

# 2018 ANNUAL HIV SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY REPORT

**Bureau of  
Epidemiology**

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The data provided in the tables, figures and maps are based on HIV reports received through March 31, 2019. Expanded analysis of data presented in the Annual HIV Surveillance Summary and other HIV data may be requested by sending email to [c-hivepi@state.pa.us](mailto:c-hivepi@state.pa.us) or by telephone/fax to our office at 717-783-0481(phone) or 717-772-6975(fax).

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## **A Special Note for the Readers of Pennsylvania HIV Surveillance Report Explanation for Changes in the Annual HIV Surveillance Summary Report**

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) was first described in 1981 and the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) was first identified in 1984. AIDS is defined by the presence of a confirmed HIV infection and the occurrence of certain types of infections called “opportunistic infections” or specific levels of specialized cells called CD4 cells in the human body. When the level of CD4 cells falls to less than 200 cells per one milliliter of blood or the person is diagnosed with an opportunistic infection, the person may be diagnosed with AIDS. Persons who are infected with HIV but not diagnosed with AIDS were initially called HIV (non-AIDS) cases, which meant the person was infected with the HIV virus but did not meet the clinical criteria for AIDS. HIV disease encompasses both AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS), and we now understand HIV disease as a single disease entity with degrees of disease progression, rather than using separate disease classifications for HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS.

In 2002, Pennsylvania promulgated public health regulations revising the reportability of adult and pediatric AIDS, adding HIV, CD4 count (<200 cells/uL or <14%), detectable viral load and perinatal exposure to HIV. The new regulations took effect on Oct. 18, 2002, and active surveillance was conducted retrospectively to Jan. 1, 2000. Since that time, HIV reporting has been ongoing statewide with the exception of the county of Philadelphia where it did not become reportable by name until October 2005.

In addition, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has made changes to the HIV case definition, taking into account advances in testing and detection. This new case definition recognizes HIV infection as a disease with varying degrees of severity. For adults and adolescents (i.e., persons aged  $\geq 13$  years), the HIV infection classification system and the surveillance case definitions for HIV infection and AIDS were revised by the CDC in 2008 and combined into a single case definition for HIV infection. In addition, the HIV infection case definition for children aged <13 years and the AIDS case definition for children aged 18 months to <13 years were also revised. No changes were made to the HIV infection classification system, the 24 AIDS-defining conditions for children aged <13 years, or the AIDS case definition for children aged <18 months. These case definitions are intended for public health surveillance only and not as a guide for clinical diagnosis. Further revisions to the HIV disease case definition were published by CDC in 2014.

The data in the Pennsylvania HIV Annual Summary Report published prior to 2011 were presented separately for HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS cases. Reports published in 2011 and later provide summary information about all persons diagnosed with HIV Disease.

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# HIV Surveillance Spotlight

## Characteristics of HIV Disease in Young Adults in Pennsylvania, 2018

**Background:** In 2016, we examined the trend in new HIV diagnoses among young adults in Pa. The results showed that, while other age groups have experienced continuous declines in new HIV diagnoses, young adults age 20 to 29 years old predominated among new HIV diagnoses over the preceding 10 years. Now we want to review the data to see if positive changes are occurring in this age group. We want to know if there are differences among young adults (age 20 to 29) in terms of race/ethnicity, risk and county of residence at diagnosis.

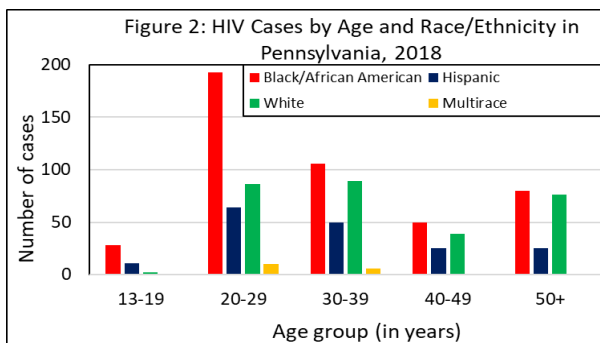
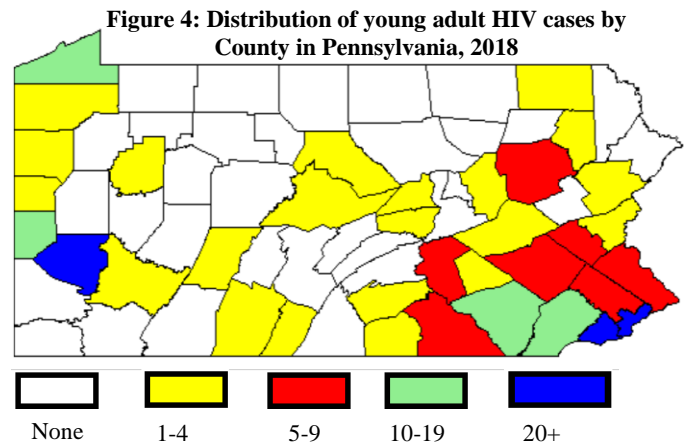
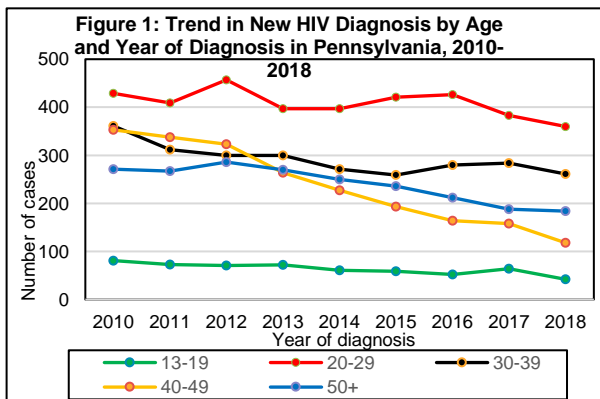
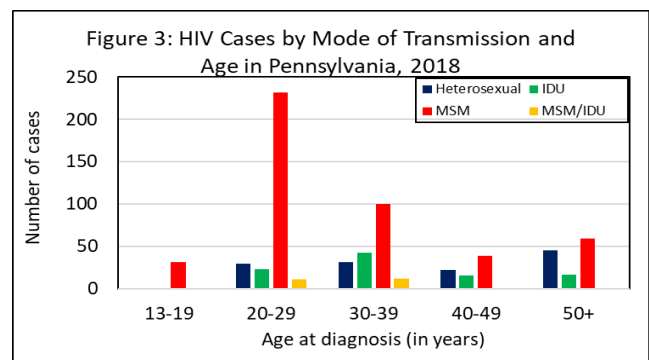
**Methods:** Data reported through the Pa. National Electronic Disease Surveillance System and Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System were used for this analysis. Standard selection criteria are used to identify “countable cases” and included valid data for date of birth, race, county of residence at diagnosis, sex, confirmed HIV diagnosis date and name. These are the same criteria used by CDC to select cases in national estimates of new diagnoses of HIV disease.

**Results:** A total of 966 confirmed cases of HIV disease were reported in Pa. in 2018, and 360 cases were among people aged 20 to 29 years (Figure 1). The number of new diagnoses among young adults has declined from 426 new cases in 2016 to 360 in 2018.

In 2018, the rate of new HIV diagnosis was approximately 21/100,000 population among young adults who accounted for 13% of the overall population (12.8 million in 2017) of Pa. but 37% of all new diagnoses in 2018. Approximately 53% of new diagnoses among young adults in 2018 were among blacks/African Americans, but these differences were less prominent within each successive age group (Figure 2).

Men who have sex with men (MSM) is the most prominent risk group among young adults representing approximately 65% of all new diagnoses in 2018 (Figure 3).

As shown in Figure 4, cases among young adults tended to be concentrated in more urbanized southeastern counties.



**Summary:** While new HIV diagnoses among young adults declined by approximately 15% in the past two years, they remain the predominant age group over the past 10 years. It is also evident that large disparities remain in terms of race, risk and county of residence. There is a continuing need for HIV prevention efforts targeted at specific demographic, risk and geographic areas, as well as integrating pre-exposure prophylaxis and prompt linkage of new cases to HIV care services.

## Executive Summary

HIV can cause AIDS and is typically spread by exposure to body fluids or tissue from an infected individual. Sex and injection drug use are the most common ways of becoming infected. The first cases of AIDS were described in 1981, and confirmed cases in Pa. date back to 1980 (identified through retrospective review).

HIV infects humans and causes damage by taking over cells in the immune system — the part of the body which usually works to fight off germs, bacteria and disease. If left untreated, it usually progresses to AIDS, disability and death. Although no cure or vaccine is currently available, HIV is a treatable condition, and individuals can live normal lives. Highly active antiretroviral treatments (HAART) first became available in the mid-1990s. These treatments are very effective in preventing or slowing the progression of the disease and have the added benefit of reducing the likelihood of transmitting the virus to others. In the past few years, some individuals at high risk for infection are now administered certain antiretroviral drugs as a measure to reduce their risk for contracting the virus.

This report is based on data collected by the Pa. Department of Health (DOH) for cases diagnosed by the end of 2018 but reported through March 31, 2019. Cases are counted using specific criteria described in the methods section. The report provides counts of confirmed cases with breakouts and cross tabulations by year of diagnosis, race, birth sex, mode of transmission, county of residence and vital status.

Since 1981, more than 62,000 residents of Pa. have been diagnosed with HIV disease. Approximately 25,000 of these persons have died, and an estimated 36,000 are currently living with the disease. The proportion of people with HIV disease who have died has declined steadily since the mid-1990s. The most common methods of transmission are sex between men, heterosexual sex and injection drug use. Although cases have been diagnosed and people are living with HIV disease in nearly every county in Pa, HIV disease has had a disproportionate impact on blacks/African Americans and is more common in large population centers.

The number of new diagnoses peaked in the early to mid-1990s when almost 3,000 new diagnoses were reported annually. In 2018, fewer than 1,000 new diagnoses were reported. Approximately three times as many males have been diagnosed with HIV disease than females. Blacks/African Americans and Hispanics make up 11 percent and 6.6 percent of the population of Pa., but account for 47 percent and 18 percent of all new diagnoses of HIV among Pa. residents. Although a person can be infected at any age, the majority of new diagnoses occur in persons who are between the ages of 20 and 49.

The epidemic has evolved since the first cases were reported in 1980s. While men having sex with men has continued to be the predominant mode of transmission, heterosexual contact has been increasing as a risk factor since the 1990s. Perinatally acquired infections has declined sharply to near zero. DOH has maintained a concerted effort to continue to prevent new infections and provide adequate medical and support services for those living with the disease in Pa.

## Methods

Pa. HIV regulations require that health care providers such as physicians, hospitals and clinical laboratories must report new diagnoses of HIV disease to the DOH.<sup>1</sup> HIV disease encompasses the diagnoses of AIDS and HIV infection without an AIDS diagnosis. Typically, cases are first reported electronically by clinical laboratories whenever there is a preliminary or confirmatory event, such as a positive HIV laboratory test or the occurrence of an AIDS defining clinical condition. The cases are reported through the Pa. National Electronic Disease Surveillance Systems (NEDSS). In addition, data are routinely transferred from PA-NEDSS to the Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) for purposes of data management, analysis and reporting to the CDC.<sup>2</sup>

All reports are followed up by epidemiologists and disease intervention specialists to collect additional information about the case, such as risk factors, residence at diagnosis, race, etc. These data are continuously processed through electronic data systems that use standardized algorithms to calculate the date of confirmed diagnosis, age at diagnosis, the most likely way the person was infected (e.g., sex, injection drug use, etc.), clinical status and a variety of other characteristics. The surveillance of HIV is guided by standard procedures, policies and practices as established by the CDC.<sup>3,4</sup>

These data are used to (1) monitor trends in the epidemic, (2) identify communities or demographic groups or geographic areas for prevention and outreach efforts, (3) monitor potential outbreaks or clusters of cases, and (4) develop strategies and tools for preventing new infections and ensuring persons who are living with HIV disease are able to receive medical care and support services.

Data in this report are based on all confirmed HIV cases among persons who were residents of Pa. at the time of diagnosis for cases diagnosed by the end of 2018 and reported to the DOH by March 31, 2019. A case must meet certain minimum requirements to be considered a “countable” case. These requirements are the same as those used by the CDC for publishing national estimates.<sup>5</sup> At a minimum, a case must have a confirmed diagnosis (either through a standard laboratory testing algorithm or confirmed by a physician). The following characteristics must be known: the person’s date of birth, sex at birth, county of residence at diagnosis, vital status (i.e., alive or deceased), race and last name. These data are regularly matched with other databases, such as state vital records data, to ascertain vital status of cases. In addition, Pa. and all other states in the U.S. regularly exchange information to determine if a case is truly a new diagnosis or a report of a case that has been previously diagnosed in another state.

For the purpose of this report, data are extracted from the Pa. eHARS database and analyzed using the SAS software. The programs and methods to extract and analyze these data have been standardized since 2012.

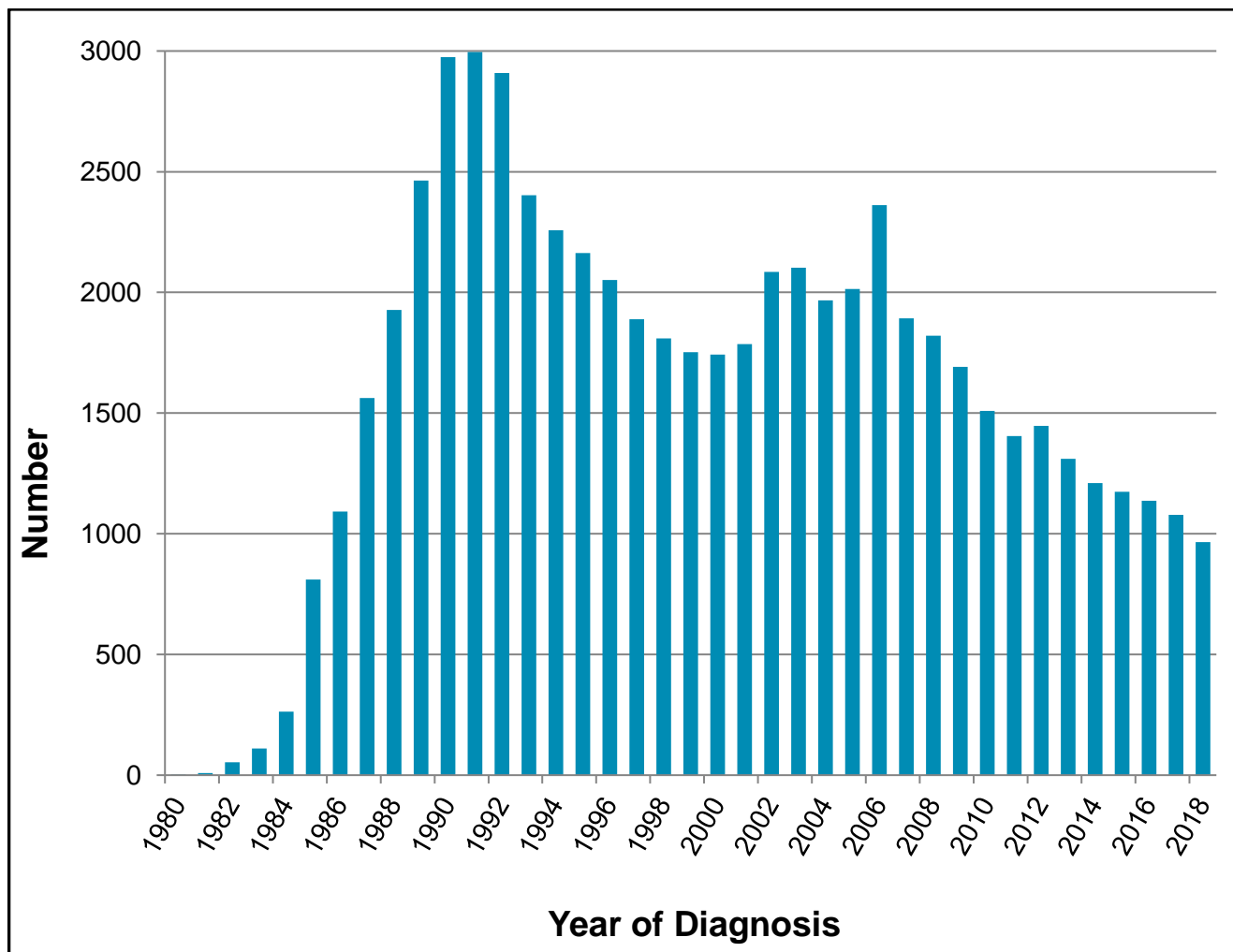


# Findings

The first case of AIDS in Pa. was reported just after the start of the epidemic in 1981, although subsequent epidemiological investigation identified cases that were diagnosed in 1980. The 1980s and first half of the 1990s saw a rapid increase in the number of new cases with a peak in 1991. In the mid-1990s, the number of new cases in Pa. began to steadily decline. HIV infection without an AIDS diagnosis became reportable in Pa. in 2002. HIV disease encompasses both AIDS and HIV infection without an AIDS diagnosis, and cases are counted using standard criteria established by the CDC. In 2018, 966 new diagnoses of HIV disease among residents of Pa. were reported. This number may be incomplete due to lags in reporting.

Figure 1 below depicts the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease among Pa. residents by year of diagnosis. The numbers show persistent decline in new diagnoses of HIV disease.

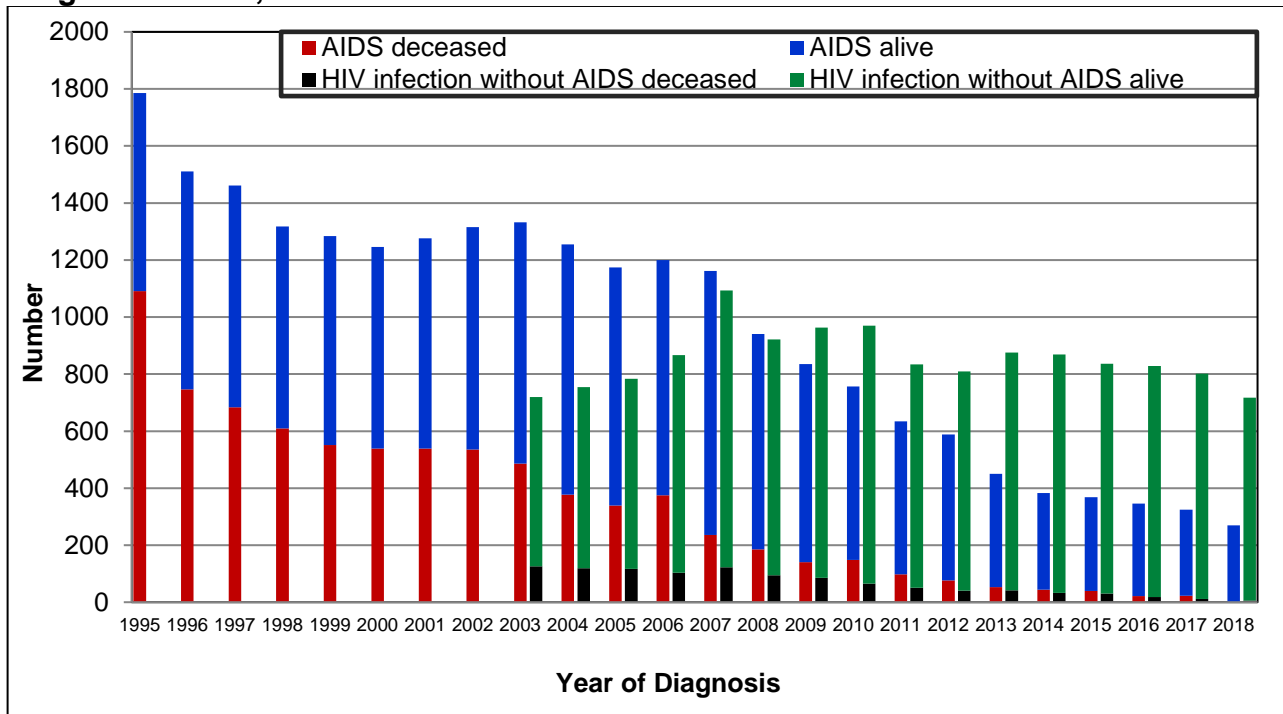
**Figure 1: Annual Diagnoses of HIV Disease by Year of Diagnosis in Pa., 1980-2018**



Note: HIV Infection without AIDS became reportable in Pa. in October 2002.

Figure 2 below displays the vital status of people with HIV disease by diagnosis status and year of diagnosis. Mortality among individuals living with HIV disease has decreased over time in Pa., and this has been observed in every population group. HAART first became available in the mid-1990s and had a dramatic impact on the number of deaths among people living with HIV disease. The number of deaths among individuals with HIV disease has decreased each year, while the number of people living with this condition has continued to increase every year.

**Figure 2: Cases of AIDS and HIV Infection Without AIDS by Vital Status and Year of Diagnosis in Pa., 1995-2018**



The following (Table 1) provides a tabulation of all reported cases of HIV disease among persons who were residents of Pa. at the time of diagnosis from 1980 through 2018. New HIV disease diagnoses peaked in 1991 with 3,003 cases. Pediatric cases are those that were diagnosed with HIV infection before age 13. The number of perinatally exposed cases of HIV disease among Pa. residents has declined sharply due mainly to prevention efforts with pregnant women and infants.

**Table 1: Annual Diagnoses of HIV Disease Among Residents of Pa., 1980-2018**

Year of Diagnosis	Adult/Adolescent	Pediatric	Total
1980	3	0	3
1981	8	1	9
1982	50	3	53
1983	106	5	111
1984	259	4	263
1985	784	27	811
1986	1,076	16	1,092
1987	1,545	17	1,562
1988	1,904	23	1,927
1989	2,440	24	2,464
1990	2,935	40	2,975
1991	2,959	37	2,996
1992	2,842	67	2,909
1993	2,331	72	2,403
1994	2,217	40	2,257
1995	2,120	43	2,163
1996	2,017	34	2,051
1997	1,863	26	1,889
1998	1,774	35	1,809
1999	1,721	31	1,752
2000	1,724	18	1,742
2001	1,763	23	1,786
2002	2,069	16	2,085
2003	2,078	24	2,102
2004	1,957	10	1,967
2005	2,000	14	2,014
2006	2,348	14	2,362
2007	1,881	11	1,892
2008	1,807	14	1,821
2009	1,685	7	1,692
2010	1,495	14	1,509
2011	1,399	6	1,405
2012	1,437	10	1,447
2013	1,303	8	1,311
2014	1,206	4	1,210
2015	1,168	6	1,174
2016	1,134	3	1,137
2017	1,077	1	1,078
2018	965	1	966
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61,450</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>62,199</b>

Table 2 below depicts HIV disease by sex, race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis from 2013 to 2018. HIV disease has had a differential impact on various racial/ethnic groups. Overall, blacks/African Americans account for over 49 percent of cases. Black/African American males and females are disproportionately impacted with 46 percent and 59 percent of cases, respectively.

**Table 2: Number of Cases of HIV Disease by Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis, Pa., 2013-2018**

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018*		TOTAL TO DATE 1980-2018	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL MALE</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46,897</b>	<b>100</b>
White (non-Hispanic)	307	30	303	32	277	30	289	33	267	32	241	32	17,447	37
Black/African American (non-Hispanic)	538	52	470	49	471	52	388	44	417	49	343	45	21,758	46
Hispanic	132	13	130	14	127	14	157	18	130	15	140	19	6,087	13
Asian/Pacific	21	2	19	2	16	2	20	2	14	2	17	2	321	1
Native American	4	0	4	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	44	0
Multiple race	38	4	30	3	18	2	19	2	15	2	13	2	1,240	3
<b>TOTAL FEMALE</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,302</b>	<b>100</b>
White (non-Hispanic)	59	22	50	20	57	22	49	19	50	21	52	25	3,288	21
Black/African American (non-Hispanic)	174	64	159	63	165	63	160	61	129	55	114	54	9,007	59
Hispanic	25	9	38	15	33	13	43	16	48	21	35	17	2,373	16
Asian/Pacific	7	3	4	2	5	2	4	2	2	1	4	2	89	1
Native American	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	19	0
Multiple race	6	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	4	2	6	3	526	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62,199</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Count may be incomplete due to lag in reporting.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100% due to 'rounding.'

Table 3 below provides a tabulation of all reported cases of HIV disease among Pa. residents at the time of diagnosis from 2013-2018. A person may be diagnosed with HIV disease at any age, but many of the persons are diagnosed between ages 20 and 49. In the past five years, persons between the ages 20-29 years have accounted for the highest proportion of the new diagnoses each year.

**Table 3: Number of Cases of HIV Disease by Age at Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis in Pa., 2013-2018**

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018*		TOTAL TO DATE 1980-2018	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ALL AGES	1,311	100	1,210	100	1,174	100	1,137	100	1,078	100	966	100	62,199	100
0-12	8	1	4	0	6	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	749	1
13-19	72	5	61	5	59	5	52	5	64	6	42	4	2,023	3
20-29	397	30	397	33	421	36	426	37	383	36	360	37	15,503	25
30-39	300	23	271	22	259	22	280	25	284	26	261	27	21,318	34
40-49	264	20	227	19	193	16	164	14	158	15	118	12	14,538	23
OVER 49	270	21	250	21	236	20	212	19	188	17	184	19	8,068	13

\* Count may be incomplete due to lag in reporting.

Table 4 below provides a summary of all reported cases of HIV disease among Pa. residents from 2013-2018 by the most likely mode of transmission of the virus. HIV disease is transmitted from person to person through exposure to body fluids or tissues of persons already infected. The most common means of transmission is men who have sex with men (MSM), heterosexual sex and injection drug use (IDU). Most infants are infected through perinatal exposure. During the early part of the epidemic, some people were infected through transplant of tissues, transfusions and the use of anticoagulant blood products. While all tissues used for transplantation and transfusion are now tested for HIV before use, there still exists a very small risk for infection through transfusion and transplantation. The predominant mode of transmission in the past five years was MSM, and it accounts for about 50% of new diagnoses. MSM has had the highest proportion of HIV transmission, followed by heterosexual contact, each year. IDU has persistently declined as a risk factor for HIV in Pa. in the past 15 years.

**Table 4: Number of Cases of HIV Disease by Mode of Transmission and Year of Diagnosis in Pa., 2013-2018**

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018*		TOTAL TO DATE 1980-2018	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ALL MODES	1,311	100	1,210	100	1,174	100	1,137	100	1,078	100	966	100	62,199	100
Men sex w/ men (MSM)	641	49	617	51	630	54	617	54	556	52	461	48	23,757	38
Injection drug use (IDU)	89	7	66	5	69	6	60	5	77	7	96	10	15,513	25
MSM and IDU	31	2	29	2	27	2	27	2	23	2	25	3	2,988	5
Coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	0
Heterosexual contact	442	34	432	36	336	29	358	31	157	15	128	13	15,244	25
Transfusion received	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	0
Undetermined/other	98	7	62	5	105	9	71	6	262	24	253	26	3,448	6
All pediatric modes**	10	1	4	0	7	1	4	0	3	0	3	0	769	1

\* Counts may be incomplete due to lag in reporting.

\*\* Includes adult cases that had pediatric modes of transmission (e.g., perinatal exposure)

Note: Percentage may not add to 100% due to "rounding."

Table 5 below shows that MSM was the most common mode of transmission and accounted for 52 percent and 37 percent, respectively, of all reported cases in the first and most recent periods (1980-1990 and 2001-2018). During the second period (1991-2000), IDU was the predominant mode of transmission at 36 percent. Heterosexual transmission increased from 20 percent

during the second period (1991-2000) to 25 percent in the the most recent period (2001-2018). Other modes of transmission, such as perinatal exposure or transfusion, have become much less common in the most recent period.

**Table 5: Number of Cases of HIV Disease by Mode of Transmission and Race/Ethnicity in Pa., 1980-1990, 1991-2000 and 2001-2018**

	White (non-Hispanic)		Black/African American (non-Hispanic)		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific		Native American		Multiple race		ALL RACES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>1980-1990</b>														
ALL MODES	5,509	100	4,282	100	1,305	100	26	100	5	100	143	100	11,270	100
Men sex w/men (MSM)	3,777	69	1,760	41	225	17	20	77	2	40	57	40	5,841	52
Injection drug use (IDU)	703	13	1,561	36	785	60	1	4	2	40	51	36	3,103	28
MSM and IDU	329	6	431	10	96	7	1	4	0	0	26	18	883	8
Coagulation disorder	189	3	10	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	2
Heterosexual contact	229	4	329	8	142	11	2	8	0	0	7	5	709	6
Transfusion received	118	2	18	0	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	140	1
All pediatric modes	57	1	71	2	30	2	0	0	1	20	1	1	160	1
Undetermined/other	107	2	102	2	18	1	1	4	0	0	1	1	229	2
<b>1991-2000</b>														
ALL MODES	6,795	100	11,696	100	2,864	100	64	100	15	100	537	100	21,971	100
Men sex w/men (MSM)	3,663	54	2,805	24	390	14	29	45	7	47	143	27	7,037	32
Injection drug use (IDU)	1,521	22	4,873	42	1,398	49	4	6	2	13	213	40	8,011	36
MSM and IDU	337	5	687	6	149	5	1	2	1	7	48	9	1,223	6
Coagulation disorder	42	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	46	0
Heterosexual contact	896	13	2,759	24	719	25	17	27	3	20	108	20	4,502	20
Transfusion received	42	1	21	0	3	0	5	8	0	0	1	0	72	0
All pediatric modes	54	1	257	2	81	3	2	3	0	0	9	2	403	2
Undetermined/other	240	4	292	2	123	4	6	9	2	13	14	3	677	3
<b>2001-2018*</b>														
ALL MODES	8,431	100	14,787	100	4,291	100	320	100	43	100	1,086	100	28,958	100
Men sex w/men (MSM)	4,411	52	4,693	32	1,238	29	139	43	16	37	382	35	10,879	38
Injection drug use (IDU)	1,134	13	2,072	14	980	23	13	4	3	7	197	18	4,399	15
MSM and IDU	372	4	308	2	138	3	5	2	1	2	58	5	882	3
Coagulation disorder	6	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Heterosexual contact	1,764	21	6,334	43	1,441	34	117	37	22	51	355	33	10,033	35
Transfusion received	3	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
All pediatric modes	23	0	129	1	40	1	5	2	0	0	9	1	206	1
Undetermined/other	718	9	1,246	8	451	11	41	13	1	2	85	8	2,542	9

\* The more recent pattern, 2001-2018, is a better reflection of current distribution of cases than the earlier periods, 1980-1990 and 1991-2000.

Table 5a below provides a tabulation of all reported cases of HIV disease among **males** by mode of transmission, race and period of diagnosis. While MSM had the highest proportion of cases of HIV disease between 1980-2018, the number of individuals with

IDU risk diminished remarkably over time such that it accounted for only 14 percent of all reported cases in the most recent time period (2001-2018).

**Table 5a: Number of Cases of HIV Disease for Males by Mode of Transmission and Race/Ethnicity in Pa., 1980-1990, 1991-2000 and 2001-2018**

	White (non-Hispanic)		Black/African American (non-Hispanic)		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific		Native American		Multiple race		ALL RACES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>1980-1990</b>														
ALL MODES	5,023	100	3,558	100	1,012	100	23	100	2	100	118	100	9,736	100
Men sex w/men (MSM)	3,777	75	1,760	49	225	22	20	87	2	100	57	48	5,841	60
Injection drug use (IDU)	455	9	1,115	31	616	61	0	0	0	0	32	27	2,218	23
MSM and IDU	329	7	431	12	96	9	1	4	0	0	26	22	883	9
Coagulation disorder	186	4	9	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	2
Heterosexual contact	79	2	116	3	33	3	1	4	0	0	1	1	230	2
Transfusion received	68	1	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	1
All pediatric modes	47	1	45	1	21	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	114	1
Undetermined/other	82	2	75	2	12	1	1	4	0	0	1	1	171	2
<b>1991-2000</b>														
ALL MODES	5,581	100	8,176	100	1,931	100	47	100	11	100	368	100	16,114	100
Men sex w/men (MSM)	3,663	66	2,805	34	390	20	29	62	7	64	143	39	7,037	44
Injection drug use (IDU)	959	17	3,353	41	1,057	55	2	4	1	9	128	35	5,500	34
MSM and IDU	337	6	687	8	149	8	1	2	1	9	48	13	1,223	8
Coagulation disorder	40	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	44	0
Heterosexual contact	364	7	1,014	12	215	11	7	15	1	9	42	11	1,643	10
Transfusion received	26	0	9	0	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	40	0
All pediatric modes	34	1	123	2	51	3	1	2	0	0	2	1	211	1
Undetermined/other	158	3	183	2	66	3	4	9	1	9	4	1	416	3
<b>2001-2018*</b>														
ALL MODES	6,843	100	10,024	100	3,144	100	251	100	31	100	754	100	21,047	100
Men sex w/men (MSM)	4,411	64	4,693	47	1,238	39	139	55	16	52	382	51	10,879	52
Injection drug use (IDU)	666	10	1,344	13	763	24	11	4	1	3	121	16	2,906	14
MSM and IDU	372	5	308	3	138	4	5	2	1	3	58	8	882	4
Coagulation disorder	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Heterosexual contact	933	14	2,985	30	718	23	71	28	12	39	153	20	4,872	23
Transfusion received	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
All pediatric modes	9	0	62	1	22	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	97	0
Undetermined/other	445	7	632	6	262	8	25	10	1	3	36	5	1,401	7

\* The more recent pattern, 2001-2018, is a better reflection of current distribution of cases than the earlier periods, 1980-1990 and 1991-2000.



Table 5b below provides a tabulation of all reported cases of HIV disease among **females** by mode of transmission, race and period of diagnosis. IDU was the predominant mode of transmission for females in the first period (1980-1990) at 58 percent but then decreased to 43 percent in the second period (1991-2000) and, eventually, to 19 percent in the most recent period (2001-2018). Heterosexual sex became more dominant in the second period (1991-2000) at 49 percent and increased further to 66 percent in the most recent period (2001-2018).

**Table 5b: Number of Cases of HIV Disease for Females by Mode of Transmission and Race/Ethnicity in Pa., 1980-1990, 1991-2000 and 2001-2018**

	White (Non-Hispanic)		Black/African American (non-Hispanic)		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific		Native American		Multiple race		ALL RACES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>1980-1990</b>														
ALL MODES	486	100	724	100	293	100	3	100	3	100	25	100	1,534	100
Men sex w/men (MSM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injection drug use (IDU)	248	51	446	62	169	58	1	33	2	67	19	76	885	58
MSM and IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coagulation disorder	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Heterosexual contact	150	31	213	29	109	37	1	33	0	0	6	24	479	31
Transfusion received	50	10	11	2	0	0	1	33	0	0	0	0	62	4
All pediatric modes	10	2	26	4	9	3	0	0	1	33	0	0	46	3
Undetermined/other	25	5	27	4	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	4
<b>1991-2000</b>														
ALL MODES	1,214	100	3,520	100	933	100	17	100	4	100	169	100	5,857	100
Men sex w/men (MSM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injection drug use (IDU)	562	46	1,520	43	341	37	2	12	1	25	85	50	2,511	43
MSM and IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coagulation disorder	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Heterosexual contact	532	44	1,745	50	504	54	10	59	2	50	66	39	2,859	49
Transfusion received	16	1	12	0	1	0	2	12	0	0	1	1	32	1
All pediatric modes	20	2	134	4	30	3	1	6	0	0	7	4	192	3
Undetermined/other	82	7	109	3	57	6	2	12	1	25	10	6	261	4
<b>2001-2018*</b>														
ALL MODES	1,588	100	4,763	100	1,147	100	69	100	12	100	332	100	7,911	100
Men sex w/men (MSM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injection drug use (IDU)	468	29	728	15	217	19	2	3	2	17	76	23	1,493	19
MSM and IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coagulation disorder	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Heterosexual contact	831	52	3,349	70	723	63	46	67	10	83	202	61	5,161	65
Transfusion received	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
All pediatric modes	14	1	67	1	18	2	5	7	0	0	5	2	109	1
Undetermined/other	273	17	614	13	189	16	16	23	0	0	49	15	1,141	14

\* The more recent pattern, 2001-2018, is a better reflection of current distribution of cases than the earlier periods, 1980-1990 and 1991-2000.

Table 6 below provides a summary of all reported cases of HIV disease by vital status and county of residence at diagnosis. The majority of persons diagnosed with HIV disease in Pa. were residents of large population centers, such as Philadelphia and Allegheny counties.

**Table 6: Cumulative Cases of HIV Disease by Vital Status and County of Residence, Pa., 1980-2018**

COUNTY	PRESUMED ALIVE	REPORTED DEAD	CUMULATIVE CASES
PHILADELPHIA	18,472	14,294	32,766
ALLEGHENY	2,965	2,018	4,983
DELAWARE	1,818	1,309	3,127
MONTGOMERY	1,187	784	1,971
DAUPHIN	1,093	728	1,821
BERKS	1,052	657	1,709
LEHIGH	1,072	541	1,613
BUCKS	874	591	1,465
LANCASTER	881	579	1,460
YORK	832	496	1,328
CHESTER	559	478	1,037
NORTHAMPTON	386	288	674
LUZERNE	397	261	658
CUMBERLAND	375	229	604
ERIE	340	220	560
LACKAWANNA	305	187	492
MONROE	288	187	475
LYCOMING	219	190	409
WESTMORELAND	187	180	367
CENTRE	182	77	259
LEBANON	151	108	259
SCHUYLKILL	138	99	237
BEAVER	121	115	236
CAMBRIA	123	107	230
FRANKLIN	142	88	230
WASHINGTON	121	107	228
UNION	120	55	175
BLAIR	84	78	162
FAYETTE	99	52	151
NORTHUMBERLAND	82	66	148
ADAMS	90	54	144
PIKE	99	43	142
BUTLER	87	54	141
MERCER	77	61	138
SOMERSET	88	48	136

COUNTY	PRESUMED ALIVE	REPORTED DEAD	CUMULATIVE CASES
CARBON	84	48	132
WAYNE	60	62	122
HUNTINGDON	69	46	115
CLEARFIELD	73	41	114
CRAWFORD	70	43	113
LAWRENCE	60	44	104
COLUMBIA	67	34	101
BRADFORD	43	33	76
INDIANA	42	32	74
ARMSTRONG	38	32	70
PERRY	32	21	53
MCKEAN	24	26	50
BEDFORD	31	18	49
GREENE	25	24	49
VENANGO	20	29	49
TIOGA	20	19	39
SUSQUEHANNA	21	17	38
MIFFLIN	18	18	36
WARREN	22	11	33
WYOMING	16	14	30
CLARION	22	7	29
SNYDER	20	9	29
MONTOUR	15	13	28
CLINTON	16	10	26
JEFFERSON	15	10	25
JUNIATA	15	9	24
FOREST	13	1	14
ELK	9	4	13
FULTON	10	1	11
SULLIVAN	8	2	10
POTTER	2	6	8
CAMERON	0	0	0
STATE TOTAL	36,086	26,113	62,199

Table 7 below provides a tabulation of all reported cases and rates of HIV disease by county of residence and year of diagnosis (2015 through 2018). In 2017, the rate of new HIV diagnoses for Pa. was 8.4 per 100,000 population. Philadelphia County had the highest rate at 31.0 per 100,000 population in 2017.

**Table 7: Annual Diagnoses and Rate of HIV Disease by County of Residence in Pa., 2015-2018**

COUNTY	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2017 RATE PER 100,000**
ADAMS	2	7	3	3	2.9
ALLEGHENY	139	124	91	85	7.4
ARMSTRONG	0	3	2	0	3.0
BEAVER	3	2	10	11	6.0
BEDFORD	5	2	0	3	0
BERKS	29	38	35	31	8.4
BLAIR	5	5	2	1	1.6
BRADFORD	0	6	4	0	6.6
BUCKS	25	26	25	45	3.9
BUTLER	7	2	6	0	3.2
CAMBRIA	5	3	2	7	1.5
CAMERON	0	0	0	0	0.0
CARBON	2	5	3	4	4.7
CENTRE	9	11	5	3	3.1
CHESTER	13	24	16	14	3.1
CLARION	1	0	0	1	0
CLEARFIELD	3	1	7	0	8.8
CLINTON	0	1	0	3	0
COLUMBIA	2	5	2	3	3.0
CRAWFORD	1	4	2	2	2.3
CUMBERLAND	6	11	8	1	3.2
DAUPHIN	36	49	40	35	14.5
DELAWARE	70	77	57	72	10.1
ELK	1	0	1	1	3.3
ERIE	12	14	8	14	2.9
FAYETTE	3	6	4	2	3
FOREST	0	0	1	0	13.7
FRANKLIN	3	5	7	1	4.5
FULTON	0	0	0	1	0
GREENE	1	0	0	1	0
HUNTINGDON	2	1	1	0	2.2
INDIANA	1	1	4	2	4.7
JEFFERSON	1	0	1	0	2.3
JUNIATA	0	0	0	0	0
LACKAWANNA	11	12	7	12	3.3

COUNTY	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2017 RATE PER 100,000**
LANCASTER	37	36	22	16	4.1
LAWRENCE	5	0	4	2	4.6
LEBANON	6	9	5	5	3.6
LEHIGH	26	40	30	36	8.2
LUZERNE	27	15	17	23	5.4
LYCOMING	7	5	5	0	4.4
MCKEAN	0	1	0	0	0
MERCER	6	0	3	4	2.7
MIFFLIN	1	0	0	0	0
MONROE	10	8	6	9	3.6
MONTGOMERY	36	34	48	36	5.8
MONTOUR	1	1	1	0	5.5
NORTHAMPTON	9	5	18	6	5.9
NORTHUMBERLAND	3	3	5	2	5.4
PERRY	2	0	1	1	2.2
PHILADELPHIA	547	470	493	404	31.2
PIKE	2	1	6	1	10.8
POTTER	0	0	0	0	0
SCHUYLKILL	3	5	3	6	2.1
SNYDER	0	2	1	1	2.5
SOMERSET	2	3	1	1	1.3
SULLIVAN	0	1	0	0	0
SUSQUEHANNA	1	0	2	2	4.9
TIOGA	1	0	0	0	0
UNION	2	1	2	1	4.5
VENANGO	1	1	2	0	3.9
WARREN	1	0	0	1	0
WASHINGTON	1	4	8	6	3.9
WAYNE	3	0	1	0	2.0
WESTMORELAND	7	3	6	12	1.7
WYOMING	0	0	3	0	11.0
YORK	29	44	31	33	6.9
STATE TOTAL	1,174	1,137	1,078	966	8.4

\*Count may be incomplete due to lags in reporting.  
 \*\*Rates based on 2017 estimated population.

Figure 3 below displays the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease in 2017 by county of residence at diagnosis. Most of the new cases were diagnosed in southeastern and southcentral counties, as well as Allegheny County in the southwest region of the state.

**Figure 3: New Diagnoses of HIV Disease by County in Pa., 2017**

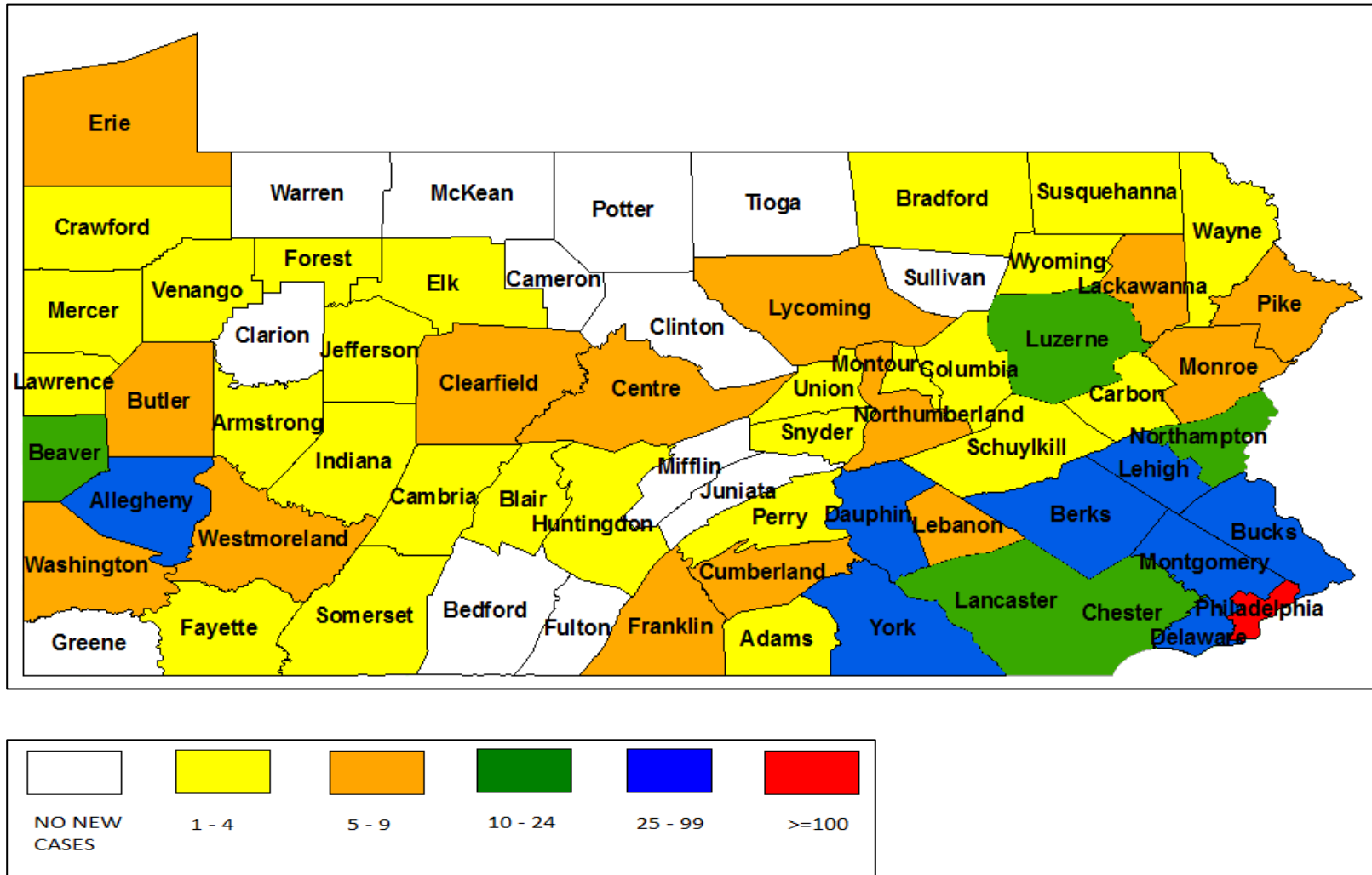
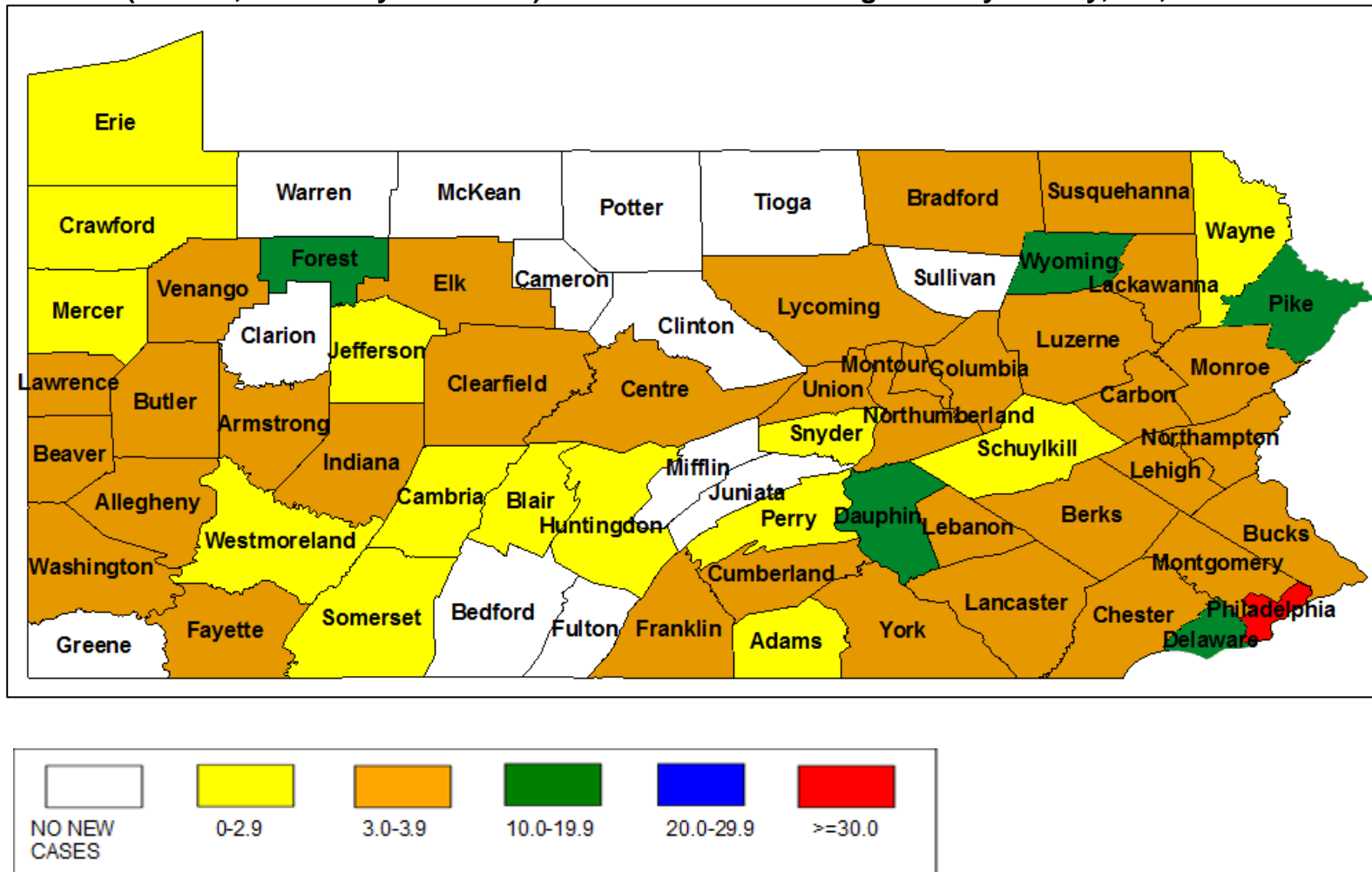


Figure 4 below depicts the rate of new diagnoses of HIV disease in 2017 by county of residence at diagnosis. The overall HIV rate in Pennsylvania in 2017 was 8.4 per 100,000 population. While only one out of 48 rural counties saw a rate higher than the state rate, seven out of 19 urban counties experienced rates higher than the state. The highest rate was observed in Philadelphia County at 31.0 per 100,000 population.

**Figure 4: Rate\* (Per 100,000 County Residents) of New HIV Disease Diagnoses by County, Pa., 2017**



\*Rates are based on 2017 estimated population.

Table 8 provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission and HIV planning area. It also includes an estimate of the number of persons who were presumed to be alive at the end of 2018.

**Table 8: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis and HIV Planning Area in Pa., 2013-2018**

		BEFORE 2013		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		TOTAL TO DEC 31, 2018		CURRENTLY LIVING DEC 31, 2018	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	TOTAL CASES	55,323	100	1,311	100	1,210	100	1,174	100	1,137	100	1,078	100	966	100	62,199	100	36,086	100
SEX	MALE	41,514	75	1,040	79	956	79	911	78	876	77	845	78	755	78	46,897	75	26,188	73
	FEMALE	13,809	25	271	21	254	21	263	22	261	23	233	22	211	22	15,302	25	9,898	27
RACE/ETHNICITY	WHITE	18,734	34	366	28	353	29	334	28	338	30	317	29	293	30	20,735	33	11,049	31
	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	27,237	49	712	54	629	52	636	54	548	48	546	51	457	47	30,765	49	17,723	49
	HISPANIC	7,422	13	157	12	168	14	160	14	200	18	178	17	175	18	8,460	14	5,632	16
	ASIAN/PACIFIC	277	1	28	2	23	2	21	2	24	2	16	1	21	2	410	1	337	1
	NATIVE AMERICAN	45	0	4	0	4	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	63	0	49	0
	MULTIRACE	1,608	3	44	3	33	3	21	2	22	2	19	2	19	2	1,766	3	1,296	4
AGE (YEARS)	< 13	726	1	8	1	4	0	6	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	749	1	549	2
	13 – 19	1,673	3	72	5	61	5	59	5	52	5	64	6	42	4	2,023	3	1,672	5
	20 – 29	13,119	24	397	30	397	33	421	36	426	37	383	36	360	37	15,503	25	10,582	29
	30 – 39	19,663	36	300	23	271	22	259	22	280	25	284	26	261	27	21,318	34	11,558	32
	40 – 49	13,414	24	264	20	227	19	193	16	164	14	158	15	118	12	14,538	23	7,853	22
	Over 49	6,728	12	270	21	250	21	236	20	212	19	188	17	184	19	8,068	13	3,872	11
MODE OF TRANSMISSION	MEN SEX W/MEN (MSM)	20,235	37	641	49	617	51	630	54	617	54	556	52	461	48	23,757	38	14,112	39
	INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)	15,056	27	89	7	66	5	69	6	60	5	77	7	96	10	15,513	25	6,549	18
	MSM AND IDU	2,826	5	31	2	29	2	27	2	27	2	23	2	25	3	2,988	5	1,417	4
	COAGULATION DISORDER	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	0	57	0
	HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	13,391	24	442	34	432	36	336	29	358	31	157	15	128	13	15,244	25	10,855	30
	TRANSFUSION	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	30	0
	ALL PEDIATRIC	738	1	10	1	4	0	7	1	4	0	3	0	3	0	769	1	567	2
UNDETERMINED/OTHER	2,597	5	98	7	62	5	105	9	71	6	262	24	253	26	3,448	6	2,499	7	
REGIONAL SUBRECIPIENTS	AIDS ACTIVITIES COORDINATING OFFICE	36,273	66	827	63	734	61	691	59	631	55	639	59	571	59	40,366	65	22,910	63
	AIDSNET	4,260	8	119	9	94	8	79	7	101	9	95	9	92	10	4,840	8	3,020	8
	NORTHEASTERN WYOMING VALLEY	1,256	2	44	3	36	3	44	4	28	2	36	3	38	4	1,482	2	898	2
	NORTHCENTRAL DISTRICT AIDS REGION	1,173	2	19	1	17	1	25	2	36	3	25	2	13	1	1,308	2	794	2
	FAMILY HEALTH COUNCIL OF SOUTHCENTRAL PA.	5,516	10	128	10	129	11	134	11	169	15	120	11	100	10	6,296	10	3,823	11
	SOUTHWEST PA. - JEWISH HEALTHCARE FOUNDATION	5,763	10	151	12	170	14	169	14	151	13	134	12	127	13	6,665	11	3,896	11
	NORTHWEST PA. RURAL AIDS ALLIANCE	1,082	2	23	2	30	2	32	3	21	2	29	3	25	3	1,242	2	745	2

Table 9 below provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission and county of residence for the AIDS Activity Office planning area. It includes an estimate of the number of persons who were presumed to be alive at the end of 2018.

**Table 9: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis for AIDS Activities Office in Pa., 2013-2018**

AIDS Activities Coordinating Office  
Bucks, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties

		BEFORE 2013		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		TOTAL TO DEC 31, 2018		CURRENTLY LIVING DEC 31, 2018	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	TOTAL CASES	36,273	100	827	100	734	100	691	100	631	100	639	100	571	100	40,366	100	22,910	100
SEX	MALE	27,017	74	667	81	579	79	535	77	473	75	505	79	441	77	30,217	75	16,460	72
	FEMALE	9,256	26	160	19	155	21	156	23	158	25	134	21	130	23	10,149	25	6,450	28
RACE/ETHNICITY	WHITE	9,103	25	152	18	146	20	107	15	115	18	123	19	131	23	9,877	24	5,057	22
	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	21,990	61	546	66	464	63	472	68	386	61	405	63	311	54	24,574	61	13,819	60
	HISPANIC	4,100	11	85	10	91	12	90	13	107	17	92	14	106	19	4,671	12	3,118	14
	ASIAN/PACIFIC	206	1	20	2	14	2	12	2	13	2	9	1	15	3	289	1	236	1
	NATIVE AMERICAN	32	0	4	0	4	1	2	0	4	1	2	0	1	0	49	0	42	0
	MULTIRACE	842	2	20	2	15	2	8	1	6	1	8	1	7	1	906	2	638	3
AGE (YEARS)	< 13	481	1	5	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	489	1	368	2
	13 – 19	1,133	3	52	6	36	5	37	5	34	5	48	8	26	5	1,366	3	1,139	5
	20 – 29	8,655	24	271	33	255	35	244	35	242	38	233	36	214	37	10,114	25	6,887	30
	30 – 39	12,674	35	178	22	154	21	159	23	147	23	173	27	156	27	13,641	34	7,226	32
	40 – 49	8,781	24	154	19	132	18	109	16	86	14	89	14	72	13	9,423	23	4,910	21
	Over 49	4,549	13	167	20	156	21	140	20	122	19	96	15	103	18	5,333	13	2,380	10
MODE OF TRANSMISSION	MEN SEX W/MEN (MSM)	12,616	35	405	49	371	51	373	54	338	54	333	52	264	46	14,700	36	8,600	38
	INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)	10,423	29	46	6	39	5	35	5	35	6	47	7	66	12	10,691	26	4,351	19
	MSM AND IDU	1,835	5	20	2	18	2	12	2	11	2	8	1	10	2	1,914	5	884	4
	COAGULATION DISORDER	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	16	0
	HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	9,766	27	331	40	294	40	246	36	228	36	91	14	68	12	11,024	27	7,729	34
	TRANSFUSION	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	10	0
	ALL PEDIATRIC	483	1	6	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	496	1	373	2
	UNDETERMINED/OTHER	986	3	19	2	11	1	23	3	18	3	159	25	161	28	1,377	3	947	4
COUNTY	BUCKS	1,277	4	37	4	30	4	25	4	26	4	25	4	45	8	1,465	4	874	4
	CHESTER	931	3	19	2	20	3	13	2	24	4	16	3	14	2	1,037	3	559	2
	DELAWARE	2,704	7	74	9	73	10	70	10	77	12	57	9	72	13	3,127	8	1,818	8
	MONTGOMERY	1,702	5	69	8	46	6	36	5	34	5	48	8	36	6	1,971	5	1,187	5
	PHILADELPHIA	29,659	82	628	76	565	77	547	79	470	74	493	77	404	71	32,766	81	18,472	81

Table 10 below provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission and county of residence for the AIDSNET HIV planning area. In addition, it includes an estimate of the number of persons who were presumed to be alive at the end of 2018.

**Table 10: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis for AIDSNET in Pa., 2013-2018**

		AIDSNET Berks, Carbon, Lehigh, Monroe, Northampton, and Schuylkill counties																			
		BEFORE 2013		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		TOTAL TO DEC 31, 2018		CURRENTLY LIVING DEC 31, 2018			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
TOTAL CASES		4,260	100	119	100	94	100	79	100	101	100	95	100	92	100	4,840	100	3,020	100		
SEX	MALE	2,909	68	89	75	63	67	59	75	72	71	70	74	70	76	3,332	69	1,995	66		
	FEMALE	1,351	32	30	25	31	33	20	25	29	29	25	26	22	24	1,508	31	1,025	34		
RACE/ETHNICITY	WHITE	1,639	38	46	39	25	27	38	48	36	36	30	32	31	34	1,845	38	1,019	34		
	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	765	18	30	25	24	26	19	24	30	30	26	27	26	28	920	19	624	21		
	HISPANIC	1,668	39	32	27	43	46	19	24	31	31	38	40	31	34	1,862	38	1,198	40		
	ASIAN/PACIFIC	10	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	0	13	0		
	NATIVE AMERICAN	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0		
	MULTIRACE	176	4	8	7	1	1	3	4	2	2	0	0	3	3	193	4	163	5		
AGE (YEARS)	< 13	68	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	70	1	50	2		
	13 – 19	112	3	3	3	5	5	3	4	1	1	2	2	3	3	129	3	102	3		
	20 – 29	978	23	24	20	22	23	16	20	32	32	30	32	28	30	1,130	23	780	26		
	30 – 39	1,562	37	26	22	23	24	16	20	27	27	26	27	29	32	1,709	35	978	32		
	40 – 49	1,050	25	37	31	25	27	20	25	17	17	11	12	11	12	1,171	24	713	24		
	Over 49	490	12	29	24	18	19	24	30	24	24	26	27	20	22	631	13	397	13		
MODE OF TRANSMISSION	MEN SEX W/MEN (MSM)	1,085	25	46	39	33	35	38	48	43	43	45	47	38	41	1,328	27	844	28		
	INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)	1,371	32	7	6	7	7	1	1	3	3	2	2	4	4	1,395	29	669	22		
	MSM AND IDU	174	4	6	5	3	3	4	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	191	4	110	4		
	COAGULATION DISORDER	37	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	1	10	0		
	HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	1,024	24	36	30	39	41	20	25	38	38	12	13	15	16	1,184	24	866	29		
	TRANSFUSION	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	4	0		
	ALL PEDIATRIC	74	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	76	2	56	2		
	UNDETERMINED/OTHER	477	11	24	20	11	12	16	20	16	16	35	37	32	35	611	13	461	15		
COUNTY	BERKS	1,512	35	33	28	31	33	29	37	38	38	35	37	31	34	1,709	35	1,052	35		
	CARBON	112	3	1	1	5	5	2	3	5	5	3	3	4	4	132	3	84	3		
	LEHIGH	1,403	33	39	33	39	41	26	33	40	40	30	32	36	39	1,613	33	1,072	35		
	MONROE	415	10	16	13	11	12	10	13	8	8	6	6	9	10	475	10	288	10		
	NORTHAMPTON	606	14	25	21	5	5	9	11	5	5	18	19	6	7	674	14	386	13		
	SCHUYLKILL	212	5	5	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	3	3	6	7	237	5	138	5		



Table 11 below provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission and county of residence for the Northeastern Wyoming Valley HIV planning area. It also includes an estimate of the number of persons who were presumed to be alive at the end of 2018.

**Table 11: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis for Northeastern Wyoming Valley in Pa., 2013-2018**

NORTHEASTERN WYOMING VALLEY  
Lackawanna, Luzerne, Pike, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties

		BEFORE 2013		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		TOTAL TO DEC 31, 2018		CURRENTLY LIVING DEC 31, 2018	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	TOTAL CASES	1,256	100	44	100	36	100	44	100	28	100	36	100	38	100	1,482	100	898	100
SEX	MALE	977	78	27	61	22	61	34	77	25	89	27	75	27	71	1,139	77	654	73
	FEMALE	279	22	17	39	14	39	10	23	3	11	9	25	11	29	343	23	244	27
RACE/ETHNICITY	WHITE	770	61	22	50	21	58	23	52	14	50	18	50	21	55	889	60	486	54
	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	255	20	11	25	7	19	5	11	5	18	10	28	11	29	304	21	204	23
	HISPANIC	172	14	7	16	6	17	16	36	7	25	8	22	5	13	221	15	161	18
	ASIAN/PACIFIC	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
	NATIVE AMERICAN	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
	MULTIRACE	52	4	4	9	2	6	0	0	2	7	0	0	1	3	61	4	42	5
AGE (YEARS)	< 13	20	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	1	14	2
	13 – 19	30	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	8	1	3	35	2	30	3
	20 – 29	254	20	14	32	6	17	14	32	8	29	12	33	17	45	325	22	227	25
	30 – 39	434	35	10	23	11	31	12	27	8	29	9	25	7	18	491	33	289	32
	40 – 49	371	30	12	27	8	22	7	16	6	21	7	19	5	13	416	28	238	27
	Over 49	147	12	7	16	11	31	10	23	6	21	5	14	8	21	194	13	100	11
MODE OF TRANSMISSION	MEN SEX W/MEN (MSM)	422	34	15	34	14	39	22	50	15	54	18	50	14	37	520	35	319	36
	INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)	346	28	10	23	3	8	5	11	2	7	2	6	3	8	371	25	165	18
	MSM AND IDU	74	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	2	6	4	11	82	6	45	5
	COAGULATION DISORDER	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	2	0
	HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	242	19	15	34	18	50	14	32	9	32	13	36	15	39	326	22	260	29
	TRANSFUSION	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0
	ALL PEDIATRIC	22	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	2	16	2
	UNDETERMINED/OTHER	132	11	3	7	1	3	3	7	0	0	1	3	2	5	142	10	90	10
COUNTY	LACKAWANNA	430	34	11	25	9	25	11	25	12	43	7	19	12	32	492	33	305	34
	LUZERNE	543	43	17	39	16	44	27	61	15	54	17	47	23	61	658	44	397	44
	PIKE	116	9	12	27	4	11	2	5	1	4	6	17	1	3	142	10	99	11
	SUSQUEHANNA	31	2	0	0	2	6	1	2	0	0	2	6	2	5	38	3	21	2
	WAYNE	110	9	3	7	5	14	3	7	0	0	1	3	0	0	122	8	60	7
	WYOMING	26	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	30	2	16	2

Table 12 below provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission and county of residence for the North Central District AIDS Region HIV planning area. It also includes an estimate of the number of persons who were presumed to be alive at the end of 2018.

**Table 12: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis for Northcentral District AIDS Region in Pa., 2013–2018**

		NORTHCENTRAL DISTRICT AIDS REGION																	
		Bradford, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Potter, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga and Union counties																	
		BEFORE 2013		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		TOTAL TO DEC 31, 2018		CURRENTLY LIVING DEC 31, 2018	
TOTAL CASES		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	MALE	889	76	13	68	15	88	23	92	33	92	20	80	8	62	1,001	77	607	76
SEX	FEMALE	284	24	6	32	2	12	2	8	3	8	5	20	5	38	307	23	187	24
	WHITE	578	49	7	37	8	47	15	60	23	64	16	64	9	69	656	50	365	46
	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	388	33	9	47	8	47	4	16	7	19	4	16	0	0	420	32	267	34
	HISPANIC	157	13	2	11	1	6	4	16	5	14	3	12	2	15	174	13	113	14
	ASIAN/PACIFIC	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	3	1	4	0	0	10	1	10	1
	NATIVE AMERICAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RACE/ETHNICITY	MULTIRACE	43	4	1	5	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	4	2	15	48	4	39	5
	< 13	14	1	0	0	1	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1	13	2
	13 – 19	27	2	1	5	1	6	2	8	1	3	1	4	1	8	34	3	30	4
	20 – 29	270	23	5	26	6	35	6	24	18	50	7	28	6	46	318	24	214	27
	30 – 39	447	38	4	21	4	24	7	28	9	25	8	32	3	23	482	37	272	34
	40 – 49	282	24	3	16	2	12	3	12	3	8	3	12	1	8	297	23	174	22
AGE (YEARS)	Over 49	133	11	6	32	3	18	6	24	5	14	6	24	2	15	161	12	91	11
	MEN SEX W/MEN (MSM)	384	33	4	21	11	65	13	52	21	58	12	48	5	38	450	34	277	35
	INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)	384	33	2	11	0	0	2	8	3	8	1	4	4	31	396	30	193	24
	MSM AND IDU	91	8	1	5	0	0	1	4	2	6	2	8	0	0	97	7	54	7
	COAGULATION DISORDER	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	4	1
	HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	182	16	3	16	3	18	3	12	8	22	9	36	3	23	211	16	157	20
	TRANSFUSION	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	2	0
	ALL PEDIATRIC	14	1	0	0	1	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	14	2
MODE OF TRANSMISSION	UNDETERMINED/OTHER	96	8	9	47	2	12	4	16	2	6	1	4	1	8	115	9	93	12
	BRADFORD	66	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	17	4	16	0	0	76	6	43	5
	CENTRE	218	19	8	42	5	29	9	36	11	31	5	20	3	23	259	20	182	23
	CLINTON	21	2	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	23	26	2	16	2
	COLUMBIA	87	7	1	5	1	6	2	8	5	14	2	8	3	23	101	8	67	8
	LYCOMING	384	33	4	21	4	24	7	28	5	14	5	20	0	0	409	31	219	28
	MONTOUR	24	2	0	0	1	6	1	4	1	3	1	4	0	0	28	2	15	2
	NORTHUMBERLAND	130	11	3	16	2	12	3	12	3	8	5	20	2	15	148	11	82	10
	POTTER	7	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	2	0
	SNYDER	24	2	0	0	1	6	0	0	2	6	1	4	1	8	29	2	20	3
	SULLIVAN	8	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	10	1	8	1
	TIOGA	38	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	3	20	3
COUNTY	UNION	166	14	2	11	1	6	2	8	1	3	2	8	1	8	175	13	120	15

Table 13 below provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease in Pa. by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission and county of residence for the Family Health Council of South Central Pa. HIV planning area. It includes an estimate of the number of persons who were presumed to be alive at the end of 2018.

**Table 13: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis for Family Health Council of Southcentral Pa., 2013–2018**

FAMILY HEALTH COUNCIL OF SOUTHCENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

Adams, Bedford, Blair, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Mifflin, Perry and York counties

		BEFORE 2013		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		TOTAL TO DEC 31, 2018		CURRENTLY LIVING DEC 31, 2018	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
		5,516	100	128	100	129	100	134	100	169	100	120	100	100	100	6,296	100	3,823	100
	TOTAL CASES																		
SEX	MALE	4,038	73	101	79	109	84	103	77	132	78	88	73	81	81	4,652	74	2,739	72
	FEMALE	1,478	27	27	21	20	16	31	23	37	22	32	27	19	19	1,644	26	1,084	28
RACE/ETHNICITY	WHITE	2,734	50	67	52	59	46	61	46	80	47	51	43	36	36	3,088	49	1,796	47
	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	1,478	27	41	32	44	34	48	36	45	27	35	29	39	39	1,730	27	1,049	27
	HISPANIC	1,054	19	18	14	18	14	18	13	36	21	27	23	23	23	1,194	19	781	20
	ASIAN/PACIFIC	16	0	1	1	1	1	6	4	4	2	4	3	0	0	32	1	27	1
	NATIVE AMERICAN	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
	MULTIRACE	230	4	1	1	7	5	1	1	4	2	3	3	2	2	248	4	169	4
AGE (YEARS)	< 13	93	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	101	2	64	2
	13 – 19	175	3	9	7	8	6	5	4	9	5	3	3	3	3	212	3	170	4
	20 – 29	1,226	22	28	22	34	26	45	34	52	31	45	38	43	43	1,473	23	1,018	27
	30 – 39	2,102	38	31	24	31	24	26	19	46	27	31	26	24	24	2,291	36	1,317	34
	40 – 49	1,287	23	32	25	25	19	29	22	33	20	19	16	17	17	1,442	23	842	22
	Over 49	633	11	27	21	30	23	26	19	27	16	21	18	13	13	777	12	412	11
MODE OF TRANSMISSION	MEN SEX W/MEN (MSM)	1,968	36	68	53	67	52	60	45	87	51	57	48	54	54	2,361	38	1,495	39
	INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)	1,489	27	13	10	10	8	18	13	13	8	8	7	6	6	1,557	25	708	19
	MSM AND IDU	277	5	2	2	5	4	5	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	297	5	135	4
	COAGULATION DISORDER	53	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	1	11	0
	HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	1,154	21	29	23	31	24	28	21	50	30	18	15	12	12	1,322	21	958	25
	TRANSFUSION	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	1	5	0
	ALL PEDIATRIC	94	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	104	2	67	2
	UNDETERMINED/OTHER	447	8	14	11	15	12	20	15	13	8	33	28	26	26	568	9	444	12
COUNTY	ADAMS	123	2	1	1	5	4	2	1	7	4	3	3	3	3	144	2	90	2
	BEDFORD	39	1	0	0	0	0	5	4	2	1	0	0	3	3	49	1	31	1
	BLAIR	141	3	3	2	5	4	5	4	5	3	2	2	1	1	162	3	84	2
	CUMBERLAND	554	10	16	13	8	6	6	4	11	7	8	7	1	1	604	10	375	10
	DAUPHIN	1,592	29	32	25	37	29	36	27	49	29	40	33	35	35	1,821	29	1,093	29
	FRANKLIN	198	4	7	5	9	7	3	2	5	3	7	6	1	1	230	4	142	4
	FULTON	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	11	0	10	0
	HUNTINGDON	110	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	115	2	69	2
	JUNIATA	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	15	0
	LANCASTER	1,287	23	33	26	29	22	37	28	36	21	22	18	16	16	1,460	23	881	23
	LEBANON	223	4	5	4	6	5	6	4	9	5	5	4	5	5	259	4	151	4
	MIFFLIN	34	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	1	18	0
	PERRY	45	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	53	1	32	1
	YORK	1,137	21	26	20	28	22	29	22	44	26	31	26	33	33	1,328	21	832	22

Table 14 below provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease in Pa. by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission and county of residence for the Southwest Pa. Jewish Healthcare Foundation HIV planning area. It includes an estimate of the number of persons who were presumed to be alive at the end of 2018.

**Table 14: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis for Southwest Pa. Jewish Healthcare Foundation in Pa., 2013–2018**

SOUTHWEST PENNSYLVANIA – JEWISH HEALTHCARE FOUNDATION  
Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Somerset, Washington, and Westmoreland counties

		BEFORE 2013		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		TOTAL TO DEC 31, 2018		CURRENTLY LIVING DEC 31, 2018	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
		TOTAL CASES	5,763	100	151	100	170	100	169	100	151	100	134	100	127	100	6,665	100	3,896
SEX	MALE	4,820	84	129	85	140	82	134	79	125	83	109	81	111	87	5,568	84	3,165	81
	FEMALE	943	16	22	15	30	18	35	21	26	17	25	19	16	13	1,097	16	731	19
RACE/ETHNICITY	WHITE	3,233	56	61	40	82	48	70	41	58	38	65	49	54	43	3,623	54	1,911	49
	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	2,101	36	67	44	72	42	81	48	68	45	54	40	59	46	2,502	38	1,560	40
	HISPANIC	167	3	12	8	4	2	9	5	12	8	8	6	6	5	218	3	170	4
	ASIAN/PACIFIC	29	1	2	1	7	4	2	1	5	3	1	1	5	4	51	1	43	1
	NATIVE AMERICAN	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	MULTIRACE	231	4	9	6	5	3	7	4	8	5	6	4	3	2	269	4	212	5
AGE (YEARS)	< 13	34	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	1	25	1
	13 – 19	163	3	5	3	10	6	8	5	7	5	5	4	8	6	206	3	171	4
	20 – 29	1,456	25	48	32	63	37	80	47	67	44	47	35	42	33	1,803	27	1,221	31
	30 – 39	2,075	36	47	31	38	22	34	20	39	26	26	19	39	31	2,298	34	1,261	32
	40 – 49	1,384	24	24	16	27	16	21	12	15	10	26	19	10	8	1,507	23	808	21
	Over 49	651	11	26	17	32	19	26	15	23	15	30	22	28	22	816	12	410	11
MODE OF TRANSMISSION	MEN SEX W/MEN (MSM)	3,310	57	96	64	102	60	105	62	104	69	82	61	77	61	3,876	58	2,287	59
	INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)	808	14	8	5	5	3	8	5	4	3	11	8	8	6	852	13	334	9
	MSM AND IDU	302	5	2	1	3	2	5	3	6	4	4	3	6	5	328	5	144	4
	COAGULATION DISORDER	63	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	1	13	0
	HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	825	14	17	11	39	23	18	11	19	13	10	7	10	8	938	14	707	18
	TRANSFUSION	47	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	1	8	0
	ALL PEDIATRIC	35	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	1	26	1
	UNDETERMINED/OTHER	373	6	27	18	21	12	33	20	18	12	27	20	26	20	525	8	377	10
COUNTY	ALLEGHENY	4,299	75	118	78	127	75	139	82	124	82	91	68	85	67	4,983	75	2,965	76
	ARMSTRONG	63	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	2	2	1	0	0	70	1	38	1
	BEAVER	201	3	4	3	5	3	3	2	2	1	10	7	11	9	236	4	121	3
	BUTLER	119	2	3	2	4	2	7	4	2	1	6	4	0	0	141	2	87	2
	CAMBRIA	204	4	3	2	6	4	5	3	3	2	2	1	7	6	230	3	123	3
	FAYETTE	124	2	7	5	5	3	3	2	6	4	4	3	2	2	151	2	99	3
	GREENE	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	49	1	25	1
	INDIANA	65	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	2	74	1	42	1
	SOMERSET	126	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	136	2	88	2
	WASHINGTON	197	3	9	6	3	2	1	1	4	3	8	6	6	5	228	3	121	3
	WESTMORELAND	320	6	3	2	16	9	7	4	3	2	6	4	12	9	367	6	187	5

Table 15 below provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease in Pa. by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission and county of residence for the Northwest Pa. Rural AIDS Alliance HIV planning area. In addition, it includes an estimate of the number of persons who were presumed to be alive at the end of 2018.

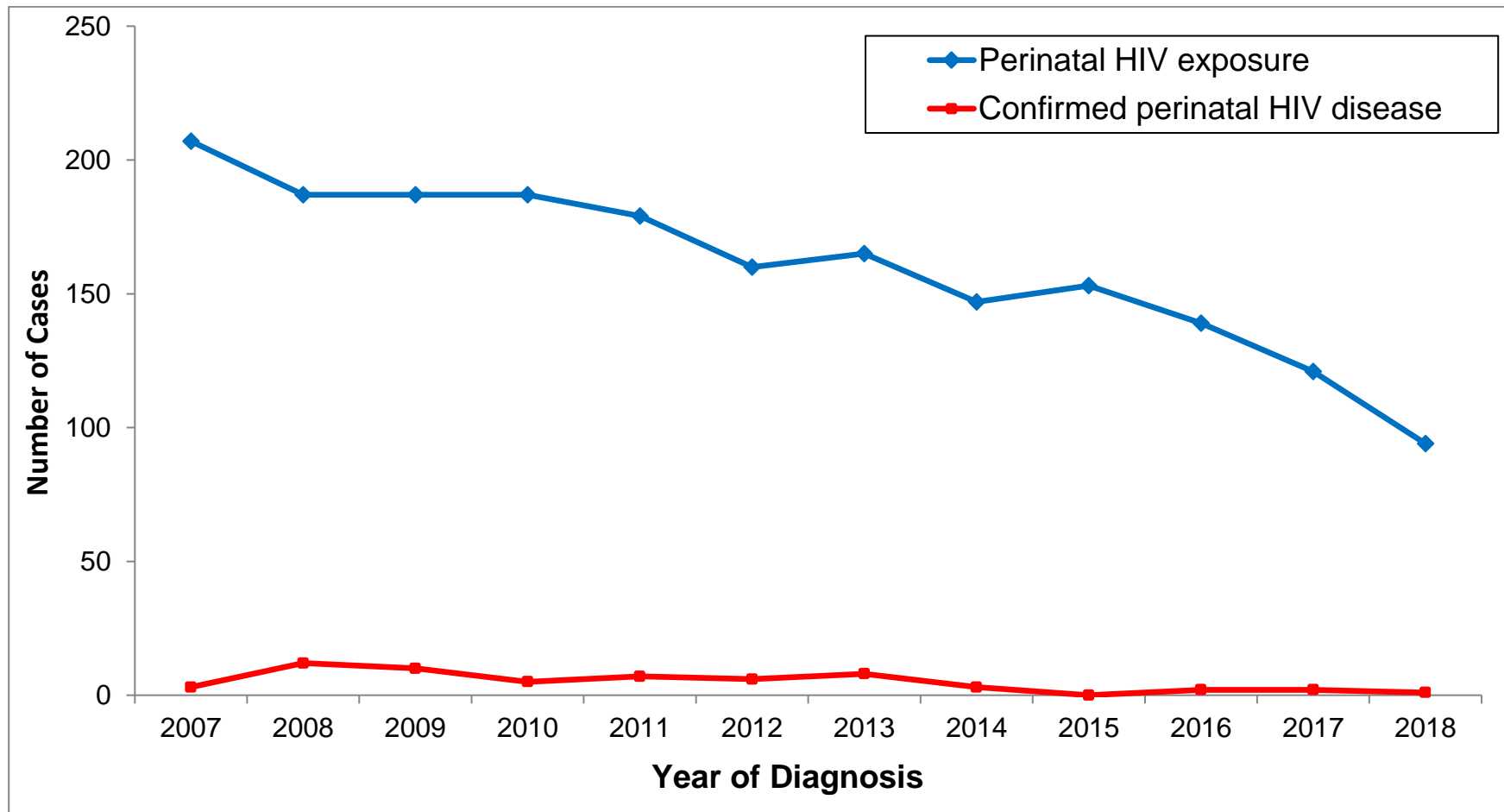
**Table 15: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis Northwest Pa. Rural AIDS Alliance, 2013–2018**

NORTHWEST PENNSYLVANIA RURAL AIDS ALLIANCE  
Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties

		BEFORE 2013		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		TOTAL TO DEC 31, 2018		CURRENTLY LIVING DEC 31, 2018	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	TOTAL CASES	1,082	100	23	100	30	100	32	100	21	100	29	100	25	100	1,242	100	745	100
SEX	MALE	864	80	14	61	28	93	23	72	16	76	26	90	17	68	988	80	568	76
	FEMALE	218	20	9	39	2	7	9	28	5	24	3	10	8	32	254	20	177	24
RACE/ETHNICITY	WHITE	677	63	11	48	12	40	20	63	12	57	14	48	11	44	757	61	415	56
	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	260	24	8	35	10	33	7	22	7	33	12	41	11	44	315	25	200	27
	HISPANIC	104	10	1	4	5	17	4	13	2	10	2	7	2	8	120	10	91	12
	ASIAN/PACIFIC	6	1	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	5	1
	NATIVE AMERICAN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	MULTIRACE	34	3	1	4	3	10	1	3	0	0	1	3	1	4	41	3	33	4
AGE (YEARS)	< 13	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	17	1	15	2
	13 – 19	33	3	2	9	1	3	3	9	0	0	2	7	0	0	41	3	30	4
	20 – 29	280	26	7	30	11	37	16	50	7	33	9	31	10	40	340	27	235	32
	30 – 39	369	34	4	17	10	33	5	16	4	19	11	38	3	12	406	33	215	29
	40 – 49	259	24	2	9	8	27	4	13	4	19	3	10	2	8	282	23	168	23
	Over 49	125	12	8	35	0	0	4	13	5	24	4	14	10	40	156	13	82	11
MODE OF TRANSMISSION	MEN SEX W/MEN (MSM)	450	42	7	30	19	63	19	59	9	43	9	31	9	36	522	42	290	39
	INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)	235	22	3	13	2	7	0	0	0	0	6	21	5	20	251	20	129	17
	MSM AND IDU	73	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	14	1	4	79	6	45	6
	COAGULATION DISORDER	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	1	0
	HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	198	18	11	48	8	27	7	22	6	29	4	14	5	20	239	19	178	24
	TRANSFUSION	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	0
	ALL PEDIATRIC	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	17	1	15	2
	UNDETERMINED/OTHER	86	8	2	9	1	3	6	19	4	19	6	21	5	20	110	9	87	12
COUNTY	CAMERON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CLARION	27	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	29	2	22	3
	CLEARFIELD	96	9	1	4	6	20	3	9	1	5	7	24	0	0	114	9	73	10
	CRAWFORD	102	9	0	0	2	7	1	3	4	19	2	7	2	8	113	9	70	9
	ELK	10	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	1	4	13	1	9	1
	ERIE	486	45	14	61	12	40	12	38	14	67	8	28	14	56	560	45	340	46
	FOREST	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	14	1	13	2
	JEFFERSON	23	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	25	2	15	2
	LAWRENCE	85	8	3	13	5	17	5	16	0	0	4	14	2	8	104	8	60	8
	MCKEAN	46	4	2	9	1	3	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	50	4	24	3
	MERCER	119	11	2	9	4	13	6	19	0	0	3	10	4	16	138	11	77	10
	VENANGO	44	4	1	4	0	0	1	3	1	5	2	7	0	0	49	4	20	3
		WARREN	31	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	33	3	22

The table below depicts the trend in confirmed cases of pediatric HIV disease and the number of children who were perinatally exposed to HIV from 2007 through 2018. There has been a persistent decline in the number of children born to HIV-positive women since 2007. Pediatric HIV disease (i.e., cases diagnosed before age 13) has been nearly eliminated in Pa., with only a single case reported in 2018.

**Figure 5: Confirmed Cases of Pediatric HIV Disease and Perinatal HIV Exposure by Year of Diagnosis in Pa., 2007-2018**



## Citations

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