

**Table 11. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) diagnoses, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics: United States, 2012–2017**

Excel version (with more data years and standard errors when available): [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2018.htm#Table\\_011](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2018.htm#Table_011).

[Data are based on reporting by 50 states and the District of Columbia]

Sex, age at diagnosis, Hispanic origin and race, and region of residence	Year of diagnosis <sup>1</sup>					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>2</sup>
	Number of HIV diagnoses					
All persons <sup>3</sup>	41,180	39,539	40,227	39,964	39,589	38,281
Male, 13 years and over	32,711	31,707	32,447	32,424	31,931	30,870
Female, 13 years and over	8,228	7,648	7,600	7,400	7,528	7,312
Age at diagnosis						
Under 13 years	241	184	180	140	130	99
13–14 years	50	43	32	25	25	25
15–19 years	1,919	1,687	1,727	1,740	1,700	1,711
20–24 years	7,174	7,054	7,370	7,276	6,868	6,354
25–29 years	6,459	6,653	7,187	7,596	7,930	7,691
30–34 years	5,458	5,202	5,451	5,457	5,662	5,614
35–39 years	4,161	3,964	4,241	4,263	4,224	4,315
40–44 years	4,448	3,925	3,793	3,417	3,264	2,995
45–49 years	4,290	3,923	3,610	3,325	3,098	2,964
50–54 years	3,187	2,968	2,899	3,000	2,879	2,677
55–59 years	1,924	2,010	1,933	1,874	1,886	1,886
60–64 years	1,049	1,066	973	999	1,078	1,086
65 years and over	820	860	831	852	845	864
Hispanic origin and race						
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White	11,041	10,621	10,581	10,403	10,117	10,048
Black or African American	18,196	17,326	17,533	17,453	17,269	16,690
American Indian or Alaska Native	172	147	182	189	230	212
Asian	797	792	923	941	972	942
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	51	47	44	74	41	57
Multiple race	1,727	1,620	1,415	1,261	1,129	871
Hispanic or Latino <sup>4</sup>	9,196	8,986	9,549	9,643	9,831	9,461
Region of residence <sup>5</sup>						
Northeast	7,509	6,967	6,938	6,481	6,205	6,011
Midwest	5,489	5,319	5,123	5,246	5,173	5,032
South	20,367	19,967	20,310	20,418	20,287	19,968
West	7,815	7,286	7,856	7,819	7,924	7,270
	Number of HIV diagnoses per 100,000 resident population					
All persons	13.1	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.2	11.8
Male, 13 years and over	25.7	24.6	25.0	24.7	24.1	23.1
Female, 13 years and over	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.2
Age at diagnosis						
Under 13 years	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
13–14 years	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
15–19 years	9.0	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.1
20–24 years	31.8	30.9	32.2	32.1	30.7	28.7
25–29 years	30.2	30.8	32.7	33.9	34.6	32.9
30–34 years	26.1	24.4	25.3	25.2	25.9	25.6
35–39 years	21.3	20.2	21.3	21.0	20.3	20.3
40–44 years	21.1	18.8	18.4	16.9	16.5	15.2

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[Data are based on reporting by 50 states and the District of Columbia]

Sex, age at diagnosis, Hispanic origin and race, and region of residence	Year of diagnosis <sup>1</sup>					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>2</sup>
Age at diagnosis	Number of HIV diagnoses per 100,000 resident population					
45–49 years	19.8	18.5	17.3	16.0	14.8	14.1
50–54 years	14.1	13.1	12.9	13.5	13.2	12.5
55–59 years	9.3	9.5	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.6
60–64 years	5.9	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.4
65 years and over	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Hispanic origin and race						
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1
Black or African American	46.9	44.3	44.4	43.7	42.9	41.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.4	6.3	7.7	8.0	9.6	8.8
Asian	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9.8	8.8	8.1	13.3	7.2	9.9
Multiple race	28.8	26.2	22.2	19.2	16.7	12.6
Hispanic or Latino <sup>4</sup>	17.3	16.6	17.3	17.1	17.0	16.1
Region of residence <sup>5</sup>						
Northeast	13.4	12.4	12.3	11.5	11.0	10.6
Midwest	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.4
South	17.4	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.6	16.1
West	10.6	9.8	10.5	10.3	10.3	9.4

<sup>1</sup>Based on diagnoses during 2012–2017 that were reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) through June 30, 2018. Includes persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of the stage of disease (stage 0, 1, 2, 3 [AIDS], or unknown). In 2014, the criteria used to define HIV diagnoses changed. Cases diagnosed through 2013 were classified according to the 2008 HIV case definition. Starting with 2014 data, cases were classified according to the updated definition. The 2014 case definition is similar to 2008 definition except for the following: (1) inclusion of criteria for stage 0, (2) the inclusion of CD4 lymphocyte testing for stage 3 in children, and (3) changes in the cutoffs for CD4 percentage of total lymphocytes used for classification of stages 1 and 2 in persons aged 6 years and older. The vertical line in the table represents the discontinuity in the HIV diagnosis trend. See Appendix II, Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease and Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) for discussion of HIV diagnoses reporting definitions and other issues affecting interpretation of trends.

<sup>2</sup>Data for 2017 are preliminary and are based on a 6-month reporting delay. CDC cautions against using the 2017 data in this report for assessments of trends. Trends should only be assessed using data through the year 2016 to allow sufficient time (at least 12 months) for case reporting to CDC to accurately assess trends.

<sup>3</sup>Includes unknown sex not shown separately.

<sup>4</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. See Appendix II, Hispanic origin.

<sup>5</sup>Data are based on residence at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection.

NOTES: Data shown are for the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and include newly diagnosed and reported cases. This table does not present HIV incidence or prevalence data. Rates were calculated using vintage 2017 postcensal population estimates (for years 2012–2017) from the U.S. Census Bureau. Variations in trends among subpopulations may be due to differences in testing behaviors, targeted HIV testing initiatives, or the numbers of new HIV infections in some subpopulations. Caution should be used when interpreting data on diagnoses of HIV infection. HIV surveillance reports may not be representative of all persons with HIV for several reasons: not all infected persons have been tested and diagnosed; results of anonymous tests are not reported to the name-based HIV registries of state and local health departments; testing patterns are influenced by the extent to which testing is routinely offered to specific groups; and surveillance and reporting practices among jurisdictions differ. The data presented here are estimates of the minimum number of persons for whom HIV infection has been diagnosed and reported to the surveillance system. Data have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2017. HIV Surveillance Report, vol 29. 2018. Available from <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2017-vol-29.pdf>. Accessed March 28, 2019. See Appendix I, National HIV Surveillance System.