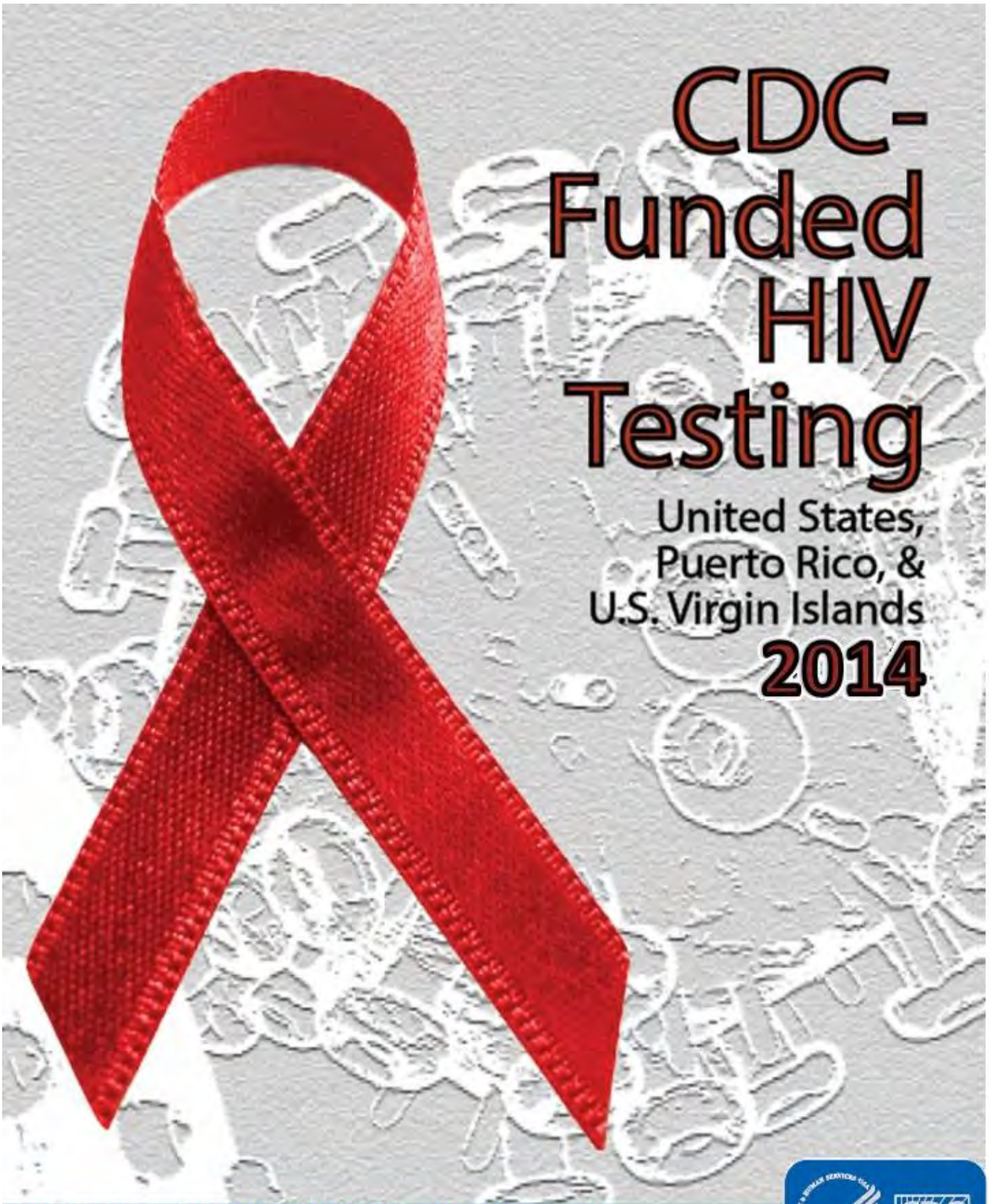

CDC-Funded HIV Testing

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

2014

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

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Introduction

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) receives, analyzes, and disseminates data on CDC-funded HIV testing. Test-level data are reported by CDC grantees through the National HIV Prevention Program's Monitoring and Evaluation (NHM&E) system. These data are used to describe the demographics of persons tested and other programmatic activities that are funded by CDC, including linkage to HIV medical care, referral and interview for partner services, and referral to HIV prevention services. The report on CDC-Funded HIV Testing: United States, Puerto Rico & U.S. Virgin Islands, 2014 (hereafter: 2014 annual HIV testing report) summarizes the test event-level NHM&E data for CDC-funded testing events in the United States and dependent areas (Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands).

This report includes HIV testing data from 61 CDC-funded health department jurisdictions and 151 directly funded community-based organizations (CBOs). It would not be possible without the collaboration, dedication and hard work of grantees from all state, territorial and local health departments and CBOs. The Testing Monitoring and Evaluation Team (TMET) in the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention's (DHAP) Program Evaluation Branch (PEB) reviewed the completeness and quality of the HIV testing data submitted by grantees to determine data for inclusion in this report. CDC staff worked with all health department and CBO grantees and project officers to ensure that their jurisdiction's HIV testing data were as complete as possible and of high quality. In 2014, test-level data are reported for 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions.[1]

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

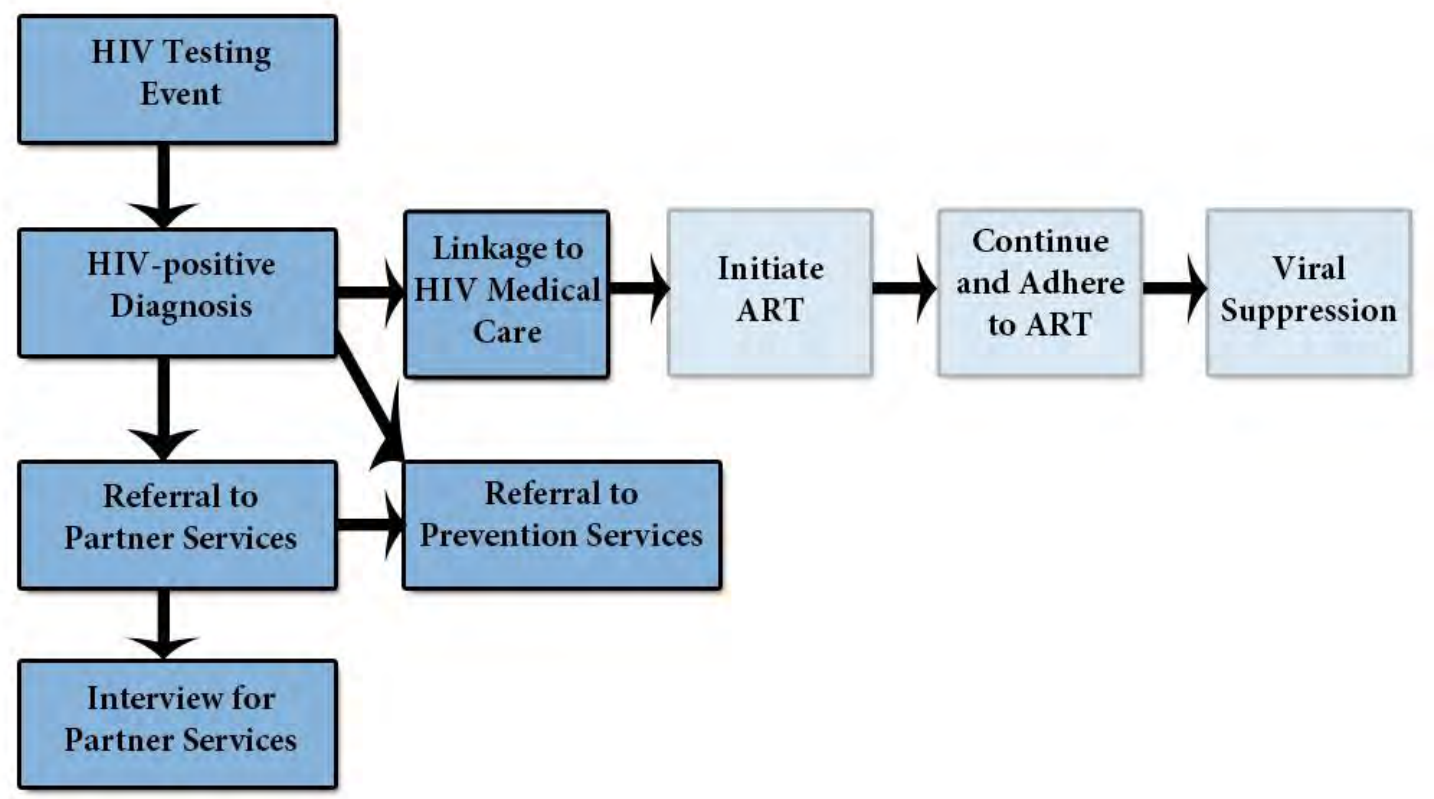
This report includes data submitted to CDC for HIV testing funded by the following six program announcements: PS 12-1201 funded all 61 health department jurisdictions for HIV prevention programs (category A), 34 health department jurisdictions for expanded HIV testing services for disproportionately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

[1] Aggregate data are presented for Arkansas in Table 1 and only test-level data are presented in the remaining tables of the 2014 annual HIV testing report. District of Columbia and North Carolina submitted both aggregate and test-level data.

1003 directly funded CBOs for HIV prevention interventions; and PS 11-1113 directly funded CBOs to implement HIV prevention projects for young gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (collectively referred to as MSM) of color and young transgender persons of color in CBOs.

HIV Testing and Care Continuum

The 2014 annual HIV testing report presents data on the HIV testing and care continuum. The HIV Care Continuum begins with an HIV test and the identification of an HIV-positive person, followed by linkage to important HIV prevention, care and treatment services. This report presents data specifically on the HIV testing domains portrayed in the darker shade below.



Report Content and Organization

The content of this report addresses the first three goals of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) and the DHAP Strategic Plan, specifically:

- Reduce the number of persons who become HIV infected
- Increase access to care and improve health outcomes for persons living with HIV
- Reduce HIV-related health disparities

The report also informs national HIV testing monitoring and evaluation questions for CDC-funded HIV testing programs in 2014, including data presented by jurisdiction and by demographic characteristics. Examples of these monitoring and evaluation questions include:

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

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

- CDC-funded HIV testing events and the continuum of HIV testing and care activities among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons
- HIV positivity, including total number of HIV-positive persons, persons previously diagnosed HIV-positive, and newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons
- Continuum of HIV testing and care activities among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons, including data presented by test setting and target populations

Missing/Invalid Data

Missing/invalid data are important to consider when monitoring and evaluating programs. The minimum percentage is calculated by including missing/invalid data in the denominator, an approach which underestimates performance. The maximum percentage is calculated by excluding missing/invalid data from the denominator, which overestimates performance. In addition to providing the minimum and maximum percentages for HIV testing indicators, the percentages for missing/invalid data are presented.

Data presented include CDC-funded HIV testing events conducted in 2014 in 60 jurisdictions (Arkansas provided aggregate data only) in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin

Islands that were submitted to CDC as of March 19, 2015.[2] To provide the most complete estimate of CDC-funded testing events in 2014, Table 1 presents test-level (58 jurisdictions), aggregate (1 jurisdiction) and combination of both aggregate and test-level (2 jurisdictions) data. All other tables display only test-level data (i.e., data for individual test records) and exclude aggregate data.[3] Results are summarized in text, figures, and tables. Readers are encouraged to review all technical notes, table titles and footnotes carefully to assist with interpretation and ensure a complete understanding of the data presented.

Highlights of the 2014 Report

HIV Testing Events

- Approximately 3.2 million CDC-funded HIV testing events were conducted in the 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (Table 1).
- Of the approximately 3.0 million CDC-funded HIV testing events with test-level data, 2,128,869 (70.8%) were conducted in health care and correctional facilities and 879,063 (29.2%) were conducted in non-health care facilities (Table 2).

HIV-Positive Testing Events

- 28,420 (0.9%) HIV-positive testing events were conducted in the 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands (Table 1).[4]
- 14,167 (0.5%) of these testing events were among those who were previously diagnosed as HIV-positive (Table 3).

Newly Diagnosed HIV-Positive Persons[5]

- 12,472 (0.4%) persons were newly diagnosed HIV-positive (Tables 1 & 4).
- 10,557 (0.3%) persons were newly diagnosed confirmed HIV-positive (Table 1).

HIV Testing and Care Continuum among Newly Diagnosed HIV-Positive Persons[6]

- 94.5%–96.9% received their HIV test results.
- 57.7%–81.9% were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days (Table 4).[7]
- 65.2%–86.0% were linked to HIV medical care within any timeframe (Table 4).[8]

[2] Data from testing events conducted in 2014 that continued to be submitted to the NHM&E system through March 19, 2015.
[3] Table 1 includes aggregate (Arkansas) and combination of both aggregate and test-level data (District of Columbia, and North Carolina).
[4] Data to identify previous and newly diagnosed positives are incomplete.
[5] Testing events cannot be reported at the person-level because one person may have received multiple testing events in a reporting year. However, in this report newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events are referred to as "persons," as a newly diagnosed HIV positive testing event should not occur more than once per person. Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events are calculated using HIV surveillance verification, when available, instead of client's self-reported previous HIV status.
[6] Both, minimum and maximum percentages are presented to provide a better indication of how missing/invalid data impact monitoring of programs.
[7] The extent to which newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days after initial positive test.
[8] The extent to which newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons were linked to HIV medical care within any timeframe including but not limited to linkage within 90 days of initial positive test.

- 78.6%–90.7% were referred to partner services (Table 5).
- 60.2%–76.1% were interviewed for partner services (Table 5).
- 61.2%–78.9% were referred to HIV prevention services (Table 5).

Missing or Invalid Data among Newly Diagnosed HIV-Positive Persons

- 2.4% for receipt of HIV test results.
- 29.6% for linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days (Table 4).
- 24.2% for linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe (Table 4).
- 13.4% for referral to partner services (Table 5).
- 21.0% for interview for partner services (Table 5).
- 22.4% for referral to HIV prevention services (Table 5).

Programmatic Impact

- For this report, the newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons were calculated using HIV surveillance information when available. Client's self-reported prior HIV status was used only when health departments did not or were unable to verify prior test results within their HIV surveillance systems due to specific policies or procedures within their state and/or health department.

- Referral to partner and HIV prevention services increased in 2014. However, the percentage of newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons linked to HIV medical care remained below the NHAS and DHAP Strategic Plan objective of 85%. There is need for continued improvement on HIV service delivery for HIV-positive persons.

- The amount of missing data, particularly for important linkage and referral indicators, has improved nationally since 2012 but continues to need improvement. Missing data result from jurisdictions not collecting or not submitting all required data elements. Overall, receipt of HIV test result had the least missing/invalid data (2.4%), followed by referral to partner services (13%), interviewed for partner services (21%), referral to HIV prevention services (22%), and linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe (24%). Linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days had the highest percentage of missing/invalid data (30%) (Tables 4 and 5). Without complete data, it is difficult to monitor and evaluate CDC-funded HIV-testing program progress toward key NHAS and DHAP targets. Jurisdictions should continue to strive for more complete data submission to CDC's NHM&E system so that CDC-funded HIV testing programs can be effectively monitored and evaluated.

- Continued improvement in data completeness is needed, particularly for linkage to medical care (i.e., linkage within 90 days and linkage within any timeframe), interview for partner services, and referral to HIV prevention services. High-quality and complete data strengthen the ability to monitor and improve CDC-funded HIV testing programs as measured by these important programmatic indicators.

Results

HIV Testing Events

- 3,198,430 HIV testing events were conducted in 2014 among the 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands (Table 1).
- Of the approximately 3.2 million HIV testing events conducted in 2014, 3,049,845 (95.4%) HIV testing events had test-level data (Table 6).
- More HIV testing was conducted in health care and correctional facilities (2,128,869; 70.8%) than in non-health care facilities (879,063; 29.2%) (Tables 2 & 6).
- By age group, the largest proportion of HIV testing was among persons aged 20−29 years (1,213,767; 39.8%), and the lowest was among persons younger than 13 years (7,094; 0.2%) (Table 6).
- More males (1,541,082; 50.5%) were tested for HIV than females (1,484,902; 48.7%) (Table 6).
- By race/ethnicity, the largest proportion of HIV testing was among blacks/African Americans (1,329,154; 43.6%), followed by whites (815,952; 26.8%) and Hispanics/Latinos (687,777; 22.6%) (Table 6).
- About half of all HIV tests were conducted in the South (1,654,904; 54.3%) (Table 6).
- More than half (1,839,600; 60.3%) of HIV tests used a rapid test (Table 6).

HIV-Positive Testing Events

- In 2014, 28,420 HIV-positive testing events were conducted, for a positivity percentage of 0.9% (Table 1).
- Preliminary HIV-positive test results accounted for 4,532 (0.1%) of the total testing events, and confirmed HIV-positive test results accounted for 23,233 (0.8%) of the total testing events (Table 1).

Previous HIV-Positive Testing Events

- Previous HIV-positive testing events accounted for 0.5% (14,167) of the total testing events (Table 3).
- Alabama (1.3%), Houston (1.3%), Atlanta (1.2%), and Los Angeles (1.1%) were the CDC-funded jurisdictions that identified the largest proportion of previously diagnosed HIV-positive persons (Table 3).
- Among those who had previously tested HIV-positive, 10.0% (1,420) reported that they were already in HIV medical care (Table 3).
- Of those previously tested HIV-positive, 94.0%−97.3% received their HIV test results, 49.4%−80.9% were linked to HIV medical within 90 days after re-testing, and 66.5%−88.7% were linked to HIV medical care within any timeframe (Table 3).

Newly Diagnosed HIV-Positive Persons

- Among all the HIV testing events, 12,472 (0.4%) were newly diagnosed HIV-positive, of which 10,557 (84.6%) were confirmed through a valid confirmatory lab test result (Table 1).

- Groups with newly diagnosed HIV positivity percentages greater than the national average of 0.4% were: persons aged 20−29 years (0.5%) and 40−49 years (0.5%), males (0.7%) and transgender (1.5%), black/African American (0.5%) and multi-racial persons (0.6%) (Table 6).

- By geographic region, the highest percentage of HIV positivity was in the U.S. dependent areas (0.6%) (Table 6).

- By testing site type, non-health care facilities (0.6%) had HIV positivity greater than the national average, whereas health care and correctional facilities had a lower HIV positivity (0.3%) (Table 6).

- By CDC-funded jurisdiction, newly diagnosed HIV positivity was highest for Atlanta (1.1%), Nevada (0.7%), Washington (0.7%), Puerto Rico (0.7%), Florida (0.6%), Minnesota (0.6%), New Hampshire (0.6%), and Oregon (0.6%) (Table 4).

- HIV positivity percentages for newly diagnosed persons are displayed in Figure 1 by demographic characteristics.

HIV Testing and Care Continuum for Newly Diagnosed HIV-Positive Persons

Receipt of HIV Test Results

- Among all newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons, 94.5%−96.9% received their HIV test results.

- By test setting, 93.0%−96.3% received their results in health care and correctional facilities, compared with 96.4%−97.6% in non-health care facilities.

Linkage to HIV Medical Care

Because of the positive prevention and treatment benefits of early initiation of antiretroviral therapy, the objectives and programmatic priorities of NHAS and the DHAP Strategic Plan are to link all HIV-positive persons into HIV medical care within 90 days after diagnosis. A goal of NHAS is to have 85% of all newly diagnosed persons linked to medical care within 90 days of diagnosis by 2015. Based on a joint letter from Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) and CDC, all newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons, including those who were preliminary and confirmed HIV-positive, should be linked to HIV medical care. Given continuing program and data quality challenges related to CDC-funded jurisdictions ascertaining and documenting linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days, linkage data in this report are presented for both linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days and linkage within any timeframe (which includes but is not limited to linkage within 90 days). Note that all comparisons described below are based on the maximum linkage and referral percentages (i.e., excluding missing data from denominator).

- Among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons, 57.7%–81.9% were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days after the initial positive test (Table 4). Percentages for linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days varied when demographic characteristics and missing/invalid data were taken into account.

  - Age: Persons aged 40–49 (59.3%–83.5%), 30–39 (59.3%–82.7%), and 50 years and older (57.0%–83.1%) were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days more than persons in other age groups. Persons aged 13 years and younger had the lowest percentage of linkage (45.5%–62.5%) (Table 6).

  - Gender: Percentage of linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days were similar among males (57.8%–81.9%) and females (57.1%–82.4%), and lower among transgender persons (58.6%–77.9%) (Table 6).

  - Race/ethnicity: Hispanics/Latinos (61.1%–87.0%) were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days more than whites (60.4%–83.8%) and blacks/African Americans (54.7%–78.4%) (Table 6).

  - Target population: Persons who identified as transgender and reported injection drug use (61.5%–88.9%) and heterosexual women (65.9%–84.8%) were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days more than persons in other target population groups. Persons who reported sex with a transgender person had the lowest percentage (60.0%–66.7%) (Table 6).

  - Region: Persons in the U.S. dependent areas (80.5%–95.1%) were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days more than persons in other regions, and those in the Midwest had lower linkage rates (49.8%–75.8%) (Table 6).

  - Testing site type: Percentage of linkage within 90 days were higher among persons tested in health care and correctional facilities (59.1%–83.0%) than among persons tested in non-health care facilities (55.6%–81.3%) (Tables 6, 8, 10).

- Among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons, 65.2%–86.0% were linked to HIV medical care within any timeframe (Table 4). Percentages for linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe varied when demographic characteristics and missing/invalid data were taken into account.

  - Age: Persons aged 30–39 (66.5%–86.5%), 40–49 (67.5%–87.2%), and 50 years and older (64.0%–87.1%) were linked within any timeframe more than persons in other age groups. Persons aged 13 years and younger had the lowest percentage of linkage (45.5%–71.4%) (Table 6).

  - Gender: Percentage of linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe were similar among males (65.7%–86.0%) and females (62.8%–86.1%), and slightly lower among transgender persons (63.8%–82.2%) (Table 6).

- Race/ethnicity: Hispanics/Latinos (71.0%–90.6%) were linked within any timeframe more than whites (68.6%–88.0%) and blacks/African Americans (60.8%–82.7%) (Table 6).

- Target population: Persons who identified as transgender and reported injection drug use (69.2%–90.0%) and heterosexual women (68.6%–87.6%) were linked to HIV medical care within any timeframe more than persons in other target population groups. Persons who reported sex with a transgender person had the lowest percentage of linkage (60.0%–75.0%) (Table 6).

- Region: Persons in the U.S. dependent areas (80.8%–95.1%) were linked within any timeframe more than persons in other regions, and those in the Midwest had the lowest percentage of linkage (51.8%–80.2%) (Table 6).

- Testing site type: Percentages of linkage within any timeframe were higher among persons tested in health care and correctional facilities (67.3%–87.0%) than among persons tested in non-health care facilities (62.5%–85.5%) (Tables 6, 8, 10).

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

Referral and Interviewed for Partner Services

After receiving an HIV-positive test result, persons are referred to partner services. Some programs may have partner services available on-site, and others may refer clients to another agency or clinic. In addition to referral to partner services, it is necessary to monitor whether persons were interviewed for partner services so that essential HIV services (e.g., HIV testing, linkage to HIV medical care) can be provided to both the person and his/her partner(s), as needed.

- Among all newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons, 78.6%–90.7% were referred to partner services in 2014 (Table 5). Percentages for referral to partner services varied when demographic characteristics and missing/invalid data were taken into account.

  - Age: Persons aged 20–29 (79.8%–91.4%), 30–39 (79.2%–90.3%), and 40–49 years (78.0%–90.8%) were referred to partner services more than persons in other age groups (Table 7).

  - Gender: Males (79.4%–91.3%) were referred to partner services more than females (74.1%–87.8%). Persons who identified as transgender had the lowest percentage of referral to partner services (81.0%–86.5%) (Table 7).

  - Race/ethnicity: Whites (81.2%–92.4%) and Hispanics/Latinos (76.6%–92.0%) were referred to partner services more than blacks/African Americans (77.9%–89.3%) (Table 7).

  - Target population: MSM (89.3%–93.1%) were referred to partner services more than persons in other target population groups (Table 7).

- Region: Persons in the U.S. dependent areas (91.1%–97.3%) were referred to partner services more than persons in other regions, and those in the Midwest had the lowest percentage of referral to partner services (73.4%–85.2%) (Table 7).

- Testing site type: Percentages of referral to partner services were similar among persons tested in health care and correctional facilities (77.7%–91.0%) and persons tested in non-health care facilities (79.1%–90.1%) (Tables 7, 9, 11).

- Among all newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons, 60.2%–76.1% were interviewed for partner services in 2014 (Table 5). Percentages for interviewed for partner services varied when demographic characteristics and missing/invalid data were taken into account.

  - Age: Persons aged 13–19 (61.7%–79.7%) and 20–29 years (61.9%–78.6%) were interviewed for partner services more than persons in other age groups (Table 7).

  - Gender: Males (60.8%–76.9%) were interviewed for partner services more than females (57.5%–73.2%). Transgender persons had the lowest percentage of interviewed for partner services (52.9%–68.1%) (Table 7).

  - Race/ethnicity: Hispanics/Latinos (60.0%–78.1%) were interviewed for partner services more than whites (62.1%–76.5%) and blacks/African Americans (59.6%–75.7%) (Table 7).

  - Target population: MSM (69.7%–80.3%) were interviewed for partner services more than persons in other target population groups. Persons who reported sex with a transgender partner (30.0%–42.9%) had the lowest percentage of interviewed for partner services (Table 7).

  - Region: Persons in the U.S. dependent areas (72.5%–93.8%) were interviewed for partner services more than persons in other regions, and those in the West (57.4%–60.7%) had the lowest percentage of interviewed for partner services (Table 7).

  - Testing site type: Percentages of interviewed for partner services were higher among persons tested in health care and correctional facilities (61.5%–76.6%) than among persons interviewed for partner services in non-health care facilities (57.1–74.9%) (Tables 7, 9, 11).

Referral to HIV Prevention Services

After receiving an HIV-positive test result, persons should be referred to HIV prevention services. HIV prevention services include services intended to reduce the risk of transmitting or acquiring HIV infection (e.g., prevention counseling, evidence-based behavioral interventions, risk-reduction counseling).

- Among all newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons, 61.2%–78.9% were referred to HIV prevention services in 2014 (Table 5). Percentages for referral to HIV prevention services varied when demographic characteristics and missing/invalid data were taken into account.

- Age: Persons aged 20–29 (62.6%–80.1%), 30–39 (61.6%–78.6%), and 40–49 years (61.3%–78.7%) were referred to HIV prevention services more than persons in other age groups (Table 7).

- Gender: Transgender persons (73.6%–83.1%) were referred to HIV prevention services more than males (62.2%–80.0%) and females (55.5%–73.6%) (Table 7).

- Race/ethnicity: Hispanics/Latinos (64.0%–81.9%) and whites (64.2%–80.0%) were referred to HIV prevention services more than black/African Americans (58.6%–77.0%) (Table 7).

- Target population: Persons who identified as transgender and reported injection drug use (69.2%–100.0%), transgender persons (73.9%–82.1%), and persons who reported sex with a transgender partner (80.0%–88.9%) were referred to HIV prevention services more than persons in other target population groups. Heterosexual women (63.1%–74.9%) and persons who reported no sexual contact or IDU in the past 12 months (41.2%–77.7%) had the lowest percentages of referral to HIV prevention services (Table 7).

- Region: Persons in the Northeast (87.0%–94.1%) and in the U.S. dependent areas (87.2%–94.8%) were referred to HIV prevention services more than persons in other regions, and those in the South (48.3%–70.4%) had the lowest percentages of referral to HIV prevention services (Table 7).

- Testing site type: Percentages of referral to HIV prevention services were higher among persons tested in health care and correctional facilities (62.5%–81.6%) than among persons tested in non-health care facilities (58.6%–75.1%) (Tables 7, 9, 11).

Target Populations

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

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

The data for the HIV testing and care continuum are presented below for select target populations from both health care and non-health care facilities, as target population data are required for all HIV positive persons. This is followed by more detailed information for MSM, transgender persons, and heterosexual females tested in non-health care facilities.

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

- Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days: 66.6%–83.8% of MSM, 58.4%–77.0% of transgender persons, and 65.9%–84.8% of heterosexual females were linked in 90 days (Table 6).

- Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe: 70.4%–86.9% of MSM, 63.4%–81.6% of transgender persons, and 68.6%–87.6% of heterosexual females were linked within any timeframe (Table 6).

- Referral to partner services: 89.3%–93.1% of MSM, 80.7%–86.1% of transgender persons, and 84.2%–90.8% of heterosexual females were referred to partner services (Table 7).

- Interview for partner services: 69.7%–80.3% of MSM, 52.8%–68.0% of transgender persons, and 68.8%–79.0% of heterosexual females were interviewed for partner services (Table 7).

- Referral to HIV prevention services: 70.9%–81.1% of MSM, 73.9%–82.1% of transgender persons, and 63.1%–74.9% of heterosexual females were referred to HIV prevention services (Table 7).

- In 2014, 160,499 testing events were conducted among MSM in non-health care facilities, and of these 3,083 (1.9%) were newly diagnosed HIV-positive (Table 12).

- HIV positivity was higher for black/African American MSM (3.4%), MSM tested in the South (2.8%), and MSM aged 20–29 years (2.3%) (Table 12).

- Linkage to HIV medical care percentages among MSM varied by demographic characteristics (Table 12):

    - Black/African Americans: 57.5%–78.1% were linked within 90 days, and 61.0%–82.1% were linked within any timeframe.

    - South region: 62.6%–83.2% were linked within 90 days, and 65.2%–86.6%were linked within any timeframe.

    - Persons aged 20–29 years: 61.7%–81.6% were linked within 90 days, and 65.3%–85.8% were linked within any timeframe.

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

Heterosexual Females

- In 2014, 201,786 testing events were conducted among heterosexual females in non-health care facilities, and of these 483 (0.2%) were newly diagnosed HIV-positive (Table 14).

- HIV positivity was higher for females aged 50 years and older (0.6%), black/African American females (0.3%), and females who tested in the Northeast (0.3%) (Table 14).

- Linkage to HIV medical care percentages among heterosexual females varied by demographic characteristics (Table 14):

    - Persons aged 50 years and older: 61.8%–82.9% were linked within 90 days, and 63.7%–84.4% were linked within any timeframe.

    - Black/African Americans: 61.8%–82.4% were linked within 90 days, and 63.6%–84.9% were linked within any timeframe.

    - Northeast region: 69.6%–82.8% were linked within 90 days, and 75.4%–88.1% were linked within any timeframe.

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

Transgender Persons

- In 2014, 6,495 testing events were conducted among transgender persons in non-health care facilities, and of these, 110 (1.7%) were newly diagnosed HIV-positive (Table 16).

- HIV positivity was higher for transgender persons aged 20–29 years (2.0%), black/African American transgender persons (3.1%), and transgender persons tested in the South (3.4%) (Table 16).

- Linkage to HIV medical care percentages among transgender persons varied by demographic characteristics (Table 16):

    - Persons aged 20–29 years: 49.2%–73.2% were linked within 90 days, and 52.5%–76.2% were linked within any timeframe.

    - Blacks/African Americans: 52.2%–76.1% were linked within 90 days, and 58.2%–81.3% were linked within any timeframe.

    - South region: 60.6%–81.6% were linked within 90 days, and 69.7%–88.5%were linked within any timeframe.

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

Technical Notes

National HIV Prevention Monitoring and Evaluation HIV Testing Data Collection

The 2014 NHM&E HIV testing data were submitted to CDC by HD and CBO grantees through EvaluationWeb. HDs and CBOs are required to submit data a minimum of twice annually (March and September). This report includes all testing events occurring in 2014 that were reported to CDC by March 19, 2015.

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

Data Quality Assurance Monitoring and Grantee Feedback

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

Additionally, grantees are encouraged to develop and use local data quality assurance protocols and procedures to improve and maintain high-quality data. As required in CDC program announcements that support testing activities, all CDC grantees must put in place processes to ensure programmatic quality (e.g., providing HIV test results to persons, promptly linking HIV-positive persons to HIV medical care).

Interpretation of HIV Testing Data

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

- Changes were made to the calculations of the HIV testing indicators from previous reports. Therefore, comparability with previous annual HIV testing reports on several indicators may be limited. However, to support comparability, Table 18 applies these new calculations to each of the indicators for years 2012–2014. These changes are described in the next section, "Definitions." Table 18 shows the number and percentages for HIV testing events, HIV-positive testing events, newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons, and linkage to HIV medical care within any time frame by demographic characteristics from 2012–2014.

- This year, CDC calculated newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons using HIV surveillance information, when available. Client's self-reported prior HIV status was used only when health departments did not or were unable to verify prior test results within their HIV

surveillance systems due to specific policies or procedures within their state and/or health department. Comparison with previous reports is limited due to this change in definition. For readers interested in HIV testing trends over time using the previous definition (i.e., client's self-reported previous HIV status), please refer to Table 18.

- Some findings may be influenced by whether testing sites more commonly promoted routine or targeted HIV testing. For example, the number of HIV testing events may be lower in geographic areas or jurisdictions with targeted testing focused on certain high-risk populations, and correspondingly, the HIV positivity in these areas or jurisdictions may be higher.

- The population accessing HIV testing services at publicly funded sites is not necessarily representative of all persons who are tested in the United States. Reliable estimates are not available to determine what proportion of all HIV tests in the United States are CDC-funded. However, CDC-funded HIV testing events accounted for approximately 25% of all publically funded testing. This report does not include information about HIV testing services that were supported by the Departments of Defense, Justice, Labor, and Veterans Affairs, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, agencies of the U.S. Public Health Service other than CDC, state and local health departments, and the private sector. However, it is possible that some of these testing events may be included, if they were not categorized under the correct funding announcement when the data were submitted to CDC.

- It is not possible to link the results of repeat HIV testing events for the same person in the same year.

- HIV testing data are collected by HIV prevention program activities in conjunction with delivery of other health services. Therefore, the comparability of these data across jurisdictions may be limited due to differences in data collection, quality assurance, or quality improvement activities that occur at the state or local levels. Comparability within a health department jurisdiction may also be limited for the same reasons.

Definitions

Age

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

Data Designation

Aggregate data

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

Invalid data

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

Missing data

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

Test-event level data

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

Data variable set

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

Gender

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

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

Interview for partner services

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

This calculated indicator measures the extent to which newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons were interviewed for partner services. For this report, the numerator includes newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons who were interviewed for partner services. To calculate the minimum percentage, the denominator includes "yes", "no", "missing/invalid" responses for "interviewed for partner services". For maximum percentage, the denominator only includes "yes" and "no" responses for "interviewed for partner services".

Linkage to HIV medical care services within 90 days

HIV medical care includes medical services for HIV infection, including evaluation of immune system function and screening, treatment, and prevention of opportunistic infections. Because of the importance of linking HIV-positive persons to HIV medical care in a timely manner, this indicator is examined separately from "linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe."

This calculated indicator measures the extent to which newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days after initial positive test. In order for a person to be linked to HIV medical care services, the person must have attended their first medical care appointment within 90 days after the initial HIV testing session. For this report, the numerator includes newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons who were linked to HIV medical care services within 90 days. To calculate the minimum percentage, the denominator includes "yes", "no", "missing/invalid" responses for "linked to HIV medical care services". For maximum percentage, the denominator only includes "yes" and "no" responses for "linked to HIV medical care services".

Linkage to HIV medical care services within any timeframe

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

This calculated indicator measures the extent to which newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons were linked to HIV medical care services. In order for a person to be considered linked to HIV medical care within any timeframe, the person must have attended their first medical care appointment, regardless of when the appointment occurred. Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe includes persons who were linked within 90 days as well those who were linked after the 90-day period. For this report, the numerator includes newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons who were linked to HIV medical care services. To calculate the minimum percentage, the denominator includes "yes", "no", "missing/invalid" responses for "linked to HIV medical care services". For maximum percentage, the denominator only includes "yes" and "no" responses for "linked to HIV medical care services".

Race/ethnicity

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

- Hispanic or Latino ("Hispanic or Latino" in the ethnicity variable regardless of the race variables)
- Remaining persons who selected "Not Hispanic or Latino" for the ethnicity variable were categorized as:
- White
- Black or African American
- Asian
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- Multi-race (persons who selected more than one race)
- Declined
- Don't know
- Invalid
- Missing

Rapid test used in testing event

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

Referral to HIV prevention services

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

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

Referral to partner services

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

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

Results received

This calculated indicator measures the extent to which persons received HIV test results from the initial testing site or obtained the results from another agency for at least one HIV test in the testing event, regardless of the HIV test technology or how many tests were conducted. For this report, the numerator includes newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons who received their results. To calculate the minimum percentage, the denominator includes "yes", "no", "missing/invalid" responses for "results received". For maximum percentage, the denominator only includes "yes" and "no" responses for "results received".

Target populations

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

behaviors used to calculate the target populations include vaginal or anal sex with males or females and use of injection drugs.

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

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

Testing events

HIV testing event

An HIV testing event is one or more HIV tests performed with a person to determine a person's HIV status and test results information cannot be missing. During one testing event, a person may be tested once (e.g., one rapid test or one conventional test) or multiple times (e.g., one rapid test followed by one conventional test to confirm a preliminary HIV-positive test result).

Invalid HIV testing event

An HIV testing event is considered invalid if data are missing/invalid for all of the tests that comprise that HIV testing event for both the following variables: test technology (i.e., conventional, rapid, or other) or HIV test result (i.e., negative, positive,

indeterminate, invalid, or no result). These records (0.5% of the total records for 2013) are not included in this report.

Testing record

HIV testing record

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

Invalid testing record

Required data within a valid HIV testing record that do not conform to the data structure specified by CDC (e.g., illogical dates (02/30/2013), incomplete dates (02/2013), future years, unacceptable value codes, or unexpected data based upon skip patterns in the data collection form).

Test results

Confirmed HIV-positive testing event

A testing event with an HIV-positive test result for a conventional HIV test [positive enzyme immunoassay (EIA) test confirmed by supplemental testing, e.g., Western blot or a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT)]. For the purposes of the 2014 annual HIV testing report and for monitoring and evaluation purposes only, two rapid tests were categorized as a confirmed HIV-positive testing event, unless a negative conventional HIV test result or a negative NAAT test result was documented in the same test event.

HIV-positive testing event

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

Newly diagnosed HIV-positive person

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

Preliminary HIV-positive testing event

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

Previous HIV-positive person

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

Test setting

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

- Health care and correctional facilities: inpatient facilities, outpatient facilities, emergency rooms, and correctional facilities
- Non-health care facilities: HIV counseling and testing sites and community settings
- Other facilities: blood banks/plasma centers and any other facilities not previously listed
- Invalid: the site code submitted for the facility is not one of the acceptable site codes
- Missing: no site code is submitted for the testing event

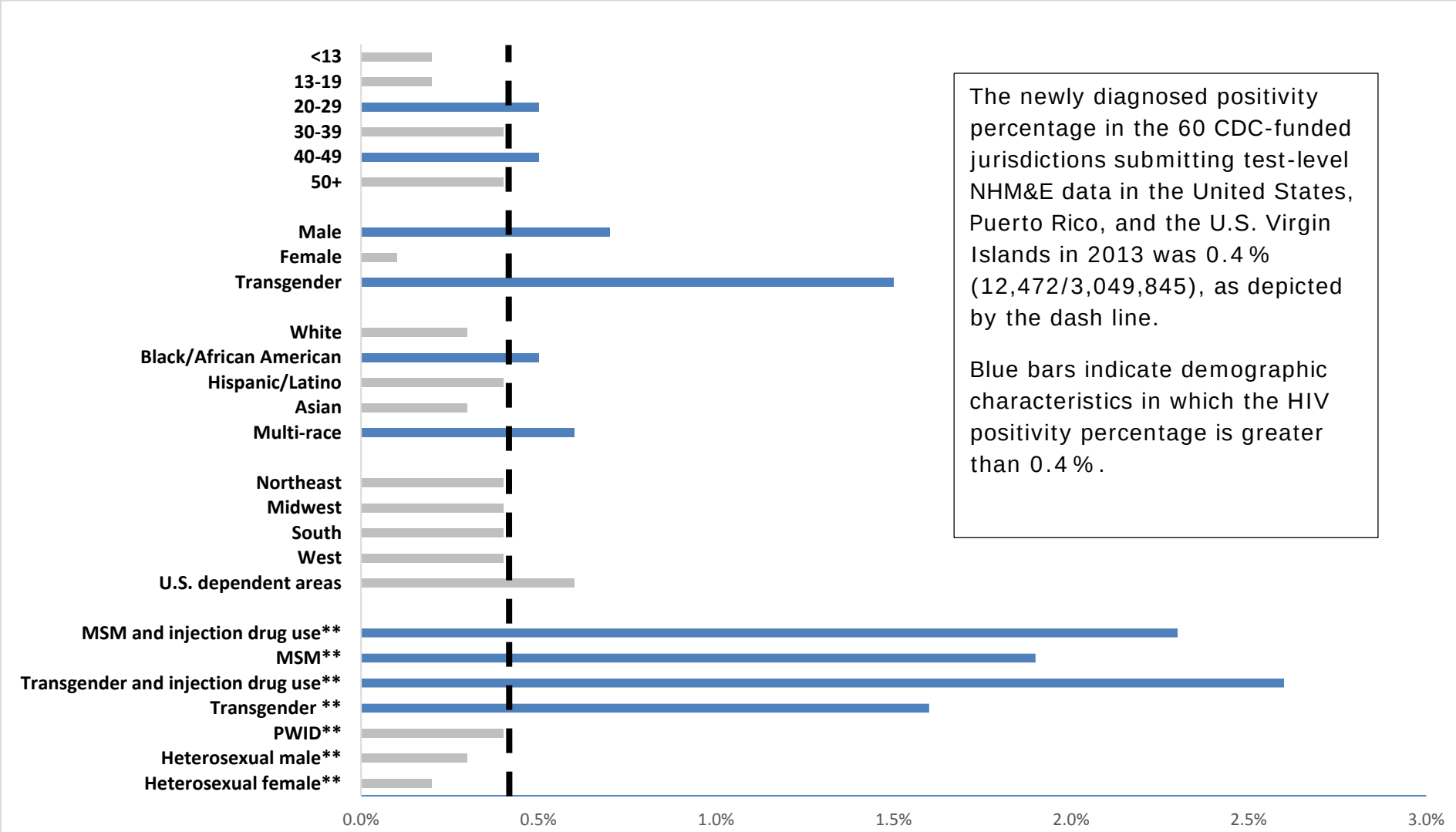
U.S. geographic region

The U.S. geographic regions are as follows:

- Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont
- Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin
- South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia
- West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming
- U.S. dependent areas: Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands

Figures

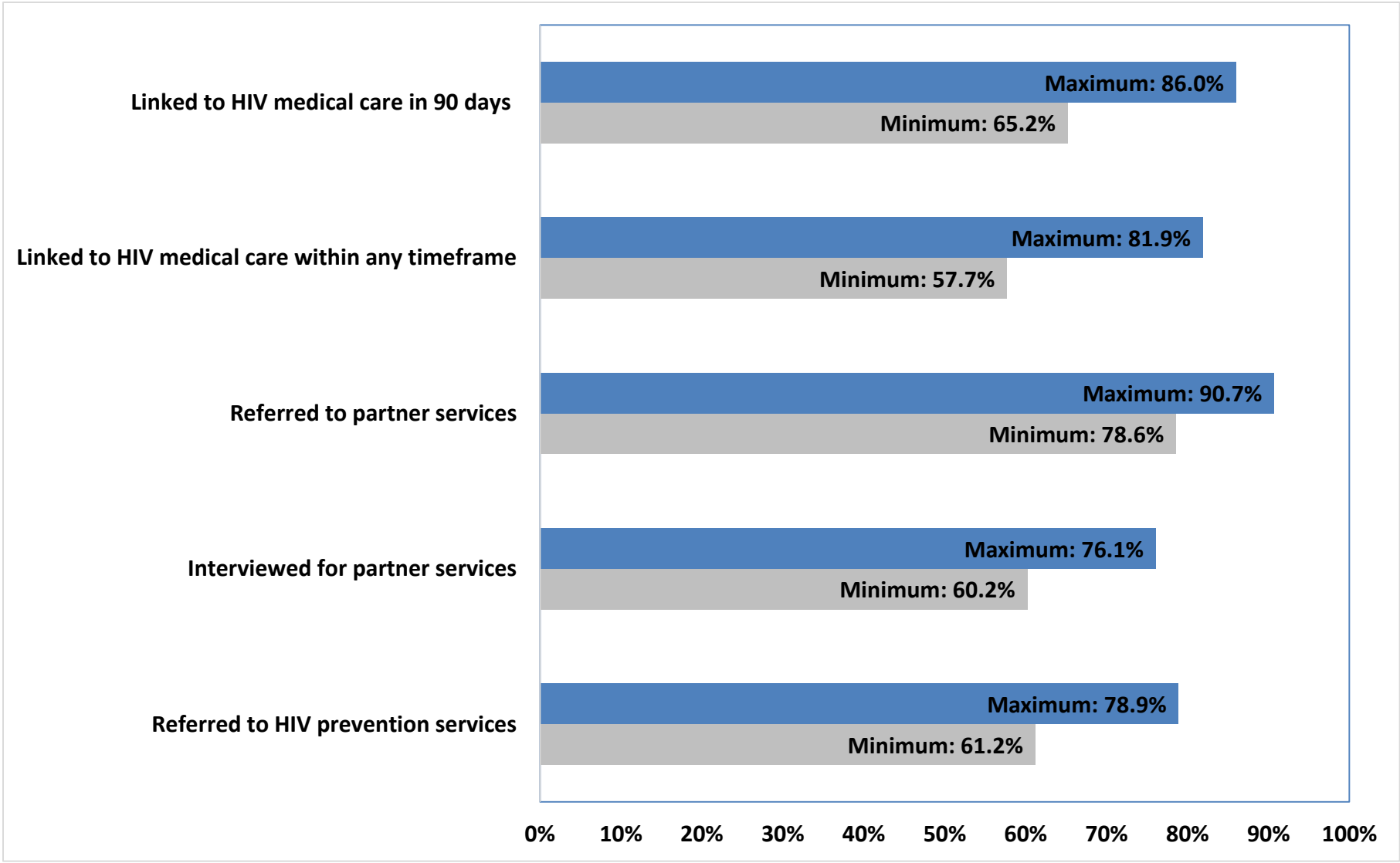
Figure 1. Newly diagnosed HIV positivity percentages by characteristics* of persons tested, 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2014.



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

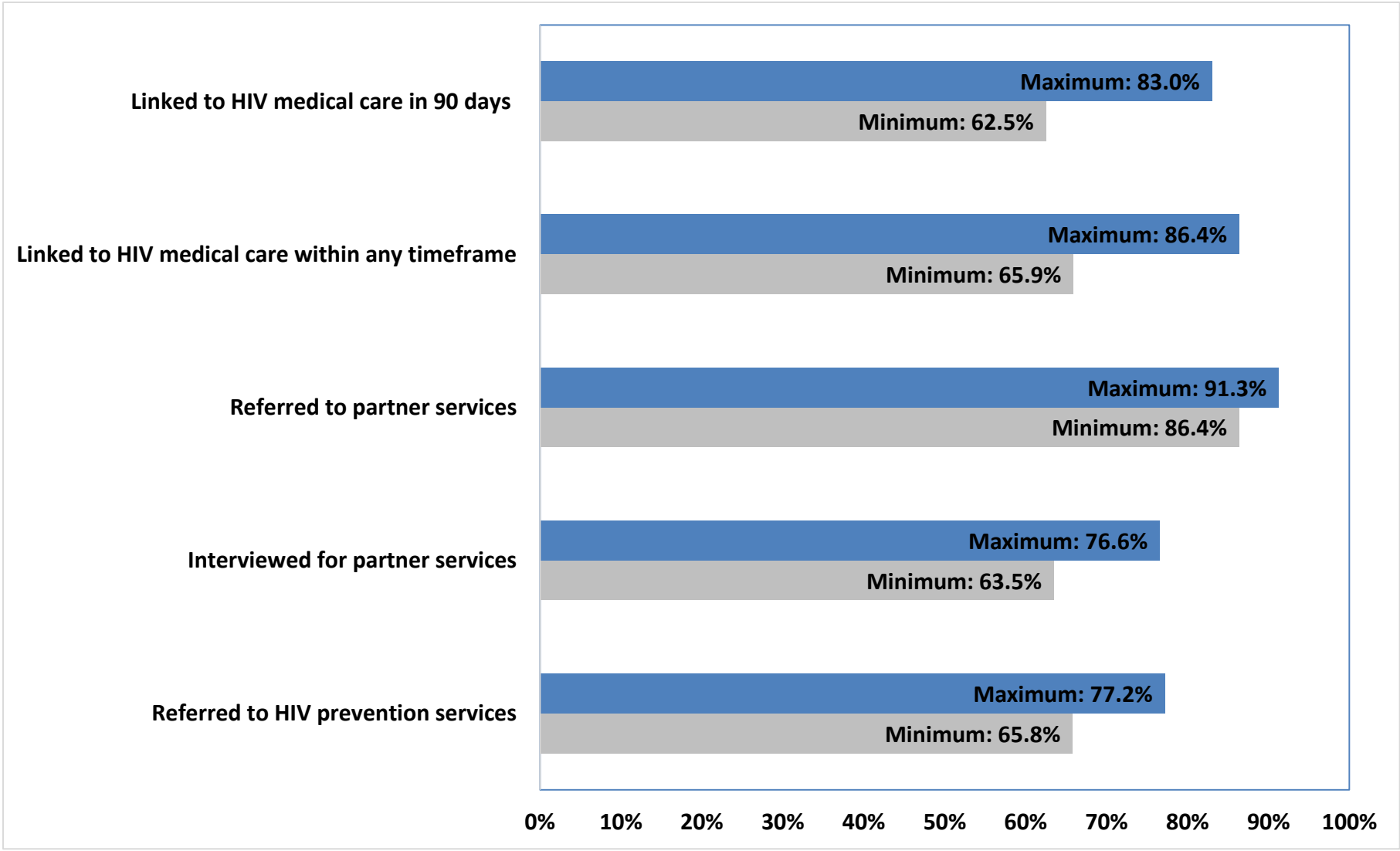
** Data to identify target populations are required for all testing events conducted in non-health care facilities, but are only required for HIV-positive individuals from health care facilities; therefore only testing events conducted in non-health care facilities are shown here.

Figure 2. HIV testing and care continuum indicators among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons, 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands, 2014.



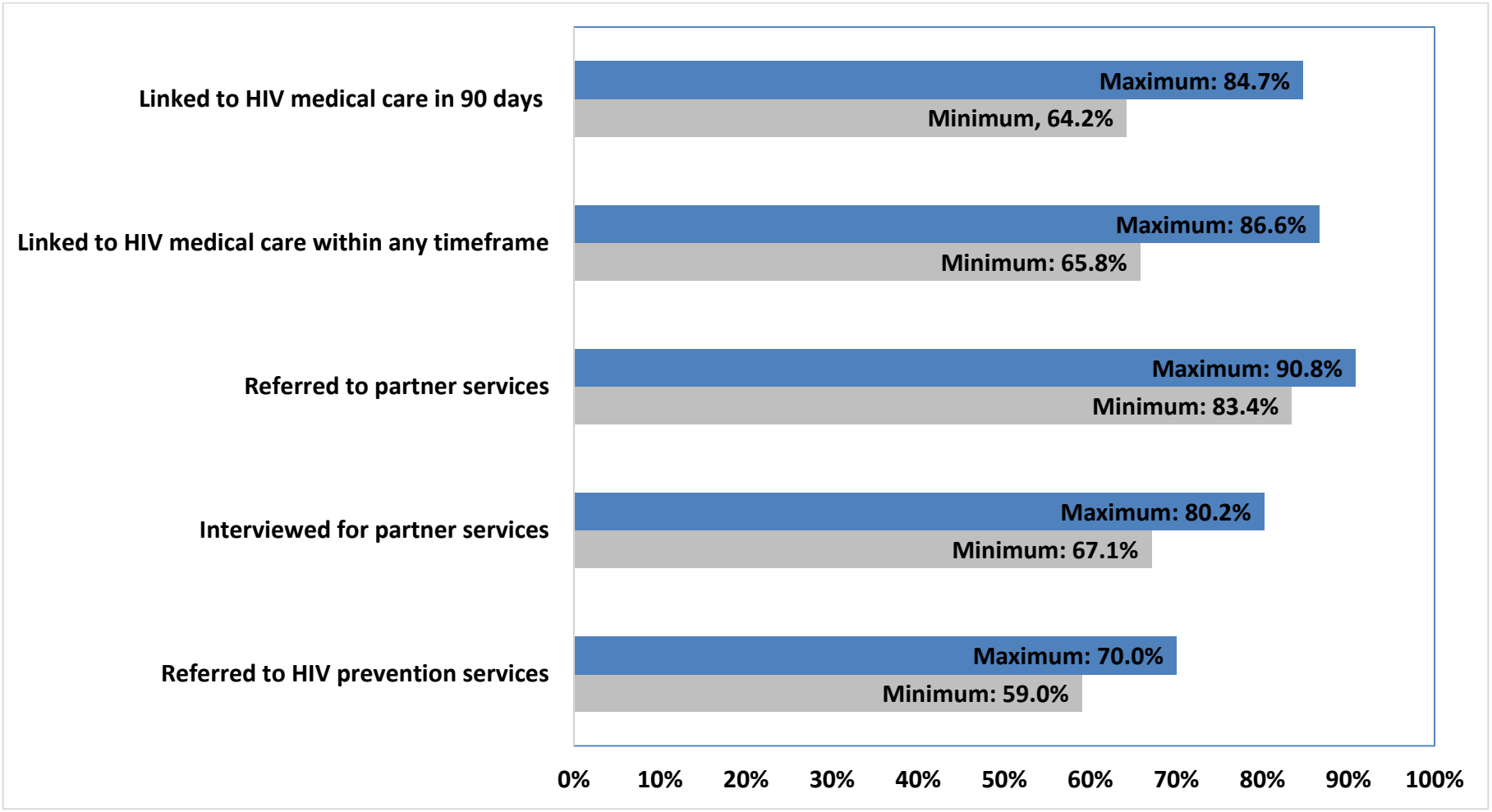
Maximum indicator percentages exclude missing/invalid data from the denominator. Minimum percentages include missing/invalid data in the denominator. Please refer to Tables 4-7 for figure data.

Figure 3. HIV testing and care continuum indicators among newly diagnosed HIV-positive men who have sex with men (MSM) in non-health care facilities, 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the US. Virgin Islands, 2014



Maximum indicator percentages exclude missing/invalid data from the denominator. Minimum percentages include missing/invalid data in the denominator. Please refer to Tables 12-13 for figure data. Note: The maximum percentage for linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days is greater than the maximum percentage for linkage within any timeframe due to the higher percentage of missing/invalid data for linkage within 90 days.

Figure 4. HIV testing and care continuum indicators among newly diagnosed HIV-positive heterosexual females in non-health care facilities, 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands, 2014.



Maximum indicator percentages exclude missing data from the denominator. Minimum percentages include missing data in the denominator. Please refer to Tables 14-15 for figure data. Note: The maximum percentage for linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days is greater than the maximum percentage for linkage within any timeframe due to the higher percentage of missing/invalid data for linkage within 90 days.

Tables

Table 1. Number of HIV testing events and HIV positivity, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events	HIV-positive testing events						Newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events[a]		Newly diagnosed confirmed HIV-positive testing events	
	No.	Preliminary results		Confirmed results		Total		No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)
		No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)				
Alabama	78,341	276	(0.4)	776	(1.0)	1,052	(1.3)	25	(0.0)	7	(0.0)
Alaska	1,891	0	(0.0)	9	(0.5)	9	(0.5)	9	(0.5)	9	(0.5)
Arizona	68,120	79	(0.1)	414	(0.6)	493	(0.7)	264	(0.4)	253	(0.4)
Arkansas[b]	40,697	----	----	----	----	172	(1.2)	----	----	----	----
California											
Los Angeles	131,795	678	(0.5)	1,079	(0.8)	1,757	(1.3)	234	(0.2)	112	(0.1)
San Francisco	38,072	26	(0.1)	468	(1.2)	494	(1.3)	118	(0.3)	111	(0.3)
California (excludes Los Angeles and San Francisco)	119,842	208	(0.2)	479	(0.4)	687	(0.6)	480	(0.4)	343	(0.3)
Colorado	29,261	3	(0.0)	191	(0.7)	194	(0.7)	140	(0.5)	139	(0.5)
Connecticut	58,607	17	(0.0)	351	(0.6)	368	(0.6)	104	(0.2)	101	(0.2)
Delaware	9,502	7	(0.1)	37	(0.4)	44	(0.5)	26	(0.3)	26	(0.3)
District of Columbia[c]	99,755	192	(0.2)	456	(0.5)	674	(0.7)	258	(0.3)	182	(0.2)
Florida	408,657	646	(0.2)	3,629	(0.9)	4,275	(1.0)	2,548	(0.6)	2,147	(0.5)
Georgia											
Atlanta	41,279	67	(0.2)	938	(2.3)	1,005	(2.4)	466	(1.1)	418	(1.0)
Georgia (excludes Atlanta)	71,480	69	(0.1)	370	(0.5)	439	(0.6)	329	(0.5)	280	(0.4)
Hawaii	6,106	3	(0.0)	31	(0.5)	34	(0.6)	27	(0.4)	25	(0.4)
Idaho	2,369	4	(0.2)	4	(0.2)	8	(0.3)	7	(0.3)	4	(0.2)
Illinois											
Chicago	52,508	68	(0.1)	387	(0.7)	455	(0.9)	205	(0.4)	166	(0.3)
Illinois (excludes Chicago)	40,160	6	(0.0)	242	(0.6)	248	(0.6)	140	(0.3)	137	(0.3)

Table 1. Number of HIV testing events and HIV positivity, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events	HIV-positive testing events						Newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events[a]		Newly diagnosed confirmed HIV-positive testing events	
	No.	Preliminary results		Confirmed results		Total		No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)
		No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)				
Indiana	15,123	9	(0.1)	87	(0.6)	96	(0.6)	71	(0.5)	65	(0.4)
Iowa	4,666	1	(0.0)	29	(0.6)	30	(0.6)	21	(0.5)	21	(0.5)
Kansas	18,679	0	(0.0)	55	(0.3)	55	(0.3)	52	(0.3)	52	(0.3)
Kentucky	21,678	33	(0.2)	66	(0.3)	99	(0.5)	80	(0.4)	55	(0.3)
Louisiana	97,176	13	(0.0)	949	(1.0)	962	(1.0)	473	(0.5)	460	(0.5)
Maine	2,362	0	(0.0)	5	(0.2)	5	(0.2)	3	(0.1)	3	(0.1)
Maryland											
Baltimore	43,952	130	(0.3)	368	(0.8)	498	(1.1)	199	(0.5)	151	(0.3)
Maryland (excludes Baltimore)	37,836	82	(0.2)	153	(0.4)	235	(0.6)	129	(0.3)	114	(0.3)
Massachusetts	45,965	75	(0.2)	175	(0.4)	250	(0.5)	100	(0.2)	74	(0.2)
Michigan	64,613	387	(0.6)	90	(0.1)	477	(0.7)	320	(0.5)	23	(0.0)
Minnesota	12,946	39	(0.3)	65	(0.5)	104	(0.8)	80	(0.6)	54	(0.4)
Mississippi	77,592	51	(0.1)	777	(1.0)	828	(1.1)	53	(0.1)	28	(0.0)
Missouri	78,092	179	(0.2)	371	(0.5)	550	(0.7)	262	(0.3)	190	(0.2)
Montana	1,837	1	(0.1)	4	(0.2)	5	(0.3)	4	(0.2)	4	(0.2)
Nebraska	8,716	6	(0.1)	34	(0.4)	40	(0.5)	28	(0.3)	28	(0.3)
Nevada	24,151	10	(0.0)	196	(0.8)	206	(0.9)	167	(0.7)	162	(0.7)
New Hampshire	784	0	(0.0)	6	(0.8)	6	(0.8)	5	(0.6)	5	(0.6)
New Jersey	36,791	29	(0.1)	360	(1.0)	389	(1.1)	182	(0.5)	167	(0.5)
New Mexico	10,164	3	(0.0)	53	(0.5)	56	(0.6)	45	(0.4)	44	(0.4)
New York											
New York City	119,850	101	(0.1)	765	(0.6)	866	(0.7)	652	(0.5)	620	(0.5)

Table 1. Number of HIV testing events and HIV positivity, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events	HIV-positive testing events						Newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events[a]		Newly diagnosed confirmed HIV-positive testing events	
	No.	Preliminary results		Confirmed results		Total		No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)
		No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)				
New York (excludes New York City)	79,427	61	(0.1)	536	(0.7)	597	(0.8)	392	(0.5)	355	(0.4)
North Carolina[d]	209,704	44	(0.0)	472	(0.5)	973	(0.5)	260	(0.3)	230	(0.2)
North Dakota	4,505	0	(0.0)	2	(0.0)	2	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	58,695	127	(0.2)	297	(0.5)	424	(0.7)	307	(0.5)	234	(0.4)
Oklahoma	19,284	19	(0.1)	138	(0.7)	157	(0.8)	77	(0.4)	71	(0.4)
Oregon	7,649	0	(0.0)	63	(0.8)	63	(0.8)	46	(0.6)	46	(0.6)
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	85,407	166	(0.2)	492	(0.6)	658	(0.8)	252	(0.3)	218	(0.3)
Pennsylvania (excludes Philadelphia)	72,908	40	(0.1)	437	(0.6)	477	(0.7)	317	(0.4)	302	(0.4)
Rhode Island	4,997	17	(0.3)	28	(0.6)	45	(0.9)	24	(0.5)	19	(0.4)
South Carolina	67,420	60	(0.1)	527	(0.8)	587	(0.9)	162	(0.2)	138	(0.2)
South Dakota	1,306	0	(0.0)	3	(0.2)	3	(0.2)	3	(0.2)	3	(0.2)
Tennessee	113,530	159	(0.1)	731	(0.6)	890	(0.8)	335	(0.3)	318	(0.3)
Texas											
Houston	73,922	58	(0.1)	1,244	(1.7)	1,302	(1.8)	344	(0.5)	322	(0.4)
Texas (excludes Houston)	209,921	127	(0.1)	2,867	(1.4)	2,994	(1.4)	897	(0.4)	851	(0.4)
Utah	8,819	13	(0.1)	40	(0.5)	53	(0.6)	39	(0.4)	34	(0.4)
Vermont	1,064	0	(0.0)	4	(0.4)	4	(0.4)	4	(0.4)	4	(0.4)
Virginia	77,531	26	(0.0)	277	(0.4)	303	(0.4)	218	(0.3)	213	(0.3)
Washington	12,998	33	(0.3)	125	(1.0)	158	(1.2)	92	(0.7)	72	(0.6)
West Virginia	4,232	1	(0.0)	15	(0.4)	16	(0.4)	14	(0.3)	13	(0.3)
Wisconsin	13,567	20	(0.1)	80	(0.6)	100	(0.7)	69	(0.5)	60	(0.4)

Table 1. Number of HIV testing events and HIV positivity, by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events	HIV-positive testing events						Newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events[a]		Newly diagnosed confirmed HIV-positive testing events	
	No.	Preliminary results		Confirmed results		Total		No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)
		No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)				
Wyoming	1,407	1	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.1)	1	(0.1)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico	44,003	54	(0.1)	378	(0.9)	432	(1.0)	307	(0.7)	271	(0.6)
U.S. Virgin Islands	4,719	8	(0.2)	8	(0.2)	16	(0.3)	6	(0.1)	3	(0.1)
Total	**3,198,430**	**4,532**	**(0.1)**	**23,233**	**(0.8)**	**28,420[e]**	**(0.9)**	**12,472**	**(0.4)**	**10,557**	**(0.3)**

[a] Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status.
[b] Data from Arkansas are reported at the aggregate level only for Table 1, which added 40,697 testing events and 172 total HIV-positive testing events to the totals.
[c] Data from the District of Columbia are reported as hybrid (aggregate and test levels) for Table 1, which added 190 testing events and 26 HIV-positive testing events to the test-level totals.
[d] Data from North Carolina are reported as hybrid (aggregate and test levels) for Table 1, which added 107,698 testing events and 457 HIV-positive testing events to the test-level totals.

Table 2. Number of HIV testing events and newly diagnosed HIV positivity[a], by facility type and 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions submitting test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	Health care and correctional facilities				Non-health care facilities			
	HIV testing events		Newly HIV-positive testing events		HIV testing events		Newly HIV-positive testing events	
	No.	(%)	No.	(Newly positive %)	No.	(%)	No.	(Newly positive %)
Alabama	63,350	(80.9)	12	(0.0)	14,991	(19.1)	13	(0.1)
Alaska	211	(11.2)	1	(0.5)	1,680	(88.8)	8	(0.5)
Arizona	47,978	(70.4)	196	(0.4)	20,142	(29.6)	68	(0.3)
California								
Los Angeles	73,625	(55.9)	136	(0.2)	58,136	(44.1)	98	(0.2)
San Francisco	29,448	(77.3)	85	(0.3)	8,624	(22.7)	33	(0.4)
California (excludes Los Angeles and San Francisco)	99,503	(83.0)	328	(0.3)	20,339	(17.0)	152	(0.7)
Colorado	25,440	(86.9)	87	(0.3)	3,821	(13.1)	53	(1.4)
Connecticut	46,291	(79.0)	73	(0.2)	12,316	(21.0)	31	(0.3)
Delaware	6,208	(65.3)	11	(0.2)	3,294	(34.7)	15	(0.5)
District of Columbia	76,785	(77.1)	216	(0.3)	22,780	(22.9)	42	(0.2)
Florida	234,707	(57.4)	1,137	(0.5)	173,640	(42.5)	1,411	(0.8)
Georgia								
Atlanta	23,291	(56.4)	187	(0.8)	17,988	(43.6)	279	(1.6)
Georgia (excludes Atlanta)	64,711	(90.5)	215	(0.3)	6,769	(9.5)	114	(1.7)
Hawaii	1,959	(32.1)	3	(0.2)	4,147	(67.9)	24	(0.6)
Idaho	603	(25.5)	3	(0.5)	1,766	(74.5)	4	(0.2)
Illinois								
Chicago	28,770	(54.8)	73	(0.3)	14,378	(27.4)	98	(0.7)
Illinois (excludes Chicago)	25,763	(64.2)	71	(0.3)	14,397	(35.8)	69	(0.5)

Table 2. Number of HIV testing events and newly diagnosed HIV positivity[a], by facility type and 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions submitting test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	Health care and correctional facilities				Non-health care facilities			
	HIV testing events		Newly HIV-positive testing events		HIV testing events		Newly HIV-positive testing events	
	No.	(%)	No.	(Newly positive %)	No.	(%)	No.	(Newly positive %)
Indiana	8,145	(53.9)	23	(0.3)	6,978	(46.1)	48	(0.7)
Iowa	3,613	(77.4)	18	(0.5)	1,038	(22.2)	3	(0.3)
Kansas	17,107	(91.6)	30	(0.2)	1,572	(8.4)	22	(1.4)
Kentucky	18,614	(85.9)	52	(0.3)	3,064	(14.1)	28	(0.9)
Louisiana	77,498	(79.8)	281	(0.4)	19,311	(19.9)	187	(1.0)
Maine	1,074	(45.5)	2	(0.2)	1,288	(54.5)	1	(0.1)
Maryland								
Baltimore	30,860	(70.2)	153	(0.5)	13,092	(29.8)	46	(0.4)
Maryland (excludes Baltimore)	31,094	(82.2)	117	(0.4)	6,687	(17.7)	10	(0.1)
Massachusetts	39,400	(85.7)	89	(0.2)	6,565	(14.3)	11	(0.2)
Michigan	55,013	(85.1)	227	(0.4)	9,600	(14.9)	93	(1.0)
Minnesota	9,511	(73.5)	63	(0.7)	3,435	(26.5)	17	(0.5)
Mississippi	74,343	(95.8)	43	(0.1)	3,249	(4.2)	10	(0.3)
Missouri	70,745	(90.6)	181	(0.3)	7,347	(9.4)	81	(1.1)
Montana	390	(21.2)	2	(0.5)	1,447	(78.8)	2	(0.1)
Nebraska	6,683	(76.7)	17	(0.3)	2,033	(23.3)	11	(0.5)
Nevada	12,884	(53.3)	87	(0.7)	11,267	(46.7)	80	(0.7)
New Hampshire	501	(63.9)	4	(0.8)	283	(36.1)	1	(0.4)
New Jersey	24,167	(65.7)	119	(0.5)	12,624	(34.3)	63	(0.5)
New Mexico	8,318	(81.8)	39	(0.5)	1,846	(18.2)	6	(0.3)
New York								

Table 2. Number of HIV testing events and newly diagnosed HIV positivity[a], by facility type and 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions submitting test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	Health care and correctional facilities				Non-health care facilities			
	HIV testing events		Newly HIV-positive testing events		HIV testing events		Newly HIV-positive testing events	
	No.	(%)	No.	(Newly positive %)	No.	(%)	No.	(Newly positive %)
New York City	39,202	(32.7)	197	(0.5)	53,127	(44.3)	283	(0.5)
New York (excludes New York City)	47,019	(59.2)	276	(0.6)	31,526	(39.7)	116	(0.4)
North Carolina	22,999	(22.5)	30	(0.1)	79,007	(77.5)	230	(0.3)
North Dakota	49	(1.1)	0	(0.0)	4,452	(98.8)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	37,786	(64.4)	179	(0.5)	20,909	(35.6)	128	(0.6)
Oklahoma	15,180	(78.7)	16	(0.1)	4,063	(21.1)	61	(1.5)
Oregon	5,347	(69.9)	36	(0.7)	2,128	(27.8)	9	(0.4)
Pennsylvania								
Philadelphia	75,195	(88.0)	161	(0.2)	10,212	(12.0)	91	(0.9)
Pennsylvania (excludes Philadelphia)	61,809	(84.8)	251	(0.4)	9,091	(12.5)	63	(0.7)
Rhode Island	2,225	(44.5)	14	(0.6)	2,772	(55.5)	10	(0.4)
South Carolina	58,628	(87.0)	56	(0.1)	8,791	(13.0)	106	(1.2)
South Dakota	1,177	(90.1)	3	(0.3)	129	(9.9)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	96,269	(84.8)	261	(0.3)	17,261	(15.2)	74	(0.4)
Texas								
Houston	66,010	(89.3)	206	(0.3)	6,805	(9.2)	125	(1.8)
Texas (excludes Houston)	141,053	(67.2)	510	(0.4)	68,840	(32.8)	387	(0.6)
Utah	4,353	(49.4)	11	(0.3)	4,466	(50.6)	28	(0.6)
Vermont	267	(25.1)	0	(0.0)	797	(74.9)	4	(0.5)
Virginia	61,217	(79.0)	135	(0.2)	16,314	(21.0)	83	(0.5)
Washington	5,624	(43.3)	39	(0.7)	7,374	(56.7)	53	(0.7)

Table 2. Number of HIV testing events and newly diagnosed HIV positivity[a], by facility type and 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions submitting test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	Health care and correctional facilities				Non-health care facilities			
	HIV testing events		Newly HIV-positive testing events		HIV testing events		Newly HIV-positive testing events	
	No.	(%)	No.	(Newly positive %)	No.	(%)	No.	(Newly positive %)
West Virginia	3,735	(88.3)	13	(0.3)	497	(11.7)	1	(0.2)
Wisconsin	5,435	(40.1)	17	(0.3)	8,132	(59.9)	52	(0.6)
Wyoming	1,401	(99.6)	1	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico	34,405	(78.2)	268	(0.8)	9,598	(21.8)	39	(0.4)
U.S. Virgin Islands	3,881	(82.2)	5	(0.1)	838	(17.8)	1	(0.1)
Total[b]	**2,128,869**	**(70.8)**	**7,066**	**(0.3)**	**879,063**	**(29.2)**	**5,176**	**(0.6)**

[a] Starting in 2014, newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status.
[b] The total excludes 41,913 HIV testing events and 30 newly HIV-positive testing events with missing facility type.

Table 3. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among previously diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a], by 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events	Previous HIV positive testing events		Already in HIV medical care		Linkage to HIV medical care[b]						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days[b]					
	No.	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(In care %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Alabama	78,341	1,006	(1.3)	0	(0.0)	678	36	292	(29.0)	(67.4)	(95.0)	331	75	600	(59.6)	(32.9)	(81.5)
Alaska	1,891	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Arizona	68,120	116	(0.2)	24	(20.7)	50	33	9	(9.8)	(54.3)	(60.2)	28	33	31	(33.7)	(30.4)	(45.9)
California																	
Los Angeles	131,795	1,471	(1.1)	3	(0.2)	1,083	24	361	(24.6)	(73.8)	(97.8)	1,010	24	434	(29.6)	(68.8)	(97.7)
San Francisco	38,072	366	(1.0)	130	(35.5)	181	40	15	(6.4)	(76.7)	(81.9)	176	44	16	(6.8)	(74.6)	(80.0)
California (excludes Los Angeles and San Francisco)	119,842	155	(0.1)	8	(5.2)	122	15	10	(6.8)	(83.0)	(89.1)	113	15	19	(12.9)	(76.9)	(88.3)
Colorado	29,261	54	(0.2)	14	(25.9)	36	3	1	(2.5)	(90.0)	(92.3)	34	5	1	(2.5)	(85.0)	(87.2)
Connecticut	58,607	259	(0.4)	167	(64.5)	87	3	2	(2.2)	(94.6)	(96.7)	85	5	2	(2.2)	(92.4)	(94.4)
Delaware	9,502	18	(0.2)	3	(16.7)	13	1	1	(6.7)	(86.7)	(92.9)	13	1	1	(6.7)	(86.7)	(92.9)
District of Columbia	99,565	307	(0.3)	181	(59.0)	35	12	79	(62.7)	(27.8)	(74.5)	29	17	80	(63.5)	(23.0)	(63.0)
Florida	408,657	1,727	(0.4)	43	(2.5)	1,394	0	290	(17.2)	(82.8)	(100.0)	1,394	0	290	(17.2)	(82.8)	(100.0)
Georgia																	
Atlanta	41,279	485	(1.2)	15	(3.1)	238	137	95	(20.2)	(50.6)	(63.5)	222	146	102	(21.7)	(47.2)	(60.3)
Georgia (excludes Atlanta)	71,480	100	(0.1)	8	(8.0)	71	17	4	(4.3)	(77.2)	(80.7)	67	20	5	(5.4)	(72.8)	(77.0)
Hawaii	6,106	7	(0.1)	2	(28.6)	5	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	5	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Idaho	2,369	1	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Illinois																	
Chicago	52,508	219	(0.4)	34	(15.5)	78	53	54	(29.2)	(42.2)	(59.5)	77	55	53	(28.6)	(41.6)	(58.3)

Table 3. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among previously diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a], by 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events	Previous HIV positive testing events		Already in HIV medical care		Linkage to HIV medical care[b]						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days[b]					
	No.	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(In care %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Illinois (excludes Chicago)	40,160	105	(0.3)	0	(0.0)	66	34	5	(4.8)	(62.9)	(66.0)	43	57	5	(4.8)	(41.0)	(43.0)
Indiana	15,123	24	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	13	2	9	(37.5)	(54.2)	(86.7)	13	6	5	(20.8)	(54.2)	(68.4)
Iowa	4,666	9	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	7	0	2	(22.2)	(77.8)	(100.0)	7	0	2	(22.2)	(77.8)	(100.0)
Kansas	18,679	3	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Kentucky	21,678	17	(0.1)	2	(11.8)	7	0	8	(53.3)	(46.7)	(100.0)	6	1	8	(53.3)	(40.0)	(85.7)
Louisiana	97,176	489	(0.5)	0	(0.0)	380	109	0	(0.0)	(77.7)	(77.7)	336	153	0	(0.0)	(68.7)	(68.7)
Maine	2,362	2	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Maryland																	
Baltimore	43,952	293	(0.7)	148	(50.5)	84	46	15	(10.3)	(57.9)	(64.6)	78	51	16	(11.0)	(53.8)	(60.5)
Maryland (excludes Baltimore)	37,836	106	(0.3)	17	(16.0)	78	8	3	(3.4)	(87.6)	(90.7)	76	10	3	(3.4)	(85.4)	(88.4)
Massachusetts	45,965	33	(0.1)	2	(6.1)	23	0	8	(25.8)	(74.2)	(100.0)	21	0	10	(32.3)	(67.7)	(100.0)
Michigan	64,613	142	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	0	0	142	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	142	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Minnesota	12,946	23	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	18	1	4	(17.4)	(78.3)	(94.7)	18	1	4	(17.4)	(78.3)	(94.7)
Mississippi	77,592	766	(1.0)	234	(30.5)	378	17	137	(25.8)	(71.1)	(95.7)	372	135	25	(4.7)	(69.9)	(73.4)
Missouri	78,092	288	(0.4)	69	(24.0)	188	24	7	(3.2)	(85.8)	(88.7)	178	32	9	(4.1)	(81.3)	(84.8)
Montana	1,837	1	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Nebraska	8,716	12	(0.1)	3	(25.0)	8	1	0	(0.0)	(88.9)	(88.9)	8	1	0	(0.0)	(88.9)	(88.9)
Nevada	24,151	39	(0.2)	7	(17.9)	24	5	3	(9.4)	(75.0)	(82.8)	24	5	3	(9.4)	(75.0)	(82.8)
New Hampshire	784	1	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
New Jersey	36,791	204	(0.6)	14	(6.9)	161	14	15	(7.9)	(84.7)	(92.0)	159	16	15	(7.9)	(83.7)	(90.9)

Table 3. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among previously diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a], by 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events	Previous HIV positive testing events		Already in HIV medical care		Linkage to HIV medical care[b]						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days[b]					
	No.	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(In care %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
New Mexico	10,164	8	(0.1)	2	(25.0)	6	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	6	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
New York																	
New York City	119,850	125	(0.1)	28	(22.4)	45	16	36	(37.1)	(46.4)	(73.8)	45	16	36	(37.1)	(46.4)	(73.8)
New York (excludes New York City)	79,427	195	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	187	0	8	(4.1)	(95.9)	(100.0)	147	17	31	(15.9)	(75.4)	(89.6)
North Carolina	102,006	255	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	1	0	254	(99.6)	(0.4)	(100.0)	1	0	254	(99.6)	(0.4)	(100.0)
North Dakota	4,505	2	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Ohio	58,695	86	(0.1)	6	(7.0)	33	1	46	(57.5)	(41.3)	(97.1)	32	1	47	(58.8)	(40.0)	(97.0)
Oklahoma	19,284	80	(0.4)	2	(2.5)	39	4	35	(44.9)	(50.0)	(90.7)	29	8	41	(52.6)	(37.2)	(78.4)
Oregon	7,649	5	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	4	0	1	(20.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)	4	1	0	(0.0)	(80.0)	(80.0)
Pennsylvania																	
Pennsylvania (excludes Philadelphia)	72,908	154	(0.2)	1	(0.6)	134	0	19	(12.4)	(87.6)	(100.0)	75	62	16	(10.5)	(49.0)	(54.7)
Philadelphia	85,407	344	(0.4)	64	(18.6)	180	54	46	(16.4)	(64.3)	(76.9)	175	56	49	(17.5)	(62.5)	(75.8)
Rhode Island	4,997	20	(0.4)	4	(20.0)	10	4	2	(12.5)	(62.5)	(71.4)	10	4	2	(12.5)	(62.5)	(71.4)
South Carolina	67,420	423	(0.6)	0	(0.0)	388	7	28	(6.6)	(91.7)	(98.2)	382	15	26	(6.1)	(90.3)	(96.2)
South Dakota	1,306	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Tennessee	113,530	546	(0.5)	112	(20.5)	233	167	34	(7.8)	(53.7)	(58.3)	212	187	35	(8.1)	(48.8)	(53.1)
Texas																	
Houston	73,922	958	(1.3)	0	(0.0)	42	36	880	(91.9)	(4.4)	(53.8)	39	53	866	(90.4)	(4.1)	(42.4)
Texas (excludes Houston)	209,921	1,796	(0.9)	3	(0.2)	1,473	138	182	(10.2)	(82.2)	(91.4)	9	138	1,646	(91.8)	(0.5)	(6.1)

Table 3. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among previously diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a], by 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events	Previous HIV positive testing events		Already in HIV medical care		Linkage to HIV medical care[b]						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days[b]					
	No.	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(In care %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Utah	8,819	14	(0.2)	6	(42.9)	4	1	3	(37.5)	(50.0)	(80.0)	4	1	3	(37.5)	(50.0)	(80.0)
Vermont	1,064	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Virginia	77,531	85	(0.1)	25	(29.4)	45	6	9	(15.0)	(75.0)	(88.2)	45	6	9	(15.0)	(75.0)	(88.2)
Washington	12,998	65	(0.5)	9	(13.8)	48	4	4	(7.1)	(85.7)	(92.3)	48	4	4	(7.1)	(85.7)	(92.3)
West Virginia	4,232	2	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Wisconsin	13,567	31	(0.2)	9	(29.0)	14	1	7	(31.8)	(63.6)	(93.3)	14	1	7	(31.8)	(63.6)	(93.3)
Wyoming	1,407	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Puerto Rico	44,003	120	(0.3)	21	(17.5)	76	4	19	(19.2)	(76.8)	(95.0)	76	4	19	(19.2)	(76.8)	(95.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands	4,719	5	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	4	0	1	(20.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)	4	0	1	(20.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)
Total	**3,049,845**	**14,167**	**(0.5)**	**1,420**	**(10.0)**	**8,483**	**1,079**	**3,185**	**(25.0)**	**(66.5)**	**(88.7)**	**6,291**	**1,483**	**4,973**	**(39.0)**	**(49.4)**	**(80.9)**

[a] Starting in 2014, previous HIV-positive testing events are calculated using a combination of HIV surveillance verification (if available) and client's self-reported previous HIV status.
[b] Persons who reported already being in HIV medical care were excluded from the denominator for both linkage indicators.

Table 4. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a], by 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positives	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Alabama	78,341	25	(0.0)	2	1	22	(88.0)	(8.0)	(66.7)	2	1	22	(88.0)	(8.0)	(66.7)
Alaska	1,891	9	(0.5)	9	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	9	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Arizona	68,120	264	(0.4)	140	60	64	(24.2)	(53.0)	(70.0)	70	63	131	(49.6)	(26.5)	(52.6)
California															
Los Angeles	131,795	234	(0.2)	28	27	179	(76.5)	(12.0)	(50.9)	25	27	182	(77.8)	(10.7)	(48.1)
San Francisco	38,072	118	(0.3)	88	12	18	(15.3)	(74.6)	(88.0)	84	14	20	(16.9)	(71.2)	(85.7)
California (excludes Los Angeles and San Francisco)	119,842	480	(0.4)	354	64	62	(12.9)	(73.8)	(84.7)	306	71	103	(21.5)	(63.8)	(81.2)
Colorado	29,261	140	(0.5)	134	5	1	(0.7)	(95.7)	(96.4)	133	6	1	(0.7)	(95.0)	(95.7)
Connecticut	58,607	104	(0.2)	90	3	11	(10.6)	(86.5)	(96.8)	90	3	11	(10.6)	(86.5)	(96.8)
Delaware	9,502	26	(0.3)	21	1	4	(15.4)	(80.8)	(95.5)	19	3	4	(15.4)	(73.1)	(86.4)
District of Columbia	99,565	258	(0.3)	150	31	77	(29.8)	(58.1)	(82.9)	147	32	79	(30.6)	(57.0)	(82.1)
Florida	408,657	2,548	(0.6)	1,830	0	718	(28.2)	(71.8)	(100.0)	1,830	0	718	(28.2)	(71.8)	(100.0)
Georgia															
Atlanta	41,279	466	(1.1)	277	113	76	(16.3)	(59.4)	(71.0)	259	125	82	(17.6)	(55.6)	(67.4)
Georgia (excludes Atlanta)	71,480	329	(0.5)	231	71	27	(8.2)	(70.2)	(76.5)	222	78	29	(8.8)	(67.5)	(74.0)
Hawaii	6,106	27	(0.4)	19	3	5	(18.5)	(70.4)	(86.4)	19	3	5	(18.5)	(70.4)	(86.4)
Idaho	2,369	7	(0.3)	4	3	0	(0.0)	(57.1)	(57.1)	3	4	0	(0.0)	(42.9)	(42.9)
Illinois															
Chicago	52,508	205	(0.4)	90	62	53	(25.9)	(43.9)	(59.2)	90	65	50	(24.4)	(43.9)	(58.1)
Illinois (excludes Chicago)	40,160	140	(0.3)	88	42	10	(7.1)	(62.9)	(67.7)	69	61	10	(7.1)	(49.3)	(53.1)
Indiana	15,123	71	(0.5)	33	8	30	(42.3)	(46.5)	(80.5)	33	26	12	(16.9)	(46.5)	(55.9)
Iowa	4,666	21	(0.5)	18	2	1	(4.8)	(85.7)	(90.0)	17	3	1	(4.8)	(81.0)	(85.0)
Kansas	18,679	52	(0.3)	50	2	0	(0.0)	(96.2)	(96.2)	48	3	1	(1.9)	(92.3)	(94.1)

Table 4. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a], by 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positives	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Kentucky	21,678	80	(0.4)	19	16	45	(56.3)	(23.8)	(54.3)	19	16	45	(56.3)	(23.8)	(54.3)
Louisiana	97,176	473	(0.5)	358	115	0	(0.0)	(75.7)	(75.7)	340	133	0	(0.0)	(71.9)	(71.9)
Maine	2,362	3	(0.1)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Maryland															
Baltimore	43,952	199	(0.5)	117	54	28	(14.1)	(58.8)	(68.4)	97	60	42	(21.1)	(48.7)	(61.8)
Maryland (excludes Baltimore)	37,836	129	(0.3)	101	25	3	(2.3)	(78.3)	(80.2)	99	27	3	(2.3)	(76.7)	(78.6)
Massachusetts	45,965	100	(0.2)	69	3	28	(28.0)	(69.0)	(95.8)	66	3	31	(31.0)	(66.0)	(95.7)
Michigan	64,613	320	(0.5)	0	0	320	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	320	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Minnesota	12,946	80	(0.6)	56	6	18	(22.5)	(70.0)	(90.3)	56	6	18	(22.5)	(70.0)	(90.3)
Mississippi	77,592	53	(0.1)	26	4	23	(43.4)	(49.1)	(86.7)	23	7	23	(43.4)	(43.4)	(76.7)
Missouri	78,092	262	(0.3)	196	58	8	(3.1)	(74.8)	(77.2)	193	61	8	(3.1)	(73.7)	(76.0)
Montana	1,837	4	(0.2)	4	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	4	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Nebraska	8,716	28	(0.3)	22	2	4	(14.3)	(78.6)	(91.7)	21	3	4	(14.3)	(75.0)	(87.5)
Nevada	24,151	167	(0.7)	114	33	20	(12.0)	(68.3)	(77.6)	113	34	20	(12.0)	(67.7)	(76.9)
New Hampshire	784	5	(0.6)	4	0	1	(20.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)	4	0	1	(20.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)
New Jersey	36,791	182	(0.5)	153	24	5	(2.7)	(84.1)	(86.4)	153	24	5	(2.7)	(84.1)	(86.4)
New Mexico	10,164	45	(0.4)	41	2	2	(4.4)	(91.1)	(95.3)	40	2	3	(6.7)	(88.9)	(95.2)
New York															
New York City	119,850	652	(0.5)	493	86	73	(11.2)	(75.6)	(85.1)	490	89	73	(11.2)	(75.2)	(84.6)
New York (excludes New York City)	79,427	392	(0.5)	357	5	30	(7.7)	(91.1)	(98.6)	299	39	54	(13.8)	(76.3)	(88.5)
North Carolina	102,006	260	(0.3)	6	1	253	(97.3)	(2.3)	(85.7)	6	1	253	(97.3)	(2.3)	(85.7)
North Dakota	4,505	0	(0.0)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	58,695	307	(0.5)	199	10	98	(31.9)	(64.8)	(95.2)	194	13	100	(32.6)	(63.2)	(93.7)

Table 4. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a], by 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positives	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Oklahoma	19,284	77	(0.4)	53	23	1	(1.3)	(68.8)	(69.7)	39	36	2	(2.6)	(50.6)	(52.0)
Oregon	7,649	46	(0.6)	33	1	12	(26.1)	(71.7)	(97.1)	22	11	13	(28.3)	(47.8)	(66.7)
Pennsylvania															
Pennsylvania (excludes Philadelphia)	72,908	317	(0.4)	292	6	19	(6.0)	(92.1)	(98.0)	283	16	18	(5.7)	(89.3)	(94.6)
Philadelphia	85,407	252	(0.3)	161	38	53	(21.0)	(63.9)	(80.9)	154	39	59	(23.4)	(61.1)	(79.8)
Rhode Island	4,997	24	(0.5)	18	0	6	(25.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)	18	0	6	(25.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)
South Carolina	67,420	162	(0.2)	140	4	18	(11.1)	(86.4)	(97.2)	125	19	18	(11.1)	(77.2)	(86.8)
South Dakota	1,306	3	(0.2)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Tennessee	113,530	335	(0.3)	189	122	24	(7.2)	(56.4)	(60.8)	177	134	24	(7.2)	(52.8)	(56.9)
Texas															
Houston	73,922	344	(0.5)	68	60	216	(62.8)	(19.8)	(53.1)	64	106	174	(50.6)	(18.6)	(37.6)
Texas (excludes Houston)	209,921	897	(0.4)	587	55	255	(28.4)	(65.4)	(91.4)	32	56	809	(90.2)	(3.6)	(36.4)
Utah	8,819	39	(0.4)	30	5	4	(10.3)	(76.9)	(85.7)	29	6	4	(10.3)	(74.4)	(82.9)
Vermont	1,064	4	(0.4)	4	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	4	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Virginia	77,531	218	(0.3)	183	19	16	(7.3)	(83.9)	(90.6)	177	22	19	(8.7)	(81.2)	(88.9)
Washington	12,998	92	(0.7)	63	14	15	(16.3)	(68.5)	(81.8)	62	14	16	(17.4)	(67.4)	(81.6)
West Virginia	4,232	14	(0.3)	12	0	2	(14.3)	(85.7)	(100.0)	12	0	2	(14.3)	(85.7)	(100.0)
Wisconsin	13,567	69	(0.5)	52	7	10	(14.5)	(75.4)	(88.1)	52	7	10	(14.5)	(75.4)	(88.1)
Wyoming	1,407	1	(0.1)	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Puerto Rico	44,003	307	(0.7)	248	13	46	(15.0)	(80.8)	(95.0)	247	13	47	(15.3)	(80.5)	(95.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands	4,719	6	(0.1)	5	0	1	(16.7)	(83.3)	(100.0)	5	0	1	(16.7)	(83.3)	(100.0)
Total	**3,049,845**	**12,472**	**(0.4)**	**8,135**	**1,322**	**3,015**	**(24.2)**	**(65.2)**	**(86.0)**	**7,200**	**1,586**	**3,686**	**(29.6)**	**(57.7)**	**(81.9)**

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

Table 5. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a], by 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Alabama	3	0	22	(88.0)	(12.0)	(100.0)	3	0	22	(88.0)	(12.0)	(100.0)	8	1	16	(64.0)	(32.0)	(88.9)
Alaska	9	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	9	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	9	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Arizona	221	7	36	(13.6)	(83.7)	(96.9)	202	17	45	(17.0)	(76.5)	(92.2)	217	12	35	(13.3)	(82.2)	(94.8)
California																		
Los Angeles	118	116	0	(0.0)	(50.4)	(50.4)	94	140	0	(0.0)	(40.2)	(40.2)	49	12	173	(73.9)	(20.9)	(80.3)
San Francisco	108	9	1	(0.8)	(91.5)	(92.3)	88	28	2	(1.7)	(74.6)	(75.9)	109	6	3	(2.5)	(92.4)	(94.8)
California (excludes Los Angeles and San Francisco)	451	29	0	(0.0)	(94.0)	(94.0)	106	374	0	(0.0)	(22.1)	(22.1)	423	57	0	(0.0)	(88.1)	(88.1)
Colorado	138	2	0	(0.0)	(98.6)	(98.6)	131	8	1	(0.7)	(93.6)	(94.2)	101	7	32	(22.9)	(72.1)	(93.5)
Connecticut	101	1	2	(1.9)	(97.1)	(99.0)	83	7	14	(13.5)	(79.8)	(92.2)	93	9	2	(1.9)	(89.4)	(91.2)
Delaware	26	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	20	5	1	(3.8)	(76.9)	(80.0)	6	20	0	(0.0)	(23.1)	(23.1)
District of Columbia	120	76	62	(24.0)	(46.5)	(61.2)	38	78	142	(55.0)	(14.7)	(32.8)	121	64	73	(28.3)	(46.9)	(65.4)
Florida	2,283	188	77	(3.0)	(89.6)	(92.4)	2,149	399	0	(0.0)	(84.3)	(84.3)	1,408	1,020	120	(4.7)	(55.3)	(58.0)
Georgia																		
Atlanta	373	80	13	(2.8)	(80.0)	(82.3)	208	103	155	(33.3)	(44.6)	(66.9)	397	53	16	(3.4)	(85.2)	(88.2)
Georgia (excludes Atlanta)	294	31	4	(1.2)	(89.4)	(90.5)	263	55	11	(3.3)	(79.9)	(82.7)	289	32	8	(2.4)	(87.8)	(90.0)
Hawaii	26	1	0	(0.0)	(96.3)	(96.3)	21	2	4	(14.8)	(77.8)	(91.3)	27	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Idaho	4	3	0	(0.0)	(57.1)	(57.1)	4	3	0	(0.0)	(57.1)	(57.1)	4	3	0	(0.0)	(57.1)	(57.1)
Illinois																		
Chicago	108	49	48	(23.4)	(52.7)	(68.8)	65	61	79	(38.5)	(31.7)	(51.6)	122	54	29	(14.1)	(59.5)	(69.3)
Illinois (excludes Chicago)	140	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	69	9	62	(44.3)	(49.3)	(88.5)	44	96	0	(0.0)	(31.4)	(31.4)
Indiana	50	8	13	(18.3)	(70.4)	(86.2)	41	12	18	(25.4)	(57.7)	(77.4)	20	39	12	(16.9)	(28.2)	(33.9)
Iowa	20	1	0	(0.0)	(95.2)	(95.2)	19	2	0	(0.0)	(90.5)	(90.5)	20	1	0	(0.0)	(95.2)	(95.2)
Kansas	52	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	51	1	0	(0.0)	(98.1)	(98.1)	51	1	0	(0.0)	(98.1)	(98.1)

Table 5. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a], by 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Kentucky	65	9	6	(7.5)	(81.3)	(87.8)	47	12	21	(26.3)	(58.8)	(79.7)	60	13	7	(8.8)	(75.0)	(82.2)
Louisiana	458	0	15	(3.2)	(96.8)	(100.0)	324	139	10	(2.1)	(68.5)	(70.0)	0	0	473	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Maine	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Maryland																		
Baltimore	156	25	18	(9.0)	(78.4)	(86.2)	93	73	33	(16.6)	(46.7)	(56.0)	71	11	117	(58.8)	(35.7)	(86.6)
Maryland (excludes Baltimore)	122	5	2	(1.6)	(94.6)	(96.1)	115	12	2	(1.6)	(89.1)	(90.6)	48	18	63	(48.8)	(37.2)	(72.7)
Massachusetts	63	8	29	(29.0)	(63.0)	(88.7)	35	27	38	(38.0)	(35.0)	(56.5)	59	7	34	(34.0)	(59.0)	(89.4)
Michigan	128	107	85	(26.6)	(40.0)	(54.5)	99	123	98	(30.6)	(30.9)	(44.6)	145	89	86	(26.9)	(45.3)	(62.0)
Minnesota	69	3	8	(10.0)	(86.3)	(95.8)	43	14	23	(28.8)	(53.8)	(75.4)	72	3	5	(6.3)	(90.0)	(96.0)
Mississippi	42	4	7	(13.2)	(79.2)	(91.3)	36	7	10	(18.9)	(67.9)	(83.7)	42	5	6	(11.3)	(79.2)	(89.4)
Missouri	239	22	1	(0.4)	(91.2)	(91.6)	200	46	16	(6.1)	(76.3)	(81.3)	233	22	7	(2.7)	(88.9)	(91.4)
Montana	4	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	4	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	4	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Nebraska	28	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	27	0	1	(3.6)	(96.4)	(100.0)	28	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Nevada	161	6	0	(0.0)	(96.4)	(96.4)	145	8	14	(8.4)	(86.8)	(94.8)	157	10	0	(0.0)	(94.0)	(94.0)
New Hampshire	5	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	5	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	5	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
New Jersey	171	8	3	(1.6)	(94.0)	(95.5)	168	11	3	(1.6)	(92.3)	(93.9)	173	8	1	(0.5)	(95.1)	(95.6)
New Mexico	43	2	0	(0.0)	(95.6)	(95.6)	43	2	0	(0.0)	(95.6)	(95.6)	43	1	1	(2.2)	(95.6)	(97.7)
New York																		
New York City	573	26	53	(8.1)	(87.9)	(95.7)	452	57	143	(21.9)	(69.3)	(88.8)	543	58	51	(7.8)	(83.3)	(90.3)
New York (excludes New York City)	349	12	31	(7.9)	(89.0)	(96.7)	260	14	118	(30.1)	(66.3)	(94.9)	359	3	30	(7.7)	(91.6)	(99.2)
North Carolina	231	0	29	(11.2)	(88.8)	(100.0)	6	0	254	(97.7)	(2.3)	(100.0)	7	0	253	(97.3)	(2.7)	(100.0)
Ohio	249	6	52	(16.9)	(81.1)	(97.6)	220	17	70	(22.8)	(71.7)	(92.8)	245	11	51	(16.6)	(79.8)	(95.7)
Oklahoma	76	1	0	(0.0)	(98.7)	(98.7)	59	2	16	(20.8)	(76.6)	(96.7)	70	7	0	(0.0)	(90.9)	(90.9)

Table 5. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a], by 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

CDC-funded jurisdiction	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Oregon	43	0	3	(6.5)	(93.5)	(100.0)	22	9	15	(32.6)	(47.8)	(71.0)	41	0	5	(10.9)	(89.1)	(100.0)
Pennsylvania																		
Pennsylvania (excludes Philadelphia)	301	4	12	(3.8)	(95.0)	(98.7)	169	134	14	(4.4)	(53.3)	(55.8)	307	2	8	(2.5)	(96.8)	(99.4)
Philadelphia	222	30	0	(0.0)	(88.1)	(88.1)	95	144	13	(5.2)	(37.7)	(39.7)	201	24	27	(10.7)	(79.8)	(89.3)
Rhode Island	20	1	3	(12.5)	(83.3)	(95.2)	16	1	7	(29.2)	(66.7)	(94.1)	24	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
South Carolina	144	14	4	(2.5)	(88.9)	(91.1)	125	25	12	(7.4)	(77.2)	(83.3)	95	59	8	(4.9)	(58.6)	(61.7)
South Dakota	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)	2	1	0	(0.0)	(66.7)	(66.7)
Tennessee	312	19	4	(1.2)	(93.1)	(94.3)	270	48	17	(5.1)	(80.6)	(84.9)	313	17	5	(1.5)	(93.4)	(94.8)
Texas																		
Houston	187	15	142	(41.3)	(54.4)	(92.6)	187	15	142	(41.3)	(54.4)	(92.6)	187	15	142	(41.3)	(54.4)	(92.6)
Texas (excludes Houston)	30	20	847	(94.4)	(3.3)	(60.0)	27	21	849	(94.6)	(3.0)	(56.3)	29	19	849	(94.6)	(3.2)	(60.4)
Utah	34	4	1	(2.6)	(87.2)	(89.5)	33	5	1	(2.6)	(84.6)	(86.8)	31	6	2	(5.1)	(79.5)	(83.8)
Vermont	4	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	4	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	4	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Virginia	190	23	5	(2.3)	(87.2)	(89.2)	160	28	30	(13.8)	(73.4)	(85.1)	166	45	7	(3.2)	(76.1)	(78.7)
Washington	70	22	0	(0.0)	(76.1)	(76.1)	58	26	8	(8.7)	(63.0)	(69.0)	30	61	1	(1.1)	(32.6)	(33.0)
West Virginia	14	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	11	1	2	(14.3)	(78.6)	(91.7)	14	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Wisconsin	58	2	9	(13.0)	(84.1)	(96.7)	49	10	10	(14.5)	(71.0)	(83.1)	37	23	9	(13.0)	(53.6)	(61.7)
Wyoming	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Puerto Rico	280	8	19	(6.2)	(91.2)	(97.2)	223	15	69	(22.5)	(72.6)	(93.7)	268	15	24	(7.8)	(87.3)	(94.7)
U.S. Virgin Islands	5	0	1	(16.7)	(83.3)	(100.0)	4	0	2	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)	5	0	1	(16.7)	(83.3)	(100.0)
Total	**9,797**	**1,007**	**1,668**	**(13.4)**	**(78.6)**	**(90.7)**	**7,503**	**2,350**	**2,619**	**(21.0)**	**(60.2)**	**(76.1)**	**7,639**	**2,040**	**2,793**	**(22.4)**	**(61.2)**	**(78.9)**

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

Table 6. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a], by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)															
<13	7,094	11	(0.2)	5	2	4	(36.4)	(45.5)	(71.4)	5	3	3	(27.3)	(45.5)	(62.5)
13-19	237,873	420	(0.2)	258	49	113	(26.9)	(61.4)	(84.0)	226	59	135	(32.1)	(53.8)	(79.3)
20-29	1,213,767	5,505	(0.5)	3,555	615	1,335	(24.3)	(64.6)	(85.3)	3,138	739	1,628	(29.6)	(57.0)	(80.9)
30-39	702,686	2,999	(0.4)	1,993	311	695	(23.2)	(66.5)	(86.5)	1,778	372	849	(28.3)	(59.3)	(82.7)
40-49	420,579	1,917	(0.5)	1,294	190	433	(22.6)	(67.5)	(87.2)	1,137	224	556	(29.0)	(59.3)	(83.5)
50+	448,512	1,601	(0.4)	1,024	152	425	(26.5)	(64.0)	(87.1)	912	185	504	(31.5)	(57.0)	(83.1)
Missing/invalid	19,334	19	(0.1)	6	3	10	(52.6)	(31.6)	(66.7)	4	4	11	(57.9)	(21.1)	(50.0)
Gender															
Male	1,541,082	10,208	(0.7)	6,708	1,088	2,412	(23.6)	(65.7)	(86.0)	5,900	1,303	3,005	(29.4)	(57.8)	(81.9)
Female	1,484,902	2,038	(0.1)	1,280	206	552	(27.1)	(62.8)	(86.1)	1,163	249	626	(30.7)	(57.1)	(82.4)
Transgender	11,469	174	(1.5)	111	24	39	(22.4)	(63.8)	(82.2)	102	29	43	(24.7)	(58.6)	(77.9)
Declined/not asked	9,946	51	(0.5)	35	4	12	(23.5)	(68.6)	(89.7)	34	5	12	(23.5)	(66.7)	(87.2)
Missing/invalid	2,446	1	(0.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Race/Ethnicity															
White	815,952	2,649	(0.3)	1,817	248	584	(22.0)	(68.6)	(88.0)	1,599	309	741	(28.0)	(60.4)	(83.8)
Black or African American	1,329,154	6,243	(0.5)	3,796	796	1,651	(26.4)	(60.8)	(82.7)	3,413	938	1,892	(30.3)	(54.7)	(78.4)
Hispanic or Latino	687,777	2,906	(0.4)	2,063	213	630	(21.7)	(71.0)	(90.6)	1,776	265	865	(29.8)	(61.1)	(87.0)
Asian	64,993	204	(0.3)	142	21	41	(20.1)	(69.6)	(87.1)	125	22	57	(27.9)	(61.3)	(85.0)
American Indian or Alaska Native	14,924	43	(0.3)	23	8	12	(27.9)	(53.5)	(74.2)	19	9	15	(34.9)	(44.2)	(67.9)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	7,608	28	(0.4)	19	3	6	(21.4)	(67.9)	(86.4)	17	3	8	(28.6)	(60.7)	(85.0)
Multi-race	21,635	121	(0.6)	88	11	22	(18.2)	(72.7)	(88.9)	80	14	27	(22.3)	(66.1)	(85.1)

Table 6. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a], by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Declined	14,960	51	(0.3)	38	5	8	(15.7)	(74.5)	(88.4)	38	5	8	(15.7)	(74.5)	(88.4)
Don't know/not asked	92,701	227	(0.2)	149	17	61	(26.9)	(65.6)	(89.8)	133	21	73	(32.2)	(58.6)	(86.4)
Missing/invalid	141	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Target Population[b]															
Men who have sex with men and who inject drugs	N/A[c]	266	N/A[c]	177	39	50	(18.8)	(66.5)	(81.9)	151	48	67	(25.2)	(56.8)	(75.9)
Men who have sex with men	N/A[c]	6,108	N/A[c]	4,303	646	1,159	(19.0)	(70.4)	(86.9)	4,068	787	1,253	(20.5)	(66.6)	(83.8)
Transgender who inject drugs	N/A[c]	13	N/A[c]	9	1	3	(23.1)	(69.2)	(90.0)	8	1	4	(30.8)	(61.5)	(88.9)
Transgender	N/A[c]	161	N/A[c]	102	23	36	(22.4)	(63.4)	(81.6)	94	28	39	(24.2)	(58.4)	(77.0)
Persons who inject drugs	N/A[c]	239	N/A[c]	145	35	59	(24.7)	(60.7)	(80.6)	122	47	70	(29.3)	(51.0)	(72.2)
Heterosexual men	N/A[c]	1,579	N/A[c]	1,032	191	356	(22.5)	(65.4)	(84.4)	983	227	369	(23.4)	(62.3)	(81.2)
Heterosexual women	N/A[c]	1,327	N/A[c]	910	129	288	(21.7)	(68.6)	(87.6)	875	157	295	(22.2)	(65.9)	(84.8)
Missing/invalid	N/A[c]	993	N/A[c]	458	130	405	(40.8)	(46.1)	(77.9)	280	140	573	(57.7)	(28.2)	(66.7)
Region															
Northeast	508,162	2,035	(0.4)	1,644	165	226	(11.1)	(80.8)	(90.9)	1,564	213	258	(12.7)	(76.9)	(88.0)
Midwest	373,576	1,558	(0.4)	807	199	552	(35.4)	(51.8)	(80.2)	776	248	534	(34.3)	(49.8)	(75.8)
South	1,654,904	6,893	(0.4)	4,370	715	1,808	(26.2)	(63.4)	(85.9)	3,689	856	2,348	(34.1)	(53.5)	(81.2)
West	464,481	1,673	(0.4)	1,061	230	382	(22.8)	(63.4)	(82.2)	919	256	498	(29.8)	(54.9)	(78.2)
U.S. dependent areas	48,722	313	(0.6)	253	13	47	(15.0)	(80.8)	(95.1)	252	13	48	(15.3)	(80.5)	(95.1)
Testing site type															
Health care facilities including correctional facilities	2,128,869	7,066	(0.3)	4,755	708	1,603	(22.7)	(67.3)	(87.0)	4,178	854	2,034	(28.8)	(59.1)	(83.0)

Table 6. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a], by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Non-health care facilities	879,063	5,176	(0.6)	3,234	547	1,395	(27.0)	(62.5)	(85.5)	2,876	663	1,637	(31.6)	(55.6)	(81.3)
Missing/invalid	41,913	230	(0.5)	146	67	17	(7.4)	(63.5)	(68.5)	146	69	15	(6.5)	(63.5)	(67.9)
Rapid test used in testing event															
Yes	1,839,600	9,274	(0.5)	6,043	1,052	2,179	(23.5)	(65.2)	(85.2)	5,448	1,249	2,577	(27.8)	(58.7)	(81.3)
No	1,204,608	3,180	(0.3)	2,083	268	829	(26.1)	(65.5)	(88.6)	1,752	335	1,093	(34.4)	(55.1)	(83.9)
Missing/invalid	5,637	18	(0.3)	9	2	7	(38.9)	(50.0)	(81.8)	0	2	16	(88.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total	**3,049,845**	**12,472**	**(0.4)**	**8,135**	**1,322**	**3,015**	**(24.2)**	**(65.2)**	**(86.0)**	**7,200**	**1,586**	**3,686**	**(29.6)**	**(57.7)**	**(81.9)**

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

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

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

Table 7. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a], by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)[b]																		
13-19	319	36	65	(15.5)	(76.0)	(89.9)	259	66	95	(22.6)	(61.7)	(79.7)	237	68	115	(27.4)	(56.4)	(77.7)
20-29	4,391	413	701	(12.7)	(79.8)	(91.4)	3,410	930	1,165	(21.2)	(61.9)	(78.6)	3,447	855	1,203	(21.9)	(62.6)	(80.1)
30-39	2,374	254	371	(12.4)	(79.2)	(90.3)	1,798	591	610	(20.3)	(60.0)	(75.3)	1,848	502	649	(21.6)	(61.6)	(78.6)
40-49	1,495	151	271	(14.1)	(78.0)	(90.8)	1,109	408	400	(20.9)	(57.9)	(73.1)	1,176	319	422	(22.0)	(61.3)	(78.7)
50+	1,204	147	250	(15.6)	(75.2)	(89.1)	917	343	341	(21.3)	(57.3)	(72.8)	922	285	394	(24.6)	(57.6)	(76.4)
Missing/invalid	11	3	5	(26.3)	(57.9)	(78.6)	8	8	3	(15.8)	(42.1)	(50.0)	5	7	7	(36.8)	(26.3)	(41.7)
Gender																		
Male	8,101	769	1,338	(13.1)	(79.4)	(91.3)	6,206	1,865	2,137	(20.9)	(60.8)	(76.9)	6,350	1,592	2,266	(22.2)	(62.2)	(80.0)
Female	1,511	209	318	(15.6)	(74.1)	(87.8)	1,171	429	438	(21.5)	(57.5)	(73.2)	1,132	405	501	(24.6)	(55.5)	(73.6)
Transgender	141	22	11	(6.3)	(81.0)	(86.5)	92	43	39	(22.4)	(52.9)	(68.1)	128	26	20	(11.5)	(73.6)	(83.1)
Declined/not asked	43	7	1	(2.0)	(84.3)	(86.0)	33	13	5	(9.8)	(64.7)	(71.7)	29	17	5	(9.8)	(56.9)	(63.0)
Missing/invalid	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Race/Ethnicity																		
White	2,152	178	319	(12.0)	(81.2)	(92.4)	1,644	506	499	(18.8)	(62.1)	(76.5)	1,701	426	522	(19.7)	(64.2)	(80.0)
Black or African American	4,865	580	798	(12.8)	(77.9)	(89.3)	3,723	1,192	1,328	(21.3)	(59.6)	(75.7)	3,656	1,090	1,497	(24.0)	(58.6)	(77.0)
Hispanic or Latino	2,225	194	487	(16.8)	(76.6)	(92.0)	1,743	488	675	(23.2)	(60.0)	(78.1)	1,860	412	634	(21.8)	(64.0)	(81.9)
Asian	170	17	17	(8.3)	(83.3)	(90.9)	116	57	31	(15.2)	(56.9)	(67.1)	150	31	23	(11.3)	(73.5)	(82.9)
American Indian or Alaska Native	31	5	7	(16.3)	(72.1)	(86.1)	24	9	10	(23.3)	(55.8)	(72.7)	24	10	9	(20.9)	(55.8)	(70.6)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	24	1	3	(10.7)	(85.7)	(96.0)	18	6	4	(14.3)	(64.3)	(75.0)	20	4	4	(14.3)	(71.4)	(83.3)
Multi-race	108	9	4	(3.3)	(89.3)	(92.3)	82	23	16	(13.2)	(67.8)	(78.1)	93	18	10	(8.3)	(76.9)	(83.8)
Declined	48	3	0	(0.0)	(94.1)	(94.1)	36	12	3	(5.9)	(70.6)	(75.0)	41	6	4	(7.8)	(80.4)	(87.2)

Table 7. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a], by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Don't know/not asked	174	20	33	(14.5)	(76.7)	(89.7)	117	57	53	(23.3)	(51.5)	(67.2)	94	43	90	(39.6)	(41.4)	(68.6)
Target population																		
Men who have sex with men and who inject drugs	210	20	36	(13.5)	(78.9)	(91.3)	142	62	62	(23.3)	(53.4)	(69.6)	169	47	50	(18.8)	(63.5)	(78.2)
Men who have sex with men	5,453	402	253	(4.1)	(89.3)	(93.1)	4,258	1,045	805	(13.2)	(69.7)	(80.3)	4,331	1,009	768	(12.6)	(70.9)	(81.1)
Transgender who inject drugs	11	1	1	(7.7)	(84.6)	(91.7)	7	3	3	(23.1)	(53.8)	(70.0)	9	0	4	(30.8)	(69.2)	(100.0)
Transgender	130	21	10	(6.2)	(80.7)	(86.1)	85	40	36	(22.4)	(52.8)	(68.0)	119	26	16	(9.9)	(73.9)	(82.1)
Persons who inject drugs	192	20	27	(11.3)	(80.3)	(90.6)	121	60	58	(24.3)	(50.6)	(66.9)	156	40	43	(18.0)	(65.3)	(79.6)
Heterosexual men	1,367	124	88	(5.6)	(86.6)	(91.7)	1,102	291	186	(11.8)	(69.8)	(79.1)	1,032	285	262	(16.6)	(65.4)	(78.4)
Heterosexual women	1,117	113	97	(7.3)	(84.2)	(90.8)	913	242	172	(13.0)	(68.8)	(79.0)	837	281	209	(15.7)	(63.1)	(74.9)
Missing/invalid	424	77	492	(49.5)	(42.7)	(84.6)	238	182	573	(57.7)	(24.0)	(56.7)	238	139	616	(62.0)	(24.0)	(63.1)
Region																		
Northeast	1,812	90	133	(6.5)	(89.0)	(95.3)	1,290	395	350	(17.2)	(63.4)	(76.6)	1,771	111	153	(7.5)	(87.0)	(94.1)
Midwest	1,144	198	216	(13.9)	(73.4)	(85.2)	885	295	378	(24.3)	(56.8)	(75.0)	1,019	340	199	(12.8)	(65.4)	(75.0)
South	5,126	510	1,257	(18.2)	(74.4)	(91.0)	4,141	1,023	1,729	(25.1)	(60.1)	(80.2)	3,331	1,399	2,163	(31.4)	(48.3)	(70.4)
West	1,430	201	42	(2.5)	(85.5)	(87.7)	960	622	91	(5.4)	(57.4)	(60.7)	1,245	175	253	(15.1)	(74.4)	(87.7)
U.S. dependent areas	285	8	20	(6.4)	(91.1)	(97.3)	227	15	71	(22.7)	(72.5)	(93.8)	273	15	25	(8.0)	(87.2)	(94.8)
Testing site type																		
Health care facilities including correctional facility clinics	5,487	541	1,038	(14.7)	(77.7)	(91.0)	4,344	1,328	1,394	(19.7)	(61.5)	(76.6)	4,419	998	1,649	(23.3)	(62.5)	(81.6)
Non-health care facilities	4,095	451	630	(12.2)	(79.1)	(90.1)	2,958	993	1,225	(23.7)	(57.1)	(74.9)	3,031	1,006	1,139	(22.0)	(58.6)	(75.1)
Missing/invalid	215	15	0	(0.0)	(93.5)	(93.5)	201	29	0	(0.0)	(87.4)	(87.4)	189	36	5	(2.2)	(82.2)	(84.0)

Table 7. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a], by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014--United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Rapid test used in testing event																		
Yes	7,421	872	981	(10.6)	(80.0)	(89.5)	5,734	1,912	1,628	(17.6)	(61.8)	(75.0)	5,818	1,619	1,837	(19.8)	(62.7)	(78.2)
No	2,376	135	669	(21.0)	(74.7)	(94.6)	1,769	438	973	(30.6)	(55.6)	(80.2)	1,821	421	938	(29.5)	(57.3)	(81.2)
Missing/invalid	0	0	18	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	18	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	18	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total	**9,797**	**1,007**	**1,668**	**(13.4)**	**(78.6)**	**(90.7)**	**7,503**	**2,350**	**2,619**	**(21.0)**	**(60.2)**	**(76.1)**	**7,639**	**2,040**	**2,793**	**(22.4)**	**(61.2)**	**(78.9)**

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

Table 8. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a] tested in health care and correctional facilities, by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing / invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)															
< 13	5,714	6	(0.1)	1	1	4	(66.7)	(16.7)	(50.0)	1	2	3	(50.0)	(16.7)	(33.3)
13-19	166,983	213	(0.1)	148	18	47	(22.1)	(69.5)	(89.2)	132	25	56	(26.3)	(62.0)	(84.1)
20-29	839,674	3,013	(0.4)	2,016	329	668	(22.2)	(66.9)	(86.0)	1,788	386	839	(27.8)	(59.3)	(82.2)
30-39	488,147	1,702	(0.3)	1,170	170	362	(21.3)	(68.7)	(87.3)	1,026	211	465	(27.3)	(60.3)	(82.9)
40-49	289,644	1,151	(0.4)	784	111	256	(22.2)	(68.1)	(87.6)	676	131	344	(29.9)	(58.7)	(83.8)
50+	325,149	969	(0.3)	633	76	260	(26.8)	(65.3)	(89.3)	553	96	320	(33.0)	(57.1)	(85.2)
Missing/invalid	13,558	12	(0.1)	3	3	6	(50.0)	(25.0)	(50.0)	2	3	7	(58.3)	(16.7)	(40.0)
Gender															
Male	984,376	5,618	(0.6)	3,832	575	1,211	(21.6)	(68.2)	(87.0)	3,345	688	1,585	(28.2)	(59.5)	(82.9)
Female	1,130,056	1,354	(0.1)	861	120	373	(27.5)	(63.6)	(87.8)	772	151	431	(31.8)	(57.0)	(83.6)
Transgender	4,898	63	(1.3)	42	9	12	(19.0)	(66.7)	(82.4)	41	11	11	(17.5)	(65.1)	(78.8)
Declined/not asked	7,606	30	(0.4)	19	4	7	(23.3)	(63.3)	(82.6)	19	4	7	(23.3)	(63.3)	(82.6)
Missing/invalid	1,933	1	(0.1)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Race/Ethnicity															
White	571,438	1,457	(0.3)	1,020	134	303	(20.8)	(70.0)	(88.4)	868	168	421	(28.9)	(59.6)	(83.8)
Black or African American	932,158	3,615	(0.4)	2,287	435	893	(24.7)	(63.3)	(84.0)	2,051	518	1,046	(28.9)	(56.7)	(79.8)
Hispanic or Latino	481,394	1,622	(0.3)	1,183	101	338	(20.8)	(72.9)	(92.1)	1,027	126	469	(28.9)	(63.3)	(89.1)
Asian	44,283	113	(0.3)	82	11	20	(17.7)	(72.6)	(88.2)	69	12	32	(28.3)	(61.1)	(85.2)
American Indian or Alaska Native	7,650	21	(0.3)	10	6	5	(23.8)	(47.6)	(62.5)	7	6	8	(38.1)	(33.3)	(53.8)

Table 8. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a] tested in health care and correctional facilities, by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing / invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	4,192	6	(0.1)	5	0	1	(16.7)	(83.3)	(100.0)	3	0	3	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)
Multi-race	11,011	47	(0.4)	34	5	8	(17.0)	(72.3)	(87.2)	29	7	11	(23.4)	(61.7)	(80.6)
Declined	10,335	31	(0.3)	26	3	2	(6.5)	(83.9)	(89.7)	26	3	2	(6.5)	(83.9)	(89.7)
Don't know/not asked	66,385	154	(0.2)	108	13	33	(21.4)	(70.1)	(89.3)	98	14	42	(27.3)	(63.6)	(87.5)
Missing/invalid	23	0	(0.0)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Target population[b]															
Men who have sex with men who inject drugs	N/A[c]	106	N/A[c]	80	12	14	(13.2)	(75.5)	(87.0)	66	19	21	(19.8)	(62.3)	(77.6)
Men who have sex with men	N/A[c]	3,019	N/A[c]	2,252	319	448	(14.8)	(74.6)	(87.6)	2,108	386	525	(17.4)	(69.8)	(84.5)
Transgender who injects drugs	N/A[c]	3	N/A[c]	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)
Transgender	N/A[c]	60	N/A[c]	40	9	11	(18.3)	(66.7)	(81.6)	39	11	10	(16.7)	(65.0)	(78.0)
Persons who inject drugs	N/A[c]	108	N/A[c]	71	11	26	(24.1)	(65.7)	(86.6)	64	14	30	(27.8)	(59.3)	(82.1)
Heterosexual men	N/A[c]	998	N/A[c]	693	125	180	(18.0)	(69.4)	(84.7)	662	150	186	(18.6)	(66.3)	(81.5)
Heterosexual women	N/A[c]	833	N/A[c]	586	75	172	(20.6)	(70.3)	(88.7)	559	96	178	(21.4)	(67.1)	(85.3)
Missing/invalid	N/A[c]	806	N/A[c]	383	94	329	(40.8)	(47.5)	(80.3)	208	102	496	(61.5)	(25.8)	(67.1)
Region															
Northeast	337,150	1,186	(0.4)	1,009	83	94	(7.9)	(85.1)	(92.4)	972	107	107	(9.0)	(82.0)	(90.1)
Midwest	269,797	902	(0.3)	479	92	331	(36.7)	(53.1)	(83.9)	460	116	326	(36.1)	(51.0)	(79.9)
South	1,166,552	3,651	(0.3)	2,340	388	923	(25.3)	(64.1)	(85.8)	1,924	464	1,263	(34.6)	(52.7)	(80.6)
West	317,084	1,054	(0.3)	693	135	226	(21.4)	(65.7)	(83.7)	589	157	308	(29.2)	(55.9)	(79.0)
U.S. dependent areas	38,286	273	(0.7)	234	10	29	(10.6)	(85.7)	(95.9)	233	10	30	(11.0)	(85.3)	(95.9)

Table 8. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a] tested in health care and correctional facilities, by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing / invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Rapid test used in testing event															
Yes	1,104,394	4,710	(0.4)	3,113	526	1,071	(22.7)	(66.1)	(85.5)	2,791	620	1,299	(27.6)	(59.3)	(81.8)
No	1,021,104	2,351	(0.2)	1,640	181	530	(22.5)	(69.8)	(90.1)	1,387	233	731	(31.1)	(59.0)	(85.6)
Missing/invalid	3,371	5	(0.1)	2	1	2	(40.0)	(40.0)	(66.7)	0	1	4	(80.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total	**2,128,869**	**7,066**	**(0.3)**	**4,755**	**708**	**1,603**	**(22.7)**	**(67.3)**	**(87.0)**	**4,178**	**854**	**2,034**	**(28.8)**	**(59.1)**	**(83.0)**

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

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

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

Table 9. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a] tested in health care and correctional facilities, by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)[b]																		
13-19	173	12	28	(13.1)	(81.2)	(93.5)	155	23	35	(16.4)	(72.8)	(87.1)	142	22	49	(23.0)	(66.7)	(86.6)
20-29	2,417	215	381	(12.6)	(80.2)	(91.8)	1,965	492	556	(18.5)	(65.2)	(80.0)	1,953	427	633	(21.0)	(64.8)	(82.1)
30-39	1,331	133	238	(14.0)	(78.2)	(90.9)	1,039	334	329	(19.3)	(61.0)	(75.7)	1,070	237	395	(23.2)	(62.9)	(81.9)
40-49	865	92	194	(16.9)	(75.2)	(90.4)	647	263	241	(20.9)	(56.2)	(71.1)	705	157	289	(25.1)	(61.3)	(81.8)
50+	695	85	189	(19.5)	(71.7)	(89.1)	534	208	227	(23.4)	(55.1)	(72.0)	544	148	277	(28.6)	(56.1)	(78.6)
Missing/invalid	5	3	4	(33.3)	(41.7)	(62.5)	3	7	2	(16.7)	(25.0)	(30.0)	3	5	4	(33.3)	(25.0)	(37.5)
Gender																		
Male	4,439	384	795	(14.2)	(79.0)	(92.0)	3,536	996	1,086	(19.3)	(62.9)	(78.0)	3,596	747	1,275	(22.7)	(64.0)	(82.8)
Female	971	141	242	(17.9)	(71.7)	(87.3)	752	303	299	(22.1)	(55.5)	(71.3)	753	230	371	(27.4)	(55.6)	(76.6)
Transgender	53	10	0	(0.0)	(84.1)	(84.1)	36	18	9	(14.3)	(57.1)	(66.7)	52	10	1	(1.6)	(82.5)	(83.9)
Declined/not asked	23	6	1	(3.3)	(76.7)	(79.3)	19	11	0	(0.0)	(63.3)	(63.3)	18	11	1	(3.3)	(60.0)	(62.1)
Missing/invalid	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	....
Race/Ethnicity																		
White	1,166	90	201	(13.8)	(80.0)	(92.8)	883	292	282	(19.4)	(60.6)	(75.1)	963	193	301	(20.7)	(66.1)	(83.3)
Black or African American	2,784	318	513	(14.2)	(77.0)	(89.7)	2,249	669	697	(19.3)	(62.2)	(77.1)	2,136	574	905	(25.0)	(59.1)	(78.8)
Hispanic or Latino	1,236	104	282	(17.4)	(76.2)	(92.2)	996	261	365	(22.5)	(61.4)	(79.2)	1,092	172	358	(22.1)	(67.3)	(86.4)
Asian	94	8	11	(9.7)	(83.2)	(92.2)	66	33	14	(12.4)	(58.4)	(66.7)	84	17	12	(10.6)	(74.3)	(83.2)
American Indian or Alaska Native	14	3	4	(19.0)	(66.7)	(82.4)	11	5	5	(23.8)	(52.4)	(68.8)	12	5	4	(19.0)	(57.1)	(70.6)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	5	0	1	(16.7)	(83.3)	(100.0)	4	1	1	(16.7)	(66.7)	(80.0)	4	1	1	(16.7)	(66.7)	(80.0)
Multi-race	43	3	1	(2.1)	(91.5)	(93.5)	32	12	3	(6.4)	(68.1)	(72.7)	36	7	4	(8.5)	(76.6)	(83.7)
Declined	29	2	0	(0.0)	(93.5)	(93.5)	20	10	1	(3.2)	(64.5)	(66.7)	26	4	1	(3.2)	(83.9)	(86.7)

Table 9. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a] tested in health care and correctional facilities, by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Don't know/not asked	116	13	25	(16.2)	(75.3)	(89.9)	83	45	26	(16.9)	(53.9)	(64.8)	66	25	63	(40.9)	(42.9)	(72.5)
Target population[c]																		
Men who have sex with men and who inject drugs	89	7	10	(9.4)	(84.0)	(92.7)	60	29	17	(16.0)	(56.6)	(67.4)	81	10	15	(14.2)	(76.4)	(89.0)
Men who have sex with men	2,751	153	115	(3.8)	(91.1)	(94.7)	2,232	464	323	(10.7)	(73.9)	(82.8)	2,251	425	343	(11.4)	(74.6)	(84.1)
Transgender who inject drugs	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Transgender	50	10	0	(0.0)	(83.3)	(83.3)	33	18	9	(15.0)	(55.0)	(64.7)	49	10	1	(1.7)	(81.7)	(83.1)
Persons who inject drugs	84	9	15	(13.9)	(77.8)	(90.3)	56	26	26	(24.1)	(51.9)	(68.3)	72	16	20	(18.5)	(66.7)	(81.8)
Heterosexual men	881	68	49	(4.9)	(88.3)	(92.8)	745	171	82	(8.2)	(74.6)	(81.3)	705	162	131	(13.1)	(70.6)	(81.3)
Heterosexual women	705	70	58	(7.0)	(84.6)	(91.0)	580	160	93	(11.2)	(69.6)	(78.4)	544	157	132	(15.8)	(65.3)	(77.6)
Missing/invalid	273	50	483	(59.9)	(33.9)	(84.5)	177	129	500	(62.0)	(22.0)	(57.8)	173	83	550	(68.2)	(21.5)	(67.6)
Region																		
Northeast	1,081	55	50	(4.2)	(91.1)	(95.2)	789	265	132	(11.1)	(66.5)	(74.9)	1,048	70	68	(5.7)	(88.4)	(93.7)
Midwest	668	110	124	(13.7)	(74.1)	(85.9)	525	158	219	(24.3)	(58.2)	(76.9)	608	177	117	(13.0)	(67.4)	(77.5)
South	2,589	241	821	(22.5)	(70.9)	(91.5)	2,213	499	939	(25.7)	(60.6)	(81.6)	1,727	636	1,288	(35.3)	(47.3)	(73.1)
West	889	132	33	(3.1)	(84.3)	(87.1)	598	397	59	(5.6)	(56.7)	(60.1)	782	106	166	(15.7)	(74.2)	(88.1)
U.S. dependent areas	260	3	10	(3.7)	(95.2)	(98.9)	219	9	45	(16.5)	(80.2)	(96.1)	254	9	10	(3.7)	(93.0)	(96.6)
Rapid test used in testing event																		
Yes	3,776	461	473	(10.0)	(80.2)	(89.1)	3,019	990	701	(14.9)	(64.1)	(75.3)	2,986	731	993	(21.1)	(63.4)	(80.3)
No	1,711	80	560	(23.8)	(72.8)	(95.5)	1,325	338	688	(29.3)	(56.4)	(79.7)	1,433	267	651	(27.7)	(61.0)	(84.3)
Missing/invalid	0	0	5	(100.0)	(0.0)	---	0	0	5	(100.0)	(0.0)	---	0	0	5	(100.0)	(0.0)	---

Table 9. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a] tested in health care and correctional facilities, by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Total	**5,487**	**541**	**1,038**	**(14.7)**	**(77.7)**	**(91.0)**	**4,344**	**1,328**	**1,394**	**(19.7)**	**(61.5)**	**(76.6)**	**4,419**	**998**	**1,649**	**(23.3)**	**(62.5)**	**(81.6)**

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

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

[c] Does not include persons who test HIV-negative in health care and correctional facilities.

Table 10. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a] tested in non-health care facilities, by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)															
<13	1,373	5	(0.4)	4	1	0	(0.0)	(80.0)	(80.0)	4	1	0	(0.0)	(80.0)	(80.0)
13-19	68,535	200	(0.3)	106	28	66	(33.0)	(53.0)	(79.1)	90	31	79	(39.5)	(45.0)	(74.4)
20-29	352,112	2,377	(0.7)	1,462	258	657	(27.6)	(61.5)	(85.0)	1,273	324	780	(32.8)	(53.6)	(79.7)
30-39	204,199	1,234	(0.6)	782	125	327	(26.5)	(63.4)	(86.2)	711	144	379	(30.7)	(57.6)	(83.2)
40-49	126,646	743	(0.6)	494	72	177	(23.8)	(66.5)	(87.3)	445	86	212	(28.5)	(59.9)	(83.8)
50+	120,446	610	(0.5)	383	63	164	(26.9)	(62.8)	(85.9)	351	76	183	(30.0)	(57.5)	(82.2)
Missing/invalid	5,752	7	(0.1)	3	0	4	(57.1)	(42.9)	(100.0)	2	1	4	(57.1)	(28.6)	(66.7)
Gender															
Male	530,694	4,381	(0.8)	2,741	455	1,185	(27.0)	(62.6)	(85.8)	2,420	556	1,405	(32.1)	(55.2)	(81.3)
Female	339,028	664	(0.2)	409	77	178	(26.8)	(61.6)	(84.2)	381	88	195	(29.4)	(57.4)	(81.2)
Transgender	6,495	110	(1.7)	68	15	27	(24.5)	(61.8)	(81.9)	60	18	32	(29.1)	(54.5)	(76.9)
Declined/not asked	2,335	21	(0.9)	16	0	5	(23.8)	(76.2)	(100.0)	15	1	5	(23.8)	(71.4)	(93.8)
Missing/invalid	511	0	(0.0)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Race/Ethnicity															
White	237,114	1,164	(0.5)	779	106	279	(24.0)	(66.9)	(88.0)	713	132	319	(27.4)	(61.3)	(84.4)
Black or African American	373,972	2,501	(0.7)	1,434	319	748	(29.9)	(57.3)	(81.8)	1,287	378	836	(33.4)	(51.5)	(77.3)
Hispanic or Latino	197,802	1,222	(0.6)	837	97	288	(23.6)	(68.5)	(89.6)	706	124	392	(32.1)	(57.8)	(85.1)
Asian	19,408	86	(0.4)	56	9	21	(24.4)	(65.1)	(86.2)	52	9	25	(29.1)	(60.5)	(85.2)
American Indian or Alaska Native	7,203	22	(0.3)	13	2	7	(31.8)	(59.1)	(86.7)	12	3	7	(31.8)	(54.5)	(80.0)

Table 10. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a] tested in non-health care facilities, by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	3,360	22	(0.7)	14	3	5	(22.7)	(63.6)	(82.4)	14	3	5	(22.7)	(63.6)	(82.4)
Multi-race	10,320	72	(0.7)	52	6	14	(19.4)	(72.2)	(89.7)	49	7	16	(22.2)	(68.1)	(87.5)
Declined	3,744	15	(0.4)	8	1	6	(40.0)	(53.3)	(88.9)	8	1	6	(40.0)	(53.3)	(88.9)
Don't know/not asked	26,022	72	(0.3)	41	4	27	(37.5)	(56.9)	(91.1)	35	6	31	(43.1)	(48.6)	(85.4)
Missing/invalid	118	0	(0.0)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Target population															
Men who have sex with men and who inject drugs	6,727	153	(2.3)	94	23	36	(23.5)	(61.4)	(80.3)	82	25	46	(30.1)	(53.6)	(76.6)
Men who have sex with men	153,772	2,930	(1.9)	1,937	296	697	(23.8)	(66.1)	(86.7)	1,846	369	715	(24.4)	(63.0)	(83.3)
Transgender who inject drugs	381	10	(2.6)	7	1	2	(20.0)	(70.0)	(87.5)	6	1	3	(30.0)	(60.0)	(85.7)
Transgender	6,114	100	(1.6)	61	14	25	(25.0)	(61.0)	(81.3)	54	17	29	(29.0)	(54.0)	(76.1)
Persons who inject drugs	35,453	126	(0.4)	73	21	32	(25.4)	(57.9)	(77.7)	57	29	40	(31.7)	(45.2)	(66.3)
Heterosexual men	184,915	557	(0.3)	325	58	174	(31.2)	(58.3)	(84.9)	307	69	181	(32.5)	(55.1)	(81.6)
Heterosexual women	201,786	483	(0.2)	318	49	116	(24.0)	(65.8)	(86.6)	310	56	117	(24.2)	(64.2)	(84.7)
Missing/invalid	148,320	178	(0.1)	73	29	76	(42.7)	(41.0)	(71.6)	70	31	77	(43.3)	(39.3)	(69.3)
Region															
Northeast	140,601	674	(0.5)	500	48	126	(18.7)	(74.2)	(91.2)	457	72	145	(21.5)	(67.8)	(86.4)
Midwest	94,400	622	(0.7)	323	81	218	(35.0)	(51.9)	(80.0)	311	106	205	(33.0)	(50.0)	(74.6)
South	486,443	3,222	(0.7)	2,024	320	878	(27.3)	(62.8)	(86.3)	1,759	384	1,079	(33.5)	(54.6)	(82.1)

Table 10. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a] tested in non-health care facilities, by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
West	147,183	618	(0.4)	368	95	155	(25.1)	(59.5)	(79.5)	330	98	190	(30.7)	(53.4)	(77.1)
U.S. dependent areas	10,436	40	(0.4)	19	3	18	(45.0)	(47.5)	(86.4)	19	3	18	(45.0)	(47.5)	(86.4)
Rapid test used in testing event															
Yes	695,509	4,339	(0.6)	2,789	459	1,091	(25.1)	(64.3)	(85.9)	2,516	560	1,263	(29.1)	(58.0)	(81.8)
No	181,288	824	(0.5)	438	87	299	(36.3)	(53.2)	(83.4)	360	102	362	(43.9)	(43.7)	(77.9)
Missing/invalid	2,266	13	(0.6)	7	1	5	(38.5)	(53.8)	(87.5)	0	1	12	(92.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total	**879,063**	**5,176**	**(0.6)**	**3,234**	**547**	**1,395**	**(27.0)**	**(62.5)**	**(85.5)**	**2,876**	**663**	**1,637**	**(31.6)**	**(55.6)**	**(81.3)**

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

Table 11. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a] tested in non-health care facilities, by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)[b]																		
13-19	140	23	37	(18.5)	(70.0)	(85.9)	99	41	60	(30.0)	(49.5)	(70.7)	90	45	65	(32.5)	(45.0)	(66.7)
20-29	1,864	193	320	(13.5)	(78.4)	(90.6)	1,342	426	609	(25.6)	(56.5)	(75.9)	1,397	413	567	(23.9)	(58.8)	(77.2)
30-39	983	118	133	(10.8)	(79.7)	(89.3)	702	251	281	(22.8)	(56.9)	(73.7)	724	257	253	(20.5)	(58.7)	(73.8)
40-49	609	57	77	(10.4)	(82.0)	(91.4)	442	142	159	(21.4)	(59.5)	(75.7)	454	156	133	(17.9)	(61.1)	(74.4)
50+	491	58	61	(10.0)	(80.5)	(89.4)	367	129	114	(18.7)	(60.2)	(74.0)	362	131	117	(19.2)	(59.3)	(73.4)
Missing/invalid	6	0	1	(14.3)	(85.7)	(100.0)	5	1	1	(14.3)	(71.4)	(83.3)	2	2	3	(42.9)	(28.6)	(50.0)
Gender																		
Male	3,466	372	543	(12.4)	(79.1)	(90.3)	2,485	845	1,051	(24.0)	(56.7)	(74.6)	2,581	813	987	(22.5)	(58.9)	(76.0)
Female	522	66	76	(11.4)	(78.6)	(88.8)	404	121	139	(20.9)	(60.8)	(77.0)	364	171	129	(19.4)	(54.8)	(68.0)
Transgender	87	12	11	(10.0)	(79.1)	(87.9)	55	25	30	(27.3)	(50.0)	(68.8)	75	16	19	(17.3)	(68.2)	(82.4)
Declined/not asked	20	1	0	(0.0)	(95.2)	(95.2)	14	2	5	(23.8)	(66.7)	(87.5)	11	6	4	(19.0)	(52.4)	(64.7)
Race/Ethnicity																		
White	960	86	118	(10.1)	(82.5)	(91.8)	739	208	217	(18.6)	(63.5)	(78.0)	718	227	219	(18.8)	(61.7)	(76.0)
Black or African American	1,966	250	285	(11.4)	(78.6)	(88.7)	1,365	505	631	(25.2)	(54.6)	(73.0)	1,423	488	590	(23.6)	(56.9)	(74.5)
Hispanic or Latino	928	89	205	(16.8)	(75.9)	(91.2)	690	222	310	(25.4)	(56.5)	(75.7)	709	238	275	(22.5)	(58.0)	(74.9)
Asian	71	9	6	(7.0)	(82.6)	(88.8)	45	24	17	(19.8)	(52.3)	(65.2)	61	14	11	(12.8)	(70.9)	(81.3)
American Indian or Alaska Native	17	2	3	(13.6)	(77.3)	(89.5)	13	4	5	(22.7)	(59.1)	(76.5)	12	5	5	(22.7)	(54.5)	(70.6)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	19	1	2	(9.1)	(86.4)	(95.0)	14	5	3	(13.6)	(63.6)	(73.7)	16	3	3	(13.6)	(72.7)	(84.2)
Multi-race	63	6	3	(4.2)	(87.5)	(91.3)	48	11	13	(18.1)	(66.7)	(81.4)	55	11	6	(8.3)	(76.4)	(83.3)
Declined	14	1	0	(0.0)	(93.3)	(93.3)	11	2	2	(13.3)	(73.3)	(84.6)	10	2	3	(20.0)	(66.7)	(83.3)
Don't know/not asked	57	7	8	(11.1)	(79.2)	(89.1)	33	12	27	(37.5)	(45.8)	(73.3)	27	18	27	(37.5)	(37.5)	(60.0)

Table 11. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a] tested in non-health care facilities, by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Target population																		
Men who have sex with men and who inject drugs	116	11	26	(17.0)	(75.8)	(91.3)	77	31	45	(29.4)	(50.3)	(71.3)	84	34	35	(22.9)	(54.9)	(71.2)
Men who have sex with men	2,549	243	138	(4.7)	(87.0)	(91.3)	1,880	568	482	(16.5)	(64.2)	(76.8)	1,944	565	421	(14.4)	(66.3)	(77.5)
Transgender who inject drugs	8	1	1	(10.0)	(80.0)	(88.9)	4	3	3	(30.0)	(40.0)	(57.1)	6	0	4	(40.0)	(60.0)	(100.0)
Transgender	79	11	10	(10.0)	(79.0)	(87.8)	51	22	27	(27.0)	(51.0)	(69.9)	69	16	15	(15.0)	(69.0)	(81.2)
Persons who inject drugs	104	10	12	(9.5)	(82.5)	(91.2)	62	32	32	(25.4)	(49.2)	(66.0)	81	22	23	(18.3)	(64.3)	(78.6)
Heterosexual men	462	56	39	(7.0)	(82.9)	(89.2)	333	120	104	(18.7)	(59.8)	(73.5)	305	121	131	(23.5)	(54.8)	(71.6)
Heterosexual women	403	41	39	(8.1)	(83.4)	(90.8)	324	80	79	(16.4)	(67.1)	(80.2)	285	122	76	(15.7)	(59.0)	(70.0)
Missing/invalid	144	25	9	(5.1)	(80.9)	(85.2)	56	49	73	(41.0)	(31.5)	(53.3)	60	52	66	(37.1)	(33.7)	(53.6)
Region																		
Northeast	559	32	83	(12.3)	(82.9)	(94.6)	338	118	218	(32.3)	(50.1)	(74.1)	565	24	85	(12.6)	(83.8)	(95.9)
Midwest	454	76	92	(14.8)	(73.0)	(85.7)	340	123	159	(25.6)	(54.7)	(73.4)	396	144	82	(13.2)	(63.7)	(73.3)
South	2,517	269	436	(13.5)	(78.1)	(90.3)	1,910	522	790	(24.5)	(59.3)	(78.5)	1,589	763	870	(27.0)	(49.3)	(67.6)
West	540	69	9	(1.5)	(87.4)	(88.7)	362	224	32	(5.2)	(58.6)	(61.8)	462	69	87	(14.1)	(74.8)	(87.0)
U.S. dependent areas	25	5	10	(25.0)	(62.5)	(83.3)	8	6	26	(65.0)	(20.0)	(57.1)	19	6	15	(37.5)	(47.5)	(76.0)
Rapid test used in testing event																		
Yes	3,435	396	508	(11.7)	(79.2)	(89.7)	2,516	896	927	(21.4)	(58.0)	(73.7)	2,648	852	839	(19.3)	(61.0)	(75.7)
No	660	55	109	(13.2)	(80.1)	(92.3)	442	97	285	(34.6)	(53.6)	(82.0)	383	154	287	(34.8)	(46.5)	(71.3)
Missing/invalid	0	0	13	(100.0)	(0.0)	---	0	0	13	(100.0)	(0.0)	---	0	0	13	(100.0)	(0.0)	---
Total	**4,095**	**451**	**630**	**(12.2)**	**(79.1)**	**(90.1)**	**2,958**	**993**	**1,225**	**(23.7)**	**(57.1)**	**(74.9)**	**3,031**	**1,006**	**1,139**	**(22.0)**	**(58.6)**	**(75.1)**

Table 11. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons[a] tested in non-health care facilities, by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)

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

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

Table 12. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive men who have sex with men (MSM) in non-health care facilities[a], by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive tests	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)															
<13	121	2	(1.7)	1	1	0	(0.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	1	1	0	(0.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)
13-19	7,456	127	(1.7)	71	22	34	(26.8)	(55.9)	(76.3)	68	24	35	(27.6)	(53.5)	(73.9)
20-29	71,659	1,646	(2.3)	1,075	178	393	(23.9)	(65.3)	(85.8)	1,016	229	401	(24.4)	(61.7)	(81.6)
30-39	37,858	734	(1.9)	482	70	182	(24.8)	(65.7)	(87.3)	461	83	190	(25.9)	(62.8)	(84.7)
40-49	22,786	338	(1.5)	235	30	73	(21.6)	(69.5)	(88.7)	222	36	80	(23.7)	(65.7)	(86.0)
50+	20,150	232	(1.2)	165	18	49	(21.1)	(71.1)	(90.2)	158	21	53	(22.8)	(68.1)	(88.3)
Missing/invalid	469	4	(0.9)	2	0	2	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	2	0	2	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)
Race/Ethnicity															
White	68,116	849	(1.2)	588	70	191	(22.5)	(69.3)	(89.4)	559	90	200	(23.6)	(65.8)	(86.1)
Black or African American	37,627	1,278	(3.4)	779	170	329	(25.7)	(61.0)	(82.1)	735	206	337	(26.4)	(57.5)	(78.1)
Hispanic or Latino	39,122	780	(2.0)	545	64	171	(21.9)	(69.9)	(89.5)	519	81	180	(23.1)	(66.5)	(86.5)
Asian	7,287	64	(0.9)	41	6	17	(26.6)	(64.1)	(87.2)	40	6	18	(28.1)	(62.5)	(87.0)
American Indian or Alaska Native	904	10	(1.1)	6	1	3	(30.0)	(60.0)	(85.7)	5	2	3	(30.0)	(50.0)	(71.4)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	731	13	(1.8)	11	0	2	(15.4)	(84.6)	(100.0)	11	0	2	(15.4)	(84.6)	(100.0)
Multi-race	3,090	62	(2.0)	44	6	12	(19.4)	(71.0)	(88.0)	42	7	13	(21.0)	(67.7)	(85.7)
Declined	1,065	6	(0.6)	4	0	2	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)	4	0	2	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)
Don't know/not asked	2,538	21	(0.8)	13	2	6	(28.6)	(61.9)	(86.7)	13	2	6	(28.6)	(61.9)	(86.7)
Missing/invalid	19	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	---	---	---	0	0	0	---	---	---
Region															

Table 12. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive men who have sex with men (MSM) in non-health care facilities[a], by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive tests	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Northeast	17,542	380	(2.2)	292	17	71	(18.7)	(76.8)	(94.5)	275	25	80	(21.1)	(72.4)	(91.7)
Midwest	26,082	396	(1.5)	259	48	89	(22.5)	(65.4)	(84.4)	250	67	79	(19.9)	(63.1)	(78.9)
South	64,976	1,818	(2.8)	1,185	183	450	(24.8)	(65.2)	(86.6)	1,138	230	450	(24.8)	(62.6)	(83.2)
West	50,096	468	(0.9)	282	69	117	(25.0)	(60.3)	(80.3)	252	70	146	(31.2)	(53.8)	(78.3)
U.S. dependent areas	1,803	21	(1.2)	13	2	6	(28.6)	(61.9)	(86.7)	13	2	6	(28.6)	(61.9)	(86.7)
Rapid test used in testing event															
Yes	151,135	2,715	(1.8)	1,829	280	606	(22.3)	(67.4)	(86.7)	1,740	346	629	(23.2)	(64.1)	(83.4)
No	9,349	368	(3.9)	202	39	127	(34.5)	(54.9)	(83.8)	188	48	132	(35.9)	(51.1)	(79.7)
Missing/invalid	15	0	(0.0)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	**160,499**	**3,083**	**(1.9)**	**2,031**	**319**	**733**	**(23.8)**	**(65.9)**	**(86.4)**	**1,928**	**394**	**761**	**(24.7)**	**(62.5)**	**(83.0)**

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

Table 13. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive men who have sex with men (MSM) in non-health care facilities[a], by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)																		
13-19	101	16	10	(7.9)	(79.5)	(86.3)	74	27	26	(20.5)	(58.3)	(73.3)	66	33	28	(22.0)	(52.0)	(66.7)
20-29	1,433	129	84	(5.1)	(87.1)	(91.7)	1,052	299	295	(17.9)	(63.9)	(77.9)	1,092	304	250	(15.2)	(66.3)	(78.2)
30-39	627	64	43	(5.9)	(85.4)	(90.7)	455	152	127	(17.3)	(62.0)	(75.0)	477	152	105	(14.3)	(65.0)	(75.8)
40-49	299	25	14	(4.1)	(88.5)	(92.3)	219	69	50	(14.8)	(64.8)	(76.0)	232	66	40	(11.8)	(68.6)	(77.9)
50+	200	20	12	(5.2)	(86.2)	(90.9)	152	52	28	(12.1)	(65.5)	(74.5)	159	43	30	(12.9)	(68.5)	(78.7)
Missing/invalid	4	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	4	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	1	2	(50.0)	(25.0)	(50.0)
Race/Ethnicity																		
White	734	62	53	(6.2)	(86.5)	(92.2)	574	148	127	(15.0)	(67.6)	(79.5)	568	164	117	(13.8)	(66.9)	(77.6)
Black or African American	1,101	112	65	(5.1)	(86.2)	(90.8)	759	258	261	(20.4)	(59.4)	(74.6)	812	237	229	(17.9)	(63.5)	(77.4)
Hispanic or Latino	675	63	42	(5.4)	(86.5)	(91.5)	512	159	109	(14.0)	(65.6)	(76.3)	520	169	91	(11.7)	(66.7)	(75.5)
Asian	58	5	1	(1.6)	(90.6)	(92.1)	38	15	11	(17.2)	(59.4)	(71.7)	49	9	6	(9.4)	(76.6)	(84.5)
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	2	0	(0.0)	(80.0)	(80.0)	7	2	1	(10.0)	(70.0)	(77.8)	6	2	2	(20.0)	(60.0)	(75.0)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	13	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	10	3	0	(0.0)	(76.9)	(76.9)	11	2	0	(0.0)	(84.6)	(84.6)
Multi-race	54	5	3	(4.8)	(87.1)	(91.5)	40	9	13	(21.0)	(64.5)	(81.6)	47	11	4	(6.5)	(75.8)	(81.0)
Declined	6	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	6	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3	1	2	(33.3)	(50.0)	(75.0)
Don't know/not asked	16	5	0	(0.0)	(76.2)	(76.2)	11	5	5	(23.8)	(52.4)	(68.8)	12	4	5	(23.8)	(57.1)	(75.0)
Region																		
Northeast	324	16	40	(10.5)	(85.3)	(95.3)	202	71	107	(28.2)	(53.2)	(74.0)	328	10	42	(11.1)	(86.3)	(97.0)
Midwest	326	23	47	(11.9)	(82.3)	(93.4)	248	51	97	(24.5)	(62.6)	(82.9)	258	90	48	(12.1)	(65.2)	(74.1)

Table 13. HIV testing, partner services, and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive men who have sex with men (MSM) in non-health care facilities[a], by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
South	1,588	162	68	(3.7)	(87.3)	(90.7)	1,213	316	289	(15.9)	(66.7)	(79.3)	1,076	446	296	(16.3)	(59.2)	(70.7)
West	411	51	6	(1.3)	(87.8)	(89.0)	288	159	21	(4.5)	(61.5)	(64.4)	353	51	64	(13.7)	(75.4)	(87.4)
U.S. dependent areas	16	2	3	(14.3)	(76.2)	(88.9)	6	2	13	(61.9)	(28.6)	(75.0)	13	2	6	(28.6)	(61.9)	(86.7)
Rapid test used in testing event																		
Yes	2,341	223	151	(5.6)	(86.2)	(91.3)	1,739	547	429	(15.8)	(64.1)	(76.1)	1,826	522	367	(13.5)	(67.3)	(77.8)
No	324	31	13	(3.5)	(88.0)	(91.3)	218	52	98	(26.6)	(59.2)	(80.7)	202	77	89	(24.2)	(54.9)	(72.4)
Total	**2,665**	**254**	**164**	**(5.3)**	**(86.4)**	**(91.3)**	**1,957**	**599**	**527**	**(17.1)**	**(63.5)**	**(76.6)**	**2,028**	**599**	**456**	**(14.8)**	**(65.8)**	**(77.2)**

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

Table 14. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive heterosexual females in non-health care facilities[a], by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive tests	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)															
<13	146	0	(0.0)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13-19	20,785	18	(0.1)	11	1	6	(33.3)	(61.1)	(91.7)	11	1	6	(33.3)	(61.1)	(91.7)
20-29	89,938	118	(0.1)	75	10	33	(28.0)	(63.6)	(88.2)	71	14	33	(28.0)	(60.2)	(83.5)
30-39	46,480	139	(0.3)	94	14	31	(22.3)	(67.6)	(87.0)	94	14	31	(22.3)	(67.6)	(87.0)
40-49	25,748	106	(0.4)	73	12	21	(19.8)	(68.9)	(85.9)	71	14	21	(19.8)	(67.0)	(83.5)
50+	18,169	102	(0.6)	65	12	25	(24.5)	(63.7)	(84.4)	63	13	26	(25.5)	(61.8)	(82.9)
Missing/invalid	520	0	(0.0)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Race/Ethnicity															
White	42,697	72	(0.2)	51	6	15	(20.8)	(70.8)	(89.5)	50	6	16	(22.2)	(69.4)	(89.3)
Black or African American	107,919	327	(0.3)	208	37	82	(25.1)	(63.6)	(84.9)	202	43	82	(25.1)	(61.8)	(82.4)
Hispanic or Latino	40,077	66	(0.2)	44	5	17	(25.8)	(66.7)	(89.8)	44	6	16	(24.2)	(66.7)	(88.0)
Asian	3,114	5	(0.2)	4	0	1	(20.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)	4	0	1	(20.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,720	3	(0.2)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	471	2	(0.4)	0	1	1	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	1	1	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Multi-race	2,740	3	(0.1)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)
Declined	706	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	---	---	---	0	0	0	---	---	---
Don't know/not asked	2,331	5	(0.2)	5	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	5	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Missing/invalid	11	0	(0.0)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 14. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive heterosexual females in non-health care facilities[a], by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive tests	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Region															
Northeast	22,285	69	(0.3)	52	7	10	(14.5)	(75.4)	(88.1)	48	10	11	(15.9)	(69.6)	(82.8)
Midwest	16,671	40	(0.2)	24	8	8	(20.0)	(60.0)	(75.0)	24	9	7	(17.5)	(60.0)	(72.7)
South	137,260	335	(0.2)	222	27	86	(25.7)	(66.3)	(89.2)	220	29	86	(25.7)	(65.7)	(88.4)
West	22,784	35	(0.2)	19	7	9	(25.7)	(54.3)	(73.1)	17	8	10	(28.6)	(48.6)	(68.0)
U.S. dependent areas	2,786	4	(0.1)	1	0	3	(75.0)	(25.0)	(100.0)	1	0	3	(75.0)	(25.0)	(100.0)
Rapid test used in testing event															
Yes	144,600	382	(0.3)	253	37	92	(24.1)	(66.2)	(87.2)	249	41	92	(24.1)	(65.2)	(85.9)
No	57,160	100	(0.2)	65	12	23	(23.0)	(65.0)	(84.4)	61	15	24	(24.0)	(61.0)	(80.3)
Missing/invalid	26	1	(3.8)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	....	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	....
Total	**201,786**	**483**	**(0.2)**	**318**	**49**	**116**	**(24.0)**	**(65.8)**	**(86.6)**	**310**	**56**	**117**	**(24.2)**	**(64.2)**	**(84.7)**

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

Table 15. HIV testing, partner services and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive heterosexual females in non-health care facilities[a], by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing / invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max indicator %)
Age at test (years)																		
13-19	13	2	3	(16.7)	(72.2)	(86.7)	12	4	2	(11.1)	(66.7)	(75.0)	11	2	5	(27.8)	(61.1)	(84.6)
20-29	97	9	12	(10.2)	(82.2)	(91.5)	81	18	19	(16.1)	(68.6)	(81.8)	75	26	17	(14.4)	(63.6)	(74.3)
30-39	121	11	7	(5.0)	(87.1)	(91.7)	95	21	23	(16.5)	(68.3)	(81.9)	83	34	22	(15.8)	(59.7)	(70.9)
40-49	90	8	8	(7.5)	(84.9)	(91.8)	71	17	18	(17.0)	(67.0)	(80.7)	60	35	11	(10.4)	(56.6)	(63.2)
50+	82	11	9	(8.8)	(80.4)	(88.2)	65	20	17	(16.7)	(63.7)	(76.5)	56	25	21	(20.6)	(54.9)	(69.1)
Race/Ethnicity																		
White	63	7	2	(2.8)	(87.5)	(90.0)	50	11	11	(15.3)	(69.4)	(82.0)	37	22	13	(18.1)	(51.4)	(62.7)
Black or African American	266	30	31	(9.5)	(81.3)	(89.9)	215	54	58	(17.7)	(65.7)	(79.9)	199	75	53	(16.2)	(60.9)	(72.6)
Hispanic or Latino	58	3	5	(7.6)	(87.9)	(95.1)	47	10	9	(13.6)	(71.2)	(82.5)	39	19	8	(12.1)	(59.1)	(67.2)
Asian	4	0	1	(20.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)	2	2	1	(20.0)	(40.0)	(50.0)	3	1	1	(20.0)	(60.0)	(75.0)
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	2	1	0	(0.0)	(66.7)	(66.7)	2	1	0	(0.0)	(66.7)	(66.7)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	1	0	(0.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	1	1	0	(0.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	1	1	0	(0.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)
Multi-race	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Don't know/not asked	5	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	4	1	0	(0.0)	(80.0)	(80.0)	1	3	1	(20.0)	(20.0)	(25.0)
Region																		
Northeast	56	4	9	(13.0)	(81.2)	(93.3)	40	7	22	(31.9)	(58.0)	(85.1)	56	4	9	(13.0)	(81.2)	(93.3)
Midwest	24	5	11	(27.5)	(60.0)	(82.8)	19	7	14	(35.0)	(47.5)	(73.1)	27	7	6	(15.0)	(67.5)	(79.4)
South	292	26	17	(5.1)	(87.2)	(91.8)	249	49	37	(11.0)	(74.3)	(83.6)	177	104	54	(16.1)	(52.8)	(63.0)
West	28	6	1	(2.9)	(80.0)	(82.4)	15	17	3	(8.6)	(42.9)	(46.9)	24	6	5	(14.3)	(68.6)	(80.0)
U.S. dependent areas	3	0	1	(25.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)	1	0	3	(75.0)	(25.0)	(100.0)	1	1	2	(50.0)	(25.0)	(50.0)

Table 15. HIV testing, partner services and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive heterosexual females in non-health care facilities[a], by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interviewed for partner services						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing / invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max indicator %)
Rapid test used in testing event																		
Yes	311	35	36	(9.4)	(81.4)	(89.9)	246	70	66	(17.3)	(64.4)	(77.8)	223	98	61	(16.0)	(58.4)	(69.5)
No	92	6	2	(2.0)	(92.0)	(93.9)	78	10	12	(12.0)	(78.0)	(88.6)	62	24	14	(14.0)	(62.0)	(72.1)
Missing/invalid	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	---	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	---	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	---
Total	**403**	**41**	**39**	**(8.1)**	**(83.4)**	**(90.8)**	**324**	**80**	**79**	**(16.4)**	**(67.1)**	**(80.2)**	**285**	**122**	**76**	**(15.7)**	**(59.0)**	**(70.0)**

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

Table 16. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive transgender persons in non-health care facilities[a], by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV Medical Care						Linkage to HIV Medical Care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive tests	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing / invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)															
<13	13	0	(0.0)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13-19	460	4	(0.9)	2	0	2	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	2	0	2	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)
20-29	3,114	61	(2.0)	32	10	19	(31.1)	(52.5)	(76.2)	30	11	20	(32.8)	(49.2)	(73.2)
30-39	1,628	28	(1.7)	23	2	3	(10.7)	(82.1)	(92.0)	18	4	6	(21.4)	(64.3)	(81.8)
40-49	738	9	(1.2)	6	2	1	(11.1)	(66.7)	(75.0)	5	2	2	(22.2)	(55.6)	(71.4)
50+	526	8	(1.5)	5	1	2	(25.0)	(62.5)	(83.3)	5	1	2	(25.0)	(62.5)	(83.3)
Missing/invalid	16	0	(0.0)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Race/Ethnicity															
White	1,368	7	(0.5)	4	1	2	(28.6)	(57.1)	(80.0)	3	1	3	(42.9)	(42.9)	(75.0)
Black or African American	2,167	67	(3.1)	39	9	19	(28.4)	(58.2)	(81.3)	35	11	21	(31.3)	(52.2)	(76.1)
Hispanic or Latino	2,066	27	(1.3)	21	2	4	(14.8)	(77.8)	(91.3)	18	3	6	(22.2)	(66.7)	(85.7)
Asian	205	1	(0.5)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
American Indian or Alaska Native	117	3	(2.6)	1	1	1	(33.3)	(33.3)	(50.0)	1	1	1	(33.3)	(33.3)	(50.0)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	85	1	(1.2)	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Multi-race	263	1	(0.4)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Declined	77	1	(1.3)	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Don't know/not asked	147	2	(1.4)	1	0	1	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	1	0	1	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)
Region															
Northeast	1,536	10	(0.7)	6	2	2	(20.0)	(60.0)	(75.0)	6	2	2	(20.0)	(60.0)	(75.0)
Midwest	990	18	(1.8)	7	2	9	(50.0)	(38.9)	(77.8)	7	2	9	(50.0)	(38.9)	(77.8)

Table 16. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care among newly diagnosed HIV-positive transgender persons in non-health care facilities[a], by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV Medical Care						Linkage to HIV Medical Care in 90 days					
	All testing events	New positive tests	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing/ invalid	(Missing / invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
South	1,964	66	(3.4)	46	6	14	(21.2)	(69.7)	(88.5)	40	9	17	(25.8)	(60.6)	(81.6)
West	1,981	16	(0.8)	9	5	2	(12.5)	(56.3)	(64.3)	7	5	4	(25.0)	(43.8)	(58.3)
U.S. dependent areas	24	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	---	---	---	0	0	0	---	---	---
Rapid test used in testing event															
Yes	5,916	95	(1.6)	57	14	24	(25.3)	(60.0)	(80.3)	49	17	29	(30.5)	(51.6)	(74.2)
No	566	15	(2.7)	11	1	3	(20.0)	(73.3)	(91.7)	11	1	3	(20.0)	(73.3)	(91.7)
Missing/invalid	13	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	---	---	---	0	0	0	---	---	---
Total	**6,495**	**110**	**(1.7)**	**68**	**15**	**27**	**(24.5)**	**(61.8)**	**(81.9)**	**60**	**18**	**32**	**(29.1)**	**(54.5)**	**(76.9)**

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

Table 17. HIV testing, partner services and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive transgender person in non-health care facilities[a], by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to Partner Services						Interviewed for Partner Services						Referred to HIV Prevention Services					
	Referred	Not Referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not Referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Age at test (years)																		
13-19	4	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	2	0	2	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	3	0	1	(25.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)
20-29	43	9	9	(14.8)	(70.5)	(82.7)	27	16	18	(29.5)	(44.3)	(62.8)	36	10	15	(24.6)	(59.0)	(78.3)
30-39	26	2	0	(0.0)	(92.9)	(92.9)	14	6	8	(28.6)	(50.0)	(70.0)	25	2	1	(3.6)	(89.3)	(92.6)
40-49	7	1	1	(11.1)	(77.8)	(87.5)	6	2	1	(11.1)	(66.7)	(75.0)	7	1	1	(11.1)	(77.8)	(87.5)
50+	7	0	1	(12.5)	(87.5)	(100.0)	6	1	1	(12.5)	(75.0)	(85.7)	4	3	1	(12.5)	(50.0)	(57.1)
Race/Ethnicity																		
White	6	0	1	(14.3)	(85.7)	(100.0)	5	1	1	(14.3)	(71.4)	(83.3)	6	0	1	(14.3)	(85.7)	(100.0)
Black or African American	52	9	6	(9.0)	(77.6)	(85.2)	34	15	18	(26.9)	(50.7)	(69.4)	48	9	10	(14.9)	(71.6)	(84.2)
Hispanic or Latino	22	2	3	(11.1)	(81.5)	(91.7)	14	6	7	(25.9)	(51.9)	(70.0)	15	6	6	(22.2)	(55.6)	(71.4)
Asian	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)	1	0	2	(66.7)	(33.3)	(100.0)	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	---	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Multi-race	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Declined	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Don't know/not asked	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	1	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	0	1	1	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Region																		
Northeast	10	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3	3	4	(40.0)	(30.0)	(50.0)	9	1	0	(0.0)	(90.0)	(90.0)
Midwest	8	5	5	(27.8)	(44.4)	(61.5)	6	5	7	(38.9)	(33.3)	(54.5)	8	5	5	(27.8)	(44.4)	(61.5)
South	56	4	6	(9.1)	(84.8)	(93.3)	39	9	18	(27.3)	(59.1)	(81.3)	45	8	13	(19.7)	(68.2)	(84.9)
West	13	3	0	(0.0)	(81.3)	(81.3)	7	8	1	(6.3)	(43.8)	(46.7)	13	2	1	(6.3)	(81.3)	(86.7)
Rapid test used in testing event																		

Table 17. HIV testing, partner services and HIV prevention services among newly diagnosed HIV-positive transgender person in non-health care facilities[a], by demographic characteristics from 60 CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2014---United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	Referred to Partner Services						Interviewed for Partner Services						Referred to HIV Prevention Services					
	Referred	Not Referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing/ invalid	(Missing/ invalid %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)	Referred	Not Referred	Missing/ invalid	(Missing %)	(Min. indicator %)	(Max. indicator %)
Yes	73	12	10	(10.5)	(76.8)	(85.9)	42	25	28	(29.5)	(44.2)	(62.7)	67	11	17	(17.9)	(70.5)	(85.9)
No	14	0	1	(6.7)	(93.3)	(100.0)	13	0	2	(13.3)	(86.7)	(100.0)	8	5	2	(13.3)	(53.3)	(61.5)
Total	**87**	**12**	**11**	**(10.0)**	**(79.1)**	**(87.9)**	**55**	**25**	**30**	**(27.3)**	**(50.0)**	**(68.8)**	**75**	**16**	**19**	**(17.3)**	**(68.2)**	**(82.4)**

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

Table 18. Annual testing trends among CDC-funded jurisdictions providing test-level data, 2012-2014---United States, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Characteristics	2012					2013					2014				
	HIV testing events	Newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events[a]		Linkage to HIV medical care		HIV testing events	Newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events		Linkage to HIV medical care		HIV testing events	Newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events		Linkage to HIV medical care	
	No.	No.	(%)	Linked	Linkage % (Min-Max)	No.	No.	(%)	Linked	Linkage % (Min-Max)	No.	No.	(%)	Linked	Linkage % (Min-Max)
Age at test (years)															
<13	5,133	18	0.4	6	(33.3-54.5)	5,537	25	0.5	8	(32.0-44.4)	7,352	12	0.2	7	(58.3-70.0)
13-19	303,523	606	0.2	288	(47.5-66.7)	279,412	579	0.2	309	(53.4-74.6)	244,802	532	0.2	330	(62.0-76.4)
20-29	1,346,543	6,710	0.5	3,406	(50.8-67.5)	1,358,687	6,895	0.5	4,080	(59.2-78.0)	1,248,896	6,958	0.6	4,355	(62.6-76.1)
30-39	725,598	4,083	0.6	2,186	(53.5-68.9)	756,782	4,118	0.5	2,493	(60.5-78.7)	719,023	3,976	0.6	2,562	(64.4-78.4)
40-49	463,353	3,212	0.7	1,640	(51.1-66.8)	461,696	3,056	0.7	1,779	(58.2-76.5)	427,664	2,682	0.6	1,717	(64.0-77.2)
50+	423,382	2,296	0.5	1,152	(50.2-63.9)	456,169	2,434	0.5	1,416	(58.2-75.7)	453,486	2,346	0.5	1,397	(59.5-76.2)
Gender															
Male	1,574,184	13,333	0.8	6,954	(52.2-67.5)	1,632,645	13,976	0.9	8,412	(60.2-77.8)	1,565,606	13,457	0.9	8,582	(63.8-77.2)
Female	1,679,449	3,304	0.2	1,591	(48.2-65.9)	1,687,367	3,188	0.2	1,740	(54.6-76.4)	1,530,941	2,789	0.2	1,608	(57.7-74.8)
Transgender	11,752	206	1.8	103	(50.0-69.6)	11,047	209	1.9	118	(56.5-74.2)	11,469	174	1.5	111	(63.8-82.2)
Race/Ethnicity															
White	895,814	3,523	0.4	1,851	(52.5-67.1)	901,973	3,445	0.4	2,160	(62.7-80.1)	840,742	3,359	0.4	2,215	(65.9-80.2)
Black or African American	1,444,796	8,884	0.6	4,138	(46.6-63.8)	1,506,016	9,571	0.6	5,121	(53.5-73.8)	1,360,190	8,340	0.6	4,813	(57.7-71.0)
Hispanic or Latino	686,757	3,497	0.5	2,219	(63.5-76.6)	713,058	3,407	0.5	2,424	(71.1-84.9)	698,820	3,872	0.6	2,710	(70.0-85.1)
Asian	62,832	236	0.4	133	(56.4-68.9)	66,997	243	0.4	155	(63.8-80.3)	66,010	275	0.4	198	(72.0-84.3)
American Indian or Alaska Native	16,566	87	0.5	33	(37.9-51.6)	16,587	55	0.3	25	(45.5-71.4)	15,516	66	0.4	34	(51.5-68.0)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	8,148	41	0.5	24	(58.5-75.0)	8,466	38	0.4	23	(60.5-76.7)	7,664	39	0.5	26	(66.7-86.7)
Multi-race	22,413	149	0.7	88	(59.1-69.8)	22,758	229	1.0	153	(66.8-80.1)	21,840	152	0.7	106	(69.7-82.8)
Testing site type															
Health care facilities including correctional facility clinics	2,297,501	9,994	0.4	5,154	(51.6-67.9)	2,298,949	10,144	0.4	6,229	(61.4-77.5)	2,160,952	9,613	0.4	6,164	(64.1-78.6)
Non-health care facilities	985,611	6,976	0.7	3,547	(50.8-66.1)	977,645	7,029	0.7	4,026	(57.3-77.7)	917,817	6,630	0.7	4,057	(61.2-75.5)

Other facilities	2	0	---	0	---	0	0	---	0	---	0	0	---	0	---
Total	3,287,024	16,976	0.5	8,702	(51.3-67.1)	3,343,633	17,426	0.5	10,286	(59.0-77.5)	3,120,688	16,530	0.5	10,377	(62.8-76.8)

[a] In order to compare HIV testing trends over time, newly diagnosed HIV-positive testing events are calculated using the client's self-reported previous HIV status instead of the HIV surveillance verification.

Note: Only jurisdictions with test-level data are included in this table: 59 jurisdictions were included in 2012, 61 in 2013, and 60 in 2014.