

# Section 1. Diagnosed and Living HIV Cases

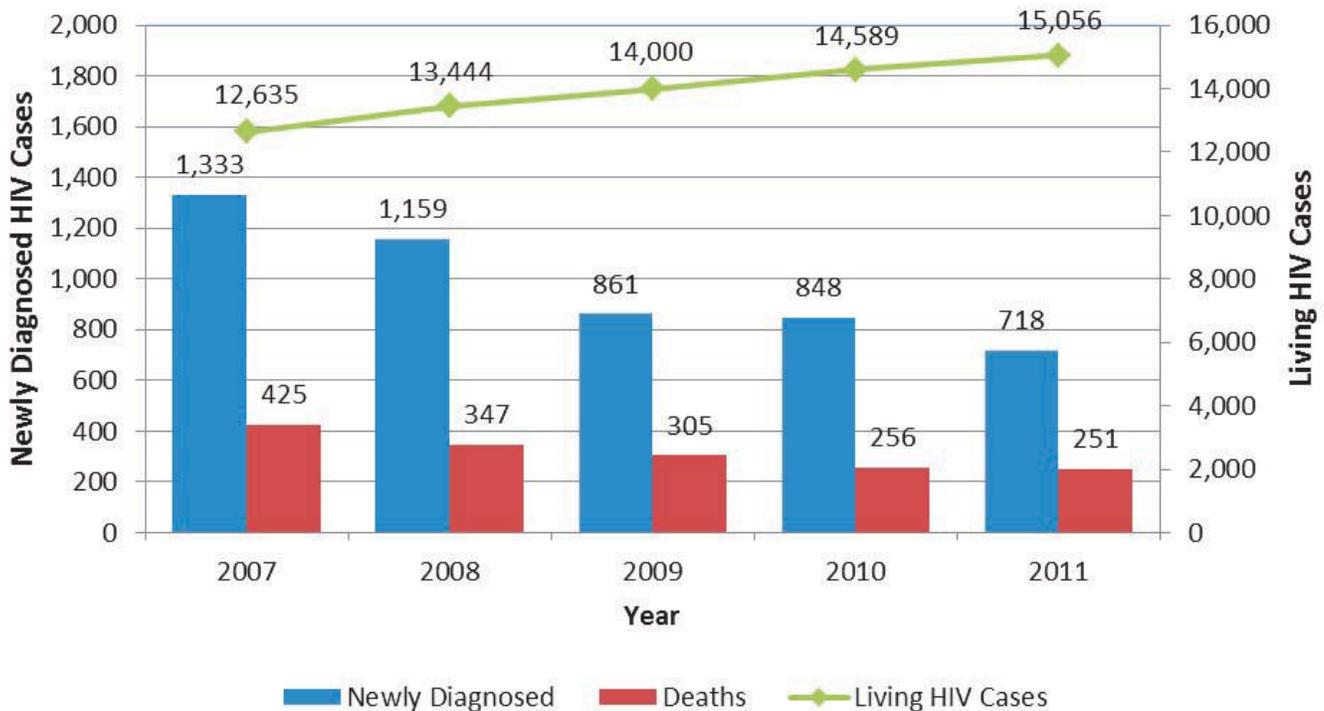
All persons diagnosed with HIV in the District of Columbia and alive as of December 31, 2011 are presented in this section regardless of their age at diagnosis. In previous years this section included only adolescents and adults, or persons 13 years of age and older at the time of HIV diagnosis. Pediatric cases, or persons less than 13 years of age at HIV diagnosis, were presented solely in a separate section. Persons diagnosed as pediatric cases are living longer lives due to advances in HIV care and treatment; the median age among pediatric cases living as of December 31, 2011 was 19 years of age. It is important to include persons who were diagnosed as pediatric cases in the overview to more fully describe the HIV epidemic in Washington, DC.

## Summary

The World Health Organization defines generalized HIV epidemics as those in which the prevalence of HIV is greater than 1% in the overall population. As of December 31, 2011 there were 15,056 residents of the District of Columbia living with HIV; this number accounts for approximately 2.4% of the population and is indicative of a continued generalized epidemic.

District residents over 40 years of age continue to be disproportionately impacted by HIV. Approximately 6.4% of residents whose current age is 40 to 49 years and 5.8% of residents 50 to 59 years of age are living with HIV. Blacks still account for the majority of persons living with HIV in the District. At the end of 2011, 3.7% of black residents were living with HIV, with the highest burden of disease among black males (5.4%). Approximately 1.5% of Hispanic residents and 1.1% of white residents were living with HIV. [Refer to appendix tables A1 and A2](#) for additional information regarding HIV cases diagnosed in the District and alive as of December 31, 2011.

**Figure 1.** Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases, Deaths, and Living HIV Cases by Year  
District of Columbia, 2007-2011



**Figure 1**

- At the end of 2011, 15,056 residents were living with HIV in the District, accounting for 2.4% of District residents.
- There has been a 44% decrease in the number of cases diagnosed and reported from 2007 to 2011.

**Table 1. HIV Cases Diagnosed in the District and Alive as of December, 2011: Rates by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Current Age**

Sex	Total Living HIV Cases, 2011		Estimated DC Population <sup>†</sup> , 2011		Rate per 100,000
	N	%	N	%	
Male	10,882	72.3	292,221	47.3	3,723.9
Female	4,174	27.7	325,775	52.7	1,281.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>617,996</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,436.3</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	2,482	16.5	218,278	35.3	1,137.1
Black	11,307	75.1	304,203	49.2	3,716.9
Hispanic	904	6.0	58,744	9.5	1,538.9
Other*	363	2.4	36,771	6.0	987.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>617,996</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,436.3</b>
<b>Male</b>					
White	2,374	21.8	108,034	37.0	2,197.5
Black	7,459	68.5	138,080	47.3	5,401.9
Hispanic	760	7.0	30,248	10.4	2,512.6
Other*	289	2.7	15,859	5.4	1,822.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,882</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>292,221</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,723.9</b>
<b>Female</b>					
White	108	2.6	110,244	33.8	98.0
Black	3,848	92.2	166,123	51.0	2,316.4
Hispanic	144	3.4	28,496	8.7	505.3
Other*	74	1.8	20,912	6.4	353.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>325,775</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,281.3</b>
<b>Current Age</b>					
<13	46	0.3	78,779	12.7	58.4
13-19	116	0.8	49,255	8.0	235.5
20-29	1,351	9.0	135,073	21.9	1,000.2
30-39	2,629	17.5	103,104	16.7	2,549.9
40-49	4,988	33.1	77,396	12.5	6,444.8
50-59	4,232	28.1	72,608	11.7	5,828.6
≥60	1,694	11.3	101,781	16.5	1,664.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>617,996</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,436.3</b>

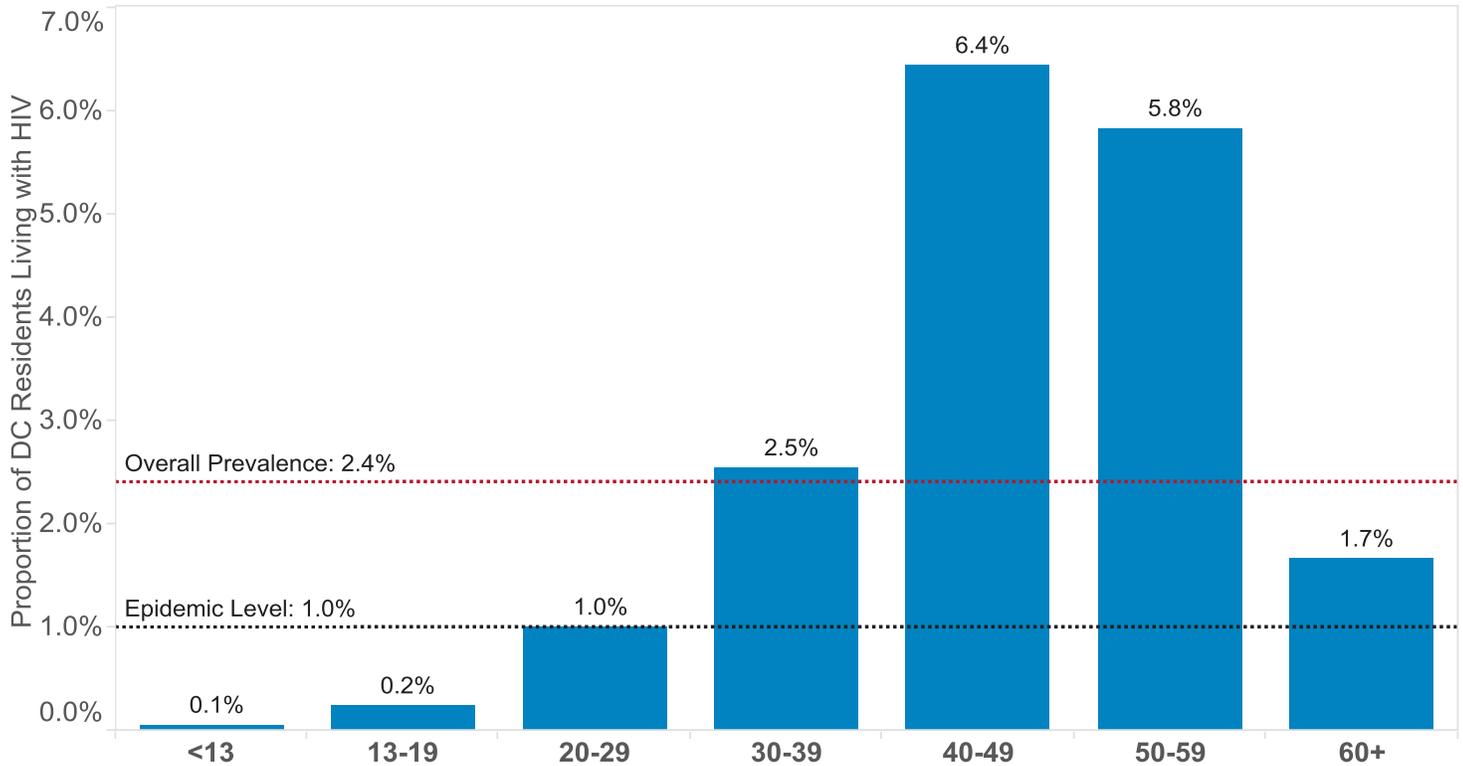
<sup>†</sup>Source: 2011 US Census Estimates

\*Other race includes mixed race individuals, Asians, Alaska Natives, American Indians, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islanders, and unknown

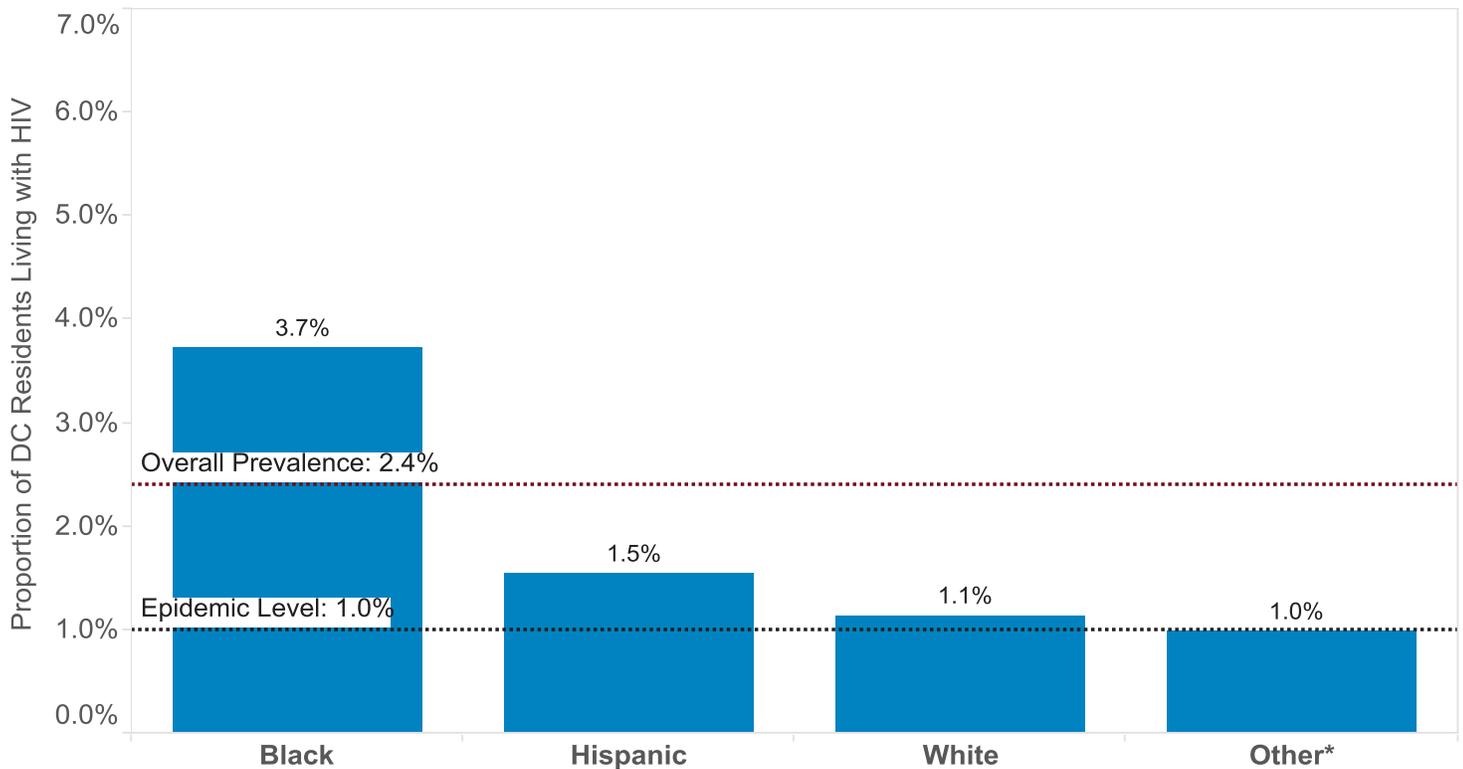
### Table 1

- District residents between 40 and 49 years of age and 50 and 59 years of age have the highest rates of HIV at 6,444.8 and 5,828.6 cases per 100,000 persons, respectively.
- Men accounted for less than half (47.3%) of District residents, but almost three-quarters (72.3%) of living cases.
- Although blacks accounted for just under half (49.2%) of District residents, they account for more than three quarters (75.1%) of all cases living with HIV.
- Among District women, black women accounted for the majority (92.2%) of living HIV cases.

**Figure 2. Proportion of Residents Diagnosed and Living with HIV by Current Age**  
 District of Columbia, 2011



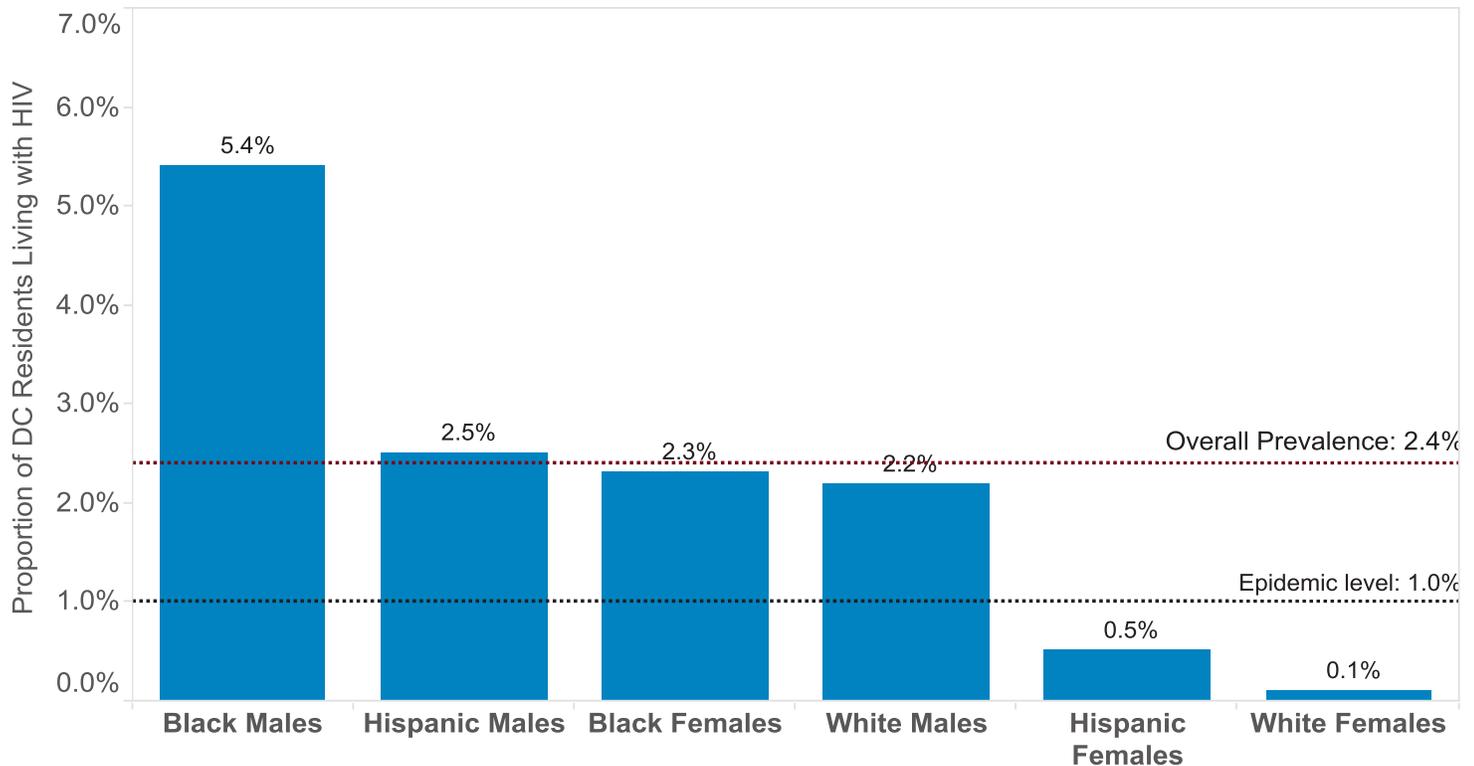
**Figure 3. Proportion of Residents Diagnosed and Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity**  
 District of Columbia, 2011



\*Other race includes mixed race individuals, Asians, Alaska Natives, American Indians, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islanders, and unknown

**Figure 4.** Proportion of Residents Diagnosed and Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity and Sex

District of Columbia, 2011

**Figure 2**

- The lowest proportions of persons living with HIV was among <13 year olds (0.1%); this is a rate that was added to the report this year.
- The highest burden continues to be among the 40 to 49 (6.4%) and 50 to 59 (5.8%) year olds.

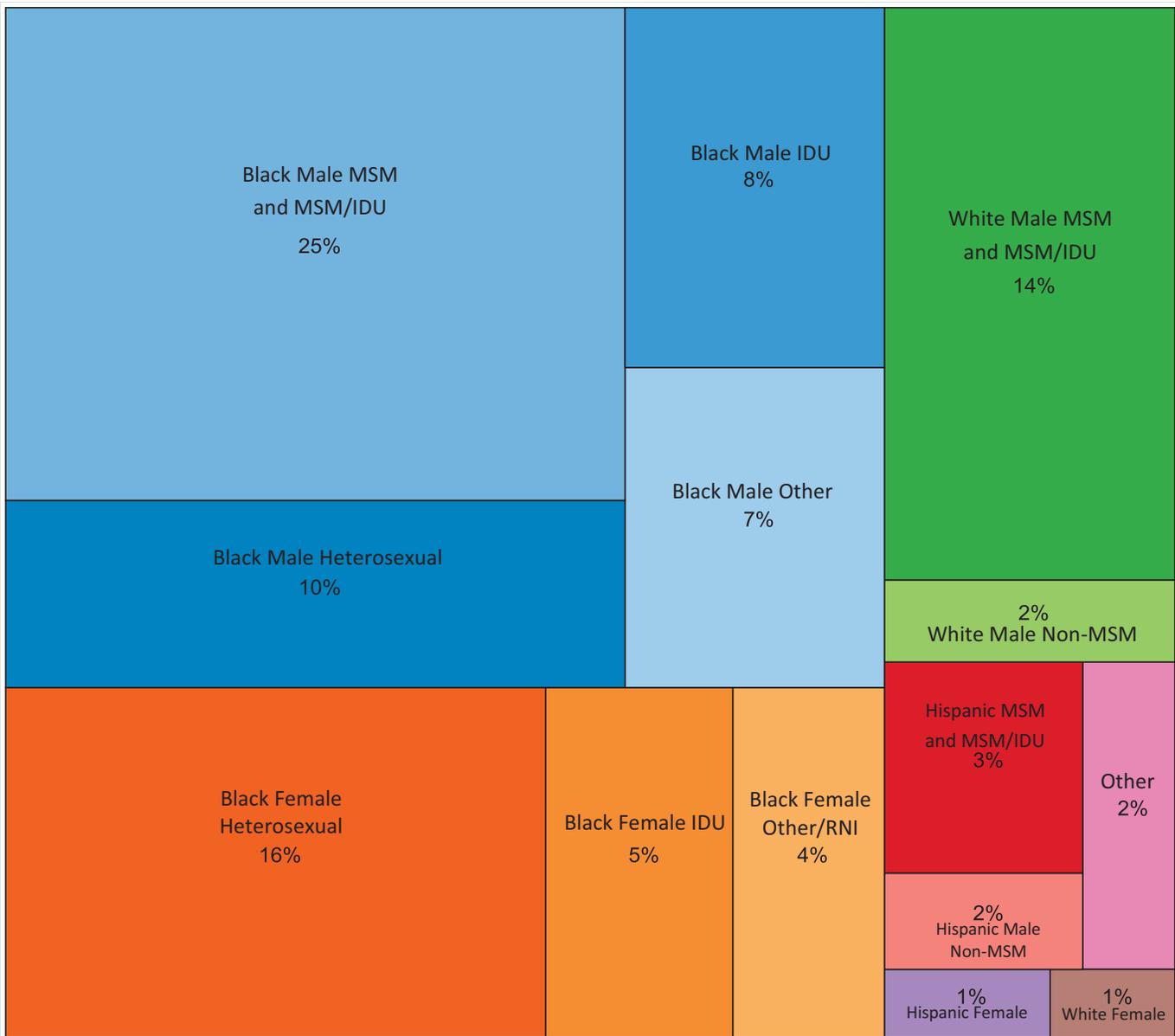
**Figure 3**

- Rates among blacks, whites and Hispanics are higher than 1%, the rate recognized as a generalized epidemic.
- The prevalence of HIV among black residents was 3.7%, which is nearly 4 times greater than the rates among white and Hispanic residents.

**Figure 4**

- The lowest rates of HIV are among white women (0.1%) and Hispanic women (0.5%); these rates are below the generalized epidemic rate of 1%.
- The highest rate of HIV is among black women, this rate is nearly 5 times greater than for Hispanic females.
- Black and Hispanic men have the highest rates of HIV, but the rate is more than twice as large among black men compared to Hispanic men.

**Figure 5.** Proportion of all living Cases of HIV/AIDS diagnosed in DC by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Mode of Transmission District of Columbia, 2011 (n=15,056)



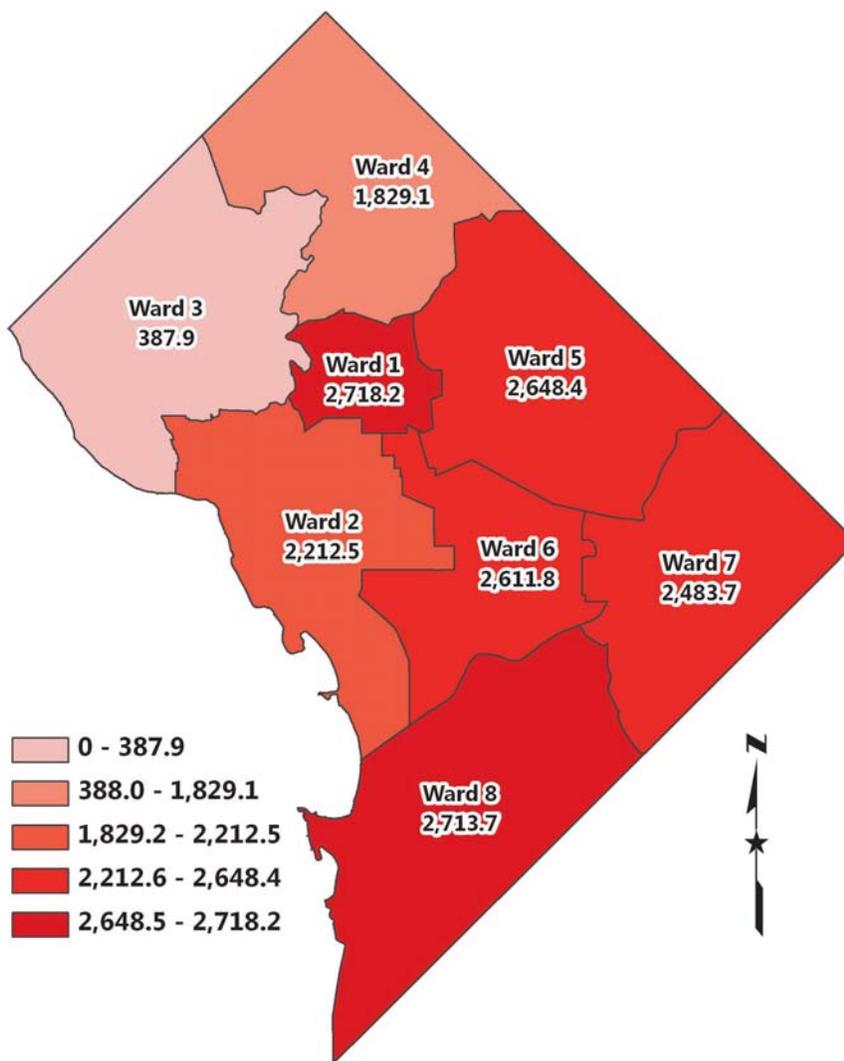
\*MSM: men who have sex with men; IDU: injection drug use; RNI: risk not identified; Other: perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers); Non-MSM: All modes of transmission excluding MSM and MSM/IDU.  
 Hispanic Male non-MSM: Heterosexual, IDU, RNI and other modes of transmission  
 Black Female Other: RNI and other modes of transmission  
 Black Male Other: RNI and other modes of transmission  
 Hispanic Female: All modes of transmission  
 White Female: All modes of transmission  
 Other: All persons of other race with all modes of transmission

**Figure 5** represents all persons diagnosed with HIV in the District and alive as of December, 2011 (n=15,056) by sex, race/ethnicity, and mode of transmission. Mode of transmission represents the reported risk factor that most likely resulted in HIV transmission. Persons may report multiple risk factors; the transmission mode with the greatest transmission probability is reported. This figure is a new addition to the report and is called a tree map. These figures present a broad overview of the population; this helps to visualize the various demographic groups and their HIV burden.

**Figure 5**

- Approximately one-quarter (25%) of persons diagnosed with HIV in the District and alive as of December, 2011 were black MSM and MSM/IDU.
- Black women who reported heterosexual contact as mode of transmission represent the second largest group (16%), while white MSM and MSM/IDU represent the third largest group (14%).

**Map 1. HIV Cases Diagnosed in the District and Alive as of December 2011 Rates per 100,000 persons by Ward District of Columbia, 2011**



- Residence at diagnosis and ward information was available for 95.9% of living HIV cases.
- At the end of 2011, the highest rate of persons living with HIV by ward were in Wards 1 and 8 (2.7%) and the lowest rate of persons living with HIV was in Ward 3 (0.4%).
- Ward information was available for almost all (95.6%) living HIV cases and rates of persons living with HIV at the end of 2011.
- Similar to previous years, the rate of HIV in nearly all wards was greater than 1%; this indicates that the HIV epidemic is severe in seven of the city's eight wards.