

HIV | SURVEILLANCE REPORT

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT



Social Determinants of Health among Adults with HIV Diagnosed in 2022 in the United States and Puerto Rico



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE
CONTROL AND PREVENTION

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Guide to Acronyms and Initialisms

ACS	American Community Survey
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CD4	CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/mm ³ or cells/μL) or percentage
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
EHE	Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S.
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IDU	injection drug use
MMSC	male-to-male sexual contact
NHAS	National HIV/AIDS Strategy (2022–2025)
NHSS	National HIV Surveillance System
SDOH	social determinants of health
SES	socioeconomic status
VA	United States Department of Veterans Affairs

Commentary



Overview

HIV continues to disproportionately affect many populations in the United States. Data in this report may be used to accelerate actions described in the U.S. Playbook to Address Social Determinants of Health (The Playbook) [1] to reach disproportionately affected populations and achieve national goals, including Healthy People 2030 [2], the National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) (2022–2025) [3], and the Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S. (EHE) initiative [4]. HIV surveillance data have highlighted differences in HIV burden by sex assigned at birth, race/ethnicity, and transmission category in the United States and Puerto Rico. Factors other than these (i.e., social determinants of health) contribute to disparities and provide a better understanding of the social determinants that affect the health of populations.

The term *social determinants of health* (SDOH) refers to the social circumstances and related environmental hazards and exposures that impact health outcomes. They are the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks [1, 5]. These community-level factors influence a variety of individual health-related social needs, such as financial strain, housing instability and poor quality, food insecurity, lack of access to health care, and inadequate educational opportunities [1]. Forces, such as economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies, and political systems, shape daily life and are responsible for most health inequities [6], including the disproportionate effect of HIV on certain populations. As emphasized in The Playbook, achieving equitable health will require taking action to address factors associated with disparities and directing resources to disproportionately affected populations and geographical regions. These actions can improve the health of all persons.

Stratifying public health data by key SDOH, such as income and health insurance coverage, is useful for monitoring health inequities. Addressing SDOH makes it possible to measure and identify health differences between populations or geographic areas and can provide insight for identifying populations or areas that may benefit from HIV testing, prevention, and treatment initiatives.

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

This surveillance supplemental report presents data on adults (persons aged ≥ 18 years) with HIV diagnosed in 2022 and reported to the National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS) through January 2024. Data were limited to adults aged ≥ 18 years to align with the population in the ACS from which SDOH indicator variables were collected. Numbers, percentages, and rates of diagnosed HIV were based on data reported from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico after the jurisdictions geocoded cases to the census tract level, linked to ACS estimates, and transmitted SDOH information to CDC on cases (after personal identifiers were removed) diagnosed during 2022.

SDOH data presented in this report are the result of the linkage of geocoded HIV diagnosis data (at the census tract level) to SDOH indicator variables from the 2018–2022 ACS and are based on where the person was living at the time of diagnosis. The following 5 SDOH indicators presented in this report: **federal poverty status, education level, median household income, health insurance coverage, and Gini index.**

Report Changes

Age groups were expanded from “ ≥ 55 years” to “55–64 years” and “ ≥ 65 years.”

National Profile





National SDOH Profile

The statements in this section, unless otherwise indicated, are based on 12 or more diagnoses. All rates are per 100,000 population. SDOH data are estimates for the period 2018–2022, and HIV surveillance data are based on case information for adults aged ≥ 18 years with HIV diagnosed in 2022 in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Data on linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis are based on data from 49 jurisdictions with complete reporting of HIV-related laboratory results (including CD4+ T-lymphocyte [CD4] and viral load results) to CDC (see Technical Notes for list of jurisdictions).

Data presented in this report are a snapshot of the environment in which people lived at the time of HIV diagnosis, and some SDOH indicators and selected characteristics may be correlated. For example, lack of education is associated with both poverty and low income in the United States [7, 8]. However, correlations of indicators and characteristics were not assessed for this report.

Important notes

- All data in this report are based on sex assigned at birth. Data for gender are not provided in this report because of the absence of denominator data from the U.S. Census Bureau.
- Numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution.
- Please use caution when interpreting data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander adults due to most rates and/or percentages being based on small numbers.
- The statements in the sections on linkage to care and viral suppression focus on SDOH extremes only (e.g., highest poverty, lowest uninsured) and not the overall values within the column unless otherwise indicated.
- For disparity measures, reference groups are determined based on the rate of the lowest group with more than 5% of cases.
- Please read all titles and footnotes carefully to ensure a complete understanding of the displayed data.
- See Technical Notes for information on definitions and data specifications. Please note important, actionable findings are called to attention with the exclamation  icon and key points with the magnifying  glass icon.

Overview

In 2022 in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, HIV diagnoses among adults aged ≥ 18 years were as follows:

- Overall total—37,177 of which 34,202 (92.0%) adults had residential address information that was sufficient for geocoding to the census tract (or tract) level.
- Overall rate—13.1 (males: 21.8; females: 4.7) (Table 1).

Linkage to HIV medical care and viral suppression were based on data for adults with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in 49 jurisdictions with complete reporting of CD4 and viral load test results to CDC and who had residential address information that was sufficient for geocoding to the tract level. Of the 32,785 adults with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in the 49 jurisdictions:

- Linked to HIV medical care within 1 month of diagnosis—82.2% (26,949) (Table 9).
- Suppressed viral load within 6 months of diagnosis—69.9% (22,908) (Table 9).

SDOH Categories

SDOH indicator variables were categorized by using empirically derived quartiles—going from tracts that have been least economically/socially marginalized (least marginalized; denoted with yellow circles) to tracts that have been most economically/socially marginalized (most marginalized; denoted with red circles):

	● Least marginalized	→	● Most marginalized
Poverty:	● Lowest poverty/highest wealth	→	● Highest poverty/lowest wealth
Education:	● Highest education	→	● Lowest education
Income:	● Highest income	→	● Lowest income
Insurance:	● Highest health insurance coverage	→	● Lowest health insurance coverage
Gini index:	● Lowest income inequality	→	● Highest income inequality

Federal Poverty Status



Poverty is not a single factor but rather is characterized by multiple physical and psychosocial stressors [9]. Poverty places individuals from lower income households at ongoing risk for HIV due to economic disadvantages that may lead to unequal access to health care resources or behaviors associated with HIV transmission [10]. Poverty and wealth can be viewed in relation to one another as follows: poverty is defined as lacking a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions; wealth is defined as having an abundance of valuable material possessions or resources [11, 12].

This section examines adults who lived in tracts with the **highest level of poverty** (i.e., lowest level of wealth; where 17% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level) that contributed to these least favorable outcomes:

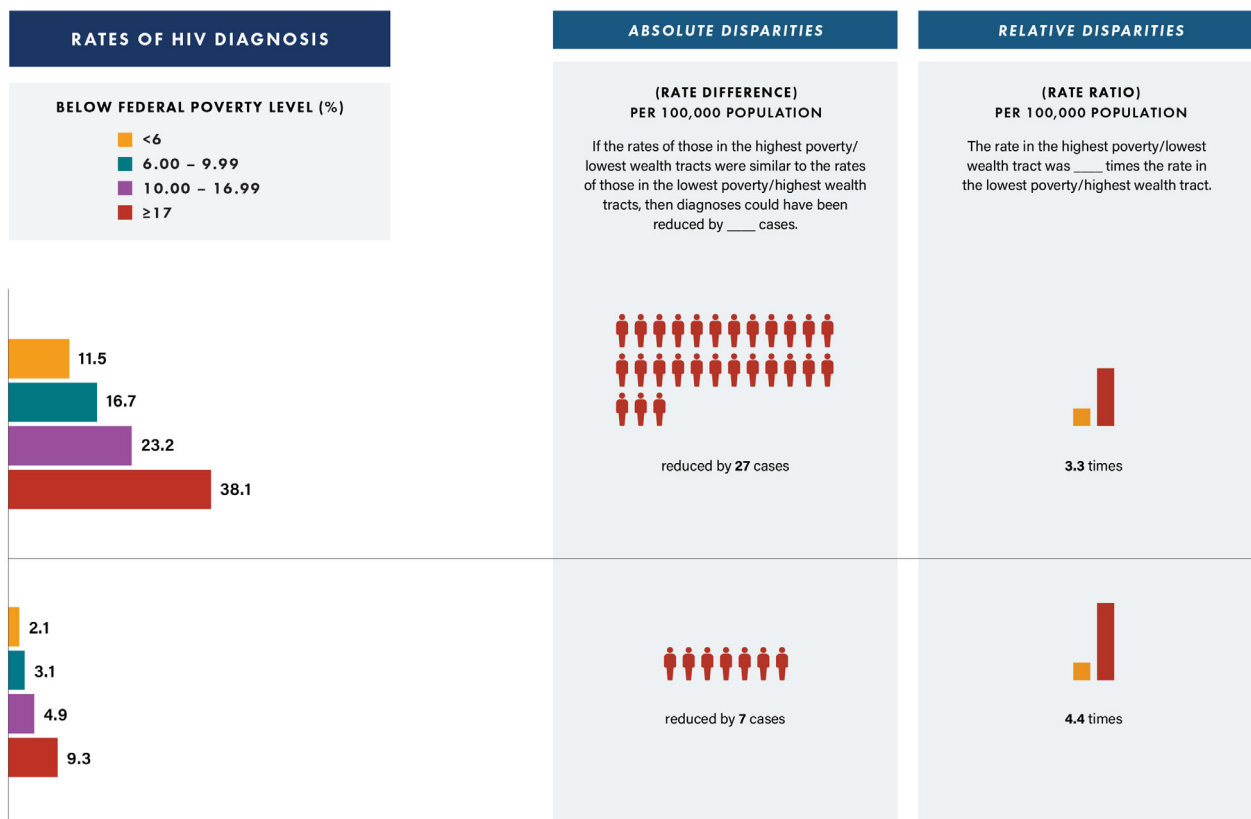
- the *highest* HIV diagnosis rates or percentages (diagnoses),
- the *lowest* percentages of adults linked to HIV medical care within 1 month of receiving a diagnosis (linkage), and
- the *lowest* percentages of adults with suppressed viral load within 6 months of receiving an HIV diagnosis (viral suppression).

In 2022, among adults residing in the poverty tracts that have been the most marginalized (i.e., highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts), adults with the following selected characteristics had the least favorable outcomes:

Poverty—sex assigned at birth

- Diagnoses (highest)—rates: males, 38.1; females, 9.3 (Figure 1 and Table 1).
- Linkage (lowest)—males, 80.2%; females, 78.3% (Figure 2 and Table 9).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—males, 67.4%; females, 65.5% (Figure 2 and Table 9).

Figure 1. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adults aged ≥18 years, by sex assigned at birth and federal poverty status, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

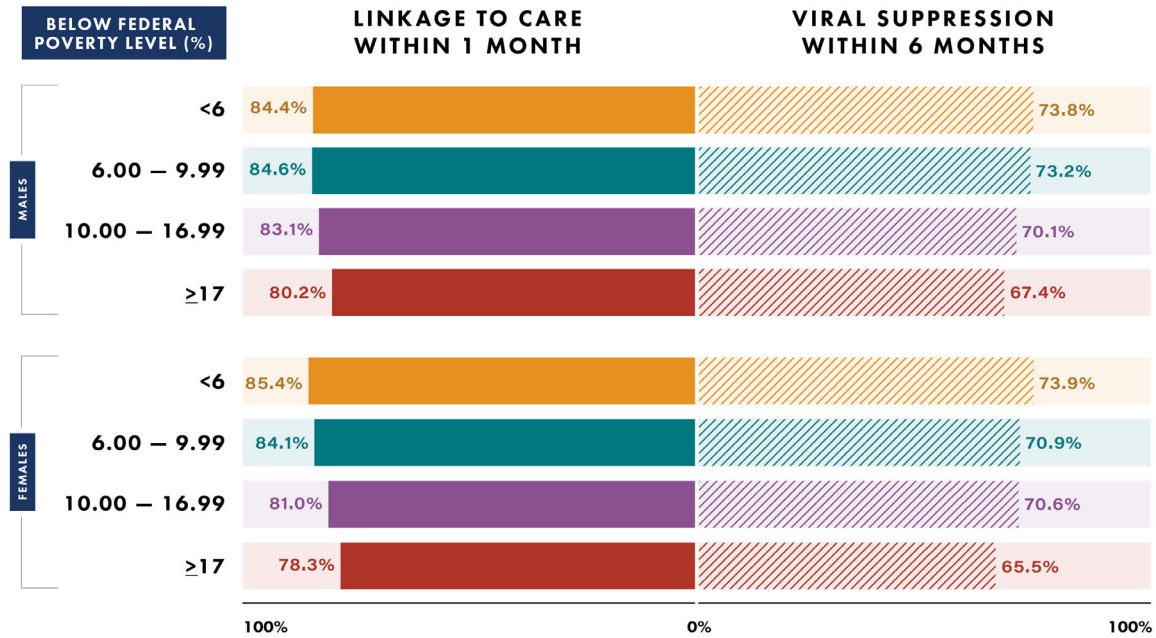


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

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

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

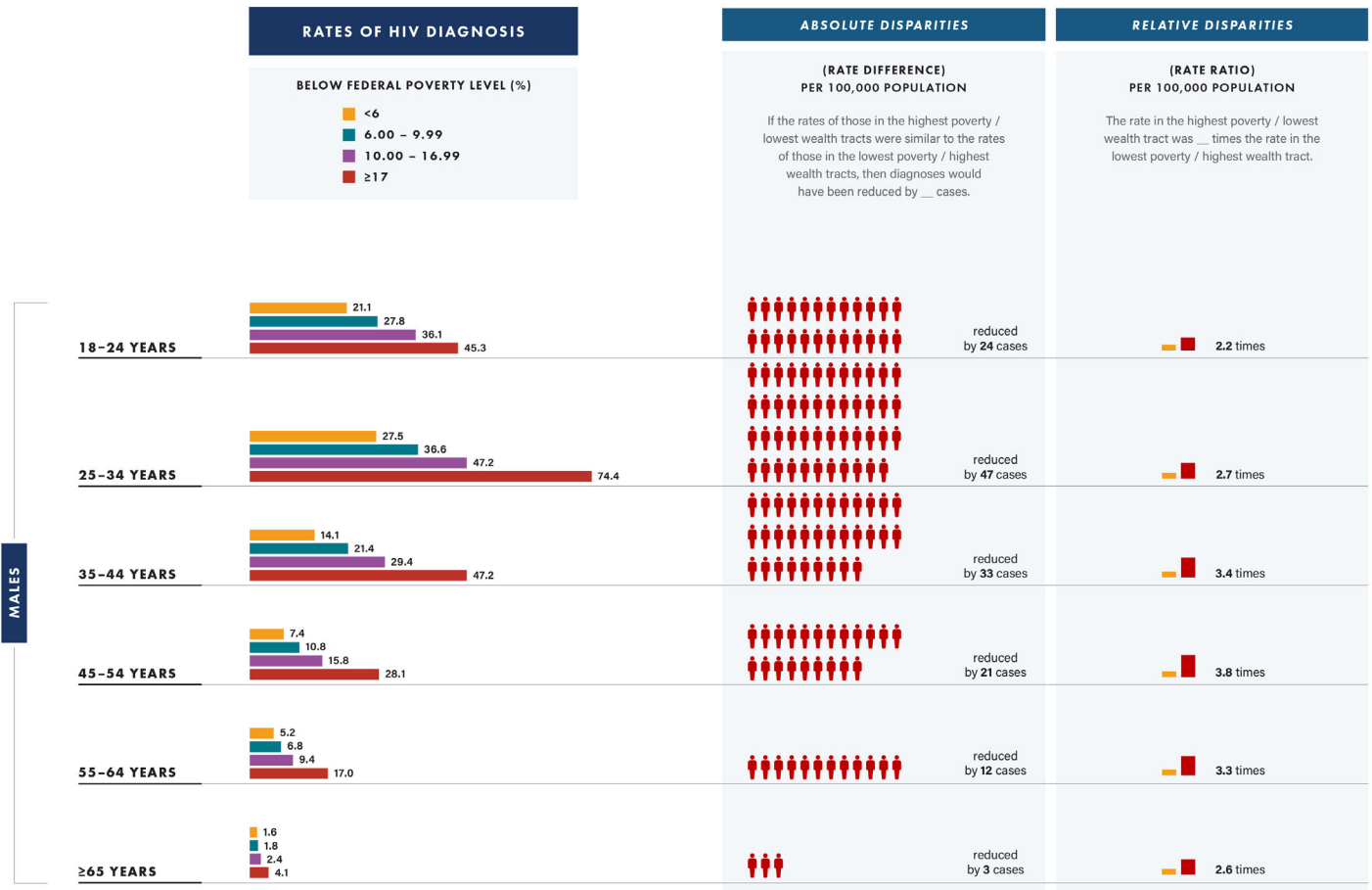
Figure 2. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month of HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by sex assigned at birth and federal poverty status—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia



Poverty—Age group

- Diagnoses (highest)—all age groups for both sexes (Figures 3a/b and Table 1).
- Linkage (lowest)—all age groups for both sexes (except females aged 18–24 years) (Table 9).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—all age groups for both sexes (except females aged 18–24 and ≥65 years) (Table 9).

Figure 3a. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult males aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by age at diagnosis and federal poverty status, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

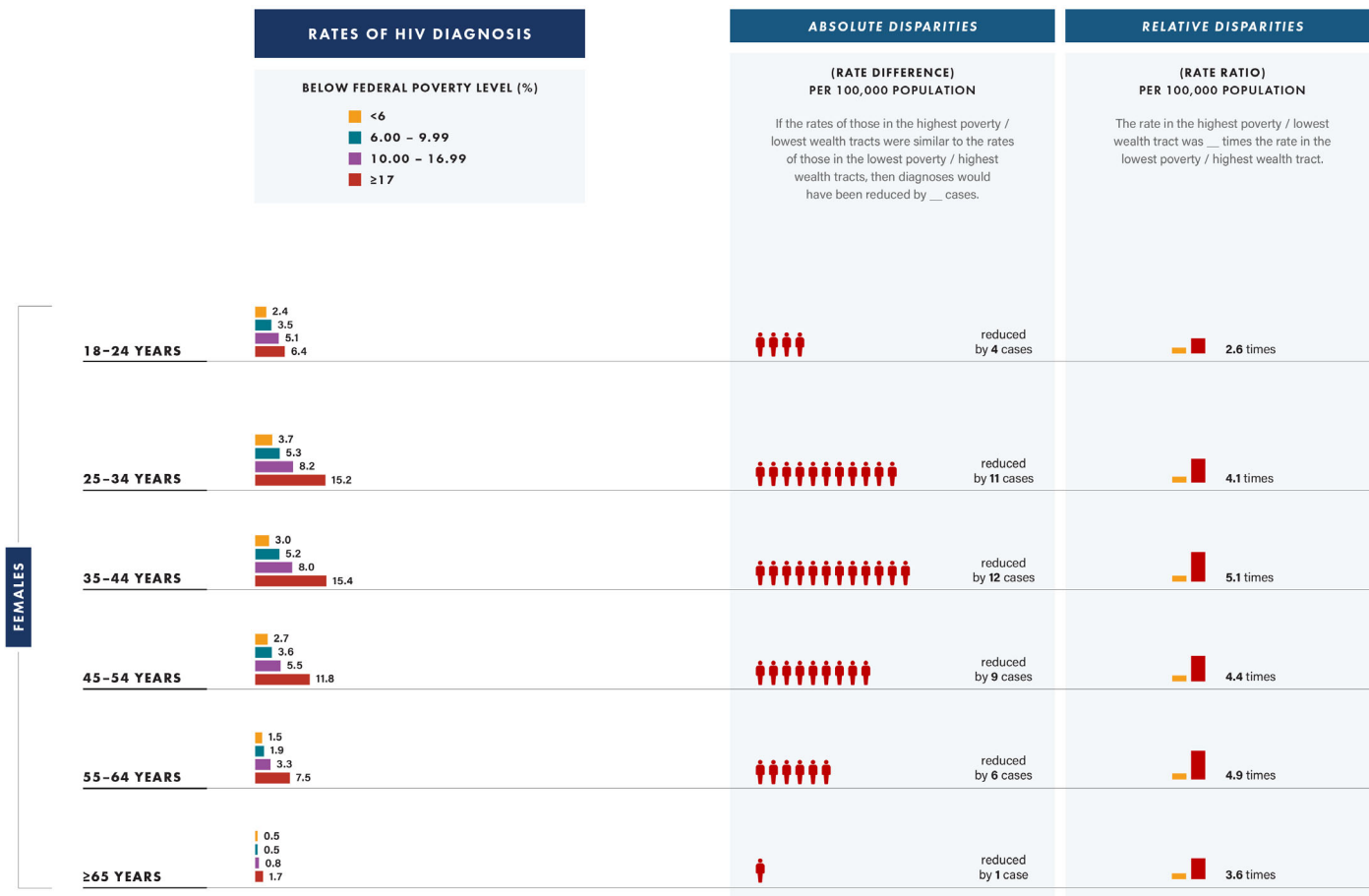


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

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

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

Figure 3b. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult females aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by age at diagnosis and federal poverty status, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

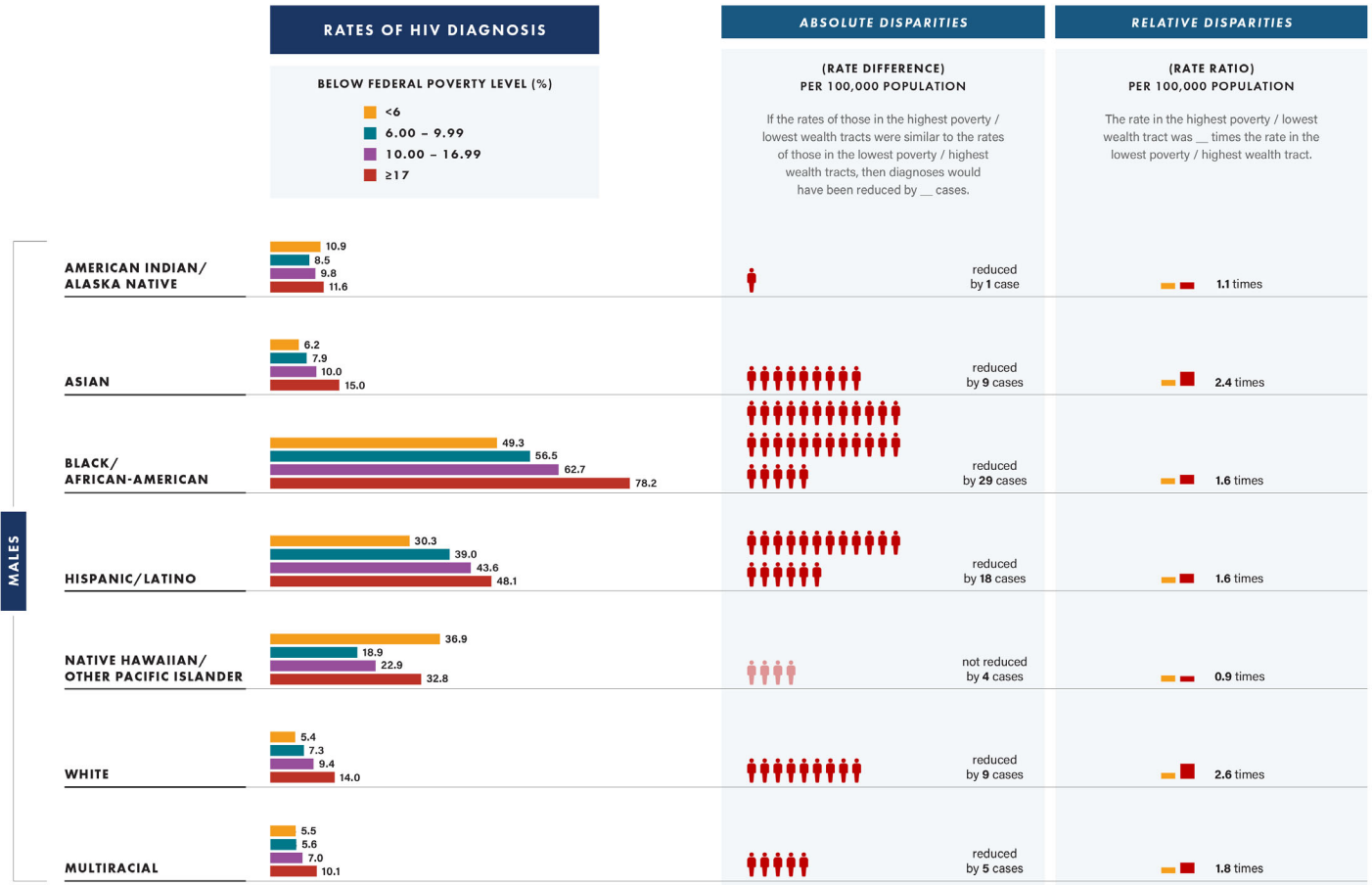
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in highest poverty tracts and rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

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

Poverty—Race/ethnicity

- Diagnoses (highest)—all racial/ethnic groups among both sexes (except Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander males) (Figures 4a/b and Table 2).
- Linkage (lowest)—Black/African American males (75.5%) and White males (80.4%); all racial/ethnic groups for female groups (except Hispanic/Latino females) (Table 10).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—all racial/ethnic groups except multiracial females (Table 10).

Figure 4a. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult males aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and federal poverty status, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

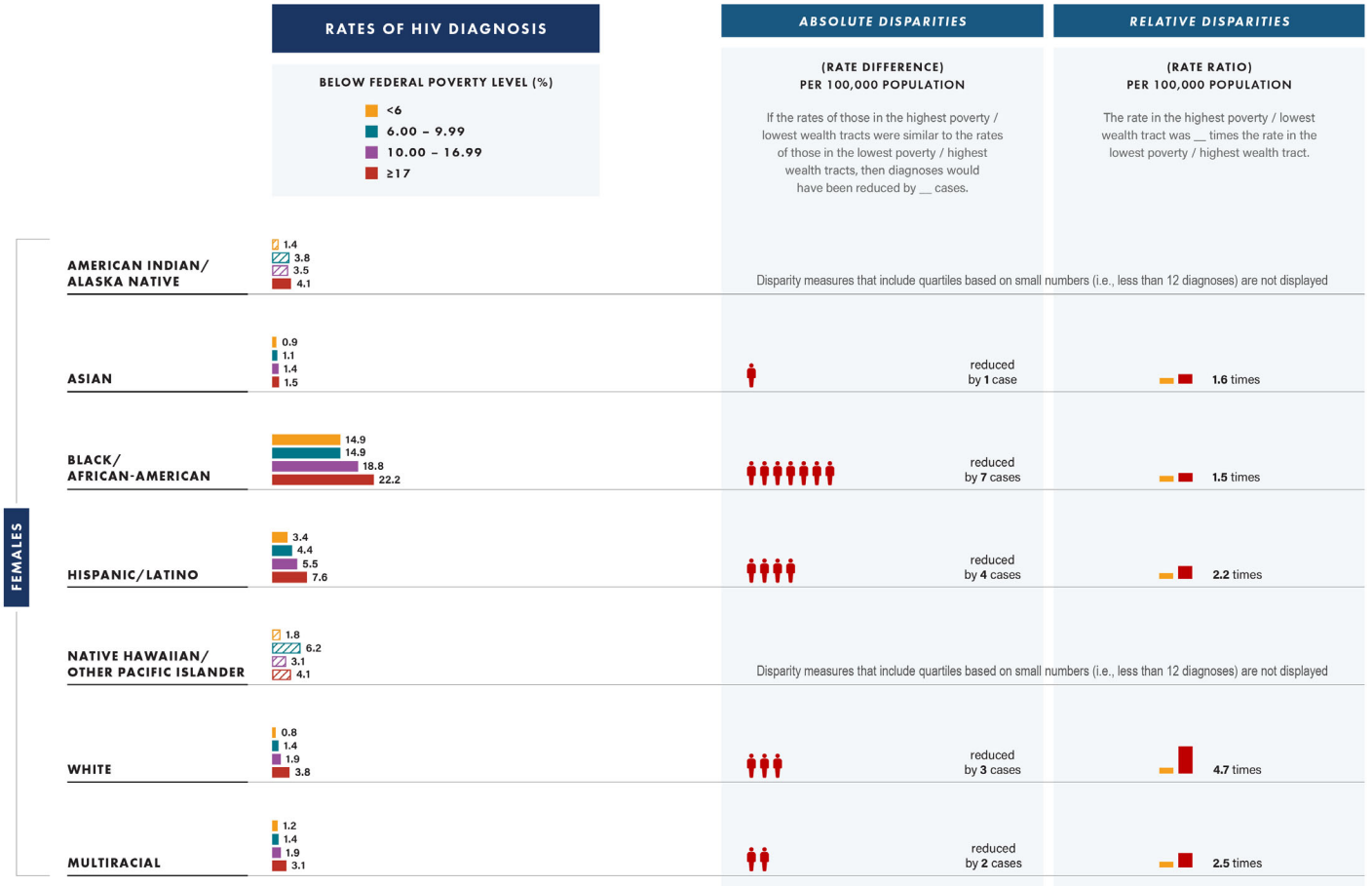


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

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

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

Figure 4b. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult females aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and federal poverty status, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Striped bars indicate rates based on small numbers (i.e., less than 12 diagnoses) and should be interpreted with caution.

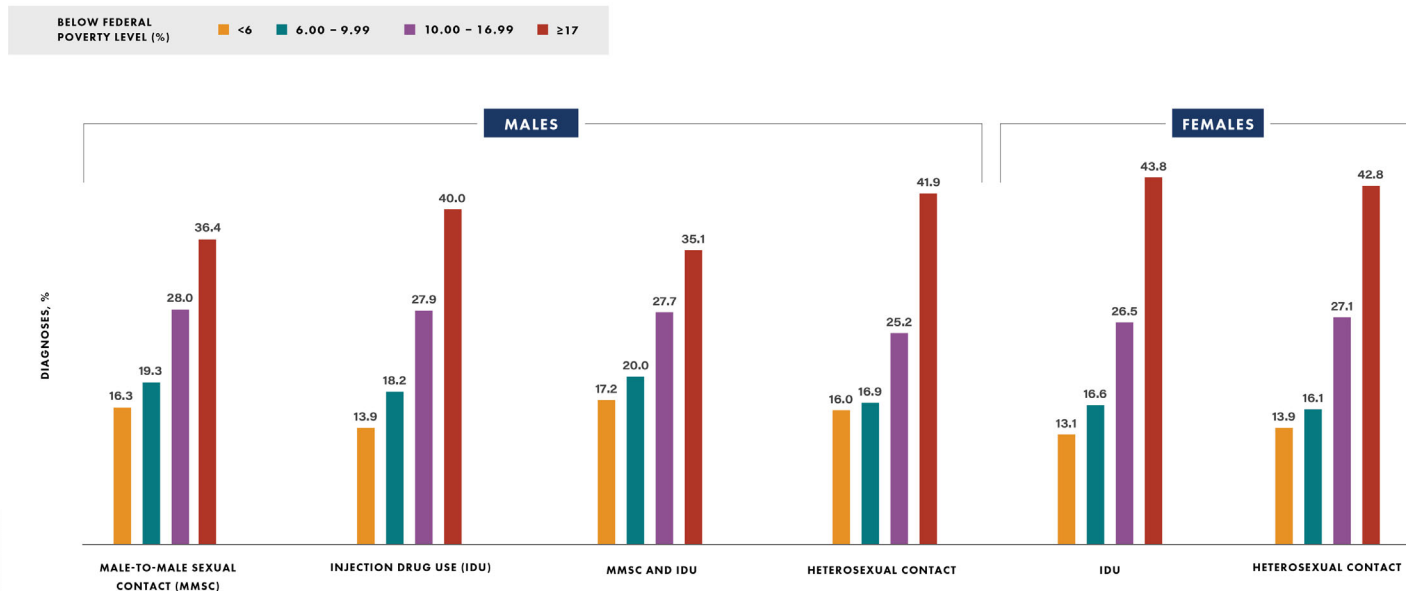
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in highest poverty tracts and rates in lowest poverty tracts $(Rate_{highest\ poverty} - Rate_{lowest\ poverty})$.

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

Poverty—Transmission category

- Diagnoses (highest)—all transmission categories for both sexes (Figure 5 and Table 3).
- Linkage (lowest)—all transmission categories for both sexes (Table 11).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—all transmission categories for both sexes (Table 11).
- Among males with HIV attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (MMSC) (Table 12):
 - Linkage (lowest)—Black/African American and White, and
 - Viral suppression (lowest)—all racial/ethnic groups (except for American Indian/Alaska Native and Hispanic/Latino).

Figure 5. HIV diagnoses among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, sex assigned at birth, and federal poverty status, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Poverty—Area of residence and region

Diagnoses rates (highest) (Table 4)

- Males—Area: District of Columbia (79.6), followed by New Jersey (67.2); Region: South (46.0)
- Females—Area: District of Columbia (29.1), followed by Georgia (18.9); Region: South (12.3)
- Total—Area: District of Columbia (52.0), followed by Florida (41.9); Region: South (28.6)

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

A look at disparities in HIV diagnoses by poverty

In 2022, the disparities in HIV diagnosis by poverty for adults were as follows:

- **Absolute disparities (rate difference)**—If the rates of HIV diagnoses among males (38.1) or females (9.3) in the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts were similar to the rates among those in the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts, then diagnoses would have been reduced by 27 cases and 7 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure 1 and Table 1).
- **Relative disparities (rate ratio)**—Among males, the rate of diagnoses in the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts was 3.3 times the rate in the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts, and among females, the rate in the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts was 4.4 times the rate in the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts (Figure 1 and Table 1).



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



Education Level

Education plays an important role in preventing HIV; increased education reduces the social and economic circumstances that may put someone at increased risk for HIV [13]. Persons with higher levels of education typically have better health outcomes due to higher levels of income and occupational status (i.e., social position) [14].

This section examines adults who lived in tracts with the **lowest level of education** (where 16% or more of the residents had less than a high school diploma) that contributed to these least favorable outcomes:

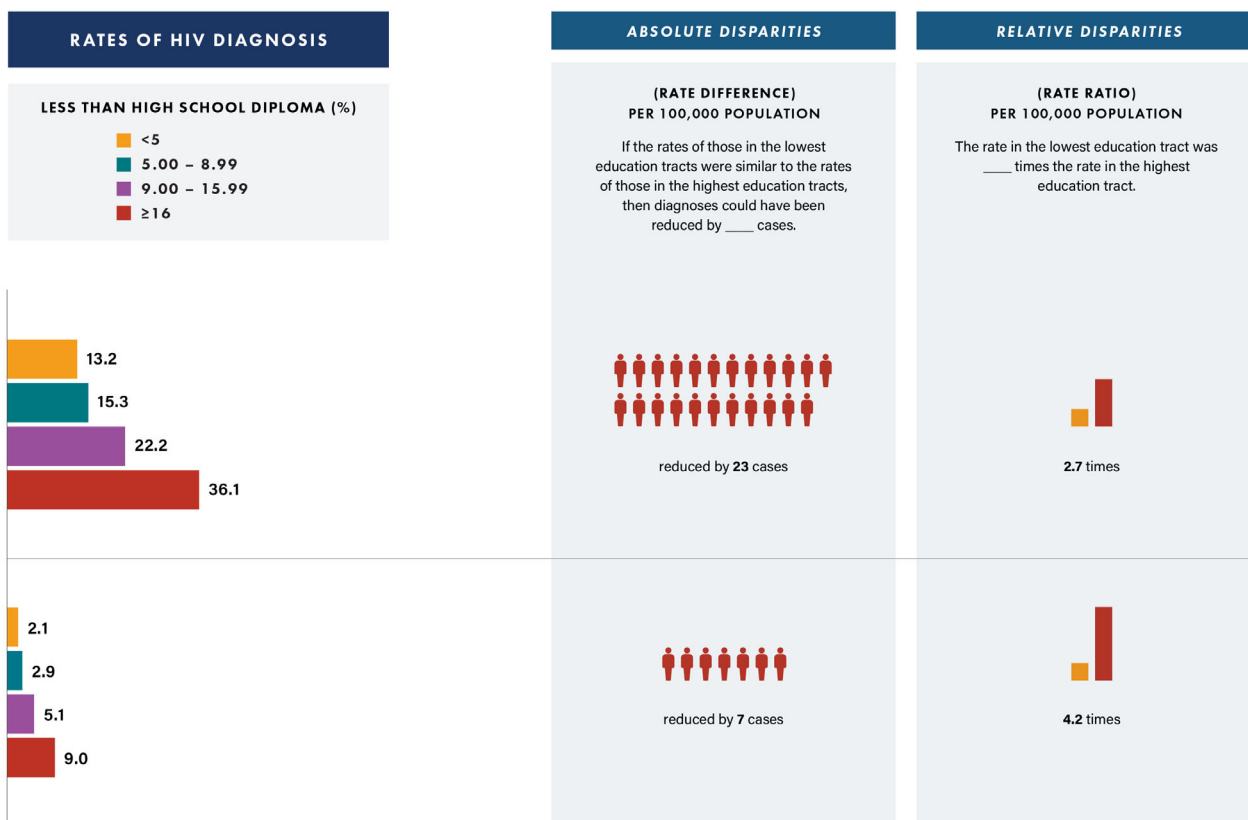
- the *highest* HIV diagnosis rates or percentages (diagnoses),
- the *lowest* percentages of adults linked to HIV medical care within 1 month of receiving a diagnosis (linkage), and
- the *lowest* percentages of adults with suppressed viral load within 6 months of receiving an HIV diagnosis (viral suppression).

In 2022, among adults residing in the education tracts that have been the most marginalized (i.e., the lowest education tracts), adults with the following selected characteristics had the least favorable outcomes:

Education—Sex assigned at birth

- Diagnoses (highest)—rates: males, 36.1; females, 9.0 (Figure 6 and Table 1).
- Linkage (lowest)—males, 81.1%; females, 79.7% (Figure 7 and Table 9).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—males, 68.2%; females, 66.8% (Figure 7 and Table 9).

Figure 6. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adults aged ≥18 years, by sex assigned at birth and education level, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

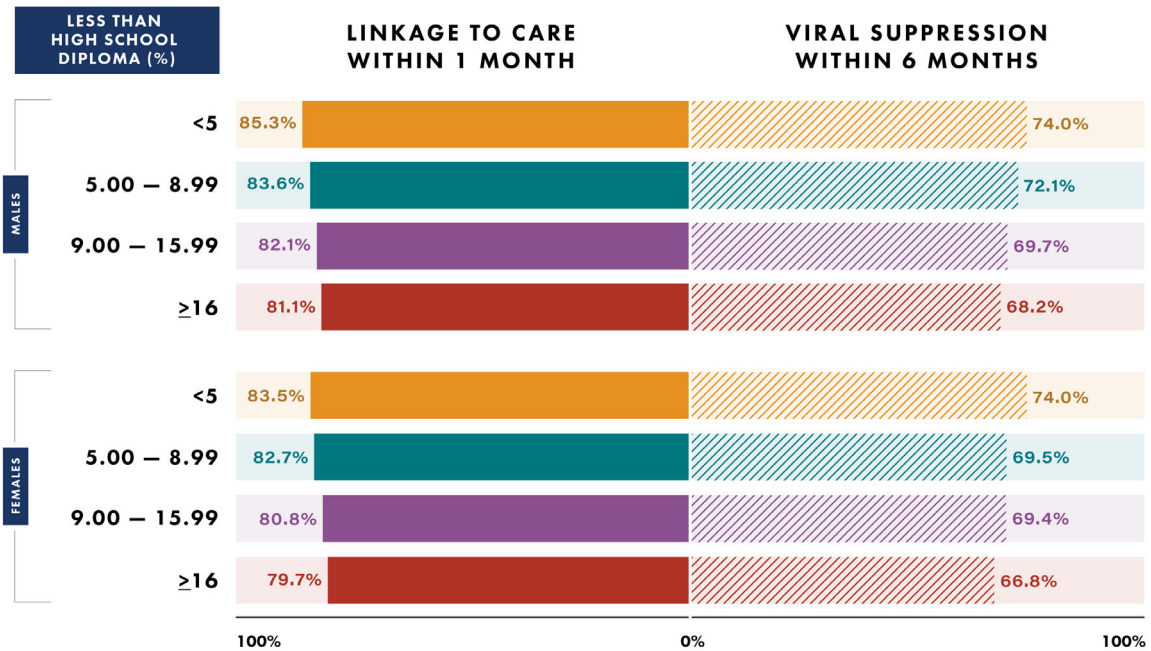


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

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

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

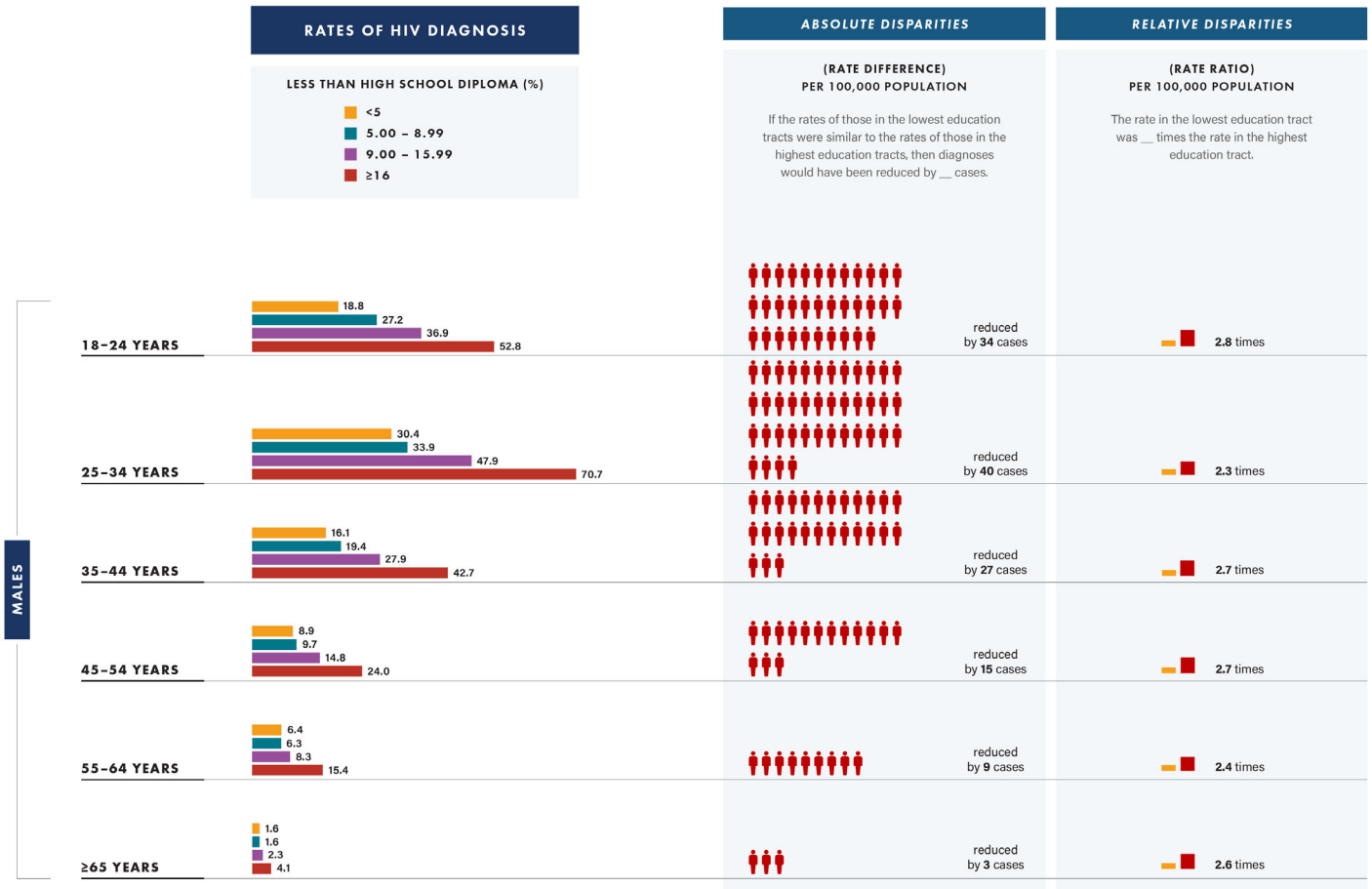
Figure 7. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month of HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by sex assigned at birth and education level—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia



Education—Age group

- Diagnoses (highest)—all age groups for both sexes (Figures 8a/b and Table 1).
- Linkage (lowest)—all age groups for males (except age groups 35–44); females aged 25–34, 35–44, and 55–64 years (Table 9).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—all age groups for males; females aged 25–34, 35–44, and 55–64 years (Table 9).

Figure 8a. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult males aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by age at diagnosis and education level, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

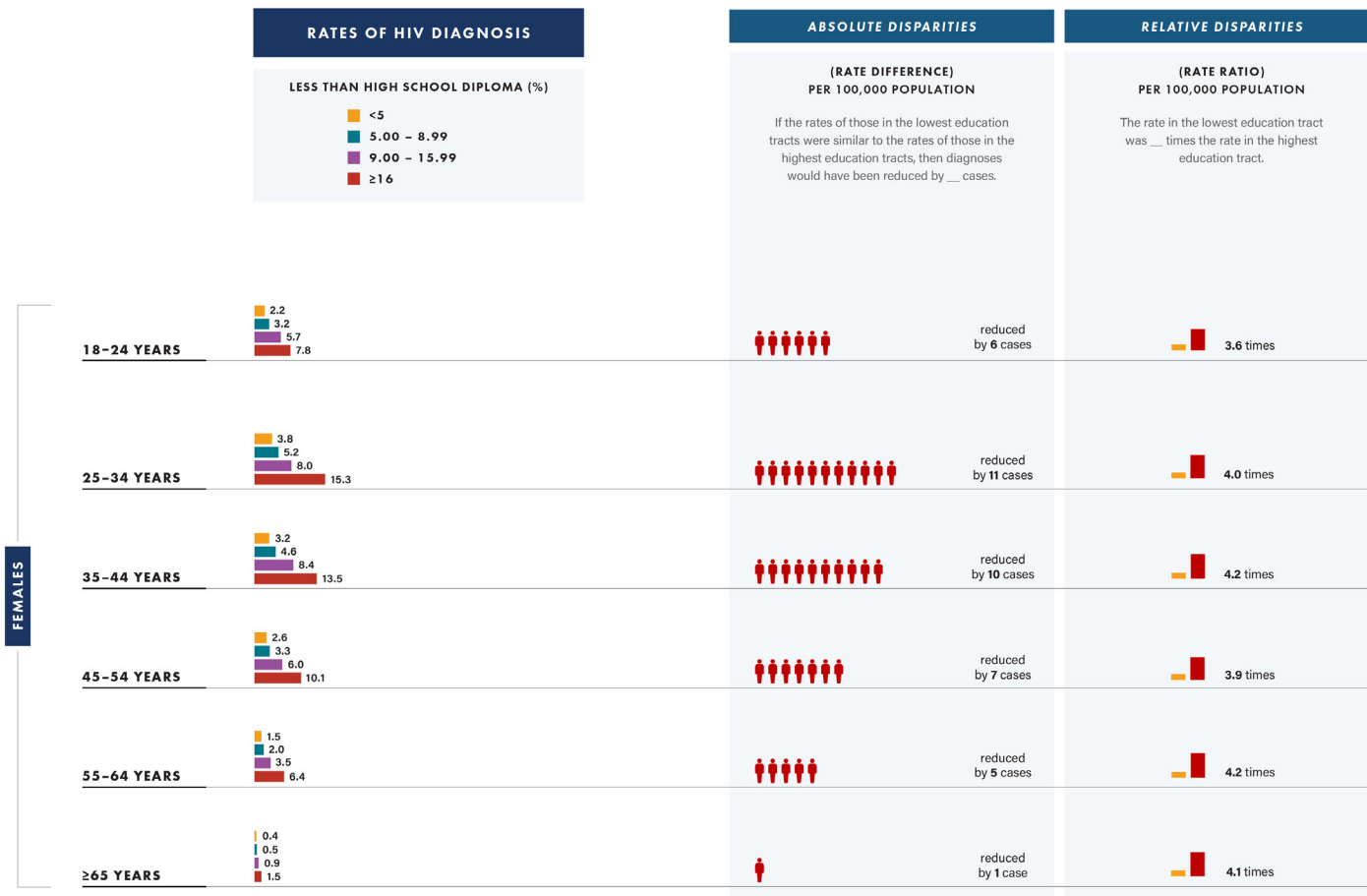


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

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

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

Figure 8b. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult females aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by age at diagnosis and education level, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

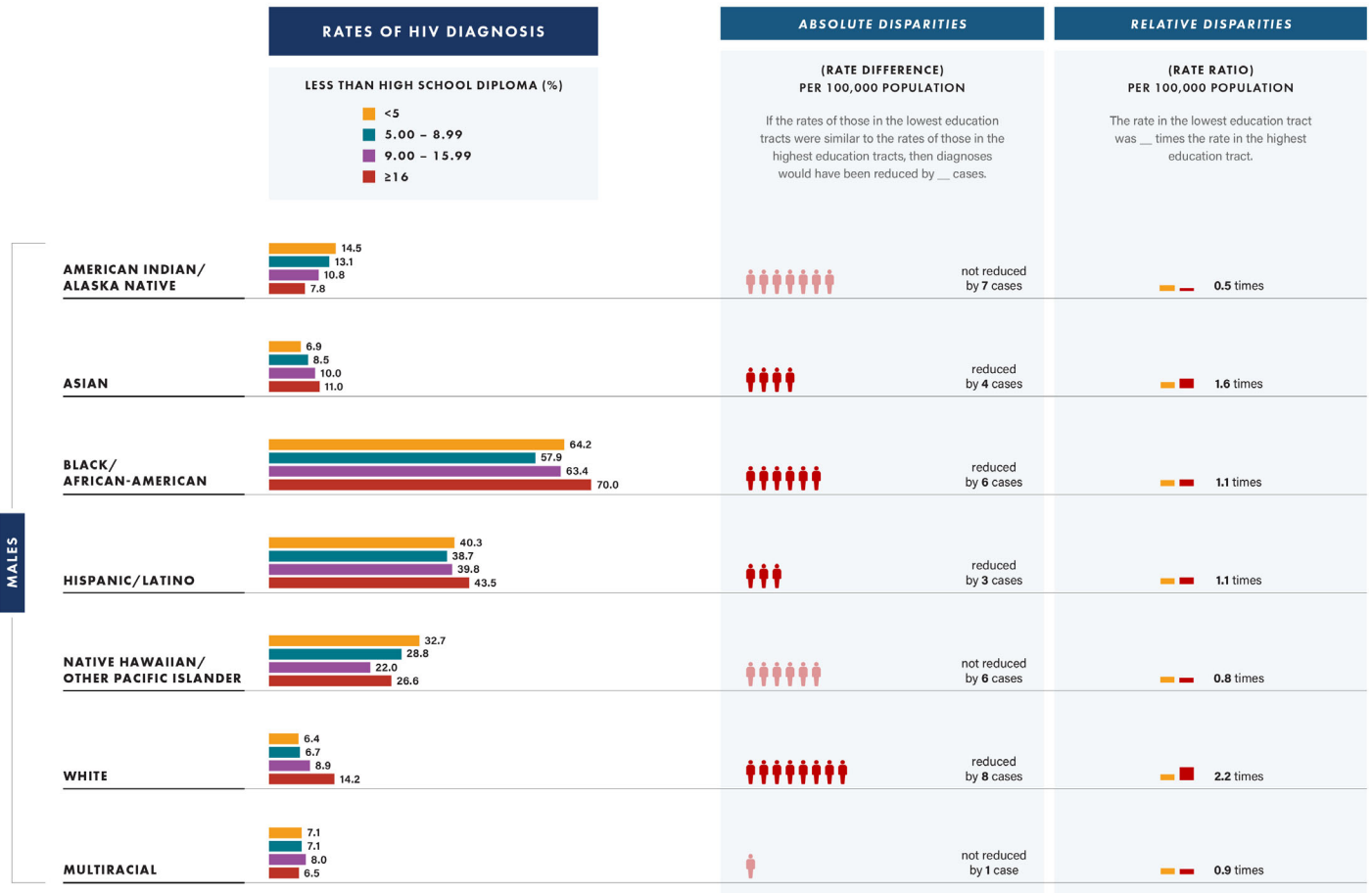
Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

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

Education—Race/ethnicity

- Diagnoses (highest)—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except American Indian/Alaska Native males, Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander males, and multiracial males and females) (Figures 9a/b and Table 2).
- Linkage (lowest)—all racial/ethnic groups for males (except American Indian/Alaska Native and White males; all racial/ethnic groups for females (except Asian and Hispanic/Latino females) (Table 10).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—all racial/ethnic groups for males (except Asian males); all racial/ethnic groups for females (except Hispanic/Latino and multiracial females) (Table 10).

Figure 9a. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult males aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and education level, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

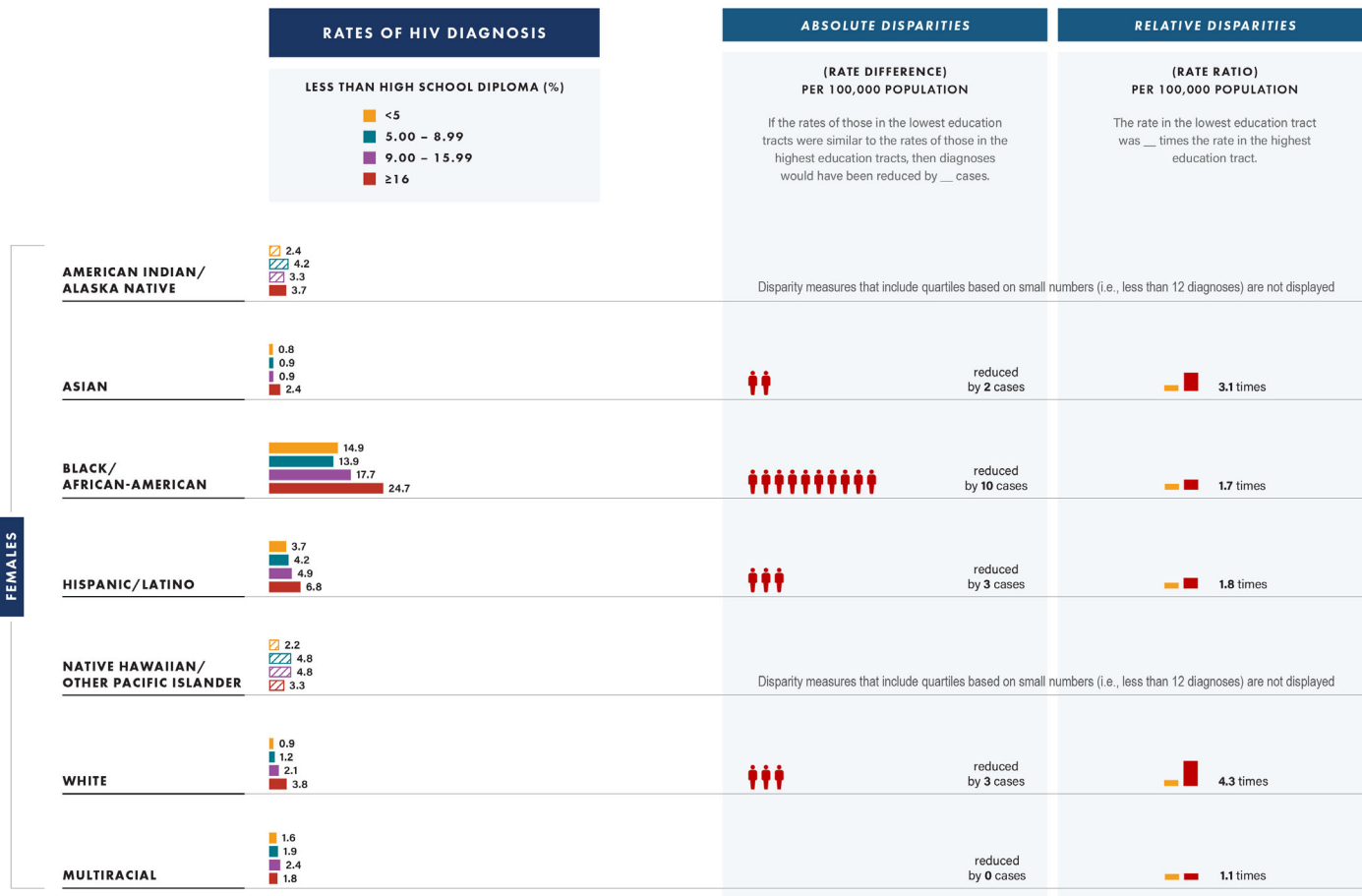


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

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

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

Figure 9b. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult females aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and education level, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Striped bars indicate rates based on small numbers (i.e., less than 12 diagnoses) and should be interpreted with caution.

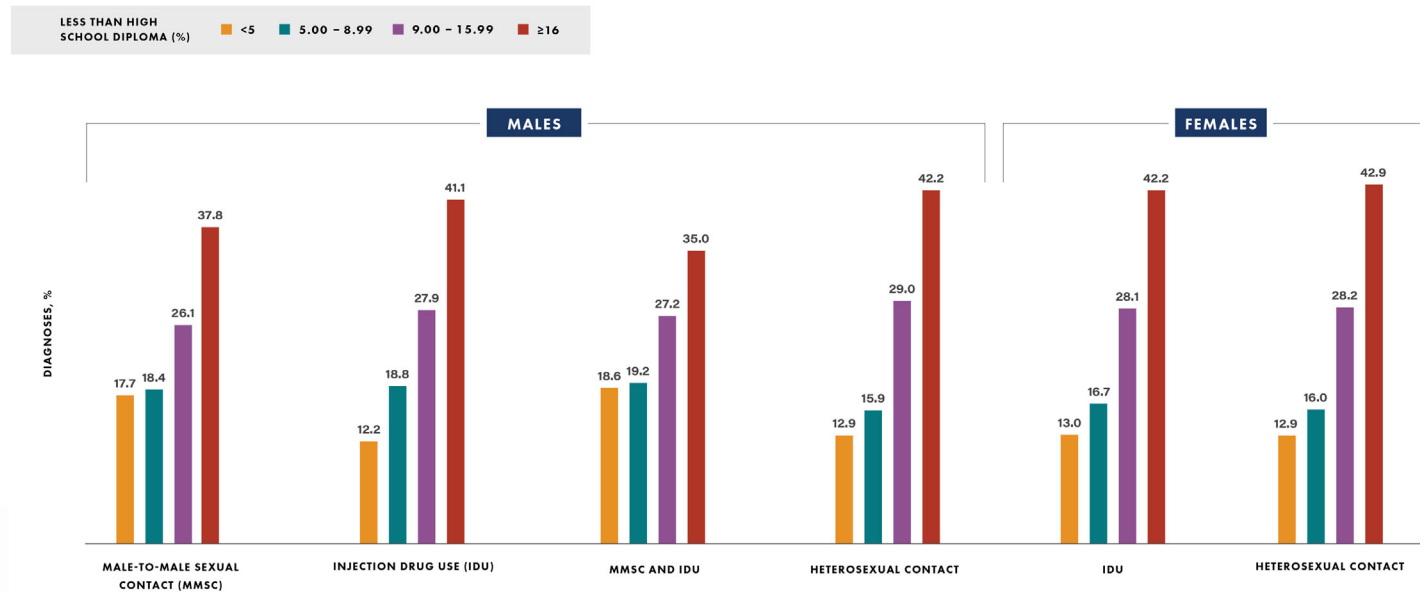
Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

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

Education—Transmission category

- Diagnoses (highest)—all transmission categories for both sexes (Figure 10 and Table 3).
- Linkage (lowest)—all transmission categories for both sexes (Table 11).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—all transmission categories for both sexes (except males with HIV attributed to IDU) (Table 11).
- Among males with HIV attributed to MMSC (Table 12):
 - Linkage (lowest)—all racial/ethnic groups (except for American Indian/Alaska Native and White), and
 - Viral suppression (lowest)—all racial/ethnic groups (except for Asian).

Figure 10. HIV diagnoses among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, sex assigned at birth, and education level, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Education—Area of residence and region

Diagnoses rates (highest) (Table 5)

- Males—Area: District of Columbia (107.8), followed by Florida (65.6); Region: South (40.6)
- Females—Area: District of Columbia (43.9), followed by Florida (20.2); Region: South (11.7)
- Total—Area: District of Columbia (72.6), followed by Florida (43.0); Region: South (26.1)

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

A look at disparities in HIV diagnoses by education

In 2022, the disparities in HIV diagnosis by education for adults were as follows:

Absolute disparities (rate difference)—If the rates of HIV diagnoses among males (36.1) or females (9.0) in the lowest education tracts were similar to the rates among those in the highest education tracts, then diagnoses would have been reduced by 23 cases and 7 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure 6 and Table 1).

Relative disparities (rate ratio)—Among males, the rate of diagnoses in the lowest education tracts was 2.7 times the rate in the highest education tracts, and among females, the rate in the lowest education tracts was 4.2 times the rate in the highest education tracts (Figure 6 and Table 1).



For absolute and relative disparities for sex assigned at birth stratified by age group and race/ethnicity, see Figures 8a/b and 9a/b. See Technical Notes for additional information on disparity measures.



Median Household Income

Living with HIV has a direct and indirect cost on household income. Lower income households, when compared to higher income households, may require a greater proportion of expenditures for essential household items. HIV, like other chronic diseases, leads to economic hardship when resources (particularly, limited resources) are shifted from household necessities to costs incurred related to HIV morbidity and mortality [15]. Additionally, decreased median household income is related to a lower probability of survival after an HIV diagnosis [16].

This section examines adults who lived in tracts with the **lowest median household income** (where the median household income was less than \$53,000 a year) that contributed to these least favorable outcomes:

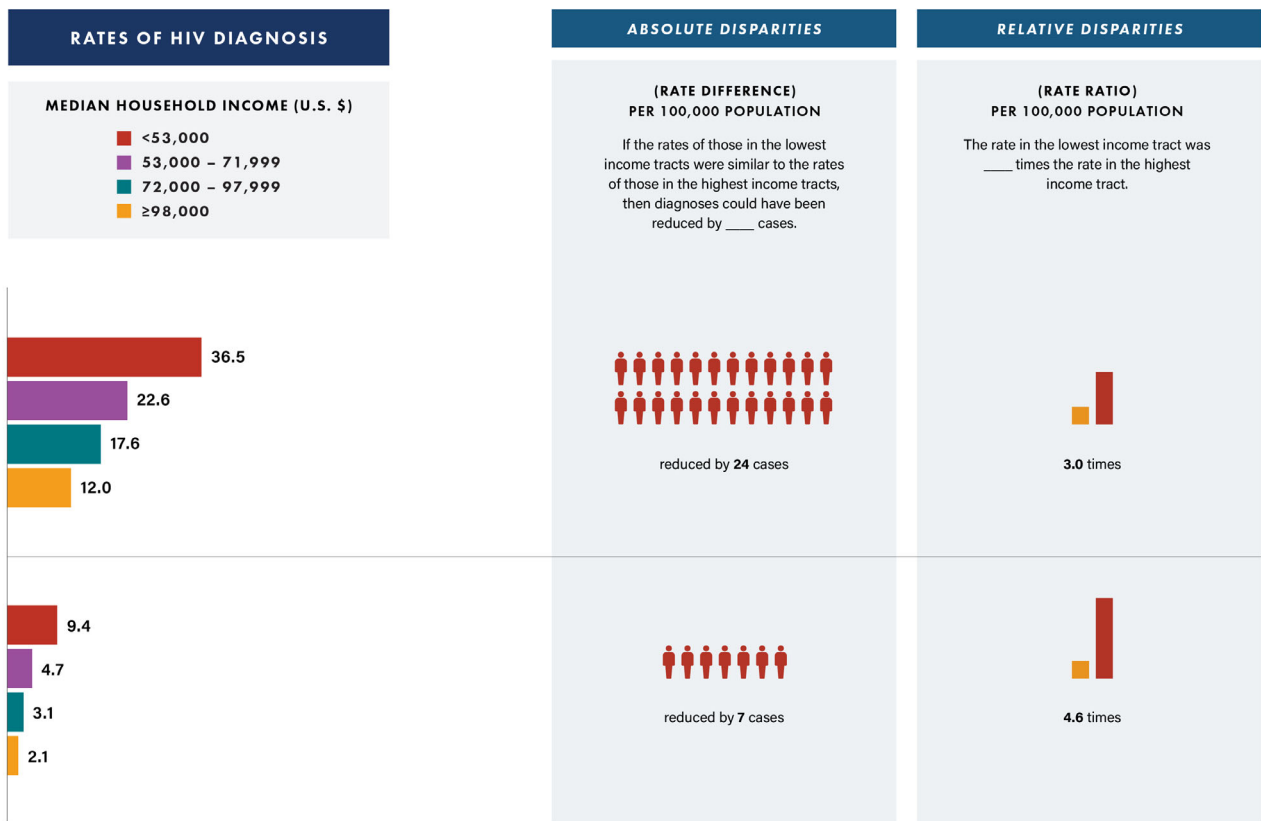
- the *highest* HIV diagnosis rates or percentages (diagnoses),
- the *lowest* percentages of adults linked to HIV medical care within 1 month of receiving a diagnosis (linkage), and
- the *lowest* percentages of adults with suppressed viral load within 6 months of receiving an HIV diagnosis (viral suppression).

In 2022, among adults residing in the income tracts that have been the most marginalized (i.e., lowest income tracts), adults with the following selected characteristics had the least favorable outcomes:

Income—Sex assigned at birth

- Diagnoses (highest)—rates: males, 36.5; females, 9.4 (Figure 11 and Table 1).
- Linkage (lowest)—males, 79.5%; females, 78.6% (Figure 12 and Table 9).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—males, 66.6%; females, 65.5% (Figure 12 and Table 9).

Figure 11. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adults aged ≥18 years, by sex assigned at birth and income level, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

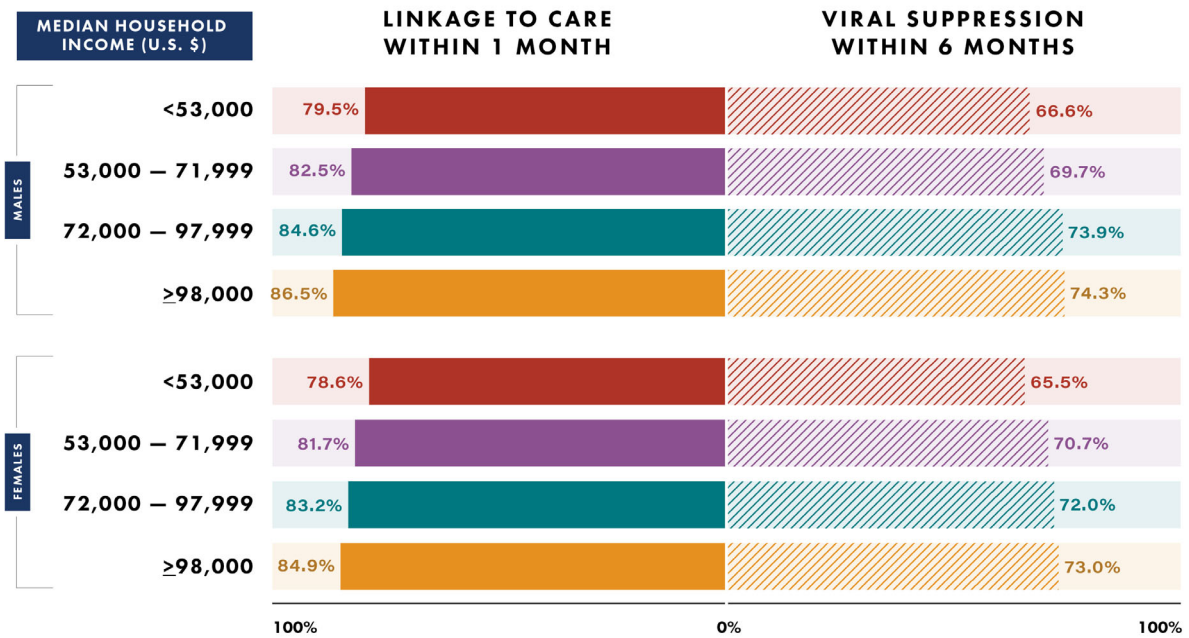


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

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

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

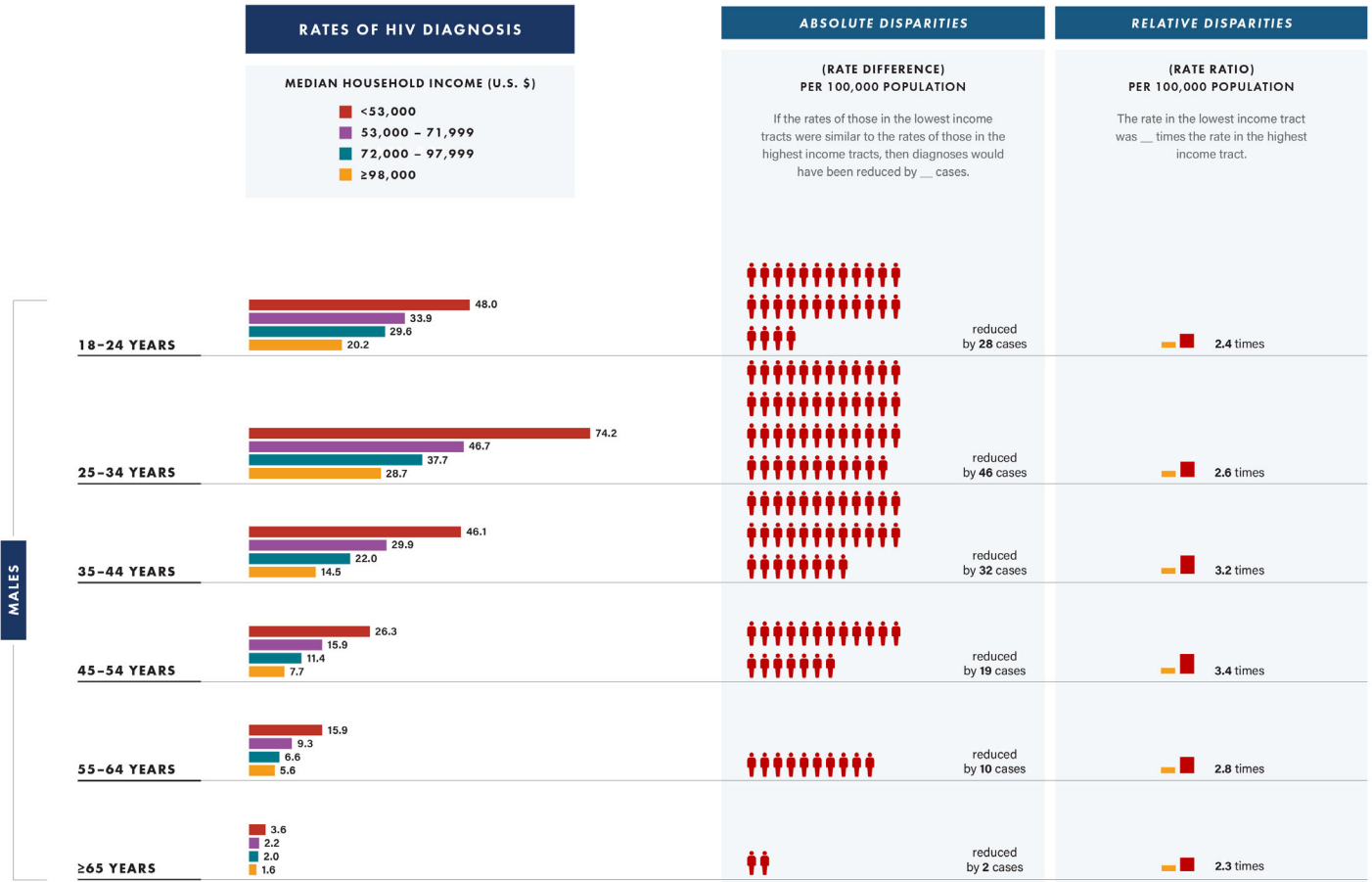
Figure 12. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month of HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by sex assigned at birth and income level—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia



Income—Age group

- Diagnoses (highest)—all age groups for both sexes (Figures 13a/b and Table 1).
- Linkage (lowest)—all age groups for both sexes (except females aged 18–24 and ≥65 years) (Table 9).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—all age groups for both sexes (except females aged 18–24 and ≥65 years) (Table 9).

Figure 13a. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult males aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by age at diagnosis and income level, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

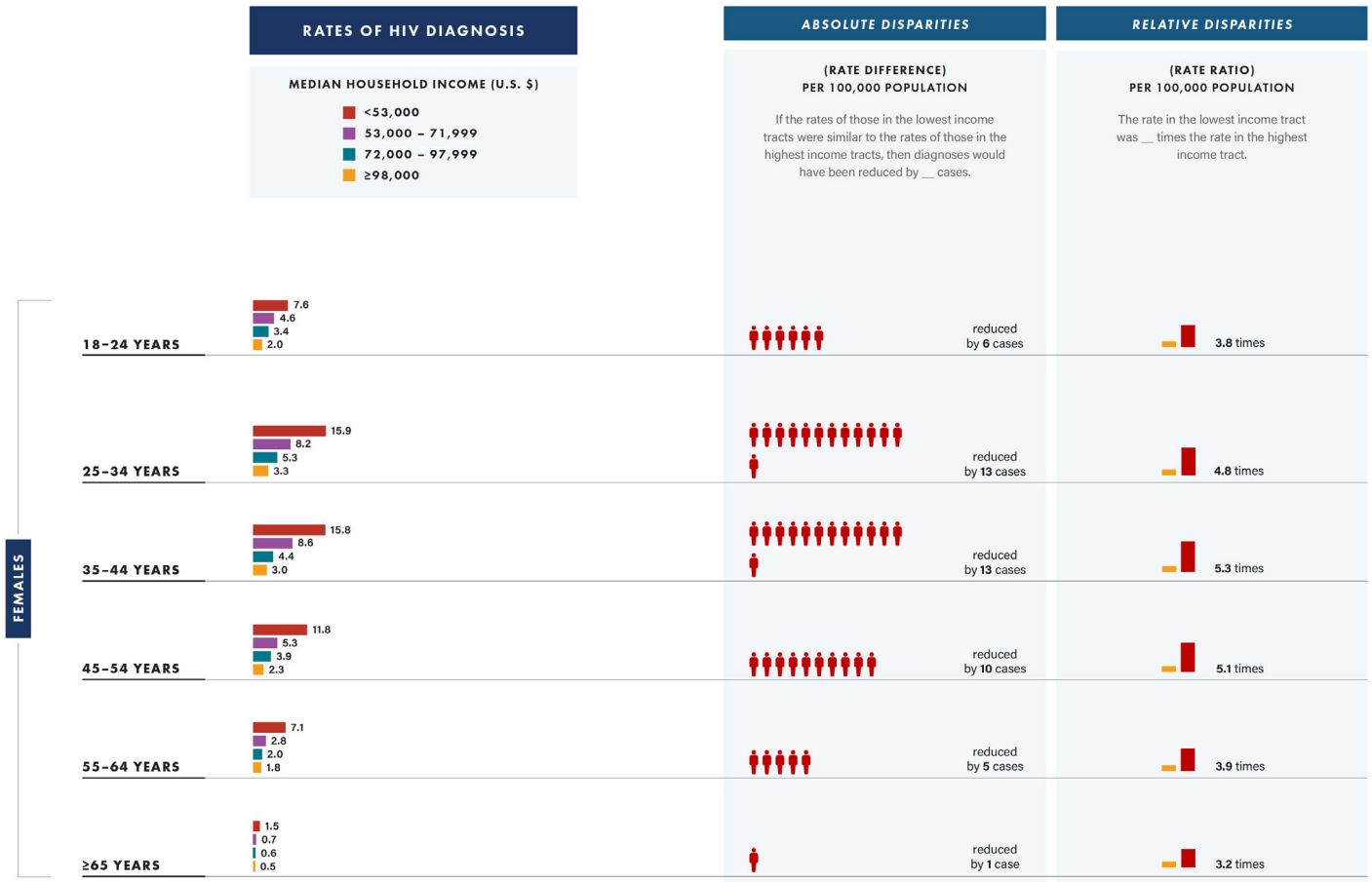


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

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

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

Figure 13b. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult females aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by age at diagnosis and income level, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

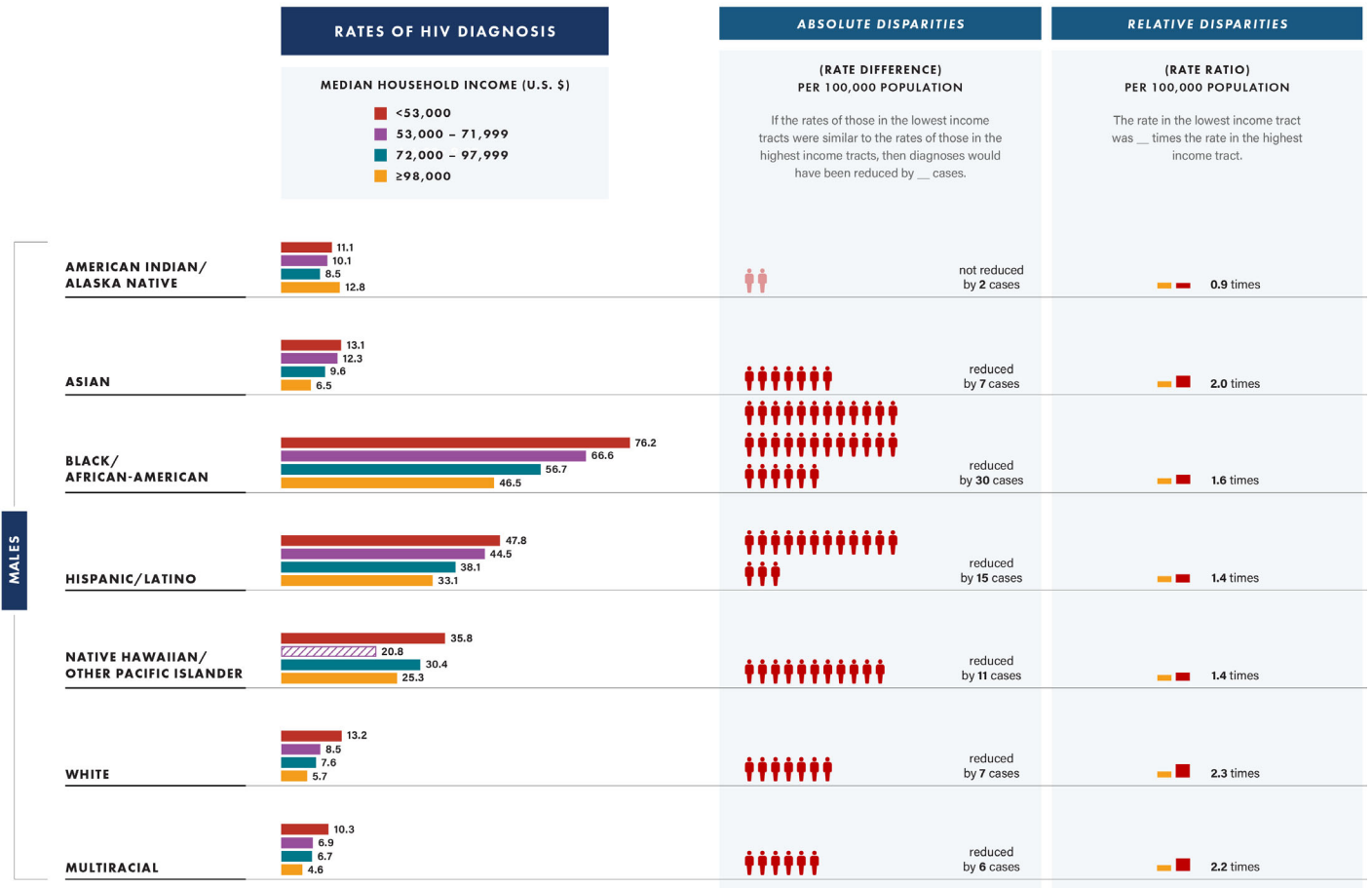
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

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

Income—Race/ethnicity

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

Figure 14a. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult males aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and income level, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

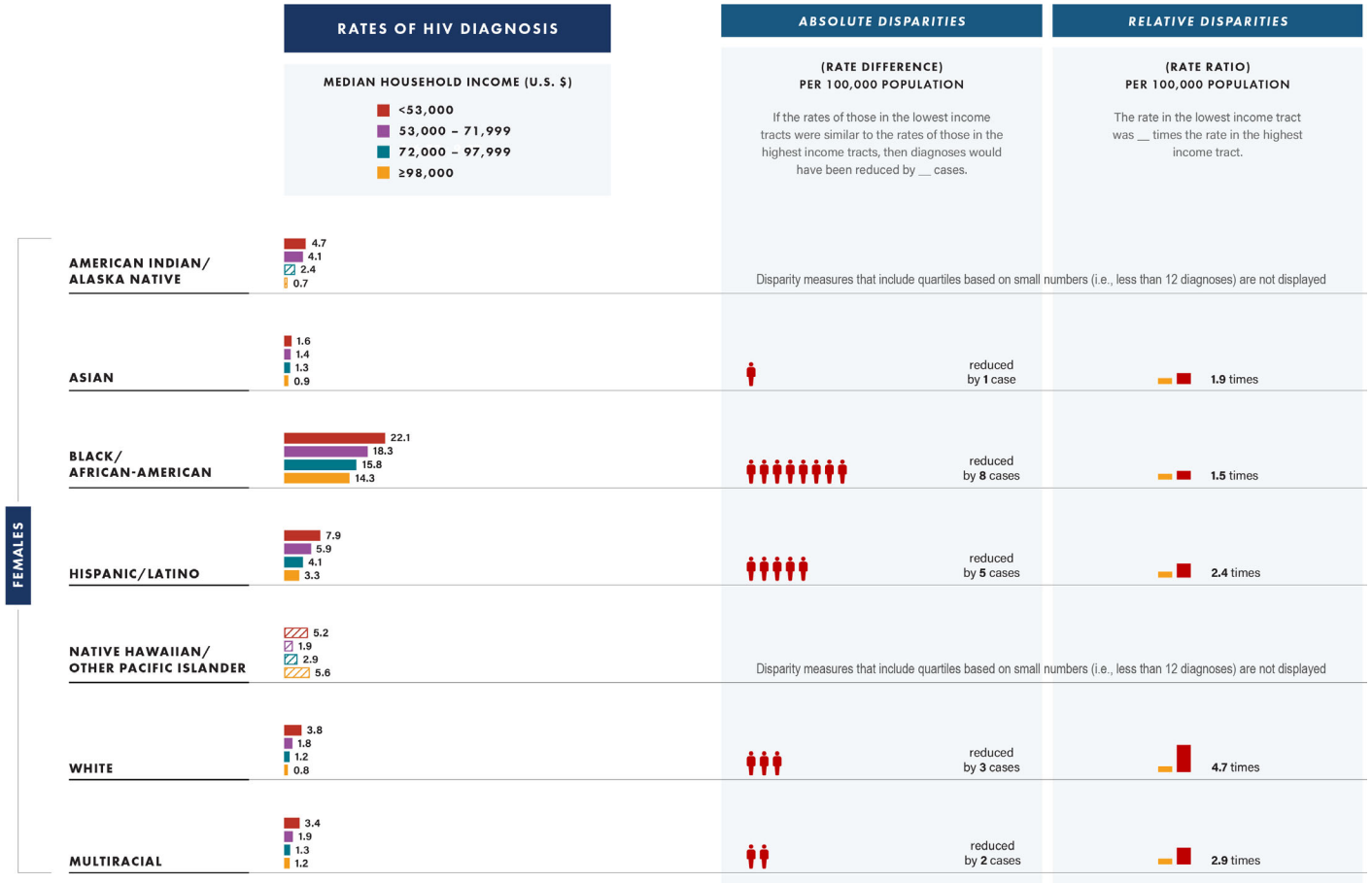


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Striped bars indicate rates based on small numbers (i.e., less than 12 diagnoses) and should be interpreted with caution.

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

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

Figure 14b. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult females aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and income level, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Striped bars indicate rates based on small numbers (i.e., less than 12 diagnoses) and should be interpreted with caution.

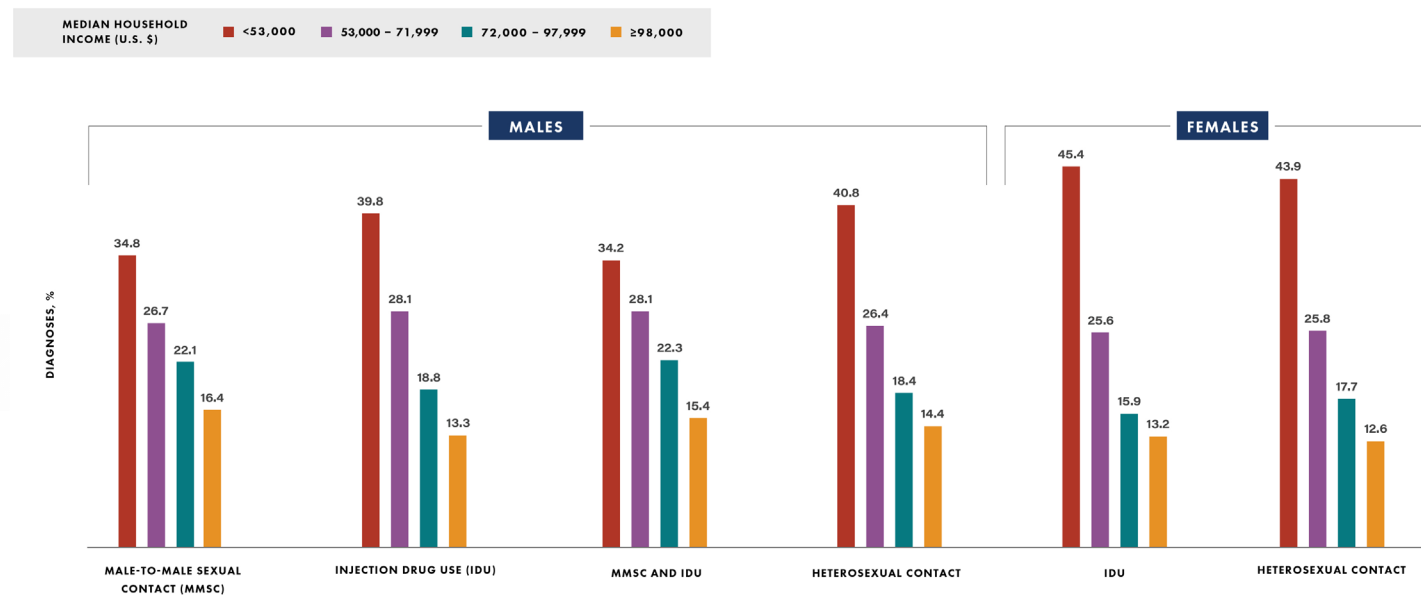
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

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

Income—Transmission category

- Diagnoses (highest)—all transmission categories for both sexes (Figure 15 and Table 3).
- Linkage (lowest)—all transmission categories for both sexes (Table 11).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—all transmission categories for both sexes (Table 11).
- Among males with HIV attributed to MMSC (Table 12):
 - Linkage (lowest)—all racial/ethnic groups (except Asian), and
 - Viral suppression (lowest)—all racial/ethnic groups (except Hispanic/Latino).

Figure 15. HIV diagnoses among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, sex assigned at birth, and income level, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Income—Area of residence and region

Diagnoses rates (highest) (Table 6):

- Males—Area: District of Columbia (86.7), followed by New Jersey (67.1); Region: South (43.5)
- Females—Area: District of Columbia (37.2), followed by Georgia (19.0); Region: South (11.8)
- Total—Area: District of Columbia (58.3), followed by New Jersey (39.6); Region: South (27.1)

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

A look at disparities in HIV diagnoses by income

In 2022, the disparities in HIV diagnosis by income for adults were as follows:

Absolute disparities (rate difference)—If the rates of HIV diagnoses among males (36.5) or females (9.4) in the lowest income tracts were similar to the rates among those in the highest income tracts, then diagnoses would have been reduced by 24 cases and 7 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure 11 and Table 1).

Relative disparities (rate ratio)—Among males, the rate of diagnoses in the lowest income tracts was 3.0 times the rate in the highest income tracts, and among females, the rate in the lowest income tracts was 4.6 times the rate in the highest income tracts (Figure 11 and Table 1).



For absolute and relative disparities for sex assigned at birth stratified by age group and race/ethnicity, see Figures 13a/b and 14a/b. See Technical Notes for additional information on disparity measures.



Health Insurance Coverage

Health insurance coverage is associated with the use of preventive services and better medical outcomes [17]. Additionally, insured persons with diagnosed HIV are more likely to receive HIV care and treatment, which prolongs life, increases the likelihood of viral suppression, and decreases mortality [18]. Limited access to health insurance and care can increase the risk for HIV and affect health and well-being.

This section examines adults who lived in tracts with the **lowest health insurance or health coverage plan** (hereafter referred to as health insurance coverage) (where 13% or more of the residents did not have health insurance coverage) that contributed to these least favorable outcomes:

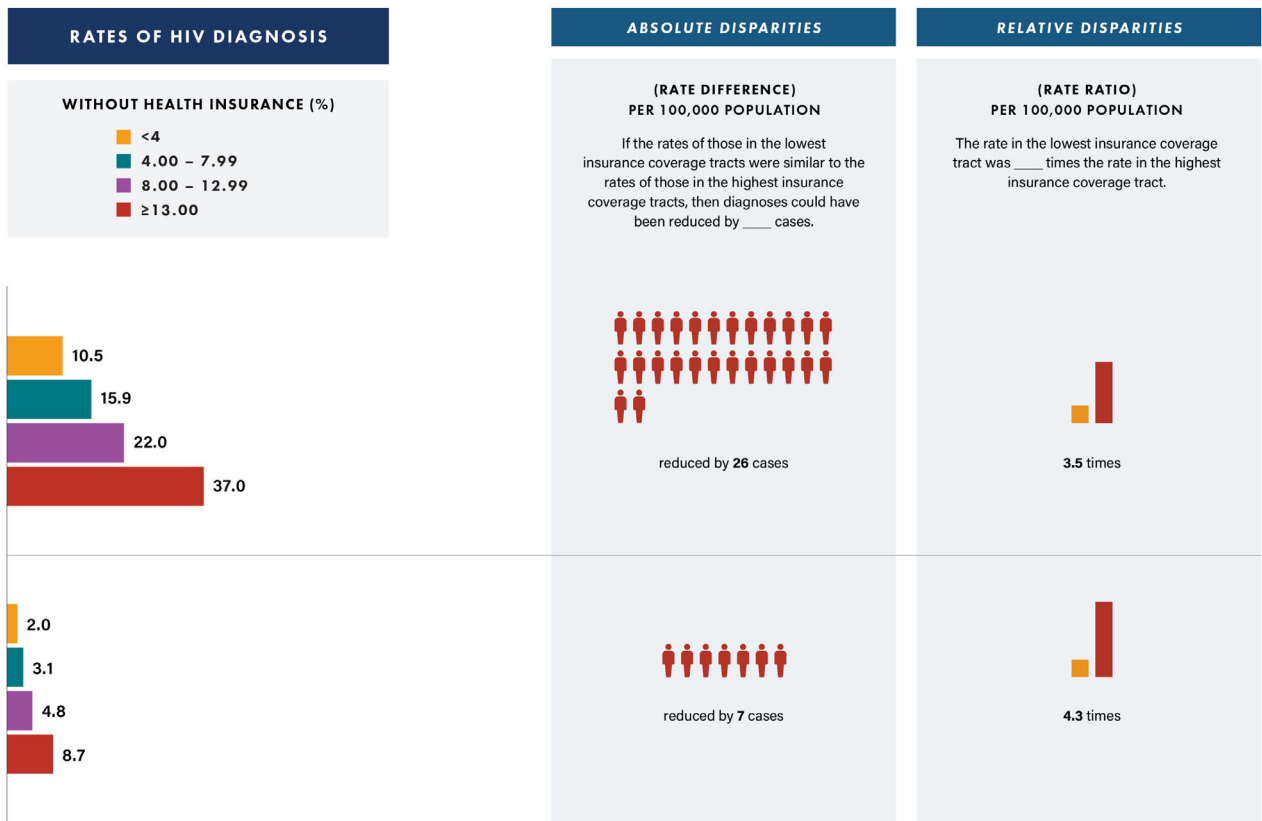
- the *highest* HIV diagnosis rates or percentages (diagnoses),
- the *lowest* percentages of adults linked to HIV medical care within 1 month of receiving a diagnosis (linkage), and
- the *lowest* percentages of adults with suppressed viral load within 6 months of receiving an HIV diagnosis (viral suppression).

In 2022, among adults residing in the insurance coverage tracts that have been the most marginalized (i.e., lowest health insurance coverage tracts), adults with the following selected characteristics had the least favorable outcomes:

Health Insurance—Sex assigned at birth

- Diagnoses (highest)—rates: males, 37.0; females, 8.7 (Figure 16 and Table 1).
- Linkage (lowest)—males, 81.1%; females, 78.6% (Figure 17 and Table 9).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—males, 68.3%; females, 65.8% (Figure 17 and Table 9).

Figure 16. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adults aged ≥18 years, by sex assigned at birth and health insurance coverage, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

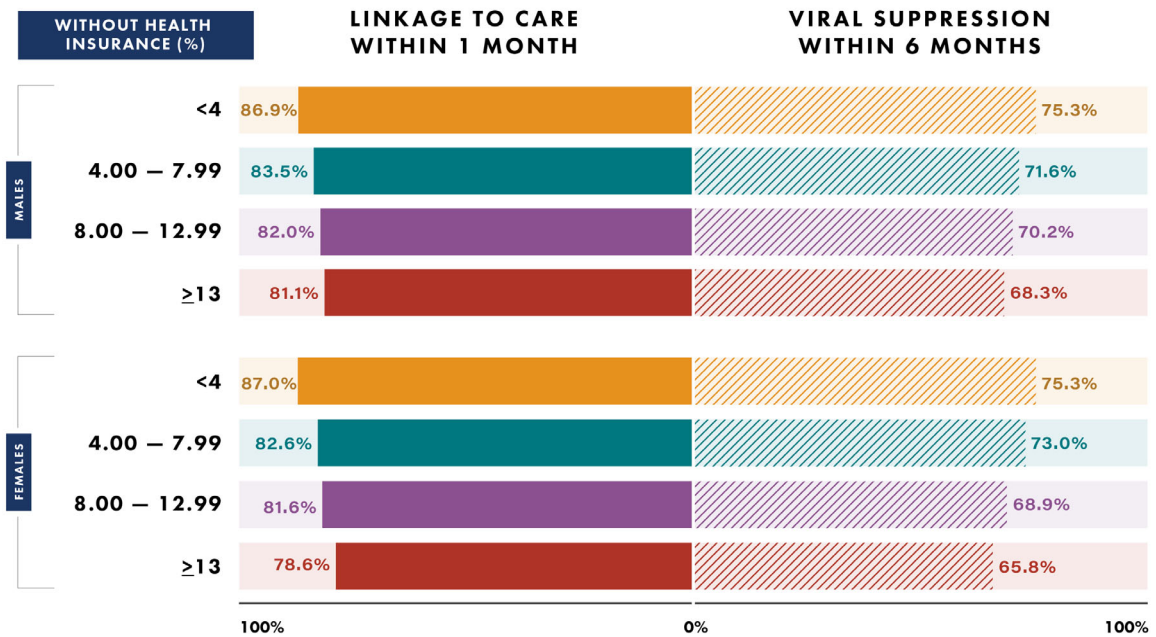


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

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

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

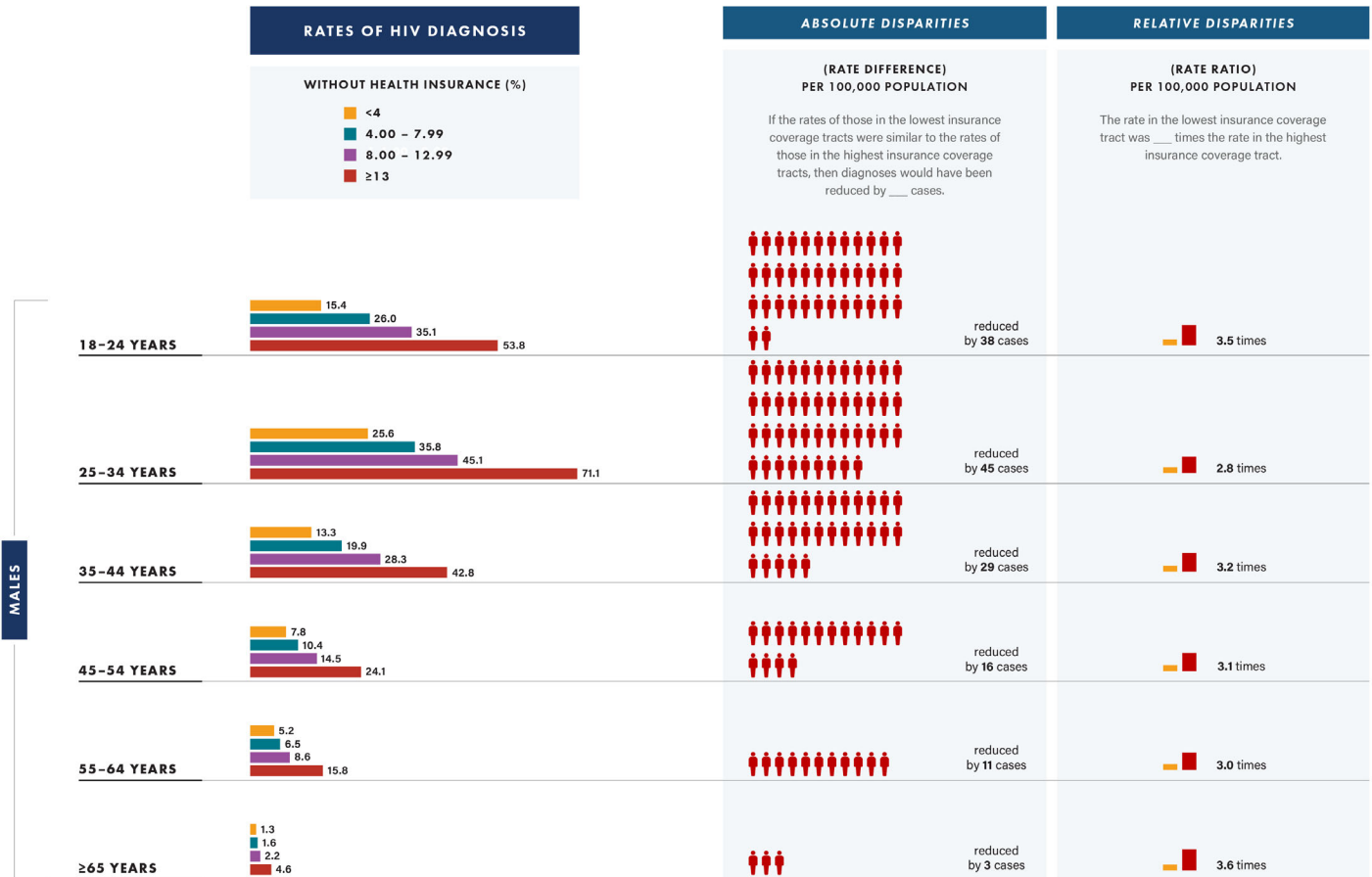
Figure 17. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month of HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by sex assigned at birth and health insurance coverage—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia



Health Insurance—Age group

- Diagnoses (highest)—all age groups for both sexes (Figures 18a/b and Table 1).
- Linkage (lowest)—all age groups for both sexes (except females aged 35–44 years) (Table 9).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—all age groups for both sexes (except males aged 45–54 and ≥65 years and females aged 18–24 and 25–34 years) (Table 9).

Figure 18a. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult males aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by age at diagnosis and health insurance coverage, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

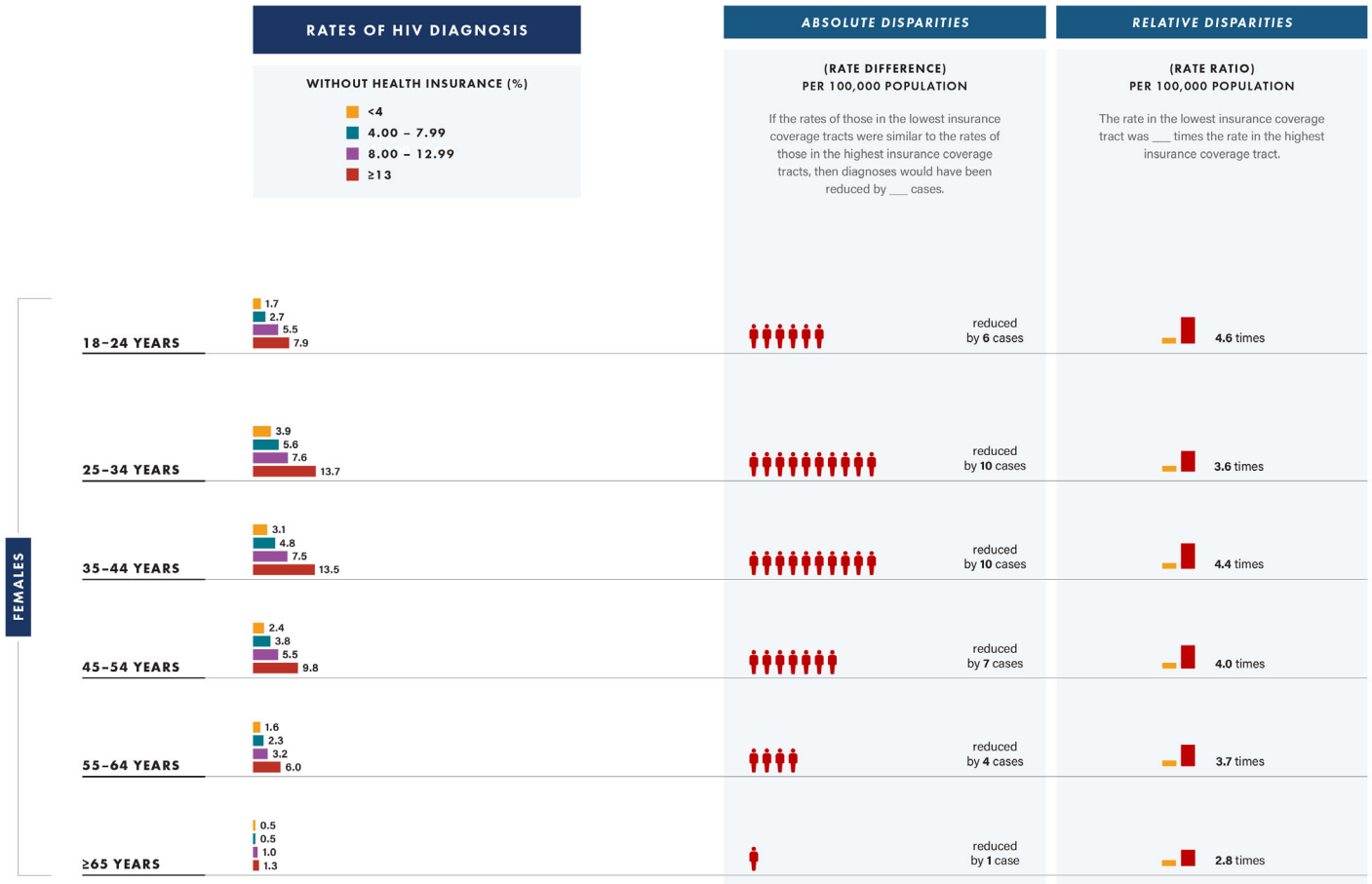


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

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

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

Figure 18b. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult females aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by age at diagnosis and health insurance coverage, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

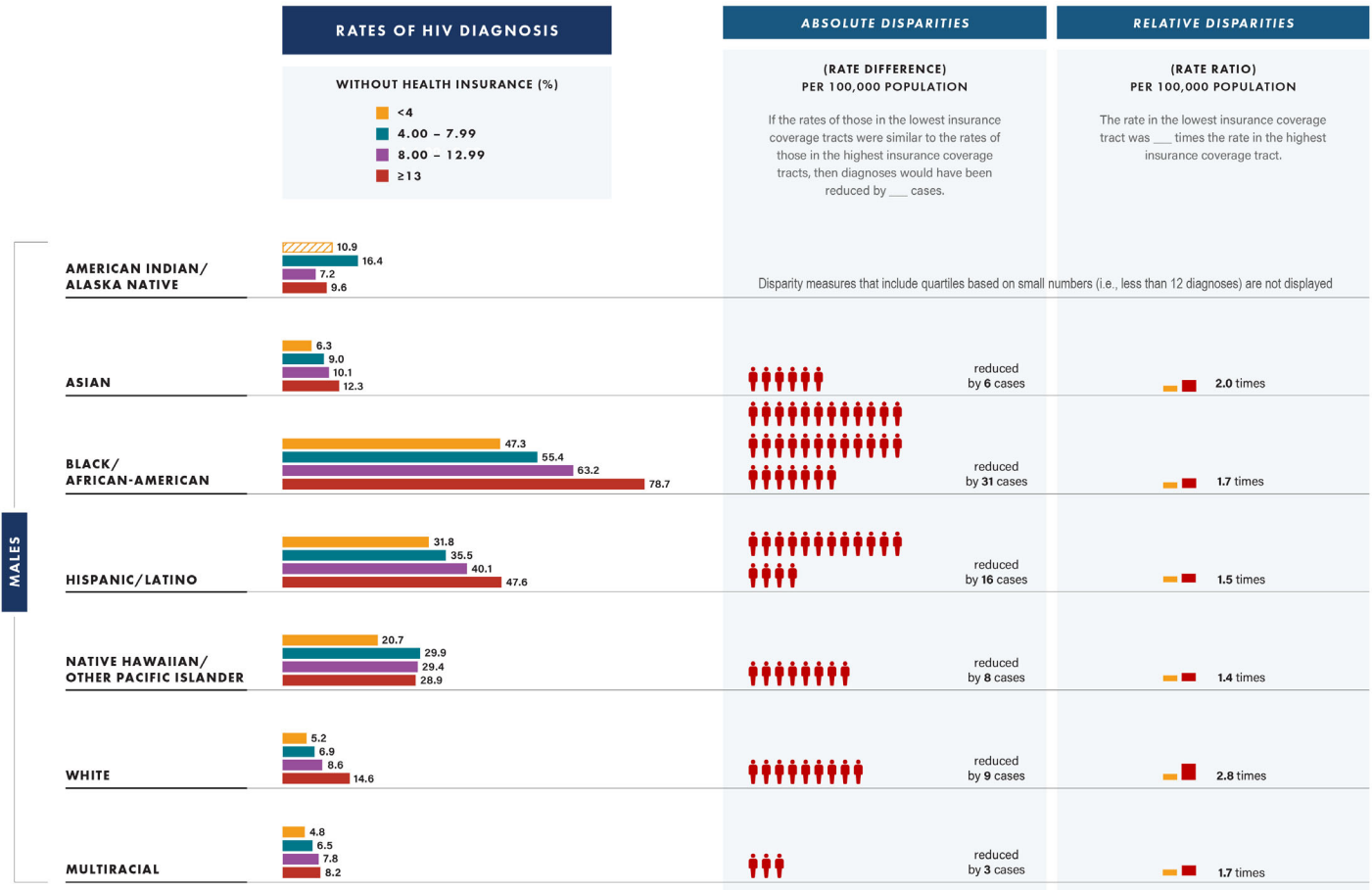
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

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

Health Insurance—Race/ethnicity

- Diagnoses (highest)—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander males) (Figures 19a/b and Table 2).
- Linkage (lowest)—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except American Indian/Alaska Native and Hispanic/Latino males) (Table 10).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except Asian males) (Table 10).

Figure 19a. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult males aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and health insurance coverage, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

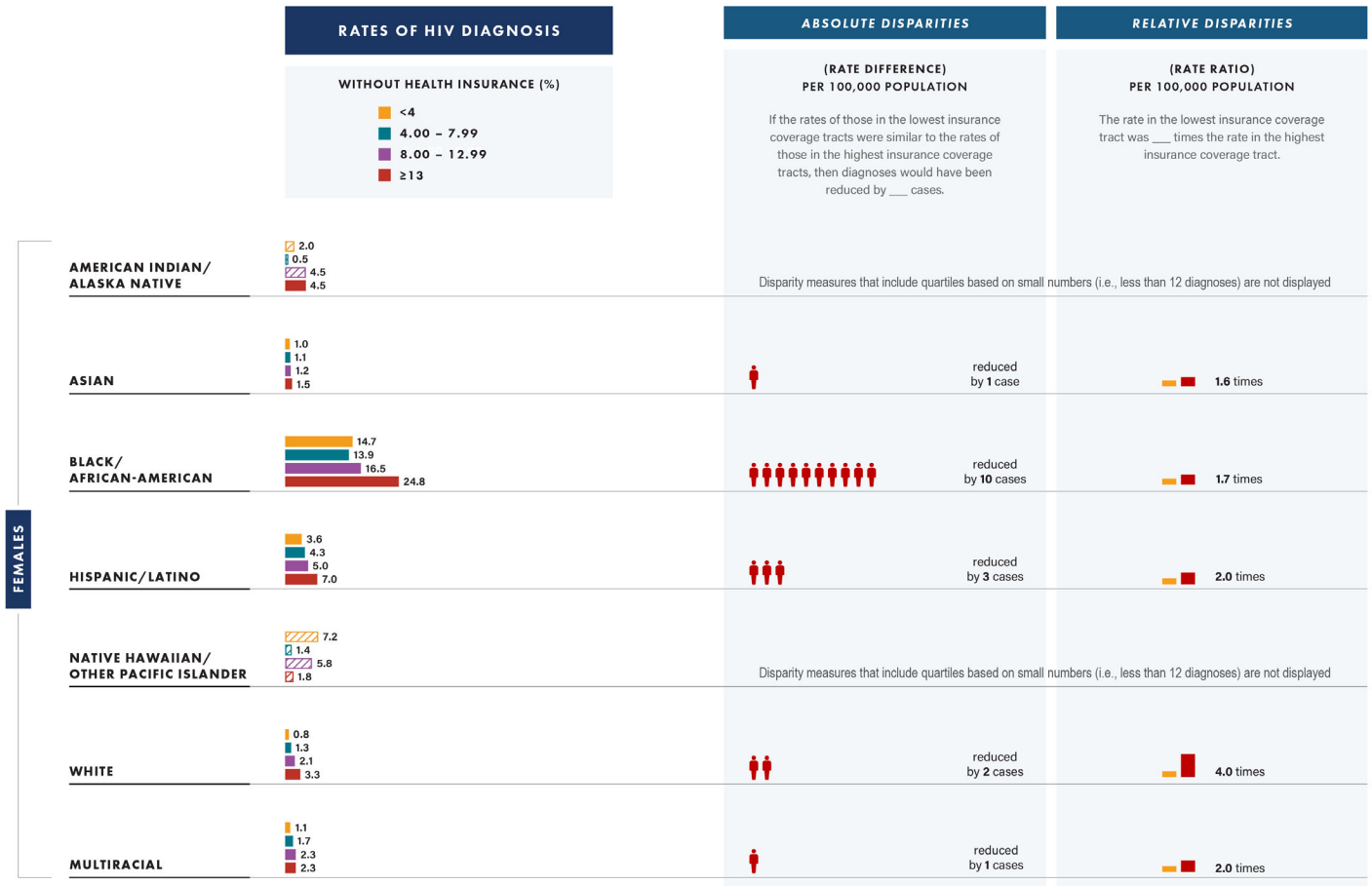


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Striped bars indicate rates based on small numbers (i.e., less than 12 diagnoses) and should be interpreted with caution.

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

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

Figure 19b. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult females aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and health insurance coverage, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Striped bars indicate rates based on small numbers (i.e., less than 12 diagnoses) and should be interpreted with caution.

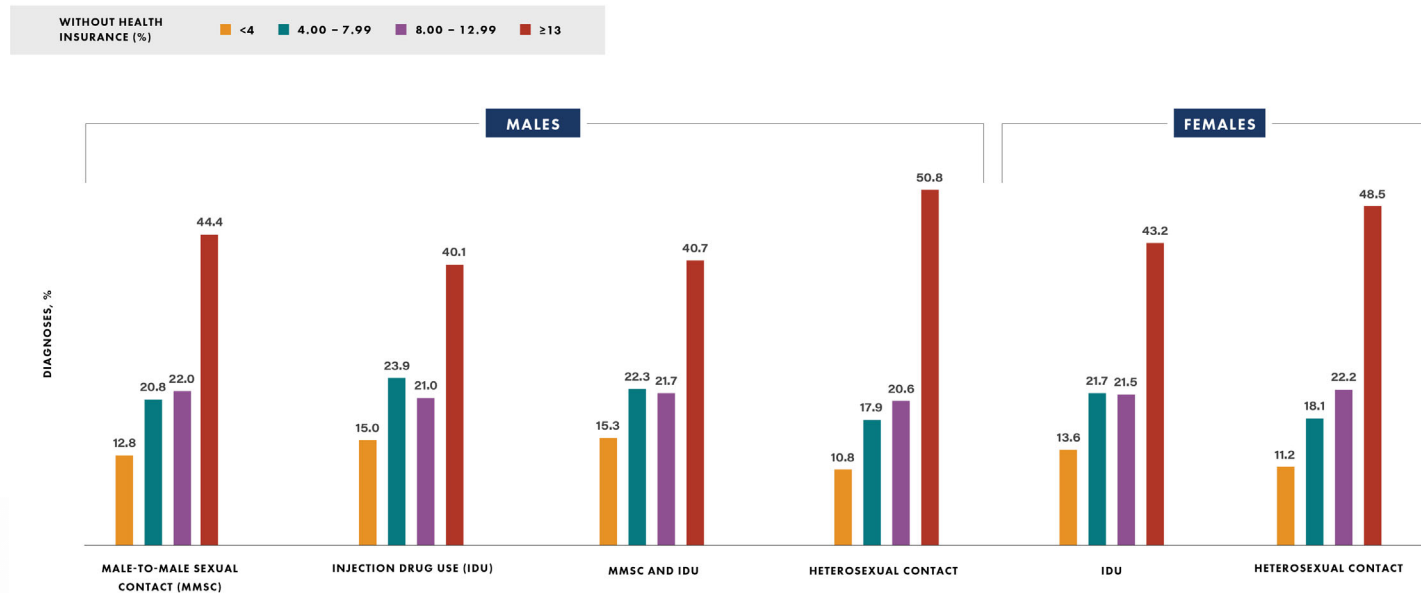
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

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

Health Insurance—Transmission category

- Diagnoses (highest)—all transmission categories for both sexes (Figure 20 and Table 3).
- Linkage (lowest)—all transmission categories for both sexes (except males with HIV attributed to IDU and males with HIV attributed to MMSC *and* IDU) (Table 11).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—all transmission categories for both sexes (except males with HIV attributed to MMSC *and* IDU) (Table 11).
- Among males with HIV attributed to MMSC (Table 12):
 - Linkage (lowest)—all racial/ethnic groups (except Hispanic/Latino), and
 - Viral suppression (lowest)—all racial/ethnic groups (except Asian).

Figure 20. HIV diagnoses among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, sex assigned at birth, and health insurance coverage, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Health Insurance—Area of residence and region

Diagnoses rates (highest) (Table 7)

- Males—Area: New Jersey (55.6), followed by Florida (53.7); Region: South (40.3)
- Females—Area: Maryland (14.1), followed by Georgia (13.8); Region: South (10.1)
- Total—Area: Florida (33.2), followed by New Jersey (32.2); Region: South (24.9)

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

A look at disparities in HIV diagnoses by health insurance coverage

In 2022, the disparities in HIV diagnosis by health insurance coverage for adults were as follows:

Absolute disparities (rate difference)—If the rates of HIV diagnoses among males (37.0) or females (8.7) in the lowest insurance coverage tracts were similar to the rates among those in the highest insurance coverage tracts, then diagnoses would have been reduced by 26 cases and 7 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure 16 and Table 1).

Relative disparities (rate ratio)—Among males, the rate of diagnoses in the lowest insurance coverage tracts was 3.5 times the rate in the highest insurance coverage tracts, and among females, the rate in the lowest insurance coverage tracts was 4.3 times the rate in the highest insurance coverage tracts (Figure 16 and Table 1).



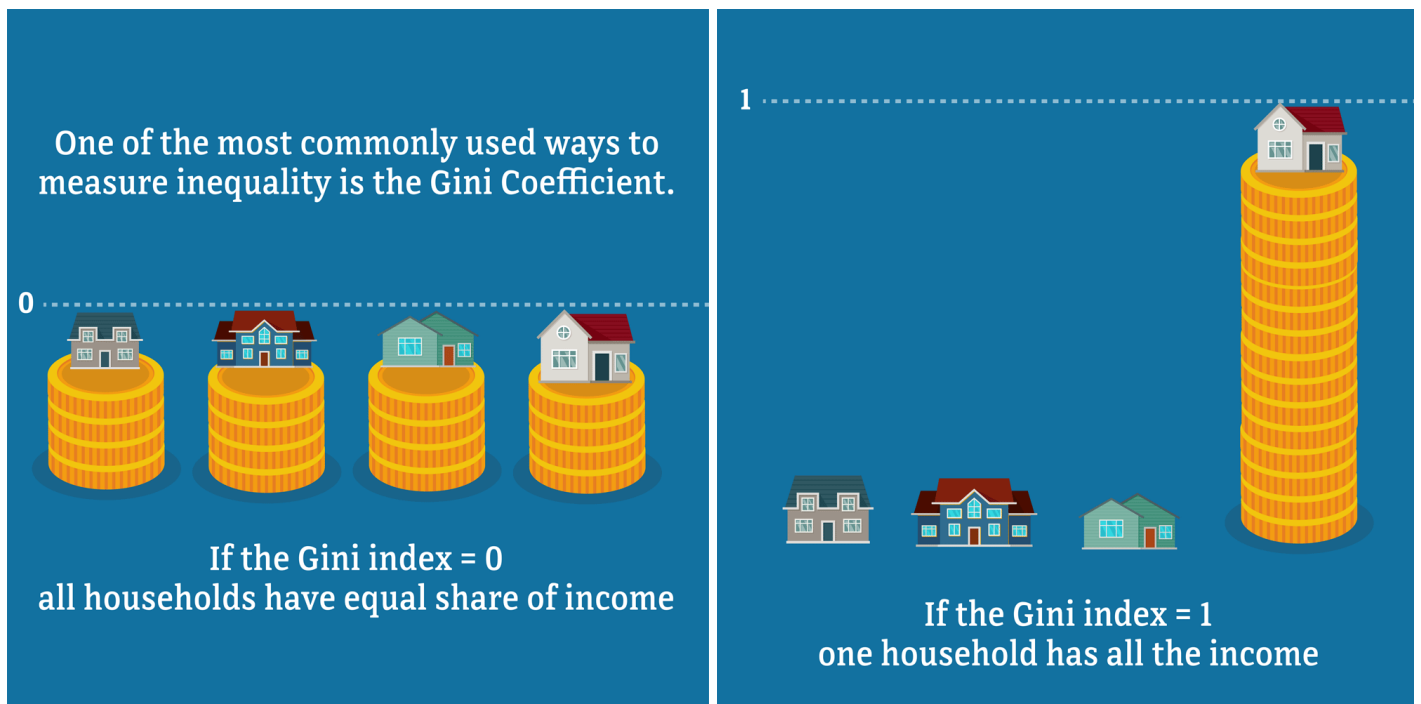
For absolute and relative disparities for sex assigned at birth stratified by age group and race/ethnicity, see Figures 18a/b and 19a/b. See Technical Notes for additional information on disparity measures.



Income Inequality (Gini Index)

Poor health and income inequality are connected [19]. Income inequality and socioeconomic deprivation are 2 key socioeconomic determinants of HIV diagnosis and care outcomes. High levels of income inequality may negatively affect the health of everyone, even the affluent, mainly because income inequality reduces social cohesion, which leads to more stress, fear, and insecurity [19]. Many factors—education and the historical legacy and impact of discrimination—are key components of income inequality [20]. Many of these same factors contribute to disparities in HIV diagnoses; however, sex assigned at birth and race/ethnicity components can also contribute to this disparity.

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



This section examines adults who lived in tracts with the **highest income inequality** (where income inequality was 46% or more) that contributed to these least favorable outcomes:

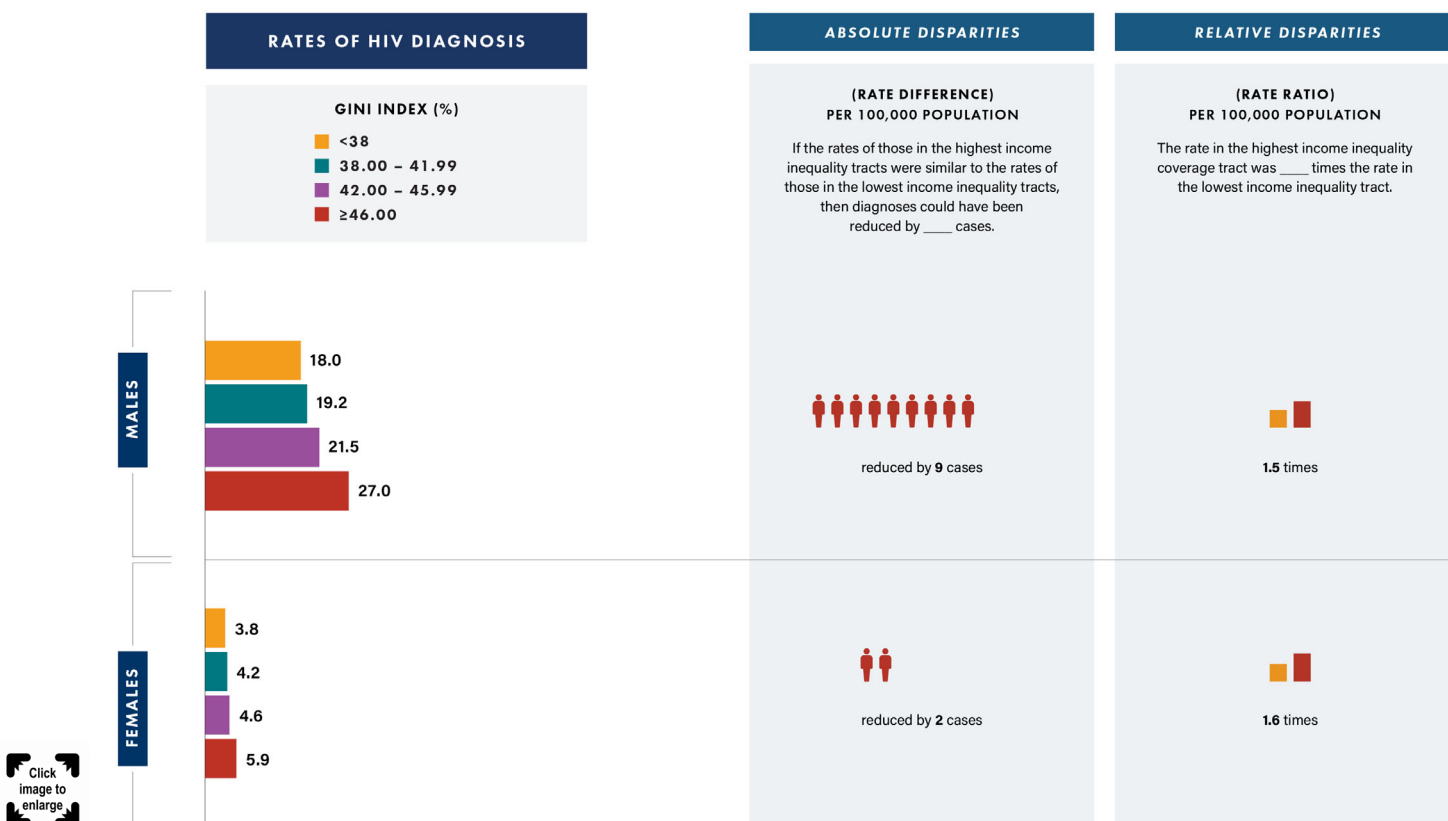
- the *highest* HIV diagnosis rates or percentages (diagnoses),
- the *lowest* percentages of adults linked to HIV medical care within 1 month of receiving a diagnosis (linkage), and
- the *lowest* percentages of adults with suppressed viral load within 6 months of receiving an HIV diagnosis (viral suppression).

In 2022, among adults residing in the income inequality tracts that have been the most marginalized (i.e., highest income inequality tracts), adults with the following selected characteristics had the least favorable outcomes:

Income Inequality—Sex assigned at birth

- Diagnoses (highest)—rates: males, 27.0; females, 5.9 (Figure 21 and Table 1).
- Linkage (lowest)—males, 81.5%; females, N/A (Figure 22 and Table 9).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—males, 69.5%; females, 66.6% (Figure 22 and Table 9).

Figure 21. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adults aged ≥18 years, by sex assigned at birth and Gini index, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

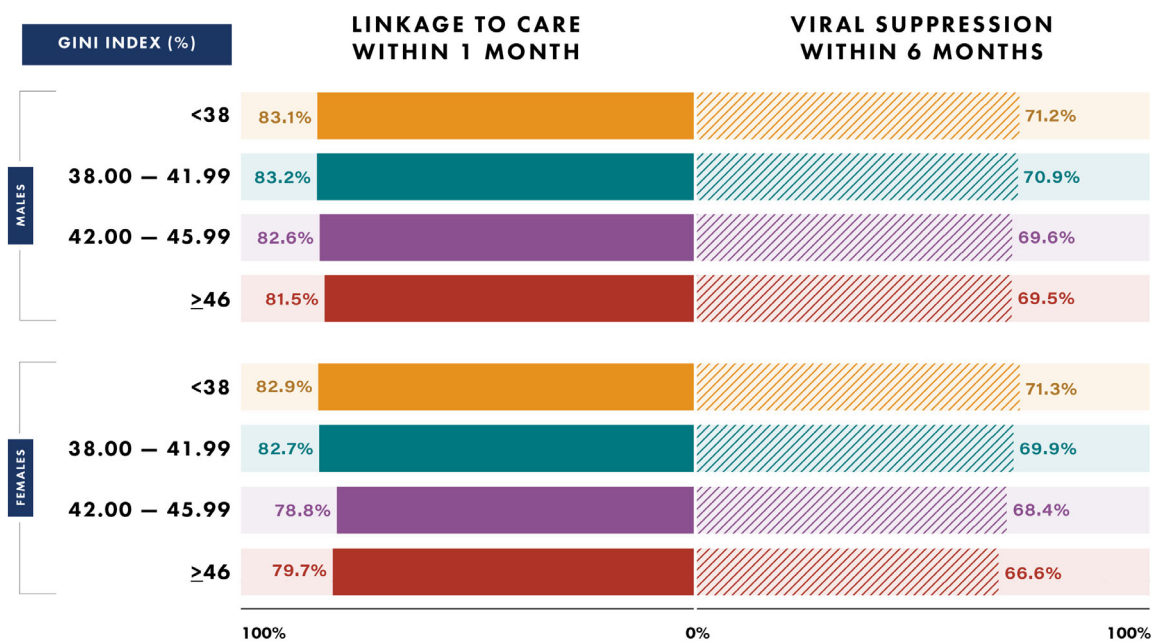


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

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

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

Figure 22. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month of HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by sex assigned at birth and Gini index—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia

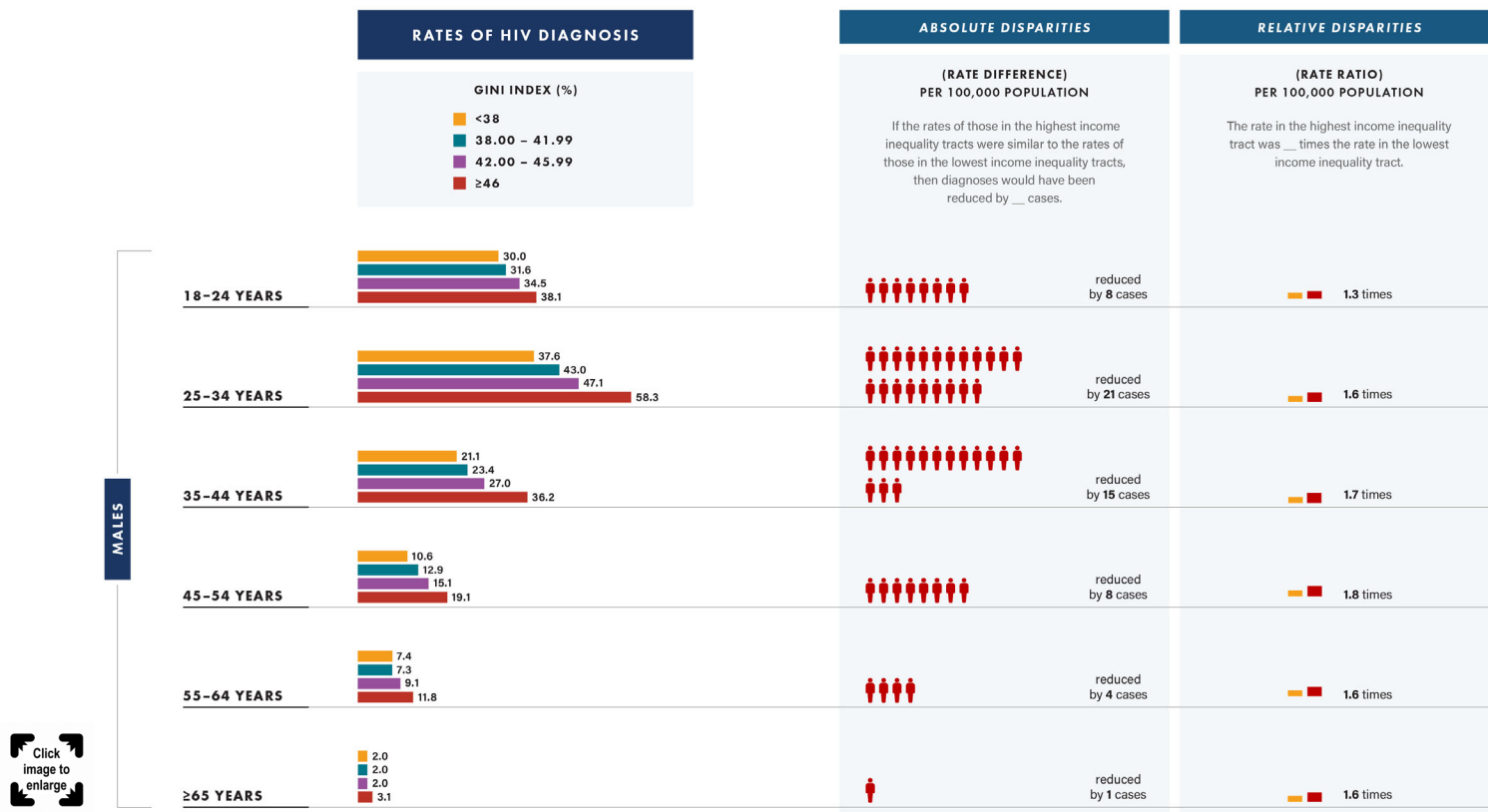


Note. See Guide to Acronyms and Initialisms, Data Tables, and Technical Notes for more information on definitions and data specifications.

Income Inequality—Age group

- Diagnoses (highest)—all age groups for both sexes (Figures 23a/b and Table 1).
- Linkage (lowest)—all age groups for both sexes (except males aged ≥ 65 years and females aged 18–24 and 25–34 years) (Table 9).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—age groups 18–24 and 25–34 years for males; age groups 45–54 and 55–64 years for females) (Table 9).

Figure 23a. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult males aged ≥ 18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by age at diagnosis and Gini index, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

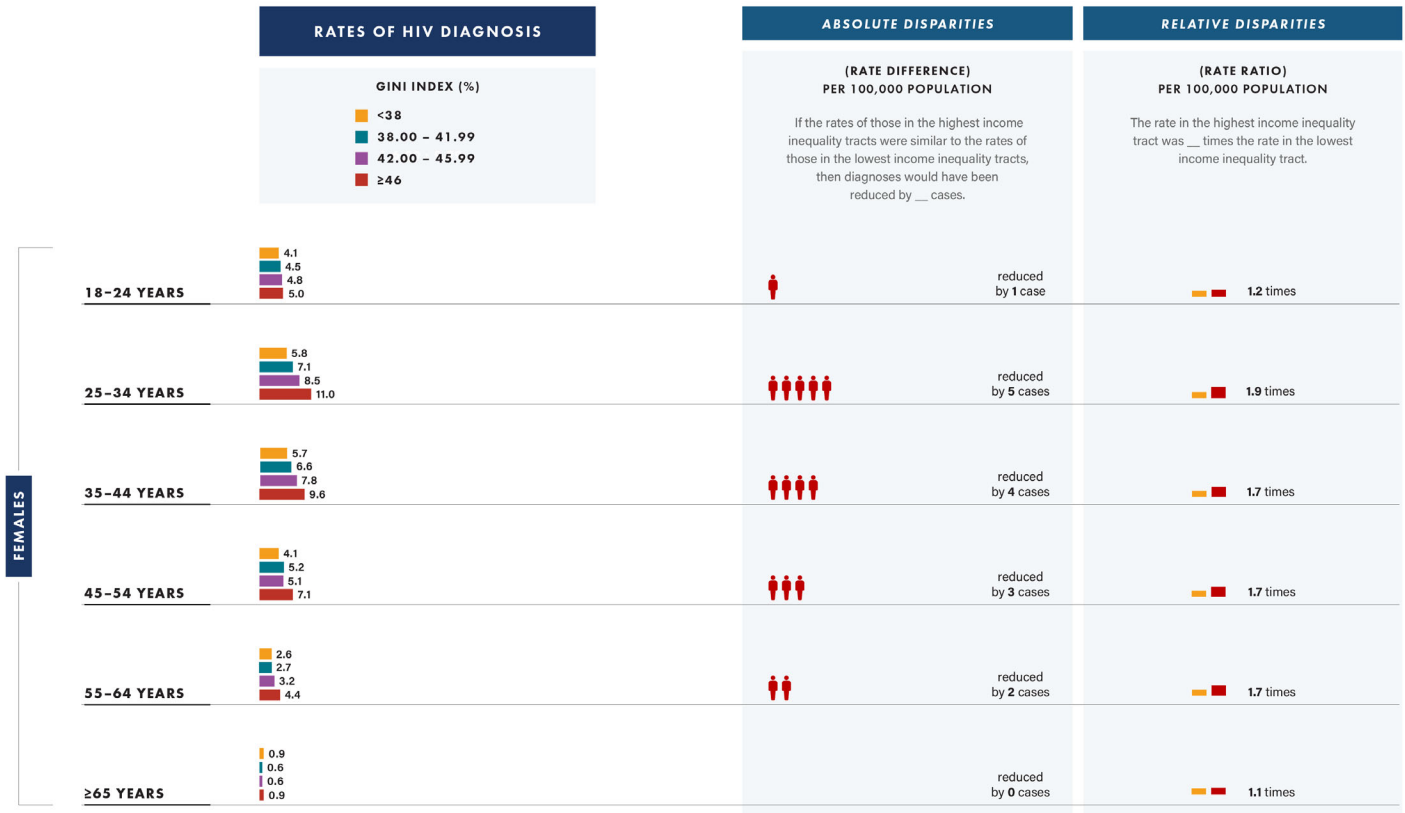


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

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

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

Figure 23b. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult females aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by age at diagnosis and Gini index, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

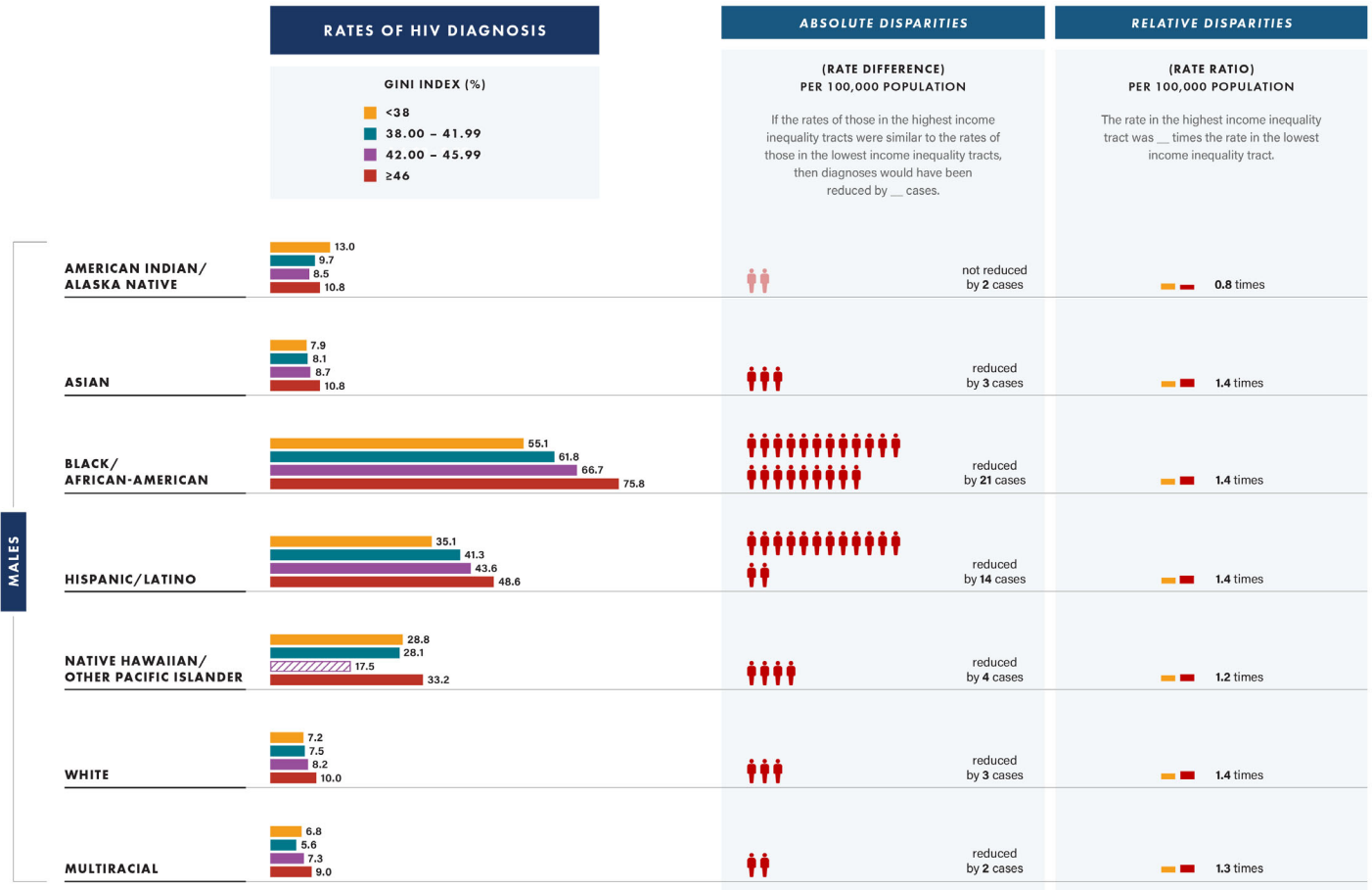
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

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

Income Inequality—Race/ethnicity

- Diagnoses (highest)—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except American Indian/Alaska Native males and Asian females) (Figures 24a/b and Table 2).
- Linkage (lowest)—Hispanic/Latino and multiracial males; White females (Table 10).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—Asian and multiracial males; Black/African American and White females (Table 10).

Figure 24a. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult males aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and Gini index, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

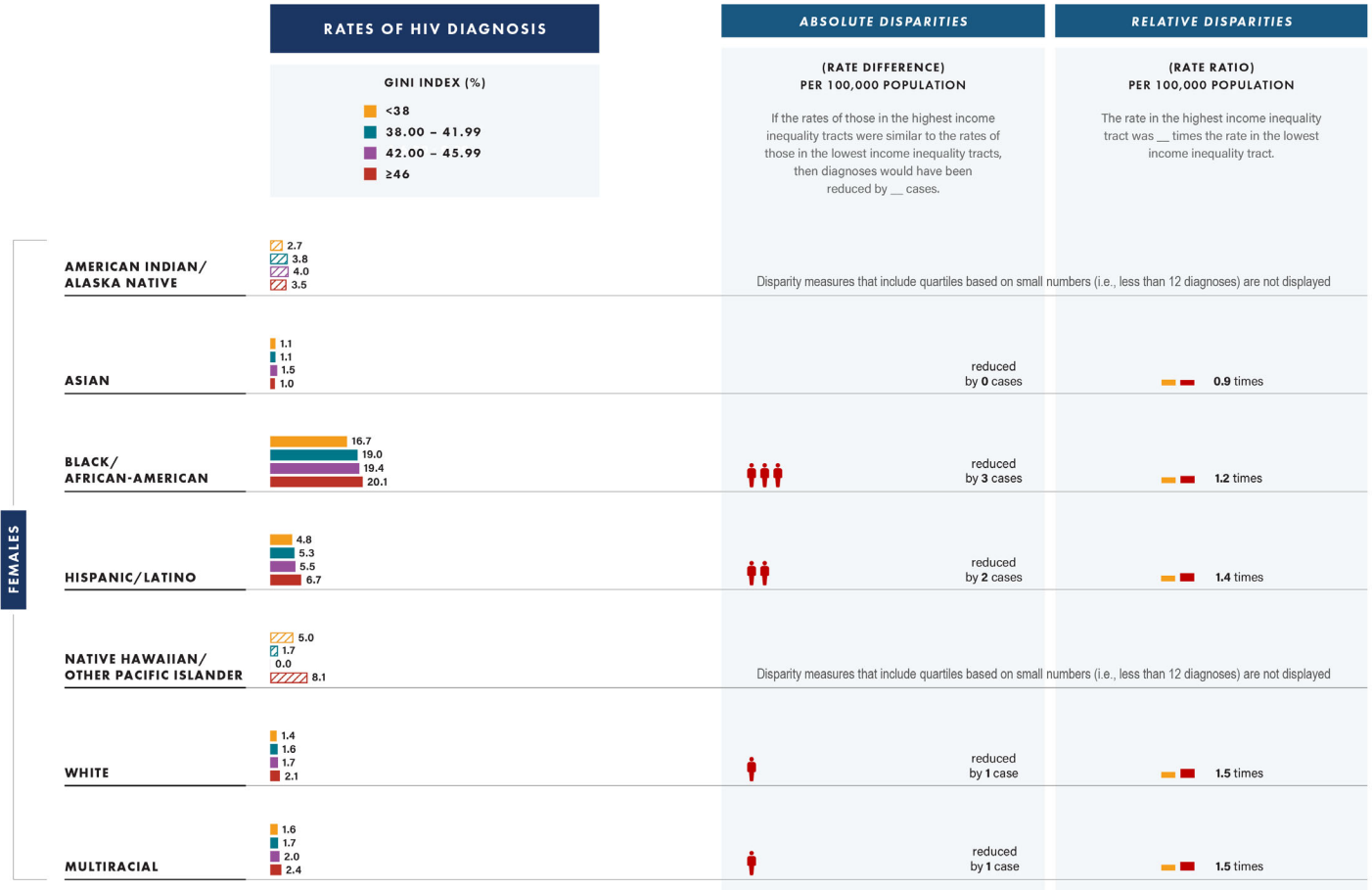


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Striped bars indicate rates based on small numbers (i.e., less than 12 diagnoses) and should be interpreted with caution.

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

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

Figure 24b. Rates and disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult females aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and Gini index, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Striped bars indicate rates based on small numbers (i.e., less than 12 diagnoses) and should be interpreted with caution.

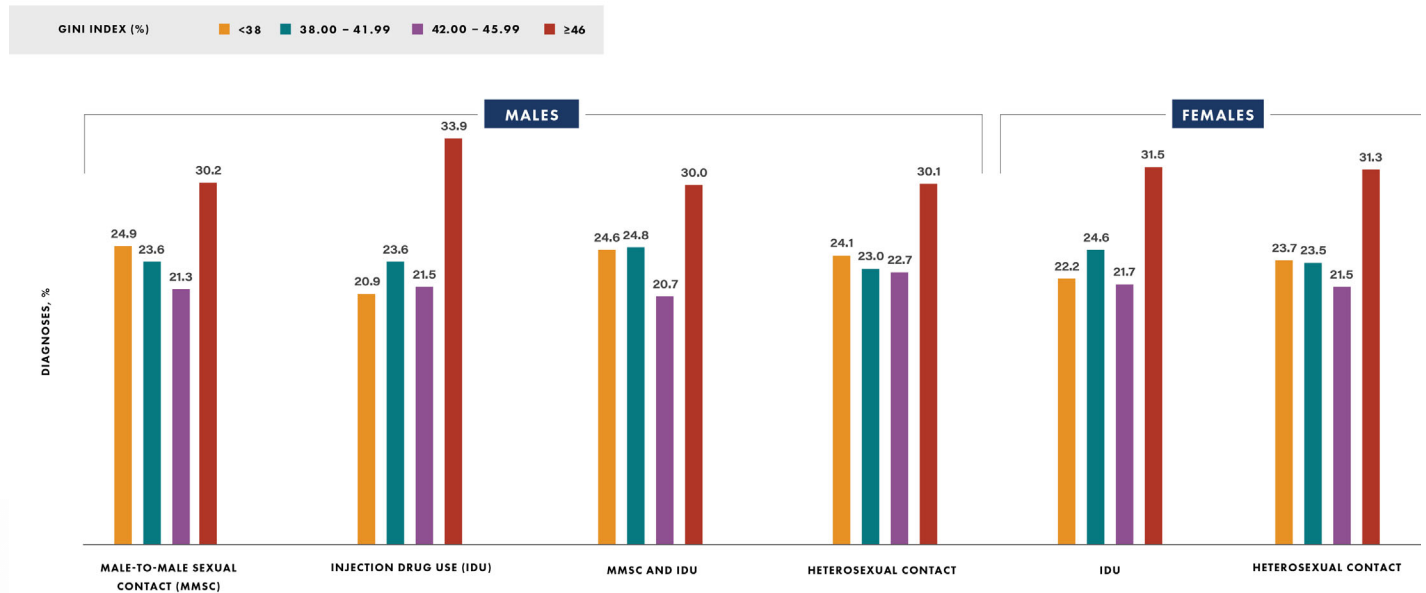
Absolute disparity (rate difference) measures the difference between rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

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

Income Inequality—Transmission category

- Diagnoses (highest)—all transmission categories for both sexes (Figure 25 and Table 3).
- Linkage (lowest)—males with HIV attributed to MMSC, males with HIV attributed to IDU, and females with HIV attributed to IDU (Table 11).
- Viral suppression (lowest)—males with HIV attributed to MMSC, females with HIV attributed to IDU, and females with HIV attributed to heterosexual contact (Table 11).
- Among males with HIV attributed to MMSC (Table 12):
 - Linkage (lowest)—Hispanic/Latino and multiracial, and
 - Viral suppression (lowest)—Asian and multiracial.

Figure 25. HIV diagnoses among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, sex assigned at birth, and Gini index, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Income Inequality—Area of residence and region

Diagnoses rates (highest) (Table 8)

- Males—Area: District of Columbia (69.5), followed by Georgia (50.5); Region: South (34.3)
- Females—Area: District of Columbia (19.7), followed by Louisiana (11.8); Region: South (8.1)
- Total—Area: District of Columbia (42.7), followed by Georgia (30.0); Region: South (20.7).

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

A look at disparities in HIV diagnoses by income inequality

In 2022, the disparities in HIV diagnosis by income inequality for adults were as follows:

Absolute disparities (rate difference)—If the rates of HIV diagnoses among males (27.0) or females (5.9) in the highest income inequality tracts were similar to the rates among those in the lowest income inequality tracts, then diagnoses would have been reduced by 9 cases and 2 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure 21 and Table 1).

Relative disparities (rate ratio)—Among males, the rate of diagnoses in the highest income inequality tracts was 1.5 times the rate in the lowest income inequality tracts, and among females, the rate in the highest income inequality tracts was 1.6 times the rate in the lowest income inequality tracts (Figure 21 and Table 1).



For absolute and relative disparities for sex assigned at birth stratified by age group and race/ethnicity, see Figures 23a/b and 24a/b. See Technical Notes for additional information on disparity measures.

Special Focus Profiles



Special Focus Profiles

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

Health Disparities

Health disparities are systematic, plausibly avoidable differences in the incidence, prevalence, mortality, and causes of a disease and the related adverse health conditions that exist among specific population groups [6]. Reducing health disparities, achieving health equity, and improving the health of all U.S. population groups are major goals of public health.

Most health disparities are related to SDOH, the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age [5]. Identification and awareness of differences among population health determinants and health outcomes are essential steps toward reducing health disparities. Recent CDC reports show disparities by selected characteristics in many of the indicators for the EHE and NHAS initiatives [21, 22]. Success in achieving the goals of these initiatives will be determined to some extent by how effectively federal, state, and local agencies and private organizations work with communities to eliminate health disparities among populations experiencing a disproportionate burden of disease, disability, and death.




The statements in this section, unless otherwise indicated, are based on 12 or more diagnoses. See Technical Notes for additional information on disparity measures and how the disparities were calculated.

Disparities in HIV Diagnoses by Sex Assigned at Birth, Race/Ethnicity, and Selected SDOH


Poverty/Wealth

Male

Highest poverty/lowest wealth—Among males residing in tracts with the highest poverty/lowest wealth, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White males were as follows (Figure 26 and Table 2):

- American Indian/Alaska Native—0.8 times
- Asian—1.1 times
- Black/African American—5.6 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—3.4 times
- Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander—2.3 times
- multiracial—0.7 times

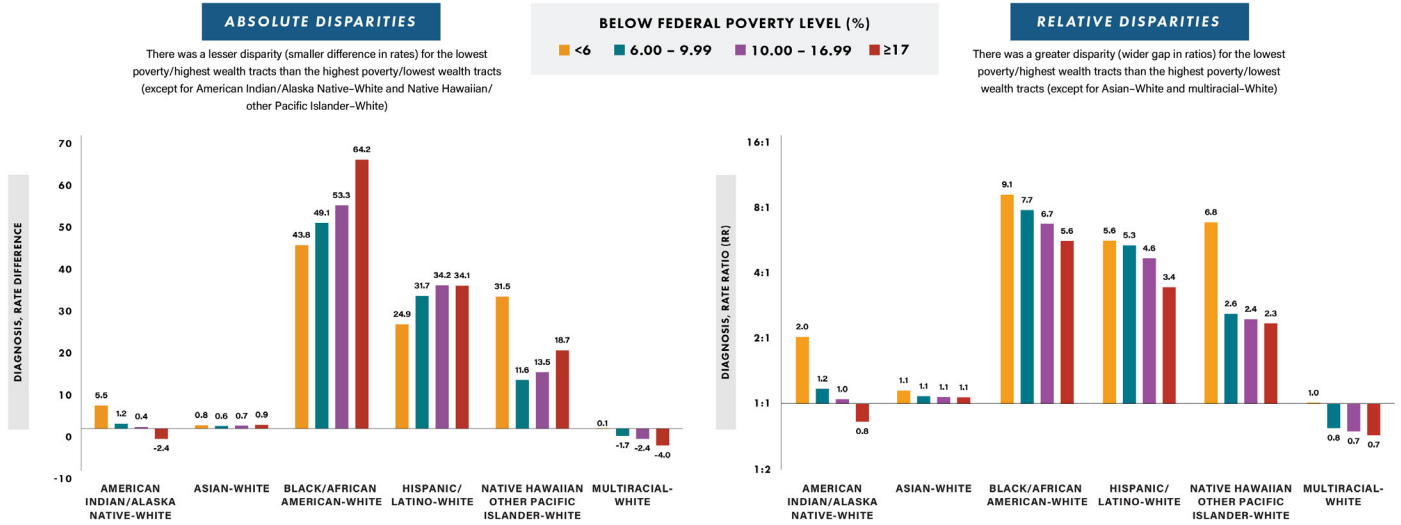
Lowest poverty/highest wealth—Among males residing in tracts with the lowest poverty/highest wealth, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White males were as follows (Figure 26 and Table 2):

- American Indian/Alaska Native—2.0 times
- Asian—1.1 times
- Black/African American—9.1 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—5.6 times
- Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander—6.8 times
- multiracial—1.0 times

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White males when comparing the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts to the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts were as follows (Figure 26):
 - lesser disparity (smaller difference in rates)—Asian–White, Black/African American–White, Hispanic/Latino–White, and multiracial–White disparities
 - greater disparity (larger difference in rates)—American Indian/Alaska Native–White and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander–White disparities
- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White males when comparing the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts to the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts were as follows (Figure 26):
 - equal disparity (similar gap in ratios)—Asian–White disparities
 - lesser disparity (narrower gap in ratios)—multiracial–White disparities
 - greater disparity (wider gap in ratios)—American Indian/Alaska Native–White, Black/African American–White, Hispanic/Latino–White, and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander–White disparities

Figure 26. Absolute and relative disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult males aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and federal poverty status, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico




Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

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


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

Female

Highest poverty/lowest wealth—Among females residing in tracts with the highest poverty/lowest wealth, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White females were as follows (Figure 27 and Table 2):

- American Indian/Alaska Native—1.1 times
- Asian—0.4 times
- Black/African American—5.8 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—2.0 times
- multiracial—0.8 times

Lowest poverty/highest wealth—Among females residing in tracts with the lowest poverty/highest wealth, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White females were as follows (Figure 27 and Table 2):

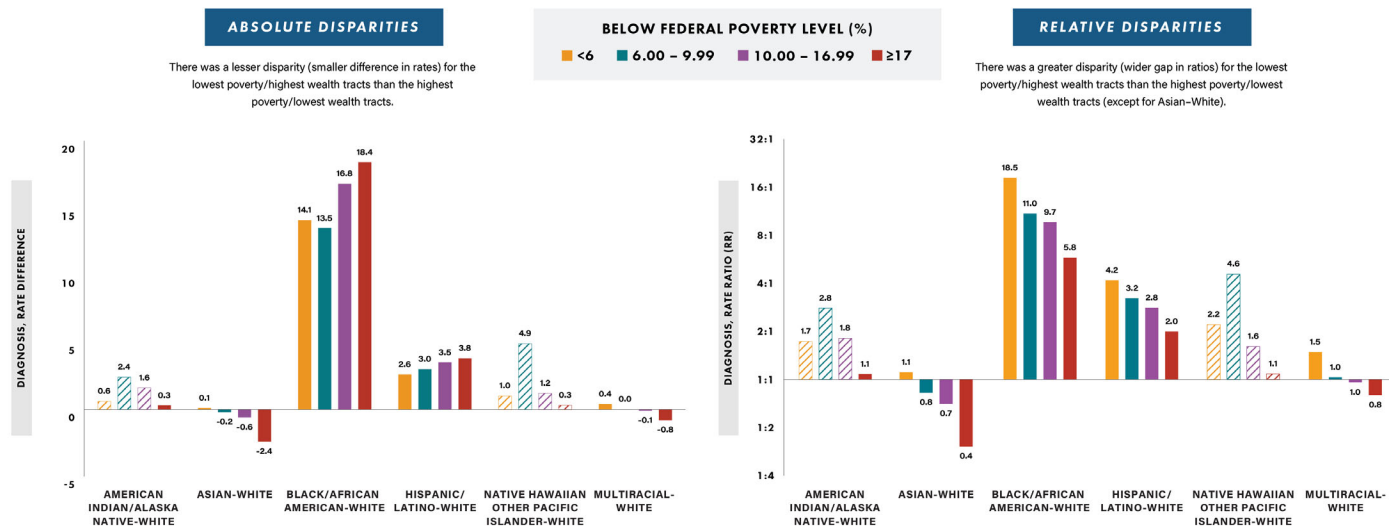
- Asian—1.1 times
- Black/African American—18.5 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—4.2 times
- multiracial—1.5 times

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White females when comparing the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts to the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts were as follows (Figure 27):
 - lesser disparity (smaller difference in rates)—Asian-White, Black/African American-White, Hispanic/Latino-White, and multiracial-White disparities

- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White females when comparing the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts to the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts were as follows (Figure 27):
 - lesser disparity (narrower gap in ratios)—Asian–White disparities
 - greater disparity (wider gap in ratios)—Black/African American–White, Hispanic/Latino–White, and multiracial–White disparities

Figure 27. Absolute and relative disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult females aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and federal poverty status, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Striped bars indicate rates based on small numbers (i.e., less than 12 diagnoses) and should be interpreted with caution.


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

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

Education


Male

Lowest education—Among males residing in tracts with the lowest education, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White males were as follows (Figure 28 and Table 2):

- American Indian/Alaska Native—0.5 times
- Asian—0.8 times
- Black/African American—4.9 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—3.1 times
- Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander—1.9 times
- multiracial—0.5 times

Highest education—Among males residing in tracts with the highest education, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White males were as follows (Figure 28 and Table 2):

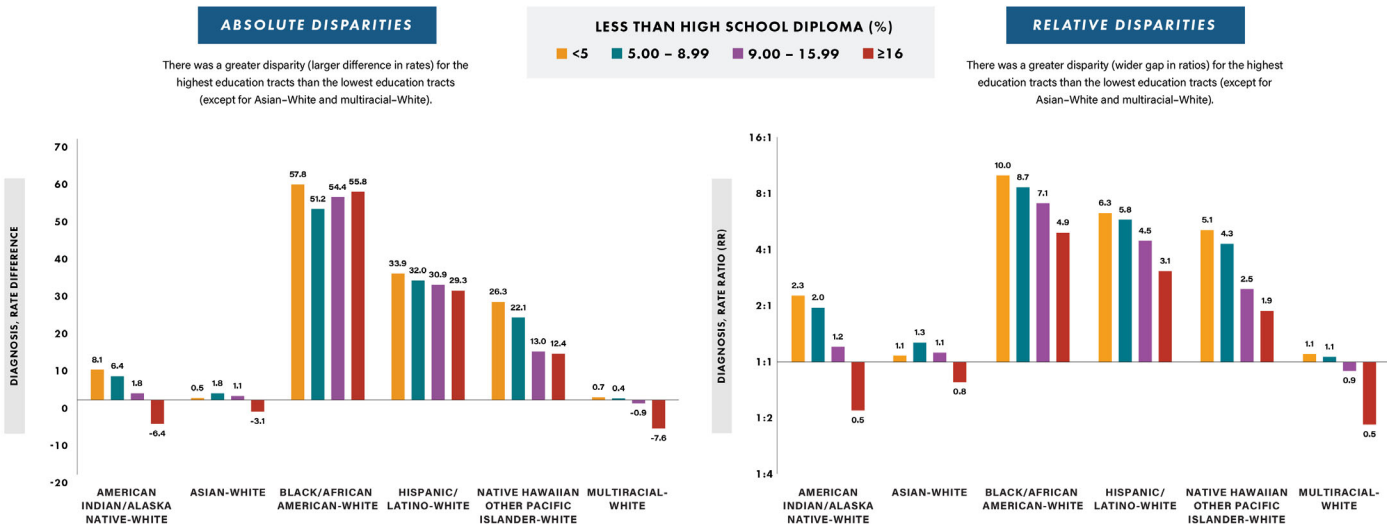
- American Indian/Alaska Native—2.3 times
- Asian—1.1 times

- Black/African American—10.0 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—6.3 times
- Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander—5.1 times
- multiracial—1.1 times

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White males when comparing the highest education tracts to the lowest education tracts were as follows (Figure 28):
 - lesser disparity (smaller difference in rates)—Asian–White and multiracial–White disparities
 - greater disparity (larger difference in rates)—American Indian/Alaska Native–White, Black/African American–White, Hispanic/Latino–White, and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander–White disparities
- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White males when comparing the highest education tracts to the lowest education tracts were as follows (Figure 28):
 - lesser disparity (narrower gap in ratios)—Asian–White and multiracial–White disparities
 - greater disparity (wider gap in ratios)—American Indian/Alaska Native–White, Black/African American–White, Hispanic/Latino–White, and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander–White disparities

Figure 28. Absolute and relative disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult males aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and education level, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.


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

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


Female

Lowest education—Among females residing in tracts with the lowest education, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White females were as follows (Figure 29 and Table 2):

- American Indian/Alaska Native—1.0 times
- Asian—0.6 times

- Black/African American—6.5 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—1.8 times
- multiracial—0.5 times

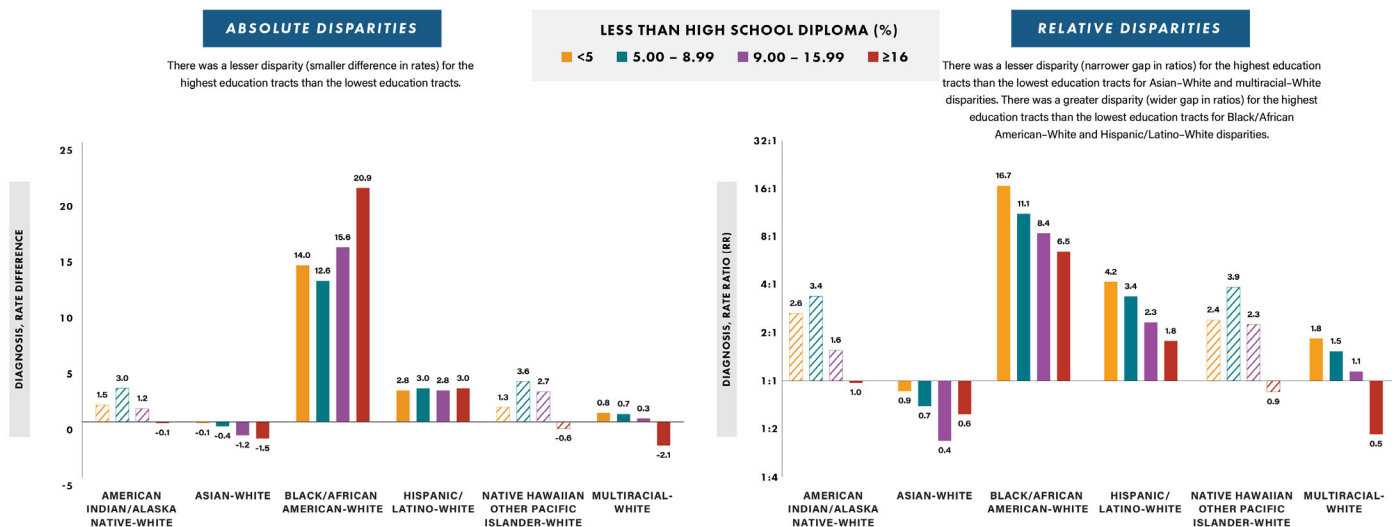
Highest education—Among females residing in tracts with the highest education, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White females were as follows (Figure 29 and Table 2):

- Asian—0.9 times
- Black/African American—16.7 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—4.2 times
- multiracial—1.8 times

Changes in disparities

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

Figure 29. Absolute and relative disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult females aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and education level, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Striped bars indicate rates based on small numbers (i.e., less than 12 diagnoses) and should be interpreted with caution.


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

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


Income

Male

Lowest income—Among males residing in tracts with the lowest income, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White males were as follows (Figure 30 and Table 2):

- American Indian/Alaska Native—0.8 times
- Asian—1.0 times
- Black/African American—5.8 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—3.6 times
- Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander—2.7 times
- multiracial—0.8 times

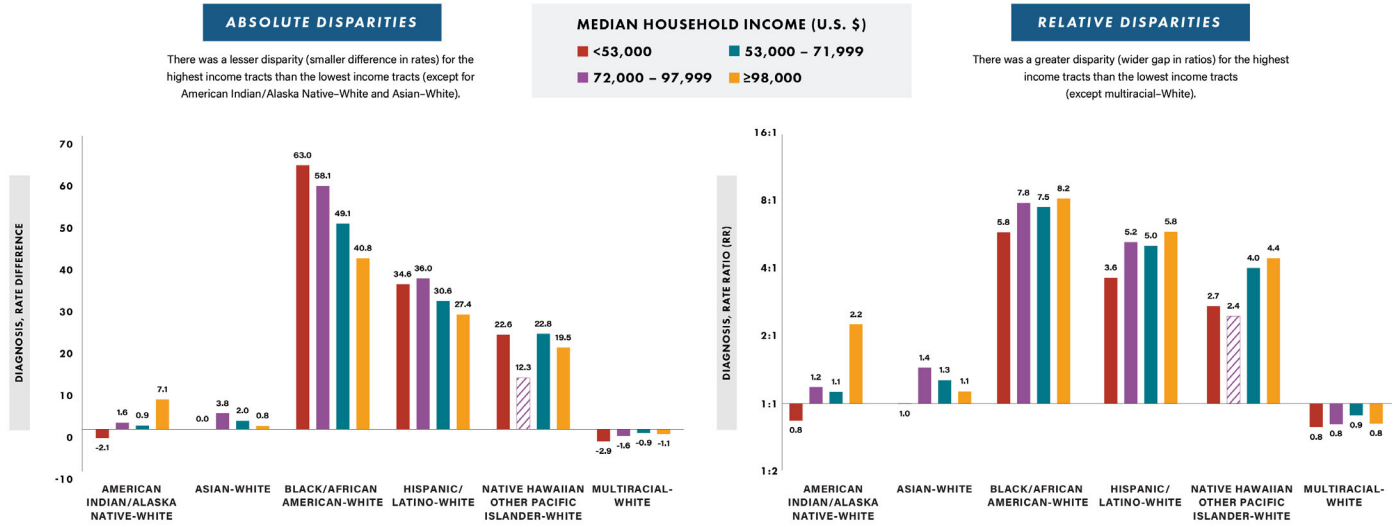
Highest income—Among males residing in tracts with the highest income, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White males were as follows (Figure 30 and Table 2):

- American Indian/Alaska Native—2.2 times
- Asian—1.1 times
- Black/African American—8.2 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—5.8 times
- Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander—4.4 times
- multiracial—0.8 times

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White males when comparing the highest income tracts to the lowest income tracts were as follows (Figure 30):
 - lesser disparity (smaller difference in rates)—Black/African American–White, Hispanic/Latino–White, Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander–White, and multiracial–White disparities
 - greater disparity (larger difference in rates)—American Indian/Alaska Native–White and Asian–White disparities
- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White males when comparing the highest income tracts to the lowest income tracts were as follows (Figure 30):
 - equal disparity (similar gap in ratios)—multiracial–White disparities
 - greater disparity (wider gap in ratios)—American Indian/Alaska Native–White, Asian–White, Black/African American–White, Hispanic/Latino–White, and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander–White disparities

Figure 30. Absolute and relative disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult males aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and income level, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico




Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Striped bars indicate rates based on small numbers (i.e., less than 12 diagnoses) and should be interpreted with caution.

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


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

Female

Lowest income—Among females residing in tracts with the lowest income, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White females were as follows (Figure 31 and Table 2):

- American Indian/Alaska Native—1.2 times
- Asian—0.4 times
- Black/African American—5.9 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—2.1 times
- multiracial—0.9 times

Highest income—Among females residing in tracts with the highest income, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White females were as follows (Figure 31 and Table 2):

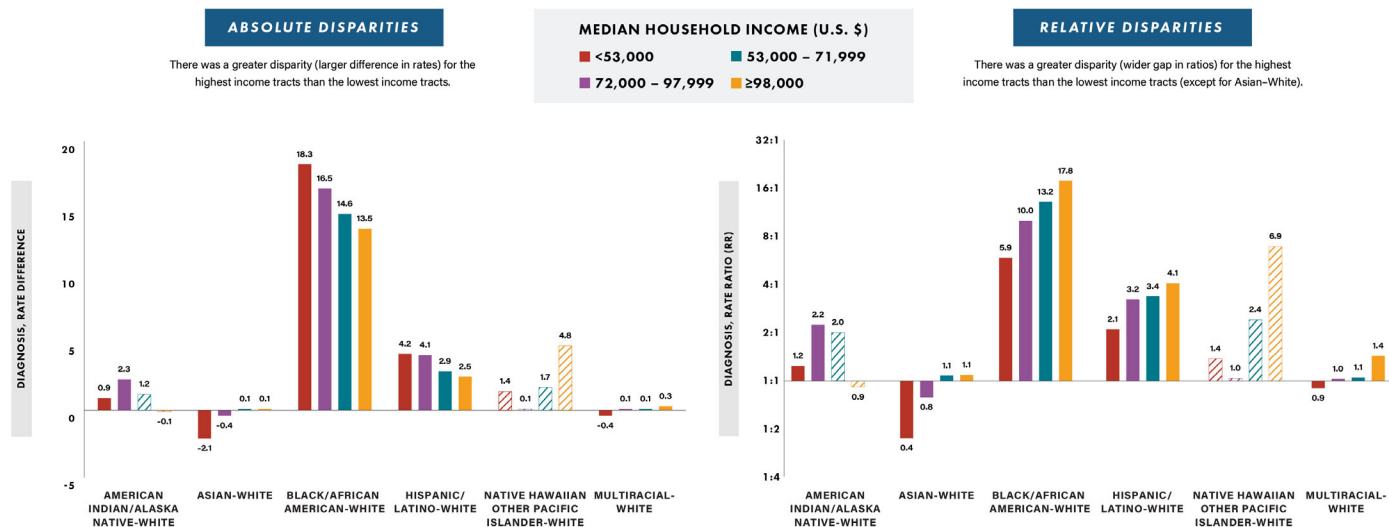
- Asian—1.1 times
- Black/African American—17.8 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—4.1 times
- multiracial—1.4 times

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White females when comparing the highest income tracts to the lowest income tracts were as follows (Figure 31):
 - greater disparity (larger difference in rates)—Asian-White, Black/African American-White, Hispanic/Latino-White, and multiracial-White disparities

- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White females when comparing the highest income tracts to the lowest income tracts were as follows (Figure 31):
 - lesser disparity (narrower gap in ratios)—Asian–White disparities
 - greater disparity (wider gap in ratios)—Black/African American–White, Hispanic/Latino–White, and multiracial–White disparities

Figure 31. Absolute and relative disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult females aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and income level, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Striped bars indicate rates based on small numbers (i.e., less than 12 diagnoses) and should be interpreted with caution.


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

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


Health Insurance Coverage

Male

Lowest health insurance coverage—Among males residing in tracts with the lowest health insurance coverage, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White males were as follows (Figure 32 and Table 2):

- American Indian/Alaska Native—0.7 times
- Asian—0.8 times
- Black/African American—5.4 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—3.3 times
- Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander—2.0 times
- multiracial—0.6 times

Highest health insurance coverage—Among males residing in tracts with the highest health insurance coverage, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White males were as follows (Figure 32 and Table 2):

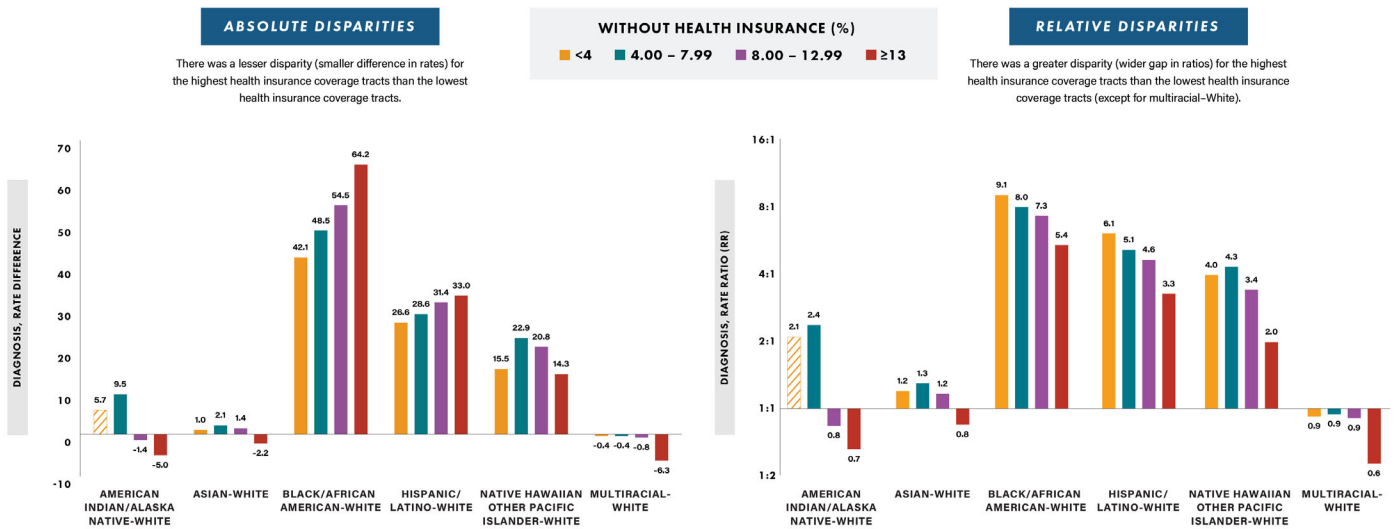
- Asian—1.2 times
- Black/African American—9.1 times 

- Hispanic/Latino—6.1 times
- Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander—4.0 times
- multiracial—0.9 times

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White males when comparing the highest health insurance coverage tracts to the lowest health insurance coverage tracts were as follows (Figure 32):
 - lesser disparity (smaller difference in rates)—Asian–White, Black/African American–White, Hispanic/Latino–White, Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander–White, and multiracial–White disparities
- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White males when comparing the highest health insurance coverage tracts to the lowest health insurance coverage tracts were as follows (Figure 32):
 - lesser disparity (narrower gap in ratios)—multiracial–White disparities
 - greater disparity (wider gap in ratios)—Asian–White, Black/African American–White, Hispanic/Latino–White, and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander–White disparities

Figure 32. Absolute and relative disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult males aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and health insurance coverage, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Striped bars indicate rates based on small numbers (i.e., less than 12 diagnoses) and should be interpreted with caution.


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

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


Female

Lowest health insurance coverage—Among females residing in tracts with the lowest health insurance coverage, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White females were as follows (Figure 33 and Table 2):

- American Indian/Alaska Native—1.3 times
- Asian—0.5 times

- Black/African American—7.5 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—2.1 times
- multiracial—0.7 times

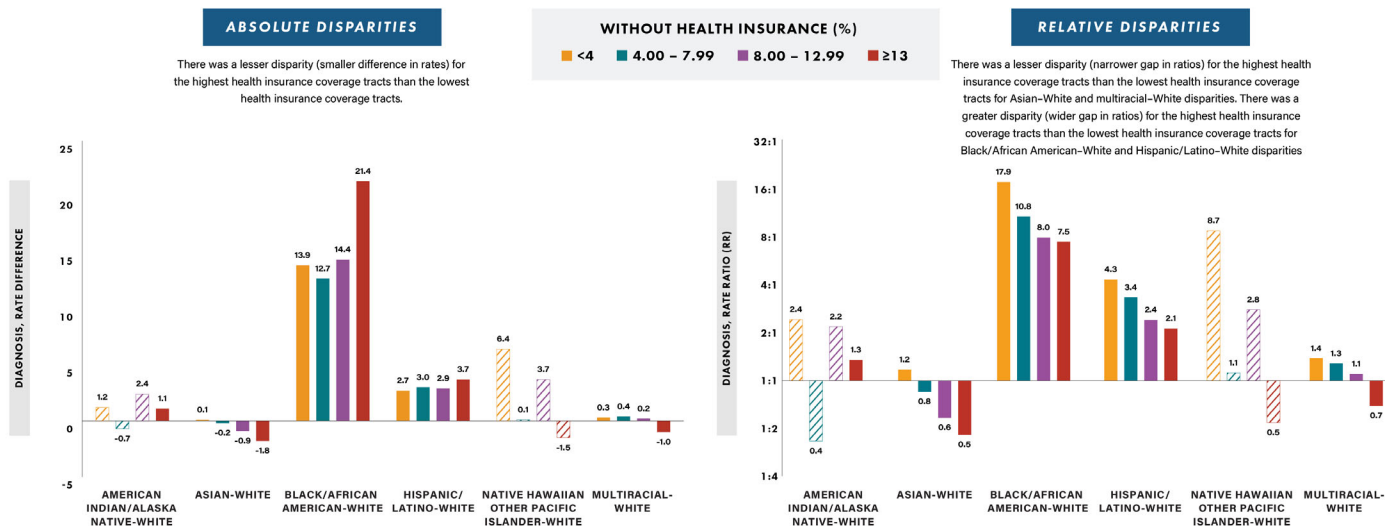
Highest health insurance coverage—Among females residing in tracts with the highest health insurance coverage, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White females were as follows (Figure 33 and Table 2):

- Asian—1.2 times
- Black/African American—17.9 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—4.3 times
- multiracial—1.4 times

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White females when comparing the highest health insurance coverage tracts to the lowest health insurance coverage tracts were as follows (Figure 33):
 - lesser disparity (smaller difference in rates)—Asian–White, Black/African American–White, Hispanic/Latino–White, and multiracial–White disparities
- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White females when comparing the highest health insurance coverage tracts to the lowest health insurance coverage tracts were as follows (Figure 33):
 - lesser disparity (narrower gap in ratios)—Asian–White and multiracial–White disparities
 - greater disparity (wider gap in ratios)—Black/African American–White and Hispanic/Latino–White disparities

Figure 33. Absolute and relative disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult females aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and health insurance coverage, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Striped bars indicate rates based on small numbers (i.e., less than 12 diagnoses) and should be interpreted with caution.


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

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


Income Inequality

Male

Highest income inequality—Among males residing in tracts with the highest income inequality, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White males were as follows (Figure 34 and Table 2):

- American Indian/Alaska Native—1.1 times
- Asian—1.1 times
- Black/African American—7.6 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—4.9 times
- Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander—3.3 times
- multiracial—0.9 times

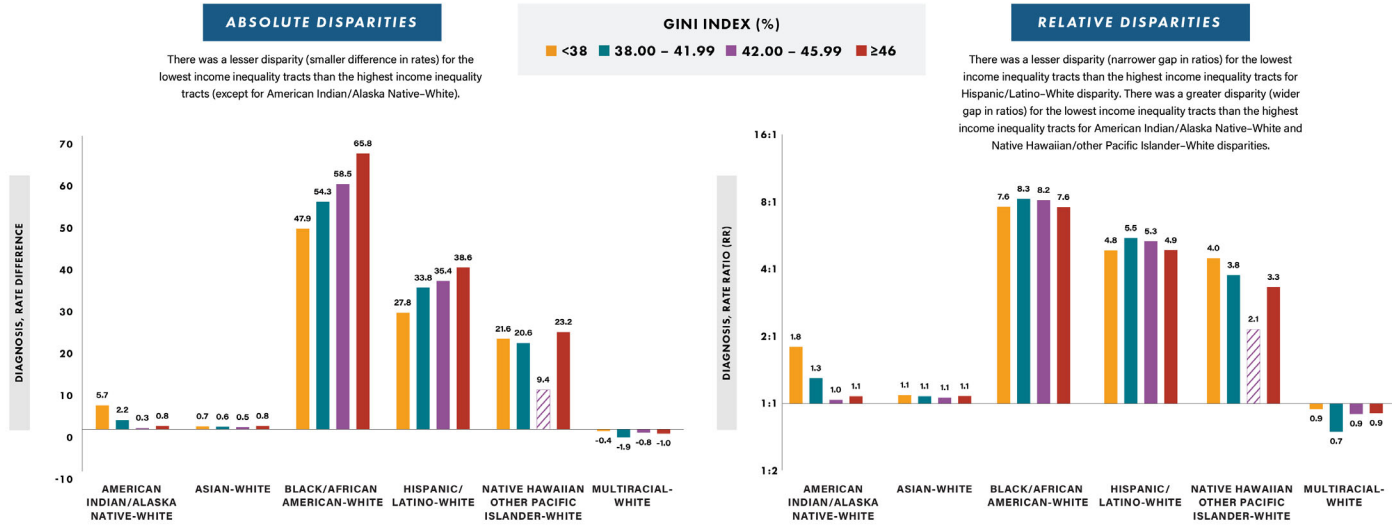
Lowest income inequality—Among males residing in tracts with the lowest income inequality, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White males were as follows (Figure 34 and Table 2):

- American Indian/Alaska Native—1.8 times
- Asian—1.1 times
- Black/African American—7.6 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—4.8 times
- Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander—4.0 times
- multiracial—0.9 times

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White males when comparing the lowest income inequality tracts to the highest income inequality tracts were as follows (Figure 34):
 - lesser disparity (smaller difference in rates)—Asian–White, Black/African American–White, Hispanic/Latino–White, Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander–White, and multiracial–White disparities
 - greater disparity (larger difference in rates)—American Indian/Alaska Native–White disparities
- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White males when comparing the lowest income inequality tracts to the highest income inequality tracts were as follows (Figure 34):
 - equal disparity (similar gap in ratios)—Asian–White, Black/African American–White, and multiracial–White disparities
 - lesser disparity (narrower gap in ratios)—Hispanic/Latino–White disparities
 - greater disparity (wider gap in ratios)—American Indian/Alaska Native–White and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander–White disparities

Figure 34. Absolute and relative disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult males aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and Gini index, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico




Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Striped bars indicate rates based on small numbers (i.e., less than 12 diagnoses) and should be interpreted with caution.

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


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

Female

Highest income inequality—Among females residing in tracts with the highest income inequality, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White females were as follows (Figure 35 and Table 2):

- Asian—0.5 times
- Black/African American—9.6 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—3.2 times
- multiracial—1.2 times

Lowest income inequality—Among females residing in tracts with the lowest income inequality, the relative disparities (rate ratios) in HIV diagnosis rates when compared to White females were as follows (Figure 35 and Table 2):

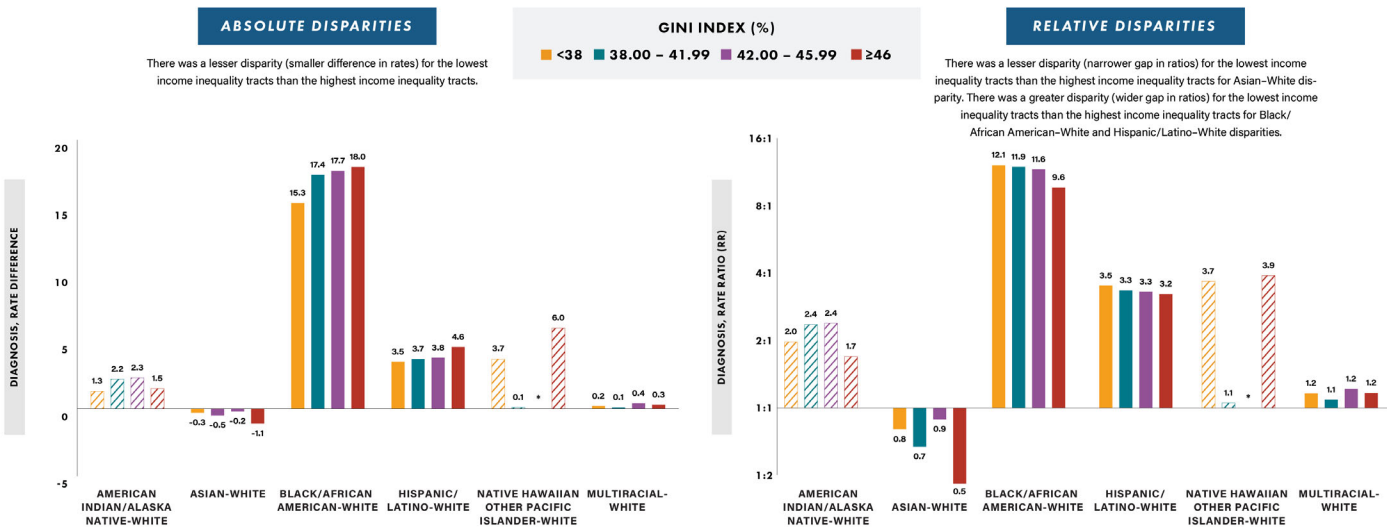
- Asian—0.8 times
- Black/African American—12.1 times 
- Hispanic/Latino—3.5 times
- multiracial—1.2 times

Changes in disparities

- For absolute disparities, the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White females when comparing the lowest income inequality tracts to the highest income inequality tracts were as follows (Figure 35):
 - lesser disparity (smaller difference in rates)—all racial/ethnic groups

- For relative disparities, the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White females when comparing the lowest income inequality tracts to the highest income inequality tracts were as follows (Figure 35):
 - equal disparity (similar gap in ratios)—multiracial–White disparities
 - lesser disparity (narrower gap in ratios)—Asian–White disparities
 - greater disparity (wider gap in ratios)—Black/African American–White and Hispanic/Latino–White disparities

Figure 35. Absolute and relative disparities of HIV diagnoses among adult females aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, by race/ethnicity and Gini index, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Striped bars indicate rates based on small numbers (i.e., less than 12 diagnoses) and should be interpreted with caution.

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

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

Health Disparities Special Considerations

Accurate and timely assessment and monitoring of the magnitude and direction of change of health disparities and their determinants are necessary for evaluation of progress toward the Healthy People 2030 goals of eliminating health disparities, achieving health equity, and attaining health literacy to improve the health and well-being of all [23]. Overall, disparities in HIV are not improving for select populations in the United States [24]. While both downstream and upstream interventions are important, evidence from systematic reviews suggests that downstream prevention interventions (directed at individual-level factors) are more likely than upstream interventions (directed at social- or policy-level factors) to increase health disparities [25].

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

Residential Segregation

The persistence of racial differences in health, for which individual differences in socioeconomic status (SES) are known, may reflect the role that residential segregation and neighborhood quality can play in racial disparities in health. As a result of segregation, higher-income Black/African American persons live in lower-

income areas than White persons of similar economic status, and lower-income White persons live in higher-income areas than Black/African American persons of similar economic status [25]. Other racial/ethnic groups experience less residential segregation than Black/African American persons, and although residential segregation is inversely related to income for Hispanic/Latino and Asian persons, the segregation of Black/African American persons is high at all levels of income [25]. Black/African American persons with the highest levels of income experience more residential segregation than Hispanic/Latino and Asian persons with the lowest levels of income [25]. In addition to other SDOH variables, residential segregation may play a role in racial disparities in HIV diagnoses by isolating individuals from access to important resources and affecting neighborhood quality, with lower income and isolated areas being more vulnerable [26].

Medical Treatment

Hispanic/Latino persons account for one of the largest uninsured groups in the United States [27, 28], and about one-quarter of Hispanic/Latino adults do not have a primary care provider [27]. Additionally, Black/African American persons typically have the lowest linkage to HIV medical care [22]. Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino persons are less likely than White persons to receive high-quality medical treatment after they gain access to medical care [28, 29]. These patterns exist across a broad range of medical procedures and institutional contexts, and they are further compounded by factors like stigma, immigration status, and discrimination, all of which may contribute to disparities in HIV [29].

Psychosocial Stress

Exposure to psychosocial stressors (i.e., stress that may result from poverty, crime, racial discrimination, or other persistent difficulties) may explain the link between SES, race/ethnicity, and poor health outcomes. Chronic exposure to stress is associated with altered physiological functioning, which may increase risks for a broad range of health conditions. Individuals in lower income areas are more likely to report elevated levels of stress and may be more susceptible to the negative effects of stressors [29]. In addition, the subjective experience of discrimination is a neglected stressor that can adversely affect the health of some racial/ethnic populations. Discrimination may contribute to the elevated risk of disease that is sometimes observed among Black/African American persons [29]. Psychosocial stress may play a role in racial disparities in HIV diagnoses by altering physiological functions due to chronic exposure to stress among individuals living in lower income areas and experiencing discrimination [29].

Technical Notes



A. Geocoding of HIV Surveillance Data Overview

CDC funds state and local health departments to conduct HIV surveillance, and jurisdictions geocode to the census tract level the address of residence at the time of diagnosis. This report includes data for adults aged ≥ 18 years whose HIV was diagnosed during 2022 and reported to the NHSS through January 20242 from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

After a census tract was assigned to each person's residence at the time of HIV diagnosis (2022), data were linked with the ACS estimates for 2018–2022 to assign a value for each of the SDOH indicator variables to each case. Cases or census tracts were excluded if the address was nonresidential (e.g., military base, corrections facility), a census tract could not be associated with the case, SDOH information was not available for the census tract, or the assigned census tract could not be matched to a census tract provided by the ACS. Although HIV diagnosis data associated with these exclusions were not included in all SDOH subpopulation totals, they were included in the overall subtotals stratified by sex assigned at birth. Therefore, all tables display differing denominators for SDOH subpopulation categories.

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

B. Social Determinants of Health Indicator Variables

SDOH indicator variables [30] and definitions [31] were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS. This report uses data from the 2018–2022 ACS estimates. The 5-year estimates were used because census tract data are not available for 1-year estimates. The U.S. Census Bureau collected these data during the 5 years and created period estimates based on the information collected. Period estimates are estimates based on information collected over time (60 months for this report) [32]. Period estimates were not calculated as an average of 60 monthly values; the U.S. Census Bureau collected survey information continuously and then aggregated the results over a specific period (5 years) [31]. The data collection was spread evenly across the entire period so as not to over-represent any particular year within the period. All areas were sampled regardless of population size.

B1. SDOH Variables and Definitions

For this report, the SDOH indicator variables were categorized by using empirically derived quartiles (dataset divided into 4 equal parts), and each quartile cutpoint was rounded to the nearest integer. The quartile cutpoints were determined by using data from all census tracts in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico and not just from the data applicable to persons in this report (i.e., persons with an HIV diagnosis). This report

presents 5 SDOH indicator variables: federal poverty status, education level, median household income, health insurance coverage, and Gini index.

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

B1.1 Poverty and Wealth

The percentage of the population aged ≥ 18 years who were living below the poverty level was determined by using the U.S. Census Bureau's set of dollar-value thresholds (i.e., income cutoffs) that vary by family size and composition to determine who lives below the poverty level. A person's poverty status is determined by comparing the person's total family income during the 12 months before the survey response with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person's family size and composition. If the total income of that person's family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person, together with every member of his or her family, is considered "below the poverty level." In the Census Bureau's determination of poverty status, the following populations were excluded: (1) institutionalized persons, (2) persons residing in military group quarters, (3) persons in college dormitories, and (4) unrelated persons aged < 15 years. The U.S. Census Bureau defines poverty areas as census tracts with poverty levels of 20% or more [33], whereas wealth is defined as a household net worth and is an important defining factor of economic well-being in the United States. In times of economic hardship, such as unemployment, illness, or divorce, a person's or household's financial assets (e.g., savings accounts) are an additional source of income to help pay expenses and bills.

B1.2 Education

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

B1.3 Household Income

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

B1.4 Health Insurance Coverage

The percentage of persons aged ≥ 18 years without health insurance coverage was determined based on the number of persons without plans or programs that provide comprehensive health coverage (both private health insurance and public coverage). Insured persons include: (1) insurance through a current or former employer (of this person or another family member) or union; (2) insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member); (3) Medicare, for persons aged ≥ 65 years, or persons with certain disabilities; (4) Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low income or a disability; (5) TRICARE or other military health care; and (6) U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care. Persons who had no reported health

coverage, or those whose only health coverage was Indian Health Service, were considered uninsured. Also, plans that provide insurance for specific conditions or situations, such as cancer and long-term care policies, are not considered coverage. Likewise, other types of insurance, like dental, vision, life, and disability insurance, are not considered health insurance coverage. The population estimates for health insurance coverage excludes active-duty military personnel and the population living in correctional facilities and nursing homes.

B1.5 Gini Index

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

C. Tabulation and Presentation of Data

C1. Definitions and Data Specifications

C1.1 Diagnoses

The term *diagnosis of HIV infection* is defined as a diagnosis of HIV regardless of the stage of disease (stage 0, 1, 2, 3 [AIDS], or unknown).

More information on counting HIV diagnoses can be found in the Technical Notes of the 2022 *HIV Surveillance Report* at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv-data/nhss/hiv-diagnoses-deaths-prevalence.html>.

C1.2 Linkage to HIV Medical Care and Viral Suppression

Data on linkage to HIV medical care and viral suppression were based on persons with HIV diagnosed during 2022 and who resided at the time of diagnosis in any of 49 jurisdictions that reported complete CD4 and viral load laboratory results to CDC. As of December 2023, 49 jurisdictions (48 states and the District of Columbia) met the criteria for the collection and reporting of CD4 and viral load test results: The 48 states are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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

Viral suppression within 6 months of diagnosis was defined as a viral load result of < 200 copies/mL at any viral load test within 6 months of an HIV diagnosis made during 2022.

More information on calculating linkage to HIV medical care and viral suppression can be found at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv-data/nhss/national-hiv-prevention-and-care-outcomes.html> (Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 territories and freely associated states, 2022).

C1.3 Measures of Disparities

This report includes absolute and relative measures of disparities. The literature recommends use of at least one absolute and one relative disparity measure to monitor the magnitude and direction of disparities [34]. The abso-

lute rate difference and the relative disparities were chosen because these measures are used by federal initiatives—Healthy People 2030, NHAS, EHE, and The Playbook—to measure progress in the SDOH and HIV diagnosis indicators. In addition,

- absolute disparity measures the simple difference between two rates. This report examines the disparity rate difference between SDOH variable categories (highest quartile versus lowest quartile) within and between selected characteristics by sex assigned at birth (i.e., $\text{Rate}_{\text{highest quartile}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest quartile}}$). The absolute difference measures the magnitude of the difference, which provides some indication of how many lives would be improved if the difference between the two rates were eliminated or reduced (i.e., preventable cases) [35].
- relative disparity measures the relative magnitude of the disparity. This report examines the relative difference as the rate ratio between SDOH variable categories (highest quartile versus lowest quartile) within and between selected characteristics by sex assigned at birth (i.e., $\text{Rate}_{\text{highest quartile}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest quartile}}$).
- for changes in disparities,
 - absolute disparity measures the difference between rates among a select race/ethnicity and rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).
 - relative disparity measures the rates among a select race/ethnicity divided by rates among White persons ($\text{Rate}_{\text{select race/ethnicity}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{White persons}}$).
- for this report, White persons are the reference group and this is based on the lowest group rate among groups with more than 5% of cases.

C2. Rates

Rates per 100,000 population were calculated for the numbers of HIV diagnoses. The population denominators used to compute these rates for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were based on the 5-year estimated total population for those areas [30]. The denominators used for calculating age-, sex-, and race/ethnicity-specific rates were computed by applying the 5-year estimates for age, sex assigned at birth, and race/ethnicity for these areas [30]. Numbers less than 12, and rates and percentages based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution.

Subpopulation stratifications of race data by age group and sex assigned at birth from the 2018–2022 ACS estimates may include Hispanic/Latino persons for racial groups other than White persons. As a result, there may be overlap in populations for these racial groups and Hispanic/Latino persons and, therefore, diagnosis rates by race/ethnicity (Table 2) should be interpreted with caution. Of the denominator population from the ACS data in this report, for American Indian/Alaska Native persons, 34.6% were Hispanic/Latino (34.5% when Puerto Rico is excluded); for Asian persons, 1.3% were Hispanic/Latino (1.3% when Puerto Rico is excluded); for Black/African American persons, 3.4% were Hispanic/Latino (2.8% when Puerto Rico is excluded); and for Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander persons, 10.2% were Hispanic/Latino (10.1% when Puerto Rico is excluded). Finally, the denominator population from the ACS is based on the entire population aged ≥ 18 years; the numerator population is limited to persons whose HIV had been diagnosed and reported, with complete residential address, to the NHSS. Because the ACS uses predetermined age categories and varying criteria for SDOH variables, the denominators differ for some SDOH variables.

D. Demographic Information

D1. Age

All tables in this report reflect data for adults aged ≥ 18 years. This report was limited to adults aged ≥ 18 years with diagnosed HIV to align with the population from which data are collected for ACS SDOH indicator variables. For tables that provide data by age group, the specific age-group assignment (e.g., 18–24 years) was based on the person’s age at the time of HIV diagnosis.

D2. Sex Assigned at Birth

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

D3. Race and Ethnicity

In the *Federal Register* for October 30, 1997, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced the Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Implementation by January 1, 2003, was mandated [36].

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

More information on race and ethnicity can be found in the Technical Notes of the 2022 *HIV Surveillance Report* at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv-data/nhss/hiv-diagnoses-deaths-prevalence.html>.

D4. Transmission Categories

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

More information on transmission categories can be found in the Technical Notes of the 2022 *HIV Surveillance Report* at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv-data/nhss/hiv-diagnoses-deaths-prevalence.html>.

E. Geographic Designation

E1. Census Tract

Data presented in this report reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. A census tract is a standard area used by the U.S. Census Bureau for the purpose of counting the population. Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county delineated by local participants as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. Census tracts must stay within a county and, therefore, a state. They do not necessarily coincide within any other geography. For example, although some census tracts follow place boundaries, there is no rule that says they must stay within a place. Census tracts are designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions at the time of establishment. Each census tract generally contains 1,500 to 8,000 inhabitants (average, 4,000 inhabitants) [37].

E2. U.S. Census Regions

Data by region reflect the address at the time of HIV diagnosis for tables that present number of diagnoses (Tables 4–8).

More information on U.S. Census regions can be found in the Technical Notes of the 2022 *HIV Surveillance Report* at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv-data/nhss/hiv-diagnoses-deaths-prevalence.html>.

E3. Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S. (EHE) Phase I Jurisdictions

To accelerate action to end the HIV epidemic, HHS has proposed a plan to reduce new HIV infections in the United States. The EHE initiative, Phase I, implements high-impact HIV prevention, care, treatment, and outbreak response strategies in 48 counties, the District of Columbia, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and 7 states with a substantial rural HIV burden [3]. The goal of the initiative is to reduce new HIV infections by 75% in 5 years, and by 90% in 10 years. Data for the 50 Phase I EHE jurisdictions can be found in Tables B1–B4. For a list of the EHE Phase I jurisdictions, see <https://www.cdc.gov/endhiv/jurisdictions.html>.

Suggested Readings

- CDC. Social determinants of health among adults with diagnosed HIV infection, 2020. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report* 2023;28(No. 2). <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/130299>. Published March 2022. Accessed August 15, 2024.
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Table 1. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55–64 years			≥65 years			Total		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Male																					
Below federal poverty level (%)																					
<6	827	3,923,327	21.1	1,640	5,967,603	27.5	946	6,724,041	14.1	505	6,853,439	7.4	352	6,776,349	5.2	124	7,931,563	1.6	4,394	38,176,322	11.5
6.00–9.99	949	3,411,852	27.8	2,066	5,641,213	36.6	1,134	5,286,855	21.4	541	5,027,404	10.8	352	5,196,436	6.8	115	6,376,041	1.8	5,157	30,939,801	16.7
10.00–16.99	1,444	4,001,632	36.1	2,982	6,311,700	47.2	1,626	5,522,759	29.4	802	5,087,858	15.8	491	5,227,778	9.4	148	6,201,491	2.4	7,493	32,353,218	23.2
≥17	2,142	4,725,111	45.3	3,959	5,321,373	74.4	1,996	4,228,439	47.2	1,063	3,783,014	28.1	655	3,849,514	17.0	174	4,277,296	4.1	9,989	26,184,747	38.1
Less than high school diploma (%)																					
<5	893	4,747,495	18.8	1,810	5,948,443	30.4	934	5,804,970	16.1	503	5,645,625	8.9	360	5,666,417	6.4	116	7,131,760	1.6	4,616	34,944,710	13.2
5.00–8.99	1,010	3,715,775	27.2	1,904	5,624,240	33.9	1,050	5,417,173	19.4	509	5,232,665	9.7	348	5,491,665	6.3	106	6,661,008	1.6	4,927	32,142,526	15.3
9.00–15.99	1,420	3,848,923	36.9	2,862	5,976,100	47.9	1,515	5,433,314	27.9	771	5,201,122	14.8	454	5,446,577	8.3	146	6,349,014	2.3	7,168	32,255,050	22.2
≥16	2,041	3,863,073	52.8	4,075	5,767,609	70.7	2,206	5,167,146	42.7	1,131	4,712,417	24.0	688	4,469,503	15.4	193	4,652,861	4.1	10,334	28,632,609	36.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)																					
<53,000	2,099	4,373,421	48.0	3,743	5,046,014	74.2	1,895	4,106,987	46.1	1,002	3,803,496	26.3	641	4,038,685	15.9	174	4,800,859	3.6	9,554	26,169,462	36.5
53,000–71,999	1,377	4,063,042	33.9	2,860	6,127,854	46.7	1,581	5,292,190	29.9	783	4,931,540	15.9	480	5,155,768	9.3	139	6,329,206	2.2	7,220	31,899,600	22.6
72,000–97,999	1,115	3,761,539	29.6	2,342	6,211,649	37.7	1,258	5,723,282	22.0	607	5,340,967	11.4	363	5,479,917	6.6	134	6,575,597	2.0	5,819	33,092,951	17.6
≥98,000	745	3,693,001	20.2	1,657	5,780,771	28.7	951	6,577,379	14.5	508	6,624,402	7.7	357	6,328,581	5.6	113	7,036,648	1.6	4,331	36,040,782	12.0
Without health insurance (%)																					
<4	593	3,845,115	15.4	1,323	5,164,468	25.6	726	5,466,422	13.3	432	5,571,869	7.8	302	5,767,919	5.2	94	7,330,857	1.3	3,470	33,146,650	10.5
4.00–7.99	1,123	4,312,789	26.0	2,227	6,225,216	35.8	1,162	5,829,158	19.9	589	5,644,130	10.4	383	5,918,745	6.5	114	7,178,904	1.6	5,598	35,108,942	15.9
8.00–12.99	1,202	3,427,299	35.1	2,304	5,110,116	45.1	1,289	4,562,802	28.3	621	4,277,795	14.5	378	4,381,741	8.6	113	5,080,199	2.2	5,907	26,839,952	22.0
≥13	2,446	4,546,102	53.8	4,793	6,743,586	71.1	2,525	5,903,903	42.8	1,269	5,257,986	24.1	787	4,981,693	15.8	240	5,196,674	4.6	12,060	32,629,944	37.0
Gini index (%)																					
<38	1,366	4,559,596	30.0	2,605	6,930,655	37.6	1,441	6,835,411	21.1	672	6,325,260	10.6	448	6,026,096	7.4	128	6,409,572	2.0	6,660	37,086,590	18.0
38.00–41.99	1,240	3,928,054	31.6	2,573	5,989,817	43.0	1,330	5,675,402	23.4	702	5,461,270	12.9	408	5,566,229	7.3	128	6,544,246	2.0	6,381	33,165,018	19.2
42.00–45.99	1,124	3,260,063	34.5	2,282	4,843,759	47.1	1,207	4,475,426	27.0	656	4,343,388	15.1	415	4,538,907	9.1	108	5,537,874	2.0	5,792	26,999,417	21.5
≥46	1,627	4,265,990	38.1	3,181	5,454,343	58.3	1,721	4,755,945	36.2	880	4,607,462	19.1	579	4,908,693	11.8	197	6,290,095	3.1	8,185	30,282,528	27.0
Subtotal^a	5,549	16,175,266	34.3	11,042	23,316,392	47.4	5,875	21,822,603	26.9	2,999	20,791,829	14.4	1,898	21,074,162	9.0	581	24,794,643	2.3	27,944	127,974,895	21.8

Table 1. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55–64 years			≥65 years			Total		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Female																					
Below federal poverty level (%)																					
<6	87	3,557,242	2.4	215	5,805,454	3.7	202	6,711,253	3.0	182	6,816,852	2.7	106	6,940,232	1.5	45	9,395,429	0.5	837	39,226,462	2.1
6.00–9.99	113	3,186,924	3.5	287	5,429,783	5.3	265	5,131,046	5.2	179	4,995,040	3.6	101	5,414,571	1.9	36	7,795,020	0.5	981	31,952,384	3.1
10.00–16.99	192	3,767,008	5.1	500	6,064,137	8.2	426	5,326,870	8.0	280	5,048,023	5.5	181	5,488,126	3.3	59	7,787,079	0.8	1,638	33,481,243	4.9
≥17	310	4,813,026	6.4	786	5,187,693	15.2	649	4,208,583	15.4	453	3,855,280	11.8	308	4,100,870	7.5	98	5,687,789	1.7	2,604	27,853,241	9.3
Less than high school diploma (%)																					
<5	102	4,691,238	2.2	223	5,820,389	3.8	188	5,802,350	3.2	147	5,666,078	2.6	91	5,928,262	1.5	32	8,581,865	0.4	783	36,490,182	2.1
5.00–8.99	113	3,522,822	3.2	289	5,523,708	5.2	245	5,360,698	4.6	174	5,262,561	3.3	113	5,754,772	2.0	45	8,200,994	0.5	979	33,625,555	2.9
9.00–15.99	209	3,637,313	5.7	463	5,815,463	8.0	454	5,373,337	8.4	314	5,236,353	6.0	199	5,707,569	3.5	70	7,962,825	0.9	1,709	33,732,860	5.1
≥16	278	3,562,070	7.8	815	5,333,119	15.3	656	4,845,014	13.5	459	4,552,121	10.1	293	4,554,023	6.4	91	5,920,255	1.5	2,592	28,766,602	9.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)																					
<53,000	333	4,357,459	7.6	795	4,993,666	15.9	657	4,162,198	15.8	465	3,927,487	11.8	309	4,353,949	7.1	94	6,426,133	1.5	2,653	28,220,892	9.4
53,000–71,999	174	3,814,480	4.6	477	5,803,489	8.2	435	5,086,154	8.6	261	4,884,969	5.3	150	5,441,502	2.8	56	7,914,810	0.7	1,553	32,945,404	4.7
72,000–97,999	120	3,531,320	3.4	318	5,949,011	5.3	242	5,513,694	4.4	209	5,307,858	3.9	115	5,701,760	2.0	49	7,998,028	0.6	1,053	34,001,671	3.1
≥98,000	70	3,454,025	2.0	190	5,697,588	3.3	196	6,578,821	3.0	151	6,564,359	2.3	118	6,410,699	1.8	38	8,275,707	0.5	763	36,981,199	2.1
Without health insurance (%)																					
<4	63	3,637,118	1.7	195	5,064,681	3.9	169	5,461,550	3.1	135	5,553,081	2.4	97	5,986,599	1.6	43	8,944,730	0.5	702	34,647,759	2.0
4.00–7.99	114	4,148,888	2.7	337	6,057,578	5.6	279	5,789,579	4.8	215	5,662,235	3.8	142	6,177,514	2.3	41	8,819,379	0.5	1,128	36,655,173	3.1
8.00–12.99	182	3,298,286	5.5	378	4,967,813	7.6	335	4,491,633	7.5	235	4,300,500	5.5	146	4,607,435	3.2	66	6,348,585	1.0	1,342	28,014,252	4.8
≥13	343	4,323,035	7.9	878	6,397,930	13.7	759	5,635,014	13.5	509	5,199,430	9.8	311	5,172,255	6.0	88	6,552,708	1.3	2,888	33,280,372	8.7
Gini index (%)																					
<38	171	4,170,758	4.1	389	6,663,385	5.8	377	6,657,131	5.7	258	6,286,069	4.1	162	6,192,455	2.6	66	7,672,406	0.9	1,423	37,642,204	3.8
38.00–41.99	166	3,694,881	4.5	410	5,749,853	7.1	368	5,561,678	6.6	284	5,412,022	5.2	154	5,793,964	2.7	52	8,021,465	0.6	1,434	34,233,863	4.2
42.00–45.99	150	3,111,253	4.8	397	4,688,821	8.5	343	4,416,859	7.8	220	4,350,254	5.1	151	4,755,104	3.2	44	6,936,130	0.6	1,305	28,258,421	4.6
≥46	215	4,311,783	5.0	592	5,381,871	11.0	454	4,739,733	9.6	332	4,665,418	7.1	228	5,201,124	4.4	76	8,033,966	0.9	1,897	32,333,895	5.9
Subtotal^a	712	15,413,443	4.6	1,851	22,492,679	8.2	1,589	21,381,399	7.4	1,134	20,717,113	5.5	720	21,944,626	3.3	252	30,665,939	0.8	6,258	132,615,199	4.7
Total^b	6,261	31,588,709	19.8	12,893	45,809,071	28.1	7,464	43,204,002	17.3	4,133	41,508,942	10.0	2,618	43,018,788	6.1	833	55,460,582	1.5	34,202	260,590,094	13.1

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

Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2022_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

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

^b Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 2. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

	American Indian/ Alaska Native			Asian			Black/African American			Hispanic/Latino ^a			Native Hawaiian/ other Pacific Islander			White			Multiracial		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Male																					
Below federal poverty level (%)																					
<6	16	146,219	10.9	171	2,759,206	6.2	1,301	2,641,389	49.3	1,279	4,223,828	30.3	22	59,675	36.9	1,478	27,339,173	5.4	127	2,324,624	5.5
6.00–9.99	16	187,348	8.5	143	1,814,246	7.9	1,497	2,651,890	56.5	1,856	4,760,939	39.0	12	63,504	18.9	1,509	20,662,694	7.3	124	2,199,727	5.6
10.00–16.99	29	295,301	9.8	158	1,574,880	10.0	2,467	3,936,057	62.7	2,840	6,515,484	43.6	15	65,498	22.9	1,800	19,196,399	9.4	184	2,634,673	7.0
≥17	47	404,765	11.6	165	1,102,657	15.0	4,347	5,555,527	78.2	3,577	7,430,223	48.1	15	45,793	32.8	1,579	11,248,276	14.0	259	2,575,998	10.1
Less than high school diploma (%)																					
<5	18	124,123	14.5	177	2,560,128	6.9	1,463	2,277,246	64.2	1,131	2,808,214	40.3	16	48,942	32.7	1,674	26,109,511	6.4	137	1,937,758	7.1
5.00–8.99	24	183,830	13.1	145	1,711,482	8.5	1,747	3,017,574	57.9	1,327	3,427,578	38.7	18	62,569	28.8	1,527	22,842,989	6.7	139	1,954,704	7.1
9.00–15.99	33	306,952	10.8	152	1,517,144	10.0	2,907	4,586,061	63.4	2,110	5,300,067	39.8	14	63,770	22.0	1,761	19,700,086	8.9	191	2,385,868	8.0
≥16	33	424,309	7.8	163	1,476,879	11.0	3,501	5,000,296	70.0	4,987	11,474,154	43.5	16	60,156	26.6	1,406	9,911,395	14.2	228	3,485,205	6.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)																					
<53,000	42	379,156	11.1	97	737,696	13.1	4,323	5,673,517	76.2	3,219	6,735,854	47.8	13	36,275	35.8	1,612	12,214,878	13.2	248	2,398,220	10.3
53,000–71,999	30	297,474	10.1	138	1,121,566	12.3	2,472	3,712,379	66.6	2,702	6,070,667	44.5	11	52,799	20.8	1,699	19,924,948	8.5	168	2,436,177	6.9
72,000–97,999	18	211,645	8.5	164	1,705,575	9.6	1,656	2,922,511	56.7	2,149	5,634,637	38.1	21	69,117	30.4	1,647	21,739,010	7.6	164	2,446,381	6.7
≥98,000	18	140,425	12.8	236	3,658,075	6.5	1,102	2,369,384	46.5	1,455	4,392,692	33.1	19	75,247	25.3	1,389	24,365,131	5.7	112	2,412,492	4.6
Without health insurance (%)																					
<4	11	100,595	10.9	162	2,587,114	6.3	1,013	2,140,794	47.3	905	2,845,605	31.8	12	57,845	20.7	1,281	24,517,826	5.2	86	1,787,860	4.8
4.00–7.99	31	189,020	16.4	190	2,117,566	9.0	1,913	3,451,234	55.4	1,652	4,647,645	35.5	21	70,305	29.9	1,643	23,737,789	6.9	148	2,269,614	6.5
8.00–12.99	16	221,604	7.2	135	1,340,567	10.1	2,267	3,587,752	63.2	1,912	4,769,276	40.1	15	50,974	29.4	1,404	16,242,741	8.6	158	2,018,167	7.8
≥13	50	522,710	9.6	150	1,216,374	12.3	4,420	5,613,259	78.7	5,083	10,676,567	47.6	16	55,380	28.9	2,039	13,990,070	14.6	302	3,663,936	8.2
Gini index (%)																					
<38	30	231,266	13.0	175	2,220,230	7.9	2,196	3,983,079	55.1	2,384	6,801,639	35.1	23	79,897	28.8	1,652	22,846,334	7.2	200	2,929,443	6.8
38.00–41.99	24	246,737	9.7	142	1,761,944	8.1	2,087	3,378,075	61.8	2,390	5,790,483	41.3	17	60,456	28.1	1,582	21,148,307	7.5	139	2,484,243	5.6
42.00–45.99	21	247,266	8.5	131	1,509,772	8.7	2,040	3,060,636	66.7	2,076	4,761,514	43.6	8	45,615	17.5	1,368	16,750,141	8.2	148	2,015,522	7.3
≥46	33	306,883	10.8	189	1,754,710	10.8	3,279	4,328,077	75.8	2,699	5,553,469	48.6	16	48,237	33.2	1,762	17,648,677	10.0	207	2,294,865	9.0
Subtotal^b	115	1,039,214	11.1	654	7,265,633	9.0	9,995	14,881,177	67.2	9,763	23,010,013	42.4	66	235,437	28.0	6,619	78,563,981	8.4	732	9,763,535	7.5

Table 2. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	American Indian/ Alaska Native			Asian			Black/African American			Hispanic/Latino ^a			Native Hawaiian/ other Pacific Islander			White			Multiracial		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Female																					
Below federal poverty level (%)																					
<6	2	142,936	1.4	28	3,111,416	0.9	411	2,754,672	14.9	141	4,153,726	3.4	1	55,963	1.8	226	27,975,949	0.8	28	2,326,367	1.2
6.00–9.99	7	184,151	3.8	23	2,053,697	1.1	424	2,853,459	14.9	204	4,659,914	4.4	4	64,450	6.2	288	21,294,942	1.4	31	2,216,694	1.4
10.00–16.99	10	284,967	3.5	24	1,760,807	1.4	826	4,398,108	18.8	344	6,308,930	5.5	2	64,021	3.1	383	19,816,228	1.9	49	2,638,162	1.9
≥17	17	411,813	4.1	17	1,169,534	1.5	1,468	6,610,275	22.2	576	7,555,407	7.6	2	48,416	4.1	442	11,592,479	3.8	82	2,687,424	3.1
Less than high school diploma (%)																					
<5	3	126,834	2.4	22	2,850,492	0.8	374	2,508,061	14.9	109	2,917,147	3.7	1	46,478	2.2	241	26,986,938	0.9	33	2,005,759	1.6
5.00–8.99	8	189,298	4.2	17	1,962,170	0.9	471	3,390,667	13.9	147	3,483,902	4.2	3	62,347	4.8	294	23,592,793	1.2	39	2,042,186	1.9
9.00–15.99	10	305,449	3.3	15	1,692,328	0.9	937	5,286,659	17.7	258	5,255,973	4.9	3	63,041	4.8	427	20,270,598	2.1	59	2,443,942	2.4
≥16	15	403,122	3.7	38	1,602,005	2.4	1,347	5,447,328	24.7	752	11,038,044	6.8	2	61,129	3.3	378	9,881,865	3.8	60	3,385,775	1.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)																					
<53,000	18	385,757	4.7	13	788,967	1.6	1,508	6,827,568	22.1	544	6,874,353	7.9	2	38,638	5.2	483	12,840,075	3.8	85	2,512,050	3.4
53,000–71,999	12	291,522	4.1	18	1,244,498	1.4	750	4,091,096	18.3	348	5,863,889	5.9	1	52,543	1.9	378	20,614,854	1.8	46	2,439,360	1.9
72,000–97,999	5	207,672	2.4	25	1,924,643	1.3	500	3,164,480	15.8	222	5,466,380	4.1	2	69,043	2.9	268	22,306,691	1.2	31	2,453,759	1.3
≥98,000	1	135,969	0.7	36	4,108,261	0.9	351	2,451,955	14.3	144	4,399,347	3.3	4	71,846	5.6	199	24,751,457	0.8	28	2,430,953	1.2
Without health insurance (%)																					
<4	2	100,517	2.0	28	2,915,210	1.0	333	2,269,561	14.7	105	2,946,288	3.6	4	55,726	7.2	209	25,431,946	0.8	21	1,846,907	1.1
4.00–7.99	1	185,517	0.5	26	2,374,064	1.1	540	3,873,459	13.9	206	4,769,349	4.3	1	69,793	1.4	315	24,441,926	1.3	39	2,356,959	1.7
8.00–12.99	10	221,573	4.5	18	1,488,914	1.2	677	4,106,738	16.5	241	4,823,189	5.0	3	52,128	5.8	345	16,638,399	2.1	48	2,097,660	2.3
≥13	23	516,667	4.5	20	1,328,321	1.5	1,579	6,378,457	24.8	713	10,152,529	7.0	1	55,268	1.8	470	14,212,180	3.3	82	3,574,564	2.3
Gini index (%)																					
<38	6	221,773	2.7	27	2,452,576	1.1	706	4,239,449	16.7	316	6,532,206	4.8	4	79,257	5.0	318	23,154,702	1.4	46	2,883,821	1.6
38.00–41.99	9	239,900	3.8	21	1,966,935	1.1	713	3,750,093	19.0	301	5,646,869	5.3	1	59,736	1.7	346	21,733,311	1.6	43	2,483,798	1.7
42.00–45.99	10	251,032	4.0	25	1,687,047	1.5	677	3,489,130	19.4	261	4,734,652	5.5	0	44,626	0.0	290	17,369,563	1.7	42	2,074,240	2.0
≥46	11	310,786	3.5	19	1,985,836	1.0	1,033	5,129,906	20.1	387	5,758,622	6.7	4	49,182	8.1	384	18,395,336	2.1	59	2,424,119	2.4
Subtotal^b	37	1,024,703	3.6	99	8,106,995	1.2	3,218	16,632,715	19.3	1,293	22,695,066	5.7	9	232,995	3.9	1,404	80,732,194	1.7	198	9,877,662	2.0
Total^c	152	2,063,917	7.4	753	15,372,628	4.9	13,213	31,513,892	41.9	11,056	45,705,079	24.2	75	468,432	16.0	8,023	159,296,175	5.0	930	19,641,197	4.7

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

Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2022_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

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

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

^c Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 3. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

	Male-to-male sexual contact ^a		Injection drug use ^b		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^b		Heterosexual contact ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	3,679	16.3	150	13.9	185	17.2	375	16.0
6.00–9.99	4,344	19.3	197	18.2	215	20.0	398	16.9
10.00–16.99	6,294	28.0	303	27.9	298	27.7	592	25.2
≥17	8,186	36.4	433	40.0	377	35.1	984	41.9
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	3,977	17.7	132	12.2	200	18.6	303	12.9
5.00–8.99	4,137	18.4	204	18.8	206	19.2	373	15.9
9.00–15.99	5,885	26.1	302	27.9	292	27.2	683	29.0
≥16	8,511	37.8	446	41.1	376	35.0	993	42.2
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<53,000	7,795	34.8	430	39.8	365	34.2	954	40.8
53,000–71,999	5,993	26.7	304	28.1	300	28.1	616	26.4
72,000–97,999	4,943	22.1	204	18.8	238	22.3	430	18.4
≥98,000	3,680	16.4	144	13.3	165	15.4	338	14.4
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	2,887	12.8	163	15.0	165	15.3	253	10.8
4.00–7.99	4,673	20.8	258	23.9	239	22.3	420	17.9
8.00–12.99	4,959	22.0	227	21.0	233	21.7	483	20.6
≥13	9,986	44.4	434	40.1	437	40.7	1,192	50.8
Gini index (%)								
<38	5,595	24.9	227	20.9	264	24.6	567	24.1
38.00–41.99	5,314	23.6	256	23.6	266	24.8	540	23.0
42.00–45.99	4,799	21.3	233	21.5	222	20.7	534	22.7
≥46	6,780	30.2	367	33.9	322	30.0	707	30.1
Subtotal^d	23,264	100	1,137	100	1,113	100	2,404	100
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	117	13.1	—	—	715	13.9
6.00–9.99	—	—	148	16.6	—	—	827	16.1
10.00–16.99	—	—	236	26.5	—	—	1,394	27.1
≥17	—	—	390	43.8	—	—	2,201	42.8
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	—	—	116	13.0	—	—	661	12.9
5.00–8.99	—	—	149	16.7	—	—	822	16.0
9.00–15.99	—	—	250	28.1	—	—	1,451	28.2
≥16	—	—	376	42.2	—	—	2,205	42.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<53,000	—	—	402	45.4	—	—	2,242	43.9
53,000–71,999	—	—	226	25.6	—	—	1,317	25.8
72,000–97,999	—	—	140	15.9	—	—	905	17.7
≥98,000	—	—	116	13.2	—	—	641	12.6
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	121	13.6	—	—	575	11.2
4.00–7.99	—	—	193	21.7	—	—	928	18.1
8.00–12.99	—	—	191	21.5	—	—	1,141	22.2
≥13	—	—	385	43.2	—	—	2,492	48.5
Gini index (%)								
<38	—	—	197	22.2	—	—	1,218	23.7
38.00–41.99	—	—	219	24.6	—	—	1,207	23.5
42.00–45.99	—	—	193	21.7	—	—	1,103	21.5
≥46	—	—	280	31.5	—	—	1,607	31.3
Subtotal^d	—	—	922	100	—	—	5,302	100
Total^e	23,264	100	2,058	100	1,113	100	7,706	100

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

Note. Transmission category is classified based on a hierarchy of the risk factors most likely responsible for HIV transmission; classification is determined based on the person's sex assigned at birth. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category; therefore, values may not sum to column subtotals and total. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2022_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

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

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

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

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

^e Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 4. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by percentage living below federal poverty level, sex assigned at birth, and area of residence, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Below federal poverty level (%)											
	<6			6.00–9.99			10.00–16.99			≥17		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
Male												
Alabama	44	12.5	13	68	17.0	15	140	24.6	15	224	40.3	14
Alaska	6	7.5	—	7	6.6	—	8	10.6	—	3	9.4	—
Arizona	114	14.6	10	113	16.4	16	161	25.2	13	232	35.8	20
Arkansas	21	11.7	15	28	15.2	19	57	14.0	30	87	24.0	28
California	549	13.8	12	874	20.5	9	1,163	27.8	11	1,136	41.6	12
Colorado	84	9.0	22	108	18.8	11	92	18.1	22	60	22.2	31
Connecticut	24	3.7	40	27	9.0	30	40	18.3	21	66	29.8	22
Delaware	15	10.8	18	23	24.5	5	31	30.7	9	20	45.7	9
District of Columbia	25	41.9	1	21	34.3	2	42	69.7	1	61	79.6	1
Florida	438	21.0	3	627	29.5	3	1,035	40.7	3	1,139	66.8	3
Georgia	343	29.0	2	345	43.6	1	457	42.6	2	604	66.1	4
Hawaii	15	6.2	30	17	11.0	26	17	14.4	28	12	20.1	35
Idaho	4	2.1	—	8	3.7	—	10	4.8	—	7	8.0	—
Illinois	173	10.6	19	203	16.2	17	262	22.4	18	360	44.1	10
Indiana	67	8.6	25	73	10.3	27	89	15.3	26	179	37.1	17
Iowa	18	5.3	34	31	7.8	35	26	8.1	40	22	13.0	41
Kansas	14	3.9	39	13	4.7	38	20	7.0	43	19	9.7	42
Kentucky	38	11.5	16	47	15.5	18	87	17.9	23	112	19.0	36
Louisiana	37	15.4	9	62	22.7	8	155	29.4	10	338	49.8	6
Maine	5	3.3	—	3	2.2	—	7	3.8	—	5	7.3	—
Maryland	146	14.0	11	135	22.9	7	139	31.8	8	110	48.4	7
Massachusetts	61	5.3	36	58	8.7	32	81	15.6	25	78	20.6	33
Michigan	67	5.7	32	88	9.0	31	102	11.0	36	191	24.4	27
Minnesota	52	5.5	33	48	8.2	33	39	8.9	38	41	18.2	37
Mississippi	25	17.7	6	23	14.4	22	67	19.7	19	162	36.4	19
Missouri	53	7.9	28	62	12.5	24	96	14.0	31	122	25.4	26
Montana	1	1.1	—	4	3.0	—	3	2.2	—	1	1.3	—
Nebraska	13	5.3	35	11	5.4	—	14	7.4	42	23	22.9	30
Nevada	57	17.7	5	70	23.0	6	110	32.3	7	151	60.7	5
New Hampshire	13	4.7	38	3	1.8	—	1	1.0	—	2	8.7	—
New Jersey	159	9.5	21	145	18.2	13	198	33.4	5	306	67.2	2
New Mexico	0	0.0	—	12	8.1	—	17	8.6	39	33	9.5	43
New York	227	10.3	20	267	14.5	21	425	22.9	16	736	42.3	11
North Carolina	161	15.7	8	167	17.9	14	255	22.6	17	350	40.2	15
North Dakota	6	6.9	—	9	10.0	—	7	8.1	—	5	12.0	—
Ohio	83	5.9	31	87	8.2	34	119	11.4	34	302	30.9	21
Oklahoma	24	8.7	24	38	12.9	23	82	16.7	24	121	28.0	23
Oregon	31	8.5	26	44	9.7	28	57	9.8	37	46	16.7	38
Pennsylvania	65	3.6	41	92	7.0	36	126	11.6	33	228	27.1	25
Puerto Rico	2	48.7	—	7	44.3	—	21	39.1	4	242	20.4	34
Rhode Island	12	8.4	27	8	7.2	—	14	13.5	32	17	23.7	29
South Carolina	75	16.0	7	77	19.0	10	143	25.2	14	182	36.8	18
South Dakota	3	3.1	—	5	4.6	—	6	7.6	—	4	7.1	—
Tennessee	72	12.0	14	86	15.1	20	162	19.7	20	254	40.8	13
Texas	635	19.9	4	575	25.7	4	921	32.5	6	1,219	47.7	8
Utah	49	8.7	23	29	9.6	29	26	14.4	27	20	14.6	40
Vermont	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	3	4.3	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	153	11.0	17	143	18.4	12	184	26.3	12	157	37.1	16
Washington	67	6.4	29	107	12.0	25	103	14.2	29	78	22.0	32
West Virginia	4	5.4	—	11	8.0	—	18	7.5	41	40	15.6	39
Wisconsin	41	5.0	37	45	6.5	37	53	11.0	35	81	27.6	24
Wyoming	3	4.5	—	3	4.4	—	2	3.0	—	1	4.0	—
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	566	7.0	—	603	11.1	—	895	18.9	—	1,438	37.6	—
Midwest	590	6.9	—	675	9.8	—	833	13.2	—	1,349	29.2	—
South	2,256	17.7	—	2,476	23.9	—	3,975	29.8	—	5,180	46.0	—
West	980	11.2	—	1,396	16.8	—	1,769	22.2	—	1,780	33.6	—
Total^c	4,394	11.5	—	5,157	16.7	—	7,493	23.2	—	9,989	38.1	—

Table 4. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by percentage living below federal poverty level, sex assigned at birth, and area of residence, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto

Area of residence	Below federal poverty level (%)											
	<6			6.00–9.99			10.00–16.99			≥17		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Female											
Alabama	7	1.9	—	21	4.9	4	36	5.9	9	86	13.7	5
Alaska	0	0.0	—	2	2.1	—	1	1.5	—	1	3.7	—
Arizona	12	1.5	17	15	2.1	20	30	4.8	13	44	6.8	24
Arkansas	3	1.6	—	9	4.7	—	19	4.4	15	23	6.0	28
California	69	1.7	14	106	2.4	19	159	3.8	21	176	6.4	25
Colorado	14	1.5	16	16	2.8	16	11	2.2	—	9	3.5	—
Connecticut	9	1.3	—	11	3.4	—	9	3.8	—	19	7.7	20
Delaware	7	4.8	—	2	2.0	—	11	9.8	—	2	4.1	—
District of Columbia	5	8.1	—	0	0.0	—	11	16.9	—	27	29.1	1
Florida	90	4.1	3	110	4.9	5	247	9.2	3	328	18.3	3
Georgia	63	5.1	2	69	8.1	1	124	10.7	2	188	18.9	2
Hawaii	3	1.3	—	2	1.3	—	4	3.3	—	1	1.7	—
Idaho	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	3	1.4	—	3	3.3	—
Illinois	26	1.5	15	33	2.6	18	53	4.4	16	111	12.5	8
Indiana	19	2.4	8	28	3.8	11	29	4.8	12	52	10.1	15
Iowa	2	0.6	—	4	1.0	—	9	2.8	—	3	1.8	—
Kansas	1	0.3	—	1	0.4	—	2	0.7	—	3	1.6	—
Kentucky	1	0.3	—	7	2.2	—	21	4.2	18	22	3.5	32
Louisiana	15	6.0	1	14	4.8	6	36	6.5	6	111	15.0	4
Maine	5	3.2	—	1	0.7	—	6	3.1	—	0	0.0	—
Maryland	45	4.0	4	47	7.3	2	51	10.8	1	34	12.9	7
Massachusetts	18	1.5	18	21	2.9	14	36	6.5	7	31	7.6	21
Michigan	13	1.1	21	14	1.4	22	20	2.1	28	45	5.3	30
Minnesota	13	1.4	19	6	1.0	—	12	2.7	26	12	5.3	29
Mississippi	5	3.4	—	8	4.7	—	15	4.1	19	37	7.4	23
Missouri	4	0.6	—	6	1.2	—	10	1.4	—	18	3.5	33
Montana	0	0.0	—	1	0.8	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	3	1.2	—	3	1.5	—	4	2.1	—	6	5.9	—
Nevada	8	2.5	—	13	4.3	9	21	6.3	8	26	11.0	11
New Hampshire	2	0.7	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	4.1	—
New Jersey	33	1.9	12	36	4.3	8	51	8.2	4	65	13.2	6
New Mexico	1	0.9	—	2	1.3	—	0	0.0	—	3	0.8	—
New York	53	2.3	9	51	2.6	17	89	4.5	14	205	10.5	12
North Carolina	32	3.0	6	30	3.0	13	67	5.5	10	98	10.2	14
North Dakota	4	4.9	—	2	2.3	—	3	3.6	—	1	2.7	—
Ohio	16	1.1	20	23	2.1	21	40	3.6	23	83	8.0	18
Oklahoma	7	2.5	—	6	1.9	—	19	3.9	20	45	10.2	13
Oregon	2	0.5	—	10	2.2	—	13	2.2	27	11	4.0	—
Pennsylvania	12	0.6	22	13	1.0	23	20	1.8	29	86	9.1	17
Puerto Rico	0	0.0	—	1	5.4	—	1	1.5	—	57	4.2	31
Rhode Island	0	0.0	—	3	2.5	—	2	1.8	—	4	5.0	—
South Carolina	13	2.6	7	20	4.6	7	27	4.4	17	52	9.6	16
South Dakota	0	0.0	—	2	1.9	—	2	2.5	—	1	1.8	—
Tennessee	14	2.2	10	25	4.2	10	45	5.2	11	75	11.0	10
Texas	130	4.0	5	114	5.0	3	194	6.7	5	298	11.4	9
Utah	2	0.4	—	6	2.0	—	4	2.3	—	5	3.6	—
Vermont	1	1.7	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	29	2.0	11	30	3.7	12	27	3.7	22	36	7.8	19
Washington	19	1.8	13	26	2.9	15	24	3.4	24	21	6.1	27
West Virginia	0	0.0	—	2	1.5	—	7	2.9	—	20	7.5	22
Wisconsin	7	0.8	—	9	1.3	—	13	2.7	25	19	6.2	26
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	133	1.6	—	136	2.4	—	213	4.3	—	411	9.7	—
Midwest	108	1.2	—	131	1.9	—	197	3.0	—	354	7.2	—
South	466	3.5	—	514	4.7	—	957	6.8	—	1,482	12.3	—
West	130	1.5	—	199	2.4	—	270	3.4	—	300	5.7	—
Total^c	837	2.1	—	981	3.1	—	1,638	4.9	—	2,604	9.3	—

Table 4. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by percentage living below federal poverty level, sex assigned at birth, and area of residence, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto

Area of residence	Below federal poverty level (%)											
	<6			6.00–9.99			10.00–16.99			≥17		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Total											
Alabama	51	7.0	14	89	10.7	14	176	15.0	13	310	26.2	10
Alaska	6	4.0	—	9	4.5	—	9	6.3	—	4	6.8	—
Arizona	126	7.9	11	128	9.1	20	191	15.1	12	276	21.2	19
Arkansas	24	6.6	16	37	9.8	16	76	9.1	27	110	14.8	26
California	618	7.7	12	980	11.4	10	1,322	15.7	11	1,312	23.9	14
Colorado	98	5.3	24	124	10.9	13	103	10.2	25	69	13.1	33
Connecticut	33	2.5	39	38	6.1	27	49	10.8	23	85	18.2	23
Delaware	22	7.7	13	25	12.8	8	42	19.7	6	22	23.7	15
District of Columbia	30	24.7	1	21	16.1	3	53	42.3	1	88	52.0	1
Florida	528	12.4	3	737	16.8	2	1,282	24.6	3	1,467	41.9	2
Georgia	406	16.7	2	414	25.2	1	581	26.1	2	792	41.5	3
Hawaii	18	3.8	30	19	6.1	28	21	8.8	29	13	10.9	38
Idaho	4	1.1	—	8	1.8	—	13	3.1	45	10	5.6	—
Illinois	199	6.0	19	236	9.3	19	315	13.2	18	471	27.6	9
Indiana	86	5.5	23	101	7.0	25	118	9.9	26	231	23.1	16
Iowa	20	3.0	36	35	4.4	37	35	5.4	39	25	7.4	41
Kansas	15	2.1	41	14	2.5	41	22	3.8	43	22	5.7	42
Kentucky	39	5.8	20	54	8.8	21	108	10.9	22	134	11.0	37
Louisiana	52	10.6	5	76	13.4	7	191	17.7	10	449	31.6	6
Maine	10	3.2	—	4	1.4	—	13	3.5	44	5	3.5	—
Maryland	191	8.9	10	182	14.7	5	190	20.9	4	144	29.3	8
Massachusetts	79	3.3	34	79	5.7	31	117	10.9	21	109	13.9	31
Michigan	80	3.3	33	102	5.2	32	122	6.5	36	236	14.5	27
Minnesota	65	3.5	32	54	4.6	36	51	5.7	38	53	11.7	35
Mississippi	30	10.3	6	31	9.4	18	82	11.7	20	199	21.1	20
Missouri	57	4.2	27	68	6.7	26	106	7.6	31	140	14.0	30
Montana	1	0.6	—	5	1.9	—	3	1.1	—	1	0.7	—
Nebraska	16	3.3	35	14	3.4	40	18	4.8	41	29	14.3	28
Nevada	65	10.0	7	83	13.6	6	131	19.5	8	177	36.5	5
New Hampshire	15	2.7	38	3	0.9	—	1	0.5	—	3	6.3	—
New Jersey	192	5.6	21	181	11.0	11	249	20.5	5	371	39.2	4
New Mexico	1	0.4	—	14	4.7	35	17	4.2	42	36	5.1	43
New York	280	6.2	18	318	8.4	22	514	13.4	17	941	25.5	11
North Carolina	193	9.2	8	197	10.3	15	322	13.8	16	448	24.5	13
North Dakota	10	6.0	—	11	6.2	—	10	5.9	—	6	7.6	—
Ohio	99	3.5	31	110	5.1	33	159	7.4	33	385	19.1	21
Oklahoma	31	5.6	22	44	7.3	24	101	10.3	24	166	19.0	22
Oregon	33	4.5	26	54	5.9	29	70	6.0	37	57	10.3	39
Pennsylvania	77	2.1	40	105	4.0	38	146	6.6	35	314	17.6	24
Puerto Rico	2	23.6	—	8	23.4	—	22	18.6	9	299	11.8	34
Rhode Island	12	4.1	28	11	4.7	—	16	7.5	32	21	13.8	32
South Carolina	88	9.1	9	97	11.6	9	170	14.3	15	234	22.6	17
South Dakota	3	1.6	—	7	3.2	—	8	5.0	—	5	4.5	—
Tennessee	86	7.0	15	111	9.5	17	207	12.2	19	329	25.3	12
Texas	765	11.9	4	689	15.3	4	1,115	19.5	7	1,517	29.4	7
Utah	51	4.6	25	35	5.8	30	30	8.4	30	25	9.1	40
Vermont	1	0.8	—	0	0.0	—	3	2.1	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	182	6.4	17	173	11.0	12	211	14.7	14	193	21.8	18
Washington	86	4.1	29	133	7.4	23	127	8.9	28	99	14.2	29
West Virginia	4	2.7	—	13	4.7	34	25	5.2	40	60	11.4	36
Wisconsin	48	2.9	37	54	3.9	39	66	6.9	34	100	16.6	25
Wyoming	3	2.3	—	3	2.2	—	2	1.5	—	1	2.1	—
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	699	4.2	—	739	6.6	—	1,108	11.4	—	1,849	22.9	—
Midwest	698	4.0	—	806	5.8	—	1,030	8.1	—	1,703	17.9	—
South	2,722	10.5	—	2,990	14.1	—	4,932	18.1	—	6,662	28.6	—
West	1,110	6.3	—	1,595	9.6	—	2,039	12.8	—	2,080	19.6	—
Total^c	5,231	6.8	—	6,138	9.8	—	9,131	13.9	—	12,593	23.3	—

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

Note. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis and the proportion of residents in the census tract who were living below the U.S. poverty level at any time during the 12 months before the survey response (persons aged 18 years and older). Rates are per 100,000 population. Numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2022_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

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

^b Region of residence defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information, see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/economic-census/guidance-geographies/levels.html>.

^c Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 5. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by percentage with less than high school diploma, sex assigned at birth, and area of residence, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Less than high school diploma (%)											
	<5			5.00–8.99			9.00–15.99			≥16		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Male											
Alabama	73	21.9	6	92	23.9	6	144	23.8	13	167	30.1	18
Alaska	11	11.6	—	4	3.4	—	8	12.3	—	1	5.4	—
Arizona	115	14.4	15	117	17.4	16	140	23.5	14	249	35.1	14
Arkansas	16	9.7	26	45	18.2	15	85	17.9	20	47	18.9	33
California	504	14.4	16	466	16.4	18	726	23.1	15	2,027	35.4	13
Colorado	110	10.9	22	90	16.3	19	76	17.9	21	68	22.7	29
Connecticut	25	4.6	41	37	10.1	33	38	14.0	28	57	27.8	24
Delaware	15	13.5	17	24	27.9	4	40	30.0	6	10	21.1	—
District of Columbia	43	36.4	3	27	54.7	1	49	78.5	1	30	107.8	1
Florida	447	21.4	7	626	28.4	3	931	40.5	3	1,235	65.6	2
Georgia	384	42.4	1	347	42.1	2	533	44.5	2	485	47.0	5
Hawaii	16	7.3	31	27	13.4	24	11	10.0	—	7	16.3	—
Idaho	10	5.3	—	8	3.9	—	5	2.4	—	6	6.5	—
Illinois	207	13.5	18	152	12.3	26	280	23.9	12	359	38.8	10
Indiana	54	9.6	27	89	12.0	27	116	14.4	27	149	33.0	16
Iowa	35	7.7	30	24	5.5	42	23	9.8	36	15	15.2	37
Kansas	21	4.8	40	14	4.9	43	17	7.0	40	14	9.2	41
Kentucky	47	14.6	14	63	17.3	17	98	17.1	22	76	16.6	36
Louisiana	77	28.8	4	81	25.4	5	188	35.6	4	246	40.5	7
Maine	13	5.6	39	5	2.5	—	2	2.0	—	0	0.0	—
Maryland	90	13.4	19	136	19.0	14	155	26.2	11	149	45.5	6
Massachusetts	68	6.3	35	40	5.7	41	67	13.4	29	103	23.3	27
Michigan	88	7.3	32	116	9.7	34	139	13.2	30	105	24.7	25
Minnesota	60	6.8	33	45	5.8	40	52	12.8	31	23	17.8	35
Mississippi	22	17.7	9	38	19.9	11	103	27.0	10	114	29.3	20
Missouri	73	11.2	21	99	14.2	23	102	14.8	25	59	19.7	31
Montana	6	3.1	—	2	1.4	—	1	1.2	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	15	5.9	37	15	6.1	39	14	9.6	37	17	18.8	34
Nevada	37	15.5	11	58	21.0	10	99	29.4	7	194	53.5	4
New Hampshire	7	2.9	—	7	3.4	—	2	2.1	—	3	13.7	—
New Jersey	105	8.5	29	124	12.6	25	220	31.3	5	359	59.3	3
New Mexico	6	3.7	—	13	7.8	36	13	6.1	41	30	11.2	38
New York	191	10.1	24	218	12.0	28	422	22.6	17	829	39.8	8
North Carolina	194	19.8	8	173	19.6	12	259	21.0	19	309	35.6	12
North Dakota	10	8.5	—	7	6.5	—	6	8.6	—	4	40.3	—
Ohio	90	6.7	34	154	11.2	30	174	14.6	26	173	29.6	19
Oklahoma	32	13.1	20	55	15.0	22	83	14.9	24	95	29.1	21
Oregon	46	10.3	23	55	10.3	32	55	11.3	35	22	10.6	40
Pennsylvania	91	5.6	38	123	7.9	35	162	12.7	32	135	22.9	28
Puerto Rico	19	38.7	2	20	21.5	8	55	17.0	23	178	22.3	30
Rhode Island	9	6.5	—	15	15.3	21	5	4.8	—	22	24.3	26
South Carolina	67	14.9	12	101	21.2	9	162	28.6	9	147	32.3	17
South Dakota	3	3.0	—	6	4.7	—	6	6.9	—	3	10.9	—
Tennessee	84	15.7	10	126	19.0	13	193	21.3	18	171	33.0	15
Texas	608	24.9	5	493	23.7	7	713	29.2	8	1,539	39.6	9
Utah	46	9.3	28	25	7.4	37	23	9.4	38	30	28.0	23
Vermont	0	0.0	—	2	2.0	—	1	1.9	—	—	—	—
Virginia	154	14.7	13	137	15.8	20	210	23.0	16	136	28.6	22
Washington	106	10.0	25	102	11.2	31	82	11.5	34	65	19.2	32
West Virginia	11	10.1	—	18	11.3	29	27	9.4	39	17	11.0	39
Wisconsin	52	6.1	36	61	7.2	38	52	11.7	33	55	38.6	11
Wyoming	3	3.6	—	5	5.6	—	1	2.2	—	0	0.0	—
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	509	7.2	—	571	9.5	—	919	18.5	—	1,508	37.2	—
Midwest	708	8.4	—	782	9.7	—	981	15.0	—	976	29.3	—
South	2,364	21.7	—	2,582	23.7	—	3,973	28.9	—	4,973	40.6	—
West	1,016	12.0	—	972	13.8	—	1,240	18.6	—	2,699	32.9	—
Total^c	4,616	13.2	—	4,927	15.3	—	7,168	22.2	—	10,334	36.1	—

Table 5. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by percentage with less than high school diploma, sex assigned at birth, and area of residence, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Less than high school diploma (%)											
	<5			5.00–8.99			9.00–15.99			≥16		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Female											
Alabama	14	3.8	5	23	5.4	4	52	7.8	6	61	10.5	11
Alaska	2	2.4	—	0	0.0	—	1	1.7	—	1	6.8	—
Arizona	19	2.3	9	9	1.3	—	27	4.5	23	48	7.1	22
Arkansas	6	3.4	—	11	4.1	—	26	5.3	13	11	4.4	—
California	51	1.4	18	64	2.2	15	87	2.7	34	308	5.5	28
Colorado	11	1.1	—	10	1.8	—	14	3.4	31	15	5.5	27
Connecticut	9	1.6	—	7	1.8	—	12	4.2	27	20	9.1	19
Delaware	4	3.3	—	2	2.2	—	12	8.0	5	4	8.7	—
District of Columbia	7	5.4	—	6	10.7	—	15	21.8	1	15	43.9	1
Florida	69	3.1	6	111	4.7	6	221	9.0	4	374	20.2	2
Georgia	49	5.1	1	79	8.7	1	152	11.5	3	164	15.5	3
Hawaii	5	2.4	—	3	1.5	—	1	0.9	—	1	2.4	—
Idaho	2	1.0	—	2	1.0	—	2	1.0	—	0	0.0	—
Illinois	29	1.8	13	45	3.5	9	54	4.4	25	95	10.4	12
Indiana	16	2.7	7	25	3.2	12	36	4.4	24	51	11.0	9
Iowa	4	0.9	—	7	1.6	—	5	2.2	—	2	2.0	—
Kansas	0	0.0	—	3	1.1	—	1	0.4	—	3	2.1	—
Kentucky	5	1.5	—	8	2.1	—	23	3.9	29	15	3.3	31
Louisiana	8	2.7	—	21	6.0	3	72	12.7	2	75	12.1	5
Maine	7	2.8	—	3	1.5	—	2	2.0	—	0	0.0	—
Maryland	33	4.5	3	52	6.7	2	43	6.6	8	49	14.9	4
Massachusetts	16	1.4	19	11	1.5	—	26	5.0	17	53	11.3	8
Michigan	15	1.2	20	15	1.2	19	37	3.4	30	25	5.8	24
Minnesota	13	1.4	17	5	0.7	—	16	3.9	28	9	7.1	—
Mississippi	3	2.1	—	11	5.3	—	27	6.4	9	24	5.8	25
Missouri	8	1.1	—	6	0.8	—	11	1.5	—	13	4.2	29
Montana	1	0.5	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	3	1.1	—	5	2.0	—	2	1.4	—	6	6.8	—
Nevada	5	2.0	—	12	4.3	—	19	5.8	11	32	9.3	17
New Hampshire	1	0.4	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	2	9.4	—
New Jersey	21	1.6	15	37	3.5	8	54	7.2	7	73	11.9	6
New Mexico	1	0.6	—	1	0.6	—	1	0.5	—	3	1.1	—
New York	43	2.1	11	45	2.3	14	103	5.1	15	207	9.3	18
North Carolina	40	3.9	4	35	3.6	7	67	5.1	16	85	9.4	16
North Dakota	2	1.8	—	5	4.8	—	2	3.1	—	1	10.1	—
Ohio	26	1.8	12	31	2.2	16	54	4.3	26	51	8.8	20
Oklahoma	9	3.6	—	10	2.6	—	26	4.5	22	32	10.3	13
Oregon	5	1.1	—	10	1.8	—	15	3.0	33	6	3.1	—
Pennsylvania	14	0.8	21	23	1.4	18	43	3.2	32	51	8.5	21
Puerto Rico	3	5.1	—	5	4.3	—	19	4.9	18	32	3.6	30
Rhode Island	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	3	2.7	—	6	6.4	—
South Carolina	10	2.1	—	18	3.4	10	36	5.8	12	48	10.2	14
South Dakota	1	1.0	—	2	1.6	—	2	2.4	—	0	0.0	—
Tennessee	15	2.6	8	23	3.2	11	59	6.2	10	62	11.6	7
Texas	115	4.6	2	111	5.1	5	124	4.9	19	387	10.2	15
Utah	3	0.6	—	4	1.2	—	4	1.7	—	6	5.9	—
Vermont	1	0.9	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	—	—	—
Virginia	24	2.2	10	27	3.0	13	44	4.5	21	27	5.7	26
Washington	19	1.8	14	18	2.0	17	33	4.7	20	20	6.2	23
West Virginia	3	2.6	—	8	4.9	—	15	5.1	14	3	2.0	—
Wisconsin	13	1.5	16	10	1.2	—	9	2.1	—	16	10.6	10
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	112	1.5	—	126	2.0	—	243	4.6	—	412	9.7	—
Midwest	130	1.5	—	159	1.9	—	229	3.4	—	272	8.1	—
South	414	3.6	—	556	4.8	—	1,014	6.9	—	1,436	11.7	—
West	124	1.4	—	133	1.9	—	204	3.0	—	440	5.5	—
Total^c	783	2.1	—	979	2.9	—	1,709	5.1	—	2,592	9.0	—

Table 5. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by percentage with less than high school diploma, sex assigned at birth, and area of residence, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Less than high school diploma (%)											
	<5			5.00–8.99			9.00–15.99			≥16		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Total											
Alabama	87	12.4	6	115	14.2	7	196	15.4	12	228	20.1	18
Alaska	13	7.2	21	4	1.8	—	9	7.3	—	2	6.0	—
Arizona	134	8.2	16	126	9.2	17	167	13.9	13	297	21.5	15
Arkansas	22	6.4	22	56	10.9	14	111	11.5	20	58	11.6	36
California	555	7.9	19	530	9.2	19	813	12.8	19	2,335	20.6	17
Colorado	121	6.0	26	100	9.1	20	90	10.7	21	83	14.5	30
Connecticut	34	3.0	43	44	5.8	33	50	9.0	28	77	18.1	21
Delaware	19	8.2	17	26	14.6	5	52	18.4	6	14	15.0	29
District of Columbia	50	20.2	3	33	31.2	1	64	48.8	1	45	72.6	1
Florida	516	11.9	7	737	16.1	3	1,152	24.2	3	1,609	43.0	2
Georgia	433	23.2	1	426	24.7	2	685	27.1	2	649	31.0	5
Hawaii	21	4.9	33	30	7.3	28	12	5.4	40	8	9.4	—
Idaho	12	3.1	—	10	2.4	—	7	1.7	—	6	3.3	—
Illinois	236	7.5	20	197	7.8	24	334	13.9	14	454	24.6	9
Indiana	70	6.1	24	114	7.5	25	152	9.4	25	200	21.8	14
Iowa	39	4.2	34	31	3.5	42	28	6.0	37	17	8.6	38
Kansas	21	2.4	44	17	3.0	44	18	3.7	41	17	5.7	42
Kentucky	52	7.9	18	71	9.5	16	121	10.4	23	91	9.9	37
Louisiana	85	15.2	4	102	15.2	4	260	23.7	4	321	26.1	7
Maine	20	4.1	37	8	2.0	—	4	2.0	—	0	0.0	—
Maryland	123	8.7	11	188	12.6	9	198	16.0	11	198	30.1	6
Massachusetts	84	3.7	40	51	3.5	41	93	9.1	27	156	17.1	25
Michigan	103	4.2	36	131	5.4	35	176	8.2	30	130	15.2	27
Minnesota	73	4.1	38	50	3.3	43	68	8.3	29	32	12.5	33
Mississippi	25	9.5	9	49	12.3	10	130	16.2	10	138	17.2	24
Missouri	81	6.0	25	105	7.4	27	113	8.1	32	72	11.9	35
Montana	7	1.8	—	2	0.7	—	1	0.6	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	18	3.5	41	20	4.0	40	16	5.6	39	23	12.9	31
Nevada	42	8.6	12	70	12.6	8	118	17.8	7	226	31.9	4
New Hampshire	8	1.7	—	7	1.7	—	2	1.1	—	5	11.6	—
New Jersey	126	5.0	31	161	7.9	23	274	18.9	5	432	35.5	3
New Mexico	7	2.1	—	14	4.1	39	14	3.2	42	33	6.2	41
New York	234	6.0	27	263	7.0	29	525	13.5	16	1,036	24.0	11
North Carolina	234	11.6	8	208	11.3	13	326	12.8	18	394	22.2	12
North Dakota	12	5.2	30	12	5.7	34	8	6.0	—	5	25.3	—
Ohio	116	4.2	35	185	6.6	30	228	9.3	26	224	19.3	20
Oklahoma	41	8.2	15	65	8.6	21	109	9.6	24	127	19.9	19
Oregon	51	5.6	29	65	6.0	32	70	7.1	35	28	7.0	39
Pennsylvania	105	3.2	42	146	4.6	36	205	7.9	33	186	15.6	26
Puerto Rico	22	20.4	2	25	12.0	11	74	10.4	22	210	12.5	34
Rhode Island	9	3.2	—	15	7.4	26	8	3.7	—	28	15.2	28
South Carolina	77	8.3	13	119	11.9	12	198	16.6	9	195	21.1	16
South Dakota	4	2.0	—	8	3.2	—	8	4.8	—	3	5.4	—
Tennessee	99	8.9	10	149	10.8	15	252	13.5	15	233	22.2	13
Texas	723	14.6	5	604	14.2	6	837	16.8	8	1,926	25.0	8
Utah	49	4.9	32	29	4.3	37	27	5.6	38	36	17.3	22
Vermont	1	0.5	—	2	1.0	—	1	0.9	—	—	—	—
Virginia	178	8.3	14	164	9.2	18	254	13.5	17	163	17.2	23
Washington	125	5.9	28	120	6.6	31	115	8.1	31	85	12.9	32
West Virginia	14	6.2	23	26	8.1	22	42	7.2	34	20	6.5	40
Wisconsin	65	3.7	39	71	4.2	38	61	7.0	36	71	24.1	10
Wyoming	3	1.8	—	5	2.8	—	1	1.1	—	0	0.0	—
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	621	4.2	—	697	5.6	—	1,162	11.4	—	1,920	23.1	—
Midwest	838	4.9	—	941	5.7	—	1,210	9.1	—	1,248	18.7	—
South	2,778	12.4	—	3,138	13.9	—	4,987	17.6	—	6,409	26.1	—
West	1,140	6.7	—	1,105	7.8	—	1,444	10.8	—	3,139	19.4	—
Total^c	5,399	7.6	—	5,906	9.0	—	8,877	13.5	—	12,926	22.5	—

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

Note. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis, and the proportion of residents in the census tract with less than a high school diploma (persons aged ≥18 years). Rates are per 100,000 population. Numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2022_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

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

^b Region of residence defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information, see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/economic-census/guidance-geographies/levels.html>.

^c Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 6. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by median household income, sex assigned at birth, and area of residence, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Median household income (U.S. \$)											
	<53,000			53,000–71,999			72,000–97,999			≥98,000		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Male											
Alabama	282	39.6	12	96	17.0	22	72	18.7	13	22	10.7	15
Alaska	1	5.5	—	9	15.8	—	5	4.1	—	9	9.6	—
Arizona	212	34.6	18	153	21.1	18	157	22.6	8	95	13.3	12
Arkansas	100	20.1	34	58	16.2	24	29	15.1	18	6	7.3	—
California	736	47.4	10	922	33.2	9	1,017	25.2	6	1,039	15.5	6
Colorado	52	22.1	28	118	23.8	16	94	14.9	20	80	8.8	22
Connecticut	55	33.1	21	42	21.9	17	34	9.8	30	25	3.7	34
Delaware	20	54.1	6	36	35.5	7	19	13.9	22	14	13.6	11
District of Columbia	26	86.7	1	33	122.7	1	25	54.2	1	63	41.7	1
Florida	1,246	61.7	4	1,013	39.4	5	685	30.0	3	290	18.6	4
Georgia	591	61.3	5	476	46.4	4	379	38.6	2	278	28.7	2
Hawaii	4	11.4	—	14	19.5	21	20	11.4	24	23	8.0	24
Idaho	7	5.7	—	11	4.2	—	7	3.2	—	4	4.1	—
Illinois	307	38.0	13	299	24.9	14	239	18.1	16	148	9.7	18
Indiana	206	33.7	20	101	13.1	31	78	9.7	31	19	5.3	31
Iowa	22	12.0	39	38	8.2	38	32	7.8	33	5	3.1	—
Kansas	24	9.1	41	18	5.0	42	17	6.4	38	7	3.1	—
Kentucky	131	20.9	32	85	15.2	26	54	16.4	17	12	6.5	27
Louisiana	351	51.8	7	122	26.3	12	76	20.1	11	43	22.1	3
Maine	4	3.9	—	9	4.5	—	4	2.2	—	3	4.7	—
Maryland	80	48.3	8	132	39.2	6	131	25.2	7	186	14.6	7
Massachusetts	55	21.5	30	55	16.8	23	74	10.7	28	93	6.5	26
Michigan	219	24.3	26	110	9.4	34	71	6.7	37	43	6.0	29
Minnesota	27	14.5	36	49	9.1	36	56	7.6	34	48	6.6	25
Mississippi	189	34.1	19	47	15.6	25	34	22.2	9	4	6.1	—
Missouri	152	23.3	27	96	13.1	30	61	11.0	25	23	5.9	30
Montana	3	3.1	—	4	2.5	—	1	0.7	—	1	2.9	—
Nebraska	26	21.8	29	22	7.9	39	9	5.0	—	4	2.5	—
Nevada	163	62.7	3	82	26.7	11	105	27.5	4	36	13.6	10
New Hampshire	2	5.6	—	4	4.5	—	5	2.6	—	8	3.3	—
New Jersey	216	67.1	2	231	47.4	3	186	22.0	10	170	9.2	19
New Mexico	35	10.2	40	16	7.2	41	10	6.3	—	1	1.2	—
New York	524	42.6	11	389	24.8	15	369	19.2	12	364	12.7	13
North Carolina	411	37.0	14	259	20.7	19	167	18.2	15	89	13.7	9
North Dakota	8	18.8	—	12	12.0	—	6	5.5	—	1	1.9	—
Ohio	309	27.2	24	153	11.6	32	86	7.1	35	38	4.8	32
Oklahoma	148	28.6	22	74	14.8	27	28	9.3	32	15	8.9	21
Oregon	36	15.0	35	42	9.2	35	63	10.9	26	36	9.1	20
Pennsylvania	216	24.6	25	151	10.1	33	95	6.7	36	47	3.8	33
Puerto Rico	247	20.6	33	22	49.3	2	2	14.9	—	0	0.0	—
Rhode Island	13	21.2	31	10	13.5	—	21	13.9	23	7	4.9	—
South Carolina	222	36.3	16	152	24.9	13	70	15.0	19	33	13.8	8
South Dakota	5	8.2	—	5	4.3	—	7	5.5	—	1	2.9	—
Tennessee	287	34.8	17	161	19.6	20	84	14.8	21	42	10.5	16
Texas	1,222	47.8	9	910	33.9	8	716	26.8	5	495	17.3	5
Utah	10	10.9	—	35	13.5	29	40	10.7	27	39	8.5	23
Vermont	2	6.8	—	1	1.3	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	177	36.8	15	182	26.9	10	135	18.2	14	143	10.3	17
Washington	38	14.3	37	79	14.4	28	87	9.8	29	151	11.5	14
West Virginia	44	14.0	38	22	8.7	37	7	6.5	—	0	0.0	—
Wisconsin	90	27.4	23	56	7.5	40	48	5.9	39	26	6.4	28
Wyoming	1	4.9	—	4	4.4	—	2	2.7	—	2	4.9	—
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	1,087	35.3	—	892	19.8	—	788	13.5	—	717	8.4	—
Midwest	1,395	26.3	—	959	12.3	—	710	9.4	—	363	6.5	—
South	5,527	43.5	—	3,858	29.4	—	2,711	24.3	—	1,735	16.5	—
West	1,298	33.3	—	1,489	23.2	—	1,608	19.0	—	1,516	13.3	—
Total^c	9,554	36.5	—	7,220	22.6	—	5,819	17.6	—	4,331	12.0	—

Table 6. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by median household income, sex assigned at birth, and area of residence, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Median household income (U.S. \$)											
	<53,000			53,000–71,999			72,000–97,999			≥98,000		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Female											
Alabama	100	12.5	7	24	4.0	20	15	3.7	8	6	2.8	—
Alaska	1	6.8	—	0	0.0	—	3	2.7	—	0	0.0	—
Arizona	42	6.6	25	32	4.5	16	17	2.4	18	9	1.2	—
Arkansas	26	4.9	29	24	6.5	8	2	1.0	—	2	2.3	—
California	129	8.1	19	137	4.9	14	110	2.7	15	128	1.9	9
Colorado	9	3.9	—	18	3.7	24	11	1.8	—	12	1.3	14
Connecticut	13	6.9	23	16	7.6	5	8	2.2	—	11	1.6	—
Delaware	3	6.9	—	6	5.3	—	10	7.0	—	3	2.7	—
District of Columbia	15	37.2	1	7	21.4	—	7	13.5	—	13	8.1	1
Florida	354	16.3	4	245	9.1	2	122	5.1	5	54	3.3	4
Georgia	204	19.0	2	113	10.2	1	79	7.5	2	41	4.1	3
Hawaii	1	3.0	—	3	4.3	—	1	0.6	—	5	1.7	—
Idaho	3	2.4	—	2	0.8	—	1	0.5	—	0	0.0	—
Illinois	105	11.7	10	62	5.0	13	30	2.2	19	25	1.6	12
Indiana	66	9.9	14	32	4.0	19	21	2.6	16	7	1.9	—
Iowa	10	5.3	—	4	0.9	—	3	0.7	—	1	0.6	—
Kansas	3	1.2	—	2	0.6	—	1	0.4	—	1	0.4	—
Kentucky	27	4.1	31	19	3.3	25	2	0.6	—	1	0.5	—
Louisiana	129	17.3	3	26	5.4	11	14	3.5	9	7	3.4	—
Maine	0	0.0	—	6	2.9	—	5	2.7	—	1	1.4	—
Maryland	29	14.7	6	33	8.6	3	51	9.1	1	64	4.7	2
Massachusetts	32	11.3	11	23	6.6	7	20	2.7	14	31	2.0	8
Michigan	48	4.9	30	19	1.6	29	14	1.3	21	7	1.0	—
Minnesota	12	6.1	28	11	2.0	—	14	1.9	20	6	0.8	—
Mississippi	44	7.1	22	12	3.8	22	7	4.3	—	2	2.9	—
Missouri	19	2.7	33	11	1.5	—	4	0.7	—	3	0.7	—
Montana	1	1.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	6	4.8	—	4	1.4	—	2	1.1	—	4	2.5	—
Nevada	30	12.1	8	19	6.3	9	12	3.2	12	7	2.6	—
New Hampshire	1	2.6	—	1	1.1	—	0	0.0	—	1	0.4	—
New Jersey	57	15.5	5	43	8.3	4	49	5.5	3	35	1.8	10
New Mexico	3	0.9	—	0	0.0	—	2	1.2	—	1	1.2	—
New York	147	10.3	13	93	5.6	10	88	4.3	6	70	2.3	6
North Carolina	113	9.2	15	64	4.8	15	33	3.4	11	14	2.1	7
North Dakota	1	2.6	—	6	6.2	—	2	2.0	—	1	2.0	—
Ohio	97	7.9	20	43	3.1	26	15	1.2	22	6	0.7	—
Oklahoma	46	8.6	17	20	4.0	21	6	2.0	—	5	2.8	—
Oregon	7	2.8	—	13	2.8	27	11	1.9	—	5	1.2	—
Pennsylvania	84	8.6	18	23	1.5	30	11	0.8	—	12	0.9	15
Puerto Rico	56	4.1	32	2	3.7	—	0	0.0	—	1	36.3	—
Rhode Island	5	7.7	—	3	3.7	—	1	0.6	—	0	0.0	—
South Carolina	61	9.1	16	34	5.2	12	12	2.4	17	5	2.0	—
South Dakota	3	5.1	—	1	0.9	—	1	0.8	—	0	0.0	—
Tennessee	95	10.7	12	35	4.0	18	21	3.5	10	8	1.9	—
Texas	313	11.8	9	187	6.9	6	139	5.2	4	96	3.3	5
Utah	2	2.2	—	6	2.4	—	5	1.4	—	3	0.7	—
Vermont	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	2.4	—
Virginia	40	7.6	21	27	3.7	23	33	4.3	7	22	1.6	13
Washington	16	6.2	27	23	4.3	17	28	3.1	13	23	1.8	11
West Virginia	21	6.5	26	7	2.7	—	1	0.9	—	0	0.0	—
Wisconsin	24	6.8	24	12	1.6	28	9	1.1	—	3	0.7	—
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	339	9.7	—	208	4.4	—	182	3.0	—	162	1.8	—
Midwest	394	6.9	—	207	2.6	—	116	1.5	—	64	1.1	—
South	1,620	11.8	—	883	6.4	—	554	4.8	—	343	3.2	—
West	244	6.2	—	253	3.9	—	201	2.4	—	193	1.7	—
Total^c	2,653	9.4	—	1,553	4.7	—	1,053	3.1	—	763	2.1	—

Table 6. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by median household income, sex assigned at birth, and area of residence, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Median household income (U.S. \$)											
	<53,000			53,000–71,999			72,000–97,999			≥98,000		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Total											
Alabama	382	25.2	11	120	10.3	24	87	11.0	14	28	6.7	14
Alaska	2	6.1	—	9	8.6	—	8	3.4	—	9	5.0	—
Arizona	254	20.3	19	185	12.8	18	174	12.4	10	104	7.2	13
Arkansas	126	12.3	33	82	11.2	23	31	7.9	22	8	4.8	—
California	865	27.5	10	1,059	19.0	9	1,127	13.9	7	1,167	8.6	7
Colorado	61	13.0	30	136	13.8	17	105	8.4	20	92	5.1	22
Connecticut	68	19.2	21	58	14.4	16	42	5.9	30	36	2.6	33
Delaware	23	28.7	9	42	19.6	8	29	10.4	16	17	8.0	9
District of Columbia	41	58.3	1	40	67.0	1	32	32.6	1	76	24.4	1
Florida	1,600	38.1	4	1,258	23.9	5	807	17.3	3	344	10.8	4
Georgia	795	39.0	3	589	27.6	2	458	22.6	2	319	16.1	2
Hawaii	5	7.3	—	17	12.0	20	21	6.0	29	28	4.8	23
Idaho	10	4.0	—	13	2.5	46	8	1.8	—	4	2.1	—
Illinois	412	24.2	13	361	14.8	14	269	10.0	17	173	5.6	19
Indiana	272	21.3	18	133	8.5	30	99	6.1	27	26	3.6	27
Iowa	32	8.6	39	42	4.5	42	35	4.3	34	6	1.8	—
Kansas	27	5.2	42	20	2.8	45	18	3.4	40	8	1.7	—
Kentucky	158	12.3	32	104	9.1	28	56	8.4	21	13	3.5	29
Louisiana	480	33.7	6	148	15.6	11	90	11.6	11	50	12.5	3
Maine	4	1.9	—	15	3.7	43	9	2.4	—	4	3.0	—
Maryland	109	30.0	7	165	23.0	6	182	16.8	4	250	9.5	6
Massachusetts	87	16.1	26	78	11.5	22	94	6.6	24	124	4.2	25
Michigan	267	14.2	28	129	5.4	39	85	4.0	36	50	3.4	30
Minnesota	39	10.2	36	60	5.6	38	70	4.8	33	54	3.7	26
Mississippi	233	19.9	20	59	9.5	25	41	12.9	9	6	4.5	—
Missouri	171	12.6	31	107	7.2	34	65	5.8	31	26	3.3	31
Montana	4	2.0	—	4	1.3	—	1	0.4	—	1	1.5	—
Nebraska	32	13.2	29	26	4.7	40	11	3.1	—	8	2.5	—
Nevada	193	37.9	5	101	16.5	10	117	15.4	6	43	8.1	8
New Hampshire	3	4.0	—	5	2.8	—	5	1.3	—	9	1.9	—
New Jersey	273	39.6	2	274	27.2	3	235	13.6	8	205	5.4	20
New Mexico	38	5.5	41	16	3.5	44	12	3.7	37	2	1.2	—
New York	671	25.2	12	482	15.0	12	457	11.6	12	434	7.3	12
North Carolina	524	22.4	14	323	12.5	19	200	10.6	15	103	7.8	11
North Dakota	9	11.0	—	18	9.1	29	8	3.8	—	2	1.9	—
Ohio	406	17.1	23	196	7.3	33	101	4.1	35	44	2.7	32
Oklahoma	194	18.5	22	94	9.3	27	34	5.6	32	20	5.8	18
Oregon	43	8.8	38	55	6.0	35	74	6.4	26	41	5.1	21
Pennsylvania	300	16.2	25	174	5.7	36	106	3.7	38	59	2.4	34
Puerto Rico	303	11.8	34	24	24.2	4	2	6.9	—	1	19.7	—
Rhode Island	18	14.3	27	13	8.3	31	22	7.1	23	7	2.4	—
South Carolina	283	22.0	16	186	14.7	15	82	8.5	19	38	7.8	10
South Dakota	8	6.7	—	6	2.6	—	8	3.2	—	1	1.4	—
Tennessee	382	22.3	15	196	11.6	21	105	9.0	18	50	6.1	16
Texas	1,535	29.4	8	1,097	20.3	7	855	16.0	5	591	10.2	5
Utah	12	6.5	40	41	8.0	32	45	6.1	28	42	4.6	24
Vermont	2	3.1	—	1	0.6	—	0	0.0	—	1	1.2	—
Virginia	217	21.6	17	209	14.9	13	168	11.1	13	165	5.9	17
Washington	54	10.3	35	102	9.4	26	115	6.5	25	174	6.6	15
West Virginia	65	10.1	37	29	5.7	37	8	3.7	—	0	0.0	—
Wisconsin	114	16.7	24	68	4.5	41	57	3.5	39	29	3.6	28
Wyoming	1	2.5	—	4	2.2	—	2	1.4	—	2	2.6	—
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	1,426	21.7	—	1,100	11.9	—	970	8.1	—	879	5.0	—
Midwest	1,789	16.3	—	1,166	7.4	—	826	5.4	—	427	3.8	—
South	7,147	27.1	—	4,741	17.7	—	3,265	14.3	—	2,078	9.7	—
West	1,542	19.6	—	1,742	13.5	—	1,809	10.6	—	1,709	7.5	—
Total^c	12,207	22.4	—	8,773	13.5	—	6,872	10.2	—	5,094	7.0	—

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

Note. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis, and the median income (based on all age groups) for a household within the census tract during the 12 months before the survey response. Rates are per 100,000 population. Numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2022_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

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

^b Region of residence defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information, see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/economic-census/guidance-geographies/levels.html>.

^c Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 7. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by percentage without health insurance, sex assigned at birth, and area of residence, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Without health insurance (%)											
	<4			4.00–7.99			8.00–12.99			≥13		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
Male												
Alabama	34	15.6	7	76	18.2	14	117	20.9	19	249	36.4	14
Alaska	0	0.0	—	9	17.4	—	7	7.9	—	8	5.7	—
Arizona	46	8.7	24	103	15.7	20	148	22.9	17	323	34.8	16
Arkansas	13	10.6	18	61	16.9	16	57	14.7	29	62	23.6	25
California	645	14.2	11	968	21.9	8	889	28.8	8	1,220	39.4	9
Colorado	61	10.2	19	101	14.3	25	71	14.1	31	111	23.3	26
Connecticut	43	6.1	37	53	14.0	26	21	14.0	32	40	26.0	24
Delaware	26	19.5	5	29	22.8	5	21	26.6	11	13	33.6	17
District of Columbia	87	50.0	1	38	61.6	1	14	88.8	1	10	156.9	—
Florida	119	15.2	9	352	22.4	7	643	29.7	6	2,125	53.7	2
Georgia	115	33.2	2	198	32.8	2	355	39.2	2	1,081	51.4	4
Hawaii	29	9.0	22	24	12.6	27	6	11.1	—	2	30.1	—
Idaho	2	2.9	—	4	2.5	—	11	4.7	—	12	5.1	38
Illinois	142	9.2	21	241	16.3	18	261	28.1	9	354	38.4	10
Indiana	43	7.7	28	108	10.9	31	102	17.1	23	155	37.7	11
Iowa	35	6.6	34	43	9.6	36	16	8.8	39	3	4.5	—
Kansas	9	4.4	—	16	4.8	42	13	4.9	41	28	9.0	36
Kentucky	66	11.3	16	97	15.0	22	67	20.4	20	54	35.2	15
Louisiana	62	24.1	3	166	30.8	3	194	35.4	4	170	45.1	6
Maine	3	3.1	—	9	4.4	—	6	3.3	—	2	3.2	—
Maryland	139	13.7	12	161	23.7	4	100	29.7	7	130	48.5	5
Massachusetts	155	7.7	29	98	18.0	15	20	15.3	27	5	19.4	—
Michigan	111	7.8	27	180	11.6	28	107	15.6	25	50	23.3	27
Minnesota	73	7.3	32	51	6.3	41	40	13.9	33	16	19.0	31
Mississippi	7	11.1	—	30	20.4	9	64	23.2	14	176	29.3	22
Missouri	29	6.9	33	83	14.5	24	92	15.6	26	129	17.2	33
Montana	1	1.7	—	1	0.6	—	4	2.8	—	3	4.1	—
Nebraska	2	1.1	—	26	10.8	33	10	5.6	—	23	16.0	34
Nevada	13	8.9	23	50	18.3	13	82	24.4	13	242	52.6	3
New Hampshire	5	2.9	—	7	3.2	—	4	2.7	—	3	11.8	—
New Jersey	112	8.3	26	144	16.3	19	150	26.9	10	402	55.6	1
New Mexico	9	7.0	—	12	5.2	—	19	9.8	37	22	8.7	37
New York	390	11.4	15	518	22.7	6	428	36.3	3	322	43.0	7
North Carolina	56	12.2	14	151	18.4	11	234	19.9	21	492	32.7	20
North Dakota	3	3.7	—	8	6.5	—	7	10.4	—	9	26.6	—
Ohio	107	7.4	31	189	11.5	30	172	18.1	22	123	27.7	23
Oklahoma	13	16.0	6	14	8.1	38	36	10.2	36	202	22.9	28
Oregon	45	10.8	17	60	9.1	37	45	11.8	35	28	13.0	35
Pennsylvania	137	6.4	35	175	10.0	35	122	16.8	24	77	19.5	30
Puerto Rico	50	22.5	4	101	16.8	17	88	24.7	12	33	39.7	8
Rhode Island	16	6.2	36	12	11.6	29	13	34.0	5	10	32.9	—
South Carolina	27	14.3	10	86	18.3	12	132	23.1	16	232	32.8	19
South Dakota	1	1.8	—	4	3.5	—	5	5.3	—	8	10.4	—
Tennessee	25	9.4	20	88	15.1	21	123	14.1	30	338	37.6	12
Texas	103	15.6	8	242	19.6	10	425	22.4	18	2,580	36.7	13
Utah	16	7.6	30	29	7.9	39	28	8.9	38	51	17.5	32
Vermont	1	0.9	—	1	0.8	—	1	4.3	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	106	12.4	13	159	14.7	23	184	23.2	15	188	32.9	18
Washington	75	8.6	25	120	10.8	32	82	12.6	34	78	20.0	29
West Virginia	11	8.2	—	34	10.6	34	17	8.8	40	11	17.4	—
Wisconsin	52	5.5	38	65	7.7	40	52	14.8	28	51	31.7	21
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	3	6.5	—	2	2.2	—	4	4.6	—
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	862	8.4	—	1,017	15.7	—	765	24.4	—	861	39.7	—
Midwest	607	7.2	—	1,014	11.1	—	877	16.9	—	949	26.2	—
South	1,009	15.9	—	1,982	20.2	—	2,783	24.3	—	8,113	40.3	—
West	942	11.9	—	1,484	16.4	—	1,394	20.7	—	2,104	31.6	—
Total^c	3,470	10.5	—	5,598	15.9	—	5,907	22.0	—	12,060	37.0	—

Table 7. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by percentage without health insurance, sex assigned at birth, and area of residence, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Without health insurance (%)											
	<4			4.00–7.99			8.00–12.99			≥13		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Female											
Alabama	4	1.7	—	21	4.6	7	32	5.3	10	93	12.5	4
Alaska	1	8.2	—	1	2.2	—	0	0.0	—	2	1.7	—
Arizona	9	1.6	—	13	1.9	24	26	4.0	22	53	5.8	25
Arkansas	5	3.8	—	12	3.1	16	20	5.0	13	17	6.3	21
California	81	1.7	11	120	2.6	20	127	4.1	20	182	6.0	24
Colorado	8	1.4	—	11	1.6	—	8	1.6	—	23	5.1	26
Connecticut	12	1.6	13	14	3.4	11	8	4.9	—	14	8.7	11
Delaware	7	4.9	—	3	2.2	—	9	10.5	—	3	7.4	—
District of Columbia	20	10.4	1	18	25.4	1	4	21.7	—	1	13.3	—
Florida	27	3.2	6	58	3.4	12	149	6.5	8	541	13.3	3
Georgia	18	5.0	2	38	5.9	4	77	7.8	6	311	13.8	2
Hawaii	7	2.2	—	0	0.0	—	3	5.5	—	0	0.0	—
Idaho	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	2	0.9	—	4	1.8	—
Illinois	35	2.2	10	46	3.0	18	69	7.0	7	73	7.9	16
Indiana	6	1.0	—	37	3.6	9	37	5.9	9	48	11.2	6
Iowa	6	1.1	—	6	1.3	—	1	0.6	—	5	7.6	—
Kansas	0	0.0	—	2	0.6	—	1	0.4	—	4	1.3	—
Kentucky	5	0.8	—	23	3.4	13	15	4.4	19	8	5.1	—
Louisiana	11	4.0	—	65	11.2	2	51	8.7	3	49	12.5	5
Maine	2	1.9	—	5	2.3	—	4	2.2	—	1	1.6	—
Maryland	46	4.2	3	49	6.5	3	44	11.6	1	38	14.1	1
Massachusetts	54	2.5	8	32	5.6	5	14	10.5	2	6	24.1	—
Michigan	18	1.2	18	31	1.9	25	27	3.9	24	16	7.2	17
Minnesota	12	1.2	19	13	1.6	26	14	4.9	15	4	4.9	—
Mississippi	3	4.5	—	6	3.7	—	16	5.3	11	40	6.1	23
Missouri	3	0.7	—	4	0.7	—	6	1.0	—	25	3.2	27
Montana	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	1.4	—
Nebraska	2	1.1	—	3	1.2	—	4	2.3	—	7	5.0	—
Nevada	4	2.6	—	9	3.3	—	12	3.6	—	43	9.7	8
New Hampshire	0	0.0	—	1	0.5	—	0	0.0	—	2	8.4	—
New Jersey	33	2.3	9	34	3.6	8	48	8.1	4	70	9.4	9
New Mexico	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	3	1.5	—	3	1.2	—
New York	98	2.7	7	134	5.4	6	101	7.9	5	65	8.6	13
North Carolina	15	3.2	5	27	3.1	17	50	3.9	23	135	8.4	14
North Dakota	5	6.4	—	3	2.5	—	0	0.0	—	2	6.3	—
Ohio	24	1.6	14	50	2.9	19	46	4.6	17	42	9.2	10
Oklahoma	1	1.2	—	7	3.8	—	6	1.6	—	63	7.0	19
Oregon	4	0.9	—	10	1.5	—	11	2.9	—	11	5.1	—
Pennsylvania	33	1.5	15	42	2.3	23	31	4.0	21	25	6.2	22
Puerto Rico	6	2.3	—	23	3.4	14	20	4.9	14	10	10.9	—
Rhode Island	3	1.1	—	2	1.8	—	1	2.5	—	3	9.6	—
South Carolina	3	1.5	—	11	2.2	—	32	5.1	12	66	8.7	12
South Dakota	0	0.0	—	1	0.9	—	0	0.0	—	4	5.4	—
Tennessee	3	1.0	—	20	3.3	15	33	3.6	25	103	10.9	7
Texas	22	3.4	4	44	3.5	10	90	4.6	18	580	8.1	15
Utah	1	0.5	—	1	0.3	—	6	1.9	—	9	3.2	—
Vermont	1	0.9	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	12	1.3	17	30	2.6	21	39	4.6	16	41	7.1	18
Washington	14	1.6	12	27	2.4	22	23	3.6	26	26	7.0	20
West Virginia	4	2.9	—	9	2.7	—	10	5.1	—	6	10.1	—
Wisconsin	14	1.5	16	12	1.4	27	12	3.4	27	10	6.3	—
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	236	2.2	—	264	3.8	—	207	6.2	—	186	8.4	—
Midwest	125	1.4	—	208	2.2	—	217	4.1	—	240	6.5	—
South	206	3.1	—	441	4.2	—	677	5.6	—	2,095	10.1	—
West	129	1.6	—	192	2.1	—	221	3.3	—	357	5.5	—
Total^c	702	2.0	—	1,128	3.1	—	1,342	4.8	—	2,888	8.7	—

Table 7. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by percentage without health insurance, sex assigned at birth, and area of residence, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Without health insurance (%)											
	<4			4.00–7.99			8.00–12.99			≥13		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Total											
Alabama	38	8.4	10	97	11.1	12	149	12.8	20	342	24.0	10
Alaska	1	3.7	—	10	10.3	—	7	4.1	—	10	3.8	—
Arizona	55	5.1	26	116	8.8	22	174	13.4	18	376	20.4	16
Arkansas	18	7.1	14	73	9.8	16	77	9.7	26	79	14.8	28
California	726	7.9	11	1,088	12.2	7	1,016	16.3	11	1,402	22.9	13
Colorado	69	5.8	18	112	7.9	25	79	8.0	34	134	14.4	29
Connecticut	55	3.8	36	67	8.5	24	29	9.3	29	54	17.2	25
Delaware	33	11.9	4	32	12.0	8	30	18.2	6	16	20.2	19
District of Columbia	107	29.2	1	56	42.2	1	18	52.6	1	11	79.2	—
Florida	146	9.0	7	410	12.6	6	792	17.7	8	2,666	33.2	1
Georgia	133	18.9	2	236	18.9	3	432	22.8	2	1,392	31.9	3
Hawaii	36	5.6	22	24	6.3	33	9	8.3	—	2	14.8	—
Idaho	2	1.4	—	4	1.2	—	13	2.8	42	16	3.5	41
Illinois	177	5.6	21	287	9.5	19	330	17.2	10	427	23.1	12
Indiana	49	4.3	31	145	7.2	27	139	11.4	23	203	24.2	9
Iowa	41	3.8	35	49	5.5	37	17	4.8	40	8	6.1	—
Kansas	9	2.2	—	18	2.7	43	14	2.6	43	32	5.1	39
Kentucky	71	6.0	17	120	9.1	20	82	12.2	21	62	20.0	20
Louisiana	73	13.7	3	231	20.6	2	245	21.6	3	219	28.5	6
Maine	5	2.4	—	14	3.3	42	10	2.7	—	3	2.4	—
Maryland	185	8.8	8	210	14.7	4	144	20.1	5	168	31.3	5
Massachusetts	209	5.0	28	130	11.6	10	34	12.9	19	11	21.7	—
Michigan	129	4.4	30	211	6.7	29	134	9.7	27	66	15.1	26
Minnesota	85	4.2	32	64	4.0	41	54	9.4	28	20	12.1	33
Mississippi	10	7.7	—	36	11.7	9	80	13.9	14	216	17.2	24
Missouri	32	3.7	37	87	7.4	26	98	8.1	32	154	10.1	36
Montana	1	0.8	—	1	0.3	—	4	1.4	—	4	2.7	—
Nebraska	4	1.1	—	29	6.0	35	14	3.9	41	30	10.6	34
Nevada	17	5.7	20	59	10.8	13	94	14.1	13	285	31.5	4
New Hampshire	5	1.4	—	8	1.8	—	4	1.4	—	5	10.2	—
New Jersey	145	5.2	24	178	9.8	17	198	17.3	9	472	32.2	2
New Mexico	9	3.4	—	12	2.5	—	22	5.6	38	25	4.9	40
New York	488	6.9	15	652	13.7	5	529	21.5	4	387	25.7	7
North Carolina	71	7.6	13	178	10.5	14	284	11.6	22	627	20.2	18
North Dakota	8	5.0	—	11	4.5	—	7	5.5	—	11	16.7	—
Ohio	131	4.4	29	239	7.1	28	218	11.2	24	165	18.3	23
Oklahoma	14	8.6	9	21	5.9	36	42	5.8	37	265	14.9	27
Oregon	49	5.8	19	70	5.2	38	56	7.4	35	39	9.0	37
Pennsylvania	170	3.9	34	217	6.0	34	153	10.1	25	102	12.8	32
Puerto Rico	56	11.6	5	124	9.7	18	108	14.2	12	43	24.6	8
Rhode Island	19	3.6	38	14	6.6	32	14	17.7	7	13	21.0	15
South Carolina	30	7.7	12	97	10.0	15	164	13.7	15	298	20.3	17
South Dakota	1	0.9	—	5	2.2	—	5	2.7	—	12	8.0	38
Tennessee	28	5.0	27	108	9.0	21	156	8.7	31	441	23.9	11
Texas	125	9.5	6	286	11.4	11	515	13.4	17	3,160	22.3	14
Utah	17	4.0	33	30	4.1	40	34	5.5	39	60	10.5	35
Vermont	2	0.9	—	1	0.4	—	1	2.1	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	118	6.8	16	189	8.5	23	223	13.6	16	229	20.0	21
Washington	89	5.1	25	147	6.6	30	105	8.1	33	104	13.6	31
West Virginia	15	5.6	23	43	6.6	31	27	7.0	36	17	13.9	30
Wisconsin	66	3.5	39	77	4.6	39	64	9.1	30	61	19.1	22
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	3	3.3	—	2	1.1	—	4	2.4	—
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	1,098	5.2	—	1,281	9.6	—	972	15.0	—	1,047	23.9	—
Midwest	732	4.3	—	1,222	6.6	—	1,094	10.4	—	1,189	16.3	—
South	1,215	9.3	—	2,423	11.9	—	3,460	14.6	—	10,208	24.9	—
West	1,071	6.7	—	1,676	9.2	—	1,615	12.0	—	2,461	18.7	—
Total^c	4,172	6.2	—	6,726	9.4	—	7,249	13.2	—	14,948	22.7	—

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

Note. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis and the proportion of residents within the census tract without health insurance or health coverage plan (persons aged 18 years and older). Rates are per 100,000 population. Numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2022_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

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

^b Region of residence defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information, see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/economic-census/guidance-geographies/levels.html>.

^c Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 8. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by Gini index percentage, sex assigned at birth, and area of residence, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Gini index (%)											
	<38			38.00–41.99			42.00–45.99			≥46		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
Male												
Alabama	82	19.6	16	103	25.0	7	108	21.9	16	183	33.0	8
Alaska	6	5.7	—	6	6.8	—	10	14.6	—	2	6.6	—
Arizona	214	19.9	15	159	24.0	8	110	21.7	17	136	26.6	18
Arkansas	34	17.7	17	47	16.0	23	51	18.0	20	61	16.7	28
California	952	22.5	7	892	24.0	9	903	25.7	9	975	26.7	17
Colorado	126	13.8	23	87	15.9	24	63	15.8	25	68	16.1	31
Connecticut	24	7.1	36	39	10.7	31	33	10.6	34	61	16.3	29
Delaware	29	22.1	8	20	18.6	16	21	27.8	7	19	30.0	12
District of Columbia	16	45.3	1	21	51.0	1	26	45.2	2	85	69.5	1
Florida	732	32.5	3	822	37.7	3	736	41.5	3	949	42.1	3
Georgia	525	39.5	2	400	42.7	2	359	45.6	1	455	50.5	2
Hawaii	12	5.9	38	21	16.1	22	13	11.8	30	15	11.6	35
Idaho	10	4.2	—	3	1.5	—	9	6.6	—	7	5.5	—
Illinois	178	12.9	24	258	19.2	15	235	22.6	13	327	29.6	14
Indiana	110	12.1	25	109	14.8	26	89	18.3	19	100	23.8	20
Iowa	34	9.3	31	24	5.9	42	22	8.8	39	17	8.5	39
Kansas	21	5.0	39	23	7.3	41	12	5.5	42	10	6.3	—
Kentucky	67	16.9	18	78	18.5	17	48	13.4	28	91	17.1	26
Louisiana	79	26.8	6	103	30.9	5	150	35.7	4	260	38.6	4
Maine	2	1.6	—	3	2.0	—	7	4.5	—	8	6.7	—
Maryland	193	20.3	13	134	22.4	12	98	26.3	8	105	27.9	16
Massachusetts	22	4.3	40	69	9.2	36	75	11.3	32	112	14.2	32
Michigan	91	7.8	33	125	10.9	29	96	11.7	31	135	18.7	24
Minnesota	52	7.1	35	50	7.5	40	41	8.7	40	37	11.5	36
Mississippi	43	19.9	14	51	22.4	11	63	25.3	10	120	30.5	11
Missouri	84	11.6	26	82	12.5	28	83	16.8	22	84	18.4	25
Montana	1	1.2	—	5	5.1	—	1	0.9	—	2	1.4	—
Nebraska	20	8.4	32	18	8.5	38	11	7.1	—	12	9.1	—
Nevada	111	27.4	5	102	34.1	4	88	34.0	5	86	34.0	7
New Hampshire	7	4.2	—	9	5.2	—	1	0.8	—	2	2.1	—
New Jersey	153	16.0	19	189	18.4	18	159	22.3	14	307	37.5	6
New Mexico	10	5.4	—	19	9.8	34	14	7.9	41	19	7.6	40
New York	217	14.2	22	288	15.7	25	332	20.4	18	817	31.0	9
North Carolina	205	20.5	11	233	22.3	13	205	22.9	12	290	28.9	15
North Dakota	7	11.0	—	7	8.0	—	8	9.5	—	5	7.2	—
Ohio	166	11.3	28	135	10.8	30	121	14.1	26	169	19.0	23
Oklahoma	82	20.4	12	66	16.9	21	50	13.8	27	67	19.8	22
Oregon	53	11.4	27	52	10.4	32	36	10.4	36	37	10.2	38
Pennsylvania	90	7.1	37	125	7.9	39	115	10.5	35	181	16.8	27
Puerto Rico	1	4.0	—	26	18.2	20	45	17.0	21	200	24.2	19
Rhode Island	18	14.5	21	8	6.4	—	14	16.1	23	11	11.7	—
South Carolina	96	21.1	10	105	23.3	10	102	23.0	11	174	29.8	13
South Dakota	6	6.1	—	4	4.3	—	5	6.0	—	3	4.5	—
Tennessee	155	22.1	9	128	18.4	19	89	16.0	24	202	30.6	10
Texas	1,096	28.2	4	757	29.3	6	630	30.8	6	867	38.0	5
Utah	60	9.5	30	34	13.5	27	16	9.7	38	14	10.3	37
Vermont	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	1.5	—	2	2.9	—
Virginia	197	15.2	20	171	21.4	14	136	22.1	15	133	22.9	21
Washington	104	10.3	29	83	9.9	33	79	12.6	29	89	16.1	30
West Virginia	10	8.8	—	16	8.8	37	18	10.1	37	29	12.2	34
Wisconsin	55	7.3	34	70	9.4	35	52	10.8	33	43	13.8	33
Wyoming	2	2.8	—	2	3.4	—	3	5.8	—	2	4.2	—
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	533	10.5	—	730	12.0	—	737	15.2	—	1,501	24.7	—
Midwest	824	9.9	—	905	11.8	—	775	14.2	—	942	19.4	—
South	3,641	25.9	—	3,255	27.8	—	2,890	29.0	—	4,090	34.3	—
West	1,661	17.3	—	1,465	19.3	—	1,345	20.8	—	1,452	22.0	—
Total^c	6,660	18.0	—	6,381	19.2	—	5,792	21.5	—	8,185	27.0	—

Table 8. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by Gini index percentage, sex assigned at birth, and area of residence, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Gini index (%)											
	<38			38.00–41.99			42.00–45.99			≥46		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Female											
Alabama	22	5.0	8	36	8.1	4	40	7.4	6	52	8.4	7
Alaska	0	0.0	—	3	3.8	—	1	1.6	—	0	0.0	—
Arizona	37	3.4	15	26	3.9	17	14	2.7	24	24	4.6	23
Arkansas	8	4.0	—	17	5.5	9	11	3.8	—	18	4.7	21
California	136	3.2	17	122	3.2	21	109	3.0	22	143	3.8	27
Colorado	23	2.6	20	12	2.2	27	9	2.2	—	6	1.4	—
Connecticut	10	2.9	—	14	3.6	20	12	3.6	21	12	2.9	31
Delaware	7	5.1	—	9	7.7	—	5	6.2	—	1	1.4	—
District of Columbia	3	8.1	—	2	4.7	—	10	15.6	—	28	19.7	1
Florida	196	8.4	2	188	8.2	3	178	9.4	2	213	9.0	4
Georgia	125	8.9	1	101	10.0	1	103	12.3	1	114	11.5	3
Hawaii	3	1.6	—	0	0.0	—	1	0.9	—	6	4.5	—
Idaho	2	0.8	—	0	0.0	—	3	2.3	—	1	0.8	—
Illinois	28	2.0	24	52	3.8	18	55	5.1	12	88	7.3	9
Indiana	38	4.1	12	33	4.4	13	32	6.2	8	25	5.7	16
Iowa	4	1.1	—	5	1.2	—	3	1.2	—	6	2.9	—
Kansas	3	0.7	—	2	0.6	—	0	0.0	—	2	1.2	—
Kentucky	12	3.0	18	12	2.7	24	9	2.4	—	18	3.2	30
Louisiana	21	6.9	4	31	8.7	2	38	8.5	3	86	11.8	2
Maine	4	3.3	—	2	1.3	—	5	3.0	—	1	0.8	—
Maryland	70	6.9	3	46	7.2	5	34	8.2	4	27	6.3	12
Massachusetts	12	2.3	23	25	3.2	22	30	4.2	16	39	4.5	25
Michigan	22	1.9	25	25	2.1	28	17	2.0	27	28	3.6	28
Minnesota	9	1.3	—	5	0.8	—	13	2.7	25	16	4.9	19
Mississippi	12	5.2	7	11	4.4	—	16	6.0	9	26	6.0	15
Missouri	5	0.7	—	9	1.3	—	8	1.5	—	16	3.3	29
Montana	0	0.0	—	1	1.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	5	2.1	—	5	2.4	—	6	3.8	—	0	0.0	—
Nevada	18	4.5	10	19	6.4	7	19	7.4	5	12	4.9	18
New Hampshire	0	0.0	—	2	1.1	—	1	0.8	—	0	0.0	—
New Jersey	36	3.7	14	43	4.0	15	37	4.9	13	69	7.8	8
New Mexico	2	1.0	—	2	1.0	—	1	0.5	—	1	0.4	—
New York	53	3.4	16	79	4.1	14	82	4.7	14	184	6.2	13
North Carolina	48	4.6	9	55	4.9	11	51	5.3	11	73	6.7	10
North Dakota	2	3.4	—	5	5.9	—	2	2.5	—	1	1.5	—
Ohio	36	2.4	22	40	3.0	23	36	3.9	19	50	5.2	17
Oklahoma	16	3.9	13	21	5.3	10	24	6.5	7	16	4.6	22
Oregon	10	2.1	—	12	2.4	26	8	2.3	—	6	1.6	—
Pennsylvania	18	1.4	26	30	1.8	29	29	2.5	26	54	4.5	24
Puerto Rico	0	0.0	—	1	0.6	—	12	4.0	18	46	4.8	20
Rhode Island	1	0.8	—	1	0.8	—	4	4.3	—	3	2.9	—
South Carolina	26	5.4	6	24	4.9	12	20	4.2	17	42	6.6	11
South Dakota	1	1.1	—	2	2.3	—	1	1.2	—	1	1.5	—
Tennessee	32	4.4	11	41	5.7	8	23	3.9	20	63	8.7	6
Texas	221	5.7	5	177	6.8	6	126	6.0	10	212	9.0	5
Utah	11	1.8	—	3	1.2	—	0	0.0	—	3	2.2	—
Vermont	1	2.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	34	2.6	21	32	3.9	16	30	4.6	15	26	4.1	26
Washington	28	2.9	19	31	3.7	19	17	2.7	23	14	2.5	32
West Virginia	3	2.6	—	1	0.6	—	10	5.6	—	15	6.0	14
Wisconsin	9	1.2	—	19	2.6	25	10	2.0	—	10	3.1	—
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	135	2.6	—	196	3.1	—	200	3.9	—	362	5.4	—
Midwest	162	1.9	—	202	2.6	—	183	3.2	—	243	4.7	—
South	856	5.9	—	804	6.6	—	728	6.9	—	1,030	8.1	—
West	270	2.8	—	231	3.0	—	182	2.8	—	216	3.2	—
Total^c	1,423	3.8	—	1,434	4.2	—	1,305	4.6	—	1,897	5.9	—

Table 8. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by Gini index percentage, sex assigned at birth, and area of residence, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Gini index (%)											
	<38			38.00–41.99			42.00–45.99			≥46		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Total											
Alabama	104	12.2	14	139	16.3	7	148	14.3	10	235	20.0	7
Alaska	6	3.0	—	9	5.4	—	11	8.4	—	2	3.6	—
Arizona	251	11.6	16	185	13.9	9	124	12.0	19	160	15.5	16
Arkansas	42	10.7	17	64	10.7	20	62	10.8	20	79	10.5	26
California	1,088	12.9	11	1,014	13.5	11	1,012	14.2	11	1,118	15.1	17
Colorado	149	8.3	22	99	9.1	24	72	9.0	25	74	8.8	33
Connecticut	34	5.0	34	53	7.0	28	45	7.0	32	73	9.3	30
Delaware	36	13.4	8	29	12.9	14	26	16.6	8	20	14.7	18
District of Columbia	19	26.3	1	23	27.3	1	36	29.5	1	113	42.7	1
Florida	928	20.2	3	1,010	22.6	3	914	24.9	3	1,162	25.1	3
Georgia	650	23.8	2	501	25.7	2	462	28.4	2	569	30.0	2
Hawaii	15	3.8	39	21	8.1	26	14	6.2	37	21	8.0	36
Idaho	12	2.5	43	3	0.7	—	12	4.5	42	8	3.2	—
Illinois	206	7.4	25	310	11.4	17	290	13.7	13	415	17.9	11
Indiana	148	8.1	23	142	9.5	23	121	12.0	18	125	14.5	19
Iowa	38	5.2	33	29	3.6	43	25	4.9	40	23	5.7	40
Kansas	24	2.9	42	25	3.9	42	12	2.7	44	12	3.7	42
Kentucky	79	9.9	18	90	10.4	21	57	7.8	29	109	10.0	28
Louisiana	100	16.7	5	134	19.4	5	188	21.7	4	346	24.7	4
Maine	6	2.5	—	5	1.6	—	12	3.8	—	9	3.6	—
Maryland	263	13.4	7	180	14.6	8	132	16.7	7	132	16.4	15
Massachusetts	34	3.2	40	94	6.1	35	105	7.6	31	151	9.1	31
Michigan	113	4.8	35	150	6.4	33	113	6.7	33	163	10.9	24
Minnesota	61	4.2	38	55	4.1	41	54	5.6	38	53	8.2	35
Mississippi	55	12.4	13	62	12.9	13	79	15.3	9	146	17.7	13
Missouri	89	6.0	29	91	6.8	32	91	8.9	26	100	10.6	25
Montana	1	0.6	—	6	3.1	—	1	0.5	—	2	0.7	—
Nebraska	25	5.2	32	23	5.4	37	17	5.4	39	12	4.6	—
Nevada	129	16.0	6	121	20.3	4	107	20.7	5	98	19.8	8
New Hampshire	7	2.1	—	11	3.2	—	2	0.8	—	2	1.0	—
New Jersey	189	9.7	19	232	11.0	18	196	13.3	14	376	22.1	6
New Mexico	12	3.2	41	21	5.4	38	15	4.2	43	20	4.0	41
New York	270	8.7	21	367	9.8	22	414	12.3	17	1,001	17.9	10
North Carolina	253	12.4	12	288	13.3	12	256	13.7	12	363	17.4	14
North Dakota	9	7.3	—	12	7.0	29	10	6.1	—	6	4.4	—
Ohio	202	6.8	26	175	6.8	30	157	8.9	27	219	11.8	23
Oklahoma	98	12.1	15	87	11.0	19	74	10.1	21	83	12.1	22
Oregon	63	6.8	27	64	6.4	34	44	6.3	36	43	5.8	39
Pennsylvania	108	4.2	37	155	4.8	39	144	6.4	34	235	10.4	27
Puerto Rico	1	1.9	—	27	8.9	25	57	10.0	22	246	13.8	20
Rhode Island	19	7.6	24	9	3.5	—	18	10.0	23	14	7.0	37
South Carolina	122	13.0	10	129	13.8	10	122	13.2	15	216	17.7	12
South Dakota	7	3.7	—	6	3.3	—	6	3.6	—	4	3.0	—
Tennessee	187	13.0	9	169	11.9	16	112	9.8	24	265	19.2	9
Texas	1,317	16.9	4	934	18.0	6	756	18.2	6	1,079	23.2	5
Utah	71	5.7	30	37	7.3	27	16	4.9	41	17	6.2	38
Vermont	1	1.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	0.8	—	2	1.4	—
Virginia	231	8.8	20	203	12.5	15	166	13.1	16	159	13.1	21
Washington	132	6.6	28	114	6.8	31	96	7.6	30	103	9.3	29
West Virginia	13	5.7	31	17	4.7	40	28	7.9	28	44	9.1	32
Wisconsin	64	4.2	36	89	6.0	36	62	6.4	35	53	8.3	34
Wyoming	2	1.5	—	2	1.8	—	3	2.9	—	2	2.1	—
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	668	6.5	—	926	7.5	—	937	9.4	—	1,863	14.6	—
Midwest	986	5.9	—	1,107	7.1	—	958	8.6	—	1,185	11.8	—
South	4,497	15.7	—	4,059	17.0	—	3,618	17.6	—	5,120	20.7	—
West	1,931	10.1	—	1,696	11.1	—	1,527	11.7	—	1,668	12.5	—
Total^c	8,083	10.8	—	7,815	11.6	—	7,097	12.8	—	10,082	16.1	—

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

Note. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis, and the proportion of income inequality as measured by the Gini index within the census tract. Rates are per 100,000 population. Numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2022_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

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

^b Region of residence defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information, see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/economic-census/guidance-geographies/levels.html>.

^c Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
		18–24			
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	805	653	81.1	605	75.2
6.00–9.99	927	766	82.6	676	72.9
10.00–16.99	1,406	1,162	82.6	949	67.5
≥17	2,058	1,611	78.3	1,389	67.5
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	877	742	84.6	647	73.8
5.00–8.99	987	792	80.2	717	72.6
9.00–15.99	1,381	1,111	80.4	941	68.1
≥16	1,953	1,549	79.3	1,316	67.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	2,028	1,572	77.5	1,345	66.3
53,000–71,999	1,337	1,083	81.0	917	68.6
72,000–97,999	1,088	900	82.7	798	73.3
≥98,000	718	618	86.1	542	75.5
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	570	489	85.8	437	76.7
4.00–7.99	1,086	894	82.3	759	69.9
8.00–12.99	1,154	923	80.0	811	70.3
≥13	2,388	1,888	79.1	1,614	67.6
Gini index (%)					
<38	1,337	1,095	81.9	939	70.2
38.00–41.99	1,209	969	80.1	855	70.7
42.00–45.99	1,098	885	80.6	757	68.9
≥46	1,547	1,238	80.0	1,065	68.8
Subtotal^b	5,373	4,333	80.6	3,739	69.6
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	85	68	80.0	61	71.8
6.00–9.99	112	94	83.9	83	74.1
10.00–16.99	188	146	77.7	137	72.9
≥17	300	238	79.3	222	74.0
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	101	80	79.2	74	73.3
5.00–8.99	109	82	75.2	74	67.9
9.00–15.99	206	167	81.1	150	72.8
≥16	269	217	80.7	205	76.2
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	324	255	78.7	237	73.1
53,000–71,999	170	135	79.4	125	73.5
72,000–97,999	119	93	78.2	90	75.6
≥98,000	67	58	86.6	47	70.1
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	62	53	85.5	43	69.4
4.00–7.99	108	87	80.6	78	72.2
8.00–12.99	178	143	80.3	134	75.3
≥13	337	263	78.0	248	73.6
Gini index (%)					
<38	168	138	82.1	133	79.2
38.00–41.99	165	138	83.6	122	73.9
42.00–45.99	146	106	72.6	94	64.4
≥46	206	164	79.6	154	74.8
Subtotal^b	695	554	79.7	510	73.4
Total	6,068	4,887	80.5	4,249	70.0

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
		25–34			
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	1,573	1,309	83.2	1,150	73.1
6.00–9.99	1,989	1,680	84.5	1,462	73.5
10.00–16.99	2,880	2,374	82.4	2,069	71.8
≥17	3,735	3,008	80.5	2,568	68.8
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	1,766	1,490	84.4	1,313	74.3
5.00–8.99	1,823	1,531	84.0	1,319	72.4
9.00–15.99	2,730	2,231	81.7	1,930	70.7
≥16	3,862	3,123	80.9	2,690	69.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	3,570	2,832	79.3	2,435	68.2
53,000–71,999	2,733	2,251	82.4	1,923	70.4
72,000–97,999	2,243	1,905	84.9	1,688	75.3
≥98,000	1,589	1,349	84.9	1,171	73.7
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	1,261	1,093	86.7	948	75.2
4.00–7.99	2,113	1,750	82.8	1,516	71.7
8.00–12.99	2,211	1,797	81.3	1,585	71.7
≥13	4,592	3,731	81.2	3,200	69.7
Gini index (%)					
<38	2,536	2,090	82.4	1,830	72.2
38.00–41.99	2,460	2,041	83.0	1,755	71.3
42.00–45.99	2,192	1,808	82.5	1,579	72.0
≥46	2,983	2,427	81.4	2,083	69.8
Subtotal^b	10,555	8,668	82.1	7,489	71.0
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	208	184	88.5	160	76.9
6.00–9.99	278	243	87.4	202	72.7
10.00–16.99	476	390	81.9	338	71.0
≥17	753	588	78.1	471	62.5
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	217	192	88.5	161	74.2
5.00–8.99	278	227	81.7	200	71.9
9.00–15.99	440	360	81.8	304	69.1
≥16	782	628	80.3	508	65.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	765	607	79.3	487	63.7
53,000–71,999	461	381	82.6	322	69.8
72,000–97,999	299	251	83.9	219	73.2
≥98,000	182	158	86.8	138	75.8
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	186	164	88.2	142	76.3
4.00–7.99	321	269	83.8	243	75.7
8.00–12.99	355	295	83.1	226	63.7
≥13	853	677	79.4	560	65.7
Gini index (%)					
<38	378	324	85.7	279	73.8
38.00–41.99	397	326	82.1	262	66.0
42.00–45.99	386	301	78.0	261	67.6
≥46	554	454	81.9	369	66.6
Subtotal^b	1,775	1,454	81.9	1,207	68.0
Total	12,330	10,122	82.1	8,696	70.5

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
		35–44			
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	909	785	86.4	674	74.1
6.00–9.99	1,100	930	84.5	809	73.5
10.00–16.99	1,582	1,328	83.9	1,124	71.0
≥17	1,865	1,511	81.0	1,282	68.7
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	900	777	86.3	669	74.3
5.00–8.99	1,023	861	84.2	750	73.3
9.00–15.99	1,460	1,205	82.5	1,031	70.6
≥16	2,076	1,714	82.6	1,442	69.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	1,782	1,441	80.9	1,211	68.0
53,000–71,999	1,531	1,276	83.3	1,089	71.1
72,000–97,999	1,215	1,015	83.5	895	73.7
≥98,000	912	809	88.7	683	74.9
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	691	602	87.1	516	74.7
4.00–7.99	1,110	943	85.0	824	74.2
8.00–12.99	1,233	1,032	83.7	869	70.5
≥13	2,422	1,977	81.6	1,680	69.4
Gini index (%)					
<38	1,407	1,176	83.6	998	70.9
38.00–41.99	1,284	1,085	84.5	925	72.0
42.00–45.99	1,161	967	83.3	816	70.3
≥46	1,601	1,323	82.6	1,148	71.7
Subtotal^b	5,617	4,689	83.5	4,005	71.3
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	193	164	85.0	136	70.5
6.00–9.99	257	209	81.3	171	66.5
10.00–16.99	413	336	81.4	292	70.7
≥17	621	483	77.8	406	65.4
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	177	139	78.5	124	70.1
5.00–8.99	237	201	84.8	163	68.8
9.00–15.99	432	352	81.5	301	69.7
≥16	639	500	78.2	417	65.3
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	630	496	78.7	418	66.3
53,000–71,999	424	341	80.4	289	68.2
72,000–97,999	233	194	83.3	156	67.0
≥98,000	185	154	83.2	134	72.4
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	157	133	84.7	109	69.4
4.00–7.99	271	222	81.9	186	68.6
8.00–12.99	318	250	78.6	225	70.8
≥13	738	587	79.5	485	65.7
Gini index (%)					
<38	370	306	82.7	247	66.8
38.00–41.99	354	287	81.1	251	70.9
42.00–45.99	327	258	78.9	217	66.4
≥46	433	341	78.8	290	67.0
Subtotal^b	1,527	1,227	80.4	1,033	67.6
Total	7,144	5,916	82.8	5,038	70.5

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
		45–54			
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	488	425	87.1	358	73.4
6.00–9.99	529	457	86.4	383	72.4
10.00–16.99	778	662	85.1	530	68.1
≥17	996	812	81.5	641	64.4
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	480	420	87.5	350	72.9
5.00–8.99	498	415	83.3	341	68.5
9.00–15.99	744	631	84.8	517	69.5
≥16	1,072	891	83.1	705	65.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	941	766	81.4	598	63.5
53,000–71,999	758	625	82.5	513	67.7
72,000–97,999	593	522	88.0	429	72.3
≥98,000	489	433	88.5	364	74.4
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	410	362	88.3	307	74.9
4.00–7.99	569	484	85.1	415	72.9
8.00–12.99	593	496	83.6	386	65.1
≥13	1,219	1,014	83.2	804	66.0
Gini index (%)					
<38	658	558	84.8	470	71.4
38.00–41.99	685	599	87.4	487	71.1
42.00–45.99	630	535	84.9	411	65.2
≥46	817	663	81.2	543	66.5
Subtotal^b	2,874	2,422	84.3	1,958	68.1
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	180	154	85.6	132	73.3
6.00–9.99	170	141	82.9	121	71.2
10.00–16.99	274	216	78.8	186	67.9
≥17	429	330	76.9	274	63.9
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	145	123	84.8	108	74.5
5.00–8.99	165	133	80.6	105	63.6
9.00–15.99	307	240	78.2	211	68.7
≥16	436	345	79.1	289	66.3
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	441	336	76.2	274	62.1
53,000–71,999	254	203	79.9	184	72.4
72,000–97,999	205	175	85.4	142	69.3
≥98,000	146	122	83.6	108	74.0
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	130	113	86.9	101	77.7
4.00–7.99	203	165	81.3	147	72.4
8.00–12.99	224	185	82.6	158	70.5
≥13	496	378	76.2	307	61.9
Gini index (%)					
<38	254	206	81.1	178	70.1
38.00–41.99	280	231	82.5	193	68.9
42.00–45.99	212	170	80.2	148	69.8
≥46	307	234	76.2	194	63.2
Subtotal^b	1,092	871	79.8	734	67.2
Total	3,966	3,293	83.0	2,692	67.9

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
		55–64			
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	335	289	86.3	240	71.6
6.00–9.99	341	302	88.6	250	73.3
10.00–16.99	477	395	82.8	322	67.5
≥17	621	498	80.2	391	63.0
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	347	297	85.6	256	73.8
5.00–8.99	343	301	87.8	240	70.0
9.00–15.99	435	363	83.4	285	65.5
≥16	649	523	80.6	422	65.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	603	484	80.3	378	62.7
53,000–71,999	465	391	84.1	319	68.6
72,000–97,999	356	310	87.1	252	70.8
≥98,000	341	291	85.3	246	72.1
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	286	253	88.5	208	72.7
4.00–7.99	366	303	82.8	252	68.9
8.00–12.99	362	302	83.4	258	71.3
≥13	760	626	82.4	485	63.8
Gini index (%)					
<38	434	371	85.5	297	68.4
38.00–41.99	401	333	83.0	271	67.6
42.00–45.99	397	333	83.9	258	65.0
≥46	542	447	82.5	377	69.6
Subtotal^b	1,817	1,521	83.7	1,234	67.9
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	95	82	86.3	72	75.8
6.00–9.99	93	76	81.7	70	75.3
10.00–16.99	175	149	85.1	123	70.3
≥17	287	230	80.1	187	65.2
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	85	71	83.5	69	81.2
5.00–8.99	104	94	90.4	77	74.0
9.00–15.99	184	149	81.0	126	68.5
≥16	277	223	80.5	180	65.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	292	230	78.8	186	63.7
53,000–71,999	144	125	86.8	105	72.9
72,000–97,999	100	85	85.0	82	82.0
≥98,000	110	93	84.5	78	70.9
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	87	78	89.7	71	81.6
4.00–7.99	131	112	85.5	103	78.6
8.00–12.99	135	114	84.4	89	65.9
≥13	297	233	78.5	189	63.6
Gini index (%)					
<38	154	126	81.8	112	72.7
38.00–41.99	142	120	84.5	103	72.5
42.00–45.99	140	117	83.6	102	72.9
≥46	213	173	81.2	135	63.4
Subtotal^b	673	555	82.5	466	69.2
Total	2,490	2,076	83.4	1,700	68.3

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months		
		No.	%	No.	%	
		≥65				
Male						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	119	108	90.8	92	77.3	
6.00–9.99	111	92	82.9	78	70.3	
10.00–16.99	141	117	83.0	96	68.1	
≥17	159	126	79.2	84	52.8	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	112	98	87.5	81	72.3	
5.00–8.99	101	90	89.1	74	73.3	
9.00–15.99	138	113	81.9	94	68.1	
≥16	179	142	79.3	101	56.4	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<53,000	160	127	79.4	85	53.1	
53,000–71,999	132	112	84.8	88	66.7	
72,000–97,999	129	108	83.7	95	73.6	
≥98,000	108	95	88.0	81	75.0	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	88	75	85.2	73	83.0	
4.00–7.99	105	91	86.7	64	61.0	
8.00–12.99	105	91	86.7	65	61.9	
≥13	232	186	80.2	148	63.8	
Gini index (%)						
<38	124	107	86.3	90	72.6	
38.00–41.99	124	99	79.8	77	62.1	
42.00–45.99	101	83	82.2	64	63.4	
≥46	181	154	85.1	119	65.7	
Subtotal^b	550	459	83.5	364	66.2	
Female						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	43	35	81.4	33	76.7	
6.00–9.99	34	31	91.2	22	64.7	
10.00–16.99	57	46	80.7	41	71.9	
≥17	89	71	79.8	63	70.8	
Less than high school diploma (%)						
<5	32	27	84.4	24	75.0	
5.00–8.99	42	36	85.7	31	73.8	
9.00–15.99	65	52	80.0	42	64.6	
≥16	84	68	81.0	62	73.8	
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<53,000	85	69	81.2	60	70.6	
53,000–71,999	53	45	84.9	39	73.6	
72,000–97,999	47	36	76.6	33	70.2	
≥98,000	37	32	86.5	26	70.3	
Without health insurance (%)						
<4	41	36	87.8	33	80.5	
4.00–7.99	37	30	81.1	25	67.6	
8.00–12.99	62	51	82.3	45	72.6	
≥13	83	66	79.5	56	67.5	
Gini index (%)						
<38	61	48	78.7	38	62.3	
38.00–41.99	52	47	90.4	41	78.8	
42.00–45.99	42	35	83.3	35	83.3	
≥46	68	53	77.9	45	66.2	
Subtotal^b	237	196	82.7	169	71.3	
Total	787	655	83.2	533	67.7	

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Total					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	4,229	3,569	84.4	3,119	73.8
6.00–9.99	4,997	4,227	84.6	3,658	73.2
10.00–16.99	7,264	6,038	83.1	5,090	70.1
≥17	9,434	7,566	80.2	6,355	67.4
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	4,482	3,824	85.3	3,316	74.0
5.00–8.99	4,775	3,990	83.6	3,441	72.1
9.00–15.99	6,888	5,654	82.1	4,798	69.7
≥16	9,791	7,942	81.1	6,676	68.2
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	9,084	7,222	79.5	6,052	66.6
53,000–71,999	6,956	5,738	82.5	4,849	69.7
72,000–97,999	5,624	4,760	84.6	4,157	73.9
≥98,000	4,157	3,595	86.5	3,087	74.3
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	3,306	2,874	86.9	2,489	75.3
4.00–7.99	5,349	4,465	83.5	3,830	71.6
8.00–12.99	5,658	4,641	82.0	3,974	70.2
≥13	11,613	9,422	81.1	7,931	68.3
Gini index (%)					
<38	6,496	5,397	83.1	4,624	71.2
38.00–41.99	6,163	5,126	83.2	4,370	70.9
42.00–45.99	5,579	4,611	82.6	3,885	69.6
≥46	7,671	6,252	81.5	5,335	69.5
Subtotal^b	26,786	22,092	82.5	18,789	70.1
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	804	687	85.4	594	73.9
6.00–9.99	944	794	84.1	669	70.9
10.00–16.99	1,583	1,283	81.0	1,117	70.6
≥17	2,479	1,940	78.3	1,623	65.5
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	757	632	83.5	560	74.0
5.00–8.99	935	773	82.7	650	69.5
9.00–15.99	1,634	1,320	80.8	1,134	69.4
≥16	2,487	1,981	79.7	1,661	66.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	2,537	1,993	78.6	1,662	65.5
53,000–71,999	1,506	1,230	81.7	1,064	70.7
72,000–97,999	1,003	834	83.2	722	72.0
≥98,000	727	617	84.9	531	73.0
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	663	577	87.0	499	75.3
4.00–7.99	1,071	885	82.6	782	73.0
8.00–12.99	1,272	1,038	81.6	877	68.9
≥13	2,804	2,204	78.6	1,845	65.8
Gini index (%)					
<38	1,385	1,148	82.9	987	71.3
38.00–41.99	1,390	1,149	82.7	972	69.9
42.00–45.99	1,253	987	78.8	857	68.4
≥46	1,781	1,419	79.7	1,187	66.6
Subtotal^b	5,999	4,857	81.0	4,119	68.7
Total	32,785	26,949	82.2	22,908	69.9

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/mm³ or cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL); CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [footnotes only]; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. Linkage to HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month after HIV diagnosis. A VL test result of <200 copies/mL indicates HIV viral suppression. VL test results are within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022. Data not provided for states and associated census tracts that do not have laws requiring reporting of all CD4 and viral loads, or that have incomplete reporting of laboratory data to CDC. Areas without laws: Idaho. Areas with incomplete reporting: New Jersey and Puerto Rico. Areas with a lapse in reporting: Mississippi and West Virginia.

For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2022_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

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

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
		American Indian/Alaska Native			
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	16	12	75.0	10	62.5
6.00–9.99	16	13	81.3	12	75.0
10.00–16.99	29	25	86.2	19	65.5
≥17	45	35	77.8	27	60.0
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	18	17	94.4	11	61.1
5.00–8.99	24	18	75.0	17	70.8
9.00–15.99	33	24	72.7	21	63.6
≥16	31	26	83.9	19	61.3
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	41	32	78.0	24	58.5
53,000–71,999	29	24	82.8	20	69.0
72,000–97,999	18	15	83.3	13	72.2
≥98,000	18	14	77.8	11	61.1
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	11	10	90.9	8	72.7
4.00–7.99	31	23	74.2	21	67.7
8.00–12.99	16	13	81.3	11	68.8
≥13	48	39	81.3	28	58.3
Gini index (%)					
<38	30	23	76.7	19	63.3
38.00–41.99	24	19	79.2	15	62.5
42.00–45.99	21	16	76.2	13	61.9
≥46	31	27	87.1	21	67.7
Subtotal^c	113	92	81.4	70	61.9
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	2	1	50.0	0	0.0
6.00–9.99	7	6	85.7	5	71.4
10.00–16.99	10	7	70.0	7	70.0
≥17	17	13	76.5	10	58.8
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	3	3	100	2	66.7
5.00–8.99	8	6	75.0	6	75.0
9.00–15.99	10	7	70.0	6	60.0
≥16	15	11	73.3	8	53.3
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	18	13	72.2	10	55.6
53,000–71,999	12	9	75.0	8	66.7
72,000–97,999	5	4	80.0	3	60.0
≥98,000	1	1	100	1	100
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	2	2	100	2	100
4.00–7.99	1	1	100	0	0.0
8.00–12.99	10	8	80.0	8	80.0
≥13	23	16	69.6	12	52.2
Gini index (%)					
<38	6	4	66.7	4	66.7
38.00–41.99	9	5	55.6	4	44.4
42.00–45.99	10	9	90.0	8	80.0
≥46	11	9	81.8	6	54.5
Subtotal^c	37	28	75.7	22	59.5
Total	150	120	80.0	92	61.3

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Asian					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	166	149	89.8	132	79.5
6.00–9.99	138	123	89.1	107	77.5
10.00–16.99	156	140	89.7	122	78.2
≥17	161	145	90.1	121	75.2
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	170	152	89.4	136	80.0
5.00–8.99	141	129	91.5	105	74.5
9.00–15.99	150	135	90.0	118	78.7
≥16	160	141	88.1	123	76.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	96	91	94.8	72	75.0
53,000–71,999	136	118	86.8	104	76.5
72,000–97,999	160	141	88.1	124	77.5
≥98,000	227	205	90.3	180	79.3
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	159	150	94.3	123	77.4
4.00–7.99	185	165	89.2	150	81.1
8.00–12.99	130	115	88.5	94	72.3
≥13	147	127	86.4	115	78.2
Gini index (%)					
<38	170	154	90.6	140	82.4
38.00–41.99	138	123	89.1	106	76.8
42.00–45.99	127	107	84.3	100	78.7
≥46	186	173	93.0	136	73.1
Subtotal^c	636	572	89.9	495	77.8
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	27	21	77.8	24	88.9
6.00–9.99	22	21	95.5	20	90.9
10.00–16.99	24	20	83.3	22	91.7
≥17	16	12	75.0	12	75.0
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	21	17	81.0	18	85.7
5.00–8.99	16	14	87.5	15	93.8
9.00–15.99	15	12	80.0	14	93.3
≥16	37	31	83.8	31	83.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	12	8	66.7	7	58.3
53,000–71,999	18	16	88.9	16	88.9
72,000–97,999	24	23	95.8	23	95.8
≥98,000	35	27	77.1	32	91.4
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	26	23	88.5	23	88.5
4.00–7.99	26	22	84.6	24	92.3
8.00–12.99	17	15	88.2	17	100
≥13	20	14	70.0	14	70.0
Gini index (%)					
<38	26	23	88.5	23	88.5
38.00–41.99	21	15	71.4	17	81.0
42.00–45.99	25	20	80.0	21	84.0
≥46	17	16	94.1	17	100
Subtotal^c	96	77	80.2	81	84.4
Total	732	649	88.7	576	78.7

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Black/African American					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	1,268	1,029	81.2	883	69.6
6.00–9.99	1,463	1,173	80.2	972	66.4
10.00–16.99	2,409	1,911	79.3	1,542	64.0
≥17	4,237	3,198	75.5	2,635	62.2
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	1,438	1,178	81.9	980	68.2
5.00–8.99	1,714	1,364	79.6	1,156	67.4
9.00–15.99	2,827	2,208	78.1	1,802	63.7
≥16	3,404	2,566	75.4	2,098	61.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	4,239	3,182	75.1	2,613	61.6
53,000–71,999	2,409	1,879	78.0	1,546	64.2
72,000–97,999	1,608	1,323	82.3	1,116	69.4
≥98,000	1,065	885	83.1	717	67.3
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	989	836	84.5	697	70.5
4.00–7.99	1,864	1,493	80.1	1,225	65.7
8.00–12.99	2,211	1,724	78.0	1,459	66.0
≥13	4,314	3,259	75.5	2,652	61.5
Gini index (%)					
<38	2,150	1,696	78.9	1,403	65.3
38.00–41.99	2,036	1,608	79.0	1,339	65.8
42.00–45.99	2,004	1,541	76.9	1,255	62.6
≥46	3,177	2,457	77.3	2,031	63.9
Subtotal^c	9,749	7,598	77.9	6,262	64.2
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	397	339	85.4	300	75.6
6.00–9.99	410	341	83.2	307	74.9
10.00–16.99	805	650	80.7	567	70.4
≥17	1,435	1,114	77.6	957	66.7
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	364	303	83.2	269	73.9
5.00–8.99	454	378	83.3	335	73.8
9.00–15.99	912	730	80.0	642	70.4
≥16	1,317	1,033	78.4	885	67.2
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	1,479	1,150	77.8	982	66.4
53,000–71,999	734	602	82.0	530	72.2
72,000–97,999	480	388	80.8	355	74.0
≥98,000	334	288	86.2	253	75.7
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	319	284	89.0	242	75.9
4.00–7.99	524	434	82.8	408	77.9
8.00–12.99	653	520	79.6	450	68.9
≥13	1,551	1,206	77.8	1,031	66.5
Gini index (%)					
<38	693	569	82.1	503	72.6
38.00–41.99	694	576	83.0	499	71.9
42.00–45.99	663	514	77.5	460	69.4
≥46	997	785	78.7	669	67.1
Subtotal^c	3,134	2,516	80.3	2,184	69.7
Total	12,883	10,114	78.5	8,446	65.6

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Hispanic/Latino^b					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	1,220	1,048	85.9	925	75.8
6.00–9.99	1,773	1,538	86.7	1,373	77.4
10.00–16.99	2,707	2,319	85.7	2,013	74.4
≥17	3,172	2,723	85.8	2,358	74.3
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	1,086	937	86.3	847	78.0
5.00–8.99	1,254	1,080	86.1	957	76.3
9.00–15.99	1,954	1,710	87.5	1,508	77.2
≥16	4,581	3,903	85.2	3,359	73.3
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	2,865	2,445	85.3	2,137	74.6
53,000–71,999	2,535	2,185	86.2	1,885	74.4
72,000–97,999	2,054	1,759	85.6	1,560	75.9
≥98,000	1,394	1,217	87.3	1,069	76.7
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	814	722	88.7	640	78.6
4.00–7.99	1,508	1,286	85.3	1,143	75.8
8.00–12.99	1,762	1,505	85.4	1,334	75.7
≥13	4,788	4,115	85.9	3,552	74.2
Gini index (%)					
<38	2,313	1,975	85.4	1,737	75.1
38.00–41.99	2,271	1,969	86.7	1,690	74.4
42.00–45.99	1,944	1,695	87.2	1,464	75.3
≥46	2,341	1,986	84.8	1,775	75.8
Subtotal^c	9,056	7,788	86.0	6,794	75.0
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	131	116	88.5	101	77.1
6.00–9.99	188	158	84.0	134	71.3
10.00–16.99	317	261	82.3	232	73.2
≥17	494	409	82.8	340	68.8
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	100	85	85.0	78	78.0
5.00–8.99	127	100	78.7	88	69.3
9.00–15.99	219	192	87.7	159	72.6
≥16	685	568	82.9	483	70.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	467	390	83.5	321	68.7
53,000–71,999	322	264	82.0	234	72.7
72,000–97,999	200	169	84.5	145	72.5
≥98,000	135	117	86.7	101	74.8
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	90	77	85.6	69	76.7
4.00–7.99	172	152	88.4	128	74.4
8.00–12.99	203	173	85.2	145	71.4
≥13	665	542	81.5	465	69.9
Gini index (%)					
<38	302	256	84.8	221	73.2
38.00–41.99	283	240	84.8	202	71.4
42.00–45.99	231	185	80.1	159	68.8
≥46	314	263	83.8	225	71.7
Subtotal^c	1,154	965	83.6	824	71.4
Total	10,210	8,753	85.7	7,618	74.6

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	22	13	59.1	12	54.5
6.00–9.99	12	11	91.7	7	58.3
10.00–16.99	15	11	73.3	10	66.7
≥17	15	11	73.3	10	66.7
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	16	13	81.3	10	62.5
5.00–8.99	18	11	61.1	9	50.0
9.00–15.99	14	11	78.6	9	64.3
≥16	16	11	68.8	11	68.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	13	8	61.5	7	53.8
53,000–71,999	11	11	100	9	81.8
72,000–97,999	21	12	57.1	11	52.4
≥98,000	19	15	78.9	12	63.2
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	12	9	75.0	10	83.3
4.00–7.99	21	18	85.7	11	52.4
8.00–12.99	15	9	60.0	9	60.0
≥13	16	10	62.5	9	56.3
Gini index (%)					
<38	23	15	65.2	15	65.2
38.00–41.99	17	14	82.4	9	52.9
42.00–45.99	8	6	75.0	4	50.0
≥46	16	11	68.8	11	68.8
Subtotal^c	66	48	72.7	41	62.1
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	1	1	100	1	100
6.00–9.99	4	3	75.0	2	50.0
10.00–16.99	2	2	100	1	50.0
≥17	2	1	50.0	1	50.0
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	1	1	100	1	100
5.00–8.99	3	2	66.7	2	66.7
9.00–15.99	3	2	66.7	1	33.3
≥16	2	2	100	1	50.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	2	1	50.0	1	50.0
53,000–71,999	1	1	100	0	0.0
72,000–97,999	2	2	100	2	100
≥98,000	4	3	75.0	2	50.0
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	4	3	75.0	2	50.0
4.00–7.99	1	1	100	1	100
8.00–12.99	3	3	100	2	66.7
≥13	1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gini index (%)					
<38	4	2	50.0	1	25.0
38.00–41.99	1	1	100	1	100
42.00–45.99	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
≥46	4	4	100	3	75.0
Subtotal^c	9	7	77.8	5	55.6
Total	75	55	73.3	46	61.3

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
White					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	1,423	1,221	85.8	1,065	74.8
6.00–9.99	1,477	1,278	86.5	1,097	74.3
10.00–16.99	1,769	1,476	83.4	1,253	70.8
≥17	1,556	1,251	80.4	1,040	66.8
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	1,627	1,420	87.3	1,231	75.7
5.00–8.99	1,491	1,273	85.4	1,097	73.6
9.00–15.99	1,728	1,407	81.4	1,202	69.6
≥16	1,381	1,128	81.7	927	67.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	1,589	1,270	79.9	1,041	65.5
53,000–71,999	1,673	1,385	82.8	1,171	70.0
72,000–97,999	1,608	1,380	85.8	1,214	75.5
≥98,000	1,336	1,174	87.9	1,014	75.9
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	1,243	1,081	87.0	942	75.8
4.00–7.99	1,599	1,361	85.1	1,175	73.5
8.00–12.99	1,372	1,144	83.4	955	69.6
≥13	2,012	1,641	81.6	1,384	68.8
Gini index (%)					
<38	1,619	1,375	84.9	1,166	72.0
38.00–41.99	1,544	1,281	83.0	1,110	71.9
42.00–45.99	1,335	1,127	84.4	940	70.4
≥46	1,725	1,441	83.5	1,238	71.8
Subtotal^c	6,470	5,418	83.7	4,621	71.4
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	219	186	84.9	155	70.8
6.00–9.99	282	239	84.8	182	64.5
10.00–16.99	377	305	80.9	255	67.6
≥17	437	335	76.7	254	58.1
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	235	197	83.8	169	71.9
5.00–8.99	290	242	83.4	184	63.4
9.00–15.99	418	332	79.4	275	65.8
≥16	373	294	78.8	218	58.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	476	368	77.3	289	60.7
53,000–71,999	374	302	80.7	245	65.5
72,000–97,999	263	225	85.6	178	67.7
≥98,000	191	160	83.8	127	66.5
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	201	170	84.6	148	73.6
4.00–7.99	309	245	79.3	200	64.7
8.00–12.99	339	283	83.5	218	64.3
≥13	466	367	78.8	280	60.1
Gini index (%)					
<38	310	261	84.2	208	67.1
38.00–41.99	339	278	82.0	223	65.8
42.00–45.99	284	229	80.6	183	64.4
≥46	381	296	77.7	232	60.9
Subtotal^c	1,377	1,113	80.8	882	64.1
Total	7,847	6,531	83.2	5,503	70.1

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Multiracial					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	114	97	85.1	92	80.7
6.00–9.99	118	91	77.1	90	76.3
10.00–16.99	179	156	87.2	131	73.2
≥17	248	203	81.9	164	66.1
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	127	107	84.3	101	79.5
5.00–8.99	133	115	86.5	100	75.2
9.00–15.99	182	159	87.4	138	75.8
≥16	218	167	76.6	139	63.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	241	194	80.5	158	65.6
53,000–71,999	163	136	83.4	114	69.9
72,000–97,999	155	130	83.9	119	76.8
≥98,000	98	85	86.7	84	85.7
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	78	66	84.6	69	88.5
4.00–7.99	141	119	84.4	105	74.5
8.00–12.99	152	131	86.2	112	73.7
≥13	288	231	80.2	191	66.3
Gini index (%)					
<38	191	159	83.2	144	75.4
38.00–41.99	133	112	84.2	101	75.9
42.00–45.99	140	119	85.0	109	77.9
≥46	195	157	80.5	123	63.1
Subtotal^c	696	576	82.8	506	72.7
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	27	23	85.2	13	48.1
6.00–9.99	31	26	83.9	19	61.3
10.00–16.99	48	38	79.2	33	68.8
≥17	78	56	71.8	49	62.8
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	33	26	78.8	23	69.7
5.00–8.99	37	31	83.8	20	54.1
9.00–15.99	57	45	78.9	37	64.9
≥16	58	42	72.4	35	60.3
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	83	63	75.9	52	62.7
53,000–71,999	45	36	80.0	31	68.9
72,000–97,999	29	23	79.3	16	55.2
≥98,000	27	21	77.8	15	55.6
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	21	18	85.7	13	61.9
4.00–7.99	38	30	78.9	21	55.3
8.00–12.99	47	36	76.6	37	78.7
≥13	78	59	75.6	43	55.1
Gini index (%)					
<38	44	33	75.0	27	61.4
38.00–41.99	43	34	79.1	26	60.5
42.00–45.99	40	30	75.0	26	65.0
≥46	57	46	80.7	35	61.4
Subtotal^c	192	151	78.6	121	63.0
Total	888	727	81.9	627	70.6

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/mm³ or cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL); CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [footnotes only]; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. Numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. Linkage to HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month after HIV diagnosis. A VL test result of <200 copies/mL indicates HIV viral suppression. VL test results are within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022. Data not provided for states and associated census tracts that do not have laws requiring reporting of all CD4 and viral loads, or that have incomplete reporting of laboratory data to CDC. Areas without laws: Idaho. Areas with incomplete reporting: New Jersey and Puerto Rico. Areas with a lapse in reporting: Mississippi and West Virginia.

For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2022_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

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

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

Table 11. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact^b					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	3,565	3,007	84.3	2,662	74.7
6.00–9.99	4,215	3,582	85.0	3,137	74.4
10.00–16.99	6,120	5,127	83.8	4,359	71.2
≥17	7,761	6,300	81.2	5,369	69.2
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	3,884	3,328	85.7	2,912	75.0
5.00–8.99	4,024	3,386	84.2	2,958	73.5
9.00–15.99	5,672	4,684	82.6	4,029	71.0
≥16	8,089	6,624	81.9	5,634	69.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	7,444	5,996	80.6	5,095	68.5
56,000–71,999	5,789	4,816	83.2	4,107	70.9
72,000–97,999	4,788	4,057	84.7	3,583	74.8
≥98,000	3,553	3,075	86.5	2,677	75.4
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	2,765	2,421	87.6	2,129	77.0
4.00–7.99	4,484	3,767	84.0	3,273	73.0
8.00–12.99	4,769	3,930	82.4	3,403	71.3
≥13	9,645	7,899	81.9	6,723	69.7
Gini index (%)					
<38	5,472	4,569	83.5	3,953	72.2
38.00–41.99	5,147	4,310	83.7	3,721	72.3
42.00–45.99	4,644	3,869	83.3	3,321	71.5
≥46	6,385	5,254	82.3	4,524	70.9
Subtotal^c	22,384	18,597	83.1	16,012	71.5
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	—	—	—	—	—
6.00–9.99	—	—	—	—	—
10.00–16.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥17	—	—	—	—	—
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	—	—	—	—	—
5.00–8.99	—	—	—	—	—
9.00–15.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥16	—	—	—	—	—
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<56,000	—	—	—	—	—
53,000–71,999	—	—	—	—	—
72,000–97,999	—	—	—	—	—
≥98,000	—	—	—	—	—
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	—	—	—	—	—
4.00–7.99	—	—	—	—	—
8.00–12.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥13	—	—	—	—	—
Gini index (%)					
<38	—	—	—	—	—
38.00–41.99	—	—	—	—	—
42.00–45.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥46	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal^c	—	—	—	—	—
Total	22,384	18,597	83.1	16,012	71.5

Table 11. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
		Injection drug use^d			
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	141	116	82.2	92	65.1
6.00–9.99	186	145	77.7	114	60.9
10.00–16.99	284	213	75.2	164	57.9
≥17	406	295	72.7	201	49.6
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	123	94	76.7	72	58.2
5.00–8.99	193	147	76.1	114	59.4
9.00–15.99	286	222	77.5	156	54.5
≥16	415	306	73.8	229	55.2
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	403	288	71.4	199	49.4
53,000–71,999	285	209	73.3	157	55.0
72,000–97,999	191	153	80.1	124	64.5
≥98,000	135	117	86.5	89	66.0
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	152	116	76.3	88	58.2
4.00–7.99	242	190	78.6	143	59.1
8.00–12.99	213	158	74.2	120	56.0
≥13	409	304	74.3	220	53.7
Gini index (%)					
<38	217	170	78.2	127	58.6
38.00–41.99	242	184	75.9	140	57.6
42.00–45.99	219	165	75.3	117	53.5
≥46	339	250	73.9	187	55.2
Subtotal^c	1,064	806	75.7	597	56.1
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	112	92	82.1	75	67.1
6.00–9.99	141	118	83.2	88	62.4
10.00–16.99	228	180	78.8	134	58.6
≥17	375	278	74.1	195	52.1
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	113	93	82.3	70	62.3
5.00–8.99	141	110	78.2	81	57.1
9.00–15.99	244	189	77.4	150	61.3
≥16	359	275	76.5	192	53.3
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	385	287	74.4	202	52.4
53,000–71,999	219	170	77.8	130	59.2
72,000–97,999	136	114	84.1	87	64.1
≥98,000	110	91	82.7	70	63.8
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	114	91	79.9	72	63.1
4.00–7.99	185	144	77.9	114	61.5
8.00–12.99	183	150	81.6	107	58.2
≥13	373	282	75.4	200	53.5
Gini index (%)					
<38	191	162	84.6	119	62.1
38.00–41.99	212	164	77.4	125	58.8
42.00–45.99	185	141	76.3	106	57.3
≥46	268	200	74.6	143	53.3
Subtotal^c	886	692	78.0	508	57.3
Total	1,950	1,497	76.8	1,105	56.7

Table 11. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact^b and injection drug use^d					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	173	147	85.1	113	65.3
6.00–9.99	213	185	86.7	144	67.5
10.00–16.99	296	238	80.5	182	61.5
≥17	369	286	77.5	222	60.1
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	193	161	83.6	132	68.3
5.00–8.99	201	168	83.2	133	66.2
9.00–15.99	287	238	83.1	181	63.2
≥16	370	289	78.1	214	57.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	360	276	76.5	214	59.4
53,000–71,999	296	237	80.3	187	63.4
72,000–97,999	235	203	86.6	156	66.5
≥98,000	155	135	87.0	99	63.6
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	158	139	88.5	108	68.2
4.00–7.99	235	194	82.4	150	63.8
8.00–12.99	228	177	77.6	136	59.7
≥13	431	346	80.4	267	62.0
Gini index (%)					
<38	259	209	81.0	162	62.8
38.00–41.99	259	205	79.1	154	59.4
42.00–45.99	217	187	86.2	138	63.4
≥46	315	254	80.5	206	65.3
Subtotal^c	1,089	885	81.3	685	62.9
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	—	—	—	—	—
6.00–9.99	—	—	—	—	—
10.00–16.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥17	—	—	—	—	—
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	—	—	—	—	—
5.00–8.99	—	—	—	—	—
9.00–15.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥16	—	—	—	—	—
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	—	—	—	—	—
53,000–71,999	—	—	—	—	—
72,000–97,999	—	—	—	—	—
≥98,000	—	—	—	—	—
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	—	—	—	—	—
4.00–7.99	—	—	—	—	—
8.00–12.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥13	—	—	—	—	—
Gini index (%)					
<38	—	—	—	—	—
38.00–41.99	—	—	—	—	—
42.00–45.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥46	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal^c	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,089	885	81.3	685	62.9

Table 11. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Male					
Heterosexual contact^e					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	346	295	85.4	250	72.2
6.00–9.99	379	313	82.4	261	68.8
10.00–16.99	559	456	81.6	383	68.5
≥17	891	680	76.4	560	62.8
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	279	239	85.5	199	71.2
5.00–8.99	351	285	81.2	232	66.1
9.00–15.99	637	505	79.2	428	67.2
≥16	910	718	78.9	596	65.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	869	657	75.6	540	62.2
53,000–71,999	581	471	81.2	396	68.2
72,000–97,999	405	343	84.6	291	71.9
≥98,000	310	265	85.4	219	70.7
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	230	196	85.3	163	70.7
4.00–7.99	380	308	81.0	258	68.0
8.00–12.99	445	373	83.9	315	70.7
≥13	1,119	866	77.4	717	64.1
Gini index (%)					
<38	542	443	81.8	377	69.6
38.00–41.99	510	423	82.9	353	69.2
42.00–45.99	496	387	78.1	308	62.1
≥46	626	490	78.2	415	66.3
Subtotal^c	2,226	1,786	80.2	1,483	66.6
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	687	590	85.9	515	75.0
6.00–9.99	796	671	84.2	576	72.3
10.00–16.99	1,348	1,097	81.4	978	72.6
≥17	2,092	1,652	79.0	1,419	67.8
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	639	535	83.7	485	76.0
5.00–8.99	786	656	83.4	563	71.7
9.00–15.99	1,383	1,125	81.3	980	70.9
≥16	2,118	1,697	80.2	1,461	69.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	2,143	1,699	79.3	1,454	67.8
53,000–71,999	1,278	1,052	82.3	928	72.6
72,000–97,999	860	713	82.9	629	73.1
≥98,000	612	522	85.3	457	74.7
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	544	481	88.5	423	77.8
4.00–7.99	880	736	83.6	663	75.4
8.00–12.99	1,079	880	81.5	765	70.8
≥13	2,420	1,913	79.0	1,637	67.6
Gini index (%)					
<38	1,186	980	82.6	863	72.7
38.00–41.99	1,170	978	83.6	842	72.0
42.00–45.99	1,060	839	79.2	745	70.3
≥46	1,505	1,212	80.5	1,038	69.0
Subtotal^c	5,081	4,138	81.4	3,588	70.6
Total	7,306	5,924	81.1	5,071	69.4

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/mm³ or cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL); CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [footnotes only]; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. Linkage to HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month after HIV diagnosis. A VL test result of <200 copies/mL indicates HIV viral suppression. VL test results are within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022. Data not provided for states and associated census tracts that do not have laws requiring reporting of all CD4 and viral loads, or that have incomplete reporting of laboratory data to CDC. Areas without laws: Idaho. Areas with incomplete reporting: New Jersey and Puerto Rico. Areas with a lapse in reporting: Mississippi and West Virginia. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2022_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf. Transmission category is classified based on a hierarchy of the risk factors most likely responsible for HIV transmission; classification is determined based on the person's sex assigned at birth. Because data have been imputed or statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category, manual calculations of reported data by transmission category may be inaccurate or unreliable and are discouraged. Also, data many not be reported for some populations; therefore, values may not sum to column subtotals and total.

^a Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion details.

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

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

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

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

Table 12. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among males aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, with HIV attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, by race/ethnicity and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
American Indian/Alaska Native					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	12	9	75.6	7	58.8
6.00–9.99	13	12	94.7	10	74.0
10.00–16.99	24	22	93.3	17	71.0
≥17	34	27	78.2	21	60.2
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	15	14	94.1	9	58.2
5.00–8.99	19	16	80.8	15	75.6
9.00–15.99	25	21	83.2	16	65.2
≥16	24	20	83.5	15	61.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	32	25	78.6	19	58.2
53,000–71,999	22	20	93.5	16	74.1
72,000–97,999	15	15	95.4	12	77.6
≥98,000	15	11	74.0	8	54.8
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	11	10	91.5	8	74.5
4.00–7.99	21	18	83.2	16	72.4
8.00–12.99	12	11	91.5	7	62.7
≥13	39	32	81.7	24	59.6
Gini index (%)					
<38	26	21	79.8	16	62.0
38.00–41.99	17	15	89.9	11	67.3
42.00–45.99	14	12	86.0	9	63.2
≥46	27	23	85.6	18	68.1
Total^b	88	75	85.5	56	64.0
Asian					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	148	132	89.2	116	78.8
6.00–9.99	125	112	89.1	100	79.8
10.00–16.99	144	130	89.9	114	79.2
≥17	146	133	90.9	109	74.9
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	156	142	91.1	124	79.8
5.00–8.99	130	118	90.9	98	75.3
9.00–15.99	137	122	89.2	109	79.3
≥16	141	124	87.9	110	77.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	87	82	94.3	65	74.5
53,000–71,999	124	107	86.8	96	77.3
72,000–97,999	145	129	88.6	115	79.3
≥98,000	207	187	90.5	164	79.2
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	146	138	94.9	113	77.5
4.00–7.99	163	145	89.4	133	82.0
8.00–12.99	121	106	88.0	88	73.3
≥13	134	116	86.4	105	78.5
Gini index (%)					
<38	151	136	89.9	126	83.0
38.00–41.99	126	113	89.8	98	77.3
42.00–45.99	115	97	84.3	92	79.7
≥46	171	159	93.4	125	73.4
Total^b	576	519	90.0	452	78.4

Table 12. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among males aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, with HIV attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, by race/ethnicity and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Black/African American					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	1,022	827	80.9	720	70.4
6.00–9.99	1,207	971	80.4	810	67.1
10.00–16.99	1,966	1,564	79.5	1,273	64.8
≥17	3,353	2,553	76.1	2,130	63.5
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	1,220	997	81.7	839	68.7
5.00–8.99	1,441	1,155	80.2	988	68.5
9.00–15.99	2,263	1,773	78.3	1,463	64.6
≥16	2,628	1,993	75.8	1,647	62.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	3,386	2,572	76.0	2,133	63.0
53,000–71,999	1,936	1,513	78.1	1,261	65.2
72,000–97,999	1,313	1,079	82.2	919	70.0
≥98,000	867	717	82.7	587	67.7
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	811	689	84.9	584	72.0
4.00–7.99	1,547	1,248	80.7	1,037	67.0
8.00–12.99	1,814	1,416	78.1	1,206	66.5
≥13	3,377	2,562	75.9	2,107	62.4
Gini index (%)					
<38	1,755	1,393	79.4	1,159	66.0
38.00–41.99	1,639	1,295	79.0	1,094	66.8
42.00–45.99	1,584	1,225	77.4	1,021	64.5
≥46	2,561	1,993	77.8	1,655	64.6
Total^b	7,868	6,160	78.3	5,136	65.3
Hispanic/Latino^c					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	1,098	942	85.8	840	76.5
6.00–9.99	1,573	1,369	87.0	1,238	78.7
10.00–16.99	2,421	2,082	86.0	1,825	75.4
≥17	2,807	2,420	86.2	2,126	75.7
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	994	860	86.5	785	78.9
5.00–8.99	1,120	966	86.2	874	78.1
9.00–15.99	1,736	1,523	87.7	1,355	78.1
≥16	4,051	3,465	85.5	3,017	74.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	2,535	2,171	85.6	1,930	76.1
53,000–71,999	2,253	1,952	86.7	1,694	75.2
72,000–97,999	1,840	1,578	85.7	1,418	77.0
≥98,000	1,249	1,091	87.4	971	77.7
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	712	630	88.4	571	80.2
4.00–7.99	1,362	1,163	85.4	1,043	76.6
8.00–12.99	1,566	1,338	85.5	1,199	76.6
≥13	4,260	3,682	86.4	3,216	75.5
Gini index (%)					
<38	2,064	1,766	85.6	1,562	75.7
38.00–41.99	2,028	1,758	86.7	1,535	75.7
42.00–45.99	1,726	1,512	87.6	1,332	77.1
≥46	2,078	1,774	85.3	1,597	76.8
Total^b	8,065	6,956	86.2	6,143	76.2

Table 12. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among males aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, with HIV attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, by race/ethnicity and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	17	11	62.4	11	62.4
6.00–9.99	11	11	100	7	62.6
10.00–16.99	13	10	76.6	8	60.9
≥17	14	10	71.2	9	64.0
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	14	11	78.6	9	64.3
5.00–8.99	14	10	67.9	8	53.6
9.00–15.99	13	10	76.6	8	60.9
≥16	14	11	78.4	10	71.2
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	13	8	61.2	7	53.5
53,000–71,999	10	10	100	8	79.6
72,000–97,999	17	11	64.1	9	52.1
≥98,000	15	13	83.7	11	70.6
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	10	8	79.6	9	89.8
4.00–7.99	18	16	88.7	9	49.2
8.00–12.99	13	9	66.4	9	66.4
≥13	14	9	63.8	8	56.5
Gini index (%)					
<38	17	13	73.7	12	67.8
38.00–41.99	15	13	86.3	9	58.9
42.00–45.99	8	6	75.0	4	50.0
≥46	15	10	66.7	10	66.7
Total^b	57	43	76.1	36	63.8
White					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	1,173	1,004	85.6	891	76.0
6.00–9.99	1,188	1,030	86.8	895	75.4
10.00–16.99	1,400	1,184	84.6	1,010	72.1
≥17	1,201	988	82.3	837	69.7
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	1,376	1,210	87.9	1,058	76.9
5.00–8.99	1,185	1,021	86.2	891	75.2
9.00–15.99	1,344	1,101	81.9	960	71.4
≥16	1,057	876	82.9	724	68.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	1,188	974	82.0	808	68.0
53,000–71,999	1,315	1,101	83.8	938	71.4
72,000–97,999	1,327	1,135	85.5	1,010	76.1
≥98,000	1,115	982	88.1	864	77.5
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	1,015	893	88.0	790	77.8
4.00–7.99	1,253	1,075	85.8	946	75.5
8.00–12.99	1,117	938	84.0	797	71.4
≥13	1,578	1,302	82.5	1,101	69.7
Gini index (%)					
<38	1,293	1,102	85.2	952	73.7
38.00–41.99	1,215	1,024	84.3	894	73.6
42.00–45.99	1,079	917	84.9	773	71.6
≥46	1,372	1,162	84.7	1,013	73.9
Total^b	5,148	4,355	84.6	3,759	73.0

Table 12. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022 among males aged ≥18 years, based on sex assigned at birth, with HIV attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, by race/ethnicity and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 48 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses ^a No.	Linkage to care		Viral suppression	
		≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month		VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Multiracial					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	96	83	86.8	76	79.7
6.00–9.99	99	77	78.2	78	78.4
10.00–16.99	152	135	89.0	113	74.0
≥17	205	169	82.7	137	67.1
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	108	94	86.6	88	81.5
5.00–8.99	115	101	87.9	85	73.7
9.00–15.99	154	135	88.2	118	76.7
≥16	175	135	77.3	113	64.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	203	165	81.3	135	66.4
53,000–71,999	132	113	86.2	94	71.7
72,000–97,999	130	111	85.2	101	77.4
≥98,000	86	75	87.4	73	85.1
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	61	55	90.4	55	90.4
4.00–7.99	121	102	84.6	90	74.9
8.00–12.99	127	112	88.3	96	75.6
≥13	243	196	80.6	163	66.9
Gini index (%)					
<38	166	139	84.1	126	75.8
38.00–41.99	107	93	86.2	81	75.7
42.00–45.99	117	100	85.4	91	77.6
≥46	161	133	82.6	106	65.8
Total^b	583	490	84.0	430	73.7
Total					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	3,565	3,007	84.3	2,662	74.7
6.00–9.99	4,215	3,582	85.0	3,137	74.4
10.00–16.99	6,120	5,127	83.8	4,359	71.2
≥17	7,761	6,300	81.2	5,369	69.2
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<5	3,884	3,328	85.7	2,912	75.0
5.00–8.99	4,024	3,386	84.2	2,958	73.5
9.00–15.99	5,672	4,684	82.6	4,029	71.0
≥16	8,089	6,624	81.9	5,634	69.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<53,000	7,444	5,996	80.6	5,095	68.5
53,000–71,999	5,789	4,816	83.2	4,107	70.9
72,000–97,999	4,788	4,057	84.7	3,583	74.8
≥98,000	3,553	3,075	86.5	2,677	75.4
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	2,765	2,421	87.6	2,129	77.0
4.00–7.99	4,484	3,767	84.0	3,273	73.0
8.00–12.99	4,769	3,930	82.4	3,403	71.3
≥13	9,645	7,899	81.9	6,723	69.7
Gini index (%)					
<38	5,472	4,569	83.5	3,953	72.2
38.00–41.99	5,147	4,310	83.7	3,721	72.3
42.00–45.99	4,644	3,869	83.3	3,321	71.5
≥46	6,385	5,254	82.3	4,524	70.9
Total^b	22,384	18,597	83.1	16,012	71.5

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/mm³ or cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL); CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [footnotes only]; SDOH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Male-to-male sexual contact includes persons assigned male sex at birth, regardless of current gender identity, who have had sexual contact with other males, and persons assigned male sex at birth who have had sexual contact with both males and females (i.e., bisexual contact). Transmission category is classified based on a hierarchy of the risk factors most likely responsible for HIV transmission; classification is determined based on the person's sex assigned at birth. Because data have been imputed or statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category, manual calculations of reported data by transmission category may be inaccurate or unreliable and are discouraged. Also, data may not be reported for some populations; therefore, values may not sum to column subtotals and total. Numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. Linkage to HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month after HIV diagnosis. A VL test result of <200 copies/mL indicates HIV viral suppression. VL test results are within 6 months of HIV diagnosis during 2022. Data not provided for states and associated jurisdictions that do not have laws requiring reporting of all CD4 and viral loads, or that have incomplete reporting of laboratory data to CDC. Areas without laws: Idaho. Areas with incomplete reporting: New Jersey and Puerto Rico. Areas with a lapse in reporting: Mississippi and West Virginia. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2022_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

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

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

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55–64 years			≥65 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
American Indian/Alaska Native																		
Male																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	1	21,198	4.7	8	29,243	27.4	3	27,916	10.7	1	26,861	3.7	2	22,145	9.0	1	18,856	5.3
6.00–9.99	3	28,834	10.4	5	39,775	12.6	6	36,552	16.4	1	31,012	3.2	1	26,897	3.7	0	24,278	0.0
10.00–16.99	6	44,058	13.6	13	65,908	19.7	8	57,848	13.8	1	47,021	2.1	1	42,970	2.3	0	37,496	0.0
≥17	6	69,276	8.7	24	91,219	26.3	9	72,637	12.4	2	62,451	3.2	5	58,734	8.5	1	50,448	2.0
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<5	6	22,809	26.3	8	26,068	30.7	2	22,645	8.8	1	20,634	4.8	1	16,721	6.0	0	15,246	0.0
5.00–8.99	4	28,053	14.3	9	39,380	22.9	7	33,746	20.7	1	29,869	3.3	2	28,271	7.1	1	24,511	4.1
9.00–15.99	4	47,692	8.4	15	65,939	22.7	11	58,256	18.9	1	48,160	2.1	1	45,796	2.2	1	41,109	2.4
≥16	2	65,726	3.0	18	96,424	18.7	6	81,699	7.3	2	69,686	2.9	5	60,450	8.3	0	50,324	0.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<53,000	5	63,208	7.9	22	83,495	26.3	8	67,819	11.8	2	57,979	3.4	4	57,438	7.0	1	49,217	2.0
53,000–71,999	7	47,512	14.7	14	66,381	21.1	5	58,607	8.5	1	46,745	2.1	2	41,363	4.8	1	36,866	2.7
72,000–97,999	3	31,243	9.6	5	47,639	10.5	8	41,660	19.2	1	34,693	2.9	1	30,147	3.3	0	26,263	0.0
≥98,000	1	20,216	4.9	9	27,552	32.7	5	25,764	19.4	1	27,194	3.7	2	21,293	9.4	0	18,406	0.0
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	1	15,058	6.6	6	18,809	31.9	4	17,745	22.5	0	18,499	0.0	0	15,570	0.0	0	14,914	0.0
4.00–7.99	4	27,440	14.6	11	40,717	27.0	8	35,130	22.8	1	30,556	3.3	6	29,423	20.4	1	25,754	3.9
8.00–12.99	4	35,543	11.3	6	48,846	12.3	5	42,941	11.6	1	34,988	2.9	0	31,455	0.0	0	27,831	0.0
≥13	7	85,621	8.2	27	117,773	22.9	9	99,137	9.1	3	83,302	3.6	3	74,298	4.0	1	62,579	1.6
Gini index (%)																		
<38	4	36,605	10.9	12	51,611	23.3	9	47,720	18.9	2	39,106	5.1	3	31,622	9.5	0	24,602	0.0
38.00–41.99	4	38,331	10.4	11	55,049	20.0	5	46,316	10.8	3	39,400	7.6	0	35,996	0.0	1	31,645	3.2
42.00–45.99	3	38,632	7.8	8	53,096	15.1	7	45,568	15.4	0	39,676	0.0	3	36,229	8.3	0	34,065	0.0
≥46	5	49,342	10.1	19	66,104	28.7	5	55,048	9.1	0	48,900	0.0	3	46,772	6.4	1	40,717	2.5
Subtotal^a	17	164,280	10.3	56	227,811	24.6	26	196,346	13.2	5	168,349	3.0	9	151,238	6.0	2	131,190	1.5

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55–64 years			≥65 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
American Indian/Alaska Native (cont)																		
Female																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	0	19,426	0.0	1	27,376	3.7	1	26,758	3.7	0	25,065	0.0	0	21,502	0.0	0	22,809	0.0
6.00–9.99	1	25,829	3.9	2	36,419	5.5	2	34,640	5.8	2	30,585	6.5	0	27,721	0.0	0	28,957	0.0
10.00–16.99	1	42,353	2.4	6	58,273	10.3	2	50,895	3.9	1	45,102	2.2	0	42,964	0.0	0	45,380	0.0
≥17	3	69,539	4.3	6	81,114	7.4	3	71,144	4.2	4	62,373	6.4	1	62,310	1.6	0	65,333	0.0
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<5	0	22,651	0.0	1	24,424	4.1	1	22,373	4.5	1	18,877	5.3	0	19,204	0.0	0	19,305	0.0
5.00–8.99	1	28,142	3.6	4	38,532	10.4	2	33,104	6.0	1	31,195	3.2	0	28,250	0.0	0	30,075	0.0
9.00–15.99	2	44,518	4.5	2	59,747	3.3	3	54,680	5.5	3	47,979	6.3	0	46,713	0.0	0	51,812	0.0
≥16	2	62,326	3.2	8	80,605	9.9	2	73,454	2.7	2	65,102	3.1	1	60,348	1.7	0	61,287	0.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<53,000	3	62,309	4.8	8	76,416	10.5	2	66,466	3.0	4	58,448	6.8	1	58,659	1.7	0	63,459	0.0
53,000–71,999	2	44,212	4.5	5	58,808	8.5	4	51,604	7.8	1	44,772	2.2	0	44,895	0.0	0	47,231	0.0
72,000–97,999	0	31,599	0.0	2	41,867	4.8	2	38,535	5.2	1	35,085	2.9	0	30,397	0.0	0	30,189	0.0
≥98,000	0	18,032	0.0	0	25,624	0.0	0	26,352	0.0	1	24,508	4.1	0	20,160	0.0	0	21,293	0.0
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	0	14,229	0.0	1	18,550	5.4	0	17,294	0.0	1	16,983	5.9	0	15,730	0.0	0	17,731	0.0
4.00–7.99	0	27,016	0.0	0	36,122	0.0	1	32,237	3.1	0	29,724	0.0	0	29,042	0.0	0	31,376	0.0
8.00–12.99	2	34,620	5.8	4	42,869	9.3	3	40,846	7.3	1	35,090	2.8	0	33,207	0.0	0	34,941	0.0
≥13	3	81,683	3.7	10	105,647	9.5	4	93,060	4.3	5	81,328	6.1	1	76,518	1.3	0	78,431	0.0
Gini index (%)																		
<38	1	33,576	3.0	1	46,462	2.2	3	43,364	6.9	1	36,810	2.7	0	30,904	0.0	0	30,657	0.0
38.00–41.99	2	36,694	5.5	5	48,645	10.3	1	44,058	2.3	1	37,906	2.6	0	35,545	0.0	0	37,052	0.0
42.00–45.99	0	37,130	0.0	4	49,567	8.1	4	44,400	9.0	2	40,671	4.9	0	37,737	0.0	0	41,527	0.0
≥46	2	49,620	4.0	5	58,456	8.6	0	51,526	0.0	3	47,669	6.3	1	50,285	2.0	0	53,230	0.0
Subtotal^a	5	157,637	3.2	15	203,308	7.4	8	183,611	4.4	7	163,153	4.3	2	154,515	1.3	0	162,479	0.0
Total^b	22	321,917	6.8	71	431,119	16.5	34	379,957	8.9	12	331,502	3.6	11	305,753	3.6	2	293,669	0.7

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55–64 years			≥65 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Asian																		
Male																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	22	246,402	8.9	66	485,876	13.6	52	638,044	8.1	20	569,916	3.5	11	396,449	2.8	0	422,519	0.0
6.00–9.99	21	180,903	11.6	54	405,877	13.3	35	373,930	9.4	20	310,137	6.4	10	254,950	3.9	3	288,449	1.0
10.00–16.99	23	187,530	12.3	59	369,155	16.0	45	294,289	15.3	22	252,932	8.7	6	221,578	2.7	3	249,396	1.2
≥17	30	261,370	11.5	70	270,183	25.9	30	164,739	18.2	24	134,305	17.9	10	122,589	8.2	1	149,471	0.7
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<5	26	363,635	7.2	77	544,464	14.1	42	577,472	7.3	21	463,753	4.5	9	297,839	3.0	2	312,965	0.6
5.00–8.99	26	189,709	13.7	45	352,669	12.8	42	361,551	11.6	22	306,409	7.2	9	236,123	3.8	1	265,021	0.4
9.00–15.99	23	173,467	13.3	66	332,648	19.8	37	282,953	13.1	18	250,415	7.2	6	222,214	2.7	2	255,447	0.8
≥16	21	160,373	13.1	61	302,753	20.1	41	250,127	16.4	25	247,397	10.1	13	239,691	5.4	2	276,538	0.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<53,000	22	181,157	12.1	40	173,585	23.0	15	107,921	13.9	14	91,269	15.3	5	82,841	6.0	1	100,923	1.0
53,000–71,999	20	153,441	13.0	53	275,340	19.2	33	197,111	16.7	20	169,511	11.8	11	154,530	7.1	1	171,633	0.6
72,000–97,999	19	189,503	10.0	59	394,382	15.0	50	335,770	14.9	24	276,246	8.7	8	238,730	3.4	4	270,944	1.5
≥98,000	34	336,112	10.1	97	683,923	14.2	64	827,962	7.7	27	727,832	3.7	13	518,166	2.5	1	564,080	0.2
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	17	305,560	5.6	69	492,108	14.0	42	558,554	7.5	23	487,575	4.7	9	345,136	2.6	2	398,181	0.5
4.00–7.99	35	259,875	13.5	69	458,395	15.1	47	427,717	11.0	26	358,697	7.2	13	287,728	4.5	0	325,154	0.0
8.00–12.99	16	168,909	9.5	59	304,591	19.4	39	259,256	15.0	14	220,581	6.3	5	187,756	2.7	2	199,474	1.0
≥13	28	151,951	18.4	52	276,529	18.8	34	225,485	15.1	23	200,437	11.5	10	174,946	5.7	3	187,026	1.6
Gini index (%)																		
<38	18	232,643	7.7	68	453,941	15.0	50	496,724	10.1	26	415,189	6.3	13	308,564	4.2	0	313,169	0.0
38.00–41.99	25	187,825	13.3	66	373,013	17.7	29	363,168	8.0	17	313,500	5.4	4	252,728	1.6	1	271,710	0.4
42.00–45.99	15	167,074	9.0	50	318,150	15.7	39	299,539	13.0	15	264,216	5.7	9	214,207	4.2	3	246,586	1.2
≥46	38	285,825	13.3	65	385,359	16.9	44	311,209	14.1	28	274,049	10.2	11	220,001	5.0	3	278,267	1.1
Subtotal^a	100	887,184	11.3	256	1,532,534	16.7	166	1,472,103	11.3	87	1,267,974	6.9	38	995,867	3.8	7	1,109,971	0.6

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55–64 years			≥65 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Asian (cont)																		
Female																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	4	239,281	1.7	3	527,182	0.6	8	721,968	1.1	6	624,339	1.0	5	456,660	1.1	2	541,986	0.4
6.00–9.99	1	174,494	0.6	9	424,120	2.1	7	413,772	1.7	5	354,986	1.4	0	304,720	0.0	1	381,605	0.3
10.00–16.99	1	178,519	0.6	9	375,555	2.4	6	322,730	1.9	5	292,500	1.7	2	258,543	0.8	1	332,960	0.3
≥17	0	255,017	0.0	7	256,544	2.7	5	174,504	2.9	3	146,051	2.1	2	137,147	1.5	0	200,271	0.0
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<5	3	370,404	0.8	3	574,174	0.5	5	640,500	0.8	6	511,088	1.2	4	347,973	1.1	1	406,353	0.2
5.00–8.99	1	180,556	0.6	9	381,911	2.4	2	410,171	0.5	3	351,099	0.9	1	283,306	0.4	1	355,127	0.3
9.00–15.99	0	157,418	0.0	2	331,802	0.6	7	312,740	2.2	6	285,064	2.1	0	264,503	0.0	0	340,801	0.0
≥16	2	150,012	1.3	14	295,867	4.7	12	269,583	4.5	4	270,655	1.5	4	261,347	1.5	2	354,541	0.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<53,000	0	167,962	0.0	7	168,340	4.2	2	117,233	1.7	2	97,827	2.0	2	94,727	2.1	0	142,878	0.0
53,000–71,999	0	146,706	0.0	4	267,176	1.5	7	217,672	3.2	5	199,457	2.5	2	180,025	1.1	0	233,462	0.0
72,000–97,999	2	183,290	1.1	11	407,796	2.7	4	362,350	1.1	6	321,012	1.9	0	290,348	0.0	2	359,847	0.6
≥98,000	4	332,570	1.2	6	737,189	0.8	13	933,999	1.4	6	797,333	0.8	5	590,200	0.8	2	716,970	0.3
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	4	301,389	1.3	5	525,260	1.0	7	632,887	1.1	6	537,866	1.1	4	395,686	1.0	2	522,122	0.4
4.00–7.99	1	257,180	0.4	9	474,493	1.9	9	471,433	1.9	5	404,047	1.2	1	340,482	0.3	1	426,429	0.2
8.00–12.99	0	160,631	0.0	7	308,692	2.3	4	285,099	1.4	5	251,160	2.0	1	220,776	0.5	1	262,556	0.4
≥13	1	138,941	0.7	7	275,174	2.5	6	243,562	2.5	3	224,803	1.3	3	200,126	1.5	0	245,715	0.0
Gini index (%)																		
<38	3	218,921	1.4	7	477,340	1.5	7	543,505	1.3	6	448,425	1.3	4	354,879	1.1	0	409,506	0.0
38.00–41.99	0	180,573	0.0	10	385,350	2.6	5	403,154	1.2	4	352,025	1.1	1	291,273	0.3	1	354,560	0.3
42.00–45.99	1	158,358	0.6	8	325,384	2.5	7	335,381	2.1	4	301,502	1.3	2	248,187	0.8	3	318,235	0.9
≥46	2	286,903	0.7	3	395,065	0.8	7	350,900	2.0	5	315,813	1.6	2	262,687	0.8	0	374,468	0.0
Subtotal^a	6	858,390	0.7	31	1,583,754	2.0	29	1,632,994	1.8	19	1,417,906	1.3	9	1,157,129	0.8	5	1,456,822	0.3
Total^b	106	1,745,574	6.1	287	3,116,288	9.2	195	3,105,097	6.3	106	2,685,880	3.9	47	2,152,996	2.2	12	2,566,793	0.5

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55–64 years			≥65 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Black/African American																		
Male																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	352	354,414	99.3	506	519,930	97.3	226	502,879	44.9	114	500,731	22.8	75	419,083	17.9	28	344,352	8.1
6.00–9.99	413	373,276	110.6	627	581,708	107.8	254	494,521	51.4	104	448,217	23.2	67	396,293	16.9	32	357,875	8.9
10.00–16.99	678	574,974	117.9	990	872,847	113.4	441	706,881	62.4	193	632,461	30.5	124	605,151	20.5	41	543,743	7.5
≥17	1,191	911,632	130.6	1,683	1,180,957	142.5	730	905,634	80.6	393	828,496	47.4	267	893,859	29.9	83	834,949	9.9
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<5	415	422,658	98.2	612	498,332	122.8	246	405,436	60.7	96	368,927	26.0	71	313,516	22.6	23	268,377	8.6
5.00–8.99	521	445,525	116.9	702	641,891	109.4	282	547,619	51.5	136	511,623	26.6	72	463,935	15.5	34	406,981	8.4
9.00–15.99	797	661,975	120.4	1,174	966,411	121.5	481	805,574	59.7	247	751,030	32.9	158	730,780	21.6	50	670,291	7.5
≥16	902	704,140	128.1	1,321	1,076,858	122.7	643	873,129	73.6	326	793,116	41.1	232	815,230	28.5	77	737,823	10.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<53,000	1,234	919,283	134.2	1,662	1,198,372	138.7	719	921,367	78.0	377	841,920	44.8	260	916,162	28.4	71	876,413	8.1
53,000–71,999	646	549,848	117.5	996	846,734	117.6	446	671,749	66.4	206	594,221	34.7	131	552,063	23.7	47	497,764	9.4
72,000–97,999	448	411,130	109.0	688	647,442	106.3	296	543,990	54.4	115	497,989	23.1	75	441,002	17.0	34	380,958	8.9
≥98,000	288	310,308	92.8	433	440,282	98.3	183	452,856	40.4	104	460,472	22.6	63	390,230	16.1	31	315,236	9.8
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	269	327,896	82.0	404	421,900	95.8	167	374,279	44.6	91	366,774	24.8	56	337,017	16.6	26	312,928	8.3
4.00–7.99	554	514,336	107.7	774	716,012	108.1	316	594,701	53.1	151	570,451	26.5	85	548,752	15.5	33	506,982	6.5
8.00–12.99	616	536,209	114.9	913	764,345	119.4	385	634,990	60.6	185	584,065	31.7	132	561,932	23.5	36	506,211	7.1
≥13	1,196	843,592	141.8	1,715	1,253,521	136.8	783	1,006,023	77.8	377	888,639	42.4	260	866,686	30.0	89	754,798	11.8
Gini index (%)																		
<38	628	586,266	107.1	838	868,666	96.5	391	767,245	51.0	184	694,715	26.5	113	595,184	19.0	42	471,003	8.9
38.00–41.99	577	488,638	118.1	826	729,551	113.2	365	611,448	59.7	173	560,555	30.9	109	518,131	21.0	37	469,752	7.9
42.00–45.99	560	456,759	122.6	817	650,171	125.7	342	520,458	65.7	183	492,743	37.1	108	488,512	22.1	30	451,993	6.6
≥46	866	675,372	128.2	1,320	898,172	147.0	552	702,602	78.6	263	656,345	40.1	203	708,638	28.6	75	686,948	10.9
Subtotal^a	2,738	2,234,298	122.5	3,992	3,183,492	125.4	1,706	2,631,758	64.8	827	2,424,696	34.1	542	2,323,461	23.3	190	2,083,472	9.1

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55–64 years			≥65 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Black/African American (cont)																		
Female																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	47	321,720	14.6	99	482,921	20.5	90	526,340	17.1	91	523,329	17.4	52	442,103	11.8	32	458,259	7.0
6.00–9.99	64	346,560	18.5	127	551,312	23.0	102	513,672	19.9	75	487,993	15.4	41	456,116	9.0	15	497,806	3.0
10.00–16.99	106	542,029	19.6	262	887,136	29.5	196	753,643	26.0	149	708,177	21.0	86	712,326	12.1	27	794,797	3.4
≥17	195	963,414	20.2	439	1,311,293	33.5	343	1,052,294	32.6	261	965,339	27.0	175	1,057,499	16.5	55	1,260,436	4.4
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<5	61	442,196	13.8	114	494,535	23.1	76	438,961	17.3	66	405,135	16.3	39	353,116	11.0	18	374,118	4.8
5.00–8.99	62	439,367	14.1	132	662,492	19.9	107	608,511	17.6	88	570,317	15.4	54	532,016	10.2	28	577,964	4.8
9.00–15.99	130	651,936	19.9	257	1,024,942	25.1	232	898,814	25.8	170	870,247	19.5	110	861,867	12.8	38	978,853	3.9
≥16	159	653,498	24.3	424	1,052,098	40.3	316	900,375	35.1	252	839,612	30.0	151	921,196	16.4	45	1,080,549	4.2
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<53,000	226	955,271	23.7	457	1,354,648	33.7	340	1,086,108	31.3	268	1,003,329	26.7	165	1,101,385	15.0	52	1,326,827	3.9
53,000–71,999	83	521,270	15.9	226	830,478	27.2	201	707,907	28.4	133	654,730	20.3	84	656,705	12.8	23	720,006	3.2
72,000–97,999	63	385,425	16.3	152	622,284	24.4	108	574,888	18.8	97	549,223	17.7	51	502,473	10.1	29	530,187	5.5
≥98,000	39	286,751	13.6	88	411,845	21.4	75	466,301	16.1	73	469,265	15.6	52	397,510	13.1	24	420,283	5.7
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	38	304,223	12.5	88	398,619	22.1	79	381,826	20.7	59	379,531	15.5	45	362,704	12.4	24	442,658	5.4
4.00–7.99	69	506,878	13.6	149	717,364	20.8	118	659,080	17.9	117	632,581	18.5	62	624,064	9.9	25	733,492	3.4
8.00–12.99	101	530,613	19.0	196	803,105	24.4	150	706,100	21.2	125	664,973	18.8	70	663,207	10.6	35	738,740	4.7
≥13	204	843,521	24.2	494	1,313,752	37.6	384	1,098,948	34.9	275	1,007,753	27.3	177	1,018,069	17.4	45	1,096,414	4.1
Gini index (%)																		
<38	102	541,356	18.8	196	825,452	23.7	172	804,717	21.4	121	764,643	15.8	78	663,742	11.8	37	639,539	5.8
38.00–41.99	96	463,572	20.7	199	741,057	26.9	172	661,763	26.0	145	622,322	23.3	69	600,768	11.5	32	660,611	4.8
42.00–45.99	89	443,278	20.1	213	677,110	31.5	152	576,672	26.4	125	545,767	22.9	79	570,202	13.9	19	676,101	2.8
≥46	125	720,359	17.4	319	988,158	32.3	235	802,015	29.3	185	751,716	24.6	128	832,981	15.4	41	1,034,677	4.0
Subtotal^a	418	2,186,997	19.1	950	3,234,067	29.4	750	2,846,661	26.3	599	2,685,311	22.3	365	2,668,195	13.7	136	3,011,484	4.5
Total^b	3,156	4,421,295	71.4	4,942	6,417,559	77.0	2,456	5,478,419	44.8	1,426	5,110,007	27.9	907	4,991,656	18.2	326	5,094,956	6.4

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55–64 years			≥65 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
	Hispanic/Latino^c																	
Male																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	246	659,276	37.3	495	892,297	55.5	313	938,417	33.4	137	796,561	17.2	75	537,255	14.0	13	400,022	3.2
6.00–9.99	320	769,772	41.6	826	1,097,258	75.3	422	1,024,316	41.2	191	839,780	22.7	75	579,462	12.9	22	450,351	4.9
10.00–16.99	523	1,089,364	48.0	1,211	1,507,509	80.3	658	1,385,684	47.5	284	1,111,421	25.6	136	784,136	17.3	28	637,370	4.4
≥17	656	1,328,467	49.4	1,512	1,635,762	92.4	802	1,446,391	55.4	379	1,186,667	31.9	181	915,557	19.8	47	917,379	5.1
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<5	202	538,944	37.5	471	639,784	73.6	278	579,606	48.0	109	466,235	23.4	58	322,097	18.0	13	261,548	5.0
5.00–8.99	240	563,158	42.6	573	783,369	73.1	304	747,558	40.7	142	578,695	24.5	59	413,368	14.3	9	341,430	2.6
9.00–15.99	379	859,131	44.1	924	1,205,862	76.6	497	1,124,707	44.2	205	913,945	22.4	84	643,724	13.0	21	552,698	3.8
≥16	924	1,906,641	48.5	2,077	2,527,485	82.2	1,116	2,361,088	47.3	537	1,985,968	27.0	266	1,442,024	18.4	67	1,250,948	5.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<53,000	595	1,185,954	50.2	1,340	1,450,896	92.4	716	1,292,909	55.4	348	1,072,063	32.5	170	844,635	20.1	50	889,397	5.6
53,000–71,999	489	1,056,825	46.3	1,144	1,423,328	80.4	644	1,286,807	50.0	275	1,026,180	26.8	125	711,931	17.6	25	565,596	4.4
72,000–97,999	411	919,584	44.7	945	1,313,687	71.9	471	1,221,917	38.5	212	983,282	21.6	90	677,249	13.3	20	518,918	3.9
≥98,000	244	656,244	37.2	604	924,463	65.3	360	976,801	36.9	150	838,585	17.9	82	573,427	14.3	15	423,172	3.5
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	151	480,438	31.4	391	583,555	67.0	212	578,900	36.6	96	493,309	19.5	49	366,311	13.4	6	343,092	1.7
4.00–7.99	303	754,780	40.1	737	1,020,699	72.2	355	931,226	38.1	159	781,480	20.3	77	597,454	12.9	21	562,006	3.7
8.00–12.99	372	777,173	47.9	758	1,084,454	69.9	482	992,379	48.6	193	811,350	23.8	82	586,240	14.0	25	517,680	4.8
≥13	919	1,842,904	49.9	2,158	2,444,286	88.3	1,146	2,292,329	50.0	543	1,848,290	29.4	259	1,266,406	20.5	58	982,352	5.9
Gini index (%)																		
<38	459	1,170,164	39.2	993	1,544,000	64.3	561	1,504,519	37.3	215	1,205,692	17.8	136	796,090	17.1	20	581,174	3.4
38.00–41.99	447	958,808	46.6	1,036	1,325,327	78.2	524	1,228,464	42.7	254	1,003,245	25.3	104	708,257	14.7	25	566,382	4.4
42.00–45.99	373	789,865	47.2	872	1,064,183	81.9	466	984,041	47.4	234	808,401	28.9	103	593,953	17.3	28	521,071	5.4
≥46	464	919,310	50.5	1,142	1,194,254	95.6	644	1,073,623	60.0	288	914,172	31.5	124	716,469	17.3	37	735,641	5.0
Subtotal^a	1,779	3,867,874	46.0	4,146	5,156,500	80.4	2,238	4,812,959	46.5	1,011	3,944,843	25.6	476	2,821,213	16.9	113	2,406,624	4.7

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55–64 years			≥65 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Hispanic/Latino^c (cont)																		
Female																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	13	611,277	2.1	41	830,830	4.9	36	881,509	4.1	27	775,648	3.5	20	551,392	3.6	4	503,070	0.8
6.00–9.99	17	727,767	2.3	66	1,013,519	6.5	53	941,050	5.6	34	806,457	4.2	24	590,825	4.1	10	580,296	1.7
10.00–16.99	46	1,025,654	4.5	96	1,382,364	6.9	95	1,255,896	7.6	55	1,049,653	5.2	37	787,173	4.7	15	808,190	1.9
≥17	63	1,296,296	4.9	194	1,535,195	12.6	142	1,367,793	10.4	98	1,176,482	8.3	57	976,005	5.8	22	1,203,636	1.8
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<5	10	552,237	1.8	29	621,838	4.7	32	566,616	5.6	18	482,680	3.7	17	347,437	4.9	3	346,339	0.9
5.00–8.99	13	548,986	2.4	47	753,793	6.2	34	703,880	4.8	26	580,551	4.5	18	442,919	4.1	9	453,773	2.0
9.00–15.99	33	814,205	4.1	74	1,120,578	6.6	68	1,043,709	6.5	39	882,314	4.4	30	674,876	4.4	14	720,291	1.9
≥16	83	1,760,415	4.7	248	2,266,780	10.9	192	2,132,789	9.0	131	1,862,941	7.0	73	1,440,310	5.1	25	1,574,809	1.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<53,000	54	1,138,093	4.7	172	1,370,505	12.6	141	1,233,024	11.4	94	1,071,100	8.8	61	902,544	6.8	22	1,159,087	1.9
53,000–71,999	51	992,403	5.1	110	1,296,812	8.5	92	1,160,592	7.9	56	967,465	5.8	22	725,244	3.0	17	721,373	2.4
72,000–97,999	19	869,587	2.2	77	1,201,551	6.4	53	1,117,546	4.7	38	944,858	4.0	30	674,526	4.4	5	658,312	0.8
≥98,000	14	635,666	2.2	36	881,579	4.1	38	923,493	4.1	24	815,768	2.9	25	595,432	4.2	7	547,409	1.3
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	6	464,518	1.3	32	566,920	5.6	22	563,388	3.9	18	496,623	3.6	22	397,608	5.5	5	457,231	1.1
4.00–7.99	16	737,210	2.2	75	978,768	7.7	54	899,915	6.0	33	787,270	4.2	23	636,719	3.6	5	729,467	0.7
8.00–12.99	33	757,521	4.4	68	1,028,857	6.6	56	939,856	6.0	41	792,225	5.2	28	618,732	4.5	15	685,998	2.2
≥13	84	1,715,021	4.9	222	2,187,422	10.1	194	2,043,100	9.5	122	1,732,153	7.0	65	1,252,336	5.2	26	1,222,497	2.1
Gini index (%)																		
<38	33	1,074,059	3.1	82	1,435,002	5.7	89	1,376,982	6.5	61	1,142,336	5.3	36	789,393	4.6	15	714,434	2.1
38.00–41.99	34	912,923	3.7	91	1,209,544	7.5	80	1,130,125	7.1	51	959,958	5.3	39	718,183	5.4	6	716,136	0.8
42.00–45.99	29	753,459	3.8	79	983,429	8.0	77	916,911	8.4	41	792,058	5.2	25	616,245	4.1	10	672,550	1.5
≥46	43	916,140	4.7	145	1,133,457	12.8	80	1,021,921	7.8	61	913,694	6.7	38	781,429	4.9	20	991,981	2.0
Subtotal^a	140	3,675,843	3.8	406	4,762,989	8.5	333	4,446,994	7.5	221	3,808,486	5.8	142	2,905,542	4.9	51	3,095,212	1.6
Total^b	1,919	7,543,717	25.4	4,552	9,919,489	45.9	2,571	9,259,953	27.8	1,232	7,753,329	15.9	618	5,726,755	10.8	164	5,501,836	3.0

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55–64 years			≥65 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander																		
Male																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	7	7,455	93.9	6	13,043	46.0	6	12,785	46.9	0	9,937	0.0	1	8,932	11.2	2	7,523	26.6
6.00–9.99	2	10,013	20.0	6	13,224	45.4	3	12,958	23.2	1	10,037	10.0	0	9,197	0.0	0	8,075	0.0
10.00–16.99	2	9,823	20.4	6	15,548	38.6	2	13,094	15.3	3	9,724	30.9	2	8,772	22.8	0	8,537	0.0
≥17	2	8,685	23.0	7	12,294	56.9	5	9,035	55.3	1	6,079	16.5	0	5,421	0.0	0	4,279	0.0
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<5	5	8,181	61.1	7	10,935	64.0	4	9,827	40.7	0	7,490	0.0	0	6,418	0.0	0	6,091	0.0
5.00–8.99	5	9,093	55.0	6	13,180	45.5	3	12,955	23.2	1	10,181	9.8	1	8,762	11.4	2	8,398	23.8
9.00–15.99	1	9,704	10.3	4	14,502	27.6	4	13,491	29.6	4	9,682	41.3	1	8,929	11.2	0	7,462	0.0
≥16	2	9,339	21.4	8	15,818	50.6	5	11,765	42.5	0	8,487	0.0	1	8,274	12.1	0	6,473	0.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<53,000	2	6,920	28.9	7	9,692	72.2	4	7,206	55.5	0	4,875	0.0	0	4,207	0.0	0	3,375	0.0
53,000–71,999	1	9,319	10.7	4	13,523	29.6	3	10,420	28.8	2	7,393	27.1	1	6,591	15.2	0	5,553	0.0
72,000–97,999	5	10,572	47.3	8	15,336	52.2	3	13,906	21.6	3	11,078	27.1	1	9,506	10.5	1	8,719	11.5
≥98,000	5	8,751	57.1	6	15,310	39.2	6	16,210	37.0	0	12,289	0.0	1	11,980	8.3	1	10,707	9.3
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	3	7,914	37.9	4	11,030	36.3	3	12,077	24.8	1	9,210	10.9	1	9,210	10.9	0	8,404	0.0
4.00–7.99	2	10,383	19.3	11	15,400	71.4	5	14,341	34.9	2	10,944	18.3	1	10,330	9.7	0	8,907	0.0
8.00–12.99	5	8,329	60.0	4	12,391	32.3	3	9,868	30.4	1	7,795	12.8	0	6,351	0.0	2	6,240	32.1
≥13	3	9,384	32.0	6	15,288	39.2	5	11,586	43.2	1	7,828	12.8	1	6,431	15.5	0	4,863	0.0
Gini index (%)																		
<38	4	12,070	33.1	9	18,339	49.1	4	17,526	22.8	1	12,289	8.1	3	10,774	27.8	2	8,899	22.5
38.00–41.99	3	9,266	32.4	9	13,975	64.4	4	12,209	32.8	1	9,554	10.5	0	8,125	0.0	0	7,327	0.0
42.00–45.99	3	7,233	41.5	1	9,636	10.4	3	9,041	33.2	1	6,842	14.6	0	6,748	0.0	0	6,115	0.0
≥46	3	7,274	41.2	6	12,135	49.4	5	9,053	55.2	2	7,038	28.4	0	6,664	0.0	0	6,073	0.0
Subtotal^a	13	36,317	35.8	25	54,435	45.9	16	48,038	33.3	6	35,840	16.7	4	32,383	12.4	2	28,424	7.0

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55–64 years			≥65 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander (cont)																		
Female																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	0	6,644	0.0	0	11,346	0.0	0	10,397	0.0	1	9,721	10.3	0	8,237	0.0	0	9,618	0.0
6.00–9.99	0	8,565	0.0	1	12,426	8.0	2	12,637	15.8	0	10,542	0.0	1	9,209	10.9	0	11,071	0.0
10.00–16.99	1	8,247	12.1	1	15,497	6.5	0	12,059	0.0	0	10,853	0.0	0	8,968	0.0	0	8,397	0.0
≥17	0	9,163	0.0	1	11,771	8.5	1	9,229	10.8	0	6,501	0.0	0	5,805	0.0	0	5,947	0.0
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<5	0	7,436	0.0	1	10,000	10.0	0	8,207	0.0	0	6,847	0.0	0	6,145	0.0	0	7,843	0.0
5.00–8.99	0	8,029	0.0	1	11,747	8.5	1	11,933	8.4	1	11,168	9.0	0	9,076	0.0	0	10,394	0.0
9.00–15.99	1	8,159	12.3	0	14,295	0.0	1	12,485	8.0	0	9,898	0.0	1	8,667	11.5	0	9,537	0.0
≥16	0	9,125	0.0	1	15,013	6.7	1	11,697	8.5	0	9,704	0.0	0	8,331	0.0	0	7,259	0.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<53,000	0	8,021	0.0	1	9,186	10.9	1	7,198	13.9	0	4,777	0.0	0	4,992	0.0	0	4,464	0.0
53,000–71,999	0	6,292	0.0	0	13,465	0.0	1	10,216	9.8	0	9,149	0.0	0	6,727	0.0	0	6,694	0.0
72,000–97,999	0	9,451	0.0	1	14,860	6.7	0	12,967	0.0	0	11,758	0.0	1	9,174	10.9	0	10,833	0.0
≥98,000	1	8,661	11.5	1	13,324	7.5	1	13,876	7.2	1	11,906	8.4	0	11,151	0.0	0	12,928	0.0
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	1	7,263	13.8	2	10,173	19.7	1	10,021	10.0	0	9,392	0.0	0	9,010	0.0	0	9,867	0.0
4.00–7.99	0	9,250	0.0	0	14,169	0.0	0	13,669	0.0	1	10,897	9.2	0	9,823	0.0	0	11,985	0.0
8.00–12.99	0	7,227	0.0	1	12,037	8.3	1	9,647	10.4	0	8,176	0.0	1	7,462	13.4	0	7,579	0.0
≥13	0	8,944	0.0	0	14,661	0.0	1	10,985	9.1	0	9,152	0.0	0	5,924	0.0	0	5,602	0.0
Gini index (%)																		
<38	0	11,114	0.0	0	17,621	0.0	3	15,655	19.2	0	13,436	0.0	1	11,094	9.0	0	10,337	0.0
38.00–41.99	0	7,868	0.0	0	13,771	0.0	0	11,558	0.0	1	9,793	10.2	0	7,708	0.0	0	9,038	0.0
42.00–45.99	0	6,052	0.0	0	8,781	0.0	0	8,818	0.0	0	6,578	0.0	0	6,420	0.0	0	7,977	0.0
≥46	1	7,568	13.2	3	10,867	27.6	0	8,289	0.0	0	7,810	0.0	0	6,967	0.0	0	7,681	0.0
Subtotal^a	1	32,749	3.1	3	51,055	5.9	3	44,322	6.8	1	37,617	2.7	1	32,219	3.1	0	35,033	0.0
Total^b	14	69,066	20.3	28	105,490	26.5	19	92,360	20.6	7	73,457	9.5	5	64,602	7.7	2	63,457	3.2

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55–64 years			≥65 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
White																		
Male																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	171	2,454,058	7.0	509	3,816,893	13.3	324	4,400,196	7.4	220	4,789,726	4.6	179	5,258,296	3.4	75	6,620,004	1.1
6.00–9.99	165	1,908,411	8.6	497	3,311,430	15.0	389	3,194,369	12.2	208	3,276,557	6.3	195	3,825,707	5.1	55	5,146,220	1.1
10.00–16.99	174	1,958,176	8.9	623	3,288,080	18.9	434	2,927,417	14.8	285	2,931,077	9.7	210	3,465,090	6.1	74	4,626,559	1.6
≥17	190	2,026,857	9.4	554	2,027,188	27.3	370	1,567,328	23.6	245	1,527,263	16.0	181	1,810,685	10.0	39	2,288,955	1.7
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<5	201	3,178,641	6.3	582	3,993,329	14.6	339	4,014,865	8.4	262	4,170,905	6.3	216	4,590,125	4.7	74	6,161,646	1.2
5.00–8.99	176	2,308,462	7.6	515	3,583,599	14.4	385	3,545,511	10.9	197	3,667,469	5.4	198	4,229,425	4.7	56	5,508,523	1.0
9.00–15.99	177	1,955,274	9.1	596	3,203,370	18.6	441	3,006,542	14.7	281	3,122,191	9.0	196	3,690,158	5.3	70	4,722,551	1.5
≥16	147	962,530	15.3	490	1,681,422	29.1	353	1,539,468	22.9	218	1,576,391	13.8	155	1,858,841	8.3	43	2,292,743	1.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<53,000	182	1,903,212	9.6	568	2,032,571	27.9	386	1,651,145	23.4	239	1,695,976	14.1	189	2,088,086	9.1	48	2,843,888	1.7
53,000–71,999	176	2,107,356	8.4	574	3,327,395	17.3	417	2,946,378	14.2	269	2,996,023	9.0	201	3,593,929	5.6	62	4,953,867	1.3
72,000–97,999	186	2,057,823	9.0	564	3,591,641	15.7	402	3,411,620	11.8	239	3,427,749	7.0	182	3,979,428	4.6	74	5,270,749	1.4
≥98,000	155	2,183,391	7.1	470	3,466,176	13.6	307	4,059,028	7.6	209	4,387,442	4.8	189	4,678,234	4.0	59	5,590,860	1.1
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	131	2,532,913	5.2	419	3,448,421	12.2	280	3,747,095	7.5	211	4,061,089	5.2	181	4,579,505	4.0	59	6,148,803	1.0
4.00–7.99	185	2,569,018	7.2	576	3,757,826	15.3	393	3,659,109	10.7	239	3,766,053	6.3	197	4,334,962	4.5	53	5,650,821	0.9
8.00–12.99	158	1,780,078	8.9	493	2,739,363	18.0	344	2,511,171	13.7	215	2,537,130	8.5	148	2,925,942	5.1	46	3,749,057	1.2
≥13	227	1,506,569	15.1	695	2,498,441	27.8	500	2,171,997	23.0	293	2,160,383	13.6	239	2,519,388	9.5	85	3,133,292	2.7
Gini index (%)																		
<38	203	2,341,502	8.7	602	3,772,293	16.0	390	3,822,048	10.2	227	3,826,943	5.9	169	4,170,040	4.1	61	4,913,508	1.2
38.00–41.99	157	2,097,986	7.5	561	3,316,333	16.9	377	3,268,150	11.5	242	3,424,698	7.1	186	3,939,200	4.7	59	5,101,940	1.2
42.00–45.99	137	1,687,238	8.1	464	2,600,971	17.8	325	2,502,166	13.0	212	2,644,541	8.0	185	3,116,994	5.9	45	4,198,231	1.1
≥46	203	2,193,502	9.3	556	2,745,959	20.2	423	2,490,522	17.0	277	2,623,473	10.6	225	3,129,489	7.2	78	4,465,732	1.7
Subtotal^a	733	8,404,907	8.7	2,267	12,461,720	18.2	1,581	12,106,386	13.1	995	12,536,956	7.9	791	14,368,549	5.5	252	18,685,463	1.3

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55–64 years			≥65 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
White (cont)																		
Female																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	16	2,195,103	0.7	65	3,712,432	1.8	61	4,339,333	1.4	50	4,691,035	1.1	27	5,319,740	0.5	7	7,718,306	0.1
6.00–9.99	26	1,771,899	1.5	73	3,198,296	2.3	92	3,060,790	3.0	58	3,182,728	1.8	32	3,909,149	0.8	7	6,172,080	0.1
10.00–16.99	34	1,833,248	1.9	106	3,146,335	3.4	112	2,783,697	4.0	63	2,827,014	2.2	52	3,558,492	1.5	16	5,667,442	0.3
≥17	37	2,088,782	1.8	115	1,876,852	6.1	134	1,466,178	9.1	73	1,452,890	5.0	64	1,810,002	3.5	19	2,897,775	0.7
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<5	22	3,084,678	0.7	64	3,859,572	1.7	69	3,926,053	1.8	48	4,087,849	1.2	28	4,729,672	0.6	10	7,299,114	0.1
5.00–8.99	30	2,155,026	1.4	84	3,462,366	2.4	88	3,420,668	2.6	48	3,579,129	1.3	37	4,333,364	0.9	7	6,642,240	0.1
9.00–15.99	38	1,815,897	2.1	109	3,069,338	3.6	124	2,898,460	4.3	88	3,024,508	2.9	53	3,727,728	1.4	15	5,734,667	0.3
≥16	23	879,740	2.6	102	1,545,023	6.6	119	1,406,760	8.5	60	1,463,283	4.1	57	1,807,069	3.2	17	2,779,990	0.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<53,000	39	1,903,514	2.0	127	1,907,016	6.7	146	1,589,269	9.2	82	1,645,187	5.0	70	2,132,141	3.3	19	3,662,948	0.5
53,000–71,999	33	1,972,215	1.7	111	3,155,525	3.5	117	2,805,228	4.2	62	2,902,004	2.1	40	3,717,278	1.1	15	6,062,604	0.2
72,000–97,999	31	1,913,459	1.6	67	3,454,443	1.9	71	3,252,765	2.2	60	3,323,343	1.8	29	4,075,853	0.7	10	6,286,828	0.2
≥98,000	7	2,006,770	0.3	52	3,403,481	1.5	62	3,991,682	1.6	39	4,272,909	0.9	34	4,656,578	0.7	5	6,420,037	0.1
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	12	2,382,280	0.5	60	3,349,133	1.8	55	3,678,069	1.5	47	3,974,709	1.2	23	4,683,166	0.5	12	7,364,589	0.2
4.00–7.99	22	2,437,835	0.9	93	3,624,399	2.6	87	3,539,388	2.5	52	3,664,396	1.4	52	4,412,995	1.2	9	6,762,913	0.1
8.00–12.99	37	1,683,569	2.2	92	2,609,717	3.5	107	2,393,429	4.5	54	2,455,069	2.2	41	2,973,387	1.4	14	4,523,228	0.3
≥13	42	1,429,665	2.9	114	2,351,099	4.8	150	2,039,113	7.4	91	2,059,513	4.4	59	2,527,839	2.3	14	3,804,951	0.4
Gini index (%)																		
<38	23	2,127,790	1.1	92	3,636,111	2.5	93	3,689,674	2.5	62	3,736,188	1.7	38	4,216,200	0.9	10	5,748,739	0.2
38.00–41.99	29	1,952,166	1.5	91	3,170,956	2.9	95	3,156,989	3.0	75	3,310,590	2.3	43	4,022,730	1.1	13	6,119,880	0.2
42.00–45.99	24	1,603,142	1.5	78	2,490,322	3.1	94	2,414,613	3.9	42	2,566,429	1.6	40	3,179,162	1.3	12	5,115,895	0.2
≥46	37	2,183,607	1.7	98	2,635,163	3.7	117	2,387,739	4.9	65	2,539,810	2.6	53	3,178,746	1.7	14	5,470,271	0.3
Subtotal^a	116	7,935,341	1.5	385	11,936,299	3.2	415	11,651,941	3.6	253	12,154,769	2.1	182	14,597,833	1.2	53	22,456,011	0.2
Total^b	849	16,340,248	5.2	2,652	24,398,019	10.9	1,996	23,758,327	8.4	1,248	24,691,725	5.1	973	28,966,382	3.4	305	41,141,474	0.7

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55–64 years			≥65 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Multiracial																		
Male																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	28	401,289	7.0	50	476,579	10.5	22	491,422	4.5	13	410,931	3.2	9	308,302	2.9	5	236,101	2.1
6.00–9.99	25	374,947	6.7	51	506,742	10.1	25	444,543	5.6	16	360,687	4.4	4	284,423	1.4	3	228,385	1.3
10.00–16.99	38	449,118	8.5	80	618,172	12.9	38	527,775	7.2	14	423,999	3.3	12	337,610	3.6	2	277,999	0.7
≥17	67	499,467	13.4	109	574,825	19.0	50	477,494	10.5	19	386,592	4.9	11	330,639	3.3	3	306,981	1.0
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<5	38	395,366	9.6	53	434,773	12.2	23	383,814	6.0	14	304,048	4.6	5	231,097	2.2	4	188,660	2.1
5.00–8.99	38	353,147	10.8	54	443,631	12.2	27	395,404	6.8	10	305,064	3.3	7	248,767	2.8	3	208,691	1.4
9.00–15.99	39	405,507	9.6	83	543,724	15.3	44	474,331	9.3	15	388,131	3.9	8	310,629	2.6	2	263,546	0.8
≥16	43	579,907	7.4	100	761,865	13.1	42	693,355	6.1	23	588,639	3.9	16	472,175	3.4	4	389,264	1.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<53,000	59	462,030	12.8	104	522,974	19.9	47	434,311	10.8	22	357,762	6.1	13	313,351	4.1	3	307,792	1.0
53,000–71,999	38	441,479	8.6	75	574,477	13.1	33	477,357	6.9	10	380,898	2.6	9	310,531	2.9	3	251,435	1.2
72,000–97,999	43	409,953	10.5	73	572,919	12.7	28	506,315	5.5	13	399,314	3.3	6	312,879	1.9	1	245,001	0.4
≥98,000	18	396,886	4.5	38	497,912	7.6	26	517,333	5.0	17	438,213	3.9	7	320,178	2.2	6	241,970	2.5
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	21	338,164	6.2	30	366,027	8.2	18	354,668	5.1	10	288,887	3.5	6	233,743	2.6	1	206,371	0.5
4.00–7.99	40	406,590	9.8	49	507,338	9.7	38	437,382	8.7	11	360,829	3.0	4	295,554	1.4	6	261,921	2.3
8.00–12.99	31	346,118	9.0	71	469,874	15.1	31	398,232	7.8	12	319,412	3.8	11	260,583	4.2	2	223,948	0.9
≥13	66	638,421	10.3	140	833,126	16.8	48	750,978	6.4	29	613,090	4.7	15	471,094	3.2	4	357,227	1.1
Gini index (%)																		
<38	50	535,553	9.3	83	666,425	12.5	36	614,116	5.9	17	494,214	3.4	11	359,446	3.1	3	259,689	1.2
38.00–41.99	27	434,095	6.2	64	559,779	11.4	26	498,136	5.2	12	408,787	2.9	5	323,153	1.5	5	260,293	1.9
42.00–45.99	33	345,407	9.6	70	443,657	15.8	25	401,503	6.2	11	323,576	3.4	7	271,059	2.6	2	230,320	0.9
≥46	48	404,807	11.9	73	504,390	14.5	48	425,874	11.3	22	354,430	6.2	13	306,474	4.2	3	298,890	1.0
Subtotal^a	169	1,733,927	9.7	300	2,183,993	13.7	142	1,946,904	7.3	68	1,585,882	4.3	38	1,262,668	3.0	15	1,050,161	1.4

Table 13. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55–64 years			≥65 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Multiracial (cont)																		
Female																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	7	360,075	1.9	6	456,130	1.3	6	476,814	1.3	7	415,368	1.7	2	324,443	0.6	0	293,537	0.0
6.00–9.99	4	352,627	1.1	9	476,608	1.9	7	429,272	1.6	5	364,250	1.4	3	301,781	1.0	3	292,156	1.0
10.00–16.99	3	424,143	0.7	20	581,096	3.4	15	495,090	3.0	7	419,620	1.7	4	358,716	1.1	0	359,497	0.0
≥17	12	505,613	2.4	24	552,113	4.3	21	458,211	4.6	14	394,894	3.5	9	358,573	2.5	2	418,020	0.5
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<5	6	390,200	1.5	11	426,756	2.6	5	385,917	1.3	8	314,446	2.5	3	248,626	1.2	0	239,814	0.0
5.00–8.99	6	340,392	1.8	12	440,862	2.7	11	388,824	2.8	7	324,583	2.2	3	274,927	1.1	0	272,598	0.0
9.00–15.99	5	395,792	1.3	19	513,133	3.7	19	458,676	4.1	8	388,629	2.1	5	339,477	1.5	3	348,235	0.9
≥16	9	524,281	1.7	18	685,597	2.6	14	626,249	2.2	10	566,552	1.8	7	480,525	1.5	2	502,571	0.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<53,000	11	452,891	2.4	23	501,755	4.6	25	420,444	5.9	15	370,798	4.0	10	344,589	2.9	1	421,573	0.2
53,000–71,999	5	409,372	1.2	21	537,424	3.9	13	450,305	2.9	4	385,588	1.0	2	332,513	0.6	1	324,158	0.3
72,000–97,999	5	397,618	1.3	8	539,487	1.5	4	477,363	0.8	7	402,713	1.7	4	324,637	1.2	3	311,941	1.0
≥98,000	5	369,579	1.4	7	482,150	1.5	7	506,521	1.4	7	432,095	1.6	2	338,782	0.6	0	301,826	0.0
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	2	315,137	0.6	7	364,543	1.9	5	351,294	1.4	4	294,540	1.4	3	256,147	1.2	0	265,246	0.0
4.00–7.99	6	394,651	1.5	11	493,438	2.2	10	435,447	2.3	7	371,783	1.9	4	323,082	1.2	1	338,558	0.3
8.00–12.99	9	346,862	2.6	10	451,927	2.2	14	390,595	3.6	9	329,239	2.7	5	281,233	1.8	1	297,804	0.3
≥13	9	593,194	1.5	31	756,096	4.1	20	682,051	2.9	13	598,570	2.2	6	483,051	1.2	3	461,602	0.6
Gini index (%)																		
<38	9	485,085	1.9	11	631,779	1.7	10	582,613	1.7	7	489,528	1.4	5	370,035	1.4	4	324,781	1.2
38.00–41.99	5	408,048	1.2	14	516,788	2.7	15	478,497	3.1	7	403,717	1.7	2	344,143	0.6	0	332,605	0.0
42.00–45.99	7	329,496	2.1	15	430,774	3.5	9	387,550	2.3	6	332,009	1.8	5	291,183	1.7	0	303,228	0.0
≥46	5	417,795	1.2	19	486,336	3.9	15	410,570	3.7	13	368,752	3.5	6	338,075	1.8	1	402,591	0.2
Subtotal^a	26	1,650,665	1.6	61	2,066,348	3.0	51	1,859,666	2.7	34	1,594,210	2.1	19	1,343,555	1.4	7	1,363,218	0.5
Total^b	195	3,384,592	5.8	361	4,250,341	8.5	193	3,806,570	5.1	102	3,180,092	3.2	57	2,606,223	2.2	22	2,413,379	0.9

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

Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2022_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

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

^b Totals do not represent all adults ≥18 years with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

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

Table 14. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

	Male-to-male sexual contact ^a		Injection drug use ^b		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^b		Heterosexual contact ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
American Indian/Alaska Native								
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	12	14.0	1	13.5	3	26.3	0	2.6
6.00–9.99	13	15.4	0	1.4	2	14.9	1	28.2
10.00–16.99	24	28.0	3	41.9	2	17.5	0	2.6
≥17	36	42.7	3	43.2	5	41.2	3	66.7
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	15	18.0	0	0.0	3	21.9	0	5.1
5.00–8.99	19	22.7	1	17.6	2	21.1	1	25.6
9.00–15.99	25	29.4	3	45.9	3	28.1	1	33.3
≥16	26	30.0	3	36.5	3	28.9	1	35.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<53,000	33	38.4	3	41.9	3	29.8	3	66.7
53,000–71,999	23	26.6	3	43.2	4	36.0	0	2.6
72,000–97,999	15	17.9	1	14.9	1	6.1	1	25.6
≥98,000	15	17.2	0	0.0	3	28.1	0	5.1
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	11	12.5	0	0.0	0	2.6	0	2.6
4.00–7.99	21	25.1	3	33.8	5	41.2	2	59.0
8.00–12.99	12	13.9	1	18.9	3	23.7	0	2.6
≥13	41	48.5	4	47.3	4	32.5	1	35.9
Gini index (%)								
<38	26	30.3	0	2.7	4	33.3	0	5.1
38.00–41.99	17	19.7	3	43.2	3	25.4	1	28.2
42.00–45.99	14	16.0	3	43.2	3	24.6	1	33.3
≥46	29	34.0	1	10.8	2	16.7	1	33.3
Subtotal^d	90	100	8	100	13	100	4	100
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	1	8.1	—	—	1	3.8
6.00–9.99	—	—	2	13.5	—	—	5	23.7
10.00–16.99	—	—	6	42.6	—	—	4	17.1
≥17	—	—	5	35.8	—	—	12	55.5
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	—	—	1	9.5	—	—	2	7.6
5.00–8.99	—	—	3	19.6	—	—	5	24.2
9.00–15.99	—	—	5	35.8	—	—	5	22.3
≥16	—	—	5	35.1	—	—	10	46.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<53,000	—	—	6	42.6	—	—	12	55.5
53,000–71,999	—	—	5	36.5	—	—	7	30.8
72,000–97,999	—	—	3	19.6	—	—	2	10.0
≥98,000	—	—	0	1.4	—	—	1	3.8
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	0	2.7	—	—	2	7.6
4.00–7.99	—	—	1	6.8	—	—	0	0.0
8.00–12.99	—	—	3	17.6	—	—	7	34.6
≥13	—	—	11	73.0	—	—	12	57.8
Gini index (%)								
<38	—	—	2	12.8	—	—	4	19.4
38.00–41.99	—	—	6	39.9	—	—	3	14.7
42.00–45.99	—	—	3	18.2	—	—	7	34.1
≥46	—	—	4	29.1	—	—	7	31.8
Subtotal^d	—	—	15	100	—	—	22	100
Total^e	90	100	24	100	13	100	26	100

Table 14. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Male-to-male sexual contact ^a		Injection drug use ^b		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^b		Heterosexual contact ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Asian							
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	152	26.3	7	43.7	2	13.2	10	33.8
6.00–9.99	129	22.4	3	19.6	4	27.1	7	23.1
10.00–16.99	146	25.3	3	17.7	3	20.2	6	20.8
≥17	150	26.0	3	19.0	5	39.5	7	22.4
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	162	28.1	3	17.7	3	22.5	9	29.9
5.00–8.99	133	23.0	5	33.5	1	10.9	6	18.5
9.00–15.99	139	24.0	3	17.1	5	38.0	6	18.2
≥16	144	24.9	5	31.6	4	28.7	10	33.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<53,000	88	15.2	4	22.2	2	13.2	4	13.1
53,000–71,999	126	21.8	1	5.7	6	49.6	5	17.4
72,000–97,999	148	25.8	5	32.9	4	28.7	7	21.8
≥98,000	214	37.2	6	39.2	1	8.5	14	47.7
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	149	25.8	7	43.0	1	4.7	6	18.5
4.00–7.99	167	28.9	5	31.0	5	36.4	14	43.8
8.00–12.99	124	21.5	3	18.4	4	28.7	4	13.6
≥13	137	23.8	1	7.6	4	30.2	7	24.0
Gini index (%)								
<38	156	27.0	4	22.8	3	19.4	13	42.9
38.00–41.99	130	22.5	3	18.4	5	38.0	4	13.3
42.00–45.99	118	20.4	5	34.2	2	14.0	6	18.8
≥46	174	30.1	4	24.7	4	28.7	8	25.0
Subtotal^d	592	100	16	100	13	100	33	100
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	1	21.9	—	—	26	31.2
6.00–9.99	—	—	3	43.8	—	—	20	23.6
10.00–16.99	—	—	1	18.8	—	—	22	26.6
≥17	—	—	1	15.6	—	—	16	18.6
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	—	—	3	42.2	—	—	19	22.7
5.00–8.99	—	—	1	9.4	—	—	16	19.0
9.00–15.99	—	—	1	21.9	—	—	14	16.0
≥16	—	—	2	26.6	—	—	36	42.3
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<53,000	—	—	1	10.9	—	—	12	14.2
53,000–71,999	—	—	1	10.9	—	—	17	20.2
72,000–97,999	—	—	1	17.2	—	—	24	28.0
≥98,000	—	—	4	60.9	—	—	32	37.6
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	2	37.5	—	—	25	29.9
4.00–7.99	—	—	2	28.1	—	—	24	28.2
8.00–12.99	—	—	2	25.0	—	—	16	19.0
≥13	—	—	1	9.4	—	—	19	22.9
Gini index (%)								
<38	—	—	3	39.1	—	—	24	28.7
38.00–41.99	—	—	1	9.4	—	—	20	23.7
42.00–45.99	—	—	2	32.8	—	—	23	26.7
≥46	—	—	1	18.8	—	—	18	20.9
Subtotal^d	—	—	6	100	—	—	91	100
Total^e	592	100	22	100	13	100	124	100

Table 14. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Male-to-male sexual contact ^a		Injection drug use ^b		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^b		Heterosexual contact ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Black/African American							
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	1,045	13.5	29	9.5	31	14.3	193	14.3
6.00–9.99	1,235	16.0	41	13.1	27	12.7	194	14.3
10.00–16.99	2,008	26.0	77	24.9	51	24.0	327	24.1
≥17	3,434	44.5	163	52.6	105	49.0	641	47.3
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	1,236	16.0	35	11.2	26	12.0	165	12.2
5.00–8.99	1,469	19.0	58	18.6	39	18.1	179	13.2
9.00–15.99	2,326	30.1	89	28.7	65	30.3	423	31.2
≥16	2,695	34.9	129	41.5	85	39.5	588	43.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<53,000	3,446	44.9	158	51.0	96	45.3	619	46.0
53,000–71,999	1,984	25.9	75	24.3	53	24.9	357	26.5
72,000–97,999	1,350	17.6	50	16.0	41	19.2	214	15.9
≥98,000	893	11.6	27	8.7	23	10.7	158	11.7
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	829	10.7	39	12.6	20	9.3	124	9.2
4.00–7.99	1,585	20.5	64	20.5	48	22.2	213	15.7
8.00–12.99	1,858	24.1	70	22.4	55	25.6	283	20.9
≥13	3,449	44.7	138	44.6	92	42.9	735	54.2
Gini index (%)								
<38	1,787	23.2	52	16.9	45	21.0	308	22.7
38.00–41.99	1,678	21.8	66	21.1	43	19.9	299	22.1
42.00–45.99	1,611	20.9	58	18.6	48	22.6	322	23.8
≥46	2,636	34.2	135	43.4	78	36.5	426	31.4
Subtotal^d	8,049	100	324	100	224	100	1,386	100
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	33	12.5	—	—	374	13.2
6.00–9.99	—	—	34	12.9	—	—	385	13.5
10.00–16.99	—	—	63	24.1	—	—	758	26.6
≥17	—	—	132	50.5	—	—	1,328	46.7
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	—	—	29	10.9	—	—	341	12.0
5.00–8.99	—	—	35	13.4	—	—	432	15.2
9.00–15.99	—	—	75	28.8	—	—	856	30.1
≥16	—	—	123	46.9	—	—	1,217	42.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<53,000	—	—	133	51.3	—	—	1,369	48.4
53,000–71,999	—	—	57	22.1	—	—	686	24.3
72,000–97,999	—	—	38	14.5	—	—	457	16.1
≥98,000	—	—	31	12.0	—	—	317	11.2
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	31	11.7	—	—	299	10.5
4.00–7.99	—	—	52	19.9	—	—	483	17.0
8.00–12.99	—	—	60	22.8	—	—	611	21.5
≥13	—	—	119	45.6	—	—	1,453	51.1
Gini index (%)								
<38	—	—	54	20.8	—	—	646	22.7
38.00–41.99	—	—	59	22.5	—	—	648	22.8
42.00–45.99	—	—	49	18.7	—	—	623	21.9
≥46	—	—	100	38.0	—	—	928	32.6
Subtotal^d	—	—	269	100	—	—	2,926	100
Total^e	8,049	100	593	100	224	100	4,312	100

Table 14. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Male-to-male sexual contact ^a		Injection drug use ^b		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^b		Heterosexual contact ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Hispanic/Latino^f							
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	1,140	13.5	32	12.0	31	10.8	75	13.4
6.00–9.99	1,641	19.5	55	20.6	63	21.8	95	17.1
10.00–16.99	2,526	30.0	73	27.3	90	31.1	150	26.9
≥17	3,125	37.1	107	40.1	105	36.3	238	42.6
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	1,025	12.2	23	8.6	43	15.0	39	7.0
5.00–8.99	1,175	13.9	36	13.4	29	10.0	86	15.3
9.00–15.99	1,854	22.0	55	20.5	65	22.4	135	24.2
≥16	4,378	51.9	154	57.5	153	52.7	300	53.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<53,000	2,807	33.4	98	36.6	99	34.4	213	38.2
53,000–71,999	2,388	28.4	82	30.7	80	27.8	150	26.9
72,000–97,999	1,915	22.8	54	20.0	65	22.5	115	20.6
≥98,000	1,296	15.4	34	12.6	44	15.3	80	14.4
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	780	9.2	34	12.6	32	11.0	60	10.6
4.00–7.99	1,474	17.5	44	16.4	45	15.5	87	15.6
8.00–12.99	1,682	20.0	58	21.5	57	19.6	115	20.6
≥13	4,495	53.3	132	49.5	156	53.9	297	53.1
Gini index (%)								
<38	2,121	25.2	60	22.3	72	24.7	130	23.3
38.00–41.99	2,122	25.2	61	22.7	78	27.0	128	22.9
42.00–45.99	1,825	21.7	62	23.3	64	22.2	123	22.0
≥46	2,361	28.0	85	31.7	76	26.1	177	31.7
Subtotal^d	8,618	100	277	100	295	100	568	100
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	16	11.6	—	—	125	11.1
6.00–9.99	—	—	21	14.9	—	—	183	16.3
10.00–16.99	—	—	34	24.6	—	—	309	27.6
≥17	—	—	68	48.9	—	—	505	45.0
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	—	—	9	6.5	—	—	100	8.9
5.00–8.99	—	—	15	10.4	—	—	131	11.7
9.00–15.99	—	—	28	20.1	—	—	229	20.4
≥16	—	—	88	63.1	—	—	662	59.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<53,000	—	—	60	42.9	—	—	482	43.3
53,000–71,999	—	—	38	27.2	—	—	309	27.7
72,000–97,999	—	—	24	17.4	—	—	198	17.7
≥98,000	—	—	17	12.5	—	—	126	11.3
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	11	7.5	—	—	94	8.4
4.00–7.99	—	—	26	18.9	—	—	179	16.0
8.00–12.99	—	—	25	18.1	—	—	214	19.1
≥13	—	—	77	55.4	—	—	634	56.5
Gini index (%)								
<38	—	—	35	24.9	—	—	281	25.0
38.00–41.99	—	—	36	25.5	—	—	265	23.6
42.00–45.99	—	—	29	20.5	—	—	231	20.6
≥46	—	—	41	29.1	—	—	345	30.7
Subtotal^d	—	—	142	100	—	—	1,147	100
Total^e	8,618	100	419	100	295	100	1,715	100

Table 14. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Male-to-male sexual contact ^a		Injection drug use ^b		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^b		Heterosexual contact ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander								
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	17	31.6	1	31.3	0	8.3	4	73.5
6.00–9.99	11	19.6	1	37.5	0	0	0	2.0
10.00–16.99	13	23.4	1	31.3	0	0	1	24.5
≥17	14	25.4	0	0.0	1	91.7	0	0.0
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	14	25.6	0	0.0	0	0	2	40.8
5.00–8.99	14	25.6	1	37.5	0	0	3	57.1
9.00–15.99	13	23.4	0	0.0	1	91.7	0	2.0
≥16	14	25.4	2	62.5	0	8.3	0	0.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<53,000	13	23.6	0	0.0	0	8.3	0	0.0
53,000–71,999	10	17.9	0	0.0	1	83.3	0	4.1
72,000–97,999	17	30.5	2	68.8	0	0	2	42.9
≥98,000	15	28.0	1	31.3	0	8.3	3	53.1
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	10	17.9	1	31.3	0	0	1	24.5
4.00–7.99	18	32.4	1	37.5	1	83.3	1	22.4
8.00–12.99	13	24.5	0	0.0	0	8.3	2	30.6
≥13	14	25.2	1	31.3	0	8.3	1	22.4
Gini index (%)								
<38	17	31.3	2	62.5	0	8.3	4	77.6
38.00–41.99	15	26.7	1	37.5	0	8.3	1	22.4
42.00–45.99	8	14.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
≥46	15	27.4	0	0.0	1	83.3	0	0.0
Subtotal^d	57	100	3	100	1	100	5	100
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	1	18.5
6.00–9.99	—	—	1	38.9	—	—	3	48.1
10.00–16.99	—	—	1	27.8	—	—	1	18.5
≥17	—	—	1	33.3	—	—	1	14.8
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	1	18.5
5.00–8.99	—	—	1	27.8	—	—	2	37.0
9.00–15.99	—	—	2	58.3	—	—	1	16.7
≥16	—	—	1	13.9	—	—	2	27.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<53,000	—	—	1	33.3	—	—	1	14.8
53,000–71,999	—	—	0	8.3	—	—	1	13.0
72,000–97,999	—	—	0	2.8	—	—	2	35.2
≥98,000	—	—	2	55.6	—	—	2	37.0
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	2	55.6	—	—	2	37.0
4.00–7.99	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	1	18.5
8.00–12.99	—	—	1	16.7	—	—	2	44.4
≥13	—	—	1	27.8	—	—	0	0.0
Gini index (%)								
<38	—	—	1	38.9	—	—	3	48.1
38.00–41.99	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	1	18.5
42.00–45.99	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0
≥46	—	—	2	61.1	—	—	2	33.3
Subtotal^d	—	—	4	100	—	—	5	100
Total^e	57	100	7	100	1	100	10	100

Table 14. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Male-to-male sexual contact ^a		Injection drug use ^b		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^b		Heterosexual contact ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	White							
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	1,211	23.9	75	16.7	109	21.7	82	23.3
6.00–9.99	1,211	23.9	93	20.8	112	22.2	92	26.4
10.00–16.99	1,421	28.1	139	30.9	141	27.9	98	28.1
≥17	1,215	24.0	142	31.6	142	28.3	78	22.1
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	1,412	27.9	67	15.0	115	22.8	78	22.2
5.00–8.99	1,207	23.9	99	22.0	128	25.4	91	25.8
9.00–15.99	1,367	27.0	140	31.3	145	28.7	108	30.7
≥16	1,072	21.2	143	31.8	116	23.1	75	21.3
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<53,000	1,201	23.8	157	35.1	155	30.8	97	27.7
53,000–71,999	1,328	26.4	132	29.4	144	28.7	93	26.7
72,000–97,999	1,359	27.0	87	19.4	117	23.2	83	23.7
≥98,000	1,152	22.9	72	16.1	87	17.3	77	22.0
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	1,043	20.6	77	17.2	103	20.3	57	16.4
4.00–7.99	1,284	25.4	138	30.8	128	25.4	90	25.8
8.00–12.99	1,137	22.5	86	19.2	109	21.6	71	20.2
≥13	1,594	31.5	147	32.7	164	32.6	132	37.6
Gini index (%)								
<38	1,317	26.0	102	22.7	132	26.1	101	28.9
38.00–41.99	1,240	24.5	116	25.9	127	25.1	97	27.7
42.00–45.99	1,101	21.8	99	22.2	95	18.8	71	20.3
≥46	1,397	27.6	131	29.2	151	30.0	81	23.0
Subtotal^d	5,249	100	478	100	524	100	361	100
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	63	14.5	—	—	163	18.0
6.00–9.99	—	—	81	18.7	—	—	207	22.9
10.00–16.99	—	—	122	28.4	—	—	260	28.7
≥17	—	—	166	38.4	—	—	275	30.4
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	—	—	70	16.2	—	—	170	18.8
5.00–8.99	—	—	87	20.2	—	—	205	22.7
9.00–15.99	—	—	130	30.0	—	—	296	32.8
≥16	—	—	145	33.6	—	—	232	25.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<53,000	—	—	185	43.1	—	—	298	33.2
53,000–71,999	—	—	115	26.8	—	—	263	29.3
72,000–97,999	—	—	70	16.3	—	—	198	22.0
≥98,000	—	—	59	13.8	—	—	139	15.5
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	73	16.8	—	—	136	15.0
4.00–7.99	—	—	104	24.2	—	—	210	23.3
8.00–12.99	—	—	96	22.3	—	—	248	27.4
≥13	—	—	158	36.7	—	—	310	34.3
Gini index (%)								
<38	—	—	95	22.1	—	—	222	24.6
38.00–41.99	—	—	112	25.9	—	—	233	25.9
42.00–45.99	—	—	101	23.5	—	—	188	20.8
≥46	—	—	123	28.4	—	—	260	28.8
Subtotal^d	—	—	451	100	—	—	948	100
Total^e	5,249	100	929	100	524	100	1,309	100

Table 14. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Male-to-male sexual contact ^a		Injection drug use ^b		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^b		Heterosexual contact ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Multiracial								
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	102	17.7	5	15.5	9	21.2	11	23.3
6.00–9.99	105	18.2	4	12.5	7	18.2	8	17.7
10.00–16.99	157	27.2	7	23.6	11	27.8	9	18.8
≥17	213	36.9	14	48.5	13	32.8	18	40.1
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	113	19.5	4	12.5	11	26.4	9	19.3
5.00–8.99	120	20.8	4	14.8	6	15.5	8	18.0
9.00–15.99	162	28.0	11	38.4	8	19.7	10	21.0
≥16	183	31.7	10	34.3	16	38.4	19	41.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<53,000	208	36.2	11	35.7	10	25.5	19	41.7
53,000–71,999	135	23.4	10	35.0	12	29.3	11	25.1
72,000–97,999	138	24.0	5	17.5	12	29.0	9	19.5
≥98,000	95	16.5	4	11.8	6	16.2	6	13.7
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	66	11.5	5	16.5	10	23.4	6	12.2
4.00–7.99	124	21.4	4	14.1	8	19.7	12	27.1
8.00–12.99	132	22.9	10	32.7	6	15.5	9	19.5
≥13	255	44.3	11	36.7	17	41.4	19	41.2
Gini index (%)								
<38	172	29.9	7	24.6	10	23.6	11	23.3
38.00–41.99	113	19.6	6	18.9	11	25.9	10	21.7
42.00–45.99	122	21.2	5	16.8	10	23.9	11	23.7
≥46	169	29.3	12	39.7	11	26.6	14	31.3
Subtotal^d	610	100	30	100	42	100	48	100
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	3	8.5	—	—	25	15.9
6.00–9.99	—	—	6	18.4	—	—	25	15.9
10.00–16.99	—	—	8	23.6	—	—	41	26.3
≥17	—	—	16	49.5	—	—	65	41.9
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	—	—	5	14.2	—	—	28	17.9
5.00–8.99	—	—	8	23.0	—	—	31	19.9
9.00–15.99	—	—	9	25.7	—	—	50	32.1
≥16	—	—	12	37.2	—	—	47	30.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<53,000	—	—	16	48.0	—	—	69	44.3
53,000–71,999	—	—	10	29.9	—	—	36	23.0
72,000–97,999	—	—	5	14.2	—	—	26	16.5
≥98,000	—	—	3	7.9	—	—	25	16.2
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	3	8.5	—	—	18	11.6
4.00–7.99	—	—	8	23.3	—	—	31	20.1
8.00–12.99	—	—	5	15.7	—	—	43	27.4
≥13	—	—	17	52.6	—	—	64	41.0
Gini index (%)								
<38	—	—	7	21.5	—	—	39	24.8
38.00–41.99	—	—	6	19.3	—	—	37	23.4
42.00–45.99	—	—	10	29.6	—	—	32	20.4
≥46	—	—	10	29.6	—	—	49	31.4
Subtotal^d	—	—	34	100	—	—	163	100
Total^e	610	100	65	100	42	100	211	100

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

Note. Transmission category is classified based on a hierarchy of the risk factors most likely responsible for HIV transmission; classification is determined based on the person's sex assigned at birth. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category; therefore, values may not sum to column subtotals and total. Numbers less than 12 should be interpreted with caution. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2022_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

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

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

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

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

^e Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

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

Table A1. Adults aged ≥18 years living below federal poverty level, by sex assigned at birth and area of residence, 2018–2022 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Below federal poverty level (%)							
	<6		6.00–9.99		10.00–16.99		≥17	
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a
Male								
Alabama	353,275	18.8	400,951	21.4	568,003	30.3	555,452	29.6
Alaska	80,185	27.2	106,653	36.2	75,632	25.7	31,992	10.9
Arizona	780,474	28.3	689,342	25.0	638,276	23.2	648,673	23.5
Arkansas	179,254	15.8	184,061	16.3	407,076	35.9	362,280	32.0
California	3,966,799	26.2	4,261,424	28.2	4,179,878	27.6	2,729,183	18.0
Colorado	929,079	40.7	573,221	25.1	508,885	22.3	270,772	11.9
Connecticut	647,404	46.7	298,568	21.5	218,752	15.8	221,836	16.0
Delaware	139,205	36.8	93,810	24.8	101,099	26.8	43,776	11.6
District of Columbia	59,650	23.1	61,290	23.8	60,284	23.4	76,662	29.7
Florida	2,085,092	24.6	2,127,924	25.1	2,542,851	30.1	1,706,136	20.2
Georgia	1,182,369	29.9	791,400	20.0	1,071,865	27.1	913,467	23.1
Hawaii	240,926	42.0	154,974	27.0	118,397	20.6	59,633	10.4
Idaho	186,910	26.7	215,703	30.8	209,751	30.0	87,887	12.6
Illinois	1,627,438	33.4	1,254,847	25.8	1,169,527	24.0	817,163	16.8
Indiana	776,880	30.4	710,114	27.8	582,662	22.8	482,717	18.9
Iowa	336,788	27.6	395,175	32.4	320,622	26.2	168,878	13.8
Kansas	357,521	32.1	275,381	24.7	285,436	25.6	196,274	17.6
Kentucky	329,159	19.2	303,375	17.7	487,300	28.5	590,103	34.5
Louisiana	240,763	14.0	273,064	15.9	528,073	30.7	678,392	39.4
Maine	153,650	28.2	139,492	25.6	183,709	33.7	68,353	12.5
Maryland	1,041,852	45.4	590,625	25.7	437,280	19.0	227,134	9.9
Massachusetts	1,148,799	42.3	669,925	24.7	519,918	19.1	377,753	13.9
Michigan	1,179,174	30.5	979,772	25.3	924,820	23.9	784,154	20.3
Minnesota	939,273	42.9	583,779	26.7	438,902	20.1	225,728	10.3
Mississippi	141,513	13.0	159,327	14.7	339,862	31.3	445,140	41.0
Missouri	670,419	28.7	495,176	21.2	687,287	29.5	480,859	20.6
Montana	87,994	20.3	134,602	31.0	136,310	31.4	75,331	17.3
Nebraska	243,293	33.0	203,488	27.6	189,376	25.7	100,561	13.6
Nevada	322,507	26.5	304,409	25.0	340,039	28.0	248,643	20.5
New Hampshire	275,875	49.4	164,073	29.4	95,559	17.1	22,978	4.1
New Jersey	1,670,950	47.5	797,218	22.7	592,964	16.9	455,253	12.9
New Mexico	114,173	14.1	147,308	18.2	198,035	24.5	348,602	43.1
New York	2,200,374	28.8	1,837,757	24.1	1,856,149	24.3	1,738,580	22.8
North Carolina	1,024,450	25.9	932,942	23.6	1,128,894	28.5	871,022	22.0
North Dakota	86,638	28.4	90,314	29.6	86,526	28.4	41,626	13.6
Ohio	1,399,065	31.2	1,060,808	23.7	1,045,093	23.3	977,902	21.8
Oklahoma	275,973	18.5	294,495	19.7	489,623	32.8	432,603	29.0
Oregon	366,481	21.9	452,962	27.1	578,856	34.6	274,960	16.4
Pennsylvania	1,799,252	35.8	1,307,350	26.0	1,083,424	21.5	840,080	16.7
Puerto Rico	4,109	0.3	15,789	1.3	53,641	4.3	1,186,913	94.2
Rhode Island	142,805	33.2	111,599	25.9	104,058	24.2	71,789	16.7
South Carolina	469,493	24.2	406,288	21.0	566,974	29.3	494,310	25.5
South Dakota	95,973	28.1	109,286	32.0	79,435	23.3	56,457	16.5
Tennessee	601,798	23.0	568,557	21.7	823,114	31.5	622,371	23.8
Texas	3,183,721	29.4	2,239,655	20.7	2,835,988	26.2	2,553,984	23.6
Utah	562,281	47.6	302,803	25.6	180,192	15.2	136,617	11.6
Vermont	61,489	23.7	96,124	37.0	70,484	27.2	31,499	12.1
Virginia	1,393,221	42.3	776,884	23.6	700,746	21.3	422,638	12.8
Washington	1,052,412	34.8	893,000	29.5	722,842	23.9	354,898	11.7
West Virginia	74,433	10.5	137,545	19.4	241,150	34.0	256,703	36.2
Wisconsin	826,829	36.0	696,645	30.3	480,021	20.9	293,089	12.8
Wyoming	66,882	29.3	68,527	30.1	67,578	29.6	24,941	10.9
Region of residence^b								
Northeast	8,100,598	36.7	5,422,106	24.6	4,725,017	21.4	3,828,121	17.3
Midwest	8,539,291	32.5	6,854,785	26.1	6,289,707	23.9	4,625,408	17.6
South	12,775,221	26.8	10,342,193	21.7	13,330,182	27.9	11,252,173	23.6
West	8,757,103	28.9	8,304,928	27.4	7,954,671	26.2	5,292,132	17.5
Total	38,176,322	29.9	30,939,801	24.2	32,353,218	25.3	26,184,747	20.5

Table A1. Adults aged ≥18 years living below federal poverty level, by sex assigned at birth and area of residence, 2018–2022 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Below federal poverty level (%)							
	<6		6.00–9.99		10.00–16.99		≥17	
	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^c
Female								
Alabama	374,441	18.4	427,019	21.0	607,049	29.8	629,723	30.9
Alaska	71,683	27.5	95,208	36.5	67,034	25.7	27,096	10.4
Arizona	806,225	28.8	712,563	25.5	628,675	22.5	651,800	23.3
Arkansas	183,705	15.5	192,257	16.2	428,054	36.1	383,260	32.3
California	4,035,219	26.3	4,335,145	28.2	4,217,631	27.5	2,767,926	18.0
Colorado	911,948	40.8	567,011	25.3	501,998	22.4	255,966	11.4
Connecticut	674,481	45.6	321,909	21.8	235,617	15.9	246,461	16.7
Delaware	145,844	35.7	102,073	25.0	112,081	27.4	48,981	12.0
District of Columbia	61,821	21.4	68,949	23.9	65,156	22.6	92,719	32.1
Florida	2,184,246	24.5	2,254,343	25.3	2,672,167	30.0	1,791,819	20.1
Georgia	1,245,840	29.3	851,359	20.0	1,156,081	27.2	996,675	23.5
Hawaii	232,017	40.6	158,705	27.8	120,156	21.0	59,940	10.5
Idaho	184,039	26.3	217,391	31.1	206,971	29.6	90,678	13.0
Illinois	1,686,874	33.3	1,276,520	25.2	1,212,888	23.9	890,090	17.6
Indiana	787,883	29.8	734,184	27.8	605,744	22.9	517,081	19.6
Iowa	338,319	27.5	397,340	32.3	325,277	26.4	171,114	13.9
Kansas	363,205	32.4	276,778	24.7	290,506	25.9	189,000	16.9
Kentucky	337,976	19.0	311,153	17.5	504,690	28.4	623,231	35.1
Louisiana	249,708	13.6	294,399	16.0	550,390	30.0	741,639	40.4
Maine	157,351	27.6	148,344	26.0	192,659	33.7	72,575	12.7
Maryland	1,112,385	44.6	644,128	25.8	472,699	19.0	263,863	10.6
Massachusetts	1,215,307	42.0	718,174	24.8	553,968	19.1	408,423	14.1
Michigan	1,210,249	30.2	996,933	24.9	954,886	23.8	846,979	21.1
Minnesota	939,626	42.7	584,174	26.6	449,506	20.4	225,596	10.3
Mississippi	148,690	12.6	171,867	14.5	363,708	30.8	497,624	42.1
Missouri	697,185	28.5	515,350	21.1	715,021	29.2	518,650	21.2
Montana	84,778	19.9	131,855	31.0	133,976	31.5	75,097	17.6
Nebraska	244,918	33.1	204,838	27.7	188,379	25.4	102,485	13.8
Nevada	325,203	27.1	304,736	25.4	332,801	27.7	236,787	19.7
New Hampshire	273,400	48.4	167,962	29.7	98,893	17.5	24,682	4.4
New Jersey	1,754,304	47.3	842,094	22.7	621,470	16.8	490,808	13.2
New Mexico	116,778	14.1	150,748	18.2	207,199	25.0	353,008	42.6
New York	2,318,701	28.3	1,939,480	23.7	1,966,058	24.0	1,956,359	23.9
North Carolina	1,067,178	25.3	985,902	23.4	1,207,391	28.6	959,617	22.7
North Dakota	80,914	28.0	87,821	30.4	82,996	28.7	37,306	12.9
Ohio	1,445,101	30.8	1,104,880	23.5	1,101,690	23.5	1,042,554	22.2
Oklahoma	282,433	18.5	310,626	20.4	491,966	32.3	440,341	28.9
Oregon	370,465	21.8	456,555	26.9	594,748	35.0	278,369	16.4
Pennsylvania	1,853,654	35.1	1,346,989	25.5	1,135,216	21.5	943,199	17.9
Puerto Rico	4,349	0.3	18,386	1.3	64,704	4.5	1,356,012	93.9
Rhode Island	147,220	32.3	120,303	26.4	108,246	23.8	79,906	17.5
South Carolina	498,440	23.8	430,660	20.6	618,972	29.6	542,066	25.9
South Dakota	91,055	27.4	106,145	31.9	80,944	24.3	54,435	16.4
Tennessee	630,935	22.7	597,564	21.5	867,383	31.3	679,194	24.5
Texas	3,219,210	29.3	2,275,330	20.7	2,882,138	26.2	2,609,573	23.8
Utah	549,369	47.2	300,334	25.8	175,015	15.0	139,295	12.0
Vermont	60,572	22.7	98,743	36.9	72,955	27.3	35,133	13.1
Virginia	1,434,230	41.7	802,622	23.3	736,699	21.4	463,889	13.5
Washington	1,051,609	35.1	894,493	29.8	709,433	23.6	344,724	11.5
West Virginia	74,700	10.3	137,468	19.0	243,514	33.7	267,670	37.0
Wisconsin	826,854	35.7	696,449	30.1	483,318	20.9	308,652	13.3
Wyoming	63,825	29.3	66,125	30.4	64,527	29.6	23,171	10.6
Region of residence^b								
Northeast	8,454,990	36.1	5,703,998	24.4	4,985,082	21.3	4,257,546	18.2
Midwest	8,712,183	32.2	6,981,412	25.8	6,491,155	24.0	4,903,942	18.1
South	13,251,782	26.4	10,857,719	21.7	13,980,138	27.9	12,031,884	24.0
West	8,803,158	28.9	8,390,869	27.5	7,960,164	26.1	5,303,857	17.4
Total	39,226,462	29.6	31,952,384	24.1	33,481,243	25.3	27,853,241	21.0

Table A1. Adults aged ≥18 years living below federal poverty level, by sex assigned at birth and area of residence, 2018–2022 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Below federal poverty level (%)											
	<6			6.00–9.99			10.00–16.99			≥17		
	No.	% ^d	% ^e	No.	% ^d	% ^e	No.	% ^d	% ^e	No.	% ^d	% ^e
	Total											
Alabama	727,716	18.6	0.9	827,970	21.1	1.3	1,175,052	30.0	1.8	1,185,175	30.3	2.2
Alaska	151,868	27.3	0.2	201,861	36.3	0.3	142,666	25.7	0.2	59,088	10.6	0.1
Arizona	1,586,699	28.6	2.0	1,401,905	25.2	2.2	1,266,951	22.8	1.9	1,300,473	23.4	2.4
Arkansas	362,959	15.6	0.5	376,318	16.2	0.6	835,130	36.0	1.3	745,540	32.1	1.4
California	8,002,018	26.2	10.3	8,596,569	28.2	13.7	8,397,509	27.5	12.8	5,497,109	18.0	10.2
Colorado	1,841,027	40.7	2.4	1,140,232	25.2	1.8	1,010,883	22.4	1.5	526,738	11.7	1.0
Connecticut	1,321,885	46.1	1.7	620,477	21.7	1.0	454,369	15.9	0.7	468,297	16.3	0.9
Delaware	285,049	36.2	0.4	195,883	24.9	0.3	213,180	27.1	0.3	92,757	11.8	0.2
District of Columbia	121,471	22.2	0.2	130,239	23.8	0.2	125,440	23.0	0.2	169,381	31.0	0.3
Florida	4,269,338	24.6	5.5	4,382,267	25.2	7.0	5,215,018	30.0	7.9	3,497,955	20.1	6.5
Georgia	2,428,209	29.6	3.1	1,642,759	20.0	2.6	2,227,946	27.1	3.4	1,910,142	23.3	3.5
Hawaii	472,943	41.3	0.6	313,679	27.4	0.5	238,553	20.8	0.4	119,573	10.4	0.2
Idaho	370,949	26.5	0.5	433,094	31.0	0.7	416,722	29.8	0.6	178,565	12.8	0.3
Illinois	3,314,312	33.4	4.3	2,531,367	25.5	4.0	2,382,415	24.0	3.6	1,707,253	17.2	3.2
Indiana	1,564,763	30.1	2.0	1,444,298	27.8	2.3	1,188,406	22.9	1.8	999,798	19.2	1.9
Iowa	675,107	27.5	0.9	792,515	32.3	1.3	645,899	26.3	1.0	339,992	13.9	0.6
Kansas	720,726	32.3	0.9	552,159	24.7	0.9	575,942	25.8	0.9	385,274	17.2	0.7
Kentucky	667,135	19.1	0.9	614,528	17.6	1.0	991,990	28.4	1.5	1,213,334	34.8	2.2
Louisiana	490,471	13.8	0.6	567,463	16.0	0.9	1,078,463	30.3	1.6	1,420,031	39.9	2.6
Maine	311,001	27.9	0.4	287,836	25.8	0.5	376,368	33.7	0.6	140,928	12.6	0.3
Maryland	2,154,237	45.0	2.8	1,234,753	25.8	2.0	909,979	19.0	1.4	490,997	10.3	0.9
Massachusetts	2,364,106	42.1	3.1	1,388,099	24.7	2.2	1,073,886	19.1	1.6	786,176	14.0	1.5
Michigan	2,389,423	30.3	3.1	1,976,705	25.1	3.1	1,879,706	23.9	2.9	1,631,133	20.7	3.0
Minnesota	1,878,899	42.8	2.4	1,167,953	26.6	1.9	888,408	20.3	1.3	451,324	10.3	0.8
Mississippi	290,203	12.8	0.4	331,194	14.6	0.5	703,570	31.0	1.1	942,764	41.6	1.7
Missouri	1,367,604	28.6	1.8	1,010,526	21.1	1.6	1,402,308	29.3	2.1	999,509	20.9	1.8
Montana	172,772	20.1	0.2	266,457	31.0	0.4	270,286	31.4	0.4	150,428	17.5	0.3
Nebraska	488,211	33.0	0.6	408,326	27.6	0.6	377,755	25.6	0.6	203,046	13.7	0.4
Nevada	647,710	26.8	0.8	609,145	25.2	1.0	672,840	27.9	1.0	485,430	20.1	0.9
New Hampshire	549,275	48.9	0.7	332,035	29.6	0.5	194,452	17.3	0.3	47,660	4.2	0.1
New Jersey	3,425,254	47.4	4.4	1,639,312	22.7	2.6	1,214,434	16.8	1.8	946,061	13.1	1.8
New Mexico	230,951	14.1	0.3	298,056	18.2	0.5	405,234	24.8	0.6	701,610	42.9	1.3
New York	4,519,075	28.6	5.8	3,777,237	23.9	6.0	3,822,207	24.2	5.8	3,694,939	23.4	6.8
North Carolina	2,091,628	25.6	2.7	1,918,844	23.5	3.1	2,336,285	28.6	3.5	1,830,639	22.4	3.4
North Dakota	167,552	28.2	0.2	178,135	30.0	0.3	169,522	28.5	0.3	78,932	13.3	0.1
Ohio	2,844,166	31.0	3.7	2,165,688	23.6	3.4	2,146,783	23.4	3.3	2,020,456	22.0	3.7
Oklahoma	558,406	18.5	0.7	605,121	20.0	1.0	981,589	32.5	1.5	872,944	28.9	1.6
Oregon	736,946	21.8	1.0	909,517	27.0	1.4	1,173,604	34.8	1.8	553,329	16.4	1.0
Pennsylvania	3,652,906	35.4	4.7	2,654,339	25.7	4.2	2,218,640	21.5	3.4	1,783,279	17.3	3.3
Puerto Rico	8,458	0.3	0.0	34,175	1.3	0.1	118,345	4.4	0.2	2,542,925	94.0	4.7
Rhode Island	290,025	32.7	0.4	231,902	26.2	0.4	212,304	24.0	0.3	151,695	17.1	0.3
South Carolina	967,933	24.0	1.3	836,948	20.8	1.3	1,185,946	29.4	1.8	1,036,376	25.7	1.9
South Dakota	187,028	27.8	0.2	215,431	32.0	0.3	160,379	23.8	0.2	110,892	16.5	0.2
Tennessee	1,232,733	22.9	1.6	1,166,121	21.6	1.9	1,690,497	31.4	2.6	1,301,565	24.1	2.4
Texas	6,402,931	29.4	8.3	4,514,985	20.7	7.2	5,718,126	26.2	8.7	5,163,557	23.7	9.6
Utah	1,111,650	47.4	1.4	603,137	25.7	1.0	355,207	15.1	0.5	275,912	11.8	0.5
Vermont	122,061	23.2	0.2	194,867	37.0	0.3	143,439	27.2	0.2	66,632	12.6	0.1
Virginia	2,827,451	42.0	3.7	1,579,506	23.5	2.5	1,437,445	21.4	2.2	886,527	13.2	1.6
Washington	2,104,021	34.9	2.7	1,787,493	29.7	2.8	1,432,275	23.8	2.2	699,622	11.6	1.3
West Virginia	149,133	10.4	0.2	275,013	19.2	0.4	484,664	33.8	0.7	524,373	36.6	1.0
Wisconsin	1,653,683	35.9	2.1	1,393,094	30.2	2.2	963,339	20.9	1.5	601,741	13.0	1.1
Wyoming	130,707	29.3	0.2	134,652	30.2	0.2	132,105	29.6	0.2	48,112	10.8	0.1
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	16,555,588	36.4	21.4	11,126,104	24.5	17.7	9,710,099	21.4	14.7	8,085,667	17.8	15.0
Midwest	17,251,474	32.3	22.3	13,836,197	25.9	22.0	12,780,862	23.9	19.4	9,529,350	17.8	17.6
South	26,027,003	26.6	33.6	21,199,912	21.7	33.7	27,310,320	27.9	41.5	23,284,057	23.8	43.1
West	17,560,261	28.9	22.7	16,695,797	27.5	26.5	15,914,835	26.2	24.2	10,595,989	17.4	19.6
Total	77,402,784	29.8	100	62,892,185	24.2	100	65,834,461	25.3	100	54,037,988	20.8	100

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

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

^a Percentage of male residents of area.

^b Region of residence defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information, see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/economic-census/guidance-geographies/levels.html>.

^c Percentage of female residents of area.

^d Percentage of residents of area.

^e Percentage of SDOH subpopulation total.

Table A2. Adults aged ≥18 years with less than high school diploma, by sex assigned at birth and area of residence, 2018–2022 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Less than high school diploma (%)							
	<5		5.00–8.99		9.00–15.99		≥16	
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a
	Male							
Alabama	332,769	17.7	384,850	20.5	605,904	32.3	554,869	29.5
Alaska	94,747	32.2	116,024	39.4	65,114	22.1	18,577	6.3
Arizona	797,925	28.8	672,055	24.2	595,304	21.5	708,542	25.5
Arkansas	164,318	14.5	247,123	21.8	473,587	41.8	249,092	22.0
California	3,499,181	23.0	2,848,322	18.7	3,136,797	20.6	5,729,546	37.7
Colorado	1,013,221	44.2	553,631	24.2	424,408	18.5	300,016	13.1
Connecticut	546,109	39.3	367,566	26.4	271,061	19.5	205,202	14.8
Delaware	111,211	29.4	85,869	22.7	133,466	35.3	47,399	12.5
District of Columbia	118,260	45.9	49,405	19.2	62,384	24.2	27,837	10.8
Florida	2,089,267	24.6	2,205,728	26.0	2,300,804	27.1	1,884,038	22.2
Georgia	905,417	22.9	824,317	20.8	1,198,026	30.3	1,031,975	26.1
Hawaii	219,044	38.1	202,137	35.2	110,267	19.2	42,965	7.5
Idaho	189,345	27.0	207,270	29.6	211,352	30.2	92,284	13.2
Illinois	1,538,685	31.6	1,236,863	25.4	1,169,516	24.0	925,221	19.0
Indiana	561,090	21.9	740,929	29.0	805,068	31.5	451,206	17.6
Iowa	454,670	37.1	436,075	35.6	234,949	19.2	98,470	8.0
Kansas	435,659	39.1	284,150	25.5	242,375	21.7	152,542	13.7
Kentucky	321,743	18.8	363,761	21.2	571,509	33.3	457,142	26.7
Louisiana	267,595	15.5	318,616	18.5	528,645	30.7	606,928	35.2
Maine	232,695	42.7	199,748	36.6	98,252	18.0	14,509	2.7
Maryland	673,004	29.2	715,984	31.0	591,213	25.6	327,671	14.2
Massachusetts	1,078,393	39.7	699,425	25.7	499,299	18.4	441,323	16.2
Michigan	1,213,554	31.2	1,201,305	30.9	1,050,950	27.0	424,683	10.9
Minnesota	881,003	40.2	772,384	35.3	406,670	18.6	129,249	5.9
Mississippi	124,106	11.4	190,525	17.5	381,843	35.2	389,407	35.9
Missouri	650,342	27.9	696,273	29.8	688,078	29.5	299,048	12.8
Montana	194,055	44.6	145,169	33.4	86,359	19.9	9,199	2.1
Nebraska	255,224	34.6	246,722	33.4	145,628	19.7	90,310	12.2
Nevada	238,823	19.6	276,686	22.8	337,273	27.7	362,816	29.8
New Hampshire	239,044	42.8	203,707	36.5	93,838	16.8	21,896	3.9
New Jersey	1,229,475	34.9	986,384	28.0	703,177	19.9	605,788	17.2
New Mexico	161,453	19.9	167,366	20.6	213,819	26.4	268,264	33.1
New York	1,898,238	24.8	1,815,514	23.7	1,871,304	24.4	2,081,533	27.2
North Carolina	980,374	24.7	882,391	22.3	1,234,053	31.1	867,570	21.9
North Dakota	117,847	38.6	107,804	35.3	69,532	22.8	9,921	3.3
Ohio	1,339,053	29.8	1,370,872	30.6	1,193,059	26.6	584,140	13.0
Oklahoma	243,669	16.3	366,150	24.5	557,725	37.3	326,514	21.9
Oregon	445,304	26.6	533,567	31.9	487,722	29.1	206,666	12.4
Pennsylvania	1,615,857	32.0	1,565,700	31.0	1,272,822	25.2	590,458	11.7
Puerto Rico	49,037	3.9	93,083	7.4	323,162	25.6	797,462	63.2
Rhode Island	137,995	32.1	98,246	22.8	103,488	24.1	90,522	21.0
South Carolina	448,425	23.0	476,141	24.5	566,508	29.1	454,432	23.4
South Dakota	98,559	28.9	128,703	37.7	86,418	25.3	27,471	8.1
Tennessee	534,568	20.4	661,567	25.2	906,761	34.6	517,622	19.8
Texas	2,439,635	22.5	2,081,992	19.2	2,441,306	22.5	3,883,554	35.8
Utah	494,572	41.8	337,959	28.6	244,130	20.6	107,036	9.0
Vermont	105,792	40.8	100,308	38.6	53,496	20.6	0	0.0
Virginia	1,050,832	31.8	864,539	26.2	914,939	27.7	475,765	14.4
Washington	1,063,429	35.2	911,843	30.1	711,478	23.5	338,543	11.2
West Virginia	108,420	15.3	158,964	22.4	287,895	40.6	154,552	21.8
Wisconsin	857,446	37.3	851,759	37.1	445,886	19.4	142,623	6.2
Wyoming	84,231	37.0	89,055	39.1	46,431	20.4	8,211	3.6
Region of residence^b								
Northeast	7,083,598	32.0	6,036,598	27.3	4,966,737	22.4	4,051,231	18.3
Midwest	8,403,132	31.9	8,073,839	30.6	6,538,129	24.8	3,334,884	12.7
South	10,913,613	22.8	10,877,922	22.8	13,756,568	28.8	12,256,367	25.6
West	8,495,330	27.9	7,061,084	23.2	6,670,454	21.9	8,192,665	26.9
Total	34,944,710	27.3	32,142,526	25.1	32,255,050	25.2	28,632,609	22.4

Table A2. Adults aged ≥18 years with less than high school diploma, by sex assigned at birth and area of residence, 2018–2022 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Less than high school diploma (%)							
	<5		5.00–8.99		9.00–15.99		≥16	
	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^c
	Female							
Alabama	367,594	18.0	427,440	21.0	663,261	32.5	580,763	28.5
Alaska	84,894	32.5	103,986	39.8	57,506	22.0	14,635	5.6
Arizona	835,482	29.8	694,184	24.7	602,014	21.5	673,313	24.0
Arkansas	178,842	15.1	266,655	22.5	491,728	41.4	250,056	21.1
California	3,570,749	23.2	2,943,411	19.2	3,225,290	21.0	5,628,238	36.6
Colorado	1,002,766	44.8	545,281	24.4	416,509	18.6	273,648	12.2
Connecticut	577,868	39.1	394,171	26.7	286,588	19.4	219,875	14.9
Delaware	120,614	29.5	92,425	22.6	149,900	36.7	46,049	11.3
District of Columbia	129,324	44.8	56,270	19.5	68,887	23.9	34,164	11.8
Florida	2,242,229	25.1	2,364,462	26.5	2,457,284	27.6	1,855,288	20.8
Georgia	960,912	22.6	903,368	21.3	1,327,465	31.2	1,058,300	24.9
Hawaii	210,311	36.8	206,528	36.2	111,608	19.6	42,410	7.4
Idaho	197,170	28.2	206,997	29.6	205,256	29.4	89,656	12.8
Illinois	1,607,907	31.7	1,300,820	25.7	1,241,183	24.5	916,962	18.1
Indiana	585,681	22.1	777,838	29.4	819,950	31.0	465,180	17.6
Iowa	463,483	37.5	439,488	35.6	231,829	18.8	99,554	8.1
Kansas	450,465	40.2	280,292	25.0	243,858	21.8	145,169	13.0
Kentucky	338,209	19.0	386,009	21.7	592,163	33.3	460,919	25.9
Louisiana	293,428	16.0	352,194	19.2	568,883	31.0	621,680	33.9
Maine	250,970	44.0	206,123	36.1	99,170	17.4	14,666	2.6
Maryland	733,696	29.4	781,419	31.3	648,866	26.0	329,560	13.2
Massachusetts	1,169,644	40.3	740,281	25.5	520,190	17.9	468,634	16.2
Michigan	1,260,813	31.4	1,240,995	30.9	1,086,670	27.0	429,487	10.7
Minnesota	904,009	41.1	759,313	34.5	408,878	18.6	126,702	5.8
Mississippi	139,799	11.8	207,836	17.6	419,572	35.5	414,682	35.1
Missouri	696,458	28.5	730,195	29.9	712,305	29.1	307,248	12.6
Montana	192,611	45.2	138,852	32.6	84,995	20.0	9,253	2.2
Nebraska	260,891	35.2	250,311	33.8	141,603	19.1	87,815	11.9
Nevada	250,620	20.9	279,406	23.3	324,799	27.1	344,702	28.7
New Hampshire	242,535	42.9	206,385	36.5	94,804	16.8	21,213	3.8
New Jersey	1,297,093	35.0	1,049,120	28.3	750,013	20.2	612,452	16.5
New Mexico	170,425	20.6	174,279	21.0	218,723	26.4	264,656	32.0
New York	2,022,159	24.7	1,929,541	23.5	2,014,797	24.6	2,232,850	27.2
North Carolina	1,037,923	24.6	962,298	22.8	1,313,264	31.1	908,453	21.5
North Dakota	111,185	38.5	103,268	35.7	64,716	22.4	9,868	3.4
Ohio	1,415,928	30.2	1,439,152	30.7	1,261,567	26.9	577,590	12.3
Oklahoma	253,370	16.6	389,807	25.5	572,479	37.5	310,339	20.3
Oregon	458,898	27.0	548,772	32.3	496,646	29.2	195,821	11.5
Pennsylvania	1,715,342	32.5	1,637,015	31.0	1,327,730	25.1	599,722	11.4
Puerto Rico	58,771	4.1	115,392	8.0	386,652	26.8	882,647	61.1
Rhode Island	146,846	32.2	103,732	22.8	111,618	24.5	93,479	20.5
South Carolina	474,434	22.7	522,880	25.0	624,138	29.8	471,865	22.5
South Dakota	98,662	29.7	124,493	37.4	81,748	24.6	27,676	8.3
Tennessee	572,826	20.6	715,136	25.8	955,489	34.4	533,323	19.2
Texas	2,496,524	22.7	2,166,587	19.7	2,528,099	23.0	3,809,517	34.6
Utah	496,478	42.6	331,634	28.5	234,517	20.1	101,486	8.7
Vermont	111,828	41.8	100,680	37.7	54,895	20.5	0	0.0
Virginia	1,086,382	31.6	914,100	26.6	968,646	28.1	472,482	13.7
Washington	1,065,897	35.5	913,420	30.4	699,918	23.3	321,024	10.7
West Virginia	116,907	16.2	162,098	22.4	291,697	40.3	152,650	21.1
Wisconsin	880,864	38.0	851,442	36.8	431,441	18.6	151,526	6.5
Wyoming	81,466	37.4	87,774	40.3	41,053	18.9	7,355	3.4
Region of residence^b								
Northeast	7,534,285	32.2	6,367,048	27.2	5,259,805	22.5	4,262,891	18.2
Midwest	8,736,346	32.2	8,297,607	30.6	6,725,748	24.8	3,344,777	12.3
South	11,543,013	23.0	11,670,984	23.3	14,641,821	29.2	12,310,090	24.5
West	8,617,767	28.3	7,174,524	23.5	6,718,834	22.0	7,966,197	26.1
Total	36,490,182	27.5	33,625,555	25.4	33,732,860	25.4	28,766,602	21.7

Table A2. Adults aged ≥18 years with less than high school diploma, by sex assigned at birth and area of residence, 2018–2022 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Less than high school diploma (%)											
	<5			5.00–8.99			9.00–15.99			≥16		
	No.	% ^d	% ^e	No.	% ^d	% ^e	No.	% ^d	% ^e	No.	% ^d	% ^e
	Total											
Alabama	700,363	17.9	1.0	812,290	20.7	1.2	1,269,165	32.4	1.9	1,135,632	29.0	2.0
Alaska	179,641	32.3	0.3	220,010	39.6	0.3	122,620	22.1	0.2	33,212	6.0	0.1
Arizona	1,633,407	29.3	2.3	1,366,239	24.5	2.1	1,197,318	21.5	1.8	1,381,855	24.8	2.4
Arkansas	343,160	14.8	0.5	513,778	22.1	0.8	965,315	41.6	1.5	499,148	21.5	0.9
California	7,069,930	23.1	9.9	5,791,733	18.9	8.8	6,362,087	20.8	9.6	11,357,784	37.1	19.8
Colorado	2,015,987	44.5	2.8	1,098,912	24.3	1.7	840,917	18.6	1.3	573,664	12.7	1.0
Connecticut	1,123,977	39.2	1.6	761,737	26.6	1.2	557,649	19.4	0.8	425,077	14.8	0.7
Delaware	231,825	29.5	0.3	178,294	22.7	0.3	283,366	36.0	0.4	93,448	11.9	0.2
District of Columbia	247,584	45.3	0.3	105,675	19.3	0.2	131,271	24.0	0.2	62,001	11.3	0.1
Florida	4,331,496	24.9	6.1	4,570,190	26.3	6.9	4,758,088	27.3	7.2	3,739,326	21.5	6.5
Georgia	1,866,329	22.7	2.6	1,727,685	21.0	2.6	2,525,491	30.8	3.8	2,090,275	25.5	3.6
Hawaii	429,355	37.5	0.6	408,665	35.7	0.6	221,875	19.4	0.3	85,375	7.5	0.1
Idaho	386,515	27.6	0.5	414,267	29.6	0.6	416,608	29.8	0.6	181,940	13.0	0.3
Illinois	3,146,592	31.7	4.4	2,537,683	25.5	3.9	2,410,699	24.3	3.7	1,842,183	18.5	3.2
Indiana	1,146,771	22.0	1.6	1,518,767	29.2	2.3	1,625,018	31.2	2.5	916,386	17.6	1.6
Iowa	918,153	37.3	1.3	875,563	35.6	1.3	466,778	19.0	0.7	198,024	8.1	0.3
Kansas	886,124	39.7	1.2	564,442	25.3	0.9	486,233	21.8	0.7	297,711	13.3	0.5
Kentucky	659,952	18.9	0.9	749,770	21.5	1.1	1,163,672	33.3	1.8	918,061	26.3	1.6
Louisiana	561,023	15.8	0.8	670,810	18.9	1.0	1,097,528	30.8	1.7	1,228,608	34.5	2.1
Maine	483,665	43.3	0.7	405,871	36.4	0.6	197,422	17.7	0.3	29,175	2.6	0.1
Maryland	1,406,700	29.3	2.0	1,497,403	31.2	2.3	1,240,079	25.8	1.9	657,231	13.7	1.1
Massachusetts	2,248,037	40.0	3.1	1,439,706	25.6	2.2	1,019,489	18.1	1.5	909,957	16.2	1.6
Michigan	2,474,367	31.3	3.5	2,442,300	30.9	3.7	2,137,620	27.0	3.2	854,170	10.8	1.5
Minnesota	1,785,012	40.7	2.5	1,531,697	34.9	2.3	815,548	18.6	1.2	255,951	5.8	0.4
Mississippi	263,905	11.6	0.4	398,361	17.6	0.6	801,415	35.3	1.2	804,089	35.5	1.4
Missouri	1,346,800	28.2	1.9	1,426,468	29.8	2.2	1,400,383	29.3	2.1	606,296	12.7	1.1
Montana	386,666	44.9	0.5	284,021	33.0	0.4	171,354	19.9	0.3	18,452	2.1	0.0
Nebraska	516,115	34.9	0.7	497,033	33.6	0.8	287,231	19.4	0.4	178,125	12.0	0.3
Nevada	489,443	20.3	0.7	556,092	23.0	0.8	662,072	27.4	1.0	707,518	29.3	1.2
New Hampshire	481,579	42.9	0.7	410,092	36.5	0.6	188,642	16.8	0.3	43,109	3.8	0.1
New Jersey	2,526,568	34.9	3.5	2,035,504	28.1	3.1	1,453,190	20.1	2.2	1,218,240	16.8	2.1
New Mexico	331,878	20.2	0.5	341,645	20.8	0.5	432,542	26.4	0.7	532,920	32.5	0.9
New York	3,920,397	24.7	5.5	3,745,055	23.6	5.7	3,886,101	24.5	5.9	4,314,383	27.2	7.5
North Carolina	2,018,297	24.7	2.8	1,844,689	22.5	2.8	2,547,317	31.1	3.9	1,776,023	21.7	3.1
North Dakota	229,032	38.5	0.3	211,072	35.5	0.3	134,248	22.6	0.2	19,789	3.3	0.0
Ohio	2,754,981	30.0	3.9	2,810,024	30.6	4.3	2,454,626	26.7	3.7	1,161,730	12.7	2.0
Oklahoma	497,039	16.5	0.7	755,957	25.0	1.1	1,130,204	37.4	1.7	636,853	21.1	1.1
Oregon	904,202	26.8	1.3	1,082,339	32.1	1.6	984,368	29.2	1.5	402,487	11.9	0.7
Pennsylvania	3,331,199	32.3	4.7	3,202,715	31.0	4.9	2,600,552	25.2	3.9	1,190,180	11.5	2.1
Puerto Rico	107,808	4.0	0.2	208,475	7.7	0.3	709,814	26.2	1.1	1,680,109	62.1	2.9
Rhode Island	284,841	32.2	0.4	201,978	22.8	0.3	215,106	24.3	0.3	184,001	20.8	0.3
South Carolina	922,859	22.8	1.3	999,021	24.7	1.5	1,190,646	29.5	1.8	926,297	22.9	1.6
South Dakota	197,221	29.3	0.3	253,196	37.6	0.4	168,166	25.0	0.3	55,147	8.2	0.1
Tennessee	1,107,394	20.5	1.6	1,376,703	25.5	2.1	1,862,250	34.5	2.8	1,050,945	19.5	1.8
Texas	4,936,159	22.6	6.9	4,248,579	19.4	6.5	4,969,405	22.7	7.5	7,693,071	35.2	13.4
Utah	991,050	42.2	1.4	669,593	28.5	1.0	478,647	20.4	0.7	208,522	8.9	0.4
Vermont	217,620	41.3	0.3	200,988	38.1	0.3	108,391	20.6	0.2	0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	2,137,214	31.7	3.0	1,778,639	26.4	2.7	1,883,585	27.9	2.9	948,247	14.1	1.7
Washington	2,129,326	35.3	3.0	1,825,263	30.3	2.8	1,411,396	23.4	2.1	659,567	10.9	1.1
West Virginia	225,327	15.7	0.3	321,062	22.4	0.5	579,592	40.4	0.9	307,202	21.4	0.5
Wisconsin	1,738,310	37.7	2.4	1,703,201	36.9	2.6	877,327	19.0	1.3	294,149	6.4	0.5
Wyoming	165,697	37.2	0.2	176,829	39.7	0.3	87,484	19.6	0.1	15,566	3.5	0.0
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	14,617,883	32.1	20.5	12,403,646	27.2	18.9	10,226,542	22.4	15.5	8,314,122	18.2	14.5
Midwest	17,139,478	32.1	24.0	16,371,446	30.6	24.9	13,263,877	24.8	20.1	6,679,661	12.5	11.6
South	22,456,626	22.9	31.4	22,548,906	23.0	34.3	28,398,389	29.0	43.0	24,566,457	25.1	42.8
West	17,113,097	28.1	24.0	14,235,608	23.4	21.6	13,389,288	22.0	20.3	16,158,862	26.5	28.2
Total	71,434,892	27.4	100	65,768,081	25.2	100	65,987,910	25.3	100	57,399,211	22.0	100

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

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

^a Percentage of male residents of area.

^b Region of residence defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information, see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/economic-census/guidance-geographies/levels.html>.

^c Percentage of female residents of area.

^d Percentage of residents of area.

^e Percentage of SDOH subpopulation total.

Table A3. Median household income among adults aged ≥18 years, by sex assigned at birth and area of residence, 2018–2022 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Median household income (U.S. \$)							
	<53,000		53,000–71,999		72,000–97,999		≥98,000	
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a
Male								
Alabama	712,313	38.1	564,674	30.2	385,731	20.6	205,695	11.0
Alaska	18,029	6.2	56,791	19.5	123,377	42.3	93,390	32.0
Arizona	611,897	22.3	725,077	26.4	693,735	25.3	715,115	26.0
Arkansas	497,913	44.0	358,638	31.7	192,462	17.0	81,814	7.2
California	1,552,285	10.3	2,775,026	18.4	4,027,826	26.7	6,720,854	44.6
Colorado	235,669	10.4	496,378	21.8	629,710	27.7	914,223	40.2
Connecticut	165,924	12.0	191,973	13.9	346,113	25.1	675,059	49.0
Delaware	36,940	9.8	101,401	26.8	136,297	36.1	103,252	27.3
District of Columbia	29,992	11.8	26,890	10.6	46,096	18.1	151,090	59.5
Florida	2,020,803	23.9	2,573,596	30.5	2,282,892	27.0	1,562,385	18.5
Georgia	964,742	24.5	1,026,331	26.0	982,035	24.9	968,144	24.6
Hawaii	35,194	6.2	71,732	12.6	175,752	30.8	288,098	50.5
Idaho	122,275	17.5	260,944	37.3	219,384	31.4	96,962	13.9
Illinois	807,150	16.6	1,200,512	24.7	1,320,808	27.2	1,526,163	31.4
Indiana	611,583	24.0	772,545	30.3	805,839	31.6	359,226	14.1
Iowa	182,655	15.0	464,895	38.1	410,053	33.6	162,633	13.3
Kansas	263,851	23.7	357,286	32.1	264,180	23.8	226,173	20.3
Kentucky	627,547	36.9	558,937	32.9	328,346	19.3	184,833	10.9
Louisiana	678,117	39.5	463,815	27.0	378,191	22.1	194,615	11.3
Maine	101,462	18.6	198,170	36.4	181,291	33.3	63,642	11.7
Maryland	165,526	7.2	336,499	14.7	519,856	22.6	1,274,124	55.5
Massachusetts	255,772	9.5	327,613	12.1	690,042	25.5	1,432,399	52.9
Michigan	902,501	23.4	1,173,942	30.4	1,060,435	27.5	719,587	18.7
Minnesota	186,455	8.5	537,040	24.6	737,036	33.7	726,655	33.2
Mississippi	555,048	51.6	300,995	28.0	153,378	14.3	65,732	6.1
Missouri	651,924	28.0	734,048	31.5	552,288	23.7	392,171	16.8
Montana	97,826	22.5	158,801	36.6	142,951	32.9	34,593	8.0
Nebraska	119,088	16.2	278,794	37.8	181,046	24.6	157,686	21.4
Nevada	259,869	21.4	307,298	25.3	381,705	31.4	265,180	21.8
New Hampshire	35,701	6.4	88,665	15.9	193,452	34.6	240,667	43.1
New Jersey	321,941	9.2	487,648	13.9	844,229	24.1	1,847,516	52.8
New Mexico	342,376	42.5	220,942	27.4	159,888	19.9	81,811	10.2
New York	1,229,801	16.2	1,570,976	20.7	1,925,093	25.3	2,868,842	37.8
North Carolina	1,111,079	28.3	1,251,697	31.9	919,006	23.4	647,546	16.5
North Dakota	42,508	14.0	100,085	32.9	108,901	35.8	52,603	17.3
Ohio	1,137,298	25.5	1,318,747	29.6	1,203,214	27.0	793,594	17.8
Oklahoma	518,349	34.8	501,424	33.7	299,506	20.1	168,455	11.3
Oregon	239,599	14.3	456,860	27.3	578,999	34.6	396,238	23.7
Pennsylvania	876,739	17.5	1,491,101	29.8	1,410,450	28.2	1,222,523	24.4
Puerto Rico	1,198,882	95.2	44,657	3.5	13,435	1.1	2,312	0.2
Rhode Island	61,437	14.3	73,822	17.2	151,290	35.2	143,702	33.4
South Carolina	611,146	31.7	609,363	31.6	466,952	24.2	239,713	12.4
South Dakota	60,781	17.9	116,638	34.3	127,540	37.5	34,981	10.3
Tennessee	823,582	31.5	820,598	31.4	569,471	21.8	398,844	15.3
Texas	2,555,878	23.7	2,686,672	24.9	2,667,395	24.8	2,859,476	26.6
Utah	91,981	7.8	258,410	21.9	372,322	31.5	458,646	38.8
Vermont	29,615	11.4	79,016	30.4	110,498	42.6	40,467	15.6
Virginia	480,604	14.6	677,530	20.6	741,213	22.6	1,387,625	42.2
Washington	265,106	8.8	548,462	18.2	885,517	29.4	1,317,686	43.7
West Virginia	315,401	44.5	254,234	35.9	107,528	15.2	31,123	4.4
Wisconsin	328,733	14.3	750,348	32.7	812,996	35.4	404,507	17.6
Wyoming	20,575	9.1	91,064	40.1	75,201	33.1	40,412	17.8
Region of residence^b								
Northeast	3,078,392	14.0	4,508,984	20.5	5,852,458	26.6	8,534,817	38.8
Midwest	5,294,527	20.2	7,804,880	29.7	7,584,336	28.9	5,555,979	21.2
South	12,704,980	26.7	13,113,294	27.6	11,176,355	23.5	10,524,466	22.1
West	3,892,681	12.9	6,427,785	21.3	8,466,367	28.0	11,423,208	37.8
Total	26,169,462	20.6	31,899,600	25.1	33,092,951	26.0	36,040,782	28.3

Table A3. Median household income among adults aged ≥18 years, by sex assigned at birth and area of residence, 2018–2022 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Median household income (U.S. \$)							
	< 53,000		53,000–71,999		72,000–97,999		≥98,000	
	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^c
	Female							
Alabama	802,123	39.5	605,978	29.9	406,677	20.0	214,497	10.6
Alaska	14,784	5.7	47,358	18.2	110,823	42.6	87,424	33.6
Arizona	638,217	22.8	718,273	25.7	714,964	25.6	722,731	25.9
Arkansas	526,467	44.4	371,335	31.3	201,483	17.0	86,233	7.3
California	1,595,603	10.4	2,803,254	18.3	4,105,224	26.8	6,800,751	44.4
Colorado	232,858	10.4	491,545	22.0	614,297	27.5	894,961	40.1
Connecticut	187,467	12.7	211,616	14.4	365,367	24.8	706,407	48.0
Delaware	43,211	10.6	113,155	27.7	142,992	35.0	109,621	26.8
District of Columbia	40,282	14.1	32,783	11.5	52,018	18.2	160,686	56.2
Florida	2,175,580	24.5	2,699,264	30.4	2,389,645	26.9	1,615,810	18.2
Georgia	1,072,367	25.3	1,105,556	26.1	1,048,201	24.8	1,007,927	23.8
Hawaii	32,944	5.8	70,212	12.4	173,420	30.6	291,047	51.3
Idaho	125,421	18.0	258,394	37.0	220,319	31.5	94,217	13.5
Illinois	895,033	17.7	1,237,137	24.5	1,364,305	27.0	1,554,709	30.8
Indiana	663,498	25.1	794,790	30.1	819,677	31.0	363,368	13.8
Iowa	188,801	15.3	467,261	37.9	411,302	33.4	164,682	13.4
Kansas	258,745	23.2	360,175	32.3	265,334	23.8	232,169	20.8
Kentucky	656,950	37.2	580,448	32.9	338,726	19.2	188,478	10.7
Louisiana	747,096	40.8	483,231	26.4	396,590	21.7	204,194	11.2
Maine	105,832	18.6	209,001	36.6	186,171	32.6	69,391	12.2
Maryland	197,841	7.9	381,941	15.3	562,978	22.6	1,349,500	54.1
Massachusetts	283,525	9.8	350,157	12.1	732,914	25.4	1,517,817	52.6
Michigan	979,117	24.5	1,198,544	30.0	1,086,623	27.2	733,266	18.3
Minnesota	195,414	8.9	540,219	24.6	731,727	33.3	730,335	33.2
Mississippi	618,246	52.8	319,839	27.3	164,334	14.0	68,064	5.8
Missouri	704,798	28.9	756,722	31.0	573,017	23.5	406,507	16.7
Montana	98,302	23.1	153,487	36.1	140,013	32.9	33,846	8.0
Nebraska	123,726	16.7	277,500	37.5	179,177	24.2	160,167	21.6
Nevada	248,846	20.8	303,710	25.3	378,849	31.6	267,227	22.3
New Hampshire	38,871	6.9	89,071	15.8	196,516	34.8	240,479	42.6
New Jersey	366,674	9.9	518,006	14.0	884,188	23.9	1,928,068	52.2
New Mexico	347,386	42.1	234,538	28.4	161,960	19.6	81,312	9.9
New York	1,432,779	17.6	1,646,962	20.2	2,026,693	24.9	3,041,349	37.3
North Carolina	1,223,405	29.1	1,332,167	31.7	967,692	23.0	679,581	16.2
North Dakota	39,025	13.5	97,560	33.9	101,004	35.1	50,484	17.5
Ohio	1,231,182	26.3	1,383,919	29.6	1,241,519	26.5	823,127	17.6
Oklahoma	532,672	35.0	505,456	33.2	307,494	20.2	176,452	11.6
Oregon	251,038	14.8	464,570	27.3	580,835	34.2	402,522	23.7
Pennsylvania	979,794	18.6	1,554,281	29.6	1,455,716	27.7	1,265,282	24.1
Puerto Rico	1,369,840	95.0	54,435	3.8	15,407	1.1	2,756	0.2
Rhode Island	64,566	14.2	81,958	18.0	157,192	34.5	151,959	33.3
South Carolina	673,261	32.3	659,089	31.7	501,597	24.1	248,206	11.9
South Dakota	59,274	17.9	112,622	34.0	124,970	37.7	34,360	10.4
Tennessee	886,004	32.0	867,685	31.3	596,944	21.5	420,787	15.2
Texas	2,663,626	24.3	2,709,509	24.7	2,678,077	24.4	2,908,068	26.5
Utah	92,290	7.9	252,172	21.7	368,372	31.7	450,853	38.7
Vermont	34,004	12.7	82,933	31.0	109,239	40.9	41,227	15.4
Virginia	523,979	15.3	721,178	21.0	769,334	22.4	1,418,065	41.3
Washington	260,111	8.7	540,705	18.0	890,182	29.7	1,306,834	43.6
West Virginia	325,550	45.1	257,127	35.6	107,442	14.9	32,009	4.4
Wisconsin	353,481	15.3	745,731	32.2	812,556	35.1	403,505	17.4
Wyoming	18,986	8.7	90,845	41.8	69,575	32.0	37,882	17.4
Region of residence^b								
Northeast	3,493,512	15.0	4,743,985	20.3	6,113,996	26.2	8,961,979	38.4
Midwest	5,692,094	21.1	7,972,180	29.5	7,711,211	28.5	5,656,679	20.9
South	13,708,660	27.4	13,745,741	27.5	11,632,224	23.3	10,888,178	21.8
West	3,956,786	13.0	6,429,063	21.2	8,528,833	28.1	11,471,607	37.8
Total	28,220,892	21.4	32,945,404	24.9	34,001,671	25.7	36,981,199	28.0

Table A3. Median household income among adults aged ≥18 years, by sex assigned at birth and area of residence, 2018–2022 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Median household income (U.S. \$)											
	<53,000			53,000–71,999			72,000–97,999			≥98,000		
	No.	% ^d	% ^e	No.	% ^d	% ^e	No.	% ^d	% ^e	No.	% ^d	% ^e
	Total											
Alabama	1,514,436	38.9	2.8	1,170,652	30.0	1.8	792,408	20.3	1.2	420,192	10.8	0.6
Alaska	32,813	5.9	0.1	104,149	18.9	0.2	234,200	42.4	0.3	180,814	32.8	0.2
Arizona	1,250,114	22.6	2.3	1,443,350	26.1	2.2	1,408,699	25.4	2.1	1,437,846	26.0	2.0
Arkansas	1,024,380	44.2	1.9	729,973	31.5	1.1	393,945	17.0	0.6	168,047	7.3	0.2
California	3,147,888	10.4	5.8	5,578,280	18.4	8.6	8,133,050	26.8	12.1	13,521,605	44.5	18.5
Colorado	468,527	10.4	0.9	987,923	21.9	1.5	1,244,007	27.6	1.9	1,809,184	40.1	2.5
Connecticut	353,391	12.4	0.6	403,589	14.2	0.6	711,480	25.0	1.1	1,381,466	48.5	1.9
Delaware	80,151	10.2	0.1	214,556	27.3	0.3	279,289	35.5	0.4	212,873	27.1	0.3
District of Columbia	70,274	13.0	0.1	59,673	11.1	0.1	98,114	18.2	0.1	311,776	57.8	0.4
Florida	4,196,383	24.2	7.7	5,272,860	30.4	8.1	4,672,537	27.0	7.0	3,178,195	18.3	4.4
Georgia	2,037,109	24.9	3.7	2,131,887	26.1	3.3	2,030,236	24.8	3.0	1,976,071	24.2	2.7
Hawaii	68,138	6.0	0.1	141,944	12.5	0.2	349,172	30.7	0.5	579,145	50.9	0.8
Idaho	247,696	17.7	0.5	519,338	37.2	0.8	439,703	31.5	0.7	191,179	13.7	0.3
Illinois	1,702,183	17.2	3.1	2,437,649	24.6	3.8	2,685,113	27.1	4.0	3,080,872	31.1	4.2
Indiana	1,275,081	24.6	2.3	1,567,335	30.2	2.4	1,625,516	31.3	2.4	722,594	13.9	1.0
Iowa	371,456	15.1	0.7	932,156	38.0	1.4	821,355	33.5	1.2	327,315	13.3	0.4
Kansas	522,596	23.5	1.0	717,461	32.2	1.1	529,514	23.8	0.8	458,342	20.6	0.6
Kentucky	1,284,497	37.1	2.4	1,139,385	32.9	1.8	667,072	19.3	1.0	373,311	10.8	0.5
Louisiana	1,425,213	40.2	2.6	947,046	26.7	1.5	774,781	21.9	1.2	398,809	11.2	0.5
Maine	207,294	18.6	0.4	407,171	36.5	0.6	367,462	33.0	0.5	133,033	11.9	0.2
Maryland	363,367	7.6	0.7	718,440	15.0	1.1	1,082,834	22.6	1.6	2,623,624	54.8	3.6
Massachusetts	539,297	9.6	1.0	677,770	12.1	1.0	1,422,956	25.5	2.1	2,950,216	52.8	4.0
Michigan	1,881,618	24.0	3.5	2,372,486	30.2	3.7	2,147,058	27.3	3.2	1,452,853	18.5	2.0
Minnesota	381,869	8.7	0.7	1,077,259	24.6	1.7	1,468,763	33.5	2.2	1,456,990	33.2	2.0
Mississippi	1,173,294	52.2	2.2	620,834	27.6	1.0	317,712	14.1	0.5	133,796	6.0	0.2
Missouri	1,356,722	28.4	2.5	1,490,770	31.2	2.3	1,125,305	23.6	1.7	798,678	16.7	1.1
Montana	196,128	22.8	0.4	312,288	36.3	0.5	282,964	32.9	0.4	68,439	8.0	0.1
Nebraska	242,814	16.4	0.4	556,294	37.7	0.9	360,223	24.4	0.5	317,853	21.5	0.4
Nevada	508,715	21.1	0.9	611,008	25.3	0.9	760,554	31.5	1.1	532,407	22.1	0.7
New Hampshire	74,572	6.6	0.1	177,736	15.8	0.3	389,968	34.7	0.6	481,146	42.8	0.7
New Jersey	688,615	9.6	1.3	1,005,654	14.0	1.6	1,728,417	24.0	2.6	3,775,584	52.5	5.2
New Mexico	689,762	42.3	1.3	455,480	27.9	0.7	321,848	19.7	0.5	163,123	10.0	0.2
New York	2,662,580	16.9	4.9	3,217,938	20.4	5.0	3,951,786	25.1	5.9	5,910,191	37.5	8.1
North Carolina	2,334,484	28.7	4.3	2,583,864	31.8	4.0	1,886,698	23.2	2.8	1,327,127	16.3	1.8
North Dakota	81,533	13.8	0.1	197,645	33.4	0.3	209,905	35.4	0.3	103,087	17.4	0.1
Ohio	2,368,480	25.9	4.4	2,702,666	29.6	4.2	2,444,733	26.8	3.6	1,616,721	17.7	2.2
Oklahoma	1,051,021	34.9	1.9	1,006,880	33.5	1.6	607,000	20.2	0.9	344,907	11.5	0.5
Oregon	490,637	14.6	0.9	921,430	27.3	1.4	1,159,834	34.4	1.7	798,760	23.7	1.1
Pennsylvania	1,856,533	18.1	3.4	3,045,382	29.7	4.7	2,866,166	27.9	4.3	2,487,805	24.3	3.4
Puerto Rico	2,568,722	95.1	4.7	99,092	3.7	0.2	28,842	1.1	0.0	5,068	0.2	0.0
Rhode Island	126,003	14.2	0.2	155,780	17.6	0.2	308,482	34.8	0.5	295,661	33.4	0.4
South Carolina	1,284,407	32.0	2.4	1,268,452	31.6	2.0	968,549	24.2	1.4	487,919	12.2	0.7
South Dakota	120,055	17.9	0.2	229,260	34.2	0.4	252,510	37.6	0.4	69,341	10.3	0.1
Tennessee	1,709,586	31.8	3.1	1,688,283	31.4	2.6	1,166,415	21.7	1.7	819,631	15.2	1.1
Texas	5,219,504	24.0	9.6	5,396,181	24.8	8.3	5,345,472	24.6	8.0	5,767,544	26.5	7.9
Utah	184,271	7.9	0.3	510,582	21.8	0.8	740,694	31.6	1.1	909,499	38.8	1.2
Vermont	63,619	12.1	0.1	161,949	30.7	0.2	219,737	41.7	0.3	81,694	15.5	0.1
Virginia	1,004,583	15.0	1.8	1,398,708	20.8	2.2	1,510,547	22.5	2.3	2,805,690	41.8	3.8
Washington	525,217	8.7	1.0	1,089,167	18.1	1.7	1,775,699	29.5	2.6	2,624,520	43.6	3.6
West Virginia	640,951	44.8	1.2	511,361	35.7	0.8	214,970	15.0	0.3	63,132	4.4	0.1
Wisconsin	682,214	14.8	1.3	1,496,079	32.4	2.3	1,625,552	35.2	2.4	808,012	17.5	1.1
Wyoming	39,561	8.9	0.1	181,909	40.9	0.3	144,776	32.6	0.2	78,294	17.6	0.1
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	6,571,904	14.5	12.1	9,252,969	20.4	14.3	11,966,454	26.4	17.8	17,496,796	38.6	24.0
Midwest	10,986,621	20.6	20.2	15,777,060	29.6	24.3	15,295,547	28.7	22.8	11,212,658	21.0	15.4
South	26,413,640	27.1	48.6	26,859,035	27.5	41.4	22,808,579	23.4	34.0	21,412,644	22.0	29.3
West	7,849,467	13.0	14.4	12,856,848	21.2	19.8	16,995,200	28.0	25.3	22,894,815	37.8	31.4
Total	54,390,354	21.0	100	64,845,004	25.0	100	67,094,622	25.9	100	73,021,981	28.2	100

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

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

^a Percentage of male residents of area.

^b Region of residence defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information, see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/economic-census/guidance-geographies/levels.html>.

^c Percentage of female residents of area.

^d Percentage of residents of area.

^e Percentage of SDOH subpopulation total.

Table A4. Adults aged ≥18 years without health insurance, by sex assigned at birth and area of residence, 2018–2022 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Without health insurance (%)							
	<4		4.00–7.99		8.00–12.99		≥13	
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a
	Male							
Alabama	217,646	11.6	416,818	22.2	559,483	29.8	684,445	36.4
Alaska	14,709	5.0	51,842	17.6	88,505	30.1	139,406	47.3
Arizona	529,017	19.2	655,373	23.8	645,233	23.4	928,789	33.7
Arkansas	122,414	10.8	360,032	31.8	387,781	34.2	262,444	23.2
California	4,545,699	30.0	4,418,468	29.2	3,086,811	20.4	3,094,526	20.4
Colorado	595,776	26.1	708,210	31.0	502,558	22.0	476,196	20.9
Connecticut	704,227	50.8	378,738	27.3	149,500	10.8	154,095	11.1
Delaware	133,104	35.2	127,270	33.7	78,821	20.9	38,695	10.2
District of Columbia	174,080	67.5	61,669	23.9	15,765	6.1	6,372	2.5
Florida	780,743	9.2	1,572,112	18.6	2,162,156	25.5	3,958,250	46.7
Georgia	346,870	8.8	603,953	15.3	905,249	22.9	2,103,029	53.1
Hawaii	322,961	56.3	190,214	33.1	54,106	9.4	6,649	1.2
Idaho	69,180	9.9	162,649	23.2	234,366	33.5	234,056	33.4
Illinois	1,540,817	31.6	1,477,874	30.4	928,446	19.1	921,838	18.9
Indiana	559,058	21.9	987,975	38.6	597,863	23.4	411,332	16.1
Iowa	527,015	43.1	449,028	36.7	181,820	14.9	66,301	5.4
Kansas	203,073	18.2	335,533	30.1	264,693	23.7	311,427	27.9
Kentucky	581,773	34.0	646,263	37.8	328,347	19.2	153,554	9.0
Louisiana	257,004	14.9	538,732	31.3	547,831	31.8	376,725	21.9
Maine	97,843	17.9	205,296	37.7	180,212	33.1	61,853	11.3
Maryland	1,012,388	44.1	679,868	29.6	336,766	14.7	267,869	11.7
Massachusetts	2,017,829	74.2	544,438	20.0	130,309	4.8	25,755	0.9
Michigan	1,423,501	36.7	1,550,267	40.0	685,895	17.7	214,595	5.5
Minnesota	1,004,799	45.9	809,864	37.0	288,724	13.2	84,295	3.9
Mississippi	63,120	5.8	146,997	13.5	275,411	25.4	600,314	55.3
Missouri	423,086	18.1	572,352	24.5	590,399	25.3	747,904	32.0
Montana	60,577	14.0	157,800	36.3	143,027	32.9	72,833	16.8
Nebraska	174,001	23.6	240,994	32.7	178,163	24.2	143,560	19.5
Nevada	145,866	12.0	273,207	22.5	335,993	27.6	460,162	37.9
New Hampshire	170,704	30.6	215,806	38.6	146,534	26.2	25,441	4.6
New Jersey	1,351,127	38.4	885,420	25.2	556,611	15.8	723,227	20.6
New Mexico	128,002	15.8	232,111	28.7	193,695	24.0	254,310	31.5
New York	3,434,861	44.9	2,284,731	29.9	1,180,114	15.4	749,356	9.8
North Carolina	458,867	11.6	818,828	20.7	1,178,100	29.8	1,502,402	38.0
North Dakota	80,166	26.3	123,540	40.5	67,552	22.1	33,846	11.1
Ohio	1,442,199	32.2	1,646,786	36.7	949,934	21.2	443,949	9.9
Oklahoma	81,102	5.4	173,888	11.6	354,637	23.8	883,067	59.2
Oregon	414,946	24.8	660,182	39.5	382,259	22.8	215,872	12.9
Pennsylvania	2,153,978	42.8	1,754,686	34.9	727,274	14.5	394,640	7.8
Puerto Rico	222,040	17.6	599,428	47.6	355,881	28.2	83,103	6.6
Rhode Island	258,050	60.0	103,532	24.1	38,282	8.9	30,387	7.1
South Carolina	189,341	9.8	469,209	24.2	570,215	29.4	708,300	36.6
South Dakota	54,603	16.0	114,622	33.6	94,799	27.8	77,127	22.6
Tennessee	266,885	10.2	581,608	22.2	869,590	33.2	898,595	34.3
Texas	662,151	6.1	1,236,168	11.4	1,893,692	17.5	7,031,740	65.0
Utah	209,846	17.8	366,573	31.0	313,586	26.5	291,888	24.7
Vermont	112,797	43.5	120,456	46.4	23,397	9.0	2,946	1.1
Virginia	854,543	25.9	1,079,860	32.7	793,106	24.0	571,383	17.3
Washington	870,052	28.8	1,109,688	36.7	652,456	21.6	390,956	12.9
West Virginia	133,498	18.8	319,759	45.0	193,355	27.2	63,219	8.9
Wisconsin	943,613	41.1	842,154	36.7	350,170	15.2	160,647	7.0
Wyoming	5,103	2.2	46,071	20.2	90,480	39.7	86,274	37.9
Region of residence^b								
Northeast	10,301,416	46.6	6,493,103	29.4	3,132,233	14.2	2,167,700	9.8
Midwest	8,375,931	31.8	9,150,989	34.8	5,178,458	19.7	3,616,821	13.7
South	6,335,529	13.3	9,833,034	20.6	11,450,305	24.0	20,110,403	42.1
West	7,911,734	26.1	9,032,388	29.8	6,723,075	22.2	6,651,917	21.9
Total	33,146,650	26.0	35,108,942	27.5	26,839,952	21.0	32,629,944	25.5

Table A4. Adults aged ≥18 years without health insurance, by sex assigned at birth and area of residence, 2018–2022 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Without health insurance (%)							
	<4		4.00–7.99		8.00–12.99		≥13	
	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^c
	Female							
Alabama	236,135	11.6	458,911	22.5	600,533	29.5	743,479	36.5
Alaska	12,243	4.7	45,078	17.3	83,271	31.9	120,429	46.1
Arizona	556,892	19.9	668,263	23.9	657,305	23.5	918,439	32.8
Arkansas	132,344	11.1	381,490	32.1	402,344	33.9	271,098	22.8
California	4,667,340	30.4	4,531,108	29.5	3,134,218	20.4	3,034,435	19.7
Colorado	590,462	26.4	707,036	31.6	488,247	21.8	452,382	20.2
Connecticut	746,987	50.5	407,975	27.6	163,480	11.1	160,026	10.8
Delaware	143,805	35.2	138,578	33.9	85,890	21.0	40,706	10.0
District of Columbia	191,801	66.4	70,891	24.6	18,440	6.4	7,513	2.6
Florida	850,284	9.5	1,691,866	19.0	2,302,579	25.8	4,074,041	45.7
Georgia	358,155	8.4	646,657	15.2	990,721	23.3	2,254,422	53.0
Hawaii	319,724	56.0	189,391	33.2	54,858	9.6	6,845	1.2
Idaho	74,025	10.6	169,285	24.2	228,396	32.7	227,373	32.5
Illinois	1,604,365	31.7	1,548,847	30.6	984,778	19.4	928,382	18.3
Indiana	571,559	21.6	1,022,042	38.6	626,617	23.7	428,431	16.2
Iowa	545,046	44.2	448,832	36.4	174,745	14.2	65,731	5.3
Kansas	206,532	18.4	334,288	29.9	268,661	24.0	310,303	27.7
Kentucky	601,763	33.9	674,696	38.0	343,903	19.4	156,688	8.8
Louisiana	276,603	15.1	581,643	31.7	585,733	31.9	392,157	21.4
Maine	106,305	18.6	219,221	38.4	184,287	32.3	61,116	10.7
Maryland	1,090,685	43.7	752,159	30.2	380,800	15.3	269,431	10.8
Massachusetts	2,168,527	74.8	572,585	19.8	132,776	4.6	24,861	0.9
Michigan	1,495,124	37.2	1,599,069	39.8	700,836	17.4	221,311	5.5
Minnesota	1,026,215	46.7	805,592	36.6	285,562	13.0	81,533	3.7
Mississippi	66,508	5.6	160,848	13.6	300,569	25.4	653,964	55.3
Missouri	448,335	18.3	604,200	24.7	618,906	25.3	774,765	31.7
Montana	63,628	14.9	152,366	35.8	136,180	32.0	73,532	17.3
Nebraska	180,110	24.3	242,759	32.8	177,521	24.0	140,230	18.9
Nevada	151,445	12.6	273,781	22.8	330,250	27.5	443,951	37.0
New Hampshire	174,950	31.0	219,364	38.8	146,855	26.0	23,768	4.2
New Jersey	1,439,822	38.8	935,257	25.2	590,915	15.9	742,682	20.0
New Mexico	132,994	16.1	243,039	29.4	196,063	23.7	255,637	30.9
New York	3,679,230	44.9	2,481,367	30.3	1,281,361	15.6	755,874	9.2
North Carolina	470,745	11.2	881,254	20.9	1,269,720	30.1	1,599,226	37.9
North Dakota	78,320	27.1	119,437	41.3	59,414	20.6	31,866	11.0
Ohio	1,506,835	32.1	1,731,645	36.9	999,523	21.3	456,222	9.7
Oklahoma	81,696	5.4	183,769	12.0	365,357	24.0	894,544	58.6
Oregon	431,115	25.4	674,808	39.7	378,938	22.3	215,276	12.7
Pennsylvania	2,252,682	42.7	1,841,793	34.9	780,246	14.8	404,856	7.7
Puerto Rico	262,770	18.2	684,816	47.4	404,220	28.0	91,645	6.3
Rhode Island	274,131	60.2	109,538	24.0	40,608	8.9	31,398	6.9
South Carolina	201,295	9.6	501,985	24.0	628,290	30.1	758,568	36.3
South Dakota	56,253	16.9	112,464	33.8	90,334	27.2	73,528	22.1
Tennessee	290,214	10.5	615,304	22.2	923,618	33.3	947,035	34.1
Texas	647,343	5.9	1,262,493	11.5	1,958,916	17.8	7,130,751	64.8
Utah	210,542	18.1	364,560	31.3	308,842	26.5	280,069	24.1
Vermont	116,709	43.6	122,739	45.9	24,998	9.3	2,957	1.1
Virginia	889,680	25.9	1,134,130	33.0	841,321	24.4	576,111	16.7
Washington	871,234	29.0	1,110,598	37.0	645,797	21.5	372,630	12.4
West Virginia	135,791	18.8	333,788	46.1	194,639	26.9	59,134	8.2
Wisconsin	955,698	41.3	846,752	36.6	354,057	15.3	158,766	6.9
Wyoming	4,763	2.2	44,816	20.6	87,814	40.3	80,255	36.9
Region of residence^b								
Northeast	10,959,343	46.8	6,909,839	29.5	3,345,526	14.3	2,207,538	9.4
Midwest	8,674,392	32.0	9,415,927	34.7	5,340,954	19.7	3,671,068	13.5
South	6,664,847	13.3	10,470,462	20.9	12,193,373	24.3	20,828,868	41.5
West	8,086,407	26.5	9,174,129	30.1	6,730,179	22.1	6,481,253	21.3
Total	34,647,759	26.1	36,655,173	27.6	28,014,252	21.1	33,280,372	25.1

Table A4. Adults aged ≥18 years without health insurance, by sex assigned at birth and area of residence, 2018–2022 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Without health insurance (%)											
	<4			4.00–7.99			8.00–12.99			≥13		
	No.	% ^d	% ^e	No.	% ^d	% ^e	No.	% ^d	% ^e	No.	% ^d	% ^e
	Total											
Alabama	453,781	11.6	0.7	875,729	22.4	1.2	1,160,016	29.6	2.1	1,427,924	36.5	2.2
Alaska	26,952	4.9	0.0	96,920	17.4	0.1	171,776	30.9	0.3	259,835	46.8	0.4
Arizona	1,085,909	19.5	1.6	1,323,636	23.8	1.8	1,302,538	23.4	2.4	1,847,228	33.2	2.8
Arkansas	254,758	11.0	0.4	741,522	32.0	1.0	790,125	34.1	1.4	533,542	23.0	0.8
California	9,213,039	30.2	13.6	8,949,576	29.3	12.5	6,221,029	20.4	11.3	6,128,961	20.1	9.3
Colorado	1,186,238	26.2	1.7	1,415,246	31.3	2.0	990,805	21.9	1.8	928,578	20.5	1.4
Connecticut	1,451,214	50.7	2.1	786,713	27.5	1.1	312,980	10.9	0.6	314,121	11.0	0.5
Delaware	276,909	35.2	0.4	265,848	33.8	0.4	164,711	20.9	0.3	79,401	10.1	0.1
District of Columbia	365,881	66.9	0.5	132,560	24.3	0.2	34,205	6.3	0.1	13,885	2.5	0.0
Florida	1,631,027	9.4	2.4	3,263,978	18.8	4.5	4,464,735	25.7	8.1	8,032,291	46.2	12.2
Georgia	705,025	8.6	1.0	1,250,610	15.2	1.7	1,895,970	23.1	3.5	4,357,451	53.1	6.6
Hawaii	642,685	56.1	0.9	379,605	33.2	0.5	108,964	9.5	0.2	13,494	1.2	0.0
Idaho	143,205	10.2	0.2	331,934	23.7	0.5	462,762	33.1	0.8	461,429	33.0	0.7
Illinois	3,145,182	31.7	4.6	3,026,721	30.5	4.2	1,913,224	19.3	3.5	1,850,220	18.6	2.8
Indiana	1,130,617	21.7	1.7	2,010,017	38.6	2.8	1,224,480	23.5	2.2	839,763	16.1	1.3
Iowa	1,072,061	43.6	1.6	897,860	36.5	1.3	356,565	14.5	0.7	132,032	5.4	0.2
Kansas	409,605	18.3	0.6	669,821	30.0	0.9	533,354	23.9	1.0	621,730	27.8	0.9
Kentucky	1,183,536	33.9	1.7	1,320,959	37.9	1.8	672,250	19.3	1.2	310,242	8.9	0.5
Louisiana	533,607	15.0	0.8	1,120,375	31.5	1.6	1,133,564	31.9	2.1	768,882	21.6	1.2
Maine	204,148	18.3	0.3	424,517	38.0	0.6	364,499	32.7	0.7	122,969	11.0	0.2
Maryland	2,103,073	43.9	3.1	1,432,027	29.9	2.0	717,566	15.0	1.3	537,300	11.2	0.8
Massachusetts	4,186,356	74.5	6.2	1,117,023	19.9	1.6	263,085	4.7	0.5	50,616	0.9	0.1
Michigan	2,918,625	37.0	4.3	3,149,336	39.9	4.4	1,386,731	17.6	2.5	435,906	5.5	0.7
Minnesota	2,031,014	46.3	3.0	1,615,456	36.8	2.3	574,286	13.1	1.0	165,828	3.8	0.3
Mississippi	129,628	5.7	0.2	307,845	13.6	0.4	575,980	25.4	1.1	1,254,278	55.3	1.9
Missouri	871,421	18.2	1.3	1,176,552	24.6	1.6	1,209,305	25.3	2.2	1,522,669	31.9	2.3
Montana	124,205	14.4	0.2	310,166	36.1	0.4	279,207	32.5	0.5	146,365	17.0	0.2
Nebraska	354,111	24.0	0.5	483,753	32.7	0.7	355,684	24.1	0.6	283,790	19.2	0.4
Nevada	297,311	12.3	0.4	546,988	22.7	0.8	666,243	27.6	1.2	904,113	37.4	1.4
New Hampshire	345,654	30.8	0.5	435,170	38.7	0.6	293,389	26.1	0.5	49,209	4.4	0.1
New Jersey	2,790,949	38.6	4.1	1,820,677	25.2	2.5	1,147,526	15.9	2.1	1,465,909	20.3	2.2
New Mexico	260,996	16.0	0.4	475,150	29.0	0.7	389,758	23.8	0.7	509,947	31.2	0.8
New York	7,114,091	44.9	10.5	4,766,098	30.1	6.6	2,461,475	15.5	4.5	1,505,230	9.5	2.3
North Carolina	929,612	11.4	1.4	1,700,082	20.8	2.4	2,447,820	29.9	4.5	3,101,628	37.9	4.7
North Dakota	158,486	26.7	0.2	242,977	40.9	0.3	126,966	21.4	0.2	65,712	11.1	0.1
Ohio	2,949,034	32.1	4.3	3,378,431	36.8	4.7	1,949,457	21.2	3.6	900,171	9.8	1.4
Oklahoma	162,798	5.4	0.2	357,657	11.9	0.5	719,994	23.9	1.3	1,777,611	58.9	2.7
Oregon	846,061	25.1	1.2	1,334,990	39.6	1.9	761,197	22.6	1.4	431,148	12.8	0.7
Pennsylvania	4,406,660	42.7	6.5	3,596,479	34.9	5.0	1,507,520	14.6	2.7	799,496	7.8	1.2
Puerto Rico	484,810	17.9	0.7	1,284,244	47.5	1.8	760,101	28.1	1.4	174,748	6.5	0.3
Rhode Island	532,181	60.1	0.8	213,070	24.1	0.3	78,890	8.9	0.1	61,785	7.0	0.1
South Carolina	390,636	9.7	0.6	971,194	24.1	1.4	1,198,505	29.8	2.2	1,466,868	36.4	2.2
South Dakota	110,856	16.5	0.2	227,086	33.7	0.3	185,133	27.5	0.3	150,655	22.4	0.2
Tennessee	557,099	10.3	0.8	1,196,912	22.2	1.7	1,793,208	33.3	3.3	1,845,630	34.2	2.8
Texas	1,309,494	6.0	1.9	2,498,661	11.4	3.5	3,852,608	17.7	7.0	14,162,491	64.9	21.5
Utah	420,388	17.9	0.6	731,133	31.2	1.0	622,428	26.5	1.1	571,957	24.4	0.9
Vermont	229,506	43.5	0.3	243,195	46.1	0.3	48,395	9.2	0.1	5,903	1.1	0.0
Virginia	1,744,223	25.9	2.6	2,213,990	32.8	3.1	1,634,427	24.2	3.0	1,147,494	17.0	1.7
Washington	1,741,286	28.9	2.6	2,220,286	36.9	3.1	1,298,253	21.6	2.4	763,586	12.7	1.2
West Virginia	269,289	18.8	0.4	653,547	45.6	0.9	387,994	27.1	0.7	122,353	8.5	0.2
Wisconsin	1,899,311	41.2	2.8	1,688,906	36.6	2.4	704,227	15.3	1.3	319,413	6.9	0.5
Wyoming	9,866	2.2	0.0	90,887	20.4	0.1	178,294	40.0	0.3	166,529	37.4	0.3
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	21,260,759	46.7	31.4	13,402,942	29.4	18.7	6,477,759	14.2	11.8	4,375,238	9.6	6.6
Midwest	17,050,323	31.9	25.2	18,566,916	34.8	25.9	10,519,412	19.7	19.2	7,287,889	13.6	11.1
South	13,000,376	13.3	19.2	20,303,496	20.7	28.3	23,643,678	24.2	43.1	40,939,271	41.8	62.1
West	15,998,141	26.3	23.6	18,206,517	29.9	25.4	13,453,254	22.1	24.5	13,133,170	21.6	19.9
Total	67,794,409	26.0	100	71,764,115	27.6	100	54,854,204	21.1	100	65,910,316	25.3	100

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

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

^a Percentage of male residents of area.

^b Region of residence defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information, see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/economic-census/guidance-geographies/levels.html>.

^c Percentage of female residents of area.

^d Percentage of residents of area.

^e Percentage of SDOH subpopulation total.

Table A5. Gini index among adults aged ≥18 years, by sex assigned at birth and area of residence, 2018–2022 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Gini index (%)							
	<38		38.00–41.99		42.00–45.99		≥46	
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a
	Male							
Alabama	417,682	22.2	411,821	21.9	494,001	26.3	554,177	29.5
Alaska	104,454	35.8	88,444	30.3	68,532	23.5	30,166	10.3
Arizona	1,074,413	39.0	661,948	24.0	508,071	18.4	511,687	18.6
Arkansas	191,921	16.9	293,377	25.9	282,774	25.0	364,599	32.2
California	4,232,935	28.0	3,723,360	24.6	3,513,662	23.2	3,650,481	24.1
Colorado	911,588	40.0	548,190	24.0	398,468	17.5	422,330	18.5
Connecticut	335,884	24.2	363,964	26.3	310,622	22.4	374,902	27.1
Delaware	131,254	34.7	107,792	28.5	75,595	20.0	63,249	16.7
District of Columbia	35,316	13.8	41,161	16.1	57,547	22.5	122,310	47.7
Florida	2,250,325	26.6	2,179,737	25.8	1,773,862	21.0	2,251,500	26.6
Georgia	1,328,730	33.6	936,592	23.7	787,632	19.9	901,294	22.8
Hawaii	203,629	35.5	130,199	22.7	109,958	19.2	129,645	22.6
Idaho	237,010	33.8	198,550	28.4	136,666	19.5	128,025	18.3
Illinois	1,377,811	28.3	1,345,045	27.6	1,039,698	21.4	1,106,417	22.7
Indiana	909,161	35.6	737,328	28.9	485,490	19.0	419,908	16.5
Iowa	365,882	30.0	404,121	33.1	250,772	20.6	199,461	16.3
Kansas	420,185	37.7	316,294	28.4	218,831	19.6	159,302	14.3
Kentucky	397,425	23.2	421,598	24.7	357,989	20.9	532,789	31.2
Louisiana	294,354	17.1	333,533	19.4	419,601	24.4	672,797	39.1
Maine	121,602	22.3	149,628	27.4	154,165	28.3	119,809	22.0
Maryland	950,446	41.4	598,118	26.0	372,555	16.2	375,772	16.4
Massachusetts	514,786	19.0	749,268	27.6	663,031	24.4	787,344	29.0
Michigan	1,171,898	30.3	1,148,575	29.7	823,880	21.3	720,076	18.6
Minnesota	727,491	33.3	666,064	30.4	473,559	21.6	320,568	14.7
Mississippi	215,563	19.9	227,248	20.9	249,479	23.0	393,503	36.2
Missouri	724,210	31.0	658,124	28.2	495,289	21.2	456,107	19.5
Montana	84,302	19.4	97,388	22.4	112,910	26.0	139,637	32.2
Nebraska	238,133	32.3	212,347	28.8	154,630	21.0	131,504	17.9
Nevada	404,761	33.3	298,839	24.6	259,015	21.3	252,586	20.8
New Hampshire	167,650	30.0	174,285	31.2	119,112	21.3	97,438	17.4
New Jersey	957,850	27.3	1,025,225	29.2	713,126	20.3	818,069	23.3
New Mexico	186,513	23.1	194,667	24.1	178,217	22.1	248,665	30.8
New York	1,529,504	20.1	1,831,911	24.0	1,626,234	21.3	2,633,663	34.6
North Carolina	1,000,814	25.4	1,045,108	26.5	895,741	22.7	1,002,226	25.4
North Dakota	63,925	21.0	87,522	28.7	84,334	27.6	69,323	22.7
Ohio	1,469,700	32.9	1,250,927	28.0	860,294	19.2	890,380	19.9
Oklahoma	401,835	26.9	390,712	26.2	361,957	24.2	338,136	22.7
Oregon	463,284	27.7	498,882	29.8	347,570	20.8	363,523	21.7
Pennsylvania	1,260,695	25.1	1,579,346	31.5	1,098,156	21.9	1,080,013	21.5
Puerto Rico	25,059	2.0	142,643	11.3	264,720	21.0	828,018	65.7
Rhode Island	124,358	28.9	125,252	29.1	86,704	20.2	93,937	21.8
South Carolina	455,632	23.6	450,924	23.3	443,298	22.9	583,140	30.2
South Dakota	98,793	29.0	92,134	27.0	82,810	24.3	67,414	19.8
Tennessee	701,669	26.8	695,279	26.6	555,989	21.3	660,493	25.3
Texas	3,879,981	35.9	2,586,378	24.0	2,048,139	19.0	2,281,429	21.1
Utah	628,336	53.2	252,699	21.4	164,422	13.9	136,436	11.5
Vermont	50,280	19.4	74,464	28.7	64,753	24.9	70,099	27.0
Virginia	1,299,695	39.5	797,920	24.2	614,283	18.7	579,913	17.6
Washington	1,006,477	33.3	836,745	27.7	628,178	20.8	551,752	18.3
West Virginia	113,231	16.0	181,546	25.6	177,968	25.1	237,086	33.4
Wisconsin	756,993	33.0	743,750	32.4	483,630	21.1	312,211	13.6
Wyoming	71,165	31.2	58,046	25.5	51,498	22.6	47,219	20.7
Region of residence^b								
Northeast	5,062,609	23.0	6,073,343	27.5	4,835,903	21.9	6,075,274	27.6
Midwest	8,324,182	31.7	7,662,231	29.1	5,453,217	20.7	4,852,671	18.5
South	14,065,873	29.5	11,698,844	24.6	9,968,410	20.9	11,914,413	25.0
West	9,608,867	31.7	7,587,957	25.1	6,477,167	21.4	6,612,152	21.8
Total	37,086,590	29.1	33,165,018	26.0	26,999,417	21.2	30,282,528	23.7

Table A5. Gini index among adults aged ≥18 years, by sex assigned at birth and area of residence, 2018–2022 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Gini index (%)							
	<38		38.00–41.99		42.00–45.99		≥46	
	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^c
	Female							
Alabama	436,156	21.4	442,644	21.7	541,080	26.5	618,352	30.3
Alaska	94,116	36.1	78,004	30.0	62,872	24.1	25,413	9.8
Arizona	1,084,602	38.7	670,047	23.9	522,298	18.7	522,054	18.7
Arkansas	201,705	17.0	307,444	25.9	292,614	24.6	385,513	32.5
California	4,211,299	27.4	3,775,900	24.6	3,597,873	23.4	3,766,217	24.5
Colorado	873,485	39.1	543,387	24.3	402,066	18.0	417,238	18.7
Connecticut	346,115	23.4	390,020	26.4	330,395	22.4	411,106	27.8
Delaware	138,054	33.8	116,643	28.5	81,072	19.8	73,210	17.9
District of Columbia	37,001	12.9	42,939	15.0	64,286	22.4	142,396	49.7
Florida	2,346,843	26.4	2,284,464	25.7	1,892,714	21.3	2,370,515	26.7
Georgia	1,406,049	33.1	1,011,308	23.8	837,244	19.7	994,725	23.4
Hawaii	193,266	33.9	130,439	22.9	114,852	20.1	132,065	23.1
Idaho	236,245	33.8	206,161	29.5	132,990	19.0	123,683	17.7
Illinois	1,388,317	27.4	1,382,542	27.3	1,084,219	21.4	1,211,294	23.9
Indiana	925,326	35.0	758,375	28.7	518,695	19.6	442,157	16.7
Iowa	364,492	29.6	406,323	33.0	256,632	20.8	204,599	16.6
Kansas	419,737	37.5	318,656	28.5	219,968	19.6	161,090	14.4
Kentucky	402,673	22.7	445,365	25.1	368,396	20.7	560,557	31.5
Louisiana	305,144	16.6	355,586	19.4	447,277	24.4	728,129	39.7
Maine	121,757	21.3	153,913	27.0	164,176	28.8	131,083	23.0
Maryland	1,010,823	40.5	636,815	25.5	416,339	16.7	429,098	17.2
Massachusetts	532,434	18.4	783,287	27.1	714,465	24.7	863,855	29.8
Michigan	1,184,219	29.6	1,184,633	29.6	863,188	21.5	774,678	19.3
Minnesota	718,996	32.7	664,895	30.2	487,224	22.2	327,787	14.9
Mississippi	229,276	19.4	252,043	21.3	267,456	22.6	433,114	36.6
Missouri	751,459	30.7	683,525	27.9	524,664	21.4	486,552	19.9
Montana	81,376	19.1	97,596	22.9	107,979	25.4	138,755	32.6
Nebraska	238,750	32.2	211,916	28.6	159,116	21.5	130,788	17.7
Nevada	400,664	33.4	298,491	24.9	256,858	21.4	243,398	20.3
New Hampshire	164,689	29.2	174,702	30.9	125,490	22.2	100,056	17.7
New Jersey	982,037	26.5	1,079,095	29.1	762,504	20.6	884,963	23.9
New Mexico	190,810	23.1	197,177	23.8	183,030	22.1	256,712	31.0
New York	1,578,317	19.3	1,918,913	23.5	1,728,617	21.1	2,950,371	36.1
North Carolina	1,043,881	24.7	1,114,357	26.4	971,137	23.0	1,089,051	25.8
North Dakota	59,279	20.5	84,880	29.4	79,052	27.4	65,826	22.8
Ohio	1,506,211	32.1	1,313,127	28.0	913,279	19.5	959,021	20.4
Oklahoma	408,855	26.8	399,601	26.2	369,901	24.3	346,957	22.7
Oregon	466,138	27.4	506,728	29.8	347,965	20.5	379,306	22.3
Pennsylvania	1,298,798	24.6	1,633,455	31.0	1,150,852	21.8	1,188,289	22.5
Puerto Rico	28,746	2.0	161,408	11.2	303,475	21.0	949,805	65.8
Rhode Island	126,216	27.7	132,071	29.0	92,732	20.4	104,656	23.0
South Carolina	483,348	23.2	486,965	23.3	481,647	23.1	635,737	30.5
South Dakota	92,963	28.0	86,984	26.2	84,883	25.5	67,749	20.4
Tennessee	733,880	26.5	725,482	26.2	591,667	21.3	721,536	26.0
Texas	3,893,662	35.4	2,616,905	23.8	2,107,288	19.2	2,367,859	21.6
Utah	610,326	52.4	252,421	21.7	164,672	14.1	136,594	11.7
Vermont	50,172	18.8	76,712	28.7	65,935	24.7	74,584	27.9
Virginia	1,330,182	38.7	821,361	23.9	654,618	19.0	631,012	18.4
Washington	980,228	32.7	837,037	27.9	630,912	21.0	552,082	18.4
West Virginia	115,261	15.9	181,352	25.1	178,242	24.6	248,497	34.4
Wisconsin	753,418	32.5	744,759	32.2	489,447	21.1	327,649	14.2
Wyoming	64,408	29.6	55,010	25.3	52,068	23.9	46,162	21.2
Region of residence^b								
Northeast	5,200,535	22.2	6,342,168	27.1	5,135,166	22.0	6,708,963	28.7
Midwest	8,403,167	31.0	7,840,615	28.9	5,680,367	21.0	5,159,190	19.0
South	14,522,793	29.0	12,241,274	24.4	10,562,978	21.1	12,776,258	25.5
West	9,486,963	31.2	7,648,398	25.1	6,576,435	21.6	6,739,679	22.1
Total	37,642,204	28.4	34,233,863	25.8	28,258,421	21.3	32,333,895	24.4

Table A5. Gini index among adults aged ≥18 years, by sex assigned at birth and area of residence, 2018–2022 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Gini index (%)											
	<38			38.00–41.99			42.00–45.99			≥46		
	No.	% ^d	% ^e	No.	% ^d	% ^e	No.	% ^d	% ^e	No.	% ^d	% ^e
	Total											
Alabama	853,838	21.8	1.1	854,465	21.8	1.3	1,035,081	26.4	1.9	1,172,529	29.9	1.9
Alaska	198,570	36.0	0.3	166,448	30.2	0.2	131,404	23.8	0.2	55,579	10.1	0.1
Arizona	2,159,015	38.9	2.9	1,331,995	24.0	2.0	1,030,369	18.5	1.9	1,033,741	18.6	1.7
Arkansas	393,626	17.0	0.5	600,821	25.9	0.9	575,388	24.8	1.0	750,112	32.3	1.2
California	8,444,234	27.7	11.3	7,499,260	24.6	11.1	7,111,535	23.3	12.9	7,416,698	24.3	11.8
Colorado	1,785,073	39.5	2.4	1,091,577	24.2	1.6	800,534	17.7	1.4	839,568	18.6	1.3
Connecticut	681,999	23.8	0.9	753,984	26.3	1.1	641,017	22.4	1.2	786,008	27.5	1.3
Delaware	269,308	34.2	0.4	224,435	28.5	0.3	156,667	19.9	0.3	136,459	17.3	0.2
District of Columbia	72,317	13.3	0.1	84,100	15.5	0.1	121,833	22.4	0.2	264,706	48.8	0.4
Florida	4,597,168	26.5	6.2	4,464,201	25.7	6.6	3,666,576	21.1	6.6	4,622,015	26.6	7.4
Georgia	2,734,779	33.3	3.7	1,947,900	23.7	2.9	1,624,876	19.8	2.9	1,896,019	23.1	3.0
Hawaii	396,895	34.7	0.5	260,638	22.8	0.4	224,810	19.7	0.4	261,710	22.9	0.4
Idaho	473,255	33.8	0.6	404,711	28.9	0.6	269,656	19.3	0.5	251,708	18.0	0.4
Illinois	2,766,128	27.8	3.7	2,727,587	27.5	4.0	2,123,917	21.4	3.8	2,317,711	23.3	3.7
Indiana	1,834,487	35.3	2.5	1,495,703	28.8	2.2	1,004,185	19.3	1.8	862,065	16.6	1.4
Iowa	730,374	29.8	1.0	810,444	33.0	1.2	507,404	20.7	0.9	404,060	16.5	0.6
Kansas	839,922	37.6	1.1	634,950	28.4	0.9	438,799	19.6	0.8	320,392	14.3	0.5
Kentucky	800,098	22.9	1.1	866,963	24.9	1.3	726,385	20.8	1.3	1,093,346	31.4	1.7
Louisiana	599,498	16.9	0.8	689,119	19.4	1.0	866,878	24.4	1.6	1,400,926	39.4	2.2
Maine	243,359	21.8	0.3	303,541	27.2	0.5	318,341	28.5	0.6	250,892	22.5	0.4
Maryland	1,961,269	40.9	2.6	1,234,933	25.8	1.8	788,894	16.5	1.4	804,870	16.8	1.3
Massachusetts	1,047,220	18.7	1.4	1,532,555	27.3	2.3	1,377,496	24.6	2.5	1,651,199	29.4	2.6
Michigan	2,356,117	29.9	3.2	2,333,208	29.6	3.5	1,687,068	21.4	3.1	1,494,754	19.0	2.4
Minnesota	1,446,487	33.0	1.9	1,330,959	30.3	2.0	960,783	21.9	1.7	648,355	14.8	1.0
Mississippi	444,839	19.6	0.6	479,291	21.1	0.7	516,935	22.8	0.9	826,617	36.5	1.3
Missouri	1,475,669	30.9	2.0	1,341,649	28.1	2.0	1,019,953	21.3	1.8	942,659	19.7	1.5
Montana	165,678	19.3	0.2	194,984	22.7	0.3	220,889	25.7	0.4	278,392	32.4	0.4
Nebraska	476,883	32.3	0.6	424,263	28.7	0.6	313,746	21.2	0.6	262,292	17.8	0.4
Nevada	805,425	33.4	1.1	597,330	24.7	0.9	515,873	21.4	0.9	495,984	20.5	0.8
New Hampshire	332,339	29.6	0.4	348,987	31.1	0.5	244,602	21.8	0.4	197,494	17.6	0.3
New Jersey	1,939,887	26.9	2.6	2,104,320	29.1	3.1	1,475,630	20.4	2.7	1,703,032	23.6	2.7
New Mexico	377,323	23.1	0.5	391,844	24.0	0.6	361,247	22.1	0.7	505,377	30.9	0.8
New York	3,107,821	19.7	4.2	3,750,824	23.7	5.6	3,354,851	21.2	6.1	5,584,034	35.3	8.9
North Carolina	2,044,695	25.1	2.7	2,159,465	26.5	3.2	1,866,878	22.9	3.4	2,091,277	25.6	3.3
North Dakota	123,204	20.7	0.2	172,402	29.0	0.3	163,386	27.5	0.3	135,149	22.7	0.2
Ohio	2,975,911	32.5	4.0	2,564,054	28.0	3.8	1,773,573	19.4	3.2	1,849,401	20.2	3.0
Oklahoma	810,690	26.9	1.1	790,313	26.2	1.2	731,858	24.3	1.3	685,093	22.7	1.1
Oregon	929,422	27.6	1.2	1,005,610	29.8	1.5	695,535	20.6	1.3	742,829	22.0	1.2
Pennsylvania	2,559,493	24.9	3.4	3,212,801	31.2	4.8	2,249,008	21.9	4.1	2,268,302	22.0	3.6
Puerto Rico	53,805	2.0	0.1	304,051	11.2	0.5	568,195	21.0	1.0	1,777,823	65.8	2.8
Rhode Island	250,574	28.3	0.3	257,323	29.0	0.4	179,436	20.3	0.3	198,593	22.4	0.3
South Carolina	938,980	23.4	1.3	937,889	23.3	1.4	924,945	23.0	1.7	1,218,877	30.3	1.9
South Dakota	191,756	28.5	0.3	179,118	26.6	0.3	167,693	24.9	0.3	135,163	20.1	0.2
Tennessee	1,435,549	26.7	1.9	1,420,761	26.4	2.1	1,147,656	21.3	2.1	1,382,029	25.7	2.2
Texas	7,773,643	35.7	10.4	5,203,283	23.9	7.7	4,155,427	19.1	7.5	4,649,288	21.3	7.4
Utah	1,238,662	52.8	1.7	505,120	21.5	0.7	329,094	14.0	0.6	273,030	11.6	0.4
Vermont	100,452	19.1	0.1	151,176	28.7	0.2	130,688	24.8	0.2	144,683	27.5	0.2
Virginia	2,629,877	39.1	3.5	1,619,281	24.1	2.4	1,268,901	18.9	2.3	1,210,925	18.0	1.9
Washington	1,986,705	33.0	2.7	1,673,782	27.8	2.5	1,259,090	20.9	2.3	1,103,834	18.3	1.8
West Virginia	228,492	15.9	0.3	362,898	25.3	0.5	356,210	24.9	0.6	485,583	33.9	0.8
Wisconsin	1,510,411	32.8	2.0	1,488,509	32.3	2.2	973,077	21.1	1.8	639,860	13.9	1.0
Wyoming	135,573	30.4	0.2	113,056	25.4	0.2	103,566	23.2	0.2	93,381	21.0	0.1
Region of residence^b												
Northeast	10,263,144	22.6	13.7	12,415,511	27.3	18.4	9,971,069	21.9	18.0	12,784,237	28.1	20.4
Midwest	16,727,349	31.3	22.4	15,502,846	29.0	23.0	11,133,584	20.9	20.1	10,011,861	18.8	16.0
South	28,588,666	29.2	38.3	23,940,118	24.5	35.5	20,531,388	21.0	37.2	24,690,671	25.3	39.4
West	19,095,830	31.4	25.6	15,236,355	25.1	22.6	13,053,602	21.5	23.6	13,351,831	22.0	21.3
Total	74,728,794	28.7	100	67,398,881	25.9	100	55,257,838	21.3	100	62,616,423	24.1	100

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

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

^a Percentage of male residents of area.

^b Region of residence defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information, see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/economic-census/guidance-geographies/levels.html>.

^c Percentage of female residents of area.

^d Percentage of residents of area.

^e Percentage of SDOH subpopulation total.

Table B1. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by sex assigned at birth and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, EHE Phase I jurisdictions

	Male			Female			Total ^a		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Below federal poverty level (%)									
<6	1,929	8,968,059	21.5	347	9,326,435	3.7	2,276	18,294,494	12.4
6.00–9.99	2,494	8,237,147	30.3	399	8,607,640	4.6	2,893	16,844,787	17.2
10.00–16.99	3,815	9,293,529	41.1	785	9,703,032	8.1	4,600	18,996,561	24.2
≥17	5,193	8,107,441	64.1	1,320	8,785,505	15.0	6,513	16,892,946	38.6
Less than high school diploma (%)									
<5	2,225	8,928,637	24.9	318	9,361,243	3.4	2,543	18,289,880	13.9
5.00–8.99	2,046	6,782,483	30.2	366	7,229,364	5.1	2,412	14,011,847	17.2
9.00–15.99	3,178	7,725,193	41.1	715	8,326,640	8.6	3,893	16,051,833	24.3
≥16	5,987	11,236,543	53.3	1,452	11,541,052	12.6	7,439	22,777,595	32.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)									
<53,000	4,457	6,503,321	68.5	1,246	7,241,483	17.2	5,703	13,744,804	41.5
53,000–71,999	3,607	7,479,400	48.2	727	7,870,146	9.2	4,334	15,349,546	28.2
72,000–97,999	2,987	8,818,828	33.9	486	9,186,561	5.3	3,473	18,005,389	19.3
≥98,000	2,308	11,664,815	19.8	368	12,002,288	3.1	2,676	23,667,103	11.3
Without health insurance (%)									
<4	1,427	7,491,458	19.0	286	7,962,429	3.6	1,713	15,453,887	11.1
4.00–7.99	2,416	8,113,499	29.8	471	8,699,727	5.4	2,887	16,813,226	17.2
8.00–12.99	2,777	7,211,303	38.5	576	7,681,763	7.5	3,353	14,893,066	22.5
≥13	6,812	11,811,726	57.7	1,518	12,108,535	12.5	8,330	23,920,261	34.8
Gini index (%)									
<38	3,222	9,716,451	33.2	672	9,980,163	6.7	3,894	19,696,614	19.8
38.00–41.99	2,940	8,114,537	36.2	607	8,429,959	7.2	3,547	16,544,496	21.4
42.00–45.99	2,857	7,062,783	40.5	611	7,484,523	8.2	3,468	14,547,306	23.8
≥46	4,398	9,677,308	45.4	960	10,513,036	9.1	5,358	20,190,344	26.5
Subtotal^b	13,689	34,672,856	39.5	2,890	36,458,299	7.9	16,579	71,131,155	23.3

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

Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2022_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf. For a list of the EHE Phase I jurisdictions, see <https://www.cdc.gov/endhiv/jurisdictions.html>.

^a Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

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

Table B2. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, EHE Phase I jurisdictions

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55–64 years			≥65 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Male																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	367	871,873	42.1	732	1,567,435	46.7	417	1,668,931	25.0	217	1,646,588	13.2	152	1,518,192	10.0	44	1,695,040	2.6
6.00–9.99	450	901,445	49.9	1,026	1,729,886	59.3	540	1,512,058	35.7	276	1,373,433	20.1	142	1,268,271	11.2	60	1,452,054	4.1
10.00–16.99	688	1,149,291	59.9	1,542	2,092,026	73.7	845	1,715,038	49.3	412	1,505,582	27.4	245	1,388,023	17.7	83	1,443,569	5.7
≥17	1,013	1,286,407	78.7	2,110	1,843,933	114.4	1,082	1,426,134	75.9	571	1,227,832	46.5	330	1,157,359	28.5	87	1,165,776	7.5
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<5	394	1,041,885	37.8	913	1,831,936	49.8	479	1,583,622	30.2	227	1,456,091	15.6	160	1,356,328	11.8	52	1,658,775	3.1
5.00–8.99	403	732,342	55.0	809	1,358,824	59.5	448	1,245,206	36.0	222	1,136,632	19.5	128	1,084,629	11.8	36	1,224,850	2.9
9.00–15.99	597	918,519	65.0	1,290	1,636,723	78.8	668	1,402,021	47.6	354	1,272,900	27.8	199	1,216,762	16.4	70	1,278,268	5.5
≥16	1,125	1,545,538	72.8	2,400	2,420,617	99.1	1,290	2,102,494	61.4	674	1,894,438	35.6	382	1,677,764	22.8	116	1,595,692	7.3
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<53,000	916	1,008,457	90.8	1,762	1,397,604	126.1	902	1,115,199	80.9	490	990,446	49.5	305	966,015	31.6	82	1,025,600	8.0
53,000–71,999	619	1,006,558	61.5	1,490	1,674,718	89.0	809	1,357,039	59.6	405	1,189,321	34.1	212	1,089,472	19.5	72	1,162,292	6.2
72,000–97,999	582	1,041,377	55.9	1,225	1,950,703	62.8	649	1,619,304	40.1	295	1,448,619	20.4	172	1,327,342	13.0	64	1,431,483	4.5
≥98,000	380	1,119,497	33.9	906	2,181,730	41.5	512	2,208,150	23.2	279	2,105,842	13.2	175	1,930,364	9.1	56	2,119,232	2.6
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	226	787,266	28.7	573	1,377,175	41.6	287	1,303,956	22.0	189	1,253,392	15.1	118	1,209,218	9.8	34	1,560,451	2.2
4.00–7.99	473	927,658	51.0	992	1,657,031	59.9	498	1,432,755	34.8	248	1,336,858	18.6	158	1,302,255	12.1	47	1,456,942	3.2
8.00–12.99	514	887,490	57.9	1,086	1,545,048	70.3	640	1,316,166	48.6	298	1,191,745	25.0	180	1,110,658	16.2	59	1,160,196	5.1
≥13	1,306	1,627,735	80.2	2,759	2,654,614	103.9	1,459	2,269,332	64.3	741	1,971,459	37.6	413	1,709,734	24.2	134	1,578,852	8.5
Gini index (%)																		
<38	661	1,227,747	53.8	1,267	2,012,002	63.0	704	1,881,673	37.4	339	1,698,183	20.0	197	1,479,929	13.3	54	1,416,917	3.8
38.00–41.99	535	974,172	54.9	1,249	1,706,209	73.2	615	1,506,097	40.8	315	1,369,376	23.0	165	1,251,749	13.2	61	1,306,934	4.7
42.00–45.99	522	817,915	63.8	1,161	1,474,519	78.7	601	1,276,720	47.1	330	1,171,179	28.2	194	1,103,938	17.6	49	1,218,512	4.0
≥46	796	1,176,210	67.7	1,727	2,033,227	84.9	961	1,651,803	58.2	491	1,511,169	32.5	313	1,492,826	21.0	110	1,812,073	6.1
Subtotal^a	2,569	4,238,284	60.6	5,532	7,248,100	76.3	2,933	6,333,343	46.3	1,498	5,760,061	26.0	880	5,335,483	16.5	277	5,757,585	4.8

Table B2. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by age at diagnosis, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, EHE Phase I jurisdictions (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55–64 years			≥65 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Female																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	35	812,517	4.3	87	1,549,791	5.6	85	1,679,759	5.1	70	1,660,340	4.2	46	1,568,599	2.9	24	2,055,429	1.2
6.00–9.99	50	856,116	5.8	126	1,689,408	7.5	108	1,477,706	7.3	70	1,369,825	5.1	33	1,344,292	2.5	12	1,870,293	0.6
10.00–16.99	93	1,122,570	8.3	231	2,043,979	11.3	216	1,664,677	13.0	127	1,509,875	8.4	88	1,450,431	6.1	30	1,911,500	1.6
≥17	142	1,348,754	10.5	419	1,853,533	22.6	327	1,436,127	22.8	224	1,268,899	17.7	156	1,247,405	12.5	52	1,630,787	3.2
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<5	40	1,083,941	3.7	97	1,814,829	5.3	79	1,574,993	5.0	54	1,454,487	3.7	35	1,405,321	2.5	13	2,027,672	0.6
5.00–8.99	36	720,919	5.0	108	1,372,542	7.9	90	1,237,747	7.3	63	1,160,323	5.4	51	1,148,385	4.4	18	1,589,448	1.1
9.00–15.99	91	894,254	10.2	189	1,647,297	11.5	191	1,420,521	13.4	127	1,324,582	9.6	84	1,316,476	6.4	33	1,723,510	1.9
≥16	153	1,470,979	10.4	469	2,304,416	20.4	376	2,026,841	18.6	247	1,870,255	13.2	153	1,740,945	8.8	54	2,127,616	2.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<53,000	142	1,040,422	13.6	396	1,446,721	27.4	315	1,167,329	27.0	200	1,050,262	19.0	148	1,062,644	13.9	45	1,474,105	3.1
53,000–71,999	81	974,103	8.3	217	1,622,192	13.4	210	1,313,462	16.0	122	1,213,533	10.1	69	1,177,834	5.9	28	1,569,022	1.8
72,000–97,999	56	1,022,386	5.5	152	1,885,859	8.1	109	1,571,774	6.9	92	1,444,506	6.4	48	1,406,634	3.4	29	1,855,402	1.6
≥98,000	37	1,067,470	3.5	93	2,160,714	4.3	95	2,189,973	4.3	71	2,087,332	3.4	56	1,948,359	2.9	16	2,548,440	0.6
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	36	773,997	4.7	63	1,394,642	4.5	73	1,317,312	5.5	49	1,251,833	3.9	48	1,261,011	3.8	17	1,963,634	0.9
4.00–7.99	40	938,146	4.3	146	1,651,616	8.8	120	1,456,898	8.2	91	1,373,583	6.6	54	1,383,135	3.9	20	1,896,349	1.1
8.00–12.99	60	867,382	6.9	176	1,544,376	11.4	135	1,314,277	10.3	105	1,222,459	8.6	71	1,191,394	6.0	29	1,541,875	1.9
≥13	184	1,589,824	11.6	478	2,546,464	18.8	408	2,169,793	18.8	246	1,961,087	12.5	150	1,775,189	8.4	52	2,066,178	2.5
Gini index (%)																		
<38	88	1,137,061	7.7	181	1,951,807	9.3	180	1,849,194	9.7	115	1,715,088	6.7	74	1,545,873	4.8	34	1,781,140	1.9
38.00–41.99	71	933,256	7.6	177	1,651,242	10.7	161	1,476,610	10.9	123	1,372,413	9.0	55	1,316,677	4.2	20	1,679,761	1.2
42.00–45.99	53	806,139	6.6	182	1,464,193	12.4	173	1,271,835	13.6	98	1,185,796	8.3	78	1,163,044	6.7	27	1,593,516	1.7
≥46	108	1,253,075	8.6	323	2,067,838	15.6	222	1,659,670	13.4	155	1,534,950	10.1	115	1,584,615	7.3	37	2,412,888	1.5
Subtotal^a	321	4,170,093	7.7	874	7,139,084	12.2	749	6,260,102	12.0	499	5,809,647	8.6	327	5,611,127	5.8	120	7,468,246	1.6
Total^b	2,890	8,408,377	34.4	6,406	14,387,184	44.5	3,682	12,593,445	29.2	1,997	11,569,708	17.3	1,207	10,946,610	11.0	397	13,225,831	3.0

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

Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2022_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

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

^b Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table B3. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, EHE Phase I jurisdictions

	American Indian/ Alaska Native			Asian			Black/African American			Hispanic/Latino ^a			Native Hawaiian/ other Pacific Islander			White			Multiracial		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Male																					
Below federal poverty level (%)																					
<6	3	38,855	7.7	73	1,002,601	7.3	655	957,757	68.4	676	1,698,098	39.8	11	15,418	71.3	464	5,011,129	9.3	47	775,692	6.1
6.00–9.99	1	55,552	1.8	86	895,141	9.6	777	1,039,917	74.7	1,084	2,241,852	48.4	4	17,938	22.3	486	3,780,196	12.9	56	857,235	6.5
10.00–16.99	7	75,910	9.2	92	921,484	10.0	1,226	1,587,347	77.2	1,793	3,287,077	54.5	5	20,471	24.4	611	3,226,070	18.9	81	1,100,215	7.4
≥17	15	72,249	20.8	95	597,860	15.9	2,268	2,295,725	98.8	2,180	3,110,233	70.1	6	13,083	45.9	513	1,934,668	26.5	116	961,296	12.1
Less than high school diploma (%)																					
<5	3	30,610	9.8	90	994,796	9.0	733	833,496	87.9	679	1,123,609	60.4	2	12,365	16.2	659	5,652,126	11.7	59	666,527	8.9
5.00–8.99	2	32,882	6.1	69	688,062	10.0	839	1,097,380	76.5	679	1,296,628	52.4	8	11,016	72.6	396	3,458,294	11.5	53	612,035	8.7
9.00–15.99	10	52,621	19.0	83	756,011	11.0	1,381	1,810,724	76.3	1,147	2,090,965	54.9	9	18,268	49.3	474	2,823,140	16.8	74	806,050	9.2
≥16	11	127,692	8.6	104	982,870	10.6	1,977	2,157,539	91.6	3,228	5,845,735	55.2	7	25,403	27.6	546	2,040,057	26.8	114	1,615,501	7.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)																					
<53,000	9	55,243	16.3	43	338,700	12.7	2,039	2,119,897	96.2	1,869	2,556,547	73.1	5	7,881	63.4	396	1,377,001	28.8	96	786,288	12.2
53,000–71,999	9	65,969	13.6	80	596,391	13.4	1,294	1,451,194	89.2	1,650	2,874,817	57.4	4	15,550	25.7	493	2,358,443	20.9	77	920,340	8.4
72,000–97,999	4	68,925	5.8	94	876,671	10.7	918	1,232,935	74.5	1,311	2,781,173	47.1	6	20,372	29.5	578	3,650,299	15.8	76	973,141	7.8
≥98,000	4	50,868	7.9	128	1,593,298	8.0	635	1,034,091	61.4	886	2,084,570	42.5	11	22,760	48.3	595	6,525,663	9.1	49	1,000,401	4.9
Without health insurance (%)																					
<4	4	27,217	14.7	69	998,432	6.9	512	775,172	66.0	443	967,627	45.8	6	13,309	45.1	368	4,486,504	8.2	25	536,583	4.7
4.00–7.99	3	44,596	6.7	103	975,225	10.6	898	1,323,050	67.9	857	1,718,494	49.9	7	16,925	41.4	494	3,820,016	12.9	54	721,125	7.5
8.00–12.99	5	54,126	9.2	82	718,873	11.4	1,084	1,373,790	78.9	1,105	2,121,878	52.1	6	17,387	34.5	436	2,771,991	15.7	59	753,528	7.8
≥13	14	116,735	12.0	92	728,374	12.6	2,433	2,411,005	100.9	3,328	5,532,862	60.1	7	19,298	36.3	776	2,884,824	26.9	162	1,684,929	9.6
Gini index (%)																					
<38	5	73,095	6.8	82	915,436	9.0	1,154	1,596,877	72.3	1,395	3,187,931	43.8	11	21,438	51.3	487	3,715,295	13.1	88	1,125,857	7.8
38.00–41.99	5	60,777	8.2	79	805,764	9.8	969	1,262,909	76.7	1,393	2,645,870	52.6	5	17,518	28.5	424	3,155,804	13.4	65	926,419	7.0
42.00–45.99	7	48,842	14.3	68	745,832	9.1	1,027	1,156,613	88.8	1,252	2,086,879	60.0	4	13,573	29.5	432	2,859,079	15.1	67	750,154	8.9
≥46	9	59,365	15.2	117	947,773	12.3	1,766	1,854,270	95.2	1,691	2,408,341	70.2	6	14,301	42.0	729	4,208,681	17.3	80	889,266	9.0
Subtotal^b	27	243,805	11.1	350	3,421,739	10.2	5,050	5,899,139	85.6	5,823	10,356,937	56.2	27	67,052	40.3	2,105	13,973,617	15.1	307	3,700,113	8.3

Table B3. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by race/ethnicity, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, EHE Phase I jurisdictions (cont)

	American Indian/ Alaska Native			Asian			Black/African American			Hispanic/Latino ^a			Native Hawaiian/ other Pacific Islander			White			Multiracial		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Female																					
Below federal poverty level (%)																					
<6	0	38,150	0.0	10	1,147,959	0.9	195	1,050,998	18.6	66	1,719,182	3.8	1	16,193	6.2	66	5,097,483	1.3	9	800,344	1.1
6.00–9.99	2	54,646	3.7	16	1,017,192	1.6	191	1,195,589	16.0	106	2,244,080	4.7	2	19,586	10.2	67	3,853,456	1.7	15	878,922	1.7
10.00–16.99	3	71,341	4.2	19	1,020,210	1.9	435	1,867,735	23.3	214	3,261,213	6.6	0	20,255	0.0	90	3,255,297	2.8	24	1,121,423	2.1
≥17	4	69,698	5.7	9	647,107	1.4	832	2,856,057	29.1	312	3,181,920	9.8	0	14,043	0.0	135	1,908,952	7.1	28	1,004,690	2.8
Less than high school diploma (%)																					
<5	1	30,208	3.3	13	1,129,359	1.2	174	949,288	18.3	57	1,193,952	4.8	0	11,326	0.0	60	5,751,276	1.0	13	702,954	1.8
5.00–8.99	2	35,059	5.7	7	793,681	0.9	208	1,285,495	16.2	58	1,364,720	4.2	1	12,408	8.1	74	3,525,208	2.1	16	659,618	2.4
9.00–15.99	1	51,225	2.0	6	841,938	0.7	467	2,200,870	21.2	126	2,145,765	5.9	1	18,957	5.3	91	2,858,843	3.2	23	856,938	2.7
≥16	5	117,694	4.2	28	1,072,415	2.6	804	2,539,789	31.7	457	5,710,244	8.0	1	27,435	3.6	133	1,995,761	6.7	24	1,589,346	1.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)																					
<53,000	4	53,129	7.5	4	371,822	1.1	786	2,683,898	29.3	300	2,635,855	11.4	0	9,768	0.0	124	1,416,558	8.8	28	831,049	3.4
53,000–71,999	3	64,185	4.7	15	647,555	2.3	397	1,724,218	23.0	202	2,850,259	7.1	1	15,934	6.3	86	2,423,649	3.5	23	938,903	2.4
72,000–97,999	2	65,927	3.0	17	979,728	1.7	266	1,424,208	18.7	121	2,772,034	4.4	1	22,062	4.5	65	3,711,892	1.8	14	999,388	1.4
≥98,000	0	49,732	0.0	18	1,820,771	1.0	191	1,096,704	17.4	70	2,115,055	3.3	1	22,031	4.5	77	6,531,714	1.2	11	1,024,004	1.1
Without health insurance (%)																					
<4	1	27,533	3.6	17	1,151,588	1.5	159	906,168	17.5	45	1,040,427	4.3	0	13,580	0.0	53	4,588,952	1.2	11	570,454	1.9
4.00–7.99	0	45,570	0.0	13	1,105,261	1.2	281	1,595,189	17.6	98	1,820,838	5.4	1	18,714	5.3	61	3,883,240	1.6	17	771,008	2.2
8.00–12.99	3	52,009	5.8	11	793,526	1.4	329	1,634,130	20.1	130	2,216,080	5.9	2	17,758	11.3	87	2,795,488	3.1	14	805,564	1.7
≥13	5	108,822	4.6	13	786,916	1.7	884	2,838,681	31.1	425	5,335,839	8.0	0	20,074	0.0	157	2,860,860	5.5	34	1,661,372	2.0
Gini index (%)																					
<38	1	71,474	1.4	13	1,002,868	1.3	381	1,798,525	21.2	179	3,122,262	5.7	2	22,895	8.7	80	3,737,891	2.1	16	1,122,860	1.4
38.00–41.99	1	57,632	1.7	14	897,245	1.6	324	1,472,797	22.0	160	2,620,816	6.1	1	18,102	5.5	89	3,180,197	2.8	18	932,208	1.9
42.00–45.99	3	48,210	6.2	15	836,372	1.8	341	1,398,844	24.4	144	2,117,353	6.8	0	14,499	0.0	89	2,897,151	3.1	19	786,465	2.4
≥46	4	56,371	7.1	12	1,094,322	1.1	607	2,296,926	26.4	215	2,543,259	8.5	0	14,549	0.0	99	4,293,050	2.3	23	962,863	2.4
Subtotal^b	9	234,186	3.8	55	3,837,393	1.4	1,673	6,975,442	24.0	705	10,414,681	6.8	3	70,126	4.3	367	14,131,088	2.6	78	3,808,856	2.0
Total^c	36	477,991	7.5	405	7,259,132	5.6	6,723	12,874,581	52.2	6,528	20,771,618	31.4	30	137,178	21.9	2,472	28,104,705	8.8	385	7,508,969	5.1

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

Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2022_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

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

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

^c Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table B4. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults aged ≥18 years, by transmission category, sex assigned at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2022—census tract level, EHE Phase I jurisdictions

	Male-to-male sexual contact ^a		Injection drug use ^b		Male-to-male sexual contact ^a and injection drug use ^b		Heterosexual contact ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	1,654	14.5	49	11.7	59	14.0	165	13.9
6.00–9.99	2,158	18.9	64	15.3	86	20.4	186	15.7
10.00–16.99	3,268	28.7	120	28.8	108	25.5	317	26.7
≥17	4,318	37.9	183	44.2	170	40.1	519	43.7
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	1,976	17.3	40	9.6	82	19.3	127	10.7
5.00–8.99	1,770	15.5	66	15.8	53	12.5	158	13.3
9.00–15.99	2,674	23.5	88	21.3	90	21.3	322	27.1
≥16	4,981	43.7	222	53.3	199	47.0	582	49.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<53,000	3,685	32.5	157	37.9	139	33.0	473	40.0
53,000–71,999	3,042	26.8	125	30.1	106	25.2	333	28.1
72,000–97,999	2,600	22.9	73	17.6	98	23.4	214	18.1
≥98,000	2,006	17.7	60	14.4	78	18.4	163	13.8
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	1,224	10.7	55	13.2	55	12.9	92	7.8
4.00–7.99	2,082	18.3	79	19.1	82	19.4	170	14.3
8.00–12.99	2,375	20.8	91	21.9	83	19.6	227	19.1
≥13	5,716	50.2	190	45.8	203	48.0	697	58.7
Gini index (%)								
<38	2,726	23.9	90	21.6	110	26.1	293	24.7
38.00–41.99	2,498	21.9	83	20.0	87	20.6	271	22.9
42.00–45.99	2,429	21.3	83	19.9	84	19.9	260	21.9
≥46	3,731	32.8	160	38.5	141	33.3	363	30.6
Subtotal^d	11,625	100	426	100	429	100	1,200	100
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	39	11.2	—	—	306	12.3
6.00–9.99	—	—	51	14.8	—	—	344	13.8
10.00–16.99	—	—	90	26.0	—	—	693	27.8
≥17	—	—	165	47.9	—	—	1,149	46.1
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<5	—	—	38	10.9	—	—	279	11.2
5.00–8.99	—	—	41	11.7	—	—	322	12.9
9.00–15.99	—	—	86	25.0	—	—	625	25.1
≥16	—	—	180	52.3	—	—	1,265	50.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<53,000	—	—	149	43.6	—	—	1,093	44.2
53,000–71,999	—	—	80	23.4	—	—	643	26.0
72,000–97,999	—	—	63	18.3	—	—	420	17.0
≥98,000	—	—	50	14.7	—	—	316	12.8
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	38	11.0	—	—	246	9.9
4.00–7.99	—	—	62	17.8	—	—	407	16.3
8.00–12.99	—	—	73	21.3	—	—	499	20.0
≥13	—	—	172	49.9	—	—	1,340	53.8
Gini index (%)								
<38	—	—	79	22.9	—	—	589	23.6
38.00–41.99	—	—	76	22.0	—	—	527	21.2
42.00–45.99	—	—	73	21.2	—	—	536	21.5
≥46	—	—	117	33.8	—	—	838	33.7
Subtotal^d	—	—	349	100	—	—	2,525	100
Total^e	11,625	100	776	100	429	100	3,725	100

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

Note. Transmission category is classified based on a hierarchy of the risk factors most likely responsible for HIV transmission; classification is determined based on the person's sex assigned at birth. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category; therefore, values may not sum to column subtotals and total. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDOH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2022_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf. For a list of the EHE Phase I jurisdictions, see <https://www.cdc.gov/endhiv/jurisdictions.html>.

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

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

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

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

^e Totals do not represent all adults aged ≥18 years with HIV diagnosed during 2022 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.