

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

State HIV Prevention Progress Report, 2014

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



CDC State HIV Prevention Progress Report, 2014

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Contents

- Executive Summary**..... **1**
- Introduction**..... **3**
- Indicator Summaries**..... **13**
 - Increase HIV Testing (Ever).....14
 - Increase HIV Testing (Ever): Blacks/African Americans.....16
 - Increase HIV Testing (Ever): Hispanics/Latinos.....18
 - Increase HIV Testing (Ever): Whites.....20
 - Reduce Late-Stage HIV Diagnosis.....22
 - Reduce Late-Stage HIV Diagnosis: Blacks/African Americans24
 - Reduce Late-Stage HIV Diagnosis: Hispanics/Latinos.....26
 - Reduce Late-Stage HIV Diagnosis: Whites.....28
 - Increase Linkage to HIV Medical Care.....30
 - Increase Retention in HIV Medical Care.....32
 - Increase Viral Suppression among Persons in HIV Medical Care.....34
 - Reduce the Death Rate among Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection.....36
- State Profiles**..... **39**
 - Alabama.....40
 - Alaska.....41
 - Arizona.....42
 - Arkansas.....43
 - California.....44
 - Colorado.....45
 - Connecticut.....46
 - Delaware.....47
 - District of Columbia.....48
 - Florida.....49
 - Georgia.....50
 - Hawaii.....51
 - Idaho.....52
 - Illinois.....53
 - Indiana.....54
 - Iowa.....55
 - Kansas.....56
 - Kentucky.....57
 - Louisiana.....58
 - Maine.....59
 - Maryland.....60
 - Massachusetts.....61

Michigan.....	62
Minnesota.....	63
Mississippi.....	64
Missouri.....	65
Montana.....	66
Nebraska.....	67
Nevada.....	68
New Hampshire.....	69
New Jersey.....	70
New Mexico.....	71
New York State.....	72
North Carolina.....	73
North Dakota.....	74
Ohio.....	75
Oklahoma.....	76
Oregon.....	77
Pennsylvania.....	78
Rhode Island.....	79
South Carolina.....	80
South Dakota.....	81
Tennessee.....	82
Texas.....	83
Utah.....	84
Vermont.....	85
Virginia.....	86
Washington.....	87
West Virginia.....	88
Wisconsin.....	89
Wyoming.....	90
Technical Notes.....	93
Data Source of Descriptive Information in State Profiles.....	94
Increase HIV Testing (Ever Tested).....	95
Reduce Late-Stage HIV Diagnosis.....	96
Increase Linkage to HIV Medical Care.....	97
Increase Retention in HIV Medical Care.....	98
Increase Viral Suppression among Persons in HIV Medical Care.....	99
Reduce the Death Rate among Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection.....	100

List of Figures

Figure 1 (Map). HIV testing (ever): persons aged 18-65 years, by state, 2011.....	15
Figure 2 (Bar Chart). HIV testing (ever): persons aged 18-65 years, by state, 2011.....	16
Figure 3 (Map). HIV testing (ever): blacks/African Americans aged 18-65 years, by state, 2011.....	17
Figure 4 (Bar Chart). HIV testing (ever): blacks/African Americans aged 18-65 years, by state, 2011.....	18
Figure 5 (Map). HIV testing (ever): Hispanics/Latinos aged 18-65 years, by state, 2011.....	19
Figure 6 (Bar Chart). HIV testing (ever): Hispanics/Latinos aged 18-65 years, by state, 2011.....	20
Figure 7 (Map). HIV testing (ever): whites aged 18-65 years, by state, 2011.....	21
Figure 8 (Bar Chart). HIV testing (ever): whites aged 18-65 years, by state, 2011.....	22
Figure 9 (Map). Persons with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2011.....	23
Figure 10 (Bar Chart). Persons with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2011.....	24
Figure 11 (Map). Blacks/African Americans with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2011.....	25
Figure 12 (Bar Chart). Blacks/African Americans with HIV infection classified as Stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2011.....	26
Figure 13 (Map). Hispanics/Latinos with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2011.....	27
Figure 14 (Bar Chart). Hispanics/Latinos with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2011.....	28
Figure 15 (Map). Whites with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2011.....	29
Figure 16 (Bar Chart). Whites with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2011.....	30
Figure 17 (Map). Linkage to HIV medical care within 3 months after diagnosis, 18 states and the District of Columbia, 2011.....	31
Figure 18 (Bar Chart). Linkage to HIV medical care within 3 months after diagnosis, 18 states and the District of Columbia, 2011.....	32
Figure 19 (Map). Persons retained in HIV medical care, 18 states and the District of Columbia, 2010.....	33
Figure 20 (Bar Chart). Persons retained in HIV medical care, 18 states and the District of Columbia, 2010.....	34
Figure 21 (Map). Viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, 18 states and the District of Columbia, 2010.....	35
Figure 22 (Bar Chart). Viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, 18 states and the District of Columbia, 2010.....	36
Figure 23 (Map). Death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV infection aged ≥ 13 years, by state, 2010.....	37
Figure 24 (Bar Chart). Death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV infection aged ≥ 13 years, by state, 2010.....	38

Executive Summary

Over the past 30 years, tremendous progress has been made in the prevention and treatment of HIV infection. Not all Americans have benefited equally from this progress, however. The burden of HIV infection, the reach of HIV testing, and the health of people living with HIV vary widely across the United States. Understanding the current status of HIV prevention and care outcomes in states informs our efforts to achieve our nation's HIV prevention goals and safeguard the health of all people who are at-risk of, or living with, HIV in each state. The purpose of the State HIV Prevention Progress Report (SPR) is to provide state-level data that show how states are doing in relation to key national goals. The burden of HIV and the response to it vary widely from state to state. Differences among states are due to a complex array of social, demographic, political, and economic factors as well as the capacity of public health, health care systems, and the community to combat HIV. Achieving our nation's HIV prevention and care goals requires actively using data to monitor and assess progress and then, on the basis of the data, refining and improving programs as needed in the context of each state. The SPR is one of several reports that the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention (DHAP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), produces to routinely monitor progress in HIV prevention and care in order to inform national and local efforts to improve the effectiveness of HIV prevention and care programs. This report monitors HIV outcomes at the state population level but does not specifically evaluate CDC-funded activities. For 3 indicators (HIV testing, late-stage diagnosis, and death rate), the report includes data on all 50 states and the District of Columbia. For the other 3 indicators (linkage to HIV medical care, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression), the data are restricted to the District of Columbia and the 18 states that had complete CD4 and viral load laboratory reporting.

The SPR, which summarizes state-level data on key indicators, complements the CDC National HIV Prevention Progress Report, which summarized national data on indicators that support planning, monitoring, and improvement related to the following key priorities of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy:

- Reducing new infections
- Increasing access to care and improving health outcomes for persons living with HIV
- Reducing HIV-related health disparities

Progress toward the nation's HIV prevention and care goals for 2015 depends on the progress in each state. The SPR summarizes state-level data on indicators related to priorities of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy and the DHAP Strategic Plan for 2011–2015 and serves as a baseline report for 6 indicators. These indicators address areas of HIV prevention and the HIV continuum of care for which state-level published data are available: HIV testing (ever); late-stage HIV diagnosis, linkage to HIV medical care, retention in HIV medical care, viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, and the death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV infection. Of these 6 indicators, 3 are also reported in the National HIV Prevention Report: late-stage HIV diagnosis, linkage to HIV medical care, and viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care.

The SPR presents state indicator results by quartile. The first quartile reflects states with the “top” results. For some indicators, such as percentage ever tested, the first quartile reflects the highest percentages; for other indicators, such as late-stage HIV diagnosis, the first quartile reflects the lowest percentages. The SPR also assesses state results in relation to the nation's 2015 goals on the basis of the most current data (2010 or 2011, depending on the indicator).

Results

- National goals for 2015 met in 2010 or 2011
 - 15 of 50 states and the District of Columbia had already met the goal for the percentage of persons ever tested for HIV
 - 2 of 50 states and the District of Columbia met the goal for reduced late-stage HIV diagnosis
 - 7 of 18 states and the District of Columbia met the goal for linkage to HIV medical care
 - 5 of 18 states and the District of Columbia met the goal for retention in HIV medical care
 - 1 of 18 states and the District of Columbia met the goal for viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care
 - 21 of 50 states and the District of Columbia met the goal for a reduced death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV infection
- All 6 indicators: No state was in the top 25% of results (first quartile)
- Regional variation (examples of results in southern states):
 - HIV testing (ever): a greater number of results in the top 25% (first quartile)
 - Death rate: a greater number of results in the bottom 25% (fourth quartile)
- Variation by burden of HIV (examples of results in high-burden states, $\geq 20,000$ persons living with diagnosed HIV):
 - HIV testing (ever): a greater number of results were in the top quartile
 - Late-stage HIV diagnosis: a greater number of results were in the top quartile
 - Linkage to HIV medical care: a greater number of results were in the bottom quartile
 - Death rate: a greater number of results were in the bottom quartile
- Variation by race/ethnicity for HIV testing (ever) and late-stage HIV diagnosis:
 - HIV testing (ever): 2 states and the District of Columbia had results in the top quartile for all 3 racial/ethnic groups (blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, whites)
 - Late-stage HIV diagnosis: 1 state had results in the top quartile for all 3 racial/ethnic groups

Whether the nation will reach its 2015 goals is dependent on success at the state level. By monitoring progress, states can identify areas on which to focus their HIV prevention efforts toward the 2015 national prevention goals. All states, including those with results that met or exceeded the 2015 prevention goals or are above the national average, have room for improvement in their HIV prevention and care efforts. Achieving the national HIV prevention goals will result in fewer new HIV infections, improved health outcomes, and reduced HIV treatment costs for states and the nation.

Introduction

Over the past 30 years, tremendous progress has been made in the prevention and treatment of HIV infection. Not all Americans have benefited equally from this progress, however. The burden of HIV infection, the reach of HIV testing, and the health of people living with HIV vary widely across the United States. The National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS), released by the White House in July 2010, represents the nation's first comprehensive federal plan for addressing HIV in the United States. Its key priorities included the following:

- Reducing new infections
- Increasing access to care and improving health outcomes for persons living with HIV
- Reducing HIV-related health disparities

The burden of HIV and the response to it vary widely across the country. Understanding the current status of HIV prevention and care outcomes in states informs our efforts to achieve our nation's HIV prevention goals and safeguard the health of all people who are at-risk of, or living with, HIV in each state. The purpose of the first annual CDC State HIV Prevention Progress Report (SPR) is to provide state-level data that show how states are doing in relation to key national goals. Differences among states are due to a complex array of social, demographic, political, and economic factors as well as the capacity of public health, health care systems, and the community to combat HIV. Achieving our nation's HIV prevention and care goals requires actively using data to monitor and assess progress and then, on the basis of the data, refining and improving programs as needed in the context of each state. This report is a tool for that process.

The SPR is one of several reports that the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention (DHAP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), produces to routinely monitor progress in HIV prevention and care in order to inform national and local efforts to improve the effectiveness of HIV prevention and care programs. This report complements the CDC National HIV Prevention Progress Report, which summarized national data on indicators that support HIV prevention planning, monitoring, and improvement related to HIV prevention activities (http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/policies_NationalProgressReport.pdf).

This SPR is a baseline report that presents the most current state-level data for 6 indicators and sets the stage for future state-level monitoring of progress in HIV prevention and care. The indicators address areas of HIV prevention and the HIV continuum of care for which state-level data are available: HIV testing (ever), late-stage HIV diagnosis, linkage to HIV medical care, retention in HIV medical care, viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, and the death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV infection. Of the 6 indicators, 3 are also reported in the National HIV Prevention Progress Report: late-stage HIV diagnosis, linkage to HIV medical care, and viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care. The SPR presents state indicator results by quartile. The SPR also assesses state results in relation to the nation's 2015 goals, on the basis of the most current data (2010 or 2011). The indicator data on disparities were limited. Race/ethnicity data, when available by state, are presented for blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, whites, and other. These groups were chosen on the basis of adequate sample size. State-level data on transmission risk or age have not been published.

The 6 indicators in this report measure aspects of HIV prevention and care.

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

^aSee Technical Notes for how each 2015 national goal was established.

Data Sources for Indicators

National HIV Surveillance System: Of the 6 indicators, 5 are measured by using data from this system. All 50 states and the District of Columbia report (to CDC) confirmed diagnoses of HIV infection, including stage 3 (AIDS) classification. However, for 3 indicators, only 18 states and the District of Columbia reported complete laboratory data in 2011. States need to improve reporting of all CD4 and HIV viral load test results for persons living with HIV infection so that states can monitor linkage to HIV medical care, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression among persons living with diagnosed HIV infection. HIV case surveillance data are the best available data for measuring these indicators; CDC and state surveillance staff are working to improve the completeness and accuracy of these data.

Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System: CDC funds all 50 states and the District of Columbia to conduct a telephone-based survey of persons aged ≥ 18 years to collect information on preventive health practices and risk behaviors, including self-report of having ever been tested for HIV. In 2011, BRFSS improved its sample frame by including cell phones and implemented a new weighting method. As a result, estimates of HIV testing (ever), based on data in 2010, cannot be compared with 2011 data. For this reason, we present data only for 2011.

Indicators are Measures for Other Federal Performance Monitoring Activities

The 6 indicators in this report are part of other federal performance-related monitoring and reporting activities. The activities for which each indicator is used are noted in the Indicator Summaries by the following symbols:



National HIV/AIDS Strategy—a comprehensive national HIV/AIDS plan with clear and measurable targets to be achieved by 2015.



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



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



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



CDC's National HIV Prevention Progress Report—an annual report that summarizes national progress on 21 indicators that address the goals of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy and the DHAP Prevention Strategic Plan. It is used to monitor progress and inform policy and program planning on a national level. **CDC's Prevention Status Reports** highlight—for all 50 states and the District of Columbia—the status of public health policies and practices designed to prevent or reduce 10 important public health problems, including HIV infection.

How States Can Use this Report

In order for the United States to achieve the nation's 2015 HIV prevention and care goals, all states will need to make further progress in preventing new HIV infections, diagnosing HIV infection sooner, and improving the health of persons living with HIV. This report provides data that show current state results for 6 indicators; subsequent reports will allow each state to track its progress toward the national goals. States may also be able to monitor their progress on other indicators that are not included in this report. The report also shows data for each state and the District of Columbia in relation to national goals and data for other states. Understanding differences among states on these indicators is important for improving our national and local response to HIV. Variations from state to state in disease burden, public health priorities, community response and involvement, prevention and health care resources, socioeconomic circumstances, demographics, and a range of other factors make state-by-state comparisons complicated. We present the States at a Glance, by burden of HIV, as one way of exploring how variance in state results can make it more challenging for some states to address HIV prevention. For example, states with high burden must serve large numbers of people living with HIV, but they differ in terms of the infrastructure and the resources available to support this work. States with a lower burden may more easily follow, and provide services to, a smaller number of people living with diagnosed HIV, but they may also lack the specialized services to meet the diverse needs of persons who are at risk of, or living with, HIV.

Reducing HIV transmission and improving the health outcomes of persons living with HIV in each state is a responsibility shared by the national, state, and local sectors. Public health agencies are essential contributors, but they need to work with decision makers in many sectors (e.g., health care providers, community organizations, people living with HIV, third-party payers). This report can be used to track progress and identify priorities for reducing HIV transmission and improving health outcomes for persons living with HIV. It can help to engage stakeholders across various sectors by sharing results of the indicators and help stakeholders begin discussions on how to improve outcomes.

How CDC is Supporting States

CDC will continue to support states' HIV prevention activities through funding and technical assistance to lower the number of new HIV infections, provide HIV testing, improve initial linkage and continued engagement in HIV medical care, and increase viral suppression. CDC is also working with state and local health departments to expand the use of HIV surveillance data to improve engagement in HIV medical care and reduce viral load. CDC supports demonstration and research projects to improve and support HIV prevention, HIV testing, and HIV medical care, which inform best practices. Communication campaigns developed by CDC educate the public and health care providers on the importance of HIV testing and the benefits of early HIV medical care and controlling the virus. Through these coordinated efforts, CDC, state and local public health agencies can reduce HIV transmission and improve the health of persons living with HIV.

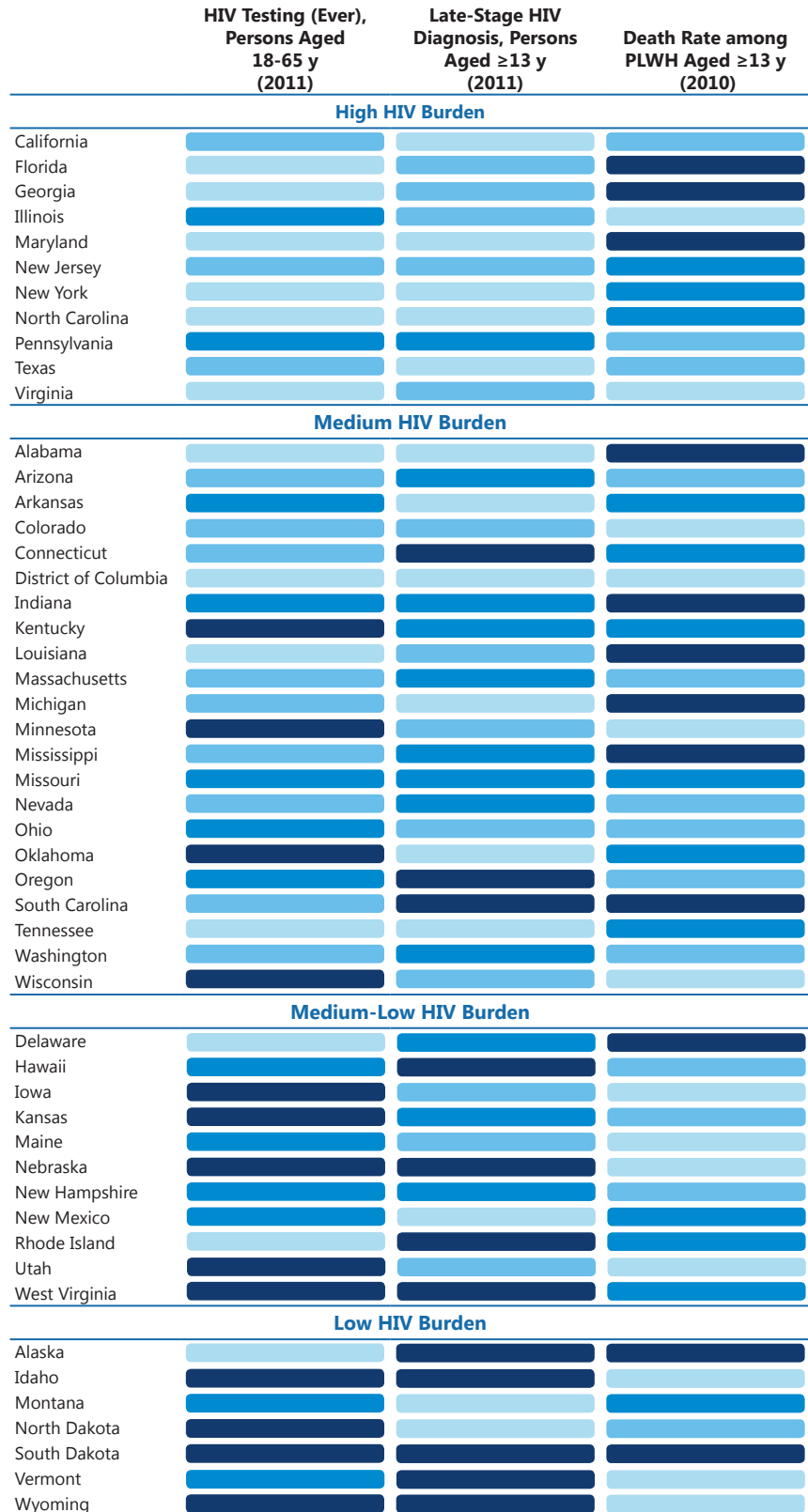
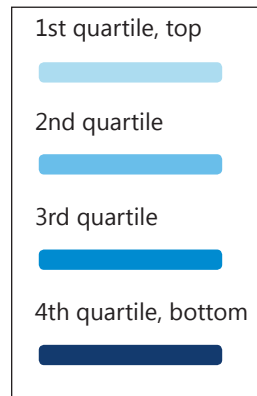
Looking Forward

As each state works to further improve HIV prevention and care, a number of factors may facilitate or hinder progress. Changes in health insurance coverage as a result of the Affordable Care Act may improve access to HIV medical care and prevention services. As more providers adopt the recommendation of the US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC for routine HIV screening and for at least annual HIV testing for persons likely to be at high risk, there will probably be a reduction in the number of undiagnosed HIV infections and the identification of additional persons who need HIV medical care and supportive services. Changes in funding levels and priorities at the national, state, and local levels may affect the reach, focus, and types of HIV prevention and care services provided as part of publicly funded programs. Monitoring HIV prevention and care indicators is especially important in these changing times. By monitoring indicators, states will be able to identify successful HIV prevention areas and the areas in greatest need of improvement and apply this information to their program planning and quality improvement process. Using this report and other information to refine HIV prevention efforts has the potential to reduce new HIV infections and improve the health of people living with HIV in individual states and the nation as whole.

States at a Glance: HIV Testing (Ever), Late-Stage HIV Diagnosis, and Mortality, by HIV Burden — 50 States and the District of Columbia

Only the District of Columbia ranked in the top 25% for all 3 indicators.

For HIV testing (ever) and late-stage HIV diagnosis, more states with high HIV burden ranked in the top 25% than did states with low or medium-low burden.

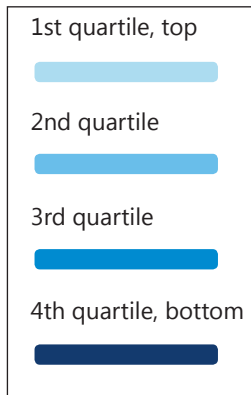


Note. PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

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

Death rate is per 1,000 PLWH.

How Results were Categorized into Quartiles



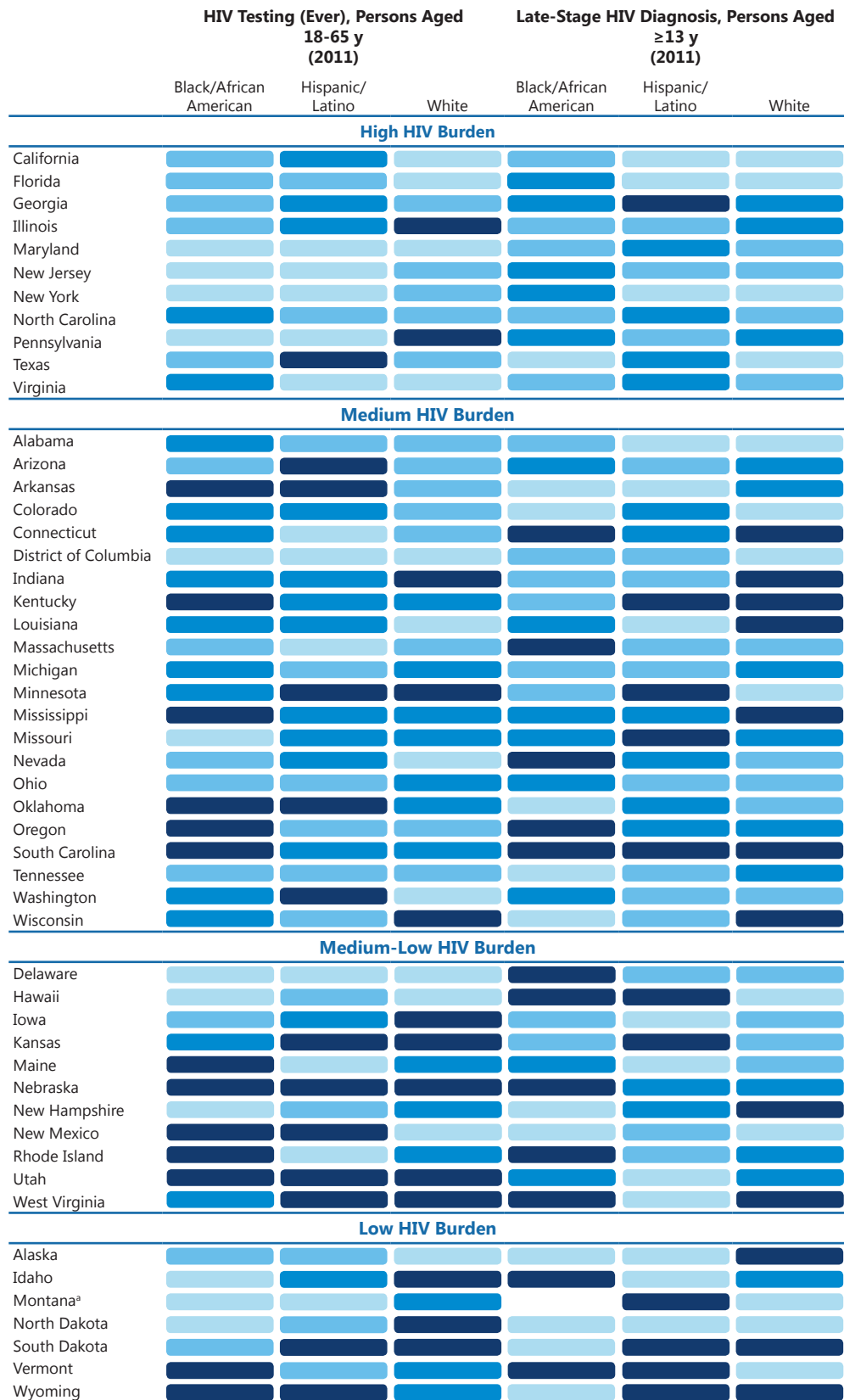
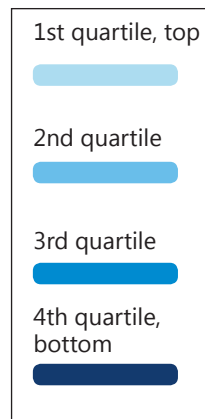
For each indicator, state results were ordered from most positive to least positive. For some indicators this meant from highest to lowest (e.g. HIV testing) and for others it meant from lowest to highest (e.g. late-stage HIV diagnoses).

Results were then placed into quartiles. Each quartile represents approximately 25% (or one quarter) of the data. Quartiles were then shaded: lightest for first quartile (best), second lightest for the second quartile; darker for the third quartile, and darkest for the fourth quartile (worst).

States at a Glance: HIV Testing (Ever) and Late-Stage HIV Diagnosis, by Race/Ethnicity and HIV Burden — 50 States and the District of Columbia

For the indicator HIV testing (ever), only 2 states and the District of Columbia had results in the top 25% for all 3 racial/ethnic groups.

For the indicator late-stage HIV diagnosis, only 1 state had results in the top 25% for all 3 racial/ethnic groups.

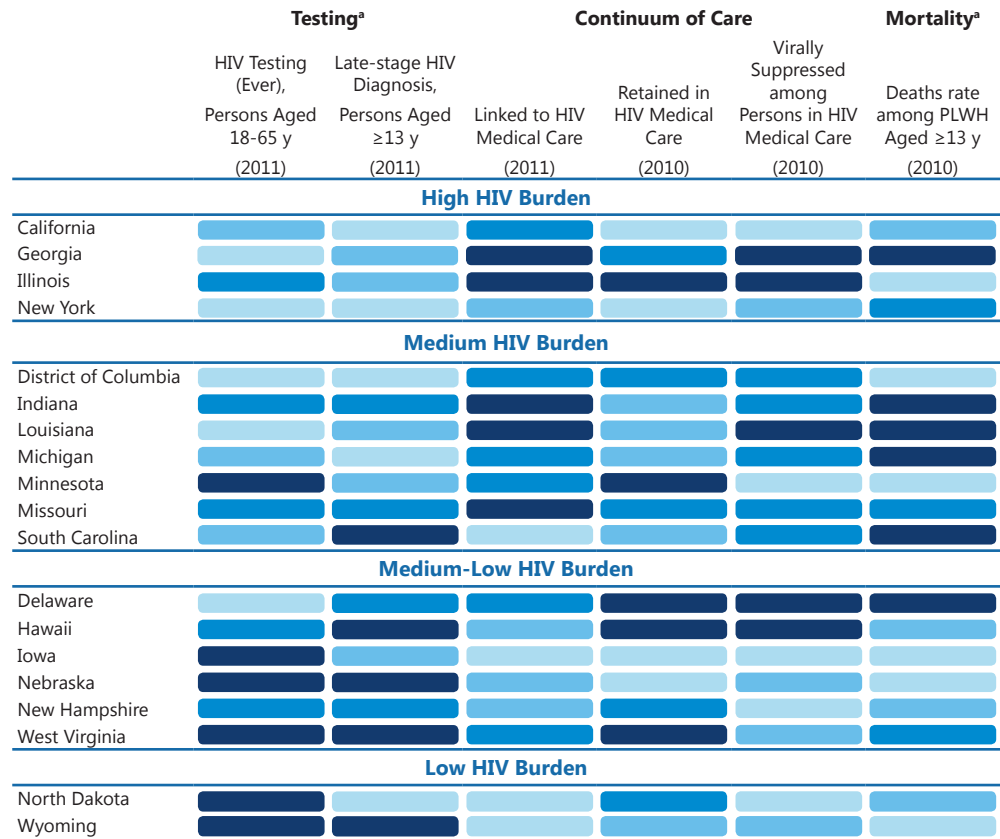
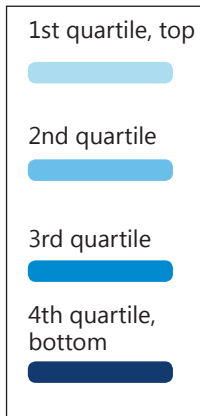


Note: PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.
 Burden is defined as follows: high, ≥20,000 PLWH; medium, 4,000-19,999 PLWH; medium-low, 1000-3,999 PLWH; low, <1,000 PLWH. Within burden categories, states are listed alphabetically.
^a No HIV diagnoses among blacks/African Americans.

States at a Glance: HIV Testing, Continuum of Care, and Mortality Indicators, by HIV Burden — 18 States and the District of Columbia

Not one state ranked in the top 25% for all indicators.

More medium and high HIV burden states ranked in the bottom 25% for linkage to HIV medical care, viral suppression, and mortality than medium-low or low burden states.

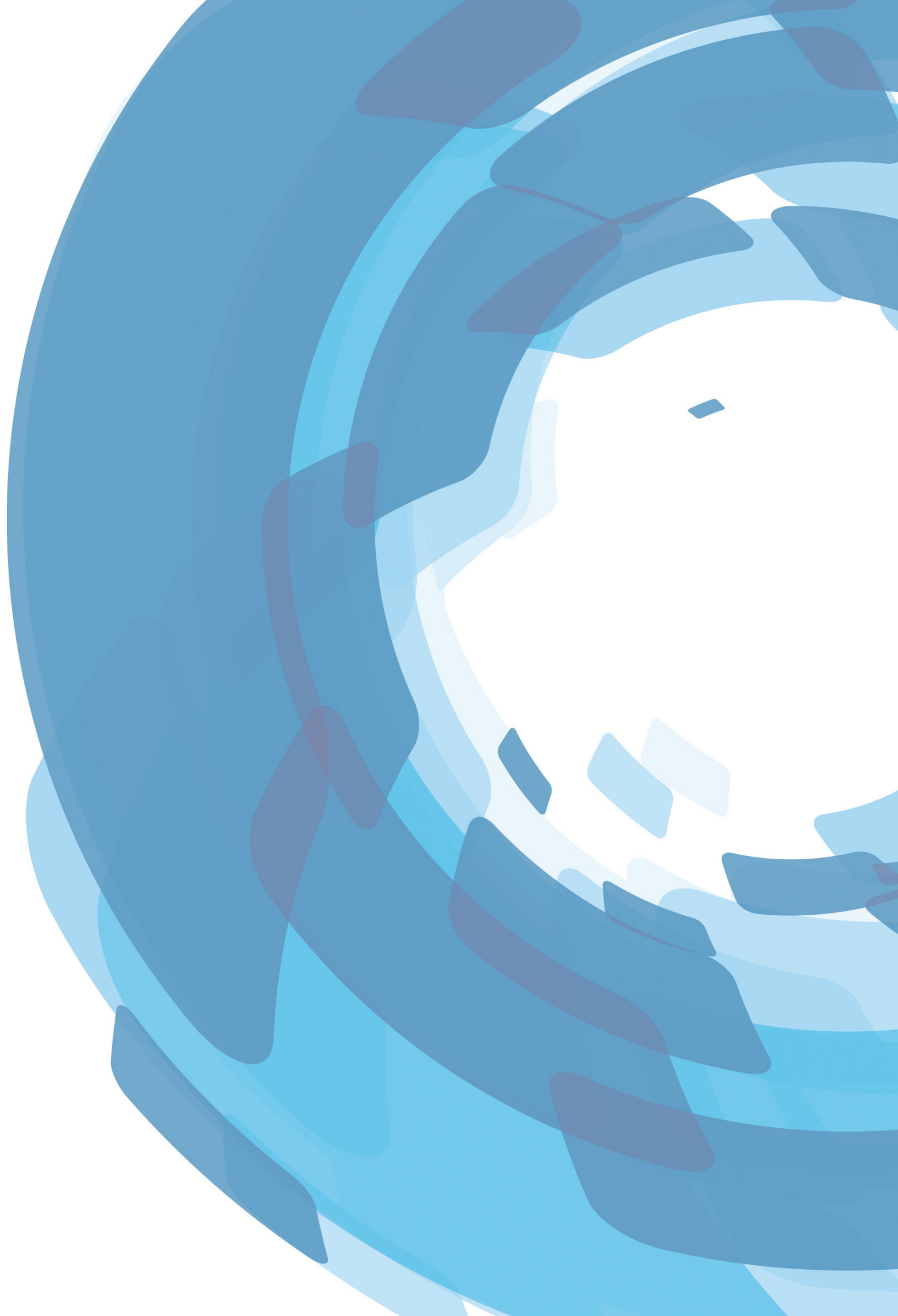


Note. PLWH, persons living with diagnosed HIV infection.

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

Death rate is per 1,000 PLWH.

^aRanking based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.





Indicator Summaries

Increase HIV Testing (Ever)

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

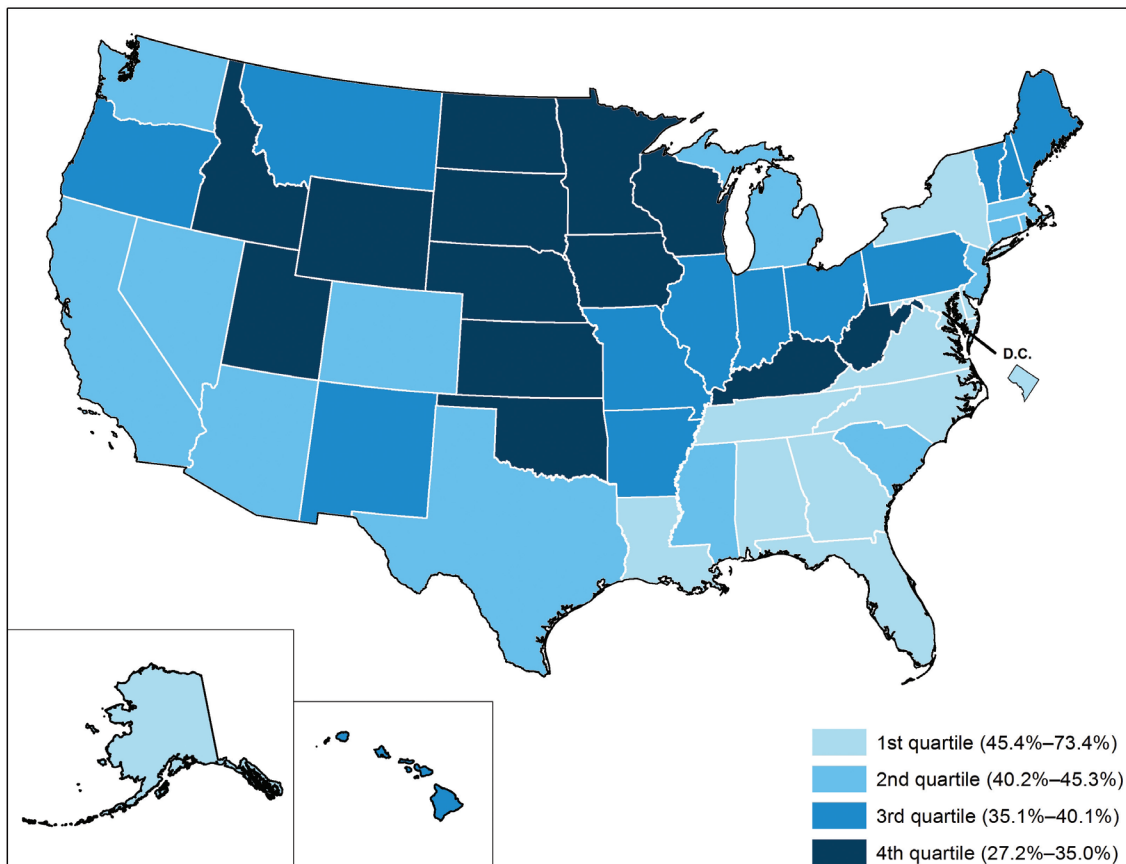
- Persons living with HIV who are unaware of their infection need to be tested so that they get HIV medical care, protect their health, and reduce HIV transmission to others. Routine HIV screening, repeat testing for those likely to be at high risk of HIV, and targeted HIV testing efforts have reduced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

In 2011

- The percentage was higher in the South than in other regions.
- Fourteen states and the District of Columbia had met the nation's 2015 goal (44.2%).
- In 33 states, the percentage was below the national percentage (42.5%).

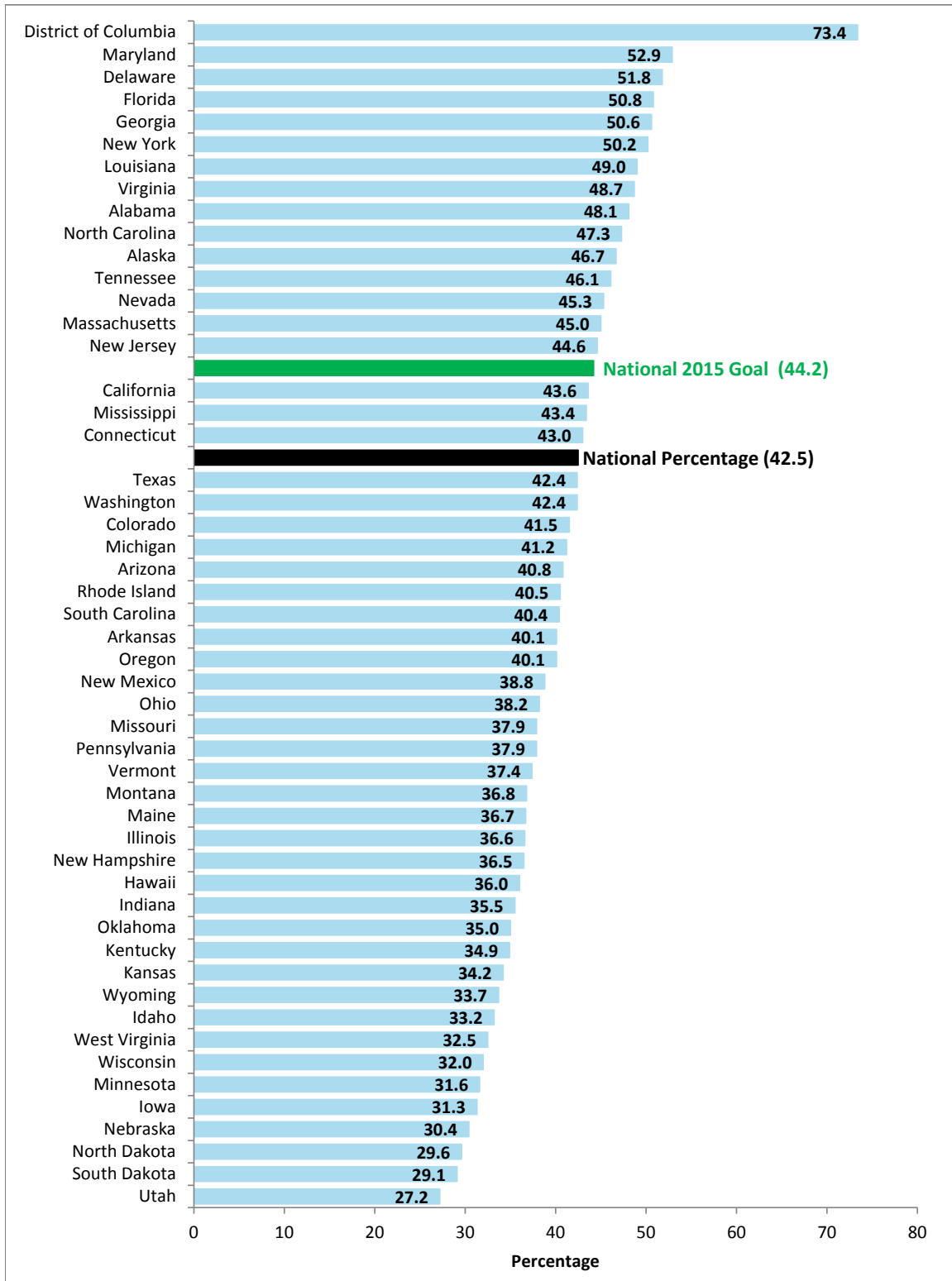
Increasing the percentage of persons ever tested for HIV will require that more health care providers implement the recommendation of both the US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC for routine HIV screening for adolescents and adults and for at least annual HIV testing of persons likely to be at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

Figure 1. HIV testing (ever): persons aged 18-65 years, by state, 2011



Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

Figure 2. HIV testing (ever): persons aged 18-65 years, by state, 2011



Increase HIV Testing (Ever): Blacks/African Americans

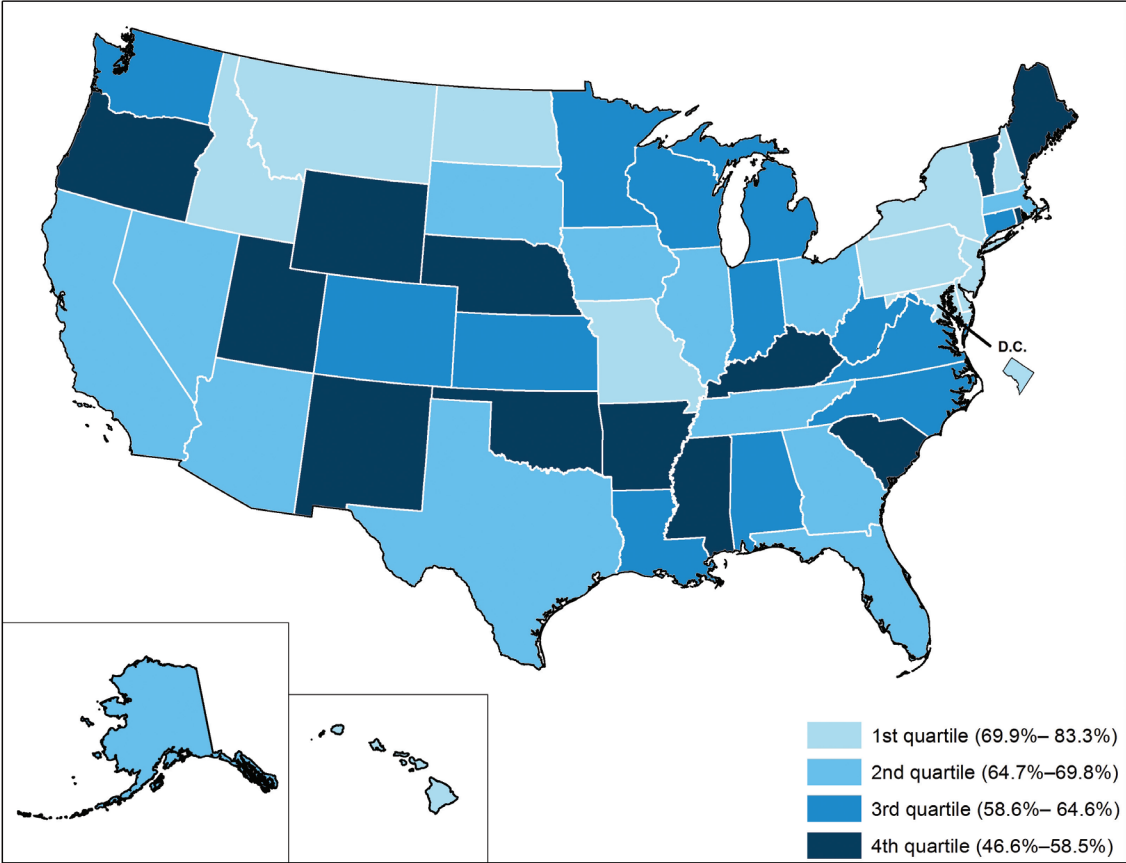
2015 national goal: Increase by 4% the percentage of blacks/African Americans ever tested for HIV

In 2011

- Nationally, the percentage was higher among blacks/African Americans (66.2%) than whites (38.1%).
- Fifteen states and the District of Columbia had met the nation's 2015 goal (68.8%).
- In 29 states, the percentage among blacks/African Americans was below the national percentage for blacks/African Americans (66.2%).

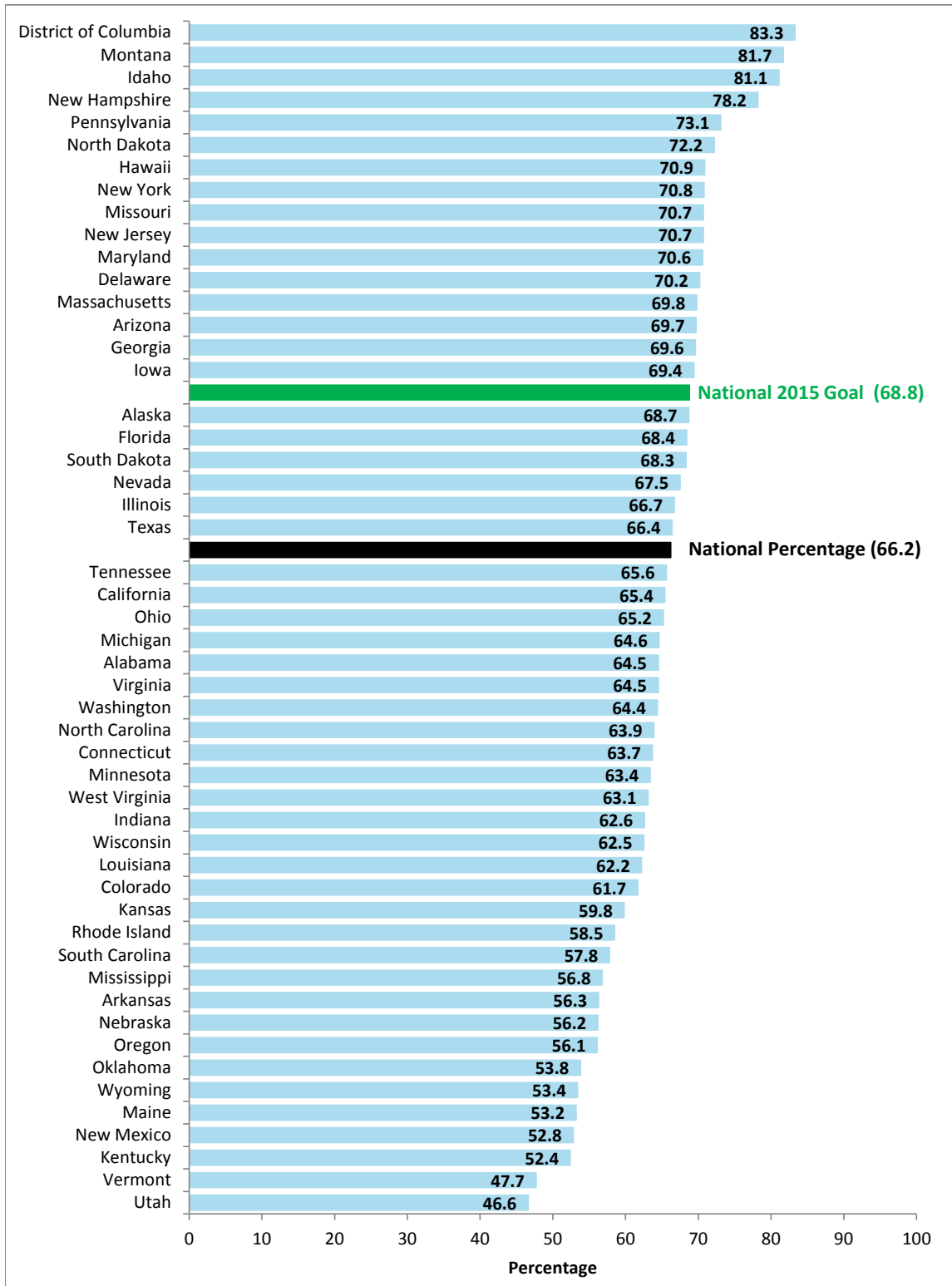
Increasing HIV testing among racial/ethnic groups with a higher burden of HIV is an important strategy for improving health and reducing HIV transmission in these groups. Although blacks/African Americans represent about 12% of the US population, more new HIV infections occur among blacks/African Americans than any other racial/ethnic group. Increasing the percentage of blacks/African Americans ever tested for HIV will require that more health care providers implement the recommendation of both the US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC for routine HIV screening for adolescents and adults and for at least annual HIV testing of persons likely to be at high risk of HIV. In addition, culturally competent community-based HIV testing programs that reach blacks/African Americans will continue to play an important role.

Figure 3. HIV testing (ever): blacks/African Americans aged 18-65 years, by state, 2011



Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

Figure 4. HIV testing (ever): blacks/African Americans aged 18-65 years, by state, 2011



Increase HIV Testing (Ever): Hispanics/Latinos

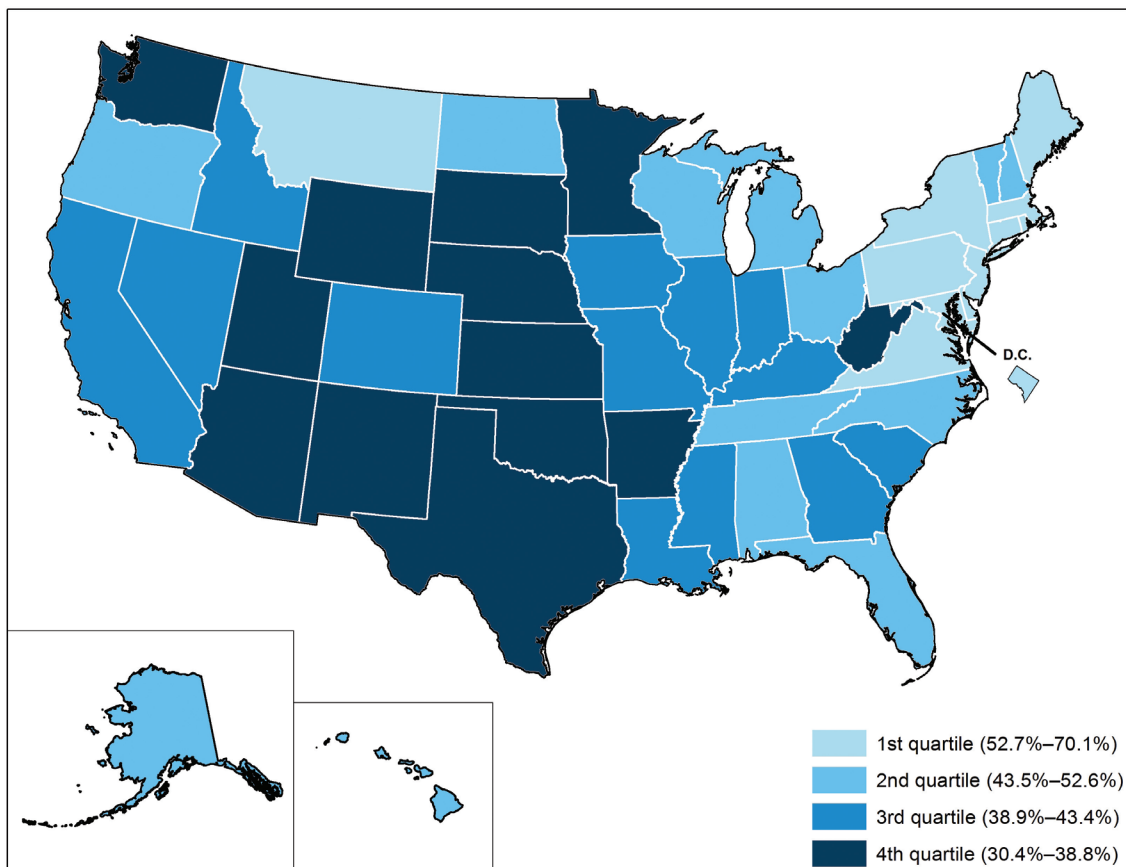
2015 national goal: Increase by 4% the percentage of Hispanics/Latinos ever tested for HIV

In 2011

- Nationally, the percentage was higher among Hispanics/Latinos (44.8%) than whites (38.1%).
- Five of 8 states with at least one million Hispanic/Latino residents had percentages in the third or fourth quartile (Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Texas), and 2 states (New Jersey, New York) were in the top quartile.
- Twenty states and the District of Columbia met the nation's 2015 goal (46.6%).
- In 29 states, the percentage among Hispanics/Latinos was below the national percentage for Hispanics/Latinos (44.8%).

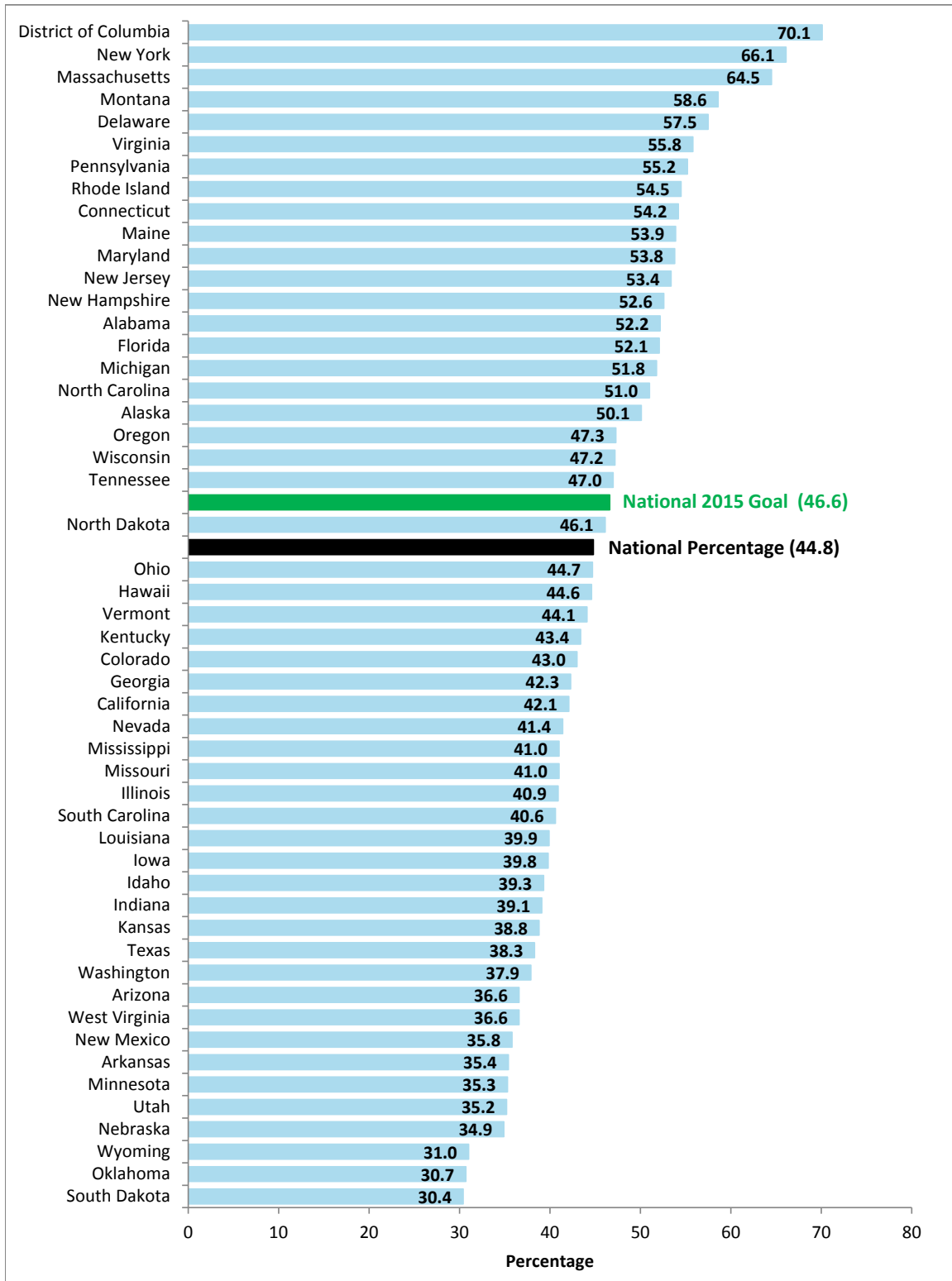
Increasing HIV testing among racial/ethnic groups with a high burden of HIV is an important strategy for improving outcomes and reducing HIV transmission in these groups. In 2010, Hispanics/Latinos represented about 16% of the US population yet accounted for 21% of all new HIV infections. Increasing the percentage of Hispanics/Latinos ever tested for HIV will require that more health care providers implement the recommendation of both the US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC for routine HIV screening for adolescents and adults and for at least annual HIV testing of persons likely to be at high risk of HIV. In addition, culturally competent community-based HIV testing programs that reach Hispanics/Latinos will continue to play an important role.

Figure 5. HIV testing (ever): Hispanics/Latinos aged 18-65 years, by state, 2011



Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

Figure 6. HIV testing (ever): Hispanics/Latinos aged 18-65 years, by state, 2011



Increase HIV Testing (Ever): Whites

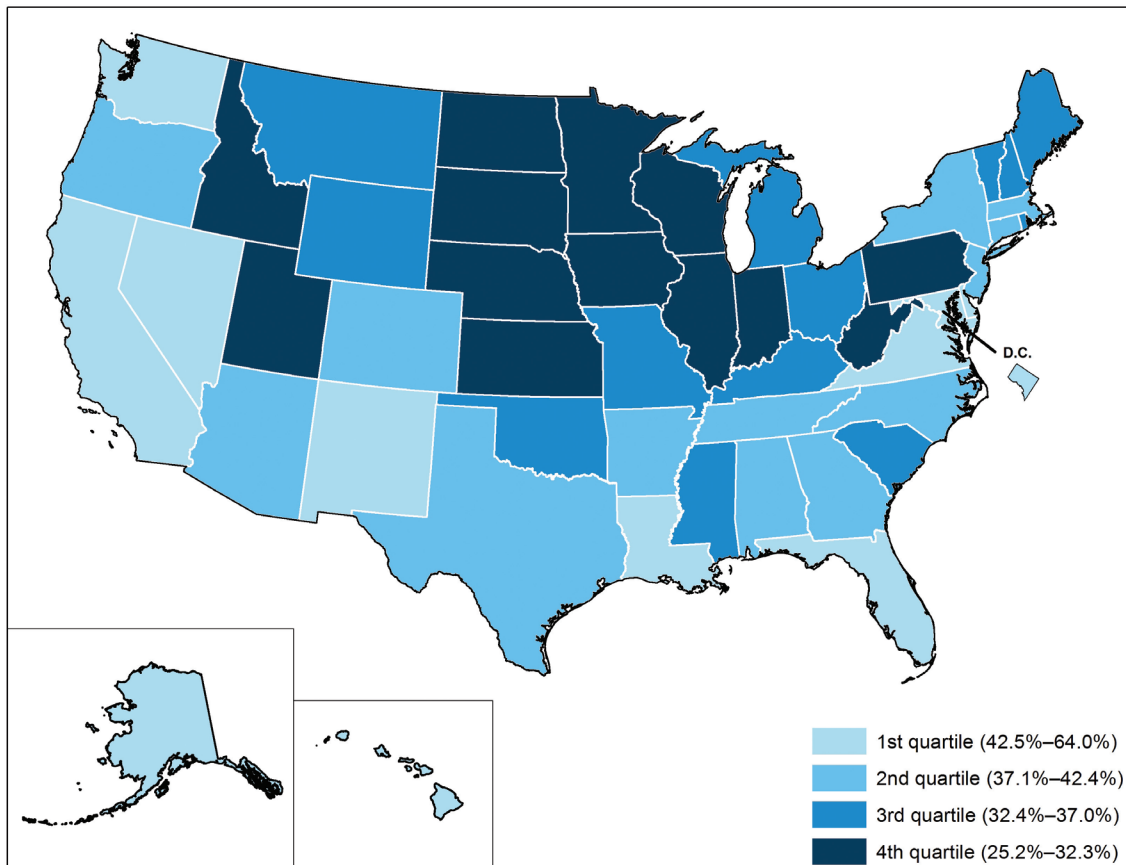
2015 national goal: Increase by 4% the percentage of whites ever tested for HIV

In 2011

- Nationally, the percentage was lower among whites (38.1%) than Hispanics/Latinos (44.8%) and blacks/African Americans (66.2%).
- More states in the Midwest had lower percentages of HIV testing among whites than had states in other regions.
- Twenty states and the District of Columbia met the nation's 2015 goal (39.6%).
- In 27 states, the percentage among whites was below the national percentage for whites (38.1%).

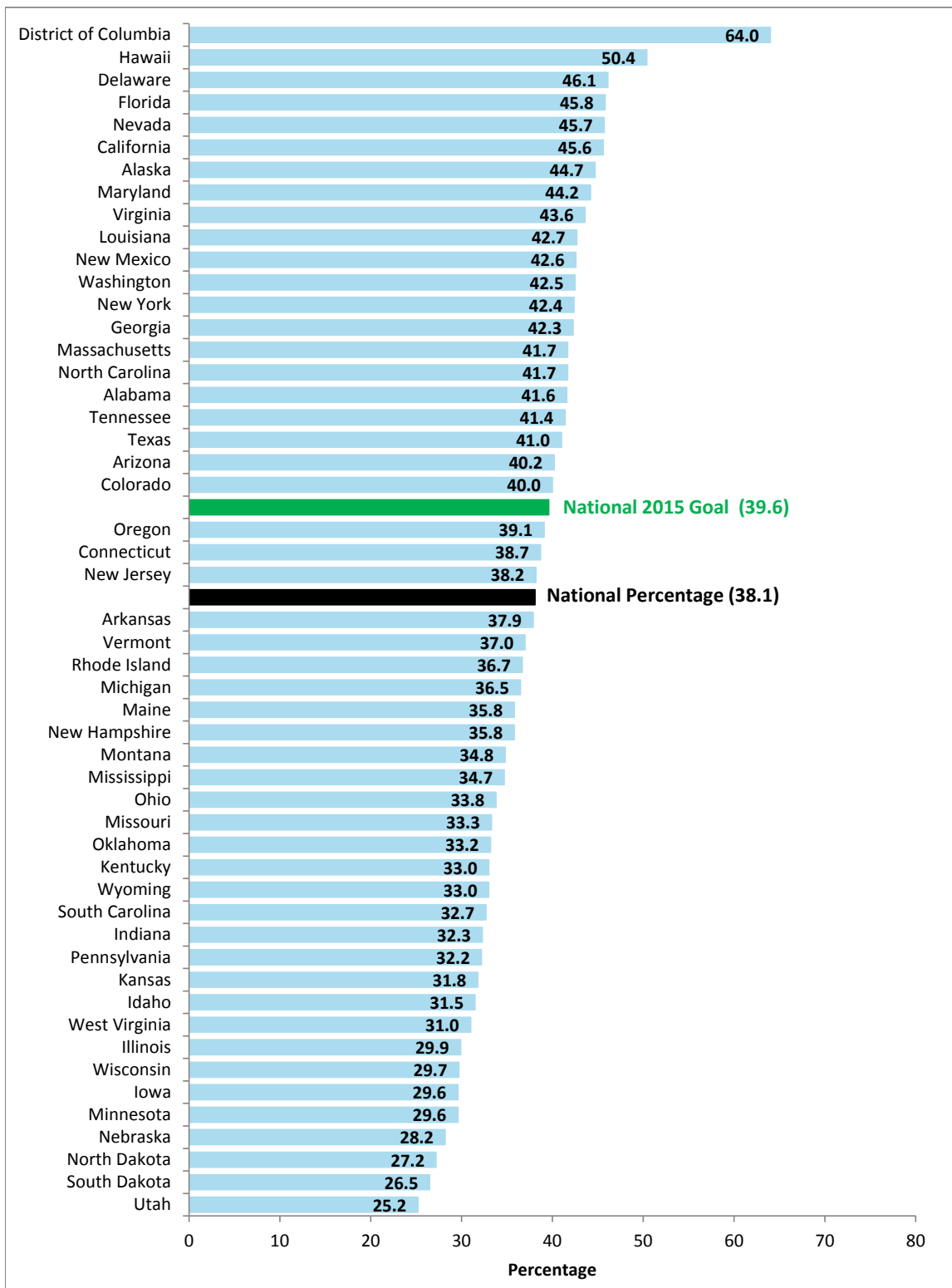
Increasing the percentage of whites ever tested for HIV will require that more health care providers implement the recommendation of both the US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC for routine HIV screening for adolescents and adults and for at least annual HIV testing of persons likely to be at high risk of HIV.

Figure 7. HIV testing (ever): whites aged 18-65 years, by state, 2011



Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

Figure 8. HIV testing (ever): whites aged 18-65 years, by state, 2011



Reduce Late-Stage HIV Diagnosis

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

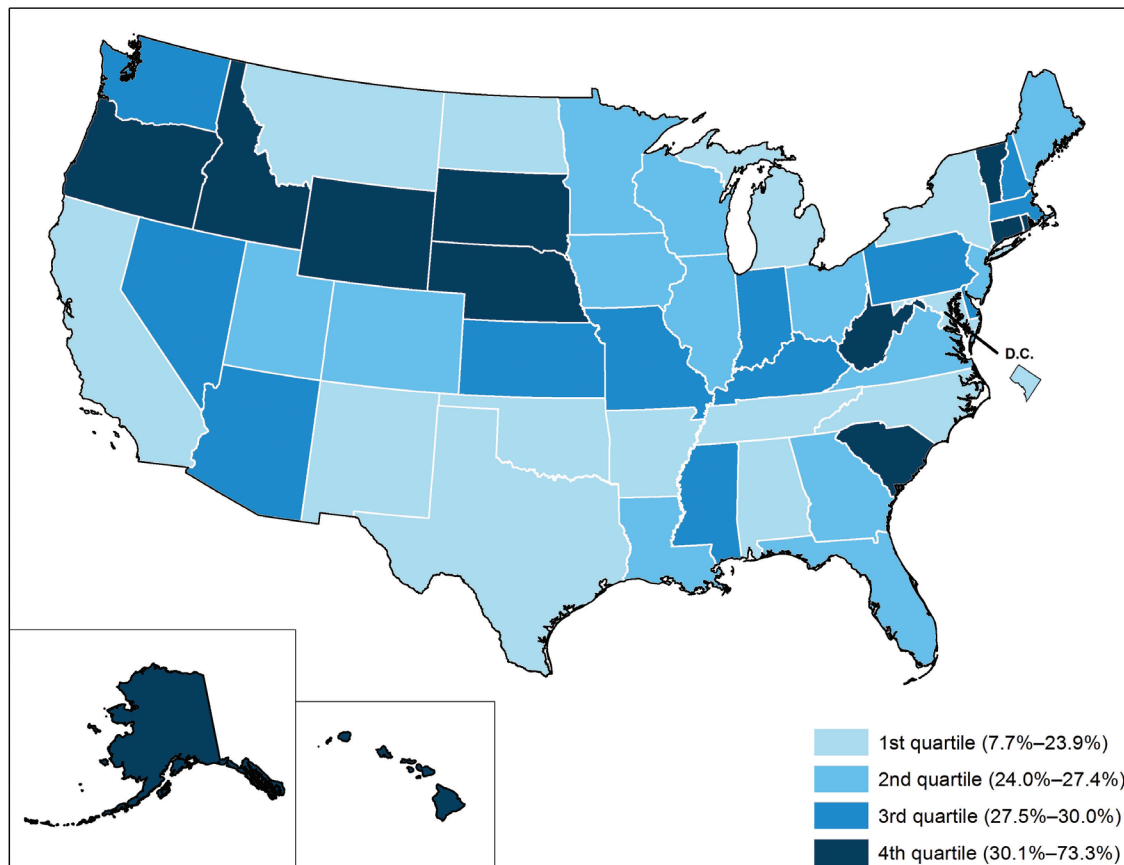
- An early HIV diagnosis improves the health and survival of persons with HIV and reduces HIV transmission. Persons whose infection is diagnosed at an advanced stage have most likely been infected for many years. Late-stage diagnoses represent multiple missed opportunities to diagnose and treat infection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

In 2011

- Two states had met the nation's 2015 goal (19.1%), but these states had a small number of new diagnoses (n = 15 and n = 22).
- In 33 states, the percentage was above the national percentage (24.9%).

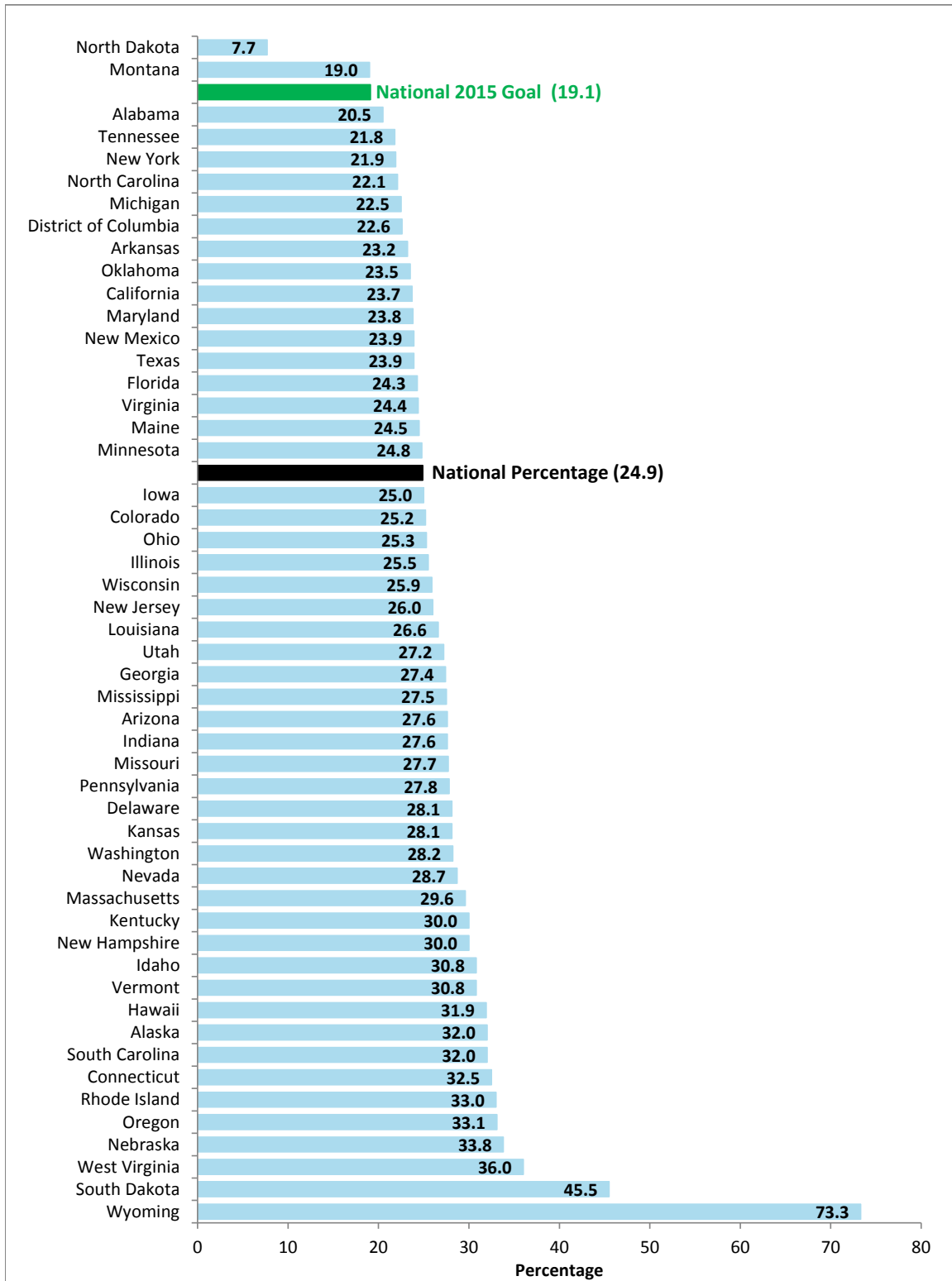
Reducing late-stage HIV diagnosis will require increasing the number of health care providers who implement the recommendation of both the US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC for routine HIV screening for adolescents and adults and for at least annual HIV testing of persons likely to be at high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

Figure 9. Persons with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2011



Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

Figure 10. Persons with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2011



Reduce Late-Stage HIV Diagnosis: Blacks/African Americans

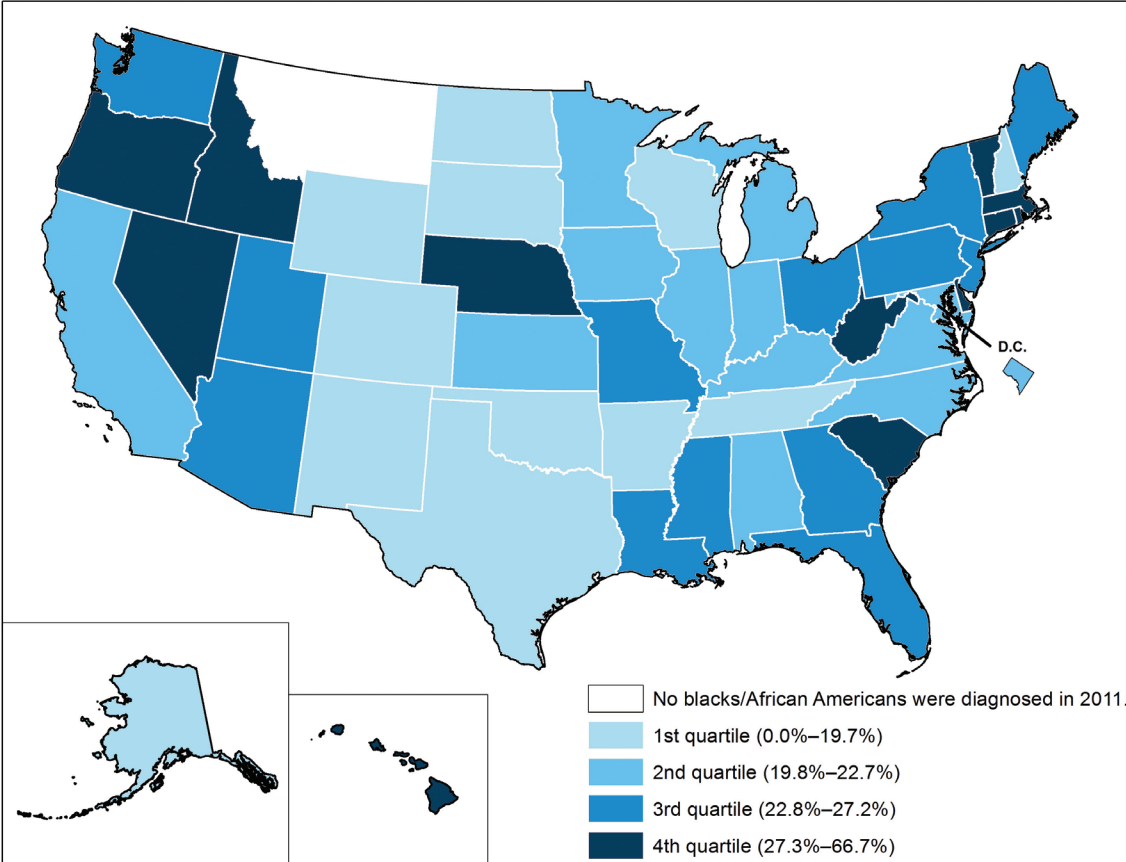
2015 national goal: Reduce by 25% the percentage of blacks/African Americans with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after HIV diagnosis

In 2011

- Nationally, the percentage was lower among blacks/African Americans (23.1%) than whites (25.9%).
- Some states in the Midwest had lower percentages among blacks/African Americans than had states in other regions.
- Nine states met the nation’s 2015 goal for blacks/African Americans (17.6%), but in 5 of these states, HIV infection was diagnosed for fewer than 12 blacks/African Americans in 2011.
- In 24 states, the percentage among blacks/African Americans was above the national percentage for blacks/African Americans (23.1%).

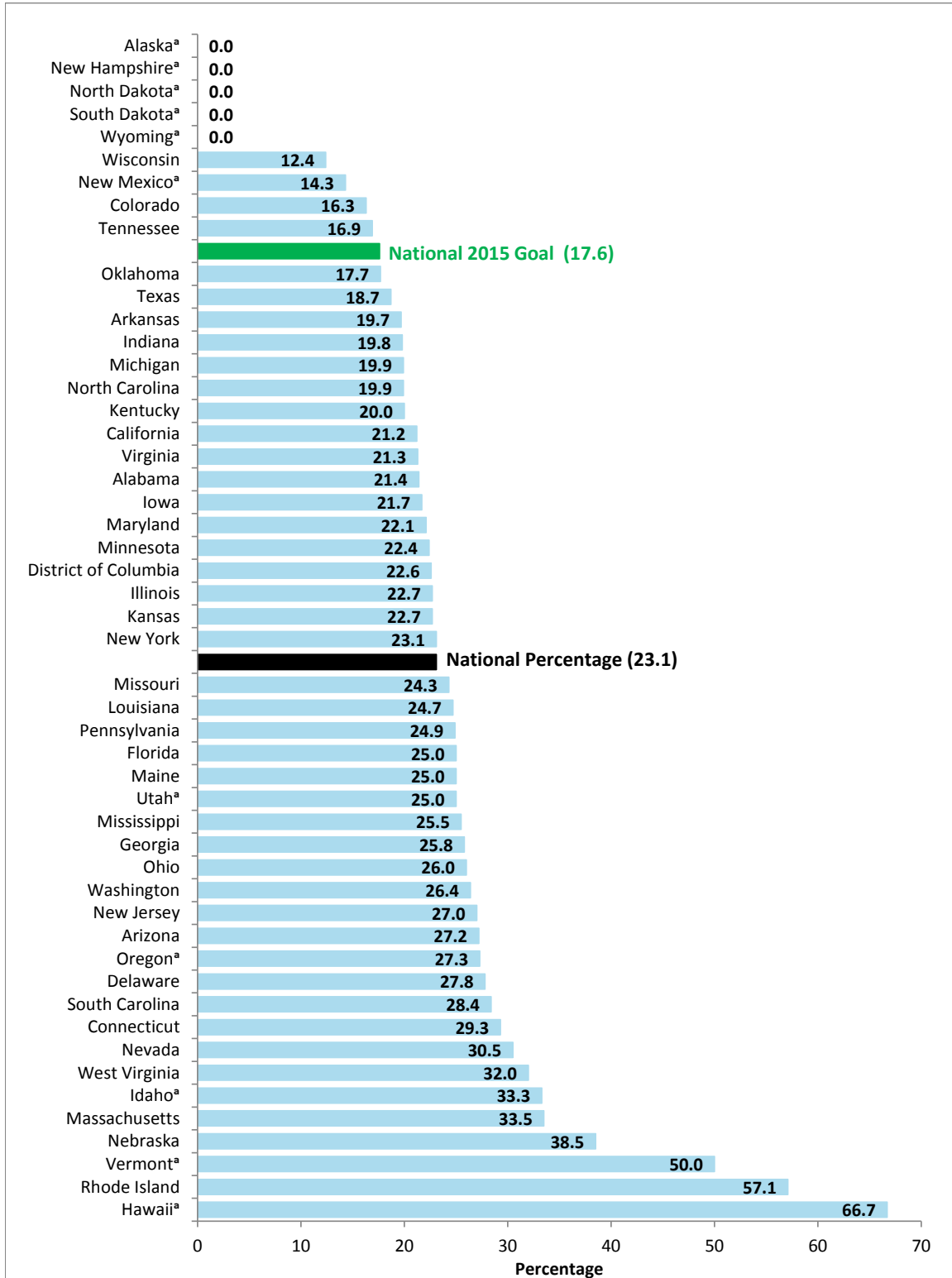
Reducing late-stage HIV diagnosis among blacks/African Americans will require that more health care providers implement the recommendation of both the US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC for routine HIV screening for adolescents and adults and for at least annual HIV testing of persons likely to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

Figure 11. Blacks/African Americans with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2011



Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

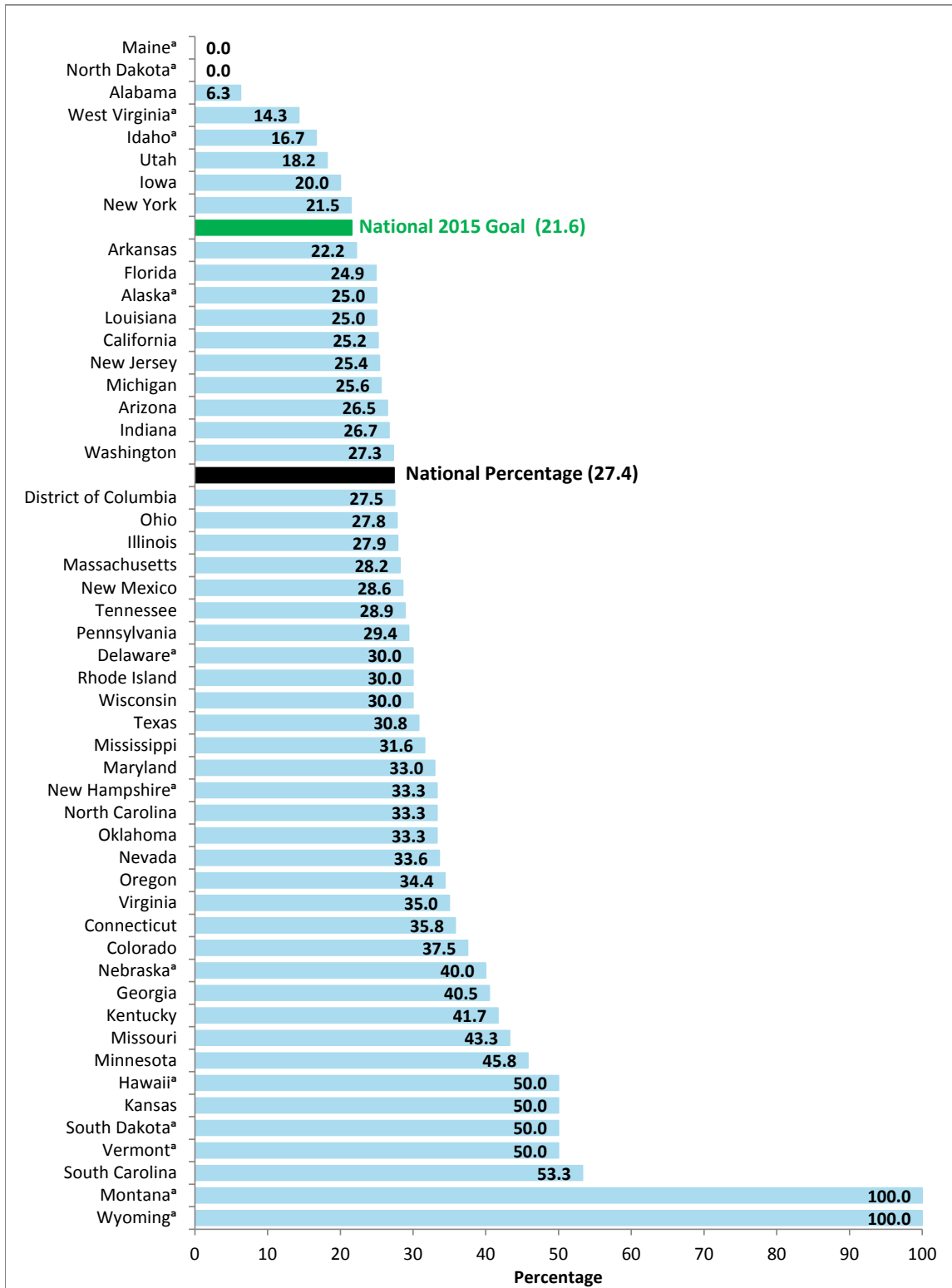
Figure 12. Blacks/African Americans with HIV infection classified as Stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2011



Montana had no HIV diagnoses for blacks/African Americans in 2011

^a Fewer than 12 diagnoses reported

Figure 14. Hispanics/Latinos with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2011



^a Fewer than 12 diagnoses reported

Reduce Late-Stage HIV Diagnosis: Whites

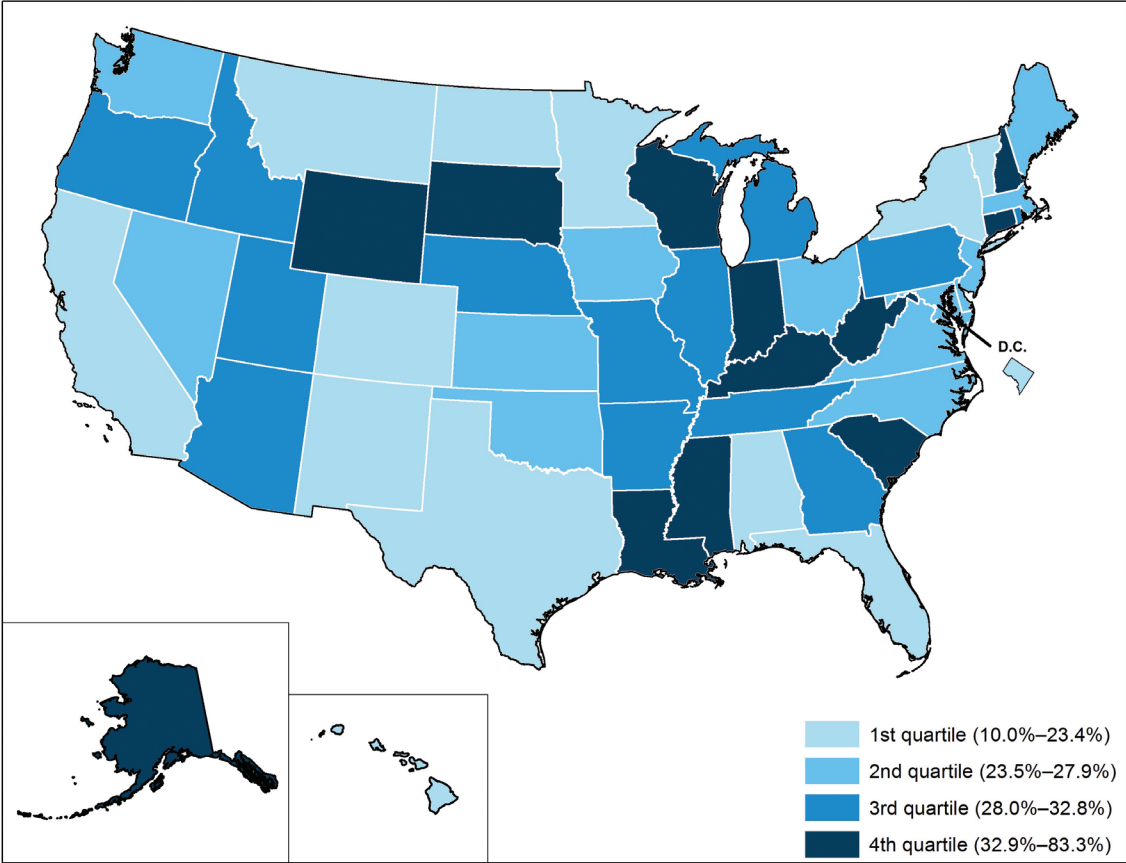
2015 national goal: Reduce by 25% the percentage of whites with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after HIV diagnosis

In 2011

- Nationally, the percentage was lower among whites (25.9%) than Hispanics/Latinos (27.4%), but higher than the percentage among blacks/African Americans (23.1%).
- Four states met the nation’s 2015 goal for whites (19.5%), but in one of these states, HIV infection was diagnosed for fewer than 12 whites in 2011.
- In 32 states, the percentage among whites was above the national percentage for whites (25.9%).

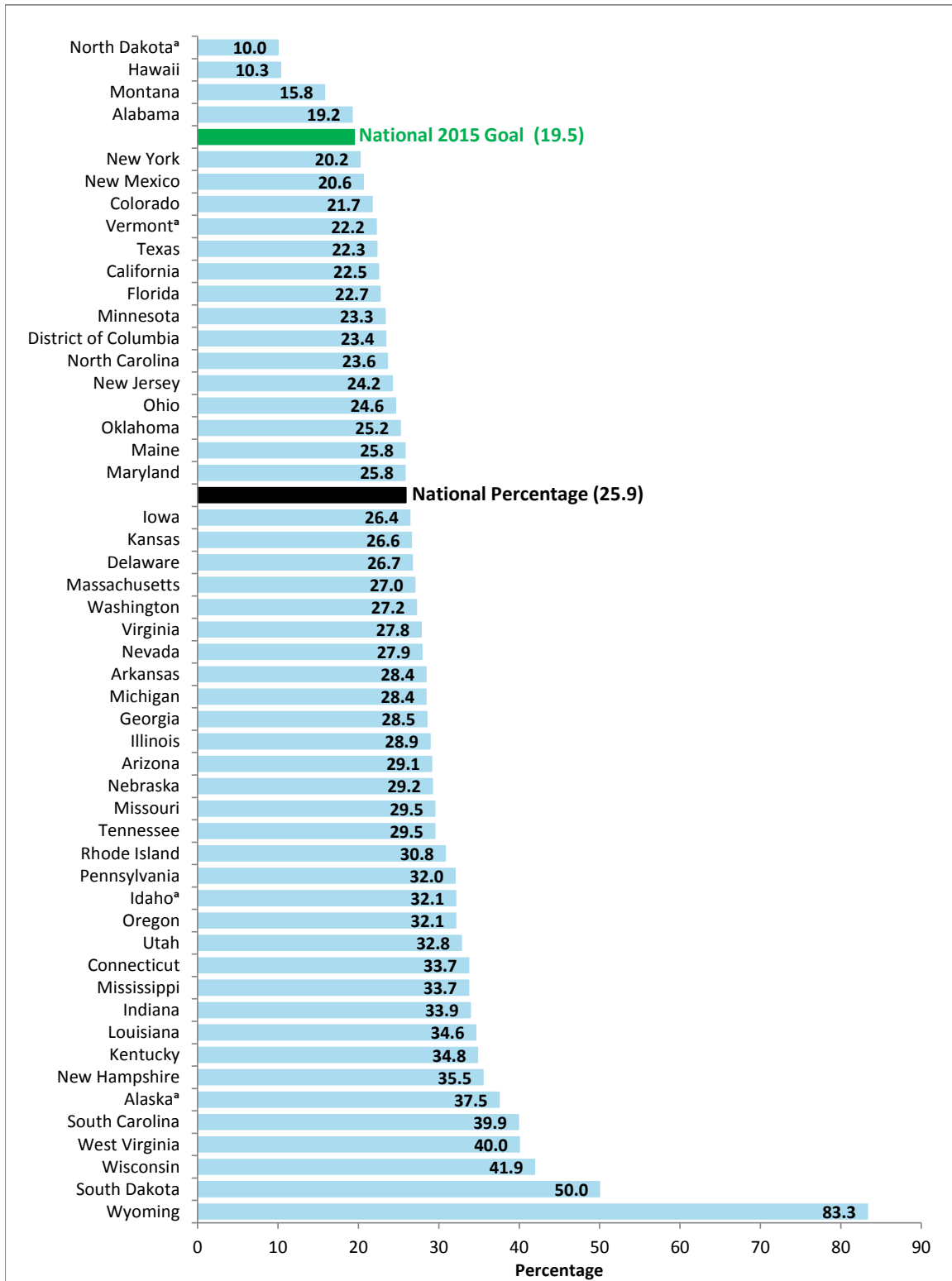
Reducing late-stage HIV diagnosis among whites will require that more health care providers implement the recommendation of both the US Preventive Services Task Force and CDC for routine HIV screening for adolescents and adults and for at least annual HIV testing of persons likely to be at high risk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

Figure 15. Whites with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2011



Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

Figure 16. Whites with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis, by state, 2011



^a Fewer than 12 diagnoses reported

Increase Linkage to HIV Medical Care

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

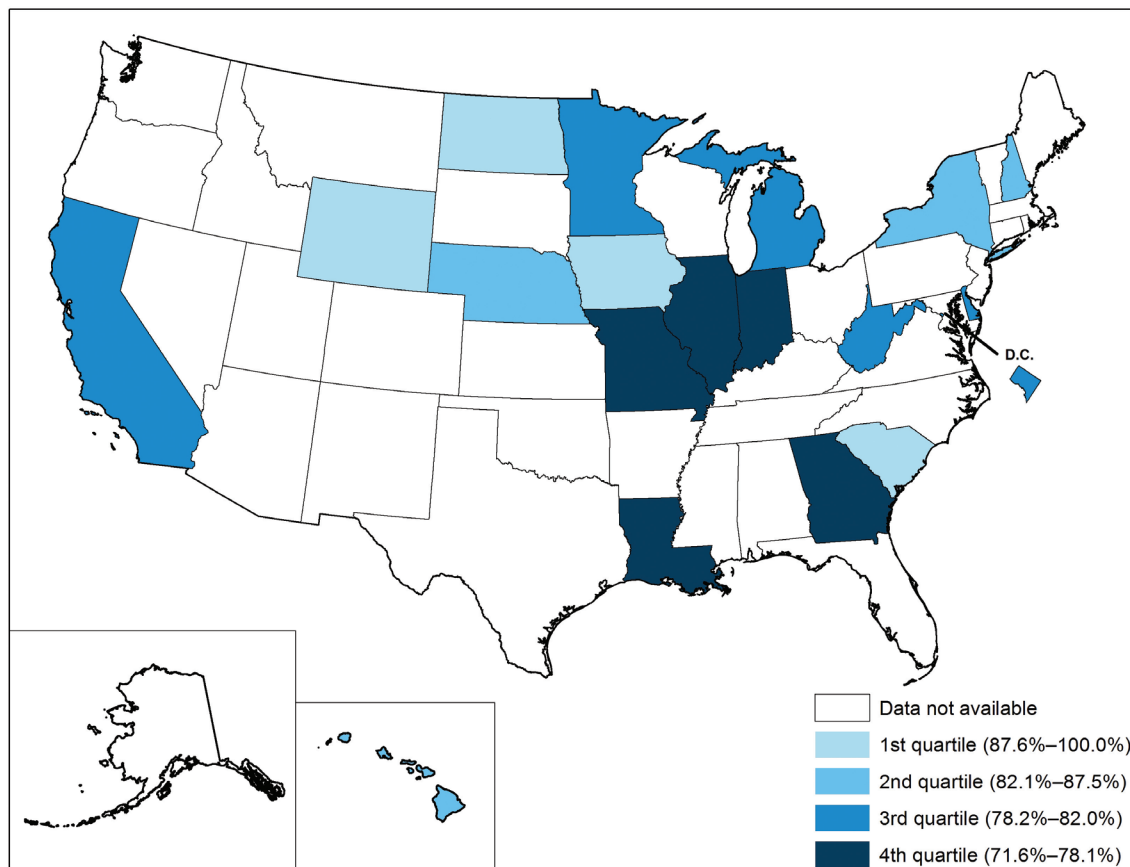
- Linking persons to HIV medical care soon after diagnosis is essential for improving their health and reducing the risk of transmitting infection to others.

In 2011

- CDC monitored linkage to HIV medical care for persons with a 2011 diagnosis by using laboratory data from 18 states and the District of Columbia with complete reporting of all CD4 and viral load results.
- Seven of 18 states and the District of Columbia met the nation's 2015 goal (85%).
- In 8 states, linkage to care was below the average percentage (79.8 %).
- A total of 32 states did not report complete laboratory data.

Increasing linkage to HIV medical care will require that programs that conduct HIV testing consider establishing protocols that ensure timely linkage for all persons with diagnosed HIV infection. Health departments can monitor laboratory and other data to identify persons not linked to HIV medical care and implement programs to improve linkage to care. States without complete laboratory data should develop other strategies for improving the monitoring of linkage to HIV medical care and work to improve the reporting of HIV-related laboratory data needed to monitor linkage to care and other important outcomes.

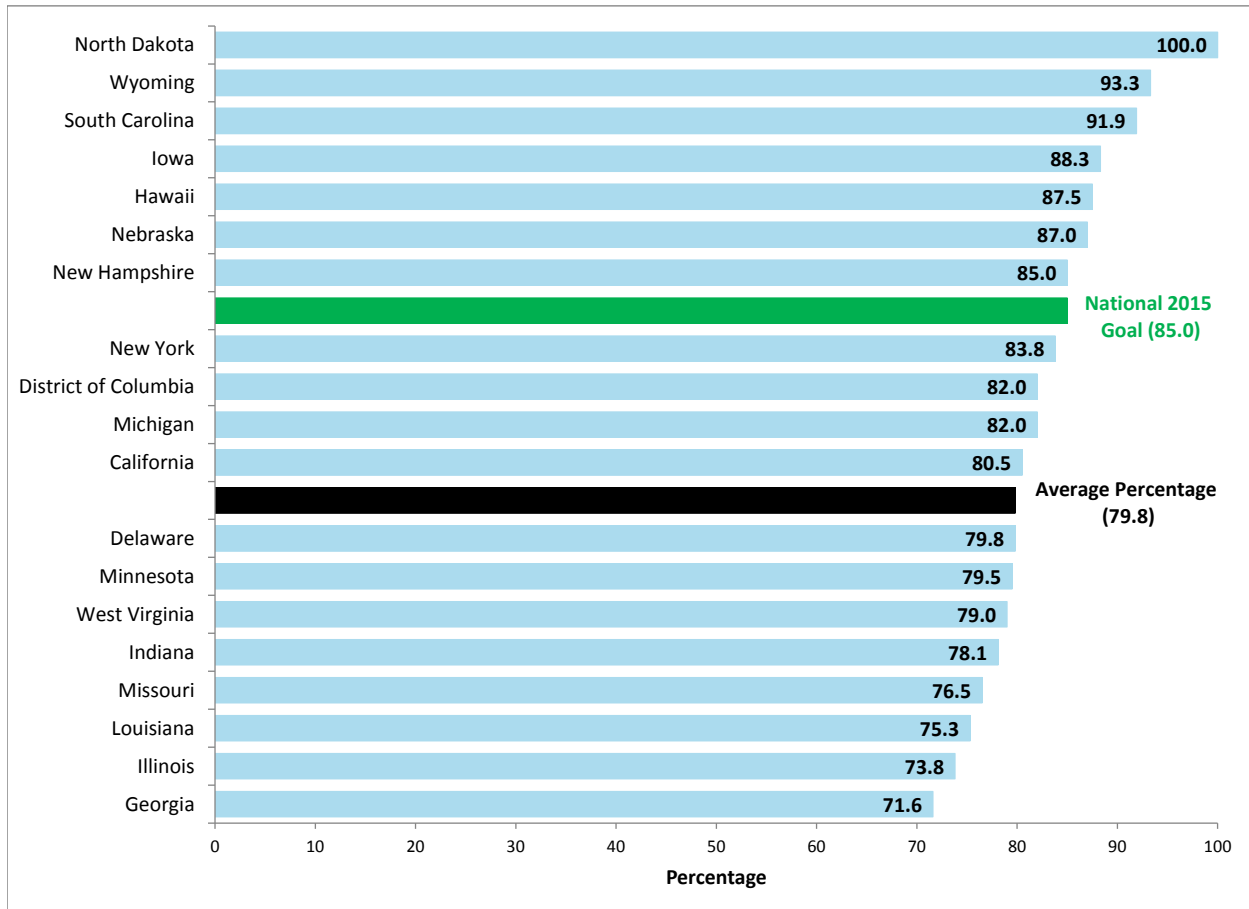
Figure 17. Linkage to HIV medical care within 3 months after diagnosis, 18 states and the District of Columbia, 2011



Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

Restricted to jurisdictions with complete laboratory reporting.

Figure 18. Linkage to HIV medical care within 3 months after diagnosis, 18 states and the District of Columbia, 2011



Note. Restricted to jurisdictions with complete laboratory reporting. For details, see Technical Notes.

Increase Retention in HIV Medical Care

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

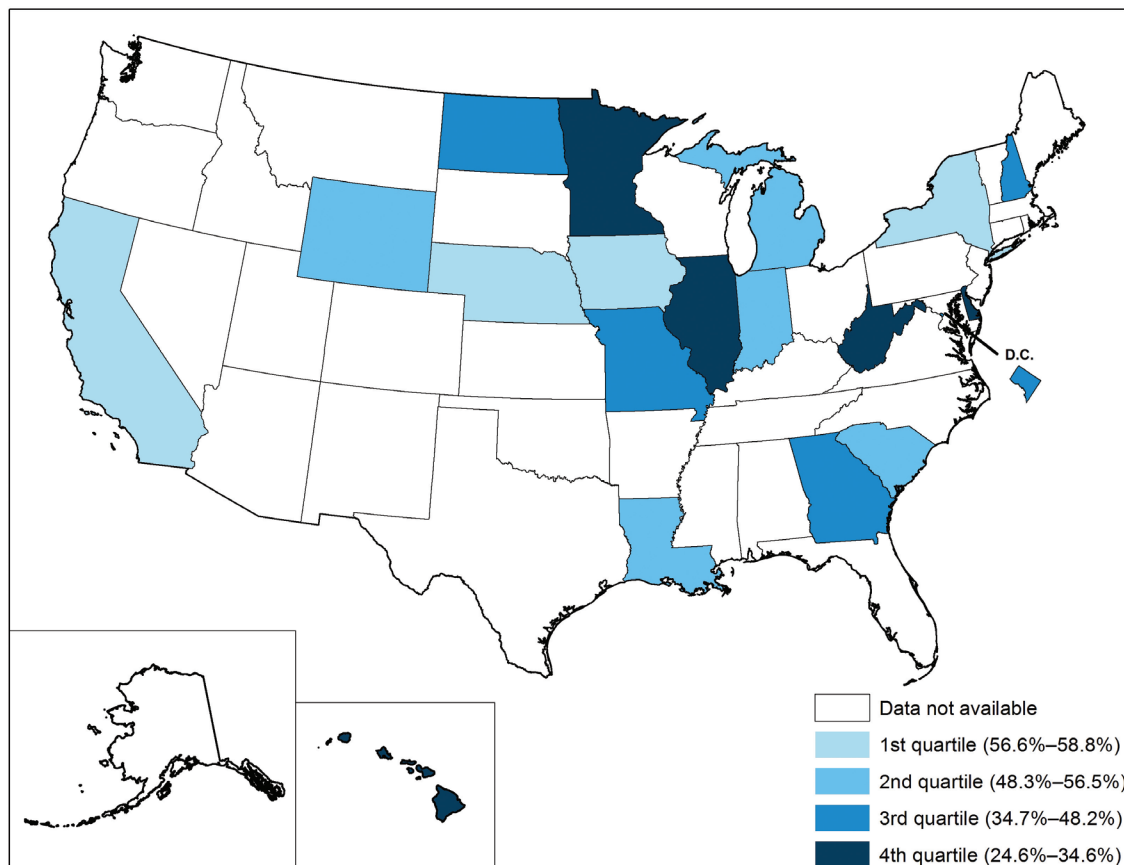
- Retention in HIV medical care (measured by at least 2 CD4 or VL tests performed at least 3 months apart during the calendar year) increases the likelihood that persons living with diagnosed HIV are getting the medical care necessary for effective treatment, improved health, and reduced risk of transmitting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

In 2010

- CDC monitored retention in HIV medical care for persons with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2009 and still alive at year-end 2010 by using laboratory data from 18 states and the District of Columbia with complete reporting of all CD4 and viral load results.
- Five of 18 states and the District of Columbia met the nation's 2015 goal (56.0%).
- In 11 states and the District of Columbia, the percentage was below the average percentage (50.9%).
- A total of 32 states did not report complete laboratory data.

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

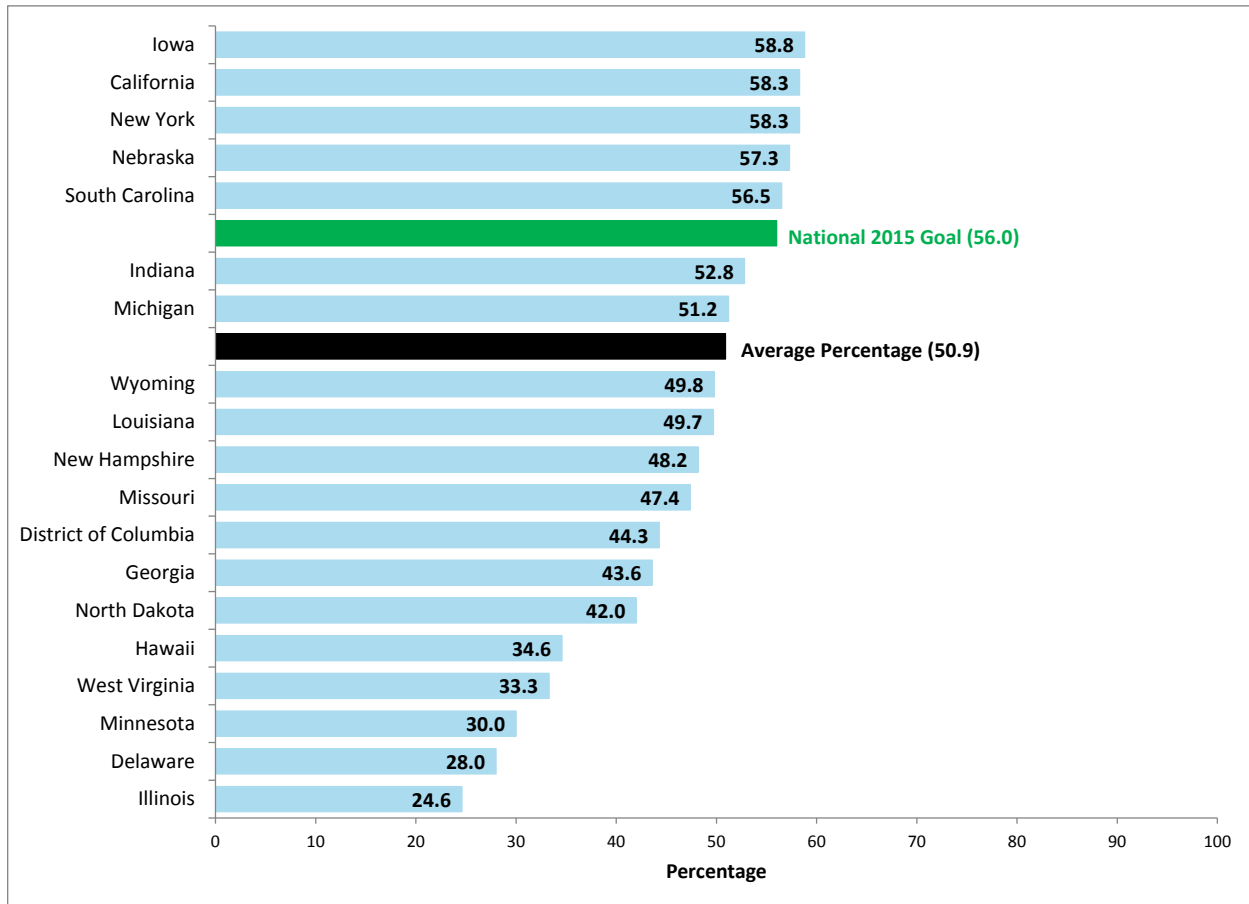
Figure 19. Persons retained in HIV medical care, 18 states and the District of Columbia, 2010



Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

Restricted to jurisdictions with complete laboratory reporting.

Figure 20. Persons retained in HIV medical care, 18 states and the District of Columbia, 2010



Note. Restricted to jurisdictions with complete laboratory reporting. For details, see Technical Notes.

Increase Viral Suppression among Persons in HIV Medical Care

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

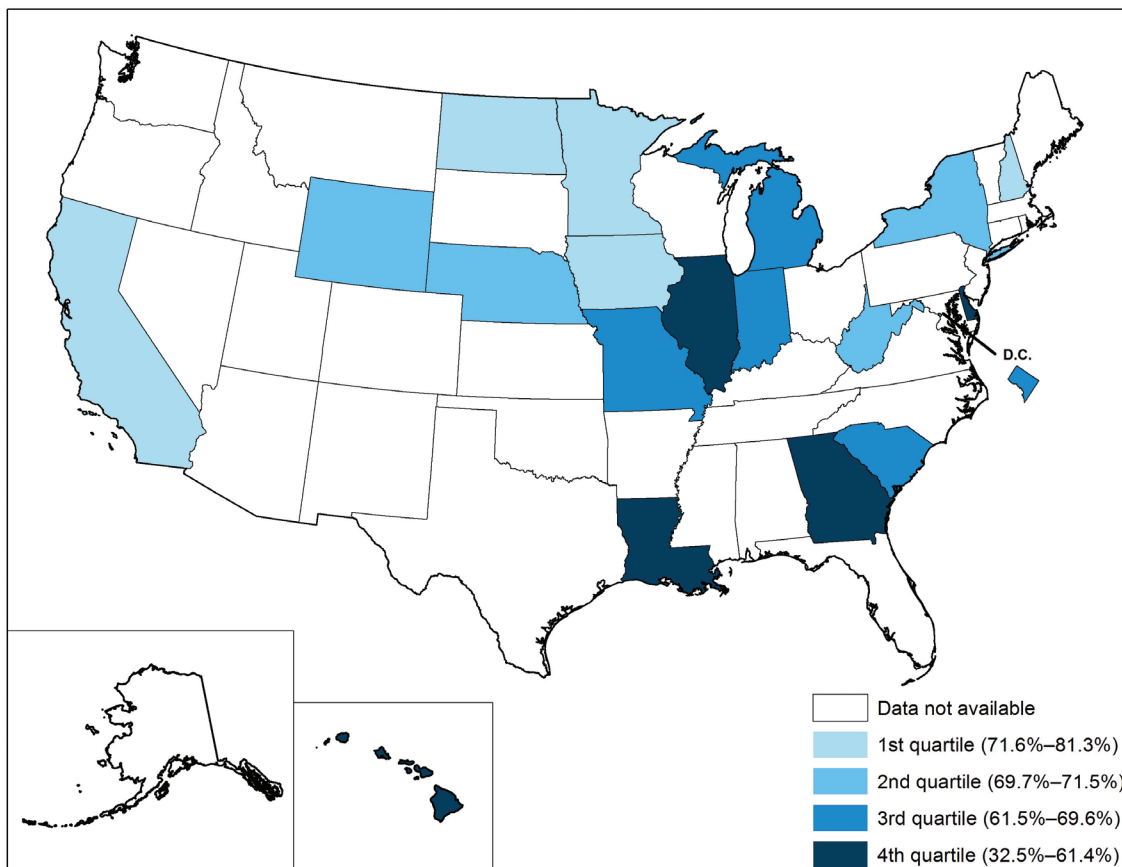
- Viral suppression means that on the basis of a viral load test, the level of HIV in a person’s body is very low (200 or fewer copies of HIV per milliliter of plasma) or undetectable. A suppressed viral load improves the health of persons living with HIV, increases survival, and reduces the risk of transmitting HIV.

In 2010

- CDC monitored viral suppression among person in HIV medical care for persons with HIV infection diagnosed by year-end 2009 and still alive at year-end 2010 by using laboratory data from 18 states and the District of Columbia with complete reporting of all CD4 and viral load results.
- One of 18 states and the District of Columbia met the nation’s 2015 goal (80.0%).
- In 6 states and the District of Columbia, the percentage was below the average percentage (68.5%).
- A total of 32 states did not report complete laboratory data.

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

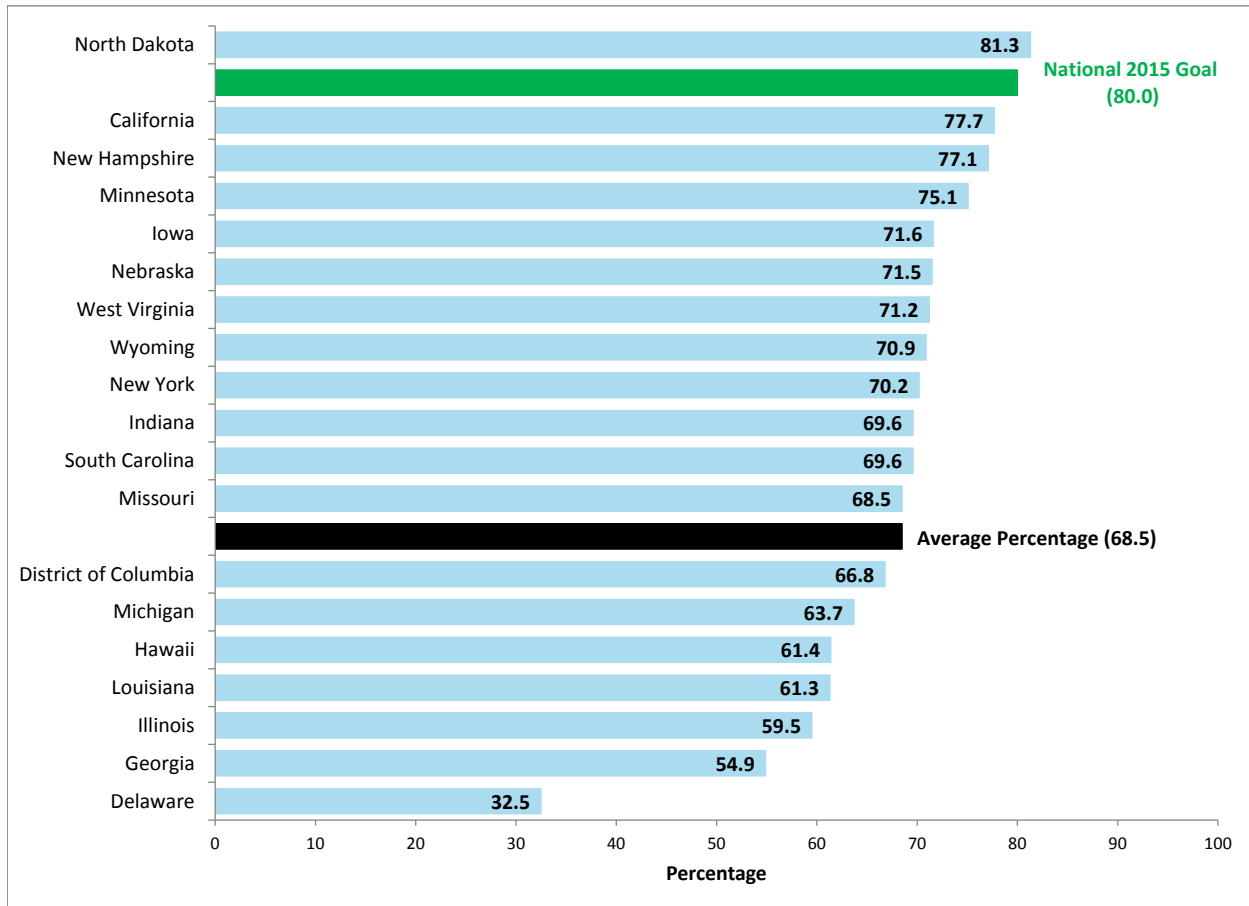
Figure 21. Viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, 18 states and the District of Columbia, 2010



Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

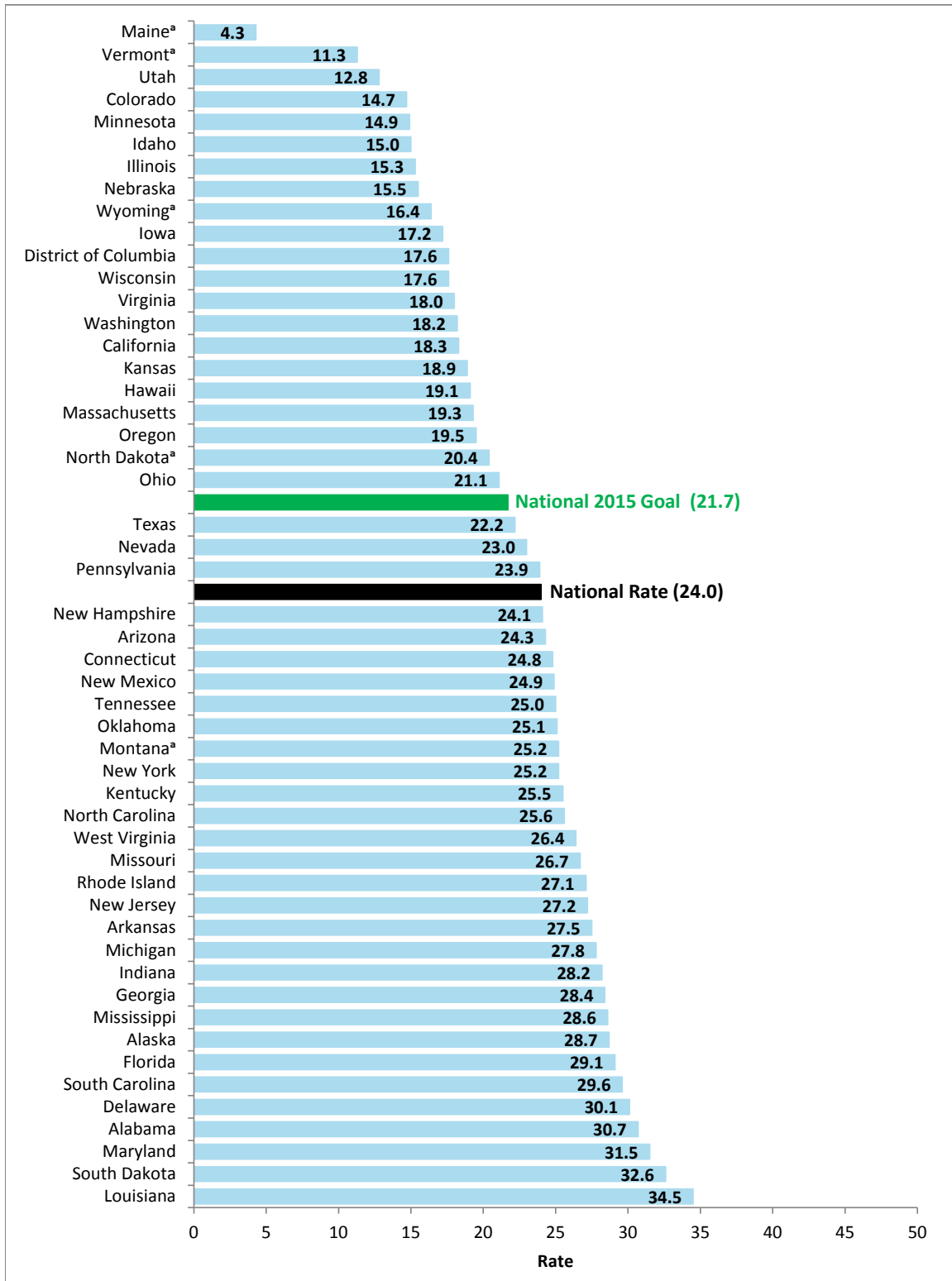
Restricted to jurisdictions with complete laboratory reporting.

Figure 22. Viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, 18 states and the District of Columbia, 2010



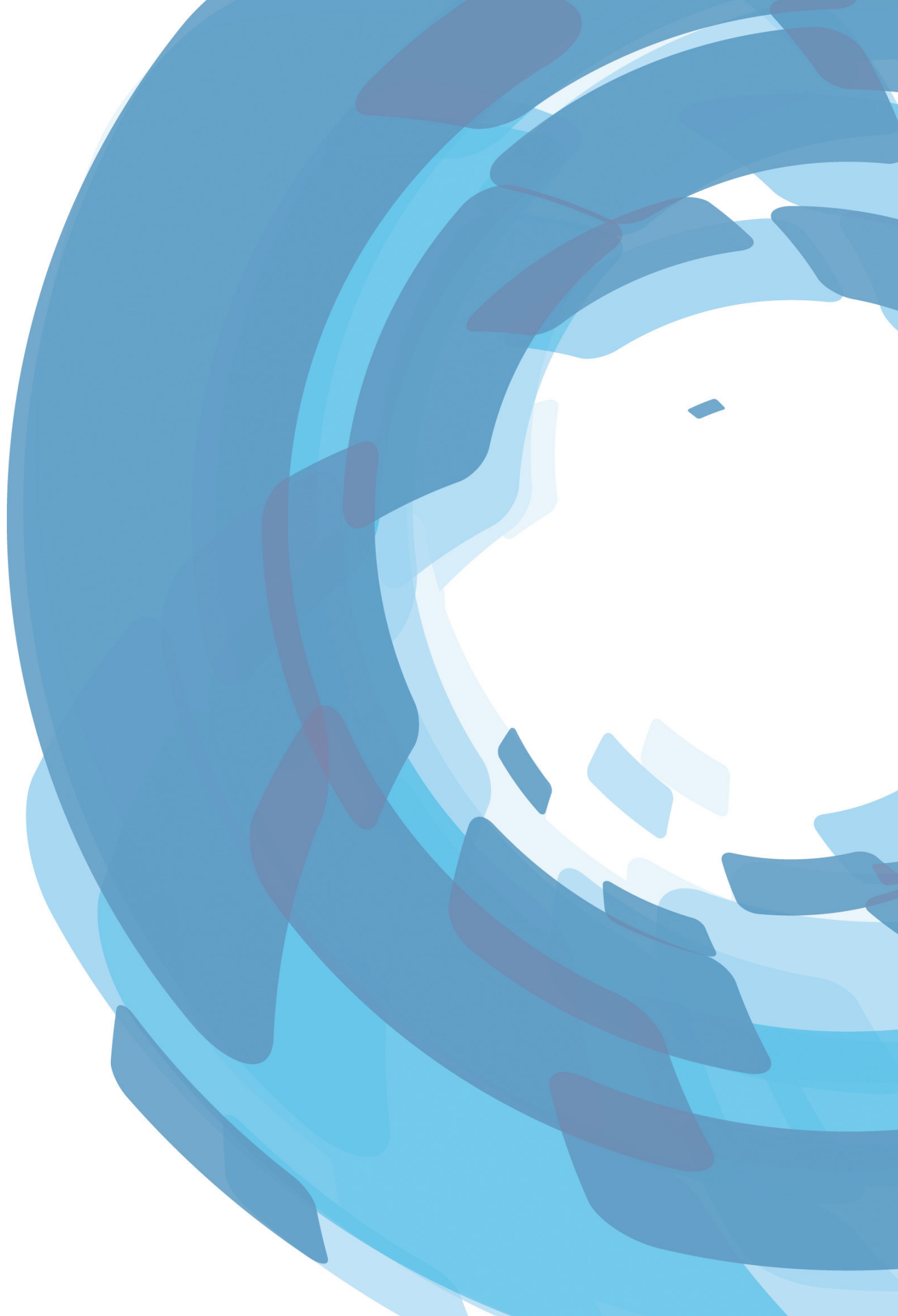
Note. Restricted to jurisdictions with complete laboratory reporting. For details, see Technical Notes.

Figure 24. Death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV infection, aged ≥13 years, by state, 2010



^a Interpret with caution: the number is less than 12, has an underlying relative error of >30%, and is thus considered unreliable.

Death rate per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV





State Profiles

Alabama

Population

- 1.5% of U.S. population
- 26.0% black/African American, 3.9% Hispanic/Latino, 67.0% white, and 3.1% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 843 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 1.7% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 11,539 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 1.3% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	48.1	9 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	20.5	3 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	30.7	48 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	64.5	27 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	52.2	14 of 51
White	39.6	41.6	17 of 51
Other	40.7	45.4	21 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	21.4	19 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	6.3	3 of 51
White	19.5	19.2	4 of 51
Other	20.4	21.1	17 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

Alaska

Population

- 0.2% of U.S. population
- 3.1% black/African American, 5.5% Hispanic/Latino, 64.1% white, and 27.3% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 27 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.1% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 628 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.1% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	46.7	11 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	32.0	43 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	28.7	44 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	68.7	17 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	50.1	18 of 51
White	39.6	44.7	7 of 51
Other	40.7	47.1	18 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	0.0	1 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	25.0	11 of 51
White	19.5	37.5	46 of 51
Other	20.4	50.0	43 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

Arizona

Population

- 2.1% of U.S. population
- 3.7% black/African American, 29.6% Hispanic/Latino, 57.8% white, and 8.8% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 709 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 1.4% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 12,532 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 1.4% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	40.8	23 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	27.6	29 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	24.3	26 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	69.7	14 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	36.6	42 of 51
White	39.6	40.2	20 of 51
Other	40.7	46.7	19 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	27.2	38 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	26.5	16 of 51
White	19.5	29.1	31 of 51
Other	20.4	26.7	23 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.
NA, data not available.

Arkansas

Population

- 0.9% of U.S. population
- 15.3% black/African American, 6.4% Hispanic/Latino, 74.5% white, and 3.7% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 244 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.5% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 4,684 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.5% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	40.1	26 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	23.2	9 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	27.5	39 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	56.3	42 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	35.4	45 of 51
White	39.6	37.9	25 of 51
Other	40.7	29.6	49 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	19.7	12 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	22.2	9 of 51
White	19.5	28.4	27 of 51
Other	20.4	40.0	41 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

California

Population

- 12.1% of U.S. population
- 5.8% black/African American, 37.6% Hispanic/Latino, 40.1% white, and 16.4% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 5,973 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 12.1% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 111,666 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 12.8% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	43.6	16 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	23.7	11 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	80.5	11 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	58.3	2 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	77.7	2 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	18.3	15 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	65.4	24 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	42.1	29 of 51
White	39.6	45.6	6 of 51
Other	40.7	34.2	47 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	21.2	17 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	25.2	13 of 51
White	19.5	22.5	10 of 51
Other	20.4	27.1	24 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

Colorado

Population

- 1.6% of U.S. population
- 3.8% black/African American, 20.7% Hispanic/Latino, 70.0% white, and 5.6% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 411 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.8% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 11,006 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 1.3% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	41.5	21 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	25.2	20 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	14.7	4 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	61.7	37 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	43.0	27 of 51
White	39.6	40.0	21 of 51
Other	40.7	42.5	26 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	16.3	8 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	37.5	39 of 51
White	19.5	21.7	7 of 51
Other	20.4	15.4	11 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

Connecticut

Population

- 1.2% of U.S. population
- 9.4% black/African American, 13.4% Hispanic/Latino, 71.2% white, and 6.0% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 430 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.9% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 10,822 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 1.2% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	43.0	18 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	32.5	45 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	24.8	27 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	63.7	31 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	54.2	9 of 51
White	39.6	38.7	23 of 51
Other	40.7	40.7	30 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	29.3	42 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	35.8	38 of 51
White	19.5	33.7	40 of 51
Other	20.4	27.3	25 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.
NA, data not available.

Delaware

Population

- 0.3% of U.S. population
- 20.8% black/African American, 8.2% Hispanic/Latino, 65.3% white, and 5.7% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 127 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.3% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 2,968 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.3% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	51.8	3 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	28.1	33 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	79.8	12 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	28.0	18 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	32.5	19 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	30.1	47 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	70.2	12 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	57.5	5 of 51
White	39.6	46.1	3 of 51
Other	40.7	44.0	23 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	27.8	40 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	30.0	26 of 51
White	19.5	26.7	22 of 51
Other	20.4	50.0	43 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

District of Columbia

Population

- 0.2% of U.S. population
- 50.0% black/African American, 9.1% Hispanic/Latino, 34.8% white, and 6.1% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 962 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 2.0% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 14,359 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 1.7% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	73.4	1 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	22.6	8 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	82.0	9 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	44.3	12 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	66.8	13 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	17.6	11 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	83.3	1 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	70.1	1 of 51
White	39.6	64.0	1 of 51
Other	40.7	69.9	1 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	22.6	23 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	27.5	19 of 51
White	19.5	23.4	13 of 51
Other	20.4	5.6	6 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

Florida

Population

- 6.1% of U.S. population
- 15.2% black/African American, 22.5% Hispanic/Latino, 57.9% white, and 4.5% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 5,408 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 11% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 94,897 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 10.9% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	50.8	4 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	24.3	15 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	29.1	45 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	68.4	18 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	52.1	15 of 51
White	39.6	45.8	4 of 51
Other	40.7	49.1	9 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	25.0	30 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	24.9	10 of 51
White	19.5	22.7	11 of 51
Other	20.4	26.2	22 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

Georgia

Population

- 3.1% of U.S. population
- 30.0% black/African American, 8.8% Hispanic/Latino, 55.9% white, and 5.3% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 2,522 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 5.1% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 33,920 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 3.9% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	50.6	5 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	27.4	27 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	71.6	19 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	43.6	13 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	54.9	18 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	28.4	42 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	69.6	15 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	42.3	28 of 51
White	39.6	42.3	14 of 51
Other	40.7	48.0	15 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	25.8	34 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	40.5	41 of 51
White	19.5	28.5	29 of 51
Other	20.4	32.7	35 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

Hawaii

Population

- 0.4% of U.S. population
- 1.5% black/African American, 8.9% Hispanic/Latino, 22.7% white, and 66.9% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 78 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.2% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 2,310 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.3% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	36.0	37 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	31.9	42 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	87.5	5 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	34.6	15 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	61.4	15 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	19.1	17 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	70.9	7 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	44.6	24 of 51
White	39.6	50.4	2 of 51
Other	40.7	27.0	51 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	66.7	50 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	50.0	45 of 51
White	19.5	10.3	2 of 51
Other	20.4	42.9	42 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

Idaho

Population

- 0.5% of U.S. population
- 0.6% black/African American, 11.2% Hispanic/Latino, 84.0% white, and 4.2% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 38 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.1% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 792 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.1% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	33.2	43 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	30.8	40 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	15.0	6 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	81.1	3 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	39.3	37 of 51
White	39.6	31.5	42 of 51
Other	40.7	48.2	14 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	33.3	45 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	16.7	5 of 51
White	19.5	32.1	37 of 51
Other	20.4	50.0	43 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

Illinois

Population

- 4.2% of U.S. population
- 14.3% black/African American, 15.8% Hispanic/Latino, 63.7% white, and 6.3% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 2,142 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 4.3% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 31,884 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 3.7% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	36.6	35 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	25.5	22 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	73.8	18 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	24.6	19 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	59.5	17 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	15.3	7 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	66.7	21 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	40.9	33 of 51
White	39.6	29.9	44 of 51
Other	40.7	30.4	48 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	22.7	24 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	27.9	21 of 51
White	19.5	28.9	30 of 51
Other	20.4	27.7	26 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

Indiana

Population

- 2.1% of U.S. population
- 9.0% black/African American, 6.0% Hispanic/Latino, 81.5% white, and 3.5% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 513 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 1.0% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 8,511 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 1.0% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	35.5	38 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	27.6	29 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	78.1	15 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	52.8	6 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	69.6	10 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	28.2	41 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	62.6	34 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	39.1	38 of 51
White	39.6	32.3	39 of 51
Other	40.7	42.9	24 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	19.8	13 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	26.7	17 of 51
White	19.5	33.9	42 of 51
Other	20.4	60.0	47 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

Iowa

Population

- 1.0% of U.S. population
- 2.9% black/African American, 5% Hispanic/Latino, 88.7% white, and 3.5% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 131 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.3% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 1,722 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.2% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	31.3	47 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	25.0	19 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	88.3	4 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	58.8	1 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	71.6	5 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	17.2	10 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	69.4	16 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	39.8	36 of 51
White	39.6	29.6	46 of 51
Other	40.7	38.4	35 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	21.7	20 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	20.0	7 of 51
White	19.5	26.4	20 of 51
Other	20.4	30.0	30 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

Kansas

Population

- 0.9% of U.S. population
- 5.7% black/African American, 10.5% Hispanic/Latino, 78.2% white, and 5.6% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 151 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.3% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 2,696 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.3% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	34.2	41 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	28.1	33 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	18.9	16 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	59.8	38 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	38.8	39 of 51
White	39.6	31.8	41 of 51
Other	40.7	35.8	41 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	22.7	24 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	50.0	45 of 51
White	19.5	26.6	21 of 51
Other	20.4	0.0	1 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

Kentucky

Population

- 1.4% of U.S. population
- 7.7% black/African American, 3.1% Hispanic/Latino, 86.3% white, and 2.9% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 344 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.7% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 5,225 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.6% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	34.9	40 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	30.0	38 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	25.5	33 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	52.4	49 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	43.4	26 of 51
White	39.6	33.0	36 of 51
Other	40.7	39.4	34 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	20.0	16 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	41.7	42 of 51
White	19.5	34.8	44 of 51
Other	20.4	30.0	30 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

Louisiana

Population

- 1.5% of U.S. population
- 31.8% black/African American, 4.2% Hispanic/Latino, 60.3% white, and 3.6% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 1,381 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 2.8% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 16,892 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 1.9% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	49.0	7 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	26.6	25 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	75.3	17 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	49.7	9 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	61.3	16 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	34.5	51 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	62.2	36 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	39.9	35 of 51
White	39.6	42.7	10 of 51
Other	40.7	50.6	6 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	24.7	28 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	25.0	11 of 51
White	19.5	34.6	43 of 51
Other	20.4	18.2	13 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

Maine

Population

- 0.4% of U.S. population
- 1.1% black/African American, 1.3% Hispanic/Latino, 94.4% white, and 3.2% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 59 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.1% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 1,162 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.1% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	36.7	34 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	24.5	17 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	4.3 ^a	1 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	53.2	47 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	53.9	10 of 51
White	39.6	35.8	29 of 51
Other	40.7	53.2	4 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	25.0	30 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	0.0	1 of 51
White	19.5	25.8	18 of 51
Other	20.4	- ^b	- ^b

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

^a Interpret with caution: the number is less than 12, has an underlying relative error of >30%, and is thus considered unreliable.

^b No persons of other races were diagnosed in 2011.

Maryland

Population

- 1.9% of U.S. population
- 29.0% black/African American, 8.2% Hispanic/Latino, 54.7% white, and 8.2% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 1,783 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 3.6% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 30,558 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 3.5% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	52.9	2 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	23.8	12 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	31.5	49 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	70.6	11 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	53.8	11 of 51
White	39.6	44.2	8 of 51
Other	40.7	47.8	16 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	22.1	21 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	33.0	31 of 51
White	19.5	25.8	18 of 51
Other	20.4	31.3	33 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.
NA, data not available.

Massachusetts

Population

- 2.1% of U.S. population
- 6.0% black/African American, 9.6% Hispanic/Latino, 76.1% white, and 8.3% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 1,267 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 2.6% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 17,502 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 2.0% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	45.0	14 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	29.6	37 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	19.3	18 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	69.8	13 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	64.5	3 of 51
White	39.6	41.7	15 of 51
Other	40.7	39.8	33 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	33.5	46 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	28.2	22 of 51
White	19.5	27.0	23 of 51
Other	20.4	29.4	28 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

Michigan

Population

- 3.2% of U.S. population
- 14.0% black/African American, 4.4% Hispanic/Latino, 76.6% white, and 5.0% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 802 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 1.6% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 13,961 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 1.6% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	41.2	22 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	22.5	7 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	82.0	9 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	51.2	7 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	63.7	14 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	27.8	40 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	64.6	26 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	51.8	16 of 51
White	39.6	36.5	28 of 51
Other	40.7	42.5	26 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	19.9	14 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	25.6	15 of 51
White	19.5	28.4	27 of 51
Other	20.4	17.6	12 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

Minnesota

Population

- 1.7% of U.S. population
- 5.1% black/African American, 4.7% Hispanic/Latino, 83.1% white, and 7.2% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 322 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.7% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 6,564 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.8% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	31.6	46 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	24.8	18 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	79.5	13 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	30.0	17 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	75.1	4 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	14.9	5 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	63.4	32 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	35.3	46 of 51
White	39.6	29.6	46 of 51
Other	40.7	35.9	40 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	22.4	22 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	45.8	44 of 51
White	19.5	23.3	12 of 51
Other	20.4	25.0	21 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

Mississippi

Population

- 1.0% of U.S. population
- 36.9% black/African American, 2.7% Hispanic/Latino, 58.0% white, and 2.4% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 617 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 1.3% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 8,213 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.9% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	43.4	17 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	27.5	28 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	28.6	43 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	56.8	41 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	41.0	31 of 51
White	39.6	34.7	32 of 51
Other	40.7	48.8	11 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	25.5	33 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	31.6	30 of 51
White	19.5	33.7	40 of 51
Other	20.4	37.5	38 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

Missouri

Population

- 1.9% of U.S. population
- 11.5% black/African American, 3.5% Hispanic/Latino, 81.0% white, and 4.0% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 563 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 1.1% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 11,087 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 1.3% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	37.9	30 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	27.7	31 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	76.5	16 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	47.4	11 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	68.5	12 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	26.7	36 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	70.7	9 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	41.0	31 of 51
White	39.6	33.3	34 of 51
Other	40.7	40.5	32 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	24.3	27 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	43.3	43 of 51
White	19.5	29.5	33 of 51
Other	20.4	33.3	36 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

Montana

Population

- 0.3% of U.S. population
- 0.4% black/African American, 2.9% Hispanic/Latino, 87.8% white, and 8.9% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 22 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - <0.1% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 376 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - <0.1% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	36.8	33 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	19.0	2 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	25.2 ^a	31 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	81.7	2 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	58.6	4 of 51
White	39.6	34.8	31 of 51
Other	40.7	49.2	8 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	- ^b	- ^b
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	100.0	50 of 51
White	19.5	15.8	3 of 51
Other	20.4	0.0	1 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

^a Interpret with caution: the number is less than 12, has an underlying relative error of >30%, and is thus considered unreliable.

^b No HIV diagnoses for blacks/African Americans in 2011.

Nebraska

Population

- 0.6% of U.S. population
- 4.4% black/African American, 9.2% Hispanic/Latino, 82.1% white, and 4.3% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 78 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.2% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 1,721 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.2% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	30.4	48 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	33.8	48 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	87.0	6 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	57.3	4 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	71.5	6 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	15.5	8 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	56.2	43 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	34.9	48 of 51
White	39.6	28.2	48 of 51
Other	40.7	41.7	28 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	38.5	47 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	40.0	40 of 51
White	19.5	29.2	32 of 51
Other	20.4	50.0	43 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

Nevada

Population

- 0.9% of U.S. population
- 7.7% black/African American, 26.5% Hispanic/Latino, 54.1% white, and 11.6% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 398 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.8% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 6,894 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.8% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	45.3	13 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	28.7	36 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	23.0	23 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	67.5	20 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	41.4	30 of 51
White	39.6	45.7	5 of 51
Other	40.7	37.7	38 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	30.5	43 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	33.6	35 of 51
White	19.5	27.9	26 of 51
Other	20.4	12.8	10 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

New Hampshire

Population

- 0.4% of U.S. population
- 1.0% black/African American, 2.8% Hispanic/Latino, 92.3% white, and 3.9% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 55 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.1% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 1,152 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.1% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	36.5	36 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	30.0	38 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	85.0	7 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	48.2	10 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	77.1	3 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	24.1	25 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	78.2	4 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	52.6	13 of 51
White	39.6	35.8	29 of 51
Other	40.7	34.6	46 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	0.0	1 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	33.3	32 of 51
White	19.5	35.5	45 of 51
Other	20.4	0.0	1 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

New Jersey

Population

- 2.8% of U.S. population
- 12.8% black/African American, 17.7% Hispanic/Latino, 59.3% white, and 10.2% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 1,567 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 3.2% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 35,860 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 4.1% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	44.6	15 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	26.0	24 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	27.2	38 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	70.7	9 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	53.4	12 of 51
White	39.6	38.2	24 of 51
Other	40.7	34.9	44 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	27.0	37 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	25.4	14 of 51
White	19.5	24.2	15 of 51
Other	20.4	27.7	26 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

New Mexico

Population

- 0.7% of U.S. population
- 1.7% black/African American, 46.3% Hispanic/Latino, 40.5% white, and 11.5% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 147 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.3% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 2,445 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.3% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	38.8	28 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	23.9	13 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	24.9	28 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	52.8	48 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	35.8	44 of 51
White	39.6	42.6	11 of 51
Other	40.7	34.7	45 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	14.3	7 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	28.6	23 of 51
White	19.5	20.6	6 of 51
Other	20.4	18.5	14 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.
 NA, data not available.

New York State

Population

- 6.3% of U.S. population
- 14.4% black/African American, 17.6% Hispanic/Latino, 58.3% white, and 9.7% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 4,960 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 10.0% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 132,523 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 15.0% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	50.2	6 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	21.9	5 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	83.8	8 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	58.3	2 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	70.2	9 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	25.2	31 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	70.8	8 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	66.1	2 of 51
White	39.6	42.4	13 of 51
Other	40.7	42.6	25 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	23.1	26 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	21.5	8 of 51
White	19.5	20.2	5 of 51
Other	20.4	21.7	18 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

North Carolina

Population

- 3.1% of U.S. population
- 21.2% black/African American, 8.4% Hispanic/Latino, 65.3% white, and 5.2% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 1,672 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 3.4% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 24,476 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 2.8% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	47.3	10 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	22.1	6 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	25.6	34 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	63.9	30 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	51.0	17 of 51
White	39.6	41.7	15 of 51
Other	40.7	48.5	12 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	19.9	14 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	33.3	32 of 51
White	19.5	23.6	14 of 51
Other	20.4	32.2	34 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

North Dakota

Population

- 0.2% of U.S. population
- 1.1% black/African American, 2.0% Hispanic/Latino, 88.9% white, and 7.9% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 15 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - <0.1% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 185 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - <0.1% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	29.6	49 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	7.7	1 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	100.0	1 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	42.0	14 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	81.3	1 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	20.4 ^b	20 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	72.2	6 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	46.1	22 of 51
White	39.6	27.2	49 of 51
Other	40.7	47.7	17 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	0.0	1 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	0.0	1 of 51
White	19.5	10.0	1 of 51
Other	20.4	0.0	1 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

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

Ohio

Population

- 3.7% of U.S. population
- 12.0% black/African American, 3.1% Hispanic/Latino, 81.1% white, and 3.8% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 1,222 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 2.5% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 17,146 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 2.0% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	38.2	29 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	25.3	21 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	21.1	21 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	65.2	25 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	44.7	23 of 51
White	39.6	33.8	33 of 51
Other	40.7	51.0	5 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	26.0	35 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	27.8	20 of 51
White	19.5	24.6	16 of 51
Other	20.4	20.0	16 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

Oklahoma

Population

- 1.2% of U.S. population
- 7.3% black/African American, 8.9% Hispanic/Latino, 68.7% white, and 15.2% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 335 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.7% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 4,690 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.5% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	35.0	39 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	23.5	10 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	25.1	30 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	53.8	45 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	30.7	50 of 51
White	39.6	33.2	35 of 51
Other	40.7	36.5	39 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	17.7	10 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	33.3	32 of 51
White	19.5	25.2	17 of 51
Other	20.4	24.3	20 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

Oregon

Population

- 1.2% of U.S. population
- 1.7% black/African American, 11.7% Hispanic/Latino, 78.5% white, and 8.1% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 259 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.5% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 5,130 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.6% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	40.1	26 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	33.1	47 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	19.5	19 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	56.1	44 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	47.3	19 of 51
White	39.6	39.1	22 of 51
Other	40.7	38.3	37 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	27.3	39 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	34.4	36 of 51
White	19.5	32.1	37 of 51
Other	20.4	66.7	49 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

Pennsylvania

Population

- 4.1% of U.S. population
- 10.4% black/African American, 5.7% Hispanic/Latino, 79.5% white, and 4.4% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 1,545 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 3.1% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 31,468 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 3.6% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	37.9	30 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	27.8	32 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	23.9	24 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	73.1	5 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	55.2	7 of 51
White	39.6	32.2	40 of 51
Other	40.7	40.8	29 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	24.9	29 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	29.4	25 of 51
White	19.5	32.0	36 of 51
Other	20.4	30.8	32 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

Rhode Island

Population

- 0.3% of U.S. population
- 4.9% black/African American, 12.4% Hispanic/Latino, 76.4% white, and 6.3% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 127 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.3% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 2,046 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.2% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	40.5	24 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	33.0	46 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	27.1	37 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	58.5	39 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	54.5	8 of 51
White	39.6	36.7	27 of 51
Other	40.7	48.9	10 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	57.1	49 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	30.0	26 of 51
White	19.5	30.8	35 of 51
Other	20.4	12.5	8 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

South Carolina

Population

- 1.5% of U.S. population
- 27.7% black/African American, 5.1% Hispanic/Latino, 64.1% white, and 3.2% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 862 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 1.7% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 14,044 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 1.6% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	40.4	25 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	32.0	43 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	91.9	3 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	56.5	5 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	69.6	10 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	29.6	46 of 19
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	57.8	40 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	40.6	34 of 51
White	39.6	32.7	38 of 51
Other	40.7	53.9	3 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	28.4	41 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	53.3	49 of 51
White	19.5	39.9	47 of 51
Other	20.4	38.5	40 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

South Dakota

Population

- 0.3% of U.S. population
- 1.2% black/African American, 2.7% Hispanic/Latino, 84.7% white, and 11.4% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 26 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.1% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 443 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.1% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	29.1	50 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	45.5	50 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	32.6	50 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	68.3	19 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	30.4	51 of 51
White	39.6	26.5	50 of 51
Other	40.7	49.4	7 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	0.0	1 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	50.0	45 of 51
White	19.5	50.0	50 of 51
Other	20.4	60.0	47 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

Tennessee

Population

- 2.1% of U.S. population
- 16.5% black/African American, 4.6% Hispanic/Latino, 75.6% white, and 3.2% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 926 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 1.9% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 15,881 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 1.8% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	46.1	12 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	21.8	4 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	25.0	29 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	65.6	23 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	47.0	21 of 51
White	39.6	41.4	18 of 51
Other	40.7	56.9	2 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	16.9	9 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	28.9	24 of 51
White	19.5	29.5	33 of 51
Other	20.4	29.4	28 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

Texas

Population

- 8.1% of U.S. population
- 11.5% black/African American, 37.6% Hispanic/Latino, 45.3% white, and 5.6% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 5,065 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 10.3% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 64,498 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 7.4% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	42.4	19 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	23.9	13 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	22.2	22 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	66.4	22 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	38.3	40 of 51
White	39.6	41.0	19 of 51
Other	40.7	35.4	43 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	18.7	11 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	30.8	29 of 51
White	19.5	22.3	9 of 51
Other	20.4	23.8	19 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

Utah

Population

- 0.9% of U.S. population
- 0.9% black/African American, 13.0% Hispanic/Latino, 80.4% white, and 5.7% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 92 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.2% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 2,365 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.3% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	27.2	51 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	27.2	26 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	12.8	3 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	46.6	51 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	35.2	47 of 51
White	39.6	25.2	51 of 51
Other	40.7	35.7	42 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	25.0	30 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	18.2	6 of 51
White	19.5	32.8	39 of 51
Other	20.4	12.5	8 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

Vermont

Population

- 0.2% of U.S. population
- 0.9% black/African American, 1.5% Hispanic/Latino, 94.3% white, and 3.3% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 12 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - <0.1% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 439 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - <0.1% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	37.4	32 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	30.8	40 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	11.3 ^a	2 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	47.7	50 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	44.1	25 of 51
White	39.6	37.0	26 of 51
Other	40.7	44.7	22 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	50.0	48 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	50.0	45 of 51
White	19.5	22.2	8 of 51
Other	20.4	- ^b	- ^b

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

^a Interpret with caution: the number is less than 12, has an underlying relative error of >30%, and is thus considered unreliable.

^b No persons of other races were diagnosed in 2011.

Virginia

Population

- 2.6% of U.S. population
- 19.0% black/African American, 7.9% Hispanic/Latino, 64.8% white, and 8.2% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 1,100 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 2.2% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 20,721 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 2.4% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	48.7	8 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	24.4	16 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	18.0	13 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	64.5	27 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	55.8	6 of 51
White	39.6	43.6	9 of 51
Other	40.7	48.4	13 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	21.3	18 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	35.0	37 of 51
White	19.5	27.8	25 of 51
Other	20.4	19.4	15 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.
NA, data not available.

Washington

Population

- 2.2% of U.S. population
- 3.4% black/African American, 11.2% Hispanic/Latino, 72.5% white, and 12.8% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 546 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 1.1% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 10,732 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 1.2% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	42.4	19 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	28.2	35 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	18.2	14 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	64.4	29 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	37.9	41 of 51
White	39.6	42.5	12 of 51
Other	40.7	40.6	31 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	26.4	36 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	27.3	18 of 51
White	19.5	27.2	24 of 51
Other	20.4	38.0	39 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

West Virginia

Population

- 0.6% of U.S. population
- 3.4% black/African American, 1.2% Hispanic/Latino, 93.2% white, and 2.3% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 105 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.2% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 1,476 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.2% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	32.5	44 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	36.0	49 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	79.0	14 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	33.3	16 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	71.2	7 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	26.4	35 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	63.1	33 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	36.6	42 of 51
White	39.6	31.0	43 of 51
Other	40.7	38.4	35 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	32.0	44 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	14.3	4 of 51
White	19.5	40.0	48 of 51
Other	20.4	33.3	36 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

Wisconsin

Population

- 1.8% of U.S. population
- 6.2% black/African American, 5.9% Hispanic/Latino, 83.3% white, and 4.6% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 273 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - 0.6% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 5,047 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - 0.6% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	32.0	45 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	25.9	23 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	NA	NA
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	NA	NA
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	17.6	11 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	62.5	35 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	47.2	20 of 51
White	39.6	29.7	45 of 51
Other	40.7	29.2	50 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	12.4	6 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	30.0	26 of 51
White	19.5	41.9	49 of 51
Other	20.4	7.7	7 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

NA, data not available.

Wyoming

Population

- 0.2% of U.S. population
- 0.8% black/African American, 8.9% Hispanic/Latino, 85.9% white, and 4.5% other

HIV Diagnoses

- 16 diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011
 - <0.1% of all those diagnosed in U.S. in 2011
- 242 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010
 - <0.1% of all persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in U.S., 2010

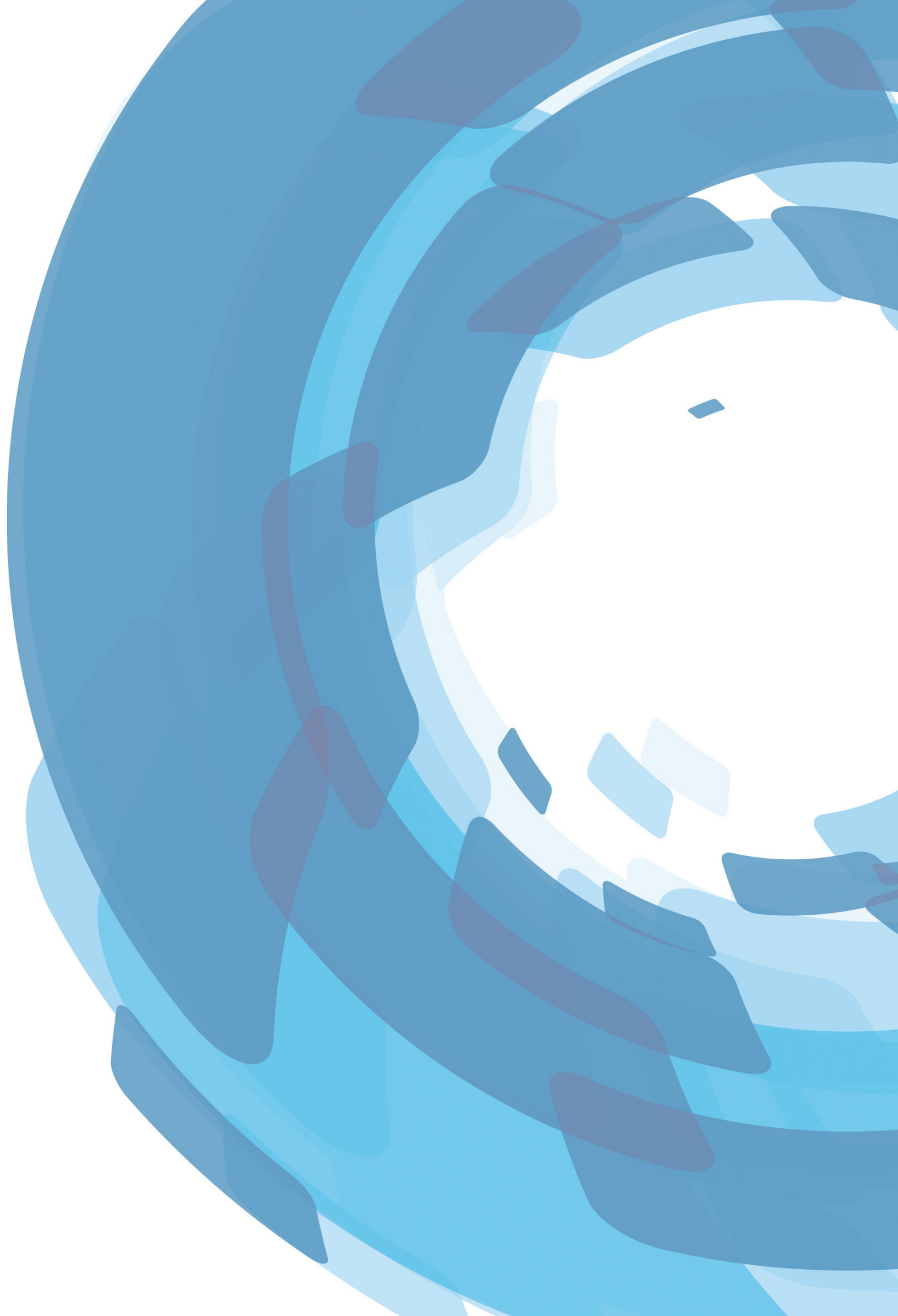
Status on HIV Prevention and Care Objectives

Objective	National 2015 Goal	State Result	State Ranking ^a
PREVENT NEW HIV INFECTIONS			
Increase by 4%, HIV testing (ever), %, 2011	44.2	33.7	42 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis, %, 2011	19.1	73.3	51 of 51
IMPROVE ACCESS TO HIV CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Increase to 85% linkage to HIV medical care, %, 2011	85.0	93.3	2 of 19
Increase by 10% retention HIV medical care, %, 2010	56.0	49.8	8 of 19
Increase by 10% viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care, %, 2010	80.0	70.9	8 of 19
Reduce by 10% the death rate among HIV-diagnosed persons, per 1,000 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010	21.7	16.4 ^b	9 of 51
REDUCE HIV-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES			
Increase by 4% HIV testing (ever) among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	68.8	53.4	46 of 51
Hispanic/Latino	46.6	31.0	49 of 51
White	39.6	33.0	36 of 51
Other	40.7	46.7	19 of 51
Reduce by 25% late-stage HIV diagnosis among racial/ethnic groups, %, 2011			
Black/African American	17.6	0.0	1 of 50
Hispanic/Latino	21.6	100.0	50 of 51
White	19.5	83.3	51 of 51
Other	20.4	0.0	1 of 49

Note. For more information on definitions and data source, see Technical Notes.

^a Linkage, retention in HIV medical care, and viral suppression indicators were ranked among 18 states and D.C.; the other indicators were ranked among 50 states and D.C.

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



The background features a series of overlapping, curved brushstrokes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to a deep, dark blue. The strokes are layered, creating a sense of depth and movement. The text 'Technical Notes' is centered in the upper-middle portion of the page.

Technical Notes

Data Source of Descriptive Information in State Profiles

Persons aged ≥13 years living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010

Data Source: National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_2011_HIV_Surveillance_Report_vol_23.pdf (Table 21) or

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/atlas/>

All persons with HIV infection diagnosed in 2011

Data Source: National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_2011_HIV_Surveillance_Report_vol_23.pdf (Table 19) or

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/atlas/>

Percentage of all US persons aged ≥13 years living with diagnosed HIV infection, 2010

Data Source: National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_2011_HIV_Surveillance_Report_vol_23.pdf (Table 21)

Numerator: Number of persons aged ≥13 years living with diagnosed HIV infection in the specific state, 2010

Denominator: Number of persons aged ≥13 years living with diagnosed HIV infection in the 50 states and District of Columbia, 2010

Percentage of all US persons whose HIV infection was diagnosed in 2011

Data Source: National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_2011_HIV_Surveillance_Report_vol_23.pdf (Table 19)

Numerator: Number of persons diagnosed with HIV infection in the specific state in 2011

Denominator: Number of persons diagnosed with HIV infection in the 50 states and District of Columbia in 2011

State population as percentage of US population

Date Source: US Census 2010

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

Percentage of state population that is black/African American, white, Hispanic/Latino

Date Source: US Census 2010

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

Census regions were used when describing geography variation.

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

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

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

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

http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/maps/pdfs/reference/us_regdiv.pdf

Increase HIV Testing (Ever Tested)

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

2015 national goal: Increase by 4% (from baseline)

Indicator: Percentage of Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) participants aged 18–65 years who reported that they had ever had an HIV test, exclusive of blood donation

Numerator: Estimated number of state residents aged 18–65 years who reported that they had ever had an HIV test, exclusive of blood donation in the calendar year

Denominator: Estimated number of persons aged 18–65 years in the state who provided valid responses to the question about HIV testing (ever) in the calendar year

Data Source: BRFSS

Indicator Notes: In 2013, DHAP changed its HIV testing objective and indicator to align with Healthy People 2020 objective, which uses data from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) to measure progress. NSFG is a national survey that is restricted to persons aged 15–44 years and that does not provide state-level estimates. The SPR uses data from BRFSS to estimate the percentage of persons aged 18–65 years who report whether they have ever been tested for HIV. In the SPR, the upper age reported for HIV testing (ever) is aligned with the US Preventive Services Task Force’s recommended upper age for HIV testing (65 years). The SPR lower age group (18 years) does not align with the US Preventive Services Task Force’s recommended lower age (13 years) because data in BRFSS are collected from persons aged 18 years and older.

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

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

This objective is also monitored for Healthy People 2020.

References and related materials

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

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

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

Reduce Late-Stage HIV Diagnosis

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

2015 national goal: Reduce by 25% (from baseline)

Indicator: Percentage of persons aged 13 years and older with HIV infection classified as stage 3 (AIDS) within 3 months after diagnosis

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

Denominator: Estimated number of persons aged 13 years and older whose infection was diagnosed during the calendar year

Data Source: National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance

Indicator Notes: In 2012, this objective and the indicator were revised to align with the new Health and Human Services core indicators (i.e., to reflect a decrease in the percentage of persons with a late-stage HIV diagnosis instead of an increase in the percentage of persons whose infection was diagnosed at an earlier stage of disease). Stage 3 (AIDS) classification within 3 months after diagnosis is based on CD4 lymphocyte counts or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition. This information is reported to CDC by all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Goal Setting: DHAP established the baseline year as 2010—the most recent year before the implementation of the DHAP Strategic Plan, for which data are available. The 2015 goal (19.1%) reflects a 25% overall decrease from the baseline. Late-stage HIV diagnosis was assessed among 4 racial/ethnic groups: blacks/African Americans, Hispanic/Latinos, whites, and other. These groups were chosen on the basis of adequate sample size; race/ethnicity was abstracted from the medical record. For black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, white, and other subgroups, the 2015 goal is the same: reduce by 25% (from baseline) the number of late-stage HIV diagnoses.

- For blacks/African Americans, the baseline was 23.5%, and the 2015 national goal is 17.6%.
- For Hispanics/Latinos, the baseline was 28.8%, and the 2015 national goal is 21.6%.
- For whites, the baseline was 26.0%, and the 2015 national goal is 19.5%.
- For other race/ethnicity, the baseline was 27.2% and the 2015 national goal is 20.4%.

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

References and related materials

CDC. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data: United States and 6 dependent areas—2011. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report*. 2013;18(5). http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/2011_Monitoring_HIV_Indicators_HSSR_FINAL.pdf. Published October 2013. Accessed October 31, 2013.

Increase Linkage to HIV Medical Care

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

2015 national goal: Increase to 85%

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

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

Denominator: Estimated number of persons aged 13 years and older with diagnosed infection (regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis) during the calendar year

Data source: National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance

Indicator Notes: Linkage to HIV medical care was reported only for states with complete laboratory data (at least 95% of laboratory results are reported to the surveillance programs). In 2011, complete laboratory data were reported in 18 states and the District of Columbia—California (San Francisco and Los Angeles County), Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana; Iowa; Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota; Missouri; Nebraska; New Hampshire, New York (including New York City), North Dakota, South Carolina, West Virginia, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia. Persons were considered linked to HIV medical care if reported laboratory data documented that at least 1 CD4 or viral load test had been performed within 3 months after HIV diagnosis. Results for this indicator can be affected by changes in linkage to HIV medical care, the number of areas reporting data, and completeness of laboratory reporting.

Goal Setting: The National HIV/AIDS Strategy established the baseline at 65.0% for the year 2006. It also set the 2015 goal at 85.0%. This baseline and goal were adopted for the DHAP Strategic Plan.

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

References and related materials

CDC. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data: United States and 6 dependent areas—2011. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report*. 2013;18(5). http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/2011_Monitoring_HIV_Indicators_HSSR_FINAL.pdf. Published October 2013. Accessed October 31, 2013.

Increase Retention in HIV Medical Care

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

2015 national goal: Increase by 10% (from baseline)

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

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

Denominator: Estimated number of persons aged 13 years and older with HIV infection diagnosed by previous year-end (in this report 2009) and alive at following year-end (in this report 2010)

Data source: National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance

Indicator Notes: Retention in care was reported only for states with complete laboratory data (at least 95% of laboratory results are reported to the surveillance programs). In 2011, complete laboratory data were reported in 18 states and the District of Columbia—California (San Francisco and Los Angeles County); Delaware; Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois; Indiana; Iowa; Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota; Missouri; Nebraska; New Hampshire, New York (including New York City), North Dakota; South Carolina; West Virginia; Wyoming; and the District of Columbia. Persons were considered retained in care if reported laboratory data showed that at least 2 CD4 or viral load tests had been performed at least 3 months apart during the calendar year. Results for this indicator can be affected by completeness of laboratory reporting.

Goal Setting: DHAP established the baseline year as 2010—the most recent year before the implementation of the DHAP Strategic Plan. The 2010 estimate (50.9%) is based on data from 18 states and the District of Columbia. The 2015 goal is 56.0%.

This objective is also monitored for Healthy People 2020.

References and related materials

CDC. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data: United States and 6 dependent areas—2011. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report*. 2013;18(5). http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/2011_Monitoring_HIV_Indicators_HSSR_FINAL.pdf. Published October 2013. Accessed October 31, 2013.

Increase Viral Suppression among Persons in HIV Medical Care

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

2015 national goal: Increase to 80%

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

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

Denominator: Estimated number of persons aged 13 years and older with HIV infection diagnosed by previous year-end (in this report 2009) and alive at year-end (in this report 2010) and documentation of at least one CD4 or viral load test during the year (2010)

Data source: National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance

Indicator Notes: Viral suppression was reported only for states with complete laboratory data (at least 95% of laboratory results are reported to the surveillance programs). In 2011, complete laboratory data were reported in 18 states and the District of Columbia—California (San Francisco and Los Angeles County), Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri; Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York (including New York City), North Dakota, South Carolina, West Virginia, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia. Viral suppression is measured by documentation of an HIV viral load test result in the past 12 months that was undetectable or 200 or fewer copies per milliliter of plasma.

Goal Setting: DHAP established the baseline year as 2009. The 2009 estimate (71.6%) was used as the baseline. The 2015 goal (80.0%) reflects a 10% overall increase from the baseline.

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

References and related materials

CDC. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data: United States and 6 dependent areas—2011. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report*. 2013;18(5). http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/2011_Monitoring_HIV_Indicators_HSSR_FINAL.pdf. Published October 2013. Accessed October 31, 2013.

Reduce the Death Rate among Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection

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

2015 national goal: Reduce by 10% (from baseline)

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

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

Denominator: Estimated total number of persons with diagnosed HIV infection, aged ≥ 13 years at the end of the previous year plus the number of persons with diagnosed infection in the year of the deaths

Data source: National HIV Surveillance System—HIV Case Surveillance

Indicator Notes: Estimated numbers of death result from statistical adjustment to account for delays in reporting, but not for incomplete reporting.

Goal Setting: The baseline year was established as 2010—the year before the implementation of the DHAP Strategic Plan. The 2015 goal (21.7 per 1,000 persons with diagnosed HIV infection) reflects a 10% overall decrease from the baseline, 24.0 per 1,000 persons with diagnosed HIV infection.

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

References and related materials

CDC. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data: United States and 6 dependent areas—2011. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report*. 2013;18(5). http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/2011_Monitoring_HIV_Indicators_HSSR_FINAL.pdf. Published October 2013. Accessed October 31, 2013.



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