

2019 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, 2020. 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 or by telephone/fax to our office at 717-783-0481 (tel) 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

This note is intended to inform readers of changes that have been introduced in the Pennsylvania Annual Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Surveillance Summary Report. These changes were first introduced into this report beginning in 2011 and to ensure readers are familiar with these changes they are explained in the following text. Format changes have been made to reflect the way HIV is viewed and to make this report more understandable to a wider audience. This report considers HIV infection as a single disease entity with varying degrees of severity rather than using separate disease classifications for HIV infection without Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and AIDS.

Since the inception of the Annual Summary Report, HIV has been depicted as two conditions, HIV infection without AIDS and AIDS, respectively. This separation served a purpose at the time. However, with advances in the clinical and epidemiologic experiences with HIV infection, HIV disease is now viewed as a spectrum condition; progressing from early stage of infection to full-blown symptomatic infection.

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 October 18, 2002 and active surveillance was conducted retrospectively to January 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 US 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 ≥ 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 2014.¹

The data in previous years tables and figures were constructed separately for HIV infection without AIDS and AIDS. Most tables and figures now have HIV infection without AIDS combined with AIDS under one identity called HIV disease. Consequently, any comparison of this report to previous years should take into account these differences.

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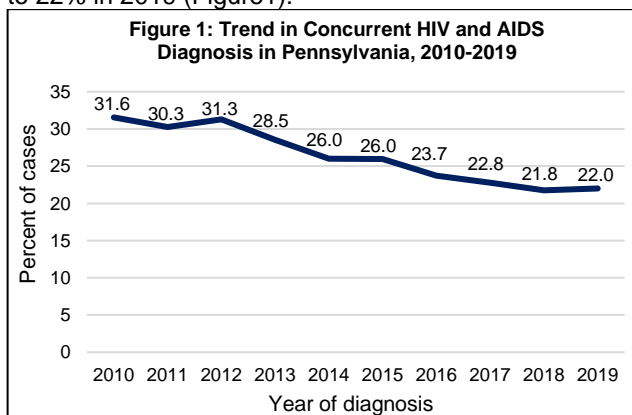
HIV Surveillance Spotlight

Concurrent HIV Infection and AIDS Diagnoses in Pennsylvania, 2010-2019

Background: Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is the late stage of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and is characterized by severe damage to the immune system, occurrence of opportunistic infections and high mortality risk. Early diagnosis of HIV infection ensures better disease outcome of the individual. Despite progress made in education, testing technologies, diagnosis, and treatment, individuals are still being diagnosed with AIDS at the same time as HIV infection diagnosis. While an approximately 36,000 individuals are diagnosed and living with HIV, it is estimated that 5,140 individuals are unaware of their infection in Pennsylvania. This analysis examines the trend of concurrent diagnosis of HIV infection and AIDS in Pennsylvania.

Methods: HIV cases diagnosed from 2010 to 2019 and reported through the Pennsylvania National Electronic Disease Surveillance System were analyzed. Concurrent diagnosis was documented when an AIDS diagnosis was made within 90 days after a diagnosis of HIV infection. Data were examined by year of diagnosis, sex, race/ethnicity, transmission category and age group.

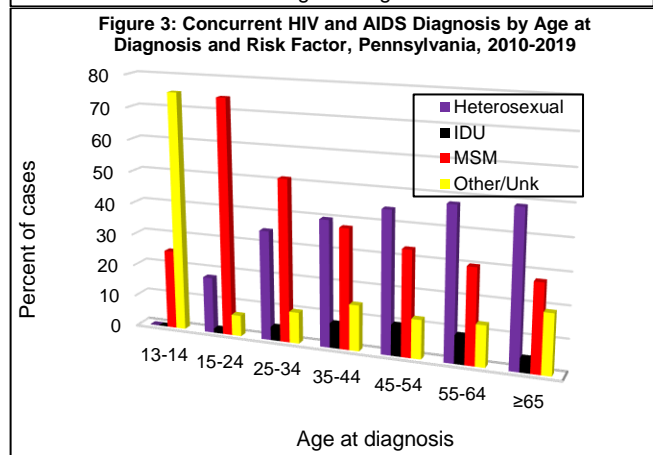
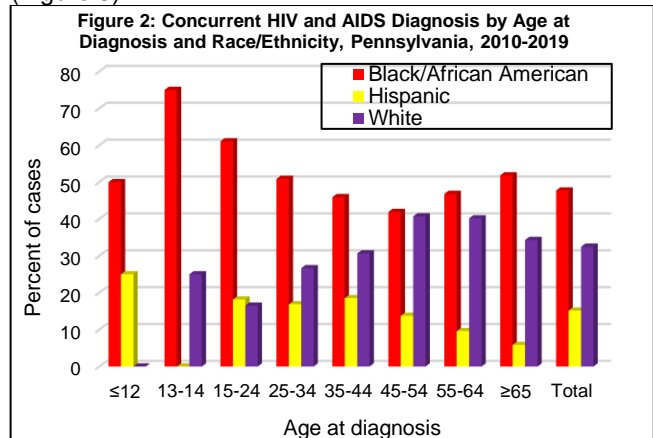
Results: From 2010-2019, a total of 12,206 cases were newly diagnosed and of these 3,283 (26.9%) were identified as having a concurrent diagnosis. During the 10-year period, there were persistent declines in the proportion of newly diagnosed HIV disease with concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnosis from 31.6% in 2010 to 22% in 2019 (Figure 1).



Of those with a concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnosis, 2,545 (77.5%) were male; 2,278 (69.4%) were greater than 35 years of age at the time of diagnosis; 1,567 (47.7%) were black/African American and 1,357 (41.3%) were men who have sex with men (MSM).

Among those with concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnosis during this time period, blacks/African Americans accounted for the highest number of concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnosis in all age categories compared with other

race/ethnicity groups (Figure 2). In the evaluation of transmission risk, individuals in the younger age group (15 to 34 years) were most often associated with MSM risk factor, while individuals greater than 45 and older were more frequently associated with heterosexual transmission risk of concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnosis (Figure 3).



Summary: Across the age spectrum, blacks/African Americans are disproportionately diagnosed with AIDS at the time of HIV infection diagnosis. Individuals who identify as MSM feature more in the younger age group while individuals with heterosexual contact predominate in the older age group. While the trend in concurrent diagnosis over the past 10 years has been declining, the proportion of individuals newly diagnosed with HIV infection who also have concurrent diagnosis is still of significant concern. Concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnosis represents missed opportunities for early diagnosis and initiation of treatment to ensure long-term survival of individuals infected with HIV. These findings suggest the need for increased public awareness and for health care providers to make HIV a priority through increased routine counseling and testing of individuals as they present for medical care.

Executive Summary

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) can cause acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and is typically spread by exposure to body fluids or tissue from an infected individual. Sex and injection drug use (IDU) are the most common ways of becoming infected. The first cases of AIDS were described in 1981, and confirmed cases in Pennsylvania 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 infection, 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.

Since 1981, more than 62,600 residents of Pennsylvania have been diagnosed with HIV disease. Approximately 27,000 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 IDU. Although cases have been diagnosed and people are living with HIV disease in nearly every county in Pennsylvania, HIV disease has had a disproportionate impact on blacks/African Americans and is more common in large population centers.

The number of newly diagnosed individuals peaked in the early to mid-1990s when almost 3,000 new diagnoses were reported annually. In 2019, fewer than 1,000 new diagnoses were reported. Approximately, 3 times as many males have been diagnosed with HIV disease compared to females. Blacks/African Americans and Hispanics make up 12% and 6.6% of the population of Pennsylvania, respectively, but account for 49.4% and 13.7% of all new diagnoses among Pennsylvania residents. Although a person can be infected at any age, the majority of new diagnoses occurred 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 who have sex with men (MSM) has continued to be the predominant mode of transmission, heterosexual contact has been increasing as a risk factor since the 1990s. Perinatally acquired infections have declined sharply to almost no new cases. The Pennsylvania Department of Health (DOH) has maintained effort to continue to prevent new infections and provide adequate medical and support services for those living with the disease in Pennsylvania.

This report is based on data collected by the DOH for cases diagnosed in calendar year 2019 but reported through March 31, 2020. The report provides information on confirmed cases that are counted using specific criteria described in the methods section.

Methods

Pennsylvania HIV regulations require that health care providers such as physicians, hospitals and clinical laboratories must report new diagnoses of HIV disease within 5 days to the DOH.² HIV disease encompasses the diagnoses of AIDS and HIV infection without an AIDS diagnosis. HIV infection without an AIDS diagnosis became reportable in Pennsylvania 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. 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 Pennsylvania National Electronic Disease Surveillance Systems (PA-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.³

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, IDU, 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.^{4,5}

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 confirmed HIV cases among persons who were residents of Pennsylvania at the time of diagnosis for cases diagnosed in calendar year 2019 and reported to the DOH by March 31, 2020. Nationally 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.¹ At a minimum, a case must have a confirmed diagnosis (either through a standard laboratory testing algorithm or confirmed by a physician) and 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, Pennsylvania and all other states regularly exchange information to determine if a case is truly a new diagnosis or if the report of a case that has been previously diagnosed in another state.

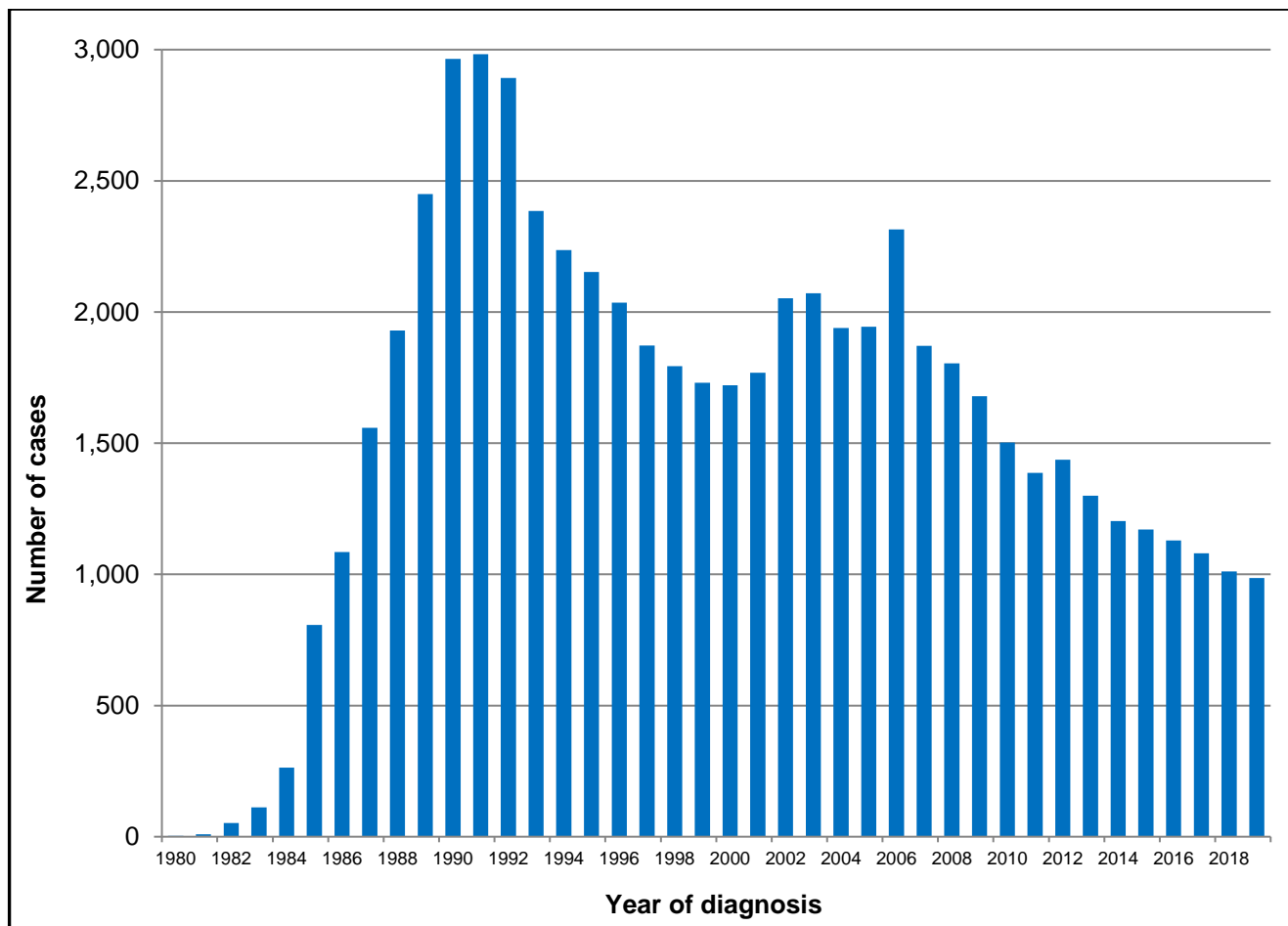
For the purpose of this report, data are extracted from the Pennsylvania eHARS database and analyzed using the SAS software version 9.4. The programs and methods to extract and analyze these data have been standardized since 2012.

Findings

The first case of AIDS in Pennsylvania 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 occurring in 1991. In the mid-1990s, the number of new cases in Pennsylvania began to steadily decline. In 2019, 986 new diagnoses of HIV disease among residents of Pennsylvania 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 Pennsylvania residents by year of diagnosis. For each year, the bars represent new cases of HIV disease. The numbers show persistent decline in new diagnoses of HIV disease.

Figure 1: Annual Diagnoses of HIV Disease by Year of Diagnosis in Pennsylvania, 1980-2019



Note: HIV Infection without AIDS became reportable in Pennsylvania 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 Pennsylvania, and this has been observed in every population group. HAART first became available in the mid-1990s, having 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 Pennsylvania, 1997-2019

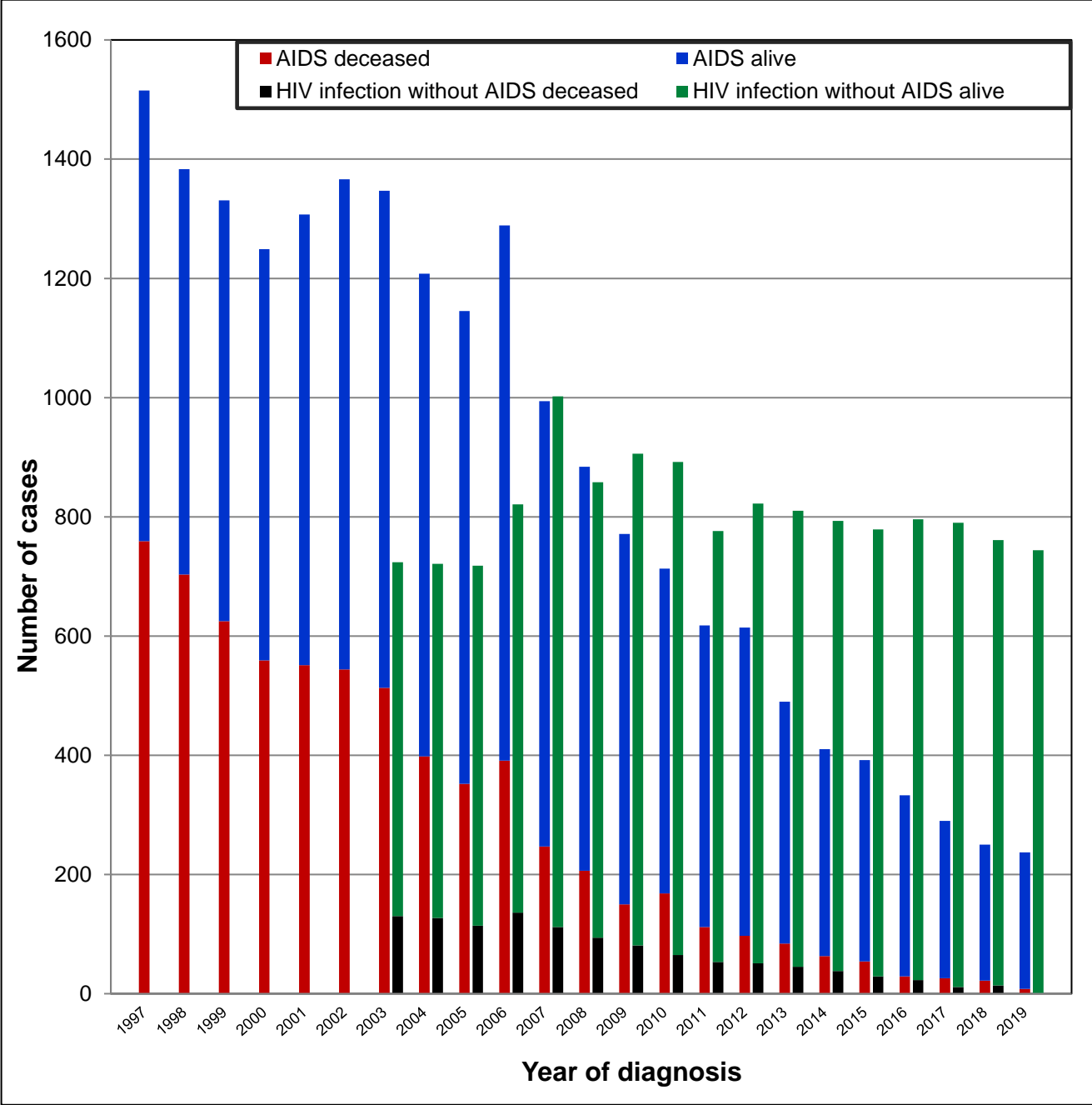


Table 1 provides a tabulation of all reported cases of HIV disease among persons who were residents of Pennsylvania at the time of diagnosis from 1980 through 2019. New HIV disease diagnoses peaked in 1991 with 2,982 cases. Pediatric cases are those that were diagnosed with HIV infection before age 13. The number of perinatally exposed cases of HIV disease, which represents the largest portion of pediatric cases among Pennsylvania residents, has declined sharply due mainly to prevention efforts among pregnant women and their infants.

Table 1: Annual Diagnoses of HIV Disease Among Residents of Pennsylvania, 1980-2019

Year of diagnosis	Adult/Adolescent	Pediatric	Total
1980	3	0	3
1981	8	1	9
1982	49	3	52
1983	107	5	112
1984	259	4	263
1985	780	27	807
1986	1,069	16	1,085
1987	1,540	18	1,558
1988	1,906	23	1,929
1989	2,426	24	2,450
1990	2,925	40	2,965
1991	2,944	38	2,982
1992	2,825	67	2,892
1993	2,315	70	2,385
1994	2,195	41	2,236
1995	2,109	43	2,152
1996	2,002	33	2,035
1997	1,847	25	1,872
1998	1,759	35	1,794
1999	1,699	31	1,730
2000	1,703	18	1,721
2001	1,745	23	1,768
2002	2,036	16	2,052
2003	2,047	24	2,071
2004	1,929	10	1,939
2005	1,931	13	1,944
2006	2,302	13	2,315
2007	1,860	11	1,871
2008	1,790	14	1,804
2009	1,673	6	1,679
2010	1,489	13	1,502
2011	1,381	6	1,387
2012	1,427	10	1,437
2013	1,293	7	1,300
2014	1,199	4	1,203
2015	1,165	6	1,171
2016	1,126	3	1,129
2017	1,079	1	1,080
2018	1,010	1	1,011
2019	986	0	986
TOTAL	61,938	743	62,681

Table 2 below depicts HIV disease by sex, race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis from 2014 to 2019 and cumulative data from 1980 to 2019. Multiple race is a selection which encompasses individuals indicating one or more racial categories. HIV disease has had a differential impact on various racial/ethnic groups. Overall, blacks/African Americans account for over 49.4% of cases. Black/African American males and females are disproportionately impacted with 46% and 59% of cases, respectively.

Table 2: Number of Cases of HIV Disease by Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis, Pennsylvania, 2014-2019

	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019*		TOTAL TO DATE 1980-2019	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL MALE	949	100	910	100	873	100	846	100	791	100	751	100	47,273	100
White (non-Hispanic)	297	31	277	30	287	33	264	31	252	32	246	33	17,541	37
Black/African American (non-Hispanic)	466	49	470	52	387	44	419	50	355	45	344	46	21,907	46
Hispanic	132	14	125	14	157	18	132	16	147	19	129	17	6,174	13
Asian/Pacific	19	2	16	2	19	2	14	2	20	3	15	2	335	1
Native American	4	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	44	0
Multiple races	31	3	20	2	20	2	15	2	16	2	16	2	1,272	3
TOTAL FEMALE	254	100	261	100	256	100	234	100	220	100	235	100	15,408	100
White (non-Hispanic)	50	20	56	21	46	18	50	21	53	24	56	24	3,314	22
Black/African American (non-Hispanic)	159	63	165	63	158	62	132	56	121	55	137	58	9,065	59
Hispanic	38	15	32	12	43	17	46	20	38	17	37	16	2,395	16
Asian/Pacific	4	2	5	2	4	2	2	1	3	1	1	0	88	1
Native American	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Multiple races	3	1	3	1	3	1	4	2	5	2	4	2	528	3
TOTAL	1,203	100	1,171	100	1,129	100	1,080	100	1,011	100	986	100	62,681	100

* 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 Pennsylvania residents at the time of diagnosis from 2014-2019 and cumulative data from 1980 to 2019. 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 5 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 Pennsylvania, 2014-2019

	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019*		TOTAL TO DATE 1980-2019	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age group (years)	1,203	100	1,171	100	1,129	100	1,080	100	1,011	100	986	100	62,681	100
0-12	4	0	6	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	743	1
13-19	61	5	59	5	52	5	63	6	44	4	51	5	2,060	3
20-29	395	33	424	36	424	38	384	36	375	37	359	36	15,744	25
30-39	269	22	257	22	277	25	285	26	273	27	261	26	21,409	34
40-49	224	19	189	16	163	14	158	15	126	12	141	14	14,535	23
OVER 49	250	21	236	20	210	19	189	18	192	19	174	18	8,190	13

* Count may be incomplete due to lag in reporting.

Table 4 below provides a summary of all reported cases of HIV disease among Pennsylvania residents from 2014-2019 and cumulative data from 1980 to 2019 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 MSM, heterosexual sex and IDU. Most pediatric HIV disease cases occur 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 5 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 Pennsylvania for over 15 years, but we have begun to see an increase in the most recent three years.

Table 4: Number of Cases of HIV Disease by Mode of Transmission and Year of Diagnosis in Pennsylvania, 2014-2019

	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019*		TOTAL TO DATE 1980-2019	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ALL MODES	1,203	100	1,171	100	1,129	100	1,080	100	1,011	100	986	100	62,681	100
Men sex w/ men (MSM)	619	51	631	54	618	55	558	52	485	48	510	52	24,145	39
Injection drug use (IDU)	65	5	68	6	60	5	77	7	105	10	102	10	15,467	25
MSM and IDU	28	2	27	2	25	2	24	2	31	3	29	3	3,019	5
Coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	0
Heterosexual contact	425	35	333	28	396	35	261	24	229	23	221	22	15,551	25
Transfusion received	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	0
Undetermined/other	62	5	105	9	26	2	158	15	158	16	124	13	3,259	5
All pediatric modes**	4	0	7	1	4	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	761	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 provides a summary of all reported cases of HIV disease among Pennsylvania residents from 1980-2019 by mode of transmission and Race/Ethnicity. As data quality and reporting has improved, data from the 2001-2019 is likely the most accurate reflection of true case distribution. This table shows that MSM was the most common mode of transmission and accounted for 52% and 38%, respectively, of all reported cases in the first and most recent periods (1980-1990 and 2001-2019). During the second period (1991-2000), IDU was the predominant mode of transmission at 36%. Heterosexual transmission increased from 21% during the second period (1991-2000) to 35% in the most recent period (2001-2019). Other modes of transmission, such as perinatal exposure or transfusion, have become much less common in the most recent period.

Table 5: Number of HIV Disease by Mode of Transmission and Race/Ethnicity in Pennsylvania, 1980-1990, 1991-2000 and 2001-2019

	White (non-Hispanic)		Black/African American (non-Hispanic)		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific		Native American		Multiple races		ALL RACES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1980-1990														
ALL MODES	5,480	100	4,270	100	1,300	100	25	100	4	100	144	100	11,223	100
Men sex w/men (MSM)	3,755	69	1,758	41	224	17	19	76	2	50	57	40	5,815	52
Injection drug use (IDU)	700	13	1,559	37	783	60	1	4	1	25	52	36	3,096	28
MSM and IDU	328	6	430	10	96	7	1	4	0	0	26	18	881	8
Coagulation disorder	189	3	10	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	2
Heterosexual contact	233	4	327	8	141	11	2	8	0	0	7	5	710	6
Transfusion received	118	2	18	0	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	140	1
All pediatric modes	53	1	66	2	30	2	0	0	1	25	1	1	151	1
Undetermined/other	104	2	102	2	17	1	1	4	0	0	1	1	225	2
1991-2000														
ALL MODES	6,737	100	11,593	100	2,838	100	63	100	14	100	532	100	21,777	100
Men sex w/men (MSM)	3,643	54	2,789	24	387	14	29	46	6	43	144	27	6,998	32
Injection drug use (IDU)	1,506	22	4,825	42	1,385	49	4	6	2	14	211	40	7,933	36
MSM and IDU	335	5	686	6	150	5	1	2	1	7	47	9	1,220	6
Coagulation disorder	42	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	46	0
Heterosexual contact	889	13	2,740	24	716	25	17	27	3	21	106	20	4,471	21
Transfusion received	41	1	21	0	3	0	5	8	0	0	1	0	71	0
All pediatric modes	51	1	244	2	75	3	1	2	0	0	8	2	379	2
Undetermined/other	230	3	286	2	121	4	6	10	2	14	14	3	659	3
2001-2019*														
ALL MODES	8,628	100	15,080	100	4,423	100	330	100	44	100	1,123	100	29,628	100
Men sex w/men (MSM)	4,523	52	4,895	32	1,347	30	148	45	17	39	402	36	11,332	38
Injection drug use (IDU)	1,175	14	2,070	14	975	22	13	4	3	7	202	18	4,438	15
MSM and IDU	395	5	310	2	143	3	5	2	1	2	64	6	918	3
Coagulation disorder	6	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Heterosexual contact	1,858	22	6,480	43	1,510	34	128	39	22	50	372	33	10,370	35
Transfusion received	3	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
All pediatric modes	21	0	110	1	37	1	1	0	0	0	9	1	178	1
Undetermined/other	647	7	1,210	8	408	9	35	11	1	2	74	7	2,375	8

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 1980-2019, the number of individuals with IDU risk diminished remarkably over time such that it accounted for only 14% of all reported cases in the most recent time period (2001-2019).

Table 5a: Number of Cases of HIV Disease for Males by Mode of Transmission and Race/Ethnicity in Pennsylvania, 1980-1990, 1991-2000 and 2001-2019

	White (non-Hispanic)		Black/African American (non-Hispanic)		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific		Native American		Multiple races		ALL RACES	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
1980-1990														
ALL MODES	4,995	100	3,548	100	1,007	100	22	100	2	100	120	100	9,694	100
Men sex w/men (MSM)	3,755	75	1,758	50	224	22	19	86	2	100	57	48	5,815	60
Injection drug use (IDU)	453	9	1,113	31	614	61	0	0	0	0	34	28	2,214	23
MSM and IDU	328	7	430	12	96	10	1	5	0	0	26	22	881	9
Coagulation disorder	186	4	9	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	2
Heterosexual contact	82	2	114	3	32	3	1	5	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	44	1	41	1	21	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	107	1
Undetermined/other	79	2	76	2	11	1	1	5	0	0	1	1	168	2
1991-2000														
ALL MODES	5,534	100	8,106	100	1,912	100	47	100	10	100	367	100	15,976	100
Men sex w/men (MSM)	3,643	66	2,789	34	387	20	29	62	6	60	144	39	6,998	44
Injection drug use (IDU)	949	17	3,317	41	1,045	55	2	4	1	10	128	35	5,442	34
MSM and IDU	335	6	686	8	150	8	1	2	1	10	47	13	1,220	8
Coagulation disorder	40	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	44	0
Heterosexual contact	360	7	1,006	12	215	11	7	15	1	10	42	11	1,631	10
Transfusion received	25	0	9	0	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	39	0
All pediatric modes	32	1	118	1	48	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	200	1
Undetermined/other	150	3	179	2	64	3	4	9	1	10	4	1	402	3
2001-2019*														
ALL MODES	7,007	100	10,239	100	3,251	100	266	100	32	100	784	100	21,579	100
Men sex w/men (MSM)	4,523	65	4,895	48	1,347	41	148	56	17	53	402	51	11,332	53
Injection drug use (IDU)	691	10	1,338	13	756	23	11	4	1	3	121	15	2,918	14
MSM and IDU	395	6	310	3	143	4	5	2	1	3	64	8	918	4
Coagulation disorder	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Heterosexual contact	979	14	3,033	30	739	23	77	29	12	38	162	21	5,002	23
Transfusion received	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
All pediatric modes	9	0	54	1	21	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	88	0
Undetermined/other	403	6	609	6	242	7	25	9	1	3	31	4	1,311	6

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% but then decreased to 43% in the second period (1991-2000) and, eventually, to 19% in the most recent period (2001-2019). Heterosexual sex became more dominant in the second period (1991-2000) at 49% and increased further to 67% in the most recent period (2001-2019).

Table 5b: Number of Cases of HIV Disease for Females by Mode of Transmission and Race/Ethnicity in Pennsylvania, 1980-1990, 1991-2000 and 2001-2019

	White (Non-Hispanic)		Black/African American (non-Hispanic)		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific		Native American		Multiple races		ALL RACES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1980-1990														
ALL MODES	485	100	722	100	293	100	3	100	2	100	24	100	1,529	100
Men sex w/men (MSM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injection drug use (IDU)	247	51	446	62	169	58	1	33	1	50	18	75	882	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	151	31	213	30	109	37	1	33	0	0	6	25	480	31
Transfusion received	50	10	11	2	0	0	1	33	0	0	0	0	62	4
All pediatric modes	9	2	25	3	9	3	0	0	1	50	0	0	44	3
Undetermined/other	25	5	26	4	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	4
1991-2000														
ALL MODES	1,203	100	3,487	100	926	100	16	100	4	100	165	100	5,801	100
Men sex w/men (MSM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injection drug use (IDU)	557	46	1,508	43	340	37	2	13	1	25	83	50	2,491	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	529	44	1,734	50	501	54	10	63	2	50	64	39	2,840	49
Transfusion received	16	1	12	0	1	0	2	13	0	0	1	1	32	1
All pediatric modes	19	2	126	4	27	3	0	0	0	0	7	4	179	3
Undetermined/other	80	7	107	3	57	6	2	13	1	25	10	6	257	4
2001-2019*														
ALL MODES	1,621	100	4,841	100	1,172	100	64	100	12	100	339	100	8,049	100
Men sex w/men (MSM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injection drug use (IDU)	484	30	732	15	219	19	2	3	2	17	81	24	1,520	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	879	54	3,447	71	771	66	51	80	10	83	210	62	5,368	67
Transfusion received	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
All pediatric modes	12	1	56	1	16	1	1	2	0	0	5	1	90	1
Undetermined/other	244	15	601	12	166	14	10	16	0	0	43	13	1,064	13

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 Pennsylvania 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, Pennsylvania, 1980-2019

COUNTY	PRESUMED ALIVE	REPORTED DEAD	CUMULATIVE CASES
PHILADELPHIA	18,318	14,608	32,926
ALLEGHENY	2,957	2,079	5,036
DELAWARE	1,796	1,355	3,151
MONTGOMERY	1,208	808	2,016
DAUPHIN	1,102	744	1,846
BERKS	1,050	677	1,727
LEHIGH	1,074	558	1,632
LANCASTER	880	596	1,476
BUCKS	866	607	1,473
YORK	831	506	1,337
CHESTER	565	490	1,055
NORTHAMPTON	400	291	691
LUZERNE	402	264	666
CUMBERLAND	378	235	613
ERIE	351	220	571
LACKAWANNA	303	193	496
MONROE	287	194	481
LYCOMING	211	194	405
WESTMORELAND	187	185	372
LEBANON	155	111	266
CENTRE	187	76	263
BEAVER	122	119	241
SCHUYLKILL	136	100	236
CAMBRIA	125	109	234
FRANKLIN	140	90	230
WASHINGTON	117	111	228
UNION	112	60	172
BLAIR	85	79	164
FAYETTE	100	54	154
ADAMS	93	55	148
NORTHUMBERLAND	77	70	147
BUTLER	91	51	142
MERCER	80	61	141
PIKE	97	42	139
SOMERSET	87	50	137

COUNTY	PRESUMED ALIVE	REPORTED DEAD	CUMULATIVE CASES
CARBON	80	49	129
WAYNE	58	64	122
CRAWFORD	73	44	117
CLEARFIELD	73	42	115
HUNTINGDON	68	47	115
LAWRENCE	66	43	109
COLUMBIA	65	34	99
BRADFORD	42	34	76
INDIANA	41	33	74
ARMSTRONG	38	32	70
PERRY	30	24	54
MCKEAN	26	26	52
BEDFORD	33	17	50
GREENE	24	26	50
VENANGO	20	27	47
SUSQUEHANNA	21	17	38
TIOGA	20	18	38
MIFFLIN	18	18	36
WARREN	22	11	33
WYOMING	17	14	31
CLARION	20	8	28
MONTOUR	17	11	28
SNYDER	19	9	28
CLINTON	16	9	25
JEFFERSON	15	10	25
JUNIATA	16	9	25
FOREST	14	1	15
ELK	8	3	11
FULTON	9	2	11
SULLIVAN	8	2	10
POTTER	2	6	8
CAMERON	0	0	0
STATE TOTAL	35,949	26,732	62,681

Table 7 below provides a tabulation of all reported cases and rates of HIV disease by county of residence and year of diagnosis (2016 through 2019). In 2018, the rate of new HIV diagnoses for Pennsylvania was 7.9 per 100,000 population. Philadelphia County had the highest rate at 27.8 per 100,000 population in 2018. Note: HIV data from 2018 are more complete and stable; therefore, rate data from 2018 is being displayed for the following graphics.

Table 7: Annual Diagnoses and Rate of HIV Disease by County of Residence in Pennsylvania, 2016-2019

COUNTY	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2018 RATE PER 100,000**
ADAMS	7	4	2	5	1.9
ALLEGHENY	121	91	82	94	6.7
ARMSTRONG	3	2	0	0	0.0
BEAVER	2	10	9	8	5.5
BEDFORD	2	0	4	1	8.3
BERKS	38	35	27	33	6.4
BLAIR	5	2	1	3	0.8
BRADFORD	6	4	0	2	0.0
BUCKS	27	24	35	32	5.6
BUTLER	2	6	2	5	1.1
CAMBRIA	3	2	7	4	5.3
CAMERON	0	0	0	0	0.0
CARBON	5	2	1	3	1.6
CENTRE	11	5	2	8	1.2
CHESTER	24	16	15	19	2.9
CLARION	0	0	0	0	0.0
CLEARFIELD	1	7	1	0	1.3
CLINTON	1	0	1	1	2.6
COLUMBIA	5	2	1	2	1.5
CRAWFORD	4	2	2	4	2.4
CUMBERLAND	11	8	3	9	1.2
DAUPHIN	48	41	35	26	12.6
DELAWARE	75	58	63	65	11.2
ELK	0	1	0	0	0.0
ERIE	13	8	16	13	5.9
FAYETTE	6	4	2	5	1.5
FOREST	0	1	1	0	13.7
FRANKLIN	5	7	1	2	0.6
FULTON	0	0	1	0	6.9
GREENE	0	0	1	1	2.7
HUNTINGDON	1	1	0	0	0.0
INDIANA	1	4	2	2	2.4
JEFFERSON	0	1	0	0	0.0
JUNIATA	0	0	0	1	0.0
LACKAWANNA	12	7	12	9	5.7

COUNTY	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2018 RATE PER 100,000**
LANCASTER	37	22	16	23	2.9
LAWRENCE	0	4	4	4	4.6
LEBANON	9	5	6	7	4.2
LEHIGH	41	30	35	39	9.5
LUZERNE	14	18	25	13	7.9
LYCOMING	5	5	4	4	3.5
MCKEAN	1	0	1	2	2.4
MERCER	0	3	6	3	5.4
MIFFLIN	0	0	0	0	0.0
MONROE	8	7	11	13	6.5
MONTGOMERY	34	48	50	42	6.0
MONTOUR	1	1	1	0	5.5
NORTHAMPTON	5	18	15	10	4.9
NORTHUMBERLAND	3	5	1	1	1.1
PERRY	0	1	2	0	4.3
PHILADELPHIA	468	492	441	435	27.8
PIKE	1	6	1	1	1.8
POTTER	0	0	0	0	0.0
SCHUYLKILL	5	3	5	2	3.5
SNYDER	2	1	1	0	2.5
SOMERSET	3	1	1	1	1.4
SULLIVAN	1	0	0	0	0.0
SUSQUEHANNA	0	2	2	0	4.9
TIOGA	0	0	0	0	0.0
UNION	1	2	0	0	0.0
VENANGO	1	2	0	0	0.0
WARREN	0	0	1	0	2.5
WASHINGTON	4	8	6	2	2.9
WAYNE	0	1	0	0	0.0
WESTMORELAND	3	6	13	5	3.7
WYOMING	0	4	0	0	0.0
YORK	43	30	34	22	7.6
STATE TOTAL	1,129	1,080	1,011	986	7.9

*Count may be incomplete due to lags in reporting.

**Rates based on 2018 estimated population.

Figure 3 below displays the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease in 2018 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 Pennsylvania, 2018

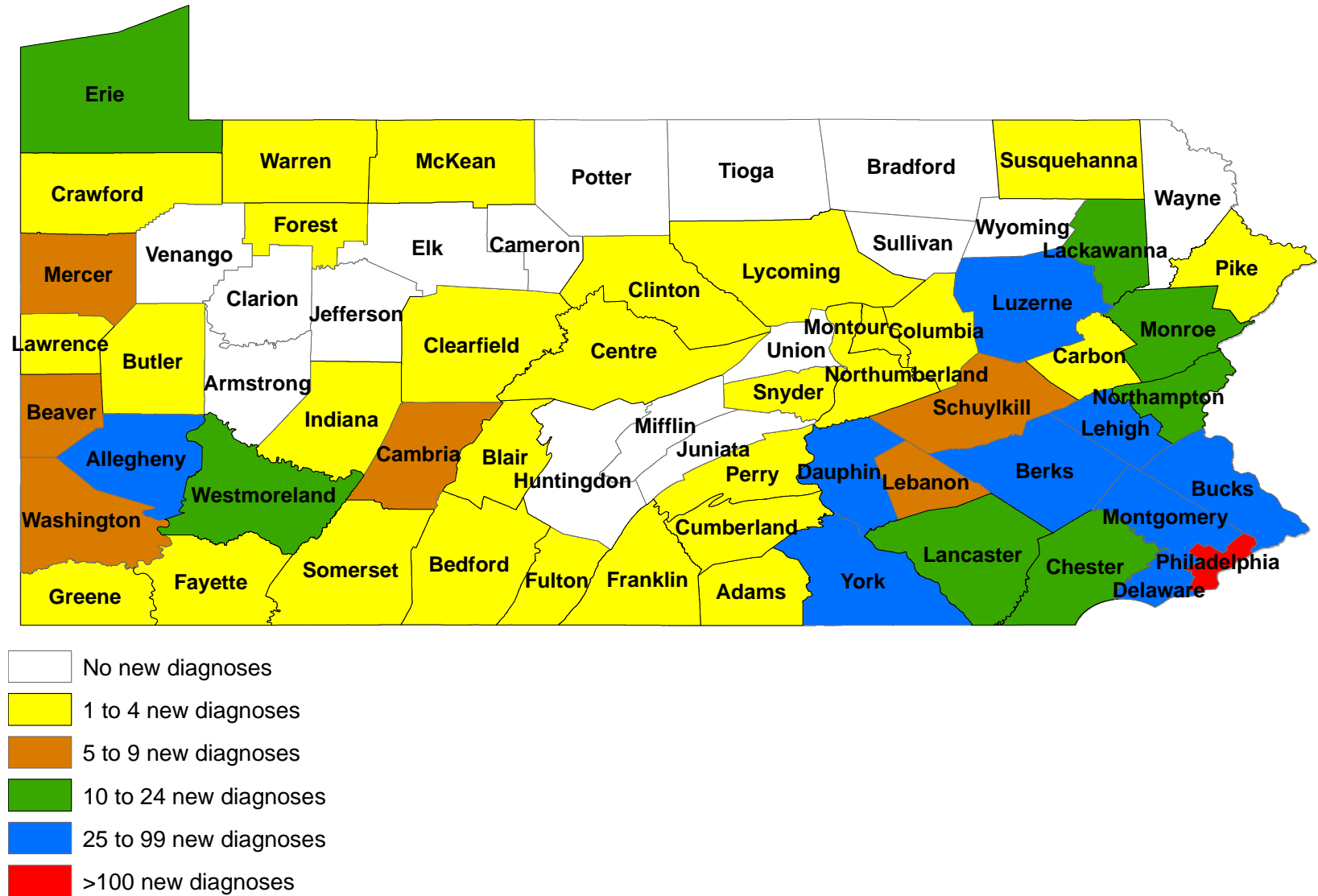


Figure 4 below depicts the rate of new diagnoses of HIV disease in 2018 by county of residence at diagnosis. The overall HIV rate in Pennsylvania in 2018 was 7.9 per 100,000 population. While only 2 out of 48 rural counties saw a rate higher than the state rate, four out of 19 urban counties experienced rates higher than the state. The highest rate was observed in Philadelphia County at 27.8 per 100,000 population.

Figure 4: Rate* (Per 100,000 County Residents) of New HIV Disease Diagnoses by County, Pennsylvania, 2018

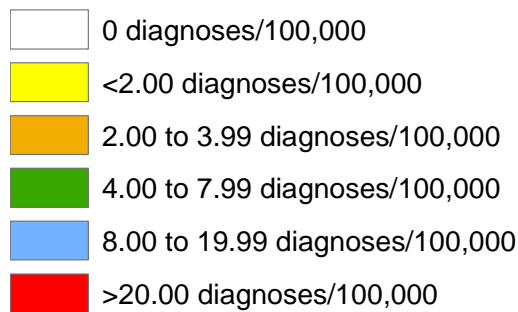
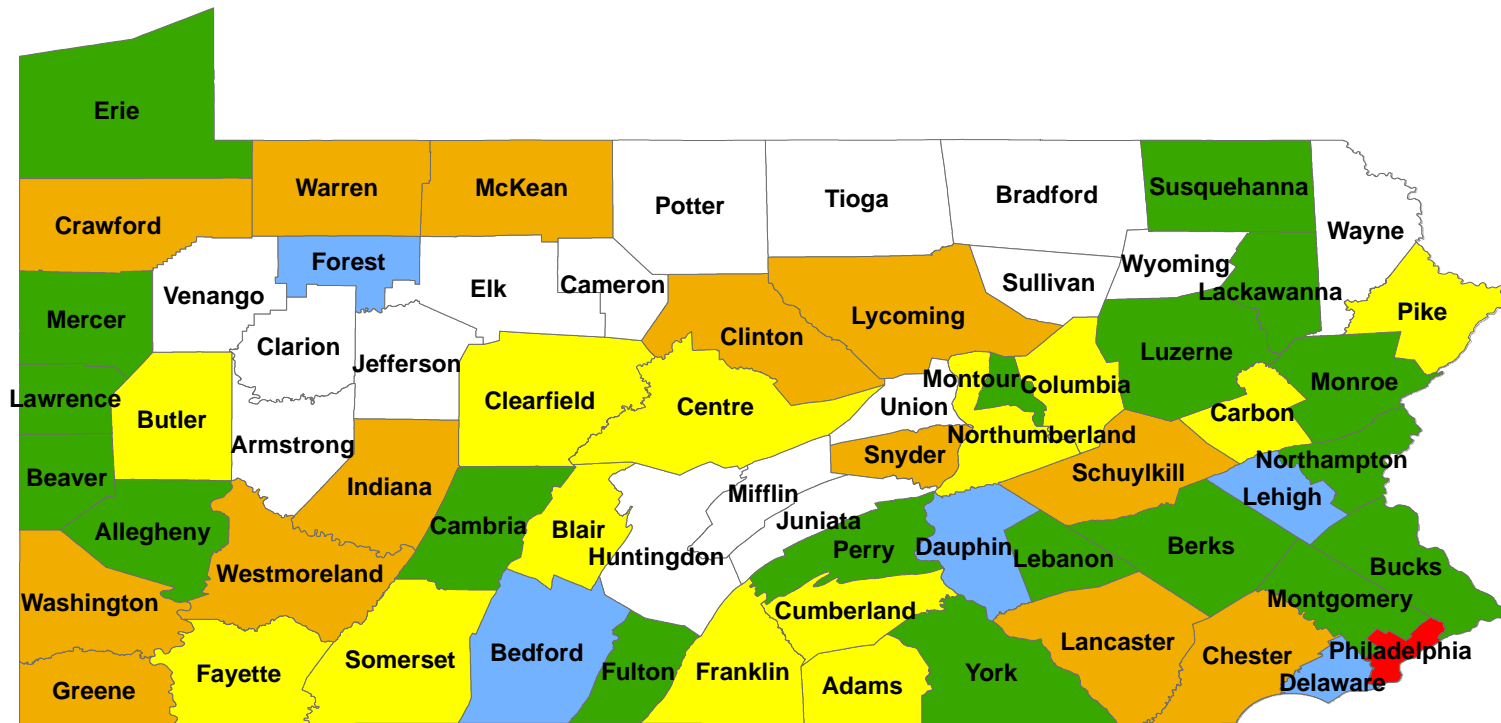


Table 8 provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission and HIV planning area. It also includes an estimate of the number of persons who were presumed to be alive at the end of 2019.

Table 8: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis and HIV Planning Area in Pennsylvania, 2014-2019

		BEFORE 2014		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		TOTAL TO DEC 31, 2019		CURRENTLY LIVING DEC 31, 2019	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	TOTAL CASES	56,101	100	1,203	100	1,171	100	1,129	100	1,080	100	1,011	100	986	100	62,681	100	35,949	100
SEX	MALE	42,153	75	949	79	910	78	873	77	846	78	791	78	751	76	47,273	75	26,111	73
	FEMALE	13,948	25	254	21	261	22	256	23	234	22	220	22	235	24	15,408	25	9,838	27
RACE/ETHNICITY	WHITE	18,921	34	347	29	333	28	333	29	314	29	305	30	302	31	20,855	33	10,962	30
	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	27,659	49	625	52	635	54	545	48	551	51	476	47	481	49	30,972	49	17,642	49
	HISPANIC	7,513	13	170	14	157	13	200	18	178	16	185	18	166	17	8,569	14	5,661	16
	ASIAN/PACIFIC	301	1	23	2	21	2	23	2	16	1	23	2	16	2	423	1	348	1
	NATIVE AMERICAN	47	0	4	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	62	0	47	0
	MULTIPLE RACES	1,660	3	34	3	23	2	23	2	19	2	21	2	20	2	1,800	3	1,289	4
AGE (YEARS)	< 13	728	1	4	0	6	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	743	1	541	2
	13 – 19	1,730	3	61	5	59	5	52	5	63	6	44	4	51	5	2,060	3	1,700	5
	20 – 29	13,383	24	395	33	424	36	424	38	384	36	375	37	359	36	15,744	25	10,726	30
	30 – 39	19,787	35	269	22	257	22	277	25	285	26	273	27	261	26	21,409	34	11,434	32
	40 – 49	13,534	24	224	19	189	16	163	14	158	15	126	12	141	14	14,535	23	7,707	21
	Over 49	6,939	12	250	21	236	20	210	19	189	18	192	19	174	18	8,190	13	3,841	11
MODE OF TRANSMISSION	MEN SEX W/MEN (MSM)	20,724	37	619	51	631	54	618	55	558	52	485	48	510	52	24,145	39	14,335	40
	INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)	14,990	27	65	5	68	6	60	5	77	7	105	10	102	10	15,467	25	6,320	18
	MSM AND IDU	2,855	5	28	2	27	2	25	2	24	2	31	3	29	3	3,019	5	1,412	4
	COAGULATION DISORDER	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	0	58	0
	HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	13,686	24	425	35	333	28	396	35	261	24	229	23	221	22	15,551	25	10,955	30
	TRANSFUSION	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	0	28	0
	ALL PEDIATRIC MODES	741	1	4	0	7	1	4	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	761	1	557	2
	UNDETERMINED/OTHER	2,626	5	62	5	105	9	26	2	158	15	158	16	124	13	3,259	5	2,284	6
REGIONAL SUBRECIPIENT	AIDS Activities Coordinating Office	36,736	65	731	61	691	59	628	56	638	59	604	60	593	60	40,621	65	22,753	63
	AIDSNET	4,333	8	92	8	80	7	102	9	95	9	94	9	100	10	4,896	8	3,027	8
	Northeast United Way of the Wyoming Valley	1,286	2	36	3	42	4	27	2	38	4	40	4	23	2	1,492	2	898	2
	Northcentral District AIDS Region	1,168	2	17	1	24	2	36	3	25	2	11	1	18	2	1,299	2	776	2
	Family Health Council of Southcentral Pennsylvania	5,617	10	128	11	133	11	168	15	121	11	105	10	99	10	6,371	10	3,838	11
	Southwest Pennsylvania - Jewish Healthcare Foundation	5,865	10	170	14	169	14	148	13	134	12	125	12	127	13	6,738	11	3,889	11
	Northwest Pennsylvania Rural AIDS Alliance	1,096	2	29	2	32	3	20	2	29	3	32	3	26	3	1,264	2	768	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 2019.

Table 9: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis for AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, 2014-2019

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

		BEFORE 2014		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		TOTAL TO DEC 31, 2019		CURRENTLY LIVING DEC 31, 2019	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	TOTAL CASES	36,736	100	731	100	691	100	628	100	638	100	604	100	593	100	40,621	100	22,753	100
SEX	MALE	27,410	75	576	79	536	78	471	75	505	79	463	77	450	76	30,411	75	16,346	72
	FEMALE	9,326	25	155	21	155	22	157	25	133	21	141	23	143	24	10,210	25	6,407	28
RACE/ETHNICITY	WHITE	9,149	25	143	20	106	15	113	18	120	19	138	23	123	21	9,892	24	4,966	22
	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	22,315	61	461	63	472	68	384	61	407	64	331	55	359	61	24,729	61	13,742	60
	HISPANIC	4,152	11	93	13	89	13	109	17	91	14	111	18	92	16	4,737	12	3,132	14
	ASIAN/PACIFIC	223	1	14	2	12	2	12	2	9	1	14	2	10	2	294	1	239	1
	NATIVE AMERICAN	36	0	4	1	2	0	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	50	0	41	0
	MULTIPLE RACES	861	2	16	2	10	1	6	1	9	1	9	1	8	1	919	2	633	3
AGE (YEARS)	< 13	481	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	484	1	363	2
	13 – 19	1,176	3	36	5	37	5	34	5	47	7	27	4	39	7	1,396	3	1,164	5
	20 – 29	8,835	24	254	35	246	36	243	39	234	37	227	38	219	37	10,258	25	6,961	31
	30 – 39	12,729	35	154	21	157	23	143	23	173	27	166	27	159	27	13,681	34	7,129	31
	40 – 49	8,833	24	130	18	108	16	86	14	88	14	76	13	76	13	9,397	23	4,794	21
	Over 49	4,682	13	156	21	141	20	122	19	96	15	108	18	100	17	5,405	13	2,342	10
MODE OF TRANSMISSION	MEN SEX W/MEN (MSM)	12,909	35	372	51	374	54	338	54	333	52	279	46	303	51	14,908	37	8,706	38
	INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)	10,364	28	39	5	35	5	36	6	47	7	75	12	82	14	10,678	26	4,195	18
	MSM AND IDU	1,851	5	17	2	12	2	10	2	9	1	16	3	13	2	1,928	5	877	4
	COAGULATION DISORDER	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	17	0
	HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	9,977	27	291	40	245	35	226	36	102	16	89	15	81	14	11,011	27	7,584	33
	TRANSFUSION	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	10	0
	ALL PEDIATRIC	483	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	490	1	367	2
	UNDETERMINED/OTHER	988	3	11	2	23	3	17	3	146	23	143	24	114	19	1,442	4	997	4
COUNTY	BUCKS	1,300	4	30	4	25	4	27	4	24	4	35	6	32	5	1,473	4	866	4
	CHESTER	948	3	20	3	13	2	24	4	16	3	15	2	19	3	1,055	3	565	2
	DELAWARE	2,747	7	73	10	70	10	75	12	58	9	63	10	65	11	3,151	8	1,796	8
	MONTGOMERY	1,760	5	46	6	36	5	34	5	48	8	50	8	42	7	2,016	5	1,208	5
	PHILADELPHIA	29,981	82	562	77	547	79	468	75	492	77	441	73	435	73	32,926	81	18,318	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 2019.

Table 10: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis for AIDSNET in Pennsylvania, 2014-2019

		AIDSNET Berks, Carbon, Lehigh, Monroe, Northampton, and Schuylkill counties																			
		BEFORE 2014		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		TOTAL TO DEC 31, 2019		CURRENTLY LIVING DEC 31, 2019			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
TOTAL CASES		4,333	100	92	100	80	100	102	100	95	100	94	100	100	100	4,896	100	3,027	100		
SEX	MALE	2,965	68	61	66	60	75	73	72	68	72	74	79	78	78	3,379	69	2,015	67		
	FEMALE	1,368	32	31	34	20	25	29	28	27	28	20	21	22	22	1,517	31	1,012	33		
RACE/ETHNICITY	WHITE	1,660	38	24	26	38	48	36	35	27	28	29	31	38	38	1,852	38	1,009	33		
	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	788	18	23	25	19	24	31	30	28	29	29	31	22	22	940	19	632	21		
	HISPANIC	1,681	39	43	47	20	25	31	30	39	41	34	36	37	37	1,885	39	1,212	40		
	ASIAN/PACIFIC	13	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	17	0	13	0		
	NATIVE AMERICAN	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0		
	MULTIPLE RACES	189	4	1	1	3	4	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	199	4	158	5		
AGE (YEARS)	< 13	67	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	69	1	49	2		
	13 – 19	113	3	5	5	3	4	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	128	3	101	3		
	20 – 29	995	23	21	23	17	21	33	32	30	32	28	30	38	38	1,162	24	802	26		
	30 – 39	1,579	36	22	24	16	20	27	26	26	27	27	29	17	17	1,714	35	964	32		
	40 – 49	1,071	25	25	27	20	25	17	17	11	12	14	15	21	21	1,179	24	713	24		
	Over 49	508	12	18	20	24	30	24	24	26	27	21	22	23	23	644	13	398	13		
MODE OF TRANSMISSION	MEN SEX W/MEN (MSM)	1,126	26	32	35	39	49	44	43	45	47	38	40	53	53	1,377	28	885	29		
	INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)	1,367	32	7	8	1	1	3	3	1	1	4	4	2	2	1,385	28	645	21		
	MSM AND IDU	179	4	3	3	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	191	4	107	4		
	COAGULATION DISORDER	37	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	1	10	0		
	HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	1,048	24	38	41	20	25	53	52	45	47	44	47	40	40	1,288	26	949	31		
	TRANSFUSION	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	3	0		
	ALL PEDIATRIC	73	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	75	2	55	2		
	UNDETERMINED/OTHER	486	11	11	12	16	20	1	1	3	3	6	6	3	3	526	11	373	12		
COUNTY	BERKS	1,534	35	31	34	29	36	38	37	35	37	27	29	33	33	1,727	35	1,050	35		
	CARBON	111	3	5	5	2	3	5	5	2	2	1	1	3	3	129	3	80	3		
	LEHIGH	1,422	33	38	41	27	34	41	40	30	32	35	37	39	39	1,632	33	1,074	35		
	MONROE	422	10	10	11	10	13	8	8	7	7	11	12	13	13	481	10	287	9		
	NORTHAMPTON	629	15	5	5	9	11	5	5	18	19	15	16	10	10	691	14	400	13		
	SCHUYLKILL	215	5	3	3	3	4	5	5	3	3	5	5	2	2	236	5	136	4		

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 Northeast United Way of the 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 2019.

Table 11: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis for Northeast United Way of the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania, 2014-2019

NORTHEAST UNITED WAY OF THE WYOMING VALLEY
Lackawanna, Luzerne, Pike, Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming counties

		BEFORE 2014		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		TOTAL TO DEC 31, 2019		CURRENTLY LIVING DEC 31, 2019	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	TOTAL CASES	1,286	100	36	100	42	100	27	100	38	100	40	100	23	100	1,492	100	898	100
SEX	MALE	992	77	22	61	33	79	24	89	29	76	29	73	15	65	1,144	77	653	73
	FEMALE	294	23	14	39	9	21	3	11	9	24	11	28	8	35	348	23	245	27
RACE/ETHNICITY	WHITE	786	61	21	58	23	55	13	48	19	50	22	55	9	39	893	60	485	54
	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	260	20	7	19	5	12	4	15	10	26	9	23	8	35	303	20	199	22
	HISPANIC	177	14	6	17	14	33	7	26	9	24	7	18	5	22	225	15	165	18
	ASIAN/PACIFIC	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	4	0
	NATIVE AMERICAN	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0
	MULTIPLE RACES	56	4	2	6	0	0	3	11	0	0	1	3	1	4	63	4	43	5
AGE (YEARS)	< 13	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	1	15	2
	13 – 19	29	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	8	2	5	0	0	35	2	30	3
	20 – 29	264	21	6	17	14	33	7	26	13	34	17	43	15	65	336	23	236	26
	30 – 39	442	34	11	31	12	29	8	30	10	26	10	25	5	22	498	33	293	33
	40 – 49	376	29	8	22	5	12	6	22	7	18	4	10	3	13	409	27	229	26
	Over 49	153	12	11	31	10	24	6	22	5	13	7	18	0	0	192	13	95	11
MODE OF TRANSMISSION	MEN SEX W/MEN (MSM)	435	34	14	39	21	50	15	56	18	47	15	38	7	30	525	35	324	36
	INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)	350	27	3	8	5	12	2	7	2	5	2	5	1	4	365	24	157	17
	MSM AND IDU	73	6	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	5	5	13	1	4	82	5	44	5
	COAGULATION DISORDER	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	2	0
	HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	256	20	18	50	13	31	9	33	14	37	18	45	14	61	342	23	270	30
	TRANSFUSION	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0
	ALL PEDIATRIC	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	2	17	2
UNDETERMINED/OTHER	130	10	1	3	3	7	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	136	9	83	9	
COUNTY	LACKAWANNA	436	34	9	25	11	26	12	44	7	18	12	30	9	39	496	33	303	34
	LUZERNE	554	43	16	44	26	62	14	52	18	47	25	63	13	57	666	45	402	45
	PIKE	125	10	4	11	1	2	1	4	6	16	1	3	1	4	139	9	97	11
	SUSQUEHANNA	31	2	2	6	1	2	0	0	2	5	2	5	0	0	38	3	21	2
	WAYNE	113	9	5	14	3	7	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	122	8	58	6
	WYOMING	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	0	0	0	0	31	2	17	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 2019.

Table 12: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis for Northcentral District AIDS Region in Pennsylvania, 2014–2019

NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT AIDS REGION

Bradford, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Potter, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga, and Union counties

		BEFORE 2014		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		TOTAL TO DEC 31, 2019		CURRENTLY LIVING DEC 31, 2019	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	TOTAL CASES	1,168	100	17	100	24	100	36	100	25	100	11	100	18	100	1,299	100	776	100
SEX	MALE	889	76	15	88	22	92	33	92	20	80	7	64	15	83	1,001	77	598	77
	FEMALE	279	24	2	12	2	8	3	8	5	20	4	36	3	17	298	23	178	23
RACE/ETHNICITY	WHITE	581	50	8	47	15	63	23	64	16	64	7	64	14	78	664	51	368	47
	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	385	33	8	47	4	17	7	19	4	16	1	9	4	22	413	32	257	33
	HISPANIC	153	13	1	6	3	13	5	14	3	12	2	18	0	0	167	13	108	14
	ASIAN/PACIFIC	7	1	0	0	1	4	1	3	1	4	0	0	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
	MULTIPLE RACES	42	4	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	4	1	9	0	0	45	3	33	4
AGE (YEARS)	< 13	14	1	1	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1	12	2
	13 – 19	28	2	1	6	2	8	1	3	1	4	0	0	1	6	34	3	30	4
	20 – 29	267	23	6	35	6	25	18	50	7	28	6	55	8	44	318	24	220	28
	30 – 39	441	38	4	24	7	29	9	25	8	32	2	18	6	33	477	37	261	34
	40 – 49	281	24	2	12	3	13	3	8	3	12	1	9	2	11	295	23	169	22
	Over 49	137	12	3	18	5	21	5	14	6	24	2	18	1	6	159	12	84	11
MODE OF TRANSMISSION	MEN SEX W/MEN (MSM)	385	33	11	65	13	54	21	58	12	48	5	45	10	56	457	35	284	37
	INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)	378	32	0	0	1	4	3	8	1	4	3	27	1	6	387	30	182	23
	MSM AND IDU	93	8	0	0	1	4	2	6	2	8	0	0	1	6	99	8	54	7
	COAGULATION DISORDER	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	4	1
	HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	180	15	3	18	3	13	9	25	10	40	3	27	4	22	212	16	154	20
	TRANSFUSION	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	2	0
	ALL PEDIATRIC	14	1	1	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	13	2
	UNDETERMINED/OTHER	96	8	2	12	4	17	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	11	105	8	83	11
COUNTY	BRADFORD	64	5	0	0	0	0	6	17	4	16	0	0	2	11	76	6	42	5
	CENTRE	223	19	5	29	9	38	11	31	5	20	2	18	8	44	263	20	187	24
	CLINTON	21	2	1	6	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	9	1	6	25	2	16	2
	COLUMBIA	86	7	1	6	2	8	5	14	2	8	1	9	2	11	99	8	65	8
	LYCOMING	377	32	4	24	6	25	5	14	5	20	4	36	4	22	405	31	211	27
	MONTOUR	23	2	1	6	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	9	0	0	28	2	17	2
	NORTHUMBERLAND	132	11	2	12	3	13	3	8	5	20	1	9	1	6	147	11	77	10
	POTTER	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	2	0
	SNYDER	23	2	1	6	0	0	2	6	1	4	1	9	0	0	28	2	19	2
	SULLIVAN	8	1	1	6	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	8	1
	TIOGA	37	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	3	20	3
UNION	166	14	1	6	2	8	1	3	2	8	0	0	0	0	172	13	112	14	

Table 13 below provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease in Pennsylvania by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission and county of residence for the Family Health Council of South Central Pennsylvania HIV planning area. It includes an estimate of the number of persons who were presumed to be alive at the end of 2019.

Table 13: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis Family Health Council of Southcentral Pennsylvania, 2014–2019

FAMILY HEALTH COUNCIL OF SOUTHCENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

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

		BEFORE 2014		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		TOTAL TO DEC 31, 2019		CURRENTLY LIVING DEC 31, 2019	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	TOTAL CASES	5,617	100	128	100	133	100	168	100	121	100	105	100	99	100	6,371	100	3,838	100
SEX	MALE	4,118	73	108	84	102	77	132	79	89	74	85	81	73	74	4,707	74	2,751	72
	FEMALE	1,499	27	20	16	31	23	36	21	32	26	20	19	26	26	1,664	26	1,087	28
RACE/ETHNICITY	WHITE	2,797	50	57	45	61	46	80	48	53	44	40	38	50	51	3,138	49	1,815	47
	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	1,504	27	44	34	47	35	45	27	36	30	39	37	14	14	1,729	27	1,036	27
	HISPANIC	1,065	19	19	15	18	14	35	21	26	21	23	22	28	28	1,214	19	785	20
	ASIAN/PACIFIC	18	0	1	1	6	5	4	2	4	3	0	0	3	3	36	1	32	1
	NATIVE AMERICAN	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
	MULTIPLE RACES	230	4	7	5	1	1	4	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	251	4	170	4
AGE (YEARS)	< 13	92	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	99	2	62	2
	13 – 19	184	3	8	6	5	4	9	5	3	2	4	4	2	2	215	3	170	4
	20 – 29	1,250	22	34	27	45	34	51	30	44	36	43	41	31	31	1,498	24	1,034	27
	30 – 39	2,124	38	30	23	26	20	47	28	31	26	25	24	22	22	2,305	36	1,308	34
	40 – 49	1,312	23	25	20	28	21	32	19	20	17	18	17	22	22	1,457	23	841	22
	Over 49	655	12	30	23	26	20	27	16	22	18	15	14	22	22	797	13	423	11
MODE OF TRANSMISSION	MEN SEX W/MEN (MSM)	2,032	36	68	53	60	45	88	52	57	47	58	55	50	51	2,413	38	1,527	40
	INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)	1,492	27	9	7	18	14	13	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	1,555	24	694	18
	MSM AND IDU	280	5	5	4	5	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	299	5	133	3
	COAGULATION DISORDER	53	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	1	11	0
	HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	1,179	21	30	23	27	20	59	35	48	40	35	33	37	37	1,415	22	1,033	27
	TRANSFUSION	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	1	4	0
	ALL PEDIATRIC	94	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	101	2	64	2
	UNDETERMINED/OTHER	453	8	15	12	20	15	2	1	5	4	3	3	3	3	501	8	372	10
COUNTY	ADAMS	123	2	5	4	2	2	7	4	4	3	2	2	5	5	148	2	93	2
	BEDFORD	38	1	0	0	5	4	2	1	0	0	4	4	1	1	50	1	33	1
	BLAIR	144	3	4	3	5	4	5	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	164	3	85	2
	CUMBERLAND	568	10	8	6	6	5	11	7	8	7	3	3	9	9	613	10	378	10
	DAUPHIN	1,623	29	37	29	36	27	48	29	41	34	35	33	26	26	1,846	29	1,102	29
	FRANKLIN	203	4	9	7	3	2	5	3	7	6	1	1	2	2	230	4	140	4
	FULTON	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	11	0	9	0
	HUNTINGDON	111	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	115	2	68	2
	JUNIATA	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	25	0	16	0
	LANCASTER	1,312	23	29	23	37	28	37	22	22	18	16	15	23	23	1,476	23	880	23
	LEBANON	227	4	6	5	6	5	9	5	5	4	6	6	7	7	266	4	155	4
	MIFFLIN	35	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	1	18	0
	PERRY	47	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	54	1	30	1
	YORK	1,152	21	28	22	28	21	43	26	30	25	34	32	22	22	1,337	21	831	22

Table 14 below provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease in Pennsylvania by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission and county of residence for the Southwest Pennsylvania 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 2019.

Table 14: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis for Southwest Pennsylvania Jewish Healthcare Foundation, 2014–2019

SOUTHWEST PENNSYLVANIA – JEWISH HEALTHCARE FOUNDATION

Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Somerset, Washington, and Westmoreland counties

		BEFORE 2014		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		TOTAL TO DEC 31, 2019		CURRENTLY LIVING DEC 31, 2019	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	TOTAL CASES	5,865	100	170	100	169	100	148	100	134	100	125	100	127	100	6,738	100	3,889	100
SEX	MALE	4,910	84	140	82	134	79	124	84	109	81	110	88	103	81	5,630	84	3,166	81
	FEMALE	955	16	30	18	35	21	24	16	25	19	15	12	24	19	1,108	16	723	19
RACE/ETHNICITY	WHITE	3,267	56	82	48	70	41	56	38	65	49	53	42	56	44	3,649	54	1,896	49
	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	2,144	37	72	42	81	48	68	46	54	40	56	45	61	48	2,536	38	1,563	40
	HISPANIC	179	3	4	2	9	5	11	7	8	6	6	5	3	2	220	3	168	4
	ASIAN/PACIFIC	29	0	7	4	2	1	5	3	1	1	6	5	2	2	52	1	44	1
	NATIVE AMERICAN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	MULTIPLE RACES	245	4	5	3	7	4	8	5	6	4	4	4	3	5	4	280	4	218
AGE (YEARS)	< 13	36	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	1	25	1
	13 – 19	165	3	10	6	8	5	7	5	5	4	8	6	6	5	209	3	173	4
	20 – 29	1,486	25	63	37	80	47	65	44	47	35	43	34	44	35	1,828	27	1,234	32
	30 – 39	2,103	36	38	22	34	20	39	26	26	19	38	30	42	33	2,320	34	1,252	32
	40 – 49	1,403	24	27	16	21	12	15	10	26	19	9	7	16	13	1,517	23	798	21
	Over 49	672	11	32	19	26	15	22	15	30	22	27	22	19	15	828	12	407	10
MODE OF TRANSMISSION	MEN SEX W/MEN (MSM)	3,384	58	103	61	105	62	103	70	84	63	79	63	76	60	3,934	58	2,309	59
	INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)	807	14	5	3	8	5	3	2	12	9	8	6	6	5	849	13	321	8
	MSM AND IDU	304	5	3	2	5	3	6	4	4	3	6	5	9	7	337	5	149	4
	COAGULATION DISORDER	63	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	1	13	0
	HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	835	14	38	22	18	11	32	22	33	25	27	22	36	28	1,019	15	762	20
	TRANSFUSION	47	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	1	8	0
	ALL PEDIATRIC	37	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	1	26	1
	UNDETERMINED/OTHER	388	7	21	12	33	20	4	3	1	1	5	4	0	0	452	7	301	8
COUNTY	ALLEGHENY	4,382	75	127	75	139	82	121	82	91	68	82	66	94	74	5,036	75	2,957	76
	ARMSTRONG	63	1	2	1	0	0	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	70	1	38	1
	BEAVER	204	3	5	3	3	2	2	1	10	7	9	7	8	6	241	4	122	3
	BUTLER	116	2	4	2	7	4	2	1	6	4	2	2	5	4	142	2	91	2
	CAMBRIA	207	4	6	4	5	3	3	2	2	1	7	6	4	3	234	3	125	3
	FAYETTE	129	2	5	3	3	2	6	4	4	3	2	2	5	4	154	2	100	3
	GREENE	46	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	50	1	24	1
	INDIANA	64	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	2	2	2	74	1	41	1
	SOMERSET	128	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	137	2	87	2
	WASHINGTON	204	3	3	2	1	1	4	3	8	6	6	5	2	2	228	3	117	3
	WESTMORELAND	322	5	16	9	7	4	3	2	6	4	13	10	5	4	372	6	187	5

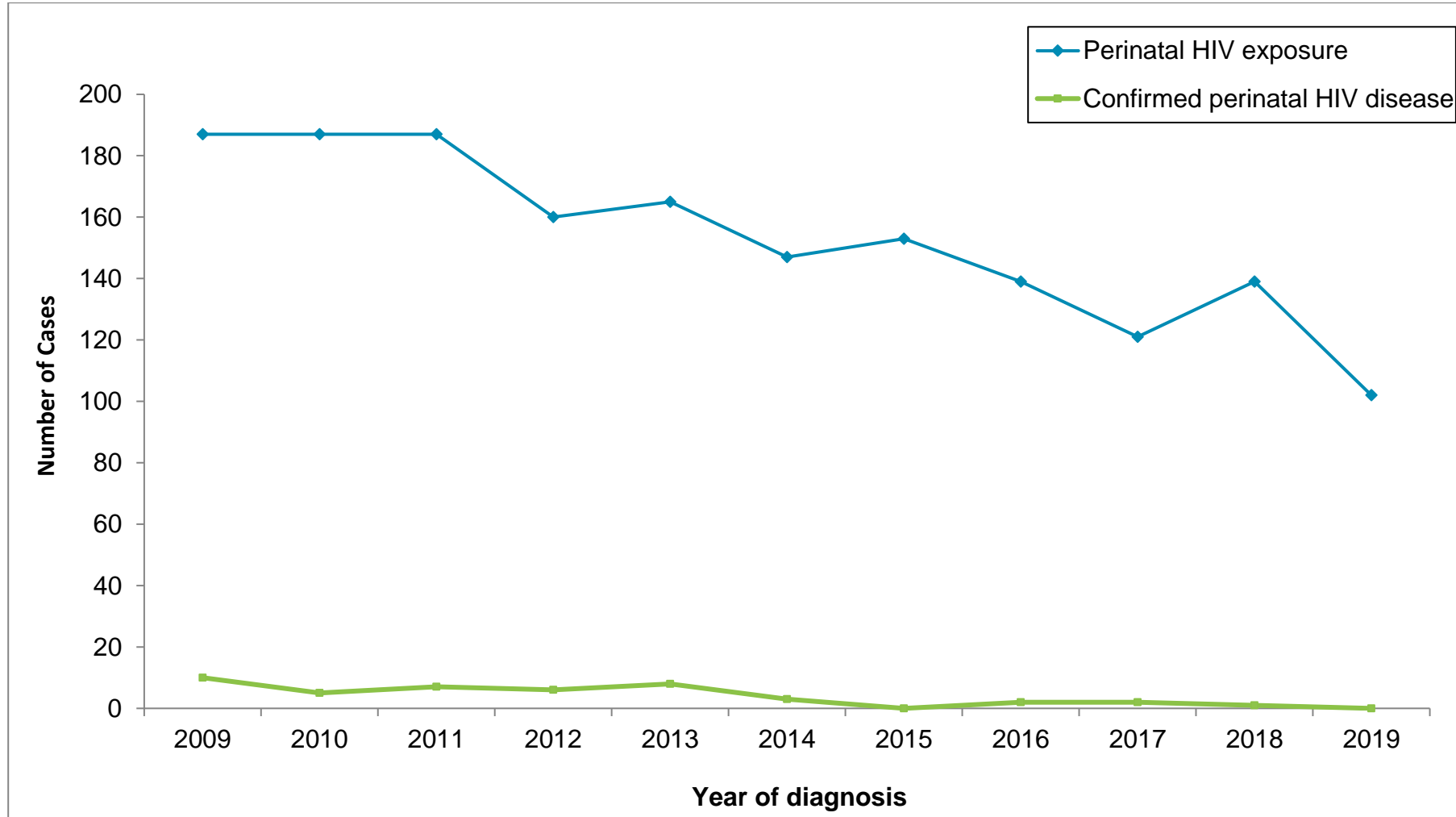
Table 15 below provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease in Pennsylvania by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission and county of residence for the Northwest Pennsylvania Rural AIDS Alliance HIV planning area. In addition, it includes an estimate of the number of persons who were presumed to be alive at the end of 2019.

Table 15: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis Northwest Pennsylvania Rural AIDS Alliance, 2014–2019

		NORTHWEST PENNSYLVANIA RURAL AIDS ALLIANCE																	
		Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Venango, and Warren counties																	
		BEFORE 2014		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		TOTAL TO DEC 31, 2019		CURRENTLY LIVING DEC 31, 2019	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	TOTAL CASES	1,096	100	29	100	32	100	20	100	29	100	32	100	26	100	1,264	100	768	100
SEX	MALE	869	79	27	93	23	72	16	80	26	90	23	72	17	65	1,001	79	582	76
	FEMALE	227	21	2	7	9	28	4	20	3	10	9	28	9	35	263	21	186	24
RACE/ETHNICITY	WHITE	681	62	12	41	20	63	12	60	14	48	16	50	12	46	767	61	423	55
	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	263	24	10	34	7	22	6	30	12	41	11	34	13	50	322	25	213	28
	HISPANIC	106	10	4	14	4	13	2	10	2	7	2	6	1	4	121	10	91	12
	ASIAN/PACIFIC	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	10	1	6	1
	NATIVE AMERICAN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	MULTIPLE RACES	37	3	3	10	1	3	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	0	43	3	34	4
AGE (YEARS)	< 13	16	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	15	2
	13 – 19	35	3	1	3	3	9	0	0	2	7	0	0	2	8	43	3	32	4
	20 – 29	286	26	11	38	16	50	7	35	9	31	11	34	4	15	344	27	239	31
	30 – 39	369	34	10	34	5	16	4	20	11	38	5	16	10	38	414	33	227	30
	40 – 49	258	24	7	24	4	13	4	20	3	10	4	13	1	4	281	22	163	21
	Over 49	132	12	0	0	4	13	4	20	4	14	12	38	9	35	165	13	92	12
MODE OF TRANSMISSION	MEN SEX W/MEN (MSM)	453	41	19	66	19	59	9	45	9	31	11	34	11	42	531	42	300	39
	INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)	232	21	2	7	0	0	0	0	6	21	6	19	2	8	248	20	126	16
	MSM AND IDU	75	7	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	14	1	3	2	8	83	7	48	6
	COAGULATION DISORDER	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	1	0
	HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	211	19	7	24	7	22	8	40	9	31	13	41	9	35	264	21	203	26
	TRANSFUSION	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	0
	ALL PEDIATRIC	16	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	15	2
	UNDETERMINED/OTHER	85	8	1	3	6	19	1	5	1	3	1	3	2	8	97	8	75	10
COUNTY	CAMERON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CLARION	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	2	20	3	2
	CLEARFIELD	9	5	17	3	9	1	5	7	24	1	3	0	0	115	9	73	10	9
	CRAWFORD	9	2	7	1	3	4	20	2	7	2	6	4	15	117	9	73	10	9
	ELK	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	11	1	8	1	1
	ERIE	45	12	41	12	38	13	65	8	28	16	50	13	50	571	45	351	46	45
	FOREST	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	0	15	1	14	2	1
	JEFFERSON	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	25	2	15	2	2
	LAWRENCE	8	5	17	5	16	0	0	4	14	4	13	4	15	109	9	66	9	8
	MCKEAN	4	1	3	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	3	2	8	52	4	26	3	4
	MERCER	11	4	14	6	19	0	0	3	10	6	19	3	12	141	11	80	10	11
	VENANGO	4	0	0	1	3	1	5	2	7	0	0	0	0	47	4	20	3	4
	WARREN	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	33	3	22	3	3

Figure 5 below depicts the trend in confirmed cases of perinatal HIV disease and the number of children who were perinatally exposed to HIV from 2009 through 2019. There has been a persistent decline in the number of children born to HIV-positive women since 2009, except for the small increase in 2018. Perinatal HIV disease (i.e., cases diagnosed before age 13) has been nearly eliminated in Pennsylvania, with just a single case reported in 2018.

Figure 5: Confirmed Cases of Pediatric HIV Disease and Perinatal HIV Exposure by Year of Diagnosis in Pennsylvania, 2009-2019



Citations

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Revised Surveillance Case Definition for HIV Infection United States, 2014.
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Technical Reference Guide. Atlanta, Georgia: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2018.
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists. *Technical Guidance for HIV/AIDS Surveillance Programs, Volume I: Policies and Procedures*. Atlanta, Georgia: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2005.
5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists. *Technical Guidance for HIV/AIDS Surveillance Programs, Volume II: Data Collection Resources and Reporting*. Atlanta, Georgia: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2005.