

Section 2. Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases

There were 4,919 HIV cases diagnosed and reported among residents of the District between 2007 and 2011. The number of newly diagnosed HIV cases declined each year, from 1,333 cases in 2007 to 718 cases in 2011; this represents a 46% decline in the number of diagnosed cases. More than two-thirds of these cases (71.2%) were men, approximately three-quarters (77.4%) were black, and about one-half (50.7%) were between 30 and 49 years of age. The leading mode of transmission among newly diagnosed cases were men who had sex with men (MSM) sexual contact (37.5%), followed by heterosexual contact (31.4%). In 20.5% of newly diagnosed cases the mode of transmission was not identified. [Refer to appendix table A3](#) for additional data regarding newly diagnosed HIV cases.

Figure 6. Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis and Sex
District of Columbia, 2007-2011

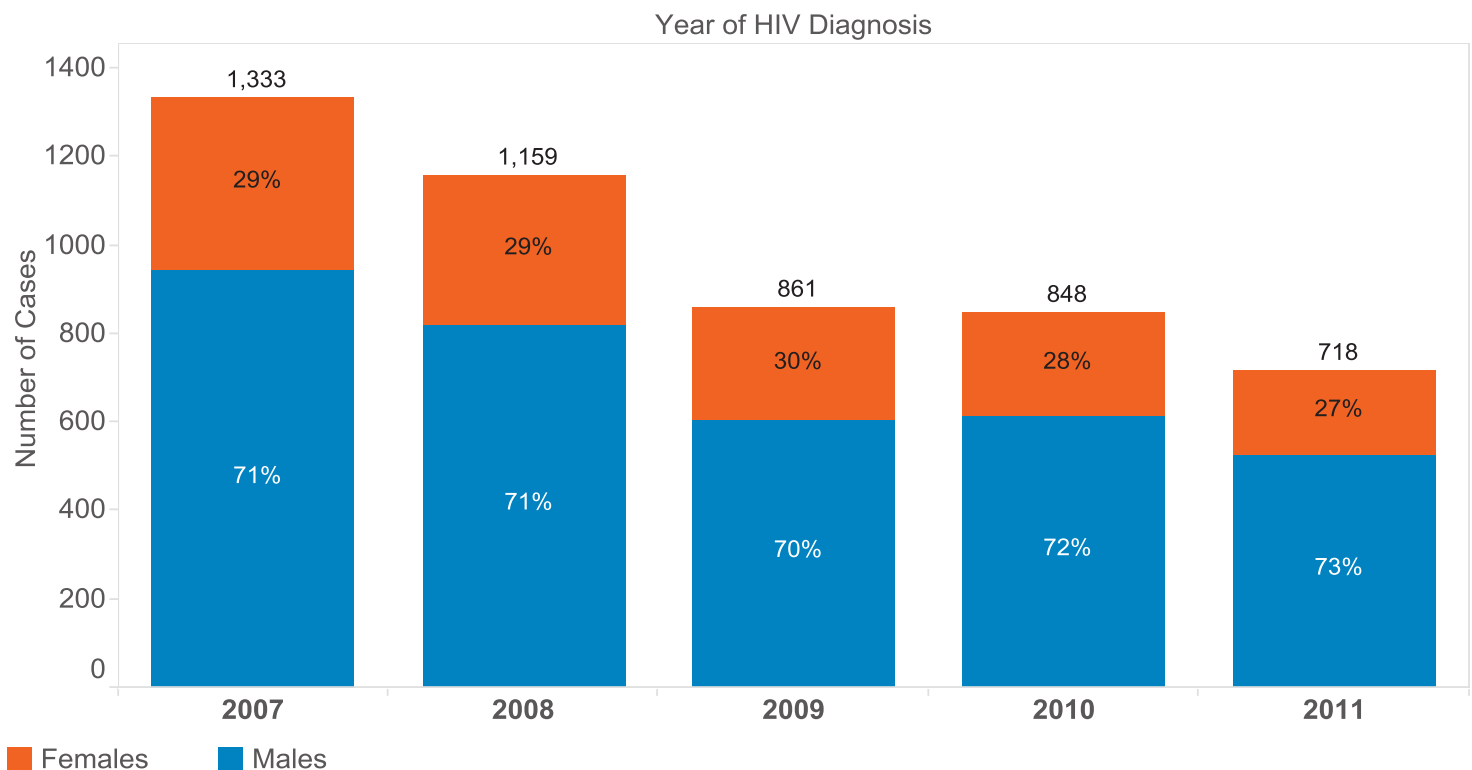
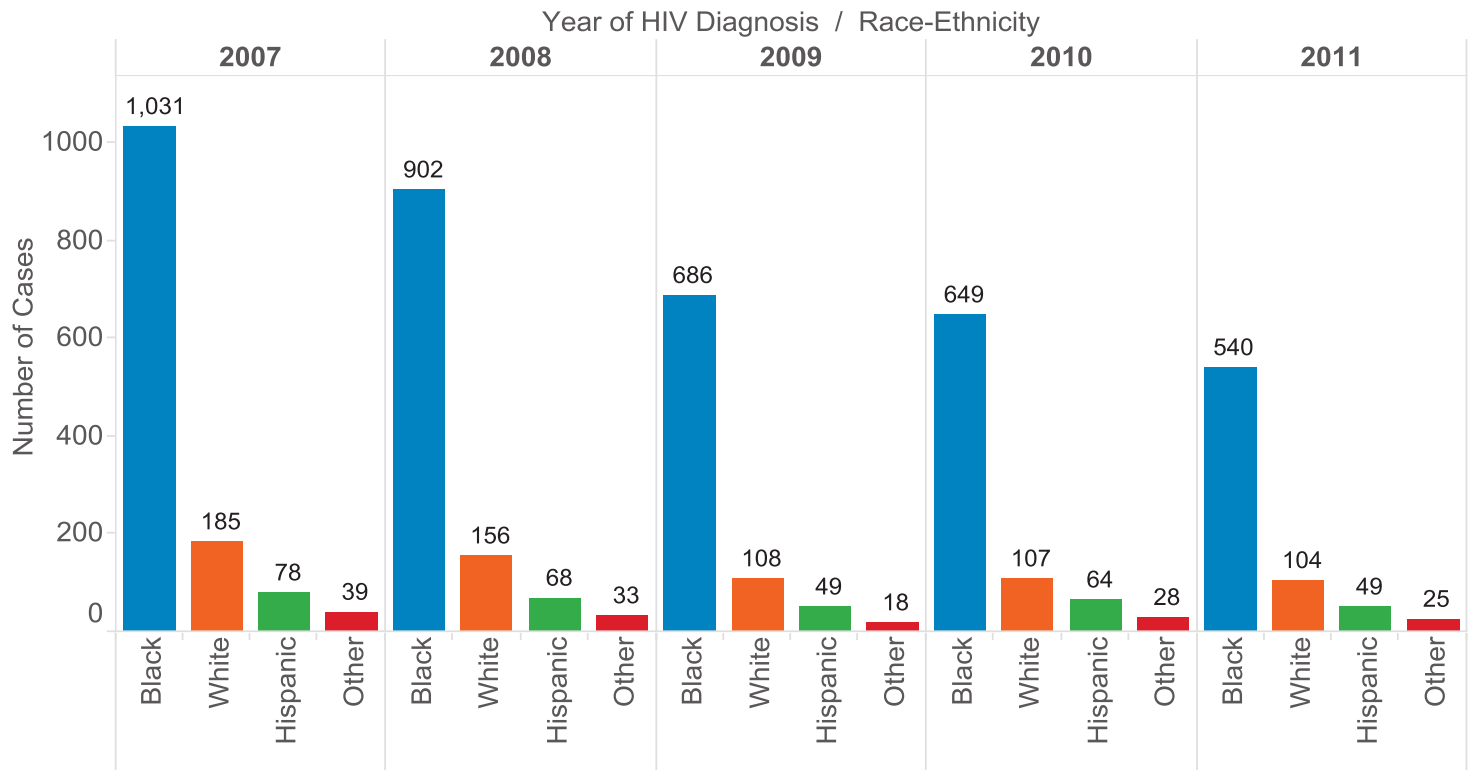


Figure 6

- While the number of newly diagnosed HIV cases declined between 2007 and 2011, the ratio of men to women remained constant at approximately 3:1.
- Men in the District continue to be disproportionately affected by HIV; men represent 47% of the District's population but more than 70% of HIV diagnoses.

Figure 7. Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis and Race/Ethnicity

District of Columbia, 2007-2011

**Figure 8. Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis and Age at Diagnosis**

District of Columbia, 2007-2011

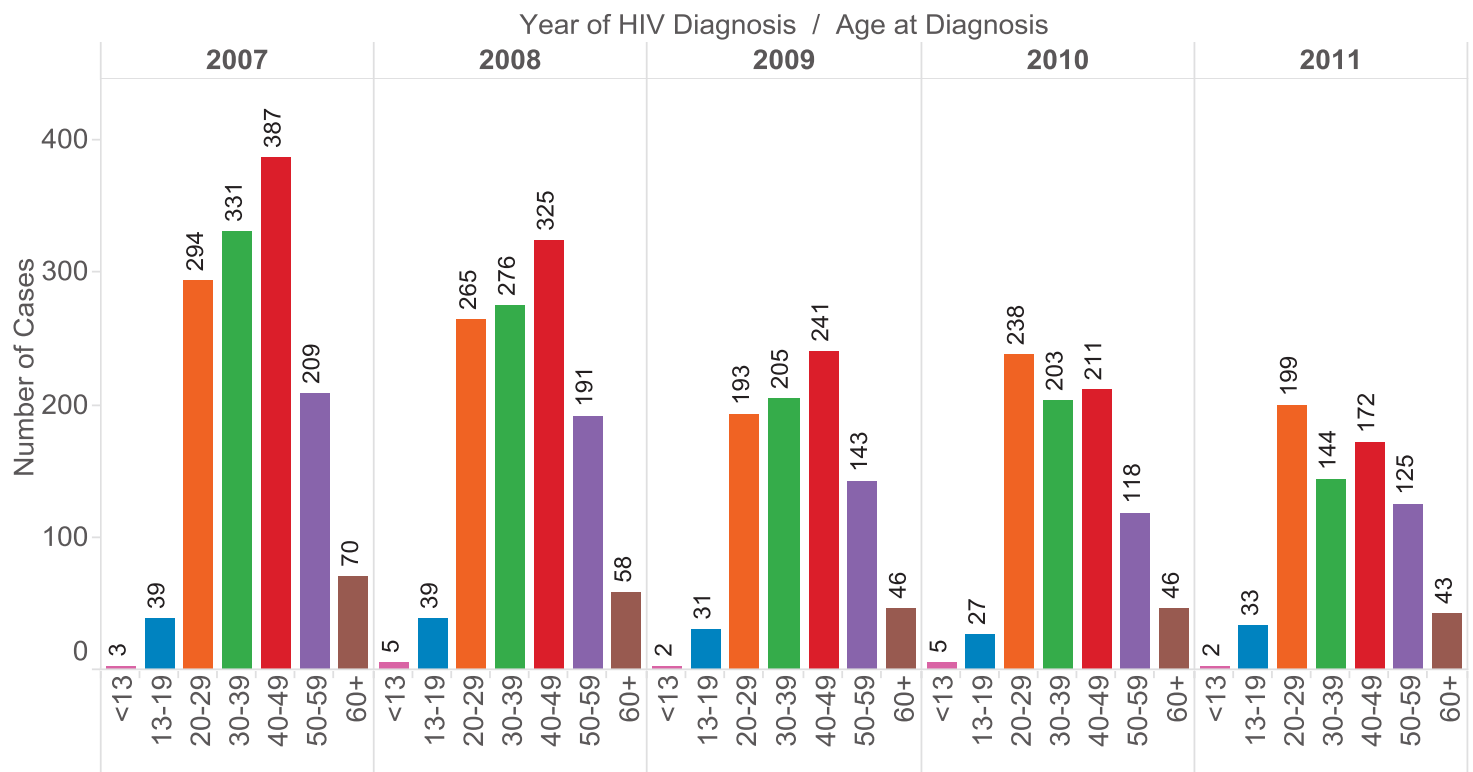
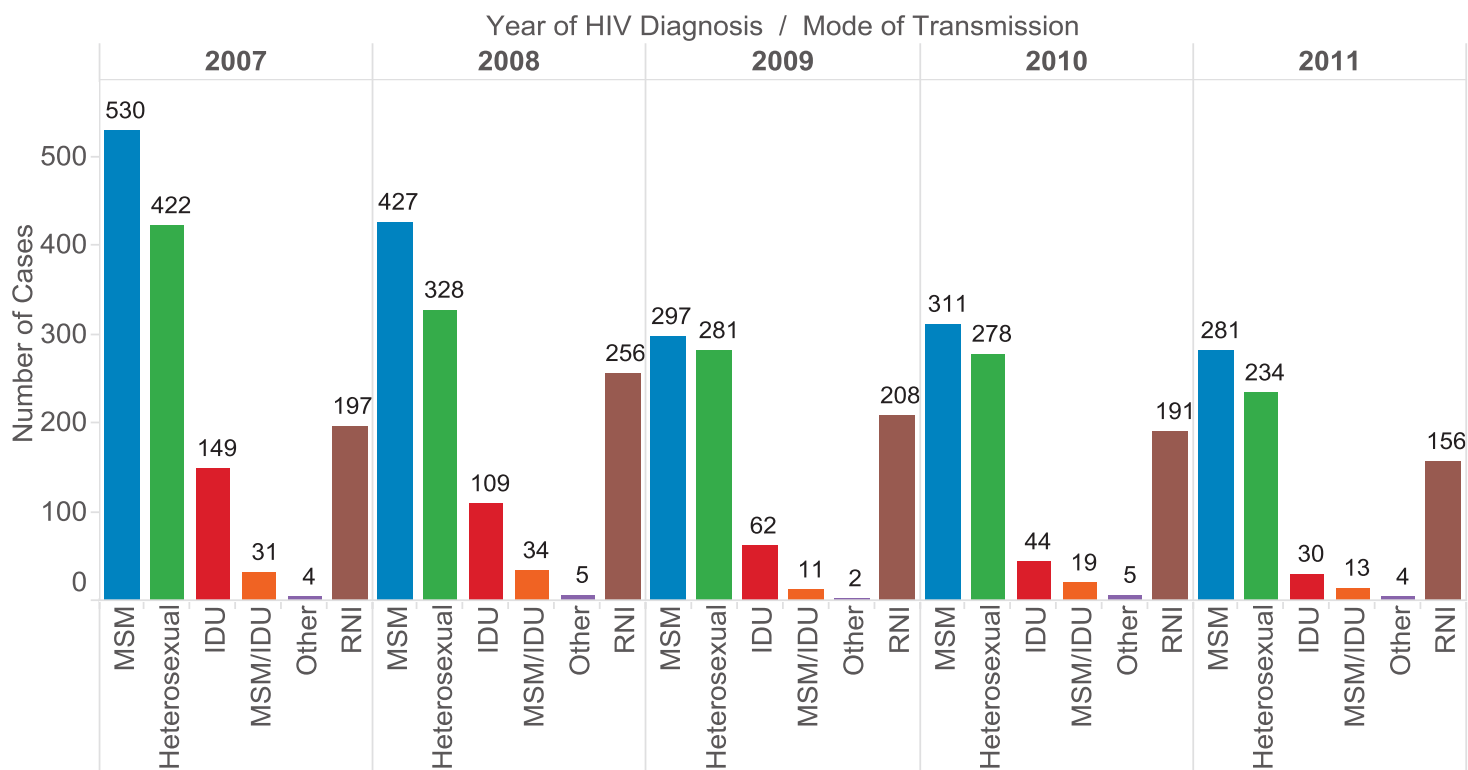


Figure 9. Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis and Mode of Transmission

District of Columbia, 2007-2011



*Other mode of transmission includes perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers).

Figure 7

- The number of newly diagnosed HIV cases among blacks declined 48% between 2007 and 2011 and among whites decreased 44%. Blacks still represent the majority of HIV cases diagnosed in the District (77% in 2007 and 75% in 2011), while whites represent 14% of cases diagnosed (14% in 2007 and 14% in 2011).
- Although the overall number of newly diagnosed HIV cases declined, the racial distribution has remained relatively stable.

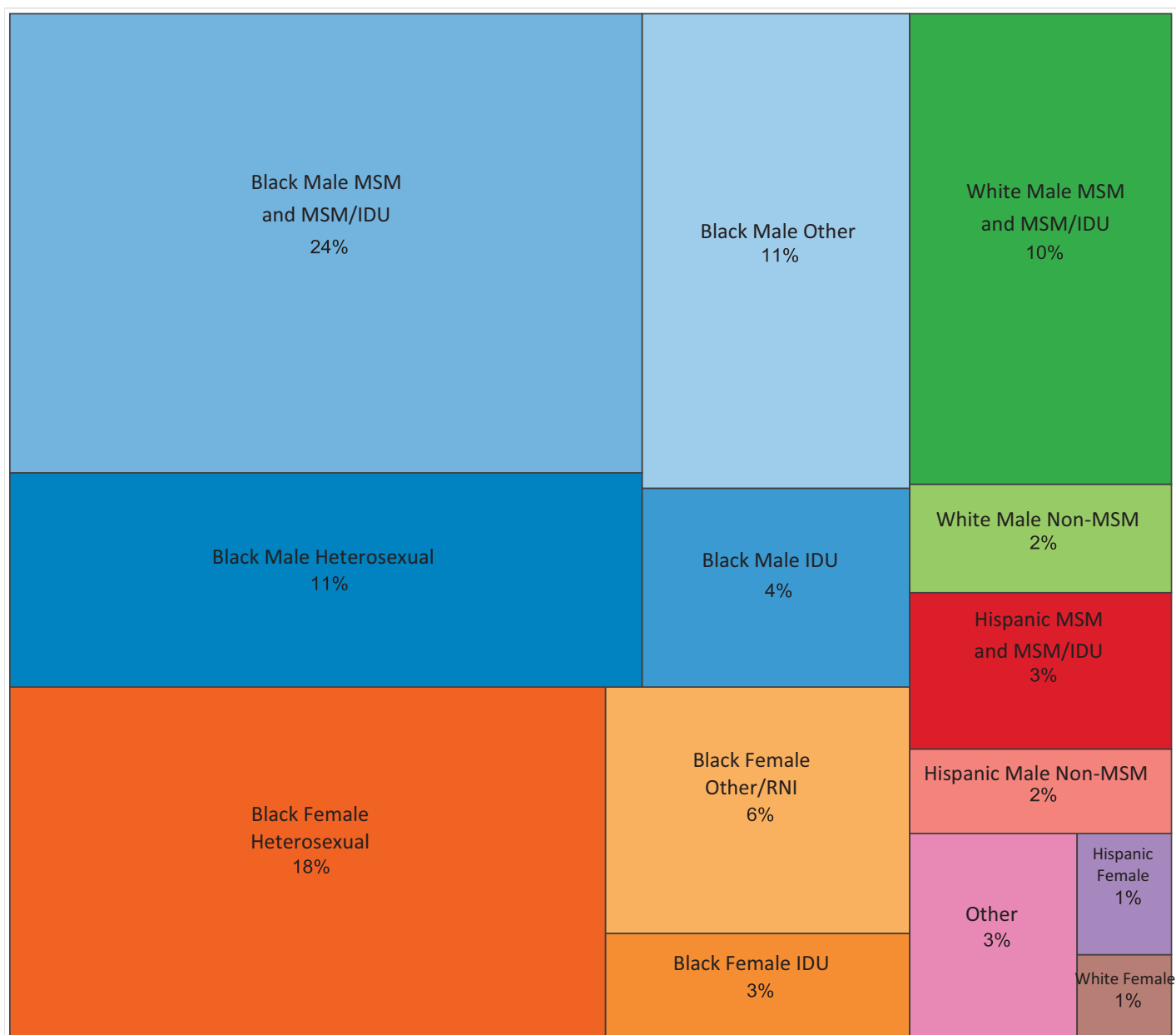
Figure 8

- The number of newly diagnosed HIV cases 30 to 49 years of age declined 56% between 2007 and 2011.
- In 2007, 20 to 29 year olds represented 22% of newly diagnosed HIV cases and in 2011 this age group represented 28% of newly diagnosed HIV cases. This age group now has the highest number of newly diagnosed cases.

Figure 9

- A decline of 47% was seen in the number of HIV cases diagnosed among MSM, between 2007 (530 cases) and 2011 (281 cases).
- There was a similar decline (45%) in the number of HIV cases diagnosed among persons with heterosexual contact as mode of transmission between 2007 (422 cases) and 2011 (234 cases).
- Percentages of cases with a mode of transmission of MSM (40%) and heterosexual (32%) remained steady between 2007 and 2011.
- There was a 80% decline between 2007 (149 cases) and 2011 (30 cases) in the number of HIV cases in which injection drug use was reported as transmission mode. The District's needle exchange services were expanded during this time period.
- The proportion of cases where mode of transmission is unknown, or not reported due to incomplete health care provider case reports, remains (20.5%).

Figure 10. Proportion of all Newly Diagnosed HIV cases in DC by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Mode of Transmission
District of Columbia, 2007-2011 (n=4,919)



*MSM: includes 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

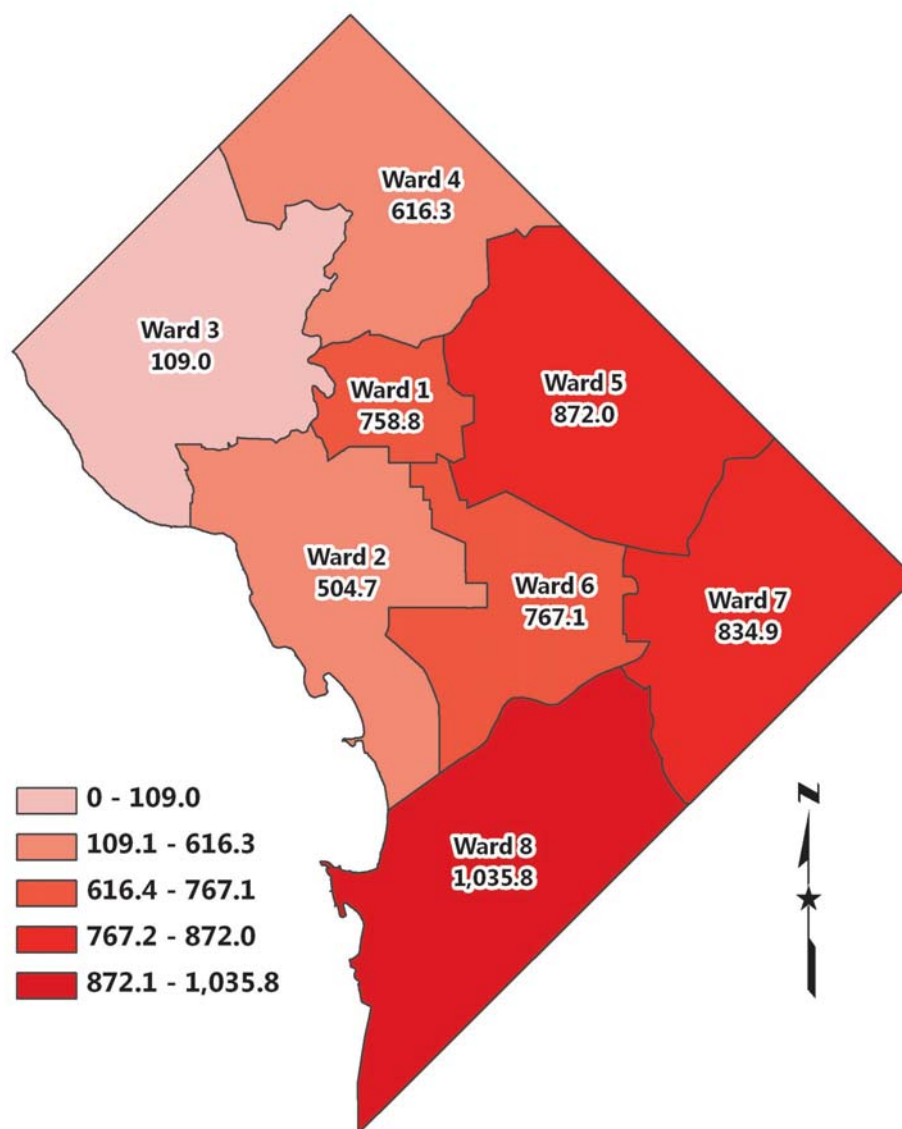
White Female: All modes of transmission

Other: All persons of other race with all modes of transmission

Figure 10

- Figure 10 represents newly diagnosed HIV cases in the District of Columbia (n=4,919) by sex, race/ethnicity, and mode of transmission.
- The largest burden of HIV was among black MSM and MSM/IDU (24%).
- Black women with heterosexual contact as mode of transmission represent the second largest group (18%) of persons newly diagnosed with HIV in the District and black men with heterosexual contact as mode of transmission represent the third largest group (11%).

Map 2. Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases Diagnosed in the District Rates per 100,000 persons by Ward
District of Columbia, 2007-2011



- Residence at diagnosis and ward information was available for 95.9% of living HIV cases.
- The highest rates of newly diagnosed HIV cases are located in the southeast corner of the District, in Wards 5, 7 and 8, where roughly 1 in every 100 residents were diagnosed with HIV in the past 5 years.