



CDC- Funded HIV Testing

United States,
Puerto Rico, &
U.S. Virgin Islands
2015

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



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Introduction

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) receives, analyzes, and disseminates data on CDC-funded HIV testing. HIV test event-level data are reported by CDC grantees through the National HIV Prevention Program's Monitoring and Evaluation (NHM&E) system. These data are used to describe the demographics of persons tested and other programmatic activities that are funded by CDC, including linkage to HIV medical care, referral and interview for partner services, and referral to HIV prevention services. The report on CDC-Funded HIV Testing: United States, Puerto Rico & U.S. Virgin Islands, 2015 (hereafter: 2015 annual HIV testing report) summarizes the test event-level NHM&E data for CDC-funded test events conducted in 2015 in the United States and dependent areas (Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands).

This report includes HIV test event-level data from 61 CDC-funded health department jurisdictions and 123 directly funded community-based organizations (CBOs) for HIV testing funded through one of seven Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention's (DHAP) HIV prevention programs described below. It would not be possible without the collaboration, dedication and hard work of grantees from all state, territorial and local health departments and CBOs. The Health Department Monitoring and Evaluation Team (HMET) in the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention's (DHAP) Program Evaluation Branch (PEB) reviewed the completeness and quality of the HIV test event-level data submitted by grantees to determine data for inclusion in this report. HMET staff worked with CDC project officers and all health department and CBO grantees to ensure that a jurisdiction's HIV test event-level data were as complete as possible and of high quality. In 2015, HIV test event-level data are reported for all 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions.¹

NHM&E HIV test event-level data are used in conjunction with other information (e.g., progress reports, surveillance data, and census data) by HIV program managers and policy makers, HIV testing service providers, CDC project officers, evaluators, researchers, and others interested in the public health implications of HIV prevention program activities. These data are used to learn from our work, inform programmatic activities, and document the progress of programs toward local, state and national HIV prevention goals. DHAP's NHM&E HIV test event-level data are used at the national and local levels for informing HIV prevention policy, program decision making, program monitoring, evaluation activities, research, presentations, and reports.

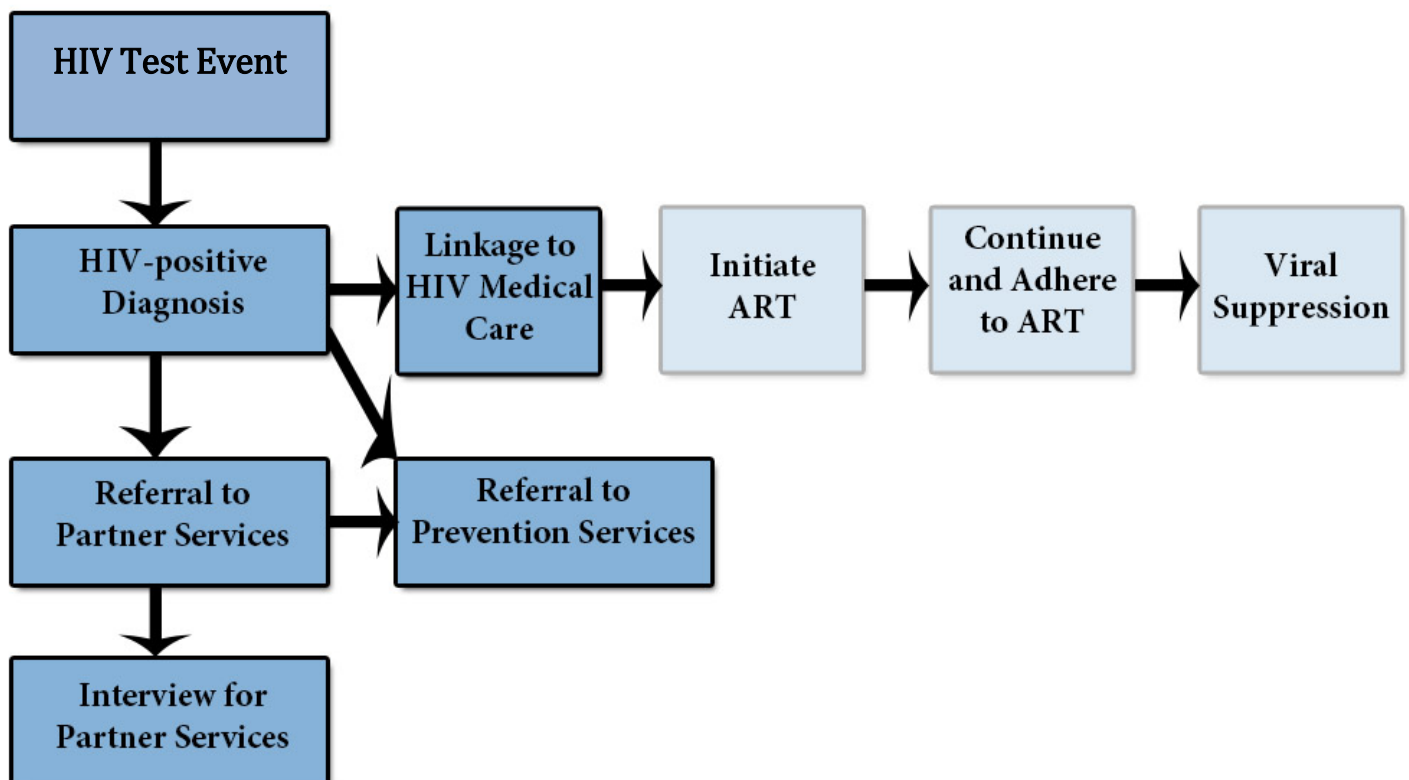
This report includes data submitted to CDC for HIV testing funded by the following seven DHAP program announcements: [PS 12-1201](#) funded all 61 health department jurisdictions for HIV prevention programs (category A), 34 health department jurisdictions for expanded HIV testing services for disproportionately affected populations (category B) and 30 health department jurisdictions for demonstration projects to implement and evaluate innovative, high-impact HIV prevention interventions and strategies (category C); [PS11-1117](#) funded 12 health department jurisdictions with the highest number of people living with AIDS for enhanced HIV prevention planning (ECHPP); [PS12-1210](#) funded 8 health department jurisdictions to conduct HIV testing and continuum of care services among racial and ethnic minorities (CAPUS); [PS 13-1310](#) directly funded CBOs in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to provide HIV testing services; PS 10-

¹Aggregate data are included for Baltimore in Table 1 and HIV test event-level data are presented in the remaining tables of the 2015 annual HIV testing report. Baltimore submitted both aggregate and test event-level data.

1003 directly funded CBOs for HIV prevention interventions; [PS 11-1113](#) directly funded CBOs to implement HIV prevention projects for young gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (collectively referred to as YMSM) of color and young transgender persons of color in CBOs; and [PS 15-1502](#) directly funded CBOs for HIV prevention services to groups at greatest risk, including people of color, men who have sex with men (MSM), transgender individuals, and people who inject drugs.

HIV Testing and Care Continuum

The 2015 annual HIV testing report presents data on the HIV testing and care continuum. The HIV Care Continuum begins with an HIV test and the identification of an HIV-positive person, followed by linkage to HIV prevention, care and treatment services. This report presents data specifically on the HIV testing and referral / linkage domains portrayed in the darker shade below.



Report Content and Organization

The content of this report addresses goals of the [2020 National HIV/AIDS Strategy](#) and the 2011 [DHAP Strategic Plan](#), specifically:

- Reduce new infections
- Increase access to care and improve health outcomes for people living with HIV
- Reduce HIV-related health disparities and health inequities

The report also addresses national HIV testing monitoring and evaluation questions for CDC-funded HIV testing programs in 2015, including data presented by jurisdiction and by demographic characteristics. Examples of these monitoring and evaluation questions include:

- How many CDC-funded test events were conducted in the United States?
- How many persons were HIV-positive?
- How many persons were newly diagnosed HIV-positive?
- What percentage of newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons were linked to HIV medical care?
- What percentage of newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons were referred to and interviewed for partner services?
- What percentage of newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons were referred to HIV prevention services?

This report contains 4 figures and 18 tables, which include the following:

- CDC-funded HIV test events and total numbers and percentages of HIV-positive test events, previously diagnosed HIV-positive persons, and newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons
- Continuum of HIV testing and care activities among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons, including linkage and referral indicators

Data Included

Data presented include CDC-funded HIV test events conducted in 2015 in 61 jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands that were submitted to CDC as of March 17, 2016.² To provide the most complete estimate of CDC-funded test events in 2015, Table 1 presents test event-level data (60 jurisdictions) and a combination of both aggregate and test event-level data (1 jurisdiction). All other tables display HIV test event-level data (i.e., data for individual test records) and exclude aggregate data.³ Results are summarized in text, figures, and tables. Readers are encouraged to review all technical notes, table titles and footnotes carefully to assist with interpretation and ensure a complete understanding of the data presented.

² Data from test events conducted in 2015 that continued to be submitted to the NHM&E system through March 17, 2016.

³ Table 1 includes a combination of both aggregate and test event-level data for the Baltimore jurisdiction.

Missing/Invalid Data

Missing/invalid data are important to consider when monitoring and evaluating programs. Data submitted to CDC include missing/invalid outcome data used for calculating several important linkage and referral indicators. To account for the missing/invalid data, each indicator is calculated using two different methods to provide a range for percentage of persons linked or referred to a particular service. The **minimum percentage** is calculated by including all persons in the denominator, even those whose outcome is missing/invalid, an approach which likely underestimates actual performance. The **maximum percentage** is calculated by excluding persons with missing/invalid outcome data from the denominator, which likely overestimates actual performance. In addition to providing the minimum and maximum percentages for linkage and referral indicators, the percentages for missing/invalid data are presented. More details can be found in the Technical Notes.

Highlights of the 2015 Report

HIV Test Events

- Approximately 3 million CDC-funded HIV test events were conducted in the 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (Table 1).
- Of the approximately 3 million CDC-funded HIV test events with test event-level data, 2,313,742 (76.5%) were conducted in health care and correctional facilities and 703,890 (23.3%) were conducted in non-health care facilities (Table 2).

HIV-Positive Test Events

- 27,729 (0.9%) HIV-positive test events were conducted in the 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands (Table 1).
- 13,528 (0.4%) of all test events were among those who were previously diagnosed as HIV-positive (Table 3), representing 48.8% of all HIV-positive test events.

Newly Diagnosed HIV-Positive Test Events⁴

- 12,547 (0.4%) test events were newly diagnosed HIV-positive (Tables 1 & 4).
- 9,881 (0.3%) test events were newly diagnosed confirmed HIV-positive (Table 1).

HIV Testing and Care Continuum among Newly Diagnosed HIV-Positive Test Events⁵

- 96.1%–97.3% received their HIV test results.
- 65.1%–84.9% were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days (Table 4).
- 81.2%–89.4% were referred to partner services (Table 5).
- 62.6%–76.3% were interviewed for partner services (Table 5).
- 63.1%–78.9% were referred to HIV prevention services (Table 5).

⁴ Test events cannot be reported at the person-level because one person may have received multiple test events in a reporting year. However, in this report newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events are referred to as “persons,” as a newly diagnosed HIV positive test event should not occur more than once per person. Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events are calculated using HIV surveillance verification, when available, instead of client’s self-reported previous HIV status.

⁵ Both minimum and maximum percentages are presented to provide a better indication of how missing/invalid data impact monitoring of programs.

Missing or Invalid Data among Newly Diagnosed HIV-Positive Test Events

- 1.3% of records had missing/invalid data for receipt of HIV test results.
- 23.4% of records had missing/invalid data for linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days (Table 4).
- 9.1% of records had missing/invalid data for referral to partner services (Table 5).
- 18.0% of records had missing/invalid data for interview for partner services (Table 5).
- 20.0% of records had missing/invalid data for referral to HIV prevention services (Table 5).

Programmatic Impact

- Referral to partner and HIV prevention services increased in 2015. The percentage of newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons linked to HIV medical care within 90 days is approaching the DHAP Strategic Plan objective of 85%. Continued improvements are needed to reach the NHAS 2020 goal of linkage to HIV medical care within 30 days. Data completeness needs to be improved, particularly for linkage to medical care within 90 days, interview for partner services, and referral to HIV prevention services. High-quality and complete data strengthen the ability to monitor and improve CDC-funded HIV testing programs as measured by these important programmatic indicators.
- The amount of missing data, particularly for important linkage and referral indicators, has steadily improved nationally since 2012, but continues to need improvement. Missing data result from jurisdictions not collecting or not submitting all required data elements. Overall, receipt of HIV test result had the least missing/invalid data (1%), followed by referral to partner services (9%), interviewed for partner services (18%), referral to HIV prevention services (20%). Linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days had the highest percentage of missing/invalid data (23%) (Tables 4 and 5). Without complete data, it is difficult to monitor and evaluate CDC-funded HIV testing program progress toward key NHAS and DHAP targets. Jurisdictions should continue to strive for more complete data submission to EvaluationWeb® so that CDC-funded HIV testing programs can be effectively monitored and evaluated.

Results

HIV Test Events

- 3,038,074 HIV test events were conducted in 2015 among the 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands (Table 1).
- Of the 3,038,074 HIV test events conducted in 2015, 3,026,074 (99.6%) had test event-level data (Table 6).
- More HIV testing was conducted in health care and correctional facilities (2,313,742; 76.5%) than in non-health care facilities (703,890; 23.3%) (Tables 2 & 6).

- By age group, the largest proportion of HIV testing was among persons aged 20–29 years (1,200,078; 39.8%), and the smallest proportion was among persons younger than 13 years (6,006; 0.2%) (Table 6).
- More males (1,535,214; 50.7%) were tested for HIV than females (1,457,341; 48.1%) (Table 6).
- By race/ethnicity, the largest proportion of HIV testing was among blacks/African Americans (1,304,956; 43.1%), followed by whites (785,623; 26.0%) and Hispanics/Latinos (647,773; 21.4%) (Table 6).
- More than half of all HIV tests were conducted in the South (1,689,548; 55.8%) (Table 6).
- More than half (1,686,291; 55.7%) of HIV tests were conducted using a rapid test (Table 6).

HIV-Positive Test Events

- In 2015, 27,729 HIV test events were conducted with positive results, for a positivity percentage of 0.9% (Table 1).
- Of the 3,038,074 total test events, preliminary HIV-positive test results accounted for 6,117 (0.2%) and confirmed HIV-positive test results accounted for 21,612 (0.7%) (Table 1).
- Of 27,729 HIV-positive test events, 13,528 (48.8%) were previously diagnosed HIV-positive test events, 12,547 (45.2%) were newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events, and 1,654 (6.0%) were unknown or missing. (Tables 1 and 3)

Previous HIV-Positive Test Events

- Previous HIV-positive test events accounted for 0.4% (13,528) of the total test events, and 48.8% of the HIV-positive test events (Tables 1 and 3).
- Alabama (1.1%) and Chicago (1.1%) were the CDC-funded jurisdictions that identified the largest proportion of previously diagnosed HIV-positive test events (Table 3).
- Among those who had previously tested HIV-positive, 11.6% (1,569) reported that they were already in HIV medical care (Table 3).
- Of those previously tested HIV-positive, 94.7%–95.9% received their HIV test results, 62.1%–83.6% were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days after the test event. (Table 3).

Newly Diagnosed HIV-Positive Test Events

- Percentages for newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events are displayed in Figure 1 by demographic characteristics. Among all HIV test events, 12,547 (0.4%) were newly diagnosed HIV-positive, of which 9,881 (78.8%) were confirmed through a valid confirmatory lab test (Table 1).
- Percentages for newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events are displayed in Figure 1 by demographic characteristics. Among all HIV test events, 12,547 (0.4%) were newly

diagnosed HIV-positive, of which 9,881 (78.8%) were confirmed through a valid confirmatory lab test (Table 1).

- By geographic region, the highest percentage of HIV-positive test events was in the West (0.7%) (Table 6).
- By test setting, non-health care facilities (0.7%) had a percentage of HIV-positive test events that was greater than the average, whereas health care and correctional facilities had a lower percentage of HIV-positive test events (0.3%) (Table 6).
- By CDC-funded jurisdiction, Indiana had the highest percentage of newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events (1.3%), followed by Atlanta (1.0%), Los Angeles (0.9%), Nevada (0.9%), Oregon (0.8%), Hawaii (0.7%), Oklahoma (0.7%), and Washington (0.7%) (Table 4).

HIV Testing and Care Continuum for Newly Diagnosed HIV-Positive Test Events

Data for the HIV testing and care continuum are presented below for select target populations from both health care and non-health care facilities (Tables 5-11). This is followed by more detailed information for MSM (which includes MSM/IDU), transgender persons, and heterosexual females tested in non-health care facilities (Tables 12-17).

Receipt of HIV Test Results

- Among all newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events, 96.1%–97.3% received their HIV test results.
- By test setting, 94.7%–96.7% received their results in health care and correctional facilities, compared with 98.1%–98.2% in non-health care facilities.

Linkage to HIV Medical Care

Because of the prevention and treatment benefits of early initiation of antiretroviral therapy, the objectives and programmatic priorities of the NHAS 2010 and the DHAP Strategic Plan were to link all newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons to HIV medical care within 90 days after diagnosis. A goal of the updated NHAS 2020 is to have 85% of all newly diagnosed persons linked to medical care within 30 days of diagnosis. Linkage data in this report are presented for linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days. Note that all data described below are based on the maximum linkage percentages (i.e., excluding records with missing/invalid outcome data from calculations).

- Among newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events, 65.1%–84.9% were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days after the initial positive test (Table 4). Percentages for linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days varied by demographic characteristics.

- Age: Persons aged younger than 13 years (81.8%–100%), persons aged 13-19 years (63.4%–89.5%), and persons aged 30-39 years (64.9%–83.5%) were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days (Table 6).
- Gender: Males (65.7%–85.1%), females (61.5%–84.3%), and transgender persons (64.2%–81.1%) were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days (Table 6).
- Race/ethnicity: Hispanics/Latinos (72.0%–90.4%), whites (66.1%–85.2%), and blacks/African Americans (61.4%–81.9%) were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days (Table 6).
- Target population: Heterosexual women (74.1%–88.2%), MSM (72.1%–87.4%), and persons who identified as transgender and reported injection drug (52.9%–60.0%) were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days (Table 6).
- Region: Persons in the U.S. dependent areas (90.4%–98.3%) and those in the Midwest (51.2%–74.3%) were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days (Table 6).
- Test setting: Persons tested in health care and correctional facilities (65.3%–85.5%) and persons tested in non-health care facilities (65.0%–84.4%) were linked within 90 days (Table 6, 8, 10).

Missing/invalid data create challenges for determining true linkage percentages and addressing progress toward achieving the goal of 85% linkage. Continued improvement in data completeness and quality is needed for linkage and for all HIV testing indicators to determine whether CDC-funded HIV testing programs meet the NHAS goal.

Referral and Interviewed for Partner Services

After receiving an HIV-positive test result, persons should be referred to partner services. Some programs may have partner services available on-site, and others may refer clients to another agency or clinic. In addition to referral to partner services, it is necessary to monitor whether persons were interviewed for partner services so that essential HIV services (e.g., HIV testing, linkage to HIV medical care) can be provided to both the positive person and his/her partner(s), as needed. Note that all data described below are based on the maximum referral percentages (i.e., excluding records with missing/invalid outcome data from calculations).

- Among all newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons, 81.2%–89.4% were referred to partner services in 2015 (Table 5). Percentages for referral to partner services varied when demographic characteristics and missing/invalid data were taken into account.
 - Age: Persons aged 30–39 (81.7%–89.9%), 20–29 (82.3%–89.7%), and 40–49 years (80.4%–89.4%) were referred to partner services more than persons in other age groups (Table 7).
 - Gender: Persons who identified as transgender (82.9%–90.6%), males (81.9%–89.7%), and females (77.1%–87.7%) were referred to partner services (Table 7).

- Race/ethnicity: Hispanics/Latinos (84.0%-90.9%), whites (81.3%-89.9%), and blacks/African Americans (80.6%-88.4%) were referred to partner services (Table 7).
- Target population: MSM who reported injection drug use (90.1%–94.8%) and MSM (69.7%-93.8%) were referred to partner services more than persons in other target population groups (Table 7).
- Region: Persons in the U.S. dependent areas (95.6%–98.8%) were referred to partner services more than persons in other regions, including those in the Midwest (73.5%–78.9%) (Table 7).
- Test setting: Persons tested in health care and correctional facilities (80.3%–89.2%) and persons tested in non-health care facilities (82.8%–89.8%) were referred to partner services (Tables 7, 9, 11).
- Among all newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons, 62.6%–76.3% were interviewed for partner services in 2015 (Table 5). Percentages for interviewed for partner services varied when demographic characteristics and missing/invalid data were taken into account.
 - Age: Persons aged 13-19 years (62.2%–78.9%) were interviewed for partner services more than persons in other age groups (Table 7).
 - Gender: Persons who identified as transgender (59.9%–77.8%) were interviewed for partner services slightly more than males (62.9%–76.4%) and females (61.0%–75.7%) (Table 7).
 - Race/ethnicity: Hispanics/Latinos (67.6%-78.4%) were interviewed for partner services more than blacks/African Americans (60.8%-75.9%) and whites (62.3%-75.3%) (Table 7).
 - Target population: MSM (67.4%–80.0%), persons who identified as transgender (61.2%-79.4%), and heterosexual women (67.9%-79.2%) were interviewed for partner services more than persons in other target population groups. Persons who identified as transgender and reported injection drug use (47.1%–61.5%) were interviewed for partner services less than all other target population groups (Table 7).
 - Region: Persons in the U.S. dependent areas (84.4%–93.8%) were interviewed for partner services more than persons in other regions, and those in the Midwest (58.0%–68.1%) were interviewed for partner services less than persons in all other regions (Table 7).
 - Test setting: Persons tested in health care and correctional facilities and persons tested in non-health care facilities were interviewed for partner services similarly (63.1%–76.5% and 61.7%–75.9%, respectively) (Tables 7, 9, 11).

Referral to HIV Prevention Services

After receiving an HIV-positive test result, persons should be referred to HIV prevention services, if needed. HIV prevention services include services intended to reduce the risk of transmitting

HIV infection (e.g., prevention counseling, evidence-based behavioral interventions, risk-reduction counseling). Note that all comparisons data described below are based on the maximum referral percentages (i.e., excluding records with missing/invalid outcome data from calculations).

- Among all newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons, 63.1%–78.9% were referred to HIV prevention services in 2015 (Table 5). Percentages for referral to HIV prevention services varied by demographic characteristics.
 - Age: Persons aged 30–39 (64.6%–80.3%) and 20–29 (65.5%–79.4) were referred to HIV prevention services more than persons in other age groups (Table 7).
 - Gender: Transgender persons (69.5%–85.5%) were referred to HIV prevention services more than males (63.7%–79.3%) and females (59.1%–76.7%) (Table 7).
 - Race/ethnicity: Hispanics/Latinos (67.2%–82.3%) were referred to HIV prevention services more than whites (63.9%–78.2%) and black/African Americans (60.9%–76.9%) (Table 7).
 - Target population: Transgender persons (73.5%–87.4%), MSM who reported injection drug use (67.5%–85.4%), and MSM (71.1%–82.2%) were referred to HIV prevention services more than persons in other target population groups (Table 7).
 - Region: Persons in the U.S. dependent areas (97.2%–98.8%) were referred to HIV prevention services more than persons in other regions, and those in the Midwest (64.6%–69.3%) were referred to HIV prevention services the least (Table 7).
 - Test setting: Percentages of referral to HIV prevention services were higher among persons tested in non-health care facilities (66.7%–81.2%) than among persons tested in health care and correctional facilities (60.8%–77.5%) (Tables 7, 9, 11).
- Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days: 72.1%–87.4% of MSM, 65.3%–83.5% of transgender persons, and 74.1%–88.2% of heterosexual females were linked in 90 days (Table 6).
- Referral to partner services: 89.7%–93.8% of MSM, 84.1%–91.1% of transgender persons, and 86.2%–92.5% of heterosexual females were referred to partner services (Table 7).
- Interview for partner services: 67.4%–80.0% of MSM, 61.2%–79.4% of transgender persons, and 67.9%–79.2% of heterosexual females were interviewed for partner services (Table 7).
- Referral to HIV prevention services: 71.1%–82.2% of MSM, 73.5%–87.4% of transgender persons, and 68.2%–78.8% of heterosexual females were referred to HIV prevention services (Table 7).

Target Populations

Target population categories in this report include: 1) MSM who inject drugs, 2) MSM, 3) transgender persons who report injection drug use, 4) transgender, 5) people who inject drugs, 6) heterosexual males, and 7) heterosexual females. The process used to create these categories is described further in the 'Technical Notes' section.

These categories are mutually exclusive and calculated on the basis of the person's gender and self-reported sexual behavior.

Data to classify persons into one of these categories are required to be collected for all test events conducted in non-health care facilities and are only required to be collected for HIV-positive persons in health care facilities.

Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM)

Data labeled as "MSM" in Table 12 include data for newly diagnosed HIV-positive MSM and MSM/IDU.

- In 2015, 153,842 test events were conducted among MSM in non-health care facilities, and of these, 2,891 (1.9%) were newly diagnosed HIV-positive (Table 12).
- Percentage of newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events was higher for black/African American MSM (3.4%), MSM tested in the South (2.7%), and MSM aged 20–29 years (2.2%) (Table 12).
- Percentages for linkage to HIV medical care among MSM varied by demographic characteristics: Black/African Americans MSM (67.1%–84.6%), MSM who tested in the South (72.6%–88.4%), and MSM aged 20–29 years (70.9%–88.1%) were linked to care within 90 days (Table 12).

Data on referral to partner services, interview for partner services, and referral to HIV prevention services for newly diagnosed HIV-positive MSM tested in non-health care facilities are provided in Figure 3 and Table 13.

Heterosexual Females

- In 2015, 154,598 test events were conducted among heterosexual females in non-health care facilities, and of these, 312 (0.2%) were newly diagnosed HIV-positive (Table 14).
- Percentage of newly diagnosed HIV positive test events was higher for heterosexual females aged 50 years and older (0.4%) and heterosexual females who tested in the Northeast (0.3%) (Table 14).
- Percentages for linkage to HIV medical care among heterosexual females varied by demographic characteristics (Table 14): Heterosexual females aged 50 years and older (55.4%–76.6%) and heterosexual females in the Northeast region (66.1%–78.0%) were linked to care within 90 days.

Data on referral to partner services, interview for partner services, and referral to HIV prevention services for newly diagnosed HIV-positive heterosexual females tested in non-health care facilities are provided in Figure 4 and Table 15.

Transgender Persons

- In 2015, 5,445 test events were conducted among transgender persons in non-health care facilities, and of these, 98 (1.8%) were newly diagnosed HIV-positive (Table 16).
- Percentage of newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events was higher for transgender persons aged 40–49 years (2.5%), black/African American transgender persons (3.2%), and transgender persons who tested in the South (2.3%) (Table 16).
- Percentages of linkage to HIV medical care among transgender persons varied by demographic characteristics (Table 16): Transgender persons aged 40–49 years (64.3%–81.8%), Blacks/African American transgender persons (47.5%–68.3%), and transgender persons tested in the South (63.4%–74.3%) were linked to care within 90 days.

Data on referral to partner services, interview for partner services, and referral to HIV prevention services for newly diagnosed HIV-positive transgender persons tested in non-health care facilities are provided in Table 17.

Technical Notes

National HIV Prevention Monitoring and Evaluation (NHM&E) HIV Testing Data Collection

NHM&E data are submitted to CDC in a standard format. A data collection template including required data fields is provided to all jurisdictions. HDs and CBOs are able to modify this template to better meet their local programmatic needs; however, required data fields cannot be omitted.

The 2015 NHM&E HIV test event-level data were submitted to CDC by HD and CBO grantees through EvaluationWeb®. HDs and CBOs are required to submit data a minimum of twice annually (March and September). This report includes all test events occurring in 2015 that were submitted to CDC through Evaluation Web by March 19, 2016.

Data Quality Assurance Monitoring and Grantee Feedback

DHAP is tasked with ensuring the quality and validity of the NHM&E HIV test event-level data. To meet this goal, a standardized data quality check is performed bi-annually after each data submission deadline. Required data fields are checked to ensure minimal missing/invalid data. Additional attention is paid to required data fields used in the calculation of indicators, including HIV test result received, linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe, linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days, referral to partner services, interview for partner services, and referral to HIV prevention services. Additionally, grantees are encouraged to develop and use local data quality assurance protocols and procedures to improve and maintain high-quality data.

Interpretation of HIV Test Event-Level Data

When interpreting data in this report, several points should be considered.

- Beginning with the 2014 CDC-funded HIV Testing Report, CDC calculated the number of newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events based on information from a health department's HIV surveillance system (no evidence of prior HIV diagnosis) or client's self-reported previous HIV status (no prior HIV test or no prior HIV-positive test result). Therefore, comparison with reports prior to 2014 is limited due to this change in definition. However, to support comparability, Table 18 uses the previous definition (i.e., client's self-reported previous HIV status) to calculate and exhibit new HIV diagnoses, the number of HIV test events, number of newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events, and linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days by demographic characteristics from 2013–2015.
- Some findings may be influenced by whether testing sites more commonly promoted routine or targeted HIV testing. For example, the number of HIV test events may be lower in geographic areas or jurisdictions where targeted testing focused on certain high-risk populations, and correspondingly, the percentage of HIV positivity in these areas or jurisdictions may be higher.

- The population accessing HIV testing services at publicly funded sites is not necessarily representative of all persons who are tested in the United States, therefore these findings should not be applied to the U.S. general population. Reliable estimates are not available to determine what proportion of all HIV tests in the United States are CDC-funded.
- Test event-level data are collected for each HIV test event that is conducted with CDC funds. An HIV test event is defined as the sequence of one or more tests conducted with a person to determine his or her HIV status. During one test event, a person may be tested once (e.g., one rapid test or one conventional test) or multiple times. An HIV test event may involve more than one face-to-face interaction over more than one day.
- Some testing sites (e.g., CBOs) may not conduct follow-up confirmatory testing after a preliminary HIV-positive test result, but link persons with preliminary HIV positive test results to Ryan White clinics or other care settings for supplemental testing (including confirmation of HIV diagnosis) and treatment. Without unique person identifiers, these tests cannot be linked. From a program monitoring and evaluation perspective, confirmation of linkage to HIV medical care is the primary outcome of interest.
- HIV test event-level data are collected by HIV prevention program activities in conjunction with delivery of other health services. Therefore, the comparability of these data across jurisdictions may be limited due to differences in data collection methods, quality assurance, or quality improvement activities that occur at the state or local levels. Comparability within a health department jurisdiction may also be limited for the same reasons.

Definitions

Age

The age of the person at testing, as determined by calculating the difference between the year of the person's birth and the year of the HIV testing session.

Data Designation

Aggregate data

Total HIV test events and confirmed HIV-positive test events reported by jurisdictions when complete test event-level data were not submitted to CDC.

Invalid data

Any test event-level data submitted by the jurisdiction that do not conform to the value codes stated in the NHM&E data variable set (DVS).

Missing data

Any required data associated with a valid HIV testing record for which data were not submitted by the jurisdiction. These data were either not collected by the jurisdiction or were collected but not reported to CDC.

Test event-level data

Data reported by jurisdictions for each HIV test event conducted, including demographics, behavioral risk, linkage to HIV medical care services (within 90 days and within any timeframe), referral to and interview for partner services and referral to HIV prevention services.

Data variable set

Data dictionary with all NHM&E data elements, including mandatory, required, and allowed data elements. Information provided in the data variable set (DVS) includes variable number, name, schema name, format type, minimum and maximum length, value codes, instructions, and definitions.

Gender

The person's self-reported current gender identity and may include one's social status, self-identification, legal status, and biology. Current gender identity is submitted to CDC as male, female, male-to-female transgender (i.e., a person whose physical or birth sex is male, but whose gender expression and/or gender identity is female), or female-to-male transgender (i.e., a person whose physical or birth sex is female, but whose gender expression and/or gender identity is male). Additionally, in order to identify transgender persons, sex at birth and current gender identity are examined. If the self-reported genders do not match, the person is classified as a transgender person.

For this report, gender is reported as male, female, or transgender.

Interview for partner services

Partner services include a range of available services for newly and previously diagnosed HIV-positive persons, their partners, and affected communities. Services may include: informing current and past sex partners that a person who is HIV-positive has identified them as a sex or injection-drug-paraphernalia-sharing partner and advising them to have HIV counseling and testing. Additionally, it can include notifying partners, who may not have suspected that they were at increased risk for HIV so that they can be tested for HIV.

This calculated indicator measures the extent to which newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events included interviews for partner services. For this report, the numerator includes newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events that include an interview for partner services. To calculate the minimum percentage, the denominator includes “yes”, “no”, “missing/invalid” responses for “interviewed for partner services”. For maximum percentage, the denominator only includes “yes” and “no” responses for “interviewed for partner services”.

Linkage to HIV medical care services within 90 days

HIV medical care includes medical services for HIV infection, including evaluation of immune system function and screening, treatment, and prevention of opportunistic infections.

This calculated indicator measures the extent to which newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events include linkage to HIV medical care services. In order to be considered linked to HIV medical care within 90 days, the attendance of the first medical care appointment must have occurred within 90 days from the first positive test result. For this indicator, the numerator is the number of newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events showing linkage to HIV medical care services within 90 days. For this report, a minimum and maximum percentage is calculated to provide a range accounting for records with missing/invalid outcome data using two different methods. The **minimum percentage** is calculated by including all test events in the denominator, even those whose outcome is missing/invalid for “linked to HIV medical care services within 90 days”. This approach likely underestimates actual performance. The **maximum percentage** is calculated by excluding test events with missing/invalid outcome data for “linked to HIV medical care services within 90 days” (i.e., excluding these records from the denominator). This approach likely overestimates actual performance. As the percentage of records with missing/invalid outcome data declines, the two estimates will be more accurate and converge on the true percentage.

Race/ethnicity

Race is defined as a person’s self-reported classification of the biological heritage with which they most closely identify. Ethnicity is defined as a person’s self-report of whether they are Hispanic or Latino. Up to five races and one ethnicity (i.e., Hispanic or Latino) for a person are allowed and submitted to CDC as separate variables. For this report, a “race/ethnicity” variable was created by combining the race and ethnicity variables using the following categories:

- Hispanic or Latino (“Hispanic or Latino” in the ethnicity variable regardless of the race variables)
- Remaining persons who selected “Not Hispanic or Latino” for the ethnicity variable were categorized as:
- White

- Black or African American
- Asian
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- Multi-race (persons who selected more than one race)
- Declined
- Don't know
- Invalid
- Missing

Rapid test used in test event

This calculated variable indicates whether rapid testing technology was used for an HIV test. A response of "yes" indicates that at least one test within a test event was performed by using a rapid test technology.

Referral to HIV prevention services

HIV prevention services are defined as any service or intervention directly aimed at reducing the risk of transmitting or acquiring HIV infection (e.g., prevention counseling, effective behavioral interventions, risk-reduction counseling). HIV posttest counseling and indirect services, such as mental health services or housing, are excluded.

This calculated indicator measures the extent to which newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events include a referral to HIV prevention services. For this report, the numerator includes newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events with referrals to HIV prevention services. To calculate the minimum percentage, the denominator includes "yes", "no", "missing/invalid" responses for "referral to HIV prevention services". For maximum percentage, the denominator only includes "yes" and "no" responses for "referral to HIV prevention services".

Referral to partner services

Partner services include a range of available services for newly and previously diagnosed HIV-positive persons, their partners, and affected communities. Services may include informing current and past sex partners that a person who is HIV-positive has identified them as a sex or injection-drug-paraphernalia-sharing partner and advising them to have HIV counseling and testing. Additionally, it can include notifying partners, who may not have suspected that they were at increased risk of HIV so that they can be tested for HIV.

This calculated indicator measures the extent to which newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events include a referral to partner services. For this report, the numerator includes newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events with referrals to partner services. To calculate the minimum percentage, the denominator includes "yes", "no", "missing/invalid" responses for "referral to partner services". For maximum percentage, the denominator only includes "yes" and "no" responses for "referral to partner services".

Results received

This calculated indicator measures the extent to which persons received HIV test results from the initial testing site or obtained the results from another agency for at least one HIV test in the test event, regardless of the HIV test technology or how many tests were conducted. For

this report, the numerator includes newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events indicating receipt of test results. To calculate the minimum percentage, the denominator includes “yes”, “no”, “missing/invalid” responses for “results received”. For maximum percentage, the denominator only includes “yes” and “no” responses for “results received”.

Target populations

NHM&E data for target populations are collected from the person for behavior during the 12 months before the HIV test. The collection of these data is required for all tests performed in non-health care facilities and for HIV-positive persons in health care facilities. For this report, mutually exclusive target populations are determined for HIV-positive persons by using a combination of behaviors and gender of the person (male, female, and transgender). The behaviors used to calculate the target populations include vaginal or anal sex with males or females and use of injection drugs.

The target populations are ordered hierarchically on the basis of the most likely presumed risk for exposure to HIV as follows:

- Men who have sex with men who report injection drug use: includes males who reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use in the past 12 months
- Men who have sex with men: includes males who reported male-to-male sexual contact in the past 12 months
- Transgender persons who report injection drug use: includes transgender persons (i.e., persons who self-reported current gender as transgender or self-reported sex at birth is different from self-reported current gender) who reported injection drug use in the past 12 months
- Transgender person: includes persons who self-reported current gender as transgender or persons whose self-reported gender at birth is different from self-reported current gender
- Persons who inject drugs: includes persons who reported injection drug use in the past 12 months
- Heterosexual male: includes males who only reported heterosexual contact with a female in the past 12 months
- Heterosexual female: includes females who only reported heterosexual contact with a male in the past 12 months
- Missing/invalid: includes persons: (1) who did not report any of these behaviors, (2) who were not asked about these behaviors, (3) who declined to discuss these behaviors, or (4) for whom these data were not reported, even though they were asked about these behaviors

Test events

Valid/Analyzable HIV test event

HIV test events include all National HIV Prevention Program Monitoring & Evaluation HIV testing records for which a test result (positive or negative) was reported. A single HIV test event could include multiple tests that were administered to the same person to make a final determination of the test result.

Invalid HIV test event

An HIV test event is considered invalid if data are missing/invalid for all of the tests that comprise that HIV test event for both the following variables: test technology (i.e., conventional, rapid, or other) or HIV test result (i.e., negative, positive, indeterminate, invalid, or no result).

Testing record

HIV testing record

A test event-level data record that includes the mandatory data fields of: session date, agency ID, intervention ID, site ID, test setting, and client ID. A test event-level testing record cannot be submitted without the mandatory data fields.

Invalid testing record

Required data within a valid HIV testing record that do not conform to the data structure specified by CDC (e.g., illogical dates (02/30/2015), incomplete dates (02/2015), future years, unacceptable value codes, or unexpected data based upon skip patterns in the data collection form).

Test results

Confirmed HIV-positive test event

A test event with an HIV-positive test result for a conventional HIV test [positive enzyme immunoassay (EIA) test confirmed by supplemental testing, e.g., Western blot or a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT)]. For the purposes of the 2015 annual HIV testing report and for monitoring and evaluation purposes only, two rapid tests were categorized as a confirmed HIV-positive test event, unless a negative conventional HIV test result or a negative NAAT test result was documented in the same test event.

HIV-positive test event

An HIV-positive test event is determined by any of the following test results: (1) a NAAT/RNA positive test result, (2) a conventional positive test result if a negative NAAT/RNA test result was not part of that test event, (3) a rapid positive test result if a negative NAAT/RNA or negative conventional test result was not part of that test event, and (4) a documented positive test result, even if test technology data are missing/invalid if a negative NAAT/RNA or negative conventional test result was not part of that test event.

Newly diagnosed HIV-positive person

A person who tested HIV-positive during the current test event and were not found to be previously reported in the health department jurisdiction's HIV surveillance system. If a person was found in the HIV surveillance system as a prior HIV positive case, the HIV-positive test event was not considered a new diagnosis. Self-report data for prior HIV status were used only for test results that were not verified within the state HIV surveillance system. In this case, newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons were those who tested HIV-positive during the current test event but self-reported not having a previous HIV test or HIV-positive test result.

Preliminary HIV-positive test event

A test event with an HIV-positive test result from one rapid HIV test or an HIV-positive test result for which test technology is missing/invalid, without another documented HIV-positive test result.

Previous HIV-positive person

A person who tested HIV-positive during the current test event and were found to be previously reported in the health department jurisdiction's HIV surveillance system. Self-report data for prior HIV status were used only for grantees who did not or were unable to verify prior test result within their HIV surveillance system due to specific policies or procedures within their state and/or health department. In this case, previously diagnosed HIV-positive persons were those who tested HIV-positive during the current test event and self-reported having a previous HIV-positive test result.

Test setting

Test setting is determined by the test setting where HIV testing is provided, and for this report, it is classified into the following categories:

- Health care and correctional facilities: inpatient facilities, outpatient facilities, emergency rooms, and correctional facilities
- Non-health care facilities: HIV counseling and testing sites and community settings
- Invalid: the site code submitted for the facility is not one of the acceptable site codes
- Missing: no site code is submitted for the test event

U.S. geographic region

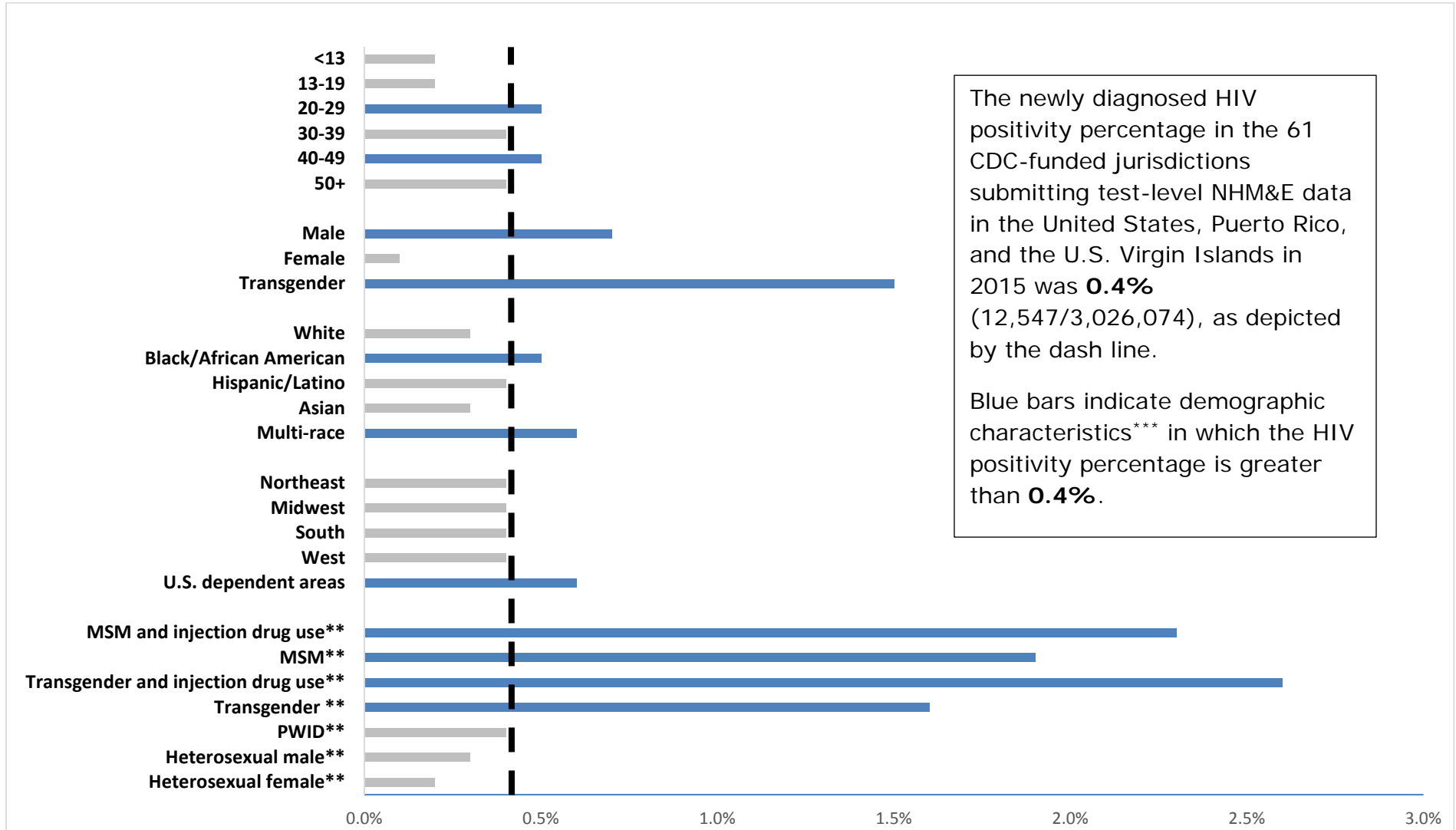
The U.S. geographic regions are as follows:

- Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont
- Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, 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
- U.S. dependent areas: Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands

Figures

Figure 1. Characteristics of newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events* , 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2015.

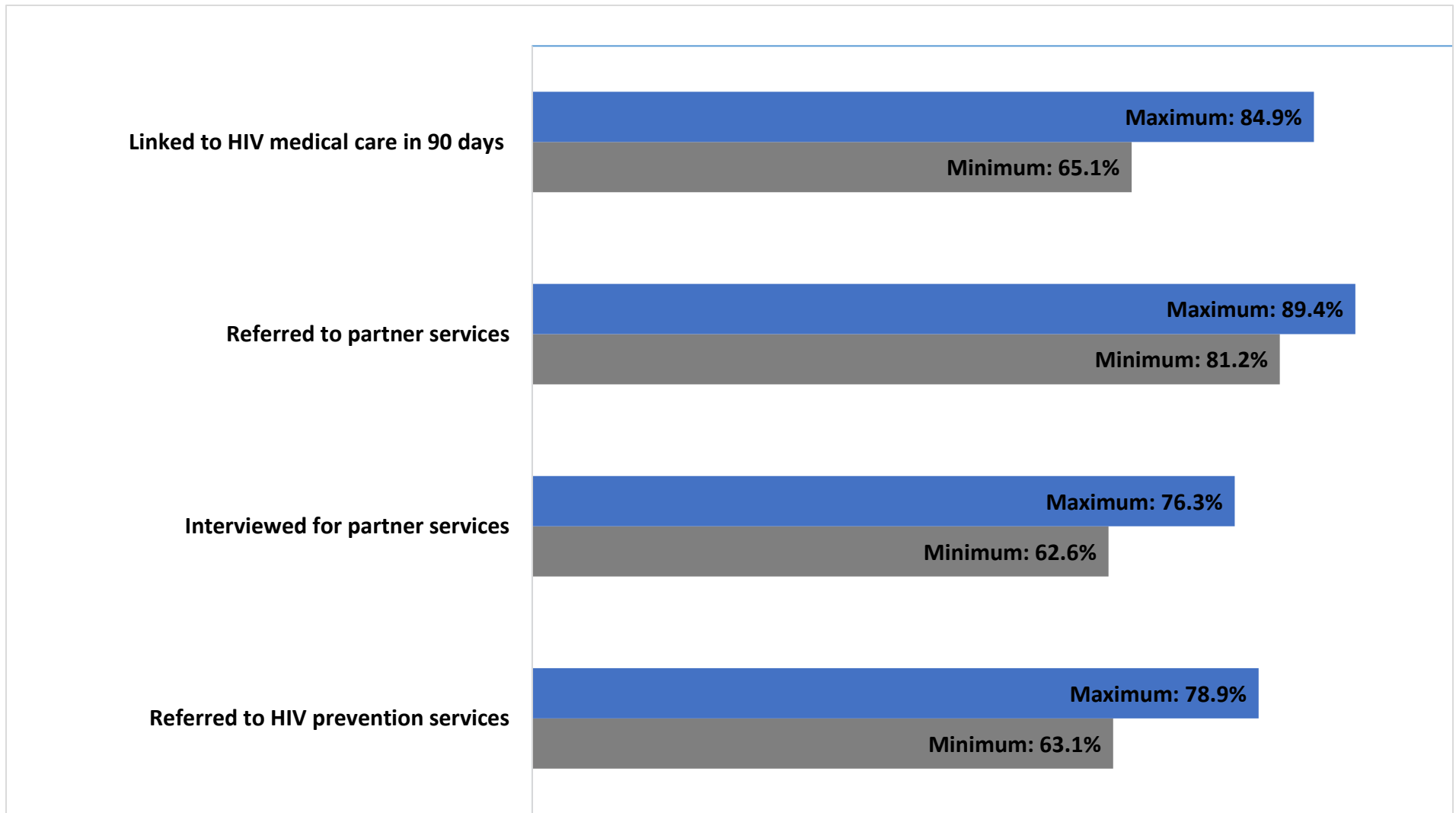


*American Indians/Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders are omitted due to the small number of newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons. Please refer to Tables 6 and 10 for figure data.

** Data to identify target populations are required for all test events conducted in non-health care facilities, but are only required for HIV-positive individuals from health care facilities; therefore only test events conducted in non-health care facilities are shown here.

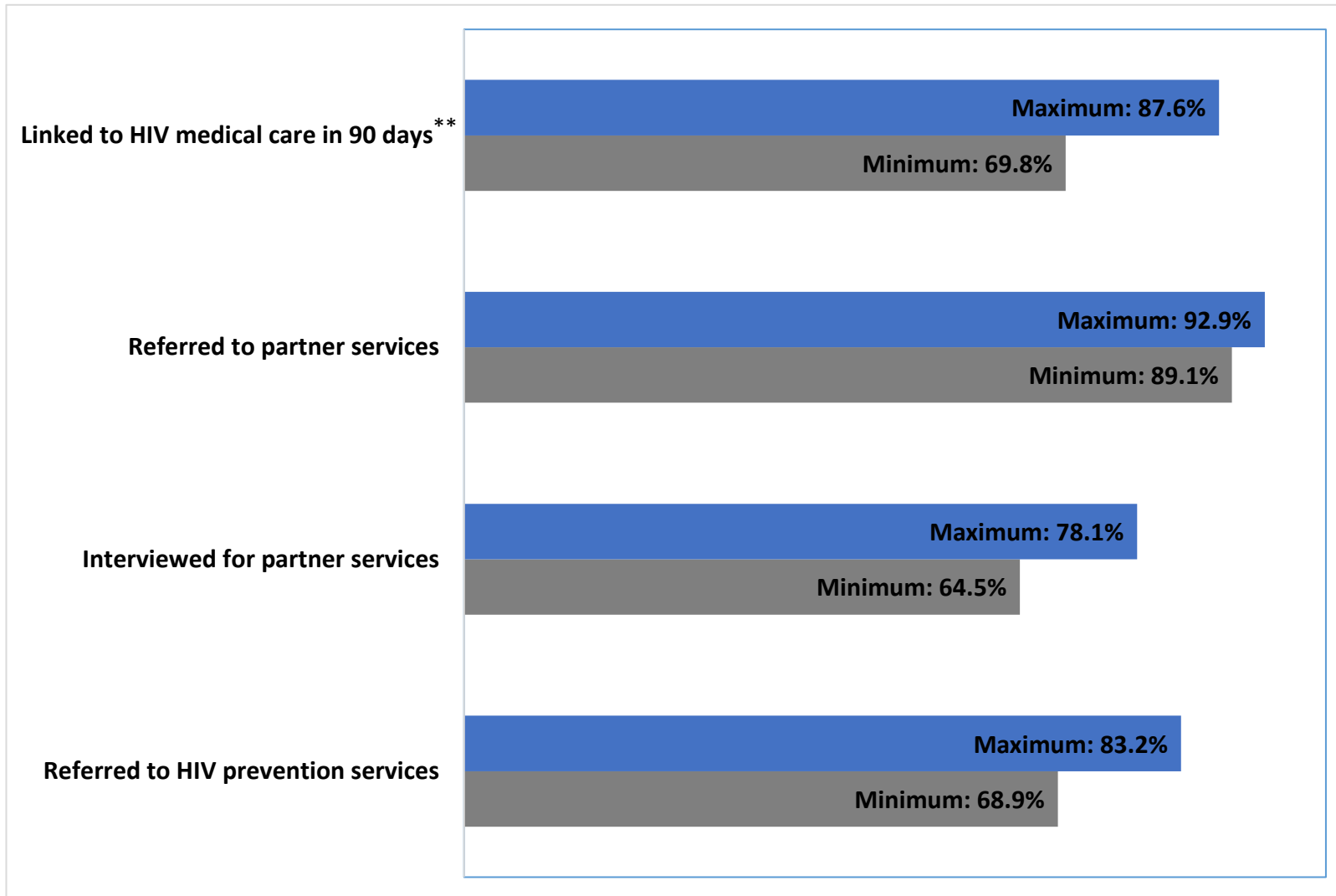
*** Target population percentages exclude missing/invalid data. Please refer to Tables 6 and 10 for figure data.

Figure 2. HIV testing and care continuum indicators among newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events, 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands, 2015.



* Maximum indicator percentages exclude records with missing outcome data from the denominator. Minimum percentages include records with missing outcome data in the denominator. Please refer to Tables 4-7 for figure data.

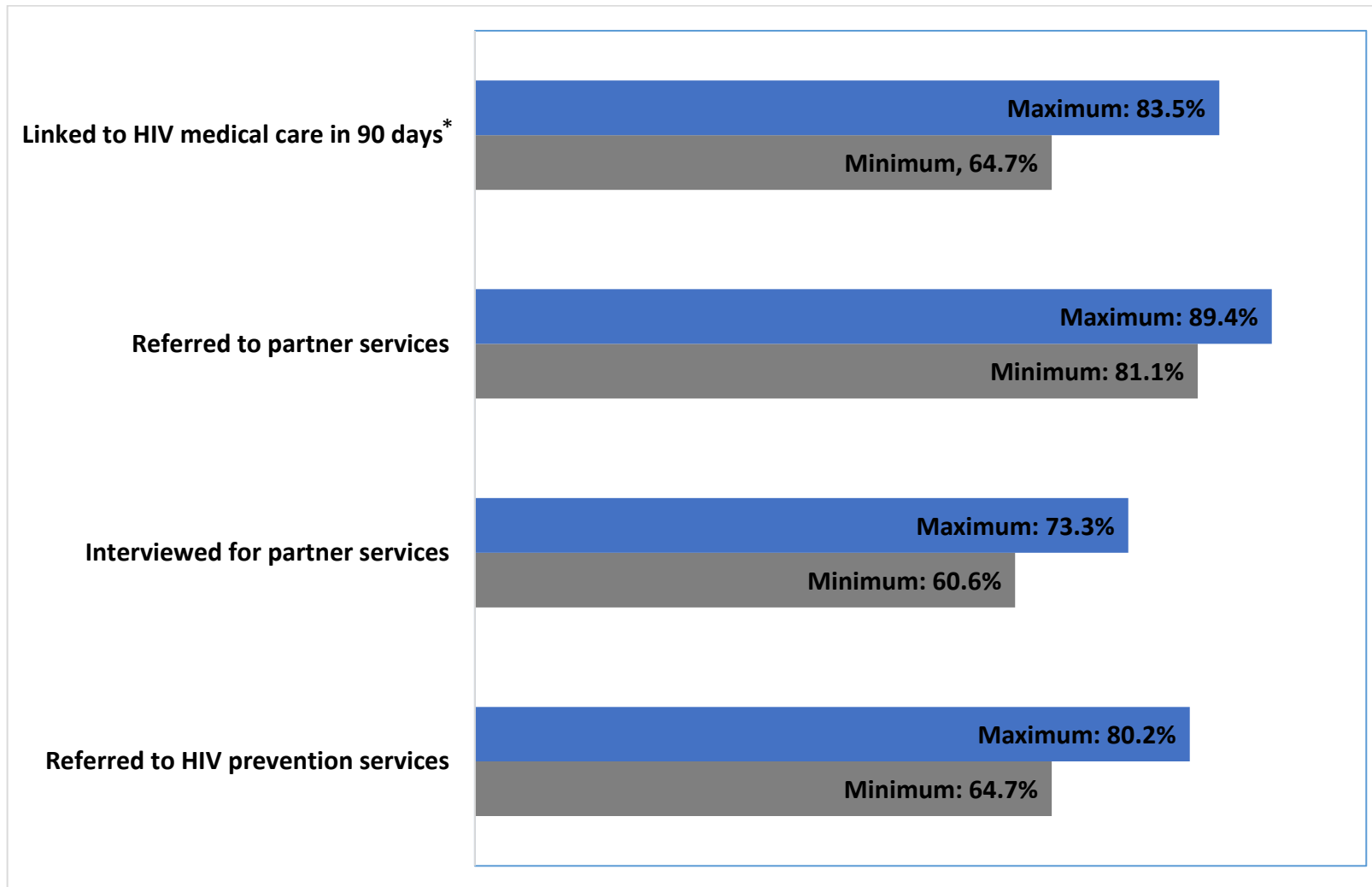
Figure 3. HIV testing and care continuum indicators among newly identified HIV-positive men who have sex with men (MSM^{*}) in non-health care facilities, 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the US. Virgin Islands, 2015.



* MSM includes MSM and MSM/IDU.

** Maximum indicator percentages exclude records with missing outcome data from the denominator. Minimum percentages include records with missing outcome data in the denominator. Please refer to Tables 12-13 for figure data.

Figure 4. HIV testing and care continuum indicators among newly diagnosed HIV-positive heterosexual females in non-health care facilities, 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands, 2015.



* Maximum indicator percentages exclude records with missing outcome data from the denominator. Minimum percentages include records with missing outcome data in the denominator. Please refer to Tables 14-15 for figure data.



Tables

Table 1. Number of HIV test events and HIV positivity, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV test events	HIV-positive test events						Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events ^a		Newly diagnosed confirmed HIV-positive test events		
		No.	Preliminary results		Confirmed results		Total		No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)
			No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)				
Alabama	68,288	273	(0.4)	635	(0.9)	908	(1.3)	73	(0.1)	43	(0.1)	
Alaska	1,948	2	(0.1)	1	(0.1)	3	(0.2)	1	(0.1)	1	(0.1)	
Arizona	59,875	186	(0.3)	308	(0.5)	494	(0.8)	261	(0.4)	209	(0.3)	
Arkansas	32,607	55	(0.2)	140	(0.4)	195	(0.6)	75	(0.2)	51	(0.2)	
California												
Los Angeles	143,934	603	(0.4)	1,181	(0.8)	1,784	(1.2)	1,300	(0.9)	864	(0.6)	
San Francisco	31,688	8	(0.0)	420	(1.3)	428	(1.4)	122	(0.4)	121	(0.4)	
California (excludes Los Angeles and San Francisco)	58,415	213	(0.4)	433	(0.7)	646	(1.1)	346	(0.6)	279	(0.5)	
Colorado	28,222	11	(0.0)	142	(0.5)	153	(0.5)	103	(0.4)	103	(0.4)	
Connecticut	57,662	11	(0.0)	122	(0.2)	133	(0.2)	94	(0.2)	90	(0.2)	
Delaware	9,248	9	(0.1)	34	(0.4)	43	(0.5)	27	(0.3)	27	(0.3)	
District of Columbia	105,641	273	(0.3)	885	(0.8)	1,158	(1.1)	249	(0.2)	152	(0.1)	
Florida	372,127	537	(0.1)	3,471	(0.9)	4,008	(1.1)	1,733	(0.5)	1,566	(0.4)	
Georgia												
Atlanta	47,009	145	(0.3)	779	(1.7)	924	(2.0)	493	(1.0)	394	(0.8)	
Georgia (excludes Atlanta)	65,668	33	(0.1)	347	(0.5)	380	(0.6)	297	(0.5)	273	(0.4)	
Hawaii	4,110	3	(0.1)	32	(0.8)	35	(0.9)	29	(0.7)	28	(0.7)	
Idaho	2,977	2	(0.1)	6	(0.2)	8	(0.3)	5	(0.2)	5	(0.2)	
Illinois												
Chicago	101,430	135	(0.1)	1,201	(1.2)	1,336	(1.3)	253	(0.2)	214	(0.2)	

Table 1. Number of HIV test events and HIV positivity, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV test events	HIV-positive test events						Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events ^a		Newly diagnosed confirmed HIV-positive test events		
		No.	Preliminary results		Confirmed results		Total		No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)
			No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)				
Illinois (excludes Chicago)	41,643	3	(0.0)	171	(0.4)	174	(0.4)	87	(0.2)	84	(0.2)	
Indiana	20,178	28	(0.1)	276	(1.4)	304	(1.5)	254	(1.3)	228	(1.1)	
Iowa	4,463	0	(0.0)	32	(0.7)	32	(0.7)	26	(0.6)	26	(0.6)	
Kansas	17,742	1	(0.0)	58	(0.3)	59	(0.3)	58	(0.3)	58	(0.3)	
Kentucky	21,459	31	(0.1)	56	(0.3)	87	(0.4)	64	(0.3)	44	(0.2)	
Louisiana	107,476	15	(0.0)	1,005	(0.9)	1,020	(0.9)	437	(0.4)	422	(0.4)	
Maine	2,553	1	(0.0)	11	(0.4)	12	(0.5)	9	(0.4)	8	(0.3)	
Maryland												
Baltimore ^b	46,314	51	(0.1)	446	(1.3)	497	(1.4)	183	(0.5)	171	(0.5)	
Maryland (excludes Baltimore)	34,610	47	(0.1)	122	(0.4)	169	(0.5)	85	(0.2)	79	(0.2)	
Massachusetts	47,957	59	(0.1)	293	(0.6)	352	(0.7)	156	(0.3)	124	(0.3)	
Michigan	52,741	311	(0.6)	29	(0.1)	340	(0.6)	249	(0.5)	14	(0.0)	
Minnesota	13,380	25	(0.2)	39	(0.3)	64	(0.5)	52	(0.4)	34	(0.3)	
Mississippi	87,322	30	(0.0)	612	(0.7)	642	(0.7)	56	(0.1)	44	(0.1)	
Missouri	79,717	253	(0.3)	221	(0.3)	474	(0.6)	234	(0.3)	131	(0.2)	
Montana	2,147	0	(0.0)	12	(0.6)	12	(0.6)	9	(0.4)	9	(0.4)	
Nebraska	8,879	14	(0.2)	14	(0.2)	28	(0.3)	21	(0.2)	12	(0.1)	
Nevada	22,151	5	(0.0)	228	(1.0)	233	(1.1)	190	(0.9)	188	(0.8)	
New Hampshire	758	1	(0.1)	4	(0.5)	5	(0.7)	3	(0.4)	3	(0.4)	
New Jersey	35,330	47	(0.1)	363	(1.0)	410	(1.2)	183	(0.5)	163	(0.5)	
New Mexico	9,596	7	(0.1)	53	(0.6)	60	(0.6)	44	(0.5)	40	(0.4)	

Table 1. Number of HIV test events and HIV positivity, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV test events	HIV-positive test events						Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events ^a		Newly diagnosed confirmed HIV-positive test events		
		No.	Preliminary results		Confirmed results		Total		No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)
			No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)				
New York												
New York City	110,597	100	(0.1)	657	(0.6)	757	(0.7)	644	(0.6)	599	(0.5)	
New York (excludes New York City)	72,114	83	(0.1)	515	(0.7)	598	(0.8)	422	(0.6)	386	(0.5)	
North Carolina	99,491	0	(0.0)	512	(0.5)	512	(0.5)	217	(0.2)	217	(0.2)	
North Dakota	4,759	2	(0.0)	5	(0.1)	7	(0.1)	5	(0.1)	3	(0.1)	
Ohio	60,390	49	(0.1)	330	(0.5)	379	(0.6)	229	(0.4)	212	(0.4)	
Oklahoma	18,669	55	(0.3)	150	(0.8)	205	(1.1)	125	(0.7)	82	(0.4)	
Oregon	5,560	7	(0.1)	50	(0.9)	57	(1.0)	43	(0.8)	39	(0.7)	
Pennsylvania												
Philadelphia	87,786	302	(0.3)	356	(0.4)	658	(0.7)	249	(0.3)	191	(0.2)	
Pennsylvania (excludes Philadelphia)	60,238	34	(0.1)	172	(0.3)	206	(0.3)	114	(0.2)	100	(0.2)	
Rhode Island	4,808	3	(0.1)	18	(0.4)	21	(0.4)	13	(0.3)	12	(0.2)	
South Carolina	77,238	47	(0.1)	559	(0.7)	606	(0.8)	182	(0.2)	164	(0.2)	
South Dakota	1,434	2	(0.1)	3	(0.2)	5	(0.3)	2	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	
Tennessee	116,958	46	(0.0)	1,075	(0.9)	1,121	(1.0)	292	(0.2)	292	(0.2)	
Texas												
Houston	126,486	39	(0.0)	1,481	(1.2)	1,520	(1.2)	417	(0.3)	409	(0.3)	
Texas (excludes Houston)	182,017	1,768	(1.0)	631	(0.3)	2,399	(1.3)	1,010	(0.6)	233	(0.1)	
Utah	5,322	1	(0.0)	31	(0.6)	32	(0.6)	26	(0.5)	25	(0.5)	
Vermont	862	2	(0.2)	1	(0.1)	3	(0.3)	1	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	

Table 1. Number of HIV test events and HIV positivity, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV test events	HIV-positive test events						Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events ^a		Newly diagnosed confirmed HIV-positive test events		
		No.	Preliminary results		Confirmed results		Total		No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)
			No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)				
Virginia	79,195	29	(0.0)	370	(0.5)	399	(0.5)	266	(0.3)	249	(0.3)	
Washington	12,705	29	(0.2)	97	(0.8)	126	(1.0)	84	(0.7)	64	(0.5)	
West Virginia	3,725	2	(0.1)	17	(0.5)	19	(0.5)	15	(0.4)	13	(0.3)	
Wisconsin	12,760	30	(0.2)	81	(0.6)	111	(0.9)	79	(0.6)	56	(0.4)	
Wyoming	2,703	2	(0.1)	5	(0.2)	7	(0.3)	1	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	
Puerto Rico	41,859	57	(0.1)	313	(0.7)	370	(0.9)	249	(0.6)	232	(0.6)	
U.S. Virgin Islands	3,133	0	(0.0)	1	(0.0)	1	(0.0)	1	(0.0)	1	(0.0)	
Total	3,038,074	6,117	(0.2)	21,612	(0.7)	27,729	(0.9)	12,547	(0.4)	9,881	(0.3)	

^a Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status.

^b Data from Baltimore for Table 1 consist of both test event-level data (34,314 test events) and aggregate test data (12,000 test events); the 12,000 aggregate test events are not included in any other table.

Table 2. Number of HIV test events and newly diagnosed HIV positivity^a, by test setting and 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions submitting test event-level data, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	Health care and correctional facilities				Non-health care facilities			
	HIV test events		Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events		HIV test events		Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events	
	No.	(%)	No.	(Newly positive %)	No.	(%)	No.	(Newly positive %)
Alabama	55,368	(81.1)	48	(0.1)	12,920	(18.9)	25	(0.2)
Alaska	297	(15.2)	0	(0.0)	1,651	(84.8)	1	(0.1)
Arizona	46,480	(77.6)	194	(0.4)	13,395	(22.4)	67	(0.5)
Arkansas	30,685	(94.1)	45	(0.1)	1,922	(5.9)	30	(1.6)
California								
Los Angeles	81,567	(56.7)	744	(0.9)	62,366	(43.3)	556	(0.9)
San Francisco	27,790	(87.7)	106	(0.4)	3,898	(12.3)	16	(0.4)
California (excludes Los Angeles and San Francisco)	40,823	(69.9)	241	(0.6)	17,592	(30.1)	105	(0.6)
Colorado	24,310	(86.1)	76	(0.3)	3,912	(13.9)	27	(0.7)
Connecticut	44,827	(77.7)	70	(0.2)	12,835	(22.3)	24	(0.2)
Delaware	5,847	(63.2)	16	(0.3)	3,401	(36.8)	11	(0.3)
District of Columbia	85,477	(80.9)	209	(0.2)	20,164	(19.1)	40	(0.2)
Florida	221,919	(59.6)	806	(0.4)	149,581	(40.2)	925	(0.6)
Georgia								
Atlanta	30,234	(64.3)	212	(0.7)	16,765	(35.7)	281	(1.7)
Georgia (excludes Atlanta)	57,958	(88.3)	212	(0.4)	7,648	(11.6)	84	(1.1)
Hawaii	1,217	(29.6)	14	(1.2)	2,893	(70.4)	15	(0.5)
Idaho	1,342	(45.1)	2	(0.1)	1,635	(54.9)	3	(0.2)
Illinois								
Chicago	86,402	(85.2)	170	(0.2)	11,003	(10.8)	45	(0.4)
Illinois (excludes Chicago)	31,903	(76.6)	62	(0.2)	9,740	(23.4)	25	(0.3)
Indiana	10,708	(53.1)	81	(0.8)	9,470	(46.9)	173	(1.8)

Table 2. Number of HIV test events and newly diagnosed HIV positivity^a, by test setting and 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions submitting test event-level data, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	Health care and correctional facilities				Non-health care facilities			
	HIV test events		Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events		HIV test events		Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events	
	No.	(%)	No.	(Newly positive %)	No.	(%)	No.	(Newly positive %)
Iowa	3,965	(88.8)	21	(0.5)	498	(11.2)	5	(1.0)
Kansas	16,024	(90.3)	38	(0.2)	1,718	(9.7)	20	(1.2)
Kentucky	18,607	(86.7)	49	(0.3)	2,851	(13.3)	15	(0.5)
Louisiana	83,173	(77.4)	293	(0.4)	24,303	(22.6)	144	(0.6)
Maine	1,121	(43.9)	5	(0.4)	1,354	(53.0)	3	(0.2)
Maryland								
Baltimore	23,244	(67.7)	140	(0.6)	11,070	(32.3)	43	(0.4)
Maryland (excludes Baltimore)	27,352	(79.0)	75	(0.3)	7,255	(21.0)	10	(0.1)
Massachusetts	44,531	(92.9)	141	(0.3)	3,426	(7.1)	15	(0.4)
Michigan	44,379	(84.1)	187	(0.4)	8,362	(15.9)	62	(0.7)
Minnesota	9,624	(71.9)	43	(0.4)	3,756	(28.1)	9	(0.2)
Mississippi	84,845	(97.2)	52	(0.1)	2,477	(2.8)	4	(0.2)
Missouri	69,371	(87.0)	168	(0.2)	10,314	(12.9)	66	(0.6)
Montana	772	(36.0)	5	(0.6)	1,375	(64.0)	4	(0.3)
Nebraska	6,599	(74.3)	6	(0.1)	2,280	(25.7)	15	(0.7)
Nevada	12,770	(57.6)	95	(0.7)	9,381	(42.4)	95	(1.0)
New Hampshire	503	(66.4)	3	(0.6)	255	(33.6)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	24,460	(69.2)	110	(0.4)	10,870	(30.8)	73	(0.7)
New Mexico	8,537	(89.0)	37	(0.4)	1,059	(11.0)	7	(0.7)
New York								
New York City	99,601	(90.1)	503	(0.5)	10,105	(9.1)	131	(1.3)
New York (excludes New York City)	40,727	(56.5)	237	(0.6)	31,387	(43.5)	185	(0.6)
North Carolina	80,711	(81.1)	150	(0.2)	18,780	(18.9)	67	(0.4)

Table 2. Number of HIV test events and newly diagnosed HIV positivity^a, by test setting and 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions submitting test event-level data, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	Health care and correctional facilities				Non-health care facilities			
	HIV test events		Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events		HIV test events		Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events	
	No.	(%)	No.	(Newly positive %)	No.	(%)	No.	(Newly positive %)
North Dakota	75	(1.6)	1	(1.3)	4,672	(98.2)	4	(0.1)
Ohio	39,885	(66.0)	123	(0.3)	19,915	(33.0)	106	(0.5)
Oklahoma	14,433	(77.3)	33	(0.2)	4,186	(22.4)	92	(2.2)
Oregon	3,820	(68.7)	33	(0.9)	1,740	(31.3)	10	(0.6)
Pennsylvania								
Philadelphia	77,541	(88.3)	174	(0.2)	10,245	(11.7)	75	(0.7)
Pennsylvania (excludes Philadelphia)	52,643	(87.4)	71	(0.1)	7,377	(12.2)	43	(0.6)
Rhode Island	2,604	(54.2)	9	(0.3)	2,204	(45.8)	4	(0.2)
South Carolina	68,249	(88.4)	38	(0.1)	8,293	(10.7)	144	(1.7)
South Dakota	1,126	(78.5)	0	(0.0)	308	(21.5)	2	(0.6)
Tennessee	107,791	(92.2)	207	(0.2)	9,166	(7.8)	85	(0.9)
Texas								
Houston	118,578	(93.7)	301	(0.3)	7,908	(6.3)	116	(1.5)
Texas (excludes Houston)	118,530	(65.1)	482	(0.4)	62,345	(34.3)	516	(0.8)
Utah	3,012	(56.6)	9	(0.3)	2,310	(43.4)	17	(0.7)
Vermont	174	(20.2)	0	(0.0)	688	(79.8)	1	(0.1)
Virginia	63,788	(80.5)	191	(0.3)	15,407	(19.5)	75	(0.5)
Washington	5,512	(43.4)	29	(0.5)	7,193	(56.6)	55	(0.8)
West Virginia	3,329	(89.4)	9	(0.3)	396	(10.6)	6	(1.5)
Wisconsin	5,283	(41.4)	13	(0.2)	7,477	(58.6)	66	(0.9)
Wyoming	2,698	(99.8)	1	(0.0)	2	(0.1)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico	35,837	(85.6)	232	(0.6)	6,022	(14.4)	17	(0.3)
U.S. Virgin Islands	2,764	(88.2)	1	(0.0)	369	(11.8)	0	(0.0)

Table 2. Number of HIV test events and newly diagnosed HIV positivity^a, by test setting and 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions submitting test event-level data, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	Health care and correctional facilities				Non-health care facilities			
	HIV test events		Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events		HIV test events		Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events	
	No.	(%)	No.	(Newly positive %)	No.	(%)	No.	(Newly positive %)
Total^{b,c}	2,313,742	(76.5)	7,623	(0.3)	703,890	(23.3)	4,860	(0.7)

^a Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status.

^b The total excludes 8,442 HIV test events and 64 newly HIV-positive test events with missing facility type.

^c The total includes only test event-level data and excludes aggregate-level data from Baltimore.

Table 3. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among previously diagnosed HIV-positive test events^a, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test event-level data, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV test events	Previous HIV positive test events		Already in HIV medical care		Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^b					
	No.	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(In care %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/invalid	(Missing/invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Alabama	68,288	723	(1.1)	1	(0.1)	316	112	294	(40.7)	(43.8)	(73.8)
Alaska	1,948	2	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Arizona	59,875	74	(0.1)	17	(23.0)	36	14	7	(12.3)	(63.2)	(72.0)
Arkansas	32,607	112	(0.3)	9	(8.0)	43	24	36	(35.0)	(41.7)	(64.2)
California											
Los Angeles	143,934	437	(0.3)	8	(1.8)	332	15	82	(19.1)	(77.4)	(95.7)
San Francisco	31,688	298	(0.9)	19	(6.4)	260	12	7	(2.5)	(93.2)	(95.6)
California (excludes Los Angeles and San Francisco)	58,415	260	(0.4)	24	(9.2)	198	7	31	(13.1)	(83.9)	(96.6)
Colorado	28,222	50	(0.2)	31	(62.0)	18	0	1	(5.3)	(94.7)	(100.0)
Connecticut	57,662	34	(0.1)	5	(14.7)	25	2	2	(6.9)	(86.2)	(92.6)
Delaware	9,248	16	(0.2)	7	(43.8)	8	1	0	(0.0)	(88.9)	(88.9)
District of Columbia	105,641	498	(0.5)	298	(59.8)	21	14	165	(82.5)	(10.5)	(60.0)
Florida	372,127	2,275	(0.6)	61	(2.7)	1,762	188	264	(11.9)	(79.6)	(90.4)
Georgia											
Atlanta	47,009	383	(0.8)	35	(9.1)	222	70	56	(16.1)	(63.8)	(76.0)
Georgia (excludes Atlanta)	65,668	77	(0.1)	6	(7.8)	47	13	11	(15.5)	(66.2)	(78.3)
Hawaii	4,110	6	(0.1)	2	(33.3)	3	0	1	(25.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)
Idaho	2,977	3	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	2	1	0	(0.0)	(66.7)	(66.7)
Illinois											
Chicago	101,430	1,082	(1.1)	135	(12.5)	770	92	85	(9.0)	(81.3)	(89.3)
Illinois (excludes Chicago)	41,643	80	(0.2)	4	(5.0)	50	13	13	(17.1)	(65.8)	(79.4)

Table 3. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among previously diagnosed HIV-positive test events^a, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test event-level data, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV test events	Previous HIV positive test events		Already in HIV medical care		Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^b					
	No.	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(In care %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/invalid	(Missing/invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Indiana	20,178	50	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	25	15	10	(20.0)	(50.0)	(62.5)
Iowa	4,463	6	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	6	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Kansas	17,742	1	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Kentucky	21,459	23	(0.1)	1	(4.3)	10	0	12	(54.5)	(45.5)	(100.0)
Louisiana	107,476	583	(0.5)	0	(0.0)	383	200	0	(0.0)	(65.7)	(65.7)
Maine	2,553	3	(0.1)	1	(33.3)	0	0	2	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Maryland											
Baltimore	34,314	243	(0.7)	115	(47.3)	71	30	27	(21.1)	(55.5)	(70.3)
Maryland (excludes Baltimore)	34,610	83	(0.2)	25	(30.1)	47	9	2	(3.4)	(81.0)	(83.9)
Massachusetts	47,957	126	(0.3)	60	(47.6)	47	4	15	(22.7)	(71.2)	(92.2)
Michigan	52,741	77	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	2	0	75	(97.4)	(2.6)	(100.0)
Minnesota	13,380	10	(0.1)	2	(20.0)	5	0	3	(37.5)	(62.5)	(100.0)
Mississippi	87,322	580	(0.7)	135	(23.3)	371	65	9	(2.0)	(83.4)	(85.1)
Missouri	79,717	240	(0.3)	58	(24.2)	137	32	13	(7.1)	(75.3)	(81.1)
Montana	2,147	3	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)
Nebraska	8,879	5	(0.1)	2	(40.0)	1	0	2	(66.7)	(33.3)	(100.0)
Nevada	22,151	41	(0.2)	3	(7.3)	24	7	7	(18.4)	(63.2)	(77.4)
New Hampshire	758	2	(0.3)	0	(0.0)	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
New Jersey	35,330	227	(0.6)	14	(6.2)	195	10	8	(3.8)	(91.5)	(95.1)
New Mexico	9,596	12	(0.1)	2	(16.7)	6	2	2	(20.0)	(60.0)	(75.0)
New York											
New York City	110,597	98	(0.1)	20	(20.4)	55	15	8	(10.3)	(70.5)	(78.6)

Table 3. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among previously diagnosed HIV-positive test events^a, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test event-level data, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV test events	Previous HIV positive test events		Already in HIV medical care		Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^b					
	No.	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(In care %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/invalid	(Missing/invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
New York (excludes New York City)	72,114	163	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	121	8	34	(20.9)	(74.2)	(93.8)
North Carolina	99,491	295	(0.3)	0	(0.0)	88	184	23	(7.8)	(29.8)	(32.4)
North Dakota	4,759	2	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	0	1	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)
Ohio	60,390	98	(0.2)	10	(10.2)	59	5	24	(27.3)	(67.0)	(92.2)
Oklahoma	18,669	80	(0.4)	1	(1.3)	7	11	61	(77.2)	(8.9)	(38.9)
Oregon	5,560	7	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	5	1	1	(14.3)	(71.4)	(83.3)
Pennsylvania											
Pennsylvania (excludes Philadelphia)	60,238	89	(0.1)	2	(2.2)	69	1	17	(19.5)	(79.3)	(98.6)
Philadelphia	87,786	334	(0.4)	80	(24.0)	152	37	65	(25.6)	(59.8)	(80.4)
Rhode Island	4,808	8	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	8	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
South Carolina	77,238	400	(0.5)	2	(0.5)	346	6	46	(11.6)	(86.9)	(98.3)
South Dakota	1,434	3	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	1	0	2	(66.7)	(33.3)	(100.0)
Tennessee	116,958	818	(0.7)	39	(4.8)	445	26	308	(39.5)	(57.1)	(94.5)
Texas											
Houston	126,486	1,103	(0.9)	273	(24.8)	98	21	711	(85.7)	(11.8)	(82.4)
Texas (excludes Houston)	182,017	963	(0.5)	0	(0.0)	328	155	480	(49.8)	(34.1)	(67.9)
Utah	5,322	6	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	5	0	1	(16.7)	(83.3)	(100.0)
Vermont	862	2	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	1	0	1	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)
Virginia	79,195	133	(0.2)	28	(21.1)	77	15	13	(12.4)	(73.3)	(83.7)
Washington	12,705	39	(0.3)	7	(17.9)	13	2	17	(53.1)	(40.6)	(86.7)
West Virginia	3,725	4	(0.1)	1	(25.0)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Wisconsin	12,760	31	(0.2)	9	(29.0)	11	2	9	(40.9)	(50.0)	(84.6)

Table 3. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among previously diagnosed HIV-positive test events^a, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test event-level data, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV test events	Previous HIV positive test events		Already in HIV medical care		Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^b					
	No.	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(In care %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/invalid	(Missing/invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Wyoming	2,703	6	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	0	3	3	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Puerto Rico	41,859	121	(0.3)	17	(14.0)	78	10	16	(15.4)	(75.0)	(88.6)
U.S. Virgin Islands	3,133	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total^c	3,026,074	13,528	(0.4)	1,569	(11.6)	7,421	1,454	3,084	(25.8)	(62.1)	(83.6)

^a Starting in 2014, previous HIV-positive test events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status.

^b Persons who reported already being in HIV medical care were excluded from the denominator.

^c The total includes only test event-level data and excludes aggregate-level HIV from Baltimore.

Table 4. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test event-level data, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV test events			Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All HIV test events	Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events	(Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/invalid	(Missing/invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Alabama	68,288	73	(0.1)	7	1	65	(89.0)	(9.6)	(87.5)
Alaska	1,948	1	(0.1)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Arizona	59,875	261	(0.4)	135	42	84	(32.2)	(51.7)	(76.3)
Arkansas	32,607	75	(0.2)	13	40	22	(29.3)	(17.3)	(24.5)
California									
Los Angeles	143,934	1,300	(0.9)	902	49	349	(26.8)	(69.4)	(94.8)
San Francisco	31,688	122	(0.4)	100	18	4	(3.3)	(82.0)	(84.7)
California (excludes Los Angeles and San Francisco)	58,415	346	(0.6)	232	49	65	(18.8)	(67.1)	(82.6)
Colorado	28,222	103	(0.4)	96	5	2	(1.9)	(93.2)	(95.0)
Connecticut	57,662	94	(0.2)	83	4	7	(7.4)	(88.3)	(95.4)
Delaware	9,248	27	(0.3)	24	3	0	(0.0)	(88.9)	(88.9)
District of Columbia	105,641	249	(0.2)	125	27	97	(39.0)	(50.2)	(82.2)
Florida	372,127	1,733	(0.5)	1,373	113	247	(14.3)	(79.2)	(92.4)
Georgia									
Atlanta	47,009	493	(1.0)	309	100	84	(17.0)	(62.7)	(75.6)
Georgia (excludes Atlanta)	65,668	297	(0.5)	231	37	29	(9.8)	(77.8)	(86.2)
Hawaii	4,110	29	(0.7)	28	0	1	(3.4)	(96.6)	(100.0)
Idaho	2,977	5	(0.2)	5	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Illinois									
Chicago	101,430	253	(0.2)	141	69	43	(17.0)	(55.7)	(67.1)
Illinois (excludes Chicago)	41,643	87	(0.2)	57	19	11	(12.6)	(65.5)	(75.0)
Indiana	20,178	254	(1.3)	125	98	31	(12.2)	(49.2)	(56.1)
Iowa	4,463	26	(0.6)	24	2	0	(0.0)	(92.3)	(92.3)

Table 4. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test event-level data, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV test events			Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All HIV test events	Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events	(Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/invalid	(Missing/invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Kansas	17,742	58	(0.3)	51	5	2	(3.4)	(87.9)	(91.1)
Kentucky	21,459	64	(0.3)	17	2	45	(70.3)	(26.6)	(89.5)
Louisiana	107,476	437	(0.4)	317	116	4	(0.9)	(72.5)	(73.2)
Maine	2,553	9	(0.4)	7	1	1	(11.1)	(77.8)	(87.5)
Maryland									
Baltimore	34,314	183	(0.5)	123	21	39	(21.3)	(67.2)	(85.4)
Maryland (excludes Baltimore)	34,610	85	(0.2)	65	18	2	(2.4)	(76.5)	(78.3)
Massachusetts	47,957	156	(0.3)	82	15	59	(37.8)	(52.6)	(84.5)
Michigan	52,741	249	(0.5)	2	0	247	(99.2)	(0.8)	(100.0)
Minnesota	13,380	52	(0.4)	27	0	25	(48.1)	(51.9)	(100.0)
Mississippi	87,322	56	(0.1)	21	2	33	(58.9)	(37.5)	(91.3)
Missouri	79,717	234	(0.3)	155	55	24	(10.3)	(66.2)	(73.8)
Montana	2,147	9	(0.4)	8	0	1	(11.1)	(88.9)	(100.0)
Nebraska	8,879	21	(0.2)	8	1	12	(57.1)	(38.1)	(88.9)
Nevada	22,151	190	(0.9)	135	23	32	(16.8)	(71.1)	(85.4)
New Hampshire	758	3	(0.4)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
New Jersey	35,330	183	(0.5)	153	23	7	(3.8)	(83.6)	(86.9)
New Mexico	9,596	44	(0.5)	35	4	5	(11.4)	(79.5)	(89.7)
New York									
New York City	110,597	644	(0.6)	504	78	62	(9.6)	(78.3)	(86.6)
New York (excludes New York City)	72,114	422	(0.6)	338	30	54	(12.8)	(80.1)	(91.8)
North Carolina	99,491	217	(0.2)	171	13	33	(15.2)	(78.8)	(92.9)
North Dakota	4,759	5	(0.1)	4	0	1	(20.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)

Table 4. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test event-level data, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV test events			Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All HIV test events	Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events	(Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/invalid	(Missing/invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Ohio	60,390	229	(0.4)	157	11	61	(26.6)	(68.6)	(93.5)
Oklahoma	18,669	125	(0.7)	16	9	100	(80.0)	(12.8)	(64.0)
Oregon	5,560	43	(0.8)	29	10	4	(9.3)	(67.4)	(74.4)
Pennsylvania									
Pennsylvania (excludes Philadelphia)	60,238	114	(0.2)	83	4	27	(23.7)	(72.8)	(95.4)
Philadelphia	87,786	249	(0.3)	170	42	37	(14.9)	(68.3)	(80.2)
Rhode Island	4,808	13	(0.3)	13	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
South Carolina	77,238	182	(0.2)	140	11	31	(17.0)	(76.9)	(92.7)
South Dakota	1,434	2	(0.1)	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Tennessee	116,958	292	(0.2)	202	35	55	(18.8)	(69.2)	(85.2)
Texas									
Houston	126,486	417	(0.3)	146	8	263	(63.1)	(35.0)	(94.8)
Texas (excludes Houston)	182,017	1,010	(0.6)	406	167	437	(43.3)	(40.2)	(70.9)
Utah	5,322	26	(0.5)	22	1	3	(11.5)	(84.6)	(95.7)
Vermont	862	1	(0.1)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Virginia	79,195	266	(0.3)	207	29	30	(11.3)	(77.8)	(87.7)
Washington	12,705	84	(0.7)	53	22	9	(10.7)	(63.1)	(70.7)
West Virginia	3,725	15	(0.4)	13	1	1	(6.7)	(86.7)	(92.9)
Wisconsin	12,760	79	(0.6)	40	14	25	(31.6)	(50.6)	(74.1)
Wyoming	2,703	1	(0.0)	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Puerto Rico	41,859	249	(0.6)	225	4	20	(8.0)	(90.4)	(98.3)
U.S. Virgin Islands	3,133	1	(0.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Total^b	3,026,074	12,547	(0.4)	8,163	1,452	2,932	(23.4)	(65.1)	(84.9)

Table 4. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test event-level data, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV test events			Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All HIV test events	Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events	(Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/invalid	(Missing/invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)

^a Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status.

^b The total includes only test event-level data and excludes aggregate-level data from Baltimore.

Table 5. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test event-level data, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/invalid	(Missing / invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/invalid	(Missing / invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/invalid	(Missing / invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Alabama	3	0	70	(95.9)	(4.1)	(100.0)	3	0	70	(95.9)	(4.1)	(100.0)	5	0	68	(93.2)	(6.8)	(100.0)
Alaska	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Arizona	181	18	62	(23.8)	(69.3)	(91.0)	159	27	75	(28.7)	(60.9)	(85.5)	176	20	65	(24.9)	(67.4)	(89.8)
Arkansas	38	1	36	(48.0)	(50.7)	(97.4)	29	22	24	(32.0)	(38.7)	(56.9)	44	4	27	(36.0)	(58.7)	(91.7)
California																		
Los Angeles	1,051	201	48	(3.7)	(80.8)	(83.9)	1,012	240	48	(3.7)	(77.8)	(80.8)	411	151	738	(56.8)	(31.6)	(73.1)
San Francisco	111	8	3	(2.5)	(91.0)	(93.3)	92	26	4	(3.3)	(75.4)	(78.0)	111	1	10	(8.2)	(91.0)	(99.1)
California (excludes Los Angeles and San Francisco)	329	17	0	(0.0)	(95.1)	(95.1)	50	296	0	(0.0)	(14.5)	(14.5)	315	31	0	(0.0)	(91.0)	(91.0)
Colorado	101	0	2	(1.9)	(98.1)	(100.0)	96	5	2	(1.9)	(93.2)	(95.0)	73	3	27	(26.2)	(70.9)	(96.1)
Connecticut	91	2	1	(1.1)	(96.8)	(97.8)	70	7	17	(18.1)	(74.5)	(90.9)	81	8	5	(5.3)	(86.2)	(91.0)
Delaware	25	2	0	(0.0)	(92.6)	(92.6)	21	6	0	(0.0)	(77.8)	(77.8)	15	12	0	(0.0)	(55.6)	(55.6)
District of Columbia	112	83	54	(21.7)	(45.0)	(57.4)	23	83	143	(57.4)	(9.2)	(21.7)	144	72	33	(13.3)	(57.8)	(66.7)
Florida	1,633	85	15	(0.9)	(94.2)	(95.1)	1,299	434	0	(0.0)	(75.0)	(75.0)	906	811	16	(0.9)	(52.3)	(52.8)
Georgia																		
Atlanta	407	60	26	(5.3)	(82.6)	(87.2)	218	72	203	(41.2)	(44.2)	(75.2)	427	38	28	(5.7)	(86.6)	(91.8)
Georgia (excludes Atlanta)	263	24	10	(3.4)	(88.6)	(91.6)	257	29	11	(3.7)	(86.5)	(89.9)	256	31	10	(3.4)	(86.2)	(89.2)
Hawaii	29	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	26	0	3	(10.3)	(89.7)	(100.0)	29	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Idaho	5	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	4	1	0	(0.0)	(80.0)	(80.0)	5	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Illinois																		
Chicago	152	91	10	(4.0)	(60.1)	(62.6)	103	124	26	(10.3)	(40.7)	(45.4)	173	63	17	(6.7)	(68.4)	(73.3)
Illinois (excludes Chicago)	87	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	41	13	33	(37.9)	(47.1)	(75.9)	19	68	0	(0.0)	(21.8)	(21.8)

Table 5. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test event-level data, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/invalid	(Missing / invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/invalid	(Missing / invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/invalid	(Missing / invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Indiana	199	17	38	(15.0)	(78.3)	(92.1)	176	32	46	(18.1)	(69.3)	(84.6)	166	57	31	(12.2)	(65.4)	(74.4)
Iowa	26	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	26	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	26	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Kansas	58	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	58	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	50	8	0	(0.0)	(86.2)	(86.2)
Kentucky	55	2	7	(10.9)	(85.9)	(96.5)	42	6	16	(25.0)	(65.6)	(87.5)	50	7	7	(10.9)	(78.1)	(87.7)
Louisiana	434	0	3	(0.7)	(99.3)	(100.0)	277	94	66	(15.1)	(63.4)	(74.7)	0	0	437	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Maine	8	0	1	(11.1)	(88.9)	(100.0)	6	2	1	(11.1)	(66.7)	(75.0)	8	0	1	(11.1)	(88.9)	(100.0)
Maryland																		
Baltimore	161	5	17	(9.3)	(88.0)	(97.0)	120	47	16	(8.7)	(65.6)	(71.9)	164	4	15	(8.2)	(89.6)	(97.6)
Maryland (excludes Baltimore)	83	2	0	(0.0)	(97.6)	(97.6)	75	10	0	(0.0)	(88.2)	(88.2)	24	19	42	(49.4)	(28.2)	(55.8)
Massachusetts	85	24	47	(30.1)	(54.5)	(78.0)	52	28	76	(48.7)	(33.3)	(65.0)	99	10	47	(30.1)	(63.5)	(90.8)
Michigan	106	143	0	(0.0)	(42.6)	(42.6)	81	144	24	(9.6)	(32.5)	(36.0)	73	175	1	(0.4)	(29.3)	(29.4)
Minnesota	43	1	8	(15.4)	(82.7)	(97.7)	33	2	17	(32.7)	(63.5)	(94.3)	47	1	4	(7.7)	(90.4)	(97.9)
Mississippi	41	2	13	(23.2)	(73.2)	(95.3)	32	10	14	(25.0)	(57.1)	(76.2)	39	2	15	(26.8)	(69.6)	(95.1)
Missouri	201	31	2	(0.9)	(85.9)	(86.6)	170	58	6	(2.6)	(72.6)	(74.6)	199	32	3	(1.3)	(85.0)	(86.1)
Montana	8	0	1	(11.1)	(88.9)	(100.0)	7	1	1	(11.1)	(77.8)	(87.5)	8	0	1	(11.1)	(88.9)	(100.0)
Nebraska	14	2	5	(23.8)	(66.7)	(87.5)	10	4	7	(33.3)	(47.6)	(71.4)	16	1	4	(19.0)	(76.2)	(94.1)
Nevada	181	8	1	(0.5)	(95.3)	(95.8)	175	11	4	(2.1)	(92.1)	(94.1)	180	10	0	(0.0)	(94.7)	(94.7)
New Hampshire	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
New Jersey	177	6	0	(0.0)	(96.7)	(96.7)	171	8	4	(2.2)	(93.4)	(95.5)	170	13	0	(0.0)	(92.9)	(92.9)
New Mexico	39	2	3	(6.8)	(88.6)	(95.1)	39	2	3	(6.8)	(88.6)	(95.1)	39	2	3	(6.8)	(88.6)	(95.1)
New York																		
New York City	568	22	54	(8.4)	(88.2)	(96.3)	411	61	172	(26.7)	(63.8)	(87.1)	534	57	53	(8.2)	(82.9)	(90.4)
New York (excludes New York City)	361	20	41	(9.7)	(85.5)	(94.8)	333	20	69	(16.4)	(78.9)	(94.3)	381	0	41	(9.7)	(90.3)	(100.0)

Table 5. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test event-level data, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/invalid	(Missing / invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/invalid	(Missing / invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/invalid	(Missing / invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
North Carolina	217	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	0	217	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	217	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
North Dakota	4	0	1	(20.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)	4	0	1	(20.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)	4	0	1	(20.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)
Ohio	200	12	17	(7.4)	(87.3)	(94.3)	168	19	42	(18.3)	(73.4)	(89.8)	192	17	20	(8.7)	(83.8)	(91.9)
Oklahoma	67	45	13	(10.4)	(53.6)	(59.8)	25	45	55	(44.0)	(20.0)	(35.7)	71	41	13	(10.4)	(56.8)	(63.4)
Oregon	42	0	1	(2.3)	(97.7)	(100.0)	29	6	8	(18.6)	(67.4)	(82.9)	42	0	1	(2.3)	(97.7)	(100.0)
Pennsylvania																		
Pennsylvania (excludes Philadelphia)	106	6	2	(1.8)	(93.0)	(94.6)	65	39	10	(8.8)	(57.0)	(62.5)	107	3	4	(3.5)	(93.9)	(97.3)
Philadelphia	213	36	0	(0.0)	(85.5)	(85.5)	96	62	91	(36.5)	(38.6)	(60.8)	223	20	6	(2.4)	(89.6)	(91.8)
Rhode Island	13	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	12	0	1	(7.7)	(92.3)	(100.0)	13	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
South Carolina	171	4	7	(3.8)	(94.0)	(97.7)	131	19	32	(17.6)	(72.0)	(87.3)	147	22	13	(7.1)	(80.8)	(87.0)
South Dakota	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	1	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Tennessee	282	5	5	(1.7)	(96.6)	(98.3)	217	66	9	(3.1)	(74.3)	(76.7)	280	7	5	(1.7)	(95.9)	(97.6)
Texas																		
Houston	412	5	0	(0.0)	(98.8)	(98.8)	412	5	0	(0.0)	(98.8)	(98.8)	412	5	0	(0.0)	(98.8)	(98.8)
Texas (excludes Houston)	395	142	473	(46.8)	(39.1)	(73.6)	385	142	483	(47.8)	(38.1)	(73.1)	421	160	429	(42.5)	(41.7)	(72.5)
Utah	25	1	0	(0.0)	(96.2)	(96.2)	23	2	1	(3.8)	(88.5)	(92.0)	26	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Vermont	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Virginia	197	55	14	(5.3)	(74.1)	(78.2)	174	57	35	(13.2)	(65.4)	(75.3)	176	74	16	(6.0)	(66.2)	(70.4)
Washington	74	7	3	(3.6)	(88.1)	(91.4)	55	18	11	(13.1)	(65.5)	(75.3)	42	31	11	(13.1)	(50.0)	(57.5)
West Virginia	15	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	13	1	1	(6.7)	(86.7)	(92.9)	15	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Wisconsin	47	8	24	(30.4)	(59.5)	(85.5)	27	24	28	(35.4)	(34.2)	(52.9)	33	21	25	(31.6)	(41.8)	(61.1)
Wyoming	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)

Table 5. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test event-level data, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/invalid	(Missing / invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/invalid	(Missing / invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/invalid	(Missing / invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Puerto Rico	239	2	8	(3.2)	(96.0)	(99.2)	211	13	25	(10.0)	(84.7)	(94.2)	242	3	4	(1.6)	(97.2)	(98.8)
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Total	10,192	1,208	1,147	(9.1)	(81.2)	(89.4)	7,849	2,444	2,254	(18.0)	(62.6)	(76.3)	7,917	2,115	2,515	(20.0)	(63.1)	(78.9)

^a Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status.

Table 6: HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events^a, by demographic characteristics from 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test event-level data, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	(Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events positive%)	(Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. Indicator %)	(Max. Indicator %)
Age at test (years)									
<13	6,006	11	(0.2)	9	0	2	(18.2)	(81.8)	(100.0)
13-19	221,338	415	(0.2)	263	31	121	(29.2)	(63.4)	(89.5)
20-29	1,200,078	5,588	(0.5)	3,698	637	1,253	(22.4)	(66.2)	(85.3)
30-39	721,244	3,152	(0.4)	2,047	405	700	(22.2)	(64.9)	(83.5)
40-49	409,127	1,810	(0.4)	1,174	204	432	(23.9)	(64.9)	(85.2)
50+	457,285	1,550	(0.3)	964	174	412	(26.6)	(62.2)	(84.7)
Missing/invalid	10,996	21	(0.2)	8	1	12	(57.1)	(38.1)	(88.9)
Gender									
Male	1,535,214	10,531	(0.7)	6,917	1,213	2,401	(22.8)	(65.7)	(85.1)
Female	1,457,341	1,801	(0.1)	1,107	206	488	(27.1)	(61.5)	(84.3)
Transgender	13,098	187	(1.4)	120	28	39	(20.9)	(64.2)	(81.1)
Declined/Not asked	19,754	28	(0.1)	19	5	4	(14.3)	(67.9)	(79.2)
Missing/invalid	667	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	785,623	2,657	(0.3)	1,756	304	597	(22.5)	(66.1)	(85.2)
Black or African American	1,304,956	5,843	(0.4)	3,585	791	1,467	(25.1)	(61.4)	(81.9)
Hispanic or Latino	647,773	3,253	(0.5)	2,342	249	662	(20.4)	(72.0)	(90.4)
Asian	66,013	245	(0.4)	188	20	37	(15.1)	(76.7)	(90.4)
American Indian or Alaska Native	14,651	58	(0.4)	30	12	16	(27.6)	(51.7)	(71.4)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	6,512	32	(0.5)	24	3	5	(15.6)	(75.0)	(88.9)
Multi-race	21,015	124	(0.6)	87	6	31	(25.0)	(70.2)	(93.5)

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	(Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events positive%)	(Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. Indicator %)	(Max. Indicator %)
Health care facilities including correctional facilities	2,313,742	7,623	(0.3)	4,979	844	1,800	(23.6)	(65.3)	(85.5)
Non-health care facilities	703,890	4,860	(0.7)	3,157	585	1,118	(23.0)	(65.0)	(84.4)
Missing/invalid	8,442	64	(0.8)	27	23	14	(21.9)	(42.2)	(54.0)
Rapid test used in testing event									
Yes	1,686,291	8,953	(0.5)	5,973	1,013	1,967	(22.0)	(66.7)	(85.5)
No	1,259,701	2,991	(0.2)	1,807	363	821	(27.4)	(60.4)	(83.3)
Missing/invalid	80,082	603	(0.8)	383	76	144	(23.9)	(63.5)	(83.4)
Total	3,026,074	12,547	(0.4)	8,163	1,452	2,932	(23.4)	(65.1)	(84.9)

^a Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status.

^b Does not include persons who test HIV-negative in health care and correctional facilities

^c N/A: Data to identify target populations are required for all testing events conducted in non-health care facilities but are only required for HIV-positive individuals from health care facilities; therefore the denominator is unknown and we are unable to calculate "New positive %".

Table 7. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive events^a, by demographic characteristics from 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2015--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not Inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)																		
<13	8	2	1	(9.1)	(72.7)	(80.0)	4	3	4	(36.4)	(36.4)	(57.1)	10	0	1	(9.1)	(90.9)	(100.0)
13-19	332	43	40	(9.6)	(80.0)	(88.5)	258	69	88	(21.2)	(62.2)	(78.9)	249	76	90	(21.7)	(60.0)	(76.6)
20-29	4,601	526	461	(8.2)	(82.3)	(89.7)	3,544	1,066	978	(17.5)	(63.4)	(76.9)	3,658	949	981	(17.6)	(65.5)	(79.4)
30-39	2,575	290	287	(9.1)	(81.7)	(89.9)	1,980	610	562	(17.8)	(62.8)	(76.4)	2,036	499	617	(19.6)	(64.6)	(80.3)
40-49	1,455	172	183	(10.1)	(80.4)	(89.4)	1,123	354	333	(18.4)	(62.0)	(76.0)	1,069	316	425	(23.5)	(59.1)	(77.2)
50+	1,201	174	175	(11.3)	(77.5)	(87.3)	927	335	288	(18.6)	(59.8)	(73.5)	879	271	400	(25.8)	(56.7)	(76.4)
Missing/invalid	20	1	0	(0.0)	(95.2)	(95.2)	13	7	1	(4.8)	(61.9)	(65.0)	16	4	1	(4.8)	(76.2)	(80.0)
Gender																		
Male	8,626	994	911	(8.7)	(81.9)	(89.7)	6,621	2,050	1,860	(17.7)	(62.9)	(76.4)	6,709	1,756	2,066	(19.6)	(63.7)	(79.3)
Female	1,389	194	218	(12.1)	(77.1)	(87.7)	1,098	353	350	(19.4)	(61.0)	(75.7)	1,065	324	412	(22.9)	(59.1)	(76.7)
Transgender	155	16	16	(8.6)	(82.9)	(90.6)	112	32	43	(23.0)	(59.9)	(77.8)	130	22	35	(18.7)	(69.5)	(85.5)
Declined/Not asked	22	4	2	(7.1)	(78.6)	(84.6)	18	9	1	(3.6)	(64.3)	(66.7)	13	13	2	(7.1)	(46.4)	(50.0)
Race/Ethnicity																		
White	2,161	242	254	(9.6)	(81.3)	(89.9)	1,655	544	458	(17.2)	(62.3)	(75.3)	1,699	473	485	(18.3)	(63.9)	(78.2)
Black or African American	4,711	619	513	(8.8)	(80.6)	(88.4)	3,554	1,130	1,159	(19.8)	(60.8)	(75.9)	3,561	1,069	1,213	(20.8)	(60.9)	(76.9)
Hispanic or Latino	2,732	272	249	(7.7)	(84.0)	(90.9)	2,200	607	446	(13.7)	(67.6)	(78.4)	2,186	469	598	(18.4)	(67.2)	(82.3)
Asian	203	22	20	(8.2)	(82.9)	(90.2)	155	47	43	(17.6)	(63.3)	(76.7)	175	27	43	(17.6)	(71.4)	(86.6)
American Indian or Alaska Native	45	7	6	(10.3)	(77.6)	(86.5)	32	13	13	(22.4)	(55.2)	(71.1)	33	9	16	(27.6)	(56.9)	(78.6)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	25	4	3	(9.4)	(78.1)	(86.2)	23	6	3	(9.4)	(71.9)	(79.3)	24	4	4	(12.5)	(75.0)	(85.7)
Multi-race	99	16	9	(7.3)	(79.8)	(86.1)	69	29	26	(21.0)	(55.6)	(70.4)	72	24	28	(22.6)	(58.1)	(75.0)

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not Inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Declined	31	6	3	(7.5)	(77.5)	(83.8)	25	10	5	(12.5)	(62.5)	(71.4)	25	7	8	(20.0)	(62.5)	(78.1)
Don't know/not asked	182	20	90	(30.8)	(62.3)	(90.1)	136	56	100	(34.2)	(46.6)	(70.8)	139	33	120	(41.1)	(47.6)	(80.8)
Missing/invalid	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	2	1	(33.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Target Population																		
Men who have sex with men and who inject drugs	272	15	15	(5.0)	(90.1)	(94.8)	194	68	40	(13.2)	(64.2)	(74.0)	204	35	63	(20.9)	(67.5)	(85.4)
Men who have sex with men	5,344	351	261	(4.4)	(89.7)	(93.8)	4,016	1,007	933	(15.7)	(67.4)	(80.0)	4,237	916	803	(13.5)	(71.1)	(82.2)
Transgender who inject drugs	12	2	3	(17.6)	(70.6)	(85.7)	8	5	4	(23.5)	(47.1)	(61.5)	5	4	8	(47.1)	(29.4)	(55.6)
Transgender	143	14	13	(7.6)	(84.1)	(91.1)	104	27	39	(22.9)	(61.2)	(79.4)	125	18	27	(15.9)	(73.5)	(87.4)
Persons who inject drugs	317	51	41	(10.0)	(77.5)	(86.1)	252	88	69	(16.9)	(61.6)	(74.1)	258	87	64	(15.6)	(63.1)	(74.8)
Heterosexual men	1,118	116	77	(5.9)	(85.3)	(90.6)	860	263	188	(14.3)	(65.6)	(76.6)	854	274	183	(14.0)	(65.1)	(75.7)
Heterosexual women	871	71	69	(6.8)	(86.2)	(92.5)	686	180	145	(14.3)	(67.9)	(79.2)	689	185	137	(13.6)	(68.2)	(78.8)
Women who have sex with women	6	0	5	(45.5)	(54.5)	(100.0)	6	0	5	(45.5)	(54.5)	(100.0)	4	1	6	(54.5)	(36.4)	(80.0)
Sex with transgender	7	1	0	(0.0)	(87.5)	(87.5)	5	3	0	(0.0)	(62.5)	(62.5)	7	1	0	(0.0)	(87.5)	(87.5)
No sexual contact or IDU, past 12 months	1,138	369	278	(15.6)	(63.8)	(75.5)	1,014	449	322	(18.0)	(56.8)	(69.3)	818	444	523	(29.3)	(45.8)	(64.8)
Missing/invalid	964	218	385	(24.6)	(61.5)	(81.6)	704	354	509	(32.5)	(44.9)	(66.5)	716	150	701	(44.7)	(45.7)	(82.7)
Region																		
Northeast	1,626	116	146	(7.7)	(86.1)	(93.3)	1,219	227	442	(23.4)	(64.6)	(84.3)	1,620	111	157	(8.3)	(85.8)	(93.6)
Midwest	1,139	305	105	(6.8)	(73.5)	(78.9)	898	420	231	(14.9)	(58.0)	(68.1)	1,000	443	106	(6.8)	(64.6)	(69.3)
South	5,011	522	763	(12.1)	(79.6)	(90.6)	3,753	1,148	1,395	(22.2)	(59.6)	(76.6)	3,596	1,309	1,391	(22.1)	(57.1)	(73.3)

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not Inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
West	2,177	262	125	(4.9)	(84.9)	(89.3)	1,768	635	161	(6.3)	(69.0)	(73.6)	1,458	249	857	(33.4)	(56.9)	(85.4)
U.S. dependent areas	239	3	8	(3.2)	(95.6)	(98.8)	211	14	25	(10.0)	(84.4)	(93.8)	243	3	4	(1.6)	(97.2)	(98.8)
Testing site type																		
Health care facilities including correctional facilities	6,122	739	762	(10.0)	(80.3)	(89.2)	4,808	1,479	1,336	(17.5)	(63.1)	(76.5)	4,633	1,345	1,645	(21.6)	(60.8)	(77.5)
Non-health care facilities	4,023	457	380	(7.8)	(82.8)	(89.8)	2,998	950	912	(18.8)	(61.7)	(75.9)	3,243	752	865	(17.8)	(66.7)	(81.2)
Missing/invalid	47	12	5	(7.8)	(73.4)	(79.7)	43	15	6	(9.4)	(67.2)	(74.1)	41	18	5	(7.8)	(64.1)	(69.5)
Rapid test used in testing event																		
Yes	7,524	824	605	(6.8)	(84.0)	(90.1)	5,733	1,797	1,423	(15.9)	(64.0)	(76.1)	5,749	1,520	1,684	(18.8)	(64.2)	(79.1)
No	2,300	243	448	(15.0)	(76.9)	(90.4)	1,748	506	737	(24.6)	(58.4)	(77.6)	1,771	438	782	(26.1)	(59.2)	(80.2)
Missing/invalid	368	141	94	(15.6)	(61.0)	(72.3)	368	141	94	(15.6)	(61.0)	(72.3)	397	157	49	(8.1)	(65.8)	(71.7)
Total	10,192	1,208	1,147	(9.1)	(81.2)	(89.4)	7,849	2,444	2,254	(18.0)	(62.6)	(76.3)	7,917	2,115	2,515	(20.0)	(63.1)	(78.9)

^a Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status.

^b The <13 age group was excluded from this table because partner services and HIV prevention services are not commonly offered to this age group.

Table 8. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive events^a conducted in health care and correctional facilities, by demographic characteristics from 61 CDC- funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2015---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV Medical Care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)									
<13	5,489	9	(0.2)	8	0	1	(11.1)	(88.9)	(100.0)
13-19	168,894	244	(0.1)	160	20	64	(26.2)	(65.6)	(88.9)
20-29	908,494	3,204	(0.4)	2,119	366	719	(22.4)	(66.1)	(85.3)
30-39	553,490	1,903	(0.3)	1,242	238	423	(22.2)	(65.3)	(83.9)
40-49	311,296	1,184	(0.4)	769	114	301	(25.4)	(64.9)	(87.1)
50+	357,226	1,062	(0.3)	675	105	282	(26.6)	(63.6)	(86.5)
Missing/invalid	8,853	17	(0.2)	6	1	10	(58.8)	(35.3)	(85.7)
Gender									
Male	1,079,097	6,251	(0.6)	4,110	705	1,436	(23.0)	(65.7)	(85.4)
Female	1,208,720	1,264	(0.1)	793	123	348	(27.5)	(62.7)	(86.6)
Transgender	7,608	89	(1.2)	64	11	14	(15.7)	(71.9)	(85.3)
Declined/Not asked	18,211	19	(0.1)	12	5	2	(10.5)	(63.2)	(70.6)
Missing/invalid	106	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	....	....	....
Race/Ethnicity									
White	582,541	1,479	(0.3)	994	154	331	(22.4)	(67.2)	(86.6)
Black or African American	1,005,930	3,684	(0.4)	2,256	472	956	(26.0)	(61.2)	(82.7)
Hispanic or Latino	498,101	1,963	(0.4)	1,429	135	399	(20.3)	(72.8)	(91.4)
Asian	49,318	149	(0.3)	118	12	19	(12.8)	(79.2)	(90.8)
American Indian or Alaska Native	8,276	27	(0.3)	19	6	2	(7.4)	(70.4)	(76.0)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	3,803	18	(0.5)	12	3	3	(16.7)	(66.7)	(80.0)
Multi-race	11,020	52	(0.5)	37	2	13	(25.0)	(71.2)	(94.9)
Declined	11,779	28	(0.2)	21	3	4	(14.3)	(75.0)	(87.5)

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV Medical Care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Don't know/not asked	142,286	221	(0.2)	93	56	72	(32.6)	(42.1)	(62.4)
Missing/invalid	688	2	(0.3)	0	1	1	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Target Population									
Men who have sex with men and who inject drugs	N/A ^c	136	N/A ^c	107	11	18	(13.2)	(78.7)	(90.7)
Men who have sex with men	N/A ^c	3,188	N/A ^c	2,350	341	497	(15.6)	(73.7)	(87.3)
Transgender who inject drugs	N/A ^c	4	N/A ^c	3	1	0	(0.0)	(75.0)	(75.0)
Transgender	N/A ^c	85	N/A ^c	61	10	14	(16.5)	(71.8)	(85.9)
Persons who inject drugs	N/A ^c	155	N/A ^c	91	28	36	(23.2)	(58.7)	(76.5)
Heterosexual men	N/A ^c	837	N/A ^c	581	113	143	(17.1)	(69.4)	(83.7)
Heterosexual women	N/A ^c	694	N/A ^c	545	58	91	(13.1)	(78.5)	(90.4)
Women who have sex with women	N/A ^c	7	N/A ^c	3	1	3	(42.9)	(42.9)	(75.0)
Sex with transgender	N/A ^c	2	N/A ^c	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
No sexual contact or IDU, past 12 months	N/A ^c	1,077	N/A ^c	529	93	455	(42.2)	(49.1)	(85.0)
Missing/invalid	N/A ^c	1,438	N/A ^c	707	188	543	(37.8)	(49.2)	(79.0)
Region									
Northeast	388,732	1,323	(0.3)	1,037	130	156	(11.8)	(78.4)	(88.9)
Midwest	325,344	913	(0.3)	484	137	292	(32.0)	(53.0)	(77.9)
South	1,300,118	3,568	(0.3)	2,112	444	1,012	(28.4)	(59.2)	(82.6)
West	260,947	1,586	(0.6)	1,133	131	322	(20.3)	(71.4)	(89.6)
U.S. dependent areas	38,601	233	(0.6)	213	2	18	(7.7)	(91.4)	(99.1)
Rapid test used in testing event									
Yes	1,104,113	4,883	(0.4)	3,341	512	1,030	(21.1)	(68.4)	(86.7)
No	1,178,775	2,570	(0.2)	1,536	318	716	(27.9)	(59.8)	(82.8)
Missing/invalid	30,854	170	(0.6)	102	14	54	(31.8)	(60.0)	(87.9)
Total	2,313,742	7,623	(0.3)	4,979	844	1,800	(23.6)	(65.3)	(85.5)

^a Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status.

^b Does not include persons who test HIV-negative in health care and correctional facilities

^c N/A: Data to identify target populations are required for all testing events conducted in non-health care facilities but are only required for HIV-positive individuals from health care facilities; t the denominator is unknown and we are unable to calculate "New positive %"

Table 9. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events^a conducted in health care and correctional facilities, by demographic characteristics from 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test event-level data, 2015--- United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Interviewed	Not interviewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)																		
<13	8	0	1	(11.1)	(88.9)	(100.0)	4	1	4	(44.4)	(44.4)	(80.0)	8	0	1	(11.1)	(88.9)	(100.0)
13-19	187	30	27	(11.1)	(76.6)	(86.2)	151	44	49	(20.1)	(61.9)	(77.4)	134	54	56	(23.0)	(54.9)	(71.3)
20-29	2,628	304	272	(8.5)	(82.0)	(89.6)	2,068	607	529	(16.5)	(64.5)	(77.3)	2,025	580	599	(18.7)	(63.2)	(77.7)
30-39	1,542	178	183	(9.6)	(81.0)	(89.7)	1,189	385	329	(17.3)	(62.5)	(75.5)	1,204	329	370	(19.4)	(63.3)	(78.5)
40-49	920	115	149	(12.6)	(77.7)	(88.9)	731	227	226	(19.1)	(61.7)	(76.3)	678	206	300	(25.3)	(57.3)	(76.7)
50+	821	111	130	(12.2)	(77.3)	(88.1)	654	209	199	(18.7)	(61.6)	(75.8)	570	173	319	(30.0)	(53.7)	(76.7)
Missing/invalid	16	1	0	(0.0)	(94.1)	(94.1)	11	6	0	(0.0)	(64.7)	(64.7)	14	3	0	(0.0)	(82.4)	(82.4)
Gender																		
Male	5,057	606	588	(9.4)	(80.9)	(89.3)	3,963	1,230	1,058	(16.9)	(63.4)	(76.3)	3,847	1,093	1,311	(21.0)	(61.5)	(77.9)
Female	975	125	164	(13.0)	(77.1)	(88.6)	778	230	256	(20.3)	(61.6)	(77.2)	711	232	321	(25.4)	(56.3)	(75.4)
Transgender	76	5	8	(9.0)	(85.4)	(93.8)	56	12	21	(23.6)	(62.9)	(82.4)	67	11	11	(12.4)	(75.3)	(85.9)
Declined/Not asked	14	3	2	(10.5)	(73.7)	(82.4)	11	7	1	(5.3)	(57.9)	(61.1)	8	9	2	(10.5)	(42.1)	(47.1)
Race/Ethnicity																		
White	1,191	134	154	(10.4)	(80.5)	(89.9)	919	311	249	(16.8)	(62.1)	(74.7)	902	286	291	(19.7)	(61.0)	(75.9)
Black or African American	2,949	390	345	(9.4)	(80.0)	(88.3)	2,316	682	686	(18.6)	(62.9)	(77.3)	2,139	700	845	(22.9)	(58.1)	(75.3)
Hispanic or Latino	1,617	176	170	(8.7)	(82.4)	(90.2)	1,307	379	277	(14.1)	(66.6)	(77.5)	1,297	301	365	(18.6)	(66.1)	(81.2)
Asian	125	14	10	(6.7)	(83.9)	(89.9)	91	33	25	(16.8)	(61.1)	(73.4)	112	15	22	(14.8)	(75.2)	(88.2)
American Indian or Alaska Native	22	4	1	(3.7)	(81.5)	(84.6)	15	8	4	(14.8)	(55.6)	(65.2)	16	6	5	(18.5)	(59.3)	(72.7)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	12	4	2	(11.1)	(66.7)	(75.0)	10	6	2	(11.1)	(55.6)	(62.5)	13	2	3	(16.7)	(72.2)	(86.7)
Multi-race	45	2	5	(9.6)	(86.5)	(95.7)	32	9	11	(21.2)	(61.5)	(78.0)	32	10	10	(19.2)	(61.5)	(76.2)
Declined	24	1	3	(10.7)	(85.7)	(96.0)	18	5	5	(17.9)	(64.3)	(78.3)	20	4	4	(14.3)	(71.4)	(83.3)
Don't know/not asked	135	14	72	(32.6)	(61.1)	(90.6)	100	44	77	(34.8)	(45.2)	(69.4)	100	21	100	(45.2)	(45.2)	(82.6)

**Table 9. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events^a conducted in health care and correctional facilities, by demographic characteristics from 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test event-level data, 2015---
United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands**

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Northeast	1,167	76	80	(6.0)	(88.2)	(93.9)	898	165	260	(19.7)	(67.9)	(84.5)	1,143	91	89	(6.7)	(86.4)	(92.6)
Midwest	655	213	45	(4.9)	(71.7)	(75.5)	529	278	106	(11.6)	(57.9)	(65.6)	578	294	41	(4.5)	(63.3)	(66.3)
South	2,779	255	534	(15.0)	(77.9)	(91.6)	2,146	579	843	(23.6)	(60.1)	(78.8)	1,758	809	1,001	(28.1)	(49.3)	(68.5)
West	1,296	192	98	(6.2)	(81.7)	(87.1)	1,034	445	107	(6.7)	(65.2)	(69.9)	928	148	510	(32.2)	(58.5)	(86.2)
U.S. dependent areas	225	3	5	(2.1)	(96.6)	(98.7)	201	12	20	(8.6)	(86.3)	(94.4)	226	3	4	(1.7)	(97.0)	(98.7)
Rapid test used in testing event																		
Yes	4,119	450	314	(6.4)	(84.4)	(90.2)	3,263	961	659	(13.5)	(66.8)	(77.2)	3,078	895	910	(18.6)	(63.0)	(77.5)
No	1,927	224	419	(16.3)	(75.0)	(89.6)	1,469	453	648	(25.2)	(57.2)	(76.4)	1,510	353	707	(27.5)	(58.8)	(81.1)
Missing/invalid	76	65	29	(17.1)	(44.7)	(53.9)	76	65	29	(17.1)	(44.7)	(53.9)	45	97	28	(16.5)	(26.5)	(31.7)
Total	6,122	739	762	(10.0)	(80.3)	(89.2)	4,808	1,479	1,336	(17.5)	(63.1)	(76.5)	4,633	1,345	1,645	(21.6)	(60.8)	(77.5)

^a Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status.

^b Does not include persons who test HIV-negative in health care and correctional facilities.

^c The total includes only test event-level data and excludes aggregate-level HIV test data from Baltimore.

Table 10. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events^a conducted in non-health care facilities, by demographic characteristics from 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test event-level data, 2015---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV test events			Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All HIV test events	Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events	(Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/invalid	(Missing/invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. Indicator %)
Age at test (years)									
<13	516	2	(0.4)	1	0	1	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)
13-19	51,704	168	(0.3)	100	11	57	(33.9)	(59.5)	(90.1)
20-29	287,512	2,356	(0.8)	1,568	260	528	(22.4)	(66.6)	(85.8)
30-39	165,962	1,230	(0.7)	800	159	271	(22.0)	(65.0)	(83.4)
40-49	96,898	620	(0.6)	402	89	129	(20.8)	(64.8)	(81.9)
50+	99,168	480	(0.5)	284	66	130	(27.1)	(59.2)	(81.1)
Missing/invalid	2,130	4	(0.2)	2	0	2	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)
Gender									
Male	451,045	4,223	(0.9)	2,782	487	954	(22.6)	(65.9)	(85.1)
Female	245,309	530	(0.2)	312	81	137	(25.8)	(58.9)	(79.4)
Transgender	5,445	98	(1.8)	56	17	25	(25.5)	(57.1)	(76.7)
Declined/not asked	1,530	9	(0.6)	7	0	2	(22.2)	(77.8)	(100.0)
Missing/invalid	561	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	....	....	....
Race/Ethnicity									
White	201,275	1,169	(0.6)	756	148	265	(22.7)	(64.7)	(83.6)
Black or African American	294,087	2,128	(0.7)	1,322	302	504	(23.7)	(62.1)	(81.4)
Hispanic or Latino	148,342	1,271	(0.9)	899	111	261	(20.5)	(70.7)	(89.0)
Asian	16,582	95	(0.6)	70	8	17	(17.9)	(73.7)	(89.7)
American Indian or Alaska Native	6,342	31	(0.5)	11	6	14	(45.2)	(35.5)	(64.7)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2,698	14	(0.5)	12	0	2	(14.3)	(85.7)	(100.0)

Table 10. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events^a conducted in non-health care facilities, by demographic characteristics from 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test event-level data, 2015---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV test events			Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All HIV test events	Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events	(Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/invalid	(Missing/invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. Indicator %)
Multi-race	9,955	72	(0.7)	50	4	18	(25.0)	(69.4)	(92.6)
Declined	3,432	12	(0.3)	5	4	3	(25.0)	(41.7)	(55.6)
Don't know/not asked	20,680	67	(0.3)	32	2	33	(49.3)	(47.8)	(94.1)
Missing/invalid	497	1	(0.2)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	....
Target population									
Men who have sex with men and who inject drugs	4,580	165	(3.6)	94	22	49	(29.7)	(57.0)	(81.0)
Men who have sex with men	149,262	2,726	(1.8)	1,925	264	537	(19.7)	(70.6)	(87.9)
Transgender who inject drugs	360	13	(3.6)	6	5	2	(15.4)	(46.2)	(54.5)
Transgender	5,085	85	(1.7)	50	12	23	(27.1)	(58.8)	(80.6)
Persons who inject drugs	37,212	254	(0.7)	127	61	66	(26.0)	(50.0)	(67.6)
Heterosexual men	159,948	464	(0.3)	292	78	94	(20.3)	(62.9)	(78.9)
Heterosexual women	154,598	312	(0.2)	202	40	70	(22.4)	(64.7)	(83.5)
Women who have sex with women	10,090	4	(0.0)	3	1	0	(0.0)	(75.0)	(75.0)
Sex with transgender	393	6	(1.5)	5	1	0	(0.0)	(83.3)	(83.3)
No sexual contact or IDU, past 12 months	110,367	706	(0.6)	392	75	239	(33.9)	(55.5)	(83.9)
Missing/invalid	71,995	125	(0.2)	61	26	38	(30.4)	(48.8)	(70.1)
Region									
Northeast	90,746	554	(0.6)	389	67	98	(17.7)	(70.2)	(85.3)
Midwest	89,513	598	(0.7)	304	116	178	(29.8)	(50.8)	(72.4)
South	386,838	2,713	(0.7)	1,803	307	603	(22.2)	(66.5)	(85.5)

Table 10. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events^a conducted in non-health care facilities, by demographic characteristics from 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test event-level data, 2015---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV test events			Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All HIV test events	Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events	(Newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/invalid	(Missing/invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. Indicator %)
West	130,402	978	(0.7)	648	93	237	(24.2)	(66.3)	(87.4)
U.S. dependent areas	6,391	17	(0.3)	13	2	2	(11.8)	(76.5)	(86.7)
Rapid test used in test event									
Yes	574,971	4,008	(0.7)	2,606	478	924	(23.1)	(65.0)	(84.5)
No	79,892	420	(0.5)	270	45	105	(25.0)	(64.3)	(85.7)
Missing/invalid	49,027	432	(0.9)	281	62	89	(20.6)	(65.0)	(81.9)
Total^b	703,890	4,860	(0.7)	3,157	585	1,118	(23.0)	(65.0)	(84.4)

^a Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive test events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status.

^b The total includes only test event-level data and excludes aggregate-level HIV test data from Baltimore.

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Min. Indicator %)	(Max. Indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Men who have sex with men and who inject drugs	143	13	9	(5.5)	(86.7)	(91.7)	100	39	26	(15.8)	(60.6)	(71.9)	104	15	46	(27.9)	(63.0)	(87.4)
Men who have sex with men	2,432	184	110	(4.0)	(89.2)	(93.0)	1,764	484	478	(17.5)	(64.7)	(78.5)	1,889	387	450	(16.5)	(69.3)	(83.0)
Transgender who inject drugs	10	1	2	(15.4)	(76.9)	(90.9)	6	4	3	(23.1)	(46.2)	(60.0)	4	3	6	(46.2)	(30.8)	(57.1)
Transgender	69	10	6	(7.1)	(81.2)	(87.3)	50	16	19	(22.4)	(58.8)	(75.8)	59	8	18	(21.2)	(69.4)	(88.1)
Persons who inject drugs	198	31	25	(9.8)	(78.0)	(86.5)	163	47	44	(17.3)	(64.2)	(77.6)	171	43	40	(15.7)	(67.3)	(79.9)
Heterosexual men	394	47	23	(5.0)	(84.9)	(89.3)	276	113	75	(16.2)	(59.5)	(71.0)	294	93	77	(16.6)	(63.4)	(76.0)
Heterosexual women	253	30	29	(9.3)	(81.1)	(89.4)	189	69	54	(17.3)	(60.6)	(73.3)	202	50	60	(19.2)	(64.7)	(80.2)
Women who have sex with women	3	0	1	(25.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)	3	0	1	(25.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)	1	1	2	(50.0)	(25.0)	(50.0)
Sex with transgender	5	1	0	(0.0)	(83.3)	(83.3)	3	3	0	(0.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	5	1	0	(0.0)	(83.3)	(83.3)
No sexual contact or IDU, past 12 months	429	118	159	(22.5)	(60.8)	(78.4)	401	127	178	(25.2)	(56.8)	(75.9)	453	116	137	(19.4)	(64.2)	(79.6)
Missing/invalid	87	22	16	(12.8)	(69.6)	(79.8)	43	48	34	(27.2)	(34.4)	(47.3)	61	35	29	(23.2)	(48.8)	(63.5)
Region																		
Northeast	455	37	62	(11.2)	(82.1)	(92.5)	319	58	177	(31.9)	(57.6)	(84.6)	471	18	65	(11.7)	(85.0)	(96.3)
Midwest	456	83	59	(9.9)	(76.3)	(84.6)	343	131	124	(20.7)	(57.4)	(72.4)	401	134	63	(10.5)	(67.1)	(75.0)
South	2,217	267	229	(8.4)	(81.7)	(89.3)	1,592	569	552	(20.3)	(58.7)	(73.7)	1,824	499	390	(14.4)	(67.2)	(78.5)
West	881	70	27	(2.8)	(90.1)	(92.6)	734	190	54	(5.5)	(75.1)	(79.4)	530	101	347	(35.5)	(54.2)	(84.0)
U.S. dependent areas	14	0	3	(17.6)	(82.4)	(100.0)	10	2	5	(29.4)	(58.8)	(83.3)	17	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Rapid test used in testing event																		
Yes	3,360	362	286	(7.1)	(83.8)	(90.3)	2,429	821	758	(18.9)	(60.6)	(74.7)	2,631	608	769	(19.2)	(65.6)	(81.2)
No	372	19	29	(6.9)	(88.6)	(95.1)	278	53	89	(21.2)	(66.2)	(84.0)	261	84	75	(17.9)	(62.1)	(75.7)
Missing/invalid	291	76	65	(15.0)	(67.4)	(79.3)	291	76	65	(15.0)	(67.4)	(79.3)	351	60	21	(4.9)	(81.3)	(85.4)
Total	4,023	457	380	(7.8)	(82.8)	(89.8)	2,998	950	912	(18.8)	(61.7)	(75.9)	3,243	752	865	(17.8)	(66.7)	(81.2)

^a Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status. ^b The <13 age group was excluded from this table because partner services and HIV prevention services are not commonly offered to this age group.

Table 12. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive men who have sex with men (MSM) in non-health care facilities^a, by demographic characteristics from 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2015---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive tests	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)									
<13	104	1	(1.0)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	....
13-19	6,848	121	(1.8)	81	7	33	(27.3)	(66.9)	(92.0)
20-29	71,635	1,579	(2.2)	1,119	151	309	(19.6)	(70.9)	(88.1)
30-39	36,278	722	(2.0)	503	75	144	(19.9)	(69.7)	(87.0)
40-49	19,557	289	(1.5)	201	33	55	(19.0)	(69.6)	(85.9)
50+	19,051	176	(0.9)	114	20	42	(23.9)	(64.8)	(85.1)
Missing/invalid	369	3	(0.8)	1	0	2	(66.7)	(33.3)	(100.0)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	63,099	695	(1.1)	491	62	142	(20.4)	(70.6)	(88.8)
Black or African American	34,913	1,184	(3.4)	795	145	244	(20.6)	(67.1)	(84.6)
Hispanic or Latino	40,392	835	(2.1)	609	61	165	(19.8)	(72.9)	(90.9)
Asian	7,349	70	(1.0)	54	8	8	(11.4)	(77.1)	(87.1)
American Indian or Alaska Native	981	13	(1.3)	5	2	6	(46.2)	(38.5)	(71.4)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	787	9	(1.1)	7	0	2	(22.2)	(77.8)	(100.0)
Multi-race	3,368	51	(1.5)	40	3	8	(15.7)	(78.4)	(93.0)
Declined	1,054	8	(0.8)	4	3	1	(12.5)	(50.0)	(57.1)
Don't know/not asked	1,801	25	(1.4)	14	2	9	(36.0)	(56.0)	(87.5)
Missing/invalid	98	1	(1.0)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	....
Region									
Northeast	19,202	343	(1.8)	261	26	56	(16.3)	(76.1)	(90.9)
Midwest	23,824	308	(1.3)	182	48	78	(25.3)	(59.1)	(79.1)
South	56,533	1,539	(2.7)	1,118	146	275	(17.9)	(72.6)	(88.4)
West	52,451	686	(1.3)	447	64	175	(25.5)	(65.2)	(87.5)

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive tests	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
U.S. dependent areas	1,832	15	(0.8)	11	2	2	(13.3)	(73.3)	(84.6)
Rapid test used in testing event									
Yes	146,186	2,645	(1.8)	1,859	257	529	(20.0)	(70.3)	(87.9)
No	7,283	229	(3.1)	149	26	54	(23.6)	(65.1)	(85.1)
Missing/invalid	373	17	(4.6)	11	3	3	(17.6)	(64.7)	(78.6)
Total	153,842	2,891	(1.9)	2,019	286	586	(20.3)	(69.8)	(87.6)

^a Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status. Behavioral data used to classify persons as MSM and all other target population categories are only required to be collected for test events conducted in non-health care facilities and for all HIV-positive persons regardless of the facility type. Because these denominators are unknown for negative testing events in health care facilities, only non-health care testing events are included.

Table 13. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive men who have sex with men (MSM) in non-health care facilities^a, by demographic characteristics from 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014--- United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not Referred	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not Inter-viewed	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. Indicator %)	Referred	Not Referred	Missing /Invalid	(Missing %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)																		
13-19	110	6	5	(4.1)	(90.9)	(94.8)	82	15	24	(19.8)	(67.8)	(84.5)	83	14	24	(19.8)	(68.6)	(85.6)
20-29	1,402	108	69	(4.4)	(88.8)	(92.8)	993	298	288	(18.2)	(62.9)	(76.9)	1,107	228	244	(15.5)	(70.1)	(82.9)
30-39	647	43	32	(4.4)	(89.6)	(93.8)	485	115	122	(16.9)	(67.2)	(80.8)	507	78	137	(19.0)	(70.2)	(86.7)
40-49	262	21	6	(2.1)	(90.7)	(92.6)	190	51	48	(16.6)	(65.7)	(78.8)	181	50	58	(20.1)	(62.6)	(78.4)
50+	151	18	7	(4.0)	(85.8)	(89.3)	113	42	21	(11.9)	(64.2)	(72.9)	112	31	33	(18.8)	(63.6)	(78.3)
Missing/invalid	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	1	1	(33.3)	(33.3)	(50.0)	2	1	0	(0.0)	(66.7)	(66.7)
Race/Ethnicity																		
White	619	43	33	(4.7)	(89.1)	(93.5)	443	134	118	(17.0)	(63.7)	(76.8)	481	99	115	(16.5)	(69.2)	(82.9)
Black or African American	1,037	88	59	(5.0)	(87.6)	(92.2)	705	201	278	(23.5)	(59.5)	(77.8)	822	167	195	(16.5)	(69.4)	(83.1)
Hispanic or Latino	770	47	18	(2.2)	(92.2)	(94.2)	603	155	77	(9.2)	(72.2)	(79.6)	573	113	149	(17.8)	(68.6)	(83.5)
Asian	63	5	2	(2.9)	(90.0)	(92.6)	51	9	10	(14.3)	(72.9)	(85.0)	48	8	14	(20.0)	(68.6)	(85.7)
American Indian or Alaska Native	9	1	3	(23.1)	(69.2)	(90.0)	7	3	3	(23.1)	(53.8)	(70.0)	6	1	6	(46.2)	(46.2)	(85.7)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	9	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	9	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	7	1	1	(11.1)	(77.8)	(87.5)
Multi-race	41	8	2	(3.9)	(80.4)	(83.7)	29	11	11	(21.6)	(56.9)	(72.5)	30	9	12	(23.5)	(58.8)	(76.9)
Declined	4	4	0	(0.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	4	4	0	(0.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	5	2	1	(12.5)	(62.5)	(71.4)
Don't know/not asked	22	1	2	(8.0)	(88.0)	(95.7)	13	6	6	(24.0)	(52.0)	(68.4)	20	2	3	(12.0)	(80.0)	(90.9)
Missing/invalid	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	....	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Region																		
Northeast	290	22	31	(9.0)	(84.5)	(92.9)	211	34	98	(28.6)	(61.5)	(86.1)	301	8	34	(9.9)	(87.8)	(97.4)
Midwest	236	33	39	(12.7)	(76.6)	(87.7)	164	72	72	(23.4)	(53.2)	(69.5)	197	69	42	(13.6)	(64.0)	(74.1)

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not Referred	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not Inter-viewed	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. Indicator %)	Referred	Not Referred	Missing /Invalid	(Missing %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
South	1,403	98	38	(2.5)	(91.2)	(93.5)	954	288	297	(19.3)	(62.0)	(76.8)	1,118	258	163	(10.6)	(72.6)	(81.3)
West	634	44	8	(1.2)	(92.4)	(93.5)	527	127	32	(4.7)	(76.8)	(80.6)	362	67	257	(37.5)	(52.8)	(84.4)
U.S. dependent areas	12	0	3	(20.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)	8	2	5	(33.3)	(53.3)	(80.0)	15	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Rapid test used in testing event																		
Yes	2,357	184	104	(3.9)	(89.1)	(92.8)	1,688	501	456	(17.2)	(63.8)	(77.1)	1,833	357	455	(17.2)	(69.3)	(83.7)
No	204	11	14	(6.1)	(89.1)	(94.9)	162	20	47	(20.5)	(70.7)	(89.0)	145	43	41	(17.9)	(63.3)	(77.1)
Missing/invalid	14	2	1	(5.9)	(82.4)	(87.5)	14	2	1	(5.9)	(82.4)	(87.5)	15	2	0	(0.0)	(88.2)	(88.2)
Total	2,575	197	119	(4.1)	(89.1)	(92.9)	1,864	523	504	(17.4)	(64.5)	(78.1)	1,993	402	496	(17.2)	(68.9)	(83.2)

^a Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status. Behavioral data used to classify persons as MSM and all other target population categories are only required to be collected for test events conducted in non-health care facilities and for all HIV-positive persons regardless of the facility type. Because these denominators are unknown for negative testing events in health care facilities, only non-health care testing events are included.

Table 14. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive heterosexual females in non-health care facilities^a, by demographic characteristics from 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2015---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive tests	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)									
<13	102	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	....	....	....
13-19	15,384	12	(0.1)	6	1	5	(41.7)	(50.0)	(85.7)
20-29	67,467	89	(0.1)	55	8	26	(29.2)	(61.8)	(87.3)
30-39	35,481	77	(0.2)	57	11	9	(11.7)	(74.0)	(83.8)
40-49	20,288	69	(0.3)	48	9	12	(17.4)	(69.6)	(84.2)
50+	15,380	65	(0.4)	36	11	18	(27.7)	(55.4)	(76.6)
Missing/invalid	496	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	....	....	....
Race/Ethnicity									
White	34,668	59	(0.2)	37	6	16	(27.1)	(62.7)	(86.0)
Black or African American	82,662	195	(0.2)	129	26	40	(20.5)	(66.2)	(83.2)
Hispanic or Latino	27,957	44	(0.2)	28	7	9	(20.5)	(63.6)	(80.0)
Asian	2,699	4	(0.1)	2	0	2	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,544	3	(0.2)	1	1	1	(33.3)	(33.3)	(50.0)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	453	3	(0.7)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Multi-race	2,530	3	(0.1)	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)
Declined	658	1	(0.2)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	....
Don't know/not asked	1,330	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	....	....	....
Missing/invalid	97	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	....	....	....
Region									
Northeast	22,480	59	(0.3)	39	11	9	(15.3)	(66.1)	(78.0)
Midwest	18,726	36	(0.2)	24	5	7	(19.4)	(66.7)	(82.8)

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive tests	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
South	92,562	173	(0.2)	109	19	45	(26.0)	(63.0)	(85.2)
West	20,145	44	(0.2)	30	5	9	(20.5)	(68.2)	(85.7)
U.S. dependent areas	685	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	....	....	....
Rapid test used in testing event									
Yes	134,656	276	(0.2)	182	37	57	(20.7)	(65.9)	(83.1)
No	19,923	36	(0.2)	20	3	13	(36.1)	(55.6)	(87.0)
Missing/invalid	19	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	....	....	....
Total	154,598	312	(0.2)	202	40	70	(22.4)	(64.7)	(83.5)

^a Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status. Behavioral data used to classify persons as MSM and all other target population categories are only required to be collected for test events conducted in non-health care facilities and for all HIV-positive persons regardless of the facility type. Because these denominators are unknown for negative testing events in health care facilities, only non-health care testing events are included.

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not Inter-viewed	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not Referred	Missing /Invalid	(Missing %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Yes	222	29	25	(9.1)	(80.4)	(88.4)	163	65	48	(17.4)	(59.1)	(71.5)	181	41	54	(19.6)	(65.6)	(81.5)
No	31	1	4	(11.1)	(86.1)	(96.9)	26	4	6	(16.7)	(72.2)	(86.7)	21	9	6	(16.7)	(58.3)	(70.0)
Total	253	30	29	(9.3)	(81.1)	(89.4)	189	69	54	(17.3)	(60.6)	(73.3)	202	50	60	(19.2)	(64.7)	(80.2)

^a Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status. Behavioral data used to classify persons as MSM and all other target population categories are only required to be collected for test events conducted in non-health care facilities and for all HIV-positive persons regardless of the facility type. Because these denominators are unknown for negative testing events in health care facilities, only non-health care testing events are included.

Table 16. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive transgender persons in non-health care facilities^a, by demographic characteristics from 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2015---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive tests	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)									
<13	6	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	....	....	....
13-19	494	4	(0.8)	2	1	1	(25.0)	(50.0)	(66.7)
20-29	2,716	48	(1.8)	26	12	10	(20.8)	(54.2)	(68.4)
30-39	1,280	28	(2.2)	16	2	10	(35.7)	(57.1)	(88.9)
40-49	563	14	(2.5)	9	2	3	(21.4)	(64.3)	(81.8)
50+	377	4	(1.1)	3	0	1	(25.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)
Missing/invalid	9	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	....	....	....
Race/Ethnicity									
White	1,223	5	(0.4)	5	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Black or African American	1,839	59	(3.2)	28	13	18	(30.5)	(47.5)	(68.3)
Hispanic or Latino	1,703	27	(1.6)	19	4	4	(14.8)	(70.4)	(82.6)
Asian	153	1	(0.7)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
American Indian or Alaska Native	122	3	(2.5)	1	0	2	(66.7)	(33.3)	(100.0)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	56	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	....	....	....
Multi-race	199	3	(1.5)	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)
Declined	47	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	....	....	....
Don't know/not asked	102	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	....	....	....
Missing/invalid	1	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	....	....	....
Region									
Northeast	949	18	(1.9)	12	3	3	(16.7)	(66.7)	(80.0)

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive tests	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Midwest	902	16	(1.8)	4	3	9	(56.3)	(25.0)	(57.1)
South	1,782	41	(2.3)	26	9	6	(14.6)	(63.4)	(74.3)
West	1,770	23	(1.3)	14	2	7	(30.4)	(60.9)	(87.5)
U.S. dependent areas	42	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	....	....	....
Rapid test used in testing event									
Yes	4,852	86	(1.8)	48	16	22	(25.6)	(55.8)	(75.0)
No	435	3	(0.7)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Missing/invalid	158	9	(5.7)	5	1	3	(33.3)	(55.6)	(83.3)
Total	5,445	98	(1.8)	56	17	25	(25.5)	(57.1)	(76.7)

^a Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status. Behavioral data used to classify persons as MSM and all other target population categories are only required to be collected for test events conducted in non-health care facilities and for all HIV-positive persons regardless of the facility type. Because these denominators are unknown for negative testing events in health care facilities, only non-health care testing events are included.

Table 17. HIV testing, partner services and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive transgender persons in non-health care facilities^a, by demographic characteristics from 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2015---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /Invalid	(Missing %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)																		
13-19	3	1	0	(0.0)	(75.0)	(75.0)	1	1	2	(50.0)	(25.0)	(50.0)	2	2	0	(0.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)
20-29	39	7	2	(4.2)	(81.3)	(84.8)	28	12	8	(16.7)	(58.3)	(70.0)	31	6	11	(22.9)	(64.6)	(83.8)
30-39	21	3	4	(14.3)	(75.0)	(87.5)	16	5	7	(25.0)	(57.1)	(76.2)	18	3	7	(25.0)	(64.3)	(85.7)
40-49	13	0	1	(7.1)	(92.9)	(100.0)	8	2	4	(28.6)	(57.1)	(80.0)	9	0	5	(35.7)	(64.3)	(100.0)
50+	3	0	1	(25.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)	3	0	1	(25.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)	3	0	1	(25.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)
Race/Ethnicity																		
White	5	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	5	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	1	3	(60.0)	(20.0)	(50.0)
Black or African American	44	9	6	(10.2)	(74.6)	(83.0)	29	17	13	(22.0)	(49.2)	(63.0)	38	9	12	(20.3)	(64.4)	(80.9)
Hispanic or Latino	25	2	0	(0.0)	(92.6)	(92.6)	18	3	6	(22.2)	(66.7)	(85.7)	20	1	6	(22.2)	(74.1)	(95.2)
Asian	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	....
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)	1	0	2	(66.7)	(33.3)	(100.0)	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)
Multi-race	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)
Region																		
Northeast	14	1	3	(16.7)	(77.8)	(93.3)	9	1	8	(44.4)	(50.0)	(90.0)	15	0	3	(16.7)	(83.3)	(100.0)
Midwest	7	7	2	(12.5)	(43.8)	(50.0)	1	8	7	(43.8)	(6.3)	(11.1)	11	3	2	(12.5)	(68.8)	(78.6)
South	38	1	2	(4.9)	(92.7)	(97.4)	29	6	6	(14.6)	(70.7)	(82.9)	28	6	7	(17.1)	(68.3)	(82.4)
West	20	2	1	(4.3)	(87.0)	(90.9)	17	5	1	(4.3)	(73.9)	(77.3)	9	2	12	(52.2)	(39.1)	(81.8)
Rapid test used in testing event																		
Yes	69	10	7	(8.1)	(80.2)	(87.3)	47	19	20	(23.3)	(54.7)	(71.2)	52	11	23	(26.7)	(60.5)	(82.5)
No	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing /Invalid	(Missing /Invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /Invalid	(Missing %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Missing/invalid	7	1	1	(11.1)	(77.8)	(87.5)	7	1	1	(11.1)	(77.8)	(87.5)	9	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Total	79	11	8	(8.2)	(80.6)	(87.8)	56	20	22	(22.4)	(57.1)	(73.7)	63	11	24	(24.5)	(64.3)	(85.1)

^a Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status. Behavioral data used to classify persons as MSM and all other target population categories are only required to be collected for test events conducted in non-health care facilities and for all HIV-positive persons regardless of the facility type. Because these denominators are unknown for negative testing events in health care facilities, only non-health care testing events are included.

Table 18. Annual testing trends among CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2013-2015---United States, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	2013					2014					2015				
	HIV testing events	Newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events ^a		Linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days		HIV testing events	Newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events		Linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days		HIV testing events	Newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events		Linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days	
	No.	No.	(%)	Linked	Linkage % (Min-Max)	No.	No.	(%)	Linked	Linkage % (Min-Max)	No.	No.	(%)	Linked	Linkage % (Min-Max)
Age at test (years)															
<13	5,537	25	0.5	5	(20.0-62.5)	7,352	12	0.2	6	(50.0-75.0)	6,015	14	0.2	9	(64.3-100.0)
13-19	279,412	579	0.2	260	(44.9-87.2)	244,802	532	0.2	269	(50.6-78.2)	221,701	485	0.2	310	(63.9-91.7)
20-29	1,358,687	6,895	0.5	3,387	(49.1-86.5)	1,248,896	6,958	0.6	3,769	(54.2-85.1)	1,201,938	6,769	0.6	4,361	(64.4-89.3)
30-39	756,782	4,118	0.5	2,080	(50.5-88.6)	719,023	3,976	0.6	2,234	(56.2-87.2)	722,200	4,051	0.6	2,546	(62.8-88.2)
40-49	461,696	3,056	0.7	1,490	(488-86.5)	427,664	2,682	0.6	1,477	(55.1-86.2)	409,701	2,483	0.6	1,529	(61.6-88.9)
50+	456,169	2,434	0.5	1,160	(47.7-84.1)	453,486	2,346	0.5	1,218	(51.9-86.6)	457,780	2,315	0.5	1,329	(57.4-90.8)
Gender															
Male	1,632,645	13,976	0.9	6,952	(49.7-86.5)	1,565,606	13,457	0.9	7,403	(55.0-86.3)	1,537,631	13,243	0.9	8,424	(63.6-89.6)
Female	1,687,367	3,188	0.2	1,481	(46.5-86.5)	1,530,941	2,789	0.2	1,422	(51.0-83.9)	1,459,134	2,622	0.2	1,503	(57.3-88.0)
Transgender	11,047	209	1.9	103	(49.3-85.8)	11,483	237	2.1	124	(52.3-75.6)	13,122	231	1.8	140	(60.6-82.4)
Race/Ethnicity															
White	901,973	3,445	0.4	1,775	(51.5-90.2)	840,742	3,359	0.4	1,916	(57.0-88.2)	787,018	3,173	0.4	2,025	(63.8-90.0)

Black or African/American	1,506,016	9,571	0.6	4,261	(44.5-82.5)	1,360,190	8,340	0.6	4,212	(50.5-81.6)	1,306,311	8,194	0.6	4,871	(59.4-86.6)
Hispanic or Latino	713,058	3,407	0.5	2,005	(58.8-92.4)	698,820	3,872	0.6	2,319	(59.9-91.8)	648,546	3,712	0.6	2,614	(70.4-93.7)
Asian	66,997	243	0.4	131	(53.9-86.2)	66,010	275	0.4	177	(64.4-95.2)	66,087	278	0.4	203	(73.0-94.4)
American Indian or Alaska Native	16,587	55	0.3	25	(45.5-89.3)	15,516	66	0.4	28	(42.4-87.5)	14,723	70	0.5	35	(50.0-72.9)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	8,466	38	0.4	18	(47.4-81.8)	7,664	39	0.5	23	(59.0-92.0)	6,523	41	0.6	25	(61.0-96.2)
Multi-race	22,758	229	1.0	136	(59.4-90.7)	21,840	152	0.7	97	(63.8-86.6)	21,076	149	0.7	96	(64.4-96.0)
Testing site type															
Health care facilities including correctional facility clinics	2,298,949	10,144	0.4	5,212	(51.4-86.1)	2,160,952	9,613	0.4	5,297	(55.1-83.5)	2,317,019	9,757	0.4	6,104	(62.6-89.4)
Non-health care facilities	977,645	7,029	0.7	3,323	(47.3-87.3)	917,817	6,630	0.7	3,527	(53.2-89.4)	704,868	6,303	0.9	3,959	(62.8-89.3)
Total	3,343,633	17,426	0.5	8,552	(49.1-86.5)	3,120,688	16,530	0.5	8,979	(54.3-85.8)	3,030,341	16,134	0.5	10,092	(62.6-89.3)

^a In order to compare HIV testing trends over time, newly identified HIV-positive testing events are calculated using the client's self-reported previous HIV status instead of the HIV surveillance verification.
Note: Only jurisdictions with test-level data are included in this table: 61 jurisdictions were included in 2013, 60 in 2014, and 61 in 2015.