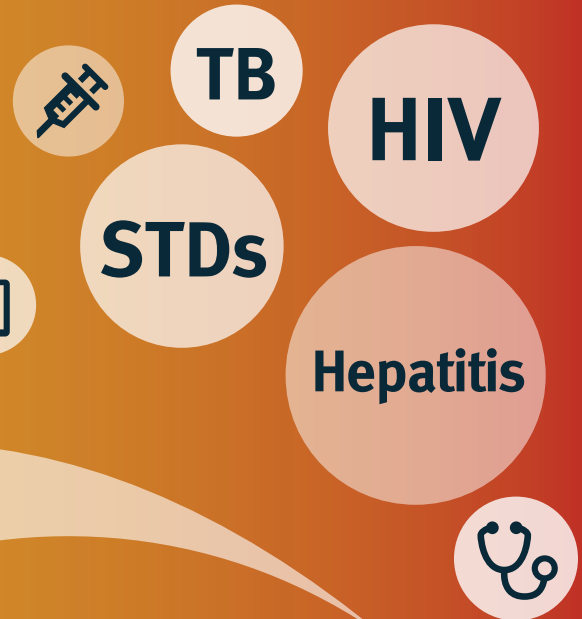# Annual Epidemiology & Surveillance Report
APPENDICES

Data Through December 2017

District of Columbia Department of Health
HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, STD, and TB Administration (HAHSTA)

TB

HIV

STDs

Hepatitis

Appendix A. Understanding Surveillance Data

In order to understand surveillance data it is important to be familiar with some key terms. Newly diagnosed, or new diagnoses, are persons diagnosed with a disease in a given time period; a diagnosis could be a positive test result, or could be determined by a clinician. A diagnosis does not always occur at exactly the same time as someone is infected or gets sick; sometimes it is months or years before someone is diagnosed. Incidence is the number of **new infections** of a disease in a defined population during a specific period of time. It is important to understand the difference between incidence and 'newly diagnosed'. Incident cases, or new infections, are not always diagnosed right away. Thus, the number of new diagnoses does not necessarily reflect trends in incidence (that is, new infections). At the time of diagnosis, some individuals will have been infected recently while others will have been infected sometime in the past.

Prevalence is the total number of people in a population with a particular disease or condition at a given time point. Prevalence can be thought of as a snapshot of all existing cases of a disease or condition at a specified time - for instance the percentage of persons living with HIV among all persons living in the District as of December 31, 2017.

Understanding HIV Surveillance
The District of Columbia Municipal Code (22 DCMR 206) mandates reporting of all HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) diagnoses to the DC DOH. An HIV diagnosis or case refers to a person who has tested positive for HIV infection. A stage 3 (AIDS) case refers to a person who had a diagnosis of HIV infection and later had a diagnosis of stage 3 HIV disease (AIDS), or a person diagnosed with HIV and stage 3 disease (AIDS) at the same time. Stage 3 disease (AIDS) is defined by a CD4+ T-cell count less than 200 cells/µL or a stage 3 defining opportunistic infection; both of these are signs of immune system failure. Only confirmed reports of HIV and stage 3 disease cases are accepted; anonymous test results are not reported. Reports are received from a variety of sources including hospitals, private physicians' offices, community-based organizations, clinics, and laboratories. Data on HIV and stage 3 disease cases are entered into the federally issued enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) and de-identified case information is shared with CDC monthly. CDC uses these data to prepare national surveillance reports.

Please note that the term 'HIV' encompasses all persons living with HIV infection regardless of their stage of disease (including persons diagnosed with HIV infection who have not progressed to stage 3 disease (AIDS); person who were diagnosed with HIV infection and stage 3 disease at the same time; and persons who were diagnosed with HIV infection and later received a stage 3 diagnosis). This is consistent with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention HIV surveillance categorization and reports.

Understanding the District of Columbia HIV Prevalence Estimate
There were 2,111 newly diagnosed HIV cases reported between 2013 and 2017. However, the total number of persons diagnosed with HIV who were residents of the District and alive decreased by 659 cases in 2015 compared to last year's report. Reasons for this change in these data include the following:

1. Completeness of vital status data continues to improve. HAHSTA matched HIV cases with Social Security Death files, as well as the National Death Index and Vital Records to determine the vital status of persons diagnosed with HIV in the District. While HAHSTA routinely receives information regarding District of Columbia residents who have died, national death matches provide information about persons diagnosed in the District who moved outside the District. Executing matches reduces case counts, resulting in a more accurate prevalence estimate of persons living with HIV in the District.

2. CDC routinely notifies HAHSTA if an HIV case reported in DC appears to be the same person reported in another state or jurisdiction. CDC makes this determination based on the soundex (a phonetic algorithm for indexing names) of a person's name, date of birth, and sex at birth; CDC does not have access to names, so matches must be determined through this process. Each case is investigated to determine if both states/jurisdictions are reporting on the same individual. If such a determination is made, the state with the earliest report date counts the case as diagnosed with HIV in their jurisdiction. The summary table on the previous page shows the number of times newly diagnosed cases were identified as a possible duplicate report and the number and proportion of possible duplicates that were assigned to another state or jurisdiction.

Year of HIV Diagnosis	Potential Duplicate Cases Identified	Cases Assigned to Another State/Jurisdiction	
		N	%
2013	2,054	1,314	64.0
2014	1,457	861	59.1
2015	1,374	734	53.4
2016	960	509	53.0
2017	611	233	38.1

3. In previous reports, the prevalence of HIV in the District was calculated by dividing the number of cases who were DC residents at diagnosis and alive by the total population of the District in the calendar year. HIV cases who were not DC residents at diagnosis but were currently living in DC were not included in the prevalence calculation. Starting in this report, HAHSTA has included all HIV cases who are living in DC, regardless of where they were diagnosed in the prevalence calculation to fully reflect the current HIV epidemic in Washington, DC.

Prevalence Calculation: $\dfrac{13{,}003 \text{ persons living with HIV in DC as of December, 2017}}{681{,}170 \text{ persons living in the District, 2017}}$ = 1.9%

Persons diagnosed at 13 years of age or younger are living longer lives due to advances in HIV care and treatment; the median age among pediatric

cases living as of December 31, 2016 was 19 years. Addition of this age group decreases the calculated prevalence of HIV because the denominator, or total population of the District, increased by including those between 0 and 12 years of age and the prevalence of disease in this age group is low.

4. The District of Columbia's population is changing as evidenced by the 2010 US Census and 2015 US Census data estimates. The table depicts the percent change between the 2010 Census and 2017 Census estimates. There was 12.6% increase in the total number of persons living in the District.

	DC Population† 2010	Estimated DC Population, 2017	Percent Change
	N	N	%
Sex			
Male	285,786	323,230	13.1
Female	319,126	357,940	12.2
Total	604,912	681,170	12.6
Race/Ethnicity			
White	211,121	248,169	17.5
Black	303,731	314,346	3.5
Hispanic	55,266	74,422	34.7
Other*	34,794	44,233	27.1
Total	604,91	681,170	12.6
Current Age			
<13	73,919	95,157	28.7
13-19	50,090	46,784	-6.6
20-29	134,520	138,208	2.7
30-39	98,546	132,982	34.9
40-49	76,478	80,783	5.6
50-59	72,098	75,418	4.6
≥60	99,261	111,838	12.7
Total	604,912	681,170	12.6

†Source: 2010 US Census
††Source: 2016 US Census Estimates
*Other race includes mixed race individuals, Asians, Alaska Natives, American Indians, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islanders, and Unknowns

The composition of District residents also changed by race/ethnicity, and age. The number of Hispanics living in the District increased by 34.7% and the number of those classified as other race increased by 27.1%. The percent change among blacks was negligible at 3.5%. In addition, the population between 0 and 12 years of age increased by 28.7%, while the population between 13 and 19 years of age decreased by 6.6%. It is also important to note that the population between 30 and 39 years of age increased by 34.9%.

Understanding the HIV Incidence Estimate

The 2017 HIV incidence estimate provides an estimated number of new infections of HIV occurring each year among DC residents during the five year span from 2013-2017. The estimate takes into consideration the probability of being newly infected within the entire population at risk, thus including cases that are not yet diagnosed. For this reason, the incidence estimate should not be compared with the annual new diagnoses reported in the Annual Epidemiology and Surveillance Report. The objective of reducing new infections tackles the leading edge of the epidemic by reducing transmissions as well as determining where and among whom new infections are occurring. This insight can inform prevention strategies and allow for more effective resource allocation to best address the HIV epidemic in DC.

Methodology of the HIV Incidence Estimate

The HIV Incidence Estimate technique has changed from the Serologic Testing Algorithm for Recent HIV Seroconversion (STARHS) method to the CD4 depletion model. The CD4 depletion model uses the idea that CD4 counts proportionately decrease without treatment during the course of infection to estimate the date of infection based on the first CD4 result following diagnosis. The incidence estimate uses statistical imputation to estimate the number of newly infected individuals in DC while accounting for diagnosis and reporting delays. For cases where information was missing, a stratified extrapolation approach was used to impute the missing information.

Limitations and Assumptions of the Incidence Estimate

- **Delayed Diagnosis:**
  The time between infection and diagnosis is considered the diagnosis delay. The amount of diagnosis delay varies by case. The statistical imputation of the estimate adjusts for diagnosis delays using existing data to estimate delays.

- **Delayed Reporting:**
  The incidence estimates are subject to variation by year since they are based on reported surveillance data. Fluctuations in timing of data reported to the DC DOH may affect data availability at the time of reporting. The statistical imputation of the estimate adjusts for reporting delays using existing data to estimate current delays.

- **Reporting Completeness:**
  The completeness of CD4 results are limited by laboratory participation. Currently, laboratories representing approximately 90% of identified cases participate in the HIV Incidence Surveillance Program.

- **Missing Data:**

Incidence testing can only be assessed among persons with reported laboratory data and testing and antiretroviral use history data. Proportions of the diagnosed population may not have these data, but as diagnosed cases in the District, are included in the report. For these cases it is assumed that the information is missing at random and, statistical imputation was used to estimate the missing information.

Understanding the HIV-Related Drug Resistance

The 2017 HIV-Related Drug Resistance profile provides information about drug resistance for HIV occurring among DC residents newly diagnosed in 2017. The objective of HIV-related drug resistance is to track the prevalence of resistance to particular drug classes in DC. Drug resistance occurs when the HIV virus adapts to the effects of particular drugs making them ineffective to treat the infection. Genetic sequence testing is an essential tool for assessing an individual's drug resistance and developing an effective treatment plan.

Table 1. **Drug Resistance Definitions**

Term	Definition
Integrase Strand Transfer Inhibitors (INSTIs)	Class of drugs used to prevent the HIV virus from making copies within the cell.
Nucleotide Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NRTIs)	Class of drugs used to prevent the HIV virus from making copies within the cell.
Non-Nucleotide Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NNRTIs)	Class of drugs used to prevent the HIV virus from making copies within the cell.
Protease Inhibitors (PIs)	Class of drugs used to prevent the virus from growing within the cell
Susceptible*	No evidence of ARV resistance
Potential Low Level Resistance*	The sequence has a mutation that increases the chance of developing low level resistance
Low Level Resistance*	The predicted level of resistance is similar to those with suboptimal response to treatment with the drug
Intermediate Resistance*	The predicted level of resistance may reduce drug effectiveness.
High Level Resistance*	The predicted level of resistance is similar to those with the highest levels of drug resistance

*Definitions and susceptibility were ascertained from the Stanford University Sierra HIV Drug Resistance Database. https://hivdb.stanford.edu/page/release-notes/

Limitations and Assumptions of HIV-Related Drug Resistance

- **Reporting Completeness:**
  The completeness of HIV-related drug resistance data are limited by laboratory participation. Due to the nature of the result, electronic laboratory reporting via HL7 messaging is required. Currently, genotypic laboratory results are reported by labs representing approximately ~90% of HIV-related tests conducted in the District.

- **Genetic Sequence Testing Timeliness:**
  The timeliness of genetic sequence testing impacts the ability to differentiate between resistance that was transmitted at infection and resistance that developed due to treatment. Genetic sequences that are collected within 90 days of HIV diagnosis are more likely to be associated with transmission than results that are collected more than 90 days from diagnosis. Only sequences collected within 90 days of diagnosis are included in this report.

Understanding Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) Surveillance

Currently, chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis are the only STIs for which surveillance data are routinely collected and analyzed in the District. Local reporting laws require all clinicians and laboratories to report findings relevant to STIs – including positive test results, patients receiving STI treatment, and suspicious STI related symptoms – to the department of health. At the end of 2013, data management systems collecting STI information were upgraded. Numbers for 2014, 2015, and 2016 remain preliminary as we actively work to improve the completeness and accuracy of these data.

STI morbidity reports should include the patient's name, address, and requested demographic information (sex, age, race, ethnicity, etc.); however, demographic information is often missing from these reports. The percentage of cases missing pertinent data varies depending on the disease and the variable of interest. For example, in 2015, only 403 (1.0%) cases of reported chlamydia had "unknown" gender identity but 22,866 (59.4%) cases had "unknown" race.

Data on race and ethnicity are reported separately and are not mutually exclusive variables. Therefore, an individual of Hispanic/Latino and black origins could be counted as black non-Hispanic, black Hispanic, black of unknown ethnicity, Hispanic of unknown race, or possibly non-Hispanic of unknown race, depending on the completeness of information reported. For these reasons, reported totals by demographic factors such as race and ethnicity represent estimates and should be interpreted with caution.

In addition, unlike HIV surveillance, STI surveillance is based on incident (new) infections. Some individuals may be diagnosed multiple times with the same STD, or with different types of STIs at the same time. Additionally, primary and secondary syphilis cases are used as a measure of disease incidence while early latent and late latent syphilis cases are a better indicator of disease prevalence.

Understanding Viral Hepatitis Surveillance for the District of Columbia

Viral hepatitis is a nationally and locally reportable disease. The District of Columbia municipal code (22 DCMR Chapter 2 201.5) mandates reporting of "hepatitis, infections and serum" by healthcare providers, and medical institutions such as hospitals, and laboratories. Hepatitis cases are primarily reported to the DOH by laboratory reports, however, they are also identified through reports from health care providers, hospitals, clinics and reports from other health departments. In some instances, the DOH requires additional information to classify a case, therefore hepatitis program investigators contact providers and patients to obtain more complete information. Of note, no federal funding is currently available to support or strengthen case surveillance for viral hepatitis.

The District's hepatitis surveillance program uses a confidential name-based Viral Hepatitis Registry (VHR) which includes basic demographic data, diagnosis and event/illness onset dates, when available. Supplemental information collected through the case investigation process is documented and often includes clinical features, serologic test results, and risk factors for infection. This information is compiled and used to classify cases according to the CDC/Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) and DC-specific case definitions. Locally, confirmed chronic hepatitis B or C cases include a complete series of

labs. A probable case of chronic hepatitis B or C is a combination of reported lab results that are an incomplete series and don't include all results necessary to confirm a diagnosis.

Understanding Tuberculosis Surveillance

In the District of Columbia, active tuberculosis (TB) is a reportable condition by both medical providers and laboratories. Medical providers must report anyone diagnosed with, or who has symptoms suspicious of, TB. Laboratories are required to report preliminary tests indicative of active TB, as well as confirmed tests. In any given year approximately 25 to 30% of initial reports of persons with suspicious clinical or laboratory findings will be verified as TB by laboratory confirmation or clinical case definition. Receiving initial reports allows HAHSTA to begin immediate medical and epidemiological follow-up on suspect cases; this is done to interrupt potential disease transmission while the person waits for final results, which could take as long as eight weeks.

Understanding Clinical Outcomes

Primary care visits are not reportable to the DC DOH. However, HIV-related laboratory measures, such as CD4+ T-cell counts and HIV RNA viral loads, are required by DC Municipal Code to be reported to HAHSTA by healthcare providers and clinical laboratories. Laboratory measures are used in surveillance to provide approximate measures of access to medical care and HIV-related clinical health status. With improved reporting of laboratory data through the comprehensive electronic laboratory reporting system instituted in 2007, HAHSTA is able to obtain a picture of HIV care among persons living with HIV in the District.

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) released measures to monitor the stages of HIV care, including diagnosis, linkage to care, retention in care and measurement of viral suppression. The measures reported reflect local variations of federal standards revised to reflect the realities of available HIV surveillance data.

Appendix B. Supplementary Tables

Table B1. People Living with HIV in the District of Columbia as of December 31, 2017, by Gender Identity, Current Age, Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Transmission

	Total HIV Cases who were DC Residents at diagnosis		DC Residents at HIV Diagnosis, still in DC		In-migrants: Diagnosed out of jurisdiction, now in DC		People living in DC diagnosed with HIV (total)		Out-migrants diagnosed in DC but now living out of jurisdiction	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender										
Male	12,499	72.6	7,423	69.8%	1,956	82.6%	9,379	72.1%	5,076	77.1%
Female	4,439	25.8	3,016	28.4%	378	16.0%	3,394	26.1%	1,423	21.6%
Transgender	279	1.6	196	1.8%	34	1.4%	230	1.8%	83	1.3%
Total	**17,217**	**100**	**10,635**	**100%**	**2,368**	**100%**	**13,003**	**100%**	**6,582**	**100%**
Current Age										
<13	17	0.1	10	0.1	45	1.9	55	0.4	7	0.1
13-19	59	0.3	44	0.4	16	0.7	60	0.5	15	0.2
20-24	293	1.7	239	2.2	69	2.9	308	2.4	54	0.8
25-29	894	5.2	667	6.3	239	10.1	906	7.0	227	3.4
30-39	2,889	16.8	1,836	17.3	634	26.8	2,470	19.0	1,053	16.0
40-49	3,850	22.4	2,291	21.5	495	20.9	2,786	21.4	1,559	23.7
50-59	5,566	32.3	3,357	31.6	582	24.6	3,939	30.3	2,209	33.6
60+	3,649	21.2	2,191	20.6	285	12.0	2,476	19.0	1,458	22.2
Missing	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.1	3	0.0	-	0.0
Total	**17,217**	**100**	**10,635**	**100**	**2,368**	**100**	**13,003**	**100**	**6,582**	**100**
Race/Ethnicity										
White	2,892	16.8	1,547	14.5	545	23.0	2,092	16.1	1,345	20.4
Black	12,631	73.4	8,111	76.3	1,527	64.5	9,638	74.1	4,520	68.7
Latino	1,242	7.2	708	6.7	224	9.5	932	7.2	534	8.1
Other*	452	2.6	269	2.5	72	3.0	341	2.6	183	2.8
Total	**17,217**	**100**	**10,635**	**100**	**2,368**	**100**	**13,003**	**100**	**6,582**	**100**
Mode of Transmission										
Sexual contact	12,370	71.8	7,637	71.8	1,743	73.6	9,381	72.1	4,733	71.9
IDU	1,968	11.4	1,189	11.2	115	4.9	1,304	10.0	779	11.8
Sexual contact/IDU	573	3.3	307	2.9	103	4.3	410	3.2	266	4.0
Other**	196	1.1	119	1.1	61	2.6	179	1.4	77	1.2
RNI	2,110	12.3	1,383	13.0	346	14.6	1,729	13.3	727	11.0
Total	**17,217**	**100**	**10,635**	**100**	**2,368**	**100**	**13,003**	**100**	**6,582**	**100**

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

** Other: perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers)

Table B2. People Living with HIV in the District of Columbia as of December 31, 2017, by Gender Identity and Mode of Transmission

	Total HIV Cases who were DC Residents at Diagnosis		DC Residents at HIV Diagnosis, still in DC		In-migrants: Diagnosed out of jurisdiction, now in DC		People living in DC diagnosed with HIV (total)		Out-migrants diagnosed in DC but now living out of jurisdiction	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male										
MSM	7,502	60.0	4,397	59.2	1,338	68.4	5,735	61.1	3,106	61.2
IDU	1,133	9.1	647	8.7	74	3.8	721	7.7	486	9.6
MSM/IDU	559	4.5	296	4.0	103	5.3	399	4.3	263	5.2
Heterosexual contact	1,803	14.4	1,129	15.2	182	9.3	1,311	14.0	674	13.3
Other**	84	0.7	47	0.6	24	1.2	71	0.8	37	0.7
RNI	1,417	11.3	907	12.2	235	12.0	1,142	12.2	510	10.0
Total	**12,498**	**100**	**7,423**	**100**	**1,956**	**100**	**9,379**	**100**	**5,076**	**100**
Female										
IDU	825	18.6	536	17.8	39	10.3	575	16.9	289	20.3
Heterosexual contact	2,876	64.8	1,981	65.7	195	51.6	2,177	64.1	895	62.9
Other**	106	2.4	68	2.3	37	9.8	104	3.1	38	2.7
RNI	632	14.2	431	14.3	107	28.3	538	15.9	201	14.1
Total	**4,439**	**100**	**3,016**	**100**	**378**	**100**	**3,394**	**100**	**1,423**	**100**
Transgender										
Sexual contact	188	67.4	130	66.3	28	82.4	158	72.8	58	69.9
IDU	10	3.6	6	3.1	2	5.9	8	3.7	4	4.8
Sexual contact/IDU	14	5.0	11	5.6	-	0.0	11	5.1	3	3.6
Other**	6	2.2	4	2.0	-	0.0	4	1.8	2	2.4
RNI	61	21.9	45	23.0	4	11.8	49	22.6	16	19.3
Total	**279**	**100**	**196**	**100**	**34**	**100**	**230**	**100**	**83**	**100**

** Other: perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers)

Table B3. HIV Cases Living in the District of Columbia by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Mode of Transmission, District of Columbia, 2017

	White		Black		Latino		Other*		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender Identity										
Male	2,029	97.0	6,272	65.1	800	85.8	278	81.5	9,379	72.1
Female	49	2.3	3,188	33.1	106	11.4	51	15.0	3,394	26.1
Transgender	14	0.7	178	1.8	26	2.8	12	3.5	230	1.8
Total	**2,092**	**100.0**	**9,638**	**100.0**	**932**	**100.0**	**341**	**100.0**	**13,003**	**100.0**
Mode of Transmission										
Sexual Contact	1,805	86.3	6,554	68.0	786	84.3	236	69.2	9,381	72.1
IDU	29	1.4	1,216	12.6	32	3.4	24	7.0	1,304	10.0
Sexual Contact/IDU	74	3.5	305	3.2	19	2.0	12	3.5	410	3.2
Risk not Identified	183	8.7	1,390	14.4	91	9.8	65	19.1	1,729	13.3
Other**	1	0.0	173	1.8	4	0.4	1	0.3	179	1.4
Total	**2,092**	**100.0**	**9,638**	**100.0**	**932**	**100**	**341**	**100**	**13,003**	**100**
Male										
MSM	1,708	84.7	3,200	50.8	561	73.6	181	64.9	5,650	60.4
IDU	21	1.0	711	11.3	19	2.5	17	6.1	768	8.2
MSM/IDU	74	3.7	304	4.8	16	2.1	10	3.6	404	4.3
Heterosexual Contact	39	1.9	1,196	19	92	12.1	22	7.9	1,349	14.4
Risk not Identified	173	8.6	828	13.1	72	9.4	49	17.6	1,122	12
Other**	1	0.0	56	0.8	2	0.3	0	0	59	0.6
Subtotal	**2,016**	**100**	**6,295**	**100**	**762**	**100**	**279**	**100**	**9,352**	**100**
Female										
IDU	8	16.7	568	17.8	14	13	6	13	596	17.6
Heterosexual Contact	28	58.3	2,056	64.4	76	70.3	26	56.5	2,186	64.4
Risk not Identified	11	22.9	489	15.3	17	15.7	13	28.3	530	15.6
Other**	1	2.1	80	2.51	1	0.1	1	2.2	83	2.4
Subtotal	**48**	**100**	**3,193**	**100**	**108**	**100**	**46**	**100**	**3,395**	**100**
Transgender										
Sexual Contact	12	75	112	62.1	25	0	9	0	158	68.7
IDU	1	8.3	7	3.8	0	0	0	0	8	3.5
Sexual Contact/IDU	0	8.3	10	6.1	1	7.1	0	0	11	4.8
Risk not Identified	1	8.3	45	25.8	0	0	3	33.3	49	21.3
Other**	0	0	4	2.2	0	0	0	0	4	1.7
Subtotal	14	100	178	100	26	100	12	100	230	100

** Other: perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers)

Table B4. HIV Cases Living in the District of Columbia by Race/Ethnicity, Gender Identity and Current Age, District of Columbia, 2017

	White		Black		Latino		Other*		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Current Age										
<13	0	0	53	0.2	2	0.1	0	0	55	0.2
13-19	0	0	57	0.6	2	0.5	1	0.3	60	0.5
20-24	19	0.8	251	2.9	29	2.7	9	3	308	2.6
25-29	64	3.5	727	7.5	85	9	30	9.3	906	7
30-39	353	17.1	1,775	18.4	275	29.2	67	18.3	2,470	18.9
40-49	485	25.9	1,982	21.8	239	25.8	80	26.3	2,786	22.9
50-59	718	33.4	2,914	30.8	208	21.8	99	28.4	3,939	30.5
≥60	451	19.2	1,878	17.8	92	10.9	55	14.4	2,476	17.5
Missing	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	2,092	100	9,638	100	932	100	341	100	13,003	100
Male										
<13	0	0	23	0.4	1	0.1	0	0	24	0.3
13-19	0	0	26	0.4	1	0.1	0	0	27	0.3
20-24	19	0.9	157	2.5	23	2.9	7	2.5	206	2.2
25-29	61	3.0	559	8.9	77	9.6	25	9.0	722	7.7
30-39	344	17.0	1229	19.6	235	29.4	57	20.5	1865	19.9
40-49	468	23.1	1151	18.4	207	25.9	69	24.8	1895	20.2
50-59	697	34.4	1883	30.0	178	22.3	76	27.3	2834	30.2
≥60	438	21.6	1243	19.8	78	9.8	44	15.8	1803	19.2
Missing	2	0.1	1	0.02	0	0	0	0	3	0.03
Subtotal	2,029	100	6,272	100	800	100	278	100	9,379	100
Female										
<13	0	0	29	09	1	0.9	0	0	30	0.9
13-19	0	0	28	0.9	1	0.9	1	2.0	30	0.9
20-24	0	0	84	2.6	3	2.8	1	2.0	88	2.6
25-29	3	6.1	148	4.6	5	4.7	5	9.8	161	4.7
30-39	8	16.3	506	15.9	29	27.4	6	11.8	549	16.2
40-49	12	24.5	790	24.8	26	24.5	9	17.6	837	24.7
50-59	16	32.7	996	31.2	28	26.4	18	35.3	1058	31.2
≥60	10	20.4	607	19.0	13	12.3	11	21.6	641	18.9
Subtotal	49	100	3,188	100	106	100	51	100	3,394	100
Transgender										
<13	0	0	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	1	0.4
13-19	0	0	3	1.7	0	0	0	0	3	1.3
20-24	0	0	10	5.6	3	11.5	1	8.3	14	6.1
25-29	0	0	20	11.2	3	11.5	0	0	23	10.0
30-39	1	7.1	40	22.5	11	42.3	4	33.3	56	24.3
40-49	5	35.7	41	23.0	6	23.1	2	16.7	54	23.5
50-59	5	35.7	35	19.7	2	7.7	5	41.7	47	20.4
≥60	3	21.4	28	15.7	1	3.8	0	0.0	32	13.9
Subtotal	14	100	178	100	26	100	12	100	230	100

Table B5. Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis, Gender Identity, Race/Ethnicity, Mode of Transmission, and Age at Diagnosis, District of Columbia, 2013-2017

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender Identity												
Male	397	74.2	348	79.5	302	75.3	267	72.4	268	72.8	1,582	74.9
Female	126	23.6	79	18.0	92	22.9	91	24.7	89	24.2	477	22.6
Transgender	12	2.2	11	2.5	7	1.7	11	3.0	11	3.0	52	2.5
Total	535	100	438	100	401	100	369	100	368	100	2,111	100
Race/Ethnicity												
White	88	16.4	71	16.2	46	11.5	53	14.4	43	11.7	301	14.3
Black	387	72.3	311	71.0	286	71.3	264	71.5	261	70.9	1,509	71.5
Latino	45	8.4	38	8.7	56	14.0	41	11.1	43	11.7	223	10.6
Other*	15	2.8	18	4.1	13	3.2	11	3.0	21	5.7	78	3.7
Total	535	100	438	100	401	100	369	100	368	100	2,111	100
Mode of Transmission												
Sexual contact	420	78.5	278	63.5	304	75.8	271	73.4	278	75.5	1,551	73.5
IDU	19	3.6	14	3.2	9	2.2	8	2.2	7	1.9	57	2.7
Sexual contact/IDU	13	2.4	8	1.8	5	1.2	2	0.5	4	1.1	32	1.5
Risk not identified	82	15.3	138	31.5	83	20.7	87	23.6	77	20.9	467	22.1
Other**	1	0.2	0	0	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.5	4	0.2
Total	535	100	438	100	401	100	369	100	368	100	2,111	100
Age at Diagnosis												
<13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	2	0.5	3	0.1
13-19	24	4.5	18	4.1	14	3.5	10	2.7	15	4.1	81	3.8
20-24	82	15.3	71	16.2	59	14.7	55	14.9	58	15.8	325	15.4
25-29	98	18.3	82	18.7	87	21.7	69	18.7	77	20.9	413	19.6
30-39	131	24.5	108	24.7	116	28.9	101	27.4	105	28.5	561	26.6
40-49	107	20.0	76	17.4	56	14.0	57	15.4	53	14.4	349	16.5
50-59	64	12.0	55	12.6	46	11.5	52	14.1	34	9.2	251	11.9
≥60	29	5.4	28	6.4	23	5.7	24	6.5	24	6.5	128	6.1
Total	535	100	438	100	401	100	369	100	368	100	2,111	100

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

** Other: perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers)

Table B6. Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis, Gender Identity, and Mode of Transmission, District of Columbia, 2013-2017

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male												
MSM	259	65.2	191	54.9	194	64.2	159	59.6	177	66.0	980	61.9
IDU	11	2.8	5	1.4	5	1.7	5	1.9	2	0.7	28	1.8
MSM/IDU	13	3.3	8	2.3	5	1.7	2	0.7	4	1.5	32	2.0
Heterosexual contact	62	15.6	43	12.4	43	14.2	44	16.5	34	12.7	226	14.3
Risk not identified	52	13.1	101	29.0	55	18.2	57	21.3	50	18.7	315	19.9
Other**	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4	1	0.1
Subtotal	397	100	348	100	302	100	267	100	268	100	1,582	100
Female												
IDU	8	6.3	9	11.4	4	4.3	3	3.3	4	4.5	28	5.9
Heterosexual contact	92	73.0	40	50.6	61	66.3	61	67.0	59	66.3	313	65.6
Risk not identified	25	19.8	30	38.0	27	29.3	26	28.6	25	28.1	133	27.9
Other**	1	0.8	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1.1	3	0.6
Subtotal	126	100	79	100	92	100	91	100	89	100	477	100
Transgender												
Sexual contact	7	58.3	4	36.4	6	85.7	7	63.6	8	72.73	32	61.5
IDU	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	9.09	1	1.9
Sexual contact/IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Risk not identified	5	41.7	7	63.6	1	14.3	4	36.4	2	18.18	19	36.5
Other**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	12	100	11	100	7	100	11	100	11	100	52	100

** Other: perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers)

Table B7. Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis, Gender Identity, and Age at Diagnosis, District of Columbia, 2013-2017

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male												
<13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.1
13-19	17	4.3	14	4.0	10	3.3	6	2.2	10	3.7	57	3.6
20-24	62	15.6	63	18.1	50	16.6	45	16.9	49	18.3	269	17.0
25-29	79	19.9	61	17.5	77	25.5	57	21.3	62	23.1	336	21.2
30-39	105	26.4	85	24.4	88	29.1	76	28.5	79	29.5	433	27.4
40-49	76	19.1	62	17.8	36	11.9	38	14.2	35	13.1	247	15.6
50-59	42	10.6	43	12.4	26	8.6	31	11.6	20	7.5	162	10.2
≥60	16	4.0	20	5.7	15	5.0	14	5.2	12	4.5	77	4.9
Subtotal	397	100	348	100	302	100	267	100	268	100	1,582	100
Female												
<13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.1	2	0.4
13-19	6	4.8	3	3.8	3	3.3	4	4.4	4	4.5	20	4.2
20-24	16	12.7	6	7.6	8	8.7	7	7.7	7	7.9	44	9.2
25-29	17	13.5	16	20.3	7	7.6	9	9.9	9	10.1	61	12.8
30-39	25	19.8	20	25.3	26	28.3	23	25.3	24	27.0	118	24.7
40-49	29	23.0	14	17.7	20	21.7	18	19.8	17	19.1	98	20.5
50-59	20	15.9	12	15.2	20	21.7	20	22.0	12	13.5	84	17.6
≥60	13	10.3	8	10.1	8	8.7	9	9.9	12	13.5	50	10.5
Subtotal	126	100	79	100	92	100	91	100	89	100	477	100
Transgender												
<13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13-19	1	8.3	1	9.1	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	9.1	4	7.7
20-24	4	33.3	2	18.2	1	14.3	3	27.3	2	18.2	12	23.1
25-29	2	16.7	5	45.5	3	42.9	3	27.3	3	27.3	16	30.8
30-39	1	8.3	3	27.3	2	28.6	2	18.2	2	18.2	10	19.2
40-49	2	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	1	9.1	4	7.7
50-59	2	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	2	18.2	5	9.6
≥60	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	1.9
Subtotal	12	100	11	100	7	100	11	100	11	100	52	100

Table B8. Newly Diagnosed Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases by Year of Diagnosis, Gender Identity, Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, and Mode of Transmission, District of Columbia, 2013-2017

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender Identity												
Male	200	66.4	164	70.1	139	68.1	165	71.7	109	69.0	777	68.9
Female	93	30.9	64	27.4	57	27.9	61	26.5	45	28.5	320	28.4
Transgender	8	2.7	6	2.6	8	3.9	4	1.7	4	2.5	30	2.7
Total	301	100.0	234	100.0	204	100.0	230	100.0	158	100.0	1,127	100.0
Race/Ethnicity												
White	33	11.0	31	13.2	15	7.4	24	10.4	15	9.5	118	10.5
Black	245	81.4	181	77.4	166	81.4	189	82.2	126	79.7	907	80.5
Latino	18	6.0	13	5.6	19	9.3	16	7.0	10	6.3	76	6.7
Other*	5	1.7	9	3.8	4	2.0	1	0.4	7	4.4	26	2.3
Total	301	100.0	234	100.0	204	100.0	230	100.0	158	100.0	1,127	100.0
Mode of Transmission												
Sexual contact	219	72.8	153	65.4	149	73.0	170	73.9	107	67.7	798	70.8
IDU	25	8.3	20	8.5	10	4.9	13	5.7	7	4.4	75	6.7
Sexual contact/IDU	8	2.7	3	1.3	7	3.4	3	1.3	3	1.9	24	2.1
Risk not identified	40	13.3	51	21.8	35	17.2	41	17.8	38	24.1	205	18.2
Other**	9	3.0	7	3.0	3	1.5	3	1.3	3	1.9	25	2.2
Total	301	100.0	234	100.0	204	100.0	230	100.0	158	100.0	1,127	100.0
Age at Diagnosis												
<13	8	2.7	6	2.6	3	1.5	3	1.3	3	1.9	23	2.0
13-19	12	4.0	13	5.6	13	6.4	14	6.1	5	3.2	57	5.1
20-24	41	13.6	22		23	11.3	32	13.9	16	10.1	134	11.9
25-29	46	15.3	27	11.5	30	14.7	32	13.9	30	19.0	165	14.6
30-39	64	21.3	57	24.4	65	31.9	67	29.1	46	29.1	299	26.5
40-49	57	18.9	64	27.4	36	17.6	55	23.9	35	22.2	247	21.9
50-59	50	16.6	26	11.1	25	12.3	22	9.6	16	10.1	139	12.3
≥60	23	7.6	19	8.1	9	4.4	5	2.2	7	4.4	63	5.6
Total	301	100	234	100	204	100	230	100	158	100	1,127	100

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

** Other: perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers)

Table B9. Newly Diagnosed Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases by Year of Diagnosis, Gender Identity, and Mode of Transmission
District of Columbia, 2013-2017

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male												
MSM	109	54.5	88	53.7	75	54.0	86	52.1	56	51.4	414	53.3
IDU	14	7.0	10	6.1	7	5.0	7	4.2	4	3.7	42	5.4
MSM/IDU	8	4.0	3	1.8	7	5.0	3	1.8	3	2.8	24	3.1
Heterosexual contact	47	23.5	27	16.5	25	18.0	37	22.4	19	17.4	155	19.9
Risk not identified	22	11.0	34	20.7	23	16.5	31	18.8	26	23.9	136	17.5
Other**	0	0.0	2	1.2	2	1.4	1	0.6	1	0.9	6	0.8
Subtotal	200	100.0	164	100.0	139	100.0	165	100.0	109	100.0	777	100.0
Female												
IDU	10	10.8	10	15.6	3	5.3	6	9.8	2	4.4	31	9.7
Heterosexual contact	60	64.5	35	54.7	44	77.2	44	72.1	30	66.7	213	66.6
Risk not identified	14	15.1	15	23.4	9	15.8	9	14.8	11	24.4	58	18.1
Other**	9	9.7	4	6.3	1	1.8	2	3.3	2	4.4	18	5.6
Subtotal	93	100.0	64	100.0	57	100.0	61	100.0	45	100.0	320	100.0
Transgender												
Sexual contact	3	37.5	3	50.0	5	62.5	3	75.0	2	50.0	16	53.3
IDU	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	2	6.7
Sexual contact/IDU	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Risk not identified	4	50.0	2	33.3	3	37.5	1	25.0	1	25.0	11	36.7
Other**	0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
Subtotal	8	100.0	6	100.0	8	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	30	100.0

** Other: perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers)

Table B10. HIV Care Dynamics among Cases Living in DC, by Selected Characteristics, District of Columbia, 2017

	Living in DC*	Ever linked to Care		Retained in any care in 2017		More than 1 Medical visit in 2017		Ever virally suppressed		Virally suppressed in 2017	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender											
Male	9,099	8,904	97.9	6,844	75.2	4,913	54.0	7,458	82.0	5,870	64.5
Female	3,288	3,210	97.6	2,696	82.0	2,034	61.9	2,527	76.9	2,144	65.2
Transgender	220	216	98.2	175	79.5	131	59.5	159	72.3	132	60.0
Race/Ethnicity											
White	2,049	2,020	98.6	1,457	71.1	1,018	49.7	1,875	91.5	1,371	66.9
Black	9,340	9,126	97.7	7,332	78.5	5,359	57.4	7,246	77.6	5,963	63.8
Latino	888	863	97.2	684	77.0	524	59.0	746	84.0	595	67.0
Other**	330	321	97.3	242	73.3	177	53.6	277	83.9	217	65.8
Mode of Transmission											
Sexual contact	9130	8,996	98.5	7,008	76.8	5,076	55.6	7,436	81.4	5,947	65.1
IDU	1,305	1,291	98.9	1,087	83.3	804	61.6	1,039	79.6	872	66.8
Sexual contact/IDU	404	402	99.5	329	81.4	247	61.1	331	81.9	271	67.1
Other***	142	140	98.6	124	87.3	107	75.4	79	55.6	71	50.0
RNI	1626	1,501	92.3	1,167	71.8	844	51.9	1,259	77.4	985	60.6
Current Age											
0-19	82	73	89.0	64	78.0	52	63.4	49	59.8	38	46.3
20-24	339	314	92.6	240	70.8	172	50.7	219	64.6	171	50.4
25-29	905	875	96.7	686	75.8	481	53.1	648	71.6	523	57.8
30-39	2,395	2,315	96.7	1,732	72.3	1,194	49.9	1,786	74.6	1,387	57.9
40-49	2,869	2,824	98.4	2,220	77.4	1,575	54.9	2,313	80.6	1,843	64.2
50-59	3,845	3,806	99.0	3,113	81.0	2,312	60.1	3,231	84.0	2,683	69.8
60 and older	2,169	2,123	97.9	1,660	76.5	1,292	59.6	1,897	87.5	1,501	69.2
Missing	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	-	-
Total	12,607	12,330	97.8	9,715	77.1	7,078	56.1	10,144	80.5	8,146	64.6

* HIV cases living in DC at the end of 2016

Table B11. 2017 HIV Care Dynamics among Newly Diagnosed Cases, by Selected Characteristics, District of Columbia, 2012-2016

	Newly Diagnosed between 2012-2016 and living in 2017	Linked within 3 months of diagnosis		Virally suppressed within 12 months of HIV diagnosis	
	N	N	%	N	%
Gender					
Male	1734	1,393	80.3	1,091	62.9
Female	529	433	81.9	333	62.9
Transgender	55	46	83.6	31	56.4
Race/Ethnicity					
White	346	296	85.5	243	70.2
Black	1656	1,320	79.7	1,000	60.4
Latino	228	189	82.9	159	69.7
Other*	88	67	76.1	53	60.2
Mode of Transmission					
Sexual contact	1751	1,433	81.8	1,123	64.1
IDU	63	43	68.3	29	46.0
Sexual contact/IDU	39	31	79.5	24	61.5
Other***	7	6	85.7	4	57.1
RNI	458	359	78.4	275	60.0
Age at Diagnosis					
0-19	102	81	79.4	55	53.9
20-24	379	299	78.9	226	59.6
25-29	428	340	79.4	260	60.7
30-39	594	474	79.8	381	64.1
40-49	398	332	83.4	253	63.6
50-59	283	233	82.3	190	67.1
60 and older	134	113	84.3	90	67.2
Year of Diagnosis					
2012	623	518	83	379	60.8%
2013	518	398	77	286	55.2%
2014	423	287	68%	252	59.6%
2015	388	340	88%	272	70.1%
2016	366	329	90%	266	72.7%
Total	2,318	1,872	80.8	1,455	62.8

Table B12. 2017 Ryan Care Dynamics, by Gender Identity, Race, Ethnicity, Mode of Transmission and Current Age, District of Columbia

	1 or more Med Visit	Retained in care		Prescribed ART		VL Suppressed	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender Identity							
Male	3628	2,978	82.1	3,500	96.5	3,007	82.9
Female	1,690	1,438	85.1	1,602	94.8	1,362	80.6
Transgender	209	171	81.8	198	94.7	166	79.4
Missing	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Current Age							
<2	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2 to 12	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13 - 24	126	106	84.1	115	91.3	80	63.5
25 - 34	1,076	838	77.9	1,031	95.8	800	74.3
35 - 44	1,041	836	80.3	988	94.9	845	81.2
45 - 54	1,516	1,273	84.0	1,457	96.1	1,284	84.7
55 - 64	1,353	1,172	86.6	1,313	97.0	1,155	85.4
65 & >	415	362	87.2	396	95.4	371	89.4
Race*							
White	708	536	75.7	676	95.5	620	87.6
Black/African American	4,536	3,834	84.5	4,363	96.2	3,678	81.1
Asian	39	32	82.1	37	94.9	36	92.3
Nat Hawaiian/Pac Is	10	5	50.0	10	100.0	10	100.0
Nat American/Alaska Nat	34	32	94.1	33	97.1	26	76.5
Missing	200	148	74.0	181	90.5	165	82.5
Ethnicity							
Latino	550	395	71.8	505	91.8	475	86.4
Non-Latino	4,977	4,192	84.2	4,795	96.3	4,060	81.6
HIV Risk Factor*							
MSM	2,131	1,733	81.3	2,062	96.8	1792	84.1
IDU	215	188	87.4	203	94.4	173	80.5
Coagulation Disease	2	2	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
Heterosexual contact	2,426	2,035	83.9	2,336	96.3	2,012	82.9
Blood transfusion/Blood Components	19	15	78.9	16	84.2	17	89.5
Mother at Risk/Perinatal	31	23	74.2	30	96.8	22	71.0
RNI/Missing	703	591	84.1	651	92.6	527	75.0
Total	**5,527**	**4,587**	**83.0**	**5,300**	**95.9**	**4,535**	**82.2**

*These data elements allow for reporting of multiple responses.

Table B13. Deaths among Persons with HIV by Year of Death, Gender Identity, Race/Ethnicity, Mode of Transmission and Age at Death, District of Columbia, 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex												
Male	182	63.9	165	65.5	176	68.8	208	69.8	155	70.1	886	67.5
Female	101	35.4	82	32.5	79	30.9	90	30.2	63	28.5	415	31.6
Transgender	2	0.7	5	2.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	3	1.4	11	0.8
Total	285	100	252	100	256	100	298	100	221	100	1,312	100
Race/Ethnicity												
White	16	5.6	23	9.1	22	8.6	30	10.1	14	6.3	105	8.0
Black	251	88.1	221	87.7	222	86.7	249	83.6	197	89.1	1,140	86.9
Latino	13	4.6	5	2.0	4	1.6	10	3.4	8	3.6	40	3.0
Other*	4	1.4	3	1.2	8	3.1	9	3.0	2	0.9	27	2.1
Total	285	100	252	100	256	100	298	100	221	100	1,312	100
Mode of Transmission												
Sexual contact	159	55.8	148	58.7	135	52.7	177	59.4	134	60.6	753	57.4
IDU	63	22.1	59	23.4	69	27.0	72	24.2	55	24.9	318	24.2
Sexual contact/IDU	10	3.5	10	4.0	7	2.7	17	5.7	10	4.5	54	4.1
Risk not identified	49	17.2	34	13.5	45	17.6	30	10.1	20	9.0	178	13.6
Other**	4	1.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.7	2	0.9	9	0.7
Total	285	100	252	100	256	100	298	100	221	100	1,312	100
Age at Death				0.0								
<13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	0.0
13-19	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.8	1	0.3	1	0.5	5	0.4
20-24	1	0.4	5	2.0	1	0.4	2	0.7	3	1.4	12	0.9
25-29	7	2.5	10	4.0	2	0.8	5	1.7	6	2.7	30	2.3
30-39	27	9.5	18	7.1	23	9.0	20	6.7	17	7.7	105	8.0
40-49	75	26.3	50	19.8	46	18.0	63	21.1	37	16.7	271	20.7
50-59	91	31.9	95	37.7	86	33.6	100	33.6	68	30.8	440	33.5
≥60	83	29.1	74	29.4	96	37.5	107	35.9	89	40.3	449	34.2
Total	285	100	252	98	256	100	298	100	221	100	1,312	100

Table B14. Number and Rate per 100,000 persons of Chlamydia Cases by Year of Diagnosis, Sex, Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Ward, District of Columbia, 2013-2017

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	5 Year Total	5 Years Average Rate
Gender												
Female	4,663	1,370.7	4,078	1,177.6	4,942	1,397.5	4,672	1,445.4	5,279	1,474.8	23,634	1,373.2
Male	2,850	930.6	2,156	689.7	3,416	1,072.2	3,743	1,045.7	4,792	1,482.5	16,957	1,044.1
Unknown	27	N/A	76	N/A	75	N/A	153	NA	11	NA	406	NA
Transgender	3	N/A	8	N/A	13	N/A	13	NA	75	NA	47	NA
Total	**7,543**	**1,166.8**	**6,318**	**958.9**	**8,446**	**1,256.4**	**8,581**	**1,259.7**	**10,157**	**1,491.1**	**41,044**	**1,226.6**
Race/Ethnicity												
Black	3,778	1,219.2	1,944	621.9	1,800	573.4	1,749	556.4	731	232.5	10,002	640.7
White	256	110.7	114	48.3	120	49.4	165	66.5	110	44.3	765	63.8
Latino	113	172.4	74	108.3	83	116.7	86	115.6	39	52.4	395	113.1
Other	87	228.9	38	90.9	44	99.6	36	81.4	899	2,032.4	1,104	506.6
Unknown	3,312	N/A	4,146	N/A	6,400	N/A	6,542	NA	8,378	NA	28,778	NA
Total	**7,546**	**1,167.3**	**6,316**	**958.6**	**8,447**	**1,256.6**	**8,578**	**1,259.3**	**10,157**	**1,491.1**	**41,044**	**1,226.6**
Age Group												
0-14	155	161.0	138	138.3	143	139.3	112	106.3	125	118.7	673	132.7
15-19	2,340	6,171.0	1,727	4,594.4	2,124	5,721.4	1,861	5,082.5	2,207	6,027.4	10,259	5,519.3
20-24	2,605	4,412.0	2,300	3,929.5	2,847	4,745.2	2,743	4,641.8	3,042	5,147.8	13,537	4,575.3
25-29	1,142	1,464.8	1,076	1,381.5	1,654	2,115.0	1,829	2,311.8	2,231	2,819.9	7,932	2,018.6
30-39	879	748.1	718	584.5	1,121	873.3	1,383	1,040.0	1,783	1,340.8	5,884	917.3
>=40	412	158.2	318	121.2	502	188.8	583	217.5	713	266.0	2,528	190.3
Unknown	13	N/A	39	N/A	56	N/A	67	NA	56	NA	231	NA
Total	**7,546**	**1,167.3**	**6,316**	**958.6**	**8,447**	**1,256.6**	**8,578**	**1,259.3**	**10,157**	**1,491.1**	**41,044**	**1,226.6**
By Ward§												
Ward 1	534	674.7	475	581.8	717	865.3	945	1,106.2	1,149	1,345.0	3,820	645.6
Ward 2	278	369.7	256	337.8	368	474.0	525	655.8	645	805.7	2,072	367.5
Ward 3	143	177.5	132	159.4	144	173.2	181	211.1	254	296.3	854	144.3
Ward 4	503	635.8	423	513.5	514	618.8	606	707.6	787	919.0	2,833	495.1
Ward 5	855	1,077.6	728	906.5	806	982.3	1,010	1,194.0	1,219	1,441.0	4,618	832.1
Ward 6	1,283	1,530.6	688	838.1	737	874.4	859	988.5	1,024	1,178.3	4,591	846.3
Ward 7	1,339	2,035.7	1,010	1,441.5	1,211	1,652.3	1,313	1,737.6	1,535	2,031.4	6,408	1,373.4
Ward 8	1,673	2,188.5	1,286	1,634.3	1,425	1,756.4	1,584	1,893.6	1,757	2,100.5	7,725	1,494.6
Unknown	937	N/A	1,313	N/A	2,521	N/A	1,554	NA	1,787	NA	8,112	NA
Detention Center	1	N/A	5	N/A	4	N/A	1	NA	0	NA	11	NA
Total	**7,546**	**1,167.3**	**6,316**	**958.6**	**8,447**	**1,256.6**	**8,578**	**1,259.3**	**10,157**	**1,491.1**	**41,044**	**1,226.6**
Disease Site												
Rectal	6	0.9	54	8.4	65	9.7	145	21.3	818	120.1	1,088	32.1
Oral-Pharyngeal	5	0.8	86	13.3	44	6.5	38	5.6	27	4.0	200	6.0
Urine	303	46.9	940	145.4	2,279	339.0	2,428	356.4	2,130	312.7	8,080	240.1
Cervix	46	7.1	135	20.9	374	55.6	415	60.9	555	81.5	1,525	45.2
Other	7,186	1,111.6	5,105	789.7	5,685	845.7	5,552	815.1	6,627	972.9	30,151	907.0
Total	**7,546**	**1,167.3**	**6,316**	**958.6**	**8,447**	**1,256.6**	**,578**	**1,259.3**	**10,157**	**1,491.1**	**41,044**	**1,226.6**
HIV co-infected	457	70.7	351	53.3	549	81.7	601	88.2	619	90.9	2,577	76.9
Total	**7,546**	**100**	**6,320**	**100**	**8,446**	**100**	**8,578**	**100**	**10,157**	**100**	**41,044**	**100**

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Table B15. Number and Rate per 100,000 persons of Gonorrhea Cases by Year of Diagnosis, Sex, Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Ward, District of Columbia, 2013-2017

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	5 Year Total	5 Years Average Rate
Gender												
Female	1,260	370.4	878	253.5	953	269.5	999	279.1	1,415	395.3	5,505	313.6
Male	1,988	649.1	1,396	446.6	1,969	618.0	2,729	844.3	3,623	1120.9	11,705	735.8
Unknown	5	NA	13	N/A	13	N/A	57	NA	23	NA	129	N/A
Transgender	7	NA	22	N/A	20	N/A	7	NA	7	NA	27	N/A
Total	3,260	504.3	2,309	350.4	2,955	439.6	3,803	558.3	5,070	744.3	17,397	519.4
Race/Ethnicity												
Black	1,621	523.1	676	216.3	652	207.7	908	288.9	449	142.8	4,306	275.8
White	184	79.6	116	49.1	72	29.6	188	75.8	106	42.7	666	55.4
Latino	62	94.6	34	49.7	35	49.2	57	76.6	31	41.7	219	62.4
Other	45	113.2	18	43.1	12	27.2	19	43.0	570	1288.6	664	303.0
Unknown	1,348	N/A	1,465	N/A	2,184	N/A	2,631	N/A	3,914	N/A	11,542	N/A
Total	3,260	504.3	2,309	350.4	2,955	439.6	3,803	558.3	5,070	744.3	17,397	519.4
Age Group												
0-14	46	47.79	39	39.10	45	43.84	28	26.58	51	48.42	209	41.1
15-19	704	1,856.59	489	1,300.91	511	1,376.47	514	1,403.76	699	1,909.00	2,917	1569.3
20-24	1,039	1,759.70	700	1,195.95	800	1,333.40	995	1,683.79	1,189	2,012.08	4,723	1597.0
25-29	568	728.53	447	573.92	671	858.00	915	1,156.54	1,254	1,585.03	3,855	980.4
30-39	534	454.45	388	315.88	575	447.93	851	639.94	1,202	903.88	3,550	552.4
>=40	364	139.77	235	89.59	337	126.74	479	178.71	664	247.73	2,079	156.5
Unknown	5	NA	11	N/A	16	N/A	21	N/A	11	N/A	64	N/A
Total	3,260	504.3	2,309	350.4	2955	439.6	3803	558.3	5,070	744.3	17,397	519.4
By Ward§												
Ward 1	250	315.9	185	226.6	294	354.8	445	520.9	613	717.6	1,787	427.2
Ward 2	213	283.3	149	196.6	211	271.7	343	428.5	381	475.9	1,297	331.2
Ward 3	31	38.5	42	50.7	33	39.7	73	85.2	118	137.6	297	70.3
Ward 4	177	223.7	111	134.7	122	146.9	183	213.7	299	349.1	892	213.6
Ward 5	328	413.4	238	296.4	298	363.2	381	450.4	633	748.3	1,878	454.3
Ward 6	280	334.0	198	241.2	255	302.5	409	470.6	566	651.3	1,708	399.9
Ward 7	520	790.5	351	501.0	413	563.5	440	582.3	690	913.2	2,414	670.1
Ward 8	665	869.9	423	537.6	494	608.9	625	747.2	877	1048.4	3,084	762.4
Detention Center	3	N/A	1	N/A	3	N/A	2	NA	1	NA	10	N/A
Unknown	793	N/A	611	N/A	832	N/A	902	NA	892	NA	4,030	N/A
Total	3,260	504.3	2,309	350.4	2955	439.6	3803	558.3	5,070	744.3	17,397	519.4
Disease Site												
Rectal	20	3.1	56	8.5	82	12.2	128	18.8	559	82.1	845	24.9
Oral-Pharyngeal	14	2.2	112	17.0	153	22.8	103	15.1	160	23.5	542	16.1
Urine	170	26.3	360	54.6	704	104.7	1,033	151.7	1,221	179.3	3,488	103.3
Cervix	24	3.7	38	5.8	79	11.8	67	9.8	142	20.8	350	10.4
Other	3,032	469.0	1,743	264.5	1,937	288.1	2,472	362.9	2,988	438.7	12,172	364.7
Total	3,260	504.3	2,309	350.4	2,955	439.6	3,803	558.3	5,070	744.3	17,397	519.4
HIV co-infected	436	67.4	360	54.6	493	73.3	676	99.2	801	117.6	2,766	82.5
Total	3,260	504.3	2309	350.4	2,955	439.6	3803	558.3	5070	744.3	17397	519.4

Table B16. Number and Rate per 100,000 persons of Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Year of Diagnosis, Gender Identity, Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Ward, District of Columbia, 2013-2017

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	N	Rate per 100,000	N	Rate per 100,000	N	Rate per 100,000	N	Rate per 100,000	N	Rate per 100,000	5 Years Total	5 years Rate per 100,000
Type												
Primary	74	11.4	42	6.4	37	5.5	66	9.7	107	15.7	326	9.7
Secondary	208	32.2	101	15.3	100	14.9	148	21.7	211	31.0	768	23.0
Total	282	43.6	143	21.7	137	20.4	214	31.4	318	46.7	1,094	32.8
Gender Identity												
Female	33	9.7	8	2.3	5	1.4	7	2.0	8	2.2	61	3.5
Male	249	81.3	133	42.5	125	39.2	206	63.7	306	94.7	1019	64.3
Unknown	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	3	0.0
Transgender	0	N/A	2	N/A	7	N/A	1	N/A	3	N/A	11	0.0
Total	282	43.6	143	21.7	137	20.4	214	31.4	318	46.7	1,094	32.8
Race/Ethnicity												
Black	180	58.1	69	22.1	42	13.4	74	23.5	104	33.1	469	30.0
White	52	22.5	30	12.7	26	10.7	60	24.2	47	18.9	215	17.8
Latino	14	21.4	4	5.9	8	11.2	7	9.4	16	21.5	49	13.9
Other	12	30.2	1	2.4	4	9.1	11	24.9	78	176.3	106	48.6
Unknown	24	NA	39	NA	57	NA	62	N/A	73	N/A	255	0.0
Total	282	43.6	143	21.7	137	20.4	214	31.4	318	46.7	1,094	32.8
Age at Diagnosis												
0-14	2	2.08	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4
15-19	6	15.82	8	21.3	7	18.9	5	4.7	12	11.4	38	14.4
20-24	43	72.83	23	39.3	21	35.0	32	30.4	27	25.6	146	40.6
25-29	41	52.59	23	29.5	35	44.8	38	36.1	75	71.2	212	46.8
30-39	83	70.64	35	28.5	32	24.9	70	66.5	106	100.6	326	58.2
>=40	107	41.09	54	20.6	42	15.8	69	65.5	98	93.0	370	47.2
Total	282	43.6	143	21.7	137	20.4	214	31.4	318	46.7	1,094	32.8
Ward												
Ward 1	36	45.5	13	15.9	23	27.8	33	38.6	49	57.4	154	37.0
Ward 2	24	31.9	18	23.8	12	15.5	21	24.6	38	44.5	113	28.0
Ward 3	6	7.4	3	3.6	2	2.4	9	10.5	10	11.7	30	7.1
Ward 4	23	29.1	12	14.6	10	12.0	13	15.2	28	32.8	86	20.7
Ward 5	48	60.5	20	24.9	21	25.6	27	31.6	33	38.6	149	36.2
Ward 6	28	33.4	11	13.4	15	17.8	30	35.1	34	39.8	118	27.9
Ward 7	42	63.9	17	24.3	16	21.8	17	19.9	37	43.3	129	34.6
Ward 8	39	51.0	12	15.3	13	16.0	17	19.9	37	43.3	118	29.1
Ward Unknown	36	N/A	37	N/A	25	N/A	47	N/A	52	N/A	197	0.0
Total	282	43.6	143	21.7	137	20.4	214	31.4	318	46.7	1,094	32.8

Table B17. Reported Tuberculosis Cases by Selected Characteristics, District of Columbia, 2013-2017

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
District Total	37	5.7	32	5.0	33	4.9	25	3.7	36	5.3	163	N/A
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Country of Birth												
Foreign Born	25	67.6	17	53.1	18	54.5	17	68	24	66.7	101	62.0
US Born	12	32.4	15	46.9	15	45.5	8	32	12	33.3	62	38.0
Total	37	100.0	32	100.0	33	100.0	25	100.0	36	100.0	163	100.0
Disease Site												
Pulmonary	23	62.2	22	68.8	18	54.5	16	64	21	58.3	100	61.3
Extra Pulmonary	10	37	8	25.0	11	33.3	9	36	14	38.9	52	31.9
Both	4	10.8	2	6.3	4	12.1	0	0	1	2.8	11	6.7
Total	37	100.0	32	100.0	33	100.0	25.0	100.0	36	100.0	163	100.0
Sex												
Males	25	67.6	16	50.0	15	45.5	15	60.0	19	52.8	90	55.2
Female	12	32.4	16	50.0	18	54.5	10	40.0	17	47.2	73	44.8
Total	37	100.0	32	100.0	33	100.0	25.0	100.0	36	100.0	163	100.0
Age at Diagnosis												
<5	3	8.1	0	0	2	6.1	0	0	1	2.8	6	3.7
5 - 14	1	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0.6
15 - 24	3	8.1	2	6.3	3	9.1	3	12	4	11.1	15	9.2
25 - 44	17	46	16	50	12	36.4	13	52	11	30.6	69	42.3
45 - 64	9	24.3	9	28.1	6	18.2	5	20	12	33.3	41	25.2
≥65	4	10.8	5	15.6	10	30.3	4	16	8	22.2	31	19.0
Total	37	100.0	32	100.0	33	100.0	25.0	100.0	36	100.0	163	100.0
Race/Ethnicity												
White	3	8.1	1	3.1	4	12.1	2	8	1	2.8	11	6.7
Black	28	75.7	27	84.4	21	63.6	19	76	26	72.2	121	74.2
Latino	3	8.1	3	9.4	4	12.1	0	0	7	19.4	17	10.4
Other	3	8.1	1	3.1	4	12.1	4	16	2	5.6	14	8.6
Total	37	100.0	32	100.0	33	100.0	25.0	100.0	36	100.0	163	100.0
Homeless w/in past year												
Total	1	2.7	1	3.1	0		3	12	8	22.2	13	8
Alcohol/Substance Use												
Total	1	2.7	3	9.3	7	21.2	3	12	7	19.4	21	12.9
HIV Co-infection												
Total	6	16.2	3	9.3	4	12.1	7	28	5	13.9	25	15.3

Table 18. Newly Reported Chronic Hepatitis B Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, and Year of Diagnosis, District of Columbia 2013-2017[1,2]

	N	%
Gender		
Female	727	39.4
Male	1,117	60.6
Transgender	---	---
Unknown	---	---
Total	1,844	100.0
Race/Ethnicity		
Black	248	13.4
White	28	1.5
Latino	5	0.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	25	1.4
Other	---	---
Unknown	1,538	83.4
Total	1,844	100.0
Age Group		
0 - 12	10	0.5
13 - 19	26	1.4
20 - 29	239	13.0
30 - 39	466	25.3
40 - 49	361	19.6
50 - 59	379	20.6
60 +	360	19.5
Unknown	3	0.2
Total	1,844	100.0
Diagnosis Year		
2013	395	21.4
2014	409	22.2
2015	363	19.7
2016	383	20.1
2017	294	15.9
Total	1,844	100.0

[1]Cases with reported residential address outside of the District of Columbia at the time of diagnosis are excluded from analysis
[2]Numbers may differ from previous publications due to additional record matching and/or data cleaning efforts

Table 19. All Positive Chronic Hepatitis C Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, Case Classification, and Diagnosis Type, District of Columbia 2013-2017[1,2,3]

	N	%
Gender		
Female	5,816	35.1
Male	10,762	64.9
Transgender	---	---
Unknown	---	---
Total	16,578	100.0
Race/Ethnicity		
Black	6,230	37.6
White	324	2.0
Latino	52	0.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	40	0.2
Other	1	<0.1
Unknown	9,931	59.9
Total	16,578	100.0
Current Age		
0 - 12	27	0.2
13 - 19	11	0.1
20 - 29	341	2.1
30 - 39	777	4.7
40 - 49	979	5.9
50 - 59	4,705	28.4
60 +	9,711	58.6
Unknown	27	0.2
Total	16,578	100.0
Diagnosis Type[2]		
Newly Reported	7,408	44.7
Previously Reported	9,170	55.3
Total	16,578	100.0
Case Classification[3]		
Confirmed	11,779	71.1
Probable	4,799	28.9
Total	16,578	100.0

[1]Cases with a reported residential address outside of the District of Columbia at the time of testing are excluded from analysis.
[2]"All chronic hepatitis C cases" is inclusive of newly reported cases testing positive for the first time between 2013 and 2017, as well as previously reported cases with both a positive result between 2013 and 2017 and ≥1 positive laboratory report for chronic hepatitis C prior to 2013.
[3]Case classification based on CDC guidance.

Table 20. Newly Reported Chronic Hepatitis C Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, and Year of Diagnosis, District of Columbia 2013-2017[1,2,3]

	N	%
Gender		
Female	2,589	34.9
Male	4,819	65.1
Transgender	---	---
Unknown	---	---
Total	7,408	100.0
Race/Ethnicity		
Black	1,461	19.7
White	140	1.9
Latino	14	0.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	0.1
Other	---	---
Unknown	5,787	78.1
Total	7,408	100.0
Age at Diagnosis		
0 - 12	27	0.4
13 - 19	25	0.3
20 - 29	427	5.8
30 - 39	593	8.0
40 - 49	787	10.6
50 - 59	2,579	34.8
60 +	2,943	39.7
Unknown	27	0.4
Total	7,408	100.0
Diagnosis Year[3]		
2013	1,624	21.9
2014	1,511	20.4
2015	1,587	21.4
2016	1,418	19.1
2017	1,268	17.1
Total	7,408	100.0

[1]Cases with a reported residential address outside of the District of Columbia at the time of diagnosis are excluded from analysis.

[2]Numbers may differ from previous publications due to additional record matching and/or data cleaning efforts.

[3]Diagnosis year based on date of first reported chronic hepatitis C positive laboratory report based on 2016 CDC case definition guidance.

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