

Section 1. Diagnosed and Living HIV Cases

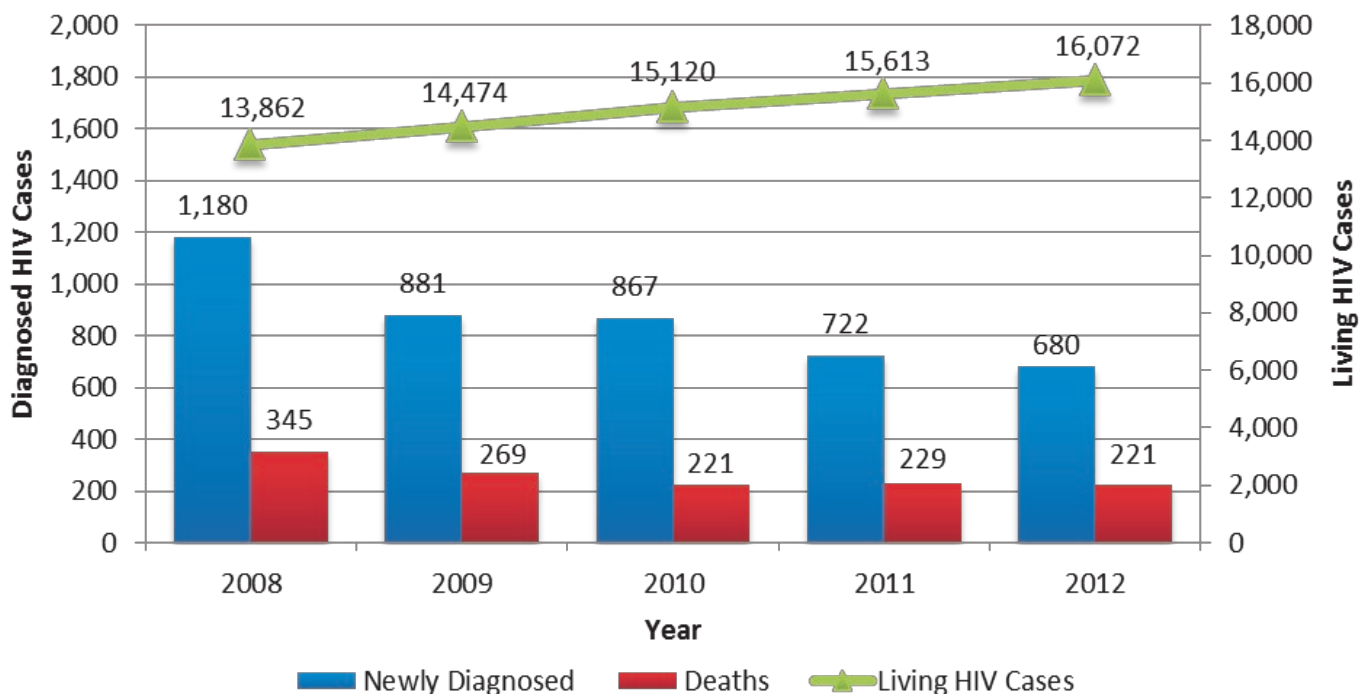
This section includes all persons reported as diagnosed with HIV in the District of Columbia and alive as of December 31, 2012 regardless of their age at diagnosis. In previous years, pediatric cases, or persons less than 13 years of age at HIV diagnosis, were excluded and presented solely in a separate 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, 2012 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, 2012 there were 16,072 residents of the District of Columbia living with HIV; this number accounts for approximately 2.5% of the population and is indicative of a continued generalized epidemic. Overall, however, there has been a 42% decrease in the number of reported cases diagnosed in 2012 compared to 2008.

District residents ages 40 years and over continue to be disproportionately impacted by HIV infection. At the end of 2012, approximately 6.4% of residents ages 40 to 59 years old were living with HIV. Blacks still account for the majority of people living with HIV in the District with 3.9% of black residents living with HIV, and with the highest burden of disease among black men (5.7%). Approximately 1.6% of Hispanic residents and 1.2% of white residents were living with HIV. In general, there was minimal change from last year's report. Please refer to appendix tables A1 and A2 for additional information regarding HIV cases diagnosed in the District and alive as of December 31, 2012.

Figure 1. Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases, Deaths, and Living HIV Cases by Year
District of Columbia, 2008-2012



- At the end of 2012, 16,072 residents were living with HIV in the District, accounting for 2.5% of District residents.

Table 1. HIV Cases Diagnosed in the District and Alive as of December, 2012: Rates per 100,000 by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Current Age

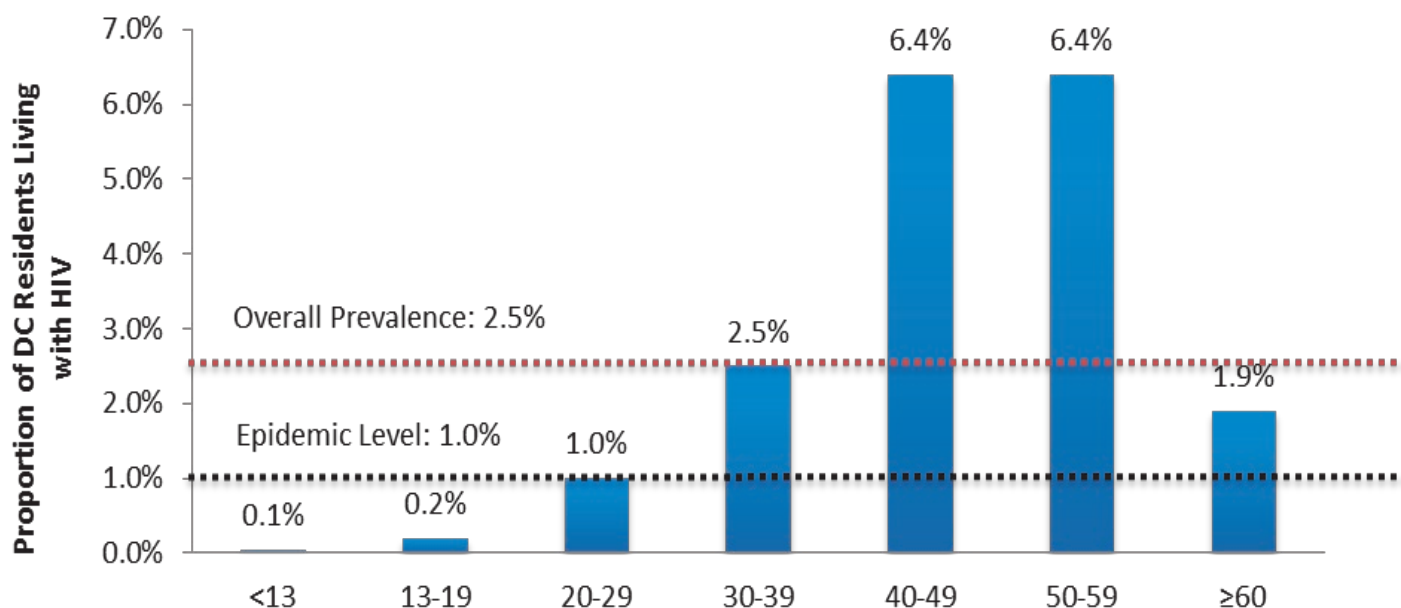
	Total Living HIV Cases, 2012		Estimated DC Population [†] , 2012		Rate per 100,000
Sex	N	%	N	%	
Male	11,679	72.7	299,041	47.3	3,905.5
Female	4,393	27.3	333,282	52.7	1,318.1
Total	16,072	100.0	632,323	100.0	2,541.7
Race/Ethnicity					
White	2,669	16.6	224,327	35.5	1,189.8
Black	12,062	75.0	307,150	48.6	3,927.1
Hispanic	990	6.2	62,726	9.9	1,578.3
Other*	351	2.2	38,120	6.0	920.8
Total	16,072	100.0	632,323	100.0	2,541.7
Male					
White	2,554	21.9	111,213	37.2	2,296.5
Black	7,995	68.5	139,197	46.5	5,743.7
Hispanic	842	7.2	32,293	10.8	2,607.4
Other*	288	2.4	16,339	5.5	1,762.7
Total	11,679	100.0	299,041	100.0	3,905.5
Female					
White	115	2.6	113,114	33.9	101.7
Black	4,067	92.6	167,953	50.4	2,421.5
Hispanic	148	3.4	30,434	9.1	486.3
Other*	63	1.4	21,781	6.5	289.2
Total	4,393	100.0	333,282	100.0	1,318.1
Current Age					
<13	41	0.3	83,159	13.2	49.3
13-19	112	0.7	49,050	7.8	228.3
20-29	1,423	8.9	135,760	21.5	1,048.2
30-39	2,754	17.1	109,006	17.2	2,526.5
40-49	4,997	31.1	78,409	12.4	6,373.0
50-59	4,734	29.4	73,456	11.6	6,444.7
≥60	2,011	12.5	103,483	16.4	1,943.3
Total	16,072	100.0	632,323	100.0	2,541.7

†Source: 2012 US Census Estimates

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

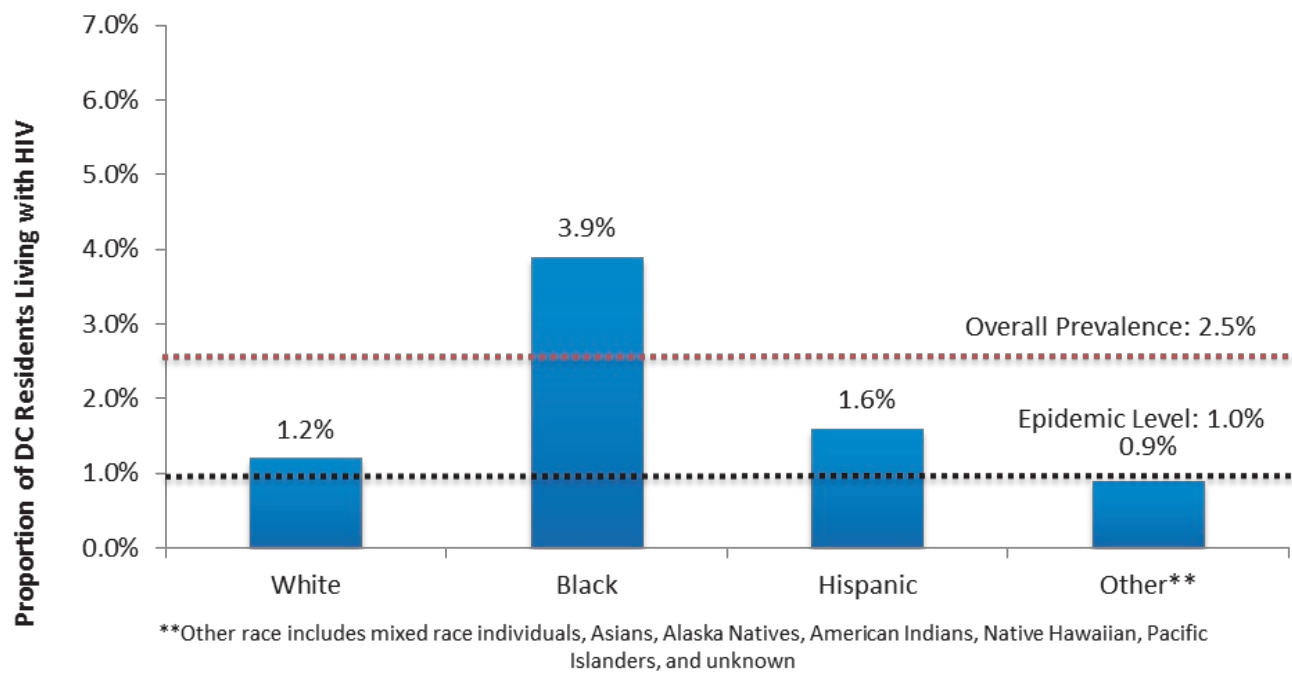
- District residents between 40 and 49 years of age and 50 and 59 years of age have the highest rates of HIV at 6,373.0 and 6,444.7 cases per 100,000 persons, respectively.
- Men accounted for less than half (47.3%) of District residents, but almost three-quarters (72.7%) of living cases.
- Although blacks accounted for just under half (48.6%) of District residents, they account for three quarters (75.0%) of all cases living with HIV.
- Among women, black women accounted for the majority (92.6%) of living HIV cases.

Figure 2. Proportion of Residents Diagnosed and Living with HIV by Current Age
District of Columbia, 2012



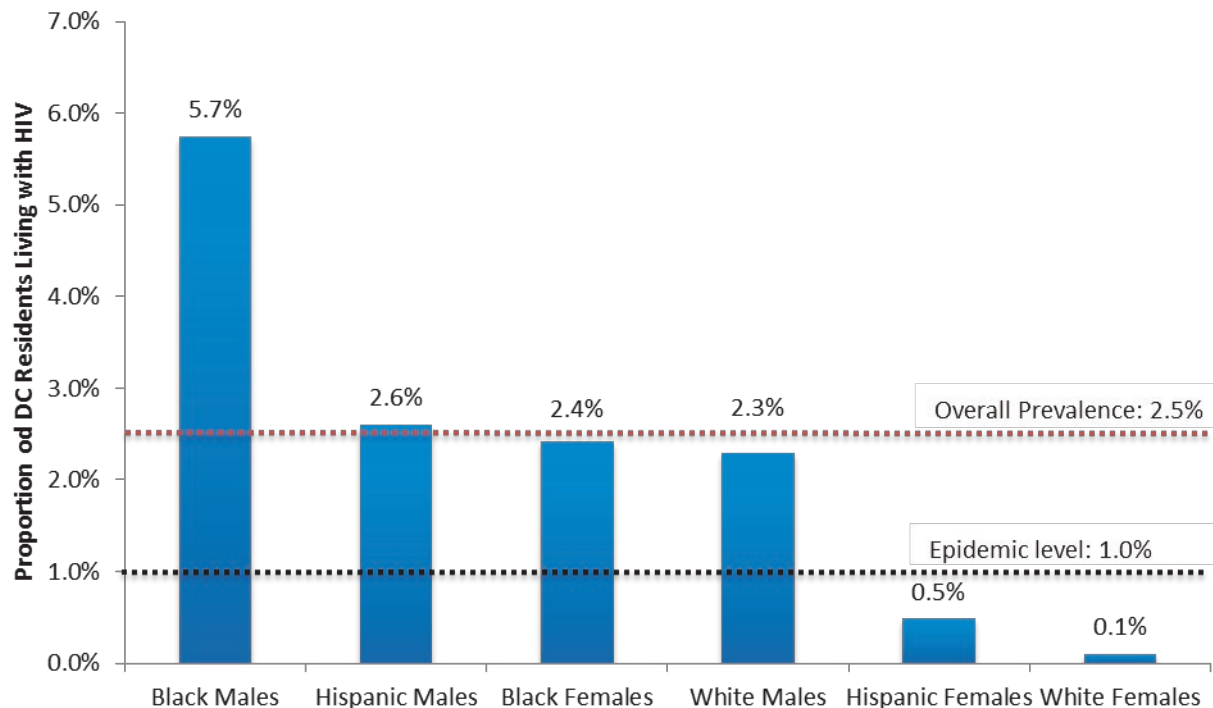
- Residents 40 to 59 years of age had the highest prevalence of HIV in the District at 6.4%.
- DC residents under the age of 13 had the lowest HIV prevalence at the end of 2012.

Figure 3. Proportion of Residents Diagnosed and Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity,
District of Columbia, 2012



- Blacks continue to have the highest prevalence of HIV, approximately 4 times higher than among whites.

Figure 4. Proportion of Residents Diagnosed and Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, District of Columbia, 2012



- At the end of 2012, black and Hispanic men had the highest HIV prevalence in the District; the HIV prevalence among black men was more than twice that of Hispanic men.
- The lowest prevalence of HIV is 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 among women was among black women among whom the HIV prevalence was nearly 5 times greater than that of Hispanic women and nearly 25 times greater than white women.

Figure 5. Proportion of Living Cases of HIV Diagnosed in DC, by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Mode of Transmission, District of Columbia, 2012 (N=16,072)

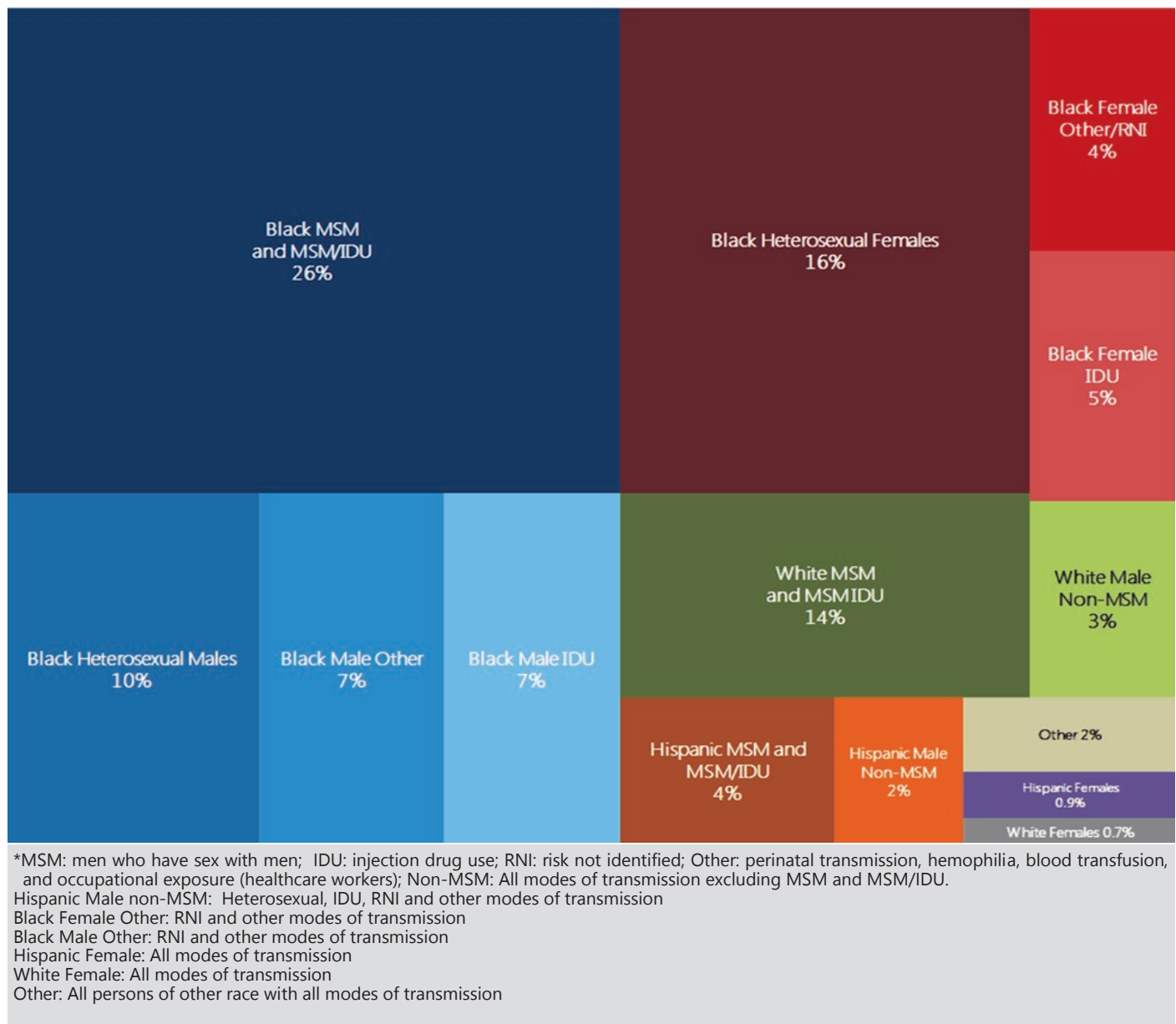
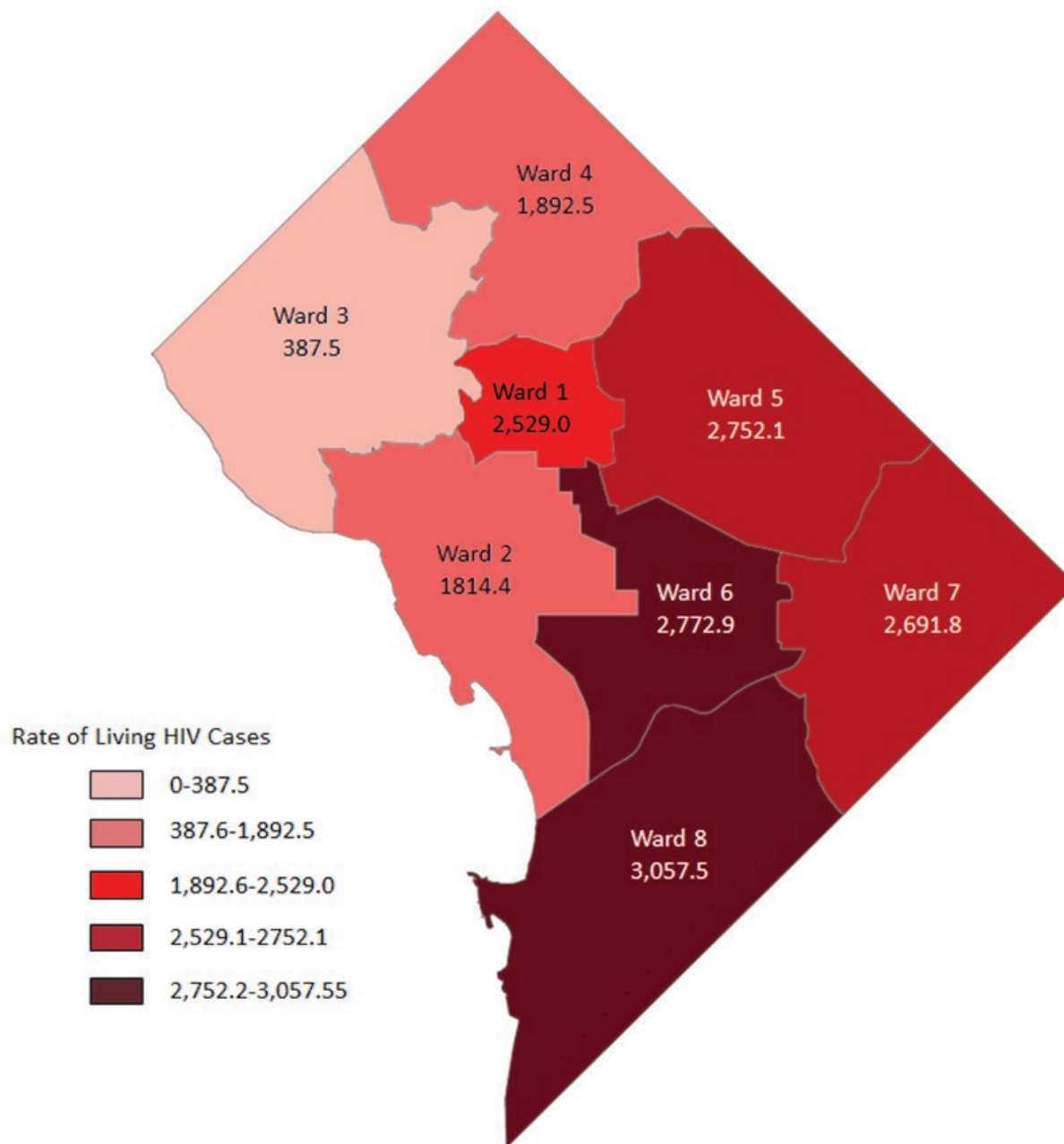


Figure 5 represents all persons diagnosed with HIV in the District and alive as of December, 2012 (n=16,072) by sex, race/ethnicity, and mode of transmission. Mode of transmission represents the reported risk factor that most likely resulted in HIV transmission. Persons may report multiple risk factors; the transmission mode with the greatest transmission probability is reported. The figure (tree map) present a broad overview of the population; this helps to visualize the various demographic groups and their HIV burden.

- Blacks continue to be a disproportionately affected population representing nearly 75% of new infections, but only 47% of District residents.
- Approximately one-quarter (26%) of persons diagnosed with HIV in the District and alive as of December, 2012 were black men who reported MSM or MSM/IDU as the mode of transmission for HIV.
- Black women who reported heterosexual contact as the primary 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 2012 by Ward: Rates per 100,000 persons
District of Columbia, 2012



- Ward information was available for 87.7% of living HIV cases at the end of 2012.
- 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.
- At the end of 2012, the highest rates of persons living with HIV by ward were in Wards 6 and 8 (2.8% and 3.1%, respectively) and the lowest rate of persons living with HIV was in Ward 3 (0.4%).
- Though not included in ward rates, at the end of 2012, there were a total of 517 cases diagnosed in jail and 225 cases who were homeless at the time of diagnosis.