

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

# State HIV Prevention Progress Report, 2010-2013

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

Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention



## State HIV Prevention Progress Report, 2010-2013

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# Executive Summary

States have a shared responsibility to protect and promote the health of their residents, including those at risk for or living with HIV. The burden of HIV infection, the availability of HIV testing and medical care, and the health of persons living with HIV vary widely across the United States. In 2014, CDC's Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention (DHAP) published its first State HIV Prevention Progress Report (SPR). The first SPR was a baseline report. This second SPR for 2010-2013 is a progress report that uses 3 years of data to show how states are doing with regard to meeting 2015 national goals.

The National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS)—the nation's first comprehensive plan for addressing HIV—was released in July 2010. The report was updated in July 2015, but the goals remain unchanged:

- Reduce new HIV infections
- Increase access to HIV medical care and improve health outcomes for persons living with HIV (PLWH)
- Reduce HIV-related disparities and health inequities
- Achieve a more coordinated national response to the HIV epidemic

In 2011, DHAP released its 5-year strategic plan for 2011-2015, which was aligned with the NHAS goals. The HIV prevention and care indicators in the SPR address key priorities of the DHAP strategic plan, aligned with the NHAS.

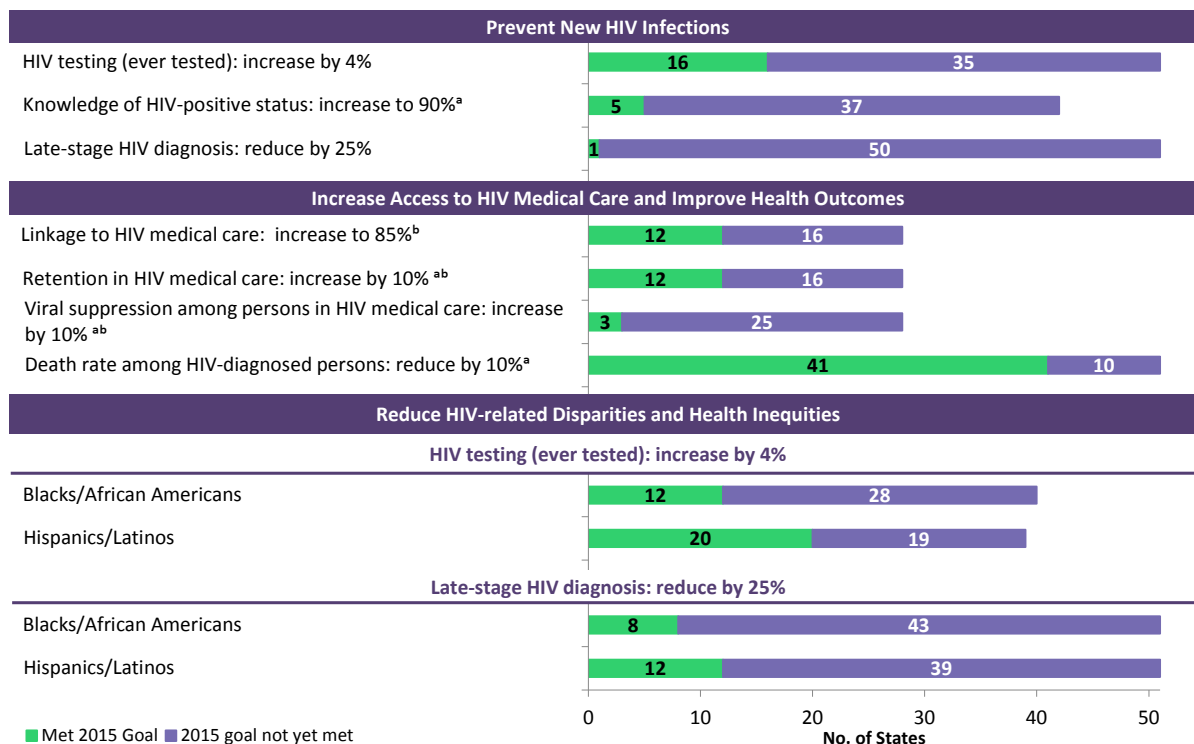
The baseline SPR reported on 6 indicators and subgroup results for blacks/African Americans and Hispanics/Latinos for 2 of the 6 indicators, for a total of 10 results reported by state (6 indicators + 4 subgroup results). For this report, we have added one new indicator, knowledge of HIV-positive status, for a total of 11 results reported by state (7 indicators + 4 subgroup results). The indicators are: HIV testing (ever tested) (overall and by race/ethnicity), knowledge of HIV-positive status, late-stage HIV diagnosis (overall and by race/ethnicity), linkage to HIV medical care, retention in HIV medical care, viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, and death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons. Indicator data on disparities by state are limited; when available race/ethnicity data are presented for blacks/African Americans and Hispanics/Latinos. Data for whites and persons of other races/ethnicities are provided for reference. Related indicators from the updated NHAS report are noted in the Introduction (Table 1); DHAP will begin to monitor these indicators in future reports.

The SPR 2010-2013 highlights states that had already met the 2015 national goal in the most recent data year and assesses state progress toward meeting the 2015 national goals. Progress is defined by a  $\geq 5\%$  change from baseline to the most recent available data year for improved outcomes (movement toward the goal) or worsened outcomes (movement away from the goal). Results indicating  $< 5\%$  change were considered stable. One exception to this approach was for the HIV testing (ever tested) indicator, which is based on a state-based weighted sample; for this indicator, change is assessed by using a chi-square test for independence ( $P < 0.05$ ). For some states, change was not assessed for indicators for which the sample size was too small or data were not available in the baseline year or most recent data year. Details are outlined in the Technical Notes.

## Results on Meeting 2015 National Goals

After 3 years of the 6-year monitoring period (2010-2015), at least two-fifths of states had met the 2015 national goal for 4 of 11 indicators: HIV testing (ever tested) among Hispanics/Latinos (51%, 20/39), linkage to HIV medical care (43%, 12/28), retention in HIV medical care (43%, 12/28), and death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV (80%, 41/51) (Figure 1). Indicators could not be assessed for the 23 states that had not reported complete HIV laboratory data to CDC. Very few states met the 2015 national goal for late-stage HIV diagnosis (1 state); viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care (3 states); and knowledge of HIV-positive status (5 states).

**Figure 1. Summary of number of states that met 2015 national goals in 2013**



Note. Data sources: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)—HIV testing (ever tested) and National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS)—all other indicators. Not all numbers sum to 51 (50 states and the District of Columbia) because of missing data (ie, sample size was too small for the determination of stable rates).

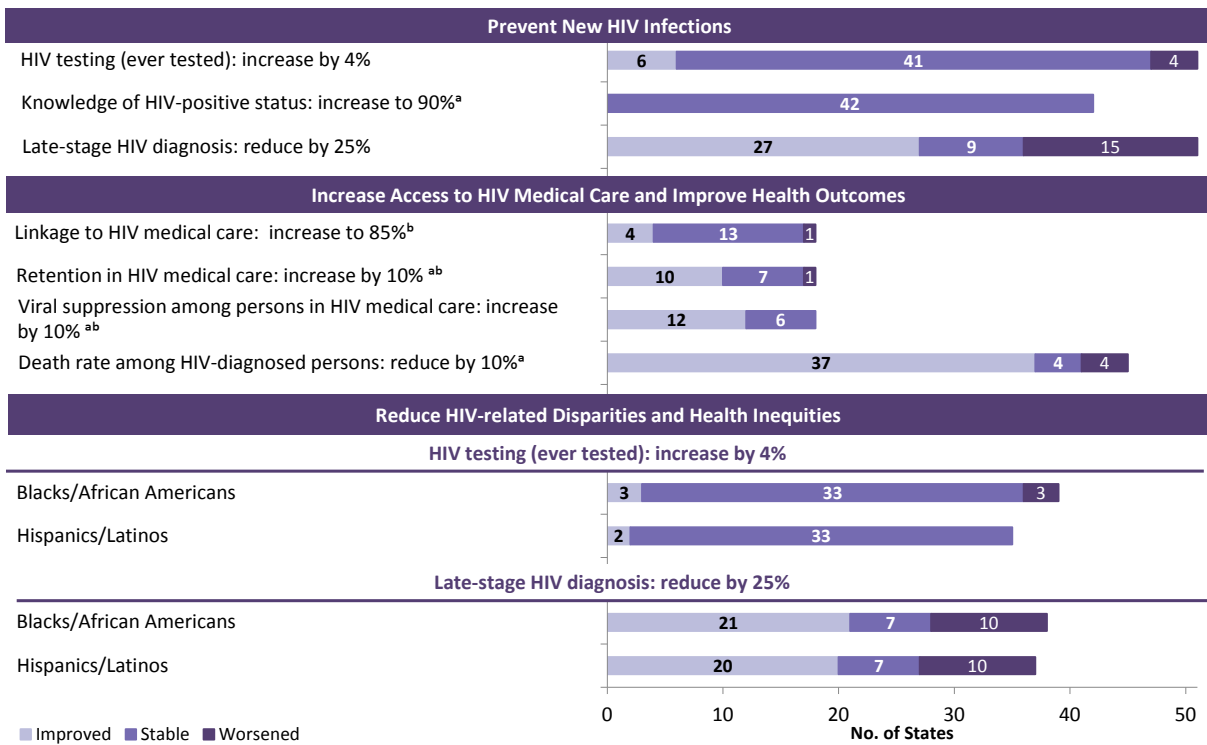
<sup>a</sup> 2012 data.

<sup>b</sup> 27 states and the District of Columbia transmitted complete laboratory data to CDC.



After 3 years of the 6-year monitoring period (2010-2015), more than half of states showed improvement on 6 of 11 indicators: decreasing the death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV (82%, 37/45 states); increasing viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care (67%, 12/18); increasing retention in HIV medical care (56%, 10/18); reducing late-stage HIV diagnosis overall (53% of states, 27/51); reducing late-stage HIV diagnosis among blacks/African Americans (55%, 21/38); and reducing late-stage HIV diagnosis among Hispanics/Latinos (54%, 20/37) (Figure 2). The least success was found for linkage to HIV medical care and HIV testing (ever tested) for HIV infection. Although few states improved in linkage to care, 43% of states have already met the 2015 goal; further improvement will take significant effort to link the persons considered the hardest to enroll in HIV medical care. For the 23 states that did not report complete HIV laboratory data to CDC, we could not assess 3 indicators: linkage to HIV medical care, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care. For an additional 10 states we could not access change for these same indicators because complete laboratory data were not available for >1 year.

**Figure 2. Summary of states' progress toward 2015 national goals, 2010/11-2012/13**



States are responsible for protecting and improving the health of their residents. As a nation, we can only achieve our 2015 HIV prevention goals if we make progress at the state level. By monitoring progress on priority goals, states can identify areas on which to focus their efforts to improve the health of people living with HIV and reduce new HIV infections. All states, including those that have met 2015 prevention goals, have room for improvement in their HIV prevention efforts. Achieving national HIV prevention goals will result in fewer new HIV infections, increased access to HIV medical care, improved health outcomes for PLWH, and fewer HIV-related health disparities.

Note. Data sources: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)—HIV testing (ever tested) and National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS)—all other indicators. Chi-square at  $P < 0.05$  (BRFSS) and a 5% change (NHSS) were used to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened). Changes were not assessed for states with a small sample size (see Technical Notes) at baseline or during the recent data year.

<sup>a</sup> 2010-2012 data.

<sup>b</sup> 27 states and the District of Columbia met requirements for complete reporting of lab data. Changes were not assessed for states with only 1 year of laboratory data ( $n = 10$ ); Maryland, Nebraska, Texas, and Utah had 2 years of data to assess progress.

# Introduction

States have a shared responsibility to protect and promote the health of their residents, including those at risk for or living with HIV. The burden of HIV infection, the availability of HIV testing and medical care, and the health of persons living with HIV vary widely across the United States. In 2014, CDC's Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention (DHAP) published its first State HIV Prevention Progress Report (SPR). The first SPR was a baseline report. This second SPR for 2010-2013 is a progress report that uses 3 years of data to show how states are doing with regard to meeting 2015 national goals.

The National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) —the nation's first comprehensive plan for addressing HIV—was released in July 2010. The report was updated in July 2015, but the goals remain unchanged:

- Reduce new HIV infections
- Increase access to HIV medical care and improve health outcomes for persons living with HIV (PLWH)
- Reduce HIV-related disparities and health inequities
- Achieve a more coordinated national response to the HIV epidemic

In 2011, DHAP released its 5-year strategic plan for 2011-2015, which was aligned with the NHAS goals. The HIV prevention and care indicators in the SPR address key priorities of the DHAP strategic plan, aligned with the NHAS.

Understanding the status of HIV prevention and care outcomes in states informs our efforts to achieve our nation's HIV prevention and care goals, all of which are focused on safeguarding the health of all people who are at-risk for, or living with, HIV in each state and the District of Columbia. The burden of HIV and the response to it vary widely across the country. Differences among states are due to a complex array of social, demographic, political, and economic factors, as well as the capacity of public health, health care systems, and the community to combat HIV. Achieving our nation's HIV prevention and care goals requires using data to monitor and assess progress and then, on the basis of the data, refining and improving programs as needed in the context of each state. This report is a tool for that process. It raises awareness of states' progress toward national 2015 goals, and highlights indicators that merit additional efforts.

The baseline SPR reported on 6 indicators and subgroup results for blacks/African Americans and Hispanics/Latinos for 2 of the 6 indicators, for a total of 10 results reported by state (6 indicators + 4 subgroup results). For this report, we have added one new indicator, knowledge of HIV-positive status, for a total of 11 results reported by state (7 indicators + 4 subgroup results). For this report, we refer to a total of 11 indicators when describing improvement and meeting the 2015 national goal. These indicators address areas of HIV prevention and the HIV continuum of care for which state-level data are available. Indicator data on disparities by state are limited; when available, race/ethnicity data are presented for blacks/African Americans and Hispanics/Latinos. Data for whites and persons of other races/ethnicities are provided for reference. Future SPRs will reflect DHAP's monitoring of indicators from the updated NHAS (see Table 1).

**Table 1. Indicators in the SPR, 2015 national goals, and updated NHAS 2020 goals**

INDICATOR	2015 NATIONAL GOAL	UPDATED NHAS 2020 GOAL
<b>Reduce new infections</b>		
HIV testing (ever tested)	44.2%	
Knowledge of HIV-positive status	90%	90%
Late-stage HIV diagnosis	19.1%	
<b>Increase access to care and improve health outcomes for PLWH</b>		
Linkage to HIV medical care	85% <sup>a</sup>	85% <sup>b</sup>
Retention in HIV medical care	56%	90%
Viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care	80% <sup>c</sup>	80% <sup>d</sup>
Death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV infection per 1,000	21.7	15.5% <sup>e</sup>
<b>Reduce HIV-related disparities and health inequities</b>		
HIV testing (ever tested) among blacks/African Americans	68.8%	
HIV testing (ever tested) among Hispanics/Latinos	46.6%	
Late-stage HIV diagnosis among blacks/African Americans	17.6%	
Late-stage HIV diagnosis among Hispanics/Latinos	21.6%	

This report monitors HIV prevention and care outcomes at the state level. Data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia were available for 8 indicators: HIV testing (overall and by race/ethnicity), late-stage diagnosis (overall and by race/ethnicity), knowledge of HIV-positive status, and death rate among persons living with diagnosed HIV. Data for the 27 states and the District of Columbia, which reported complete laboratory data to CDC, were available for the remaining 3 indicators: linkage to HIV medical care, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care.

The SPR 2010–2013 highlights states that had already met the 2015 national goal in the most recent data year and assesses state progress toward meeting the 2015 national goals. Progress is defined by a  $\geq 5\%$  change from baseline to the most recent available data year for improved outcomes (movement toward the goal) or worsened outcomes (movement away from the goal). Results indicating  $< 5\%$  change were considered stable. One exception to this approach was for the HIV testing indicator, which is based on a state-based weighted sample; for this indicator, change is assessed using a chi-square test for independence ( $P < 0.05$ ). For some indicators, change was not assessed for states for which the sample size was too small or data were not available in the baseline year or most recent data year. Details are outlined in the Technical Notes.

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage Within 3 months after diagnosis.

<sup>b</sup> Within 1 month after diagnosis.

<sup>c</sup> Measured among persons in medical care.

<sup>d</sup> Measured among all persons with diagnosed HIV infection.

<sup>e</sup> Will be age-adjusted.

## Data Sources for Indicators

**National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS):** Of the 11 indicators, 8 are measured using NHSS data. All 50 states and the District of Columbia report (to CDC) confirmed diagnoses of HIV infection, including stage 3 (AIDS) classification. However, for 3 indicators, only 27 states and the District of Columbia reported complete laboratory data in 2013. States need to work with laboratories to improve reporting of CD4 T-lymphocyte count (CD4) and HIV viral load test for persons with diagnosed HIV infection so that linkage to HIV medical care, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression can be monitored. HIV case surveillance data are the best available data for measuring these indicators; CDC and state surveillance staff are working to improve the completeness and accuracy of these data.

**Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS):** CDC funds all 50 states and the District of Columbia to conduct a telephone-based survey of persons aged  $\geq 18$  years to collect information on preventive health practices and risk behaviors, including self-report of having ever been tested for HIV. In 2011, BRFSS improved its sample frame by including cell phones and implementing a new weighting method. As a result, estimates of HIV testing (ever tested), based on 2010 data cannot be compared with 2011 data. Because of the lack of comparability, we present 2011 data as our baseline.

### Indicators are Measures for Federal Performance Monitoring Activities

The 11 indicators in this report are part of other federal performance-related monitoring and reporting activities. The activities for which each indicator is used are noted in the Indicator Summaries by the following symbols:



**National HIV/AIDS Strategy**—a comprehensive national HIV/AIDS plan with clear and measurable goals to be achieved by 2015. The strategy has been updated to 2020, and future SPRs will focus on indicators of the updated strategy.



**Government Performance and Results Act**—holds federal agencies accountable for achieving results through goal setting and performance measurement. Results are reported with the President's annual budget request.



**Healthy Persons 2020**—science-based national objectives for improving the health of all Americans and measuring the impact of prevention activities.



**Department of Health and Human Services Core HIV Indicators**—7 core indicators for monitoring Health and Human Services-funded HIV prevention, treatment, and care services.



**CDC National HIV Prevention Progress Report**—an annual report that summarizes national progress on indicators that address the goals of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy and the DHAP Strategic Plan. It is used to monitor progress and inform policy and program planning on a national level.

**CDC Prevention Status Reports**—highlight—for all 50 states and the District of Columbia—the status of public health policies and practices designed to prevent or reduce 10 important public health problems, including HIV infection.

**Table 2. Description of the SPR indicators and 2015 national goals**

INDICATOR <sup>a</sup>	2015 NATIONAL GOAL <sup>b</sup>	DESCRIPTION AND IMPORTANCE
<b>HIV testing (ever tested), persons aged 18–64 y</b>	Increase by 4% the percentage of persons aged 18-64 years ever tested for HIV	Measures progress toward implementation of the recommendation of both the US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC for routine HIV screening for adolescents and adults and for at least annual HIV testing of persons likely to be at high risk for HIV. In this report, testing is examined overall and by race/ethnicity.
<b>Late-stage HIV diagnosis, persons aged ≥13 y</b>	Reduce by 25% the percentage of persons with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after HIV diagnosis	Measures whether persons with HIV infection are diagnosed at an advanced stage of disease. Stage 3 HIV infection means that a person's CD4+ T-lymphocyte count is <200 cells/mm <sup>3</sup> or that the person has an opportunistic illness. Persons whose infection is diagnosed at a late stage have likely been infected for years and have thus missed the benefits of early treatment, which optimizes health outcomes and reduces risk for transmitting HIV infection. In this report, late-stage HIV diagnosis is examined overall and by race/ethnicity.
<b>Knowledge of HIV-positive status, persons aged ≥13 y</b>	Increase to 90% the percentage of persons living with HIV who know their HIV infection status	Measures the percentage of persons living with HIV who are aware of their HIV-positive status. Areas with low levels of knowledge of HIV-positive status indicate a need for expansion of HIV testing programs.
<b>Linkage to HIV medical care, persons aged ≥13 y</b>	Increase to 85% the percentage of persons who are linked to HIV medical care within 3 months after diagnosis	Measures whether a person with diagnosed HIV has received medical care within 3 months after the diagnosis. Linkage to HIV medical care is an essential first step in improving health and reducing risk for transmitting HIV.
<b>Retention in HIV medical care, persons aged ≥13 y</b>	Increase by 10% the percentage of persons retained in HIV medical care	Retention in HIV medical care increases the likelihood of receiving the medical care necessary for effective treatment, which improves health and reduces risk for transmitting HIV. Retention is measured as ≥2 CD4 or viral load tests performed at least 3 months apart during a calendar year.
<b>Viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, persons aged ≥13 y</b>	Increase by 10% the percentage of persons who are receiving HIV medical care and whose viral load is suppressed	Viral suppression reflects the result of a viral load test (i.e., the level of HIV in a person's body is very low [<200 copies/mL] or undetectable). Suppressed viral load improves the health of the person living with HIV, increases survival, and reduces risk for transmitting HIV.
<b>Death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV infection, persons aged ≥13 y</b>	Reduce by 10% the death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV infection	With the development and implementation of effective HIV treatment, the death rate for persons living with diagnosed HIV has declined greatly since the mid-1980s. States that increase the number of early diagnoses of HIV and increase access and adherence to HIV medical care and treatment can reduce deaths among persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

<sup>a</sup> For this report, we have added one new indicator, knowledge of HIV-positive status, for a total of 11 indicators reported by state (7 indicators + 4 subgroup results). For this report, we refer to a total of 11 indicators when describing improvement and meeting the 2015 national goal.

<sup>b</sup> See Technical Notes for how each 2015 national goal was established.

# How States and Other Stakeholders Can Use this Report

Reducing HIV transmission and improving the health outcomes of persons living with HIV in each state is a responsibility shared at the state, local, and national levels. Public health agencies are essential leaders, but they need to work with partners in many sectors (e.g., health care providers, community organizations, persons living with HIV, third-party payers). This report can be used to track progress and identify priorities for key steps toward reducing HIV infections, improving health outcomes for persons living with HIV, and reducing HIV-related disparities. It can help engage stakeholders in various sectors by sharing results of the indicators and helping stakeholders begin discussions on how to improve outcomes. This report should be used in conjunction with other surveillance and program data to provide a more complete picture of the outcomes and impact of HIV prevention, care and treatment.

This report allows states to assess how they are doing on key national indicators in relation to their peers (Table 3). Some states may want to conduct in-depth analyses to identify and better understand the factors that affect their results and to develop plans for addressing the factors that are amenable to public health action. Some states may wish to contact states that have made substantial progress to seek advice on the most promising approaches to HIV prevention, care and treatment.

**Table 3. Organization of the report**

SECTION OF REPORT	DESCRIPTION	HOW SECTION CAN BE USED
<b>At a Glance</b>	Shows whether the most recent result for each state and the District of Columbia improved, was stable or worsened compared to the baseline year, and whether the state has already met the 2015 national goals. States are grouped by burden of HIV and listed alphabetically.	State results can be compared with results for other states, including those that have a similar level of HIV prevalence.
<b>Indicator Summaries</b>	Provides an overview of results, a map that categorizes state results by quartiles, and a bar chart that orders states from best result to worst result. The bar chart also displays progress from baseline to most recent data year: improved, stable, or worsened.	<p><b>Maps</b></p> <p>State results can be compared with results from other states, including those in the same region.</p> <p><b>Bar charts</b></p> <p>States with the best outcomes and areas where more improvement is needed can be easily identified.</p>
<b>State Profile</b>	For each state, provides information on total population, HIV prevalence, and most recent annual number of diagnoses; indicator results by year, ranking among states, and if met the 2015 national goal.	Sharing the profile within a state can be useful: it provides the status of all the indicators and clearly specifies successes and areas where more improvement is needed.

## How CDC Uses this Report

The SPR is one of several reports that DHAP produces to monitor progress in HIV prevention and care to improve program effectiveness at the local, state, and national level. CDC uses the SPR to monitor state progress, assess areas in need of capacity building, and inform future funding initiatives. It also inspires additional analyses to increase understanding of the differences among states.

The SPR is part of CDC's strategy to use data to inform public health action. DHAP also produces the National HIV Prevention Progress Report (NPR), which summarizes national data on indicators that support planning, monitoring, and improvement related to HIV prevention activities ([www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/policies/progressreports/cdc-hiv-nationalprogressreport.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/policies/progressreports/cdc-hiv-nationalprogressreport.pdf)). DHAP also produces Rapid Feedback Reports (RFRs) for specific funding opportunity announcements (FOAs), so grantees can compare their performance with that of other grantees. All of these reports support the goal of improving program performance so that HIV infections will be prevented, and care and treatment for persons living with HIV will be improved.

## Looking Forward

As each state works to improve HIV prevention, care and treatment, a number of factors may facilitate or hinder progress. Changes in health insurance coverage as a result of the Affordable Care Act may improve access to HIV testing, medical care and prevention services. The US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC recommend routine HIV screening of adults and adolescents in settings where HIV prevalence of undiagnosed infection is  $\geq 0.1\%$  and at least annual HIV testing of persons likely to be at high risk of infection (e.g., men who have sex with men, persons who inject drugs). As more providers adopt these recommendations, the number of undiagnosed infections is expected to decrease. In the immediate future, the number of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection will increase; as a result, more persons will need HIV medical care, treatment, and supportive services. Research clearly shows the benefit of viral suppression for the health of persons living with HIV and for preventing new infections and the updated NHAS has set ambitious, yet achievable, goals for increasing viral suppression. Changes in funding levels and in national, state, and local priorities may affect the reach, focus, and types of HIV prevention, care, and treatment services provided as part of publicly funded programs. Monitoring HIV prevention indicators is especially important in these changing times. By monitoring these and other key indicators, states will be able to identify successful HIV prevention outcomes and those in greatest need of improvement and apply this information to their program planning and quality improvement processes.

## National HIV/AIDS Strategy: Updated to 2020

The National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS): released by the White House in July 2015 and updated to 2020 is the nation's plan for addressing HIV in the United States. Starting in 2016, the State HIV Prevention Progress Report will reflect indicators in the updated NHAS and the DHAP Strategic Plan 2016-2020. Some indicators will remain unchanged, some new ones will be added, others will be revised, and some will no longer be monitored.

Potential new indicators:

- Annual diagnoses
- Disparity indicators, when available and sample size allows, for diagnoses and viral suppression

Indicators that may be revised:

- Linkage to medical care—within 30 days after diagnosis (rather than 90 days)
- Viral suppression—among all persons with diagnosed HIV infection (rather than among persons in care)
- Death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV—a new NHAS indicator that will be age-adjusted in future SPRs

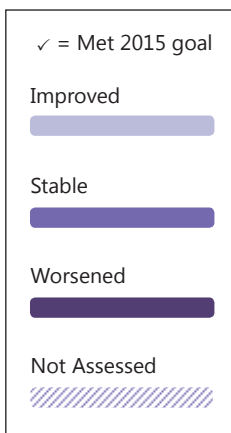
Indicators that may remain unchanged:

- Knowledge of HIV-positive status
- Retention in HIV medical care

Indicators that may no longer be monitored:

- Ever tested for HIV
- Late-stage HIV diagnosis

## How progress toward meeting the 2015 national goals was assessed



A check mark notes that a state met the 2015 national goal during the most recent data year.

For HIV testing, which is based on BRFSS data from a state-based weighted sample, change was assessed using a chi-square test for independence,  $P < 0.05$ .

For all other indicators, which are based on NHSS data, a  $\geq 5\%$  change from baseline to the most recent data year is indicated as:

- Improved (movement toward the goal)
- Worsened (movement away from the goal)
- Stable (no change or less than 5% change)

Change was not assessed for states with a small sample size (see [Technical Notes](#)) at baseline or during the most recent data year or for states with only 1 year of laboratory data.



## States at a Glance HIV testing (ever tested), knowledge of HIV-positive status, late-stage HIV diagnosis, and death rate among persons diagnosed with HIV, by HIV burden—50 states and the District of Columbia, progress and meeting 2015 national goals

No state improved or met the 2015 goals for all 4 indicators.

More than half of the states improved on 2 of the 4 indicators.

For **HIV testing (ever tested)**, more states with high or medium HIV burden have met the 2015 Goal and had stable progress. Medium-low and low HIV burden states had stable progress but have not met the 2015 goal.

For **death rate among persons living with diagnosed HIV**, 41 states have met the 2015 goal. Death rates declined in most states, but 4 states had an increase.

✓ = Met 2015 goal

Improved



Stable



Worsened



Not Assessed



Note. PLWH = persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

Not assessed = insufficient data for baseline or most recent data year.

\*Burden is defined as follows: high, ≥20,000 PLWH; medium, 4,000-19,999 PLWH; medium-low, 1000-3,999 PLWH; low, <1,000 PLWH. Within burden categories, states are listed alphabetically.<sup>1</sup>

Death rate is per 1,000 PLWH.

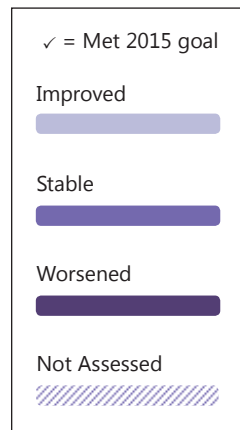
<sup>1</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2010; vol. 22. Published March 2012. Accessed [7/01/2014].

	HIV Testing (Ever Tested), Persons Aged 18-64 y (2013 vs 2011)	Knowledge of HIV-Positive Status Aged ≥13 y (2012 vs 2010)	Late Stage HIV Diagnosis, Persons Aged ≥13 y (2013 vs 2011)	Death Rate among PLWH Aged ≥13 y (2012 vs 2010)
<b>High HIV Burden*</b>				
California	✓			✓
Florida	✓			✓
Georgia	✓			✓
Illinois				✓
Maryland	✓			
New Jersey				✓
New York	✓	✓		✓
North Carolina	✓			✓
Pennsylvania				✓
Texas				✓
Virginia	✓			✓
<b>Medium HIV Burden</b>				
Alabama	✓			
Arizona				✓
Arkansas				✓
Colorado		✓		✓
Connecticut		✓		✓
District of Columbia	✓			✓
Indiana				✓
Kentucky				
Louisiana	✓			
Massachusetts	✓			✓
Michigan				
Minnesota				✓
Mississippi	✓			
Missouri				✓
Nevada	✓			
Ohio				✓
Oklahoma			✓	✓
Oregon				✓
South Carolina				
Tennessee	✓			✓
Washington				✓
Wisconsin				✓
<b>Medium-Low HIV Burden</b>				
Delaware	✓	✓		
Hawaii		✓		✓
Iowa				✓
Kansas				✓
Maine				✓
Nebraska				✓
New Hampshire				✓
New Mexico				✓
Rhode Island				✓
Utah				✓
West Virginia				✓
<b>Low HIV Burden</b>				
Alaska	✓			✓
Idaho				✓
Montana				✓
North Dakota				✓
South Dakota				✓
Vermont				✓
Wyoming				✓

## States at a Glance HIV testing (ever tested) and late-stage HIV diagnosis, by race/ethnicity and HIV burden—50 states and the District of Columbia, progress and meeting 2015 national goals

For **HIV testing (ever tested)**, at least 10 high and medium HIV burden states have met the 2015 goal and have stable or improved progress for all 3 race/ethnicity groups. However, only 3 states and the District of Columbia have met the 2015 goal for all 3 race/ethnicity groups. Fewer states have met the 2015 goal for blacks/African Americans than Hispanics/Latinos and whites.

For **late-stage HIV diagnosis**, a few high and medium HIV burden states have met the 2015 goals, but most are improving or stable. The majority of medium-low and low HIV Burden states that were assessed have worsened.



Note: PLWH = persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

Not assessed = insufficient data for baseline or most recent data year.

<sup>a</sup> Burden is defined as follows: high, ≥20,000 PLWH; medium, 4,000-19,999 PLWH; medium-low, 1000-3,999 PLWH; low, <1,000 PLWH. Within burden categories, states are listed alphabetically.

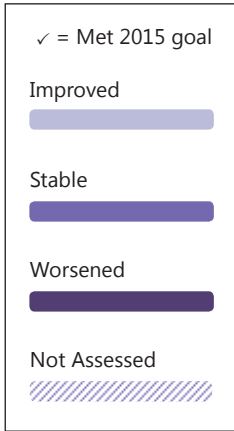
	HIV Testing (Ever Tested), Persons Aged 18-64 y (2013 vs 2011)			Late Stage HIV Diagnosis, Persons Aged ≥13 y (2013 vs 2011)		
	Black/African American	Hispanic/ Latino	White	Black/African American	Hispanic/ Latino	White
<b>High HIV Burden<sup>a</sup></b>						
California			✓			✓
Florida	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Georgia			✓			
Illinois	✓					
Maryland	✓	✓	✓			
New Jersey		✓				✓
New York	✓	✓	✓		✓	
North Carolina		✓	✓			
Pennsylvania	✓	✓				
Texas			✓			
Virginia		✓	✓			
<b>Medium HIV Burden</b>						
Alabama						
Arizona	✓		✓			
Arkansas						
Colorado			✓			
Connecticut		✓				
District of Columbia	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Indiana				✓		
Kentucky		✓				
Louisiana			✓			
Massachusetts		✓	✓		✓	
Michigan	✓					
Minnesota						
Mississippi						
Missouri				✓	✓	
Nevada	✓		✓			
Ohio		✓				
Oklahoma				✓		
Oregon		✓				
South Carolina						
Tennessee			✓			
Washington			✓			✓
Wisconsin	✓	✓				
<b>Medium-Low HIV Burden</b>						
Delaware	✓	✓	✓			
Hawaii			✓	✓		
Iowa		✓				
Kansas						
Maine					✓	
Nebraska					✓	
New Hampshire						
New Mexico			✓	✓		
Rhode Island		✓				
Utah						✓
West Virginia						
<b>Low HIV Burden</b>						
Alaska	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Idaho		✓		✓	✓	
Montana <sup>a</sup>					✓	
North Dakota		✓			✓	
South Dakota					✓	
Vermont					✓	
Wyoming				✓		

## States at a Glance Indicators associated with HIV testing, continuum of care, and mortality, by HIV burden—27 states and the District of Columbia, progress and meeting 2015 national goals

No state improved or met the 2015 national goal across all 7 indicators.

New York has met the 2015 goal for 5 indicators.

The majority of states are either improving or remaining stable.



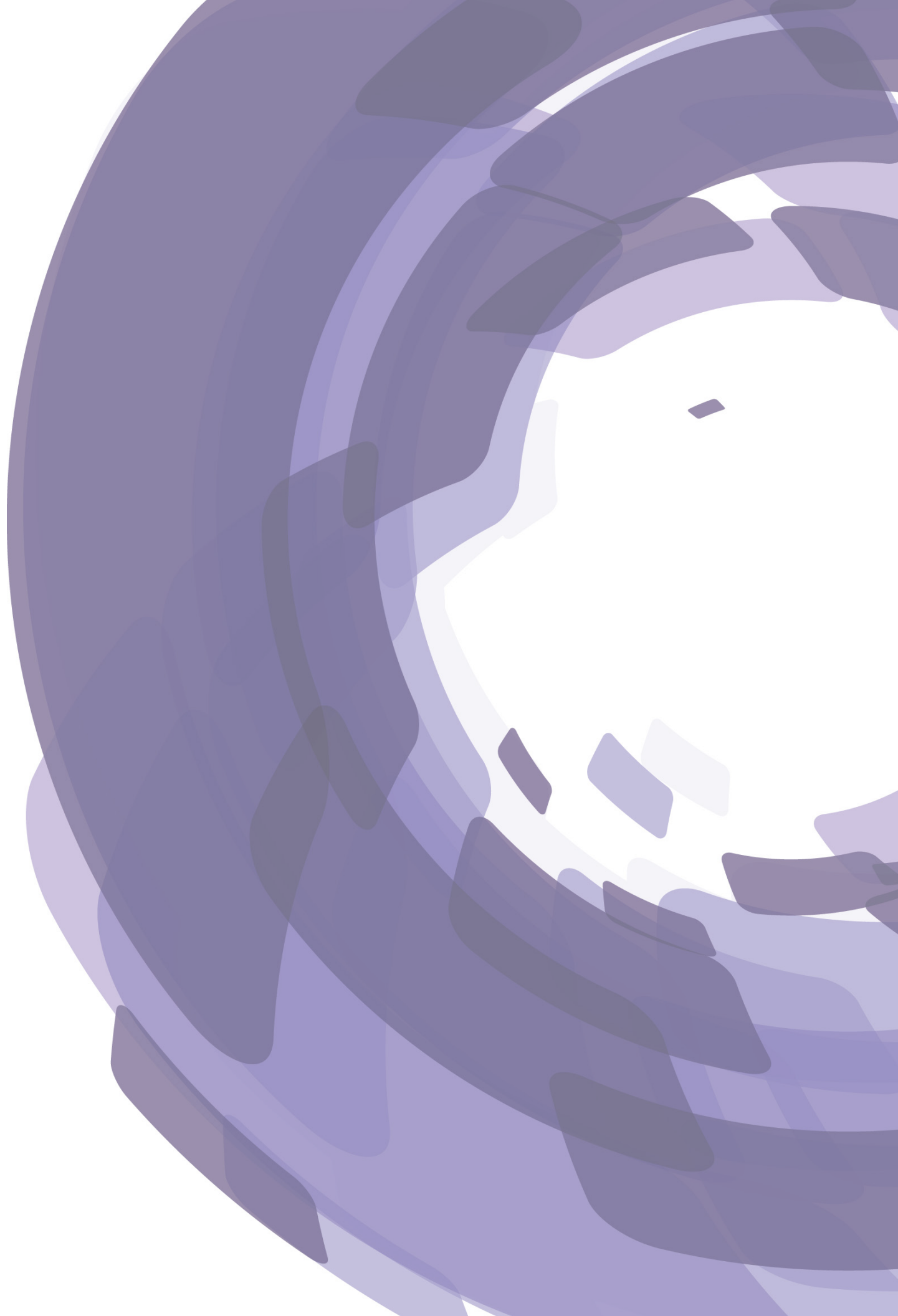
	Testing			Continuum of Care			Mortality
	HIV Testing (Ever Tested), Persons Aged 18-64 y (2013 vs 2011)	Knowledge of HIV-positive status Aged ≥13 y (2012 vs 2010)	Late Stage HIV Diagnosis, Persons Aged ≥13 y (2013 vs 2011)	Linkage to HIV Medical Care Aged ≥13 y (2013 vs 2011)	Retained in HIV Medical Care Aged ≥13 y (2012 vs 2010)	Virally Suppressed among Persons in HIV Medical Care Aged ≥13 y (2012 vs 2010)	Death rate among PLWH Aged ≥13 y (2012 vs 2010)
<b>High HIV Burden<sup>a</sup></b>							
California	✓						✓
Illinois							✓
Maryland	✓						
New York	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Texas					✓		✓
Virginia	✓						✓
<b>Medium HIV Burden</b>							
Alabama	✓						
Arkansas							✓
District of Columbia	✓						✓
Indiana							✓
Louisiana	✓				✓		
Michigan				✓			
Missouri					✓		✓
Oregon					✓		✓
South Carolina				✓	✓		
Tennessee	✓						✓
Washington				✓	✓	✓	✓
Wisconsin				✓	✓		✓
<b>Medium-Low HIV Burden</b>							
Hawaii		✓					✓
Iowa				✓	✓		✓
Maine				✓	✓		✓
Nebraska				✓	✓		✓
New Hampshire				✓	✓	✓	✓
Utah				✓			✓
West Virginia							✓
<b>Low HIV Burden</b>							
Alaska	✓				✓		✓
North Dakota						✓	✓
South Dakota				✓			✓

Note. PLWH = persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

Not assessed = insufficient data for baseline or most recent data year, or for lab-based indicators, not available in previous years.

<sup>a</sup> Burden is defined as follows: high, ≥20,000 PLWH; medium, 4,000-19,999 PLWH; medium-low, 1000-3,999 PLWH; low, <1,000 PLWH. Within burden categories, states are listed alphabetically.

Death rate is per 1,000 PLWH.



The background of the page is filled with abstract, overlapping brushstrokes in various shades of purple and blue. The strokes are thick and expressive, creating a sense of movement and depth. The colors range from light lavender to deep, dark indigo. The overall composition is dynamic and modern.

# Indicator Summaries

## Increase HIV Testing (Ever Tested)



### 2015 national goal: Increase by 4% the percentage of persons ever tested for HIV

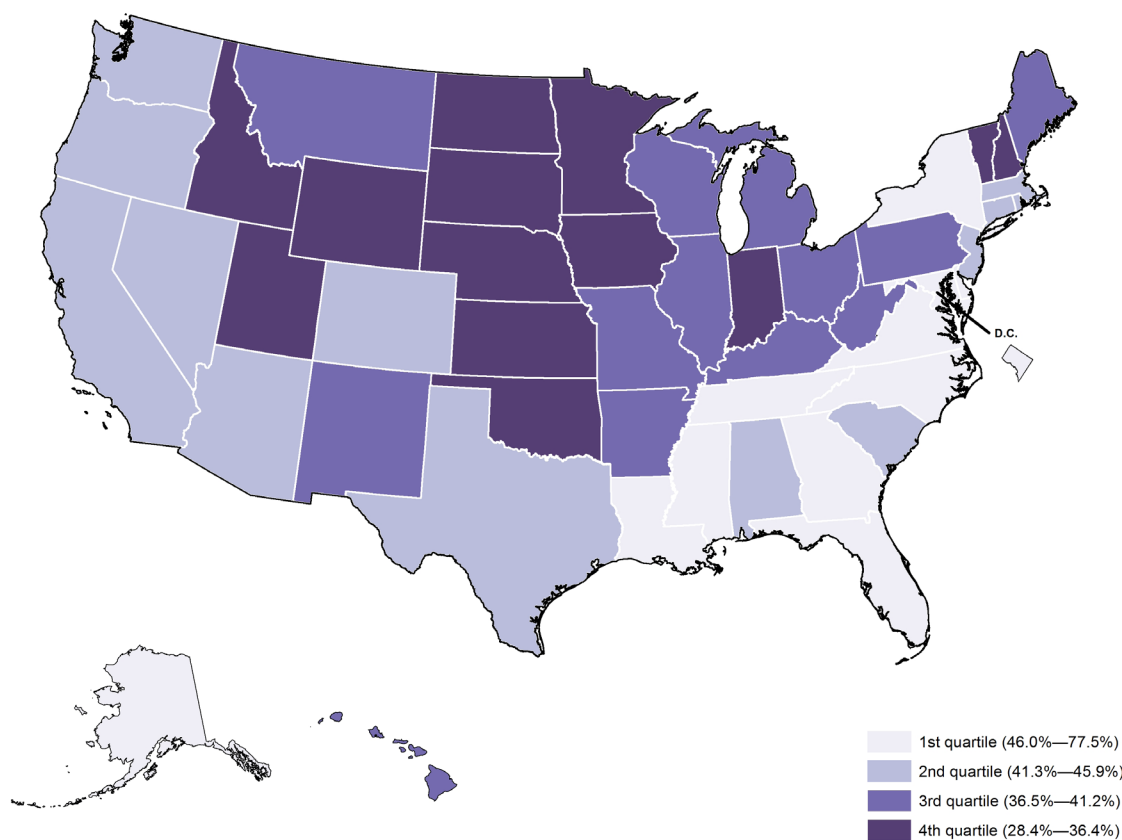
- Persons living with HIV who are unaware of their infection should be tested for HIV so that they can be linked to medical care, protect their health, and reduce HIV transmission to others. Routine HIV screening, repeat screening for those likely to be at high risk for HIV, and targeted HIV testing efforts have reduced the number of persons with undiagnosed HIV infection.

### In 2013

- The District of Columbia and 15 states met the 2015 national goal (44.2%).
- In 34 states, the percentage was below the national percentage (43.5%).
- The District of Columbia and 5 states made progress toward the 2015 national goal, 41 remained stable, and 4 worsened.

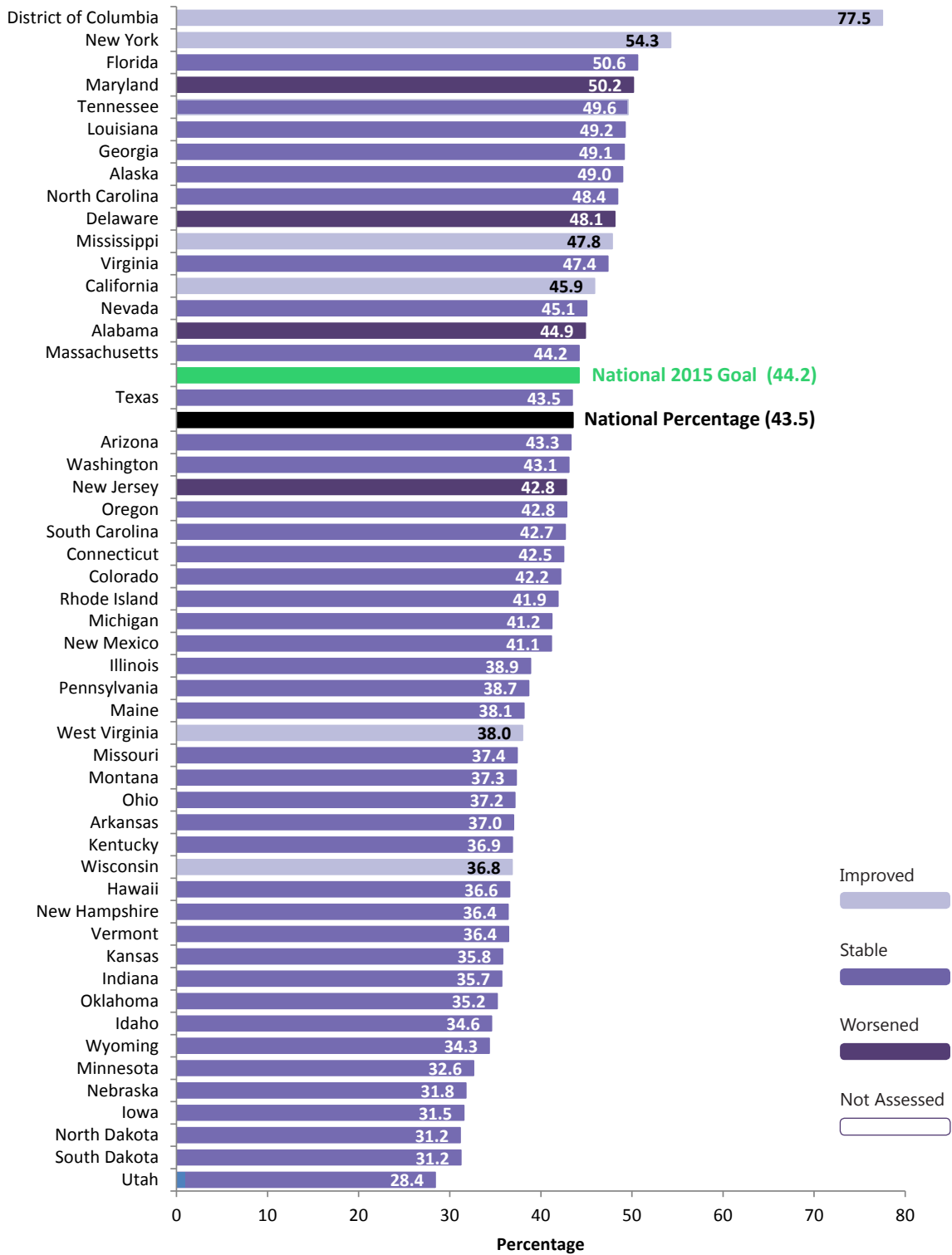
Increasing the percentage of persons ever tested for HIV will require that more health care providers implement the recommendation of both the US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC for routine HIV screening of adolescents and adults and for at least annual HIV screening of persons likely to be at high risk for HIV. In addition, targeted community-based HIV testing in populations and neighborhoods with higher rates of HIV infection will continue to play an important role in identifying persons living with HIV who are unaware of their infection.

**Figure 3. HIV testing (ever tested): persons aged 18-64 years, by state, 2013**



Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

**Figure 4. HIV testing (ever tested): persons aged 18-64 years, by state, 2013, and progress since the baseline year**



Note. Chi-square was used to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year, at  $p < 0.05$ .

# Increase HIV Testing (Ever Tested): Blacks/African Americans

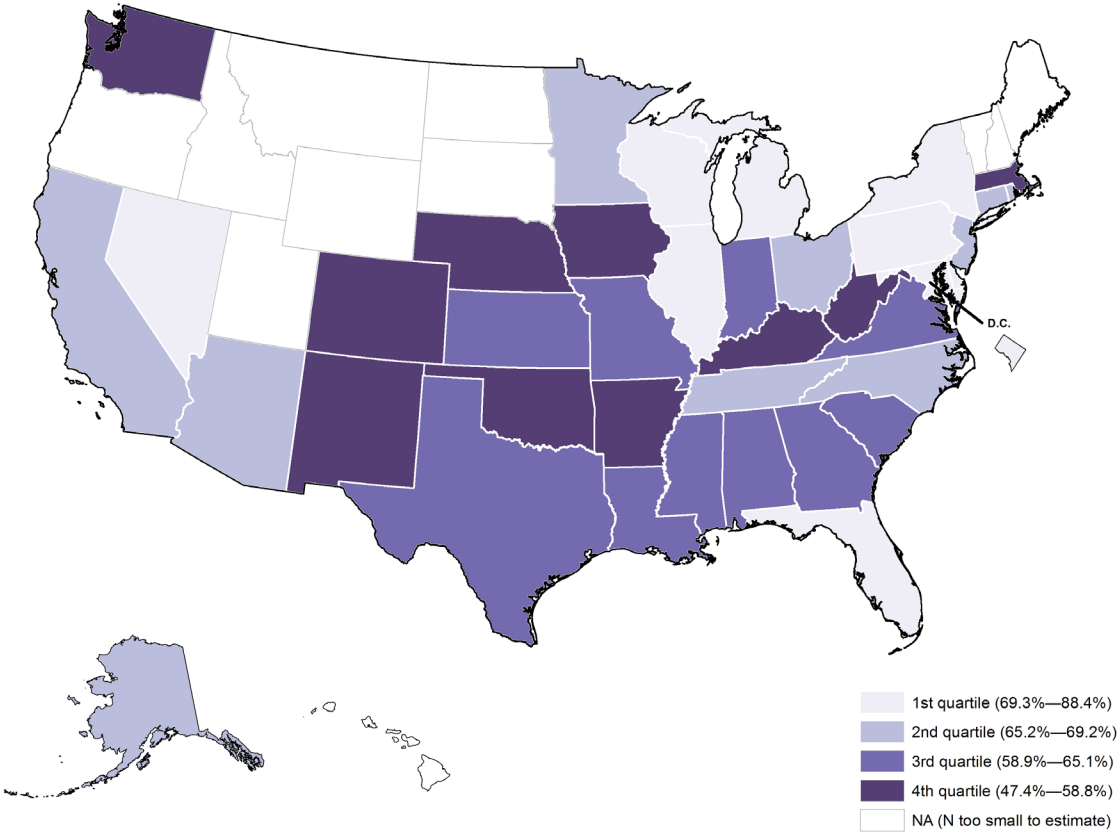
**2015 national goal: Increase by 4% the percentage of blacks/African Americans ever tested for HIV**

**In 2013**

- Nationally, the percentage of blacks/African Americans ever tested (66.7%) was higher than the percentage of whites (38.5%).
- The District of Columbia and 11 states met the 2015 national goal (68.8%).
- In 26 states, the percentage of blacks/African Americans ever tested was below the national percentage (66.7%).
- The District of Columbia and 2 states made progress toward the 2015 national goal, 33 remained stable, and 3 worsened.

Increasing HIV testing among race/ethnicity groups disproportionately affected by HIV is an important means of improving health and reducing HIV transmission in these groups. In 2010, blacks/African Americans represented about 12% of the US population yet accounted for 46% of all new HIV infections. Increasing the percentage of blacks/African Americans ever tested for HIV will require that more health care providers implement the recommendations of both the US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC for routine HIV screening of adolescents and adults and at least annual HIV screening of persons likely to be at high risk of HIV infection. In addition, culturally competent community-based targeted HIV testing programs focusing on blacks/African Americans who are at risk for HIV will continue to play an important role.

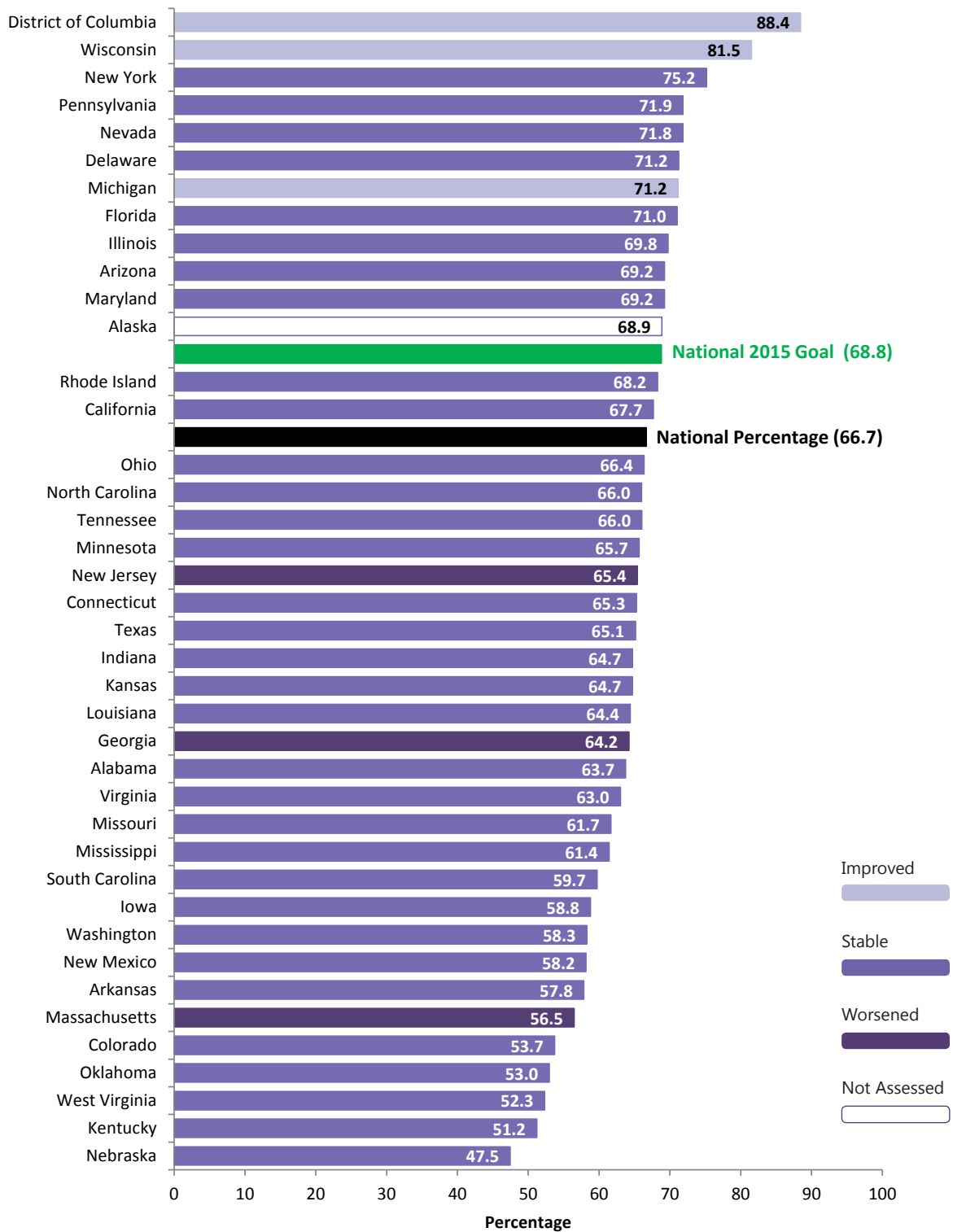
**Figure 5. HIV testing (ever tested): blacks/African Americans aged 18-64 years, by state, 2013**



Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).



**Figure 6. HIV testing (ever tested): blacks/African Americans aged 18-64 years by state, 2013, and progress since the baseline year**



Note. This graph excludes states with small n for 2013 data; HI, ID, ME, MT, NH, ND, OR, SD, UT, VT, and WY. Chi-square was used to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year, at  $p < 0.05$ . Not assessed = baseline or current data year was unstable.

## Increase HIV Testing (Ever Tested): Hispanics/Latinos

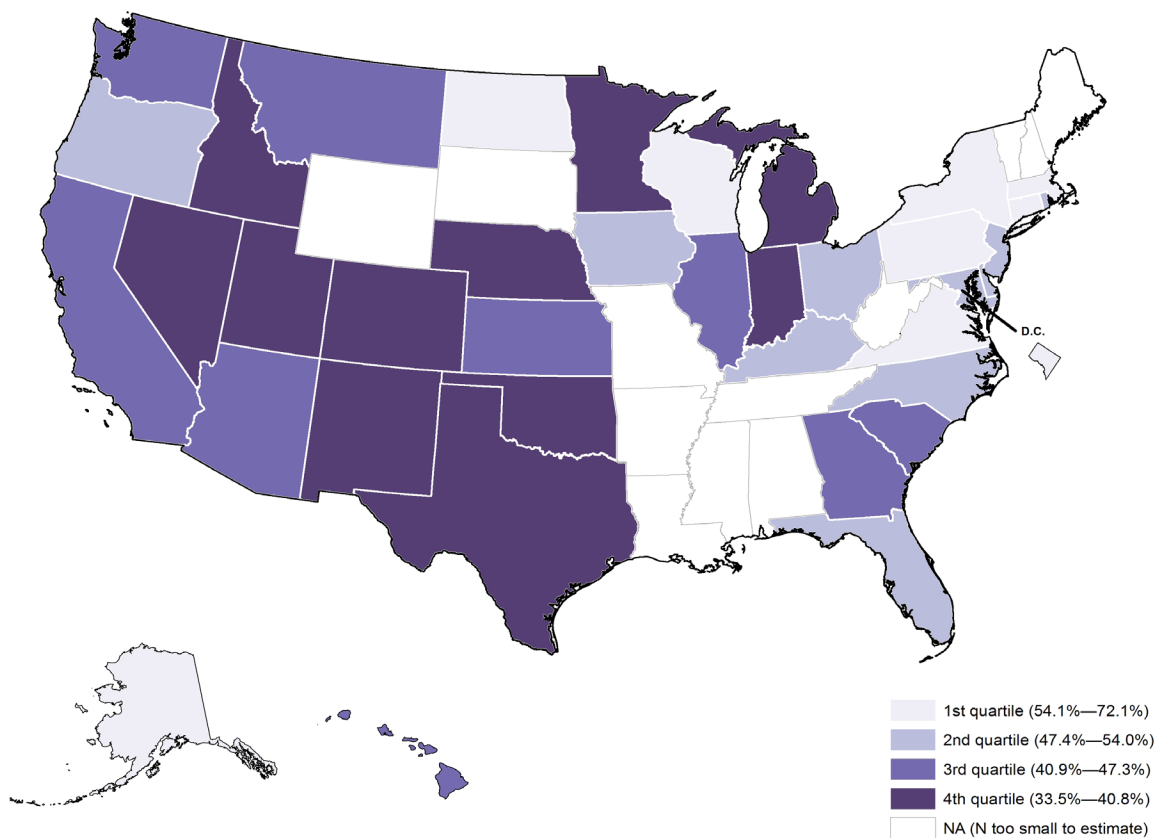
**2015 national goal: Increase by 4% the percentage of Hispanics/Latinos ever tested for HIV**

### In 2013

- Nationally, the percentage of Hispanics/Latinos ever tested (47.5%) was higher than the percentage of whites ever tested (38.5%).
- Among 8 states with at least 1 million Hispanic/Latino residents, 4 states (Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Texas) were in the third or fourth quartile (with low testing rates), and 1 state (New York) was in the first quartile (with high testing rates).
- The District of Columbia and 19 states met the 2015 national goal (46.6%).
- In 20 states, the percentage of Hispanics/Latinos ever tested was below the national percentage (47.5%).
- Two states made progress toward the 2015 goal, 32 states and the District of Columbia remained stable, and none worsened.

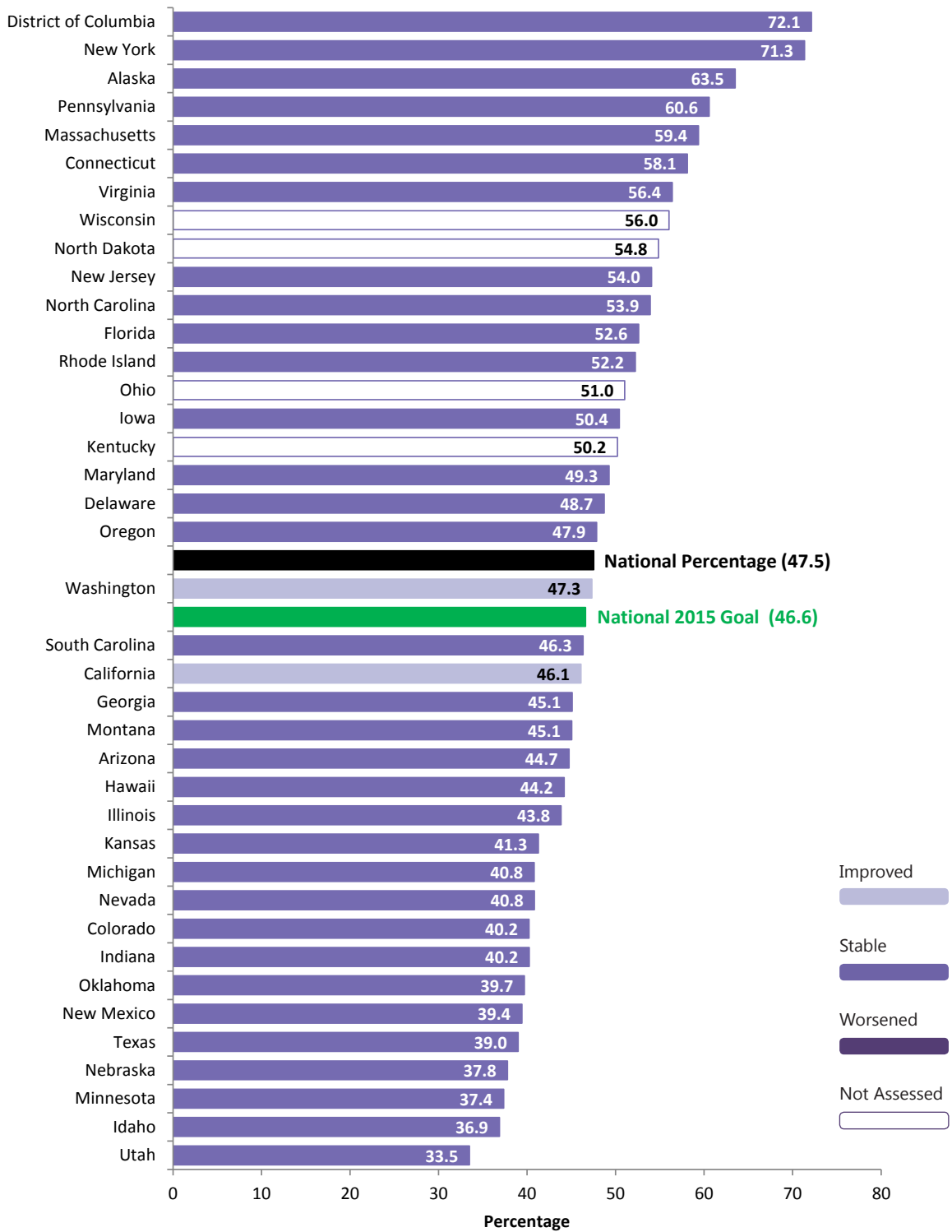
Increasing HIV testing among race/ethnicity groups disproportionately affected by HIV is an important means of improving outcomes and reducing HIV transmission in these groups. In 2010, Hispanics/Latinos represented about 16% of the US population yet accounted for 21% of all new HIV infections. Increasing the percentage of Hispanics/Latinos ever tested for HIV will require that more health care providers implement the recommendations of both the US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC for routine HIV screening of adolescents and adults and at least annual HIV screening of persons likely to be at high risk for HIV. In addition, culturally competent community-based targeted HIV testing programs focusing on Hispanics/Latinos who are at risk of HIV will continue to play an important role.

**Figure 7. HIV testing (ever tested): Hispanics/Latinos aged 18-64 years, by state, 2013**



Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

**Figure 8. HIV testing (ever tested): Hispanics/Latinos aged 18-64 years by state, 2013, and progress since the baseline year**



Note. This graph excludes states with small n for 2013 data; AL, AR, LA, ME, MS, MO, NH, SD, TN, VT, WV, and WY. Chi-square was used to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year, at  $p < 0.05$ . Not assessed = baseline or current data year was unstable.

# Increase HIV Testing (Ever Tested): Whites

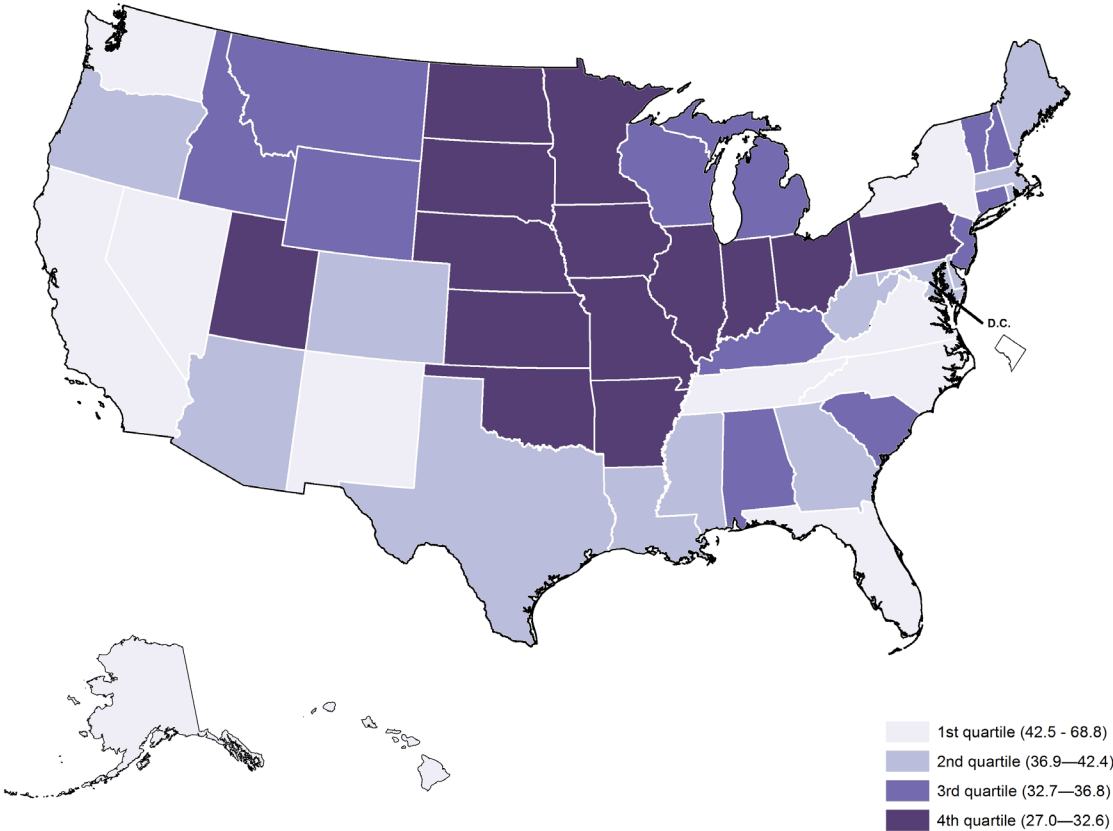
## 2015 national goal: Increase by 4% the percentage of whites ever tested for HIV

### In 2013

- Nationally, the percentage of whites ever tested (38.5%) was lower than the percentage of Hispanics/Latinos (47.5%) or of blacks/African Americans (66.7%).
- The percentage of whites ever tested for HIV was lower in the Midwest than in other regions.
- The District of Columbia and 20 states met the 2015 national goal (39.6%).
- In 29 states, the percentage of whites ever tested was below the national percentage for whites (38.5%).
- Three states made progress toward the 2015 national goal, 44 states and the District of Columbia remained stable, and 3 states worsened.

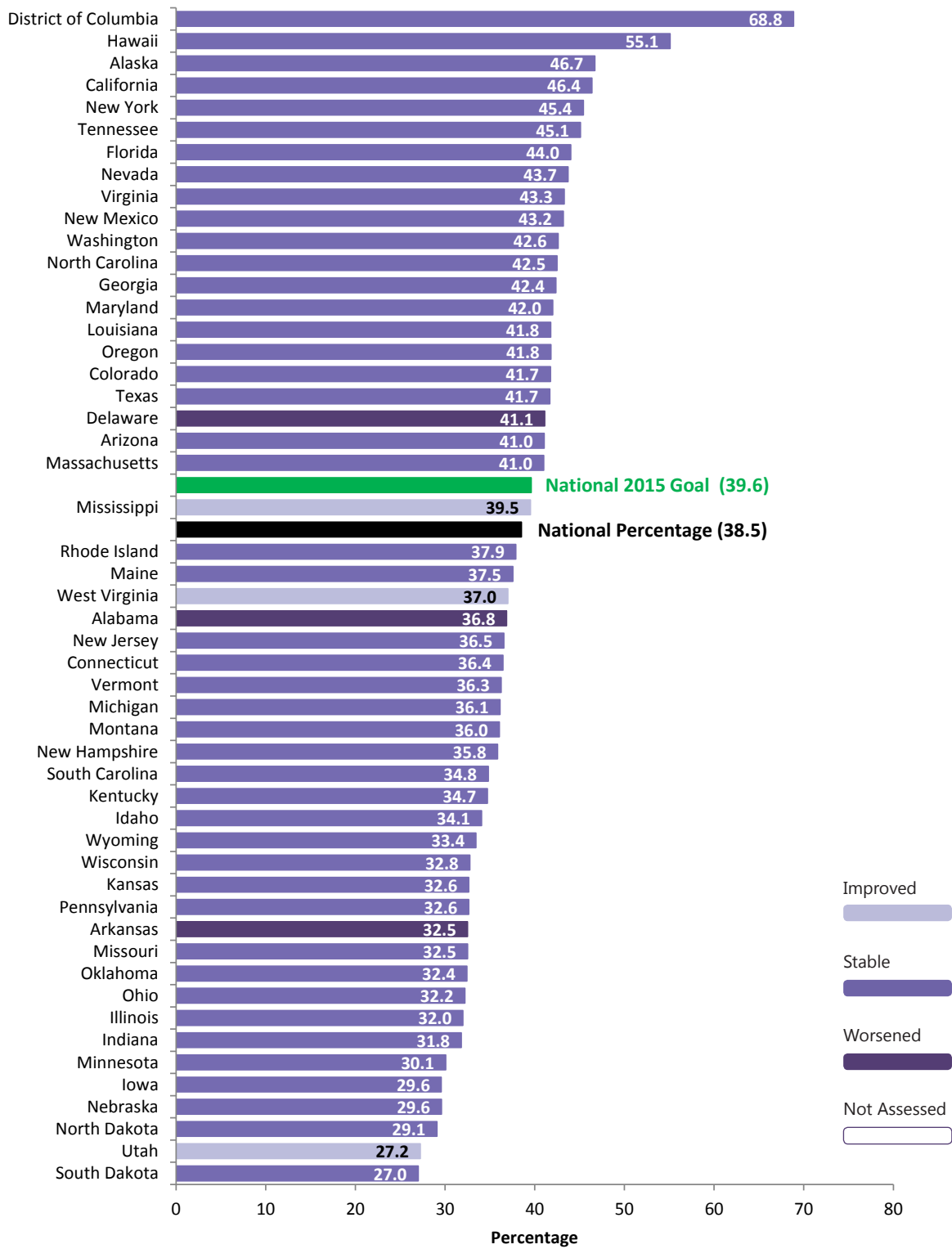
Overall, whites are at lower risk for HIV infection than are blacks/African Americans and Hispanic/Latinos. However, both the US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC recommend routine HIV screening of adolescents and adults unless the documented prevalence of undiagnosed HIV infection in the patient populations is <0.1%. Increasing the percentage of whites ever tested for HIV will require that more health care providers implement this HIV testing recommendation. Community-based testing for persons at increased risk also continues to play an important role.

**Figure 9. HIV testing (ever tested): whites aged 18-64 years, by state, 2013**



Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

**Figure 10. HIV testing (ever tested): whites aged 18-64 years by state, 2013, and progress since the baseline year**



Note. Chi-square was used to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year, at  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2015 national goal: Increase to 90% the percentage of persons living with HIV who know their HIV-positive status

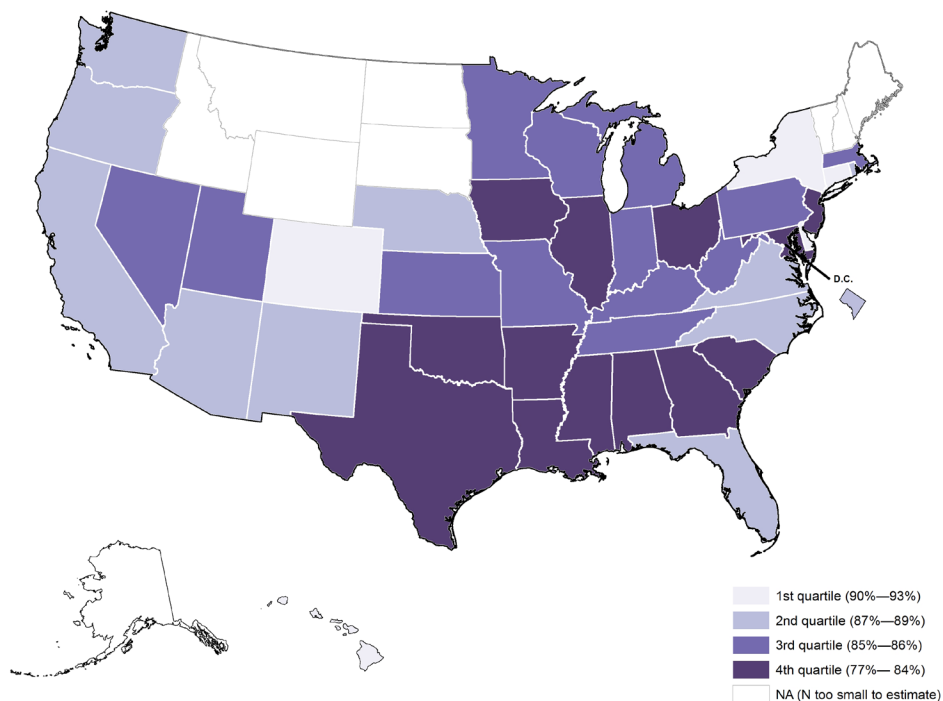
- For persons living with HIV, knowing one’s HIV status is needed to receive life-saving HIV medical care, maintain one’s health, and reduce transmission of HIV. HIV-positive persons who are aware of their HIV status are less likely to engage in risk behavior that can transmit HIV to others.

### In 2012

- Five states met the 2015 national goal (90.0%).
- In 15 states and the District of Columbia, the percentage of persons aware of their HIV-positive status was above the national percentage (87%).
- None made progress toward the 2015 national goal, 41 states and the District of Columbia remained stable and none worsened. However, between 2008 and 2012, 8 states had improved the percentage of persons living with HIV who know their serostatus.<sup>1</sup>

As we draw closer to meeting the 90% national goal for knowledge of HIV-positive status, it will be more challenging to test the remaining persons with undiagnosed HIV infection. Increasing the percentage of persons living with HIV who know their HIV status will require increasing the number of health care providers who implement the recommendations of both the US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC for routine HIV screening of adolescents and adults and at least annual HIV screening of persons likely to be at high risk for HIV. Increased testing efforts are needed for the age-group 13–24 years (the age group with the highest prevalence of undiagnosed infections.<sup>2</sup> In addition, reducing the number of new HIV infections, increasing community-based efforts to disseminate information about the advantages of testing and early treatment, and conducting HIV testing in populations and neighborhoods with higher rates of HIV infection play important roles.

**Figure 11. Persons living with HIV who are aware of their HIV-positive status, by state, 2012**

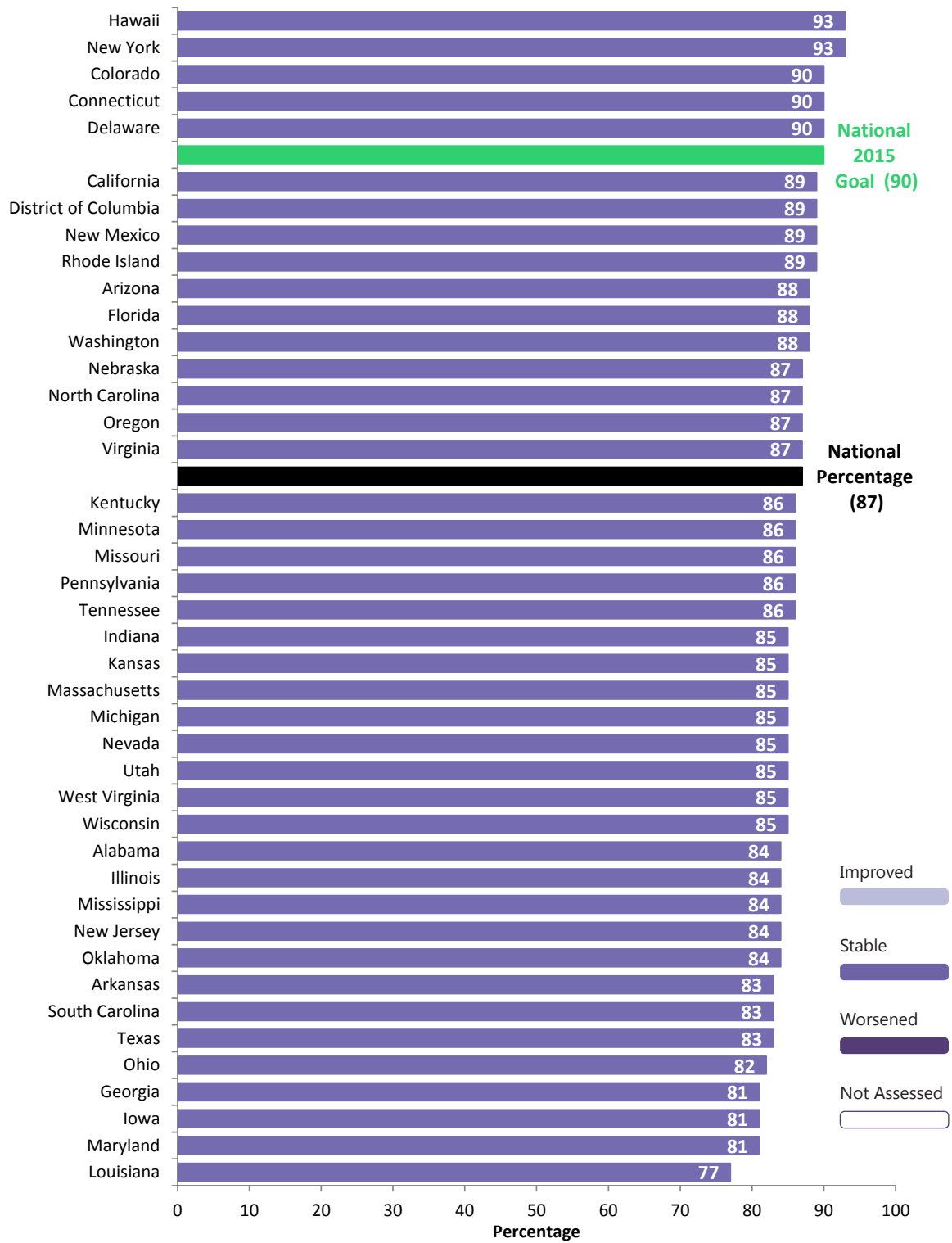


Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

<sup>1</sup> Hall HI, An Q, Tang T, et al. Prevalence of Diagnosed and Undiagnosed HIV Infection - United States, 2008-2012. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. Jun 26 2015;64(24):657-662.

<sup>2</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas—2013. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2015;20(No. 2).

**Figure 12. Persons living with HIV who are aware of their HIV-positive status, by state, 2012, and progress since the baseline year**



Note. This graph excludes states with small n (see technical notes) for 2012 data; AK, ID, ME, MT, ND, NH, SD, VT, and WY. 5% change was calculated to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year.

### 2015 national goal: Reduce by 25% the percentage of persons with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after HIV diagnosis

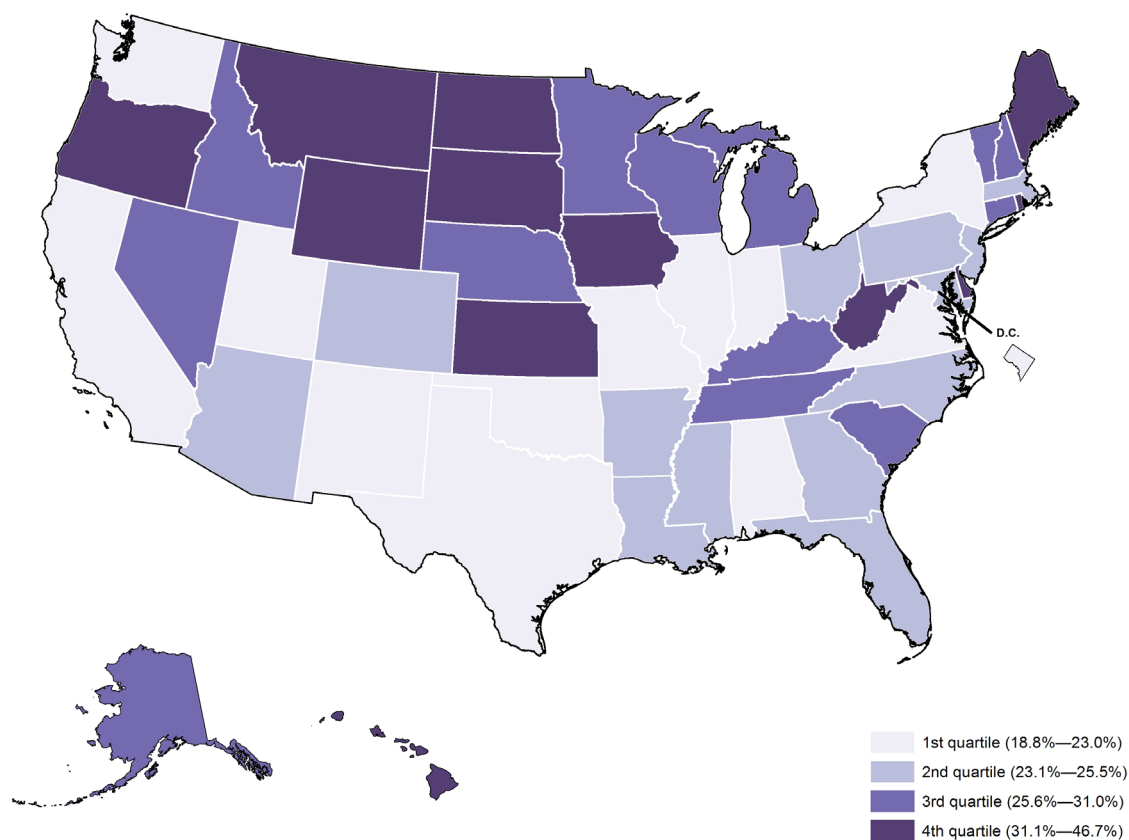
- An early HIV diagnosis improves the health and survival of persons with HIV and reduces HIV transmission. Most persons whose infection is diagnosed at an advanced stage have been infected for years. Late-stage diagnoses represent multiple missed opportunities to diagnose and treat infection and prevent HIV transmission.

#### In 2013

- One state (Oklahoma) met the 2015 national goal (19.1%).
- In 33 states and the District of Columbia, the percentage of persons with a late-stage HIV diagnosis was above the national percentage (23.6%).
- The District of Columbia and 26 states made progress toward the 2015 national goal, 9 remained stable and 15 worsened.

Reducing late-stage HIV diagnosis will require increasing the number of health care providers who implement the recommendations of both the US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC for routine HIV screening of adolescents and adults and at least annual HIV screening of persons likely to be at high risk for HIV. In addition, community-based efforts to disseminate information about the advantages of early diagnosis and to conduct HIV testing in populations and neighborhoods with higher rates of HIV infection will continue to play an important role.

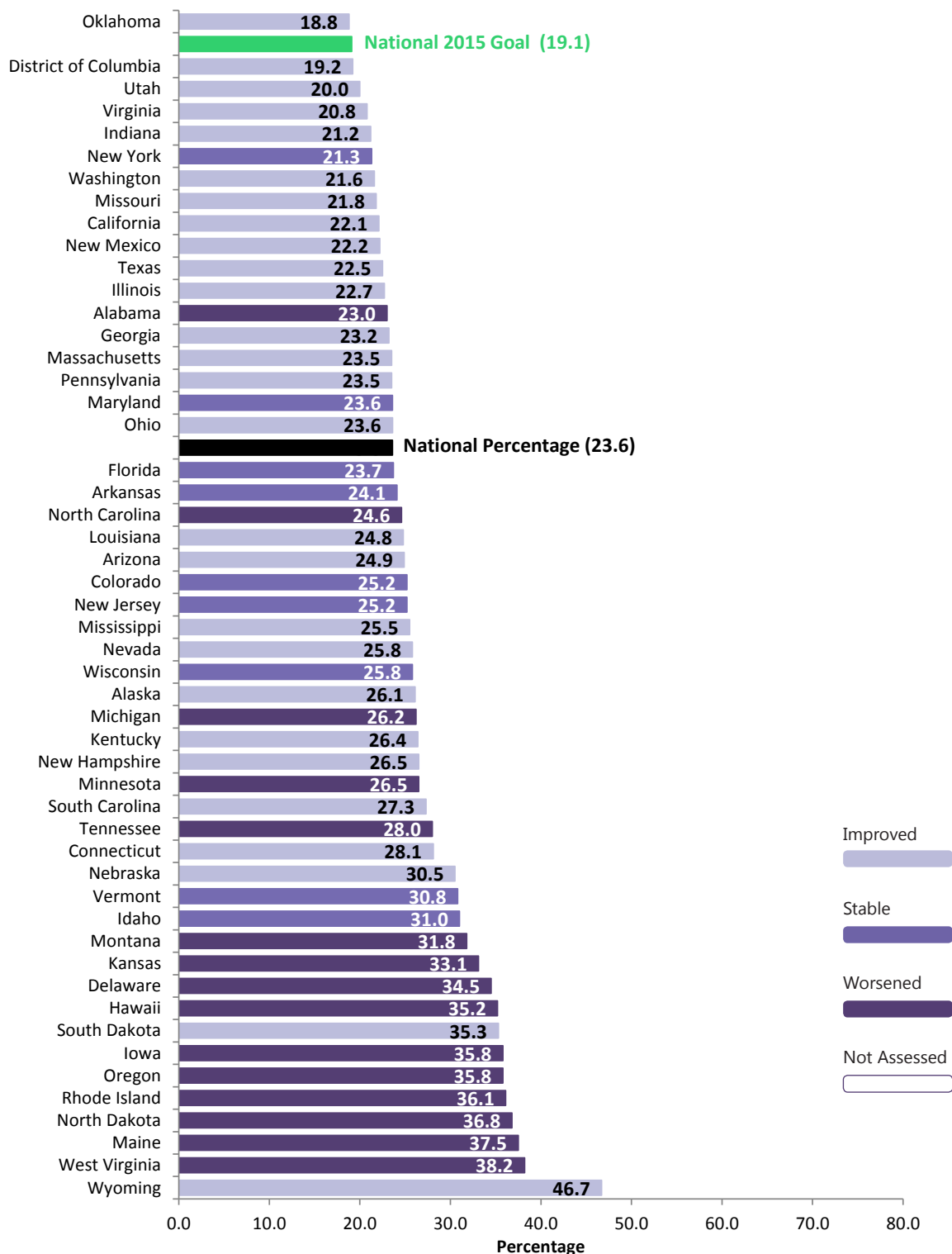
**Figure 13. Persons with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2013**



Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).



**Figure 14. Persons with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2013, and progress since the baseline year**



Note. 5% change was calculated to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year.

## Reduce Late-Stage HIV Diagnosis: Blacks/African Americans

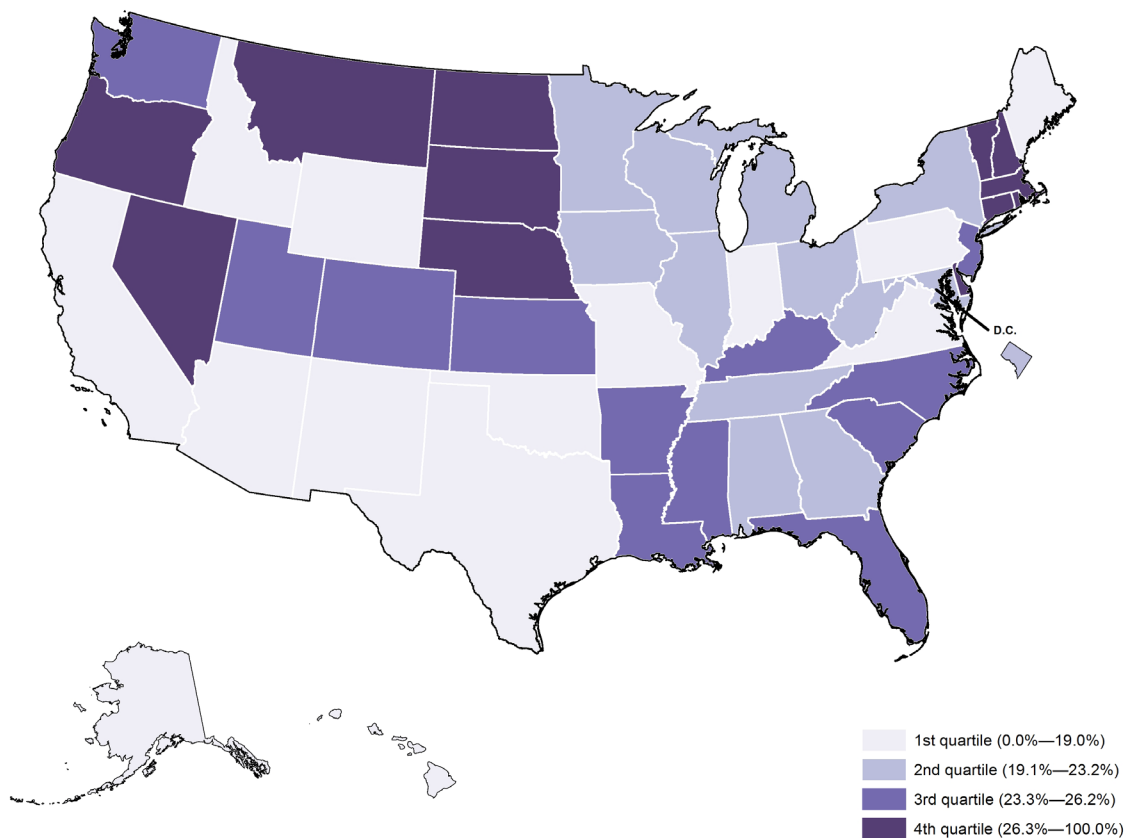
**2015 national goal: Reduce by 25% the percentage of blacks/African Americans with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after HIV diagnosis**

### In 2013

- Nationally, the percentage of blacks/African Americans with a late-stage diagnosis (22.0%) was lower than the percentage of whites (24.4%).
- The percentage of blacks/African Americans with infection classified as stage 3 was lower in the southern Midwest than in other regions.
- Eight states met the 2015 national goal for blacks/African Americans (17.6%), but in 5 of these states, HIV infection was diagnosed for fewer than 12 blacks/African Americans.
- In 29 states, the percentage among blacks/African Americans was above the national percentage for blacks/African Americans (22.0%).
- The District of Columbia and 20 states made progress toward the 2015 goal, 7 remained stable, and 10 worsened.

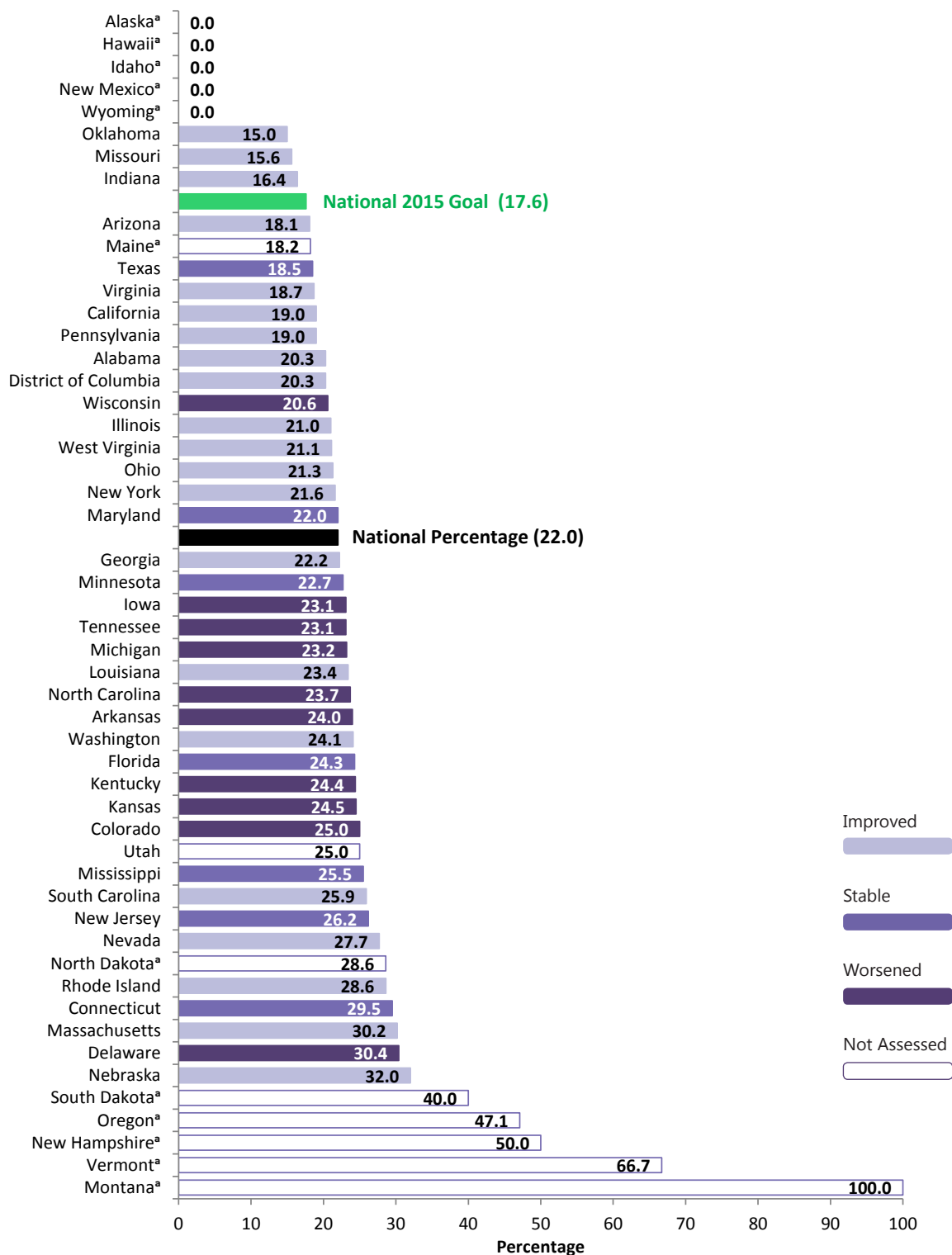
Reducing late-stage HIV diagnosis among blacks/African Americans will require that more health care providers implement the recommendations of both the US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC for routine HIV screening of adolescents and adults and at least annual HIV screening of persons likely to be at high risk for HIV. In addition, culturally competent community-based targeted HIV testing programs focus on blacks/African Americans at risk of, and living with, HIV will continue to play an important role.

**Figure 15. Blacks/African Americans with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2013**



Note. For indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

**Figure 16. Blacks/African Americans with HIV infection classified as Stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis by state, 2013, and progress since the baseline year**



Note. 5% change was calculated to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year.

Not assessed = baseline or most recent data year was unstable

<sup>a</sup> Fewer than 12 diagnoses reported in current data year

## Reduce Late-Stage HIV Diagnosis: Hispanics/Latinos

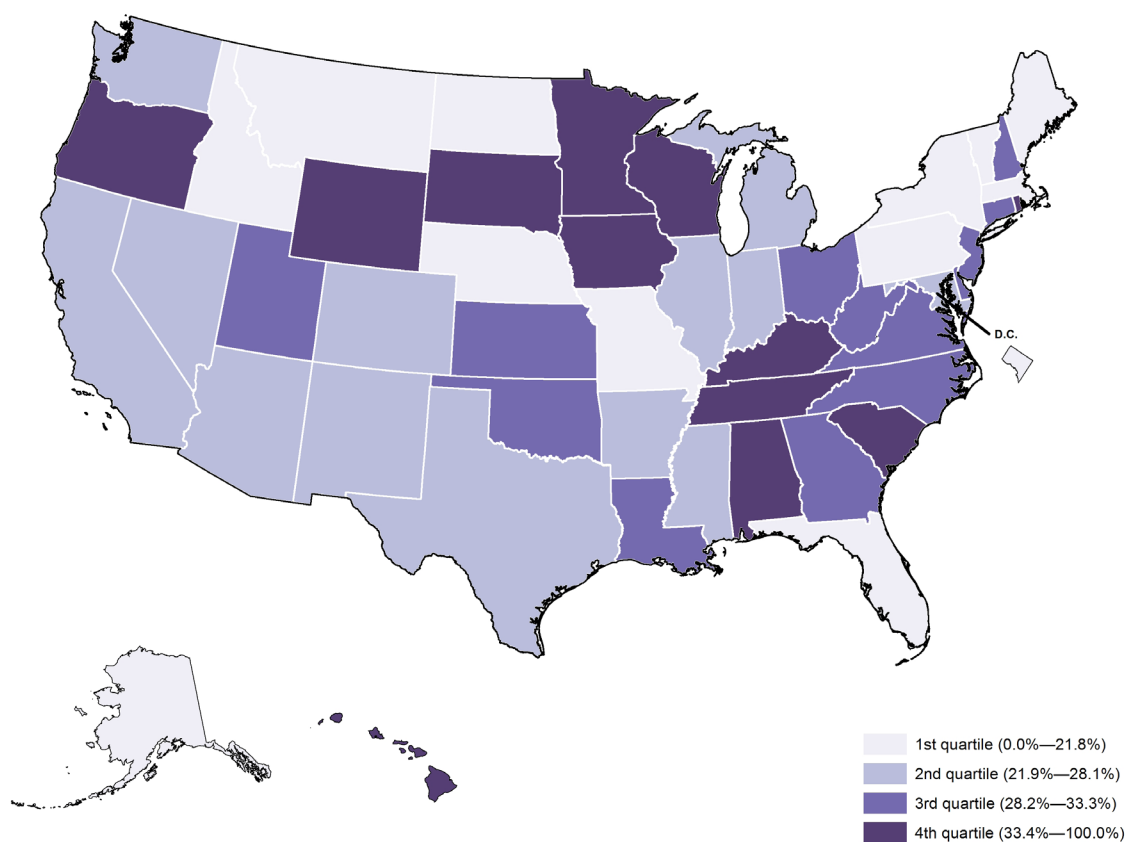
**2015 national goal: Reduce by 25% the percentage of Hispanics/Latinos with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after HIV diagnosis**

### In 2013

- Nationally, the percentage of Hispanics/Latinos with a late-stage diagnosis (25.4%) was higher than the percentage of whites (24.4%).
- The District of Columbia and 11 states met the 2015 national goal for Hispanics/Latinos (21.6%), but in 6 of these states, HIV infection was diagnosed for fewer than 12 Hispanics/Latinos.
- In 33 states, the percentage among Hispanics/Latinos was above the national percentage for Hispanics/Latinos (25.4%).
- The District of Columbia and 19 states made progress toward the 2015 goal, 7 remained stable, and 10 worsened.

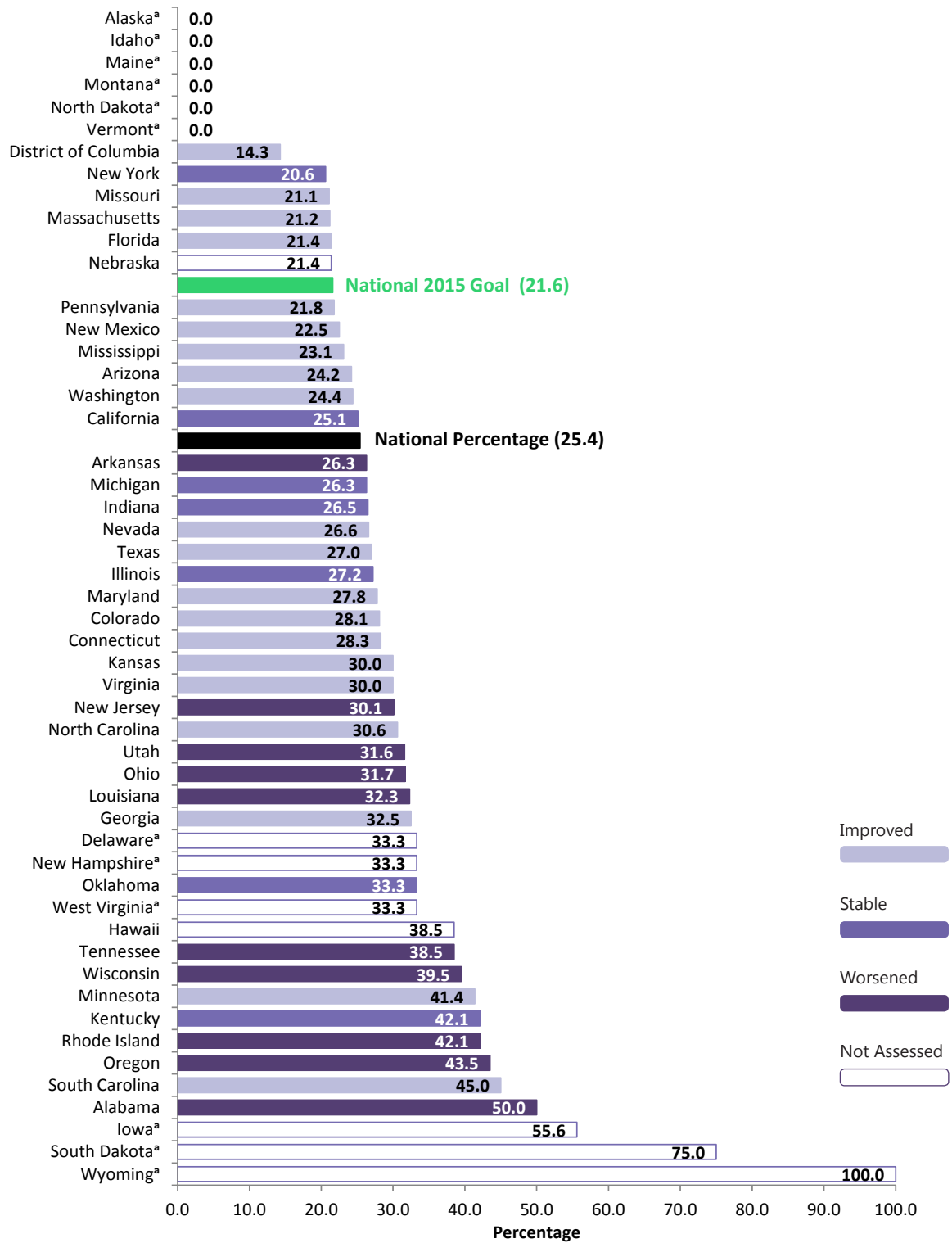
Achieving the 2015 national goal for reducing late-stage HIV diagnosis among Hispanics/Latinos will require that more health care providers implement the recommendations of both the US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC for routine HIV screening of adolescents and adults and at least annual HIV screening of persons likely to be at high risk for HIV. In addition, culturally competent community-based targeted HIV testing programs focusing on Hispanics/Latinos at risk of, and living with, HIV will continue to play an important role.

**Figure 17. Hispanics/Latinos with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2013**



Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

**Figure 18. Hispanics/Latinos with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis by state 2013 and progress since the baseline year**



Note. 5% change was calculated to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year.

Not assessed = baseline or most recent data year was unstable

<sup>a</sup> Fewer than 12 diagnoses reported in most recent data year

# Reduce Late-Stage HIV Diagnosis: Whites

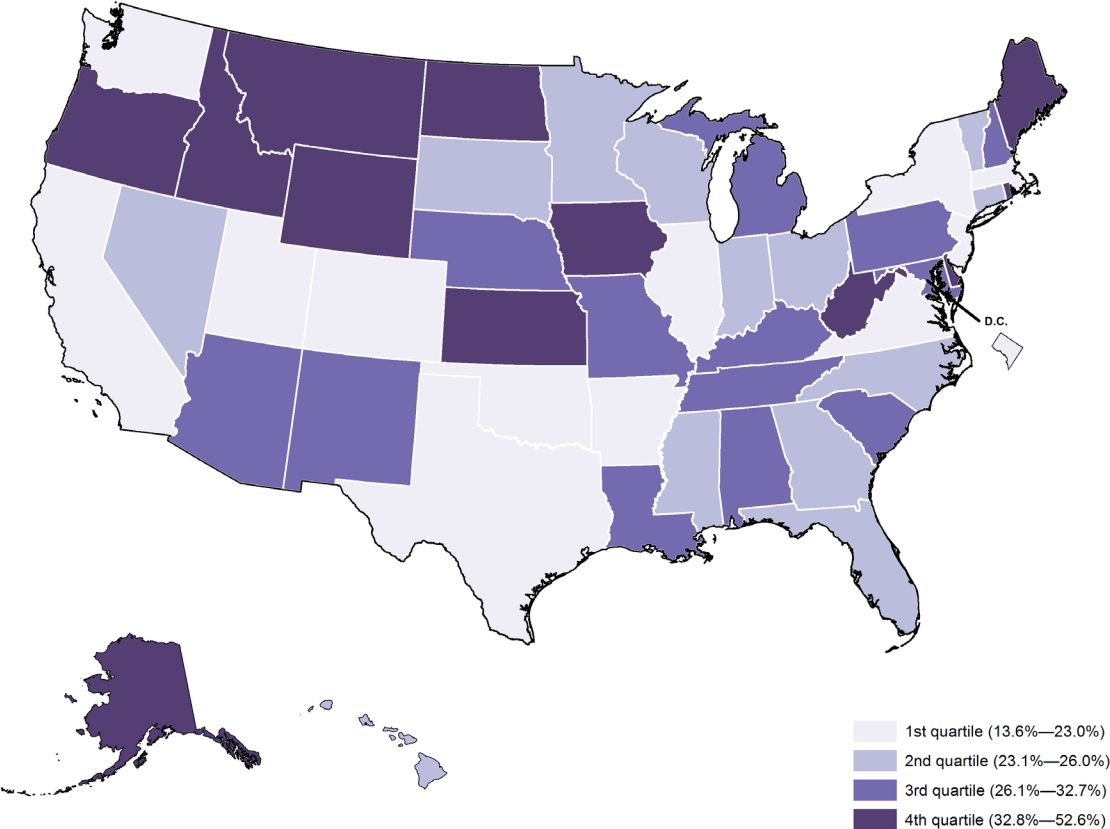
**2015 national goal: Reduce by 25% the percentage of whites with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after HIV diagnosis**

## In 2013

- Nationally, the percentage of whites with a late-stage diagnoses (24.4%) was lower than the percentage of Hispanics/Latinos (25.4%), but higher than the percentage of blacks/African Americans (22.0%).
- The District of Columbia and 4 states met the 2015 national goal for whites (19.5%).
- In 34 states, the percentage among whites was above the national percentage for whites (24.4%).
- The District of Columbia and 22 states made progress toward the 2015 national goal, 5 remained stable, and 20 worsened.

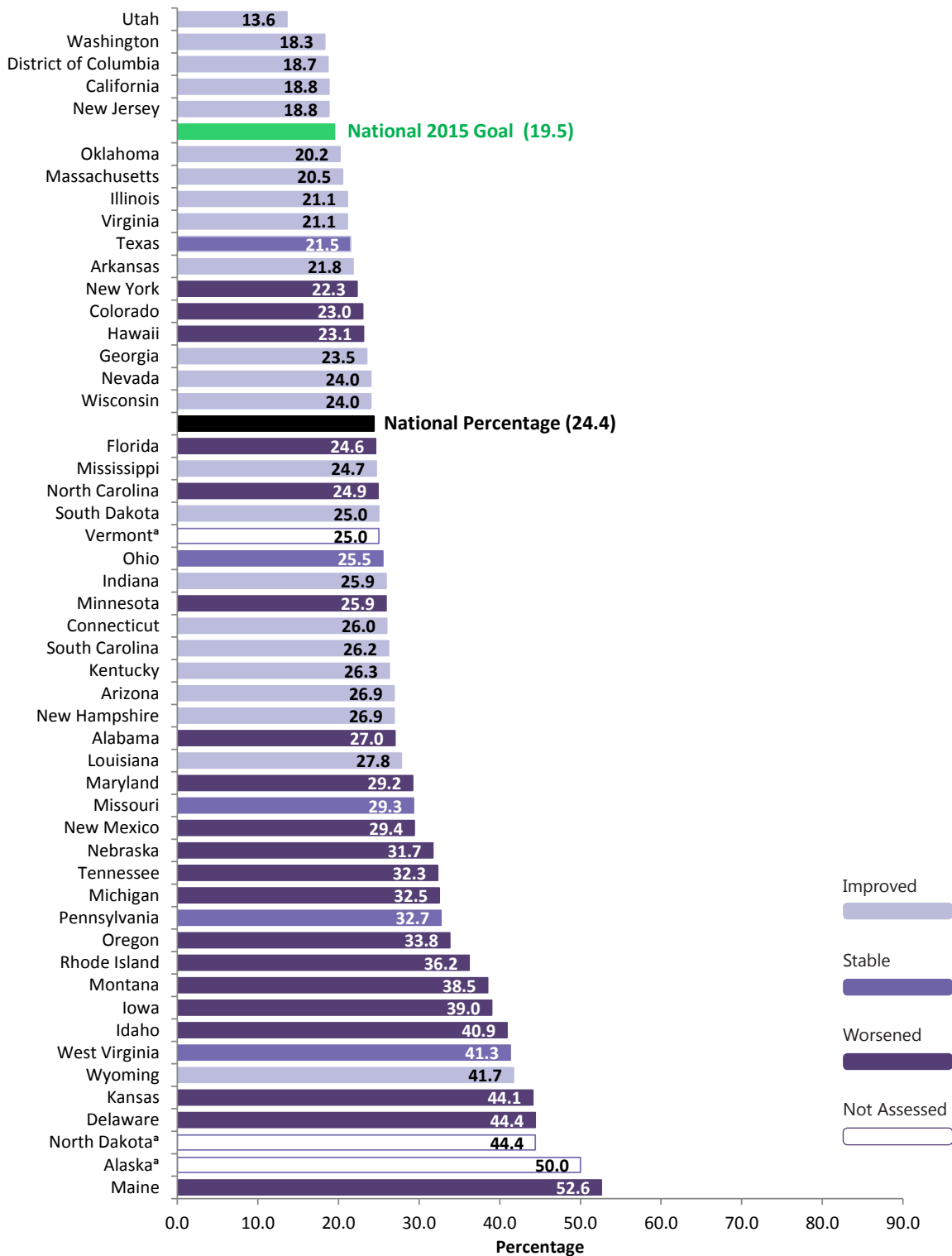
Reducing late-stage HIV diagnosis among whites will require that more health care providers implement the recommendations of both the US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC for routine HIV screening of adolescents and adults and for annual HIV testing of persons likely to be at high risk for HIV.

**Figure 19. Whites with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2013**



Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

**Figure 20. Whites with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2012 and progress since the baseline year**



Note. 5% change was calculated to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year.

Not assessed = baseline or most recent data year was unstable.

\* Fewer than 12 diagnoses reported in most recent data year.

## Increase Linkage to HIV Medical Care



### 2015 national goal: Increase to 85% the percentage of persons who are linked to HIV medical care within 3 months after diagnosis

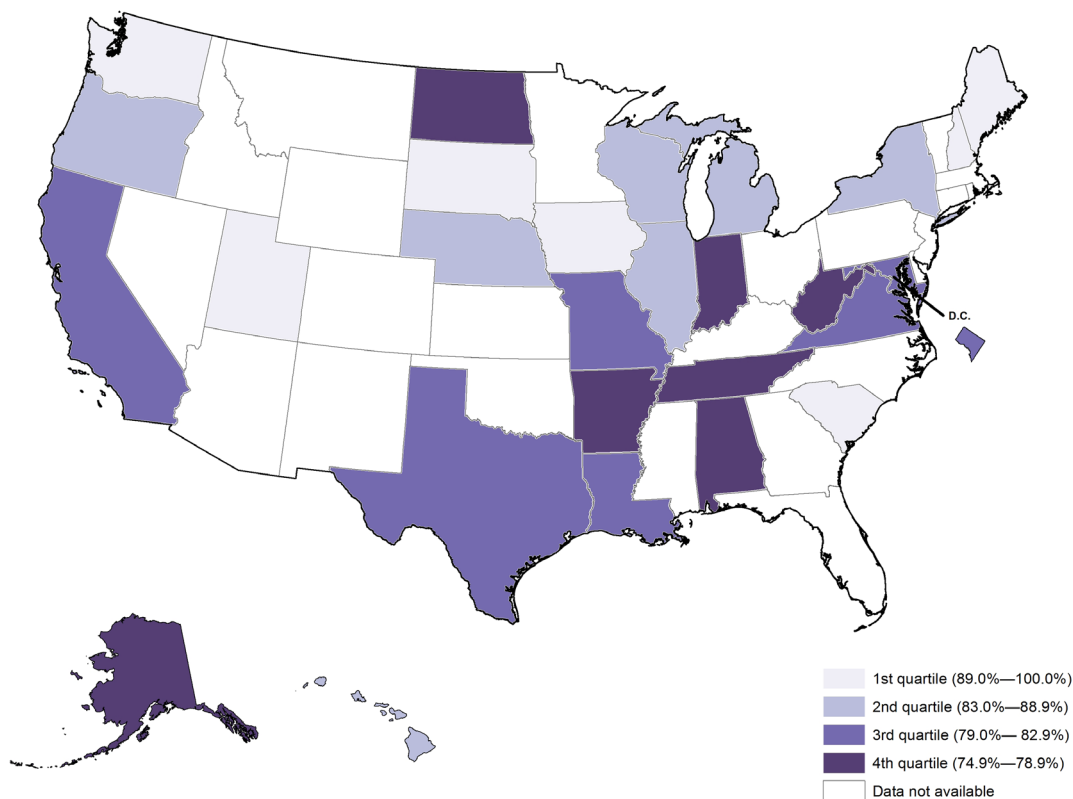
- Linking persons to HIV medical care soon after diagnosis is essential for improving their health and reducing the risk for transmitting HIV infection to others.

#### In 2013

- CDC monitored linkage to HIV medical care for persons with diagnosed HIV infection by using data from 27 states and the District of Columbia, which had reported complete CD4 and viral load results.
- Twelve met the 2015 national goal (85%).
- In 13 states, linkage to HIV medical care was below the average percentage (82.1 %).
- A total of 23 states did not report complete CD4 and viral load laboratory data.
- Four states made progress toward the 2015 goal, 12 states and the District of Columbia remained stable, and one worsened.

Increasing linkage to HIV medical care will require that HIV testing programs establish protocols that all persons with diagnosed HIV infection start medical care quickly. Health departments can monitor laboratory and other data to identify persons who have not been linked to HIV medical care and implement programs to improve linkage to care. Even when linkage does not occur within 90 days, it is important for persons with HIV to enter HIV medical care as soon as possible. States that do not report complete laboratory data should develop other strategies for improving the monitoring of linkage to HIV medical care and should work to improve the reporting of HIV-related laboratory data needed to monitor linkage to care and other important outcomes.

**Figure 21. Linkage to HIV medical care within 3 months after diagnosis, 27 states and the District of Columbia, 2013**

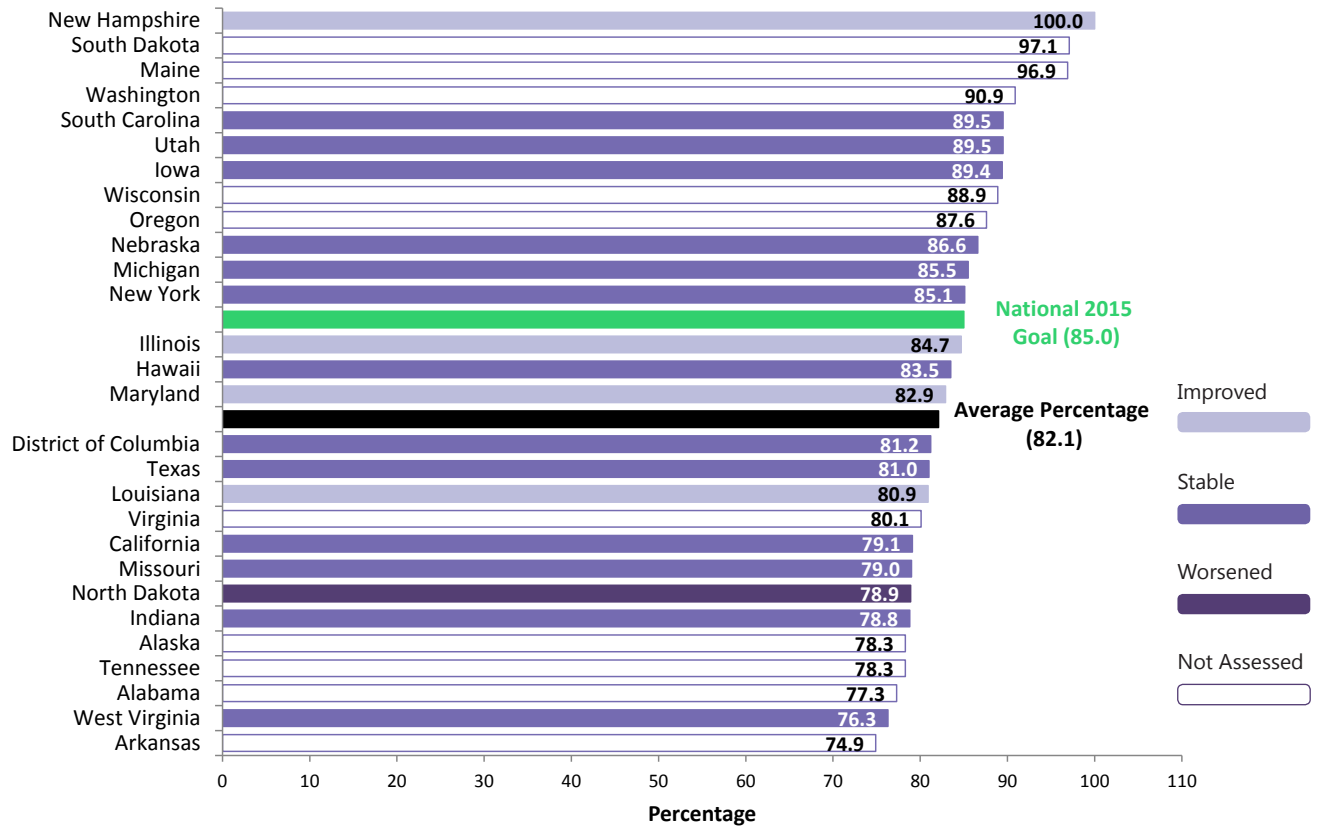


Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Restricted to 27 states and District of Columbia with complete laboratory reporting.



**Figure 22. Linkage to HIV medical care within 3 months after diagnosis, 27 states and the District of Columbia, 2013, and progress since the baseline year**



Note. Restricted to 27 states and District of Columbia with complete laboratory reporting. For details, see [Technical Notes](#).

5% change was calculated to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year.

Not assessed = one year of data available, not assessed for 5% change.

### 2015 national goal: Increase by 10% the percentage of persons who are retained in HIV medical care

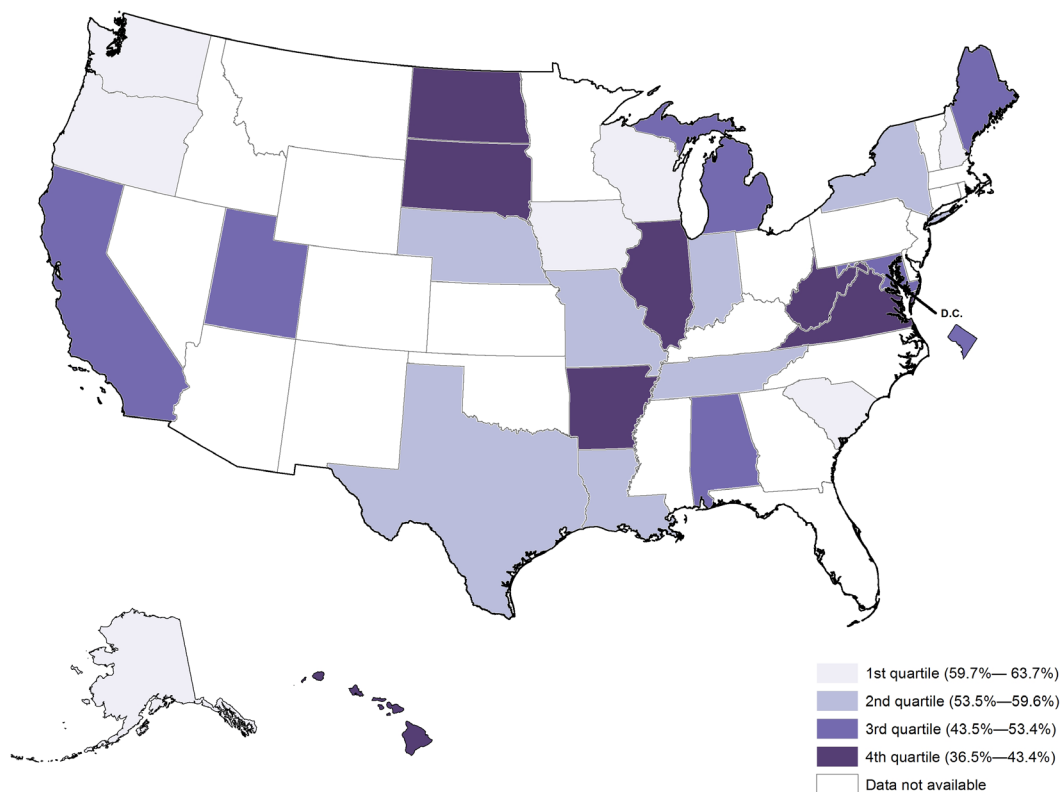
- Retention in HIV medical care (measured by at least 2 CD4 or VL tests performed at least 3 months apart during the calendar year) increases the likelihood that persons living with diagnosed HIV infection are receiving the medical care necessary for effective treatment, improved health, and reduced risk for transmitting HIV infection to others.

#### In 2012

- CDC monitored retention in HIV medical care for persons with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2011 and still alive at year-end 2012 by using laboratory data from 27 states and the District of Columbia, which had reported complete CD4 and viral load results.
- Twelve states met the 2015 national goal (56.0%).
- In 13 states and the District of Columbia, the percentage was below the average percentage (53.8%).
- A total of 23 states did not report complete laboratory data.
- The District of Columbia and 9 states made progress toward the 2015 goal, 7 remained stable, and 1 worsened.

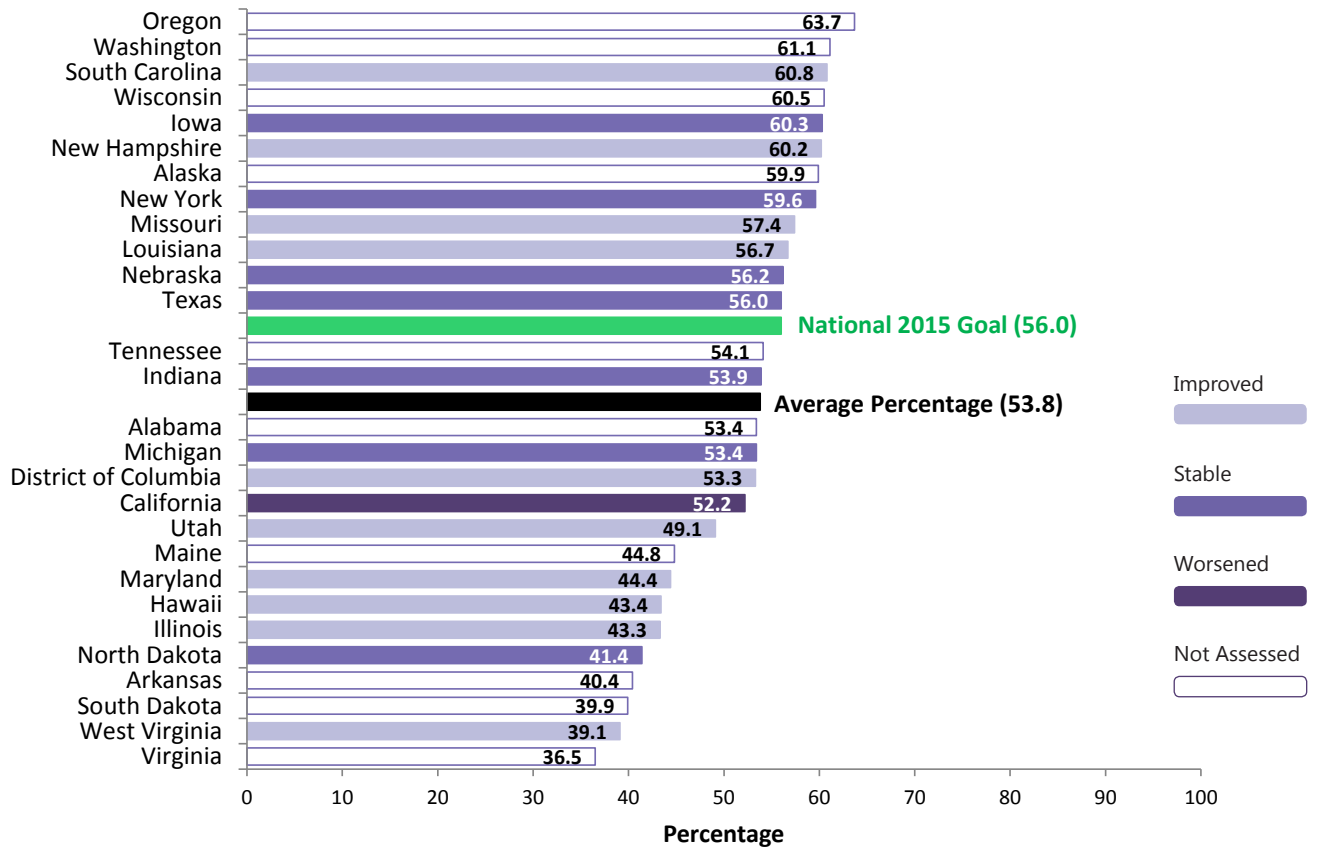
Increasing retention in HIV medical care will require coordination between public health and clinical professionals. Medical providers can create a welcoming environment, build rapport and trust with patients, and emphasize the importance of treatment. Health departments can assist medical providers by providing outreach services to persons with HIV who are not in HIV medical care. Increasing retention in care will improve the health of persons living with HIV and reduce HIV transmission.

**Figure 23. Persons retained in HIV medical care, 27 states and the District of Columbia, 2012**



Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).  
Restricted to 27 states and District of Columbia with complete laboratory reporting.

**Figure 24. Persons retained in HIV medical care, 27 states and the District of Columbia, 2012, and progress since the baseline year**



Note. Restricted to 27 states and District of Columbia with complete laboratory reporting. For details, see [Technical Notes](#). 5% change was calculated to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year.

Not assessed = one year of data available, not assessed for 5% change.

## Increase Viral Suppression among Persons in HIV Medical Care

### 2015 national goal: Increase by 10% the percentage of persons who are receiving HIV medical care and whose viral load is suppressed

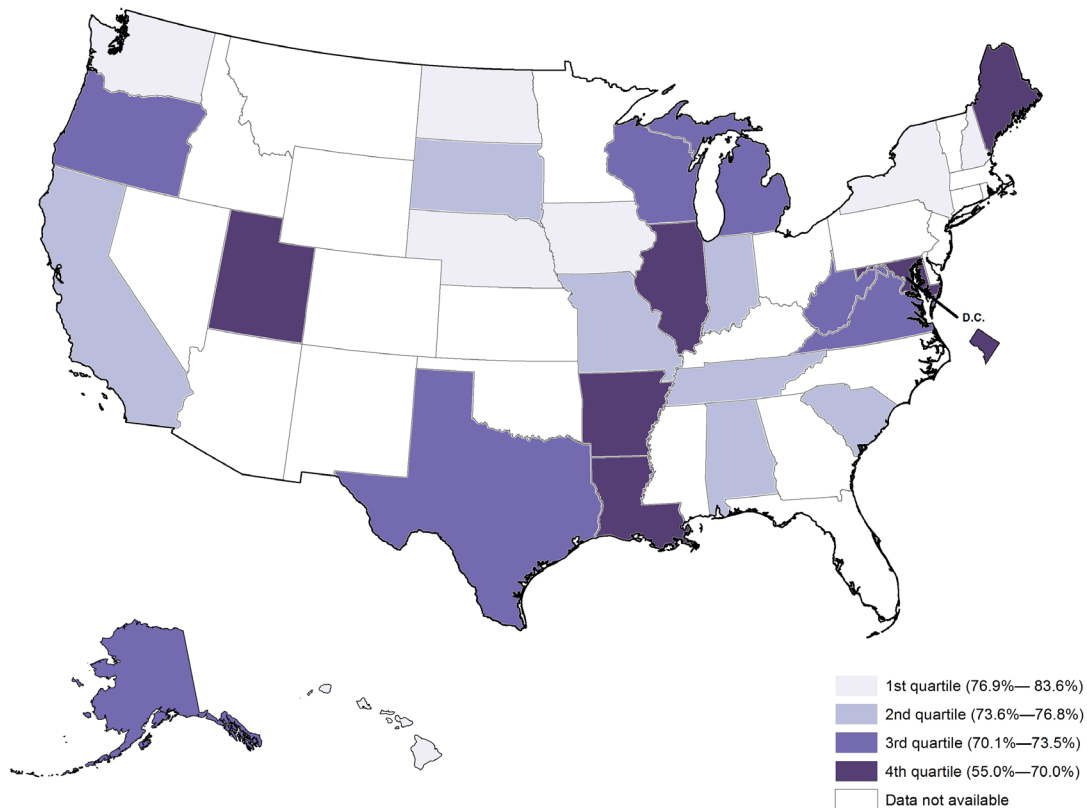
- Viral suppression, for persons with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2011 and still alive at year-end 2012, means that on the basis of a viral load test, the level of HIV in a person's body is very low (less than 200 copies of HIV per milliliter of plasma) or undetectable. A suppressed viral load improves the health of persons living with HIV, increases survival, and reduces the risk for transmitting HIV to others.

#### In 2012

- CDC monitored viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by using laboratory data from 27 states and the District of Columbia, which report complete CD4 and viral load results.
- Three met the 2015 national goal (80%).
- In 12 states and the District of Columbia, the percentage was below the average percentage (73.5%).
- A total of 23 states did not report complete laboratory data.
- Twelve states made progress toward the 2015 goal, 5 states and the District of Columbia remained stable, and none worsened.

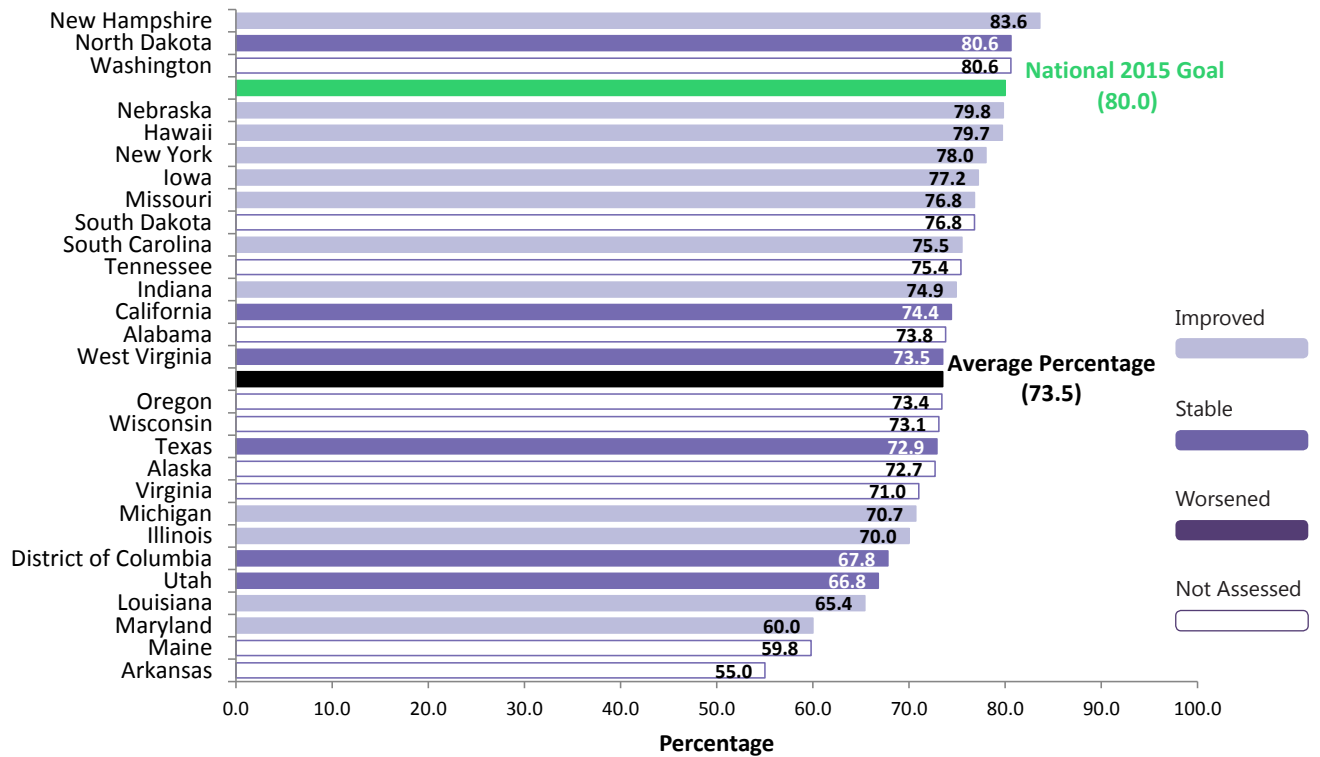
Increasing viral suppression will improve the health of persons living with HIV and significantly reduce HIV transmission. Early and effective HIV treatment, retention in HIV medical care, and adherence to HIV treatment will increase viral suppression among persons who are in medical care. Health care providers, health departments, community-based organizations, and persons living with HIV have important roles to play in increasing viral suppression.

**Figure 25. HIV-diagnosed persons with viral suppression, 27 states and the District of Columbia, 2012**



Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).  
Restricted to jurisdictions with complete laboratory reporting.

**Figure 26. HIV-diagnosed persons with viral suppression, 27 states and the District of Columbia, 2012, and progress since the baseline year**



Note. Restricted to 27 states and District of Columbia with complete laboratory reporting. For details, see [Technical Notes](#).  
 5% change was calculated to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year.  
 Not assessed = one year of data available, not assessed for 5% change.

## Reduce the Death Rate among Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection

### 2015 national goal: Reduce by 10% the death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV infection

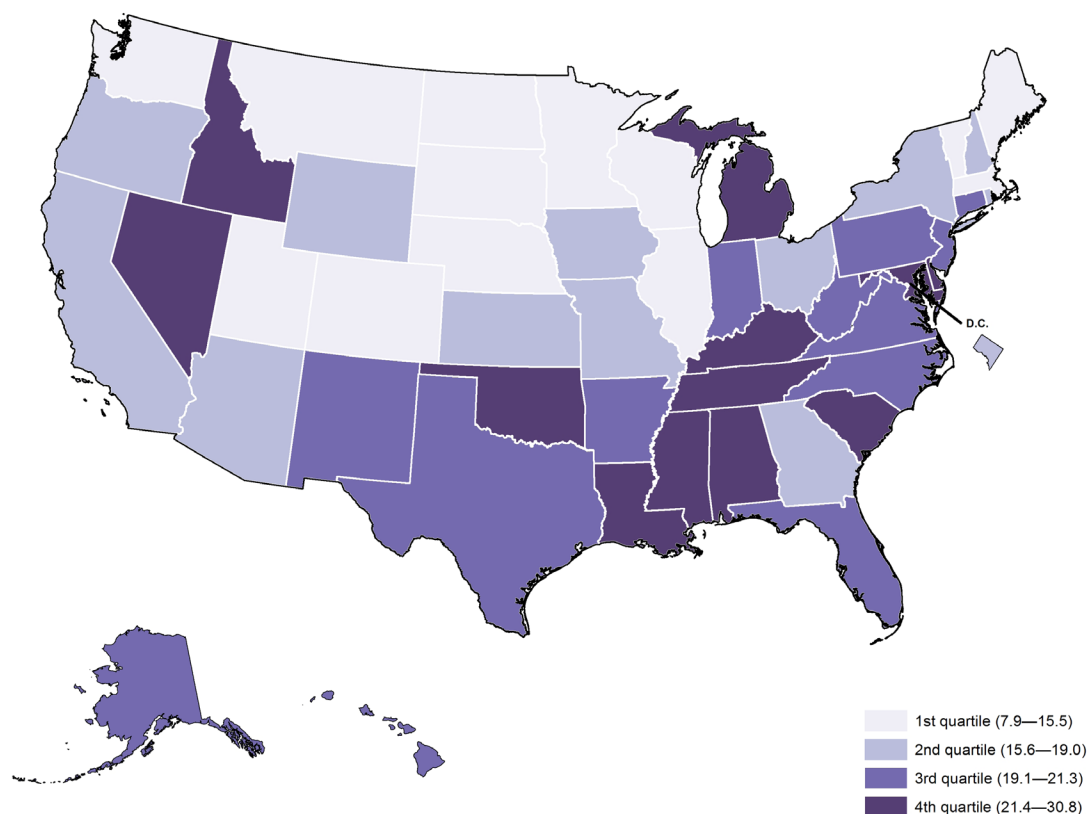
- The death rate among persons living with diagnosed HIV infection has declined greatly since the implementation of effective HIV treatment. States that increase early HIV diagnosis and improve linkage to, and retention in, HIV medical care will increase viral suppression and survival among persons living with HIV. In 2012, an estimated 17,858 persons with diagnosed HIV died of any cause. It is necessary—and possible—to reduce the number of deaths and thus achieve more equitable outcomes nationwide.

### In 2012

- Death rates among persons living with diagnosed HIV infection were higher in more states in the South than in other regions.
- The District of Columbia and 40 states met the 2015 national goal (21.7 per 1,000 persons living with HIV).
- In 25 states, the death rate was higher than the national rate (19.2 per 1,000 persons living with HIV).
- Thirty-seven states made progress toward the 2015 goal, 3 states and the District of Columbia remained stable, and 4 worsened.

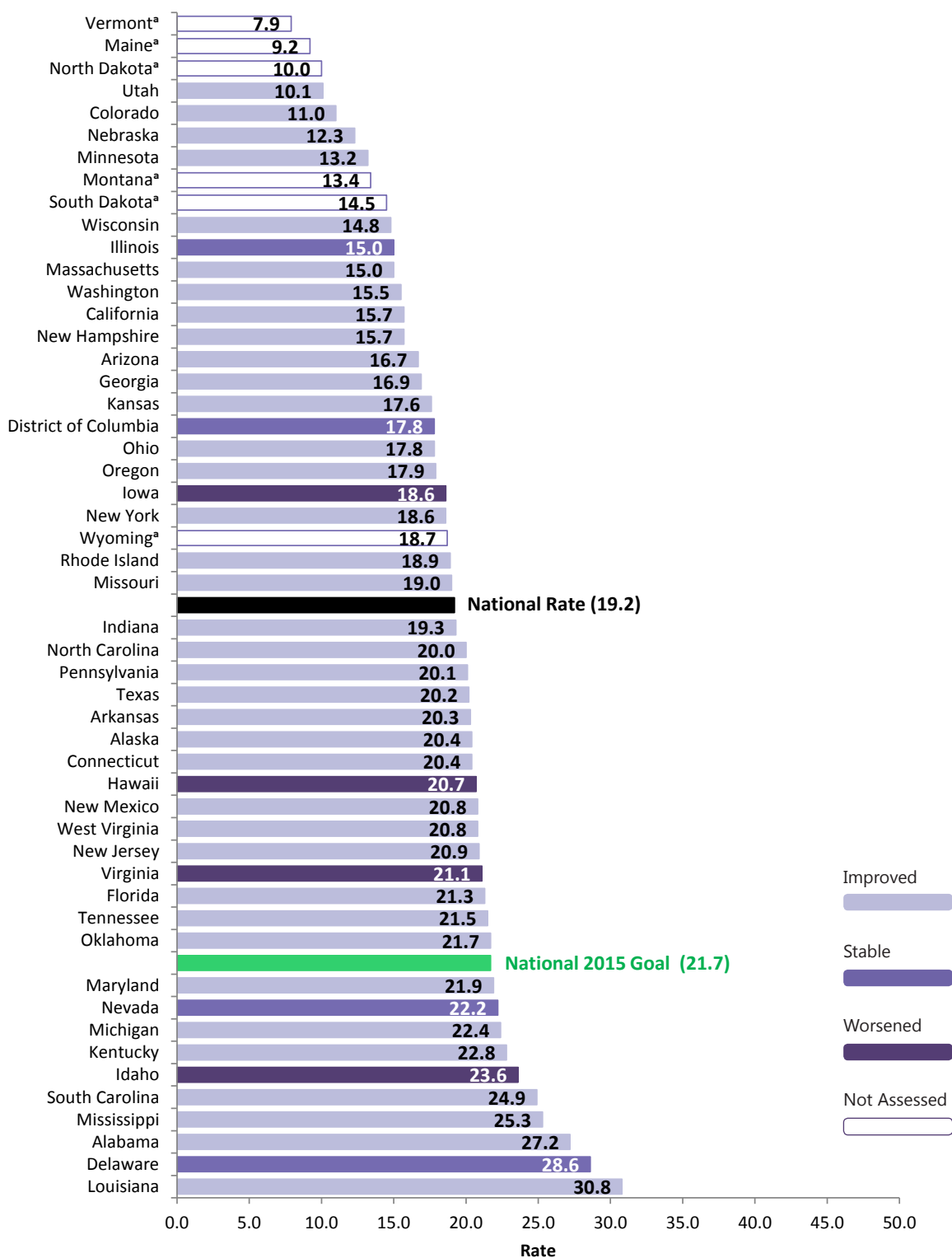
Reducing the death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV infection will require multiple strategies including increasing testing, linkage to HIV medical care, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression among persons in care as well as reducing late-stage HIV diagnosis. All of these activities will contribute to reducing preventable deaths among persons living with HIV.

**Figure 27. Death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV, aged ≥13 years, by state, 2012**



Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).  
Death rate per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV.

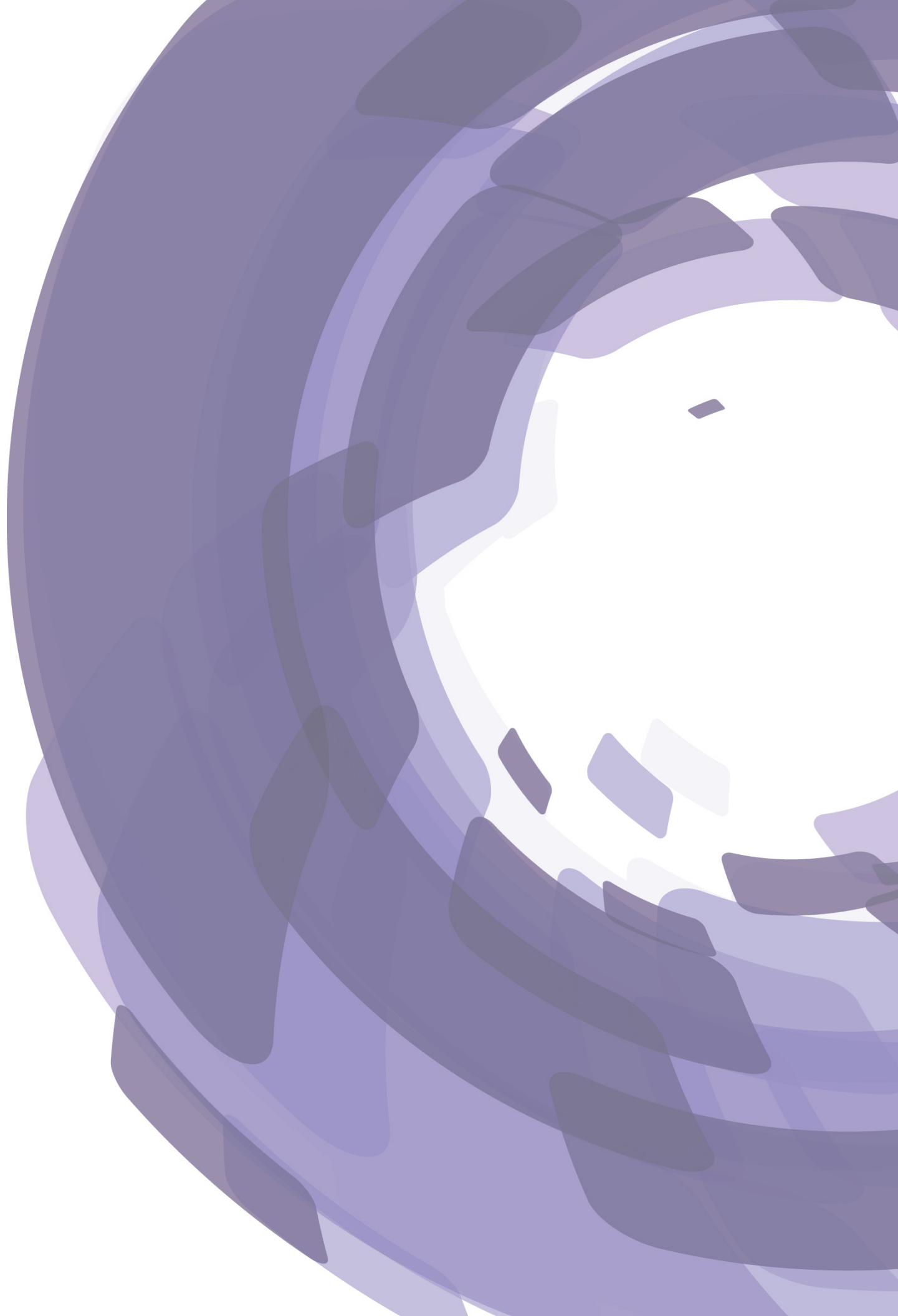
**Figure 28. Death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV, aged ≥13 years. by state, 2012, and progress since the baseline year**



Note. Death rate per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV. 5% change was calculated to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year.

Not assessed = baseline year or most recent data year was unstable.

<sup>a</sup> Interpret with caution: the number underlying this rate is less than 12 in the most recent data year, has an underlying relative error of >30%, and is thus considered unreliable.





The background of the page is composed of various abstract, overlapping brushstrokes in shades of purple, lavender, and blue. These strokes are of varying thickness and opacity, creating a layered, artistic effect. The colors are most concentrated on the left side and bottom of the page, with some strokes extending towards the center. The overall aesthetic is modern and creative.

# State Profiles

# Alabama

## Population

- 1.5% of US population
- 26.0% blacks/African Americans, 3.9% Hispanics/Latinos, 67.0% whites, and 3.1% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 622 diagnosed, 2013
  - 1.3% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 11,979 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 1.3 % of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	48.4	48.3	44.9		15 of 51	✓
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	83	84	84		30 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	20.5	20.5	23.0		13 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	77.3		26 of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	53.4		15 of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	73.8		14 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	30.7	25.8	27.2	✓	49 of 51	
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	64.7	64.4	63.7		26 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	52.8	53.5	- <sup>b</sup>		- of 39	
Whites	39.6	41.9	40.7	36.8		26 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	45.8	57.5	- <sup>b</sup>		- of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	21.4	20.7	20.3	✓	15 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	6.3	31.3	50.0		48 of 51	
Whites	19.5	19.2	18.5	27.0		31 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	21.1	23.8	35.0		40 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

<sup>b</sup>  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$ .

# Alaska

## Population

- 0.2% of US population
- 3.1% black/African American, 5.5% Hispanics/Latinos, 64.1% whites, and 27.3% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 24 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.1% of all those diagnosed in US in 2013
- 622 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.1% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	47.0	48.0	49.0		8 of 51	✓
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	- <sup>b</sup>	-	-		- of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	32	25	26.1	✓	29 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	78.3		24 of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	59.9		7 of 28	✓
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	72.7		19 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	28.7	29.2	20.4	✓	32 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	- <sup>b</sup>	-	68.9		12 of 40	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	50.2	50.6	63.5		3 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	45.1	48.3	46.7		3 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	47.1	47.2	47.6		8 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	0.0	50.0	0.0		1 of 51	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	25.0	0.0	0.0		1 of 51	✓
Whites	19.5	37.5	10.0	50.0		50 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	50.0	36.4	25.0		19 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

<sup>b</sup> Average  $n < 60$  diagnoses per year for 2008-2012 (Knowledge of HIV-positive status) or  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$  (BRFSS).

# Arizona

## Population

- 2.1% of US population
- 3.7% blacks/African Americans, 29.6% Hispanics/Latinos, 57.8% whites, and 8.8% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 754 diagnoses, 2013
  - 1.6% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 12,757 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 1.4% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	40.9	39.9	43.3		18 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	86	87	88		10 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	27.6	22.7	24.9	✓	23 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	24.3	21.2	16.7	✓	16 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	70.2	65.6	69.2		10 of 40	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	36.6	35.1	44.7		25 of 39	
Whites	39.6	40.4	39.5	41.0		20 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	46.3	42.9	40.3		25 of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	27.2	15.3	18.1	✓	9 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	26.5	24.3	24.2	✓	16 of 51	
Whites	19.5	29.1	24.1	26.9	✓	29 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	26.7	23.2	31.3	✓	33 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).  
 Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.  
 ✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

# Arkansas

## Population

- 0.9% of US population
- 15.3% black/African American, 6.4% Hispanics/Latinos, 74.5% whites, and 3.7% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 386 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.8% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 5,006 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.5% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	40.6	36.8	37.0		35 of 51	✓
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	82	82	83		35 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	23.2	22	24.1		20 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	74.9		28 of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	40.4		25 of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	55.0		28 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	27.5	26.9	20.3	✓	31 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	56.8	58.9	57.8		34 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	<sup>b</sup>	-	-		- of 39	
Whites	39.6	38.3	33.1	32.5		40 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	<sup>b</sup>	-	-		- of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	19.7	19.1	24.0		30 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	22.2	40.0	26.3		19 of 51	
Whites	19.5	28.4	20.8	21.8	✓	11 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	40.0	40.0	41.7		43 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

<sup>b</sup>  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$ .

# California

## Population

- 12.1% of US population
- 5.8% blacks/African Americans, 37.6% Hispanics/Latinos, 40.1% whites, and 16.4% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 5,334 diagnoses, 2013
  - 11.3% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 117,814 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 12.8% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	43.8	43.5	45.9	✓	13 of 51	✓
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	88	89	89		6 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	23.7	23.3	22.1	✓	9 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	80.5	80.3	79.1		20 of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	58.3	50.3	52.2		18 of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	77.7	76.2	74.4		13 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	18.3	17.9	15.7	✓	14 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	65.6	68.0	67.7		14 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	42.1	45.6	46.1	✓	22 of 39	
Whites	39.6	46.0	43.3	46.4		4 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	34.4	32.3	38.2		30 of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	21.2	22.0	19.0	✓	13 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	25.2	24.8	25.1		18 of 51	
Whites	19.5	22.5	20.7	18.8	✓	4 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	27.1	28.3	26.0		22 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

# Colorado

## Population

- 1.6% of US population
- 3.8% blacks/African Americans, 20.7% Hispanics/Latinos, 70.0% whites, and 5.6% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 333 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.7% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 11,558 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 1.3% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	41.8	40.5	42.2		24 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	88	89	90		3 of 42	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	25.2	22.7	25.2		24 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	14.7	10.7	11.0	✓	5 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	61.7	63.4	53.7		36 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	43.3	38.2	40.2		31 of 39	
Whites	39.6	40.4	39.6	41.7		17 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	43.0	45.0	47.5		9 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	16.3	14.5	25.0		35 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	37.5	32.5	28.1	✓	26 of 51	
Whites	19.5	21.7	19.7	23.0		13 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	15.4	21.4	28.6	✓	27 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).  
 Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.  
 ✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square p<0.05 or >5% change); met 2015 goal.

## Connecticut

### Population

- 1.2% of US population
- 9.4% blacks/African Americans, 13.4% Hispanics/Latinos, 71.2% whites, and 6.0% other races/ethnicities

### HIV Diagnoses

- 348 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.7% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 10,234 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 1.1% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	43.6	40.1	42.5		23 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	90	90	90		3 of 42	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	32.5	35.4	28.1	✓	36 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	24.8	24.9	20.4	✓	32 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	64.2	60.7	65.3		20 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	54.4	59.1	58.1		6 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	39.2	33.2	36.4		28 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	40.7	42.7	37.3		34 of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	29.3	37.2	29.5		43 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	35.8	31.8	28.3	✓	27 of 51	
Whites	19.5	33.7	40.5	26.0	✓	26 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	27.3	8.3	33.3		37 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).  
Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.  
✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.



# Delaware

## Population

- 0.3% of US population
- 20.8% black/African American, 8.2% Hispanics/Latinos, 65.3% whites, and 5.7% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 127 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.3% of all those diagnosed in US in 2013
- 3,010 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.3% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	51.8	50.2	48.1		10 of 51	✓
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	89	89	90		3 of 42	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	28.1	26.8	34.5		42 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	79.8	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	28.0	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	32.5	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	30.1	27.6	28.6		50 of 51	
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	70.2	72.2	71.2		6 of 40	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	57.5	57.4	48.7		18 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	46.1	42.1	41.1		19 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	44.0	44.0	44.1		17 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	27.8	28.1	30.4		45 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	30.0	37.5	33.3		36 of 51	
Whites	19.5	26.7	21.6	44.4		48 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	50.0	25.0	20.0		10 of 49	✓

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).  
 Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.  
 ✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

## District of Columbia

### Population

- 0.2% of US population
- 50.0% blacks/African Americans, 9.1% Hispanics/Latinos, 34.8% whites, and 6.1% other races/ethnicities

### HIV Diagnoses

- 612 diagnosed, 2013
  - 1.3% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 15,505 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 1.7% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	73.5	72.1	77.5	✓	1 of 51	✓
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	88	89	89		6 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	22.6	18.8	19.2	✓	2 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	82.0	86.1	81.2		16 of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	44.3	51.2	53.3	✓	17 of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	66.8	68.7	67.8		23 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	17.6	21.0	17.8		19 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	83.5	86.6	88.4	✓	1 of 40	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	70.1	66.3	72.1		1 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	64.1	63.4	68.8		1 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	70.1	53.7	69.3		1 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	22.6	19.7	20.3	✓	15 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	27.5	20.8	14.3	✓	7 of 51	✓
Whites	19.5	23.4	13.2	18.7	✓	3 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	5.6	16.7	0.0		1 of 49	✓

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

# Florida

## Population

- 6.1% of US population
- 15.2% black/African American, 22.5% Hispanics/Latinos, 57.9% whites, and 4.5% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 5,377 diagnoses, 2013
  - 11.4% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 98,650 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 10.8% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	51.3	51.3	50.6		3 of 51	✓
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	87	87	88		10 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	24.3	22.9	23.7		19 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	29.1	22.9	21.3	✓	39 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	68.7	65.3	71.0		8 of 40	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	52.3	53.7	52.6		12 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	46.3	46.0	44.0		7 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	48.8	49.2	53.3		4 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	25.0	24.0	24.3		32 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	24.9	21.9	21.4	✓	11 of 51	✓
Whites	19.5	22.7	21.8	24.6		18 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	26.2	20.5	30.2		30 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square p<0.05 or >5% change); met 2015 goal.

# Georgia

## Population

- 3.1% of US population
- 30.0% blacks/African Americans, 8.8% Hispanics/Latinos, 55.9% whites, and 5.3% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 3,020 diagnoses, 2013
  - 6.4% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 39,102 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 4.3% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	51.1	49.8	49.1		7 of 51	✓
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	80	80	81		31 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	27.4	24.6	23.2	✓	14 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	71.6	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	43.6	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	54.9	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	28.4	25.9	16.9	✓	17 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	70.0	70.0	64.2		25 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	42.4	44.1	45.1		23 of 39	
Whites	39.6	42.6	39.0	42.4		13 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	48.4	48.4	37.9		32 of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	25.8	24.1	22.2	✓	23 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	40.5	33.1	32.5	✓	35 of 51	
Whites	19.5	28.5	22.0	23.5	✓	15 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	32.7	35.3	28.0	✓	26 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

# Hawaii

## Population

- 0.4% of US population
- 1.5% black/African American, 8.9% Hispanics/Latinos, 22.7% whites, and 66.9% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 87 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.2% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 2,361 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.3% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	36.1	35.0	36.6		38 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	92	93	93		1 of 42	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	31.9	32.1	35.2		43 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	87.5	84.0	83.5		14 of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	34.6	41.9	43.4	✓	22 of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	61.4	82.5	79.7	✓	5 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	19.1	19.7	20.7		34 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	<sup>b</sup>	89.3	-		- of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	44.9	40.0	44.2		26 of 39	
Whites	39.6	50.8	50.3	55.1		2 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	27.2	26.8	27.0		39 of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	66.7	<sup>c</sup>	0.0		1 of 51	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	50.0	12.5	38.5		40 of 51	
Whites	19.5	10.3	23.3	23.1		14 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	42.9	41.9	42.9		45 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

<sup>b</sup>  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$ .

<sup>c</sup> No diagnoses for blacks/African Americans in 2012.

# Idaho

## Population

- 0.5 % of US population
- 0.6% blacks/African Americans, 11.2% Hispanics/Latinos, 84.0% whites, and 4.2% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 29 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.1% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 843 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.1% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	33.5	33.0	34.6		44 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	- <sup>a</sup>	-	-		- of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	30.8	28.6	31.0		39 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	15.0	9.2	23.6		46 of 51	
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	- <sup>a</sup>	-	-		- of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	39.4	- <sup>a</sup>	36.9		38 of 39	
Whites	39.6	31.8	33.5	34.1		35 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	48.3	- <sup>a</sup>	-		- of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	33.3	0.0	0.0		1 of 51	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	16.7	40.0	0.0		1 of 51	✓
Whites	19.5	32.1	29.6	40.9		44 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	50.0	0.0	0.0		1 of 49	✓

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square p<0.05 or >5% change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Average n<60 diagnoses per year for 2008-2012 (Knowledge of HIV-positive status) or n<30 or relative standard error >0.3 (BRFSS).

# Illinois

## Population

- 4.2 % of US population
- 14.3 % black/African American, 15.8% Hispanics/Latinos, 63.7% whites, and 6.3% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 2,091 diagnoses, 2013
  - 4.4% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 34,686 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 3.8% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	37.0	35.2	38.9		28 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	82	83	84		30 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	25.5	24.8	22.7	✓	12 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	73.8	79.8	84.7	✓	13 of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	24.6	35.7	43.3	✓	23 of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	59.5	71.0	70.0	✓	22 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	15.3	18.4	15.0		11 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	67.5	59.9	69.8		9 of 40	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	41.1	39.5	43.8		27 of 39	
Whites	39.6	30.2	28.7	32.0		44 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	<sup>b</sup>	34.5	-		- of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	22.7	22.7	21.0	✓	18 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	27.9	31.4	27.2		24 of 51	
Whites	19.5	28.9	23.5	21.1	✓	8 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	27.7	25.9	31.6		34 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

<sup>b</sup>  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$ .

# Indiana

## Population

- 2.1% of US population
- 9.0% blacks/African Americans, 6.0% Hispanics/Latinos, 81.5% whites, and 3.5% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 508 diagnoses, 2013
  - 1.1% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 9,268 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 1.0% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	35.8	35.0	35.7		42 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	84	84	85		22 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	27.6	23.6	21.2	✓	5 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	78.1	78.6	78.8		23 of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	52.8	54.6	53.9		14 of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	69.6	72.7	74.9	✓	12 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	28.2	27.7	19.3	✓	27 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	62.8	63.0	64.7		22 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	39.2	40.2	40.2		31 of 39	
Whites	39.6	32.7	31.6	31.8		45 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	44.4	<sup>b</sup>	43.6		18 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	19.8	21.1	16.4	✓	8 of 51	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	26.7	25.5	26.5		21 of 51	
Whites	19.5	33.9	26.2	25.9	✓	24 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	60.0	22.2	23.8		16 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square p<0.05 or >5% change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

<sup>b</sup> n<30 or relative standard error >0.3.



## Population

- 1.0% of US population
- 2.9% blacks/African Americans, 5.0% Hispanics/Latinos, 88.7% whites, and 3.5% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 127 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.3% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 1,868 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.2% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	31.6	30.8	31.5		48 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	80	80	81		39 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	25.0	37.4	35.8		45 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	88.3	87.8	89.4		7 of 28	✓
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	58.8	60.6	60.3		5 of 28	✓
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	71.6	79.0	77.2	✓	7 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	17.2	21.3	18.6		22 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	70.4	62.0	58.8		31 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	39.8	42.9	50.4		15 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	29.9	29.3	29.6		47 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	<sup>b</sup>	-	-		- of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	21.7	29.6	23.1		25 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	20.0	37.5	55.6		49 of 51	
Whites	19.5	26.4	41.7	39.0		43 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	30.0	25.0	27.3		25 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

<sup>b</sup>  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$ .

# Kansas

## Population

- 0.9% of US population
- 5.7% black/African American, 10.5% Hispanics/Latinos, 78.2% whites, and 5.6% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 157 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.3% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 2,805 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.3% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	34.4	35.6	35.8		41 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	84	84	85		22 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	28.1	30.1	33.1		41 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	18.9	17.8	17.6	✓	18 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	60.0	60.7	64.7		22 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	39.0	41.8	41.3		28 of 39	
Whites	39.6	32.0	32.7	32.6		38 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	35.9	37.7	39.0		28 of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	22.7	31.3	24.5		34 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	50.0	37.9	30.0	✓	28 of 51	
Whites	19.5	26.6	26.9	44.1		47 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	0.0	22.2	20.0		10 of 49	✓

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).  
 Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.  
 ✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

# Kentucky

## Population

- 1.4% of US population
- 7.7% black/African American, 3.1% Hispanics/Latinos, 86.3% whites, and 2.9% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 405 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.9% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 5,604 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.6% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	35.2	36.6	36.9		36 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	83	84	86		17 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	30.0	24.5	26.4	✓	31 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	25.5	22.1	22.8	✓	45 of 51	
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	52.3	63.6	51.2		39 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	- <sup>a</sup>	52.9	50.2		16 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	33.4	33.1	34.7		34 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	- <sup>a</sup>	50.0	46.2		11 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	20.0	19.7	24.4		33 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	41.7	30.0	42.1	✓	44 of 51	
Whites	19.5	34.8	27.8	26.3		28 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	30.0	18.8	25.0		19 of 49	✓

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup>  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$ .

## Louisiana

### Population

- 1.5% of US population
- 31.8% blacks/African Americans, 4.2% Hispanics/Latinos, 60.3% whites, and 3.6% other races/ethnicities

### HIV Diagnoses

- 1,399 diagnoses, 2013
  - 3.0% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 18,430 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 2.0% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	49.4	50.0	49.2		6 of 51	✓
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	76	77	77		42 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	26.6	29.8	24.8	✓	22 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	75.3	79.0	80.9	✓	18 of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	49.7	54.0	56.7	✓	10 of 28	✓
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	61.3	62.8	65.4	✓	25 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	34.5	34.9	30.8	✓	51 of 51	
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	62.6	63.3	64.4		24 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	40.1	<sup>b</sup>	-		- of 39	
Whites	39.6	43.1	43.2	41.8		15 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	51.0	45.2	<sup>b</sup>		- of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	24.7	29.3	23.4	✓	28 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	25.0	33.3	32.3		34 of 51	
Whites	19.5	34.6	31.5	27.8	✓	32 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	18.2	29.4	20.8		13 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

<sup>b</sup>  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$ .

# Maine

## Population

- 0.4% of US population
- 1.1% blacks/African Americans, 1.3% Hispanics/Latinos, 94.4% whites, and 3.2% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 32 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.1% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 1,191 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.1% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	37.2	36.8	38.1		30 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	- <sup>b</sup>	-	-		- of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	24.5	25.5	37.5		49 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	96.9		3 of 28	✓
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	44.8		20 of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	59.8		27 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	4.3	4.4	9.2 <sup>c</sup>		2 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	- <sup>b</sup>	-	-		- of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	54.3	- <sup>b</sup>	-		- of 39	
Whites	39.6	36.2	36.3	37.5		24 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	53.7	43.4	44.5		16 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	25.0	44.4	18.2		10 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0		1 of 51	✓
Whites	19.5	25.8	23.5	52.6		51 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	- <sup>d</sup>	0.0	- <sup>d</sup>		- of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

<sup>b</sup> Average  $n < 60$  diagnoses per year for 2008-2012 (Knowledge of HIV-positive status) or  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$  (BRFSS).

<sup>c</sup> Interpret with caution: the number underlying this rate is less than 12, has an underlying relative error of  $> 30\%$ , and is thus considered unreliable.

<sup>d</sup> No diagnoses for persons of other races/ethnicities in Year 1 or Year 3.

# Maryland

## Population

- 1.9% of US population
- 29.0% blacks/African Americans, 8.2% Hispanics/Latinos, 54.7% whites, and 8.2% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 2,174 diagnoses, 2013
  - 4.6% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 31,067 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 3.4% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	53.4	51.8	50.2		4 of 51	✓
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	82	81	81		39 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	23.8	22.3	23.6		17 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	77.0	82.9		15 of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	28.4	44.4		21 of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	55.6	60.0		26 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	31.5	26.9	21.9	✓	42 of 51	
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	71.2	69.6	69.2		10 of 40	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	54.2	54.5	49.3		17 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	44.6	43.2	42.0		14 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	47.9	37.9	37.5		33 of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	22.1	21.9	22.0		22 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	33.0	24.7	27.8	✓	25 of 51	
Whites	19.5	25.8	22.3	29.2		33 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	31.3	26.5	26.7	✓	24 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

# Massachusetts

## Population

- 2.1% of US population
- 6.0% blacks/African Americans, 9.6% Hispanics/Latinos, 76.1% whites, and 8.3% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 995 diagnoses, 2013
  - 2.1% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 18,886 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 2.1% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	45.5	42.9	44.2		16 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	85	85	85		22 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	29.6	25.9	23.5	✓	15 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	19.3	15.9	15.0	✓	11 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	70.1	63.2	56.5		35 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	64.5	57.6	59.4		5 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	42.1	40.4	41.0		20 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	39.7	35.9	45.8		13 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	33.5	30.8	30.2	✓	44 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	28.2	26.2	21.2	✓	10 of 51	✓
Whites	19.5	27.0	21.2	20.5	✓	7 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	29.4	29.0	22.2	✓	15 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).  
 Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.  
 ✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

# Michigan

## Population

- 3.2% of US population
- 14.0% blacks/African Americans, 4.4% Hispanics/Latinos, 76.6% whites, and 5.0% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 815 diagnoses, 2013
  - 1.7% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 14,728 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 1.6% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	41.3	40.4	41.2		26 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	83	84	85		22 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	22.5	22.2	26.2		30 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	82.0	84.8	85.5		11 of 28	✓
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	51.2	53.5	53.4		15 of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	63.7	67.2	70.7	✓	21 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	27.8	28.5	22.4	✓	44 of 51	
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	64.6	65.5	71.2	✓	6 of 40	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	51.8	58.8	40.8		29 of 39	
Whites	39.6	36.5	34.6	36.1		30 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	42.5	41.8	38.4		29 of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	19.9	20.5	23.2		27 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	25.6	21.9	26.3		19 of 51	
Whites	19.5	28.4	24.8	32.5		38 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	17.6	26.3	32.3		36 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.



# Minnesota

## Population

- 1.7% of US population
- 5.1% blacks/African Americans, 4.7% Hispanics/Latinos, 83.1% whites, and 7.2% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 322 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.7% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 7047 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.8% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	31.9	32.4	32.6		46 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	85	85	86		17 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	24.8	24.3	26.5		32 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	79.5	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	30.0	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	75.1	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	14.9	18.0	13.2	✓	7 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	63.4	67.8	65.7		18 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	35.5	- <sup>a</sup>	37.4		37 of 39	
Whites	39.6	29.9	29.6	30.1		46 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	36.0	43.0	39.0		27 of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	22.4	27.7	22.7		24 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	45.8	26.8	41.4	✓	43 of 51	
Whites	19.5	23.3	20.6	25.9		24 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	25.0	23.8	33.3		37 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).  
 Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.  
 ✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.  
<sup>a</sup>  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$ .

# Mississippi

## Population

- 1.0% of US population
- 36.9% blacks/African Americans, 2.7% Hispanics/Latinos, 58.0% whites, and 2.4% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 540 diagnoses, 2013
  - 1.1% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 8,753 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 1.0% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	43.7	45.5	47.8	✓	11 of 51	✓
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	81	83	84		30 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	27.5	24.0	25.5	✓	26 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	28.6	29.0	25.3	✓	48 of 51	
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	57.1	60.1	61.4		29 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	- <sup>a</sup>	-	-		- of 39	
Whites	39.6	35.0	35.3	39.5	✓	22 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	49.1	46.2	- <sup>a</sup>		- of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	25.5	23.1	25.5		37 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	31.6	27.3	23.1	✓	15 of 51	
Whites	19.5	33.7	26.3	24.7	✓	19 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	37.5	29.4	31.8	✓	35 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup>  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$ .

# Missouri

## Population

- 1.9% of US population
- 11.5% blacks/African Americans, 3.5% Hispanics/Latinos, 81.0% whites, and 4.0% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 484 diagnoses, 2013
  - 1.0% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 11,737 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 1.3% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	38.3	39.0	37.4		32 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	85	85	86		17 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	27.7	23.7	21.8	✓	8 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	76.5	82.3	79.0		21 of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	47.4	47.4	57.4	✓	9 of 28	✓
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	68.5	63.2	76.8	✓	8 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	26.7	21.8	19.0	✓	26 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	71.0	65.4	61.7		28 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	<sup>b</sup>	51.5	-		- of 39	
Whites	39.6	33.6	34.6	32.5		40 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	40.7	39.1	<sup>b</sup>		- of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	24.3	20.2	15.6	✓	7 of 51	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	43.3	37.0	21.1	✓	9 of 51	✓
Whites	19.5	29.5	27.1	29.3		34 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	33.3	20.0	30.8		31 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

<sup>b</sup>  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$ .

# Montana

## Population

- 0.3% of US population
- 0.4% blacks/African Americans, 2.9% Hispanics/Latinos, 87.8% whites, and 8.9% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 22 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.0% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 392 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.0% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	37.1	36.5	37.3		33 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	- <sup>a</sup>	-	-		- of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	19.0	36.4	31.8		40 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	25.2	21.3	13.4 <sup>b</sup>		8 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	- <sup>a</sup>	-	-		- of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	59.2	46.2	45.1		23 of 39	
Whites	39.6	35.1	35.1	36.0		31 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	49.7	47.5	49.4		6 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	- <sup>c</sup>	0.0	100.0		51 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	100.0	66.7	0.0		1 of 51	✓
Whites	19.5	15.8	35.7	38.5		42 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	0.0	25.0	14.3		6 of 49	✓

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Average  $n < 60$  diagnoses per year for 2008-2012 (Knowledge of HIV-positive status) or  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$  (BRFSS).

<sup>b</sup> Interpret with caution: the number is less than 12, has an underlying relative error of  $> 30\%$ , and is thus considered unreliable.

<sup>c</sup> No diagnoses for blacks/African Americans in Year 1.

# Nebraska

## Population

- 0.6% of US population
- 4.4% blacks/African Americans, 9.2% Hispanics/Latinos, 82.1% whites, and 4.3% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 77 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.2% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 1,805 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.2% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	30.8	30.9	31.8		47 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	85	86	87		13 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	33.8	19.3	30.5	✓	37 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	87.0	NA	86.6		10 of 28	✓
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	57.3	NA	56.2		11 of 28	✓
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	71.5	NA	79.8	✓	4 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	15.5	15.3	12.3	✓	6 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	56.9	59.9	47.5		40 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	35.1	37.1	37.8		36 of 39	
Whites	39.6	28.4	28.4	29.6		47 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	41.6	38.8	45.1		14 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	38.5	20.0	32.0	✓	46 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	40.0	22.2	21.4		11 of 51	✓
Whites	19.5	29.2	16.3	31.7		36 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	50.0	33.3	50.0		46 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes; improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

# Nevada

## Population

- 0.9% of US population
- 7.7% blacks/African Americans, 26.5% Hispanics/Latinos, 54.1% whites, and 11.6% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 461 diagnoses, 2013
  - 1.0% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 7,357 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.8% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	45.7	45.1	45.1		14 of 51	✓
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	84	85	85		22 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	28.7	29.4	25.8	✓	27 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	23.0	22.8	22.2		43 of 51	
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	67.9	66.3	71.8		5 of 40	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	42.3	42.7	40.8		29 of 39	
Whites	39.6	45.9	44.2	43.7		8 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	37.6	39.6	44.6		15 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	30.5	37.7	27.7	✓	40 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	33.6	25.2	26.6	✓	22 of 51	
Whites	19.5	27.9	32.8	24.0	✓	16 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	12.8	11.4	25.8		21 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).  
 Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.  
 ✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

# New Hampshire

## Population

- 0.4% of US population
- 1.0% blacks/African Americans, 2.8% Hispanics/Latinos, 92.3% whites, and 3.9% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 33 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.1% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 1,160 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.1% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	36.7	36.4	36.4		39 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	- <sup>b</sup>	-	-		- of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	30.0	37.5	26.5	✓	32 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	85.0	93.8	100.0	✓	1 of 28	✓
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	48.2	51.2	60.2	✓	6 of 28	✓
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	77.1	79.3	83.6	✓	1 of 28	✓
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	24.1	14.3	15.7	✓	14 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	- <sup>b</sup>	-	-		- of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	53.2	- <sup>b</sup>	-		- of 39	
Whites	39.6	36.1	35.9	35.8		32 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	- <sup>b</sup>	-	-		- of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	0.0	25.0	50.0		49 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	33.3	50.0	33.3		36 of 51	
Whites	19.5	35.5	37.1	26.9	✓	29 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	0.0	100.0	0.0		1 of 49	✓

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

<sup>b</sup> Average  $n < 60$  diagnoses per year for 2008-2012 (Knowledge of HIV-positive status) or  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$  (BRFSS).

## New Jersey

### Population

- 2.8% of US population
- 12.8% blacks/African Americans, 17.7% Hispanics/Latinos, 59.3% whites, and 10.2% other races/ethnicities

### HIV Diagnoses

- 2,177 diagnoses, 2013
  - 4.6% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 38,115 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 4.2% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	45.0	44.6	42.8		20 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	84	84	84		30 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	26.0	24.4	25.2		24 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	27.2	24.6	20.9	✓	37 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	71.6	72.2	65.4		19 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	54.0	52.8	54.0		10 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	38.6	38.6	36.5		27 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	34.5	28.1	30.2		38 of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	27.0	26.4	26.2		39 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	25.4	22.5	30.1		30 of 51	
Whites	19.5	24.2	23.3	18.8	✓	4 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	27.7	22.3	16.4	✓	8 of 49	✓

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).  
Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.  
✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.



# New Mexico

## Population

- 0.7% of US population
- 1.7% blacks/African Americans, 46.3% Hispanics/Latinos, 40.5% whites, and 11.5% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 149 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.3% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 2,558 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.3% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	39.1	38.8	41.1		27 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	86	88	89		6 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	23.9	28.1	22.2	✓	10 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	24.9	22.8	20.8	✓	35 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	53.0	70.0	58.2		33 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	36.2	34.0	39.4		34 of 39	
Whites	39.6	42.9	42.6	43.2		10 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	34.6	41.5	38.1		31 of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	14.3	0.0	0.0		1 of 51	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	28.6	33.8	22.5	✓	14 of 51	
Whites	19.5	20.6	20.7	29.4		35 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	18.5	22.7	17.4	✓	9 of 49	✓

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).  
 Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.  
 ✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

## New York State

### Population

- 6.3 % of US population
- 14.4% blacks/African Americans, 17.6% Hispanics/Latinos, 58.3% whites, and 9.7% other races/ethnicities

### HIV Diagnoses

- 3,803 diagnoses, 2013
  - 8.0% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 129,379 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 14.2% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	50.4	49.7	54.3	✓	2 of 51	✓
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	92	93	93		1 of 42	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	21.9	21.9	21.3		6 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	83.8	83.2	85.1		12 of 28	✓
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	58.3	59.1	59.6		8 of 28	✓
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	70.2	73.0	78.0	✓	6 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	25.2	19.9	18.6	✓	22 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	71.3	73.1	75.2		3 of 40	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	65.9	63.4	71.3		2 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	42.7	41.8	45.4		5 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	42.5	35.3	42.6		23 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	23.1	23.2	21.6	✓	21 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	21.5	20.7	20.6		8 of 51	✓
Whites	19.5	20.2	20.8	22.3		12 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	21.7	23.2	20.7		12 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

## North Carolina

### Population

- 3.1% of US population
- 21.2% blacks/African Americans, 8.4% Hispanics/Latinos, 65.3% whites, and 5.2% other races/ethnicities

### HIV Diagnoses

- 1,578 diagnoses, 2013
  - 3.3% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 26,437 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 2.9% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	47.7	48.7	48.4		9 of 51	✓
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	85	86	87		13 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	22.1	21.6	24.6		21 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	25.6	23.0	20.0	✓	28 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	64.4	70.2	66.0		16 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	50.9	50.3	53.9		11 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	42.2	41.0	42.5		12 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	48.5	52.3	42.8		21 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	19.9	20.8	23.7		29 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	33.3	29.5	30.6	✓	31 of 51	
Whites	19.5	23.6	21.9	24.9		20 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	32.2	16.7	24.5	✓	17 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).  
 Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.  
 ✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

## North Dakota

### Population

- 0.2% of US population
- 1.1% blacks/African Americans, 2.0% Hispanics/Latinos, 88.9% whites, and 7.9% other races/ethnicities

### HIV Diagnoses

- 20 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.0% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 203 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.0% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	29.5	30.2	31.2		49 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	- <sup>b</sup>	-	-		- of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	7.7	36.4	36.8		48 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	100.0	100.0	78.9		22 of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	42.0	43.6	41.4		24 of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	81.3	77.3	80.6		2 of 28	✓
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	20.4	19.2	10.0 <sup>c</sup>		3 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	- <sup>b</sup>	-	-		- of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	- <sup>b</sup>	-	54.8		9 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	27.4	28.5	29.1		49 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	47.7	43.1	36.9		35 of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	0.0	33.3	28.6		41 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	0.0	- <sup>d</sup>	0.0		1 of 51	✓
Whites	19.5	10.0	40.0	44.4		48 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	0.0	- <sup>d</sup>	100.0		49 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

<sup>b</sup> Average  $n < 60$  diagnoses per year for 2008-2012 (Knowledge of HIV-positive status) or  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$  (BRFSS).

<sup>c</sup> Interpret with caution: the number is less than 12, has an underlying relative error of  $> 30\%$ , and is thus considered unreliable.

<sup>d</sup> No diagnoses for Hispanics/Latinos or person of other races/ethnicities in Year 2.

# Ohio

## Population

- 3.7% of US population
- 12.0% blacks/African Americans, 3.1% Hispanics/Latinos, 81.1% whites, and 3.8% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 1,208 diagnoses, 2013
  - 2.6% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 18,619 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 2.0% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	38.8	35.8	37.2		34 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	81	81	82		38 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	25.3	25.8	23.6	✓	17 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	21.1	20.4	17.8	✓	19 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	65.8	66.9	66.4		15 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	- <sup>a</sup>	45.2	51.0		14 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	34.2	30.9	32.2		43 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	51.1	38.1	43.2		19 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	26.0	22.2	21.3	✓	20 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	27.8	31.6	31.7		33 of 51	
Whites	19.5	24.6	28.1	25.5		23 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	20.0	33.3	20.8		13 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).  
 Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.  
 ✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.  
<sup>a</sup>  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$ .

# Oklahoma

## Population

- 1.2% of US population
- 7.3% blacks/African Americans, 8.9% Hispanics/Latinos, 68.7% whites, and 15.2% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 464 diagnoses, 2013
  - 1.0% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 5,319 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.6% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	35.5	35.6	35.2		43 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	83	83	84		30 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	23.5	22.4	18.8	✓	1 of 51	✓
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		20 of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		18 of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		13 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	25.1	25.8	21.7	✓	41 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	54.0	50.6	53.0		37 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	30.9	32.1	39.7		33 of 39	
Whites	39.6	33.6	33.9	32.4		42 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	36.6	38.3	35.2		37 of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	17.7	17.6	15.0	✓	6 of 51	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	33.3	23.3	33.3		36 of 51	
Whites	19.5	25.2	26.5	20.2	✓	6 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	24.3	13.5	15.1	✓	7 of 49	✓

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).  
 Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.  
 ✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

# Oregon

## Population

- 1.2% of US population
- 1.7% blacks/African Americans, 11.7% Hispanics/Latinos, 78.5% whites, and 8.1% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 230 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.5% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 5,225 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.6% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	40.6	39.9	42.8		20 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	87	87	87		13 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	33.1	28.8	35.8		45 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	87.6		9 of 28	✓
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	63.7		1 of 28	✓
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	73.4		16 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	19.5	19.5	17.9	✓	21 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	- <sup>b</sup>	-	-		- of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	47.5	39.8	47.9		19 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	39.5	39.1	41.8		15 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	38.3	43.3	42.8		22 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	27.3	25.0	47.1		48 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	34.4	33.3	43.5		46 of 51	
Whites	19.5	32.1	29.2	33.8		40 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	66.7	15.4	11.1		5 of 49	✓

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes; improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

<sup>b</sup>  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$ .

# Pennsylvania

## Population

- 4.1% of US population
- 10.4% blacks/African Americans, 5.7% Hispanics/Latinos, 79.5% whites, and 4.4% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 1,425 diagnoses, 2013
  - 3.0% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 31,399 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 3.4% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	38.2	38.4	38.7		29 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	85	86	86		17 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	27.8	28.5	23.5	✓	15 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	23.9	21.5	20.1	✓	29 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	73.6	70.6	71.9		4 of 40	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	56.0	59.5	60.6		4 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	32.5	31.8	32.6		39 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	40.9	48.5	41.7		24 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	24.9	27.9	19.0	✓	13 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	29.4	28.0	21.8	✓	13 of 51	
Whites	19.5	32.0	29.1	32.7		39 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	30.8	34.5	26.5	✓	23 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).  
 Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.  
 ✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.



## Rhode Island

### Population

- 0.3% of US population
- 4.9% blacks/African Americans, 12.4% Hispanics/Latinos, 76.4% whites, and 6.3% other races/ethnicities

### HIV Diagnoses

- 81 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.2% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 2,083 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.2% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	40.9	40.3	41.9		25 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	87	88	89		6 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	33.0	33.3	36.1		47 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	27.1	26.1	18.9	✓	25 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	58.5	59.3	68.2		13 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	54.3	48.3	52.2		13 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	37.1	36.8	37.9		23 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	49.5	51.4	46.5		10 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	57.1	20.0	28.6	✓	41 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	30.0	47.4	42.1		44 of 51	
Whites	19.5	30.8	35.0	36.2		41 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	12.5	0.0	33.3		37 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).  
 Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.  
 ✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

## South Carolina

### Population

- 1.5% of US population
- 27.7% blacks/African Americans, 5.1% Hispanics/Latinos, 64.1% whites, and 3.2% other races/ethnicities

### HIV Diagnoses

- 780 diagnoses, 2013
  - 1.6% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 15,125 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 1.7% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	40.7	41.8	42.7		22 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	82	83	83		35 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	32.0	29.3	27.3	✓	34 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	91.9	89.5	89.5		5 of 28	✓
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	56.5	60.1	60.8	✓	3 of 28	✓
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	69.6	67.9	75.5	✓	10 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	29.6	24.4	24.9	✓	47 of 51	
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	58.1	60.4	59.7		30 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	40.9	45.3	46.3		21 of 39	
Whites	39.6	33.0	33.8	34.8		33 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	54.2	38.9	51.6		5 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	28.4	29.1	25.9	✓	38 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	53.3	31.3	45.0	✓	47 of 51	
Whites	19.5	39.9	29.1	26.2	✓	27 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	38.5	33.3	35.3	✓	41 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

## South Dakota

### Population

- 0.3% of US population
- 1.2% blacks/African Americans, 2.7% Hispanics/Latinos, 84.7% whites, and 11.4% other races/ethnicities

### HIV Diagnoses

- 34 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.1% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 462 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.1% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	29.3	29.5	31.2		49 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	- <sup>b</sup>	-	-		- of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	45.5	30.8	35.3	✓	44 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	97.1		2 of 28	✓
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	39.9		26 of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	76.8		8 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	32.6	14.4	14.5 <sup>c</sup>		9 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	- <sup>b</sup>	-	-		- of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	- <sup>b</sup>	-	-		- of 39	
Whites	39.6	26.8	25.9	27.0		51 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	49.4	51.5	56.7		3 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	0.0	33.3	40.0		47 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	50.0	- <sup>d</sup>	75.0		50 of 51	
Whites	19.5	50.0	30.8	25.0	✓	21 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	60.0	30.0	30.8		31 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

<sup>b</sup> Average  $n < 60$  diagnoses per year for 2008-2012 (Knowledge of HIV-positive status) or  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$  (BRFSS).

<sup>c</sup> Interpret with caution: the number is less than 12, has an underlying relative error of  $> 30\%$ , and is thus considered unreliable.

<sup>d</sup> No diagnoses for blacks/African Americans in Year 2.

# Tennessee

## Population

- 2.1% of US population
- 16.5% blacks/African Americans, 4.6% Hispanics/Latinos, 75.6% whites, and 3.2% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 843 diagnoses, 2013
  - 1.8% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 15,862 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 1.7% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	46.4	46.4	49.6		5 of 51	✓
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	84	85	86		17 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	21.8	20.5	28.0		35 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	78.3		24 of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	54.1		13 of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	75.4		11 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	25.0	22.1	21.5	✓	40 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	66.0	71.5	66.0		16 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	<sup>b</sup>	-	-		- of 39	
Whites	39.6	41.7	40.7	45.1		6 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	57.6	45.4	57.4		2 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	16.9	15.5	23.1		25 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	28.9	39.1	38.5		40 of 51	
Whites	19.5	29.5	26.7	32.3		37 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	29.4	23.5	54.8		47 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

<sup>b</sup>  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$ .

# Texas

## Population

- 8.1% of US population
- 11.5% blacks/African Americans, 37.6% Hispanics/Latinos, 45.3% whites, and 5.6% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 4,854 diagnoses, 2013
  - 10.3% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 72,010 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 7.9% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	42.9	43.8	43.5		17 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	81	82	83		35 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	23.9	23.1	22.5	✓	11 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	78.1	81.0		17 of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	54.6	56.0		12 of 28	✓
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	70.3	72.9		18 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	22.2	22.8	20.2	✓	30 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	66.7	65.4	65.1		21 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	38.5	42.4	39.0		35 of 39	
Whites	39.6	41.3	40.1	41.7		17 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	35.7	38.9	43.1		20 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	18.7	19.5	18.5		11 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	30.8	26.3	27.0	✓	23 of 51	
Whites	19.5	22.3	24.5	21.5		10 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	23.8	20.9	24.5		17 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

# Utah

## Population

- 0.9% of US population
- 0.9% blacks/African Americans, 13.0% Hispanics/Latinos, 80.4% whites, and 5.7% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 92 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.2% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 2,507 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.3% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	27.4	25.8	28.4		51 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	85	84	85		22 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	27.2	34.8	20.0	✓	3 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	86.6	89.5		5 of 28	✓
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	44.6	49.1		19 of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	67.3	66.8		24 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	12.8	12.1	10.1	✓	4 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	<sup>b</sup>	-	-		- of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	35.5	31.0	33.5		39 of 39	
Whites	39.6	25.3	24.1	27.2	✓	50 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	35.8	36.4	<sup>b</sup>		- of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	25.0	25.0	25.0		35 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	18.2	52.2	31.6		32 of 51	
Whites	19.5	32.8	28.8	13.6	✓	1 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	12.5	50.0	37.5		42 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

<sup>b</sup>  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$ .

# Vermont

## Population

- 0.2% of US population
- 0.9% blacks/African Americans, 1.5% Hispanics/Latinos, 94.3% whites, and 3.3% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 14 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.0% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 455 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.0% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	37.8	35.4	36.4		39 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	- <sup>a</sup>	-	-		- of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	30.8	11.1	30.8		38 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	11.3	9.1	7.9 <sup>b</sup>		1 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	- <sup>a</sup>	-	-		- of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	- <sup>a</sup>	-	-		- of 39	
Whites	39.6	37.4	34.9	36.3		29 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	44.8	44.0	- <sup>a</sup>		- of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	50.0	0.0	66.7		50 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	50.0	- <sup>c</sup>	0.0		1 of 51	✓
Whites	19.5	22.2	16.7	25.0		21 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	- <sup>c</sup>	0.0	0.0		1 of 49	✓

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Average  $n < 60$  diagnoses per year for 2008-2012 (Knowledge of HIV-positive status) or  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$  (BRFSS).

<sup>b</sup> Interpret with caution: the number is less than 12, has an underlying relative error of  $> 30\%$ , and is thus considered unreliable.

<sup>c</sup> No diagnoses for Hispanics/Latinos in Year 2 and persons of other races/ethnicities in Year 1.

# Virginia

## Population

- 2.6% of US population
- 19.0% blacks/African Americans, 7.9% Hispanics/Latinos, 64.8% whites, and 8.2% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 1,062 diagnoses, 2013
  - 2.2% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 21,919 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 2.4% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	48.9	46.6	47.4		12 of 51	✓
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	86	87	87		13 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	24.4	23.5	20.8	✓	4 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	80.1		19 of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	36.5		28 of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	71.0		20 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	18.0	17.6	21.1		38 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	64.4	67.5	63.0		27 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	56.0	55.5	56.4		7 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	43.8	40.9	43.3		9 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	48.5	36.6	35.3		36 of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	21.3	22.5	18.7	✓	12 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	35.0	32.0	30.0	✓	28 of 51	
Whites	19.5	27.8	22.3	21.1	✓	8 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	19.4	22.9	28.9		28 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.



# Washington

## Population

- 2.2% of US population
- 3.4% blacks/African Americans, 11.2% Hispanics/Latinos, 72.5% whites, and 12.8% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 483 diagnoses, 2013
  - 1.0% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 11,137 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 1.2% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	42.8	40.4	43.1		19 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	87	87	88		10 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	28.2	24.6	21.6	✓	7 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	90.9		4 of 28	✓
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	61.1		2 of 28	✓
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	80.6		2 of 28	✓
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	18.2	20.0	15.5	✓	13 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	64.6	68.4	58.3		32 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	38.1	32.6	47.3	✓	20 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	42.9	41.6	42.6		11 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	40.9	33.8	39.2		26 of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	26.4	26.4	24.1	✓	31 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	27.3	23.8	24.4	✓	17 of 51	
Whites	19.5	27.2	24.8	18.3	✓	2 of 51	✓
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	38.0	21.3	29.8	✓	29 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

## West Virginia

### Population

- 0.6% of US population
- 3.4% blacks/African Americans, 1.2% Hispanics/Latinos, 93.2% whites, and 2.3% other races/ethnicities

### HIV Diagnoses

- 81 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.2% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 1,625 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.2% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	32.6	35.4	38.0	✓	31 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	84	85	85		22 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	36.0	33.7	38.2		50 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	79.0	85.0	76.3		27 of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	33.3	37.1	39.1	✓	27 of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	71.2	73.0	73.5		15 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	26.4	27.6	20.8	✓	35 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	63.3	51.9	52.3		38 of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	<sup>b</sup>	-	-		- of 39	
Whites	39.6	31.2	34.5	37.0	✓	25 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	<sup>b</sup>	51.2	47.9		7 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	32.0	36.4	21.1	✓	19 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	14.3	33.3	33.3		36 of 51	
Whites	19.5	40.0	33.3	41.3		45 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	33.3	25.0	80.0		48 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

<sup>b</sup>  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$ .

# Wisconsin

## Population

- 1.8% of US population
- 6.2% blacks/African Americans, 5.9% Hispanics/Latinos, 83.3% whites, and 4.6% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 264 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.6% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 5,408 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.6% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3 <sup>a</sup>	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	32.4	34.5	36.8	✓	37 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	84	84	85		22 of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	25.9	30.5	25.8		27 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	NA	NA	88.9		8 of 28	✓
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	NA	NA	60.5		4 of 28	✓
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	NA	NA	73.1		17 of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	17.6	21.0	14.8	✓	10 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	62.6	76.7	81.5	✓	2 of 40	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	<sup>b</sup>	-	56.0		8 of 39	✓
Whites	39.6	29.9	30.7	32.8		37 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	29.3	<sup>b</sup>	-		- of 39	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	12.4	24.2	20.6		17 of 51	
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	30.0	33.3	39.5		42 of 51	
Whites	19.5	41.9	38.4	24.0	✓	16 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	7.7	10.0	41.7		43 of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

✓ = Yes; improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 27 states and DC; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and DC.

<sup>b</sup>  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$ .

# Wyoming

## Population

- 0.2% of US population
- 0.8% blacks/African Americans, 8.9% Hispanics/Latinos, 85.9% whites, and 4.5% other races/ethnicities

## HIV Diagnoses

- 14 diagnoses, 2013
  - 0.0% of diagnoses made in the US, 2013
- 239 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012
  - 0.0% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US, 2012

## Progress toward HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Indicator: Objective	National 2015 Goal	Year 1 Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	Improved Year 3 vs. Year 1	State Ranking Year 3	Met 2015 Goal in Year 3
<b>PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) by 4%, 2011-2013	44.2	34.0	35.8	34.3		45 of 51	
Increase knowledge of HIV status to 90%, 2010-2012	90.0	- <sup>a</sup>	-	-		- of 42	
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis by 25%, 2011-2013	19.1	73.3	28.6	46.7	✓	51 of 51	
<b>INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>							
Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%, 2011-2013	85.0	93.3	85.7	NA		- of 28	
Increase retention in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	56.0	49.8	60.4	NA		- of 28	
Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%, 2010-2012	80.0	70.9	75.8	NA		- of 28	
Decrease the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons (per 1,000 persons) by 10%, 2010-2012	21.7	16.4	31.6	18.7 <sup>b</sup>		24 of 51	✓
<b>REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES</b>							
Increase HIV testing (ever tested) among race/ethnicity groups by 4%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	68.8	- <sup>a</sup>	-	-		- of 40	
Hispanics/Latinos	46.6	- <sup>a</sup>	-	-		- of 39	
Whites	39.6	33.3	35.3	33.4		36 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	40.7	46.6	- <sup>a</sup>	46.0		12 of 39	✓
Reduce late-stage HIV diagnosis among race/ethnicity groups by 25%, 2011-2013							
Blacks/African Americans	17.6	0.0	100.0	0.0		1 of 51	✓
Hispanics/Latinos	21.6	100.0	0.0	100.0		51 of 51	
Whites	19.5	83.3	25.0	41.7	✓	46 of 51	
Persons of other races/ethnicities	20.4	0.0	0.0	- <sup>c</sup>		- <sup>c</sup> of 49	

Note. For information on indicator definitions and data sources, see [Technical Notes](#).

Abbreviation: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection; NA, not available.

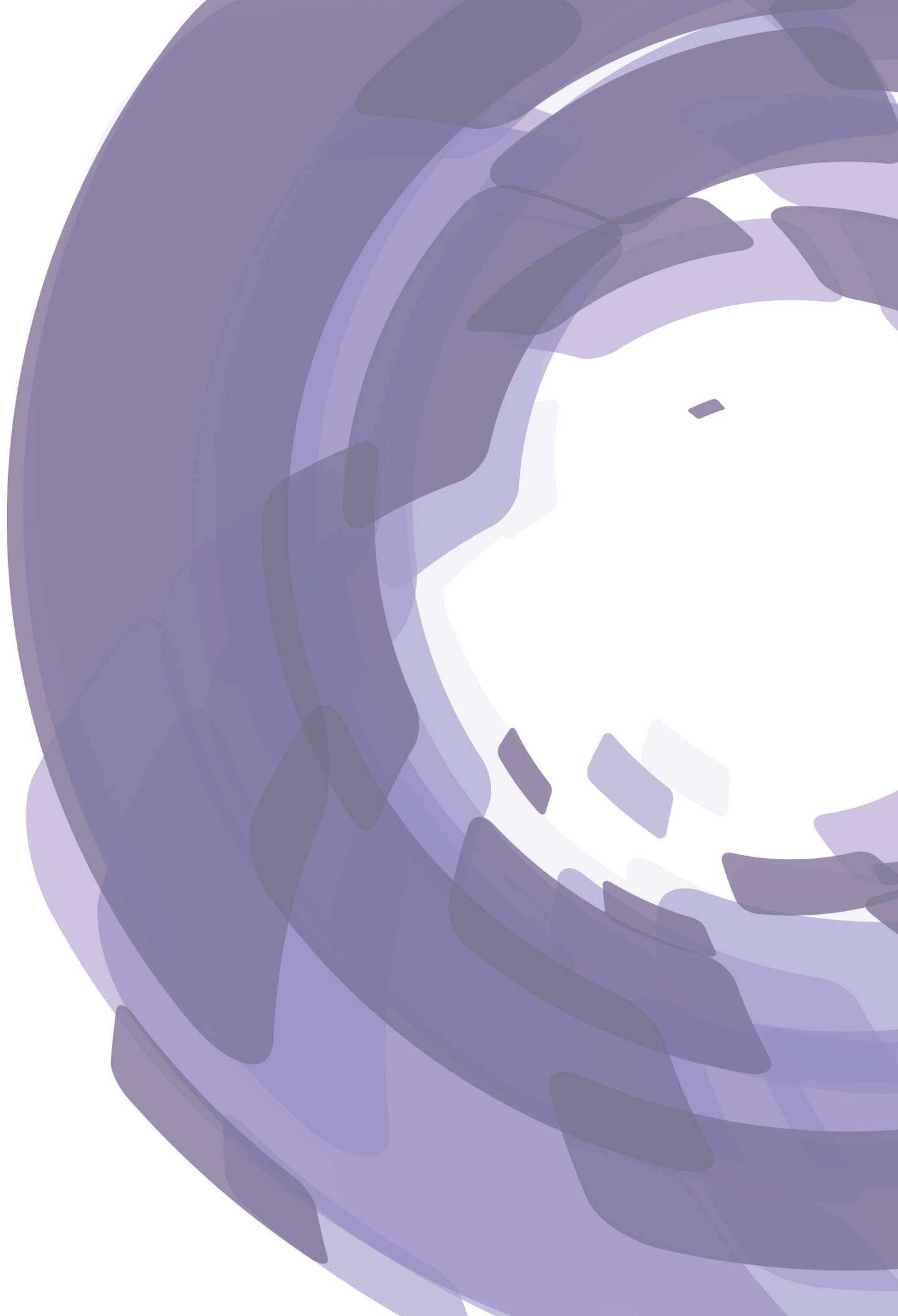
✓ = Yes: improved since baseline (chi-square  $p < 0.05$  or  $> 5\%$  change); met 2015 goal.

<sup>a</sup> Average  $n < 60$  diagnoses per year for 2008-2012 (Knowledge of HIV-positive status) or  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 0.3$  (BRFSS).

<sup>b</sup> Interpret with caution: the number is less than 12, has an underlying relative error of  $> 30\%$ , and is thus considered unreliable.

<sup>c</sup> No HIV diagnoses for persons of other races/ethnicities in Year 3.





The background of the page is filled with various shades of purple and lavender brushstrokes. These strokes are of varying lengths and directions, creating a dynamic, artistic feel. Some strokes are thick and dark, while others are thin and light, overlapping each other to create a sense of depth and movement. The overall composition is abstract and modern.

## Technical Notes

## Data Sources for Descriptive Information

**HIV Burden Categories in States At a Glance:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2010. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2012.  
[http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/surveillance/resources/reports/2010report/pdf/2010\\_HIV\\_Surveillance\\_Report\\_vol\\_22.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/surveillance/resources/reports/2010report/pdf/2010_HIV_Surveillance_Report_vol_22.pdf)

### **Persons aged ≥13 years living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012**

National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance  
[http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/g-l/hiv\\_surveillance\\_report\\_vol\\_25.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/g-l/hiv_surveillance_report_vol_25.pdf) (Table 20) or  
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/atlas/>

### **All persons whose HIV infection was diagnosed in 2013**

National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance  
[http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/g-l/hiv\\_surveillance\\_report\\_vol\\_25.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/g-l/hiv_surveillance_report_vol_25.pdf) (Table 18) or  
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/atlas/>

### **Percentage of all US persons aged ≥13 years living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2012**

National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance  
[http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/g-l/hiv\\_surveillance\\_report\\_vol\\_25.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/g-l/hiv_surveillance_report_vol_25.pdf) (Table 20)

**Numerator:** Number of persons aged ≥13 years living with diagnosed HIV infection in the specific state, 2012

**Denominator:** Number of persons aged ≥13 years living with diagnosed HIV infection in the 50 states and District of Columbia, 2012

### **Percentage of all US persons whose HIV infection was diagnosed in 2013**

National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance  
[http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/g-l/hiv\\_surveillance\\_report\\_vol\\_25.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/g-l/hiv_surveillance_report_vol_25.pdf) (Table 18)

**Numerator:** Number of persons, by state

**Denominator:** Number of persons in the 50 states and District of Columbia

### **State population as percentage of US population**

#### **US Census 2010**

<https://www.socialexplorer.com/explore/tables>

### **Percentage of the state population that are black/African American, white, Hispanic/Latino**

#### **US Census 2010**

<https://www.socialexplorer.com/explore/tables>

### **Census regions used to describe geographic variation**

**Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont

**Midwest:** Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin

**South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia

**West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming

[http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/maps/pdfs/reference/us\\_regdiv.pdf](http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/maps/pdfs/reference/us_regdiv.pdf)



## Increase HIV Testing (Ever Tested)

**Objective:** Increase the percentage of persons who have ever been tested for HIV

**2015 National Goal:** Increase by 4% (from baseline)

**Indicator:** Percentage of Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) participants aged 18–64 years who reported that they had ever had an HIV test, exclusive of blood donation

**Numerator:** Estimated number of state residents aged 18–64 years who reported that they had ever had an HIV test, exclusive of blood donation

**Denominator:** Estimated number of state residents aged 18–64 years who provided valid responses to the question about HIV testing (ever tested)

**Data Source:** BRFSS

**Indicator Notes:** In 2013, DHAP changed its HIV testing objective and indicator to align with the Healthy People 2020 objective, which uses data from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) to measure progress. NSFG is a national survey that is restricted to persons aged 15–44 years and that does not provide state-level estimates. The SPR uses data from BRFSS to estimate the percentage of persons aged 18–64 years who report whether they have ever been tested for HIV, and these data are available by jurisdiction. Data in BRFSS are collected from persons aged 18 years and older. Estimates for jurisdictions in which  $n < 30$  or relative standard error  $> 30\%$  were considered unstable.

**Target, Goal Setting, and Assessing Change over Time:** The SPR baseline year was established as 2011 because in 2011, BRFSS added cell phone numbers to its sampling frame and implemented a new weighting method. Data from previous years cannot be used in trend analyses. The DHAP objective for HIV testing (ever tested) was based on NSFG data; thus, the goal was set as a 10% increase from 2010 to 2020. On the basis of this same level of increase, the 2015 goal (44.2%) reflects a 4% overall increase from the 2011 baseline (42.5%). HIV testing (ever tested) was assessed among 4 race/ethnicity groups: blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, whites, and persons of other races/ethnicities. These groups were chosen on the basis of adequate sample size, and race/ethnicity was based on self-report. For blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, whites, and persons of other races/ethnicities, the 2015 goal is the same: increase by 4% (from the 2011 baseline) the percentage of persons ever tested for HIV.

- For blacks/African Americans, the baseline was 66.2%; the 2015 national goal is 68.8%.
- For Hispanics/Latinos, the baseline was 44.8%; the 2015 national goal is 46.6%.
- For whites, the baseline was 38.1%; the 2015 national goal is 39.6%.
- For persons of other races/ethnicities, the baseline was 38.8%; the 2015 national goal is 40.7%.

Chi-square was used to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year, at  $p < 0.05$ .

**This objective is also monitored for** Healthy People 2020.

### References and related materials:

<http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>

<http://www.pewhispanic.org/2013/08/29/ii-ranking-latino-populations-in-the-states/>

<http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf13/hiv/hivfinalrs.htm>

## Increase Knowledge of HIV-Positive Status

**Objective:** Increase the percentage of persons living with HIV who are aware of their HIV infection status

**2015 National Goal:** Increase to 90%

**Indicator:** Percentage of HIV-infected persons aged  $\geq 13$  years who are aware of their HIV status

**Numerator:** Estimated number of all persons, aged  $\geq 13$  years, living with a diagnosed HIV infection.

**Denominator:** Estimated number of persons aged  $\geq 13$  years who were living with HIV infection in the United States in the calendar year (includes persons with diagnosed HIV and persons with undiagnosed HIV).

**Data Source:** National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance

**Indicator Notes:** HIV surveillance data for persons aged  $\geq 13$  years from the 50 states and the District of Columbia (reported to CDC through June 2014) were used to estimate HIV prevalence (total number of persons living with HIV), including both diagnosed and undiagnosed HIV infection, for 2008–2012. Data were adjusted for reporting delay, missing information, incorrect diagnosis dates, and underreporting. Estimates for jurisdictions with an average of  $\leq 60$  diagnoses per year for years 2008–2012 were considered unstable.

**Target, Goal Setting, and Assessing Change over Time:** The baseline year was established as 2006 in the National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) and was adopted for the DHAP Strategic Plan. The updated 2006 estimate reported in 2013 (80.9%) was used as the baseline. The 2015 goal of 90.0% was set in NHAS. A 5% change was calculated to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year. Results indicating  $< 5\%$  change were considered stable. Changes were not assessed for states with a small sample size at baseline or during the recent data year.

**This objective is also monitored for** the Government Performance and Results Act, Department of Health and Human Services Core HIV Indicators, Healthy People 2020, CDC National HIV Prevention Progress Report, CDC Prevention Status Report.

### References and related materials:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Prevalence of diagnosed and undiagnosed HIV Infection—United States, 2008–2012. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2015;26(24):657–662.

## Reduce Late-Stage HIV Diagnosis

**Objective:** Reduce the percentage of persons with infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after HIV diagnosis

**2015 National Goal:** Reduce by 25% (from baseline)

**Indicator:** Percentage of persons aged  $\geq 13$  years whose HIV infection was classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis

**Numerator:** Estimated number of persons aged  $\geq 13$  years whose infection was classified as stage 3 HIV infection (AIDS) within 3 months after HIV diagnosis during the calendar year

**Denominator:** Estimated number of persons aged  $\geq 13$  years whose infection was diagnosed during the calendar year

**Data Source:** National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance

**Indicator Notes:** In 2012, this objective and the indicator were revised to align with the new Health and Human Services core indicators (i.e., to reflect a decrease in the percentage of persons with a late-stage HIV diagnosis instead of an increase in the percentage of persons whose infection was diagnosed at an earlier stage of disease). Stage 3 (AIDS) classification within 3 months after diagnosis is based on CD4 lymphocyte counts or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition. This information is reported to CDC by all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Late-stage diagnoses are updated for the previous 4 years in each annual report (referenced below). To maintain a comparable reporting period across years (i.e., 18-month reporting period), data initially reported in the annual report are used. Estimates for jurisdictions with  $< 12$  diagnoses were considered unstable.

**Target, Goal Setting, and Assessing Change over Time:** DHAP established the baseline year as 2010—the most recent year before the implementation of the DHAP Strategic Plan. The 2015 goal (19.1%) reflects a 25% overall decrease from the baseline. Late-stage HIV diagnosis was assessed among 4 race/ethnicity groups: blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, whites, and persons of other races/ethnicities. These groups were chosen on the basis of adequate sample size; race/ethnicity was abstracted from the medical record. For blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, whites, and persons of other races/ethnicities, the 2015 goal is the same: reduce by 25% (from baseline) the number of late-stage HIV diagnoses.

- For blacks/African Americans, the baseline was 23.5%; the 2015 national goal is 17.6%.
- For Hispanics/Latinos, the baseline was 28.8%; the 2015 national goal is 21.6%.
- For whites, the baseline was 26.0%; the 2015 national goal is 19.5%.
- For persons of other races/ethnicities, the baseline was 27.2%; the 2015 national goal is 20.4%.

A 5% change was calculated to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year. Results indicating  $< 5\%$  change were considered stable. Changes were not assessed for states with a small sample size at baseline or during the recent data year.

**This objective is also monitored for** Government Performance and Results Act, Department of Health and Human Services Core HIV Indicators, Healthy People 2020, CDC National HIV Prevention Progress Report, CDC Prevention Status Report.

### References and related materials:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data: United States and 6 dependent areas—2011. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report. 2013;18(No. 5). [http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/2011\\_Monitoring\\_HIV\\_Indicators\\_HSSR\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/2011_Monitoring_HIV_Indicators_HSSR_FINAL.pdf). Published October 2013. Accessed September 8, 2015.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas—2012. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2014;19(No. 3). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>. Published November 2014. Accessed September 8, 2015.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas—2013. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2015;20(No. 2). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>. Published July 2015. Accessed September 8, 2015.

## Increase Linkage to HIV Medical Care

**Objective:** Increase the percentage of persons who are linked to HIV medical care within 3 months after diagnosis

**2015 National Goal:** Increase to 85%

**Indicator:** Percentage of persons with documentation of at least one CD4 or HIV viral load test within 3 months after diagnosis

**Numerator:** Estimated number of persons aged  $\geq 13$  years with documentation of a CD4 or HIV viral load test result within 3 months after diagnosis during the calendar year

**Denominator:** Estimated number of persons aged  $\geq 13$  years with diagnosed infection (regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis) during the calendar year

**Data Source:** National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance

**Indicator Notes:** Linkage to HIV medical care is presented only for states with complete laboratory data (at least 95% of laboratory results are reported to the surveillance programs and transmitted to CDC). In 2013, complete laboratory data were reported by 27 states and the District of Columbia—Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York (including New York City), North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. Please see Appendix A for a list of states meeting lab reporting requirements from 2010 through 2013. Persons were considered linked to HIV medical care if reported laboratory data documented that at least 1 CD4 or viral load test had been performed within 3 months after HIV diagnosis. Results for this indicator can be affected by changes in linkage to HIV medical care, the number of areas reporting data, and completeness of laboratory reporting. Reporting period includes all test results received by December 2014 for specimens collected from January 2012 through September 2014.

**Target, Goal Setting, and Assessing Change over Time:** The National HIV/AIDS Strategy established the baseline at 65.0% for the year 2006. It also set the 2015 goal at 85.0%. This baseline and goal were adopted for the DHAP Strategic Plan. A 5% change was calculated to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year. Results indicating  $<5\%$  change were considered stable. Changes were not assessed for states with a small sample size at baseline or during the recent data year. Seventeen states and the District of Columbia had more than 1 year of data and could be assessed for change.

**This objective is also monitored for** the National HIV/AIDS Strategy, Government Performance and Results Act, Department of Health and Human Services Core HIV Indicators, Healthy People 2020, and the CDC National HIV Prevention Progress Report.

### References and related materials:

CDC. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data: United States and 6 US dependent areas—2010. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2013;18(2, part B). [http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics\\_2010\\_HIV\\_Surveillance\\_Report\\_vol\\_18\\_no\\_2.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_2010_HIV_Surveillance_Report_vol_18_no_2.pdf). Published January 2013. Accessed September 8, 2015.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data: United States and 6 dependent areas—2011. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report. 2013;18(No. 5). [http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/2011\\_Monitoring\\_HIV\\_Indicators\\_HSSR\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/2011_Monitoring_HIV_Indicators_HSSR_FINAL.pdf). Published October 2013. Accessed September 8, 2015.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas—2012. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2014;19(No. 3). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>. Published November 2014. Accessed December 1, 2014.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas—2013. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2015;20(No. 2). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>. Published July 2015. Accessed September 8, 2015.

Mahle Gray K, Tang T, Shouse L, Li J, Mermin J, Hall HI. Using the HIV surveillance system to monitor the National HIV/AIDS Strategy. *Am J Public Health*. 2013;103(1):141-147.

## Increase Retention in HIV Medical Care

**Objective:** Increase the percentage of persons 13 years of age and older who are retained in HIV medical care

**2015 National Goal:** Increase to 10% (from baseline)

**Indicator:** Persons 13 years of age and older with documentation of 2 or more CD4 or viral load tests performed at least 3 months apart during the calendar year

**Numerator:** Estimated number of persons aged 13 years and older for whom 2 or more CD4 or viral load tests had been performed at least 3 months apart during the calendar year

**Denominator:** Estimated number of persons aged 13 years and older whose HIV infection had been diagnosed by previous year-end (in this report, 2011) and alive at following year-end (in this report, 2012)

**Data source:** National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance

**Indicator Notes:** Retention in care was reported only for states with complete laboratory data (at least 95% of laboratory results are reported to the surveillance programs and transmitted to CDC). In 2012, complete laboratory data are reported by 27 states and the District of Columbia—Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York (including New York City), North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. Please see Appendix A for a list of states meeting lab reporting requirements from 2010 through 2013. Persons were considered retained in care if reported laboratory data showed that at least 2 CD4 or viral load tests had been performed at least 3 months apart during the calendar year. Results for this indicator can be affected by completeness of laboratory reporting. Reporting period is for all test results received by December 2014 for specimens collected from January 2012 through September 2014.

**Target, Goal Setting, and Assessing Change over Time:** DHAP established the baseline year as 2010—the most recent year before the implementation of the DHAP Strategic Plan. The 2010 estimate (50.9%) is based on data from 18 states and the District of Columbia. The 2015 goal is 56.0%. A 5% change was calculated to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year. Results indicating <5% change were considered stable. Changes were not assessed for states with a small sample size at baseline or during the recent data year. Seventeen states and the District of Columbia had more than 1 year of data and could be assessed for change.

**This objective is also monitored for** Healthy People 2020.

### References and related materials:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data: United States and 6 US dependent areas—2010. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2013;18(No. 5). [http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/2011\\_Monitoring\\_HIV\\_Indicators\\_HSSR\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/2011_Monitoring_HIV_Indicators_HSSR_FINAL.pdf). Published October 2013. Accessed September 8, 2015.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas—2012. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2014;19(No. 3). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>. Published November 2014. Accessed September 8, 2015.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas—2013. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2015;20(No. 2). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>. Published July 2015. Accessed September 8, 2015.

## Increase Viral Suppression among Persons in HIV Medical Care

**Objective:** Increase the percentage of persons who are receiving HIV medical care and whose viral load is suppressed

**2015 National Goal:** Increase to 80%

**Indicator:** Percentage of HIV-diagnosed adults in HIV medical care whose most recent HIV viral load test in the past 12 months showed that HIV viral load was suppressed

**Numerator:** Estimated number of HIV-diagnosed adults aged  $\geq 13$  years in HIV medical care whose most recent viral load test (past 12 months) showed that HIV viral load was suppressed (defined as undetectable or  $< 200$  copies of HIV per milliliter of plasma)

**Denominator:** Estimated number of persons aged 13 years and older with HIV infection diagnosed by previous year-end (in this report, 2011) and alive at year-end (in this report, 2012) and documentation of at least one CD4 or viral load test during the year (2012)

**Data source:** National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance

**Indicator Notes:** Viral suppression was reported only for states with complete laboratory data (at least 95% of laboratory results are reported to the surveillance programs and transmitted to CDC). In 2012, complete laboratory data are reported by 27 states and the District of Columbia—Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York (including New York City), North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. Please see Appendix A for a list of states meeting lab reporting requirements from 2010 through 2013. Viral suppression is measured by documentation of an HIV viral load test result in the past 12 months that was undetectable or  $< 200$  copies per milliliter of plasma. Reporting period is for all test results received by December 2014 for specimens collected from January 2012 through September 2014.

**Target, Goal Setting, and Assessing Change over Time:** DHAP established the baseline year as 2009. The 2009 estimate (71.6%) was used as the baseline and was calculated from the Medical Monitoring Project surveillance data. The 2015 goal was set at 80%. A 5% change was calculated to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year. Results indicating  $< 5\%$  change were considered stable. Changes were not assessed for states with a small sample size at baseline or during the recent data year. Seventeen states and the District of Columbia had more than 1 year of data and could be assessed for change.

**This objective is also monitored for** the Department of Health and Human Services Core HIV Indicators, Healthy People 2020, and the CDC National HIV Prevention Progress Report.

### References and related materials:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data: United States and 6 US dependent areas—2010. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2013;18(No. 2, part B). [http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics\\_2010\\_HIV\\_Surveillance\\_Report\\_vol\\_18\\_no\\_2.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_2010_HIV_Surveillance_Report_vol_18_no_2.pdf). Published January 2013. Accessed September 8, 2015.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data: United States and 6 dependent areas—2011. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report. 2013;18(No. 5). [http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/2011\\_Monitoring\\_HIV\\_Indicators\\_HSSR\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/2011_Monitoring_HIV_Indicators_HSSR_FINAL.pdf). Published October 2013. Accessed September 8, 2015.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas—2012. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2014;19(No. 3). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>. Published November 2014. Accessed December 1, 2014.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas—2013. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2015;20(No. 2). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>. Published July 2015. Accessed September 8, 2015.

Mahle Gray K, Tang T, Shouse L, Li J, Mermin J, Hall HI. Using the HIV surveillance system to monitor the National HIV/AIDS Strategy. *Am J Public Health*. 2013;103(1):141–147.

## Reduce the Death Rate among Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection

**Objective:** Reduce the annual estimated death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV infection

**2015 National Goal:** Reduce by 10% (from baseline)

**Indicator:** Estimated number of deaths of persons with diagnosed HIV infection, aged  $\geq 13$  years and older, per 1,000 persons with diagnosed infection

**Numerator:** Estimated number of deaths among persons with diagnosed HIV infection, aged  $\geq 13$  years during a calendar year

**Denominator:** Estimated total number of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, aged  $\geq 13$  years at the end of the previous year plus the number of persons with diagnosed infection in the year of death

**Data source:** National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance

**Indicator Notes:** Estimated numbers of deaths result from statistical adjustment to account for delays in reporting, but not for incomplete reporting. Death rates are updated for the previous 4 years in each annual report (referenced below). To maintain a comparable reporting period across years (i.e., 18-month reporting period), data initially reported in the annual report are used. A number of  $< 12$  has an underlying relative error of  $> 30\%$ , so is considered unreliable, and should be interpreted with caution.

**Target, Goal Setting, and Assessing Change over Time:** The baseline year was established as 2010—the year before the implementation of the DHAP Strategic Plan. The 2015 goal (21.7 per 1,000 persons with diagnosed HIV infection) reflects a 10% overall decrease from the baseline, 24.0 per 1,000 persons with diagnosed HIV infection. A 5% change was calculated to assess progress (improved, stable, worsened) from baseline to most recent data year. Results indicating  $< 5\%$  change were considered stable. Changes were not assessed for states with a small sample size at baseline or during the recent data year.

**This objective is also monitored for** the CDC Prevention Status Report.

### References and related materials:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data: United States and 6 dependent areas—2011. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report. 2013;18(No. 5). [http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/2011\\_Monitoring\\_HIV\\_Indicators\\_HSSR\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/2011_Monitoring_HIV_Indicators_HSSR_FINAL.pdf). Published October 2013. Accessed September 8, 2015.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas—2012. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2014;19(No. 3). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>. Published November 2014. Accessed September 8, 2015.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas—2013. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2015;20(No. 2). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>. Published July 2015. Accessed September 8, 2015



**Appendix A. States Meeting National HIV Surveillance System Laboratory Reporting Requirement 2010-2013**

2010 (14)	2011 (19)	2012 (18)	2013 (28)
			Alabama
			Alaska
			Arkansas
California-- San Francisco only	California--San Francisco and Los Angeles only	California	California
Delaware	Delaware		
District of Columbia	District of Columbia	District of Columbia	District of Columbia
	Georgia		
	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii
Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois
Indiana	Indiana	Indiana	Indiana
Iowa	Iowa	Iowa	Iowa
	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana
			Maine
		Maryland	Maryland
	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
Minnesota	Minnesota		
Missouri	Missouri	Missouri	Missouri
Nebraska	Nebraska		Nebraska
	New Hampshire	New Hampshire	New Hampshire
New York--excluding NYC	New York--including NYC	New York--including NYC	New York--including NYC
North Dakota	North Dakota	North Dakota	North Dakota
			Oregon
South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina
			South Dakota
			Tennessee
		Texas	Texas
		Utah	Utah
			Virginia
			Washington
West Virginia	West Virginia	West Virginia	West Virginia
			Wisconsin
Wyoming	Wyoming	Wyoming	







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