

CHAPTER 22

HIV (HIV)

Lead Agencies

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Health Resources and Services Administration

Contents

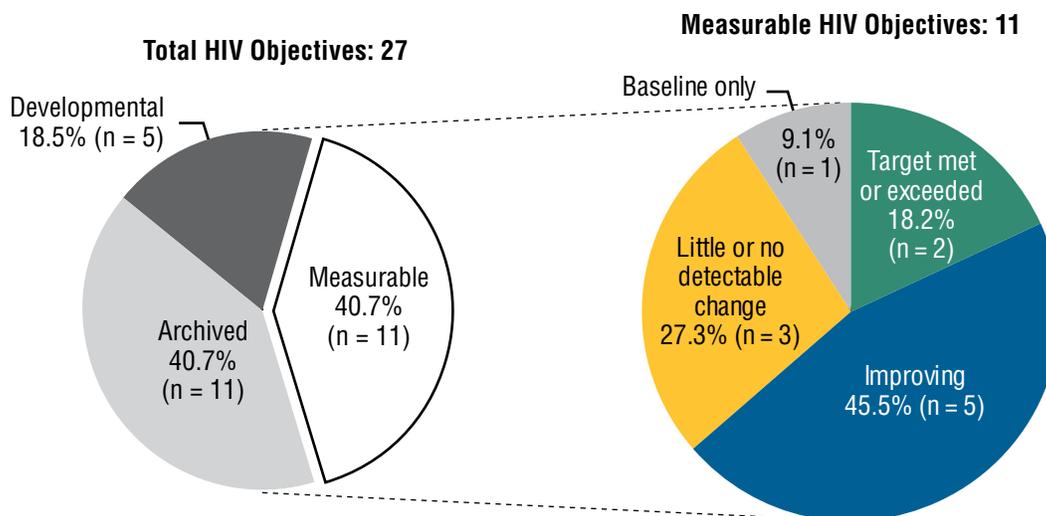
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Goal: Prevent human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and its related illness and death.

This chapter includes objectives that monitor efforts to reduce new HIV infections, increase HIV testing and prevent HIV risk, and increase access to care and improve health outcomes for people living with HIV. The [Reader's Guide](#) provides a step-by-step explanation of the content of this chapter, including criteria for highlighting objectives in the Selected Findings.¹

Status of Objectives

Figure 22–1. Midcourse Status of the HIV Objectives



Of the 27 objectives in the HIV Topic Area, 11 objectives were archived,² 5 were developmental,³ and 11 were measurable⁴ (Figure 22–1, Table 22–1). The midcourse status of the measurable objectives (Table 22–2) was as follows:

- 2 objectives had met or exceeded their 2020 targets,⁵
- 5 objectives were improving,⁶
- 3 objectives demonstrated little or no detectable change,⁷ and
- 1 objective had baseline data only.⁸

- Between 2006 and 2010, the **HIV transmission rate** (HIV-3) decreased from 4.6 to 4.2 new infections per 100 adolescents and adults aged 13 and over living with HIV, moving toward the 2020 target (Table 22–2).⁹
- From 2008 to 2011, the number of **newly diagnosed perinatally acquired HIV cases** (HIV-8.1) declined from 255 to 187, exceeding the 2020 target (Table 22–2).

Increase HIV Testing and Prevent HIV Risk

Four of the seven measurable objectives monitoring HIV testing and risk had improved at midcourse, and two demonstrated little or no detectable change. One objective had baseline data only, so progress toward the 2020 target could not be assessed (Table 22–2).

- Between 2008 and 2013, the proportion of **persons aged 13 and over who had a diagnosis of AIDS within 3 months of diagnosis of HIV infection** (HIV-9) decreased from 25.9% to 23.6%, moving toward the 2020 target (Table 22–2).

Selected Findings

Reduce New HIV Infections

- There was little or no detectable change (48,600 in 2006 and 47,500 in 2010) in the number of **new HIV infections among adolescents and adults aged 13 and over** (Table 22–2, HIV-2).⁹

- » The proportion of persons aged 13 and over who had a diagnosis of AIDS within 3 months of diagnosis of HIV infection (HIV-9) varied by state. Three states (Oklahoma, Utah, and Virginia) and the District of Columbia had met or exceeded the national target in 2013 (Map 22–1).
- » In 2013, the disparities by sex and race in the proportion of persons aged 13 and over who had an AIDS diagnosis within 3 months of diagnosis of HIV infection (HIV-9) were not tested for statistical significance (Table 22–3).¹⁰
- The proportion of **HIV-positive persons aged 13 and over who knew their serostatus** (HIV-13) increased from 80.9% in 2006 to 87.2% in 2012, moving toward the 2020 target (Table 22–2).
 - » The proportion of HIV-positive persons aged 13 and over who knew their serostatus (HIV-13) varied by state. In 2012, eleven states had met or exceeded the national target: Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont (Map 22–2).
 - » In 2012, the disparities by sex and race in the proportion of HIV-positive persons aged 13 and over who were aware of their HIV infection status (HIV-13) were not tested for statistical significance (Table 22–3).
- The proportion of **adolescents and adults aged 15–44 who had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months** (HIV-14.1) increased from 66.9% in 2006–2010 to 69.9% in 2011–2013, moving toward the 2020 target (Table 22–2).
 - » In 2011–2013, there were statistically significant disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, and family income in the proportion of adolescents and adults aged 15–44 who had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months (Table 22–3, HIV-14.1). The disparities by education, disability status, and geographic location were not statistically significant.
- There was little or no detectable change (72.0% in 2006–2010 and 73.9% in 2011–2013) in the proportion of **pregnant women aged 15–44 who had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months** (Table 22–2, HIV-14.3).
 - » In 2011–2013, there was a statistically significant disparity by race and ethnicity in the proportion of pregnant women aged 15–44 who had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months (Table 22–3, HIV-14.3). The disparities by education, family income, disability status, and geographic location were not statistically significant.

- From 2008 to 2013, the proportion of **substance abuse treatment facilities that offered HIV/AIDS counseling, education, and support** (HIV-16) increased from 61.2% to 64.8%, moving toward the 2020 target (Table 22–2).

Increase Access to Care and Improve Health Outcomes for People Living With HIV

- Between 2007 and 2013, the age-adjusted **HIV infection death rate** (HIV-12) decreased from 3.7 to 2.1 per 100,000 population, exceeding the 2020 target (Table 22–2).
 - » In 2013, the age-adjusted HIV infection death rate (HIV-12) varied by state. Thirty states had met or exceeded the national target (Map 22–3).
 - » In 2013, there were statistically significant disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, and geographic location in the age-adjusted HIV infection death rate (Table 22–3, HIV-12).

More Information

Readers interested in more detailed information about the objectives in this topic area are invited to visit the [HealthyPeople.gov](http://www.HealthyPeople.gov) website, where extensive substantive and technical information is available:

- For the background and importance of the topic area, see: <http://www.HealthyPeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/hiv>
- For data details for each objective, including definitions, numerators, denominators, calculations, and data limitations, see: <http://www.HealthyPeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/hiv/objectives>
Select an objective, then click on the “Data Details” icon.
- For objective data by population group (e.g., sex, race and ethnicity, or family income), including rates, percentages, or counts for multiple years, see: <http://www.HealthyPeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/hiv/objectives>
Select an objective, then click on the “Data2020” icon.

Data for the measurable objectives in this chapter were from the following data sources:

- National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/systems/nhbs/>
- National HIV Surveillance System: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/>
- National Survey of Family Growth: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsfg/>

- National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services:
<http://www.dasis.samhsa.gov/dasis2/nssats.htm>
- National Vital Statistics System—Mortality:
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/deaths.htm>

Footnotes

¹The **Technical Notes** provide more information on Healthy People 2020 statistical methods and issues.

²**Archived** objectives are no longer being monitored due to lack of data source, changes in science, or replacement with other objectives.

³**Developmental** objectives did not have a national baseline value.

⁴**Measurable** objectives had a national baseline value.

⁵**Target met or exceeded**—One of the following, as specified in the Midcourse Progress Table:

- » At baseline the target was not met or exceeded and the midcourse value was equal to or exceeded the target. (The percentage of targeted change achieved was equal to or greater than 100%.)
- » The baseline and midcourse values were equal to or exceeded the target. (The percentage of targeted change achieved was not assessed.)

⁶**Improving**—One of the following, as specified in the Midcourse Progress Table:

- » Movement was toward the target, standard errors were available, and the percentage of targeted change achieved was statistically significant.
- » Movement was toward the target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had achieved 10% or more of the targeted change.

⁷**Little or no detectable change**—One of the following, as specified in the Midcourse Progress Table:

- » Movement was toward the target, standard errors were available, and the percentage of targeted change achieved was not statistically significant.
- » Movement was toward the target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had achieved less than 10% of the targeted change.
- » Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were available, and the percentage change relative to the baseline was not statistically significant.
- » Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had moved less than 10% relative to the baseline.
- » There was no change between the baseline and the midcourse data point.

⁸**Baseline only**—The objective only had one data point, so progress toward target attainment could not be assessed.

⁹To align with the National HIV/AIDS Strategy updated to 2020 (NHAS 2020), this indicator will be retired.

¹⁰HIV case surveillance data are counts of HIV infections diagnosed in the US and 6 dependent areas; they are not a sample so testing for statistical significance is not appropriate.

Suggested Citation

National Center for Health Statistics. Chapter 22: HIV. Healthy People 2020 Midcourse Review. Hyattsville, MD. 2016.

Table 22–1. HIV Objectives

LEGEND

 Data for this objective are available in this chapter's Midcourse Progress Table.  Disparities data for this objective are available, and this chapter includes a Midcourse Health Disparities Table.  A state or county level map for this objective is available at the end of the chapter.

Not Applicable Midcourse data availability is not applicable for developmental and archived objectives. **Developmental** objectives did not have a national baseline value. **Archived** objectives are no longer being monitored due to lack of data source, changes in science, or replacement with other objectives.

Objective Number	Objective Statement	Data Sources	Midcourse Data Availability
Reduce New HIV Infections			
HIV-1	(Archived) Reduce new HIV diagnoses among adolescents and adults	(Potential) National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP	Not Applicable
HIV-2	Reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescents and adults	National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP	
HIV-3	Reduce the rate of HIV transmission among adolescents and adults	National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP	
HIV-4	(Archived) Reduce new AIDS cases among adolescents and adults	National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP	Not Applicable
HIV-5	(Archived) Reduce new AIDS cases among adolescent and adult heterosexuals	National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP	Not Applicable
HIV-6	(Archived) Reduce new AIDS cases among adolescent and adult men who have sex with men	National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP	Not Applicable
HIV-7	(Archived) Reduce new AIDS cases among adolescents and adults who inject drugs	National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP	Not Applicable
HIV-8.1	Reduce newly diagnosed perinatally acquired HIV cases	National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP	
HIV-8.2	(Archived) Reduce new cases of perinatally acquired AIDS	National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP	Not Applicable
Increase HIV Testing and Prevent HIV Risk			
HIV-9	Reduce the proportion of persons with a diagnosis of Stage 3 HIV (AIDS) within 3 months of diagnosis of HIV infection	National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP	  
HIV-13	Increase the proportion of persons living with HIV who know their serostatus	National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP	  
HIV-14.1	Increase the proportion of adolescents and adults who have ever been tested for HIV	National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC/NCHS	 

Table 22–1. HIV Objectives—Continued

LEGEND

 Data for this objective are available in this chapter's Midcourse Progress Table.	 Disparities data for this objective are available, and this chapter includes a Midcourse Health Disparities Table.	 A state or county level map for this objective is available at the end of the chapter.
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Not Applicable

Midcourse data availability is not applicable for developmental and archived objectives. **Developmental** objectives did not have a national baseline value. **Archived** objectives are no longer being monitored due to lack of data source, changes in science, or replacement with other objectives.

Objective Number	Objective Statement	Data Sources	Midcourse Data Availability
Increase HIV Testing and Prevent HIV Risk—Continued			
HIV-14.2	Increase the proportion of men who have sex with men (MSM) who report having been tested for HIV in the past 12 months	National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System (NHBS), CDC/NCHHSTP	
HIV-14.3	Increase the proportion of pregnant women who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months	National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC/NCHS	 
HIV-14.4	(Archived) Increase the proportion of adolescents and young adults who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months	National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC/NCHS	Not Applicable
HIV-16	Increase the proportion of substance abuse treatment facilities that offer HIV/AIDS education, counseling, and support	National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS), SAMHSA	
HIV-17.1	(Archived) Increase the proportion of sexually active unmarried females aged 15–44 who use condoms	National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC/NCHS	Not Applicable
HIV-17.2	(Archived) Increase the proportion of sexually active unmarried males aged 15–44 who use condoms	National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC/NCHS	Not Applicable
HIV-18	Reduce the proportion of men who have sex with men (MSM) who reported unprotected anal intercourse with a partner of discordant or unknown status during their last sexual encounter	National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System (NHBS), CDC/NCHHSTP	
Increase Access to Care and Improve Health Outcomes for People Living with HIV			
HIV-10	(Archived) Increase the proportion of HIV-infected adolescents and adults who receive HIV care and treatment consistent with current standards	(Potential) Medical Monitoring Project (MMP), CDC/NCHHSTP	Not Applicable
HIV-11	(Archived) Increase the proportion of persons surviving more than 3 years after a diagnosis with AIDS	National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP	Not Applicable
HIV-12	Reduce deaths from HIV infection	National Vital Statistics System—Mortality (NVSS–M), CDC/NCHS	  

Table 22–1. HIV Objectives—Continued

LEGEND



Data for this objective are available in this chapter's Midcourse Progress Table.



Disparities data for this objective are available, and this chapter includes a Midcourse Health Disparities Table.



A state or county level map for this objective is available at the end of the chapter.

Not Applicable

Midcourse data availability is not applicable for developmental and archived objectives. **Developmental** objectives did not have a national baseline value. **Archived** objectives are no longer being monitored due to lack of data source, changes in science, or replacement with other objectives.

Objective Number	Objective Statement	Data Sources	Midcourse Data Availability
Increase Access to Care and Improve Health Outcomes for People Living with HIV—Continued			
HIV-19	(Developmental) Increase the proportion of persons who are linked to HIV medical care (had a routine HIV medical visit) within 3 months of HIV diagnosis	To be determined	Not Applicable
HIV-20	(Developmental) Increase the proportion of persons with an HIV diagnosis who had at least one HIV medical care visit in each 6-month period of the 24-month measurement period, with a minimum of 60 days between medical visits	(Potential) National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP	Not Applicable
HIV-21	(Developmental) Increase the proportion of persons with an HIV diagnosis in medical care who were prescribed antiretroviral therapy for the treatment of HIV infection at any time in the 12-month measurement period	(Potential) Medical Monitoring Project (MMP), CDC/NCHHSTP	Not Applicable
HIV-22	(Developmental) Increase the proportion of persons with an HIV diagnosis in medical care with a viral load less than 200 copies/mL at the last test during the 12-month measurement period	(Potential) Medical Monitoring Project (MMP), CDC/NCHHSTP	Not Applicable
HIV-23	(Developmental) Reduce the proportion of persons with an HIV diagnosis receiving HIV services who were homeless or unstably housed in the 12-month measurement period	(Potential) Medical Monitoring Project (MMP), CDC/NCHHSTP	Not Applicable

Table 22–2. Midcourse Progress for Measurable¹ HIV Objectives

LEGEND

 Target met or exceeded ^{2,3}	 Improving ^{4,5}	 Little or no detectable change ^{6–10}	 Getting worse ^{11,12}	 Baseline only ¹³	 Informational ¹⁴
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Objective Description	Baseline Value (Year)	Midcourse Value (Year)	Target	Movement Toward Target ¹⁵	Movement Away From Baseline ¹⁶	Movement Statistically Significant ¹⁷
Reduce New HIV Infections						
 ⁷ HIV-2 New HIV infections (number, 13+ years)	48,600 (2006)	47,500 (2010)	36,450	9.1%		
 ⁵ HIV-3 HIV transmission rate (per 100 persons with HIV, 13+ years)	4.6 (2006)	4.2 (2010)	3.5	36.4%		
 ² HIV-8.1 Perinatally acquired HIV infection, by year of birth	255 (2008)	187 (2011)	191	106.3%		
Increase HIV Testing and Prevent HIV Risk						
 ⁵ HIV-9 Persons with a diagnosis of AIDS within 3 months of diagnosis of HIV infection (percent, 13+ years)	25.9% (2008)	23.6% (2013)	20.8%	45.1%		
 ⁵ HIV-13 Knowledge of serostatus among HIV-positive persons (percent, 13+ years)	80.9% (2006)	87.2% (2012)	90.0%	69.2%		
 ⁴ HIV-14.1 Adolescents and adults tested for HIV in past 12 months (percent, 15–44 years)	66.9% (2006–2010)	69.9% (2011–2013)	73.6%	44.8%		Yes
 ¹³ HIV-14.2 Men who have sex with men tested for HIV in past 12 months (percent, 18+ years)	62.2% (2008)		68.4%			
 ⁶ HIV-14.3 Pregnant women tested for HIV in past 12 months (percent, females 15–44 years)	72.0% (2006–2010)	73.9% (2011–2013)	79.2%	26.4%		No
 ⁵ HIV-16 Substance abuse facilities offering HIV counseling and education (percent)	61.2% (2008)	64.8% (2013)	67.3%	59.0%		
 ¹⁰ HIV-18 Unprotected anal sex with partner of discordant or unknown status at last sexual encounter by men who have sex with men (percent, 18+ years)	13.7% (2008)	13.7% (2011)	10.3%		0.0%	
Increase Access to Care and Improve Health Outcomes for People Living with HIV						
 ² HIV-12 HIV infection deaths (age-adjusted, per 100,000 population)	3.7 (2007)	2.1 (2013)	3.3	400.0%		Yes

Table 22–2. Midcourse Progress for Measurable¹ HIV Objectives—Continued

NOTES

See [HealthyPeople.gov](https://www.healthypeople.gov) for all Healthy People 2020 data. The [Technical Notes](#) provide more information on the measures of progress.

FOOTNOTES

¹**Measurable** objectives had a national baseline value.

Target met or exceeded:

²At baseline the target was not met or exceeded and the midcourse value was equal to or exceeded the target. (The percentage of targeted change achieved was equal to or greater than 100%.)

³The baseline and midcourse values were equal to or exceeded the target. (The percentage of targeted change achieved was not assessed.)

Improving:

⁴Movement was toward the target, standard errors were available, and the percentage of targeted change achieved was statistically significant.

⁵Movement was toward the target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had achieved 10% or more of the targeted change.

Little or no detectable change:

⁶Movement was toward the target, standard errors were available, and the percentage of targeted change achieved was not statistically significant.

⁷Movement was toward the target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had achieved less than 10% of the targeted change.

⁸Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were available, and the percentage change relative to the baseline was not statistically significant.

⁹Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had moved less than 10% relative to the baseline.

¹⁰There was no change between the baseline and the midcourse data point.

Getting worse:

¹¹Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were available, and the percentage change relative to the baseline was statistically significant.

¹²Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had moved 10% or more relative to the baseline.

¹³**Baseline only:** The objective only had one data point, so progress toward target attainment could not be assessed.

FOOTNOTES—Continued

¹⁴**Informational:** A target was not set for this objective, so progress toward target attainment could not be assessed.

¹⁵For objectives that **moved toward** their targets, movement toward the target was measured as the percentage of targeted change achieved (unless the target was already met or exceeded at baseline):

$$\text{Percentage of targeted change achieved} = \frac{\text{Midcourse value} - \text{Baseline value}}{\text{HP2020 target} - \text{Baseline value}} \times 100$$

¹⁶For objectives that **moved away** from their baselines and targets, movement away from the baseline was measured as the magnitude of the percentage change from baseline:

$$\text{Magnitude of percentage change from baseline} = \frac{|\text{Midcourse value} - \text{Baseline value}|}{\text{Baseline value}} \times 100$$

¹⁷Statistical significance was tested when the objective had a target and at least two data points, standard errors of the data were available, and a normal distribution could be assumed. Statistical significance of the percentage of targeted change achieved or the magnitude of the percentage change from baseline was assessed at the 0.05 level using a normal one-sided test.

DATA SOURCES

HIV-2	National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP
HIV-3	National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP
HIV-8.1	National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP
HIV-9	National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP
HIV-12	National Vital Statistics System—Mortality (NVSS–M), CDC/NCHS
HIV-13	National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP
HIV-14.1	National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC/NCHS
HIV-14.2	National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System (NHBS), CDC/NCHHSTP
HIV-14.3	National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC/NCHS
HIV-16	National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS), SAMHSA
HIV-18	National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System (NHBS), CDC/NCHHSTP

Table 22–3. Midcourse Health Disparities¹ for Population-based HIV Objectives

Most favorable (least adverse) and least favorable (most adverse) group rates and summary disparity ratios^{2,3} for selected characteristics at the midcourse data point

LEGEND

At the midcourse data point  Group with the most favorable (least adverse) rate  Group with the least favorable (most adverse) rate  Data are available, but this group did not have the highest or lowest rate.  Data are not available for this group because the data were statistically unreliable, not collected, or not analyzed.

Population-based Objectives	Characteristics and Groups																														
	Sex		Race and Ethnicity						Education ⁴					Family Income ⁵			Disability		Location												
	Male	Female	Summary Disparity Ratio ²	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Hispanic or Latino	Black, not Hispanic	White, not Hispanic	Summary Disparity Ratio ³	Less than high school	High school graduate	At least some college	Associate's degree	4-year college degree	Advanced degree	Summary Disparity Ratio ³	Poor	Near-poor	Middle	Near-high	High	Summary Disparity Ratio ³	Persons with disabilities	Persons without disabilities	Summary Disparity Ratio ²	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	Summary Disparity Ratio ²	
Increase HIV Testing and Prevent HIV Risk																															
HIV-9 Persons with a diagnosis of AIDS within 3 months of diagnosis of HIV infection (percent, 13+ years) (2013)			1.064 ⁴							a	a	1.396 ⁶																			
HIV-13 Knowledge of serostatus among HIV-positive persons (percent, 13+ years) (2012)			1.022 ¹							a	a	1.091 ¹																			
HIV-14.1 Adolescents and adults tested for HIV in past 12 months (percent, 15–44 years) (2011–2013)			1.117 [*]								1.191 [*]							1.069							1.133 [*]			1.027			1.014
HIV-14.3 Pregnant women tested for HIV in past 12 months (percent, females 15–44 years) (2011–2013)											1.227 [*]							1.200						1.114			1.010			1.034	
Increase Access to Care and Improve Health Outcomes for People Living with HIV																															
HIV-12 HIV infection deaths (age-adjusted, per 100,000 population) (2013)			2.800 [*]								8.387 [*]																			1.709 [*]	

Table 22–3. Midcourse Health Disparities¹ for Population-based HIV Objectives—Continued

NOTES

See [HealthyPeople.gov](https://www.healthypeople.gov) for all Healthy People 2020 data. The [Technical Notes](#) provide more information on the measures of disparities.

FOOTNOTES

¹**Health disparities** were assessed among population groups within specified demographic characteristics (sex, race and ethnicity, educational attainment, etc.). This assessment did not include objectives that were not population-based, such as those based on states, worksites, or those monitoring the number of events.

²When there were only two groups (e.g., male and female), the **summary disparity ratio** was the ratio of the higher to the lower rate.

³When there were three or more groups (e.g., white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, Hispanic) and the most favorable rate (R_b) was the highest rate, the **summary disparity ratio** was calculated as R_b/R_a , where R_a = the average of the rates for all other groups. When there were three or more groups and the most favorable rate was the lowest rate, the summary disparity ratio was calculated as R_a/R_b .

⁴Unless otherwise footnoted, data do not include persons under age 25 years.

⁵Unless otherwise footnoted, the poor, near-poor, middle, near-high, and high income groups are for persons whose family incomes were less than 100%, 100%–199%, 200%–399%, 400%–599%, and at or above 600% of the poverty threshold, respectively.

FOOTNOTES—Continued

[†]The summary disparity ratio was not tested for statistical significance because standard errors of the data were not available or normality on the natural logarithm scale could not be assumed.

^{*}The summary disparity ratio was significantly greater than 1.000. Statistical significance was assessed at the 0.05 level using a normal one-sided test on the natural logarithm scale.

^aData include persons of Hispanic origin.

^bData are for persons whose family income was 400% to 499% of the poverty threshold.

^cData are for persons whose family income was 500% or more of the poverty threshold.

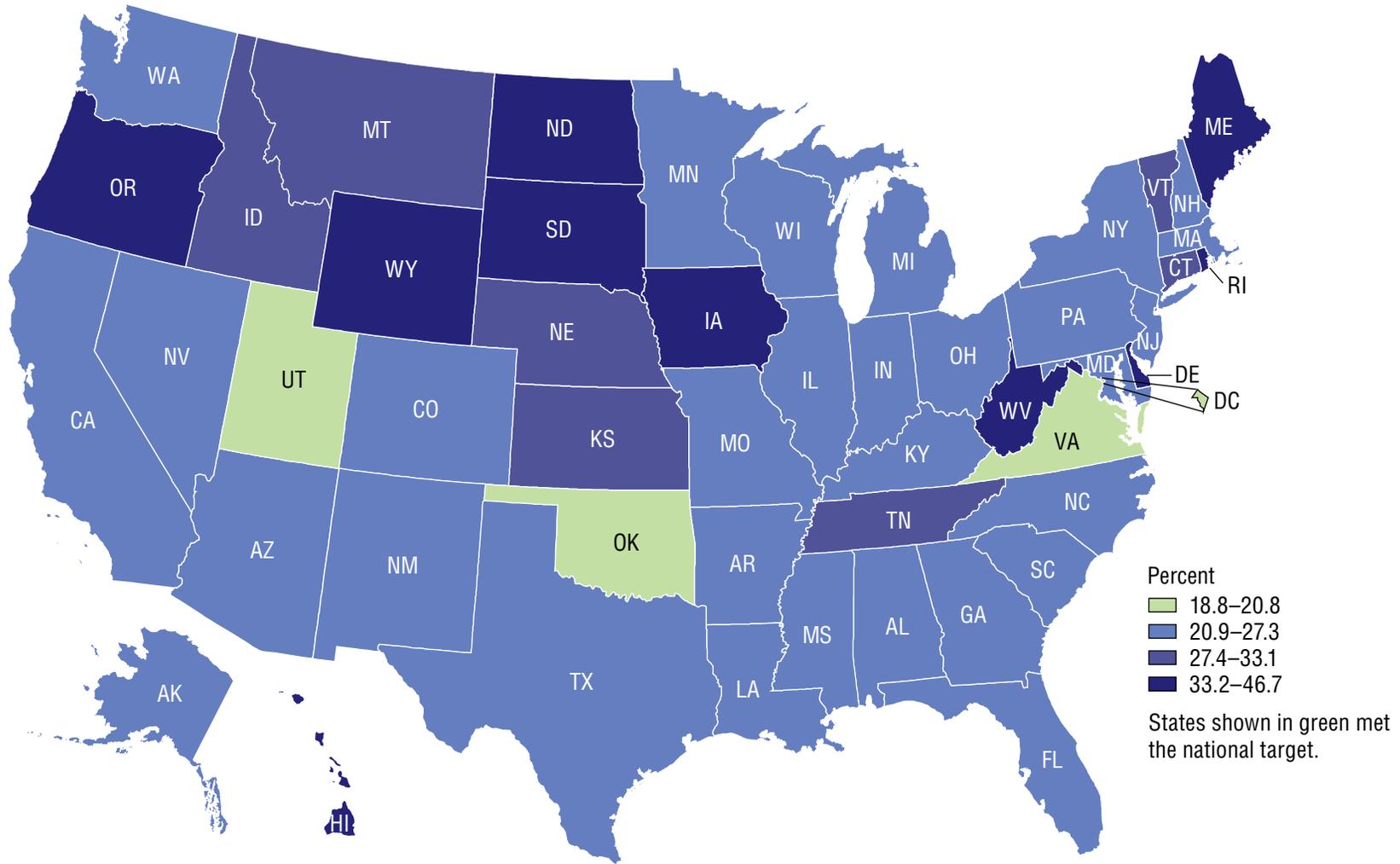
^dData are for Asian or Pacific Islander persons.

DATA SOURCES

HIV-9	National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP
HIV-12	National Vital Statistics System–Mortality (NVSS–M), CDC/NCHS
HIV-13	National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP
HIV-14.1	National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC/NCHS
HIV-14.3	National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC/NCHS

Map 22–1. Persons (13+ years) with a Diagnosis of AIDS within 3 Months of Diagnosis of HIV Infection, by State: 2013

Healthy People 2020 Objective HIV-9 • National Target = 20.8% • National Rate = 23.6%

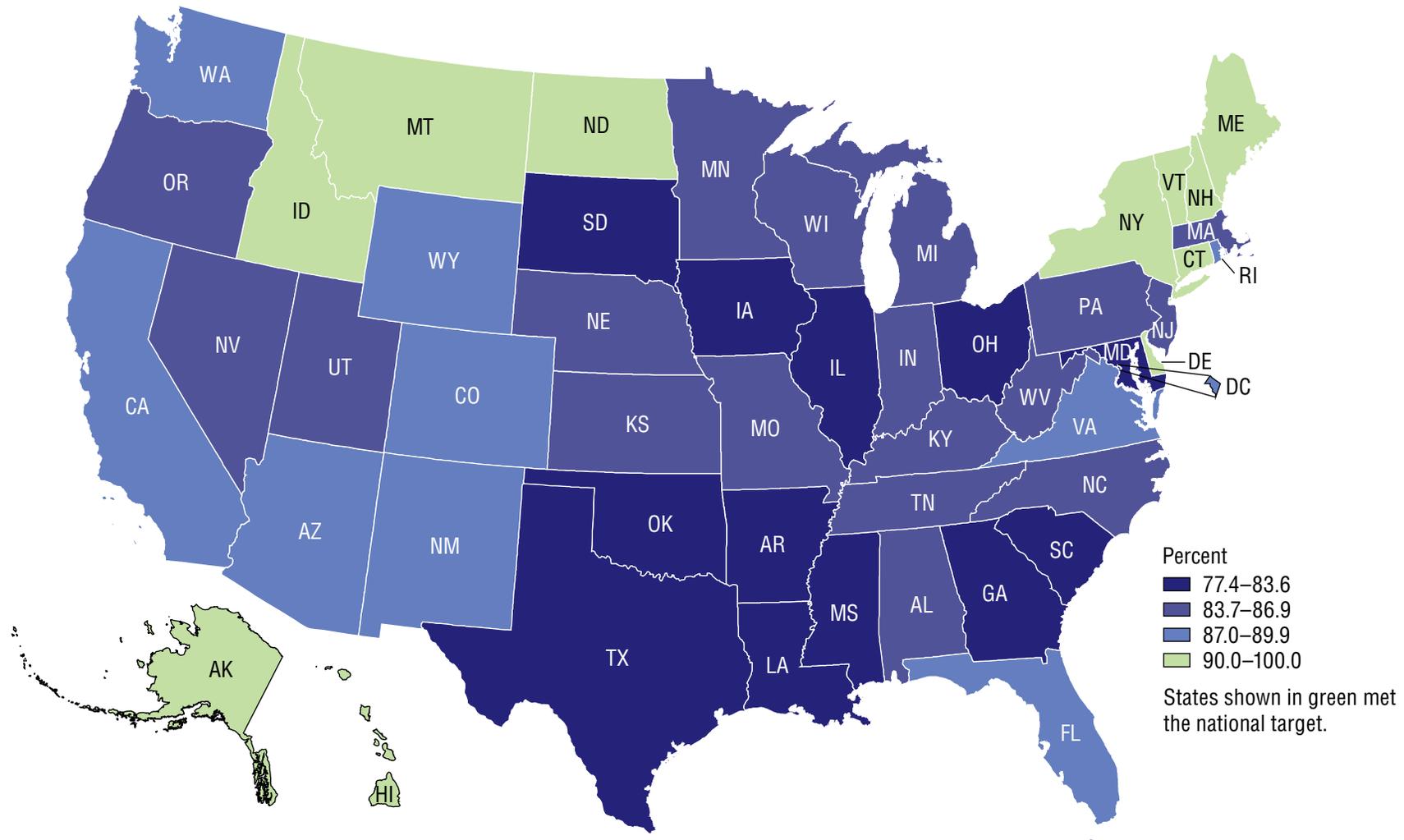


NOTES: Data are for persons aged 13 years and over with stage 3 HIV (AIDS) diagnosis, based on first CD4 test performed or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition 3 months or less after a diagnosis of HIV infection. Data are displayed by a modified Jenks classification for U.S. states, which creates categories that minimize within-group variation and maximize between-group variation. The [Technical Notes](#) provide more information on the data and methods.

DATA SOURCE: National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP

Map 22–2. Knowledge of Serostatus Among HIV-positive Persons (13+ years), by State: 2012

Healthy People 2020 Objective HIV-13 • National Target = 90.0% • National Rate = 87.2%

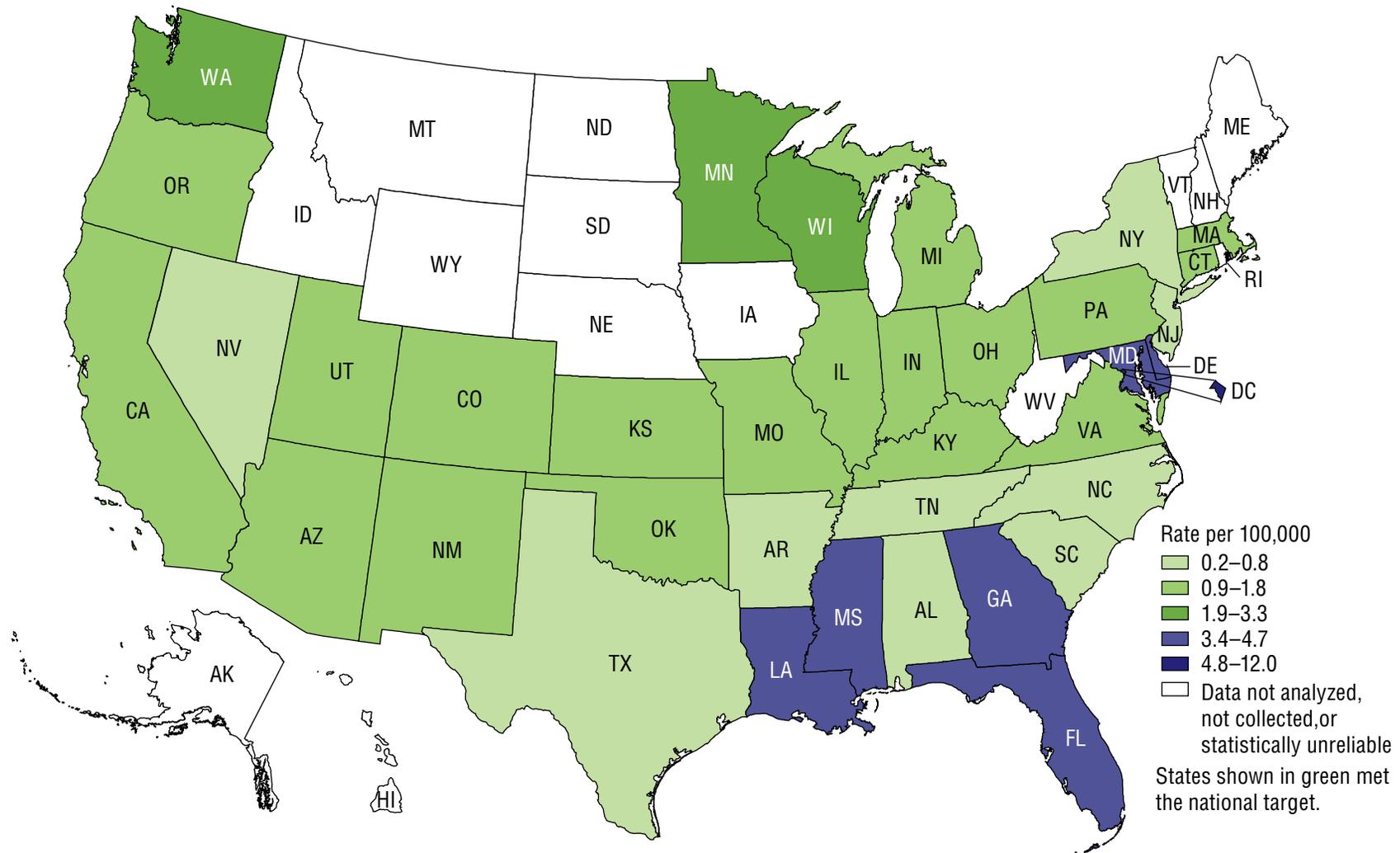


NOTES: Data are estimated number of persons living with HIV infection as of the end of 2012. Estimates were derived by using extended back-calculation on HIV and AIDS data for persons aged 13 years and over at diagnosis from 46 states that have had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least January 2007, and AIDS data from 5 areas (Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, Vermont, and the District of Columbia). Data are displayed by a modified Jenks classification for U.S. states, which creates categories that minimize within-group variation and maximize between-group variation. The [Technical Notes](#) provide more information on the data and methods.

DATA SOURCE: National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP

Map 22–3. HIV Infection Deaths, by State: 2013

Healthy People 2020 Objective HIV-12 • National Target = 3.3 per 100,000 population • National Rate = 2.1 per 100,000 population



NOTES: Death rates are calculated based on the resident population of the United States for 2013. Data are age-adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Postcensal population estimates are used in rate calculations for years after a census year and match the data year vintage estimates (e.g., July 1, 2011 resident population estimates from Vintage 2011 are used as the denominator for 2011 rates). Data are displayed by a modified Jenks classification for U.S. states, which creates categories that minimize within-group variation and maximize between-group variation. The [Technical Notes](#) provide more information on the data and methods.

DATA SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System–Mortality (NVSS–M), CDC/NCHS