6	76.9	60.0–93.9
White	366,300	348,000–384,500	215.1	204.3–225.8	85.6	84.0–87.1
Multiple races	19,000	16,900–21,000	670.6	596.5–741.2	80.5	74.9–86.2
Transmission category						
Male-to-male sexual contact	552,500	530,400–574,500	—	—	80.4	78.9–81.8
Injection drug use						
Male	114,300	103,600–125,000	—	—	89.7	87.3–92.1
Female	71,300	62,300–80,300	—	—	90.7	87.8–93.6
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	61,700	53,900–69,600	—	—	90.9	87.8–94.1
Heterosexual contact[c]						
Male	92,800	83,900–101,700	—	—	78.6	74.9–82.2
Female	203,200	189,500–216,900	—	—	81.2	78.9–83.5
Other[d]	4,900	3,900–5,900	—	—	91.8	87.0–96.6
Total	**1,100,600**	**1,070,300–1,131,000**	**438.5**	**426.4–450.6**	**82.7**	**81.7–83.6**

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged 13 years and older and percentages of those with diagnosed HIV infection, 2006–2010—United States *(cont)*

	Persons living with HIV (diagnosed and undiagnosed)				Persons with diagnosed HIV	
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	%	95% CI
			2009			
Sex						
Male	848,700	822,700–874,700	684.6	663.6–705.6	82.5	81.4–83.5
Female	273,500	257,800–289,100	211.5	199.4–223.6	86.7	85.0–88.4
Age group (yr)						
13–24	67,000	59,500–74,500	130.8	116.2–145.5	43.3	38.3–48.3
25–34	168,400	157,400–179,300	405.1	378.7–431.4	73.0	70.3–75.7
35–44	315,800	299,900–331,700	760.4	722.1–798.7	85.2	83.6–86.8
45–54	376,600	358,400–394,700	844.5	803.7–885.1	89.9	88.7–91.2
55–64	154,300	142,800–165,700	443.6	410.5–476.3	91.1	89.2–93.1
≥65	40,200	34,600–45,700	101.6	87.4–115.5	91.0	87.1–95.0
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	4,100	3,300–4,900	217.6	175.1–260.0	78.0	69.0–87.0
Asian[a]	14,400	11,100–17,800	127.1	98.0–157.1	75.7	67.9–83.5
Black/African American	496,500	475,900–517,200	1,638.7	1,570.7–1,707.0	82.5	81.1–84.0
Hispanic/Latino[b]	215,000	200,100–230,000	602.3	560.5–644.3	81.9	79.6–84.2
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,400	800–2,000	391.9	224.0–559.9	78.6	62.6–94.5
White	372,100	353,900–390,300	217.9	207.2–228.6	86.2	84.7–87.8
Multiple races	18,700	16,700–20,600	640.2	571.7–705.2	81.3	75.7–86.9
Transmission category						
Male-to-male sexual contact	574,500	552,100–596,800	—	—	80.7	79.3–82.1
Injection drug use						
Male	111,800	101,500–122,200	—	—	90.9	88.5–93.2
Female	70,200	61,400–79,000	—	—	91.7	88.9–94.6
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	61,400	53,700–69,100	—	—	91.7	88.6–94.8
Heterosexual contact[c]						
Male	94,200	85,400–103,100	—	—	80.3	76.7–83.8
Female	205,200	191,400–219,000	—	—	83.2	81.0–85.4
Other[d]	4,800	3,900–5,800	—	—	93.8	89.2–98.4
Total	**1,122,200**	**1,091,800–1,152,500**	**443.1**	**431.1–455.1**	**83.5**	**82.6–84.4**

Table 9b. Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged 13 years and older and percentages of those with diagnosed HIV infection, 2006–2010—United States *(cont)*

	Persons living with HIV (diagnosed and undiagnosed)				Persons with diagnosed HIV	
	No.	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	%	95% CI
	2010					
Sex						
Male	868,700	842,700–894,700	694.7	673.9–715.5	83.0	81.9–84.1
Female	275,700	260,100–291,400	209.9	198.0–221.9	87.8	86.0–89.6
Age group (yr)						
13–24	70,800	63,300–78,300	136.3	121.9–150.7	41.7	36.4–46.9
25–34	170,000	159,000–180,900	412.5	385.8–438.9	74.1	71.3–76.8
35–44	297,800	281,900–313,700	726.7	687.9–765.5	85.7	84.2–87.3
45–54	388,700	370,500–406,800	864.1	823.6–904.3	90.9	89.5–92.3
55–64	171,900	160,400–183,300	467.4	436.1–498.3	91.7	89.5–94.0
≥65	45,400	39,800–50,900	112.2	98.3–125.7	92.3	87.6–97.0
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	4,200	3,400–5,000	232.4	188.1–276.7	78.6	69.2–87.9
Asian[a]	15,000	11,700–18,400	121.0	94.4–148.4	77.3	69.0–85.7
Black/African American	506,800	486,100–527,400	1,650.8	1,583.4–1,717.9	83.3	81.8–84.8
Hispanic/Latino[b]	220,600	205,700–235,600	579.3	540.2–618.7	82.6	80.2–85.1
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,500	900–2,100	375.9	225.6–526.3	73.3	56.1–90.6
White	377,800	359,600–396,000	223.0	212.2–233.7	86.8	85.2–88.4
Multiple races	18,600	16,700–20,600	522.4	469.0–578.5	81.7	76.0–87.5
Transmission category						
Male-to-male sexual contact	596,600	574,300–619,000	—	—	81.0	79.5–82.5
Injection drug use						
Male	109,600	99,200–119,900	—	—	92.0	89.5–94.4
Female	69,400	60,600–78,200	—	—	92.4	89.4–95.3
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	61,200	53,500–68,900	—	—	92.2	89.0–95.4
Heterosexual contact[c]						
Male	95,700	86,800–104,500	—	—	81.5	77.8–85.2
Female	207,300	193,500–221,100	—	—	85.1	82.8–87.5
Other[d]	4,700	3,800–5,700	—	—	93.6	88.6–98.6
Total	**1,144,500**	**1,114,100–1,174,800**	**446.4**	**434.5–458.2**	**84.2**	**83.3–85.1**

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Estimates were derived by using extended back-calculation on HIV data for persons aged 13 years and older at diagnosis from the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Rates are per 100,000 population. Rates are not calculated by transmission category because of the lack of denominator data.

[a] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[c] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[d] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 10. Annual HIV transmission rates per 100 persons living with HIV [T(x)], 2007–2010—United States

	HIV incidence[a] I(x)		HIV prevalence[b] P(x)		
	No.	95% CI	No.	95% CI	HIV transmission rate[c] T(x)
2007	53,200	47,000–59,400	1,079,300	1,049,000–1,109,700	4.93
2008	47,500	42,000–53,000	1,100,600	1,070,300–1,131,000	4.32
2009	45,000	39,900–50,100	1,122,200	1,091,800–1,152,500	4.01
2010	47,500	42,000–53,000	1,144,500	1,114,100–1,174,800	4.15

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

[a] CDC. Estimated HIV incidence in the United States, 2007–2010. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report* 2012;17(No. 4). http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/. Published December 2012.

[b] Estimated number of persons aged 13 years and older living with HIV infection (diagnosed and undiagnosed).

[c] $T(x) = [I(x)/P(x)]*100$.

Table 11. Status of CD4 and viral load reporting by HIV surveillance reporting areas, as of January 2013—50 states, District of Columbia, and U.S. dependent areas

	CD4 count (cells/μL) or CD4 percentage		Viral load	
	Lab reporting required[a]	Reportable level[b]	Lab reporting required[a]	Reportable level[b]
Alabama	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Alaska	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
American Samoa	No	—	No	—
Arizona	Yes	<200 or <14%	Yes	Detectable
Arkansas	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
California	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Colorado	Yes	<500	Yes	Any result
Connecticut	Yes	<200 or <14%	Yes	Any result
Delaware	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
District of Columbia	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Federated States of Micronesia	No	—	No	—
Florida	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Georgia	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Guam	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Hawaii	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Idaho	Yes	<200 or <14%	Yes	Detectable
Illinois	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Indiana	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Iowa	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Kansas	Yes	<500 or <29%	Yes	Detectable
Kentucky	Yes	All values	Yes	Detectable
Louisiana	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Maine	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Marshall Islands	No	—	No	—
Maryland	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Massachusetts	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Michigan	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Minnesota	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Mississippi	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Missouri	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Montana	No	—	Yes	Detectable
Nebraska	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result

Table 11. Status of CD4 and viral load reporting by HIV surveillance reporting areas, as of January 2013—50 states, District of Columbia, and U.S. dependent areas *(cont)*

	CD4 count (cells/μL) or CD4 percentage		Viral load	
	Lab reporting required[a]	Reportable level[b]	Lab reporting required[a]	Reportable level[b]
Nevada	Yes	<500	Yes	Detectable
New Hampshire	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
New Jersey	Yes	<200 or <14%	Yes	Any result
New Mexico	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
New York	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
North Carolina	Yes	<200	Yes	Detectable
North Dakota	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Northern Mariana Islands	No	—	No	—
Ohio	Yes	<200	Yes	Detectable
Oklahoma	Yes	<500	Yes	Any result
Oregon	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Pennsylvania	Yes	<200 or <14%	Yes	Detectable
Puerto Rico	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Republic of Palau	No	—	No	—
Rhode Island	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
South Carolina	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
South Dakota	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Tennessee	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Texas	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
U.S. Virgin Islands	Yes	<200 or <14%	Yes	Detectable
Utah	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Vermont	Yes	<200 or <14%	Yes	Any result
Virginia	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Washington	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
West Virginia	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Wisconsin	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result
Wyoming	Yes	All values	Yes	Any result

[a] Laws, regulations, or statutes in most areas require laboratories to report, but in some instances, the language is not specific.
[b] Level at which CD4 or viral load reporting is required by laws, regulations, or statutes.