



Michael A. Nutter, Mayor

James W. Buehler, MD, Health Commissioner

Caroline Johnson, MD, Deputy Commissioner

Coleman Terrell, AACO Director



AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (AACO) Surveillance Report 2014

HIV/AIDS in Philadelphia

Cases Reported through June 2015

Kathleen A. Brady, MD, Medical Epidemiologist

Melissa Miller, MPH, Epidemiologist

Tanner Nassau, MPH, Epidemiologist

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Contributors and editors for this issue:

HIV Surveillance Staff

Edward Chang
Juanita Johnson
Althea Kirkland
Liza Marianni
Jessica Salardi
Erika Solomon
Niya Spells
Ruth Trino
Christine Witt

Data Management Staff

Emily Anderson
Makeda Carroll
Christina Cruz
Melissa Miller
Tanner Nassau

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Executive Summary

The AIDS Activities Coordinating Office Surveillance Report is the annual report with data on HIV/AIDS cases in the city of Philadelphia. Data in this report includes persons diagnosed through December 31, 2014 and reported through June 30, 2015.

The number of newly diagnosed HIV cases has been on a steady decline since the mid-2000s (Figure 3). In addition to these declines, Philadelphia outperforms the national percentages of HIV-positive individuals in care. This report highlights these and other notable trends observed through 2014. By collecting, analyzing, and publishing the most recent data available, AACO is helping our partners initiate, target, and focus their outreach, testing, prevention, and care approaches across the city to ensure resources and efforts are directed to populations in greatest need.

HIV CONTINUUM OF CARE

The HIV Continuum of Care is a data driven tool focusing on the diagnosis and care of individuals living with HIV. Engaging HIV patients in care is critical to both individual health as well as slowing the spread of the disease. The Continuum shows the percentage of people living with HIV at various levels of engagement in care. The report shows various areas in which Philadelphia is exceeding national outcomes. The Continuum (Figure 1) estimates the percentage of people with new diagnoses who were linked to care, and the percentage of people who were retained in care and virally suppressed based on all known diagnoses. Eight out of ten (80%) of people diagnosed with HIV in 2014 were linked to HIV medical care within 3 months of their diagnosis. However, less than half (42%) of all people living with HIV in Philadelphia in 2014 received HIV medical care in 2014, defined as two or more medical visits at least 90 days apart. In addition, 46% of all people living with HIV in Philadelphia were virally suppressed at their most recent viral load in 2014 (regardless of if they were retained in care). Identifying new opportunities to improve linkage to care, retention in care, and viral suppression are vital to improving the health of HIV-positive individuals and reducing the rate of transmission.

WHO IS MOST AFFECTED?

Newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2014 were highest among those who identified as male (79%), were reported as MSM (51%), and were age 50 and older (22%) (Table 1). New AIDS diagnoses in Philadelphia

were comprised primarily of males (68%), heterosexuals (51%), and those ages 50 and older (30%) (Table 4). The rate of new HIV diagnoses is higher among MSM (1,379 per 100,000) compared to IDU (154 per 100,000) and high risk heterosexuals (96 per 100,000) (Figure 4). Additionally, the rate of new diagnoses appears to be increasing among MSM and decreasing among IDUs (Figure 4). Among people living with HIV/AIDS infected through 2014, the highest morbidity was found among those who were born male (72%), heterosexual (36%), and those ages 50 and older (47%). Non-Hispanic Blacks continue to be affected by HIV more than any other race/ethnicity group; they represent 68% of all newly diagnosed cases, 73% of newly diagnosed AIDS, and 64% of all prevalent cases. Of all cases newly diagnosed in 2014, 23% were concurrent HIV/AIDS diagnoses. Concurrent HIV/AIDS diagnoses represent missed opportunity for early HIV diagnosis. While the overall number of concurrent diagnoses has gone down since 2010, certain subpopulations have had better outcomes than others. The percentage of males diagnosed with concurrent HIV/AIDS has decreased from 29% in 2010 to 22% in 2014, while female concurrent diagnoses during that time period increased from 25% to 28% (Table 12). Concurrent diagnoses have decreased among MSM (22% vs 16%) and IDUs (29% vs 15%) but remained consistent among Heterosexuals (32%). These trends highlight successes while also identifying groups where more efforts are needed.

As of 2013, estimated HIV incidence in the City of Philadelphia was two times the national rate. The majority of new infections occurred among men, persons aged 13-44, and MSM (Table 13). An estimated 44% of new infections occurred among youth age 13-24 in 2013, and an estimated 1.1% of all MSM in Philadelphia became infected with HIV in 2013. These estimates provide valuable information on where additional education and prevention efforts are needed.

RACIAL/ETHNIC DISPARITIES

Racial/ethnic health disparities in Philadelphia continue and mirror disparities observed across the nation. In 2014, the rates of new HIV diagnoses in Philadelphia were highest among Non-Hispanic Blacks (66.7 per 100,000) followed by Hispanics (49.2 per 100,000) and Non-Hispanic Whites (16.1 per 100,000) (Figure 2). The overall number of reported HIV cases among Non-Hispanic Blacks is almost twice that of Non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics combined. Disparities are also evident in HIV Incidence Estimates.

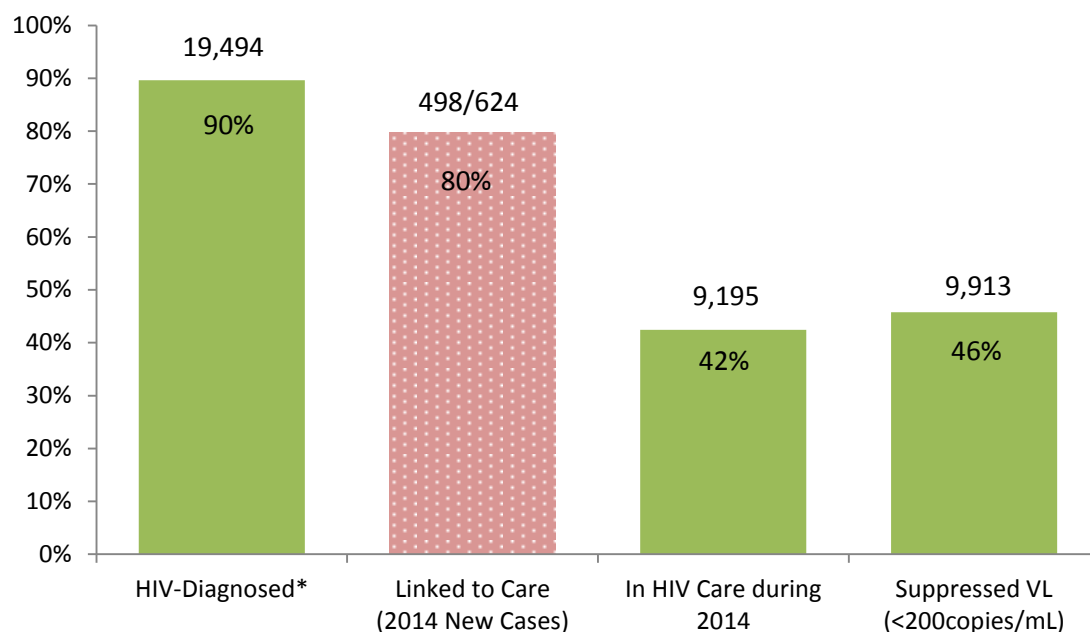
In 2013, an estimated 75% of new infections for individuals 13 and older occurred among non-Hispanic blacks (Table 13). Identifying and eliminating these disparities is critical to slowing the spread of the HIV epidemic.

MIGRATION

Historically, HIV/AIDS surveillance has been based on geographical location at the time of HIV or AIDS diagnoses. Migrations were assumed to either be negligible or in migration and out migration were assumed to be roughly equal. HIV/AIDS surveillance

increasingly focuses on the individuals currently living in a jurisdiction, rather than those diagnosed in the jurisdiction. While Philadelphia has seen between 600 and 700 new cases a year for the past several years, the total population of people living with HIV/AIDS in Philadelphia has remained stable due to a proportionate number of individuals moving out of Philadelphia. Thus current residents, rather than those diagnosed locally are the focus of our in-care and viral suppression measures in the HIV Care Continuum.

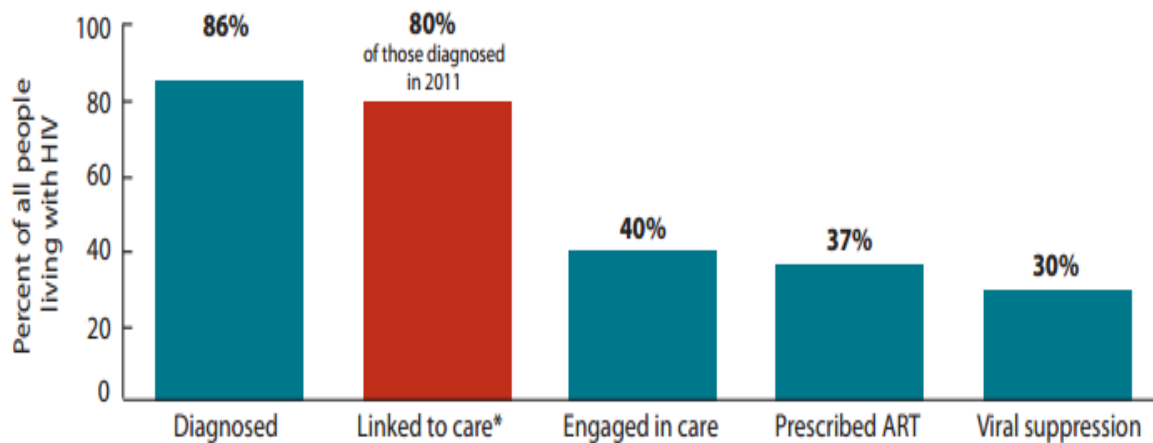
Figure 1. HIV Care Continuum, Philadelphia, 2014



**An estimated 10% of those infected are unaware of their status*

Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office

Figure 2. The HIV Care Continuum in the United States, 2011



**Linkage to care measures the percentage of people diagnosed with HIV in a given calendar year who had one or more documented viral load or CD4+ test within three months of diagnosis.*

Source: CDC. Vital Signs: HIV Diagnosis, Care and Treatment Among Persons Living with HIV—United States, 2011. MMWR. 2014;63(47):1113-1117

Table 1. Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease (regardless of AIDS status) by Year and Selected Characteristics, Philadelphia Residents, 2010-2014

	Year of Diagnosis									
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %
Total	739	100.0 %	680	100.0 %	729	100.0 %	679	100.0 %	624	100.0 %
Race										
Black	488	66.0 %	479	70.4 %	501	68.6 %	503	74.0 %	422	67.6 %
Hispanic	125	16.9 %	87	12.7 %	110	15.0 %	80	11.7 %	91	14.5 %
White	107	14.4 %	105	15.4 %	97	13.2 %	73	10.7 %	90	14.4 %
Asian	9	1.2 %	*	0.7 %	11	1.5 %	13	1.9 %	13	2.0 %
Multi-race	9	1.2 %	*	0.5 %	7	0.9 %	*	0.7 %	*	0.4 %
Other/Unk	*	0.1 %	0	0	*	0.4 %	*	0.7 %	*	0.8 %
Sex at Birth										
Female	198	26.7 %	160	23.5 %	197	26.9 %	136	20.0 %	132	21.1 %
Male	541	73.2 %	520	76.4 %	532	72.8 %	543	79.9 %	492	78.8 %
Age Category										
0-12	6	0.8 %	*	0.2 %	*	0.1 %	*	0.1 %	0	0
13-19	43	5.8 %	39	5.7 %	32	4.3 %	43	6.3 %	32	5.1 %
20-24	127	17.1 %	124	18.2 %	150	20.5 %	142	20.9 %	113	18.1 %
25-29	96	12.9 %	95	13.9 %	115	15.7 %	109	16.0 %	98	15.7 %
30-39	182	24.6 %	149	21.9 %	146	20.0 %	138	20.3 %	134	21.4 %
40-49	158	21.3 %	159	23.3 %	152	20.9 %	126	18.5 %	111	17.7 %
50+	127	17.1 %	112	16.4 %	133	18.2 %	120	17.6 %	136	21.7 %
Transmission Risk										
MSM	305	41.2 %	281	41.3 %	297	40.6 %	352	51.8 %	319	51.1 %
IDU	76	10.2 %	51	7.5 %	69	9.4 %	35	5.1 %	34	5.4 %
Heterosexual	316	42.7 %	324	47.6 %	324	44.5 %	274	40.3 %	254	40.7 %
MSM/IDU	7	0.9 %	12	1.7 %	9	1.2 %	*	0.7 %	*	0.4 %
Pediatric	7	0.9 %	*	0.4 %	*	0.1 %	*	0.2 %	*	0.3 %
No Risk Reported	28	3.7 %	9	1.3 %	29	3.9 %	11	1.6 %	12	1.9 %

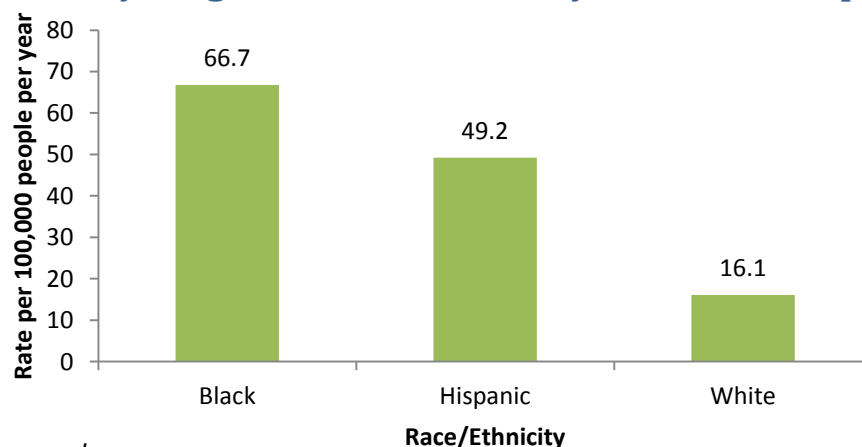
*Cells size < 6 are suppressed

Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office

Table 2. Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease by Race and Selected Characteristics, Philadelphia Residents, 2014

	Race					
	Black		Hispanic		White	
	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %
Total	422	100.0 %	91	100.0 %	90	100.0 %
Sex at Birth						
Female	95	22.5 %	16	17.5 %	18	20.0 %
Male	327	77.4 %	75	82.4 %	72	80.0 %
Age Category						
13-19	25	5.9 %	6	6.5 %	*	1.1 %
20-24	80	18.9 %	16	17.5 %	14	15.5 %
25-29	67	15.8 %	12	13.1 %	14	15.5 %
30-39	83	19.6 %	22	24.1 %	22	24.4 %
40-49	73	17.2 %	19	20.8 %	14	15.5 %
50+	94	22.2 %	16	17.5 %	25	27.7 %
Transmission Risk						
MSM	206	48.8 %	43	47.2 %	59	65.5 %
IDU	14	3.3 %	11	12.0 %	9	10.0 %
Heterosexual	188	44.5 %	37	40.6 %	20	22.2 %
MSM/IDU	*	0.4 %	0	0	*	1.1 %
Pediatric	*	0.2 %	0	0	*	1.1 %
No Risk Reported	11	2.6 %	0	0	0	0

Figure 2: Rates of Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease by Race, Philadelphia Residents, 2014



*Cells size < 6 are suppressed

Note: Rates were calculated using the 2010 decennial census data

Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office

Table 3. Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease by Sex at Birth and Selected Characteristics, Philadelphia Residents, 2014

	Sex at Birth			
	Female		Male	
	N	Col %	N	Col %
Total	132	100.0 %	492	100.0 %
Race				
Black	95	71.9 %	327	66.4 %
Hispanic	16	12.1 %	75	15.2 %
White	18	13.6 %	72	14.6 %
Asian	*	2.2 %	10	2.0 %
Other/Unk	0	0 %	*	1.0 %
Multi-race	0	0 %	*	0.6 %
Age Category				
13-19	7	5.3 %	25	5.0 %
20-24	10	7.5 %	103	20.9 %
25-29	13	9.8 %	85	17.2 %
30-39	33	25.0 %	101	20.5 %
40-49	40	30.3 %	71	14.4 %
50+	29	21.9 %	107	21.7 %
Transmission Risk				
MSM	0	0 %	319	64.8 %
IDU	8	6.0 %	26	5.2 %
Heterosexual	113	85.6 %	141	28.6 %
MSM/IDU	0	0 %	*	0.6 %
Pediatric	*	1.5 %	0	0 %
No Risk Reported	9	6.8 %	*	0.6 %

*Cells size < 6 are suppressed

Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office

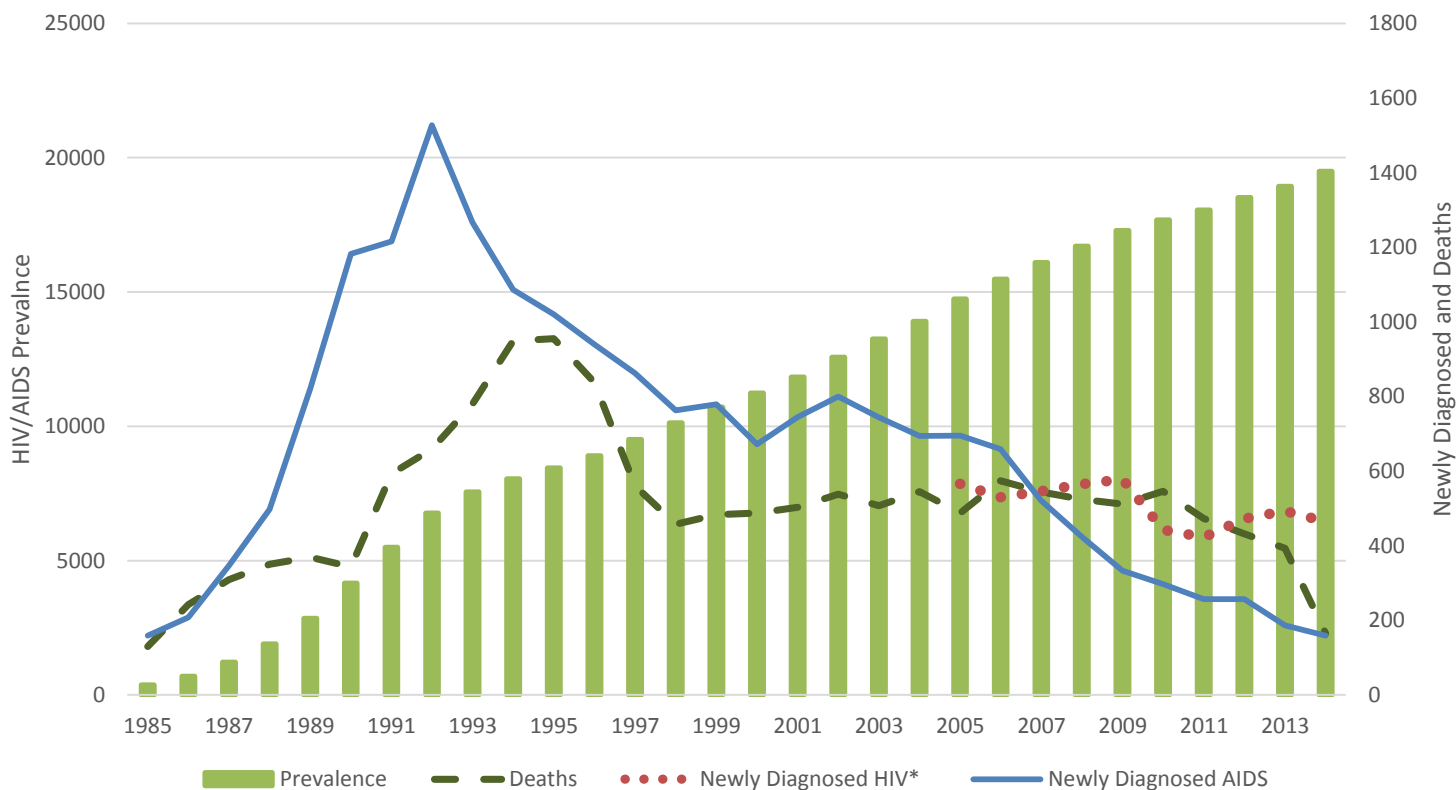
Table 4. AIDS Diagnoses by Year and Selected Characteristics, Philadelphia Residents, 2010-2014

	Year of Diagnosis									
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %
Total	421	100.0 %	411	100.0 %	426	100.0 %	355	100.0 %	275	100.0 %
Race										
Black	288	68.4 %	288	70.0 %	299	70.1 %	251	70.7 %	202	73.4 %
Hispanic	77	18.2 %	54	13.1 %	63	14.7 %	48	13.5 %	29	10.5 %
White	41	9.7 %	58	14.1 %	52	12.2 %	39	10.9 %	35	12.7 %
Multi-race	12	2.8 %	8	1.9 %	*	0.7 %	8	2.2 %	6	2.1 %
Asian	*	0.4 %	*	0.7 %	7	1.6 %	8	2.2 %	*	0.7 %
Other/Unk	*	0.2 %	0	0	*	0.4 %	*	0.2 %	*	0.3 %
Sex at Birth										
Female	119	28.2 %	120	29.1 %	129	30.2 %	104	29.2 %	87	31.6 %
Male	302	71.7 %	291	70.8 %	297	69.7 %	251	70.7 %	188	68.3 %
Age Category										
0-12	*	0.2 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-19	6	1.4 %	11	2.6 %	9	2.1 %	*	0.8 %	*	1.0 %
20-24	35	8.3 %	39	9.4 %	48	11.2 %	38	10.7 %	15	5.4 %
25-29	55	13.0 %	44	10.7 %	46	10.7 %	46	12.9 %	29	10.5 %
30-39	86	20.4 %	116	28.2 %	92	21.5 %	82	23.0 %	65	23.6 %
40-49	130	30.8 %	112	27.2 %	117	27.4 %	83	23.3 %	79	28.7 %
50+	108	25.6 %	89	21.6 %	114	26.7 %	103	29.0 %	84	30.5 %
Transmission Risk										
MSM	126	29.9 %	128	31.1 %	151	35.4 %	117	32.9 %	89	32.3 %
IDU	70	16.6 %	45	10.9 %	67	15.7 %	43	12.1 %	35	12.7 %
Heterosexual	194	46.0 %	220	53.5 %	187	43.8 %	177	49.8 %	139	50.5 %
MSM/IDU	6	1.4 %	7	1.7 %	*	0.7 %	*	0.8 %	*	0.3 %
Pediatric	*	0.4 %	*	0.4 %	*	0.2 %	0	0	*	0.3 %
No Risk Reported	23	5.4 %	9	2.1 %	17	3.9 %	15	4.2 %	10	3.6 %

*Cells size < 6 are suppressed

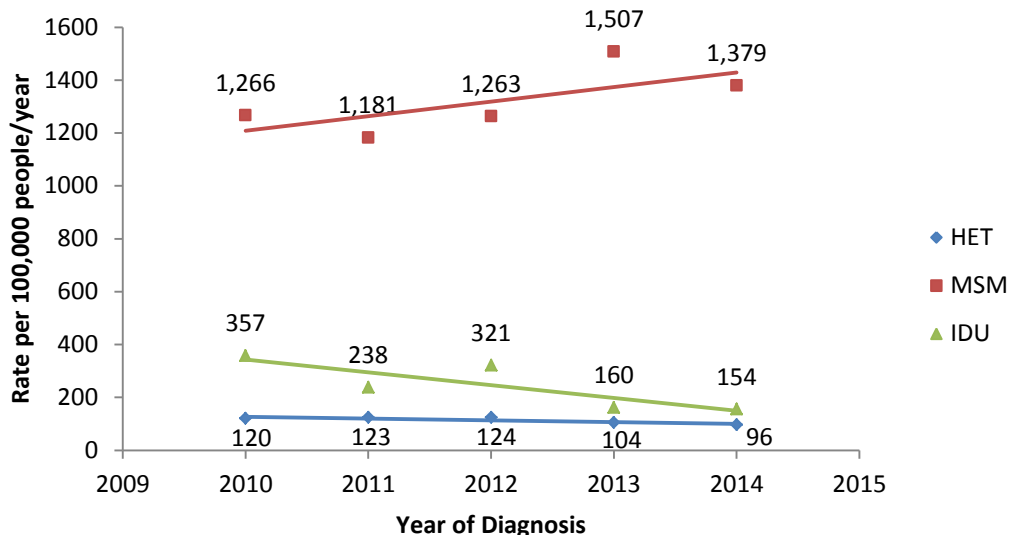
Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office

Figure 3. Philadelphia HIV Diagnoses, AIDS Diagnoses, Deaths, and People Living with HIV/AIDS by Year



*Reporting of all HIV related laboratories began in 2005, allowing for surveillance of HIV non-AIDS cases

Figure 4. Rates of Newly Diagnosed HIV/AIDS per 100,000 People by Year of Diagnosis and Risk Group, 2010-2014



MSM population size based on estimate of 5% of all males in Philadelphia ≥ 13 years old. IDU population size based on estimate of 173 active injection drug users per 10,000 population. High risk heterosexual population includes all individuals 18 and older living below poverty level.

Table 5. Persons Living with HIV (Non-AIDS) and AIDS Cases by Selected Characteristics, Philadelphia Residents, 2014[†]

	HIV (Non-AIDS)		AIDS		HIV/AIDS	
	N	Col%	N	Col%	N	Col%
Total	8,209	100.0 %	11,285	100.0 %	19,494	100.0 %
Race						
Black	5,124	62.4 %	7,282	64.5 %	12,406	63.6 %
White	1,521	18.5 %	2,036	18.0 %	3,557	18.2 %
Hispanic	1,273	15.5 %	1,613	14.2 %	2,886	14.8 %
Multi-race	174	2.1 %	243	2.1 %	417	2.1 %
Asian	89	1.0 %	92	0.8 %	181	0.9 %
Other/Unk	28	0.3 %	19	0.1 %	47	0.2 %
Sex at Birth						
Female	2,415	29.4 %	3,127	27.7 %	5,542	28.4 %
Male	5,794	70.5 %	8,158	72.2 %	13,952	71.5 %
Age Category						
Unknown	36	0.4 %	75	0.6 %	111	0.5 %
0-12	31	0.3 %	6	0.0 %	37	0.1 %
13-19	91	1.1 %	30	0.2 %	121	0.6 %
20-24	405	4.9 %	169	1.4 %	574	2.9 %
25-29	935	11.3 %	417	3.6 %	1,352	6.9 %
30-39	1,814	22.0 %	1,294	11.4 %	3,108	15.9 %
40-49	2,063	25.1 %	2,942	26.0 %	5,005	25.6 %
50+	2,834	34.5 %	6,352	56.2 %	9,186	47.1 %
Transmission Risk						
MSM	3,140	38.2 %	3,704	32.8 %	6,844	35.1 %
IDU	1,392	16.9 %	3,032	26.8 %	4,424	22.6 %
Heterosexual	3,153	38.4 %	3,782	33.5 %	6,935	35.5 %
MSM/IDU	145	1.7 %	398	3.5 %	543	2.7 %
Pediatric	140	1.7 %	151	1.3 %	291	1.4 %
Other	*	0.0 %	11	0.0 %	15	0.0 %
No Risk Reported	235	2.8 %	207	1.8 %	442	2.2 %

*Cells size < 6 are suppressed

[†] Age as of December 31, 2014

Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office

Table 6. Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by Race and Selected Characteristics, Philadelphia Residents, 2014[†]

	Race					
	Black		White		Hispanic	
	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %
Total	12,406	100.0 %	3,557	100.0 %	2,886	100.0 %
Sex at Birth						
Female	4,026	32.4 %	550	15.4 %	791	27.4 %
Male	8,380	67.5 %	3,007	84.5 %	2,095	72.5 %
Age Category						
Unknown	65	0.5 %	17	0.4 %	23	0.7 %
0-12	29	0.2 %	*	0.0 %	*	0.1 %
13-19	97	0.7 %	7	0.1 %	15	0.5 %
20-24	425	3.4 %	50	1.4 %	84	2.9 %
25-29	1,004	8.0 %	132	3.7 %	163	5.6 %
30-39	1,975	15.9 %	487	13.6 %	510	17.6 %
40-49	3,116	25.1 %	857	24.0 %	834	28.8 %
50+	5,695	45.9 %	2,005	56.3 %	1,252	43.3 %
Transmission Risk						
MSM	3,804	30.6 %	2,083	58.5 %	705	24.4 %
IDU	2,660	21.4 %	656	18.4 %	981	33.9 %
Heterosexual	5,105	41.1 %	612	17.2 %	985	34.1 %
MSM/IDU	318	2.5 %	128	3.5 %	79	2.7 %
Pediatric	214	1.7 %	23	0.6 %	50	1.7 %
Other	7	0.0 %	*	0.1 %	*	0.0 %
No Risk Reported	298	2.4 %	50	1.4 %	84	2.9 %

*Cells size < 6 are suppressed

[†] Age as of December 31, 2014

Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office

Table 7. Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by Sex at Birth and Selected Characteristics, Philadelphia Residents, 2014[†]

	Sex at Birth			
	Female		Male	
	N	Col %	N	Col %
Total	5,542	100.0 %	13,952	100.0 %
Race				
Black	4,026	72.6 %	8,380	60.0 %
White	550	9.9 %	3,007	21.5 %
Hispanic	791	14.2 %	2,095	15.0 %
Multi-race	120	2.1 %	297	2.1 %
Asian	43	0.7 %	138	0.9 %
Other/Unk	12	0.2 %	35	0.2 %
Age Category				
Unknown	31	0.5 %	80	0.5 %
0-12	20	0.3 %	17	0.1 %
13-19	48	0.8 %	73	0.5 %
20-24	136	2.4 %	438	3.1 %
25-29	266	4.7 %	1,086	7.7 %
30-39	865	15.6 %	2,243	16.0 %
40-49	1,739	31.3 %	3,266	23.4 %
50+	2,437	43.9 %	6,749	48.3 %
Transmission Risk				
MSM	0	0	6,844	49.0 %
IDU	1,424	25.6 %	3,000	21.5 %
Heterosexual	3,802	68.6 %	3,133	22.4 %
MSM/IDU	0	0	543	3.8 %
Pediatric	139	2.5 %	152	1.0 %
Other	*	0.0 %	12	0.0 %
No Risk Reported	174	3.1 %	268	1.9 %

*Cells size < 6 are suppressed

[†] Age as of December 31, 2014

Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office



Table 8. Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by Gender Identity and Selected Characteristics, Philadelphia Residents, 2014

	Gender Identity									
	Male		Female		Male to Female		Female to Male		Additional Identity	
	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %
Total	13,827	100.0 %	5,527	100.0 %	127	100.0 %	6	100.0 %	7	100.0 %
Race										
Black	8,287	59.9 %	4,018	72.6 %	89	70.0 %	*	83.3 %	7	100.0 %
White	2,999	21.6 %	549	9.9 %	9	7.0 %	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,077	15.0 %	785	14.2 %	23	18.1 %	*	16.6 %	0	0
Multi-race	294	2.1 %	120	2.1 %	*	2.3 %	0	0	0	0
Asian	137	0.9 %	43	0.7 %	*	0.7 %	0	0	0	0
Other/Unk	33	0.2 %	12	0.2 %	*	1.5 %	0	0	0	0
Age Category										
Unknown	79	0.5 %	31	0.5 %	*	0.7 %	0	0	0	0
0-12	17	0.1 %	20	0.3 %	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-19	73	0.5 %	48	0.8 %	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	428	3.0 %	136	2.4 %	10	7.8 %	0	0	0	0
25-29	1,062	7.6 %	264	4.7 %	24	18.8 %	*	33.3 %	0	0
30-39	2,210	15.9 %	858	15.5 %	35	27.5 %	*	50.0 %	*	28.5 %
40-49	3,242	23.4 %	1,735	31.3 %	24	18.8 %	0	0	*	57.1 %
50+	6,716	48.5 %	2,435	44.0 %	33	25.9 %	*	16.6 %	*	14.2 %
Transmission Risk										
MSM	6,742	48.7 %	*	0.0 %	95	74.8 %	*	16.6 %	*	42.8 %
IDU	2,992	21.6 %	1,421	25.7 %	11	8.6 %	0	0	0	0
Heterosexual	3,135	22.6 %	3,788	68.5 %	7	5.5 %	*	66.6 %	*	14.2 %
MSM/IDU	526	3.8 %	0	0	14	11.0 %	0	0	*	42.8 %
Pediatric	152	1.0 %	139	2.5 %	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	12	0.0 %	*	0.0 %	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Risk Reported	268	1.9 %	173	3.1 %	0	0	*	16.6 %	0	0

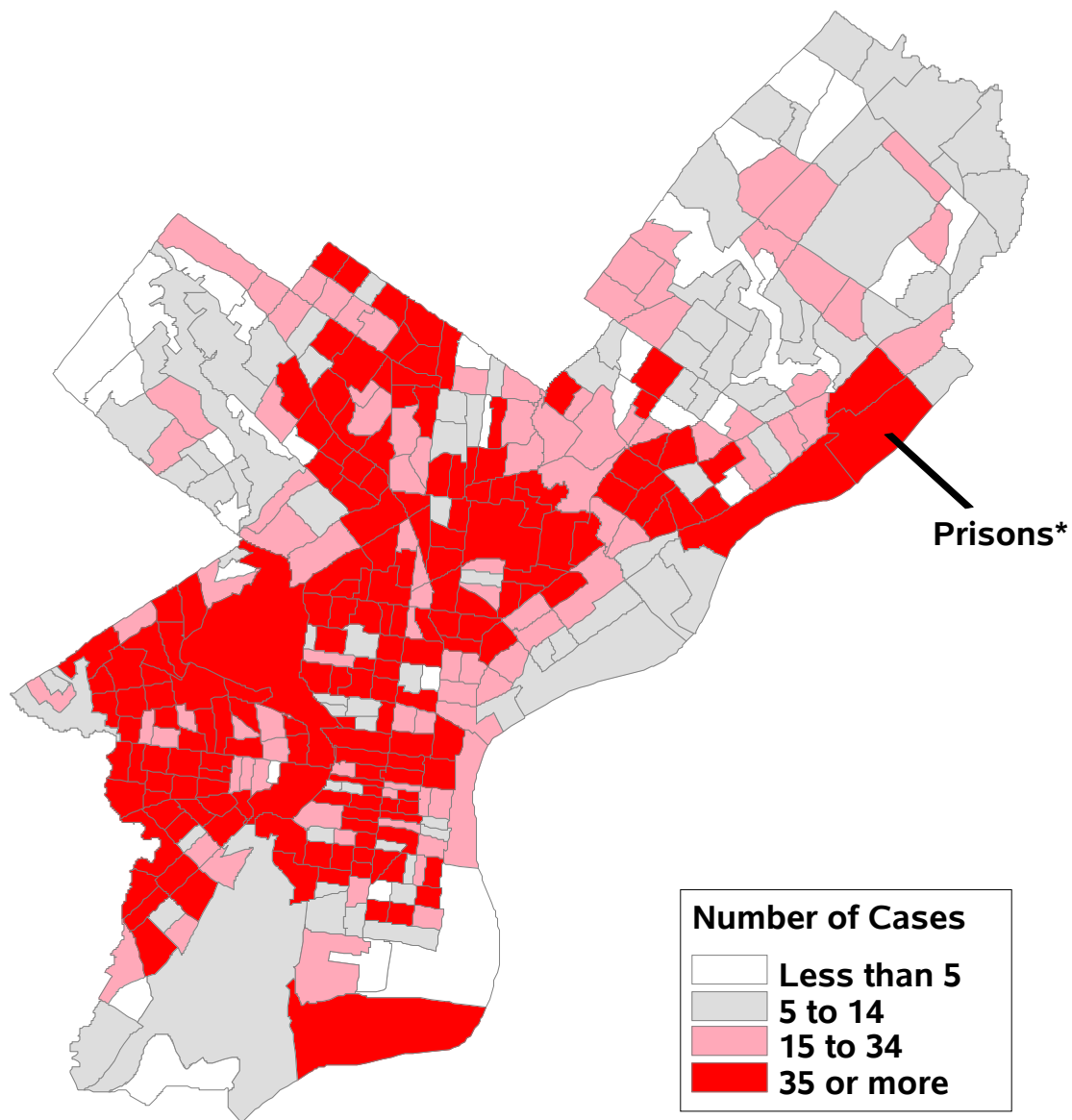
*Cells size < 6 are suppressed

† Age as of December 31, 2014

Note: Gender identity is often not recorded on patient charts. Birth sex was used to determine gender identity where no additional information was present. The prevalence among Male to Female, Female to Male, and those cases with additional gender identities is assumed to be higher.

Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office

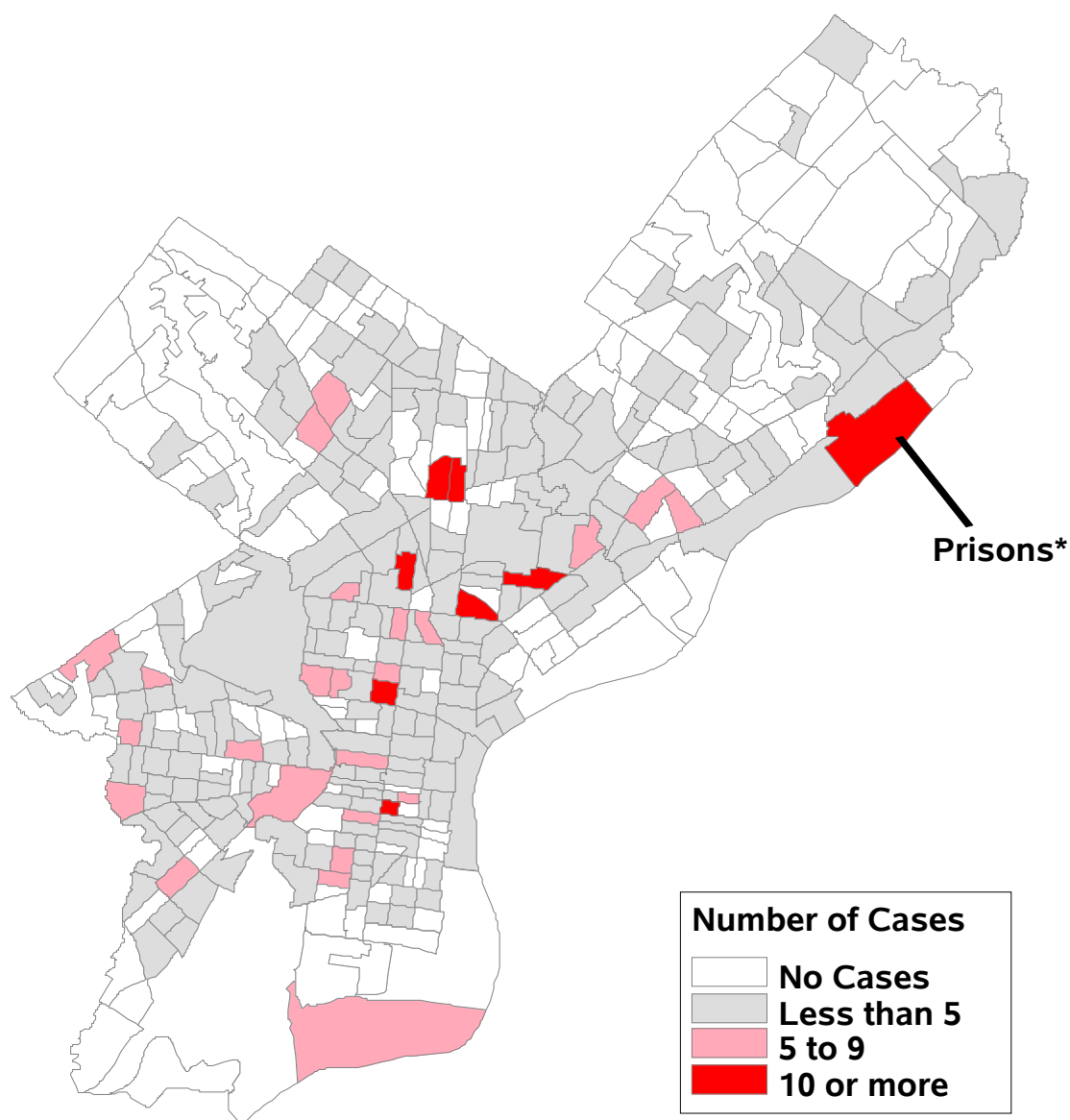
Map 1. Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by Census Tract, Philadelphia, 2014



Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office

*The number of cases in this census tract is inflated due to the location of the prison system. Laboratory reports for incarcerated individuals frequently include the address of the prison facility as current address rather than the inmate's home address.

Map 2. Newly Diagnosed HIV by Census Tract, Philadelphia, 2014



Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office

**The number of cases in this census tract is inflated due to the location of the prison system. Laboratory reports for incarcerated individuals frequently include the address of the prison facility as address at diagnosis rather than the inmate's home address.*

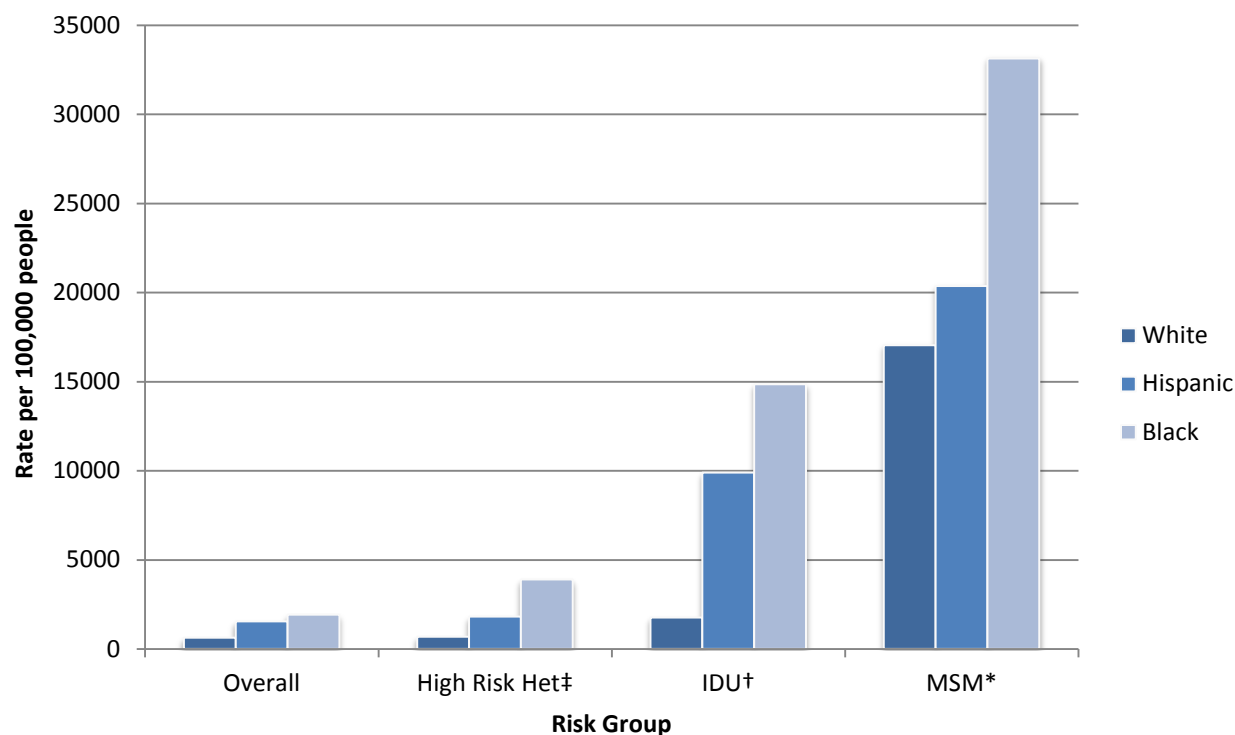
Table 9. Prevalence Rates of HIV/AIDS in Philadelphia, 2014

Category	Population	PLWHA	Rate per 100,000
Total	1,526,006	19,494	1,277.5
Female	806,193	5,542	687.4
Male	719,813	13,952	1,938.3
Hispanic	187,611	2,886	1,538.3
Black	644,287	12,406	1,925.3
White	562,585	3,557	632.3
Asian	95,521	181	189.5
AIAN	3,498	34	972.0
NHPI	457	12	2,625.8
Other Race	4,105	1	24.4
Multi-racial	27,942	417	1,492.4
Hispanic Female	94,484	791	837.2
Black Female	353,319	4,026	1,139.2
White Female	290,025	550	189.6
Asian Female	49,137	43	87.5
AIAN Female	1,882	9	478.2
NHPI Female	237	3	1,265.8
Other race Female	2,014	0	0.0
Multi-racial Female	15,095	120	795.0
Hispanic Male	93,127	2,095	2,249.6
Black Male	290,968	8,380	2,879.7
White Male	272,560	3,007	1,103.2
Asian Male	46,384	138	297.5
AIAN Male	1,616	25	1,547.0
NHPI Male	220	9	4,090.9
Other race Male	2,091	1	47.8
Multi-racial Male	12,847	297	2,311.8

Note: Rates were calculated using the 2010 decennial census data

Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office

Table 10. HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rates per 100,000 People by Race and Transmission Category, Philadelphia Residents, 2014



*MSM population estimated as 5% of total male population 13 years and older

†IDU population estimated as 173 per 10,000 population

‡Population of individuals 18 and older living below poverty level

Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office



"I fought for my country. Now I'm bringing the fight to my HIV."
 Reggie - Atlanta, GA
 Living with HIV since 1985.
[Hear his story >](#)

Get in care. Stay in care. Live well.






Table 11. Cumulative Adult HIV (Non-AIDS) and AIDS Cases by Selected Characteristics, Philadelphia Diagnoses (Diagnosed Through December 31, 2014)

	HIV (Non-AIDS)		AIDS		HIV/AIDS	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	8,305	100.0 %	23,070	100.0 %	31,375	100.0 %
Race						
Black	5,297	63.7 %	15,040	65.1 %	20,337	64.8 %
White	1,574	18.9 %	4,856	21.0 %	6,430	20.4 %
Hispanic	1,171	14.0 %	2,644	11.4 %	3,815	12.1 %
Multi-race	155	1.8 %	402	1.7 %	557	1.7 %
Asian	79	0.9 %	107	0.4 %	186	0.5 %
Other/Unk	29	0.3 %	21	0.0 %	50	0.1 %
Sex at Birth						
Female	2,465	29.6 %	5,537	24.0 %	8,002	25.5 %
Male	5,840	70.3 %	17,533	75.9 %	23,373	74.4 %
Age Category						
Unknown	0	0	2,581	11.1 %	2,581	8.2 %
13-19	475	5.7 %	578	2.5 %	1,053	3.3 %
20-29	2,594	31.2 %	4,842	20.9 %	7,436	23.7 %
30-39	2,431	29.2 %	7,464	32.3 %	9,895	31.5 %
40-49	1,803	21.7 %	4,973	21.5 %	6,776	21.5 %
50+	1,002	12.0 %	2,632	11.4 %	3,634	11.5 %
Transmission Risk						
MSM	2,977	35.8 %	8,143	35.2 %	11,120	35.4 %
IDU	1,651	19.8 %	7,524	32.6 %	9,175	29.2 %
Heterosexual	3,304	39.7 %	5,952	25.7 %	9,256	29.5 %
MSM/IDU	146	1.7 %	998	4.3 %	1,144	3.6 %
Pediatric	*	0.0 %	*	0.0 %	*	0.0 %
Other	*	0.0 %	72	0.3 %	77	0.2 %
No Risk Reported	218	2.6 %	380	1.6 %	598	1.9 %

*Cells size < 6 are suppressed

Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office

Table 12. Concurrent HIV/AIDS, Demographics and Transmission Risk among New HIV Diagnoses, Philadelphia Residents, 2010-2014

	Year																			
	2010				2011				2012				2013				2014			
	Non-concurrent		Concurrent HIV/AIDS		Non-concurrent		Concurrent HIV/AIDS		Non-concurrent		Concurrent HIV/AIDS		Non-concurrent		Concurrent HIV/AIDS		Non-concurrent		Concurrent HIV/AIDS	
	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %
Total	535	72.4	204	27.6	490	72.1	190	27.9	521	71.5	208	28.5	521	76.7	158	23.3%	480	76.9	144	23.1
Sex																				
Female	148	74.7	50	25.3	121	75.6	39	24.4	149	75.6	48	24.4	96	70.6	40	29.4	95	72.0	37	28.0
Male	387	71.5	154	28.5	369	71.0	151	29.0	372	69.9	160	30.1	425	78.3	118	21.7	385	78.3	107	21.7
Race/Ethnicity																				
Black	343	70.3	145	29.7	349	72.9	130	27.1	361	72.1	140	27.9	392	77.9	111	22.1	314	74.4	108	25.6
Hispanic	86	68.8	39	31.2	58	66.7	29	33.3	77	70.0	33	30.0	63	78.8	17	21.3	78	85.7	13	14.3
White	91	85.0	16	15.0	78	74.3	27	25.7	72	74.2	25	25.8	51	69.9	22	30.1	72	80.0	18	20.0
Asian	8	88.9	*	11.1	*	60.0	*	40.0	6	54.5	*	45.5	7	53.8	6	46.2	10	76.9	*	23.1
Multi-race	6	66.7	*	33.3	*	50.0	*	50.0	*	57.1	*	42.9	*	80.0	*	20.0	*	66.7	*	33.3
Other/Unk	*	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	*	33.3	*	66.7	*	80.0	*	20.0	*	80.0	*	20.0
Age at HIV Dx																				
0-12	*	83.3	*	16.7	*	100	0	0.0	*	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13-19	39	90.7	*	9.3	34	87.2	*	12.8	29	90.6	*	9.4	41	95.3	*	4.7	30	93.8	*	6.3
20-24	108	85.0	19	15.0	102	82.3	22	17.7	120	80.0	30	20.0	120	84.5	22	15.5	104	92.0	9	8.0
25-29	80	83.3	16	16.7	72	75.8	23	24.2	91	79.1	24	20.9	86	78.9	23	21.1	87	88.8	11	11.2
30-39	132	72.5	50	27.5	107	71.8	42	28.2	105	71.9	41	28.1	101	73.2	37	26.8	98	73.1	36	26.9
40-49	93	58.9	65	41.1	108	67.9	51	32.1	97	63.8	55	36.2	93	73.8	33	26.2	71	64.0	40	36.0
50+	78	61.4	49	38.6	65	58.0	47	42.0	78	58.6	55	41.4	79	65.8	41	34.2	90	66.2	46	33.8
Transmission Risk																				
MSM	238	78.0	67	22.0	215	76.5	66	23.5	218	73.4	79	26.6	286	81.3	66	18.8	268	84.0	51	16.0
IDU	54	71.1	22	28.9	41	80.4	10	19.6	51	73.9	18	26.1	26	74.3	9	25.7	29	85.3	*	14.7
Heterosexual	212	67.1	104	32.9	217	67.0	107	33.0	225	69.4	99	30.6	194	70.8	80	29.2	171	67.3	83	32.7
MSM/IDU	6	85.7	*	14.3	8	66.7	*	33.3	9	100	0	0.0	*	100	0	0.0	*	100	0	0.0
Pediatric	*	71.4	*	28.6	*	100	0	0.0	*	100	0	0.0	*	100	0	0.0	*	100	0	0.0
No Risk Reported	20	71.4	8	28.6	6	66.7	*	33.3	17	58.6	12	41.4	8	72.7	*	27.3	7	58.3	*	41.7

*Cells size < 6 are suppressed

Note: Concurrent HIV/AIDS is defined as diagnosis of AIDS within 90 days of initial diagnosis of HIV

Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office

Table 13. Incidence Estimates by Year and Selected Characteristics, Philadelphia Residents, 2011- 2013

	2011			2012			2013		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Total	811	100.00%	512-1,110	738	100.00%	466-1,011	508	100.00%	333-683
Race									
Black	551	67.90%	330-773	448	60.70%	272-623	382	75.2%	242-522
White	188	23.20%	32-343	111	15.0%	27-195	71	14.0%	0-160
Hispanic	68	8.40%	0-147	153	20.7%	14-292	49	9.6%	Feb-97
Other	4	0.50%	0-27	26	3.5%	0-116	6	1.2%	0-32
Sex at Birth									
Male	598	73.70%	344-852	562	76.2%	345-780	432	85.0%	274-590
Female	212	24.10%	743-350	176	23.8%	41-311	76	15.0%	13-139
Age at Infection									
13-24	291	35.90%	127-454	259	35.1%	127-392	221	43.5%	116-326
25-34	210	25.90%	68-352	209	28.3%	75-342	126	24.8%	44-207
35-44	162	20.00%	41-283	126	17.1%	20-231	79	15.6%	14-144
45+	148	18.20%	28-268	145	19.6%	42-247	82	16.1%	17-147
Transmission Risk									
MSM	428	52.80%	218-638	403	54.6%	230-576	324	63.8%	188-461
IDU	52	6.40%	0-130	69	9.3%	0-147	18	3.5%	0-51
Heterosexual /Other	331	40.80%	160-501	267	36.2%	106-428	166	32.7%	75-256

Incidence of disease is defined as the number of new infections in a given time period, typically one year. Due to the nature of HIV infection, true incidence is difficult to measure. Recent infection is rarely accompanied with symptoms, and persons are often unaware of their exposure. Routine testing of all persons at risk for HIV is sporadic at best, and many are not tested and diagnosed until some time after their initial infection. The estimates presented here utilize diagnostic testing algorithms designed to detect recent infection, along with testing and treatment history data available for newly diagnosed persons in Philadelphia. These estimates provide the best available indicator of the true number of new HIV infections in Philadelphia. The percentage of incident cases has decreased among whites, females, individuals ages 35-44, and heterosexuals/other while there is a higher percentage of incident cases that are black, male, ages 13-24, and MSM.

Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office

Definitions

AACO (AIDS Activities Coordinating Office): The office within the Philadelphia Department of Public Health responsible for administering the city's HIV/AIDS Programs.

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome): A result of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection, which disables the immune system from effectively fighting numerous opportunistic infections and cancers.

AIAN (American Indian/ Alaskan Native): A racial/ethnic group.

CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention): A federal disease prevention agency, which is part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, that provides national laboratory and health and safety guidelines and recommendations; tracks diseases throughout the world; and performs basic research involving laboratory, behavioral science, epidemiology and other studies of disease.

Confidentiality: Keeping medical information confidential or private.

Diagnosis: Determination of the nature of a case of a disease based on signs, symptoms, and laboratory findings during life. A diagnosis of AIDS for an adult is being HIV antibody-positive in addition to having one opportunistic infection, condition, or disease (e.g. wasting syndrome, PCP, Kaposi's sarcoma, CD4 T-lymphocyte count below 200 or 14%).

Epidemiology: The branch of medical science that deals with the study of incidence, distribution and control of a disease in a population.

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus): The retrovirus that causes AIDS by infecting the T-helper cells.

Incidence: The number or rate of new cases of a disease over defined period of time.

IDU (Injection Drug Use): An HIV/AIDS transmission category.

MSM (Men who have sex with men): An HIV/AIDS transmission category.

MSM/IDU (Men who have sex with men who are also injection drug users): An HIV/AIDS transmission category.

NHPI (Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander): A racial/ethnic group.

NIR (No Identified Risk): Indicates when documentation is insufficient to assign an HIV/AIDS transmission category based on CDC guidelines.

Perinatal Transmission of HIV: Term used to describe the spread of HIV/AIDS from a mother to her baby that can occur during pregnancy, labor, delivery or breastfeeding; also known as vertical transmission.

Prevalence: Total number of cases of a disease in a population over a period of time.

Risk Behavior: Used here to describe activities that put people at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS.

Sexual Orientation: The sexual attraction people feel for others, whether of their own sex, the opposite sex, or both sexes.

Transmission Category: A system that classifies cases by possible HIV transmission risk factors or mode(s) of infection; e.g. IDU, MSM/IDU, perinatal transmission, heterosexual contact.

Reporting Information

To Our Readers:

The AACO Surveillance Unit of the Philadelphia Department of Public Health, which conducts HIV/AIDS surveillance for the City of Philadelphia, produces this report. The data in this report reflects cases diagnosed through December 2014 and reported through June 2015.

HIV/AIDS surveillance is the ongoing and systematic collection, analysis, and dissemination of population-based information on HIV/AIDS. There are two basic types of surveillance; active and passive. **Passive surveillance** is the process whereby diagnosing physicians voluntarily submit reports to the Department of Health. **Active surveillance** employs strategies intended to identify unreported cases, and depends on secondary information sources for leads. Information from laboratories, death certificates, direct contact with health care providers, and review of medical records initiate the follow-up investigations. The HIV/AIDS case count in Philadelphia results from a combination of active and passive surveillance. Physicians began reporting AIDS cases to the Department of Health in 1983. Name-based HIV reporting began in October, 2005.

According to the Board of Health's current reporting regulations, health care providers and laboratories are required to report the following: all positive results used as part of the HIV testing algorithm to establish the presence of HIV including preliminary test results if no supplemental/confirmatory test was performed, both detectable and undetectable HIV viral loads, all CD4 results regardless of the level, and all HIV genotypes containing the nucleotide sequence data. Philadelphia facilities and laboratories are also required to submit specimens for HIV incidence testing (STARHS) and are only exempt pending a request submitted to the Philadelphia Health Commissioner.

Cases can be reported on a standard CDC report form to our unit by contacting (215)-685-4789 during the day or by mailing a completed form to:

City of Philadelphia Department of Public Health
Post Office Box #58909
Philadelphia, PA 19102-8909

Any Questions about this report and/or requests for data can be directed to:

Tanner Nassau, MPH
AACOEPI@PHILA.GOV

Please Allow at least 10 business days for all data requests.