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Social Determinants of Health among Adults with Diagnosed HIV Infection in 11 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, 2013

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

Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention



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Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Abbreviations | 4 |
| Commentary | 5 |
| Technical Notes | 12 |
| Suggested Readings and References | 16 |
| Tables | |
| Section 1. Diagnoses of HIV Infection, by Area of Residence and Selected Characteristics | |
| 1 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by race/ethnicity and area of residence, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico | 18 |
| 2 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis and area of residence, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico | 19 |
| Section 2. Diagnoses of HIV Infection, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics | |
| 3 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by race/ethnicity and area of residence, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico | 20 |
| Section 3. Diagnoses of HIV Infection, by Selected Characteristics and Selected Social Determinants of Health | |
| 4 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico | 21 |
| 5 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by race/ethnicity, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico | 23 |
| 6 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico | 25 |
| Section 4. Diagnoses of HIV Infection, by Race/Ethnicity, Selected Characteristics, and Selected Social Determinants of Health | |
| 7a Diagnoses of HIV infection among black/African American adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico | 27 |
| 7b Diagnoses of HIV infection among Hispanic/Latino adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico | 29 |
| 7c Diagnoses of HIV infection among white adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico | 31 |
| 8a Diagnoses of HIV infection among black/African American adults, by age at diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico | 33 |
| 8b Diagnoses of HIV infection among Hispanic/Latino adults, by age at diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico | 35 |
| 8c Diagnoses of HIV infection among white adults, by age at diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico | 37 |

Abbreviations

| | |
|------|--|
| ACS | American Community Survey |
| AIDS | acquired immunodeficiency syndrome |
| CDC | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention |
| DHAP | Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention |
| HIV | human immunodeficiency virus |
| IDU | injection drug use |
| OMB | Office of Management and Budget |
| SDH | social determinants of health |

HIV continues to disproportionately affect various populations in the United States. According to the 2013 *HIV Surveillance Report*, estimated numbers and rates of annual diagnoses of HIV infection remained stable from 2009 through 2013 in the United States [1]; however, numbers and rates increased in some populations and decreased in others. Differences in HIV burden, by sex and race/ethnicity (i.e., blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and whites), have long been highlighted through HIV surveillance data in the United States. These differences suggest that factors other than individual attributes related to sex, race/ethnicity, or behavioral risk factors are contributing to the rate disparity, and may be partly explained by a better understanding of the social determinants that affect the health of populations.

The term *social determinants of health* (SDH) refers to the overlapping social structures and economic systems (e.g., social environment, physical environment, health services, and structural and societal factors) that are responsible for most health inequities [2]. Stratifying public health data by key SDH is useful in monitoring health inequities. Addressing the SDH that adversely affect health outcomes may advance efforts in reducing disparities in HIV diagnosis rates between populations. Addressing SDH also helps to quantify health differences between populations or geographic areas and can provide insight for identifying populations or areas that may benefit from HIV testing, prevention, and treatment initiatives.

In 2015, the White House released an updated National HIV/AIDS Strategy with updated goals through 2020 [3]. One of the 3 overarching goals is to “reduce HIV-related disparities and health inequities.” In the white paper *Establishing a Holistic Framework to Reduce Inequities in HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STDs, and Tuberculosis in the United States* [2], CDC outlined its vision for reducing health disparities and promoting health equity, with an emphasis on the need to move beyond individual interventions and toward the incorporation of community-level approaches to preventing the transmission of HIV. CDC has adopted the SDH conceptual framework of the World Health Organization, which relates structural determinants (e.g., socioeconomic status, poverty) to intermediary

determinants (e.g., psychosocial, behavioral, and biological factors), that may affect individual health status [4]. This framework helps in determining priorities and focusing intervention efforts.

Recognizing the gaps in data regarding SDH and HIV, especially for geographic areas smaller than a state or county, the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention (DHAP), CDC, has incorporated into the cooperative agreement for national HIV surveillance the optional activity of geocoding and linkage of HIV surveillance data by state and local HIV surveillance programs. The purpose of the activity is to capture, store, analyze, and display geocoded HIV surveillance data along with SDH indicators that may affect HIV transmission. The activity requires that geocoded HIV surveillance data be linked at the census tract level to SDH indicator variable data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS). Using census tract-level surveillance data at the state or local level increases the ability to assess the geographic distribution of HIV, the social determinants associated with HIV, and the relationship of HIV to other diseases and health care resources in a defined area.

This supplemental surveillance report presents data on persons aged 18 years and older with HIV infection diagnosed in 2013 and reported to the National HIV Surveillance System through June 2014. Data were limited to persons aged 18 years and older to more accurately represent the population from which the SDH indicator variables were collected by ACS. A diagnosis of HIV infection is defined as a confirmed HIV diagnosis regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. The numbers, percentages, and rates of diagnoses of HIV infection were based on data reported from state/local areas that geocoded, linked to ACS, and transmitted to CDC SDH information on cases diagnosed during 2013. These areas are Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois (Chicago only), Iowa, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania (including Philadelphia), Puerto Rico, Texas (including Houston), and Virginia.

REPORT FORMAT

This report presents numbers and rates of diagnoses of HIV infection in 2013 among persons aged 18 years and older by 5 SDH indicators and selected characteristics that include sex, age, race/ethnicity, and area of residence. New to this report, we present data on the SDH indicator, the percentage of residents without health insurance coverage. Data by race/ethnicity are presented for blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and whites only; the numbers of HIV diagnoses among Asians, Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders, and American Indians/Alaska Natives were too small for meaningful analysis.

The SDH data presented in this report are the result of the linkage of geocoded HIV diagnosis data (at the census tract level) to SDH indicator variables from the 2009–2013 ACS and are based on where the person was living at the time of diagnosis.

The following are the measures for the aforementioned SDH indicators:

- **Federal poverty status:** proportion of residents in the census tract who were living below the U.S. poverty level (i.e., below a specified threshold) within the last 12 months of the survey response for individuals aged 18 years and older
- **Education level:** proportion of residents in the census tract with less than a high school diploma for individuals aged 18 years and older
- **Median household income:** median income for a household within the census tract within the last 12 months of the survey response
- **Employment status:** proportion of residents in the census tract in the workforce without a job for individuals aged 16 years and older
- ***New*—Health insurance coverage:** proportion of residents in the census tract without health insurance or health coverage plan for individuals aged 18 years and older

These SDH indicators were included in this report because they are generally recognized in the scientific literature as population determinants of health. Although other social determinants may affect health, research on social determinants has emphasized the need to incorporate these specific structural and societal factors into analyses of public health data [5–8]. Readers are encouraged to review Technical Notes for more information on the definitions of the SDH indicator variables used in this report.

Data in this report were limited to persons whose HIV infection had been diagnosed and whose complete residential address information could be geocoded to the census tract level. Cases or census tracts were excluded if

- the address was nonresidential (e.g., military base, corrections facility)
- no census tract was associated with the case
- no SDH information was available for the census tract
- the census tract from the surveillance data could not be matched to a census tract provided by the ACS.

The data presented in this HIV surveillance supplemental report are a snapshot of the environment in which people lived at the time of HIV diagnosis. Some SDH indicators may be correlated (e.g., lack of education has been associated with both poverty and low income in the United States [9, 10]), but correlations between SDH indicators were not analyzed for this report. Additional research may guide the development of public health strategies to address the SDH that contribute to the burden of HIV disease in specific populations and may guide the allocation of resources for prevention and treatment services. Caution should be used when interpreting results.

Reported numbers less than 12, as well as estimated numbers and accompanying rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution because the numbers have underlying relative standard errors greater than 30% and are considered unreliable. Please read all titles and footnotes carefully to ensure a complete understanding of the displayed data.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ANALYSES

The statements in this section, unless otherwise indicated, are based on stable estimates (i.e., based on 12 or more diagnoses). All rates are per 100,000 population and refer to adults aged 18 years and older. Social determinants of health data are estimates from the period 2009–2013, and HIV surveillance data are from diagnoses of HIV infection in 2013 for adults.

Diagnoses of HIV Infection, by Area of Residence and Selected Characteristics

HIV infection was diagnosed for 11,252 adults (aged 18 years and older) whose residential address information was sufficient for geocoding to the census tract

(Table 1). These diagnoses represent approximately 94% of all diagnoses of HIV infection in 2013 among adults in the 11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Additionally, these 11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico represent approximately 27% of all diagnoses of HIV infection in 2013 among adults in the United States and Puerto Rico.

The overall rate of diagnoses of HIV infection was 16.4. The rate of diagnoses of HIV infection was highest in the District of Columbia (82.9), Illinois (44.9, Chicago only), and Georgia (23.2) (Table 1). The District of Columbia and Chicago are cities; use caution when comparing the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection in these 2 areas with the rates presented for states in Tables 1 and 2.

Race/ethnicity (Table 1)

- Among American Indians/Alaska Natives, all HIV diagnosis rates were unstable (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection) except for Oklahoma (13.3) and Arizona (11.8).
- Among Asians, the HIV diagnosis rate was highest in Illinois (12.2, Chicago only), followed by Texas (9.6) and Pennsylvania (9.3).
- Among blacks/African Americans, the HIV diagnosis rate was highest in the District of Columbia (131.6), followed by Illinois (77.3, Chicago only) and Texas (65.3).
- Among Hispanics/Latinos, the HIV diagnosis rate was highest in the District of Columbia (76.5), followed by Illinois (34.8, Chicago only) and Pennsylvania (33.4).
- Among Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders, all HIV diagnosis rates were unstable (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection).
- Among whites, the HIV diagnosis rate was highest in the District of Columbia (31.4), followed by Illinois (28.3, Chicago only) and Texas (8.9).
- Among persons of multiple races, the HIV diagnosis rate was highest in Illinois (69.7, Chicago only), followed by Texas (27.8) and Pennsylvania (23.1).

Age (Table 2)

- The highest HIV diagnosis rate (28.3) was among persons aged 25–34 years, followed by 18–24 (27.5) and 35–44 (18.1).

- By area, the rates of diagnoses of HIV infection in all age groups were highest in the District of Columbia, followed by Illinois (Chicago only).

Diagnoses of HIV Infection, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics

Race/ethnicity (Table 3)

- Overall, the highest HIV diagnosis rate (59.9) was among blacks/African Americans, which was approximately 9 times the rate for whites (6.5) and 3 times the rate for Hispanics/Latinos (20.6). Among males, the highest HIV diagnosis rate (94.1) was among blacks/African Americans, followed by Hispanics/Latinos (35.2) and males of multiple races (21.8). Among females, the highest HIV diagnosis rate (30.0) was among blacks/African Americans, followed by Hispanics/Latinos (5.9) and females of multiple races (5.2).

Age (Table 3)

- Among males, the highest HIV diagnosis rate (46.9) was among males aged 25–34 years. By race/ethnicity, the highest rates of HIV diagnoses were among males aged 25–34 years for American Indians/Alaska Natives (34.2), Asians (17.9), Hispanics/Latinos (54.0), whites (20.7), and males of multiple races (32.2). For black/African American males, the highest HIV diagnosis rate (179.7) was among males aged 18–24 years. Among Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander males, all HIV diagnosis rates by age groups were unstable (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection).
- Among females, the highest HIV diagnosis rate (9.5) was among females aged 25–34 years. By race/ethnicity, the highest rates of HIV diagnoses were among females aged 25–34 years for blacks/African Americans (44.1) and whites (2.4). For Asian females, the highest HIV diagnosis rate (4.1) was among females aged 35–44 years. For Hispanic/Latino females, the highest HIV diagnosis rate (10.2) was among females aged 45–54 years. For American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and females of multiple races, all HIV diagnosis rates by age groups were unstable (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection).

Sex and transmission category (Table 3)

- The HIV diagnosis rate was 27.2 for males and 6.2 for females.
- Among males, the largest number of HIV diagnoses was among men with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact for every racial/ethnic group.
- Among females, the largest number of HIV diagnoses was among women with infection attributed to heterosexual contact for every racial/ethnic group.

Diagnoses of HIV Infection, by Selected Characteristics and Selected Social Determinants of Health

Sex (Table 4)

- **Poverty:** The highest HIV diagnosis rates for males (50.5) and females (14.1) were among those who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level. For both sexes, the rate of HIV diagnoses increased as the percentage of residents living below the federal poverty level increased (Table 4).
- **Education:** The highest HIV diagnosis rates for males (40.2) and females (12.3) were among those who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents had less than a high school diploma. For both sexes, the rate of HIV diagnoses increased as the percentage of residents with less than a high school diploma increased (Table 4).
- **Income:** The highest HIV diagnosis rates for males (49.1) and females (13.9) were among those who lived in census tracts where the median household income was less than \$36,000 a year. For both sexes, the rate of HIV diagnoses decreased as the median household income increased (Table 4).
- **Employment:** The highest HIV diagnosis rates for males (51.0) and females (14.0) were among those who lived in census tracts where 8% or more of the residents were unemployed. For both sexes, the rate of HIV diagnoses increased as the percentage of unemployed persons increased (Table 4).
- **Insurance:** The highest HIV diagnosis rates for males (45.9) and females (12.1) were among

those who lived in census tracts where 25% or more of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan. For both sexes, the rate of HIV diagnoses increased as the percentage of uninsured persons increased (Table 4).

Age by sex (Table 4)

- **Poverty:** For males and females in all age groups, those who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses.
- **Education:** For males and females in all age groups, those who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents had less than a high school diploma accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses.
- **Income:** For males and females in all age groups, those who lived in census tracts where the median household income was less than \$36,000 a year accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses.
- **Employment:** For males and females in all age groups, those who lived in census tracts where 8% or more of the residents were unemployed accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses.
- **Insurance:** For males and females in all age groups, those who lived in census tracts where 25% or more of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses.

Race/ethnicity by sex (Table 5)

- **Poverty:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level accounted for the highest HIV diagnosis rates among blacks/African Americans (males, 119.2; females, 38.7), Hispanics/Latinos (males, 38.5; females, 7.9), and whites (males, 22.8; females, 3.8).
- **Education:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents had less than a high school diploma accounted for the highest HIV diagnosis rates among blacks/African Americans (males, 99.1; females, 37.9) and Hispanics/Latinos females (7.4), and whites (males, 16.7; females, 3.8). In contrast, among Hispanic/Latino males, the highest HIV diagnosis rate (47.7) was among those who lived in

census tracts where less than 7% of the residents had less than a high school diploma.

- **Income:** Persons who lived in census tracts where the median household income was less than \$36,000 a year accounted for the highest HIV diagnosis rates among blacks/African Americans (males, 118.2; females, 37.1), Hispanics/Latinos (males, 37.7; females, 8.1), and whites (males, 19.5; females, 3.8).
- **Employment:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 8% or more of the residents were unemployed accounted for the highest HIV diagnosis rates among blacks/African Americans (males, 115.0; females, 33.3), Hispanics/Latinos (males, 40.0; females, 8.2), and whites (males, 17.8; females, 3.5).
- **Insurance:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 25% or more of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan accounted for the highest HIV diagnosis rates among blacks/African Americans (males, 117.8; females, 37.9), Hispanic/Latino females (6.3), and whites (males, 21.2; females, 3.3). Among Hispanic/Latino males, however, those who lived in census tracts where more than 15% but less than 25% of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses (37.8).

Transmission category by sex (Table 6)

- **Poverty:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level accounted for the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses for both sexes and in all relevant transmission categories.
- **Education:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents had less than a high school diploma accounted for the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses for both sexes and in all relevant transmission categories.
- **Income:** Persons who lived in census tracts where the median household income was less than \$36,000 a year accounted for the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses for both sexes and in all relevant transmission categories.
- **Employment:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 8% or more of the residents were unemployed accounted for the largest percentage of

HIV diagnoses for both sexes and in all relevant transmission categories, except male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use. Males who lived in census tracts where more than 5% but less than 8% of the residents were unemployed accounted for the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use.

- **Insurance:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 25% or more of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan accounted for the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses for both sexes and in all relevant transmission categories.

Diagnoses of HIV Infection, by Race/Ethnicity, Selected Characteristics, and Selected Social Determinants of Health

Transmission category (Tables 7a–c)

- **Poverty:** For black/African American males and females and Hispanic/Latino males and females in all relevant transmission categories, and for white females whose HIV infection was attributed to injection drug use, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level. Among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to injection drug use and white females whose HIV infection was attributed to heterosexual contact, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where more than 12% but less than 21% of the residents lived below the federal poverty level. Among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use, or heterosexual contact, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where more than 6% but less than 12% of the residents lived below the federal poverty level.
- **Education:** For black/African American males and females and Hispanic/Latino males and females in all relevant transmission categories, and for white males and females whose HIV infection was attributed to injection drug use, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were

among those who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents had less than a high school diploma. In contrast, among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use, or heterosexual contact, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where less than 7% of the residents had less than a high school diploma. Among white females whose HIV infection was attributed to heterosexual contact, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where more than 12% but less than 21% of the residents had less than a high school diploma.

- **Income:** For black/African American males and females and Hispanic/Latino males and females in all relevant transmission categories, and for white females whose HIV infection was attributed to injection drug use, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where the median household income was less than \$36,000 a year. In comparison, among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use, or heterosexual contact, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where the median household income was at least \$68,000 a year. Among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to injection drug use and among white females whose HIV infection was attributed to heterosexual contact, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where the median household income was \$36,000–\$48,999 a year.
- **Employment:** For black/African American males and females and Hispanic/Latino females in all relevant transmission categories, and for Hispanic/Latino males whose HIV infection was attributed to injection drug use or heterosexual contact, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where 8% or more of the residents were unemployed. Among Hispanic/Latino males whose HIV infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census

tracts where more than 5% but less than 8% of the residents were unemployed and where 8% or more of the residents were unemployed. Among Hispanic/Latino males and white males whose HIV infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use, among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, and among white females in all relevant transmission categories, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where more than 5% but less than 8% of the residents were unemployed. Among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to injection drug use or heterosexual contact, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where more than 3% but less than 5% of the residents were unemployed.

- **Insurance:** For black/African American males and females and Hispanic/Latino males and females in all relevant transmission categories, for white males and females whose HIV infection was attributed to injection drug use, and for white males whose HIV infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where 25% or more of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan. Among white males whose HIV infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact and among white males and females whose HIV infection was attributed to heterosexual contact, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where more than 15% but less than 25% of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan.

Age (Tables 8a–c)

Results by race/ethnicity and age group for persons aged 65 years and older are not discussed due to most rates being based on small case counts (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection).

- **Poverty:** For black/African American males and females and Hispanic/Latino males and females in all age groups, and for white males and females aged >24 years, those who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level accounted

for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. Among white males and females aged 18–24 years, the highest rates of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where less than 6% of the residents lived below the federal poverty level and where more than 12% but less than 21% of the residents lived below the federal poverty level, respectively.

- **Education:** For black/African American males aged 18–44 years and 55–64 years, for black/African American females aged <55 years, for Hispanic/Latino males aged 55–64 years, and for Hispanic/Latino females, white males, and females in all age groups, those who lived in census tracts where 21% or more of the residents had less than a high school diploma accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. In contrast, for Hispanic/Latino males aged 18–54 years, those who lived in census tracts where less than 7% of the residents had less than a high school diploma accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. Among black/African American males aged 45–55 years and black/African American females aged 55–64 years, those who lived in census tracts where more than 12% but less than 21% of the residents had less than a high school diploma accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses.
- **Income:** For black/African American males and females and Hispanic/Latino females and white males and females in all age groups, and for Hispanic/Latino males aged 35–64 years, those who lived in census tracts where the median household income was less than \$36,000 a year accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. In contrast, for Hispanic/Latino males aged 18–34 years, those who lived in census tracts where the median household income was at least \$68,000 a year accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses.
- **Employment:** For black/African American males and Hispanic/Latino males and females and white males in all age groups, for black/African American females aged 18–54 years, and for white females aged 25–64 years, those who lived in census tracts where 8% or more of the residents were unemployed accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. Among black/

African American females aged 55–64 years, those who lived in census tracts where more than 5% but less than 8% of the residents were unemployed accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. All unemployment categories for white females aged 18–24 years had unstable rates (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection) except for the category that included census tracts where more than 5% but less than 8% of the residents were unemployed.

- **Insurance:** For black/African American males and females and white males in all age groups, and for white females aged 25–64 years, those who lived in census tracts where 25% or more of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. Among Hispanic/Latino males aged 35–54 years, Hispanic/Latino females aged 25–34 years, and white females aged 55–64 years, those who lived in census tracts where more than 15% but less than 25% of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. Among Hispanic/Latino males aged 18–34 years and 55–64 years and Hispanic/Latino females aged 35–54 years, those who lived in census tracts where more than 9% but less than 15% of the residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan accounted for the highest rates of HIV diagnoses. Among Hispanic/Latino females aged 18–24 years and 55–64 years, all health insurance categories had unstable rates (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection), except for the category that included census tracts where more than 25% of residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan. Among white females aged 18–24 years, all health insurance categories had unstable rates (i.e., based on less than 12 diagnoses of HIV infection) except for the category that included census tracts where more than 15% but less than 25% of residents did not have health insurance or health coverage plan.

GEOCODING OF HIV SURVEILLANCE DATA

In 2014, CDC funded state/local jurisdictions who geocoded to the census tract level the address of residence at the time of diagnosis for adults and adolescents whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2013. This report includes data from 11 states (Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois (Chicago only), Iowa, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Virginia), the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. These jurisdictions were able to provide complete, geocoded data. Data include cases among persons aged 18 years and older whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2013 and reported to the National HIV Surveillance System through June 2014.

After a census tract had been assigned to each person's residence at the time of HIV diagnosis (2013), data were linked with the ACS estimates for 2009–2013 to assign a value for each of the SDH indicator variables to each person with diagnosed HIV infection. Cases or census tracts were excluded if the address was nonresidential (e.g., military base, corrections facility), no census tract was associated with the case, no SDH information was available for the census tract, or the census tract from the surveillance data could not be matched to a census tract provided by the ACS. Although HIV diagnosis data associated with these exclusions were not included in all SDH subpopulation totals, they were included in the overall subtotals. Therefore, Tables 4–8c display differing denominators for SDH subpopulation categories.

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH INDICATOR VARIABLES

SDH indicator variables [11] and definitions [12] were obtained from the ACS. This report uses data from the 2009–2013 ACS estimates. The ACS collected these data over the course of the 5 years and created period estimates based on the information collected over the 5-year period. Period estimates are estimates based on information collected over time (60 months for this report) [13]. Period estimates were not calculated as an average of 60 monthly values. The ACS collected survey information continuously and then aggregated the results over a specific period (5 years). The data col-

lection was spread evenly across the entire period represented so as not to over-represent any particular year within the period. All areas were sampled regardless of population size.

For this report, the SDH indicator variables were categorized by using empirically derived quartiles. The quartile cut-points were determined by using data from all census tracts in the 11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico and not just the data applicable to persons in this report (i.e., for persons with an HIV diagnosis). This report presents 5 SDH indicator variables: federal poverty status, education level, median household income, employment status, and health insurance coverage.

- **Federal poverty status:** proportion of residents in the census tract who were living below the U.S. poverty level (i.e., below a specified threshold) within the last 12 months of the survey response for individuals aged 18 years and older
- **Education level:** proportion of residents in the census tract with less than a high school diploma for individuals aged 18 years and older
- **Median household income:** median income for a household within the census tract within the last 12 months of the survey response
- **Employment status:** proportion of residents in the census tract in the workforce without a job for individuals aged 16 years and older
- **Health insurance coverage:** proportion of residents in the census tract without health insurance or health coverage plan for individuals aged 18 years and older

These variables were included in this report because SDH research has emphasized the need to incorporate these specific structural and societal factors into analyses of public health data in order to contribute to a better understanding of their effects on health outcomes [5–8]. Although correlations between SDH indicators were not analyzed for this report, some SDH indicators may be correlated. For example, lack of education has been associated with poverty and income in the United States [9, 10]. Therefore, caution should be used when interpreting results.

Poverty

The percentage of the population aged 18 years and older who were living below the poverty level was determined by using the sum of the number of family members and the number of unrelated persons in the household whose incomes, during the past 12 months, were below the federal poverty level. The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of dollar-value thresholds (i.e., income cutoffs) that vary by family size and composition to determine who lives below the poverty level. A person's poverty status is determined by comparing the person's total family income in the past 12 months with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person's family size and composition. If the total income of that person's family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person, together with every member of his or her family, is considered "below the poverty level." In the Census Bureau's determination of poverty status, the following populations were excluded: (1) institutionalized persons, (2) persons residing in military group quarters, (3) persons in college dormitories, and (4) unrelated persons aged less than 15 years. The U.S. Census Bureau defines poverty areas as census tracts with poverty levels of 20% or more [14].

Education

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

Household Income

The median household income was determined by dividing the income distribution into 2 equal parts: one-half of the persons resided in census tracts that fall below the median income and one-half above the median. The median income was based on the distribution of the total number of households, including those with no income. Median income for households was computed on the basis of a standard distribution, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Employment

The percentage of unemployed persons was determined by using the Census Bureau's classification of unemployed persons: all civilians aged 16 years old and older are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week (i.e., the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed), (2) were actively looking for work during the past 4 weeks, or (3) were available to start a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or were available for work except for temporary illness. Employment status excluded persons whose only work was "around the house," who were unpaid volunteers (e.g., for religious or charitable organizations), who were institutionalized, or who were on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Because unemployment includes all civilians aged 16 years and older, the denominator population used to calculate these rates in tables 4, 5, and 8a–8c also includes persons aged 16 years and persons aged 17 years. These age categories for employment status are defined by the ACS and could not be altered.

Health Insurance Coverage

The percentage of persons aged 18 years and older without health insurance coverage was determined based on the number of persons without plans or programs that provide comprehensive health coverage (both private health insurance and public coverage). Insured persons include: (1) insurance through a current or former employer (of this person or another family member) or union, (2) insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member), (3) Medicare, for persons aged 65 years and older, or persons with certain disabilities, (4) Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability, (5) TRICARE or other military health care, and (6) VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care). Persons who had no reported health coverage, or those whose only health coverage was Indian Health Service, were considered uninsured. Also, plans that provide insurance for specific conditions or situations, such as cancer and long-term care policies, are not considered coverage.

Likewise, other types of insurance like dental, vision, life, and disability insurance are not considered health insurance coverage. The population estimates for health insurance coverage excludes active-duty military personnel and the population living in correctional facilities and nursing homes.

TABULATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

Age

All tables in this report reflect data for persons aged 18 years and older (i.e., adults). This report was limited to adults aged 18 years and older with diagnosed HIV infection in order to more accurately represent the population from which the ACS collected data on SDH indicator variables. For tables that provide data by age group, the specific age-group assignment (for example, 18–24 years) was based on the person's age at the time of HIV diagnosis.

Race and Ethnicity

The data presented in this report were collected using the OMB's revised 1997 standards for ethnic and racial data, which calls for splitting Asian/Pacific Islander into 2 categories (Asian and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander) and collecting 2 categories of ethnicity (Hispanic or Latino and not Hispanic or Latino) [15]. Hispanics and Latinos can be of any race.

Due to confidentiality concerns, the ACS does not provide age- and sex-specific SDH variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups, except whites (i.e., white, non-Hispanic/Latino). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanics/Latinos, and should be interpreted with caution. Also, the number of persons reported in each race category may include persons whose ethnicity was not reported.

Geographic Level

Data presented in the tables of this report reflect the census tract of the residential address at the time of HIV diagnosis. A census tract is a standard area used by the U.S. Census Bureau for the purpose of counting the population. Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county delineated by local participants as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. Census tracts are designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, eco-

omic status, and living conditions at the time of establishment. Each census tract generally contains 1,500 to 8,000 inhabitants (average, 4,000 inhabitants) [16].

Transmission Categories

Transmission category is the term for the classification of cases that summarizes 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 men who had sexual contact with other men *and* injected drugs; 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" [17]. Cases classified as no identified risk factor (NIR) include cases that are being followed up by local health department officials; 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 [18]. 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 [19]. The plausible values are analyzed by using standard procedures, and the results from these analyses are then combined to produce the final

results. In this report, multiple imputation has been used in tables displaying transmission category.

Rates

Rates per 100,000 population were calculated for the numbers of diagnoses of HIV infection. The population denominators used to compute these rates for the 11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were based on the 5-year estimated total population for those areas [11]. The denominators used for calculating age-, sex-, and race/ethnicity-specific rates were computed by applying the 5-year estimates for age, sex, and race/ethnicity for these areas [11]. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution because the numbers have underlying relative standard errors greater than 30% and are considered unreliable.

Subpopulation stratifications of race and ethnicity data by age group and sex were not available for all race groups (i.e., only available for whites, non-Hispanic/Latino) from the 2009–2013 estimates from the ACS. Rates for racial groups (except whites) may include Hispanics/Latinos, and there may be overlap in populations for these racial groups and Hispanics/Latinos. Therefore, some rates should be interpreted with caution. However, of the denominator population for blacks/African Americans from the ACS in this report, only 4.6% included Hispanics/Latinos (only 2.3% if Puerto Rico is excluded). Additionally, the denominator population from the ACS is based on the entire population aged 18 years and older; the numerator population is limited to persons whose HIV infection had been diagnosed and reported, with complete residential address, to the National HIV Surveillance System. Because the ACS uses predetermined age categories and varying criteria for SDH variables, the denominators differ for some SDH variables.

Suggested Readings and References

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Table 1. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by race/ethnicity and area of residence, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

| Area of residence | American Indian/ Alaska Native | | Asian | | Black/African American | | Hispanic/Latino ^a | | Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander | | White | | Multiple races | | Total | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate |
| Arizona | 23 | 11.8 | 4 | 2.8 | 95 | 49.5 | 193 | 15.6 | 1 | 10.9 | 250 | 8.2 | 4 | 4.2 | 570 | 11.7 |
| Colorado | 2 | 5.4 | 8 | 7.3 | 51 | 34.2 | 86 | 12.5 | 0 | 0 | 137 | 4.8 | 2 | 2.2 | 286 | 7.3 |
| Connecticut | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4.7 | 124 | 46.8 | 85 | 25.5 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 5.0 | 3 | 6.3 | 319 | 11.5 |
| District of Columbia | 0 | 0 | 4 | 20.0 | 320 | 131.6 | 35 | 76.5 | 1 | 502.5 | 62 | 31.4 | 4 | 39.3 | 426 | 82.9 |
| Georgia | 1 | 5.5 | 11 | 4.4 | 1,283 | 59.3 | 161 | 29.2 | 1 | 28.3 | 226 | 5.3 | 16 | 17.2 | 1,699 | 23.2 |
| Illinois ^b | 2 | 35.2 | 16 | 12.2 | 502 | 77.3 | 185 | 34.8 | 0 | 0 | 219 | 28.3 | 23 | 69.7 | 947 | 44.9 |
| Iowa | 0 | 0 | 8 | 19.0 | 23 | 38.2 | 8 | 8.6 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 3.2 | 2 | 8.0 | 109 | 4.7 |
| Minnesota | 5 | 12.9 | 2 | 1.3 | 110 | 59.7 | 29 | 18.9 | 0 | 0 | 134 | 3.8 | 4 | 7.0 | 284 | 7.0 |
| Oklahoma | 24 | 13.3 | 6 | 11.4 | 82 | 41.5 | 21 | 10.1 | 2 | 69.8 | 118 | 5.7 | 9 | 5.3 | 262 | 9.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 5 | 31.9 | 26 | 9.3 | 634 | 62.8 | 162 | 33.4 | 1 | 36.2 | 344 | 4.2 | 27 | 23.1 | 1,199 | 12.0 |
| Puerto Rico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 520 | 18.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 520 | 18.5 |
| Texas | 2 | 2.1 | 74 | 9.6 | 1,427 | 65.3 | 1,289 | 20.3 | 1 | 6.7 | 820 | 8.9 | 87 | 27.8 | 3,700 | 19.8 |
| Virginia | 0 | 0 | 18 | 5.1 | 560 | 47.7 | 86 | 19.3 | 0 | 0 | 252 | 6.0 | 15 | 12.7 | 931 | 14.9 |
| Total^c | 64 | 10.2 | 182 | 7.5 | 5,211 | 59.9 | 2,860 | 20.6 | 7 | 14.8 | 2,732 | 6.5 | 196 | 13.2 | 11,252 | 16.4 |

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution because the numbers have underlying relative standard errors greater than 30% and are considered unreliable.

Rates are per 100,000 population. The American Community Survey does not provide age- and sex-specific social determinants of health variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups except whites (i.e., white, non-Hispanic/Latino). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanics/Latinos and should be interpreted with caution. See Technical Notes for more details.

^a Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

^b Data from Chicago only.

^c Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2013 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 2. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis and area of residence, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

| Area of residence | 18–24 years | | 25–34 years | | 35–44 years | | 45–54 years | | 55–64 years | | ≥65 years | | Total | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate |
| Arizona | 122 | 18.8 | 182 | 21.0 | 122 | 14.7 | 91 | 10.8 | 47 | 6.3 | 6 | 0.6 | 570 | 11.7 |
| Colorado | 52 | 10.3 | 103 | 13.8 | 68 | 9.6 | 45 | 6.2 | 13 | 2.1 | 5 | 0.9 | 286 | 7.3 |
| Connecticut | 54 | 16.1 | 85 | 19.8 | 66 | 14.1 | 70 | 12.3 | 39 | 8.5 | 5 | 1.0 | 319 | 11.5 |
| District of Columbia | 74 | 88.3 | 137 | 102.8 | 91 | 107.6 | 78 | 102.7 | 36 | 54.4 | 10 | 14.2 | 426 | 82.9 |
| Georgia | 426 | 42.6 | 538 | 40.0 | 307 | 22.0 | 312 | 22.4 | 98 | 8.9 | 18 | 1.7 | 1,699 | 23.2 |
| Illinois ^a | 253 | 84.9 | 307 | 59.0 | 165 | 43.0 | 152 | 44.4 | 58 | 20.9 | 12 | 4.2 | 947 | 44.9 |
| Iowa | 15 | 4.8 | 28 | 7.2 | 23 | 6.3 | 23 | 5.3 | 16 | 4.2 | 4 | 0.9 | 109 | 4.7 |
| Minnesota | 47 | 9.3 | 93 | 12.8 | 46 | 6.8 | 65 | 8.2 | 27 | 4.1 | 6 | 0.8 | 284 | 7.0 |
| Oklahoma | 61 | 15.8 | 77 | 15.0 | 50 | 10.8 | 53 | 10.3 | 17 | 3.8 | 4 | 0.8 | 262 | 9.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 243 | 19.3 | 335 | 21.6 | 220 | 13.9 | 252 | 13.2 | 115 | 6.9 | 34 | 1.7 | 1,199 | 12.0 |
| Puerto Rico | 76 | 20.2 | 131 | 27.3 | 105 | 22.1 | 130 | 27.0 | 59 | 13.5 | 19 | 3.4 | 520 | 18.5 |
| Texas | 852 | 32.3 | 1,256 | 34.0 | 741 | 21.1 | 573 | 16.7 | 225 | 8.3 | 53 | 1.9 | 3,700 | 19.8 |
| Virginia | 238 | 29.1 | 268 | 24.0 | 171 | 15.5 | 158 | 13.1 | 75 | 7.6 | 21 | 2.1 | 931 | 14.9 |
| Total^b | 2,513 | 27.5 | 3,540 | 28.3 | 2,175 | 18.1 | 2,002 | 15.8 | 825 | 7.8 | 197 | 1.7 | 11,252 | 16.4 |

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution because the numbers have underlying relative standard errors greater than 30% and are considered unreliable.

Rates are per 100,000 population. The American Community Survey does not provide age- and sex-specific social determinants of health variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups except whites (i.e., white, non-Hispanic/Latino). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanics/Latinos and should be interpreted with caution. See Technical Notes for more details.

^a Data from Chicago only.

^b Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2013 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 3. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by race/ethnicity and area of residence, 2013–11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

| | American Indian/ Alaska Native | | Asian | | Black/African American | | Hispanic/Latino ^a | | Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander | | White | | Multiple races | | Total | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at diagnosis (yr) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18–24 | 11 | 19.4 | 30 | 17.2 | 1,269 | 179.7 | 494 | 38.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 345 | 14.3 | 39 | 23.6 | 2,188 | 46.7 |
| 25–34 | 22 | 34.2 | 49 | 17.9 | 1,199 | 146.5 | 922 | 54.0 | 3 | 45.8 | 698 | 20.7 | 54 | 32.2 | 2,947 | 46.9 |
| 35–44 | 9 | 15.4 | 40 | 14.9 | 572 | 73.5 | 499 | 34.0 | 1 | 20.0 | 537 | 15.9 | 29 | 21.9 | 1,687 | 28.1 |
| 45–54 | 10 | 17.3 | 21 | 10.8 | 517 | 65.5 | 370 | 32.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 559 | 13.8 | 24 | 21.6 | 1,501 | 24.0 |
| 55–64 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 3.1 | 209 | 37.7 | 126 | 17.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 236 | 6.5 | 9 | 11.8 | 584 | 11.5 |
| ≥65 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 55 | 13.2 | 35 | 5.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 58 | 1.5 | 1 | 1.6 | 150 | 3.0 |
| Transmission category | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male-to-male sexual contact | 39 | — | 126 | — | 3,052 | — | 1,970 | — | 3 | — | 2,101 | — | 132 | — | 7,422 | — |
| Injection drug use | 5 | — | 6 | — | 156 | — | 151 | — | 0 | — | 88 | — | 5 | — | 412 | — |
| Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use | 2 | — | 1 | — | 78 | — | 66 | — | 1 | — | 114 | — | 5 | — | 265 | — |
| Heterosexual contact ^b | 6 | — | 12 | — | 517 | — | 252 | — | 0 | — | 119 | — | 14 | — | 920 | — |
| Other ^c | 0 | — | 1 | — | 18 | — | 7 | — | 0 | — | 11 | — | 0 | — | 37 | — |
| Subtotal | 52 | 16.9 | 145 | 12.7 | 3,821 | 94.1 | 2,446 | 35.2 | 4 | 16.9 | 2,433 | 11.8 | 156 | 21.8 | 9,057 | 27.2 |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at diagnosis (yr) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18–24 | 4 | 7.5 | 3 | 1.8 | 229 | 32.7 | 39 | 3.4 | 1 | 24.0 | 45 | 1.9 | 4 | 2.5 | 325 | 7.3 |
| 25–34 | 1 | 1.6 | 9 | 2.9 | 392 | 44.1 | 101 | 6.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 79 | 2.4 | 11 | 6.1 | 593 | 9.5 |
| 35–44 | 2 | 3.3 | 12 | 4.1 | 296 | 34.3 | 109 | 7.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 62 | 1.9 | 7 | 5.0 | 488 | 8.1 |
| 45–54 | 3 | 4.9 | 8 | 3.7 | 292 | 33.1 | 117 | 10.2 | 2 | 50.2 | 68 | 1.7 | 11 | 9.0 | 501 | 7.8 |
| 55–64 | 2 | 4.5 | 5 | 3.1 | 148 | 22.3 | 39 | 4.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 41 | 1.1 | 6 | 6.9 | 241 | 4.4 |
| ≥65 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 33 | 5.2 | 9 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.1 | 1 | 1.2 | 47 | 0.7 |
| Transmission category | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heterosexual contact ^b | 8 | — | 36 | — | 1,269 | — | 360 | — | 3 | — | 227 | — | 34 | — | 1,936 | — |
| Injection drug use | 4 | — | 1 | — | 106 | — | 52 | — | 0 | — | 71 | — | 6 | — | 241 | — |
| Other ^c | 0 | — | 0 | — | 15 | — | 1 | — | 0 | — | 1 | — | 0 | — | 18 | — |
| Subtotal | 12 | 3.8 | 37 | 2.9 | 1,390 | 30.0 | 414 | 5.9 | 3 | 12.8 | 299 | 1.4 | 40 | 5.2 | 2,195 | 6.2 |
| Total^d | 64 | 10.2 | 182 | 7.5 | 5,211 | 59.9 | 2,860 | 20.6 | 7 | 14.8 | 2,732 | 6.5 | 196 | 13.2 | 11,252 | 16.4 |

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution because the numbers have underlying relative standard errors greater than 30% and are considered unreliable.

Rates are per 100,000 population. Rates are not calculated by transmission category because of the lack of denominator data. The American Community Survey does not provide age- and sex-specific social determinants of health variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups except whites (i.e., white, non-Hispanic/Latino). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanics/Latinos and should be interpreted with caution. See Technical Notes for more details.

^a Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^c Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^d Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2013 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 4. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

| | 18–24 years | | 25–34 years | | 35–44 years | | 45–54 years | | 55–64 years | | ≥65 years | | Total | |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Below federal poverty level (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 224 | 26.2 | 298 | 23.1 | 213 | 13.3 | 215 | 12.0 | 82 | 5.8 | 34 | 2.6 | 1,066 | 12.9 |
| 6.00–11.99 | 391 | 35.3 | 589 | 33.6 | 346 | 20.4 | 328 | 18.0 | 101 | 6.6 | 24 | 1.6 | 1,779 | 18.8 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 600 | 52.2 | 869 | 52.2 | 431 | 29.9 | 388 | 26.7 | 164 | 13.7 | 31 | 2.5 | 2,483 | 30.5 |
| ≥21 | 970 | 62.5 | 1,190 | 76.3 | 696 | 56.0 | 570 | 48.3 | 237 | 25.5 | 61 | 6.7 | 3,724 | 50.5 |
| Less than high school diploma (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <7 | 402 | 29.5 | 607 | 36.8 | 349 | 20.7 | 350 | 19.2 | 110 | 7.4 | 37 | 2.7 | 1,855 | 19.7 |
| 7.00–11.99 | 351 | 37.8 | 497 | 37.3 | 266 | 20.4 | 263 | 18.5 | 96 | 8.1 | 20 | 1.7 | 1,493 | 20.3 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 600 | 53.7 | 773 | 48.9 | 441 | 29.8 | 397 | 25.5 | 161 | 12.3 | 48 | 3.6 | 2,420 | 28.9 |
| ≥21 | 835 | 65.2 | 1,070 | 62.0 | 631 | 41.3 | 491 | 33.8 | 217 | 19.5 | 45 | 4.2 | 3,289 | 40.2 |
| Median household income (U.S. \$) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <36,000 | 940 | 68.2 | 1,092 | 76.4 | 632 | 53.6 | 523 | 44.9 | 234 | 24.8 | 51 | 5.2 | 3,472 | 49.1 |
| 36,000–48,999 | 516 | 43.9 | 753 | 47.6 | 380 | 27.9 | 335 | 24.0 | 130 | 11.0 | 34 | 2.7 | 2,148 | 26.9 |
| 49,000–67,999 | 418 | 37.1 | 640 | 37.3 | 360 | 22.6 | 315 | 18.7 | 114 | 8.1 | 26 | 1.9 | 1,873 | 21.0 |
| ≥68,000 | 311 | 32.4 | 460 | 30.0 | 314 | 17.0 | 326 | 16.3 | 106 | 6.8 | 39 | 2.9 | 1,556 | 16.9 |
| Unemployed (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <3 | 182 | 24.0 | 315 | 29.9 | 188 | 17.9 | 175 | 15.4 | 74 | 7.8 | 24 | 2.4 | 958 | 16.1 |
| 3.00–4.99 | 424 | 32.7 | 649 | 35.8 | 423 | 23.1 | 365 | 18.4 | 122 | 7.5 | 33 | 2.0 | 2,016 | 19.8 |
| 5.00–7.99 | 684 | 44.0 | 961 | 45.8 | 505 | 25.8 | 448 | 22.3 | 186 | 11.5 | 43 | 2.8 | 2,827 | 26.2 |
| ≥8 | 898 | 83.4 | 1,022 | 77.2 | 571 | 49.4 | 513 | 45.2 | 202 | 22.8 | 50 | 6.1 | 3,256 | 51.0 |
| Without health insurance (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <9 | 235 | 20.8 | 359 | 26.6 | 222 | 14.5 | 282 | 15.9 | 103 | 6.9 | 38 | 2.4 | 1,239 | 14.0 |
| 9.00–14.99 | 338 | 33.1 | 502 | 36.0 | 306 | 22.5 | 273 | 18.7 | 109 | 8.8 | 30 | 2.4 | 1,558 | 20.2 |
| 15.00–24.99 | 630 | 53.2 | 816 | 48.5 | 454 | 29.8 | 395 | 25.0 | 177 | 13.6 | 39 | 3.1 | 2,511 | 29.4 |
| ≥25 | 983 | 73.5 | 1,269 | 68.7 | 704 | 45.1 | 551 | 38.5 | 195 | 18.5 | 43 | 4.6 | 3,745 | 45.9 |
| Subtotal^a | 2,188 | 46.7 | 2,947 | 46.9 | 1,687 | 28.1 | 1,501 | 24.0 | 584 | 11.5 | 150 | 3.0 | 9,057 | 27.2 |

Table 4. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (cont)

| | 18–24 years | | 25–34 years | | 35–44 years | | 45–54 years | | 55–64 years | | ≥65 years | | Total | |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Below federal poverty level (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 18 | 2.4 | 54 | 4.1 | 49 | 2.9 | 45 | 2.4 | 15 | 1.0 | 2 | 0.1 | 183 | 2.1 |
| 6.00–11.99 | 41 | 3.9 | 105 | 6.0 | 67 | 3.9 | 60 | 3.2 | 37 | 2.3 | 13 | 0.7 | 323 | 3.2 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 84 | 7.7 | 168 | 10.4 | 119 | 8.4 | 135 | 9.0 | 58 | 4.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 576 | 6.7 |
| ≥21 | 182 | 11.8 | 266 | 17.5 | 253 | 20.1 | 261 | 21.2 | 131 | 12.6 | 20 | 1.6 | 1,113 | 14.1 |
| Less than high school diploma (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <7 | 26 | 2.0 | 68 | 4.0 | 50 | 2.9 | 49 | 2.6 | 25 | 1.6 | 5 | 0.3 | 223 | 2.2 |
| 7.00–11.99 | 38 | 4.3 | 87 | 6.5 | 74 | 5.6 | 76 | 5.1 | 37 | 2.9 | 10 | 0.6 | 322 | 4.1 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 84 | 7.8 | 179 | 11.3 | 145 | 9.6 | 131 | 8.1 | 75 | 5.3 | 15 | 0.8 | 629 | 7.0 |
| ≥21 | 177 | 15.3 | 259 | 16.2 | 219 | 14.9 | 245 | 17.0 | 104 | 8.7 | 17 | 1.2 | 1,021 | 12.3 |
| Median household income (U.S. \$) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <36,000 | 183 | 13.2 | 265 | 18.6 | 241 | 19.9 | 243 | 19.8 | 123 | 11.5 | 18 | 1.3 | 1,073 | 13.9 |
| 36,000–48,999 | 67 | 6.1 | 141 | 9.4 | 101 | 7.6 | 122 | 8.5 | 57 | 4.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 500 | 6.0 |
| 49,000–67,999 | 50 | 4.7 | 129 | 7.7 | 101 | 6.4 | 78 | 4.5 | 33 | 2.2 | 9 | 0.5 | 400 | 4.3 |
| ≥68,000 | 23 | 2.6 | 58 | 3.6 | 45 | 2.3 | 57 | 2.8 | 28 | 1.7 | 8 | 0.5 | 219 | 2.3 |
| Unemployed (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <3 | 27 | 4.3 | 59 | 6.2 | 36 | 3.7 | 32 | 2.9 | 18 | 1.8 | 3 | 0.2 | 175 | 3.0 |
| 3.00–4.99 | 44 | 3.5 | 97 | 5.4 | 78 | 4.2 | 76 | 3.8 | 37 | 2.1 | 7 | 0.3 | 339 | 3.2 |
| 5.00–7.99 | 100 | 6.6 | 193 | 9.2 | 159 | 8.0 | 147 | 7.0 | 78 | 4.4 | 13 | 0.6 | 690 | 6.0 |
| ≥8 | 154 | 14.3 | 244 | 17.8 | 215 | 17.4 | 246 | 20.0 | 108 | 10.6 | 24 | 2.1 | 991 | 14.0 |
| Without health insurance (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <9 | 28 | 2.6 | 66 | 4.8 | 58 | 3.7 | 59 | 3.2 | 26 | 1.6 | 7 | 0.4 | 244 | 2.6 |
| 9.00–14.99 | 44 | 4.5 | 76 | 5.5 | 84 | 6.1 | 76 | 5.0 | 46 | 3.5 | 9 | 0.6 | 335 | 4.1 |
| 15.00–24.99 | 76 | 6.6 | 176 | 10.5 | 121 | 7.8 | 144 | 8.8 | 64 | 4.5 | 15 | 0.9 | 596 | 6.6 |
| ≥25 | 177 | 14.1 | 275 | 15.5 | 225 | 14.7 | 222 | 15.3 | 105 | 9.1 | 16 | 1.3 | 1,020 | 12.1 |
| Subtotal^a | 325 | 7.3 | 593 | 9.5 | 488 | 8.1 | 501 | 7.8 | 241 | 4.4 | 47 | 0.7 | 2,195 | 6.2 |
| Total^b | 2,513 | 27.5 | 3,540 | 28.3 | 2,175 | 18.1 | 2,002 | 15.8 | 825 | 7.8 | 197 | 1.7 | 11,252 | 16.4 |

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution because the numbers have underlying relative standard errors greater than 30% and are considered unreliable.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Rates are per 100,000 population. The denominator population used to calculate unemployment rates includes persons aged 16 and 17 years, as these age categories are defined by the American Community Survey (ACS) and could not be altered; see Technical Notes for more details. The ACS does not provide age- and sex-specific social determinants of health (SDH) variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups except whites (i.e., white, non-Hispanic/Latino). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanics/Latinos and should be interpreted with caution; see Technical Notes for more details.

Definitions for the SDH indicator variables used in this report can be found at <http://go.usa.gov/3zjSH>.

^a Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

^b Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2013 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 5. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by race/ethnicity, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

| | Black/African American | | Hispanic/Latino ^a | | White | |
|--|------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate |
| Male | | | | | | |
| Below federal poverty level (%) | | | | | | |
| <6 | 288 | 57.8 | 185 | 27.1 | 533 | 8.1 |
| 6.00–11.99 | 592 | 71.9 | 391 | 33.4 | 707 | 10.1 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 1,124 | 94.1 | 597 | 33.6 | 671 | 14.1 |
| ≥21 | 1,814 | 119.2 | 1,272 | 38.5 | 521 | 22.8 |
| Less than high school diploma (%) | | | | | | |
| <7 | 551 | 93.1 | 330 | 47.7 | 871 | 11.7 |
| 7.00–11.99 | 606 | 80.2 | 263 | 34.9 | 559 | 10.2 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 1,241 | 97.0 | 503 | 33.6 | 586 | 11.2 |
| ≥21 | 1,423 | 99.1 | 1,350 | 33.7 | 417 | 16.7 |
| Median household income (U.S. \$) | | | | | | |
| <36,000 | 1,758 | 118.2 | 1,166 | 37.7 | 444 | 19.5 |
| 36,000–48,999 | 937 | 89.7 | 566 | 33.6 | 569 | 11.7 |
| 49,000–67,999 | 686 | 79.2 | 412 | 31.8 | 695 | 10.9 |
| ≥68,000 | 436 | 70.1 | 299 | 35.1 | 724 | 10.2 |
| Unemployed (%) | | | | | | |
| <3 | 222 | 50.2 | 247 | 30.9 | 428 | 9.8 |
| 3.00–4.99 | 621 | 84.8 | 522 | 34.7 | 785 | 10.6 |
| 5.00–7.99 | 1,090 | 87.5 | 797 | 32.6 | 809 | 12.3 |
| ≥8 | 1,888 | 115.0 | 880 | 40.0 | 411 | 17.8 |
| Without health insurance (%) | | | | | | |
| <9 | 322 | 68.4 | 333 | 27.8 | 530 | 7.8 |
| 9.00–14.99 | 529 | 73.6 | 364 | 35.8 | 595 | 10.6 |
| 15.00–24.99 | 1,199 | 88.9 | 506 | 37.8 | 706 | 13.2 |
| ≥25 | 1,768 | 117.8 | 1,242 | 36.8 | 602 | 21.2 |
| Subtotal^b | 3,821 | 94.1 | 2,446 | 35.2 | 2,433 | 11.8 |

Table 5. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by race/ethnicity, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (cont)

| | Black/African American | | Hispanic/Latino ^a | | White | |
|--|------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate |
| Female | | | | | | |
| Below federal poverty level (%) | | | | | | |
| <6 | 103 | 20.2 | 23 | 3.3 | 47 | 0.7 |
| 6.00–11.99 | 203 | 22.1 | 37 | 3.2 | 68 | 0.9 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 374 | 27.4 | 85 | 5.0 | 95 | 1.9 |
| ≥21 | 710 | 38.7 | 269 | 7.9 | 89 | 3.8 |
| Less than high school diploma (%) | | | | | | |
| <7 | 136 | 20.6 | 18 | 2.4 | 46 | 0.6 |
| 7.00–11.99 | 208 | 23.6 | 36 | 4.5 | 65 | 1.1 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 447 | 29.5 | 70 | 4.6 | 91 | 1.6 |
| ≥21 | 599 | 37.9 | 290 | 7.4 | 97 | 3.8 |
| Median household income (U.S. \$) | | | | | | |
| <36,000 | 679 | 37.1 | 260 | 8.1 | 93 | 3.8 |
| 36,000–48,999 | 320 | 27.0 | 77 | 4.8 | 82 | 1.6 |
| 49,000–67,999 | 255 | 26.9 | 48 | 3.8 | 79 | 1.2 |
| ≥68,000 | 134 | 20.0 | 28 | 3.2 | 45 | 0.6 |
| Unemployed (%) | | | | | | |
| <3 | 83 | 25.2 | 29 | 4.1 | 46 | 1.0 |
| 3.00–4.99 | 196 | 25.5 | 62 | 4.1 | 61 | 0.8 |
| 5.00–7.99 | 416 | 28.8 | 138 | 5.6 | 105 | 1.5 |
| ≥8 | 695 | 33.3 | 185 | 8.2 | 87 | 3.5 |
| Without health insurance (%) | | | | | | |
| <9 | 129 | 27.6 | 68 | 5.2 | 39 | 0.5 |
| 9.00–14.99 | 185 | 23.2 | 67 | 6.2 | 69 | 1.2 |
| 15.00–24.99 | 400 | 25.2 | 75 | 5.6 | 94 | 1.7 |
| ≥25 | 676 | 37.9 | 204 | 6.3 | 97 | 3.3 |
| Subtotal^b | 1,390 | 30.0 | 414 | 5.9 | 299 | 1.4 |
| Total^c | 5,211 | 59.9 | 2,860 | 20.6 | 2,732 | 6.5 |

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution because the numbers have underlying relative standard errors greater than 30% and are considered unreliable.

Rates are per 100,000 population. The denominator population used to calculate unemployment rates includes persons aged 16 and 17 years, as these age categories are defined by the American Community Survey (ACS) and could not be altered; see Technical Notes for more details. The ACS does not provide age- and sex-specific social determinants of health (SDH) variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups except whites (i.e., white, non-Hispanic/Latino). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanics/Latinos and should be interpreted with caution; see Technical Notes for more details.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the SDH indicator variables used in this report can be found at <http://go.usa.gov/3zjSH>.

^a Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

^b Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

^c Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2013 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 6. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

| | Male-to-male sexual contact | | Injection drug use | | Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use | | Heterosexual contact ^a | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Below federal poverty level (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 901 | 12.1 | 35 | 8.6 | 32 | 11.9 | 97 | 10.5 |
| 6.00–11.99 | 1,524 | 20.5 | 57 | 13.8 | 57 | 21.3 | 133 | 14.5 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 2,078 | 28.0 | 97 | 23.5 | 75 | 28.3 | 224 | 24.4 |
| ≥21 | 2,916 | 39.3 | 223 | 54.1 | 102 | 38.5 | 464 | 50.5 |
| Less than high school diploma (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <7 | 1,626 | 21.9 | 42 | 10.1 | 57 | 21.4 | 123 | 13.4 |
| 7.00–11.99 | 1,254 | 16.9 | 58 | 14.2 | 43 | 16.3 | 129 | 14.1 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 1,971 | 26.5 | 109 | 26.5 | 63 | 23.8 | 268 | 29.1 |
| ≥21 | 2,572 | 34.6 | 203 | 49.2 | 102 | 38.5 | 399 | 43.4 |
| Median household income (U.S. \$) | | | | | | | | |
| <36,000 | 2,678 | 36.1 | 207 | 50.5 | 107 | 40.2 | 464 | 50.6 |
| 36,000–48,999 | 1,807 | 24.4 | 95 | 23.2 | 52 | 19.5 | 185 | 20.2 |
| 49,000–67,999 | 1,598 | 21.5 | 65 | 15.8 | 58 | 21.9 | 143 | 15.6 |
| ≥68,000 | 1,336 | 18.0 | 43 | 10.4 | 49 | 18.4 | 125 | 13.6 |
| Unemployed (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <3 | 801 | 10.8 | 35 | 8.6 | 33 | 12.6 | 84 | 9.1 |
| 3.00–4.99 | 1,693 | 22.8 | 87 | 21.0 | 63 | 23.8 | 169 | 18.4 |
| 5.00–7.99 | 2,360 | 31.8 | 120 | 29.2 | 94 | 35.4 | 244 | 26.5 |
| ≥8 | 2,567 | 34.6 | 170 | 41.2 | 75 | 28.2 | 423 | 46.0 |
| Without health insurance (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <9 | 986 | 13.3 | 73 | 17.7 | 40 | 15.1 | 136 | 14.8 |
| 9.00–14.99 | 1,253 | 16.9 | 87 | 21.1 | 45 | 17.0 | 169 | 18.4 |
| 15.00–24.99 | 2,068 | 27.9 | 104 | 25.3 | 68 | 25.7 | 257 | 28.0 |
| ≥25 | 3,113 | 42.0 | 147 | 35.8 | 112 | 42.3 | 357 | 38.8 |
| Subtotal^a | 7,422 | 100 | 412 | 100 | 265 | 100 | 920 | 100 |

Table 6. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (cont)

| | Male-to-male sexual contact | | Injection drug use | | Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use | | Heterosexual contact ^a | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Below federal poverty level (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | — | — | 22 | 9.0 | — | — | 160 | 8.2 |
| 6.00–11.99 | — | — | 34 | 13.9 | — | — | 288 | 14.9 |
| 12.00–20.99 | — | — | 60 | 24.7 | — | — | 513 | 26.5 |
| ≥21 | — | — | 126 | 52.4 | — | — | 976 | 50.4 |
| Less than high school diploma (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <7 | — | — | 22 | 9.0 | — | — | 198 | 10.2 |
| 7.00–11.99 | — | — | 38 | 15.8 | — | — | 280 | 14.5 |
| 12.00–20.99 | — | — | 71 | 29.5 | — | — | 552 | 28.5 |
| ≥21 | — | — | 110 | 45.7 | — | — | 905 | 46.8 |
| Median household income (U.S. \$) | | | | | | | | |
| <36,000 | — | — | 126 | 52.6 | — | — | 939 | 48.6 |
| 36,000–48,999 | — | — | 49 | 20.4 | — | — | 446 | 23.0 |
| 49,000–67,999 | — | — | 41 | 17.2 | — | — | 357 | 18.4 |
| ≥68,000 | — | — | 24 | 9.9 | — | — | 193 | 10.0 |
| Unemployed (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <3 | — | — | 28 | 11.5 | — | — | 145 | 7.5 |
| 3.00–4.99 | — | — | 35 | 14.5 | — | — | 302 | 15.6 |
| 5.00–7.99 | — | — | 80 | 33.0 | — | — | 606 | 31.3 |
| ≥8 | — | — | 99 | 41.1 | — | — | 883 | 45.6 |
| Without health insurance (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <9 | — | — | 35 | 14.4 | — | — | 207 | 10.7 |
| 9.00–14.99 | — | — | 46 | 18.9 | — | — | 286 | 14.8 |
| 15.00–24.99 | — | — | 62 | 25.8 | — | — | 528 | 27.3 |
| ≥25 | — | — | 99 | 40.9 | — | — | 914 | 47.2 |
| Subtotal^a | — | — | 241 | 100 | — | — | 1,936 | 100 |
| Total^b | 7,422 | 100 | 653 | 100 | 265 | 100 | 2,856 | 100 |

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution because the numbers have underlying relative standard errors greater than 30% and are considered unreliable.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the social determinants of health (SDH) indicator variables used in this report can be found at <http://go.usa.gov/3zjSH>.

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

^b Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

^c Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2013 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 7a. Diagnoses of HIV infection among black/African American adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

| | Male-to-male sexual contact | | Injection drug use | | Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use | | Heterosexual contact ^a | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Below federal poverty level (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 221 | 7.2 | 9 | 5.8 | 7 | 9.6 | 51 | 9.8 |
| 6.00–11.99 | 480 | 15.7 | 25 | 15.8 | 14 | 17.4 | 71 | 13.8 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 924 | 30.3 | 44 | 28.3 | 21 | 26.8 | 131 | 25.4 |
| ≥21 | 1,426 | 46.7 | 78 | 50.1 | 36 | 46.2 | 263 | 50.9 |
| Less than high school diploma (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <7 | 453 | 14.9 | 17 | 10.9 | 10 | 12.8 | 69 | 13.3 |
| 7.00–11.99 | 491 | 16.1 | 24 | 15.3 | 16 | 19.9 | 73 | 14.0 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 982 | 32.2 | 57 | 36.4 | 22 | 27.9 | 176 | 34.0 |
| ≥21 | 1,126 | 36.9 | 58 | 37.3 | 31 | 39.4 | 200 | 38.7 |
| Median household income (U.S. \$) | | | | | | | | |
| <36,000 | 1,379 | 45.2 | 74 | 47.4 | 37 | 46.9 | 259 | 50.3 |
| 36,000–48,999 | 765 | 25.1 | 40 | 25.7 | 13 | 16.4 | 114 | 22.1 |
| 49,000–67,999 | 564 | 18.5 | 26 | 16.5 | 20 | 25.1 | 75 | 14.5 |
| ≥68,000 | 342 | 11.2 | 16 | 10.4 | 9 | 11.7 | 68 | 13.2 |
| Unemployed (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <3 | 173 | 5.7 | 8 | 5.1 | 4 | 5.6 | 37 | 7.1 |
| 3.00–4.99 | 496 | 16.3 | 23 | 15.0 | 15 | 18.7 | 86 | 16.6 |
| 5.00–7.99 | 889 | 29.1 | 46 | 29.7 | 23 | 29.2 | 129 | 25.0 |
| ≥8 | 1,493 | 48.9 | 79 | 50.3 | 36 | 46.5 | 266 | 51.3 |
| Without health insurance (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <9 | 244 | 8.0 | 16 | 10.5 | 7 | 8.5 | 55 | 10.6 |
| 9.00–14.99 | 405 | 13.3 | 30 | 19.0 | 13 | 16.9 | 80 | 15.5 |
| 15.00–24.99 | 954 | 31.3 | 44 | 28.3 | 24 | 30.6 | 170 | 33.0 |
| ≥25 | 1,448 | 47.5 | 66 | 42.2 | 34 | 44.0 | 211 | 40.8 |
| Subtotal^a | 3,052 | 100 | 156 | 100 | 78 | 100 | 517 | 100 |

Table 7a. Diagnoses of HIV infection among black/African American adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (cont)

| | Male-to-male sexual contact | | Injection drug use | | Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use | | Heterosexual contact ^a | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Below federal poverty level (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | — | — | 6 | 5.7 | — | — | 96 | 7.5 |
| 6.00–11.99 | — | — | 17 | 15.8 | — | — | 185 | 14.5 |
| 12.00–20.99 | — | — | 29 | 27.2 | — | — | 342 | 27.0 |
| ≥21 | — | — | 54 | 51.3 | — | — | 647 | 51.0 |
| Less than high school diploma (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <7 | — | — | 9 | 8.7 | — | — | 124 | 9.8 |
| 7.00–11.99 | — | — | 17 | 15.9 | — | — | 188 | 14.8 |
| 12.00–20.99 | — | — | 39 | 37.1 | — | — | 403 | 31.8 |
| ≥21 | — | — | 41 | 38.3 | — | — | 554 | 43.7 |
| Median household income (U.S. \$) | | | | | | | | |
| <36,000 | — | — | 51 | 48.6 | — | — | 622 | 49.0 |
| 36,000–48,999 | — | — | 23 | 21.8 | — | — | 293 | 23.1 |
| 49,000–67,999 | — | — | 19 | 17.8 | — | — | 235 | 18.5 |
| ≥68,000 | — | — | 12 | 11.8 | — | — | 120 | 9.4 |
| Unemployed (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <3 | — | — | 9 | 8.7 | — | — | 72 | 5.7 |
| 3.00–4.99 | — | — | 10 | 9.8 | — | — | 184 | 14.5 |
| 5.00–7.99 | — | — | 33 | 30.8 | — | — | 379 | 29.9 |
| ≥8 | — | — | 54 | 50.7 | — | — | 634 | 49.9 |
| Without health insurance (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <9 | — | — | 14 | 12.8 | — | — | 113 | 8.9 |
| 9.00–14.99 | — | — | 16 | 15.1 | — | — | 167 | 13.1 |
| 15.00–24.99 | — | — | 31 | 29.3 | — | — | 364 | 28.7 |
| ≥25 | — | — | 45 | 42.8 | — | — | 625 | 49.2 |
| Subtotal^a | — | — | 106 | 100 | — | — | 1,269 | 100 |
| Total^b | 3,052 | 100 | 262 | 100 | 78 | 100 | 1,787 | 100 |

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution because the numbers have underlying relative standard errors greater than 30% and are considered unreliable.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the social determinants of health (SDH) indicator variables used in this report can be found at <http://go.usa.gov/3zjSH>.

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

^b Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

^c Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2013 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 7b. Diagnoses of HIV infection among Hispanic/Latino adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

| | Male-to-male sexual contact | | Injection drug use | | Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use | | Heterosexual contact ^a | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Below federal poverty level (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 162 | 8.2 | 6 | 4.1 | 5 | 7.3 | 11 | 4.2 |
| 6.00–11.99 | 355 | 18.0 | 9 | 5.8 | 7 | 10.1 | 19 | 7.5 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 497 | 25.2 | 22 | 14.6 | 21 | 32.1 | 56 | 22.3 |
| ≥21 | 955 | 48.5 | 114 | 75.5 | 33 | 50.5 | 166 | 66.1 |
| Less than high school diploma (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <7 | 304 | 15.4 | 5 | 3.4 | 9 | 13.6 | 11 | 4.2 |
| 7.00–11.99 | 222 | 11.3 | 11 | 7.1 | 4 | 6.6 | 25 | 9.9 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 408 | 20.7 | 27 | 18.1 | 12 | 18.3 | 54 | 21.3 |
| ≥21 | 1,035 | 52.6 | 108 | 71.4 | 40 | 61.5 | 162 | 64.5 |
| Median household income (U.S. \$) | | | | | | | | |
| <36,000 | 851 | 43.2 | 105 | 70.2 | 36 | 55.6 | 170 | 67.7 |
| 36,000–48,999 | 485 | 24.6 | 26 | 17.6 | 15 | 22.7 | 39 | 15.4 |
| 49,000–67,999 | 359 | 18.2 | 13 | 8.4 | 9 | 14.4 | 29 | 11.7 |
| ≥68,000 | 274 | 13.9 | 6 | 3.9 | 5 | 7.3 | 13 | 5.1 |
| Unemployed (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <3 | 209 | 10.6 | 11 | 6.9 | 6 | 9.3 | 20 | 8.0 |
| 3.00–4.99 | 440 | 22.3 | 29 | 19.0 | 9 | 13.6 | 43 | 17.2 |
| 5.00–7.99 | 660 | 33.5 | 39 | 26.1 | 28 | 42.4 | 69 | 27.3 |
| ≥8 | 661 | 33.5 | 73 | 48.0 | 23 | 34.7 | 119 | 47.5 |
| Without health insurance (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <9 | 242 | 12.3 | 38 | 24.9 | 10 | 15.7 | 42 | 16.8 |
| 9.00–14.99 | 269 | 13.6 | 34 | 22.6 | 7 | 10.2 | 54 | 21.5 |
| 15.00–24.99 | 411 | 20.9 | 35 | 23.3 | 13 | 19.2 | 46 | 18.1 |
| ≥25 | 1,048 | 53.2 | 44 | 29.2 | 36 | 54.8 | 110 | 43.5 |
| Subtotal^a | 1,970 | 100 | 151 | 100 | 66 | 100 | 252 | 100 |

Table 7b. Diagnoses of HIV infection among Hispanic/Latino adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (cont)

| | Male-to-male sexual contact | | Injection drug use | | Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use | | Heterosexual contact ^a | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Below federal poverty level (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | — | — | 2 | 4.0 | — | — | 21 | 5.8 |
| 6.00–11.99 | — | — | 4 | 7.8 | — | — | 33 | 9.1 |
| 12.00–20.99 | — | — | 6 | 10.7 | — | — | 79 | 22.0 |
| ≥21 | — | — | 41 | 77.5 | — | — | 227 | 63.1 |
| Less than high school diploma (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <7 | — | — | 1 | 1.3 | — | — | 17 | 4.8 |
| 7.00–11.99 | — | — | 4 | 7.1 | — | — | 32 | 8.9 |
| 12.00–20.99 | — | — | 11 | 21.8 | — | — | 58 | 16.2 |
| ≥21 | — | — | 37 | 69.8 | — | — | 253 | 70.1 |
| Median household income (U.S. \$) | | | | | | | | |
| <36,000 | — | — | 39 | 75.0 | — | — | 220 | 61.2 |
| 36,000–48,999 | — | — | 8 | 15.6 | — | — | 69 | 19.1 |
| 49,000–67,999 | — | — | 3 | 5.5 | — | — | 45 | 12.5 |
| ≥68,000 | — | — | 2 | 3.8 | — | — | 26 | 7.2 |
| Unemployed (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <3 | — | — | 1 | 2.7 | — | — | 27 | 7.6 |
| 3.00–4.99 | — | — | 11 | 20.2 | — | — | 51 | 14.3 |
| 5.00–7.99 | — | — | 18 | 34.9 | — | — | 120 | 33.2 |
| ≥8 | — | — | 22 | 42.2 | — | — | 162 | 45.0 |
| Without health insurance (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <9 | — | — | 11 | 21.2 | — | — | 57 | 15.8 |
| 9.00–14.99 | — | — | 12 | 23.7 | — | — | 55 | 15.1 |
| 15.00–24.99 | — | — | 6 | 12.2 | — | — | 68 | 19.0 |
| ≥25 | — | — | 23 | 42.9 | — | — | 181 | 50.1 |
| Subtotal^a | — | — | 52 | 100 | — | — | 360 | 100 |
| Total^b | 1,970 | 100 | 204 | 100 | 66 | 100 | 612 | 100 |

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution because the numbers have underlying relative standard errors greater than 30% and are considered unreliable.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the social determinants of health (SDH) indicator variables used in this report can be found at <http://go.usa.gov/3zjSH>.

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

^b Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

^c Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2013 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 7c. Diagnoses of HIV infection among white adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013–11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

| | Male-to-male sexual contact | | Injection drug use | | Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use | | Heterosexual contact ^a | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Below federal poverty level (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 467 | 22.2 | 18 | 20.8 | 19 | 16.5 | 28 | 23.9 |
| 6.00–11.99 | 612 | 29.1 | 22 | 24.7 | 35 | 30.5 | 35 | 29.1 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 579 | 27.6 | 28 | 31.3 | 30 | 25.9 | 31 | 26.2 |
| ≥21 | 442 | 21.0 | 20 | 23.2 | 31 | 27.1 | 25 | 20.8 |
| Less than high school diploma (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <7 | 778 | 37.1 | 18 | 20.0 | 36 | 31.1 | 36 | 30.1 |
| 7.00–11.99 | 488 | 23.2 | 20 | 23.2 | 23 | 20.0 | 24 | 20.1 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 500 | 23.8 | 22 | 25.5 | 28 | 24.3 | 33 | 27.5 |
| ≥21 | 334 | 15.9 | 28 | 31.3 | 28 | 24.6 | 26 | 22.2 |
| Median household income (U.S. \$) | | | | | | | | |
| <36,000 | 364 | 17.4 | 20 | 22.9 | 32 | 27.8 | 25 | 20.8 |
| 36,000–48,999 | 488 | 23.2 | 27 | 30.3 | 23 | 19.8 | 30 | 25.0 |
| 49,000–67,999 | 610 | 29.0 | 22 | 25.3 | 27 | 24.0 | 31 | 25.9 |
| ≥68,000 | 638 | 30.4 | 19 | 21.6 | 32 | 28.4 | 34 | 28.3 |
| Unemployed (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <3 | 367 | 17.5 | 16 | 17.7 | 21 | 18.0 | 22 | 18.1 |
| 3.00–4.99 | 680 | 32.4 | 31 | 35.7 | 40 | 34.6 | 33 | 27.4 |
| 5.00–7.99 | 704 | 33.5 | 27 | 30.9 | 40 | 35.2 | 32 | 27.3 |
| ≥8 | 349 | 16.6 | 14 | 15.6 | 14 | 12.2 | 32 | 27.3 |
| Without health insurance (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <9 | 458 | 21.8 | 18 | 20.1 | 21 | 18.3 | 31 | 26.2 |
| 9.00–14.99 | 520 | 24.8 | 22 | 24.6 | 23 | 19.7 | 29 | 24.4 |
| 15.00–24.99 | 616 | 29.3 | 21 | 24.1 | 31 | 27.1 | 33 | 27.7 |
| ≥25 | 507 | 24.1 | 27 | 31.2 | 40 | 34.9 | 26 | 21.7 |
| Subtotal^a | 2,101 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 119 | 100 |

Table 7c. Diagnoses of HIV infection among white adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (cont)

| | Male-to-male sexual contact | | Injection drug use | | Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use | | Heterosexual contact ^a | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Below federal poverty level (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | — | — | 13 | 18.1 | — | — | 34 | 14.9 |
| 6.00–11.99 | — | — | 12 | 16.7 | — | — | 56 | 24.7 |
| 12.00–20.99 | — | — | 21 | 29.9 | — | — | 73 | 32.3 |
| ≥21 | — | — | 25 | 35.3 | — | — | 64 | 28.1 |
| Less than high school diploma (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <7 | — | — | 9 | 12.3 | — | — | 37 | 16.4 |
| 7.00–11.99 | — | — | 15 | 21.0 | — | — | 50 | 21.9 |
| 12.00–20.99 | — | — | 19 | 27.3 | — | — | 71 | 31.3 |
| ≥21 | — | — | 28 | 39.4 | — | — | 69 | 30.4 |
| Median household income (U.S. \$) | | | | | | | | |
| <36,000 | — | — | 29 | 40.7 | — | — | 64 | 28.2 |
| 36,000–48,999 | — | — | 15 | 21.2 | — | — | 67 | 29.4 |
| 49,000–67,999 | — | — | 19 | 26.8 | — | — | 60 | 26.4 |
| ≥68,000 | — | — | 8 | 11.3 | — | — | 37 | 16.1 |
| Unemployed (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <3 | — | — | 15 | 20.9 | — | — | 31 | 13.7 |
| 3.00–4.99 | — | — | 10 | 14.4 | — | — | 50 | 22.1 |
| 5.00–7.99 | — | — | 27 | 38.4 | — | — | 78 | 34.2 |
| ≥8 | — | — | 19 | 26.3 | — | — | 68 | 30.0 |
| Without health insurance (%) | | | | | | | | |
| <9 | — | — | 9 | 13.0 | — | — | 30 | 13.1 |
| 9.00–14.99 | — | — | 17 | 23.7 | — | — | 52 | 22.8 |
| 15.00–24.99 | — | — | 20 | 28.7 | — | — | 73 | 32.3 |
| ≥25 | — | — | 25 | 34.6 | — | — | 72 | 31.8 |
| Subtotal^a | — | — | 71 | 100 | — | — | 227 | 100 |
| Total^b | 2,101 | 100 | 159 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 346 | 100 |

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution because the numbers have underlying relative standard errors greater than 30% and are considered unreliable.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the social determinants of health (SDH) indicator variables used in this report can be found at <http://go.usa.gov/3zjSH>.

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

^b Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

^c Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2013 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 8a. Diagnoses of HIV infection among black/African American adults, by age at diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

| | 18–24 years | | 25–34 years | | 35–44 years | | 45–54 years | | 55–64 years | | ≥65 years | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Below federal poverty level (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 84 | 114.3 | 85 | 91.0 | 43 | 38.9 | 48 | 42.6 | 19 | 28.6 | 9 | 21.4 |
| 6.00–11.99 | 188 | 144.2 | 191 | 112.1 | 90 | 51.5 | 89 | 53.8 | 28 | 25.6 | 6 | 8.2 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 389 | 191.6 | 371 | 149.8 | 152 | 66.3 | 137 | 60.7 | 61 | 37.8 | 14 | 11.0 |
| ≥21 | 607 | 206.3 | 551 | 184.0 | 286 | 111.3 | 243 | 86.3 | 101 | 46.7 | 26 | 15.0 |
| Less than high school diploma (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <7 | 183 | 159.7 | 184 | 149.5 | 76 | 63.7 | 67 | 57.7 | 29 | 40.5 | 12 | 25.6 |
| 7.00–11.99 | 204 | 160.8 | 200 | 132.3 | 85 | 54.5 | 85 | 56.6 | 28 | 27.4 | 4 | 5.8 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 395 | 181.5 | 378 | 149.6 | 194 | 79.4 | 187 | 75.6 | 69 | 38.8 | 18 | 12.9 |
| ≥21 | 487 | 197.1 | 437 | 150.0 | 217 | 84.0 | 178 | 64.5 | 83 | 40.8 | 21 | 13.2 |
| Median household income (U.S. \$) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <36,000 | 599 | 214.0 | 528 | 182.7 | 274 | 110.9 | 231 | 83.5 | 105 | 48.4 | 21 | 11.8 |
| 36,000–48,999 | 322 | 172.9 | 302 | 135.1 | 135 | 67.9 | 121 | 62.9 | 44 | 31.8 | 14 | 13.2 |
| 49,000–67,999 | 214 | 147.5 | 246 | 136.6 | 96 | 52.7 | 92 | 53.4 | 30 | 26.9 | 8 | 10.6 |
| ≥68,000 | 134 | 155.0 | 122 | 107.5 | 66 | 47.2 | 72 | 50.8 | 30 | 35.1 | 12 | 21.9 |
| Unemployed (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <3 | 61 | 81.0 | 77 | 73.6 | 38 | 40.5 | 33 | 38.5 | 9 | 17.8 | 4 | 12.3 |
| 3.00–4.99 | 208 | 171.3 | 188 | 124.7 | 90 | 61.2 | 88 | 60.4 | 34 | 35.1 | 13 | 18.4 |
| 5.00–7.99 | 375 | 174.8 | 367 | 148.2 | 141 | 58.4 | 124 | 50.9 | 68 | 39.6 | 15 | 11.8 |
| ≥8 | 625 | 211.9 | 567 | 179.8 | 303 | 102.5 | 272 | 86.4 | 98 | 41.6 | 23 | 12.4 |
| Without health insurance (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <9 | 89 | 107.6 | 96 | 111.8 | 42 | 45.7 | 63 | 66.9 | 24 | 38.1 | 8 | 15.0 |
| 9.00–14.99 | 171 | 141.9 | 156 | 114.4 | 94 | 66.7 | 72 | 50.5 | 30 | 29.6 | 6 | 7.8 |
| 15.00–24.99 | 411 | 176.0 | 370 | 139.2 | 173 | 67.0 | 152 | 57.8 | 71 | 38.2 | 22 | 15.5 |
| ≥25 | 597 | 224.6 | 576 | 178.4 | 262 | 93.3 | 230 | 80.4 | 84 | 41.3 | 19 | 13.3 |
| Subtotal^a | 1,269 | 179.7 | 1,199 | 146.5 | 572 | 73.5 | 517 | 65.5 | 209 | 37.7 | 55 | 13.2 |

Table 8a. Diagnoses of HIV infection among black/African American adults, by age at diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (cont)

| | 18–24 years | | 25–34 years | | 35–44 years | | 45–54 years | | 55–64 years | | ≥65 years | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Below federal poverty level (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 10 | 16.5 | 31 | 33.8 | 27 | 22.9 | 23 | 20.4 | 10 | 13.6 | 2 | 3.7 |
| 6.00–11.99 | 26 | 21.2 | 64 | 35.1 | 42 | 22.0 | 36 | 19.4 | 25 | 19.5 | 10 | 9.3 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 59 | 30.1 | 113 | 42.9 | 76 | 29.9 | 84 | 32.3 | 35 | 17.5 | 7 | 3.6 |
| ≥21 | 134 | 42.1 | 184 | 52.4 | 151 | 50.5 | 149 | 46.1 | 78 | 29.7 | 14 | 5.0 |
| Less than high school diploma (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <7 | 16 | 13.3 | 43 | 32.4 | 25 | 18.5 | 33 | 26.8 | 14 | 17.0 | 5 | 7.5 |
| 7.00–11.99 | 24 | 19.4 | 59 | 34.5 | 44 | 24.9 | 46 | 26.1 | 28 | 22.4 | 7 | 6.5 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 59 | 26.4 | 128 | 44.2 | 106 | 37.9 | 93 | 32.6 | 52 | 23.4 | 9 | 4.2 |
| ≥21 | 130 | 56.0 | 162 | 54.7 | 121 | 44.7 | 120 | 40.5 | 54 | 23.0 | 12 | 4.8 |
| Median household income (U.S. \$) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <36,000 | 136 | 44.1 | 174 | 50.1 | 145 | 49.6 | 134 | 41.6 | 77 | 28.9 | 13 | 4.5 |
| 36,000–48,999 | 43 | 24.8 | 98 | 42.0 | 68 | 30.9 | 72 | 32.2 | 31 | 18.0 | 8 | 5.0 |
| 49,000–67,999 | 36 | 27.1 | 85 | 45.1 | 52 | 26.5 | 52 | 27.4 | 24 | 18.3 | 6 | 5.5 |
| ≥68,000 | 12 | 14.7 | 35 | 29.2 | 31 | 20.2 | 34 | 23.4 | 16 | 17.1 | 6 | 7.9 |
| Unemployed (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <3 | 12 | 25.1 | 28 | 44.7 | 15 | 23.2 | 15 | 23.5 | 11 | 23.7 | 2 | 4.5 |
| 3.00–4.99 | 31 | 26.9 | 60 | 40.2 | 45 | 30.2 | 39 | 26.4 | 19 | 17.5 | 2 | 2.0 |
| 5.00–7.99 | 65 | 30.3 | 121 | 43.5 | 88 | 31.9 | 82 | 29.3 | 49 | 24.2 | 11 | 5.7 |
| ≥8 | 121 | 37.5 | 183 | 45.8 | 148 | 39.7 | 156 | 40.1 | 69 | 22.5 | 18 | 6.0 |
| Without health insurance (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <9 | 15 | 20.3 | 37 | 48.3 | 29 | 33.5 | 27 | 30.6 | 15 | 21.8 | 6 | 8.3 |
| 9.00–14.99 | 24 | 21.0 | 50 | 34.8 | 40 | 25.8 | 40 | 26.1 | 25 | 21.5 | 6 | 5.2 |
| 15.00–24.99 | 51 | 21.8 | 117 | 39.3 | 81 | 27.4 | 93 | 30.5 | 47 | 20.4 | 11 | 5.0 |
| ≥25 | 139 | 50.1 | 188 | 50.7 | 146 | 44.9 | 132 | 39.4 | 61 | 24.5 | 10 | 4.4 |
| Subtotal^a | 229 | 32.7 | 392 | 44.1 | 296 | 34.3 | 292 | 33.1 | 148 | 22.3 | 33 | 5.2 |
| Total^b | 1,498 | 106.5 | 1,591 | 93.2 | 868 | 52.9 | 809 | 48.4 | 357 | 29.3 | 88 | 8.4 |

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution because the numbers have underlying relative standard errors greater than 30% and are considered unreliable.

Rates are per 100,000 population. The denominator population used to calculate unemployment rates includes persons aged 16 and 17 years, as these age categories are defined by the American Community Survey (ACS) and could not be altered; see Technical Notes for more details. The ACS does not provide age- and sex-specific social determinants of health (SDH) variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups except whites (i.e., white, non-Hispanic/Latino). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanics/Latinos and should be interpreted with caution; see Technical Notes for more details.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the SDH indicator variables used in this report can be found at <http://go.usa.gov/3zjSH>.

^a Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

^b Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2013 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 8b. Diagnoses of HIV infection among Hispanic/Latino adults, by age at diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

| | 18–24 years | | 25–34 years | | 35–44 years | | 45–54 years | | 55–64 years | | ≥65 years | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Below federal poverty level (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 41 | 35.3 | 74 | 45.1 | 33 | 19.7 | 29 | 23.0 | 7 | 10.3 | 1 | 2.4 |
| 6.00–11.99 | 81 | 38.8 | 163 | 52.6 | 81 | 29.9 | 49 | 25.2 | 14 | 12.5 | 3 | 4.0 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 115 | 34.7 | 246 | 53.0 | 128 | 33.2 | 79 | 27.3 | 22 | 12.8 | 7 | 5.2 |
| ≥21 | 256 | 41.6 | 439 | 57.5 | 257 | 40.2 | 213 | 40.9 | 83 | 21.8 | 24 | 6.3 |
| Less than high school diploma (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <7 | 73 | 51.3 | 143 | 83.9 | 59 | 38.2 | 45 | 39.2 | 8 | 12.3 | 2 | 4.5 |
| 7.00–11.99 | 46 | 33.1 | 115 | 59.6 | 52 | 30.6 | 35 | 27.9 | 11 | 15.2 | 4 | 7.4 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 104 | 38.3 | 186 | 48.8 | 97 | 30.2 | 79 | 32.7 | 24 | 15.7 | 13 | 10.3 |
| ≥21 | 271 | 37.5 | 478 | 49.7 | 291 | 35.4 | 211 | 32.4 | 83 | 18.7 | 16 | 3.9 |
| Median household income (U.S. \$) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <36,000 | 239 | 42.4 | 395 | 56.4 | 236 | 40.1 | 197 | 39.8 | 78 | 21.3 | 21 | 5.5 |
| 36,000–48,999 | 113 | 34.7 | 233 | 51.9 | 116 | 31.6 | 73 | 27.5 | 25 | 15.6 | 6 | 5.1 |
| 49,000–67,999 | 74 | 31.1 | 169 | 49.2 | 92 | 31.4 | 56 | 26.2 | 15 | 12.3 | 6 | 7.2 |
| ≥68,000 | 67 | 47.4 | 124 | 60.2 | 55 | 25.7 | 43 | 27.4 | 8 | 9.6 | 2 | 3.9 |
| Unemployed (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <3 | 49 | 33.4 | 91 | 46.1 | 50 | 28.7 | 38 | 28.5 | 17 | 21.1 | 2 | 3.0 |
| 3.00–4.99 | 103 | 37.7 | 205 | 54.6 | 118 | 36.3 | 78 | 31.3 | 15 | 9.7 | 3 | 2.4 |
| 5.00–7.99 | 154 | 34.4 | 312 | 51.6 | 163 | 31.4 | 116 | 29.1 | 40 | 15.5 | 12 | 5.5 |
| ≥8 | 188 | 46.0 | 314 | 59.4 | 168 | 37.6 | 138 | 39.2 | 54 | 22.5 | 18 | 8.1 |
| Without health insurance (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <9 | 63 | 32.5 | 112 | 49.0 | 56 | 24.7 | 68 | 32.7 | 24 | 14.7 | 10 | 5.6 |
| 9.00–14.99 | 74 | 41.7 | 143 | 62.0 | 62 | 29.5 | 54 | 32.2 | 24 | 20.4 | 7 | 6.1 |
| 15.00–24.99 | 96 | 38.7 | 194 | 55.6 | 109 | 37.5 | 75 | 34.6 | 27 | 20.0 | 5 | 5.0 |
| ≥25 | 260 | 39.8 | 473 | 52.9 | 272 | 37.0 | 173 | 32.1 | 51 | 16.1 | 13 | 5.4 |
| Subtotal^a | 494 | 38.7 | 922 | 54.0 | 499 | 34.0 | 370 | 32.7 | 126 | 17.2 | 35 | 5.5 |

Table 8b. Diagnoses of HIV infection among Hispanic/Latino adults, by age at diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (cont)

| | 18–24 years | | 25–34 years | | 35–44 years | | 45–54 years | | 55–64 years | | ≥65 years | |
|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Below federal poverty level (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 3.8 | 8 | 4.6 | 8 | 6.0 | 1 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 6.00–11.99 | 4 | 2.1 | 17 | 5.8 | 9 | 3.4 | 6 | 3.1 | 1 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 5 | 1.7 | 25 | 6.0 | 20 | 5.5 | 22 | 7.9 | 9 | 4.8 | 4 | 2.3 |
| ≥21 | 30 | 5.2 | 53 | 7.4 | 72 | 11.3 | 81 | 15.0 | 28 | 6.6 | 5 | 1.0 |
| Less than high school diploma (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <7 | 1 | 0.7 | 5 | 2.9 | 7 | 4.3 | 5 | 3.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 7.00–11.99 | 2 | 1.5 | 9 | 4.7 | 13 | 7.3 | 9 | 6.7 | 2 | 2.3 | 1 | 1.3 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 8 | 3.2 | 22 | 6.2 | 16 | 5.0 | 15 | 6.2 | 6 | 3.6 | 3 | 1.7 |
| ≥21 | 28 | 4.4 | 65 | 7.5 | 73 | 9.3 | 88 | 13.7 | 31 | 6.5 | 5 | 1.0 |
| Median household income (U.S. \$) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <36,000 | 27 | 5.1 | 59 | 8.9 | 67 | 11.3 | 74 | 14.4 | 29 | 7.0 | 4 | 0.8 |
| 36,000–48,999 | 9 | 3.1 | 18 | 4.6 | 14 | 4.1 | 25 | 9.7 | 8 | 4.7 | 3 | 1.9 |
| 49,000–67,999 | 1 | 0.5 | 15 | 4.8 | 20 | 7.1 | 9 | 4.2 | 1 | 0.8 | 2 | 1.8 |
| ≥68,000 | 2 | 1.6 | 9 | 4.4 | 8 | 3.6 | 8 | 4.9 | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Unemployed (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <3 | 3 | 2.7 | 9 | 5.7 | 7 | 4.6 | 7 | 5.7 | 2 | 2.5 | 1 | 1.2 |
| 3.00–4.99 | 4 | 1.6 | 14 | 4.1 | 18 | 5.6 | 18 | 7.1 | 5 | 3.0 | 3 | 1.8 |
| 5.00–7.99 | 13 | 3.1 | 41 | 7.1 | 38 | 7.4 | 32 | 7.8 | 13 | 4.6 | 1 | 0.3 |
| ≥8 | 19 | 4.9 | 37 | 7.3 | 46 | 10.1 | 60 | 16.5 | 19 | 7.0 | 4 | 1.4 |
| Without health insurance (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <9 | 6 | 3.3 | 13 | 5.6 | 20 | 8.1 | 22 | 9.5 | 7 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 9.00–14.99 | 6 | 3.5 | 11 | 4.9 | 21 | 9.9 | 22 | 12.1 | 5 | 3.7 | 2 | 1.3 |
| 15.00–24.99 | 4 | 1.7 | 23 | 7.0 | 16 | 5.6 | 23 | 10.5 | 6 | 4.1 | 3 | 2.3 |
| ≥25 | 23 | 4.0 | 54 | 6.8 | 52 | 7.5 | 50 | 9.7 | 21 | 6.3 | 4 | 1.3 |
| Subtotal^a | 39 | 3.4 | 101 | 6.4 | 109 | 7.6 | 117 | 10.2 | 39 | 4.8 | 9 | 1.1 |
| Total^b | 533 | 21.9 | 1,023 | 31.1 | 608 | 20.9 | 487 | 21.4 | 165 | 10.7 | 44 | 3.0 |

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution because the numbers have underlying relative standard errors greater than 30% and are considered unreliable.

Rates are per 100,000 population. The denominator population used to calculate unemployment rates includes persons aged 16 and 17 years, as these age categories are defined by the American Community Survey (ACS) and could not be altered; see Technical Notes for more details. The ACS does not provide age- and sex-specific social determinants of health (SDH) variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups except whites (i.e., white, non-Hispanic/Latino). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanics/Latinos and should be interpreted with caution; see Technical Notes for more details.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the SDH indicator variables used in this report can be found at <http://go.usa.gov/3zjSH>.

^a Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

^b Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2013 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 8c. Diagnoses of HIV infection among white adults, by age at diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

| | 18–24 years | | 25–34 years | | 35–44 years | | 45–54 years | | 55–64 years | | ≥65 years | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Below federal poverty level (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 88 | 14.7 | 122 | 13.1 | 120 | 10.2 | 126 | 8.7 | 55 | 4.5 | 22 | 1.9 |
| 6.00–11.99 | 102 | 14.6 | 205 | 17.7 | 156 | 13.6 | 173 | 12.6 | 56 | 4.5 | 15 | 1.1 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 75 | 13.7 | 213 | 25.0 | 135 | 18.0 | 161 | 18.4 | 77 | 9.4 | 10 | 1.1 |
| ≥21 | 79 | 14.4 | 158 | 37.4 | 126 | 41.4 | 99 | 28.6 | 48 | 15.3 | 11 | 3.2 |
| Less than high school diploma (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <7 | 123 | 12.5 | 245 | 20.6 | 189 | 15.1 | 220 | 14.9 | 72 | 5.6 | 22 | 1.8 |
| 7.00–11.99 | 85 | 14.2 | 162 | 18.1 | 115 | 12.9 | 133 | 12.3 | 53 | 5.5 | 11 | 1.1 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 78 | 13.9 | 175 | 20.4 | 129 | 15.4 | 121 | 12.0 | 66 | 7.1 | 17 | 1.7 |
| ≥21 | 59 | 22.2 | 116 | 27.7 | 104 | 25.9 | 85 | 17.5 | 45 | 10.3 | 8 | 1.6 |
| Median household income (U.S. \$) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <36,000 | 76 | 16.5 | 135 | 35.0 | 97 | 31.5 | 81 | 22.0 | 46 | 13.3 | 9 | 2.2 |
| 36,000–48,999 | 65 | 11.0 | 183 | 22.4 | 117 | 16.1 | 130 | 14.7 | 60 | 7.1 | 14 | 1.4 |
| 49,000–67,999 | 111 | 16.4 | 190 | 17.5 | 160 | 15.5 | 158 | 12.9 | 64 | 5.7 | 12 | 1.0 |
| ≥68,000 | 92 | 14.1 | 190 | 17.7 | 163 | 12.4 | 190 | 12.1 | 66 | 5.1 | 23 | 2.0 |
| Unemployed (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <3 | 63 | 13.1 | 124 | 18.5 | 88 | 12.5 | 89 | 10.4 | 47 | 6.1 | 17 | 1.9 |
| 3.00–4.99 | 96 | 11.8 | 228 | 19.6 | 193 | 15.6 | 183 | 12.3 | 69 | 5.2 | 16 | 1.2 |
| 5.00–7.99 | 119 | 15.0 | 238 | 21.4 | 169 | 15.7 | 193 | 15.1 | 74 | 6.5 | 16 | 1.4 |
| ≥8 | 67 | 20.9 | 108 | 25.6 | 87 | 23.7 | 94 | 21.8 | 46 | 11.9 | 9 | 2.3 |
| Without health insurance (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <9 | 72 | 9.2 | 135 | 14.3 | 113 | 10.1 | 138 | 9.8 | 54 | 4.4 | 18 | 1.4 |
| 9.00–14.99 | 80 | 12.2 | 173 | 18.5 | 133 | 14.3 | 138 | 12.6 | 54 | 5.5 | 17 | 1.7 |
| 15.00–24.99 | 98 | 15.9 | 215 | 22.6 | 153 | 17.5 | 153 | 15.0 | 75 | 8.1 | 12 | 1.2 |
| ≥25 | 95 | 28.0 | 175 | 33.2 | 138 | 30.1 | 130 | 24.6 | 53 | 11.1 | 11 | 2.2 |
| Subtotal^a | 345 | 14.3 | 698 | 20.7 | 537 | 15.9 | 559 | 13.8 | 236 | 6.5 | 58 | 1.5 |

Table 8c. Diagnoses of HIV infection among white adults, by age at diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2013—11 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (cont)

| | 18–24 years | | 25–34 years | | 35–44 years | | 45–54 years | | 55–64 years | | ≥65 years | |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Below federal poverty level (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 5 | 0.9 | 15 | 1.6 | 11 | 0.9 | 12 | 0.8 | 4 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 6.00–11.99 | 9 | 1.3 | 20 | 1.7 | 12 | 1.1 | 15 | 1.1 | 10 | 0.8 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 18 | 3.4 | 26 | 3.1 | 21 | 2.9 | 18 | 2.0 | 11 | 1.3 | 1 | 0.1 |
| ≥21 | 13 | 2.3 | 18 | 4.8 | 18 | 6.5 | 23 | 7.0 | 16 | 4.9 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Less than high school diploma (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <7 | 5 | 0.5 | 15 | 1.2 | 11 | 0.9 | 7 | 0.5 | 8 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 7.00–11.99 | 10 | 1.7 | 17 | 1.9 | 14 | 1.6 | 17 | 1.5 | 5 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 12.00–20.99 | 16 | 3.0 | 22 | 2.6 | 21 | 2.6 | 16 | 1.6 | 14 | 1.4 | 2 | 0.1 |
| ≥21 | 14 | 5.7 | 25 | 6.5 | 16 | 4.4 | 28 | 6.1 | 14 | 3.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Median household income (U.S. \$) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <36,000 | 15 | 3.2 | 21 | 6.0 | 19 | 6.5 | 26 | 7.2 | 11 | 3.0 | 1 | 0.2 |
| 36,000–48,999 | 13 | 2.3 | 21 | 2.7 | 15 | 2.1 | 18 | 2.0 | 14 | 1.6 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 49,000–67,999 | 10 | 1.6 | 25 | 2.4 | 24 | 2.4 | 12 | 1.0 | 7 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.1 |
| ≥68,000 | 7 | 1.1 | 12 | 1.1 | 4 | 0.3 | 12 | 0.7 | 9 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Unemployed (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <3 | 10 | 2.4 | 16 | 2.5 | 11 | 1.6 | 5 | 0.6 | 4 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 3.00–4.99 | 7 | 0.9 | 19 | 1.6 | 10 | 0.8 | 16 | 1.1 | 8 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 5.00–7.99 | 18 | 2.3 | 25 | 2.3 | 25 | 2.3 | 23 | 1.8 | 13 | 1.1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| ≥8 | 10 | 3.1 | 19 | 4.7 | 16 | 4.5 | 24 | 5.5 | 16 | 3.9 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Without health insurance (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <9 | 5 | 0.7 | 14 | 1.5 | 7 | 0.6 | 8 | 0.6 | 4 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 9.00–14.99 | 11 | 1.7 | 14 | 1.5 | 20 | 2.2 | 11 | 1.0 | 13 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 15.00–24.99 | 18 | 3.0 | 27 | 2.9 | 17 | 2.0 | 24 | 2.3 | 7 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.1 |
| ≥25 | 11 | 3.4 | 24 | 4.8 | 18 | 4.2 | 25 | 4.8 | 17 | 3.4 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Subtotal^a | 45 | 1.9 | 79 | 2.4 | 62 | 1.9 | 68 | 1.7 | 41 | 1.1 | 4 | 0.1 |
| Total^b | 390 | 8.3 | 777 | 11.7 | 599 | 8.9 | 627 | 7.7 | 277 | 3.7 | 62 | 0.7 |

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution because the numbers have underlying relative standard errors greater than 30% and are considered unreliable.

Rates are per 100,000 population. The denominator population used to calculate unemployment rates includes persons aged 16 and 17 years, as these age categories are defined by the American Community Survey (ACS) and could not be altered; see Technical Notes for more details. The ACS does not provide age- and sex-specific social determinants of health (SDH) variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups except whites (i.e., white, non-Hispanic/Latino). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanics/Latinos and should be interpreted with caution; see Technical Notes for more details.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the SDH indicator variables used in this report can be found at <http://go.usa.gov/3zjSH>.

^a Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

^b Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2013 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.