

HIV | SURVEILLANCE REPORT

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT



Social Determinants of Health among Adults with Diagnosed HIV Infection, 2019



Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV,
Viral Hepatitis, STD, and
TB Prevention

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Contents

Guide to Acronyms and Initialisms	4
Commentary	5
National SDH Profile	7
Special Focus Profiles	34
Technical Notes	45
Suggested Readings and References	49
Tables	
1 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico	53
2 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico	55
3 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico	57
4 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by percentage living below federal poverty level, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico	58
5 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by percentage with less than high school diploma, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico	61
6 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by median household income, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico	64
7 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by percentage without health insurance, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico	67
8 Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by Gini index percentage, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico	70
9 Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of diagnosis during 2019 among adults, by age at diagnosis, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia	73
10 Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis during 2019 and viral suppression with 6 months of diagnosis among adults, by race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia	79
11 Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of diagnosis during 2019 among adults, by transmission category, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia	86
12 Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis and viral suppression with 6 months of diagnosis during 2019 among male adults with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, by race/ethnicity and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia	90
Supplemental tables	
S1 Adults living below federal poverty level, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico	94
S2 Adults with less than high school diploma, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico	97
S3 Median household income among adults, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico	100
S4 Adults without health insurance, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico	103
S5 Gini index among adults, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico	106
Appendix tables	
A Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico	109
B Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico	116

Guide to Acronyms and Initialisms

ACS	American Community Survey
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CD4	CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/ μ L) or percentage
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
EHE	Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S.
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IDU	injection drug use
MMSC	male-to-male sexual contact
NHSP	National HIV Strategic Plan for the United States
NHSS	National HIV Surveillance System
NIR	no identified risk factor
SDH	social determinants of health
SES	socioeconomic status
VA	United States Department of Veterans Affairs

Commentary



Overview

HIV continues to disproportionately affect many populations in the United States. Data in this report may be used to accelerate action to reach disproportionately affected populations and achieve national goals, including the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) core indicators [1, 2], Healthy People 2030 [3], the National HIV Strategic Plan for the United States: A Roadmap to End the Epidemic 2021–2025 (NHSP) [4], and the United States—Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S. (EHE) initiative [5]. HIV surveillance data have highlighted differences in HIV burden by sex at birth, race/ethnicity, and transmission category in the United States. Factors other than these (i.e., social determinants of health) contribute to disparities, and a better understanding of the social determinants that affect the health of populations can be beneficial.

The term *social determinants of health* (SDH) refers to the nonmedical factors that influence health outcomes. They are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies, and political systems that are responsible for most health inequities [6], including the disproportionate effect of HIV on certain populations. Achieving equitable health will require focusing on factors associated with disparities and directing resources to disproportionately affected populations and geographical regions. This approach will improve the health of all persons.

Stratifying public health data by key SDH, such as income and health insurance coverage, is useful for monitoring health inequities. Addressing SDH makes it possible to measure and identify health differences between populations or geographic areas and can provide insight for identifying populations or areas that may benefit from HIV testing, prevention, and treatment initiatives.

For this report, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) uses geocoded HIV surveillance data reported by state and local HIV surveillance programs that have been linked with SDH indicator variables on factors that may affect HIV transmission. HIV surveillance data are geocoded to the census tract level by address of residence at the time of diagnosis and then linked to census tract-level SDH data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). Using census tract-level surveillance data increases CDC's ability to assess the geographic distribution of HIV, the social determinants associated with HIV, and the relationship of HIV to other diseases and healthcare resources in a defined area. Addressing SDH that adversely affect health outcomes may advance efforts to reduce disparities in HIV diagnosis rates among populations and areas.

This surveillance supplemental report presents data on persons aged 18 years and older (adults) with HIV infection diagnosed in 2019 and reported to the National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS) through June 2021. Data were limited to persons aged 18 years and older to align with the population in the ACS from which SDH indicator variables were collected. Numbers, percentages, and rates of diagnoses of HIV infection were based on

data reported from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico after the jurisdictions geocoded cases to the census tract level, linked to ACS estimates, and transmitted SDH information to CDC on cases (after personal identifiers were removed) diagnosed during 2019.

SDH data presented in this report are the result of the linkage of geocoded HIV diagnosis data (at the census tract level) to SDH indicator variables from the 2015–2019 ACS and are based on where the person was living at the time of diagnosis. The following are the measures for the 5 SDH indicators presented in this report: **federal poverty status, education level, median household income, health insurance coverage, and Gini index.**

Report Changes

- The National SDH Profile includes sections on 1) Gini index and 2) absolute and relative disparity measures to examine disparities in diagnoses of HIV infection within population groups by sex at birth, age group, and race/ethnicity.
- Special Focus Profiles section includes disparity measures for American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, and multiracial persons.
- Tables now include additional geographic stratifications (region and population), and all race/ethnicity tables include all racial/ethnic groups.

National Profile

National SDH Profile

The statements in this section, unless otherwise indicated, are based on stable numbers (i.e., based on 12 or more diagnoses). All rates are per 100,000 population. SDH data are estimates for the period 2015–2019, and HIV surveillance data are based on case information from 2019 diagnoses of HIV infection among adults in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Data on linkage to HIV medical care and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis are based on data from 45 jurisdictions with complete reporting of HIV-related laboratory results (including CD4+ T-lymphocyte [CD4] and viral load results) to CDC (see Technical Notes for list of jurisdictions).

Data presented in this report are a snapshot of the environment in which people lived at the time of HIV diagnosis, and some SDH indicators and selected characteristics may be correlated. For example, lack of education is associated with both poverty and low income in the United States [7, 8]. However, correlations of indicators and characteristics were not assessed for this report.

Important note. The statements in the sections on linkage to care and viral suppression focus on SDH extremes only (e.g., highest poverty, lowest uninsured) and not the overall values within the column unless otherwise indicated. Also, when highlighting care outcomes, the “Other” racial group is not considered when making comparisons across groups.

Please use caution when interpreting data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander adults due to most rates and/or percentages based on small numbers.

Please read all titles and footnotes carefully to ensure a complete understanding of the displayed data.

See Technical Notes for information on definitions and data specifications.

Diagnoses of HIV Infection—Overview

In the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, HIV infection was diagnosed for 29,888 adults (aged 18 years and older) whose residential address information was sufficient for geocoding to the census tract (or tract) level (Table 1). These diagnoses represent approximately 85.4% of all diagnoses of HIV infection in 2019 among adults in these areas. The overall rate of diagnoses of HIV infection was 11.8. The rate was 19.6 for males and 4.4 for females (Table 1).

Linkage to HIV medical care was based on data for adults with infection diagnosed during 2019 in 45 jurisdictions that reported complete CD4 and viral load test results to CDC. Of the 27,376 adults whose infection was diagnosed during 2019 in the 45 jurisdictions, 81.6% (22,345) were linked to HIV medical care \leq 1 month after diagnosis (Table 9).

Viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis was measured for adults whose infection was diagnosed during 2019 and who resided in the 45 jurisdictions at time of diagnosis. Of the 27,376 adults whose infection was diagnosed during 2019 in the 45 jurisdictions, 69.9% (19,124 adults) had a suppressed viral load within 6 months (Table 9).



Federal Poverty Status

Poverty is not a single factor but rather is characterized by multiple physical and psychosocial stressors [9]. Poverty places individuals from lower income households at increased risk for HIV due to economic disadvantages that may lead to increased risk behaviors [10]. Poverty and wealth can be viewed in relation to one another as follows: poverty is defined as lacking a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions; whereas, wealth is defined as having an abundance of valuable material possessions or resources [11, 12].

In 2019, adults who lived in census tracts with the highest level of poverty (i.e., lowest level of wealth; where 18% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level) accounted for

- the highest HIV diagnosis rates or percentages (diagnoses),
- the lowest percentages of adults linked to HIV medical care ≤ 1 month after receiving a diagnosis (linkage), and
- the lowest percentages of adults with suppressed viral load within 6 months of receiving an HIV diagnosis (viral suppression) among groups by selected characteristics:

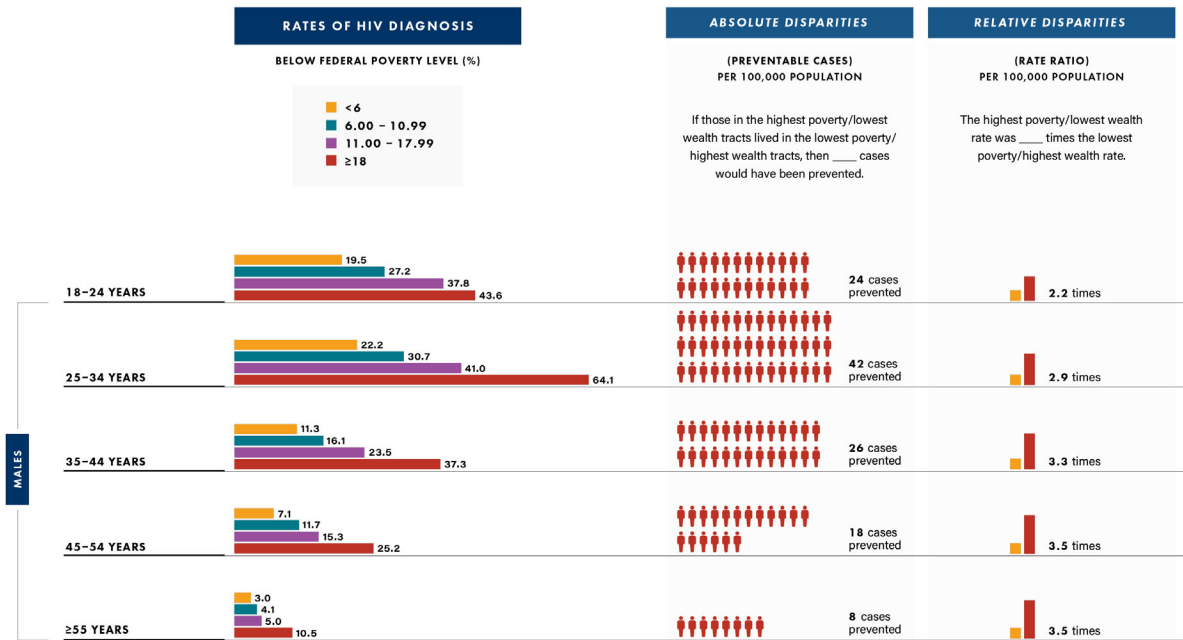
Sex at birth:

- Diagnoses—rates: males, 34.4; females, 9.2 (Table 1).
- Linkage—males, 80.7%; females, 79.8% (Table 9).
- Viral suppression—males, 67.4%; females, 67.6% (Table 9).

Age group:

- Diagnoses—all age groups for both sexes (Figures 1a/b and Table 1).
- Linkage—all age groups for both sexes (except males aged 35–44 and ≥ 55 years and females aged 25–34 and ≥ 55 years) (Table 9).
- Viral suppression—all age groups for both sexes (except females ≥ 55 years) (Table 9).

Figure 1a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males, by age at diagnosis and federal poverty status, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

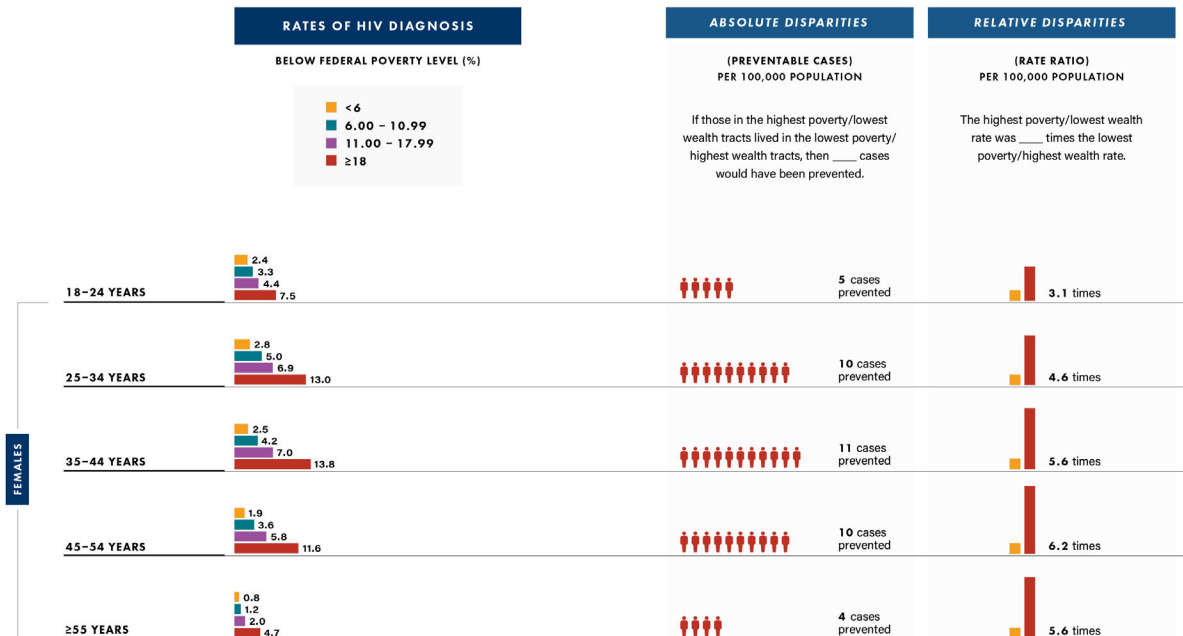


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in highest poverty tracts and rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest poverty tracts divided by rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Figure 1b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females, by age at diagnosis and federal poverty status, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

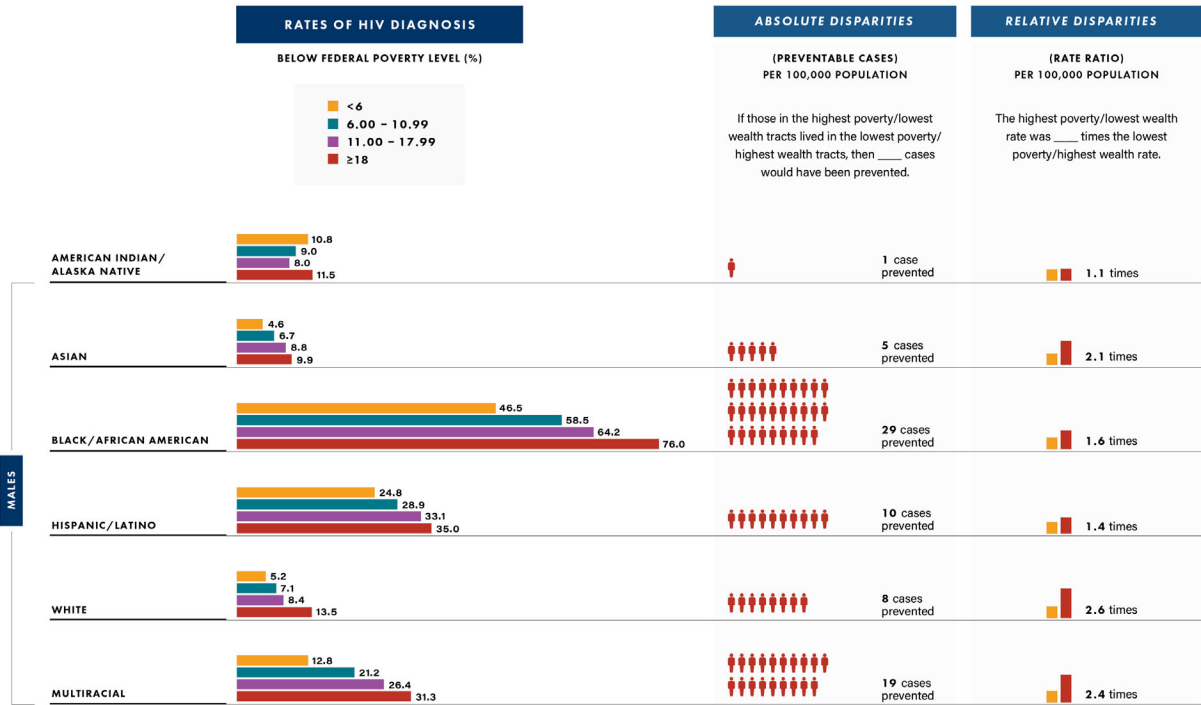
Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in highest poverty tracts and rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest poverty tracts divided by rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Race/ethnicity:

- Diagnoses—all racial/ethnic groups among both sexes (except Asian females) (Figures 2a/b and Table 2).
- Linkage—Black/African American males (77.5%) and females (79.1%), Hispanic/Latino males (84.9%) and females (82.7%), and White females (78.6%) (Table 10).
- Viral Suppression—Black/African American males (63.8%) and females (67.8%), Hispanic/Latino males (71.1%), and White females (59.8%) (Table 10).

Figure 2a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males, by race/ethnicity and federal poverty status, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

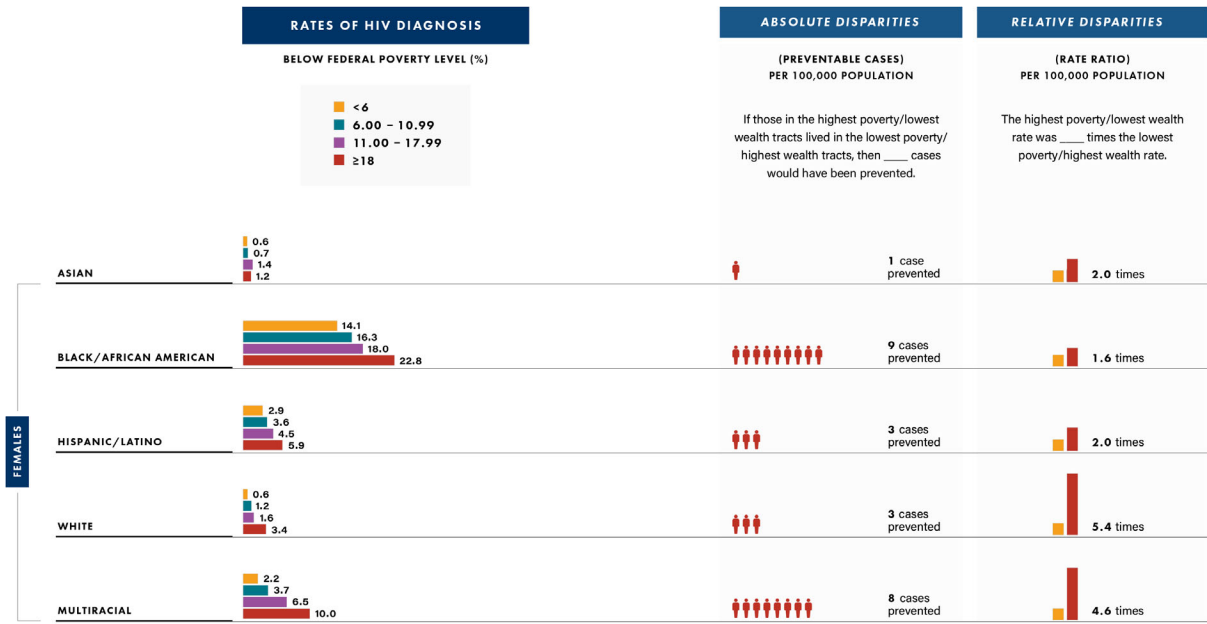


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in highest poverty tracts and rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest poverty tracts divided by rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Figure 2b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females, by race/ethnicity and federal poverty status, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers.

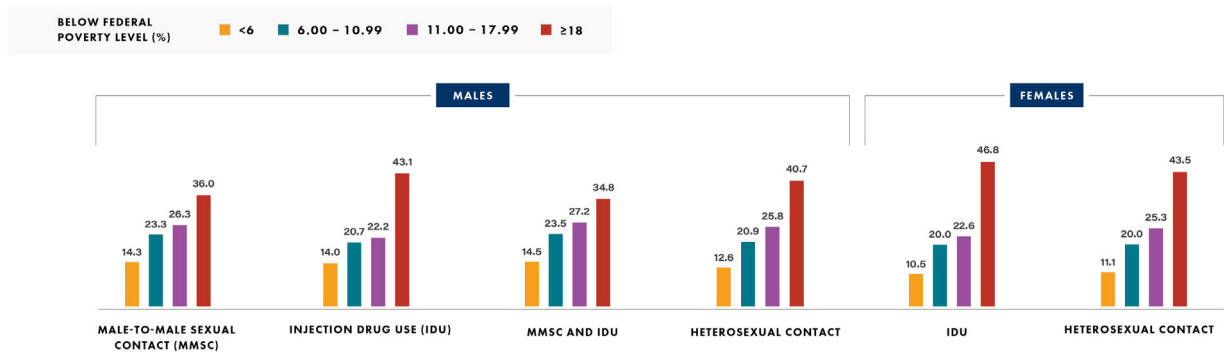
Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in highest poverty tracts and rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest poverty tracts divided by rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Transmission category:

- Diagnoses—all transmission categories for both sexes (Figure 3 and Table 3).
- Linkage—all transmission categories for both sexes (except males with infection attributed to injection drug use [IDU] and to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use [MMSC *and* IDU] and females with infection attributed to IDU) (Table 11).
- Viral suppression—all transmission categories for both sexes (except males with infection attributed to MMSC *and* IDU) (Table 11).
- Among males with infection attributed to MMSC:
 - Linkage—Black/African American (77.9%), and
 - Viral suppression—Black/African American (64.6%) and Hispanic/Latino (72.2%) (Table 12).

Figure 3. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, sex at birth, and federal poverty status, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category. See Guide to Acronyms and Initialisms, Data Tables, and Technical Notes for more information on definitions and data specifications.

Area of residence: Diagnoses—rates: District of Columbia (total, 60.9; males, 93.2; females, 34.1), followed by Florida (total, 45.7; males, 70.2) and Maryland for females (24.4) (Table 4). Use caution when comparing the rates of diagnoses for the District of Columbia to the rates for states.

A look at disparities in diagnoses of HIV infection by poverty

In 2019, the disparities of HIV diagnosis by poverty for adults were as follows:

- **Absolute disparities (rate difference):** If males or females in the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts lived in the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts, then 25 cases and 7 cases per 100,000 population, respectively, would have been prevented (Table 1).
- **Relative disparities (rate ratio):** Among males, the rate of diagnoses in the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts was 3.5 times the rate in the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts, and among females, the rate in the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts was 5.3 times the rate in the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts (Table 1).

For absolute and relative disparities for sex at birth stratified by age group and race/ethnicity, see Figures 1a/b and 2a/b. See Technical Notes for additional information on disparity measures.

Education Level



Education plays an important role in preventing HIV; increased education reduces the social and economic circumstances that may put someone at increased risk for HIV [13]. Persons with higher levels of education typically have better health outcomes due to higher levels of income and occupational status (i.e., social position) [14].

In 2019, adults who lived in census tracts with the lowest level of education (where 17% or more of the residents had less than a high school diploma) accounted for

- the highest HIV diagnosis rates or percentages (diagnoses),
- the lowest percentages of adults linked to HIV medical care \leq 1 month after receiving a diagnosis (linkage), and
- the lowest percentages of adults with suppressed viral load within 6 months of receiving an HIV diagnosis (viral suppression) among:

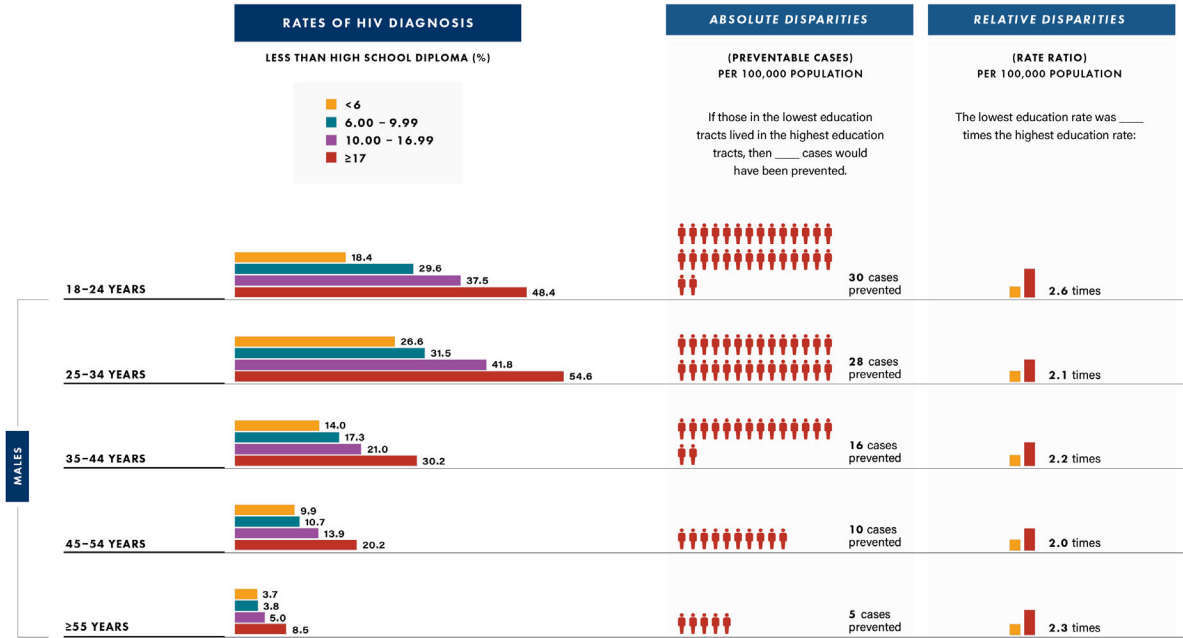
Sex at birth:

- Diagnoses—rates: males, 29.5; females, 8.3 (Table 1).
- Linkage—males, 80.8%; females, 79.5% (Table 9).
- Viral suppression—males, 67.8%; females, 67.5% (Table 9).

Age group:

- Diagnoses—all age groups for both sexes (Figures 4a/b and Table 1).
- Linkage—all age groups for both sexes (except males aged 35–44 and 45–54 years) (Table 9).
- Viral suppression—all age groups for both sexes (Table 9).

Figure 4a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males, by age at diagnosis and education level, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

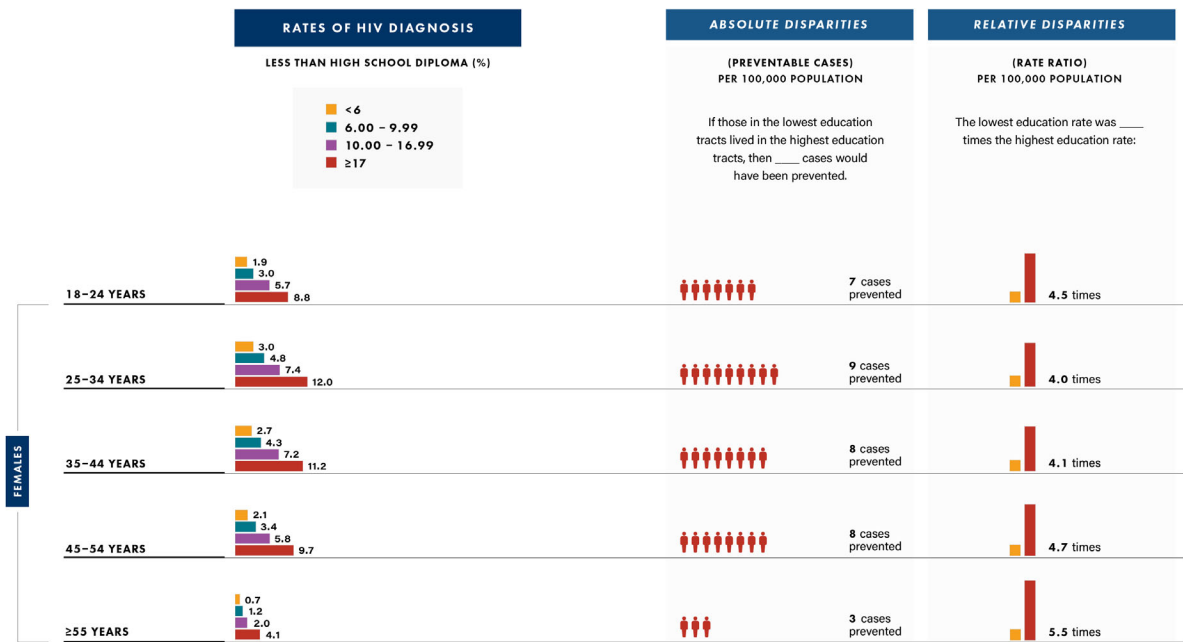


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\frac{\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}}}{\text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}}$).

Figure 4b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females, by age at diagnosis and education level, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

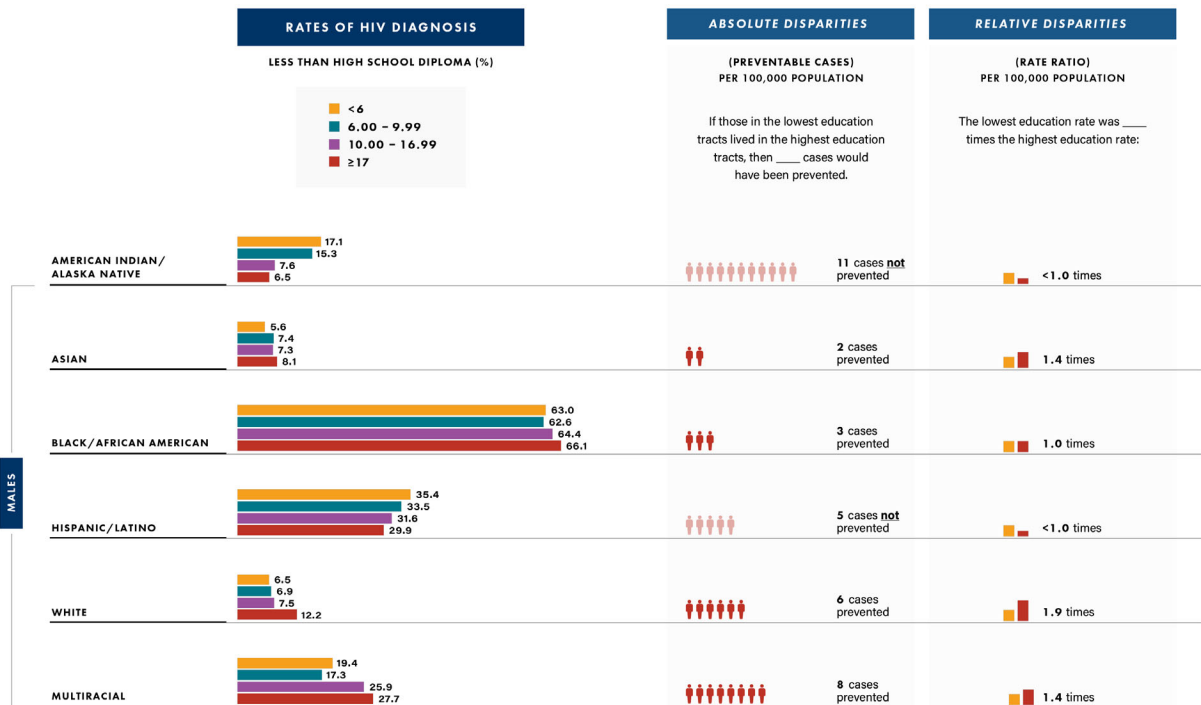
Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\frac{\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}}}{\text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}}$).

Race/ethnicity:

- Diagnoses—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except American Indian/Alaska Native and Hispanic/Latino males) (Figures 5a/b and Table 2).
- Linkage—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except American Indian/Alaska Native males, Hispanic/Latino males, and Asian females) (Table 10).
- Viral suppression—Black/African American males (64.1%) and females (67.2%), Hispanic/Latino males (71.4%), White males (68.6%), and multiracial males (66.7%) and females (69.6%) (Table 10).

Figure 5a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males, by race/ethnicity and education level, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

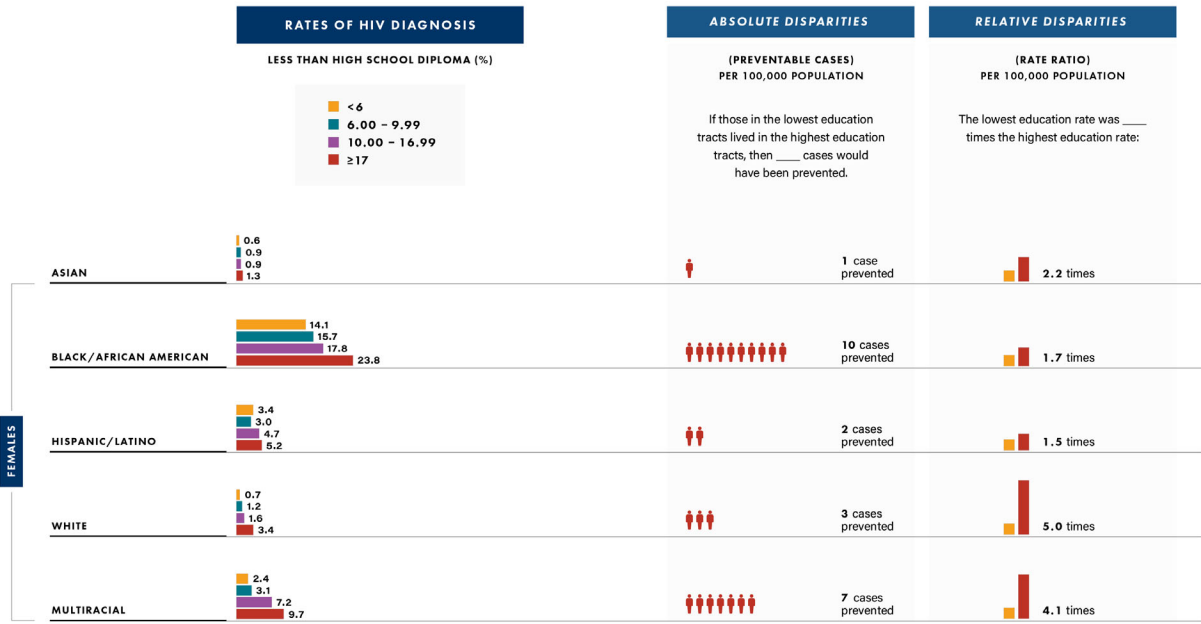


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Figure 5b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females, by race/ethnicity and education level, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers.

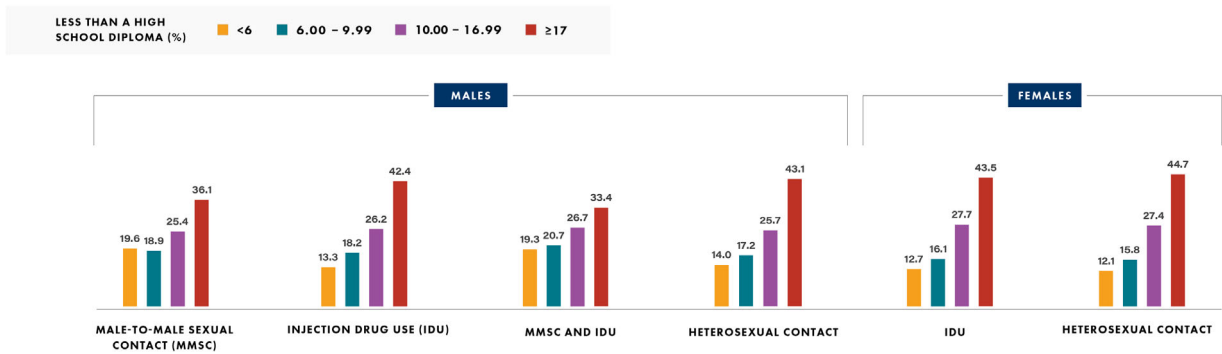
Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Transmission category:

- Diagnoses—all transmission categories for both sexes (Figure 6 and Table 3).
- Linkage—all transmission categories for both sexes (except males with infection attributed to IDU) (Table 11).
- Viral suppression—all transmission categories for both sexes (except males with infection attributed to IDU and to MMSC and IDU) (Table 11).
- Among males with infection attributed to MMSC,
 - Linkage—Asian (85.3%), Black/African American (77.6%), and White (82.1%), and
 - Viral suppression—Black/African American (64.8%), Hispanic/Latino (72.5%), and White (70.1%) (Table 12).

Figure 6. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, sex at birth, and education level, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category. See Guide to Acronyms and Initialisms, Data Tables, and Technical Notes for more information on definitions and data specifications.

Area of residence: Diagnoses—rates: District of Columbia (total, 88.9; males, 125.4; females, 55.7), followed by Florida (total, 42.1; males, 63.2) and Maryland for females (32.0) (Table 5). Use caution when comparing the rates of diagnoses for the District of Columbia to the rates for states.

A look at disparities in diagnoses of HIV infection by education

In 2019, the disparities of HIV diagnosis by education for adults were as follows:

Absolute disparities (rate difference): If males or females in the lowest education tracts lived in the highest education tracts, then 17 cases and 7 cases per 100,000 population, respectively, would have been prevented.

Relative disparities (rate ratio): Among males, the rate of diagnoses in the lowest education tracts was 2.4 times the rate in the highest education tracts, and among females, the rate in the lowest education tracts was 4.6 times the rate in the highest education tracts (Table 1).

For absolute and relative disparities for sex at birth stratified by age group and race/ethnicity, see Figures 4a/b and 5a/b.

See Technical Notes for additional information on disparity measures.

Median Household Income



HIV has a direct and indirect cost on household income. Lower income households, when compared to higher income households, may require a greater proportion of expenditures for essential household items. HIV, like other chronic diseases, leads to economic hardship when resources (particularly, limited resources) are shifted from household necessities to costs incurred related to HIV morbidity and mortality [15]. Additionally, decreased median household income is related to a lower probability of survival after an HIV diagnosis [16].

In 2019, adults who lived in census tracts with the lowest median household income (where the median household income was less than \$44,000 a year) accounted for

- the highest HIV diagnosis rates or percentages (diagnoses),
- the lowest percentages of adults linked to HIV medical care ≤ 1 month after receiving a diagnosis (linkage), and
- the lowest percentages of adults with suppressed viral load within 6 months of receiving an HIV diagnosis (viral suppression) among:

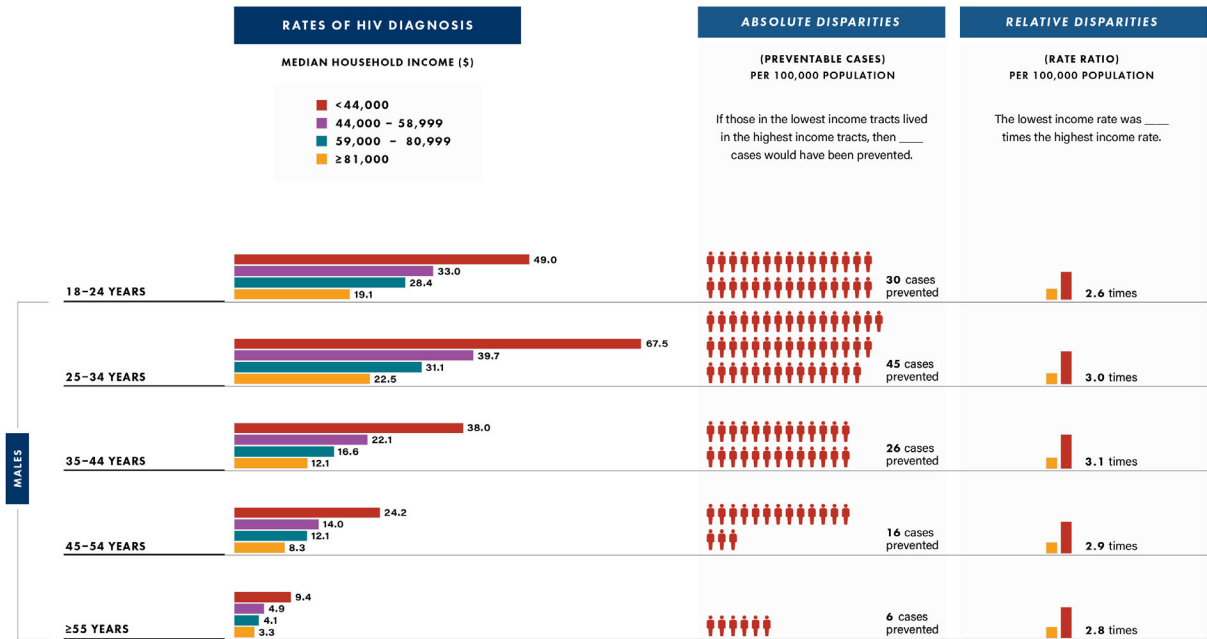
Sex at birth:

- Diagnoses—rates: males, 34.4; females, 9.2 (Table 1).
- Linkage—males, 80.2%; females, 79.6% (Table 9).
- Viral suppression—males, 66.8%; females, 67.0% (Table 9).

Age group:

- Diagnoses—all age groups for both sexes (Figures 7a/b and Table 1).
- Linkage—all age groups for both sexes (except males aged 18–24 years, males and females aged ≥55 years, and females aged 25–34 and 45–54 years) (Table 9).
- Viral suppression—all age groups for both sexes (except females aged 45–54 and ≥55 years) (Table 9).

Figure 7a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males, by age at diagnosis and income level, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

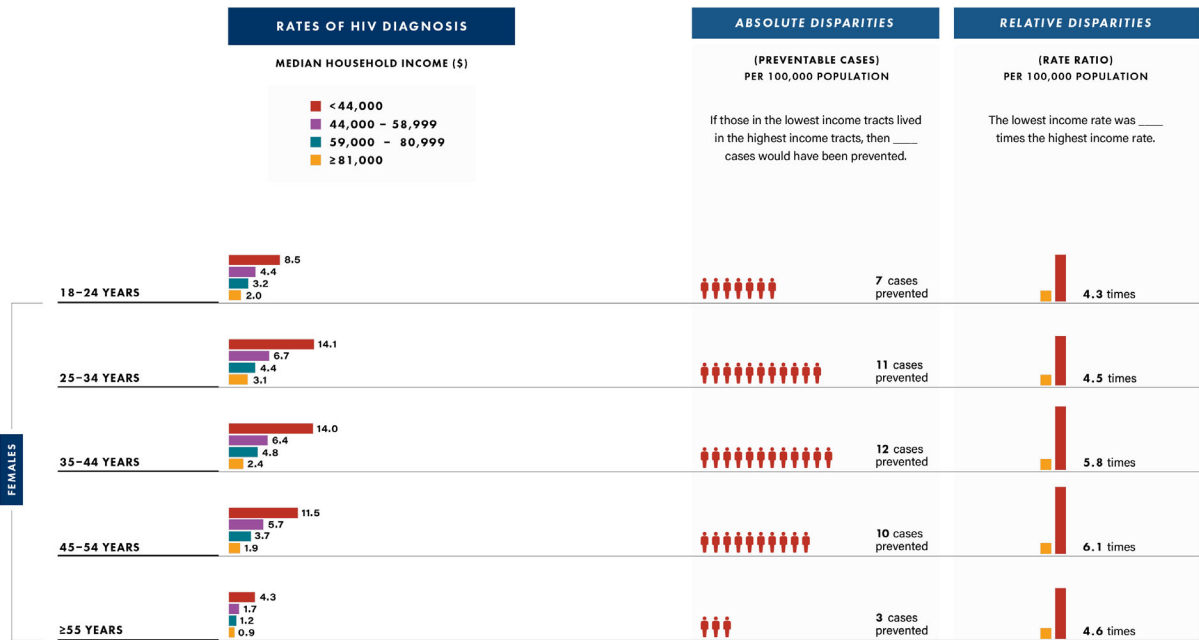


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts (Rate_{lowest income} – Rate_{highest income}).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts (Rate_{lowest income} ÷ Rate_{highest income}).

Figure 7b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females, by age at diagnosis and income level, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

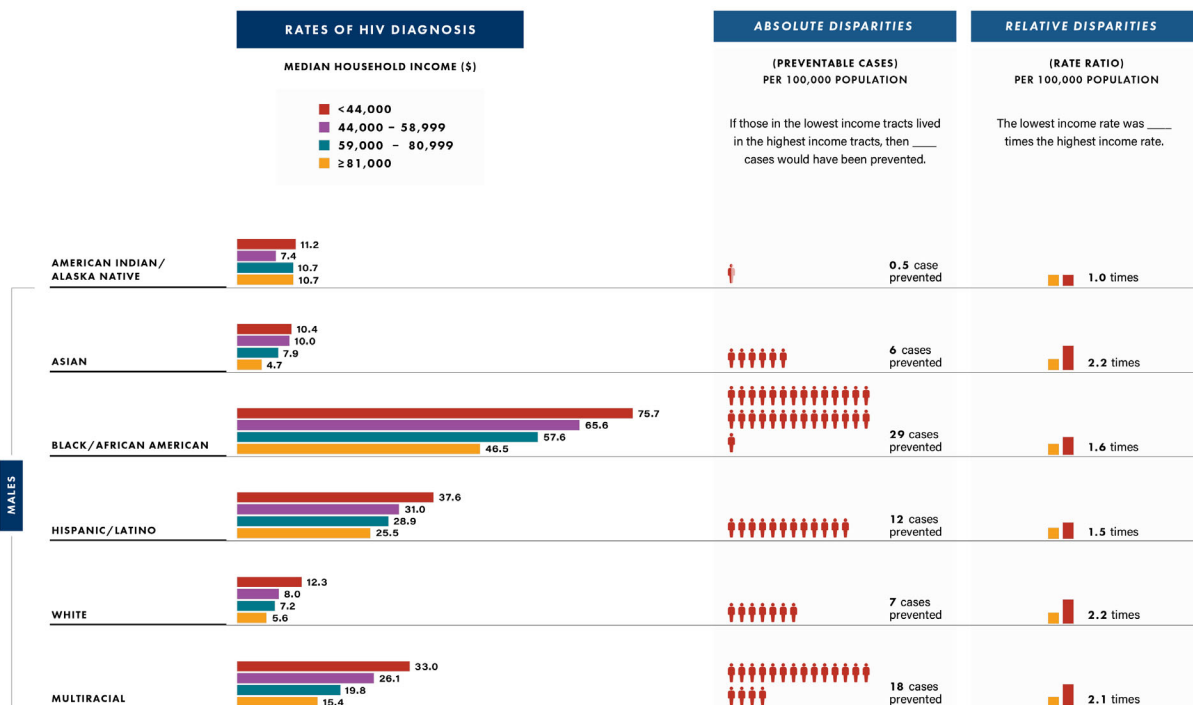
Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

Race/ethnicity:

- Diagnoses—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except Asian females) (Figures 8a/b and Table 2).
- Linkage—Black/African American males (76.8%) and females (79.4%) and White females (77.1%) (Table 10).
- Viral suppression—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except multiracial males and Asian and Hispanic/Latino females) (Table 10).

Figure 8a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males, by race/ethnicity and income level, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

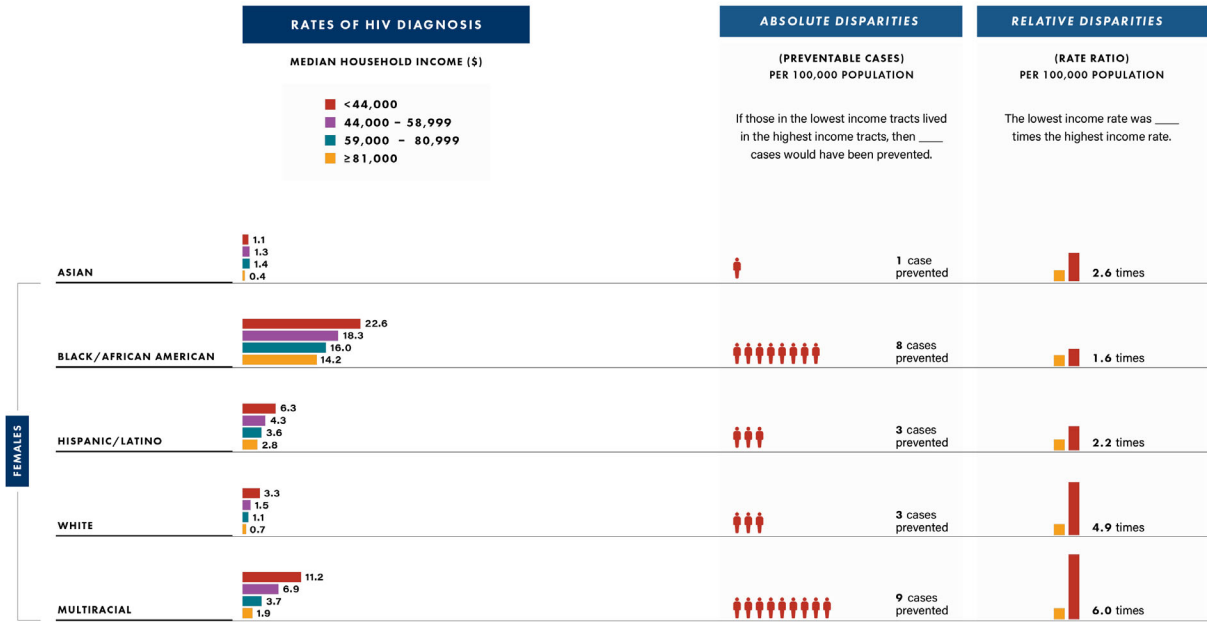


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

Figure 8b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females, by race/ethnicity and income level, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers.

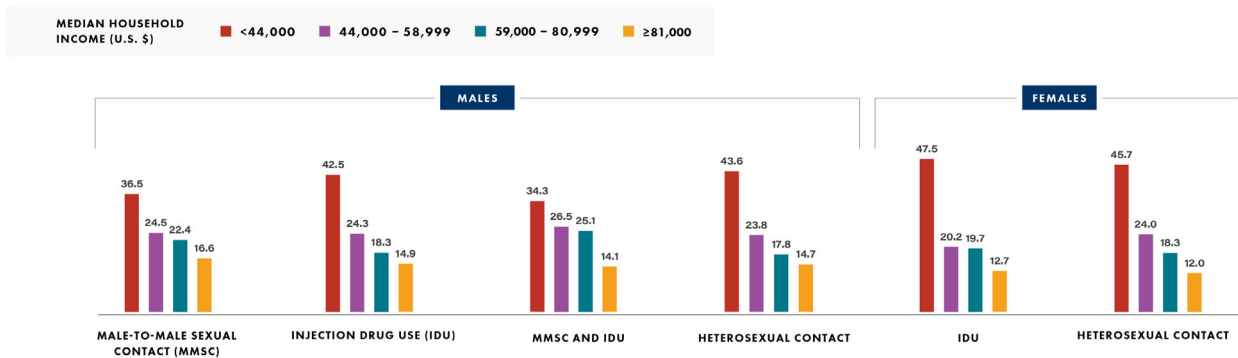
Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

Transmission category:

- Diagnoses—all transmission categories for both sexes (Figure 9 and Table 3).
- Linkage—all transmission categories for both sexes (except males with infection attributed to IDU) (Table 11).
- Viral suppression—all transmission categories for both sexes (except males with infection attributed to IDU) (Table 11).
- Among males with infection attributed to MMSC,
 - Linkage—Black/African American (77.5%), and
 - Viral suppression—Asian (77.8%), Black/African American (64.5%), Hispanic/Latino (71.7%), and White (72.8%) (Table 12).

Figure 9. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, sex at birth, and income level, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category. See Guide to Acronyms and Initialisms, Data Tables, and Technical Notes for more information on definitions and data specifications.

Area of residence: Diagnoses—rates: District of Columbia (total, 78.8; males, 125.8; females, 42.9), followed by New Jersey for total (40.9), Georgia for males (66.4), and Maryland for females (28.9) (Table 6). Use caution when comparing the rates of diagnoses for the District of Columbia to the rates for states.

A look at disparities in diagnoses of HIV infection by income

In 2019, the disparities of HIV diagnosis by income for adults were as follows:

Absolute disparities (rate difference): If males or females in the lowest income tracts lived in the highest income tracts, then 24 cases and 7 cases per 100,000 population, respectively, would have been prevented (Table 1).

Relative disparities (rate ratio): Among males, the rate of diagnoses in the lowest income tracts was 3.2 times the rate in the highest income tracts, and among females, the rate in the lowest income tracts was 5.1 times the rate in the highest income tracts (Table 1).

For absolute and relative disparities for sex at birth stratified by age group and race/ethnicity, see Figures 7a/b and 8a/b.

See Technical Notes for additional information on disparity measures.



Health Insurance Coverage

Health insurance coverage is associated with the use of preventive services and better medical outcomes [17]. Additionally, insured persons with diagnosed HIV are more likely to receive HIV care and treatment, which prolongs life, increases viral suppression, and decreases mortality [18]. Limited access to health insurance and care can increase the risk for HIV and affect health and well-being.

In 2019, adults who lived in census tracts with the lowest health insurance or health coverage plan (hereafter referred to as health insurance coverage) (where 14% or more of the residents did not have health insurance coverage) accounted for

- the highest HIV diagnosis rates or percentages (diagnoses),
- the lowest percentages of adults linked to HIV medical care ≤ 1 month after receiving a diagnosis (linkage), and
- the lowest percentages of adults with suppressed viral load within 6 months of receiving an HIV diagnosis (viral suppression) among:

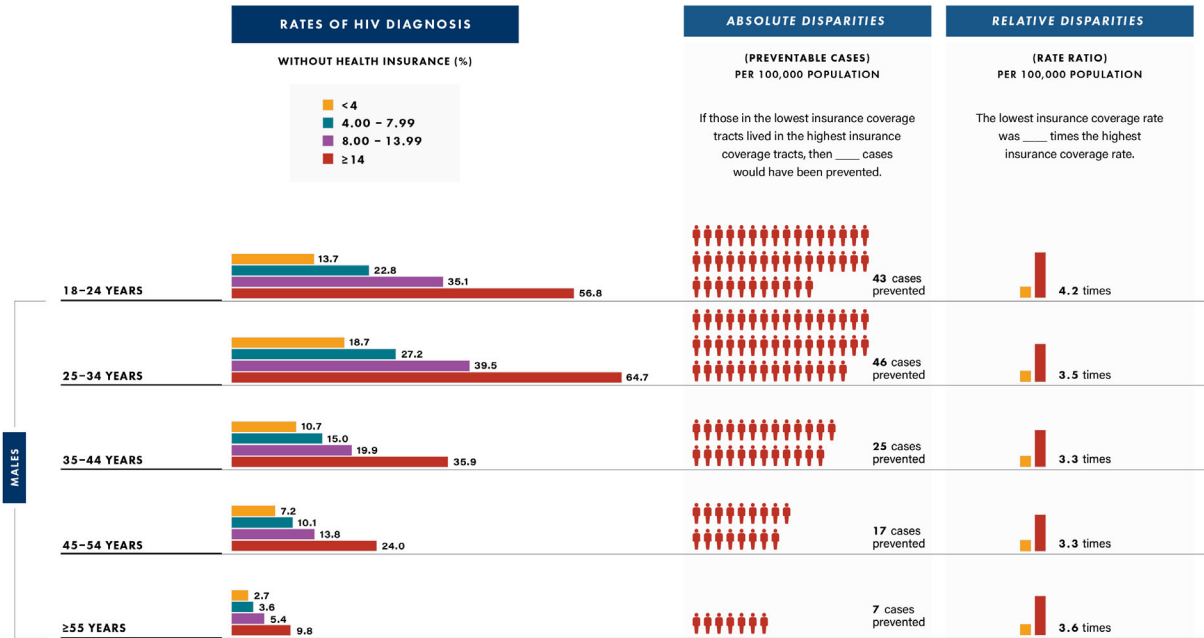
Sex at birth:

- Diagnoses—rates: males, 35.2; females, 8.9 (Table 1).
- Linkage—males, 79.8%; females, 79.6% (Table 9).
- Viral suppression—males, 67.5; females, 67.6% (Table 9).

Age group:

- Diagnoses—all age groups for both sexes (Figures 10a/b and Table 1).
- Linkage—all age groups for both sexes (except females aged 25–34 years) (Table 9).
- Viral suppression—all age groups for both sexes (Table 9).

Figure 10a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males, by age at diagnosis and health insurance coverage, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

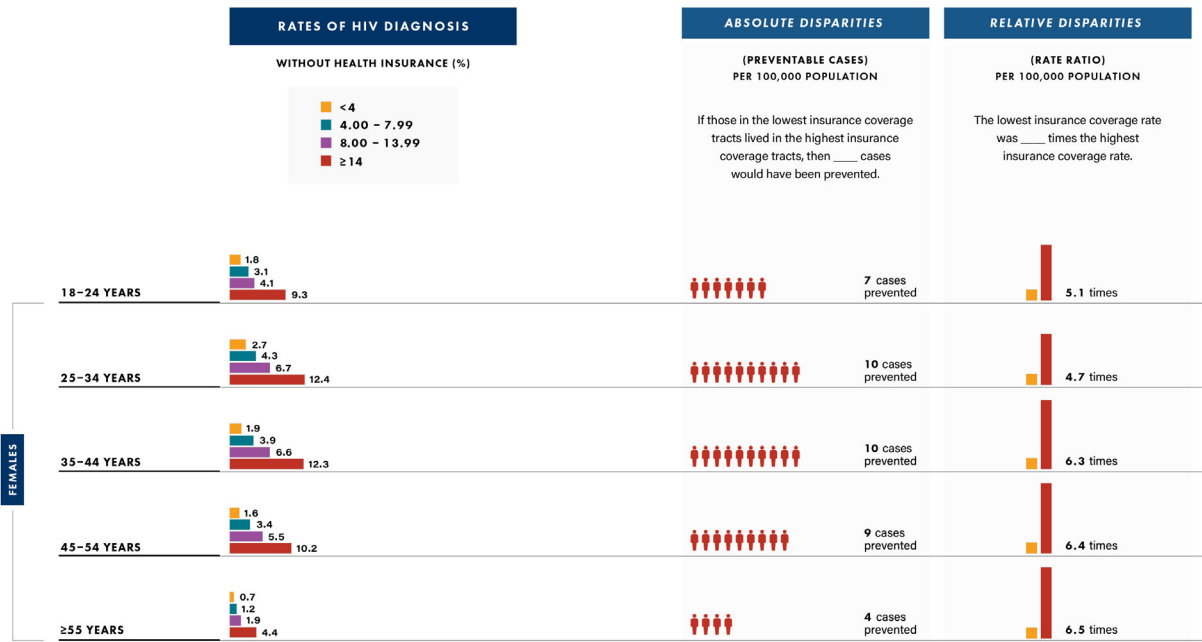


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Figure 10b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females, by age at diagnosis and health insurance coverage, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

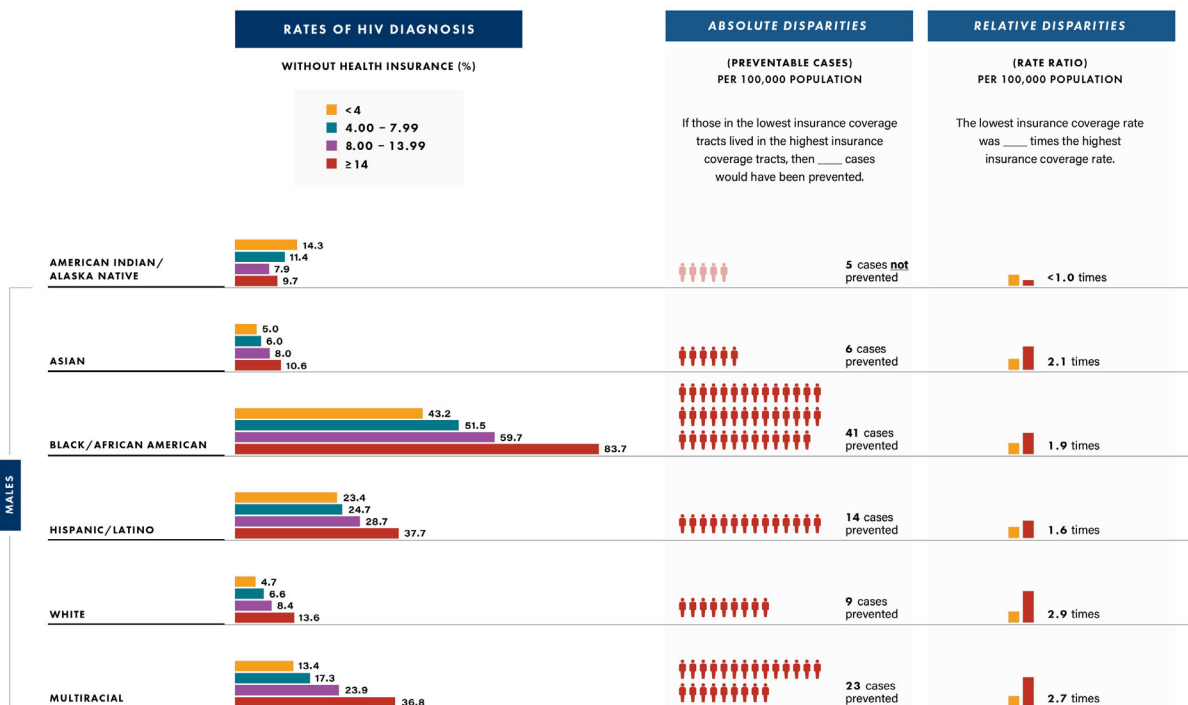
Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Race/ethnicity:

- Diagnoses—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except American Indian/Alaska Native males) (Figures 11a/b and Table 2).
- Linkage—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except American Indian/Alaska Native males and Asian females) (Table 10).
- Viral suppression—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except American Indian/Alaska Native males, Asian females, and multiracial males and females) (Table 10).

Figure 11a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males, by race/ethnicity and health insurance coverage, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

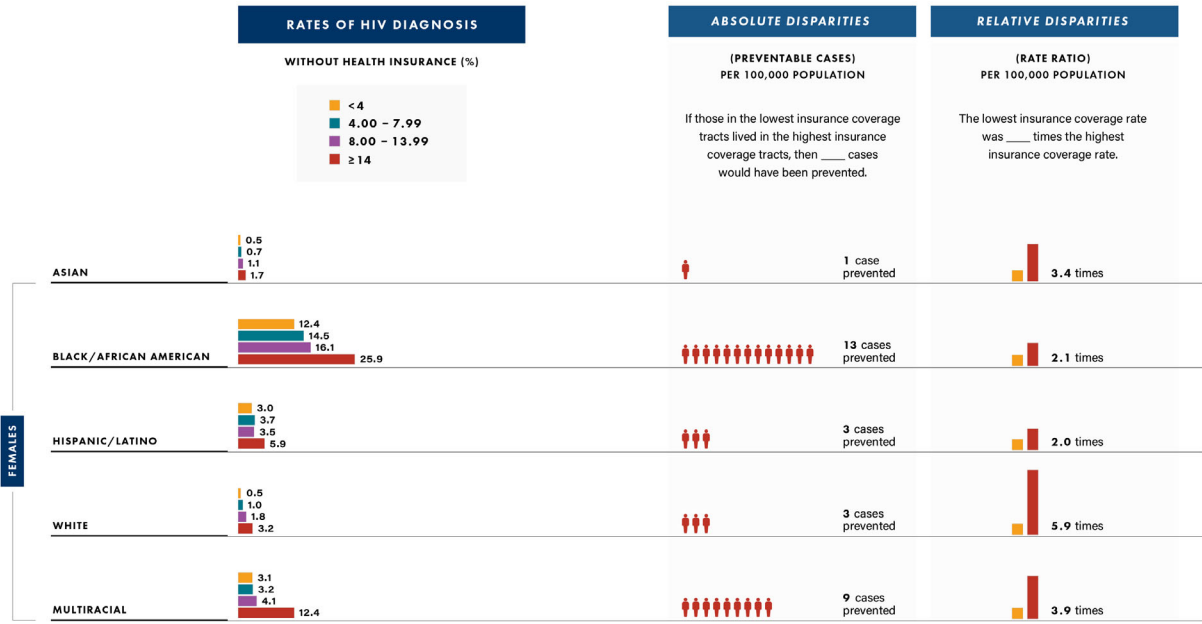


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Figure 11b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females, by race/ethnicity and health insurance coverage, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers.

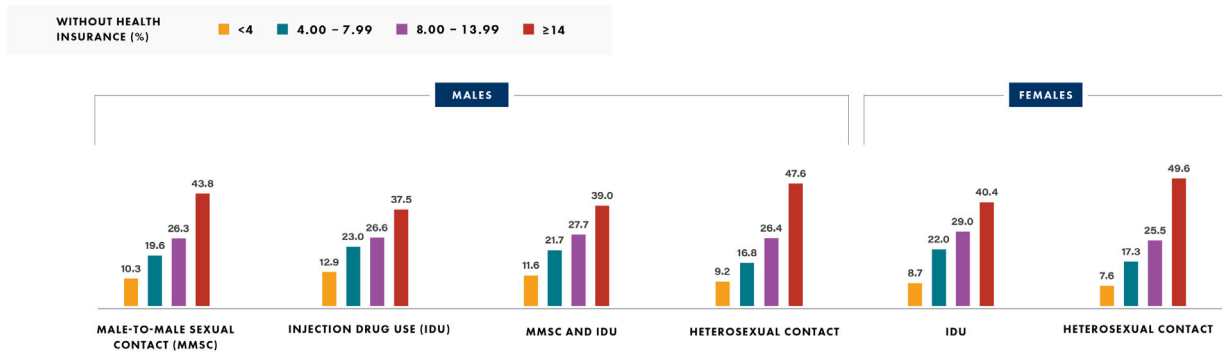
Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Transmission category:

- Diagnoses—all transmission categories for both sexes (Figure 12 and Table 3).
- Linkage—all transmission categories for both sexes (except males with infection attributed to MMSC and IDU) (Table 11).
- Viral suppression—all transmission categories for both sexes (except males with infection attributed to MMSC and IDU) (Table 11).
- Among males with infection attributed to MMSC:
 - Linkage—Asian (82.3%), Black/African American (76.5%), Hispanic/Latino (84.5%) White (81.4%), and multiracial (76.4%), and
 - Viral suppression—Asian (76.4%), Black/African American (64.7%), Hispanic/Latino (72.8%), and White (69.6%) (Table 12).

Figure 12. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, sex at birth, and health insurance coverage, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category. See Guide to Acronyms and Initialisms, Data Tables, and Technical Notes for more information on definitions and data specifications.

Area of residence: Diagnoses—rates: Maryland (total, 36.9; females, 29.1) and Georgia for males (58.3), followed by Florida (total, 36.0; males, 57.0; females, 16.0) (Table 7). Use caution when comparing the rates of diagnoses for the District of Columbia to the rates for states.

A look at disparities in diagnoses of HIV infection by health insurance coverage

In 2019, the disparities of HIV diagnosis by health insurance coverage for adults were as follows:

Absolute disparities (rate difference): If males or females in the lowest insurance coverage tracts lived in the highest insurance coverage tracts, then 27 cases and 7 cases per 100,000 population, respectively, would have been prevented (Table 1).

Relative disparities (rate ratio): Among males, the rate of diagnoses in the lowest income tracts was 4.1 times the rate in the highest income tracts, and among females, the rate in the lowest income tracts was 6.2 times the rate in the highest income tracts (Table 1).

For absolute and relative disparities for sex at birth stratified by age group and race/ethnicity, see Figures 10a/b and 11a/b.

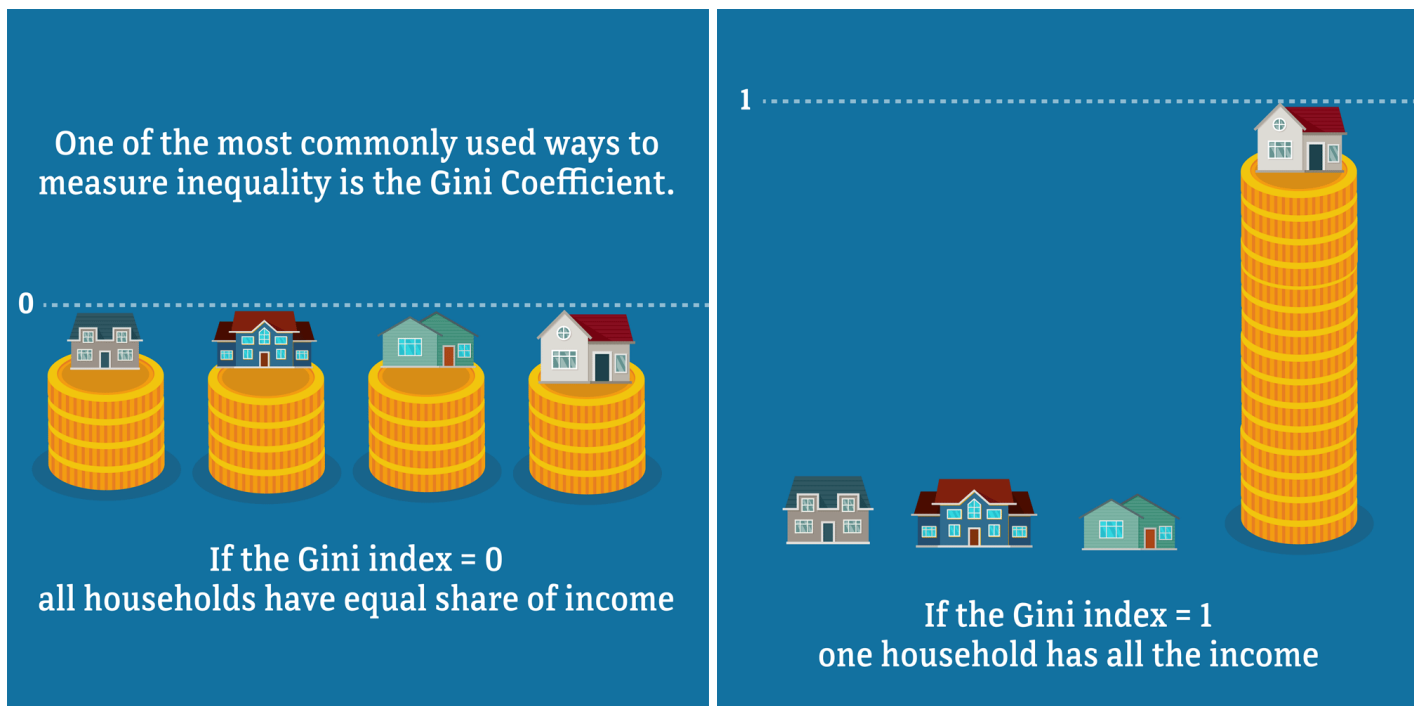
See Technical Notes for additional information on disparity measures.



Income Inequality (Gini Index)

Poor health and income inequality are connected. Income inequality and socioeconomic deprivation are 2 key socioeconomic determinants of HIV diagnosis and care outcomes. High levels of income inequality may negatively affect the health of everyone, even the affluent, mainly because income inequality reduces social cohesion, which leads to more stress, fear, and insecurity [19]. Many factors—education and the historical legacy and impact of discrimination—are key components of income equality [20]. Many of these same factors contribute to disparities in HIV diagnoses; however, sex at birth and race/ethnicity components can also contribute to this disparity.

This report uses the Gini index, which summarizes income distribution, to measure income inequality. The Gini index ranges from 0 or 0%, indicating perfect equality (i.e., lowest income inequality—where all households have an equal share of income), to 1 or 100%, perfect inequality (i.e., highest income inequality—where only 1 household has all the income and the rest have none).



In 2019, adults who lived in census tracts with the highest income inequality (where income inequality was 46% or more) accounted for

- the highest HIV diagnosis rates or percentages (diagnoses),
- the lowest percentages of adults linked to HIV medical care ≤ 1 month after receiving a diagnosis (linkage), and
- the lowest percentages of adults with suppressed viral load within 6 months of receiving an HIV diagnosis (viral suppression) among

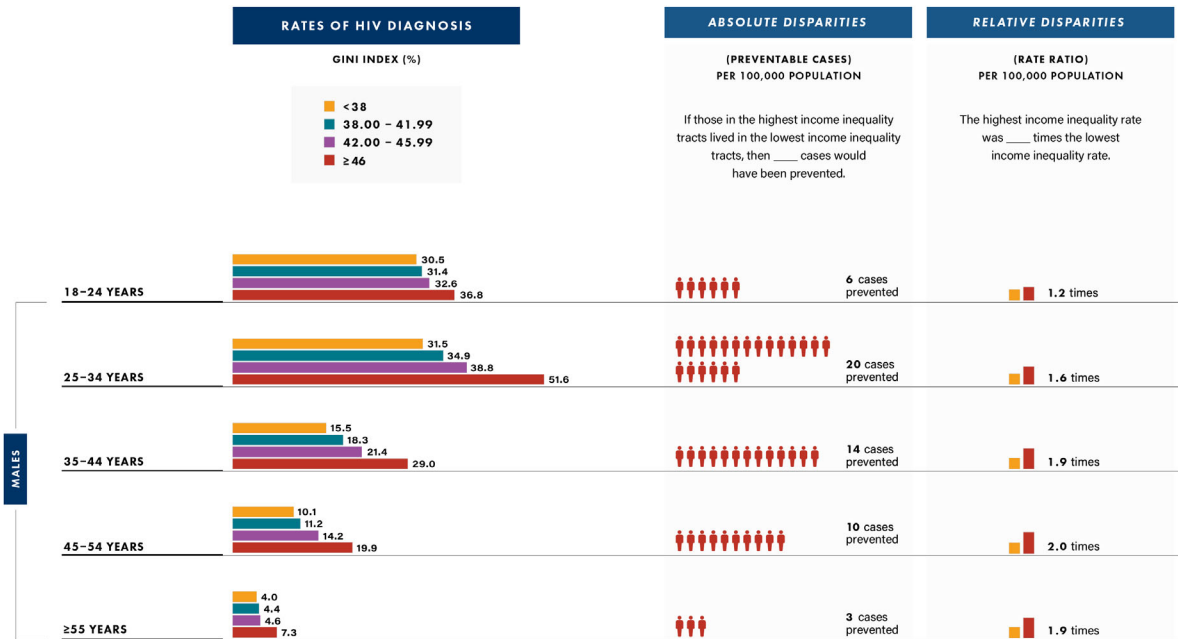
Sex at birth:

- Diagnoses—rates: males, 25.2; females, 5.9 (Table 1).
- Linkage—lowest percentage linked to care was not in highest income inequality group for either sex (Table 9).
- Viral suppression—males, 68.6% (Table 9).

Age group:

- Diagnoses—all age groups for both sexes (Figures 13a/b and Table 1).
- Linkage—age groups 18–24 and 45–54 years for males and age groups 35–44 and ≥55 years for females (Table 9).
- Viral suppression—all age groups for both sexes (except age group 18–24 years for males and age groups 25–34, 45–54, and ≥55 years for females) (Table 9).

Figure 13a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males, by age at diagnosis and Gini index, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

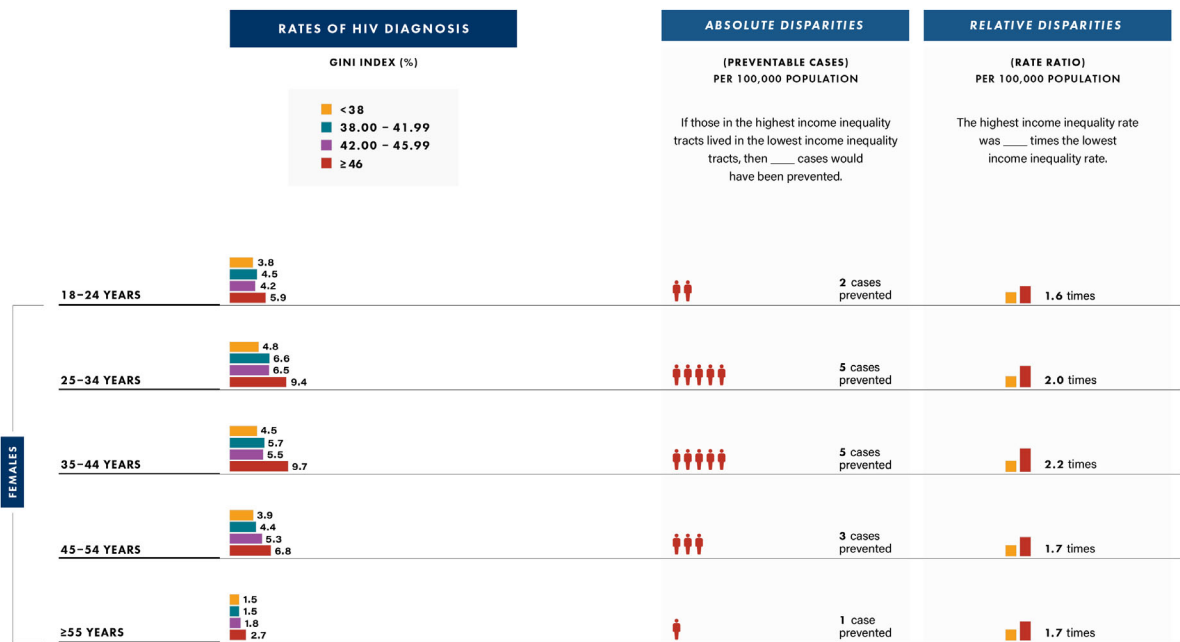


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Figure 13b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females, by age at diagnosis and Gini index, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population.

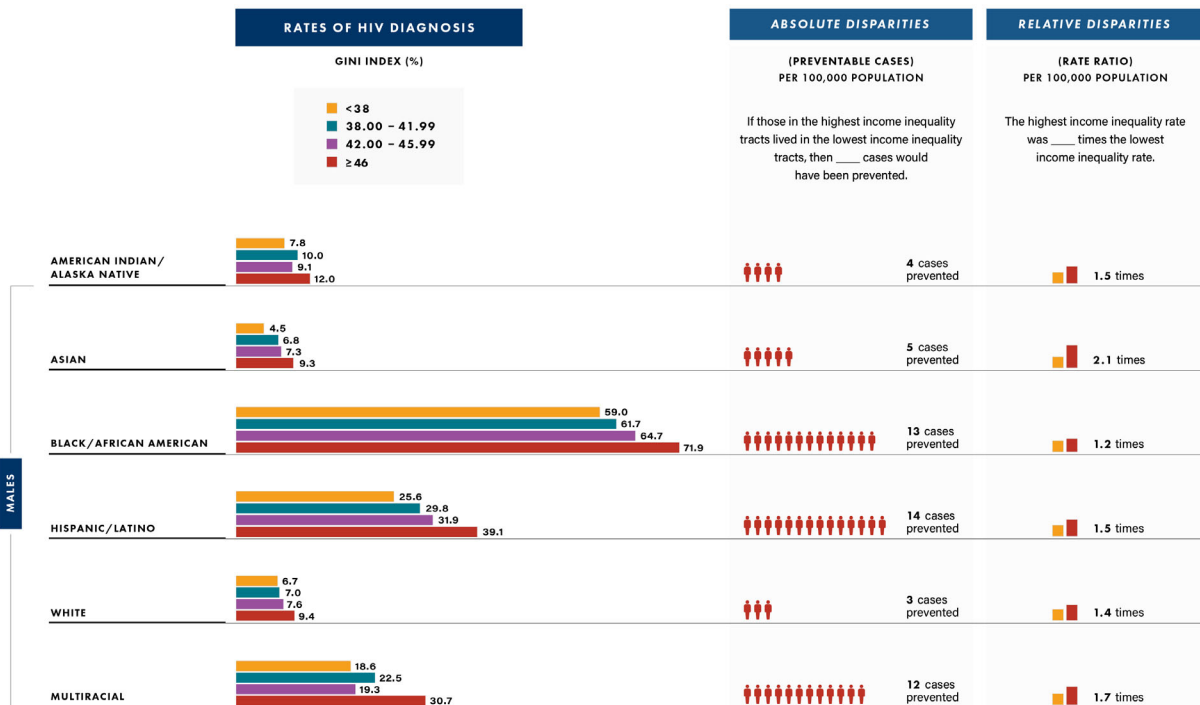
Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Race/ethnicity:

- Diagnoses—all racial/ethnic groups for both sexes (except Asian females) (Figures 14a/b and Table 2).
- Linkage—Black/African American males (76.9%) and multiracial females (78.3%) (Table 10).
- Viral suppression—Black/African American males (63.5%) and females (69.1%), Hispanic/Latino males (72.7%), and multiracial females (65.0%) (Table 10).

Figure 14a. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males, by race/ethnicity and Gini index, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

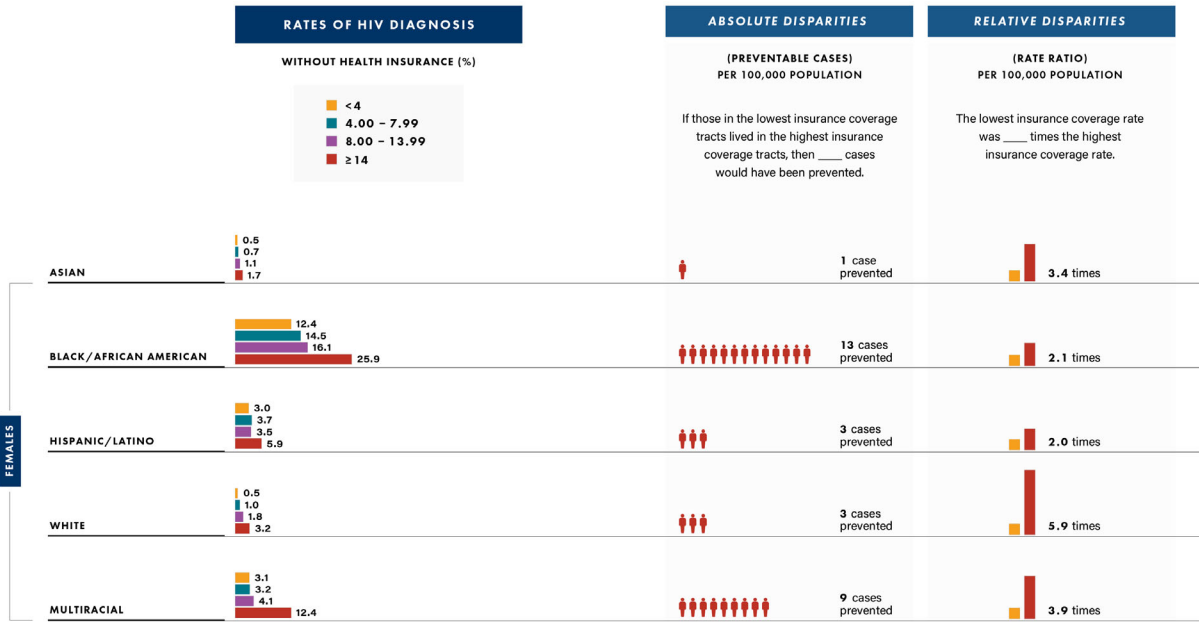


Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Figure 14b. Rates and disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females, by race/ethnicity and Gini index, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers.

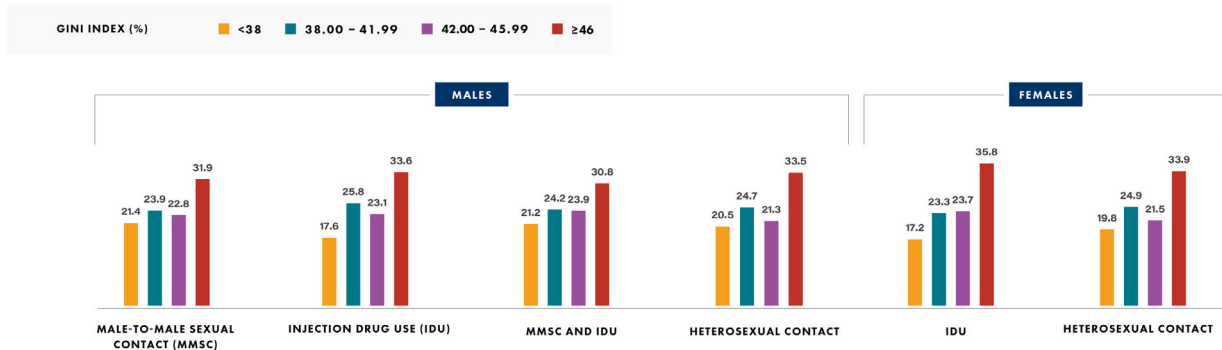
Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Transmission category:

- Diagnoses—all transmission categories for both sexes (Figure 15 and Table 3).
- Linkage—heterosexual contact for males (Table 11).
- Viral suppression—MMSC (70.2%), IDU (56.3%), and heterosexual contact (61.4%) among males (Table 11).
- Among males with infection attributed to MMSC,
 - Linkage—Black/African American (77.6%) and White (84.5%), and
 - Viral suppression—Black/African American (64.5%) and Hispanic/Latino (74.5%) (Table 12).

Figure 15. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, sex at birth, and Gini index, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category. See Guide to Acronyms and Initialisms, Data Tables, and Technical Notes for more information on definitions and data specifications.

Area of residence: rates: District of Columbia (total, 42.5; males, 66.9; females, 22.1), followed by Georgia (total, 30.9; males, 52.2) and Maryland for females (15.5) (Table 8). Use caution when comparing the rates of diagnoses for the District of Columbia to the rates for states.

A look at disparities in diagnoses of HIV infection by income inequality

In 2019, the disparities of HIV diagnosis by income inequality for adults were as follows:

Absolute disparities (rate difference): If males or females in the highest income inequality tracts lived in the lowest income inequality tracts, then 10 cases and 3 cases per 100,000 population, respectively, would have been prevented (Table 1).

Relative disparities (rate ratio): Among males, the rate of diagnoses in the highest income inequality tracts was 1.6 times the rate in the lowest income inequality tracts, and among females, the rate in the highest income inequality tracts was 1.8 times the rate in the lowest income inequality tracts (Table 1).

For absolute and relative disparities for sex at birth stratified by age group and race/ethnicity, see Figures 13a/b and 14a/b. See Technical Notes for additional information on disparity measures.

Special Focus Profiles



Special Focus Profiles

The Special Focus Profiles section highlights disparities in rates of HIV diagnoses by SDH variables, including income inequality, and factors for special consideration in addressing health disparities that may be of particular interest to HIV prevention programs in state and local health departments.

Health Disparities

Health disparities are avoidable differences in the incidence, prevalence, mortality, and causes of a disease and the related adverse health conditions that exist among specific population groups. Reducing health disparities, achieving health equity, and improving the health of all U.S. population groups are major goals of public health.

Most health disparities are related to SDH, the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age. Identification and awareness of differences among population health determinants and health outcomes are essential steps toward reducing health disparities. Most recent CDC reports show disparities by selected characteristics in many of the indicators for the EHE and NHSP initiatives. Success in achieving the goals of these initiatives will be determined to some extent by how effectively federal, state, and local agencies and private organizations work with communities to eliminate health disparities among populations experiencing a disproportionate burden of disease, disability, and death.

See Technical Notes for additional information on disparity measures.



Disparities—Poverty/Wealth, by Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity

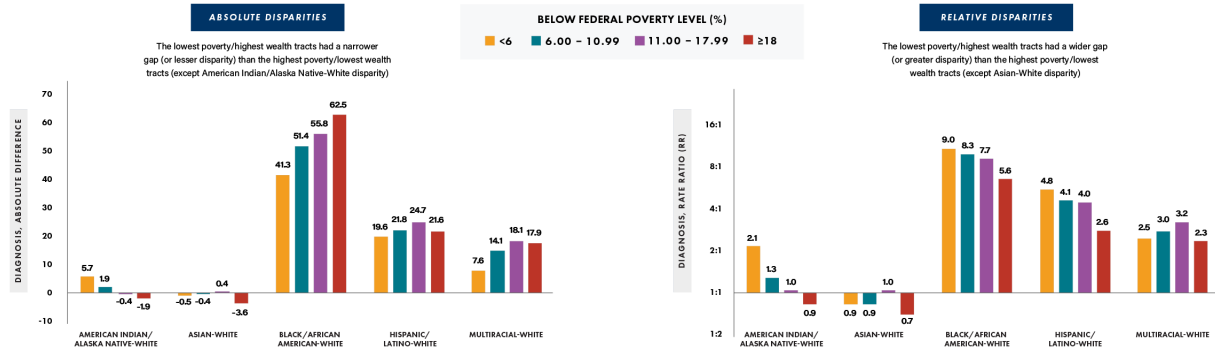
Highest poverty/lowest wealth: Among males residing in tracts with the highest poverty/lowest wealth, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 5.6 times, Hispanic/Latino 2.6 times, and multiracial males 2.3 times as high as the rate for White males; the rate for White males was 1.4 times as high as the rate for Asian males (Figure 16 and Table 2).

Lowest poverty/highest wealth: Among males residing in tracts with the lowest poverty/highest wealth, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 9.0 times, Hispanic/Latino 4.8 times, and multiracial males 2.5 times as high as the rate for White males; the rate for White males was 1.1 times as high as the rate for Asian males (Figure 16 and Table 2).

Changes in disparities:

- For absolute disparities, the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than in the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts (except American Indian/Alaska Native–White disparity)
- For relative disparities, the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts had a wider gap (or greater disparity) than in the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts (except Asian–White disparity) (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males, by race/ethnicity and federal poverty status, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in highest poverty tracts and rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest poverty tracts and rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

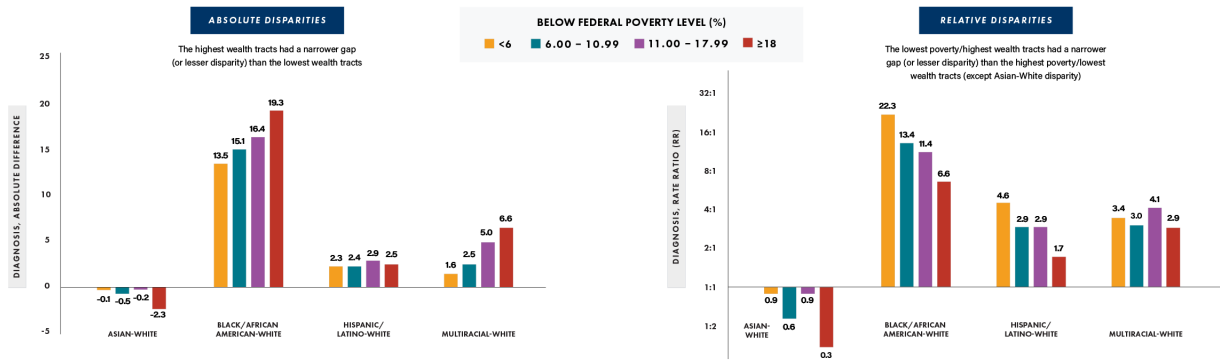
Highest poverty/lowest wealth: Among females residing in tracts with the highest poverty/lowest wealth, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 6.6 times, Hispanic/Latino 1.7 times, and multiracial females 2.9 times as high as the rate for White females; the rate for White females was 2.9 times as high as the rate for Asian females (Figure 17 and Table 2).

Lowest poverty/highest wealth: Among females residing in tracts with the lowest poverty/highest wealth, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 22.3 times, Hispanic/Latino 4.6 times, and multiracial females 3.5 times as high as the rate for White females; the rate for White females was 1.1 times as high as the rate for Asian females (Figure 17 and Table 2).

Changes in disparities:

- For absolute disparities, the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than in the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts
- For relative disparities, the lowest poverty/highest wealth tracts had a wider gap (or greater disparity) than in the highest poverty/lowest wealth tracts (except Asian–White disparity) (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females, by race/ethnicity and federal poverty status, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in highest poverty tracts and rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest poverty tracts and rates in lowest poverty tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest poverty}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest poverty}}$).

Disparities—Education, by Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity

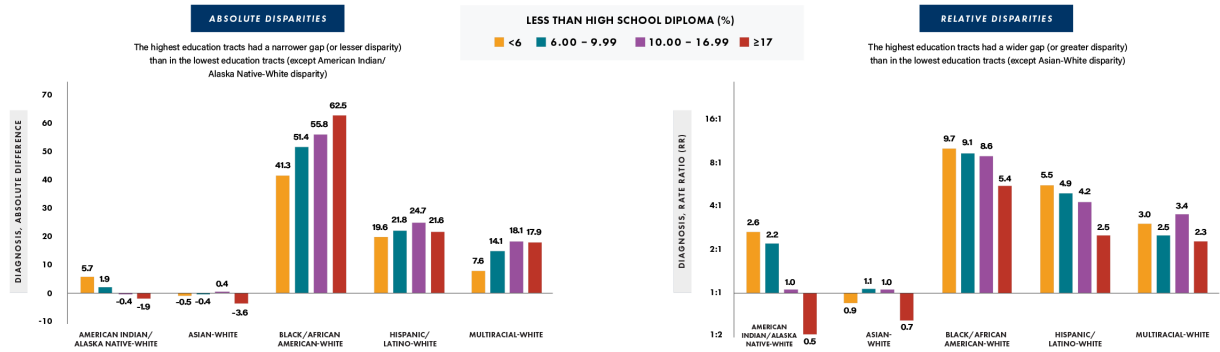
Lowest education: Among males residing in tracts with the lowest education, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 5.4 times, Hispanic/Latino 2.5 times, and multiracial males 2.3 times as high as the rate for White males; the rate for White males was 1.5 times as high as the rate for Asian males (Figure 18 and Table 2).

Highest education: Among males residing in tracts with the highest education, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 9.7 times, Hispanic/Latino 5.5 times, and multiracial males 3.0 times as high as the rate for White males; the rate for White males was 1.2 times as high as the rate for Asian males (Figure 18 and Table 2).

Changes in disparities:

- For absolute disparities, the highest education tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than in the lowest education tracts (except American Indian/Alaska Native–White disparity)
- For relative disparities, the highest education tracts had a wider gap (or greater disparity) than in the lowest education tracts (except Asian–White disparity) (Figure 18).

Figure 18. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males, by race/ethnicity and education level, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

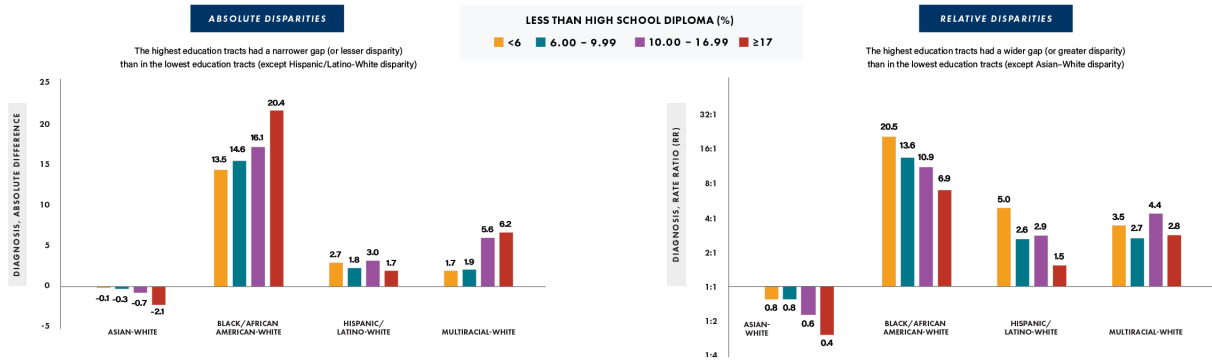
Lowest education: Among females residing in tracts with the lowest education, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 6.9 times, Hispanic/Latino 1.5 times, and multiracial females 2.8 times as high as the rate for White females; the rate for White females was 2.6 times as high as the rate for Asian females (Figure 19 and Table 2).

Highest education: Among females residing in tracts with the highest education, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 20.5 times, Hispanic/Latino 5.0 times, and multiracial females 3.5 times as high as the rate for White females; the rate for White females was 1.2 times as high as the rate for Asian females (Figure 19 and Table 2).

Changes in disparities:

- For absolute disparities, the highest education tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than in the lowest education tracts (except Hispanic/Latino–White disparity)
- For relative disparities, the highest education tracts had a wider gap (or greater disparity) than in the lowest education tracts (except Asian–White disparity) (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females, by race/ethnicity and education level, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest education tracts and rates in highest education tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest education}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest education}}$).

Disparities—Income, by Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity

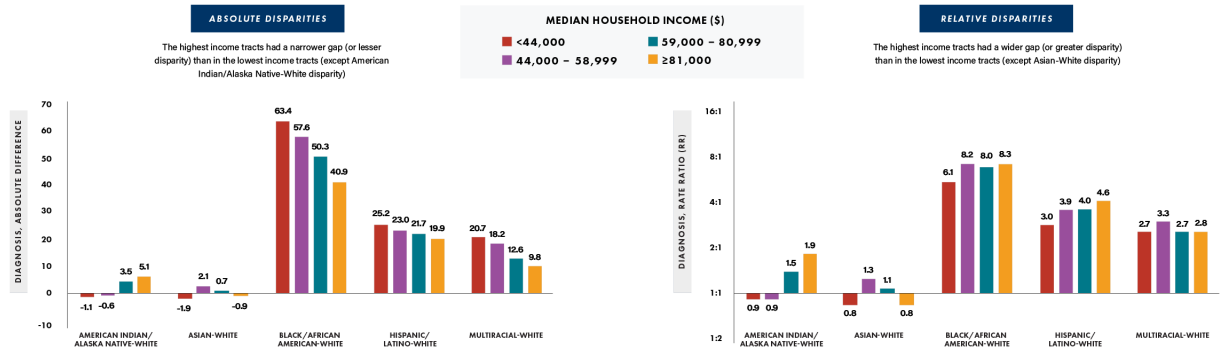
Lowest income: Among males residing in tracts with the lowest income, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 6.1 times, Hispanic/Latino 3.0 times, and multi-racial males 2.7 times as high as the rate for White males; the rate for White males was 1.2 times as high as the rate for Asian males (Figure 20 and Table 2).

Highest income: Among males residing in tracts with the highest income, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 8.3 times, Hispanic/Latino 4.6 times, and multi-racial males 2.8 times as high as the rate for White males; the rate for White males was 1.2 times as high as the rate for Asian males (Figure 20 and Table 2).

Changes in disparities:

- For absolute disparities, the highest income tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than in the lowest income tracts (except American Indian/Alaska Native–White disparity)
- For relative disparities, the highest income tracts had a wider gap (or greater disparity) than in the lowest income tracts (except Asian–White disparity) (Figure 20).

Figure 20. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males, by race/ethnicity and income level, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\frac{\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}}}{\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}}$).

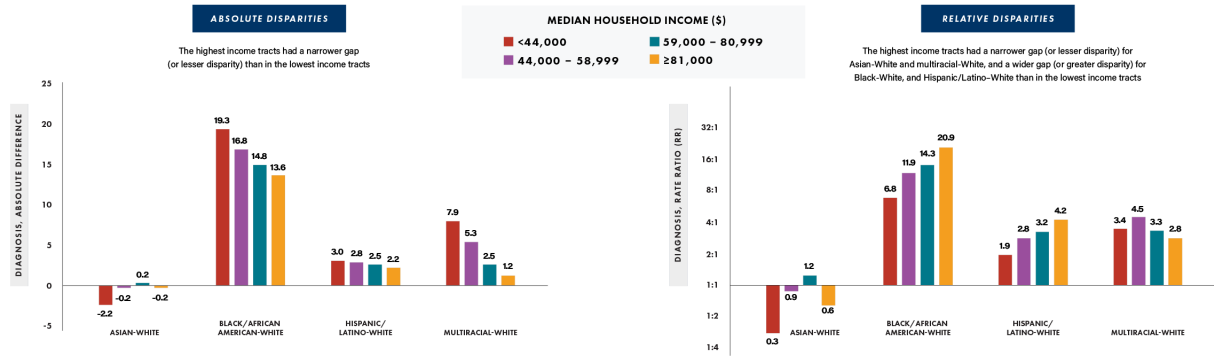
Lowest income: Among females residing in tracts with the lowest income, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 6.8 times, Hispanic/Latino 1.9 times, and multiracial females 3.4 times as high as the rate for White females; the rate for White females was 2.9 times as high as the rate for Asian females (Figure 21 and Table 2).

Highest income: Among females residing in tracts with the highest income, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 20.9 times, Hispanic/Latino 4.2 times, and multiracial females 2.8 times as high as the rate for White females; the rate for White females was 1.6 times as high as the rate for Asian females (Figure 21 and Table 2).

Changes in disparities:

- For absolute disparities, the highest income tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than in the lowest income tracts
- For relative disparities, the highest income tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) for Asian-White and multiracial-White, and a wider gap (or greater disparity) for Black-White and Hispanic/Latino-White than in the lowest income tracts (Figure 21).

Figure 21. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females, by race/ethnicity and income level, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest income tracts and rates in highest income tracts ($\frac{\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income}}}{\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income}}}$).

Disparities—Health Insurance Coverage, by Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity

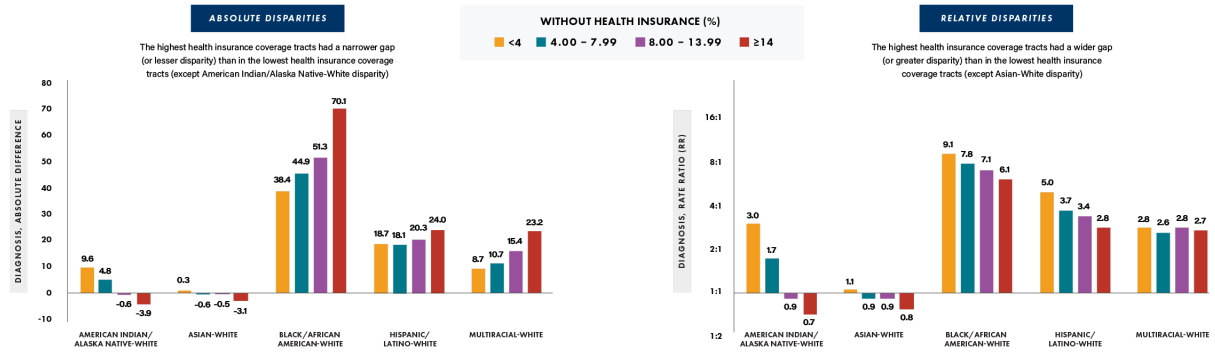
Lowest health insurance coverage: Among males residing in tracts with the lowest health insurance coverage, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 6.1 times, Hispanic/Latino 2.8 times, and multiracial males 2.7 times as high as the rate for White males; the rate for White males was 1.3 times as high as the rate for Asian males (Figure 22 and Table 2).

Highest health insurance coverage: Among males residing in tracts with the highest health insurance coverage, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Asian 1.1 times, Black/African American 9.1 times, Hispanic/Latino 5.0 times, and multiracial males 2.8 times as high as the rate for White males (Figure 22 and Table 2).

Changes in disparities:

- For absolute disparities, the highest health insurance coverage tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than in the lowest health insurance coverage tracts (except American Indian/Alaska Native–White disparity)
- For relative disparities, the highest health insurance coverage tracts had a wider gap (or greater disparity) than in the lowest health insurance coverage tracts (except Asian–White disparity) (Figure 22).

Figure 22. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males, by race/ethnicity and health insurance coverage, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

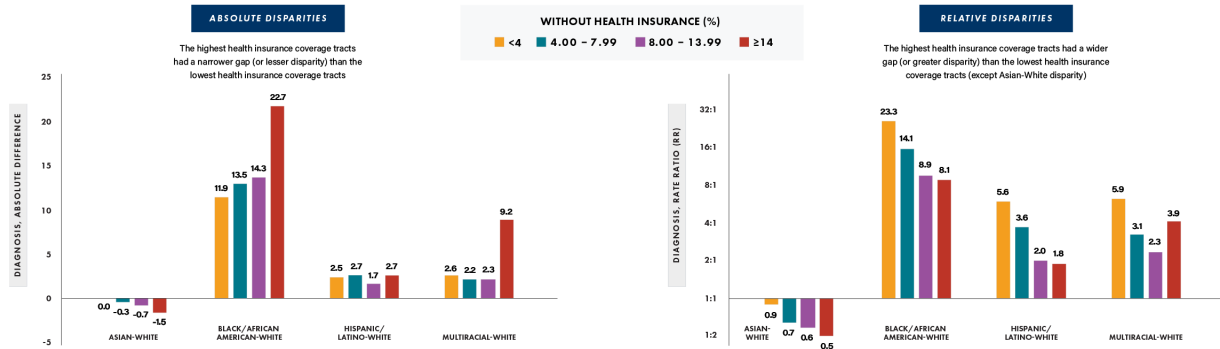
Lowest health insurance coverage: Among females residing in tracts with the lowest health insurance coverage, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 8.1 times, Hispanics/Latinos 1.8 times, and multiracial females 3.9 times as high as the rate for White females; the rate for White females was 1.9 times as high as the rate for Asian females (Figure 23 and Table 2).

Highest health insurance coverage: Among females residing in tracts with the highest health insurance coverage, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 23.3 times, Hispanics/Latinos 5.6 times, and multiracial females 5.9 times as high as the rate for White females; the rate for White females was 1.1 times as high as the rate for Asian females (Figure 23 and Table 2).

Changes in disparities:

- For absolute disparities, the highest health insurance coverage tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than in the lowest health insurance coverage tracts
- For relative disparities, the highest health insurance coverage tracts had a wider gap (or greater disparity) than in the lowest health insurance coverage tracts (except Asian–White disparity) (Figure 23).

Figure 23. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females, by race/ethnicity and health insurance coverage, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in lowest insurance coverage tracts and rates in highest insurance coverage tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{lowest insurance coverage}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{highest insurance coverage}}$).

Disparities—Income Inequality, by Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity

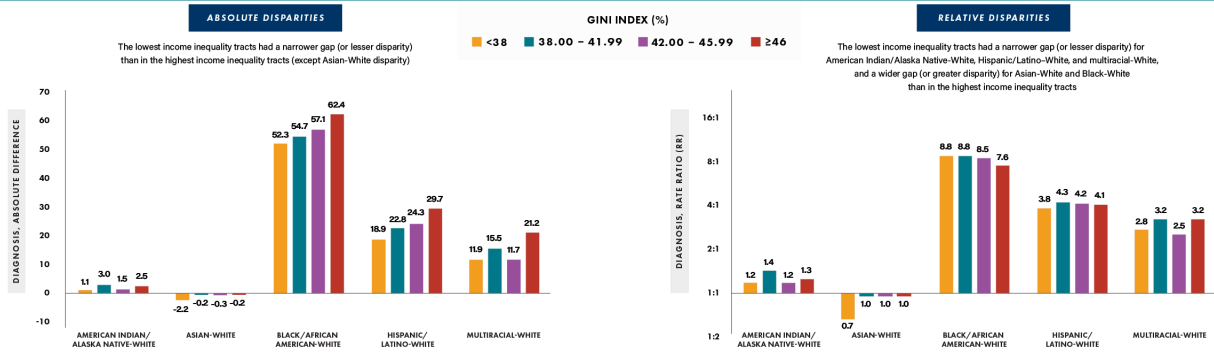
Highest income inequality: Among males residing in tracts with the highest income inequality, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 7.6 times, Hispanic/Latino 4.1 times, and multiracial males 3.3 times as high as the rate for White males; the rate for White males was 1.0 times as high as the rate for Asian males (Figure 24 and Table 2).

Lowest income inequality: Among males residing in tracts with the lowest income inequality, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 8.8 times, Hispanic/Latino 3.8 times, and multiracial males 2.8 times as high as the rate for White males; the rate for White males was 1.5 times as high as the rate for Asian males (Figure 24 and Table 2).

Changes in disparity:

- For absolute disparities, the lowest income inequality tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than in the highest income inequality tracts (except Asian–White disparity)
- For relative disparities, the lowest income inequality tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) for American Indian/Alaska Native–White, Hispanic/Latino–White, and multiracial–White, and a wider gap (or greater disparity) for Asian–White and Black–White than in the highest income inequality tracts (Figure 24).

Figure 24. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult males, by race/ethnicity and Gini index, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

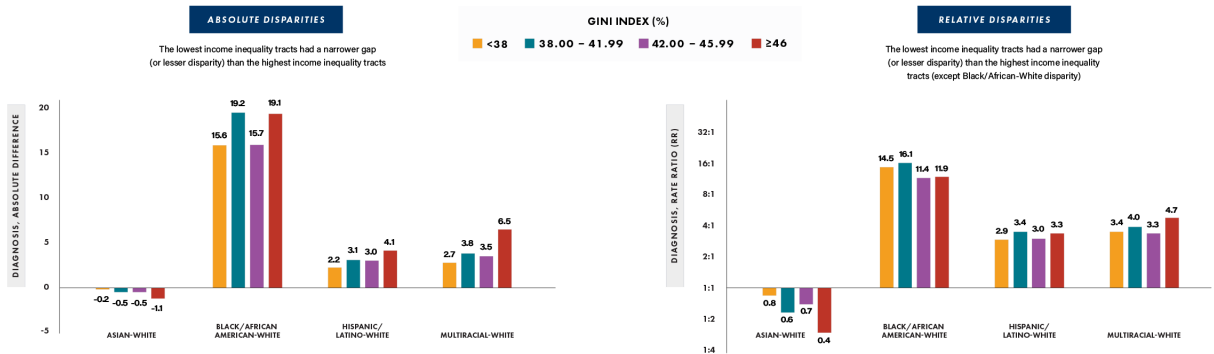
Highest income inequality: Among females residing in tracts with the highest income inequality, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 11.9 times, Hispanic/Latino 3.3 times, and multiracial females 4.7 times as high as the rate for White females; the rate for White females was 2.7 times as high as the rate for Asian females (Figure 25 and Table 2).

Lowest income inequality: Among females residing in tracts with the lowest income inequality, the relative disparities (rate ratios) of HIV diagnosis rates were as follows: Black/African American 14.5 times, Hispanic/Latino 2.9 times, and multiracial females 3.4 times as high as the rate for White females; the rate for White females was 1.2 times as high as the rate for Asian females (Figure 25 and Table 2).

Changes in disparity:

- For absolute disparities, the lowest income inequality tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than in the highest income inequality tracts
- For relative disparities, the lowest income inequality tracts had a narrower gap (or lesser disparity) than in the highest income inequality tracts (except Black/African American–White disparity) (Figure 25).

Figure 25. Absolute and relative disparities of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult females, by race/ethnicity and Gini index, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico



Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander females not displayed due to small numbers.

Absolute disparity measures the difference between rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Relative disparity (rate ratio) measures the rates in highest income inequality tracts and rates in lowest income inequality tracts ($\text{Rate}_{\text{highest income inequality}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest income inequality}}$).

Health Disparities Special Considerations

Accurate and timely assessment and monitoring of the magnitude and direction of change of health disparities and their determinants are necessary for evaluation of progress toward the Healthy People 2030 goals of eliminating health disparities, achieving health equity, and attaining health literacy to improve the health and well-being of all [21]. Overall, health disparities are not improving in the United States [22]. While both downstream and upstream interventions are important, evidence from systematic reviews suggests that downstream prevention interventions (directed at individual-level factors) are more likely than upstream interventions (directed at social- or policy-level factors) to increase health disparities [23].

Below are some important upstream factors, which can lead to downstream and upstream interventions, for special consideration when addressing and reducing health disparities related to poverty, education, income, and health care status among adults with diagnosed HIV infection.

Residential Segregation

The persistence of racial differences in health, after individual differences in socioeconomic status (SES) are accounted for, may reflect the role that residential segregation and neighborhood quality can play in racial disparities in health. As a result of segregation, higher-income Black/African American persons live in lower-income areas than White persons of similar economic status, and lower-income White persons live in higher-income areas than Black/African American persons of similar economic status [23]. Other racial/ethnic groups experience less residential segregation than Black/African American persons, and although residential segregation is inversely related to income for Hispanic/Latino and Asian persons, the segregation of Black/African American persons is high at all levels of income [23]. Black/African American persons with the highest levels of income experience more residential segregation than Hispanic/Latino and Asian persons with the lowest levels of income [23]. In addition to other SDH variables, residential segregation may play a role in racial disparities in HIV diagnoses by isolating individuals from access to important resources and affecting neighborhood quality, with lower income and isolated areas being more vulnerable [24].

Medical Treatment

Hispanic/Latino persons account for the largest uninsured group in the United States [25], and one-quarter of Hispanic/Latino adults do not have a primary care provider [26]. Additionally, Black/African American persons typically have the lowest linkage of HIV medical care [27]. Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino persons are less likely than White persons to receive high-quality medical treatment after they gain access to medical care. These patterns exist across a broad range of medical procedures and institutional contexts, and they are further compounded by factors like stigma, immigration status, and discrimination, all of which may contribute to disparities in HIV infections [28].

Psychosocial Stress

Exposure to psychosocial stressors (i.e., stress that may result from poverty, crime, racial discrimination, or other persistent difficulties) may explain the link between SES, race/ethnicity, and poor health outcomes. Chronic exposure to stress is associated with altered physiological functioning, which may increase risks for a broad range of health conditions. Individuals in lower income areas are more likely to report elevated levels of stress and may be more susceptible to the negative effects of stressors [28]. In addition, the subjective experience of discrimination is a neglected stressor that can adversely affect the health of some racial/ethnic populations. Discrimination may contribute to the elevated risk of disease that is sometimes observed among Black/African American persons [28]. Psychosocial stress may play a role in racial disparities in HIV diagnoses by altering physiological functions due to chronic exposure to stress among individuals living in lower income areas and experiencing discrimination [28].

Technical Notes



A. Geocoding of HIV Surveillance Data Overview

CDC funds state and local health departments to conduct HIV surveillance, and jurisdictions geocode to the census tract level the address of residence at the time of diagnosis. This report includes data for adults aged 18 years and older whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2019 and reported to the NHSS through June 2021 from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

After a census tract was assigned to each person's residence at the time of HIV diagnosis (2019), data were linked with the ACS estimates for 2015–2019 to assign a value for each of the SDH indicator variables to each case. Cases or census tracts were excluded if the address was nonresidential (e.g., military base, corrections facility), a census tract could not be associated with the case, SDH information was not available for the census tract, or the assigned census tract could not be matched to a census tract provided by the ACS. Although HIV diagnosis data associated with these exclusions were not included in all SDH subpopulation totals, they were included in the overall subtotals stratified by sex at birth. Therefore, all tables display differing denominators for SDH subpopulation categories.

All data presented in this report are considered provisional and subject to change as additional reports are submitted for HIV cases and as HIV surveillance data quality improves with further evaluation of the surveillance system and data repository.

B. Social Determinants of Health Indicator Variables

SDH indicator variables [29] and definitions [30] were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS. This report uses data from the 2015–2019 ACS estimates. The 5-year estimates were used because census tract data are not available for 1-year estimates. The U.S. Census Bureau collected these data during the 5 years and created period estimates based on the information collected. Period estimates are estimates based on information collected over time (60 months for this report) [31]. Period estimates were not calculated as an average of 60 monthly values; the U.S. Census Bureau collected survey information continuously and then aggregated the results over a specific period (5 years) [30]. The data collection was spread evenly across the entire period so as not to over-represent any particular year within the period. All areas were sampled regardless of population size.

B1. SDH Variables and Definitions

For this report, the SDH indicator variables were categorized by using empirically derived quartiles, and each quartile cutpoint was rounded to the nearest integer. The quartile cutpoints were determined by using data from all census tracts in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico and not just from the data applicable

to persons in this report (i.e., persons with an HIV diagnosis). This report presents 5 SDH indicator variables: federal poverty status, education level, median household income, health insurance coverage, and Gini index.

- **Federal poverty status:** proportion of residents in the census tract who were living below the U.S. poverty level (i.e., below a specified threshold) during the 12 months before the survey response (individuals aged 18 years and older)
- **Education level:** proportion of residents in the census tract with less than a high school diploma (individuals aged 18 years and older)
- **Median household income:** median income for a household within the census tract during the 12 months before the survey response
- **Health insurance coverage:** proportion of residents in the census tract without health insurance or health coverage plan (individuals aged 18 years and older)
- **Gini index:** proportion of household income distribution within the census tract during the 12 months before the survey response

B1.1 Poverty and Wealth

The percentage of the population aged 18 years and older who were living below the poverty level was determined by using the U.S. Census Bureau's set of dollar-value thresholds (i.e., income cutoffs) that vary by family size and composition to determine who lives below the poverty level. A person's poverty status is determined by comparing the person's total family income during the 12 months before the survey response with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person's family size and composition. If the total income of that person's family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person, together with every member of his or her family, is considered "below the poverty level." In the Census Bureau's determination of poverty status, the following populations were excluded: (1) institutionalized persons, (2) persons residing in military group quarters, (3) persons in college dormitories, and (4) unrelated persons aged less than 15 years. The U.S. Census Bureau defines poverty areas as census tracts with poverty levels of 20% or more [32], whereas wealth is defined as a household net worth and is an important defining factor of economic well-being in the United States. In times of economic hardship, such as unemployment, illness, or divorce, a person's or household's financial assets (e.g., savings accounts) are an additional source of income to help pay expenses and bills.

B1.2 Education

The percentage of persons with less than a high school diploma was defined as the percentage of persons aged 18 years and older who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates. These people may be referred to as "high school dropouts." No restriction is placed on when they "dropped out" of school; therefore, they may have dropped out before high school and never attended high school.

B1.3 Household Income

The median household income was determined by dividing the income distribution into 2 equal parts: one-half of the households in the census tract fall below the median income and one-half above the median. The median income was based on the income distribution of the total number of households, including those with no income.

B1.4 Health Insurance Coverage

The percentage of persons aged 18 years and older without health insurance coverage was determined based on the number of persons without plans or programs that provide comprehensive health coverage (both private health insurance and public coverage). Insured persons include: (1) insurance through a current or former employer (of this person or another family member) or union, (2) insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member), (3) Medicare, for persons aged 65 years and older, or persons with certain disabilities, (4) Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low income or a disability, (5) TRICARE or other military health care, and (6) U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care. Persons who had no reported health coverage, or those whose only

health coverage was Indian Health Service, were considered uninsured. Also, plans that provide insurance for specific conditions or situations, such as cancer and long-term care policies, are not considered coverage. Likewise, other types of insurance, like dental, vision, life, and disability insurance, are not considered health insurance coverage. The population estimates for health insurance coverage excludes active-duty military personnel and the population living in correctional facilities and nursing homes.

B1.5 Gini Index

The Gini index of income inequality measures the dispersion of the household income distribution. The Gini index, or index of income concentration, is a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 (or 0%) to 1 (or 100%). A measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality; i.e., one household having all the income and rest having none. A measure of 0 indicates perfect equality; i.e., all households having an equal share of income. The Gini index is based on the difference between the Lorenz curve (the observed cumulative income distribution) and the straight line denoting a perfectly equal income distribution. This measure is presented for household income.

C. Tabulation and Presentation of Data

The data in this report include information received by CDC through June 2021, and include 2 data populations:

1. Tables 1–8, S1–B include data for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.
 - a. ACS SDH data (Tables S1–S5) were obtained directly from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2015–2019 ACS estimates [29].
 - b. Diagnoses of HIV infection, by race/ethnicity, selected characteristics, and selected SDH are displayed in Tables A–B.
2. Tables 9–12 (linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month of HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of HIV diagnosis) include data for jurisdictions with complete laboratory reporting.
 - a. As of December 2020, 45 jurisdictions (44 states and the District of Columbia) met the criteria for the collection and reporting of CD4 and viral load test results: The 44 states are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.
 - b. More information on calculating linkage to care can be found at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html> (Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas, 2019).

Please use caution when interpreting numbers less than 12, and rates and percentages based on these numbers.

C1. Definitions and Data Specifications

C1.1 Diagnoses

The term *diagnosis of HIV infection* is defined as a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of the stage of disease (stage 0, 1, 2, 3 [AIDS], or unknown).

More information on counting diagnoses of HIV infection can be found in the Technical Notes of the 2019 *HIV Surveillance Report* at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html>.

C1.2 Linkage to HIV Medical Care and Viral Suppression

The data on linkage to HIV medical care were based on persons whose infection was diagnosed during 2019 and who resided at the time of diagnosis in any of 45 jurisdictions that reported complete CD4 and viral load laboratory results to CDC. Linkage to HIV medical care within 1 month after HIV diagnosis was measured by documentation of ≥ 1

CD4 (count or percentage) or viral load tests performed ≤ 1 month after HIV diagnosis, including tests performed on the same date as the date of diagnosis.

Viral suppression within 6 months of diagnosis was measured for persons whose infection was diagnosed during 2019 and who resided in any of the 45 jurisdictions at time of diagnosis. Viral suppression was defined as a viral load result of < 200 copies/mL at any viral load test within 6 months of an HIV diagnosis made during 2019.

More information on calculating linkage to HIV medical care and viral suppression can be found at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/hiv-surveillance.html> (Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas, 2019).

C1.3 Measures of Disparities

This report includes absolute and relative measures of disparities. The literature recommends use of at least one absolute and one relative disparity measure to monitor the magnitude and direction of disparities [33]. The absolute rate difference and the relative disparities were chosen because these measures are used by federal initiatives—HHS core indicators, Healthy People 2030, NHSP, and EHE—to measure progress in the SDH and HIV diagnosis indicators.

Absolute disparity measures the simple difference between two rates. This report examines the disparity rate difference between SDH variable categories (highest quartile versus lowest quartile) within and between selected characteristics by sex at birth (i.e., $\text{Rate}_{\text{highest quartile}} - \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest quartile}}$). The absolute difference measures the magnitude of the difference, which provides some indication of how many lives could be improved if the difference between the two rates were eliminated or reduced (i.e., preventable cases) [34].

Relative disparity measures the relative magnitude of the disparity. This report examines the relative difference as the rate ratio between SDH variable categories (highest quartile versus lowest quartile) within and between selected characteristics by sex at birth (i.e., $\text{Rate}_{\text{highest quartile}} \div \text{Rate}_{\text{lowest quartile}}$).

C2. Rates

Rates per 100,000 population were calculated for the numbers of diagnoses of HIV infection. The population denominators used to compute these rates for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were based on the 5-year estimated total population for those areas [29]. The denominators used for calculating age-, sex-, and race/ethnicity-specific rates were computed by applying the 5-year estimates for age, sex at birth, and race/ethnicity for these areas [29]. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates and percentages based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution.

Subpopulation stratifications of race data by [age group and] sex at birth from the 2015–2019 ACS estimates may include Hispanic/Latino persons for racial groups other than White persons. As a result, there may be overlap in populations for these racial groups and Hispanic/Latino persons and, therefore, diagnosis rates by race/ethnicity (Table 2) should be interpreted with caution. Of the denominator population from the ACS data in this report, for American Indian/Alaska Native persons, 21.5% were Hispanic/Latino (21.3% when Puerto Rico is excluded); for Asian persons, 1.2% were Hispanic/Latino (1.2% when Puerto Rico is excluded); for Black/African American persons, 3.9% were Hispanic/Latino (3.0% when Puerto Rico is excluded); and for Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander persons, 9.9% were Hispanic/Latino (9.9% when Puerto Rico is excluded). Finally, the denominator population from the ACS is based on the entire population aged 18 years and older; the numerator population is limited to persons whose HIV infection had been diagnosed and reported, with complete residential address, to the NHSS. Because the ACS uses predetermined age categories and varying criteria for SDH variables, the denominators differ for some SDH variables.

D. Demographic Information

D1. Age

All tables in this report reflect data for persons aged 18 years and older (i.e., adults). This report was limited to adults aged 18 years and older with diagnosed HIV infection to align with the population from which data are collected for

ACS SDH indicator variables. For tables that provide data by age group, the specific age-group assignment (e.g., 18–24 years) was based on the person’s age at the time of HIV diagnosis.

D2. Sex at Birth

Sex designations in this report are based on a person’s sex at birth.

D3. Race and Ethnicity

In the *Federal Register* for October 30, 1997, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced the Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Implementation by January 1, 2003, was mandated [35].

Hispanic and Latino persons can be of any race. Due to confidentiality concerns, the ACS [age- and] sex-specific population counts for racial groups other than White persons may include Hispanic/Latino persons. Therefore, race-specific diagnosis rates (except White persons) should be interpreted with caution. Also, the number of persons reported in each race category may include persons whose ethnicity was not reported.

More information on race and ethnicity can be found in the Technical Notes of the 2019 HIV Surveillance Report at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance/vol-32/index.html>.

D4. Transmission Categories

Transmission category is the term for the classification of cases that summarizes an adult’s or adolescent’s possible HIV risk factors; the summary classification results from selecting, from the presumed hierarchical order of probability, the 1 (single) risk factor most likely to have been responsible for transmission.

More information on transmission categories can be found in the Technical Notes of the 2019 HIV Surveillance Report at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance/vol-32/index.html>.

E. Geographic Designation

E1. Census Tract

Data presented in this report reflect the census tract of the person’s residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. A census tract is a standard area used by the U.S. Census Bureau for the purpose of counting the population. Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county delineated by local participants as part of the U.S. Census Bureau’s Participant Statistical Areas Program. Census tracts must stay within a county and, therefore, a state. They do not necessarily coincide within any other geography. For example, although some census tracts follow place boundaries, there is no rule that says they must stay within a place. Census tracts are designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions at the time of establishment. Each census tract generally contains 1,500 to 8,000 inhabitants (average, 4,000 inhabitants) [36].

Suggested Readings

CDC. Addressing social determinants of health: Accelerating the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis, STD and TB. External consultation, December 9–10, 2008. <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/5585>. Published April 2009. Accessed February 8, 2022.

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Table 1. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years			Total		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Male																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	660	3,392,525	19.5	1,159	5,223,820	22.2	654	5,769,744	11.3	453	6,355,100	7.1	381	12,755,172	3.0	3,307	33,496,361	9.9
6.00–10.99	1,086	3,999,437	27.2	2,053	6,691,131	30.7	969	6,015,088	16.1	717	6,110,869	11.7	541	13,186,696	4.1	5,366	36,003,221	14.9
11.00–17.99	1,377	3,641,464	37.8	2,384	5,811,207	41.0	1,136	4,827,491	23.5	720	4,719,729	15.3	490	9,877,406	5.0	6,107	28,877,297	21.1
≥18	2,060	4,728,996	43.6	3,340	5,211,090	64.1	1,473	3,951,530	37.3	939	3,730,046	25.2	767	7,297,820	10.5	8,579	24,919,482	34.4
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<6	903	4,908,909	18.4	1,616	6,084,817	26.6	805	5,753,174	14.0	601	6,058,604	9.9	476	12,792,243	3.7	4,401	35,597,747	12.4
6.00–9.99	995	3,357,774	29.6	1,639	5,199,239	31.5	815	4,705,855	17.3	526	4,893,125	10.7	409	10,629,027	3.8	4,384	28,785,020	15.2
10.00–16.99	1,347	3,594,525	37.5	2,343	5,608,164	41.8	1,039	4,957,768	21.0	703	5,065,307	13.9	536	10,792,690	5.0	5,968	30,018,454	19.9
≥17	1,942	4,009,723	48.4	3,341	6,121,043	54.6	1,573	5,204,344	30.2	999	4,939,317	20.2	761	8,932,178	8.5	8,616	29,206,605	29.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<44,000	2,128	4,346,934	49.0	3,393	5,028,834	67.5	1,504	3,959,621	38.0	933	3,859,378	24.2	762	8,134,092	9.4	8,720	25,328,859	34.4
44,000–58,999	1,260	3,817,499	33.0	2,257	5,689,971	39.7	1,048	4,745,937	22.1	660	4,717,823	14.0	505	10,266,261	4.9	5,730	29,237,491	19.6
59,000–80,999	1,085	3,825,358	28.4	1,954	6,286,003	31.1	916	5,531,032	16.6	671	5,556,796	12.1	480	11,801,992	4.1	5,106	33,001,181	15.5
≥81,000	702	3,667,247	19.1	1,324	5,894,157	22.5	763	6,299,261	12.1	563	6,759,018	8.3	429	12,894,888	3.3	3,781	35,514,571	10.6
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	456	3,335,592	13.7	827	4,426,529	18.7	484	4,516,760	10.7	363	5,036,233	7.2	300	11,028,474	2.7	2,430	28,343,588	8.6
4.00–7.99	992	4,357,145	22.8	1,690	6,213,498	27.2	850	5,650,206	15.0	593	5,855,189	10.1	452	12,667,750	3.6	4,577	34,743,788	13.2
8.00–13.99	1,415	4,033,099	35.1	2,402	6,087,079	39.5	1,040	5,218,253	19.9	717	5,213,858	13.8	583	10,779,402	5.4	6,157	31,331,691	19.7
≥14	2,322	4,091,016	56.8	4,017	6,211,150	64.7	1,858	5,178,709	35.9	1,156	4,810,472	24.0	844	8,641,523	9.8	10,197	28,932,870	35.2
Gini index (%)																		
<38	1,193	3,914,023	30.5	1,890	5,994,325	31.5	885	5,715,476	15.5	572	5,657,123	10.1	402	10,163,684	4.0	4,942	31,444,631	15.7
38.00–41.99	1,251	3,986,059	31.4	2,155	6,172,113	34.9	1,037	5,660,259	18.3	653	5,822,267	11.2	529	12,057,089	4.4	5,625	33,697,787	16.7
42.00–45.99	1,123	3,444,393	32.6	2,031	5,227,950	38.8	995	4,647,098	21.4	679	4,774,132	14.2	474	10,345,251	4.6	5,302	28,438,824	18.6
≥46	1,613	4,386,664	36.8	2,855	5,527,683	51.6	1,315	4,527,696	29.0	924	4,651,420	19.9	773	10,541,398	7.3	7,480	29,634,861	25.2
Subtotal^a	5,390	15,870,931	34.0	9,222	23,013,263	40.1	4,378	20,621,141	21.2	2,932	20,956,353	14.0	2,250	43,146,138	5.2	24,172	123,607,826	19.6

Table 1. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years			Total		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Female																		
Below federal poverty level (%)																		
<6	74	3,093,848	2.4	148	5,217,254	2.8	147	5,952,473	2.5	123	6,575,291	1.9	120	14,440,428	0.8	612	35,279,294	1.7
6.00–10.99	124	3,721,023	3.3	324	6,518,642	5.0	255	6,004,172	4.2	226	6,283,422	3.6	181	15,364,096	1.2	1,110	37,891,355	2.9
11.00–17.99	153	3,487,665	4.4	389	5,601,797	6.9	335	4,787,349	7.0	279	4,803,178	5.8	229	11,732,833	2.0	1,385	30,412,822	4.6
≥18	356	4,732,624	7.5	659	5,087,811	13.0	557	4,023,799	13.8	452	3,889,422	11.6	419	8,939,806	4.7	2,443	26,673,462	9.2
Less than high school diploma (%)																		
<6	93	4,770,844	1.9	182	6,067,249	3.0	162	5,918,280	2.7	130	6,325,160	2.1	110	14,711,098	0.7	677	37,792,631	1.8
6.00–9.99	97	3,224,094	3.0	248	5,140,208	4.8	205	4,794,676	4.3	174	5,084,568	3.4	155	12,489,992	1.2	879	30,733,538	2.9
10.00–16.99	194	3,413,627	5.7	409	5,541,341	7.4	364	5,038,082	7.2	302	5,250,267	5.8	254	12,773,195	2.0	1,523	32,016,512	4.8
≥17	323	3,690,973	8.8	681	5,681,550	12.0	563	5,019,183	11.2	474	4,892,542	9.7	430	10,503,749	4.1	2,471	29,787,997	8.3
Median household income (U.S. \$)																		
<44,000	366	4,319,818	8.5	705	4,990,992	14.1	572	4,092,302	14.0	467	4,077,691	11.5	436	10,078,223	4.3	2,546	27,559,026	9.2
44,000–58,999	157	3,556,014	4.4	364	5,432,452	6.7	302	4,693,332	6.4	274	4,800,554	5.7	208	12,185,898	1.7	1,305	30,668,250	4.3
59,000–80,999	116	3,615,726	3.2	267	6,089,690	4.4	264	5,500,735	4.8	208	5,694,986	3.7	170	13,697,082	1.2	1,025	34,598,219	3.0
≥81,000	68	3,451,084	2.0	184	5,905,235	3.1	155	6,476,553	2.4	130	6,973,362	1.9	135	14,508,791	0.9	672	37,315,025	1.8
Without health insurance (%)																		
<4	57	3,141,948	1.8	117	4,400,746	2.7	90	4,654,648	1.9	83	5,226,020	1.6	86	12,748,207	0.7	433	30,171,569	1.4
4.00–7.99	131	4,188,942	3.1	265	6,102,968	4.3	225	5,711,557	3.9	204	6,067,136	3.4	173	14,768,823	1.2	998	36,839,426	2.7
8.00–13.99	159	3,872,420	4.1	399	5,975,288	6.7	351	5,280,583	6.6	294	5,377,397	5.5	238	12,725,651	1.9	1,441	33,231,339	4.3
≥14	360	3,889,934	9.3	739	5,946,951	12.4	628	5,121,019	12.3	499	4,880,796	10.2	452	10,234,482	4.4	2,678	30,073,182	8.9
Gini index (%)																		
<38	136	3,552,566	3.8	280	5,863,590	4.8	259	5,759,739	4.5	224	5,761,658	3.9	179	11,595,001	1.5	1,078	32,532,554	3.3
38.00–41.99	168	3,724,443	4.5	396	6,004,080	6.6	327	5,692,923	5.7	261	5,987,309	4.4	216	14,006,609	1.5	1,368	35,415,364	3.9
42.00–45.99	139	3,288,094	4.2	332	5,095,085	6.5	259	4,670,942	5.5	264	4,942,026	5.3	215	12,167,280	1.8	1,209	30,163,427	4.0
≥46	264	4,441,399	5.9	512	5,459,622	9.4	449	4,641,820	9.7	330	4,858,543	6.8	339	12,706,339	2.7	1,894	32,107,723	5.9
Subtotal^a	738	15,099,538	4.9	1,574	22,430,348	7.0	1,321	20,770,221	6.4	1,104	21,552,537	5.1	979	50,478,034	1.9	5,716	130,330,678	4.4
Total^b	6,128	30,970,469	19.8	10,796	45,443,611	23.8	5,699	41,391,362	13.8	4,036	42,508,890	9.5	3,229	93,624,172	3.4	29,888	253,938,504	11.8

Abbreviations: Pop., population; SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2019_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

^b Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2019 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 2. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

	American Indian/Alaska Native			Asian			Black/African American			Hispanic/Latino ^a			Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander			White			Multiracial		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Male																					
Below federal poverty level (%)																					
<6	13	119,919	10.8	112	2,413,035	4.6	998	2,144,448	46.5	778	3,139,779	24.8	12	52,354	22.9	1,303	25,107,987	5.2	91	711,218	12.8
6.00–10.99	19	211,765	9.0	131	1,960,399	6.7	1,788	3,058,822	58.5	1,471	5,095,079	28.9	7	67,916	10.3	1,773	25,072,964	7.1	177	835,742	21.2
11.00–17.99	21	261,742	8.0	114	1,298,519	8.8	2,390	3,724,453	64.2	1,931	5,829,008	33.1	12	57,181	21.0	1,453	17,327,337	8.4	186	703,326	26.4
≥18	45	390,089	11.5	103	1,045,672	9.9	4,269	5,620,595	76.0	2,524	7,208,414	35.0	11	43,929	25.0	1,415	10,511,375	13.5	212	676,942	31.3
Less than high school diploma (%)																					
<6	23	134,748	17.1	144	2,569,855	5.6	1,375	2,181,639	63.0	921	2,603,431	35.4	8	51,910	15.4	1,774	27,435,552	6.5	156	802,123	19.4
6.00–9.99	28	182,972	15.3	106	1,427,898	7.4	1,699	2,713,780	62.6	972	2,900,591	33.5	10	56,017	17.9	1,453	21,047,695	6.9	116	671,340	17.3
10.00–16.99	22	288,406	7.6	97	1,335,482	7.3	2,769	4,299,977	64.4	1,444	4,576,594	31.6	18	57,861	31.1	1,431	19,067,796	7.5	187	723,351	25.9
≥17	25	382,519	6.5	113	1,395,398	8.1	3,607	5,452,836	66.1	3,370	11,268,490	29.9	6	56,605	10.6	1,288	10,580,355	12.2	207	746,222	27.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)																					
<44,000	42	375,317	11.2	77	740,602	10.4	4,447	5,871,760	75.7	2,514	6,689,806	37.6	10	36,312	27.5	1,421	11,518,334	12.3	209	632,868	33.0
44,000–58,999	20	270,497	7.4	100	997,948	10.0	2,237	3,411,813	65.6	1,703	5,495,266	31.0	11	45,845	24.0	1,487	18,660,523	8.0	172	657,829	26.1
59,000–80,999	22	204,911	10.7	125	1,588,180	7.9	1,680	2,919,039	57.6	1,485	5,131,774	28.9	12	67,385	17.8	1,631	22,627,586	7.2	151	764,118	19.8
≥81,000	14	130,354	10.7	158	3,381,368	4.7	1,065	2,290,249	46.5	998	3,917,076	25.5	9	71,134	12.7	1,404	25,109,275	5.6	133	863,864	15.4
Without health insurance (%)																					
<4	12	84,002	14.3	106	2,131,494	5.0	699	1,619,582	43.2	486	2,073,420	23.4	8	46,717	17.1	1,037	21,960,127	4.7	82	611,094	13.4
4.00–7.99	21	183,442	11.4	122	2,037,211	6.0	1,632	3,170,669	51.5	1,014	4,112,934	24.7	11	73,380	15.0	1,629	24,685,534	6.6	148	857,677	17.3
8.00–13.99	20	254,536	7.9	117	1,466,515	8.0	2,643	4,424,799	59.7	1,547	5,383,600	28.7	8	56,324	14.2	1,634	19,355,949	8.4	188	787,308	23.9
≥14	45	461,747	9.7	115	1,089,219	10.6	4,472	5,339,748	83.7	3,658	9,709,455	37.7	15	45,044	33.3	1,644	12,051,471	13.6	248	673,264	36.8
Gini index (%)																					
<38	14	179,166	7.8	84	1,878,832	4.5	1,943	3,295,275	59.0	1,405	5,495,071	25.6	7	70,992	9.9	1,344	20,054,376	6.7	145	781,428	18.6
38.00–41.99	24	240,895	10.0	120	1,754,121	6.8	2,070	3,356,617	61.7	1,663	5,579,538	29.8	15	61,899	24.2	1,561	22,260,257	7.0	172	764,392	22.5
42.00–45.99	23	253,051	9.1	108	1,482,540	7.3	2,101	3,245,422	64.7	1,541	4,831,259	31.9	10	44,852	22.3	1,392	18,234,188	7.6	127	657,215	19.3
≥46	37	309,434	12.0	148	1,599,038	9.3	3,325	4,625,917	71.9	2,093	5,353,109	39.1	10	43,394	23.0	1,646	17,434,920	9.4	221	720,385	30.7
Subtotal^b	105	988,645	10.6	471	6,728,633	7.0	9,784	14,648,232	66.8	6,897	21,349,106	32.3	43	222,393	19.3	6,184	78,131,398	7.9	688	2,943,036	23.4

Table 2. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	American Indian/Alaska Native			Asian			Black/African American			Hispanic/Latino ^a			Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander			White			Multiracial		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Female																					
Below federal poverty level (%)																					
<6	1	122,715	0.8	16	2,792,123	0.6	319	2,258,357	14.1	93	3,199,682	2.9	0	51,770	0.0	167	26,316,085	0.6	16	731,489	2.2
6.00–10.99	7	217,894	3.2	16	2,290,437	0.7	550	3,365,772	16.3	181	5,040,437	3.6	2	70,201	2.8	322	26,339,247	1.2	32	859,349	3.7
11.00–17.99	7	272,172	2.6	21	1,484,939	1.4	762	4,235,537	18.0	258	5,711,922	4.5	1	59,294	1.7	288	18,236,377	1.6	48	733,025	6.5
≥18	12	413,815	2.9	13	1,109,831	1.2	1,535	6,747,149	22.8	434	7,344,851	5.9	3	45,043	6.7	373	10,888,914	3.4	73	728,914	10.0
Less than high school diploma (%)																					
<6	4	144,521	2.8	17	2,936,239	0.6	342	2,417,039	14.1	94	2,741,091	3.4	1	51,002	2.0	199	28,851,894	0.7	20	839,896	2.4
6.00–9.99	3	191,365	1.6	15	1,674,459	0.9	491	3,118,186	15.7	89	2,988,487	3.0	2	58,675	3.4	257	22,212,702	1.2	22	708,639	3.1
10.00–16.99	10	303,303	3.3	14	1,525,720	0.9	901	5,073,810	17.8	215	4,618,570	4.7	3	59,610	5.0	325	20,017,342	1.6	55	761,852	7.2
≥17	10	387,844	2.6	20	1,548,079	1.3	1,432	6,010,408	23.8	568	10,960,974	5.2	0	57,224	0.0	369	10,737,523	3.4	72	745,882	9.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)																					
<44,000	11	402,869	2.7	9	797,356	1.1	1,607	7,121,252	22.6	433	6,848,263	6.3	4	39,049	10.2	405	12,225,165	3.3	77	685,711	11.2
44,000–58,999	9	279,851	3.2	15	1,127,167	1.3	700	3,821,897	18.3	233	5,365,101	4.3	0	47,490	0.0	302	19,655,547	1.5	46	669,945	6.9
59,000–80,999	5	207,009	2.4	25	1,836,312	1.4	516	3,232,494	16.0	184	5,063,331	3.6	1	66,016	1.5	265	23,695,013	1.1	29	791,746	3.7
≥81,000	2	135,843	1.5	17	3,908,576	0.4	343	2,409,284	14.2	114	4,006,649	2.8	1	73,673	1.4	178	26,135,219	0.7	17	900,967	1.9
Without health insurance (%)																					
<4	0	87,381	0.0	12	2,466,637	0.5	212	1,703,627	12.4	65	2,174,782	3.0	0	46,439	0.0	124	23,242,522	0.5	20	636,174	3.1
4.00–7.99	9	190,049	4.7	16	2,338,030	0.7	518	3,562,107	14.5	158	4,274,028	3.7	1	77,486	1.3	267	25,890,617	1.0	29	895,941	3.2
8.00–13.99	6	265,572	2.3	18	1,673,849	1.1	822	5,108,018	16.1	193	5,480,925	3.5	4	57,899	6.9	364	20,231,692	1.8	34	830,600	4.1
≥14	12	483,749	2.5	20	1,205,686	1.7	1,614	6,241,575	25.9	550	9,376,352	5.9	1	44,594	2.2	395	12,447,890	3.2	86	692,635	12.4
Gini index (%)																					
<38	7	182,507	3.8	21	2,148,784	1.0	599	3,586,115	16.7	181	5,388,676	3.4	1	70,238	1.4	238	20,661,084	1.2	31	800,728	3.9
38.00–41.99	6	253,866	2.4	15	1,996,963	0.8	769	3,755,109	20.5	242	5,540,033	4.4	0	65,167	0.0	296	23,334,571	1.3	40	788,418	5.1
42.00–45.99	9	259,962	3.5	18	1,699,478	1.1	639	3,706,519	17.2	216	4,801,233	4.5	2	45,828	4.4	291	19,272,904	1.5	34	683,465	5.0
≥46	5	329,844	1.5	12	1,829,471	0.7	1,159	5,551,726	20.9	326	5,561,844	5.9	3	45,029	6.7	325	18,490,427	1.8	64	778,348	8.2
Subtotal^b	29	1,027,033	2.8	69	7,684,497	0.9	3,253	16,619,443	19.6	1,004	21,309,122	4.7	6	226,511	2.6	1,180	81,819,461	1.4	175	3,056,269	5.7
Total^c	134	2,015,678	6.6	540	14,413,130	3.7	13,037	31,267,675	41.7	7,901	42,658,228	18.5	49	448,904	10.9	7,364	159,950,859	4.6	863	5,999,305	14.4

Abbreviations: Pop., population; SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only]; ACS, American Community Survey [footnotes only].

Note. Rates are per 100,000 population. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. The ACS does not provide age- and sex-specific SDH variables stratified by race and ethnicity for racial groups except White persons (i.e., White, not Hispanic/Latino persons). Therefore, the denominators used for computing race-specific rates may include Hispanic/Latino persons and should be interpreted with caution; see Technical Notes for more details. For the definitions of SDH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2019_ACSsubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

^b Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

^c Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2019 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 3. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

	Male-to-male sexual contact		Injection drug use		Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use		Heterosexual contact ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	2,734	14.3	129	14.0	157	14.5	283	12.6
6.00–10.99	4,447	23.3	191	20.7	254	23.5	469	20.9
11.00–17.99	5,024	26.3	205	22.2	295	27.2	579	25.8
≥18	6,879	36.0	399	43.1	378	34.8	915	40.7
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<6	3,749	19.6	123	13.3	209	19.3	316	14.0
6.00–9.99	3,600	18.9	169	18.2	224	20.7	386	17.2
10.00–16.99	4,856	25.4	242	26.2	289	26.7	577	25.7
≥17	6,886	36.1	393	42.4	362	33.4	968	43.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<44,000	6,968	36.5	392	42.5	372	34.3	979	43.6
44,000–58,999	4,680	24.5	223	24.3	287	26.5	535	23.8
59,000–80,999	4,262	22.4	169	18.3	272	25.1	400	17.8
≥81,000	3,157	16.6	137	14.9	153	14.1	331	14.7
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	1,975	10.3	119	12.9	126	11.6	207	9.2
4.00–7.99	3,747	19.6	213	23.0	235	21.7	377	16.8
8.00–13.99	5,011	26.3	246	26.6	301	27.7	592	26.4
≥14	8,352	43.8	347	37.5	423	39.0	1,069	47.6
Gini index (%)								
<38	4,087	21.4	162	17.6	229	21.2	460	20.5
38.00–41.99	4,567	23.9	237	25.8	262	24.2	555	24.7
42.00–45.99	4,347	22.8	213	23.1	259	23.9	479	21.3
≥46	6,077	31.9	310	33.6	334	30.8	752	33.5
Subtotal^b	19,742	100	965	100	1,122	100	2,322	100
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	83	10.5	—	—	525	11.1
6.00–10.99	—	—	157	20.0	—	—	951	20.0
11.00–17.99	—	—	178	22.6	—	—	1,202	25.3
≥18	—	—	367	46.8	—	—	2,066	43.5
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<6	—	—	99	12.7	—	—	572	12.1
6.00–9.99	—	—	127	16.1	—	—	750	15.8
10.00–16.99	—	—	217	27.7	—	—	1,299	27.4
≥17	—	—	341	43.5	—	—	2,123	44.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<44,000	—	—	372	47.5	—	—	2,165	45.7
44,000–58,999	—	—	159	20.2	—	—	1,140	24.0
59,000–80,999	—	—	154	19.7	—	—	866	18.3
≥81,000	—	—	99	12.7	—	—	571	12.0
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	68	8.7	—	—	363	7.6
4.00–7.99	—	—	173	22.0	—	—	819	17.3
8.00–13.99	—	—	227	29.0	—	—	1,208	25.5
≥14	—	—	317	40.4	—	—	2,354	49.6
Gini index (%)								
<38	—	—	135	17.2	—	—	939	19.8
38.00–41.99	—	—	183	23.3	—	—	1,179	24.9
42.00–45.99	—	—	186	23.7	—	—	1,018	21.5
≥46	—	—	281	35.8	—	—	1,607	33.9
Subtotal^b	—	—	806	100	—	—	4,888	100
Total^c	19,742	100	1,771	100	1,122	100	7,210	100

Abbreviation: SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. For the definitions of SDH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2019_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or with a risk factor for, HIV infection.

^b Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

^c Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2019 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 4. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by percentage living below federal poverty level, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Below federal poverty level (%)											
	<6			6.00–10.99			11.00–17.99			≥18		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Male											
Alabama	34	12.4	13	63	14.2	17	91	16.2	21	184	35.5	14
Alaska	3	3.4	—	6	4.9	—	3	5.1	—	2	9.6	—
Arizona	84	13.8	11	100	13.3	21	108	18.7	16	231	32.0	19
Arkansas	15	14.3	9	36	13.1	22	39	10.0	33	86	25.1	26
California	183	5.0	33	372	8.1	32	470	12.8	28	479	16.8	36
Colorado	70	8.7	20	96	14.7	15	83	18.5	17	50	19.4	32
Connecticut	28	4.3	34	28	8.1	33	27	16.0	22	72	38.3	13
Delaware	6	5.5	—	21	16.8	13	23	27.4	8	14	32.9	18
District of Columbia	21	41.8	1	30	48.8	1	51	62.7	1	68	93.2	1
Florida	316	19.8	3	761	29.7	4	962	41.9	3	1,136	70.2	2
Georgia	193	24.1	2	387	37.2	2	534	51.6	2	614	67.9	3
Hawaii	17	7.3	24	20	10.7	25	13	13.9	25	1	2.3	—
Idaho	1	1.1	—	6	2.3	—	9	4.9	—	9	9.3	—
Illinois	110	7.4	23	233	15.4	14	226	22.5	12	364	46.2	9
Indiana	49	7.5	22	87	10.4	26	68	12.7	29	144	31.4	20
Iowa	9	2.9	—	23	4.9	40	15	5.8	39	17	11.3	41
Kansas	25	7.3	25	21	6.4	36	23	9.7	34	20	11.2	42
Kentucky	37	13.5	12	52	13.8	18	55	12.7	30	104	17.9	34
Louisiana	11	7.4	—	22	5.8	39	39	6.8	38	71	11.6	40
Maine	5	4.0	—	4	2.3	—	4	2.5	—	5	7.7	—
Maryland	174	16.9	5	227	33.2	3	127	40.7	4	98	51.6	6
Massachusetts	71	6.3	29	96	13.3	20	84	20.4	14	103	28.5	24
Michigan	60	5.8	31	90	8.3	31	93	10.9	32	274	35.0	16
Minnesota	45	5.0	32	50	7.3	35	29	9.3	35	47	22.5	29
Mississippi	14	13.9	10	33	17.7	10	76	20.8	13	205	47.6	8
Missouri	39	7.0	27	89	13.5	19	81	12.9	27	122	27.8	25
Montana	2	2.7	—	5	3.9	—	7	5.1	—	4	5.6	—
Nebraska	7	3.3	—	16	6.2	37	10	6.7	—	23	24.8	27
Nevada	34	10.9	15	69	20.1	8	94	35.2	5	133	60.3	5
New Hampshire	5	1.9	—	11	6.3	—	4	6.1	—	4	14.0	—
New Jersey	178	11.1	14	160	18.9	9	165	34.0	6	231	60.4	4
New Mexico	10	10.7	—	10	6.2	—	29	13.2	26	48	15.4	38
New York	185	8.6	21	244	12.3	23	311	18.8	15	543	34.1	17
North Carolina	125	15.9	7	223	20.7	7	286	25.5	9	410	49.3	7
North Dakota	8	10.2	—	7	5.8	—	5	8.2	—	3	7.9	—
Ohio	84	6.2	30	120	10.2	27	153	16.5	20	352	38.8	12
Oklahoma	28	10.8	16	54	14.7	16	67	14.5	24	71	19.1	33
Oregon	24	9.5	19	48	8.9	29	45	8.4	36	35	12.7	39
Pennsylvania	105	6.3	28	95	6.0	38	122	14.7	23	247	30.6	21
Puerto Rico	0	0.0	—	11	75.2	—	8	15.0	—	247	21.0	30
Rhode Island	7	4.9	—	12	11.3	24	6	9.1	—	28	30.4	22
South Carolina	63	16.4	6	115	22.3	6	127	25.0	11	179	39.3	11
South Dakota	3	3.3	—	2	2.1	—	8	9.1	—	4	7.4	—
Tennessee	68	14.9	8	122	17.2	11	129	17.5	18	211	35.4	15
Texas	483	18.5	4	754	26.9	5	861	33.9	7	985	42.8	10
Utah	32	7.2	26	29	8.7	30	23	12.5	31	24	19.9	31
Vermont	1	1.8	—	2	1.8	—	2	3.4	—	4	16.5	—
Virginia	128	10.0	17	154	17.1	12	154	25.4	10	119	29.4	23
Washington	86	9.9	18	99	9.6	28	115	17.5	19	47	15.6	37
West Virginia	0	0.0	—	13	7.6	34	10	3.7	—	39	17.5	35
Wisconsin	20	2.6	35	36	4.5	41	31	8.1	37	66	24.0	28
Wyoming	1	2.1	—	2	2.1	—	2	3.8	—	2	6.9	—
Total^b	3,307	9.9	—	5,366	14.9	—	6,107	21.1	—	8,579	34.4	—

Table 4. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by percentage living below federal poverty level, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Below federal poverty level (%)											
	<6			6.00–10.99			11.00–17.99			≥18		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Female											
Alabama	6	2.0	—	18	3.8	8	19	3.1	23	53	9.1	16
Alaska	1	1.2	—	4	3.6	—	0	0.0	—	1	5.7	—
Arizona	10	1.5	—	26	3.2	12	19	3.2	22	40	5.8	26
Arkansas	0	0.0	—	4	1.4	—	14	3.4	21	26	6.9	22
California	11	0.3	—	21	0.4	24	54	1.4	27	82	2.8	33
Colorado	12	1.5	11	21	3.2	13	25	5.7	10	11	4.4	—
Connecticut	6	0.9	—	10	2.6	—	6	3.2	—	24	11.5	9
Delaware	3	2.6	—	9	6.7	—	4	4.2	—	7	14.5	—
District of Columbia	0	0.0	—	3	4.6	—	17	18.1	1	30	34.1	1
Florida	61	3.5	3	160	5.8	3	237	9.7	4	381	22.4	3
Georgia	43	5.0	2	83	7.4	2	119	10.4	3	163	16.4	5
Hawaii	2	0.9	—	3	1.6	—	1	1.0	—	0	0.0	—
Idaho	0	0.0	—	2	0.8	—	1	0.5	—	2	2.1	—
Illinois	23	1.5	12	42	2.6	15	45	4.3	16	110	12.8	6
Indiana	8	1.2	—	14	1.6	22	21	3.6	19	44	8.9	17
Iowa	2	0.6	—	12	2.5	18	4	1.5	—	7	4.6	—
Kansas	5	1.4	—	5	1.5	—	7	2.8	—	8	4.5	—
Kentucky	4	1.4	—	5	1.3	—	10	2.2	—	31	4.9	28
Louisiana	0	0.0	—	5	1.2	—	13	2.2	26	30	4.4	31
Maine	1	0.7	—	1	0.5	—	3	1.8	—	2	2.9	—
Maryland	57	5.1	1	87	11.7	1	52	14.5	2	53	24.4	2
Massachusetts	27	2.2	6	26	3.3	11	32	7.1	6	38	9.5	14
Michigan	7	0.6	—	15	1.3	23	25	2.7	25	56	6.6	25
Minnesota	16	1.7	9	18	2.6	17	15	4.6	13	14	6.7	24
Mississippi	2	1.8	—	5	2.5	—	17	4.3	15	58	12.0	7
Missouri	9	1.5	—	10	1.4	—	11	1.7	—	19	3.9	32
Montana	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	0.7	—	3	4.3	—
Nebraska	1	0.5	—	3	1.1	—	2	1.3	—	6	6.4	—
Nevada	3	0.9	—	14	4.0	6	17	6.3	8	16	7.6	20
New Hampshire	1	0.4	—	1	0.5	—	0	0.0	—	1	3.5	—
New Jersey	33	1.9	7	40	4.4	5	47	9.0	5	84	20.3	4
New Mexico	1	1.0	—	2	1.2	—	3	1.3	—	8	2.5	—
New York	38	1.6	10	56	2.6	16	80	4.5	14	157	8.6	18
North Carolina	15	1.8	8	43	3.7	9	59	4.9	12	100	10.8	12
North Dakota	3	4.0	—	4	3.4	—	1	1.7	—	2	5.9	—
Ohio	14	1.0	14	25	2.0	21	28	2.8	24	110	11.2	10
Oklahoma	5	1.8	—	11	2.9	—	11	2.3	—	30	7.8	19
Oregon	3	1.1	—	2	0.4	—	5	0.9	—	4	1.5	—
Pennsylvania	18	1.0	13	35	2.1	20	34	3.8	18	84	9.2	15
Puerto Rico	0	0.0	—	1	6.0	—	1	1.7	—	61	4.5	30
Rhode Island	2	1.3	—	0	0.0	—	1	1.4	—	7	7.0	—
South Carolina	8	1.9	—	20	3.6	10	35	6.2	9	54	10.5	13
South Dakota	0	0.0	—	2	2.2	—	1	1.1	—	4	7.6	—
Tennessee	9	1.8	—	21	2.8	14	27	3.4	20	78	11.7	8
Texas	90	3.3	4	148	5.1	4	182	7.0	7	264	11.1	11
Utah	0	0.0	—	1	0.3	—	2	1.1	—	2	1.7	—
Vermont	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	4.1	—
Virginia	36	2.7	5	37	3.9	7	33	5.2	11	29	6.7	23
Washington	11	1.2	—	23	2.2	19	27	4.1	17	14	4.7	29
West Virginia	0	0.0	—	3	1.7	—	10	3.5	—	17	7.2	21
Wisconsin	5	0.6	—	8	1.0	—	7	1.8	—	17	5.7	27
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	1	1.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Total^b	612	1.7	—	1,110	2.9	—	1,385	4.6	—	2,443	9.2	—

Table 4. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by percentage living below federal poverty level, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Below federal poverty level (%)											
	<6			6.00–10.99			11.00–17.99			≥18		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Total											
Alabama	40	7.0	13	81	8.8	17	110	9.3	21	237	21.5	16
Alaska	4	2.3	—	10	4.3	—	3	2.7	—	3	7.8	—
Arizona	94	7.5	10	126	8.1	19	127	10.9	17	271	19.1	21
Arkansas	15	7.0	12	40	7.1	24	53	6.6	34	112	15.6	25
California	194	2.6	33	393	4.2	36	524	7.0	30	561	9.7	37
Colorado	82	5.1	20	117	8.9	15	108	12.1	15	61	12.1	33
Connecticut	34	2.5	34	38	5.2	30	33	9.3	22	96	24.2	12
Delaware	9	4.0	—	30	11.6	10	27	15.1	9	21	23.1	14
District of Columbia	21	20.0	1	33	25.9	2	68	38.8	1	98	60.9	1
Florida	377	11.4	3	921	17.3	5	1,199	25.3	4	1,517	45.7	2
Georgia	236	14.3	2	470	21.7	4	653	30.0	2	777	41.0	3
Hawaii	19	4.1	27	23	6.1	25	14	7.3	27	1	1.2	—
Idaho	1	0.5	—	8	1.5	—	10	2.7	—	11	5.7	—
Illinois	133	4.3	22	275	8.9	16	271	13.2	13	474	28.8	8
Indiana	57	4.3	23	101	6.0	26	89	8.0	25	188	19.8	19
Iowa	11	1.8	—	35	3.7	39	19	3.6	40	24	7.9	39
Kansas	30	4.3	24	26	3.9	38	30	6.2	35	28	7.9	40
Kentucky	41	7.3	11	57	7.4	21	65	7.3	26	135	11.2	34
Louisiana	11	3.5	—	27	3.4	42	52	4.4	38	101	7.8	41
Maine	6	2.3	—	5	1.4	—	7	2.1	—	7	5.3	—
Maryland	231	10.7	5	314	22.0	3	179	26.7	3	151	37.1	5
Massachusetts	98	4.2	26	122	8.1	20	116	13.5	12	141	18.6	22
Michigan	67	3.2	32	105	4.7	32	118	6.7	33	330	20.2	18
Minnesota	61	3.3	31	68	4.9	31	44	6.9	31	61	14.6	28
Mississippi	16	7.6	9	38	9.8	13	93	12.2	14	263	28.7	9
Missouri	48	4.2	25	99	7.2	23	92	7.1	29	141	15.3	27
Montana	2	1.3	—	5	1.9	—	8	2.9	—	7	4.9	—
Nebraska	8	1.9	—	19	3.7	40	12	4.0	39	29	15.6	26
Nevada	37	5.9	17	83	12.0	8	111	20.7	6	149	34.6	6
New Hampshire	6	1.1	—	12	3.3	43	4	3.0	—	5	8.8	—
New Jersey	211	6.3	14	200	11.4	11	212	21.1	5	315	39.5	4
New Mexico	11	5.8	—	12	3.6	41	32	7.2	28	56	8.8	38
New York	223	5.0	21	300	7.3	22	391	11.4	16	700	20.5	17
North Carolina	140	8.6	7	266	11.9	9	345	14.8	11	510	29.0	7
North Dakota	11	7.2	—	11	4.7	—	6	5.0	—	5	7.0	—
Ohio	98	3.5	30	145	5.9	27	181	9.4	20	462	24.5	11
Oklahoma	33	6.2	15	65	8.7	18	78	8.3	24	101	13.3	30
Oregon	27	5.3	19	50	4.5	34	50	4.6	37	39	7.1	42
Pennsylvania	123	3.6	28	130	4.0	37	156	9.0	23	331	19.2	20
Puerto Rico	0	0.0	—	12	38.5	1	9	7.9	—	308	12.2	32
Rhode Island	9	3.0	—	12	5.4	29	7	5.0	—	35	18.3	23
South Carolina	71	8.8	6	135	12.7	7	162	15.2	8	233	24.1	13
South Dakota	3	1.6	—	4	2.1	—	9	5.0	—	8	7.5	—
Tennessee	77	8.1	8	143	9.8	14	156	10.2	19	289	22.9	15
Texas	573	10.8	4	902	15.8	6	1,043	20.2	7	1,249	26.7	10
Utah	32	3.6	29	30	4.4	35	25	6.8	32	26	11.0	35
Vermont	1	0.9	—	2	0.9	—	2	1.7	—	5	10.2	—
Virginia	164	6.2	16	191	10.3	12	187	15.1	10	148	17.7	24
Washington	97	5.5	18	122	5.9	28	142	10.8	18	61	10.2	36
West Virginia	0	0.0	—	16	4.7	33	20	3.6	41	56	12.2	31
Wisconsin	25	1.6	35	44	2.7	44	38	4.9	36	83	14.5	29
Wyoming	1	1.1	—	3	1.6	—	2	1.9	—	2	3.6	—
Total^b	3,919	5.7	—	6,476	8.8	—	7,492	12.6	—	11,022	21.4	—

Abbreviation: SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis, and the proportion of residents in the census tract who were living below the U.S. poverty level at any time during the 12 months before the survey response (individuals aged 18 years and older). Rates are per 100,000 population. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. For the definitions of SDH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2019_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Based on rate. Ranks were not assigned to areas with rates that were based on reported numbers less than 12.

^b Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2019 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 5. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by percentage with less than high school diploma, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Less than high school diploma (%)											
	<6			6.00–9.99			10.00–16.99			≥17		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Male											
Alabama	59	18.1	11	66	21.9	11	110	20.0	14	137	22.0	27
Alaska	5	4.5	—	7	6.7	—	2	3.4	—	0	0.0	—
Arizona	119	14.5	13	101	18.8	13	93	16.6	21	210	27.9	18
Arkansas	35	23.4	4	35	16.5	18	52	11.4	32	54	18.4	32
California	267	7.1	33	185	7.1	36	244	8.6	36	808	14.2	38
Colorado	105	10.0	23	65	15.4	20	58	14.2	25	71	24.3	25
Connecticut	30	5.4	37	28	7.7	34	41	15.4	24	56	31.4	17
Delaware	10	10.1	—	17	17.6	16	25	22.6	12	12	22.4	26
District of Columbia	53	44.1	1	24	59.9	1	48	68.8	1	45	125.4	1
Florida	509	24.7	3	596	30.5	3	834	39.6	3	1,239	63.2	2
Georgia	289	37.8	2	361	47.5	2	561	47.3	2	517	48.1	4
Hawaii	21	8.2	28	18	12.0	24	10	8.5	—	2	5.8	—
Idaho	7	3.7	—	5	2.4	—	6	4.0	—	7	7.9	—
Illinois	189	11.5	19	175	14.6	21	234	22.9	11	335	35.6	9
Indiana	60	11.4	20	69	10.1	28	107	12.6	29	112	26.4	19
Iowa	20	4.1	40	14	3.5	41	16	7.8	40	14	14.1	39
Kansas	34	7.6	31	14	4.9	39	21	9.8	35	20	14.4	36
Kentucky	42	14.2	14	57	17.9	15	73	13.6	26	76	14.6	35
Louisiana	12	5.1	38	29	9.1	31	42	8.4	38	60	9.1	42
Maine	8	4.2	—	7	3.5	—	1	0.8	—	2	18.7	—
Maryland	146	18.9	10	167	26.3	7	167	33.1	4	146	45.9	6
Massachusetts	79	6.8	34	64	10.2	27	84	19.1	15	127	32.4	14
Michigan	101	8.1	29	104	9.1	32	159	16.8	20	153	34.5	11
Minnesota	61	6.1	35	50	7.4	35	33	10.9	33	27	19.0	30
Mississippi	23	21.8	7	43	25.7	8	109	28.9	6	153	35.3	10
Missouri	69	10.8	22	85	14.1	22	117	16.5	22	60	17.6	33
Montana	8	4.3	—	7	5.0	—	2	2.5	—	1	13.8	—
Nebraska	18	5.9	36	12	5.7	38	10	8.6	—	16	19.5	29
Nevada	31	12.4	18	67	23.7	9	82	27.6	8	150	47.9	5
New Hampshire	6	2.3	—	11	6.4	—	3	3.5	—	4	20.0	—
New Jersey	117	9.1	25	133	15.7	19	210	32.4	5	274	50.1	3
New Mexico	12	8.0	30	17	11.9	25	28	13.0	28	40	14.4	37
New York	180	9.0	26	156	9.3	30	304	17.5	19	645	32.6	13
North Carolina	206	21.8	6	174	23.3	10	287	25.3	9	377	37.9	7
North Dakota	9	7.8	—	9	7.8	—	2	3.5	—	3	29.3	—
Ohio	128	9.4	24	171	13.5	23	203	17.8	17	207	34.3	12
Oklahoma	42	14.9	12	67	18.1	14	57	12.0	31	54	16.3	34
Oregon	62	12.6	17	45	10.0	29	26	5.6	41	19	9.7	40
Pennsylvania	120	7.6	32	130	8.9	33	161	13.2	27	158	25.3	22
Puerto Rico	8	26.0	—	22	28.6	4	59	20.2	13	177	20.9	28
Rhode Island	6	5.3	—	9	7.2	—	15	15.5	23	23	31.6	16
South Carolina	90	20.3	9	102	26.3	6	127	24.2	10	165	31.8	15
South Dakota	6	5.6	—	7	6.0	—	2	2.7	—	2	6.3	—
Tennessee	109	20.7	8	96	20.7	12	166	19.1	16	159	24.7	24
Texas	531	22.9	5	472	26.9	5	656	28.3	7	1,429	36.7	8
Utah	40	8.4	27	22	7.1	37	21	10.6	34	25	25.6	21
Vermont	2	2.3	—	1	1.0	—	6	11.2	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	136	13.0	15	135	17.4	17	156	17.8	18	128	25.3	23
Washington	123	11.3	21	86	10.7	26	78	12.0	30	60	18.9	31
West Virginia	13	12.6	16	10	6.7	—	23	7.9	39	16	9.7	41
Wisconsin	43	4.7	39	32	4.5	40	37	8.5	37	41	26.4	20
Wyoming	2	2.2	—	5	5.7	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Total^b	4,401	12.4	—	4,384	15.2	—	5,968	19.9	—	8,616	29.5	—

Table 5. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by percentage with less than high school diploma, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Less than high school diploma (%)											
	<6			6.00–9.99			10.00–16.99			≥17		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Female											
Alabama	10	2.8	—	12	3.6	9	32	5.1	15	42	6.3	25
Alaska	3	3.0	—	2	2.1	—	1	1.9	—	0	0.0	—
Arizona	12	1.4	13	17	3.0	13	24	4.2	19	42	5.8	26
Arkansas	5	3.1	—	9	3.9	—	13	2.7	27	17	5.6	28
California	17	0.4	18	10	0.4	—	18	0.6	30	123	2.2	33
Colorado	21	2.0	8	17	4.0	7	11	2.7	—	20	7.4	22
Connecticut	3	0.5	—	6	1.5	—	14	4.9	17	23	12.0	6
Delaware	1	0.9	—	8	7.4	—	10	8.0	—	4	7.7	—
District of Columbia	3	2.2	—	4	9.1	—	21	24.8	1	22	55.7	1
Florida	95	4.2	3	130	6.0	3	201	8.8	4	413	21.1	3
Georgia	44	5.4	1	77	9.0	1	153	11.5	2	134	12.1	5
Hawaii	3	1.2	—	0	0.0	—	3	2.5	—	0	0.0	—
Idaho	1	0.5	—	2	0.9	—	0	0.0	—	2	2.3	—
Illinois	33	1.9	9	43	3.3	12	64	5.7	11	80	8.6	18
Indiana	3	0.5	—	15	2.1	21	25	2.8	26	44	10.0	10
Iowa	7	1.4	—	7	1.7	—	6	2.9	—	5	5.0	—
Kansas	3	0.6	—	7	2.4	—	8	3.7	—	7	5.2	—
Kentucky	3	0.9	—	5	1.5	—	17	3.0	25	25	4.6	31
Louisiana	3	1.2	—	4	1.2	—	9	1.6	—	32	4.6	30
Maine	3	1.5	—	4	1.9	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Maryland	45	5.2	2	45	6.4	2	57	10.0	3	102	32.0	2
Massachusetts	21	1.6	12	19	2.8	14	34	7.3	7	49	11.5	7
Michigan	7	0.5	—	28	2.3	18	32	3.2	24	36	7.8	20
Minnesota	13	1.3	15	15	2.2	20	19	6.2	9	16	11.4	8
Mississippi	2	1.7	—	3	1.6	—	33	7.9	6	44	9.4	13
Missouri	11	1.6	—	11	1.7	—	17	2.2	29	10	2.9	—
Montana	1	0.5	—	1	0.7	—	2	2.5	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	3	0.9	—	2	0.9	—	2	1.7	—	5	6.3	—
Nevada	4	1.5	—	8	2.7	—	16	5.4	13	22	7.4	23
New Hampshire	0	0.0	—	1	0.6	—	2	2.3	—	0	0.0	—
New Jersey	26	1.9	11	23	2.5	15	59	8.4	5	96	17.2	4
New Mexico	3	1.9	—	0	0.0	—	3	1.3	—	8	2.9	—
New York	22	1.0	17	42	2.3	17	76	4.0	20	191	8.8	16
North Carolina	27	2.7	5	29	3.5	10	65	5.2	14	96	9.0	15
North Dakota	6	5.3	—	3	2.8	—	1	1.9	—	0	0.0	—
Ohio	16	1.1	16	31	2.3	19	62	5.0	16	68	11.2	9
Oklahoma	6	2.0	—	16	4.0	8	13	2.6	28	22	6.8	24
Oregon	7	1.4	—	1	0.2	—	3	0.6	—	3	1.6	—
Pennsylvania	23	1.3	14	38	2.4	16	50	3.8	22	60	9.4	12
Puerto Rico	2	5.3	—	3	3.2	—	6	1.7	—	52	5.5	29
Rhode Island	0	0.0	—	2	1.5	—	4	3.7	—	4	5.3	—
South Carolina	11	2.3	—	20	4.7	4	36	6.2	10	50	9.0	14
South Dakota	1	0.9	—	1	0.9	—	2	2.8	—	3	9.9	—
Tennessee	15	2.6	6	21	4.2	6	43	4.6	18	56	8.3	19
Texas	74	3.0	4	79	4.2	5	161	6.6	8	370	9.5	11
Utah	1	0.2	—	1	0.3	—	0	0.0	—	3	3.2	—
Vermont	0	0.0	—	1	0.9	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	26	2.4	7	29	3.5	11	51	5.4	12	29	5.6	27
Washington	21	1.9	10	16	1.9	22	24	3.7	23	14	4.5	32
West Virginia	2	1.9	—	3	1.9	—	12	3.9	21	13	7.7	21
Wisconsin	8	0.8	—	7	0.9	—	8	1.9	—	14	8.6	17
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	1	1.2	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Total^b	677	1.8	—	879	2.9	—	1,523	4.8	—	2,471	8.3	—

Table 5. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by percentage with less than high school diploma, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Less than high school diploma (%)											
	<6			6.00–9.99			10.00–16.99			≥17		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Total											
Alabama	69	10.0	11	78	12.3	11	142	12.1	14	179	13.9	28
Alaska	8	3.8	—	9	4.5	—	3	2.7	—	0	0.0	—
Arizona	131	7.7	13	118	10.7	15	117	10.3	19	252	17.1	21
Arkansas	40	12.9	4	44	9.9	17	65	6.9	33	71	11.9	31
California	284	3.7	35	195	3.6	39	262	4.5	42	931	8.2	40
Colorado	126	5.9	23	82	9.7	18	69	8.4	26	91	16.2	23
Connecticut	33	2.9	39	34	4.5	36	55	10.0	21	79	21.3	13
Delaware	11	5.3	—	25	12.2	12	35	14.9	9	16	15.1	26
District of Columbia	56	22.0	1	28	33.3	1	69	44.7	1	67	88.9	1
Florida	604	14.0	3	726	17.7	3	1,035	23.6	3	1,652	42.1	2
Georgia	333	21.0	2	438	27.1	2	714	28.4	2	651	29.8	5
Hawaii	24	4.7	29	18	5.9	27	13	5.5	36	2	2.9	—
Idaho	8	2.1	—	7	1.7	—	6	2.0	—	9	5.1	—
Illinois	222	6.6	20	218	8.7	21	298	14.0	12	415	22.2	10
Indiana	63	5.8	24	84	6.0	26	132	7.6	30	156	18.1	18
Iowa	27	2.7	40	21	2.6	44	22	5.3	38	19	9.5	36
Kansas	37	4.1	34	21	3.6	40	29	6.7	34	27	9.8	35
Kentucky	45	7.3	15	62	9.4	19	90	8.2	28	101	9.5	37
Louisiana	15	3.0	38	33	5.0	34	51	4.9	41	92	6.8	41
Maine	11	2.8	—	11	2.7	—	1	0.4	—	2	9.5	—
Maryland	191	11.7	7	212	15.9	4	224	20.9	4	248	38.9	3
Massachusetts	100	4.1	33	83	6.4	24	118	13.0	13	176	21.5	12
Michigan	108	4.2	32	132	5.6	30	191	9.9	22	189	20.9	14
Minnesota	74	3.7	36	65	4.8	35	52	8.5	25	43	15.2	25
Mississippi	25	11.3	8	46	13.0	9	142	17.9	6	197	21.9	11
Missouri	80	6.1	22	96	7.7	22	134	9.1	24	70	10.2	34
Montana	9	2.4	—	8	2.9	—	4	2.5	—	1	7.1	—
Nebraska	21	3.4	37	14	3.3	42	12	5.2	40	21	13.0	29
Nevada	35	6.8	18	75	13.1	8	98	16.5	8	172	28.2	6
New Hampshire	6	1.2	—	12	3.4	41	5	2.9	—	4	9.9	—
New Jersey	143	5.3	25	156	8.8	20	269	19.9	5	370	33.5	4
New Mexico	15	4.9	27	17	5.7	28	31	7.0	32	48	8.6	39
New York	202	4.8	28	198	5.7	29	380	10.4	18	836	20.2	15
North Carolina	233	11.9	6	203	12.9	10	352	14.8	10	473	22.9	8
North Dakota	15	6.6	19	12	5.4	32	3	2.7	—	3	14.8	—
Ohio	144	5.1	26	202	7.7	23	265	11.2	17	275	22.7	9
Oklahoma	48	8.3	12	83	10.8	14	70	7.2	31	76	11.6	33
Oregon	69	6.8	17	46	5.0	33	29	3.1	43	22	5.7	42
Pennsylvania	143	4.3	30	168	5.5	31	211	8.3	27	218	17.3	19
Puerto Rico	10	14.6	—	25	14.6	7	65	10.1	20	229	12.8	30
Rhode Island	6	2.5	—	11	4.2	—	19	9.3	23	27	18.2	17
South Carolina	101	11.0	10	122	15.0	6	163	14.7	11	215	20.1	16
South Dakota	7	3.2	—	8	3.4	—	4	2.8	—	5	8.1	—
Tennessee	124	11.2	9	117	12.1	13	209	11.6	15	215	16.3	22
Texas	605	12.7	5	551	15.2	5	817	17.1	7	1,799	23.1	7
Utah	41	4.3	31	23	3.6	38	21	5.3	37	28	14.7	27
Vermont	2	1.1	—	2	1.0	—	6	5.4	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	162	7.6	14	164	10.2	16	207	11.4	16	157	15.4	24
Washington	144	6.5	21	102	6.3	25	102	7.8	29	74	11.8	32
West Virginia	15	7.1	16	13	4.2	37	35	5.9	35	29	8.7	38
Wisconsin	51	2.7	41	39	2.7	43	45	5.2	39	55	17.3	20
Wyoming	2	1.1	—	6	3.5	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Total^b	5,078	6.9	—	5,263	8.8	—	7,491	12.1	—	11,087	18.8	—

Abbreviation: SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis, and the proportion of residents in the census tract with less than a high school diploma (individuals aged 18 years and older). Rates are per 100,000 population. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. For the definitions of SDH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2019_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Based on rate. Ranks were not assigned to areas with rates that were based on reported numbers less than 12.

^b Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2019 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 6. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by median household income, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Median household income (U.S. \$)											
	<44,000			44,000–58,999			59,000–80,999			≥81,000		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Male											
Alabama	218	32.9	16	80	14.6	24	55	15.0	20	17	7.7	21
Alaska	1	5.7	—	3	8.1	—	5	4.7	—	5	4.0	—
Arizona	214	30.3	18	128	19.3	18	101	15.3	17	80	12.7	8
Arkansas	89	19.9	29	46	11.6	30	32	15.4	16	8	13.8	—
California	356	19.4	30	362	13.6	27	370	9.9	27	416	6.3	27
Colorado	34	14.7	36	87	21.3	15	99	14.9	21	79	9.2	18
Connecticut	55	36.7	13	31	18.7	19	29	8.7	30	40	5.6	30
Delaware	11	39.0	—	22	26.6	9	24	16.3	12	7	6.9	—
District of Columbia	56	125.8	1	16	67.7	1	19	64.1	1	79	47.6	1
Florida	1,283	61.6	4	889	37.2	5	685	31.5	4	317	22.4	3
Georgia	655	66.4	2	469	50.7	2	393	40.3	2	211	23.7	2
Hawaii	1	3.3	—	12	18.2	20	18	11.9	23	20	6.5	26
Idaho	11	9.0	—	8	3.2	—	5	2.4	—	1	1.9	—
Illinois	358	47.2	7	230	21.0	17	205	15.0	19	139	8.8	19
Indiana	173	30.3	19	64	9.2	35	73	9.1	29	38	9.4	17
Iowa	16	10.5	40	23	6.0	43	18	3.9	37	7	3.8	—
Kansas	30	13.1	37	21	6.3	42	18	6.6	36	20	8.1	20
Kentucky	109	17.2	33	57	12.5	29	62	16.1	13	20	10.4	16
Louisiana	72	11.0	39	33	7.0	40	31	8.1	33	6	3.0	—
Maine	6	5.5	—	3	2.0	—	5	2.5	—	4	6.0	—
Maryland	78	51.4	6	105	41.6	3	191	36.8	3	252	19.5	4
Massachusetts	77	31.6	17	67	22.1	14	97	15.7	14	111	7.6	22
Michigan	283	32.9	15	100	9.3	34	87	8.1	32	47	6.2	28
Minnesota	40	22.6	27	40	9.0	37	53	7.1	34	38	5.2	31
Mississippi	219	42.8	10	75	23.0	11	26	14.4	22	8	12.4	—
Missouri	151	25.0	24	91	12.9	28	69	11.8	25	20	5.0	32
Montana	7	7.7	—	4	2.7	—	5	3.5	—	2	6.4	—
Nebraska	22	23.4	25	18	7.1	39	10	4.6	—	6	4.2	—
Nevada	154	58.6	5	71	30.5	7	71	18.0	11	34	13.4	7
New Hampshire	4	13.3	—	5	6.3	—	9	5.0	—	6	2.5	—
New Jersey	201	62.1	3	163	41.1	4	180	22.8	6	190	10.5	15
New Mexico	52	16.6	34	25	11.2	31	11	6.4	—	9	11.6	—
New York	414	36.8	12	256	17.5	21	292	15.1	18	316	11.2	12
North Carolina	504	45.3	8	286	24.5	10	169	18.9	9	78	12.5	9
North Dakota	4	11.4	—	7	10.0	—	5	4.1	—	7	9.9	—
Ohio	365	34.8	14	161	13.9	26	125	9.6	28	57	6.7	25
Oklahoma	87	19.0	31	70	14.5	25	50	15.5	15	13	6.8	24
Oregon	23	9.8	41	42	9.1	36	46	8.5	31	41	11.2	11
Pennsylvania	251	29.9	20	135	10.4	33	102	6.6	35	81	6.8	23
Puerto Rico	248	21.0	28	16	29.9	8	1	12.0	—	1	32.8	—
Rhode Island	21	29.2	22	14	21.2	16	10	8.3	—	8	5.4	—
South Carolina	232	39.0	11	118	22.8	12	103	20.9	7	31	12.2	10
South Dakota	7	11.9	—	5	4.5	—	4	3.5	—	1	2.2	—
Tennessee	223	29.5	21	139	17.4	22	114	20.4	8	53	14.0	6
Texas	1,025	44.0	9	810	32.3	6	717	27.2	5	531	19.1	5
Utah	16	18.1	32	24	11.0	32	44	11.8	24	24	5.9	29
Vermont	4	15.5	—	2	3.0	—	3	2.5	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	123	29.0	23	142	22.4	13	135	18.3	10	155	11.1	13
Washington	33	15.1	35	91	15.9	23	96	11.0	26	127	10.7	14
West Virginia	37	12.0	38	18	7.3	38	4	3.2	—	3	11.0	—
Wisconsin	67	23.0	26	45	6.8	41	25	3.0	38	16	3.6	33
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	1	1.6	—	5	5.2	—	1	2.1	—
Total^b	8,720	34.4	—	5,730	19.6	—	5,106	15.5	—	3,781	10.6	—

Table 6. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by median household income, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Median household income (U.S. \$)											
	<44,000			44,000–58,999			59,000–80,999			≥81,000		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Female											
Alabama	58	7.8	20	23	3.8	16	11	2.8	—	4	1.7	—
Alaska	0	0.0	—	1	3.2	—	1	1.0	—	4	3.3	—
Arizona	37	5.1	28	24	3.6	18	25	3.7	8	9	1.4	—
Arkansas	28	5.8	24	10	2.4	—	4	1.8	—	2	3.3	—
California	66	3.5	32	46	1.7	29	29	0.7	20	27	0.4	14
Colorado	12	5.2	27	18	4.4	14	22	3.3	9	16	1.8	8
Connecticut	20	12.1	6	12	6.4	7	9	2.5	—	5	0.7	—
Delaware	5	16.1	—	8	8.4	—	7	4.4	—	3	2.8	—
District of Columbia	25	42.9	1	8	27.3	—	11	34.2	—	6	3.3	—
Florida	427	19.2	4	228	8.9	4	124	5.3	5	60	4.0	3
Georgia	184	16.8	5	93	9.2	3	88	8.3	2	43	4.6	2
Hawaii	0	0.0	—	1	1.6	—	3	2.0	—	2	0.6	—
Idaho	1	0.8	—	2	0.8	—	2	1.0	—	0	0.0	—
Illinois	101	12.0	8	55	4.8	11	35	2.4	16	29	1.8	11
Indiana	53	8.4	18	21	2.9	22	10	1.2	—	3	0.7	—
Iowa	5	3.3	—	13	3.3	21	7	1.5	—	0	0.0	—
Kansas	9	3.9	—	8	2.3	—	4	1.4	—	4	1.6	—
Kentucky	32	4.7	29	9	1.9	—	7	1.7	—	2	1.0	—
Louisiana	33	4.5	30	10	2.1	—	3	0.7	—	2	0.9	—
Maine	3	2.6	—	2	1.3	—	2	0.9	—	0	0.0	—
Maryland	53	28.9	2	43	14.9	1	70	12.1	1	83	6.0	1
Massachusetts	26	9.4	14	23	6.9	5	40	6.0	3	34	2.2	6
Michigan	65	6.9	22	21	1.9	27	12	1.1	19	5	0.6	—
Minnesota	12	6.5	23	21	4.6	12	22	2.9	14	8	1.1	—
Mississippi	60	10.5	9	17	4.8	10	3	1.5	—	2	2.9	—
Missouri	22	3.3	33	13	1.8	28	8	1.3	—	6	1.4	—
Montana	3	3.3	—	0	0.0	—	1	0.7	—	0	0.0	—
Nebraska	7	7.2	—	4	1.6	—	1	0.5	—	0	0.0	—
Nevada	22	8.7	17	13	5.6	9	11	2.7	—	4	1.5	—
New Hampshire	0	0.0	—	1	1.2	—	1	0.5	—	1	0.4	—
New Jersey	84	22.5	3	46	10.8	2	39	4.6	6	35	1.8	10
New Mexico	7	2.2	—	4	1.7	—	1	0.6	—	2	2.4	—
New York	135	10.1	11	66	4.2	15	68	3.3	10	62	2.0	7
North Carolina	119	9.5	13	56	4.5	13	31	3.2	12	11	1.6	—
North Dakota	2	6.4	—	1	1.4	—	4	3.5	—	3	4.4	—
Ohio	120	10.3	10	25	2.0	25	20	1.5	18	12	1.4	12
Oklahoma	33	6.9	21	14	2.8	24	6	1.8	—	4	2.0	—
Oregon	4	1.7	—	2	0.4	—	3	0.5	—	5	1.3	—
Pennsylvania	89	9.3	15	39	2.9	23	30	1.8	17	13	1.0	13
Puerto Rico	61	4.5	31	2	3.3	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Rhode Island	6	7.7	—	2	2.7	—	1	0.7	—	1	0.6	—
South Carolina	65	9.6	12	34	6.1	8	14	2.6	15	4	1.5	—
South Dakota	4	6.8	—	2	1.8	—	1	0.9	—	0	0.0	—
Tennessee	77	9.2	16	29	3.4	19	19	3.2	13	10	2.4	—
Texas	291	12.0	7	166	6.4	6	144	5.3	4	82	2.8	4
Utah	2	2.3	—	2	0.9	—	1	0.3	—	0	0.0	—
Vermont	1	3.7	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	37	8.1	19	25	3.7	17	33	4.2	7	40	2.7	5
Washington	5	2.2	—	19	3.3	20	29	3.3	11	22	1.8	9
West Virginia	18	5.5	25	10	4.0	—	2	1.6	—	0	0.0	—
Wisconsin	17	5.4	26	13	1.9	26	5	0.6	—	2	0.4	—
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	1.1	—	0	0.0	—
Total^b	2,546	9.2	—	1,305	4.3	—	1,025	3.0	—	672	1.8	—

Table 6. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by median household income, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Median household income (U.S. \$)											
	<44,000			44,000–58,999			59,000–80,999			≥81,000		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Total											
Alabama	276	19.6	17	103	9.0	24	66	8.7	18	21	4.6	22
Alaska	1	3.0	—	4	5.9	—	6	3.0	—	9	3.6	—
Arizona	251	17.6	24	152	11.4	19	126	9.4	14	89	6.9	8
Arkansas	117	12.5	30	56	6.9	30	36	8.4	21	10	8.4	—
California	422	11.3	32	408	7.6	27	399	5.2	29	443	3.3	28
Colorado	46	10.0	35	105	12.9	14	121	9.1	15	95	5.5	17
Connecticut	75	23.8	12	43	12.1	17	38	5.5	27	45	3.1	31
Delaware	16	27.0	9	30	16.9	8	31	10.1	13	10	4.8	—
District of Columbia	81	78.8	1	24	45.4	1	30	48.6	1	85	24.6	1
Florida	1,710	39.7	4	1,117	22.5	5	809	17.9	4	377	12.9	3
Georgia	839	40.3	3	562	29.0	2	481	23.6	3	254	13.8	2
Hawaii	1	1.7	—	13	10.0	22	21	6.9	24	22	3.5	26
Idaho	12	4.9	43	10	2.0	—	7	1.7	—	1	1.0	—
Illinois	459	28.7	7	285	12.7	16	240	8.6	19	168	5.2	18
Indiana	226	18.8	20	85	6.0	35	83	5.1	30	41	5.0	19
Iowa	21	6.9	41	36	4.6	39	25	2.7	37	7	1.9	—
Kansas	39	8.5	39	29	4.3	43	22	3.9	36	24	4.8	21
Kentucky	141	10.7	33	66	7.1	29	69	8.7	17	22	5.6	16
Louisiana	105	7.6	40	43	4.5	40	34	4.3	34	8	1.9	—
Maine	9	4.0	—	5	1.6	—	7	1.7	—	4	2.9	—
Maryland	131	39.1	5	148	27.4	3	261	23.8	2	335	12.5	4
Massachusetts	103	19.8	16	90	14.1	12	137	10.7	11	145	4.8	20
Michigan	348	19.3	18	121	5.5	37	99	4.5	32	52	3.4	27
Minnesota	52	14.4	26	61	6.7	31	75	5.0	31	46	3.1	30
Mississippi	279	25.7	11	92	13.6	13	29	7.7	22	10	7.5	—
Missouri	173	13.6	28	104	7.3	28	77	6.4	25	26	3.2	29
Montana	10	5.5	—	4	1.4	—	6	2.1	—	2	3.2	—
Nebraska	29	15.2	25	22	4.3	42	11	2.5	—	6	2.0	—
Nevada	176	34.2	6	84	18.1	7	82	10.3	12	38	7.4	7
New Hampshire	4	6.6	—	6	3.6	—	10	2.7	—	7	1.4	—
New Jersey	285	40.9	2	209	25.4	4	219	13.4	6	225	6.0	15
New Mexico	59	9.3	36	29	6.4	33	12	3.4	—	11	6.9	—
New York	549	22.3	14	322	10.6	20	360	9.0	16	378	6.4	12
North Carolina	623	26.4	10	342	14.2	10	200	10.7	10	89	6.9	9
North Dakota	6	9.0	—	8	5.7	—	9	3.8	—	10	7.3	—
Ohio	485	21.9	15	186	7.8	26	145	5.4	28	69	4.0	24
Oklahoma	120	12.8	29	84	8.5	25	56	8.5	20	17	4.3	23
Oregon	27	5.7	42	44	4.7	38	49	4.5	33	46	6.2	14
Pennsylvania	340	18.9	19	174	6.6	32	132	4.2	35	94	3.8	25
Puerto Rico	309	12.2	31	18	15.7	9	1	5.6	—	1	14.3	—
Rhode Island	27	18.0	23	16	11.5	18	11	4.3	—	9	2.9	—
South Carolina	297	23.4	13	152	14.1	11	117	11.4	8	35	6.7	11
South Dakota	11	9.3	—	7	3.2	—	5	2.2	—	1	1.1	—
Tennessee	300	18.8	21	168	10.2	21	133	11.5	7	63	8.0	6
Texas	1,316	27.7	8	976	19.2	6	861	16.1	5	613	10.8	5
Utah	18	10.3	34	26	6.0	34	45	6.0	26	24	3.0	32
Vermont	5	9.5	—	2	1.5	—	3	1.2	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	160	18.1	22	167	12.7	15	168	11.1	9	195	6.8	10
Washington	38	8.6	38	110	9.6	23	125	7.1	23	149	6.2	13
West Virginia	55	8.6	37	28	5.6	36	6	2.4	—	3	5.4	—
Wisconsin	84	13.8	27	58	4.4	41	30	1.8	38	18	2.0	33
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	1	0.8	—	6	3.2	—	1	1.1	—
Total^b	11,266	21.3	—	7,035	11.7	—	6,131	9.1	—	4,453	6.1	—

Abbreviation: SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis, and the median income (based on all age groups) for a household within the census tract during the 12 months before the survey response. Rates are per 100,000 population. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. For the definitions of SDH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2019_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Based on rate. Ranks were not assigned to areas with rates that were based on reported numbers less than 12.

^b Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2019 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 7. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by percentage without health insurance, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Without health insurance (%)											
	<4			4.00–7.99			8.00–13.99			≥14		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Male											
Alabama	19	12.3	11	62	14.9	17	125	18.8	22	166	29.5	19
Alaska	2	10.8	—	4	11.8	—	3	3.6	—	5	3.2	—
Arizona	38	8.3	22	106	14.9	18	132	18.2	23	247	32.0	16
Arkansas	11	13.7	—	60	15.3	14	61	13.5	29	44	23.4	26
California	203	5.3	31	345	7.7	36	412	11.2	35	544	19.0	30
Colorado	38	7.5	25	93	13.3	22	80	13.3	30	88	24.4	23
Connecticut	47	6.7	27	36	10.0	31	41	26.4	9	31	21.2	27
Delaware	15	13.4	6	31	19.3	10	13	18.8	21	5	27.4	—
District of Columbia	69	43.8	1	61	91.3	1	32	84.5	1	8	205.0	—
Florida	64	12.4	9	292	21.9	6	777	29.4	5	2,042	57.0	2
Georgia	60	25.4	2	138	28.8	3	409	35.8	3	1,121	58.3	1
Hawaii	27	9.6	17	18	8.1	34	6	11.9	—	0	0.0	—
Idaho	0	0.0	—	3	2.6	—	9	3.4	—	13	5.7	36
Illinois	149	10.2	16	236	14.8	19	273	28.2	8	275	36.0	11
Indiana	30	7.6	24	98	10.3	30	95	12.8	33	125	32.2	15
Iowa	21	3.9	34	20	4.4	42	20	13.1	31	3	6.3	—
Kansas	15	6.7	28	17	5.6	40	22	6.9	42	35	14.8	33
Kentucky	62	12.3	10	101	13.9	20	67	17.8	24	18	29.1	20
Louisiana	5	3.8	—	19	5.6	39	72	9.3	40	47	10.0	35
Maine	3	5.0	—	8	4.5	—	5	2.1	—	2	4.5	—
Maryland	136	15.3	3	234	31.9	2	151	42.0	2	105	44.7	6
Massachusetts	179	9.3	18	127	23.2	4	40	31.4	4	8	48.5	—
Michigan	99	8.0	23	174	11.3	27	182	21.9	18	62	36.5	9
Minnesota	45	4.3	33	76	9.8	33	31	14.1	28	19	27.6	22
Mississippi	8	21.0	—	15	16.3	12	85	24.8	12	220	36.1	10
Missouri	20	5.7	30	64	12.7	26	109	12.7	34	138	23.9	25
Montana	1	2.9	—	6	4.0	—	9	5.3	—	2	3.6	—
Nebraska	5	3.2	—	7	2.9	—	17	9.2	41	27	20.5	28
Nevada	14	10.5	14	44	15.1	16	82	23.8	13	190	50.9	4
New Hampshire	3	2.2	—	9	4.1	—	9	5.8	—	3	11.6	—
New Jersey	103	9.2	19	118	13.1	23	158	25.0	11	355	52.8	3
New Mexico	10	8.6	—	22	10.7	29	40	16.1	26	25	11.5	34
New York	251	8.9	21	361	15.1	15	431	29.3	6	241	33.7	14
North Carolina	38	12.2	12	159	19.9	7	315	23.5	14	532	38.9	8
North Dakota	8	10.8	—	7	5.9	—	5	6.0	—	3	14.0	—
Ohio	126	9.1	20	239	13.7	21	220	23.4	15	124	40.6	7
Oklahoma	5	9.3	—	25	13.1	24	61	15.4	27	129	15.7	32
Oregon	40	12.7	7	50	7.9	35	51	9.9	38	11	8.0	—
Pennsylvania	129	6.6	29	175	10.0	32	168	19.6	20	97	29.6	18
Puerto Rico	27	13.7	5	116	19.8	8	86	22.1	17	37	49.3	5
Rhode Island	10	4.8	—	20	16.0	13	14	28.8	7	9	35.2	—
South Carolina	17	12.7	8	83	22.5	5	187	25.1	10	197	32.0	17
South Dakota	0	0.0	—	5	4.1	—	6	5.6	—	6	9.6	—
Tennessee	24	11.5	13	101	16.8	11	169	16.8	25	236	34.6	13
Texas	71	15.2	4	245	19.3	9	490	23.1	16	2,278	35.5	12
Utah	6	3.6	—	20	6.3	38	35	10.7	37	47	17.2	31
Vermont	4	3.9	—	5	3.9	—	0	0.0	—	—	—	—
Virginia	42	7.3	26	121	13.0	25	203	19.7	19	189	28.5	21
Washington	81	10.4	15	127	11.0	28	89	13.0	32	50	20.0	29
West Virginia	6	5.4	—	27	7.5	37	22	9.7	39	7	62.7	—
Wisconsin	44	5.1	32	45	4.9	41	37	10.9	36	27	24.3	24
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	2	4.1	—	1	1.2	—	4	4.6	—
Total^b	2,430	8.6	—	4,577	13.2	—	6,157	19.7	—	10,197	35.2	—

Table 7. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by percentage without health insurance, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Without health insurance (%)											
	<4			4.00–7.99			8.00–13.99			≥14		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Female											
Alabama	4	2.4	—	11	2.4	—	31	4.2	19	50	8.0	16
Alaska	0	0.0	—	3	9.3	—	2	2.6	—	1	0.7	—
Arizona	7	1.4	—	16	2.2	22	25	3.4	29	47	6.1	21
Arkansas	3	3.6	—	10	2.4	—	19	4.0	23	12	6.0	22
California	14	0.3	10	28	0.6	25	41	1.1	33	85	3.0	26
Colorado	9	1.7	—	17	2.4	19	19	3.2	30	24	6.9	19
Connecticut	2	0.3	—	19	4.9	4	14	8.1	4	11	7.1	—
Delaware	4	3.3	—	11	6.2	—	6	8.1	—	2	10.5	—
District of Columbia	11	6.0	—	19	24.6	1	17	42.7	1	3	86.8	—
Florida	8	1.4	—	51	3.5	10	181	6.3	11	599	16.0	2
Georgia	11	4.6	—	21	4.0	6	87	6.9	8	289	13.8	5
Hawaii	2	0.7	—	3	1.3	—	1	2.1	—	0	0.0	—
Idaho	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	4	1.5	—	1	0.4	—
Illinois	28	1.8	4	57	3.3	12	78	7.5	6	57	7.4	17
Indiana	1	0.2	—	17	1.7	24	30	3.8	26	39	9.3	8
Iowa	3	0.5	—	12	2.6	17	7	4.5	—	3	6.3	—
Kansas	3	1.3	—	3	1.0	—	4	1.2	—	15	6.2	20
Kentucky	5	0.9	—	20	2.6	16	19	4.8	16	6	9.4	—
Louisiana	0	0.0	—	5	1.4	—	26	3.1	31	17	3.4	24
Maine	0	0.0	—	3	1.6	—	4	1.6	—	0	0.0	—
Maryland	42	4.3	1	85	10.3	2	53	12.9	2	69	29.1	1
Massachusetts	57	2.7	2	52	8.7	3	12	9.2	3	2	13.2	—
Michigan	18	1.4	7	31	1.9	23	39	4.5	18	15	8.5	14
Minnesota	13	1.2	8	29	3.7	7	15	6.8	9	6	8.8	—
Mississippi	0	0.0	—	5	5.0	—	20	5.3	15	57	8.5	13
Missouri	7	1.9	—	8	1.5	—	14	1.6	32	20	3.2	25
Montana	0	0.0	—	1	0.7	—	2	1.2	—	1	1.8	—
Nebraska	0	0.0	—	2	0.8	—	1	0.5	—	9	6.9	—
Nevada	2	1.4	—	7	2.4	—	14	4.0	20	27	7.4	18
New Hampshire	0	0.0	—	2	0.9	—	1	0.6	—	0	0.0	—
New Jersey	14	1.2	9	34	3.5	11	53	7.7	5	103	14.6	3
New Mexico	1	0.8	—	1	0.5	—	4	1.5	—	8	3.6	—
New York	59	1.9	3	92	3.5	9	115	7.0	7	65	8.8	12
North Carolina	3	0.9	—	21	2.4	20	56	3.9	25	137	9.1	10
North Dakota	2	2.7	—	2	1.8	—	4	5.3	—	2	9.7	—
Ohio	21	1.4	6	52	2.8	15	60	6.0	12	44	13.8	4
Oklahoma	2	3.7	—	4	2.0	—	9	2.2	—	42	5.0	23
Oregon	2	0.6	—	3	0.5	—	9	1.7	—	0	0.0	—
Pennsylvania	30	1.4	5	57	3.1	14	51	5.5	14	33	9.5	7
Puerto Rico	5	2.3	—	28	4.2	5	20	4.5	17	10	12.0	—
Rhode Island	2	0.9	—	4	2.9	—	4	7.7	—	0	0.0	—
South Carolina	1	0.7	—	9	2.2	—	45	5.6	13	62	9.1	11
South Dakota	0	0.0	—	2	1.6	—	1	0.9	—	4	6.5	—
Tennessee	1	0.4	—	21	3.3	13	38	3.5	27	75	10.1	6
Texas	7	1.5	—	48	3.6	8	89	4.0	21	540	8.2	15
Utah	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	2	0.6	—	3	1.1	—
Vermont	0	0.0	—	1	0.7	—	0	0.0	—	—	—	—
Virginia	9	1.5	—	24	2.4	18	38	3.4	28	64	9.3	9
Washington	11	1.4	—	27	2.3	21	27	4.0	22	10	4.2	—
West Virginia	2	1.7	—	11	2.9	—	16	6.8	10	1	8.5	—
Wisconsin	7	0.8	—	9	1.0	—	14	4.0	24	7	6.3	—
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	1.2	—
Total^b	433	1.4	—	998	2.7	—	1,441	4.3	—	2,678	8.9	—

Table 7. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by percentage without health insurance, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Without health insurance (%)											
	<4			4.00–7.99			8.00–13.99			≥14		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Total											
Alabama	23	7.1	8	73	8.4	18	156	11.1	22	216	18.2	21
Alaska	2	6.1	—	7	10.6	—	5	3.1	—	6	2.1	—
Arizona	45	4.8	23	122	8.4	19	157	10.7	24	294	19.1	19
Arkansas	14	8.6	4	70	8.6	17	80	8.6	29	56	14.4	25
California	217	2.8	33	373	4.1	37	453	6.1	38	629	11.0	30
Colorado	47	4.5	25	110	7.9	23	99	8.3	32	112	15.8	23
Connecticut	49	3.4	31	55	7.3	26	55	16.8	9	42	14.0	26
Delaware	19	8.1	6	42	12.4	5	19	13.2	17	7	18.7	—
District of Columbia	80	23.5	1	80	55.6	1	49	63.0	1	11	149.5	—
Florida	72	6.6	9	343	12.3	6	958	17.4	7	2,641	36.0	2
Georgia	71	15.0	2	159	15.9	3	496	20.7	3	1,410	35.0	3
Hawaii	29	5.2	20	21	4.7	35	7	7.1	—	0	0.0	—
Idaho	0	0.0	—	3	1.3	—	13	2.5	43	14	3.1	36
Illinois	177	5.9	16	293	8.9	15	351	17.4	8	332	21.7	11
Indiana	31	3.8	29	115	5.9	32	125	8.2	34	164	20.3	15
Iowa	24	2.2	36	32	3.5	38	27	8.7	27	6	6.3	—
Kansas	18	3.9	27	20	3.2	40	26	4.0	42	50	10.5	31
Kentucky	67	6.5	10	121	8.1	22	86	11.1	23	24	19.1	18
Louisiana	5	1.9	—	24	3.4	39	98	6.1	37	64	6.6	35
Maine	3	2.3	—	11	3.0	—	9	1.8	—	2	2.2	—
Maryland	178	9.6	3	319	20.5	2	204	26.5	2	174	36.9	1
Massachusetts	236	5.8	17	179	15.6	4	52	20.1	4	10	31.5	—
Michigan	117	4.6	24	205	6.5	30	221	13.0	18	77	22.2	9
Minnesota	58	2.7	35	105	6.7	28	46	10.5	25	25	18.2	22
Mississippi	8	10.0	—	20	10.4	11	105	14.6	12	277	21.6	13
Missouri	27	3.7	30	72	6.9	27	123	7.0	36	158	13.2	28
Montana	1	1.5	—	7	2.3	—	11	3.2	—	3	2.7	—
Nebraska	5	1.6	—	9	1.9	—	18	4.8	41	36	13.8	27
Nevada	16	5.9	14	51	8.7	16	96	13.8	14	217	29.4	6
New Hampshire	3	1.1	—	11	2.4	—	10	3.2	—	3	5.9	—
New Jersey	117	5.0	22	152	8.1	20	211	16.0	10	458	33.3	4
New Mexico	11	4.6	—	23	5.5	33	44	8.7	28	33	7.5	34
New York	310	5.3	19	453	9.1	14	546	17.5	6	306	21.1	14
North Carolina	41	6.5	12	180	10.8	10	371	13.3	16	669	23.3	8
North Dakota	10	6.8	—	9	3.9	—	9	5.7	—	5	11.9	—
Ohio	147	5.1	21	291	8.1	21	280	14.4	13	168	26.9	7
Oklahoma	7	6.5	—	29	7.3	25	70	8.6	30	171	10.3	32
Oregon	42	6.5	11	53	4.1	36	60	5.7	39	11	4.0	—
Pennsylvania	159	3.9	28	232	6.4	31	219	12.2	20	130	19.3	17
Puerto Rico	32	7.7	7	144	11.5	8	106	12.7	19	47	29.7	5
Rhode Island	12	2.7	34	24	9.2	13	18	17.9	5	9	18.1	—
South Carolina	18	6.4	13	92	11.9	7	232	15.0	11	259	19.9	16
South Dakota	0	0.0	—	7	2.8	—	7	3.3	—	10	8.1	—
Tennessee	25	5.7	18	122	9.8	12	207	9.9	26	311	21.8	10
Texas	78	8.3	5	293	11.3	9	579	13.3	15	2,818	21.6	12
Utah	6	1.8	—	20	3.1	41	37	5.6	40	50	9.2	33
Vermont	4	1.9	—	6	2.3	—	0	0.0	—	—	—	—
Virginia	51	4.4	26	145	7.6	24	241	11.2	21	253	18.7	20
Washington	92	5.9	15	154	6.6	29	116	8.5	31	60	12.2	29
West Virginia	8	3.5	—	38	5.2	34	38	8.2	33	8	34.9	—
Wisconsin	51	2.9	32	54	2.9	42	51	7.4	35	34	15.3	24
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	2	2.1	—	1	0.6	—	5	2.9	—
Total^b	2,863	4.9	—	5,575	7.8	—	7,598	11.8	—	12,875	21.8	—

Abbreviation: SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis, and the proportion of residents within the census tract without health insurance or health coverage plan (individuals aged 18 years and older). Rates are per 100,000 population. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. For the definitions of SDH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2019_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Based on rate. Ranks were not assigned to areas with rates that were based on reported numbers less than 12.

^b Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2019 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 8. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by Gini index percentage, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Gini index (%)											
	<38			38.00–41.99			42.00–45.99			≥46		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Male											
Alabama	42	14.6	16	61	13.6	20	106	22.2	11	163	27.8	13
Alaska	6	6.2	—	3	3.4	—	3	4.2	—	2	6.6	—
Arizona	141	16.3	13	139	19.3	12	118	21.5	12	125	23.6	17
Arkansas	24	16.5	12	43	14.9	17	37	12.2	29	72	19.3	23
California	237	6.2	34	342	8.6	37	425	11.8	31	500	14.6	32
Colorado	89	11.5	20	74	13.7	19	54	12.1	30	82	20.4	21
Connecticut	25	8.7	27	30	7.4	39	43	13.3	26	57	16.5	29
Delaware	11	12.1	—	16	12.9	22	13	16.6	18	24	35.9	4
District of Columbia	6	31.6	—	39	108.9	1	26	42.3	1	99	66.9	1
Florida	551	32.4	2	868	36.9	3	720	38.5	3	1,036	48.2	3
Georgia	438	45.1	1	426	44.5	2	361	40.7	2	503	52.2	2
Hawaii	16	8.2	30	10	7.2	—	13	11.4	32	12	11.2	38
Idaho	8	4.8	—	4	2.1	—	7	4.5	—	6	4.8	—
Illinois	148	12.2	18	218	16.0	15	211	19.0	15	356	32.3	11
Indiana	100	11.6	19	89	12.5	24	71	14.4	23	88	21.4	20
Iowa	22	7.2	33	18	4.2	42	12	4.2	41	12	7.1	41
Kansas	35	9.8	26	31	9.0	34	19	7.9	38	4	2.7	—
Kentucky	53	16.6	11	50	12.9	21	60	13.6	25	85	16.3	30
Louisiana	10	6.5	—	29	8.3	38	28	5.8	40	76	10.4	40
Maine	3	2.7	—	4	2.7	—	4	2.8	—	7	5.8	—
Maryland	259	27.9	3	159	25.7	7	103	29.5	7	105	32.6	10
Massachusetts	42	8.6	28	68	9.8	30	121	15.9	20	122	18.2	26
Michigan	105	10.2	24	103	9.2	33	135	16.0	19	174	22.6	18
Minnesota	39	6.1	35	45	6.5	40	38	8.6	36	49	14.8	31
Mississippi	39	22.8	9	47	24.8	9	79	29.9	5	163	35.6	6
Missouri	85	13.1	17	84	12.8	23	76	14.5	22	86	18.6	25
Montana	1	1.8	—	6	5.4	—	6	4.9	—	5	4.1	—
Nebraska	18	7.5	31	18	8.7	36	10	6.1	—	10	9.8	—
Nevada	98	23.8	7	69	24.9	8	84	35.8	4	79	35.8	5
New Hampshire	5	3.0	—	10	5.3	—	1	1.1	—	8	9.1	—
New Jersey	124	15.8	14	186	19.4	11	198	24.4	9	226	29.5	12
New Mexico	12	9.2	—	25	12.3	26	23	13.2	27	37	13.3	34
New York	145	11.4	21	232	12.5	25	299	17.9	16	606	23.6	16
North Carolina	209	24.9	6	275	26.6	6	228	23.5	10	325	33.5	8
North Dakota	3	6.7	—	4	5.3	—	9	8.7	—	7	9.4	—
Ohio	140	10.9	22	191	14.8	18	162	17.7	17	216	24.6	14
Oklahoma	58	18.4	10	56	14.9	16	42	10.8	35	64	16.8	27
Oregon	30	7.3	32	45	9.7	31	34	8.4	37	43	13.2	35
Pennsylvania	91	8.3	29	162	9.8	29	122	10.9	33	194	18.9	24
Puerto Rico	3	11.9	—	31	31.9	4	33	14.3	24	199	22.3	19
Rhode Island	8	10.0	—	13	10.9	28	18	19.5	14	14	12.0	36
South Carolina	82	22.9	8	108	21.5	10	122	25.7	8	172	32.9	9
South Dakota	2	2.1	—	7	9.3	—	4	4.4	—	4	5.6	—
Tennessee	144	26.9	5	126	18.4	13	86	15.0	21	173	24.6	15
Texas	869	27.4	4	727	28.9	5	672	29.7	6	815	35.6	7
Utah	56	10.0	25	22	8.9	35	18	10.9	34	12	10.7	39
Vermont	0	0.0	—	3	3.9	—	3	3.6	—	3	5.9	—
Virginia	183	14.8	15	147	17.8	14	116	19.5	13	109	20.1	22
Washington	92	10.2	23	97	11.2	27	83	12.9	28	75	16.6	28
West Virginia	1	1.3	—	18	9.6	32	11	5.0	—	32	14.2	33
Wisconsin	32	5.1	36	45	5.7	41	35	7.5	39	41	11.9	37
Wyoming	2	3.2	—	2	2.7	—	0	0.0	—	3	9.0	—
Total^b	4,942	15.7	—	5,625	16.7	—	5,302	18.6	—	7,480	25.2	—

Table 8. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by Gini index percentage, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Gini index (%)											
	<38			38.00–41.99			42.00–45.99			≥46		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Female											
Alabama	8	2.6	—	23	4.7	7	25	4.7	13	40	6.1	12
Alaska	2	2.3	—	1	1.2	—	3	4.7	—	0	0.0	—
Arizona	35	3.9	8	29	3.8	13	15	2.7	24	16	3.0	31
Arkansas	3	2.0	—	13	4.3	10	9	2.8	—	19	4.7	21
California	20	0.5	24	46	1.1	25	46	1.2	28	56	1.6	33
Colorado	18	2.3	17	19	3.5	15	15	3.4	21	16	4.0	27
Connecticut	5	1.7	—	9	2.1	—	20	5.5	8	12	3.2	30
Delaware	5	5.3	—	5	3.7	—	6	6.7	—	7	9.3	—
District of Columbia	2	10.7	—	3	7.8	—	6	9.0	—	39	22.1	1
Florida	136	7.5	3	255	10.1	1	180	9.1	1	268	11.6	3
Georgia	108	10.3	1	93	9.0	2	85	8.8	3	122	11.5	4
Hawaii	2	1.1	—	0	0.0	—	3	2.6	—	1	0.9	—
Idaho	0	0.0	—	1	0.5	—	3	1.9	—	1	0.8	—
Illinois	36	2.9	15	47	3.3	17	49	4.2	14	88	7.2	10
Indiana	19	2.1	20	27	3.6	14	21	4.0	15	20	4.5	22
Iowa	6	2.0	—	8	1.8	—	5	1.7	—	6	3.4	—
Kansas	11	3.0	—	8	2.3	—	3	1.2	—	3	2.0	—
Kentucky	7	2.1	—	12	3.0	20	13	2.8	23	18	3.2	29
Louisiana	1	0.6	—	7	1.9	—	11	2.2	—	29	3.6	28
Maine	0	0.0	—	2	1.3	—	1	0.7	—	4	3.0	—
Maryland	99	9.9	2	58	8.6	3	34	8.8	2	58	15.5	2
Massachusetts	19	3.7	9	33	4.4	9	31	3.7	17	40	5.3	19
Michigan	19	1.8	23	28	2.4	23	22	2.4	25	34	4.1	26
Minnesota	23	3.5	10	17	2.4	22	9	1.9	—	14	4.1	25
Mississippi	12	6.6	4	5	2.4	—	21	7.5	4	44	8.6	7
Missouri	13	1.9	22	11	1.6	—	13	2.3	26	12	2.4	32
Montana	0	0.0	—	1	0.9	—	1	0.8	—	2	1.6	—
Nebraska	1	0.4	—	6	2.8	—	1	0.6	—	4	3.8	—
Nevada	14	3.4	11	9	3.2	—	14	6.0	6	13	5.9	13
New Hampshire	2	1.2	—	1	0.5	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
New Jersey	25	3.0	14	40	3.9	12	59	6.7	5	80	9.4	5
New Mexico	2	1.5	—	2	0.9	—	3	1.7	—	7	2.4	—
New York	27	2.0	21	65	3.3	18	70	3.8	16	169	5.8	16
North Carolina	45	5.0	6	52	4.7	8	57	5.5	9	63	5.8	15
North Dakota	1	2.5	—	2	2.7	—	4	4.0	—	3	4.3	—
Ohio	32	2.4	16	45	3.3	19	35	3.5	18	65	6.8	11
Oklahoma	10	3.1	—	16	4.1	11	14	3.5	19	17	4.2	23
Oregon	1	0.2	—	5	1.0	—	6	1.4	—	2	0.6	—
Pennsylvania	26	2.3	18	38	2.2	24	42	3.5	20	65	5.7	17
Puerto Rico	0	0.0	—	6	5.4	—	1	0.4	—	56	5.5	18
Rhode Island	1	1.2	—	4	3.2	—	2	2.0	—	3	2.3	—
South Carolina	12	3.1	13	26	4.8	5	26	5.0	11	53	9.0	6
South Dakota	1	1.1	—	2	2.7	—	3	3.3	—	1	1.4	—
Tennessee	23	4.0	7	34	4.7	6	20	3.3	22	58	7.4	9
Texas	171	5.2	5	189	7.2	4	131	5.6	7	193	8.1	8
Utah	1	0.2	—	1	0.4	—	3	1.8	—	0	0.0	—
Vermont	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	1.1	—	0	0.0	—
Virginia	43	3.4	12	30	3.5	16	31	4.9	12	31	5.2	20
Washington	20	2.2	19	22	2.5	21	14	2.1	27	19	4.1	24
West Virginia	0	0.0	—	4	2.1	—	12	5.3	10	14	5.8	14
Wisconsin	11	1.7	—	7	0.9	—	10	2.1	—	9	2.5	—
Wyoming	0	0.0	—	1	1.4	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—
Total^b	1,078	3.3	—	1,368	3.9	—	1,209	4.0	—	1,894	5.9	—

**Table 8. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by Gini index percentage, sex at birth, and area of residence, 2019—
census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)**

Area of residence	Gini index (%)											
	<38			38.00–41.99			42.00–45.99			≥46		
	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a	No.	Rate	Rank ^a
	Total											
Alabama	50	8.5	17	84	8.9	18	131	13.0	11	203	16.4	13
Alaska	8	4.4	—	4	2.3	—	6	4.4	—	2	3.4	—
Arizona	176	10.0	11	168	11.4	13	133	12.1	12	141	13.2	18
Arkansas	27	9.0	14	56	9.5	16	46	7.4	28	91	11.7	24
California	257	3.4	38	388	4.8	37	471	6.4	35	556	7.9	33
Colorado	107	6.9	20	93	8.6	20	69	7.7	26	98	12.3	22
Connecticut	30	5.2	30	39	4.7	38	63	9.2	20	69	9.5	31
Delaware	16	8.7	16	21	8.1	21	19	11.3	15	31	21.8	5
District of Columbia	8	21.3	—	42	56.6	1	32	24.9	1	138	42.5	1
Florida	687	19.6	2	1,123	23.0	3	900	23.4	3	1,304	29.3	3
Georgia	546	27.0	1	519	26.0	2	446	24.0	2	625	30.9	2
Hawaii	18	4.7	33	10	3.5	—	16	6.9	33	13	5.9	40
Idaho	8	2.4	—	5	1.3	—	10	3.2	—	7	2.8	—
Illinois	184	7.4	18	265	9.5	15	260	11.3	14	444	19.1	10
Indiana	119	6.8	21	116	7.9	22	92	9.0	21	108	12.6	20
Iowa	28	4.6	34	26	3.0	42	17	2.9	43	18	5.2	42
Kansas	46	6.4	24	39	5.6	34	22	4.5	41	7	2.4	—
Kentucky	60	9.2	13	62	7.8	23	73	8.0	25	103	9.5	30
Louisiana	11	3.5	—	36	5.0	36	39	3.9	42	105	6.9	37
Maine	3	1.3	—	6	2.0	—	5	1.7	—	11	4.3	—
Maryland	358	18.5	3	217	16.7	6	137	18.6	5	163	23.4	4
Massachusetts	61	6.1	26	101	7.0	26	152	9.5	19	162	11.3	25
Michigan	124	5.9	27	131	5.7	32	157	9.0	22	208	12.9	19
Minnesota	62	4.8	32	62	4.5	40	47	5.2	37	63	9.3	32
Mississippi	51	14.5	7	52	13.0	9	100	18.3	6	207	21.3	7
Missouri	98	7.4	19	95	7.0	25	89	8.2	24	98	10.1	28
Montana	1	0.9	—	7	3.1	—	7	2.8	—	7	2.9	—
Nebraska	19	4.0	35	24	5.7	33	11	3.3	—	14	6.8	38
Nevada	112	13.5	8	78	14.0	8	98	20.9	4	92	20.9	8
New Hampshire	7	2.1	—	11	2.8	—	1	0.5	—	8	4.5	—
New Jersey	149	9.2	12	226	11.4	11	257	15.1	8	306	19.0	11
New Mexico	14	5.3	28	27	6.5	29	26	7.3	29	44	7.8	34
New York	172	6.6	22	297	7.8	24	369	10.6	16	775	14.2	16
North Carolina	254	14.6	6	327	15.2	7	285	14.2	10	388	18.9	12
North Dakota	4	4.7	—	6	4.0	—	13	6.4	34	10	6.9	—
Ohio	172	6.5	23	236	8.9	19	197	10.3	17	281	15.3	15
Oklahoma	68	10.6	10	72	9.4	17	56	7.1	30	81	10.4	26
Oregon	31	3.7	36	50	5.3	35	40	4.9	39	45	6.8	39
Pennsylvania	117	5.2	29	200	5.9	30	164	7.0	31	259	11.9	23
Puerto Rico	3	5.4	—	37	17.7	5	34	6.9	32	255	13.3	17
Rhode Island	9	5.5	—	17	7.0	27	20	10.3	18	17	6.9	36
South Carolina	94	12.6	9	134	12.9	10	148	14.9	9	225	20.3	9
South Dakota	3	1.6	—	9	6.1	—	7	3.9	—	5	3.5	—
Tennessee	167	15.1	5	160	11.4	12	106	8.9	23	231	15.5	14
Texas	1,040	16.2	4	916	17.9	4	803	17.4	7	1,008	21.5	6
Utah	57	5.1	31	23	4.6	39	21	6.3	36	12	5.3	41
Vermont	0	0.0	—	3	1.9	—	4	2.3	—	3	2.9	—
Virginia	226	9.0	15	177	10.5	14	147	11.9	13	140	12.4	21
Washington	112	6.2	25	119	6.9	28	97	7.4	27	94	10.3	27
West Virginia	1	0.6	—	22	5.8	31	23	5.1	38	46	9.9	29
Wisconsin	43	3.4	37	52	3.3	41	45	4.7	40	50	7.1	35
Wyoming	2	1.6	—	3	2.1	—	0	0.0	—	3	4.4	—
Total^b	6,020	9.4	—	6,993	10.1	—	6,511	11.1	—	9,374	15.2	—

Abbreviation: SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis, and the proportion of income inequality as measured by the Gini index within the census tract. Rates are per 100,000 population. Reported numbers less than 12, and rates based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. For the definitions of SDH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2019_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Based on rate. Ranks were not assigned to areas with rates that were based on reported numbers less than 12.

^b Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2019 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of diagnosis during 2019 among adults, by age at diagnosis, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤1 month ≥1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
		18–24			
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	601	486	80.9	433	72.0
6.00–10.99	1,021	819	80.2	720	70.5
11.00–17.99	1,287	1,014	78.8	878	68.2
≥18	1,892	1,471	77.7	1,270	67.1
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	842	669	79.5	610	72.4
6.00–9.99	926	733	79.2	639	69.0
10.00–16.99	1,227	974	79.4	844	68.8
≥17	1,810	1,416	78.2	1,210	66.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	1,964	1,525	77.6	1,299	66.1
44,000–58,999	1,170	905	77.4	800	68.4
59,000–80,999	1,011	823	81.4	726	71.8
≥81,000	648	532	82.1	471	72.7
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	395	340	86.1	296	74.9
4.00–7.99	872	698	80.0	624	71.6
8.00–13.99	1,314	1,046	79.6	919	69.9
≥14	2,222	1,708	76.9	1,464	65.9
Gini index (%)					
<38	1,118	877	78.4	757	67.7
38.00–41.99	1,155	915	79.2	791	68.5
42.00–45.99	1,038	832	80.2	728	70.1
≥46	1,487	1,164	78.3	1,023	68.8
Subtotal^a	4,999	3,943	78.9	3,436	68.7
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	65	55	84.6	47	72.3
6.00–10.99	117	101	86.3	91	77.8
11.00–17.99	145	115	79.3	103	71.0
≥18	324	255	78.7	211	65.1
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	89	81	91.0	70	78.7
6.00–9.99	89	72	80.9	67	75.3
10.00–16.99	177	143	80.8	124	70.1
≥17	296	230	77.7	191	64.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	335	258	77.0	213	63.6
44,000–58,999	144	124	86.1	111	77.1
59,000–80,999	108	87	80.6	79	73.1
≥81,000	64	57	89.1	49	76.6
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	52	48	92.3	38	73.1
4.00–7.99	113	97	85.8	90	79.6
8.00–13.99	143	111	77.6	92	64.3
≥14	343	270	78.7	232	67.6
Gini index (%)					
<38	123	101	82.1	94	76.4
38.00–41.99	161	135	83.9	115	71.4
42.00–45.99	131	103	78.6	95	72.5
≥46	236	187	79.2	148	62.7
Subtotal^a	682	546	80.1	473	69.4
Total	5,681	4,489	79.0	3,909	68.8

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of diagnosis during 2019 among adults, by age at diagnosis, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤1 month ≥1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
25–34					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	1,048	852	81.3	731	69.8
6.00–10.99	1,929	1,599	82.9	1,351	70.0
11.00–17.99	2,238	1,822	81.4	1,595	71.3
≥18	3,026	2,443	80.7	2,046	67.6
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	1,503	1,241	82.6	1,059	70.5
6.00–9.99	1,522	1,268	83.3	1,098	72.1
10.00–16.99	2,155	1,757	81.5	1,489	69.1
≥17	3,064	2,452	80.0	2,079	67.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	3,071	2,454	79.9	2,074	67.5
44,000–58,999	2,111	1,695	80.3	1,449	68.6
59,000–80,999	1,824	1,519	83.3	1,300	71.3
≥81,000	1,227	1,042	84.9	893	72.8
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	720	608	84.4	535	74.3
4.00–7.99	1,509	1,274	84.4	1,092	72.4
8.00–13.99	2,224	1,816	81.7	1,533	68.9
≥14	3,788	3,018	79.7	2,563	67.7
Gini index (%)					
<38	1,779	1,430	80.4	1,231	69.2
38.00–41.99	1,986	1,643	82.7	1,391	70.0
42.00–45.99	1,876	1,534	81.8	1,337	71.3
≥46	2,595	2,104	81.1	1,759	67.8
Subtotal^a	8,518	6,927	81.3	5,908	69.4
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	134	98	73.1	101	75.4
6.00–10.99	297	237	79.8	217	73.1
11.00–17.99	359	293	81.6	254	70.8
≥18	588	465	79.1	400	68.0
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	164	130	79.3	124	75.6
6.00–9.99	227	180	79.3	169	74.4
10.00–16.99	371	299	80.6	262	70.6
≥17	616	484	78.6	417	67.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	628	498	79.3	420	66.9
44,000–58,999	333	275	82.6	234	70.3
59,000–80,999	248	192	77.4	193	77.8
≥81,000	169	128	75.7	125	74.0
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	96	78	81.3	72	75.0
4.00–7.99	232	178	76.7	174	75.0
8.00–13.99	352	282	80.1	250	71.0
≥14	698	555	79.5	476	68.2
Gini index (%)					
<38	264	201	76.1	193	73.1
38.00–41.99	367	297	80.9	250	68.1
42.00–45.99	297	229	77.1	200	67.3
≥46	450	366	81.3	329	73.1
Subtotal^a	1,426	1,125	78.9	995	69.8
Total	9,944	8,052	81.0	6,903	69.4

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of diagnosis during 2019 among adults, by age at diagnosis, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤1 month ≥1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
35–44					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	576	485	84.2	422	73.3
6.00–10.99	897	772	86.1	679	75.7
11.00–17.99	1,059	862	81.4	761	71.9
≥18	1,316	1,074	81.6	894	67.9
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	737	641	87.0	568	77.1
6.00–9.99	728	601	82.6	521	71.6
10.00–16.99	941	759	80.7	662	70.4
≥17	1,442	1,192	82.7	1,005	69.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	1,359	1,101	81.0	903	66.4
44,000–58,999	959	789	82.3	713	74.3
59,000–80,999	840	703	83.7	617	73.5
≥81,000	689	600	87.1	523	75.9
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	408	357	87.5	310	76.0
4.00–7.99	747	645	86.3	548	73.4
8.00–13.99	945	778	82.3	675	71.4
≥14	1,748	1,413	80.8	1,223	70.0
Gini index (%)					
<38	822	668	81.3	594	72.3
38.00–41.99	957	804	84.0	695	72.6
42.00–45.99	900	737	81.9	646	71.8
≥46	1,169	984	84.2	821	70.2
Subtotal^a	3,987	3,301	82.8	2,847	71.4
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	134	114	85.1	102	76.1
6.00–10.99	238	196	82.4	173	72.7
11.00–17.99	315	263	83.5	211	67.0
≥18	486	390	80.2	325	66.9
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	150	132	88.0	116	77.3
6.00–9.99	188	156	83.0	133	70.7
10.00–16.99	335	274	81.8	232	69.3
≥17	500	401	80.2	330	66.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	502	397	79.1	330	65.7
44,000–58,999	280	239	85.4	188	67.1
59,000–80,999	246	204	82.9	181	73.6
≥81,000	144	122	84.7	111	77.1
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	81	70	86.4	61	75.3
4.00–7.99	196	167	85.2	150	76.5
8.00–13.99	318	262	82.4	218	68.6
≥14	578	464	80.3	382	66.1
Gini index (%)					
<38	249	206	82.7	173	69.5
38.00–41.99	303	252	83.2	214	70.6
42.00–45.99	230	193	83.9	160	69.6
≥46	391	312	79.8	264	67.5
Subtotal^a	1,197	981	82.0	822	68.7
Total	5,184	4,282	82.6	3,669	70.8

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of diagnosis during 2019 among adults, by age at diagnosis, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤1 month ≥1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
45–54					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	399	350	87.7	308	77.2
6.00–10.99	680	587	86.3	508	74.7
11.00–17.99	679	567	83.5	480	70.7
≥18	817	678	83.0	558	68.3
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	554	481	86.8	420	75.8
6.00–9.99	482	413	85.7	340	70.5
10.00–16.99	637	530	83.2	460	72.2
≥17	902	758	84.0	634	70.3
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	816	678	83.1	559	68.5
44,000–58,999	620	516	83.2	449	72.4
59,000–80,999	619	538	86.9	461	74.5
≥81,000	518	449	86.7	383	73.9
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	318	284	89.3	249	78.3
4.00–7.99	527	458	86.9	387	73.4
8.00–13.99	643	537	83.5	475	73.9
≥14	1,087	903	83.1	743	68.4
Gini index (%)					
<38	539	458	85.0	398	73.8
38.00–41.99	586	504	86.0	429	73.2
42.00–45.99	614	518	84.4	451	73.5
≥46	835	701	84.0	575	68.9
Subtotal^a	2,673	2,267	84.8	1,923	71.9
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	110	93	84.5	79	71.8
6.00–10.99	209	175	83.7	163	78.0
11.00–17.99	254	206	81.1	170	66.9
≥18	404	311	77.0	269	66.6
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	116	101	87.1	83	71.6
6.00–9.99	159	127	79.9	113	71.1
10.00–16.99	274	221	80.7	191	69.7
≥17	428	336	78.5	294	68.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	414	320	77.3	282	68.1
44,000–58,999	256	196	76.6	172	67.2
59,000–80,999	191	166	86.9	144	75.4
≥81,000	115	102	88.7	83	72.2
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	73	67	91.8	57	78.1
4.00–7.99	172	148	86.0	126	73.3
8.00–13.99	264	210	79.5	180	68.2
≥14	468	360	76.9	318	67.9
Gini index (%)					
<38	204	162	79.4	148	72.5
38.00–41.99	243	200	82.3	178	73.3
42.00–45.99	236	186	78.8	153	64.8
≥46	293	236	80.5	202	68.9
Subtotal^a	998	804	80.6	695	69.6
Total	3,671	3,071	83.7	2,618	71.3

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of diagnosis during 2019 among adults, by age at diagnosis, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤1 month ≥1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
		≥55			
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	336	292	86.9	259	77.1
6.00–10.99	492	428	87.0	353	71.7
11.00–17.99	460	382	83.0	307	66.7
≥18	666	561	84.2	436	65.5
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	435	384	88.3	329	75.6
6.00–9.99	364	313	86.0	266	73.1
10.00–16.99	472	398	84.3	330	69.9
≥17	686	571	83.2	431	62.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	656	550	83.8	423	64.5
44,000–58,999	468	390	83.3	316	67.5
59,000–80,999	441	397	90.0	327	74.1
≥81,000	386	323	83.7	286	74.1
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	249	225	90.4	199	79.9
4.00–7.99	387	338	87.3	286	73.9
8.00–13.99	521	443	85.0	352	67.6
≥14	797	657	82.4	518	65.0
Gini index (%)					
<38	370	310	83.8	254	68.6
38.00–41.99	474	407	85.9	335	70.7
42.00–45.99	432	372	86.1	303	70.1
≥46	677	573	84.6	462	68.2
Subtotal^a	2,020	1,718	85.0	1,399	69.3
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	109	93	85.3	80	73.4
6.00–10.99	161	136	84.5	122	75.8
11.00–17.99	212	175	82.5	149	70.3
≥18	370	312	84.3	263	71.1
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	100	89	89.0	75	75.0
6.00–9.99	137	114	83.2	102	74.5
10.00–16.99	226	193	85.4	165	73.0
≥17	389	320	82.3	272	69.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	390	332	85.1	276	70.8
44,000–58,999	186	152	81.7	140	75.3
59,000–80,999	150	126	84.0	110	73.3
≥81,000	126	106	84.1	88	69.8
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	74	66	89.2	63	85.1
4.00–7.99	142	122	85.9	103	72.5
8.00–13.99	213	179	84.0	158	74.2
≥14	423	349	82.5	290	68.6
Gini index (%)					
<38	169	141	83.4	122	72.2
38.00–41.99	189	166	87.8	142	75.1
42.00–45.99	193	160	82.9	136	70.5
≥46	301	249	82.7	214	71.1
Subtotal^a	876	733	83.7	626	71.5
Total	2,896	2,451	84.6	2,025	69.9

Table 9. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of diagnosis during 2019 among adults, by age at diagnosis, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤1 month ≥1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Total					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	2,960	2,465	83.3	2,153	72.7
6.00–10.99	5,019	4,205	83.8	3,611	71.9
11.00–17.99	5,723	4,647	81.2	4,021	70.3
≥18	7,717	6,227	80.7	5,204	67.4
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	4,071	3,416	83.9	2,986	73.3
6.00–9.99	4,022	3,328	82.7	2,864	71.2
10.00–16.99	5,432	4,418	81.3	3,785	69.7
≥17	7,904	6,389	80.8	5,359	67.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	7,866	6,308	80.2	5,258	66.8
44,000–58,999	5,328	4,295	80.6	3,727	70.0
59,000–80,999	4,735	3,980	84.1	3,431	72.5
≥81,000	3,468	2,946	84.9	2,556	73.7
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	2,090	1,814	86.8	1,589	76.0
4.00–7.99	4,042	3,413	84.4	2,937	72.7
8.00–13.99	5,647	4,620	81.8	3,954	70.0
≥14	9,642	7,699	79.8	6,511	67.5
Gini index (%)					
<38	4,628	3,743	80.9	3,234	69.9
38.00–41.99	5,158	4,273	82.8	3,641	70.6
42.00–45.99	4,860	3,993	82.2	3,465	71.3
≥46	6,763	5,526	81.7	4,640	68.6
Subtotal^a	22,197	18,156	81.8	15,513	69.9
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	552	453	82.1	409	74.1
6.00–10.99	1,022	845	82.7	766	75.0
11.00–17.99	1,285	1,052	81.9	887	69.0
≥18	2,172	1,733	79.8	1,468	67.6
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	619	533	86.1	468	75.6
6.00–9.99	800	649	81.1	584	73.0
10.00–16.99	1,383	1,130	81.7	974	70.4
≥17	2,229	1,771	79.5	1,504	67.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	2,269	1,805	79.6	1,521	67.0
44,000–58,999	1,199	986	82.2	845	70.5
59,000–80,999	943	775	82.2	707	75.0
≥81,000	618	515	83.3	456	73.8
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	376	329	87.5	291	77.4
4.00–7.99	855	712	83.3	643	75.2
8.00–13.99	1,290	1,044	80.9	898	69.6
≥14	2,510	1,998	79.6	1,698	67.6
Gini index (%)					
<38	1,009	811	80.4	730	72.3
38.00–41.99	1,263	1,050	83.1	899	71.2
42.00–45.99	1,087	871	80.1	744	68.4
≥46	1,671	1,350	80.8	1,157	69.2
Subtotal^a	5,179	4,189	80.9	3,611	69.7
Total	27,376	22,345	81.6	19,124	69.9

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL); CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [footnotes only]; SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. Linkage to HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month after HIV diagnosis. A VL test result of <200 copies/mL indicates HIV viral suppression. VL test results are within 6 months of diagnosis of HIV infection during 2019. Data not provided for states and associated census tracts that do not have laws requiring reporting of all CD4 and viral loads, or that have incomplete reporting of laboratory data to CDC. Areas without laws: Idaho and New Jersey. Areas with incomplete reporting: Kansas, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Puerto Rico.

For the definitions of SDH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2019_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis during 2019 and viral suppression with 6 months of diagnosis among adults, by race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤1 month ≥1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
		American Indian/Alaska Native			
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	12	9	75.0	10	83.3
6.00–10.99	19	16	84.2	13	68.4
11.00–17.99	19	13	68.4	10	52.6
≥18	45	38	84.4	33	73.3
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	21	17	81.0	16	76.2
6.00–9.99	28	24	85.7	18	64.3
10.00–16.99	21	15	71.4	14	66.7
≥17	25	20	80.0	18	72.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	42	34	81.0	28	66.7
44,000–58,999	19	14	73.7	14	73.7
59,000–80,999	22	20	90.9	16	72.7
≥81,000	12	8	66.7	8	66.7
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	10	7	70.0	7	70.0
4.00–7.99	21	18	85.7	13	61.9
8.00–13.99	20	17	85.0	15	75.0
≥14	44	34	77.3	31	70.5
Gini index (%)					
<38	14	12	85.7	11	78.6
38.00–41.99	22	16	72.7	15	68.2
42.00–45.99	23	16	69.6	11	47.8
≥46	36	32	88.9	29	80.6
Subtotal^a	102	81	79.4	69	67.6
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	1	1	100	0	0.0
6.00–10.99	7	6	85.7	7	100
11.00–17.99	7	7	100	5	71.4
≥18	12	11	91.7	7	58.3
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	4	4	100	3	75.0
6.00–9.99	3	3	100	3	100
10.00–16.99	10	9	90.0	7	70.0
≥17	10	9	90.0	6	60.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	11	11	100	8	72.7
44,000–58,999	9	7	77.8	5	55.6
59,000–80,999	5	5	100	4	80.0
≥81,000	2	2	100	2	100
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4.00–7.99	9	9	100	7	77.8
8.00–13.99	6	5	83.3	4	66.7
≥14	12	11	91.7	8	66.7
Gini index (%)					
<38	7	6	85.7	6	85.7
38.00–41.99	6	6	100	4	66.7
42.00–45.99	9	8	88.9	5	55.6
≥46	5	5	100	4	80.0
Subtotal^a	29	26	89.7	21	72.4
Total	131	107	81.7	90	68.7

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis during 2019 and viral suppression with 6 months of diagnosis among adults, by race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤ 1 month ≥ 1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤ 6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Asian					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	98	85	86.7	72	73.5
6.00–10.99	124	108	87.1	106	85.5
11.00–17.99	106	90	84.9	83	78.3
≥18	96	87	90.6	76	79.2
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	134	119	88.8	106	79.1
6.00–9.99	95	82	86.3	78	82.1
10.00–16.99	86	76	88.4	65	75.6
≥17	109	93	85.3	88	80.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	73	66	90.4	56	76.7
44,000–58,999	94	79	84.0	76	80.9
59,000–80,999	115	98	85.2	93	80.9
≥81,000	142	127	89.4	112	78.9
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	94	83	88.3	79	84.0
4.00–7.99	116	105	90.5	93	80.2
8.00–13.99	106	92	86.8	82	77.4
≥14	108	90	83.3	83	76.9
Gini index (%)					
<38	78	63	80.8	57	73.1
38.00–41.99	109	93	85.3	88	80.7
42.00–45.99	97	82	84.5	78	80.4
≥46	140	132	94.3	114	81.4
Subtotal^a	435	380	87.4	346	79.5
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	14	13	92.9	10	71.4
6.00–10.99	16	15	93.8	13	81.3
11.00–17.99	19	14	73.7	14	73.7
≥18	13	11	84.6	11	84.6
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	16	13	81.3	12	75.0
6.00–9.99	14	12	85.7	10	71.4
10.00–16.99	14	13	92.9	10	71.4
≥17	18	15	83.3	16	88.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	8	6	75.0	6	75.0
44,000–58,999	15	11	73.3	14	93.3
59,000–80,999	24	22	91.7	16	66.7
≥81,000	15	14	93.3	12	80.0
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	11	9	81.8	8	72.7
4.00–7.99	16	15	93.8	13	81.3
8.00–13.99	18	15	83.3	12	66.7
≥14	17	14	82.4	15	88.2
Gini index (%)					
<38	19	18	94.7	14	73.7
38.00–41.99	15	13	86.7	12	80.0
42.00–45.99	17	13	76.5	12	70.6
≥46	11	9	81.8	10	90.9
Subtotal^a	65	55	84.6	50	76.9
Total	500	435	87.0	396	79.2

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis during 2019 and viral suppression with 6 months of diagnosis among adults, by race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤ 1 month ≥ 1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤ 6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Black/African American					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	923	728	78.9	602	65.2
6.00–10.99	1,710	1,374	80.4	1,176	68.8
11.00–17.99	2,257	1,756	77.8	1,481	65.6
≥18	3,978	3,081	77.5	2,539	63.8
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	1,307	1,044	79.9	876	67.0
6.00–9.99	1,597	1,269	79.5	1,064	66.6
10.00–16.99	2,558	2,008	78.5	1,674	65.4
≥17	3,411	2,622	76.9	2,186	64.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	4,170	3,202	76.8	2,648	63.5
44,000–58,999	2,100	1,632	77.7	1,385	66.0
59,000–80,999	1,580	1,276	80.8	1,082	68.5
≥81,000	1,002	819	81.7	671	67.0
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	629	516	82.0	434	69.0
4.00–7.99	1,507	1,244	82.5	1,021	67.8
8.00–13.99	2,457	1,934	78.7	1,623	66.1
≥14	4,276	3,246	75.9	2,721	63.6
Gini index (%)					
<38	1,855	1,452	78.3	1,202	64.8
38.00–41.99	1,932	1,535	79.5	1,291	66.8
42.00–45.99	1,960	1,552	79.2	1,321	67.4
≥46	3,115	2,395	76.9	1,979	63.5
Subtotal^a	9,203	7,188	78.1	6,009	65.3
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	295	244	82.7	226	76.6
6.00–10.99	516	422	81.8	396	76.7
11.00–17.99	709	584	82.4	498	70.2
≥18	1,408	1,114	79.1	955	67.8
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	318	278	87.4	251	78.9
6.00–9.99	452	362	80.1	338	74.8
10.00–16.99	822	665	80.9	588	71.5
≥17	1,336	1,059	79.3	898	67.2
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	1,479	1,174	79.4	1,002	67.7
44,000–58,999	636	516	81.1	455	71.5
59,000–80,999	486	396	81.5	364	74.9
≥81,000	327	278	85.0	254	77.7
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	195	172	88.2	156	80.0
4.00–7.99	455	374	82.2	349	76.7
8.00–13.99	744	603	81.0	535	71.9
≥14	1,534	1,215	79.2	1,035	67.5
Gini index (%)					
<38	567	450	79.4	419	73.9
38.00–41.99	722	600	83.1	523	72.4
42.00–45.99	578	458	79.2	400	69.2
≥46	1,061	856	80.7	733	69.1
Subtotal^a	3,013	2,423	80.4	2,122	70.4
Total	12,216	9,611	78.7	8,131	66.6

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis during 2019 and viral suppression with 6 months of diagnosis among adults, by race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤ 1 month ≥ 1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤ 6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Hispanic/Latino^b					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	701	597	85.2	540	77.0
6.00–10.99	1,371	1,164	84.9	1,013	73.9
11.00–17.99	1,800	1,528	84.9	1,356	75.3
≥18	2,110	1,791	84.9	1,501	71.1
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	853	716	83.9	638	74.8
6.00–9.99	884	748	84.6	675	76.4
10.00–16.99	1,274	1,088	85.4	977	76.7
≥17	2,974	2,530	85.1	2,122	71.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	2,101	1,787	85.1	1,492	71.0
44,000–58,999	1,570	1,319	84.0	1,163	74.1
59,000–80,999	1,380	1,167	84.6	1,047	75.9
≥81,000	927	804	86.7	705	76.1
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	414	372	89.9	332	80.2
4.00–7.99	822	698	84.9	611	74.3
8.00–13.99	1,357	1,153	85.0	1,035	76.3
≥14	3,390	2,858	84.3	2,433	71.8
Gini index (%)					
<38	1,324	1,095	82.7	984	74.3
38.00–41.99	1,513	1,287	85.1	1,120	74.0
42.00–45.99	1,389	1,170	84.2	1,029	74.1
≥46	1,754	1,526	87.0	1,275	72.7
Subtotal^a	6,153	5,218	84.8	4,531	73.6
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	81	68	84.0	59	72.8
6.00–10.99	165	141	85.5	118	71.5
11.00–17.99	240	202	84.2	171	71.3
≥18	330	273	82.7	243	73.6
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	84	71	84.5	59	70.2
6.00–9.99	78	65	83.3	53	67.9
10.00–16.99	187	160	85.6	147	78.6
≥17	467	388	83.1	332	71.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	331	273	82.5	240	72.5
44,000–58,999	217	187	86.2	152	70.0
59,000–80,999	164	141	86.0	130	79.3
≥81,000	102	81	79.4	68	66.7
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	50	45	90.0	39	78.0
4.00–7.99	115	104	90.4	92	80.0
8.00–13.99	160	134	83.8	115	71.9
≥14	491	401	81.7	345	70.3
Gini index (%)					
<38	175	145	82.9	127	72.6
38.00–41.99	217	185	85.3	152	70.0
42.00–45.99	185	155	83.8	131	70.8
≥46	238	198	83.2	181	76.1
Subtotal^a	839	700	83.4	600	71.5
Total	6,992	5,918	84.6	5,131	73.4

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis during 2019 and viral suppression with 6 months of diagnosis among adults, by race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤ 1 month ≥ 1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL < 200 copies/mL ≤ 6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	12	9	75.0	7	58.3
6.00–10.99	7	6	85.7	6	85.7
11.00–17.99	12	11	91.7	10	83.3
≥18	11	7	63.6	5	45.5
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	8	7	87.5	7	87.5
6.00–9.99	10	8	80.0	6	60.0
10.00–16.99	18	15	83.3	12	66.7
≥17	6	3	50.0	3	50.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	10	6	60.0	4	40.0
44,000–58,999	11	10	90.9	9	81.8
59,000–80,999	12	10	83.3	8	66.7
≥81,000	9	7	77.8	7	77.8
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	8	7	87.5	7	87.5
4.00–7.99	11	10	90.9	10	90.9
8.00–13.99	8	5	62.5	2	25.0
≥14	15	11	73.3	9	60.0
Gini index (%)					
<38	7	5	71.4	4	57.1
38.00–41.99	15	11	73.3	10	66.7
42.00–45.99	10	7	70.0	6	60.0
≥46	10	10	100	8	80.0
Subtotal^a	43	34	79.1	29	67.4
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6.00–10.99	2	2	100	2	100
11.00–17.99	1	1	100	0	0.0
≥18	3	3	100	3	100
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	1	1	100	1	100
6.00–9.99	2	2	100	2	100
10.00–16.99	3	3	100	2	66.7
≥17	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	4	4	100	3	75.0
44,000–58,999	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
59,000–80,999	1	1	100	1	100
≥81,000	1	1	100	1	100
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4.00–7.99	1	1	100	1	100
8.00–13.99	4	4	100	3	75.0
≥14	1	1	100	1	100
Gini index (%)					
<38	1	1	100	0	0.0
38.00–41.99	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
42.00–45.99	2	2	100	2	100
≥46	3	3	100	3	100
Subtotal^a	6	6	100	5	83.3
Total	49	40	81.6	34	69.4

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis during 2019 and viral suppression with 6 months of diagnosis among adults, by race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤ 1 month ≥ 1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤ 6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
White					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	1,139	977	85.8	868	76.2
6.00–10.99	1,627	1,413	86.8	1,192	73.3
11.00–17.99	1,356	1,105	81.5	961	70.9
≥18	1,285	1,073	83.5	914	71.1
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	1,612	1,406	87.2	1,247	77.4
6.00–9.99	1,302	1,110	85.3	945	72.6
10.00–16.99	1,305	1,079	82.7	928	71.1
≥17	1,190	974	81.8	816	68.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	1,278	1,057	82.7	893	69.9
44,000–58,999	1,377	1,123	81.6	976	70.9
59,000–80,999	1,490	1,303	87.4	1,099	73.8
≥81,000	1,261	1,084	86.0	966	76.6
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	868	773	89.1	677	78.0
4.00–7.99	1,433	1,226	85.6	1,090	76.1
8.00–13.99	1,527	1,282	84.0	1,087	71.2
≥14	1,579	1,287	81.5	1,081	68.5
Gini index (%)					
<38	1,218	1,017	83.5	888	72.9
38.00–41.99	1,410	1,207	85.6	1,010	71.6
42.00–45.99	1,271	1,077	84.7	945	74.4
≥46	1,507	1,266	84.0	1,091	72.4
Subtotal^a	5,638	4,757	84.4	4,095	72.6
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	145	115	79.3	102	70.3
6.00–10.99	285	229	80.4	200	70.2
11.00–17.99	266	210	78.9	171	64.3
≥18	336	264	78.6	201	59.8
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	177	149	84.2	127	71.8
6.00–9.99	230	188	81.7	160	69.6
10.00–16.99	296	234	79.1	183	61.8
≥17	329	247	75.1	204	62.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	362	279	77.1	216	59.7
44,000–58,999	280	227	81.1	183	65.4
59,000–80,999	236	186	78.8	168	71.2
≥81,000	154	126	81.8	107	69.5
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	101	87	86.1	74	73.3
4.00–7.99	233	185	79.4	157	67.4
8.00–13.99	328	257	78.4	209	63.7
≥14	370	289	78.1	234	63.2
Gini index (%)					
<38	210	165	78.6	140	66.7
38.00–41.99	265	214	80.8	179	67.5
42.00–45.99	264	207	78.4	168	63.6
≥46	293	232	79.2	187	63.8
Subtotal^a	1,061	841	79.3	691	65.1
Total	6,699	5,598	83.6	4,786	71.4

Table 10. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis during 2019 and viral suppression with 6 months of diagnosis among adults, by race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤ 1 month ≥ 1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤ 6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Multiracial					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	75	60	80.0	54	72.0
6.00–10.99	161	124	77.0	105	65.2
11.00–17.99	173	144	83.2	120	69.4
≥18	192	150	78.1	136	70.8
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	136	107	78.7	96	70.6
6.00–9.99	106	87	82.1	78	73.6
10.00–16.99	170	137	80.6	115	67.6
≥17	189	147	77.8	126	66.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	192	156	81.3	137	71.4
44,000–58,999	157	118	75.2	104	66.2
59,000–80,999	136	106	77.9	86	63.2
≥81,000	115	97	84.3	87	75.7
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	67	56	83.6	53	79.1
4.00–7.99	132	112	84.8	99	75.0
8.00–13.99	172	137	79.7	110	64.0
≥14	230	173	75.2	153	66.5
Gini index (%)					
<38	132	99	75.0	88	66.7
38.00–41.99	157	124	79.0	107	68.2
42.00–45.99	110	89	80.9	75	68.2
≥46	201	165	82.1	144	71.6
Subtotal^a	623	498	79.9	434	69.7
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	16	12	75.0	12	75.0
6.00–10.99	31	30	96.8	30	96.8
11.00–17.99	43	34	79.1	28	65.1
≥18	70	57	81.4	48	68.6
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	19	17	89.5	15	78.9
6.00–9.99	21	17	81.0	18	85.7
10.00–16.99	51	46	90.2	37	72.5
≥17	69	53	76.8	48	69.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	74	58	78.4	46	62.2
44,000–58,999	42	38	90.5	36	85.7
59,000–80,999	27	24	88.9	24	88.9
≥81,000	17	13	76.5	12	70.6
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	19	16	84.2	14	73.7
4.00–7.99	26	24	92.3	24	92.3
8.00–13.99	30	26	86.7	20	66.7
≥14	85	67	78.8	60	70.6
Gini index (%)					
<38	30	26	86.7	24	80.0
38.00–41.99	38	32	84.2	29	76.3
42.00–45.99	32	28	87.5	26	81.3
≥46	60	47	78.3	39	65.0
Subtotal^a	166	138	83.1	122	73.5
Total	789	636	80.6	556	70.5

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL); CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [footnotes only]; SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. Linkage to HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤ 1 month after HIV diagnosis. A VL test result of <200 copies/mL indicates HIV viral suppression. VL test results are within 6 months of diagnosis of HIV infection during 2019. Data not provided for states and associated census tracts that do not have laws requiring reporting of all CD4 and viral loads, or that have incomplete reporting of laboratory data to CDC. Areas without laws: Idaho and New Jersey. Areas with incomplete reporting: Kansas, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Puerto Rico. For the definitions of SDH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2019_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

^b Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

Table 11. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of diagnosis during 2019 among adults, by transmission category, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤1 month ≥1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
		Male-to-male sexual contact			
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	2,486	2,082	83.7	1,838	73.9
6.00–10.99	4,184	3,519	84.1	3,060	73.1
11.00–17.99	4,727	3,876	82.0	3,375	71.4
≥18	6,271	5,103	81.4	4,316	68.8
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	3,495	2,929	83.8	2,593	74.2
6.00–9.99	3,340	2,796	83.7	2,428	72.7
10.00–16.99	4,458	3,652	81.9	3,168	71.0
≥17	6,381	5,208	81.6	4,403	69.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	6,368	5,155	81.0	4,336	68.1
44,000–58,999	4,366	3,555	81.4	3,110	71.2
59,000–80,999	3,988	3,358	84.2	2,931	73.5
≥81,000	2,929	2,502	85.4	2,199	75.1
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	1,726	1,515	87.8	1,337	77.5
4.00–7.99	3,358	2,846	84.8	2,475	73.7
8.00–13.99	4,655	3,848	82.7	3,323	71.4
≥14	7,931	6,373	80.4	5,456	68.8
Gini index (%)					
<38	3,861	3,143	81.4	2,739	70.9
38.00–41.99	4,223	3,523	83.4	3,039	72.0
42.00–45.99	4,017	3,324	82.8	2,898	72.2
≥46	5,561	4,585	82.4	3,907	70.2
Subtotal^a	18,300	15,086	82.4	13,020	71.2
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	—	—	—	—	—
6.00–10.99	—	—	—	—	—
11.00–17.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥18	—	—	—	—	—
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	—	—	—	—	—
6.00–9.99	—	—	—	—	—
10.00–16.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥17	—	—	—	—	—
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	—	—	—	—	—
44,000–58,999	—	—	—	—	—
59,000–80,999	—	—	—	—	—
≥81,000	—	—	—	—	—
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	—	—	—	—	—
4.00–7.99	—	—	—	—	—
8.00–13.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥14	—	—	—	—	—
Gini index (%)					
<38	—	—	—	—	—
38.00–41.99	—	—	—	—	—
42.00–45.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥46	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal^a	—	—	—	—	—
Total	18,300	15,086	82.4	13,020	71.2

Table 11. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of diagnosis during 2019 among adults, by transmission category, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤1 month ≥1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Injection drug use					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	103	78	75.8	61	59.3
6.00–10.99	167	133	79.4	99	59.2
11.00–17.99	178	125	70.3	107	60.2
≥18	321	244	76.0	177	55.2
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	107	89	83.4	70	65.7
6.00–9.99	143	104	73.0	78	54.3
10.00–16.99	199	147	74.1	111	55.8
≥17	323	241	74.5	187	57.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	315	234	74.4	178	56.3
44,000–58,999	196	144	73.2	109	55.5
59,000–80,999	140	107	76.3	84	60.4
≥81,000	115	92	80.4	70	61.2
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	96	76	79.5	60	62.3
4.00–7.99	169	128	75.6	108	63.5
8.00–13.99	205	154	75.1	124	60.5
≥14	299	222	74.2	153	51.2
Gini index (%)					
<38	138	101	73.1	81	58.8
38.00–41.99	200	154	77.3	119	59.6
42.00–45.99	175	126	72.2	99	56.5
≥46	254	196	77.2	143	56.3
Subtotal^a	806	605	75.0	462	57.3
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	72	52	72.9	41	56.9
6.00–10.99	141	107	76.2	90	63.7
11.00–17.99	162	127	78.2	94	57.7
≥18	319	239	75.0	173	54.2
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	89	70	77.7	52	58.2
6.00–9.99	110	86	78.0	73	66.1
10.00–16.99	199	153	76.9	111	55.8
≥17	295	217	73.6	161	54.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	324	238	73.5	171	52.8
44,000–58,999	147	118	80.3	91	61.4
59,000–80,999	133	100	75.2	83	62.6
≥81,000	89	69	77.4	52	58.1
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	59	46	78.1	36	60.1
4.00–7.99	147	115	78.5	89	60.6
8.00–13.99	198	148	74.7	112	56.6
≥14	289	216	74.7	160	55.3
Gini index (%)					
<38	123	93	75.6	75	60.5
38.00–41.99	166	128	77.2	101	60.6
42.00–45.99	163	119	73.0	87	53.5
≥46	241	185	76.7	135	55.8
Subtotal^a	711	539	75.9	407	57.2
Total	1,517	1,144	75.4	869	57.3

Table 11. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of diagnosis during 2019 among adults, by transmission category, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤1 month ≥1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use					
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	136	107	79.0	95	69.8
6.00–10.99	235	195	82.7	152	64.5
11.00–17.99	276	213	77.4	188	68.1
≥18	335	267	79.7	216	64.6
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	189	159	84.3	130	68.9
6.00–9.99	199	159	80.1	142	71.3
10.00–16.99	263	206	78.1	162	61.6
≥17	331	258	78.0	216	65.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	328	251	76.7	211	64.4
44,000–58,999	268	209	77.9	177	66.1
59,000–80,999	246	206	83.6	163	66.1
≥81,000	139	115	82.9	99	71.0
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	104	87	83.5	76	72.7
4.00–7.99	207	175	84.5	148	71.4
8.00–13.99	269	206	76.6	165	61.1
≥14	402	314	78.3	263	65.4
Gini index (%)					
<38	208	160	77.2	134	64.2
38.00–41.99	238	189	79.4	156	65.7
42.00–45.99	237	195	82.4	168	70.8
≥46	298	237	79.4	192	64.3
Subtotal^a	1,017	809	79.5	676	66.4
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	—	—	—	—	—
6.00–10.99	—	—	—	—	—
11.00–17.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥18	—	—	—	—	—
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	—	—	—	—	—
6.00–9.99	—	—	—	—	—
10.00–16.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥17	—	—	—	—	—
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	—	—	—	—	—
44,000–58,999	—	—	—	—	—
59,000–80,999	—	—	—	—	—
≥81,000	—	—	—	—	—
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	—	—	—	—	—
4.00–7.99	—	—	—	—	—
8.00–13.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥14	—	—	—	—	—
Gini index (%)					
<38	—	—	—	—	—
38.00–41.99	—	—	—	—	—
42.00–45.99	—	—	—	—	—
≥46	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal^a	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,017	809	79.5	676	66.4

Table 11. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within 6 months of diagnosis during 2019 among adults, by transmission category, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤1 month ≥1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
		Heterosexual contact ^b			
Male					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	231	194	84.0	156	67.4
6.00–10.99	428	356	83.2	298	69.6
11.00–17.99	538	430	79.8	349	64.8
≥18	781	605	77.5	489	62.6
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	276	235	85.0	189	68.4
6.00–9.99	335	265	79.1	214	63.8
10.00–16.99	507	410	80.8	342	67.3
≥17	861	676	78.5	548	63.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	846	659	77.9	528	62.4
44,000–58,999	492	385	78.2	328	66.6
59,000–80,999	358	307	85.8	251	70.1
≥81,000	282	234	83.1	186	65.8
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	161	133	82.8	114	70.9
4.00–7.99	304	261	86.0	205	67.3
8.00–13.99	511	406	79.4	338	66.1
≥14	1,004	785	78.2	636	63.3
Gini index (%)					
<38	418	336	80.3	277	66.4
38.00–41.99	493	404	81.9	324	65.8
42.00–45.99	427	344	80.6	297	69.5
≥46	641	501	78.2	393	61.4
Subtotal^a	2,052	1,640	79.9	1,341	65.3
Female					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	477	397	83.3	365	76.5
6.00–10.99	879	736	83.7	675	76.8
11.00–17.99	1,119	921	82.4	790	70.6
≥18	1,843	1,486	80.6	1,287	69.8
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	524	458	87.4	411	78.4
6.00–9.99	688	562	81.6	510	74.1
10.00–16.99	1,178	972	82.5	858	72.8
≥17	1,927	1,549	80.4	1,337	69.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	1,938	1,561	80.6	1,344	69.3
44,000–58,999	1,046	863	82.5	749	71.7
59,000–80,999	806	671	83.3	620	76.9
≥81,000	526	444	84.3	402	76.4
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	315	281	89.2	253	80.6
4.00–7.99	702	591	84.2	548	78.1
8.00–13.99	1,086	891	82.0	782	72.0
≥14	2,215	1,778	80.3	1,533	69.2
Gini index (%)					
<38	883	715	81.0	653	74.0
38.00–41.99	1,091	917	84.1	793	72.7
42.00–45.99	919	748	81.3	653	71.0
≥46	1,424	1,159	81.4	1,018	71.5
Subtotal^a	4,448	3,632	81.7	3,187	71.6
Total	6,500	5,272	81.1	4,527	69.7

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/ μ L) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL); CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [footnotes only]; SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. Linkage to HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥ 1 CD4 or VL tests ≤ 1 month after HIV diagnosis. A VL test result of < 200 copies/mL indicates HIV viral suppression. VL test results are within 6 months of diagnosis of HIV infection during 2019. Data not provided for states and associated census tracts that do not have laws requiring reporting of all CD4 and viral loads, or that have incomplete reporting of laboratory data to CDC. Areas without laws: Idaho and New Jersey. Areas with incomplete reporting: Kansas, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Puerto Rico. For the definitions of SDH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2019_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or with a risk factor for, HIV infection.

Table 12. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis and viral suppression with 6 months of diagnosis during 2019 among male adults with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, by race/ethnicity and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤1 month ≥1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
American Indian/Alaska Native					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	9	7	71.3	8	81.9
6.00–10.99	14	13	92.9	10	73.6
11.00–17.99	15	10	65.3	10	65.3
≥18	31	29	92.6	24	77.0
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	18	14	77.9	14	77.9
6.00–9.99	19	17	87.8	13	68.1
10.00–16.99	14	11	83.8	11	83.8
≥17	19	16	85.6	13	70.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	28	25	87.3	20	70.4
44,000–58,999	16	13	82.1	13	82.1
59,000–80,999	15	14	93.2	12	81.6
≥81,000	10	6	63.0	6	63.0
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	7	4	62.0	5	76.1
4.00–7.99	17	15	84.9	12	69.2
8.00–13.99	14	13	93.1	11	79.2
≥14	31	26	84.0	23	74.8
Gini index (%)					
<38	11	10	87.3	9	80.9
38.00–41.99	15	13	89.0	12	82.1
42.00–45.99	15	10	68.9	7	48.6
≥46	29	25	87.6	24	81.4
Total^a	74	62	83.5	55	73.4
Asian					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	88	78	88.4	65	73.8
6.00–10.99	112	98	87.7	97	86.8
11.00–17.99	95	81	84.9	75	78.8
≥18	85	77	89.7	68	79.3
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	120	107	89.3	96	79.5
6.00–9.99	88	76	87.1	74	84.7
10.00–16.99	77	68	88.3	58	75.4
≥17	96	82	85.3	77	80.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	66	59	89.8	51	77.8
44,000–58,999	85	72	84.7	68	80.3
59,000–80,999	101	87	86.2	82	80.9
≥81,000	129	115	89.4	104	80.5
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	87	79	90.5	74	84.8
4.00–7.99	102	92	90.3	82	80.6
8.00–13.99	93	82	87.5	74	79.1
≥14	98	80	82.3	75	76.4
Gini index (%)					
<38	68	55	80.3	50	73.2
38.00–41.99	98	83	84.9	79	80.2
42.00–45.99	88	76	86.3	71	81.1
≥46	126	119	94.5	105	83.0
Total^a	391	343	87.7	313	80.1

Table 12. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis and viral suppression with 6 months of diagnosis during 2019 among male adults with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, by race/ethnicity and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤1 month ≥1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Black/African American					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	745	587	78.7	490	65.7
6.00–10.99	1,394	1,123	80.5	966	69.2
11.00–17.99	1,829	1,440	78.7	1,210	66.2
≥18	3,194	2,489	77.9	2,064	64.6
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	1,102	872	79.2	747	67.8
6.00–9.99	1,330	1,068	80.3	892	67.1
10.00–16.99	2,081	1,642	78.9	1,374	66.0
≥17	2,654	2,059	77.6	1,719	64.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	3,358	2,601	77.5	2,164	64.5
44,000–58,999	1,692	1,324	78.2	1,123	66.4
59,000–80,999	1,302	1,051	80.7	893	68.5
≥81,000	797	655	82.2	540	67.8
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	503	416	82.6	353	70.1
4.00–7.99	1,242	1,021	82.2	843	67.9
8.00–13.99	1,992	1,581	79.3	1,319	66.2
≥14	3,426	2,622	76.5	2,216	64.7
Gini index (%)					
<38	1,517	1,193	78.6	988	65.1
38.00–41.99	1,556	1,236	79.4	1,050	67.5
42.00–45.99	1,614	1,289	79.8	1,095	67.8
≥46	2,471	1,917	77.6	1,593	64.5
Total^a	7,437	5,844	78.6	4,904	65.9
Hispanic/Latino^b					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	629	536	85.3	490	77.9
6.00–10.99	1,217	1,039	85.3	921	75.7
11.00–17.99	1,573	1,340	85.2	1,205	76.6
≥18	1,811	1,545	85.3	1,308	72.2
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	767	642	83.8	583	76.0
6.00–9.99	775	661	85.4	605	78.2
10.00–16.99	1,119	961	85.9	873	78.0
≥17	2,570	2,196	85.4	1,863	72.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	1,792	1,531	85.4	1,285	71.7
44,000–58,999	1,371	1,156	84.3	1,035	75.5
59,000–80,999	1,241	1,055	85.0	964	77.7
≥81,000	822	716	87.1	637	77.5
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	357	325	90.9	293	81.9
4.00–7.99	718	610	85.0	544	75.8
8.00–13.99	1,209	1,037	85.7	942	77.9
≥14	2,946	2,489	84.5	2,146	72.8
Gini index (%)					
<38	1,171	971	82.9	885	75.6
38.00–41.99	1,323	1,135	85.8	999	75.5
42.00–45.99	1,204	1,016	84.4	899	74.6
≥46	1,529	1,337	87.4	1,139	74.5
Total^a	5,365	4,571	85.2	4,020	74.9

Table 12. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis and viral suppression with 6 months of diagnosis during 2019 among male adults with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, by race/ethnicity and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤1 month ≥1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	11	8	72.7	6	54.5
6.00–10.99	6	6	100	6	100
11.00–17.99	12	11	92.4	10	83.9
≥18	10	7	70.0	5	50.0
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	7	6	85.7	6	85.7
6.00–9.99	10	8	80.6	6	60.2
10.00–16.99	17	15	88.2	12	70.6
≥17	5	3	60.0	3	60.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	9	6	66.3	4	43.8
44,000–58,999	11	10	91.7	9	82.6
59,000–80,999	10	9	90.0	7	70.0
≥81,000	9	7	77.8	7	77.8
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	8	7	87.5	7	87.5
4.00–7.99	10	9	90.0	9	90.0
8.00–13.99	8	5	63.3	2	25.3
≥14	13	11	84.5	9	69.0
Gini index (%)					
<38	6	5	83.3	4	66.7
38.00–41.99	14	11	79.1	10	71.9
42.00–45.99	9	6	66.3	5	55.1
≥46	10	10	100	8	80.0
Total^a	40	33	82.7	28	70.1
White					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	940	816	86.8	733	78.0
6.00–10.99	1,305	1,137	87.1	970	74.3
11.00–17.99	1,062	873	82.2	764	71.9
≥18	983	831	84.6	731	74.4
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	1,365	1,195	87.6	1,063	77.9
6.00–9.99	1,031	893	86.6	773	75.0
10.00–16.99	1,012	846	83.6	744	73.5
≥17	883	725	82.1	619	70.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	959	805	83.9	698	72.8
44,000–58,999	1,059	878	82.9	772	72.9
59,000–80,999	1,210	1,057	87.3	900	74.4
≥81,000	1,061	918	86.5	828	78.0
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	709	638	89.9	560	78.9
4.00–7.99	1,162	1,008	86.8	902	77.7
8.00–13.99	1,192	1,012	84.9	882	74.0
≥14	1,228	1,000	81.4	854	69.6
Gini index (%)					
<38	971	822	84.6	721	74.3
38.00–41.99	1,094	945	86.4	800	73.1
42.00–45.99	1,003	858	85.5	762	76.1
≥46	1,223	1,033	84.5	914	74.8
Total^a	4,476	3,814	85.2	3,330	74.4

Table 12. Linkage to HIV medical care after HIV diagnosis and viral suppression with 6 months of diagnosis during 2019 among male adults with infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, by race/ethnicity and selected social determinants of health—census tract level, 44 states and the District of Columbia (cont)

	Total diagnoses No.	Linkage to care ≤1 month ≥1 CD4 or VL tests		Viral suppression VL <200 copies/mL ≤6 months	
		No.	%	No.	%
Multiracial					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	64	51	79.6	47	73.5
6.00–10.99	136	104	76.5	90	66.6
11.00–17.99	142	122	85.7	101	71.3
≥18	157	126	80.4	116	73.9
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	117	92	79.0	85	72.9
6.00–9.99	89	74	83.2	66	73.9
10.00–16.99	139	109	78.5	96	69.2
≥17	154	127	82.7	108	69.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	156	129	82.8	114	73.6
44,000–58,999	131	103	78.3	89	67.8
59,000–80,999	109	86	78.3	73	67.1
≥81,000	101	84	83.3	77	75.8
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	54	47	85.7	46	84.0
4.00–7.99	108	92	85.2	83	77.2
8.00–13.99	146	118	81.3	93	63.5
≥14	191	146	76.4	133	69.8
Gini index (%)					
<38	116	88	76.2	81	70.0
38.00–41.99	124	100	81.2	89	72.2
42.00–45.99	85	70	82.5	59	69.6
≥46	173	143	82.6	124	71.7
Total^a	517	419	81.1	370	71.6
Total					
Below federal poverty level (%)					
<6	2,486	2,082	83.7	1,838	73.9
6.00–10.99	4,184	3,519	84.1	3,060	73.1
11.00–17.99	4,727	3,876	82.0	3,375	71.4
≥18	6,271	5,103	81.4	4,316	68.8
Less than high school diploma (%)					
<6	3,495	2,929	83.8	2,593	74.2
6.00–9.99	3,340	2,796	83.7	2,428	72.7
10.00–16.99	4,458	3,652	81.9	3,168	71.0
≥17	6,381	5,208	81.6	4,403	69.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)					
<44,000	6,368	5,155	81.0	4,336	68.1
44,000–58,999	4,366	3,555	81.4	3,110	71.2
59,000–80,999	3,988	3,358	84.2	2,931	73.5
≥81,000	2,929	2,502	85.4	2,199	75.1
Without health insurance (%)					
<4	1,726	1,515	87.8	1,337	77.5
4.00–7.99	3,358	2,846	84.8	2,475	73.7
8.00–13.99	4,655	3,848	82.7	3,323	71.4
≥14	7,931	6,373	80.4	5,456	68.8
Gini index (%)					
<38	3,861	3,143	81.4	2,739	70.9
38.00–41.99	4,223	3,523	83.4	3,039	72.0
42.00–45.99	4,017	3,324	82.8	2,898	72.2
≥46	5,561	4,585	82.4	3,907	70.2
Total^a	18,300	15,086	82.4	13,020	71.2

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL); CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [footnotes only]; SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. Linkage to HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥1 CD4 or VL tests ≤1 month after HIV diagnosis. A VL test result of <200 copies/mL indicates HIV viral suppression. VL test results are within 6 months of diagnosis of HIV infection during 2019. Data not provided for states and associated census tracts that do not have laws requiring reporting of all CD4 and viral loads, or that have incomplete reporting of laboratory data to CDC. Areas without laws: Idaho and New Jersey. Areas with incomplete reporting: Kansas, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Puerto Rico. For the definitions of SDH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2019_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

^b Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

Table S1. Adults living below federal poverty level, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Below federal poverty level (%)							
	<6		6.00–10.99		11.00–17.99		≥18	
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a
	Male							
Alabama	275,223	15.3	443,357	24.6	563,379	31.3	517,709	28.8
Alaska	89,165	30.8	121,286	41.8	58,690	20.2	20,815	7.2
Arizona	610,249	22.9	753,308	28.3	577,518	21.7	722,697	27.1
Arkansas	104,530	9.4	274,136	24.7	389,725	35.1	343,250	30.9
California	3,676,600	24.8	4,614,727	31.1	3,685,465	24.8	2,857,458	19.3
Colorado	803,946	37.2	653,159	30.2	448,577	20.7	258,059	11.9
Connecticut	653,808	48.1	347,728	25.6	168,985	12.4	188,137	13.8
Delaware	108,565	30.2	124,855	34.7	83,854	23.3	42,540	11.8
District of Columbia	50,220	18.9	61,532	23.1	81,302	30.6	72,968	27.4
Florida	1,598,963	19.8	2,559,118	31.7	2,295,880	28.4	1,617,540	20.0
Georgia	802,346	21.2	1,040,906	27.5	1,035,492	27.4	903,689	23.9
Hawaii	232,895	41.9	186,817	33.6	93,558	16.8	42,582	7.7
Idaho	91,049	14.3	263,311	41.4	184,503	29.0	96,470	15.2
Illinois	1,494,387	31.2	1,509,158	31.5	1,004,930	21.0	787,391	16.4
Indiana	649,651	26.2	834,269	33.7	534,091	21.6	459,121	18.5
Iowa	308,731	26.0	467,156	39.4	259,897	21.9	150,556	12.7
Kansas	343,661	31.6	328,684	30.2	236,539	21.8	177,876	16.4
Kentucky	274,715	16.5	378,087	22.7	432,930	26.0	582,004	34.9
Louisiana	149,011	8.7	379,596	22.1	573,010	33.4	612,775	35.7
Maine	125,390	23.9	176,110	33.6	157,601	30.1	65,013	12.4
Maryland	1,031,816	46.5	684,529	30.9	311,942	14.1	189,813	8.6
Massachusetts	1,129,905	43.1	719,717	27.4	412,137	15.7	360,893	13.8
Michigan	1,041,003	27.6	1,089,592	28.9	854,697	22.7	782,952	20.8
Minnesota	900,882	42.8	684,107	32.5	311,488	14.8	209,177	9.9
Mississippi	100,540	9.3	185,929	17.2	366,108	33.8	430,711	39.8
Missouri	558,413	24.4	660,697	28.9	629,659	27.5	439,613	19.2
Montana	73,751	18.0	128,266	31.2	136,507	33.3	71,931	17.5
Nebraska	211,925	29.8	256,956	36.2	148,489	20.9	92,869	13.1
Nevada	311,759	27.3	344,076	30.1	266,912	23.3	220,699	19.3
New Hampshire	265,321	49.6	175,493	32.8	65,345	12.2	28,518	5.3
New Jersey	1,607,201	48.4	847,373	25.5	484,697	14.6	382,582	11.5
New Mexico	93,324	11.9	160,576	20.4	219,265	27.9	312,595	39.8
New York	2,146,868	29.1	1,977,675	26.8	1,657,402	22.5	1,592,898	21.6
North Carolina	786,659	20.6	1,077,562	28.2	1,120,164	29.4	830,888	21.8
North Dakota	78,584	26.4	119,936	40.3	60,717	20.4	38,186	12.8
Ohio	1,356,853	31.0	1,179,531	27.0	927,757	21.2	906,220	20.7
Oklahoma	258,382	17.7	367,740	25.2	461,833	31.6	371,786	25.5
Oregon	251,666	15.7	541,414	33.8	533,433	33.3	275,799	17.2
Pennsylvania	1,657,343	33.9	1,596,082	32.6	831,677	17.0	807,781	16.5
Puerto Rico	1,598	0.1	14,622	1.2	53,483	4.3	1,175,700	94.4
Rhode Island	143,647	35.2	106,198	26.0	65,751	16.1	92,086	22.6
South Carolina	384,613	20.6	515,939	27.7	508,030	27.3	455,075	24.4
South Dakota	92,034	28.0	94,736	28.8	88,094	26.8	54,361	16.5
Tennessee	456,034	18.2	708,985	28.4	737,413	29.5	596,737	23.9
Texas	2,605,212	25.4	2,805,890	27.4	2,541,603	24.8	2,302,889	22.5
Utah	443,472	41.0	334,081	30.9	183,740	17.0	120,879	11.2
Vermont	56,402	22.7	108,501	43.8	58,827	23.7	24,268	9.8
Virginia	1,285,036	40.2	898,485	28.1	605,483	19.0	404,902	12.7
Washington	872,294	30.5	1,030,050	36.0	658,218	23.0	301,715	10.5
West Virginia	43,950	6.2	169,987	24.0	273,110	38.5	222,595	31.4
Wisconsin	759,596	34.2	804,042	36.2	384,707	17.3	274,825	12.4
Wyoming	47,173	20.9	97,154	43.0	52,683	23.3	28,889	12.8
Total	33,496,361	27.2	36,003,221	29.2	28,877,297	23.4	24,919,482	20.2

Table S1. Adults living below federal poverty level, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Below federal poverty level (%)							
	<6		6.00–10.99		11.00–17.99		≥18	
	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b
	Female							
Alabama	298,870	15.1	478,143	24.2	618,467	31.2	583,791	29.5
Alaska	81,327	31.0	111,837	42.6	51,980	19.8	17,574	6.7
Arizona	650,357	23.7	802,700	29.3	592,650	21.6	695,448	25.4
Arkansas	109,081	9.2	292,267	24.7	407,436	34.4	374,677	31.7
California	3,845,197	25.1	4,789,456	31.2	3,779,721	24.6	2,920,784	19.0
Colorado	819,784	37.8	659,994	30.4	440,478	20.3	248,090	11.4
Connecticut	694,290	47.3	379,560	25.9	185,652	12.7	207,831	14.2
Delaware	116,288	29.5	133,868	34.0	95,210	24.2	48,384	12.3
District of Columbia	54,867	18.1	65,922	21.8	94,047	31.1	87,895	29.0
Florida	1,719,433	19.9	2,759,710	32.0	2,449,559	28.4	1,702,750	19.7
Georgia	852,547	20.7	1,125,522	27.4	1,143,637	27.8	991,444	24.1
Hawaii	229,123	40.9	188,701	33.7	99,457	17.7	43,292	7.7
Idaho	94,971	14.8	264,469	41.2	185,017	28.9	96,813	15.1
Illinois	1,583,088	31.1	1,588,641	31.3	1,053,123	20.7	857,910	16.9
Indiana	676,964	25.9	863,155	33.1	577,853	22.1	491,915	18.8
Iowa	317,761	26.0	485,827	39.7	269,015	22.0	151,828	12.4
Kansas	356,650	32.0	331,376	29.8	246,312	22.1	178,484	16.0
Kentucky	286,961	16.2	396,063	22.4	456,428	25.8	627,195	35.5
Louisiana	161,886	8.8	403,688	21.9	600,219	32.5	678,585	36.8
Maine	136,042	24.3	186,521	33.4	168,157	30.1	68,160	12.2
Maryland	1,122,767	46.0	743,069	30.4	359,492	14.7	217,652	8.9
Massachusetts	1,216,627	42.6	789,697	27.7	449,062	15.7	398,598	14.0
Michigan	1,084,073	27.2	1,141,896	28.6	910,624	22.8	852,622	21.4
Minnesota	923,120	42.8	699,065	32.4	328,170	15.2	208,383	9.7
Mississippi	108,989	9.2	200,144	16.9	393,622	33.1	484,796	40.8
Missouri	585,253	24.0	706,047	29.0	660,939	27.1	482,677	19.8
Montana	75,594	18.4	130,424	31.7	135,160	32.9	70,028	17.0
Nebraska	219,023	30.1	262,764	36.1	153,550	21.1	93,495	12.8
Nevada	319,201	27.8	350,451	30.5	268,732	23.4	209,506	18.3
New Hampshire	272,833	49.3	183,923	33.2	68,163	12.3	28,564	5.2
New Jersey	1,736,375	48.5	910,362	25.4	521,753	14.6	414,493	11.6
New Mexico	96,414	11.8	170,134	20.8	227,952	27.9	322,817	39.5
New York	2,314,753	28.7	2,138,159	26.5	1,775,739	22.0	1,824,976	22.7
North Carolina	846,439	20.4	1,163,657	28.1	1,206,842	29.1	926,216	22.4
North Dakota	74,842	26.4	116,502	41.1	58,547	20.6	33,659	11.9
Ohio	1,425,013	30.5	1,264,246	27.1	1,001,516	21.4	980,529	21.0
Oklahoma	270,799	17.9	381,511	25.2	477,671	31.5	386,184	25.5
Oregon	260,915	15.7	566,131	34.1	556,954	33.6	275,548	16.6
Pennsylvania	1,743,176	33.4	1,669,922	32.0	894,340	17.1	917,844	17.6
Puerto Rico	2,036	0.1	16,579	1.2	60,200	4.2	1,343,837	94.5
Rhode Island	154,871	35.0	114,724	25.9	73,229	16.6	99,381	22.5
South Carolina	417,685	20.5	549,691	26.9	560,514	27.5	512,819	25.1
South Dakota	92,750	28.3	91,852	28.1	90,401	27.6	52,302	16.0
Tennessee	492,516	18.2	755,141	28.0	784,626	29.1	666,500	24.7
Texas	2,721,719	25.6	2,909,745	27.4	2,614,472	24.6	2,369,699	22.3
Utah	444,182	40.8	343,126	31.5	185,112	17.0	116,360	10.7
Vermont	59,659	23.0	113,148	43.6	62,307	24.0	24,547	9.5
Virginia	1,355,611	40.1	955,513	28.3	635,796	18.8	431,650	12.8
Washington	891,153	30.7	1,054,199	36.4	656,156	22.6	296,776	10.2
West Virginia	45,906	6.2	172,496	23.4	284,601	38.6	235,222	31.9
Wisconsin	773,902	33.9	824,098	36.1	390,881	17.1	296,589	13.0
Wyoming	45,611	20.9	95,519	43.7	51,281	23.4	26,343	12.0
Total	35,279,294	27.1	37,891,355	29.1	30,412,822	23.3	26,673,462	20.5

Table S1. Adults living below federal poverty level, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Below federal poverty level (%)											
	<6			6.00–10.99			11.00–17.99			≥18		
	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d
	Total											
Alabama	574,093	15.2	0.8	921,500	24.4	1.2	1,181,846	31.3	2.0	1,101,500	29.1	2.1
Alaska	170,492	30.8	0.2	233,123	42.2	0.3	110,670	20.0	0.2	38,389	6.9	0.1
Arizona	1,260,606	23.3	1.8	1,556,008	28.8	2.1	1,170,168	21.7	2.0	1,418,145	26.2	2.7
Arkansas	213,611	9.3	0.3	566,403	24.7	0.8	797,161	34.7	1.3	717,927	31.3	1.4
California	7,521,797	24.9	10.9	9,404,183	31.2	12.7	7,465,186	24.7	12.6	5,778,242	19.2	11.2
Colorado	1,623,730	37.5	2.4	1,313,153	30.3	1.8	889,055	20.5	1.5	506,149	11.7	1.0
Connecticut	1,348,098	47.7	2.0	727,288	25.7	1.0	354,637	12.5	0.6	395,968	14.0	0.8
Delaware	224,853	29.8	0.3	258,723	34.3	0.4	179,064	23.8	0.3	90,924	12.1	0.2
District of Columbia	105,087	18.5	0.2	127,454	22.4	0.2	175,349	30.8	0.3	160,863	28.3	0.3
Florida	3,318,396	19.9	4.8	5,318,828	31.8	7.2	4,745,439	28.4	8.0	3,320,290	19.9	6.4
Georgia	1,654,893	21.0	2.4	2,166,428	27.4	2.9	2,179,129	27.6	3.7	1,895,133	24.0	3.7
Hawaii	462,018	41.4	0.7	375,518	33.6	0.5	193,015	17.3	0.3	85,874	7.7	0.2
Idaho	186,020	14.6	0.3	527,780	41.3	0.7	369,520	28.9	0.6	193,283	15.1	0.4
Illinois	3,077,475	31.2	4.5	3,097,799	31.4	4.2	2,058,053	20.8	3.5	1,645,301	16.7	3.2
Indiana	1,326,615	26.1	1.9	1,697,424	33.4	2.3	1,111,944	21.9	1.9	951,036	18.7	1.8
Iowa	626,492	26.0	0.9	952,983	39.5	1.3	528,912	21.9	0.9	302,384	12.5	0.6
Kansas	700,311	31.8	1.0	660,060	30.0	0.9	482,851	22.0	0.8	356,360	16.2	0.7
Kentucky	561,676	16.4	0.8	774,150	22.5	1.0	889,358	25.9	1.5	1,209,199	35.2	2.3
Louisiana	310,897	8.7	0.5	783,284	22.0	1.1	1,173,229	33.0	2.0	1,291,360	36.3	2.5
Maine	261,432	24.1	0.4	362,631	33.5	0.5	325,758	30.1	0.5	133,173	12.3	0.3
Maryland	2,154,583	46.2	3.1	1,427,598	30.6	1.9	671,434	14.4	1.1	407,465	8.7	0.8
Massachusetts	2,346,532	42.8	3.4	1,509,414	27.6	2.0	861,199	15.7	1.5	759,491	13.9	1.5
Michigan	2,125,076	27.4	3.1	2,231,488	28.8	3.0	1,765,321	22.8	3.0	1,635,574	21.1	3.2
Minnesota	1,824,002	42.8	2.7	1,383,172	32.4	1.9	639,658	15.0	1.1	417,560	9.8	0.8
Mississippi	209,529	9.2	0.3	386,073	17.0	0.5	759,730	33.5	1.3	915,507	40.3	1.8
Missouri	1,143,666	24.2	1.7	1,366,744	28.9	1.8	1,290,598	27.3	2.2	922,290	19.5	1.8
Montana	149,345	18.2	0.2	258,690	31.5	0.4	271,667	33.1	0.5	141,959	17.3	0.3
Nebraska	430,948	29.9	0.6	519,720	36.1	0.7	302,039	21.0	0.5	186,364	13.0	0.4
Nevada	630,960	27.5	0.9	694,527	30.3	0.9	535,644	23.4	0.9	430,205	18.8	0.8
New Hampshire	538,154	49.5	0.8	359,416	33.0	0.5	133,508	12.3	0.2	57,082	5.2	0.1
New Jersey	3,343,576	48.4	4.9	1,757,735	25.5	2.4	1,006,450	14.6	1.7	797,075	11.5	1.5
New Mexico	189,738	11.8	0.3	330,710	20.6	0.4	447,217	27.9	0.8	635,412	39.6	1.2
New York	4,461,621	28.9	6.5	4,115,834	26.7	5.6	3,433,141	22.3	5.8	3,417,874	22.2	6.6
North Carolina	1,633,098	20.5	2.4	2,241,219	28.2	3.0	2,327,006	29.2	3.9	1,757,104	22.1	3.4
North Dakota	153,426	26.4	0.2	236,438	40.7	0.3	119,264	20.5	0.2	71,845	12.4	0.1
Ohio	2,781,866	30.8	4.0	2,443,777	27.0	3.3	1,929,273	21.3	3.3	1,886,749	20.9	3.7
Oklahoma	529,181	17.8	0.8	749,251	25.2	1.0	939,504	31.6	1.6	757,970	25.5	1.5
Oregon	512,581	15.7	0.7	1,107,545	34.0	1.5	1,090,387	33.4	1.8	551,347	16.9	1.1
Pennsylvania	3,400,519	33.6	4.9	3,266,004	32.3	4.4	1,726,017	17.1	2.9	1,725,625	17.1	3.3
Puerto Rico	3,634	0.1	0.0	31,201	1.2	0.0	113,683	4.3	0.2	2,519,537	94.4	4.9
Rhode Island	298,518	35.1	0.4	220,922	26.0	0.3	138,980	16.4	0.2	191,467	22.5	0.4
South Carolina	802,298	20.5	1.2	1,065,630	27.3	1.4	1,068,544	27.4	1.8	967,894	24.8	1.9
South Dakota	184,784	28.1	0.3	186,588	28.4	0.3	178,495	27.2	0.3	106,663	16.2	0.2
Tennessee	948,550	18.2	1.4	1,464,126	28.2	2.0	1,522,039	29.3	2.6	1,263,237	24.3	2.4
Texas	5,326,931	25.5	7.7	5,715,635	27.4	7.7	5,156,075	24.7	8.7	4,672,588	22.4	9.1
Utah	887,654	40.9	1.3	677,207	31.2	0.9	368,852	17.0	0.6	237,239	10.9	0.5
Vermont	116,061	22.9	0.2	221,649	43.7	0.3	121,134	23.9	0.2	48,815	9.6	0.1
Virginia	2,640,647	40.2	3.8	1,853,998	28.2	2.5	1,241,279	18.9	2.1	836,552	12.7	1.6
Washington	1,763,447	30.6	2.6	2,084,249	36.2	2.8	1,314,374	22.8	2.2	598,491	10.4	1.2
West Virginia	89,856	6.2	0.1	342,483	23.7	0.5	557,711	38.5	0.9	457,817	31.6	0.9
Wisconsin	1,533,498	34.0	2.2	1,628,140	36.1	2.2	775,588	17.2	1.3	571,414	12.7	1.1
Wyoming	92,784	20.9	0.1	192,673	43.3	0.3	103,964	23.4	0.2	55,232	12.4	0.1
Total	68,775,655	27.1	100	73,894,576	29.1	100	59,290,119	23.4	100	51,592,944	20.3	100

Abbreviations: ACS, American Community Survey; SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Proportion of residents in the census tract who were living below the U.S. poverty level at any time during the 12 months before the survey response (individuals aged 18 years and older).

- ^a Percentage of male residents of area.
- ^b Percentage of female residents of area.
- ^c Percentage of residents of area.
- ^d Percentage of SDH subpopulation total.

Table S2. Adults with less than high school diploma, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Less than high school diploma (%)							
	<6		6.00–9.99		10.00–16.99		≥17	
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a
	Male							
Alabama	325,513	18.1	301,623	16.8	549,368	30.5	623,393	34.6
Alaska	110,788	38.2	105,241	36.3	58,750	20.3	15,177	5.2
Arizona	821,007	30.7	537,898	20.1	560,048	21.0	751,375	28.1
Arkansas	149,779	13.5	211,655	19.0	456,464	41.1	293,743	26.4
California	3,762,848	25.2	2,619,744	17.6	2,847,606	19.1	5,685,204	38.1
Colorado	1,054,947	48.4	421,637	19.4	409,592	18.8	291,995	13.4
Connecticut	556,247	40.8	362,839	26.6	266,474	19.5	178,271	13.1
Delaware	99,114	27.5	96,386	26.8	110,642	30.7	53,672	14.9
District of Columbia	120,310	45.2	40,071	15.1	69,753	26.2	35,888	13.5
Florida	2,064,769	25.5	1,954,725	24.2	2,104,923	26.0	1,959,772	24.2
Georgia	765,457	20.2	759,862	20.1	1,185,774	31.3	1,074,337	28.4
Hawaii	255,066	45.8	150,022	26.9	117,093	21.0	34,514	6.2
Idaho	187,150	29.5	208,435	32.8	151,233	23.8	88,515	13.9
Illinois	1,637,075	34.1	1,198,702	25.0	1,019,682	21.3	940,827	19.6
Indiana	524,110	21.1	683,776	27.6	849,263	34.2	423,449	17.1
Iowa	485,091	40.9	396,102	33.4	205,975	17.4	99,172	8.4
Kansas	446,913	41.1	287,527	26.5	213,255	19.6	139,065	12.8
Kentucky	294,848	17.6	319,323	19.1	536,862	32.1	521,713	31.2
Louisiana	236,416	13.8	317,020	18.5	502,608	29.3	660,531	38.5
Maine	189,790	36.2	200,668	38.3	122,934	23.5	10,722	2.0
Maryland	774,407	34.7	634,857	28.4	505,214	22.6	318,325	14.3
Massachusetts	1,166,099	44.4	626,935	23.9	438,997	16.7	391,809	14.9
Michigan	1,253,608	33.1	1,148,633	30.3	944,978	24.9	443,431	11.7
Minnesota	991,945	47.1	671,544	31.9	302,182	14.3	142,050	6.7
Mississippi	105,738	9.8	167,025	15.4	376,862	34.8	433,749	40.0
Missouri	635,950	27.8	603,641	26.4	707,585	30.9	341,206	14.9
Montana	184,668	44.9	140,234	34.1	78,924	19.2	7,227	1.8
Nebraska	303,576	42.7	209,385	29.4	116,626	16.4	82,025	11.5
Nevada	250,374	21.9	282,446	24.7	297,272	26.0	313,358	27.4
New Hampshire	255,434	47.8	172,979	32.4	86,269	16.1	19,995	3.7
New Jersey	1,290,133	38.7	849,542	25.5	647,803	19.4	546,390	16.4
New Mexico	149,207	19.0	142,700	18.1	216,206	27.5	278,548	35.4
New York	2,004,382	27.1	1,675,231	22.6	1,739,783	23.5	1,980,695	26.8
North Carolina	945,755	24.7	748,136	19.6	1,134,709	29.7	995,179	26.0
North Dakota	115,268	38.8	115,453	38.8	56,462	19.0	10,240	3.4
Ohio	1,367,093	31.2	1,268,152	29.0	1,139,750	26.0	604,083	13.8
Oklahoma	280,970	19.2	370,085	25.4	476,522	32.6	332,164	22.8
Oregon	492,583	30.7	449,485	28.1	465,174	29.0	195,070	12.2
Pennsylvania	1,588,166	32.4	1,465,669	29.9	1,223,398	25.0	625,227	12.8
Puerto Rico	30,791	2.5	76,945	6.2	292,693	23.5	847,012	67.9
Rhode Island	113,451	27.8	124,812	30.6	96,665	23.7	72,754	17.8
South Carolina	442,852	23.6	387,293	20.7	525,191	28.0	518,387	27.7
South Dakota	107,917	32.8	116,700	35.4	73,044	22.2	31,564	9.6
Tennessee	526,259	21.0	464,414	18.5	870,022	34.7	643,377	25.7
Texas	2,321,603	22.6	1,752,160	17.0	2,320,024	22.5	3,898,327	37.9
Utah	476,799	44.0	312,056	28.8	197,766	18.2	97,711	9.0
Vermont	85,941	34.7	102,787	41.4	53,758	21.7	5,512	2.2
Virginia	1,046,719	32.6	774,585	24.2	878,060	27.4	506,611	15.8
Washington	1,092,352	38.2	803,128	28.1	648,767	22.7	318,030	11.1
West Virginia	102,794	14.5	149,996	21.1	291,509	41.1	165,343	23.3
Wisconsin	915,727	41.2	717,186	32.2	435,838	19.6	155,592	7.0
Wyoming	91,948	40.7	87,570	38.8	42,102	18.6	4,279	1.9
Total	35,597,747	28.8	28,785,020	23.3	30,018,454	24.3	29,206,605	23.6

Table S2. Adults with less than high school diploma, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Less than high school diploma (%)							
	<6		6.00–9.99		10.00–16.99		≥17	
	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b
	Female							
Alabama	362,383	18.3	332,791	16.8	621,609	31.4	663,194	33.5
Alaska	100,707	38.3	96,562	36.8	52,739	20.1	12,710	4.8
Arizona	877,960	32.0	566,682	20.6	574,568	20.9	725,417	26.4
Arkansas	161,147	13.6	233,729	19.7	484,149	40.9	304,436	25.7
California	3,945,360	25.7	2,752,546	17.9	2,969,430	19.3	5,678,613	37.0
Colorado	1,068,772	49.2	422,125	19.4	411,056	18.9	269,220	12.4
Connecticut	594,650	40.5	395,816	27.0	284,947	19.4	191,997	13.1
Delaware	108,762	27.6	108,467	27.5	124,510	31.6	52,011	13.2
District of Columbia	134,792	44.5	43,899	14.5	84,560	27.9	39,480	13.0
Florida	2,240,454	25.9	2,151,855	24.9	2,282,748	26.4	1,959,928	22.7
Georgia	817,704	19.9	857,671	20.9	1,328,109	32.3	1,109,693	27.0
Hawaii	251,842	44.9	156,935	28.0	118,404	21.1	33,580	6.0
Idaho	194,709	30.4	213,275	33.3	144,829	22.6	88,457	13.8
Illinois	1,739,946	34.2	1,295,583	25.5	1,115,743	22.0	931,547	18.3
Indiana	553,456	21.2	727,034	27.8	891,570	34.1	440,554	16.9
Iowa	504,322	41.2	409,422	33.4	210,456	17.2	100,231	8.2
Kansas	463,484	41.6	294,886	26.5	219,065	19.7	135,387	12.2
Kentucky	317,808	18.0	340,705	19.3	563,200	31.9	545,287	30.9
Louisiana	259,442	14.1	346,967	18.8	547,894	29.7	690,134	37.4
Maine	206,876	37.0	213,676	38.2	128,092	22.9	10,236	1.8
Maryland	857,995	35.1	699,451	28.6	568,116	23.2	318,801	13.0
Massachusetts	1,284,777	45.0	677,076	23.7	467,592	16.4	426,008	14.9
Michigan	1,320,768	33.0	1,224,110	30.6	991,770	24.8	460,089	11.5
Minnesota	1,034,172	47.9	676,628	31.3	308,299	14.3	140,710	6.5
Mississippi	115,644	9.7	188,114	15.8	417,865	35.2	465,928	39.2
Missouri	684,260	28.1	646,866	26.6	761,294	31.3	342,496	14.1
Montana	185,917	45.2	140,036	34.1	78,459	19.1	6,798	1.7
Nebraska	318,711	43.7	215,265	29.5	115,738	15.9	79,138	10.9
Nevada	262,268	22.8	291,006	25.4	297,334	25.9	297,282	25.9
New Hampshire	263,391	47.6	181,350	32.8	88,298	16.0	20,444	3.7
New Jersey	1,397,234	39.0	924,571	25.8	701,604	19.6	559,705	15.6
New Mexico	159,037	19.5	155,649	19.0	224,028	27.4	278,603	34.1
New York	2,184,211	27.1	1,814,258	22.5	1,899,584	23.6	2,165,676	26.9
North Carolina	1,012,375	24.4	819,529	19.8	1,243,080	30.0	1,069,499	25.8
North Dakota	112,843	39.8	106,595	37.6	54,021	19.1	10,091	3.6
Ohio	1,460,513	31.3	1,369,962	29.3	1,232,571	26.4	608,263	13.0
Oklahoma	295,766	19.5	397,636	26.2	499,194	32.9	323,569	21.3
Oregon	515,629	31.1	474,397	28.6	478,570	28.8	190,952	11.5
Pennsylvania	1,717,776	32.9	1,563,445	29.9	1,310,328	25.1	635,130	12.2
Puerto Rico	37,583	2.6	93,750	6.6	351,817	24.7	939,510	66.0
Rhode Island	122,693	27.7	137,283	31.0	106,939	24.2	75,290	17.0
South Carolina	478,176	23.4	428,330	20.9	584,176	28.6	553,899	27.1
South Dakota	110,242	33.7	116,140	35.5	70,485	21.5	30,438	9.3
Tennessee	585,142	21.7	503,250	18.6	938,001	34.7	673,971	25.0
Texas	2,434,125	22.9	1,870,844	17.6	2,448,845	23.0	3,876,483	36.5
Utah	482,006	44.3	318,805	29.3	194,767	17.9	93,355	8.6
Vermont	91,272	35.2	106,273	40.9	56,404	21.7	5,712	2.2
Virginia	1,095,585	32.4	830,731	24.6	942,107	27.9	514,366	15.2
Washington	1,115,995	38.5	823,035	28.4	651,364	22.5	307,890	10.6
West Virginia	107,506	14.6	158,184	21.4	303,822	41.2	168,713	22.9
Wisconsin	953,207	41.7	737,155	32.3	432,341	18.9	162,767	7.1
Wyoming	91,236	41.7	83,188	38.0	40,021	18.3	4,309	2.0
Total	37,792,631	29.0	30,733,538	23.6	32,016,512	24.6	29,787,997	22.9

Table S2. Adults with less than high school diploma, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Less than high school diploma (%)											
	<6			6.00–9.99			10.00–16.99			≥17		
	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d
Total												
Alabama	687,896	18.2	0.9	634,414	16.8	1.1	1,170,977	31.0	1.9	1,286,587	34.0	2.2
Alaska	211,495	38.3	0.3	201,803	36.5	0.3	111,489	20.2	0.2	27,887	5.0	0.0
Arizona	1,698,967	31.4	2.3	1,104,580	20.4	1.9	1,134,616	21.0	1.8	1,476,792	27.3	2.5
Arkansas	310,926	13.5	0.4	445,384	19.4	0.7	940,613	41.0	1.5	598,179	26.1	1.0
California	7,708,208	25.5	10.5	5,372,290	17.8	9.0	5,817,036	19.2	9.4	11,363,817	37.6	19.3
Colorado	2,123,719	48.8	2.9	843,762	19.4	1.4	820,648	18.9	1.3	561,215	12.9	1.0
Connecticut	1,150,897	40.6	1.6	758,655	26.8	1.3	551,421	19.5	0.9	370,268	13.1	0.6
Delaware	207,876	27.6	0.3	204,853	27.2	0.3	235,152	31.2	0.4	105,683	14.0	0.2
District of Columbia	255,102	44.9	0.3	83,970	14.8	0.1	154,313	27.1	0.2	75,368	13.3	0.1
Florida	4,305,223	25.8	5.9	4,106,580	24.6	6.9	4,387,671	26.2	7.1	3,919,700	23.4	6.6
Georgia	1,583,161	20.0	2.2	1,617,533	20.5	2.7	2,513,883	31.8	4.1	2,184,030	27.7	3.7
Hawaii	506,908	45.4	0.7	306,957	27.5	0.5	235,497	21.1	0.4	68,094	6.1	0.1
Idaho	381,859	29.9	0.5	421,710	33.0	0.7	296,062	23.2	0.5	176,972	13.9	0.3
Illinois	3,377,021	34.2	4.6	2,494,285	25.2	4.2	2,135,425	21.6	3.4	1,872,374	19.0	3.2
Indiana	1,077,566	21.2	1.5	1,410,810	27.7	2.4	1,740,833	34.2	2.8	864,003	17.0	1.5
Iowa	989,413	41.0	1.3	805,524	33.4	1.4	416,431	17.3	0.7	199,403	8.3	0.3
Kansas	910,397	41.4	1.2	582,413	26.5	1.0	432,320	19.7	0.7	274,452	12.5	0.5
Kentucky	612,656	17.8	0.8	660,028	19.2	1.1	1,100,062	32.0	1.8	1,067,000	31.0	1.8
Louisiana	495,858	13.9	0.7	663,987	18.6	1.1	1,050,502	29.5	1.7	1,350,665	37.9	2.3
Maine	396,666	36.6	0.5	414,344	38.3	0.7	251,026	23.2	0.4	20,958	1.9	0.0
Maryland	1,632,402	34.9	2.2	1,334,308	28.5	2.2	1,073,330	22.9	1.7	637,126	13.6	1.1
Massachusetts	2,450,876	44.7	3.3	1,304,011	23.8	2.2	906,589	16.5	1.5	817,817	14.9	1.4
Michigan	2,574,376	33.1	3.5	2,372,743	30.5	4.0	1,936,748	24.9	3.1	903,520	11.6	1.5
Minnesota	2,026,117	47.5	2.8	1,348,172	31.6	2.3	610,481	14.3	1.0	282,760	6.6	0.5
Mississippi	221,382	9.7	0.3	355,139	15.6	0.6	794,727	35.0	1.3	899,677	39.6	1.5
Missouri	1,320,210	28.0	1.8	1,250,507	26.5	2.1	1,468,879	31.1	2.4	683,702	14.5	1.2
Montana	370,585	45.1	0.5	280,270	34.1	0.5	157,383	19.1	0.3	14,025	1.7	0.0
Nebraska	622,287	43.2	0.8	424,650	29.5	0.7	232,364	16.1	0.4	161,163	11.2	0.3
Nevada	512,642	22.4	0.7	573,452	25.0	1.0	594,606	26.0	1.0	610,640	26.6	1.0
New Hampshire	518,825	47.7	0.7	354,329	32.6	0.6	174,567	16.0	0.3	40,439	3.7	0.1
New Jersey	2,687,367	38.9	3.7	1,774,113	25.6	3.0	1,349,407	19.5	2.2	1,106,095	16.0	1.9
New Mexico	308,244	19.2	0.4	298,349	18.6	0.5	440,234	27.4	0.7	557,151	34.7	0.9
New York	4,188,593	27.1	5.7	3,489,489	22.6	5.9	3,639,367	23.5	5.9	4,146,371	26.8	7.0
North Carolina	1,958,130	24.6	2.7	1,567,665	19.7	2.6	2,377,789	29.8	3.8	2,064,678	25.9	3.5
North Dakota	228,111	39.3	0.3	222,048	38.2	0.4	110,483	19.0	0.2	20,331	3.5	0.0
Ohio	2,827,606	31.2	3.9	2,638,114	29.1	4.4	2,372,321	26.2	3.8	1,212,346	13.4	2.1
Oklahoma	576,736	19.4	0.8	767,721	25.8	1.3	975,716	32.8	1.6	655,733	22.0	1.1
Oregon	1,008,212	30.9	1.4	923,882	28.3	1.6	943,744	28.9	1.5	386,022	11.8	0.7
Pennsylvania	3,305,942	32.6	4.5	3,029,114	29.9	5.1	2,533,726	25.0	4.1	1,260,357	12.4	2.1
Puerto Rico	68,374	2.6	0.1	170,695	6.4	0.3	644,510	24.1	1.0	1,786,522	66.9	3.0
Rhode Island	236,144	27.8	0.3	262,095	30.8	0.4	203,604	24.0	0.3	148,044	17.4	0.3
South Carolina	921,028	23.5	1.3	815,623	20.8	1.4	1,109,367	28.3	1.8	1,072,286	27.4	1.8
South Dakota	218,159	33.2	0.3	232,840	35.5	0.4	143,529	21.9	0.2	62,002	9.4	0.1
Tennessee	1,111,401	21.4	1.5	967,664	18.6	1.6	1,808,023	34.7	2.9	1,317,348	25.3	2.2
Texas	4,755,728	22.7	6.5	3,623,004	17.3	6.1	4,768,869	22.8	7.7	7,774,810	37.2	13.2
Utah	958,805	44.1	1.3	630,861	29.0	1.1	392,533	18.1	0.6	191,066	8.8	0.3
Vermont	177,213	34.9	0.2	209,060	41.2	0.4	110,162	21.7	0.2	11,224	2.2	0.0
Virginia	2,142,304	32.5	2.9	1,605,316	24.4	2.7	1,820,167	27.6	2.9	1,020,977	15.5	1.7
Washington	2,208,347	38.3	3.0	1,626,163	28.2	2.7	1,300,131	22.6	2.1	625,920	10.9	1.1
West Virginia	210,300	14.5	0.3	308,180	21.3	0.5	595,331	41.1	1.0	334,056	23.1	0.6
Wisconsin	1,868,934	41.4	2.5	1,454,341	32.2	2.4	868,179	19.3	1.4	318,359	7.1	0.5
Wyoming	183,184	41.2	0.2	170,758	38.4	0.3	82,123	18.5	0.1	8,588	1.9	0.0
Total	73,390,378	28.9	100	59,518,558	23.4	100	62,034,966	24.4	100	58,994,602	23.2	100

Abbreviations: ACS, American Community Survey; SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Proportion of residents in the census tract with less than a high school diploma at the time of the survey response (individuals aged 18 years and older).

- ^a Percentage of male residents of area.
- ^b Percentage of female residents of area.
- ^c Percentage of residents of area.
- ^d Percentage of SDH subpopulation total.

Table S3. Median household income among adults, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Median household income (U.S. \$)							
	<44,000		44,000–58,999		59,000–80,999		≥81,000	
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a
	Male							
Alabama	663,162	36.9	547,591	30.4	367,075	20.4	220,700	12.3
Alaska	17,664	6.1	37,184	12.9	106,575	37.0	126,265	43.9
Arizona	705,237	26.5	664,403	25.0	659,514	24.8	628,116	23.6
Arkansas	447,024	40.3	396,888	35.8	207,376	18.7	57,976	5.2
California	1,834,627	12.4	2,654,572	17.9	3,739,465	25.2	6,584,724	44.5
Colorado	231,099	10.7	409,071	18.9	666,539	30.8	855,509	39.6
Connecticut	149,819	11.0	165,424	12.2	332,753	24.5	709,073	52.3
Delaware	28,231	7.8	82,569	22.9	146,990	40.9	102,024	28.4
District of Columbia	44,525	16.9	23,631	9.0	29,638	11.2	165,871	62.9
Florida	2,081,465	25.8	2,388,497	29.6	2,174,743	27.0	1,417,601	17.6
Georgia	986,194	26.1	925,593	24.5	975,032	25.8	891,717	23.6
Hawaii	30,283	5.5	65,833	11.9	151,547	27.3	307,446	55.4
Idaho	122,690	19.3	250,130	39.4	211,138	33.2	51,360	8.1
Illinois	757,685	15.8	1,097,425	22.9	1,364,044	28.5	1,571,573	32.8
Indiana	570,491	23.1	692,677	28.0	804,030	32.6	402,254	16.3
Iowa	152,643	12.9	382,021	32.3	463,647	39.2	185,083	15.6
Kansas	229,130	21.1	335,348	30.9	274,106	25.2	248,130	22.8
Kentucky	633,574	38.0	456,567	27.4	385,880	23.1	191,516	11.5
Louisiana	654,408	38.2	470,093	27.5	384,711	22.5	202,998	11.9
Maine	109,346	20.9	148,469	28.3	200,037	38.2	66,262	12.6
Maryland	151,810	6.8	252,693	11.4	518,376	23.4	1,295,221	58.4
Massachusetts	243,865	9.3	302,561	11.6	617,619	23.6	1,453,975	55.5
Michigan	860,052	22.8	1,071,701	28.5	1,074,322	28.5	758,566	20.1
Minnesota	177,183	8.4	446,132	21.2	747,591	35.5	734,748	34.9
Mississippi	511,702	47.2	326,212	30.1	180,637	16.7	64,697	6.0
Missouri	603,045	26.4	702,963	30.7	583,171	25.5	399,188	17.4
Montana	91,298	22.2	145,647	35.5	142,160	34.6	31,350	7.6
Nebraska	93,902	13.3	252,398	35.7	217,934	30.8	143,137	20.2
Nevada	262,780	23.0	232,408	20.3	394,408	34.5	253,850	22.2
New Hampshire	30,175	5.6	79,288	14.8	180,638	33.8	244,576	45.7
New Jersey	323,738	9.7	396,552	11.9	789,713	23.8	1,811,746	54.5
New Mexico	312,898	39.8	222,796	28.4	172,432	21.9	77,634	9.9
New York	1,124,038	15.3	1,460,901	19.9	1,929,758	26.3	2,826,890	38.5
North Carolina	1,113,636	29.3	1,169,334	30.8	894,140	23.5	622,259	16.4
North Dakota	35,192	11.8	69,841	23.5	121,960	41.0	70,430	23.7
Ohio	1,048,691	24.1	1,156,088	26.5	1,304,216	30.0	845,564	19.4
Oklahoma	456,908	31.4	483,929	33.3	321,869	22.1	192,306	13.2
Oregon	233,742	14.6	463,292	28.9	539,535	33.7	365,721	22.8
Pennsylvania	840,740	17.3	1,293,764	26.6	1,542,277	31.7	1,195,089	24.5
Puerto Rico	1,179,646	94.8	53,430	4.3	8,368	0.7	3,046	0.2
Rhode Island	71,955	17.6	66,044	16.2	120,758	29.6	148,925	36.5
South Carolina	594,340	32.0	518,044	27.9	492,359	26.5	253,442	13.6
South Dakota	59,036	17.9	111,830	34.0	112,870	34.3	45,489	13.8
Tennessee	755,003	30.3	800,971	32.1	558,798	22.4	379,242	15.2
Texas	2,327,054	22.7	2,505,328	24.5	2,633,235	25.7	2,773,944	27.1
Utah	88,354	8.2	218,036	20.1	371,403	34.3	404,379	37.4
Vermont	25,748	10.4	66,248	26.7	117,819	47.5	38,183	15.4
Virginia	424,426	13.3	634,260	19.9	736,106	23.1	1,392,062	43.7
Washington	218,336	7.6	571,839	20.0	875,791	30.7	1,189,325	41.7
West Virginia	308,902	43.5	246,985	34.8	126,447	17.8	27,308	3.8
Wisconsin	291,024	13.1	658,869	29.6	834,197	37.5	439,080	19.8
Wyoming	20,343	9.0	63,121	27.9	95,434	42.2	47,001	20.8
Total	25,328,859	20.6	29,237,491	23.8	33,001,181	26.8	35,514,571	28.9

Table S3. Median household income among adults, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Median household income (U.S. \$)							
	<44,000		44,000–58,999		59,000–80,999		≥81,000	
	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b
	Female							
Alabama	744,271	37.6	598,531	30.3	395,927	20.0	238,880	12.1
Alaska	15,187	5.8	30,831	11.8	95,834	36.6	120,325	45.9
Arizona	723,772	26.4	671,685	24.5	682,955	24.9	662,564	24.2
Arkansas	486,841	41.2	413,558	35.0	221,372	18.7	60,882	5.1
California	1,909,413	12.5	2,713,623	17.7	3,880,233	25.3	6,828,876	44.5
Colorado	230,387	10.6	406,376	18.7	662,846	30.6	868,464	40.1
Connecticut	165,955	11.3	188,537	12.9	361,807	24.7	749,927	51.1
Delaware	30,964	7.9	95,340	24.2	159,012	40.4	108,434	27.5
District of Columbia	58,262	19.5	29,284	9.8	32,139	10.7	179,330	60.0
Florida	2,220,645	25.8	2,569,932	29.8	2,332,700	27.1	1,495,335	17.4
Georgia	1,095,141	26.6	1,013,433	24.6	1,059,229	25.8	944,818	23.0
Hawaii	30,307	5.4	64,133	11.4	151,690	27.1	314,413	56.1
Idaho	123,121	19.2	253,919	39.6	210,504	32.8	53,715	8.4
Illinois	844,206	16.6	1,144,330	22.5	1,435,918	28.3	1,655,220	32.6
Indiana	628,882	24.1	732,243	28.1	821,876	31.5	422,036	16.2
Iowa	153,531	12.6	399,789	32.7	476,738	39.0	192,160	15.7
Kansas	229,561	20.6	343,103	30.8	284,504	25.6	255,624	23.0
Kentucky	685,521	38.8	478,316	27.1	403,655	22.8	199,079	11.3
Louisiana	726,720	39.4	485,814	26.4	411,225	22.3	219,827	11.9
Maine	114,899	20.6	157,446	28.2	213,499	38.2	73,036	13.1
Maryland	183,419	7.5	288,231	11.8	577,064	23.6	1,394,266	57.1
Massachusetts	276,475	9.7	335,037	11.8	667,297	23.4	1,572,463	55.1
Michigan	947,546	23.8	1,122,176	28.2	1,131,390	28.4	783,446	19.7
Minnesota	184,772	8.6	460,427	21.3	756,895	35.1	756,644	35.1
Mississippi	573,112	48.3	351,652	29.6	194,409	16.4	68,346	5.8
Missouri	666,048	27.4	725,395	29.8	619,630	25.4	423,833	17.4
Montana	89,799	21.8	147,545	35.9	142,423	34.6	31,439	7.6
Nebraska	97,323	13.4	257,977	35.6	218,947	30.2	151,291	20.9
Nevada	251,535	21.9	232,035	20.2	404,359	35.2	259,961	22.6
New Hampshire	30,524	5.5	85,541	15.5	184,872	33.4	252,546	45.6
New Jersey	373,120	10.4	425,908	11.9	843,828	23.6	1,939,953	54.1
New Mexico	323,361	39.6	230,881	28.2	181,209	22.2	81,866	10.0
New York	1,334,304	16.6	1,567,888	19.5	2,074,439	25.8	3,053,080	38.0
North Carolina	1,249,348	30.2	1,245,678	30.1	970,499	23.4	673,777	16.3
North Dakota	31,459	11.1	69,483	24.5	115,160	40.6	67,448	23.8
Ohio	1,162,305	24.9	1,240,318	26.6	1,369,896	29.4	887,535	19.0
Oklahoma	477,127	31.5	498,674	33.0	333,625	22.1	203,023	13.4
Oregon	238,753	14.4	482,927	29.1	559,630	33.7	378,206	22.8
Pennsylvania	959,609	18.4	1,362,413	26.1	1,625,434	31.2	1,267,303	24.3
Puerto Rico	1,346,850	94.7	61,432	4.3	9,373	0.7	3,931	0.3
Rhode Island	78,273	17.7	72,739	16.4	133,865	30.3	157,328	35.6
South Carolina	674,584	33.1	558,344	27.4	534,472	26.2	270,695	13.3
South Dakota	58,728	17.9	109,953	33.6	111,119	33.9	47,505	14.5
Tennessee	839,696	31.2	845,765	31.4	595,509	22.1	412,676	15.3
Texas	2,430,472	22.9	2,577,833	24.3	2,707,421	25.5	2,897,929	27.3
Utah	87,189	8.0	216,010	19.8	382,166	35.1	403,415	37.1
Vermont	27,078	10.4	68,213	26.3	124,994	48.1	39,376	15.2
Virginia	457,630	13.6	675,625	20.0	784,228	23.2	1,456,149	43.2
Washington	224,914	7.8	574,222	19.8	884,835	30.5	1,213,561	41.9
West Virginia	329,459	44.6	252,153	34.2	128,418	17.4	28,195	3.8
Wisconsin	317,091	13.9	672,331	29.4	846,623	37.0	449,425	19.7
Wyoming	19,537	8.9	63,221	28.9	90,527	41.4	45,469	20.8
Total	27,559,026	21.2	30,668,250	23.6	34,598,219	26.6	37,315,025	28.7

Table S3. Median household income among adults, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Median household income (U.S. \$)											
	<44,000			44,000–58,999			59,000–80,999			≥81,000		
	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d
	Total											
Alabama	1,407,433	37.3	2.7	1,146,122	30.4	1.9	763,002	20.2	1.1	459,580	12.2	0.6
Alaska	32,851	6.0	0.1	68,015	12.4	0.1	202,409	36.8	0.3	246,590	44.8	0.3
Arizona	1,429,009	26.5	2.7	1,336,088	24.8	2.2	1,342,469	24.9	2.0	1,290,680	23.9	1.8
Arkansas	933,865	40.7	1.8	810,446	35.4	1.4	428,748	18.7	0.6	118,858	5.2	0.2
California	3,744,040	12.4	7.1	5,368,195	17.8	9.0	7,619,698	25.3	11.3	13,413,600	44.5	18.4
Colorado	461,486	10.7	0.9	815,447	18.8	1.4	1,329,385	30.7	2.0	1,723,973	39.8	2.4
Connecticut	315,774	11.2	0.6	353,961	12.5	0.6	694,560	24.6	1.0	1,459,000	51.7	2.0
Delaware	59,195	7.9	0.1	177,909	23.6	0.3	306,002	40.6	0.5	210,458	27.9	0.3
District of Columbia	102,787	18.3	0.2	52,915	9.4	0.1	61,777	11.0	0.1	345,201	61.3	0.5
Florida	4,302,110	25.8	8.1	4,958,429	29.7	8.3	4,507,443	27.0	6.7	2,912,936	17.5	4.0
Georgia	2,081,335	26.4	3.9	1,939,026	24.6	3.2	2,034,261	25.8	3.0	1,836,535	23.3	2.5
Hawaii	60,590	5.4	0.1	129,966	11.6	0.2	303,237	27.2	0.4	621,859	55.7	0.9
Idaho	245,811	19.3	0.5	504,049	39.5	0.8	421,642	33.0	0.6	105,075	8.2	0.1
Illinois	1,601,891	16.2	3.0	2,241,755	22.7	3.7	2,799,962	28.4	4.1	3,226,793	32.7	4.4
Indiana	1,199,373	23.6	2.3	1,424,920	28.1	2.4	1,625,906	32.0	2.4	824,290	16.2	1.1
Iowa	306,174	12.7	0.6	781,810	32.5	1.3	940,385	39.1	1.4	377,243	15.7	0.5
Kansas	458,691	20.9	0.9	678,451	30.8	1.1	558,610	25.4	0.8	503,754	22.9	0.7
Kentucky	1,319,095	38.4	2.5	934,883	27.2	1.6	789,535	23.0	1.2	390,595	11.4	0.5
Louisiana	1,381,128	38.8	2.6	955,907	26.9	1.6	795,936	22.4	1.2	422,825	11.9	0.6
Maine	224,245	20.7	0.4	305,915	28.2	0.5	413,536	38.2	0.6	139,298	12.9	0.2
Maryland	335,229	7.2	0.6	540,924	11.6	0.9	1,095,440	23.5	1.6	2,689,487	57.7	3.7
Massachusetts	520,340	9.5	1.0	637,598	11.7	1.1	1,284,916	23.5	1.9	3,026,438	55.3	4.2
Michigan	1,807,598	23.3	3.4	2,193,877	28.3	3.7	2,205,712	28.5	3.3	1,542,012	19.9	2.1
Minnesota	361,955	8.5	0.7	906,559	21.3	1.5	1,504,486	35.3	2.2	1,491,392	35.0	2.0
Mississippi	1,084,814	47.8	2.1	677,864	29.9	1.1	375,046	16.5	0.6	133,043	5.9	0.2
Missouri	1,269,093	26.9	2.4	1,428,358	30.2	2.4	1,202,801	25.5	1.8	823,021	17.4	1.1
Montana	181,097	22.0	0.3	293,192	35.7	0.5	284,583	34.6	0.4	62,789	7.6	0.1
Nebraska	191,225	13.3	0.4	510,375	35.6	0.9	436,881	30.5	0.6	294,428	20.5	0.4
Nevada	514,315	22.4	1.0	464,443	20.3	0.8	798,767	34.9	1.2	513,811	22.4	0.7
New Hampshire	60,699	5.6	0.1	164,829	15.1	0.3	365,510	33.6	0.5	497,122	45.7	0.7
New Jersey	696,858	10.1	1.3	822,460	11.9	1.4	1,633,541	23.7	2.4	3,751,699	54.3	5.2
New Mexico	636,259	39.7	1.2	453,677	28.3	0.8	353,641	22.1	0.5	159,500	9.9	0.2
New York	2,458,342	16.0	4.6	3,028,789	19.7	5.1	4,004,197	26.0	5.9	5,879,970	38.3	8.1
North Carolina	2,362,984	29.8	4.5	2,415,012	30.4	4.0	1,864,639	23.5	2.8	1,296,036	16.3	1.8
North Dakota	66,651	11.5	0.1	139,324	24.0	0.2	237,120	40.8	0.4	137,878	23.7	0.2
Ohio	2,210,996	24.5	4.2	2,396,406	26.6	4.0	2,674,112	29.7	4.0	1,733,099	19.2	2.4
Oklahoma	934,035	31.5	1.8	982,603	33.1	1.6	655,494	22.1	1.0	395,329	13.3	0.5
Oregon	472,495	14.5	0.9	946,219	29.0	1.6	1,099,165	33.7	1.6	743,927	22.8	1.0
Pennsylvania	1,800,349	17.8	3.4	2,656,177	26.3	4.4	3,167,711	31.4	4.7	2,462,392	24.4	3.4
Puerto Rico	2,526,496	94.8	4.8	114,862	4.3	0.2	17,741	0.7	0.0	6,977	0.3	0.0
Rhode Island	150,228	17.7	0.3	138,783	16.3	0.2	254,623	30.0	0.4	306,253	36.0	0.4
South Carolina	1,268,924	32.6	2.4	1,076,388	27.6	1.8	1,026,831	26.4	1.5	524,137	13.5	0.7
South Dakota	117,764	17.9	0.2	221,783	33.8	0.4	223,989	34.1	0.3	92,994	14.2	0.1
Tennessee	1,594,699	30.7	3.0	1,646,736	31.7	2.7	1,154,307	22.3	1.7	791,918	15.3	1.1
Texas	4,757,526	22.8	9.0	5,083,161	24.4	8.5	5,340,656	25.6	7.9	5,671,873	27.2	7.8
Utah	175,543	8.1	0.3	434,046	20.0	0.7	753,569	34.7	1.1	807,794	37.2	1.1
Vermont	52,826	10.4	0.1	134,461	26.5	0.2	242,813	47.8	0.4	77,559	15.3	0.1
Virginia	882,056	13.4	1.7	1,309,885	20.0	2.2	1,520,334	23.2	2.2	2,848,211	43.4	3.9
Washington	443,250	7.7	0.8	1,146,061	19.9	1.9	1,760,626	30.6	2.6	2,402,886	41.8	3.3
West Virginia	638,361	44.1	1.2	499,138	34.5	0.8	254,865	17.6	0.4	55,503	3.8	0.1
Wisconsin	608,115	13.5	1.1	1,331,200	29.5	2.2	1,680,820	37.3	2.5	888,505	19.7	1.2
Wyoming	39,880	9.0	0.1	126,342	28.4	0.2	185,961	41.8	0.3	92,470	20.8	0.1
Total	52,887,885	20.9	100	59,905,741	23.7	100	67,599,400	26.7	100	72,829,596	28.8	100

Abbreviations: ACS, American Community Survey; SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Median household income (all age groups) in the census tract during the 12 months before the survey response.

- ^a Percentage of male residents of area.
- ^b Percentage of female residents of area.
- ^c Percentage of residents of area.
- ^d Percentage of SDH subpopulation total.

Table S4. Adults without health insurance, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Without health insurance (%)							
	<4		4.00–7.99		8.00–13.99		≥14	
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a
	Male							
Alabama	154,641	8.6	416,440	23.1	665,701	37.0	563,115	31.3
Alaska	18,478	6.4	33,868	11.7	83,200	28.7	154,410	53.3
Arizona	456,138	17.1	712,690	26.8	723,546	27.2	771,398	29.0
Arkansas	80,012	7.2	392,849	35.3	450,814	40.6	187,966	16.9
California	3,849,422	25.9	4,460,894	30.1	3,673,313	24.8	2,857,115	19.3
Colorado	508,826	23.5	697,760	32.2	601,124	27.7	359,975	16.6
Connecticut	697,720	51.4	359,132	26.4	155,575	11.5	146,231	10.8
Delaware	111,992	31.1	160,429	44.6	69,167	19.2	18,226	5.1
District of Columbia	157,437	59.2	66,804	25.1	37,879	14.2	3,902	1.5
Florida	517,834	6.4	1,333,237	16.5	2,641,135	32.7	3,581,746	44.4
Georgia	236,398	6.2	479,762	12.7	1,142,595	30.2	1,923,678	50.9
Hawaii	281,389	50.6	221,141	39.8	50,345	9.1	2,977	0.5
Idaho	31,216	4.9	114,034	17.9	261,005	41.1	229,078	36.1
Illinois	1,466,510	30.6	1,598,015	33.3	968,368	20.2	762,973	15.9
Indiana	397,339	16.0	953,628	38.4	741,070	29.9	388,561	15.7
Iowa	534,324	45.0	451,181	38.0	153,108	12.9	47,727	4.0
Kansas	225,140	20.7	305,574	28.1	319,236	29.4	236,810	21.8
Kentucky	503,140	30.2	726,491	43.6	376,213	22.6	61,892	3.7
Louisiana	130,822	7.6	340,581	19.9	774,323	45.2	468,666	27.3
Maine	60,003	11.4	176,623	33.7	243,096	46.4	44,392	8.5
Maryland	890,448	40.1	732,976	33.0	359,888	16.2	234,788	10.6
Massachusetts	1,931,433	73.6	548,460	20.9	127,452	4.9	16,495	0.6
Michigan	1,233,679	32.7	1,541,965	40.8	830,546	22.0	169,823	4.5
Minnesota	1,042,584	49.5	775,500	36.8	219,350	10.4	68,923	3.3
Mississippi	38,064	3.5	91,818	8.5	343,385	31.7	610,021	56.3
Missouri	351,083	15.3	503,783	22.0	856,575	37.4	576,941	25.2
Montana	34,493	8.4	150,476	36.7	169,774	41.4	55,712	13.6
Nebraska	154,233	21.7	240,205	33.8	184,105	25.9	131,696	18.5
Nevada	132,819	11.6	292,100	25.5	345,114	30.2	373,413	32.7
New Hampshire	134,165	25.1	220,661	41.3	153,931	28.8	25,920	4.8
New Jersey	1,115,727	33.6	900,767	27.1	632,388	19.0	672,971	20.3
New Mexico	115,621	14.7	205,074	26.1	248,237	31.6	216,828	27.6
New York	2,811,198	38.1	2,383,888	32.3	1,471,968	19.9	715,955	9.7
North Carolina	311,404	8.2	797,556	20.9	1,338,174	35.1	1,368,974	35.9
North Dakota	74,082	24.9	118,412	39.8	83,455	28.1	21,474	7.2
Ohio	1,385,181	31.7	1,738,790	39.8	940,821	21.5	305,569	7.0
Oklahoma	53,595	3.7	190,968	13.1	395,943	27.1	819,235	56.1
Oregon	314,788	19.6	632,956	39.5	517,636	32.3	136,932	8.5
Pennsylvania	1,959,219	40.0	1,748,799	35.7	857,563	17.5	328,189	6.7
Puerto Rico	196,596	15.8	584,587	46.9	389,174	31.2	75,046	6.0
Rhode Island	208,840	51.2	124,659	30.6	48,582	11.9	25,601	6.3
South Carolina	134,104	7.2	368,917	19.8	744,411	39.9	616,225	33.1
South Dakota	36,522	11.1	123,140	37.4	106,813	32.4	62,750	19.1
Tennessee	209,419	8.4	600,439	24.0	1,007,176	40.3	683,020	27.3
Texas	467,267	4.6	1,267,596	12.3	2,120,461	20.6	6,414,152	62.5
Utah	165,236	15.3	317,254	29.3	326,839	30.2	272,843	25.2
Vermont	103,606	41.8	129,525	52.2	14,867	6.0	0	0
Virginia	572,077	17.9	930,963	29.1	1,031,909	32.3	663,634	20.7
Washington	775,152	27.1	1,153,644	40.3	683,395	23.9	250,086	8.7
West Virginia	110,181	15.5	361,680	51.0	226,618	31.9	11,163	1.6
Wisconsin	855,322	38.5	916,652	41.2	340,179	15.3	111,017	5.0
Wyoming	6,669	3.0	48,445	21.4	84,149	37.3	86,636	38.4
Total	28,343,588	23.0	34,743,788	28.2	31,331,691	25.4	28,932,870	23.5

Table S4. Adults without health insurance, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Without health insurance (%)							
	<4		4.00–7.99		8.00–13.99		≥14	
	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b
	Female							
Alabama	169,358	8.6	449,402	22.7	738,476	37.3	622,741	31.5
Alaska	14,266	5.4	32,133	12.2	78,365	29.8	137,954	52.5
Arizona	488,947	17.8	742,681	27.1	740,537	27.0	768,990	28.1
Arkansas	83,635	7.1	421,925	35.7	477,257	40.3	200,644	17.0
California	4,039,633	26.3	4,650,490	30.3	3,795,038	24.7	2,859,270	18.6
Colorado	530,487	24.4	699,935	32.2	593,094	27.3	347,502	16.0
Connecticut	750,262	51.1	390,640	26.6	172,541	11.8	153,890	10.5
Delaware	122,766	31.2	177,377	45.0	74,491	18.9	19,116	4.9
District of Columbia	182,292	60.2	77,137	25.5	39,844	13.2	3,458	1.1
Florida	574,319	6.7	1,462,885	16.9	2,851,748	33.0	3,745,341	43.4
Georgia	237,062	5.8	521,944	12.7	1,254,758	30.5	2,099,386	51.0
Hawaii	280,053	50.0	229,457	40.9	47,751	8.5	3,312	0.6
Idaho	33,049	5.2	116,282	18.1	263,423	41.1	228,516	35.6
Illinois	1,556,515	30.6	1,712,535	33.7	1,046,464	20.6	767,248	15.1
Indiana	420,856	16.1	994,037	38.0	780,130	29.9	417,591	16.0
Iowa	555,840	45.4	465,260	38.0	156,074	12.7	47,257	3.9
Kansas	232,865	20.9	312,396	28.1	326,456	29.3	241,105	21.7
Kentucky	529,016	29.9	774,008	43.8	399,920	22.6	63,703	3.6
Louisiana	138,398	7.5	369,622	20.0	831,690	45.1	504,668	27.4
Maine	68,399	12.2	189,727	33.9	255,435	45.7	45,319	8.1
Maryland	970,908	39.7	824,928	33.8	410,199	16.8	236,945	9.7
Massachusetts	2,113,151	74.0	596,466	20.9	130,630	4.6	15,206	0.5
Michigan	1,315,320	32.9	1,630,621	40.8	874,456	21.9	176,330	4.4
Minnesota	1,081,714	50.1	790,302	36.6	219,397	10.2	68,396	3.2
Mississippi	41,873	3.5	99,705	8.4	375,967	31.7	670,006	56.4
Missouri	376,432	15.5	533,542	21.9	901,893	37.0	623,049	25.6
Montana	34,041	8.3	151,127	36.8	170,064	41.4	55,974	13.6
Nebraska	166,064	22.8	244,294	33.5	188,531	25.9	129,943	17.8
Nevada	139,478	12.2	296,840	25.9	348,036	30.3	363,536	31.7
New Hampshire	140,616	25.4	228,932	41.4	159,036	28.7	24,899	4.5
New Jersey	1,214,576	33.9	975,649	27.2	688,952	19.2	703,806	19.6
New Mexico	121,125	14.8	216,021	26.4	259,586	31.8	220,585	27.0
New York	3,074,633	38.1	2,607,444	32.3	1,645,940	20.4	734,871	9.1
North Carolina	321,075	7.7	867,200	20.9	1,452,950	35.1	1,502,791	36.3
North Dakota	73,835	26.0	114,262	40.3	74,811	26.4	20,642	7.3
Ohio	1,486,170	31.8	1,859,850	39.8	1,007,456	21.6	317,828	6.8
Oklahoma	53,510	3.5	203,743	13.4	417,316	27.5	841,596	55.5
Oregon	332,385	20.0	653,580	39.4	535,111	32.2	138,472	8.3
Pennsylvania	2,088,524	40.0	1,858,428	35.6	933,150	17.9	346,577	6.6
Puerto Rico	220,768	15.5	672,483	47.3	445,960	31.3	83,441	5.9
Rhode Island	229,610	51.9	136,471	30.9	52,067	11.8	24,057	5.4
South Carolina	146,930	7.2	404,509	19.8	806,735	39.5	682,535	33.4
South Dakota	37,449	11.4	123,113	37.6	105,565	32.3	61,178	18.7
Tennessee	229,338	8.5	644,555	23.9	1,082,127	40.1	743,798	27.5
Texas	476,160	4.5	1,327,780	12.5	2,218,634	20.9	6,607,066	62.2
Utah	167,696	15.4	322,154	29.6	330,939	30.4	267,991	24.6
Vermont	109,403	42.1	135,394	52.1	14,864	5.7	0	0
Virginia	595,257	17.6	987,906	29.2	1,111,574	32.9	687,585	20.3
Washington	791,316	27.3	1,189,037	41.0	677,547	23.4	240,384	8.3
West Virginia	117,772	16.0	374,294	50.7	234,426	31.8	11,733	1.6
Wisconsin	889,883	38.9	931,063	40.7	353,621	15.5	110,903	4.9
Wyoming	6,539	3.0	47,860	21.9	80,307	36.7	84,048	38.4
Total	30,171,569	23.2	36,839,426	28.3	33,231,339	25.5	30,073,182	23.1

Table S4. Adults without health insurance, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Without health insurance (%)											
	<4			4.00–7.99			8.00–13.99			≥14		
	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d
	Total											
Alabama	323,999	8.6	0.6	865,842	22.9	1.2	1,404,177	37.1	2.2	1,185,856	31.4	2.0
Alaska	32,744	5.9	0.1	66,001	11.9	0.1	161,565	29.2	0.3	292,364	52.9	0.5
Arizona	945,085	17.5	1.6	1,455,371	26.9	2.0	1,464,083	27.1	2.3	1,540,388	28.5	2.6
Arkansas	163,647	7.1	0.3	814,774	35.5	1.1	928,071	40.4	1.4	388,610	16.9	0.7
California	7,889,055	26.1	13.5	9,111,384	30.2	12.7	7,468,351	24.7	11.6	5,716,385	18.9	9.7
Colorado	1,039,313	24.0	1.8	1,397,695	32.2	2.0	1,194,218	27.5	1.8	707,477	16.3	1.2
Connecticut	1,447,982	51.2	2.5	749,772	26.5	1.0	328,116	11.6	0.5	300,121	10.6	0.5
Delaware	234,758	31.2	0.4	337,806	44.8	0.5	143,658	19.1	0.2	37,342	5.0	0.1
District of Columbia	339,729	59.7	0.6	143,941	25.3	0.2	77,723	13.7	0.1	7,360	1.3	0.0
Florida	1,092,153	6.5	1.9	2,796,122	16.7	3.9	5,492,883	32.9	8.5	7,327,087	43.9	12.4
Georgia	473,460	6.0	0.8	1,001,706	12.7	1.4	2,397,353	30.4	3.7	4,023,064	51.0	6.8
Hawaii	561,442	50.3	1.0	450,598	40.4	0.6	98,096	8.8	0.2	6,289	0.6	0.0
Idaho	64,265	5.0	0.1	230,316	18.0	0.3	524,428	41.1	0.8	457,594	35.8	0.8
Illinois	3,023,025	30.6	5.2	3,310,550	33.5	4.6	2,014,832	20.4	3.1	1,530,221	15.5	2.6
Indiana	818,195	16.1	1.4	1,947,665	38.2	2.7	1,521,200	29.9	2.4	806,152	15.8	1.4
Iowa	1,090,164	45.2	1.9	916,441	38.0	1.3	309,182	12.8	0.5	94,984	3.9	0.2
Kansas	458,005	20.8	0.8	617,970	28.1	0.9	645,692	29.4	1.0	477,915	21.7	0.8
Kentucky	1,032,156	30.1	1.8	1,500,499	43.7	2.1	776,133	22.6	1.2	125,595	3.7	0.2
Louisiana	269,220	7.6	0.5	710,203	20.0	1.0	1,606,013	45.1	2.5	973,334	27.4	1.6
Maine	128,402	11.9	0.2	366,350	33.8	0.5	498,531	46.0	0.8	89,711	8.3	0.2
Maryland	1,861,356	39.9	3.2	1,557,904	33.4	2.2	770,087	16.5	1.2	471,733	10.1	0.8
Massachusetts	4,044,584	73.8	6.9	1,144,926	20.9	1.6	258,082	4.7	0.4	31,701	0.6	0.1
Michigan	2,548,999	32.8	4.4	3,172,586	40.8	4.4	1,705,002	21.9	2.6	346,153	4.5	0.6
Minnesota	2,124,298	49.8	3.6	1,565,802	36.7	2.2	438,747	10.3	0.7	137,319	3.2	0.2
Mississippi	79,937	3.5	0.1	191,523	8.4	0.3	719,352	31.7	1.1	1,280,027	56.4	2.2
Missouri	727,515	15.4	1.2	1,037,325	22.0	1.4	1,758,468	37.2	2.7	1,199,990	25.4	2.0
Montana	68,534	8.3	0.1	301,603	36.7	0.4	339,838	41.4	0.5	111,686	13.6	0.2
Nebraska	320,297	22.3	0.5	484,499	33.7	0.7	372,636	25.9	0.6	261,639	18.2	0.4
Nevada	272,297	11.9	0.5	588,940	25.7	0.8	693,150	30.3	1.1	736,949	32.2	1.2
New Hampshire	274,781	25.3	0.5	449,593	41.3	0.6	312,967	28.8	0.5	50,819	4.7	0.1
New Jersey	2,330,303	33.7	4.0	1,876,416	27.2	2.6	1,321,340	19.1	2.0	1,376,777	19.9	2.3
New Mexico	236,746	14.8	0.4	421,095	26.3	0.6	507,823	31.7	0.8	437,413	27.3	0.7
New York	5,885,831	38.1	10.1	4,991,332	32.3	7.0	3,117,908	20.2	4.8	1,450,826	9.4	2.5
North Carolina	632,479	7.9	1.1	1,664,756	20.9	2.3	2,791,124	35.1	4.3	2,871,765	36.1	4.9
North Dakota	147,917	25.5	0.3	232,674	40.0	0.3	158,266	27.2	0.2	42,116	7.2	0.1
Ohio	2,871,351	31.8	4.9	3,598,640	39.8	5.0	1,948,277	21.5	3.0	623,397	6.9	1.1
Oklahoma	107,105	3.6	0.2	394,711	13.3	0.6	813,259	27.3	1.3	1,660,831	55.8	2.8
Oregon	647,173	19.8	1.1	1,286,536	39.4	1.8	1,052,747	32.3	1.6	275,404	8.4	0.5
Pennsylvania	4,047,743	40.0	6.9	3,607,227	35.6	5.0	1,790,713	17.7	2.8	674,766	6.7	1.1
Puerto Rico	417,364	15.6	0.7	1,257,070	47.1	1.8	835,134	31.3	1.3	158,487	5.9	0.3
Rhode Island	438,450	51.6	0.7	261,130	30.7	0.4	100,649	11.8	0.2	49,658	5.8	0.1
South Carolina	281,034	7.2	0.5	773,426	19.8	1.1	1,551,146	39.7	2.4	1,298,760	33.3	2.2
South Dakota	73,971	11.3	0.1	246,253	37.5	0.3	212,378	32.3	0.3	123,928	18.9	0.2
Tennessee	438,757	8.4	0.7	1,244,994	23.9	1.7	2,089,303	40.2	3.2	1,426,818	27.4	2.4
Texas	943,427	4.5	1.6	2,595,376	12.4	3.6	4,339,095	20.8	6.7	13,021,218	62.3	22.1
Utah	332,932	15.3	0.6	639,408	29.5	0.9	657,778	30.3	1.0	540,834	24.9	0.9
Vermont	213,009	42.0	0.4	264,919	52.2	0.4	29,731	5.9	0.0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,167,334	17.7	2.0	1,918,869	29.2	2.7	2,143,483	32.6	3.3	1,351,219	20.5	2.3
Washington	1,566,468	27.2	2.7	2,342,681	40.7	3.3	1,360,942	23.6	2.1	490,470	8.5	0.8
West Virginia	227,953	15.7	0.4	735,974	50.8	1.0	461,044	31.8	0.7	22,896	1.6	0.0
Wisconsin	1,745,205	38.7	3.0	1,847,715	41.0	2.6	693,800	15.4	1.1	221,920	4.9	0.4
Wyoming	13,208	3.0	0.0	96,305	21.7	0.1	164,456	37.0	0.3	170,684	38.4	0.3
Total	58,515,157	23.1	100	71,583,214	28.2	100	64,563,030	25.5	100	59,006,052	23.3	100

Abbreviations: ACS, American Community Survey; SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Proportion of residents in the census tract without health insurance or health coverage plan at the time of the survey response (individuals aged 18 years and older).

- ^a Percentage of male residents of area.
- ^b Percentage of female residents of area.
- ^c Percentage of residents of area.
- ^d Percentage of SDH subpopulation total.

Table S5. Gini index among adults, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	Gini index (%)							
	<38		38.00–41.99		42.00–45.99		≥46	
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a
	Male							
Alabama	287,170	16.0	447,717	24.9	477,771	26.5	587,010	32.6
Alaska	96,138	33.4	89,009	30.9	72,264	25.1	30,277	10.5
Arizona	866,662	32.5	718,511	27.0	548,730	20.6	529,846	19.9
Arkansas	145,228	13.1	288,859	26.0	302,401	27.2	373,553	33.7
California	3,796,767	25.6	3,986,011	26.9	3,609,133	24.3	3,436,219	23.2
Colorado	773,172	35.8	539,963	25.0	447,050	20.7	402,033	18.6
Connecticut	285,732	21.1	403,158	29.7	323,121	23.8	345,058	25.4
Delaware	90,929	25.3	123,736	34.4	78,304	21.8	66,845	18.6
District of Columbia	18,982	7.2	35,803	13.5	61,527	23.3	147,957	56.0
Florida	1,701,485	21.1	2,349,349	29.1	1,868,103	23.2	2,148,645	26.6
Georgia	971,313	25.7	957,213	25.3	887,758	23.5	964,315	25.5
Hawaii	195,401	35.2	139,125	25.1	113,879	20.5	106,704	19.2
Idaho	167,899	26.4	187,543	29.5	154,968	24.4	124,923	19.7
Illinois	1,216,108	25.4	1,361,241	28.4	1,112,481	23.2	1,103,830	23.0
Indiana	862,727	34.8	710,263	28.7	491,791	19.9	412,042	16.6
Iowa	307,630	25.9	425,135	35.8	284,674	24.0	168,901	14.2
Kansas	356,704	32.8	343,471	31.6	240,574	22.1	146,011	13.4
Kentucky	319,319	19.1	386,563	23.2	440,645	26.4	521,010	31.2
Louisiana	153,557	9.0	347,726	20.3	479,965	28.0	731,392	42.7
Maine	112,411	21.4	147,931	28.2	142,205	27.1	121,567	23.2
Maryland	927,263	41.8	619,091	27.9	349,433	15.8	322,313	14.5
Massachusetts	490,804	18.7	696,618	26.6	761,337	29.1	671,616	25.6
Michigan	1,032,392	27.4	1,118,842	29.7	844,965	22.4	771,328	20.5
Minnesota	642,291	30.5	689,504	32.7	443,386	21.1	330,473	15.7
Mississippi	171,181	15.8	189,586	17.5	264,290	24.4	458,231	42.3
Missouri	646,432	28.2	655,217	28.6	524,475	22.9	462,243	20.2
Montana	54,273	13.2	111,938	27.3	123,170	30.0	121,074	29.5
Nebraska	238,795	33.6	206,823	29.1	162,997	22.9	101,624	14.3
Nevada	411,152	36.0	277,432	24.3	234,482	20.5	220,380	19.3
New Hampshire	165,571	31.0	189,085	35.4	92,469	17.3	87,552	16.4
New Jersey	785,759	23.7	956,882	28.8	812,429	24.5	766,716	23.1
New Mexico	130,492	16.6	203,342	25.9	173,969	22.1	277,957	35.4
New York	1,266,821	17.2	1,855,867	25.2	1,669,399	22.7	2,563,884	34.9
North Carolina	839,481	22.0	1,035,564	27.2	969,733	25.4	969,049	25.4
North Dakota	44,751	15.0	74,785	25.1	103,088	34.7	74,799	25.1
Ohio	1,287,062	29.4	1,291,093	29.5	914,669	20.9	877,537	20.1
Oklahoma	316,057	21.7	376,021	25.8	387,258	26.5	380,350	26.1
Oregon	410,682	25.6	462,031	28.8	404,215	25.2	325,384	20.3
Pennsylvania	1,092,361	22.4	1,645,132	33.7	1,114,806	22.9	1,025,939	21.0
Puerto Rico	25,185	2.0	97,218	7.8	230,235	18.5	892,759	71.7
Rhode Island	80,267	19.7	118,865	29.2	92,166	22.6	116,384	28.5
South Carolina	357,902	19.3	501,975	27.0	474,883	25.6	523,425	28.2
South Dakota	93,085	28.3	74,975	22.8	90,007	27.3	71,158	21.6
Tennessee	535,176	21.4	683,758	27.4	573,661	23.0	703,433	28.2
Texas	3,174,221	31.0	2,519,033	24.6	2,265,285	22.1	2,292,059	22.4
Utah	558,120	51.6	246,925	22.8	165,080	15.3	112,047	10.4
Vermont	35,808	14.4	77,204	31.1	84,073	33.9	50,913	20.5
Virginia	1,234,186	38.6	824,370	25.8	593,494	18.6	541,847	17.0
Washington	903,218	31.6	862,292	30.2	642,448	22.5	451,617	15.8
West Virginia	76,887	10.8	188,149	26.5	219,614	30.9	224,992	31.7
Wisconsin	629,704	28.3	785,643	35.3	463,625	20.9	344,198	15.5
Wyoming	61,918	27.4	74,200	32.8	56,339	24.9	33,442	14.8
Total	31,444,631	25.5	33,697,787	27.3	28,438,824	23.1	29,634,861	24.1

Table S5. Gini index among adults, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Gini index (%)							
	<38		38.00–41.99		42.00–45.99		≥46	
	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b
	Female							
Alabama	304,125	15.4	492,146	24.9	529,739	26.8	653,261	33.0
Alaska	87,002	33.2	82,029	31.3	63,943	24.4	29,203	11.1
Arizona	894,734	32.6	758,648	27.7	547,542	20.0	540,226	19.7
Arkansas	153,562	13.0	301,684	25.5	321,664	27.2	406,515	34.4
California	3,852,561	25.1	4,137,032	27.0	3,753,976	24.5	3,589,134	23.4
Colorado	781,072	36.0	542,164	25.0	447,043	20.6	397,794	18.3
Connecticut	295,192	20.1	430,347	29.4	362,920	24.8	377,767	25.8
Delaware	93,656	23.8	135,561	34.4	89,208	22.7	75,325	19.1
District of Columbia	18,651	6.2	38,372	12.8	67,012	22.3	176,536	58.7
Florida	1,805,466	20.9	2,529,378	29.3	1,983,335	23.0	2,306,814	26.7
Georgia	1,048,494	25.5	1,036,701	25.2	970,838	23.6	1,056,748	25.7
Hawaii	184,733	33.0	144,333	25.7	117,428	20.9	114,049	20.3
Idaho	168,907	26.3	185,410	28.9	158,528	24.7	128,425	20.0
Illinois	1,259,431	24.8	1,419,209	27.9	1,178,847	23.2	1,225,252	24.1
Indiana	886,095	34.0	749,838	28.7	528,147	20.2	445,507	17.1
Iowa	307,610	25.1	445,967	36.4	293,848	24.0	177,006	14.5
Kansas	361,432	32.5	354,604	31.9	246,944	22.2	149,842	13.5
Kentucky	334,372	18.9	406,542	23.0	467,721	26.5	557,936	31.6
Louisiana	161,159	8.7	373,073	20.2	510,849	27.7	799,105	43.3
Maine	117,904	21.1	153,681	27.5	153,681	27.5	133,614	23.9
Maryland	1,004,188	41.1	676,981	27.7	386,729	15.8	375,082	15.4
Massachusetts	510,643	17.9	748,518	26.2	832,224	29.2	760,917	26.7
Michigan	1,067,678	26.8	1,175,548	29.5	904,753	22.7	838,851	21.0
Minnesota	649,234	30.1	699,626	32.4	465,588	21.6	344,290	15.9
Mississippi	181,431	15.3	211,222	17.8	281,448	23.7	513,450	43.2
Missouri	675,185	27.7	697,073	28.6	555,562	22.8	507,086	20.8
Montana	54,307	13.2	111,127	27.0	124,408	30.3	121,364	29.5
Nebraska	240,809	33.0	213,765	29.3	168,874	23.2	105,384	14.5
Nevada	416,954	36.3	278,012	24.2	234,138	20.4	218,786	19.1
New Hampshire	164,425	29.7	199,059	36.0	98,303	17.8	91,696	16.6
New Jersey	828,099	23.1	1,023,105	28.6	884,789	24.7	846,853	23.6
New Mexico	136,142	16.7	213,096	26.1	180,579	22.1	287,500	35.2
New York	1,330,346	16.5	1,974,606	24.6	1,824,334	22.7	2,912,805	36.2
North Carolina	900,740	21.7	1,116,061	26.9	1,042,612	25.2	1,083,641	26.2
North Dakota	40,501	14.3	73,481	25.9	99,830	35.2	69,738	24.6
Ohio	1,347,318	28.8	1,371,986	29.4	991,699	21.2	960,301	20.6
Oklahoma	324,470	21.4	386,547	25.5	403,054	26.6	402,021	26.5
Oregon	416,986	25.1	480,927	29.0	420,415	25.3	341,220	20.6
Pennsylvania	1,136,852	21.8	1,727,968	33.1	1,211,822	23.2	1,146,625	22.0
Puerto Rico	30,026	2.1	111,953	7.9	259,388	18.2	1,021,279	71.8
Rhode Island	83,844	19.0	125,622	28.4	102,069	23.1	130,670	29.5
South Carolina	389,053	19.1	540,324	26.5	521,392	25.6	587,326	28.8
South Dakota	91,606	28.0	73,513	22.5	90,766	27.7	71,420	21.8
Tennessee	573,865	21.3	722,803	26.8	611,811	22.7	787,986	29.2
Texas	3,265,165	30.8	2,608,708	24.6	2,352,984	22.2	2,387,842	22.5
Utah	559,384	51.4	250,382	23.0	166,159	15.3	112,855	10.4
Vermont	36,741	14.1	80,331	30.9	88,738	34.2	53,851	20.7
Virginia	1,281,360	37.9	869,036	25.7	636,638	18.8	591,526	17.5
Washington	904,562	31.2	874,647	30.2	660,840	22.8	458,218	15.8
West Virginia	79,039	10.7	192,299	26.0	227,239	30.8	239,648	32.5
Wisconsin	636,130	27.8	799,851	35.0	486,087	21.3	363,402	15.9
Wyoming	59,313	27.1	70,468	32.2	54,942	25.1	34,031	15.6
Total	32,532,554	25.0	35,415,364	27.2	30,163,427	23.2	32,107,723	24.7

Table S5. Gini index among adults, by sex at birth and area of residence, 2015–2019 5-year ACS estimates—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	Gini index (%)											
	<38			38.00–41.99			42.00–45.99			≥46		
	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d	No.	% ^c	% ^d
	Total											
Alabama	591,295	15.6	0.9	939,863	24.9	1.4	1,007,510	26.7	1.7	1,240,271	32.8	2.0
Alaska	183,140	33.3	0.3	171,038	31.1	0.2	136,207	24.8	0.2	59,480	10.8	0.1
Arizona	1,761,396	32.6	2.8	1,477,159	27.3	2.1	1,096,272	20.3	1.9	1,070,072	19.8	1.7
Arkansas	298,790	13.0	0.5	590,543	25.7	0.9	624,065	27.2	1.1	780,068	34.0	1.3
California	7,649,328	25.4	12.0	8,123,043	26.9	11.8	7,363,109	24.4	12.6	7,025,353	23.3	11.4
Colorado	1,554,244	35.9	2.4	1,082,127	25.0	1.6	894,093	20.6	1.5	799,827	18.5	1.3
Connecticut	580,924	20.6	0.9	833,505	29.5	1.2	686,041	24.3	1.2	722,825	25.6	1.2
Delaware	184,585	24.5	0.3	259,297	34.4	0.4	167,512	22.2	0.3	142,170	18.9	0.2
District of Columbia	37,633	6.7	0.1	74,175	13.1	0.1	128,539	22.8	0.2	324,493	57.4	0.5
Florida	3,506,951	21.0	5.5	4,878,727	29.2	7.1	3,851,438	23.1	6.6	4,455,459	26.7	7.2
Georgia	2,019,807	25.6	3.2	1,993,914	25.3	2.9	1,858,596	23.5	3.2	2,021,063	25.6	3.3
Hawaii	380,134	34.1	0.6	283,458	25.4	0.4	231,307	20.7	0.4	220,753	19.8	0.4
Idaho	336,806	26.4	0.5	372,953	29.2	0.5	313,496	24.6	0.5	253,348	19.8	0.4
Illinois	2,475,539	25.1	3.9	2,780,450	28.2	4.0	2,291,328	23.2	3.9	2,329,082	23.6	3.8
Indiana	1,748,822	34.4	2.7	1,460,101	28.7	2.1	1,019,938	20.1	1.7	857,549	16.9	1.4
Iowa	615,240	25.5	1.0	871,102	36.1	1.3	578,522	24.0	1.0	345,907	14.3	0.6
Kansas	718,136	32.6	1.1	698,075	31.7	1.0	487,518	22.2	0.8	295,853	13.5	0.5
Kentucky	653,691	19.0	1.0	793,105	23.1	1.1	908,366	26.5	1.6	1,078,946	31.4	1.7
Louisiana	314,716	8.8	0.5	720,799	20.3	1.0	990,814	27.9	1.7	1,530,497	43.0	2.5
Maine	230,315	21.3	0.4	301,612	27.8	0.4	295,886	27.3	0.5	255,181	23.6	0.4
Maryland	1,931,451	41.4	3.0	1,296,072	27.8	1.9	736,162	15.8	1.3	697,395	15.0	1.1
Massachusetts	1,001,447	18.3	1.6	1,445,136	26.4	2.1	1,593,561	29.1	2.7	1,432,533	26.2	2.3
Michigan	2,100,070	27.1	3.3	2,294,390	29.6	3.3	1,749,718	22.6	3.0	1,610,179	20.8	2.6
Minnesota	1,291,525	30.3	2.0	1,389,130	32.6	2.0	908,974	21.3	1.6	674,763	15.8	1.1
Mississippi	352,612	15.5	0.6	400,808	17.7	0.6	545,738	24.0	0.9	971,681	42.8	1.6
Missouri	1,321,617	28.0	2.1	1,352,290	28.6	2.0	1,080,037	22.9	1.8	969,329	20.5	1.6
Montana	108,580	13.2	0.2	223,065	27.1	0.3	247,578	30.1	0.4	242,438	29.5	0.4
Nebraska	479,604	33.3	0.7	420,588	29.2	0.6	331,871	23.1	0.6	207,008	14.4	0.3
Nevada	828,106	36.1	1.3	555,444	24.2	0.8	468,620	20.5	0.8	439,166	19.2	0.7
New Hampshire	329,996	30.3	0.5	388,144	35.7	0.6	190,772	17.5	0.3	179,248	16.5	0.3
New Jersey	1,613,858	23.4	2.5	1,979,987	28.7	2.9	1,697,218	24.6	2.9	1,613,569	23.4	2.6
New Mexico	266,634	16.6	0.4	416,438	26.0	0.6	354,548	22.1	0.6	565,457	35.3	0.9
New York	2,597,167	16.9	4.1	3,830,473	24.9	5.5	3,493,733	22.7	6.0	5,476,689	35.6	8.9
North Carolina	1,740,221	21.9	2.7	2,151,625	27.0	3.1	2,012,345	25.3	3.4	2,052,690	25.8	3.3
North Dakota	85,252	14.7	0.1	148,266	25.5	0.2	202,918	34.9	0.3	144,537	24.9	0.2
Ohio	2,634,380	29.1	4.1	2,663,079	29.5	3.9	1,906,368	21.1	3.3	1,837,838	20.3	3.0
Oklahoma	640,527	21.5	1.0	762,568	25.6	1.1	790,312	26.6	1.3	782,371	26.3	1.3
Oregon	827,668	25.4	1.3	942,958	28.9	1.4	824,630	25.3	1.4	666,604	20.4	1.1
Pennsylvania	2,229,213	22.1	3.5	3,373,100	33.4	4.9	2,326,628	23.0	4.0	2,172,564	21.5	3.5
Puerto Rico	55,211	2.1	0.1	209,171	7.8	0.3	489,623	18.4	0.8	1,914,038	71.7	3.1
Rhode Island	164,111	19.3	0.3	244,487	28.8	0.4	194,235	22.9	0.3	247,054	29.1	0.4
South Carolina	746,955	19.2	1.2	1,042,299	26.8	1.5	996,275	25.6	1.7	1,110,751	28.5	1.8
South Dakota	184,691	28.1	0.3	148,488	22.6	0.2	180,773	27.5	0.3	142,578	21.7	0.2
Tennessee	1,109,041	21.4	1.7	1,406,561	27.1	2.0	1,185,472	22.8	2.0	1,491,419	28.7	2.4
Texas	6,439,386	30.9	10.1	5,127,741	24.6	7.4	4,618,269	22.1	7.9	4,679,901	22.4	7.6
Utah	1,117,504	51.5	1.7	497,307	22.9	0.7	331,239	15.3	0.6	224,902	10.4	0.4
Vermont	72,549	14.3	0.1	157,535	31.0	0.2	172,811	34.0	0.3	104,764	20.6	0.2
Virginia	2,515,546	38.3	3.9	1,693,406	25.8	2.5	1,230,132	18.7	2.1	1,133,373	17.2	1.8
Washington	1,807,780	31.4	2.8	1,736,939	30.2	2.5	1,303,288	22.6	2.2	909,835	15.8	1.5
West Virginia	155,926	10.8	0.2	380,448	26.3	0.6	446,853	30.9	0.8	464,640	32.1	0.8
Wisconsin	1,265,834	28.1	2.0	1,585,494	35.2	2.3	949,712	21.1	1.6	707,600	15.7	1.1
Wyoming	121,231	27.3	0.2	144,668	32.5	0.2	111,281	25.0	0.2	67,473	15.2	0.1
Total	63,977,185	25.2	100	69,113,151	27.3	100	58,602,251	23.1	100	61,742,584	24.4	100

Abbreviations: ACS, American Community Survey; SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Proportion of household income distribution within the census tract during the 12 months before the survey response.

- ^a Percentage of male residents of area.
- ^b Percentage of female residents of area.
- ^c Percentage of residents of area.
- ^d Percentage of SDH subpopulation total.

Table A. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

	Male-to-male sexual contact		Injection drug use		Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use		Heterosexual contact ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
American Indian/Alaska Native								
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	10	14.4	0	0.0	2	17.2	0	6.3
6.00–10.99	14	19.4	1	7.7	1	9.4	3	51.6
11.00–17.99	17	23.5	1	20.0	3	20.3	0	1.6
≥18	31	42.7	5	72.3	7	53.1	3	40.6
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<6	20	27.8	0	6.2	2	18.8	0	1.6
6.00–9.99	19	26.0	0	3.1	6	50.0	3	40.6
10.00–16.99	15	20.2	4	53.8	2	13.3	2	34.4
≥17	19	26.0	2	36.9	2	18.0	2	23.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<44,000	28	39.3	5	81.5	6	49.2	2	31.3
44,000–58,999	17	23.8	0	6.2	1	7.8	1	21.9
59,000–80,999	15	20.3	0	6.2	4	33.6	3	40.6
≥81,000	12	16.6	0	6.2	1	9.4	0	6.3
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	9	12.6	0	6.2	2	16.4	0	6.3
4.00–7.99	17	23.8	0	3.1	3	26.6	0	3.1
8.00–13.99	14	19.9	0	3.1	2	18.0	3	48.4
≥14	32	43.7	6	87.7	5	39.1	3	42.2
Gini index (%)								
<38	11	15.2	0	0.0	2	18.0	1	10.9
38.00–41.99	17	22.8	1	21.5	3	20.3	4	54.7
42.00–45.99	15	20.5	5	73.8	1	10.2	2	32.8
≥46	30	41.5	0	0.0	7	51.6	0	1.6
Subtotal^b	77	100	8	100	13	100	7	100
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	1	11.0	—	—	0	0.0
6.00–10.99	—	—	2	22.0	—	—	5	27.9
11.00–17.99	—	—	3	29.7	—	—	4	24.0
≥18	—	—	3	37.4	—	—	9	48.0
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<6	—	—	1	11.0	—	—	3	16.8
6.00–9.99	—	—	1	6.6	—	—	2	13.4
10.00–16.99	—	—	4	45.1	—	—	6	33.0
≥17	—	—	3	37.4	—	—	7	36.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<44,000	—	—	2	26.4	—	—	9	48.0
44,000–58,999	—	—	5	50.5	—	—	4	24.6
59,000–80,999	—	—	2	23.1	—	—	3	16.2
≥81,000	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	2	11.2
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0
4.00–7.99	—	—	3	34.1	—	—	6	33.0
8.00–13.99	—	—	3	29.7	—	—	3	18.4
≥14	—	—	3	36.3	—	—	9	48.6
Gini index (%)								
<38	—	—	4	39.6	—	—	3	19.0
38.00–41.99	—	—	2	22.0	—	—	4	22.3
42.00–45.99	—	—	1	14.3	—	—	8	43.0
≥46	—	—	2	24.2	—	—	3	15.6
Subtotal^b	—	—	9	100	—	—	20	100
Total^c	77	100	17	100	13	100	27	100

Table A. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Male-to-male sexual contact		Injection drug use		Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use		Heterosexual contact ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Asian							
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	101	24.5	3	22.1	1	16.9	7	25.5
6.00–10.99	118	28.8	2	19.7	0	3.9	11	36.7
11.00–17.99	102	24.9	4	31.1	3	33.8	5	17.8
≥18	89	21.8	3	27.0	4	45.5	6	19.9
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<6	129	31.4	3	23.8	4	46.8	8	29.4
6.00–9.99	99	24.1	1	9.0	0	2.6	5	17.5
10.00–16.99	85	20.6	3	22.1	2	28.6	8	26.2
≥17	98	23.8	6	45.1	2	22.1	8	26.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<44,000	70	17.0	2	17.2	2	19.5	3	9.1
44,000–58,999	88	21.6	4	32.0	2	28.6	5	17.5
59,000–80,999	109	26.5	4	28.7	3	35.1	10	36.0
≥81,000	143	34.9	3	22.1	1	16.9	11	37.4
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	98	23.9	2	14.8	1	13.0	5	17.5
4.00–7.99	107	26.1	4	36.1	3	44.2	7	25.2
8.00–13.99	103	25.0	3	20.5	1	9.1	10	34.6
≥14	102	24.9	4	28.7	3	33.8	7	22.7
Gini index (%)								
<38	73	17.9	4	34.4	2	31.2	4	14.0
38.00–41.99	108	26.3	2	12.3	2	31.2	8	27.3
42.00–45.99	98	23.8	2	12.3	0	3.9	9	30.4
≥46	131	32.0	5	41.0	3	33.8	8	28.3
Subtotal^b	420	100	12	100	8	100	29	100
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	0	10.7	—	—	16	25.0
6.00–10.99	—	—	1	39.3	—	—	15	23.6
11.00–17.99	—	—	1	28.6	—	—	20	31.8
≥18	—	—	1	21.4	—	—	12	19.6
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<6	—	—	1	46.4	—	—	16	25.0
6.00–9.99	—	—	0	10.7	—	—	15	23.2
10.00–16.99	—	—	0	10.7	—	—	14	21.7
≥17	—	—	1	32.1	—	—	19	30.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<44,000	—	—	0	10.7	—	—	9	13.5
44,000–58,999	—	—	0	14.3	—	—	15	23.2
59,000–80,999	—	—	2	57.1	—	—	23	37.3
≥81,000	—	—	1	17.9	—	—	16	26.0
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	0	3.6	—	—	12	18.9
4.00–7.99	—	—	2	60.7	—	—	14	22.8
8.00–13.99	—	—	1	25.0	—	—	17	27.2
≥14	—	—	0	10.7	—	—	20	31.1
Gini index (%)								
<38	—	—	0	14.3	—	—	21	32.6
38.00–41.99	—	—	1	17.9	—	—	15	23.1
42.00–45.99	—	—	1	46.4	—	—	17	26.4
≥46	—	—	1	21.4	—	—	11	17.8
Subtotal^b	—	—	3	100	—	—	66	100
Total^c	420	100	15	100	8	100	95	100

Table A. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Male-to-male sexual contact		Injection drug use		Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use		Heterosexual contact ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Black/African American							
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	791	10.4	29	10.0	28	12.3	148	11.0
6.00–10.99	1,446	19.1	47	16.3	36	15.7	259	19.3
11.00–17.99	1,931	25.5	60	20.9	59	26.3	338	25.2
≥18	3,411	45.0	152	52.8	103	45.7	598	44.5
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<6	1,149	15.2	29	10.0	28	12.5	166	12.3
6.00–9.99	1,394	18.4	41	14.2	37	16.3	226	16.8
10.00–16.99	2,242	29.6	88	30.5	69	30.3	369	27.4
≥17	2,798	36.9	130	45.3	92	40.8	584	43.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<44,000	3,561	47.1	144	50.7	101	44.5	636	47.3
44,000–58,999	1,797	23.7	61	21.6	57	25.2	321	23.9
59,000–80,999	1,376	18.2	44	15.5	48	21.0	211	15.7
≥81,000	832	11.0	35	12.2	21	9.3	176	13.1
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	549	7.2	26	9.1	18	7.8	105	7.8
4.00–7.99	1,332	17.6	52	18.0	39	17.4	207	15.4
8.00–13.99	2,125	28.0	92	31.9	59	26.0	364	27.1
≥14	3,573	47.1	118	41.0	110	48.8	668	49.7
Gini index (%)								
<38	1,578	20.8	43	15.0	48	21.1	273	20.3
38.00–41.99	1,655	21.8	63	21.9	44	19.4	307	22.9
42.00–45.99	1,717	22.7	52	18.4	51	22.4	279	20.7
≥46	2,625	34.7	128	44.7	84	37.1	485	36.1
Subtotal^b	7,858	100	297	100	231	100	1,389	100
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	24	9.4	—	—	292	10.1
6.00–10.99	—	—	36	14.2	—	—	513	17.7
11.00–17.99	—	—	51	20.3	—	—	707	24.4
≥18	—	—	141	56.1	—	—	1,388	47.8
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<6	—	—	27	10.8	—	—	310	10.7
6.00–9.99	—	—	36	14.2	—	—	454	15.7
10.00–16.99	—	—	69	27.5	—	—	827	28.5
≥17	—	—	119	47.5	—	—	1,309	45.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<44,000	—	—	137	54.5	—	—	1,465	50.5
44,000–58,999	—	—	44	17.4	—	—	652	22.5
59,000–80,999	—	—	46	18.2	—	—	467	16.1
≥81,000	—	—	25	10.0	—	—	317	10.9
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	17	6.9	—	—	193	6.7
4.00–7.99	—	—	51	20.5	—	—	461	15.9
8.00–13.99	—	—	67	26.6	—	—	751	25.9
≥14	—	—	115	46.0	—	—	1,495	51.6
Gini index (%)								
<38	—	—	33	13.2	—	—	563	19.4
38.00–41.99	—	—	55	21.8	—	—	711	24.5
42.00–45.99	—	—	51	20.3	—	—	584	20.1
≥46	—	—	112	44.7	—	—	1,042	35.9
Subtotal^b	—	—	256	100	—	—	2,982	100
Total^c	7,858	100	553	100	231	100	4,371	100

Table A. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Male-to-male sexual contact		Injection drug use		Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use		Heterosexual contact ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Hispanic/Latino^d							
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	690	12.0	22	11.6	27	10.2	39	8.1
6.00–10.99	1,294	22.4	30	16.4	63	23.7	83	17.1
11.00–17.99	1,684	29.2	41	22.3	67	25.3	138	28.5
≥18	2,100	36.4	92	49.7	108	40.8	224	46.3
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<6	826	14.3	14	7.7	38	14.3	42	8.8
6.00–9.99	841	14.6	28	14.7	41	15.5	62	12.8
10.00–16.99	1,248	21.6	39	21.0	57	21.4	100	20.7
≥17	2,854	49.5	106	56.6	129	48.8	279	57.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<44,000	2,081	36.1	91	48.9	97	36.5	245	50.9
44,000–58,999	1,482	25.7	43	23.1	71	26.9	105	21.8
59,000–80,999	1,322	22.9	25	13.7	57	21.4	80	16.7
≥81,000	880	15.3	27	14.4	40	15.2	51	10.6
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	411	7.1	21	11.4	27	10.0	27	5.7
4.00–7.99	854	14.8	37	19.8	45	16.9	78	16.2
8.00–13.99	1,346	23.3	40	21.7	53	19.8	108	22.3
≥14	3,158	54.7	87	47.1	141	53.2	270	55.8
Gini index (%)								
<38	1,233	21.4	24	13.2	57	21.6	89	18.5
38.00–41.99	1,443	25.0	44	23.5	56	21.0	120	24.9
42.00–45.99	1,320	22.9	51	27.8	67	25.3	102	21.1
≥46	1,771	30.7	66	35.5	85	32.0	171	35.5
Subtotal^b	5,919	100	200	100	276	100	499	100
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	13	11.4	—	—	80	9.4
6.00–10.99	—	—	16	14.7	—	—	165	19.3
11.00–17.99	—	—	26	23.3	—	—	232	27.2
≥18	—	—	56	50.6	—	—	376	44.1
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<6	—	—	12	10.6	—	—	82	9.7
6.00–9.99	—	—	11	9.6	—	—	78	9.2
10.00–16.99	—	—	23	20.6	—	—	192	22.5
≥17	—	—	65	59.3	—	—	500	58.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<44,000	—	—	52	47.8	—	—	379	44.5
44,000–58,999	—	—	22	20.1	—	—	210	24.6
59,000–80,999	—	—	18	16.7	—	—	166	19.4
≥81,000	—	—	17	15.4	—	—	97	11.4
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	9	8.6	—	—	56	6.5
4.00–7.99	—	—	21	19.2	—	—	137	16.0
8.00–13.99	—	—	21	19.3	—	—	172	20.1
≥14	—	—	58	52.9	—	—	490	57.4
Gini index (%)								
<38	—	—	17	15.0	—	—	164	19.3
38.00–41.99	—	—	26	24.0	—	—	214	25.0
42.00–45.99	—	—	23	20.9	—	—	193	22.6
≥46	—	—	44	40.1	—	—	282	33.0
Subtotal^b	—	—	118	100	—	—	883	100
Total^c	5,919	100	318	100	276	100	1,382	100

Table A. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Male-to-male sexual contact		Injection drug use		Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use		Heterosexual contact ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander								
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	11	28.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	90.9
6.00–10.99	6	15.5	0	0.0	1	90.9	0	0.0
11.00–17.99	12	30.4	0	0.0	0	9.1	0	9.1
≥18	10	25.8	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<6	7	18.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	90.9
6.00–9.99	10	25.3	0	0.0	0	9.1	0	9.1
10.00–16.99	17	43.8	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0
≥17	5	12.9	0	0.0	1	90.9	0	0.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<44,000	9	22.9	1	100	0	0	0	9.1
44,000–58,999	11	28.1	0	0.0	0	9.1	0	0.0
59,000–80,999	10	25.8	0	0.0	1	90.9	1	90.9
≥81,000	9	23.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	8	20.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4.00–7.99	10	25.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	90.9
8.00–13.99	8	20.4	0	0.0	0	9.1	0	0.0
≥14	13	33.2	1	100	1	90.9	0	9.1
Gini index (%)								
<38	6	15.5	0	0.0	1	90.9	0	0.0
38.00–41.99	14	35.8	1	100	0	9.1	0	0.0
42.00–45.99	9	22.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100
≥46	10	25.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Subtotal^b	40	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0
6.00–10.99	—	—	0	50.0	—	—	2	33.3
11.00–17.99	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	1	17.5
≥18	—	—	0	50.0	—	—	3	49.1
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<6	—	—	0	50.0	—	—	1	15.8
6.00–9.99	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	2	33.3
10.00–16.99	—	—	0	50.0	—	—	3	50.9
≥17	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<44,000	—	—	0	50.0	—	—	4	66.7
44,000–58,999	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0
59,000–80,999	—	—	0	50.0	—	—	1	15.8
≥81,000	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	1	17.5
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0
4.00–7.99	—	—	0	50.0	—	—	1	15.8
8.00–13.99	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	4	68.4
≥14	—	—	0	50.0	—	—	1	15.8
Gini index (%)								
<38	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	1	17.5
38.00–41.99	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0
42.00–45.99	—	—	0	50.0	—	—	2	33.3
≥46	—	—	0	50.0	—	—	3	49.1
Subtotal^b	—	—	0	100	—	—	6	100
Total^c	40	100	1	100	1	100	7	100

Table A. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Male-to-male sexual contact		Injection drug use		Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use		Heterosexual contact ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	White							
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	1,057	22.6	71	17.7	97	18.3	76	23.0
6.00–10.99	1,421	30.4	104	25.7	142	26.9	105	31.5
11.00–17.99	1,130	24.2	90	22.3	151	28.4	81	24.6
≥18	1,066	22.8	138	34.3	139	26.3	69	20.9
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<6	1,489	31.9	67	16.5	129	24.3	88	26.6
6.00–9.99	1,141	24.4	98	24.1	127	24.0	85	25.6
10.00–16.99	1,101	23.6	99	24.6	151	28.6	78	23.6
≥17	943	20.2	140	34.7	122	23.1	80	24.3
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<44,000	1,050	22.5	140	34.7	153	28.9	77	23.1
44,000–58,999	1,144	24.5	112	27.7	141	26.7	88	26.5
59,000–80,999	1,312	28.1	84	20.9	149	28.2	85	25.7
≥81,000	1,168	25.0	67	16.7	86	16.2	82	24.7
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	835	17.9	67	16.6	72	13.7	62	18.6
4.00–7.99	1,308	28.0	110	27.3	136	25.7	72	21.8
8.00–13.99	1,262	27.0	103	25.5	176	33.3	92	27.6
≥14	1,269	27.1	123	30.6	145	27.3	106	32.0
Gini index (%)								
<38	1,064	22.8	86	21.2	111	20.9	83	25.1
38.00–41.99	1,196	25.6	119	29.4	144	27.3	100	30.1
42.00–45.99	1,092	23.4	94	23.2	132	24.9	74	22.3
≥46	1,322	28.3	106	26.2	142	26.8	74	22.4
Subtotal^b	4,867	100	420	100	547	100	344	100
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	43	11.2	—	—	123	16.2
6.00–10.99	—	—	100	25.8	—	—	222	29.1
11.00–17.99	—	—	88	22.8	—	—	199	26.2
≥18	—	—	156	40.2	—	—	217	28.5
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<6	—	—	55	14.2	—	—	144	18.9
6.00–9.99	—	—	77	19.9	—	—	179	23.6
10.00–16.99	—	—	113	29.2	—	—	211	27.7
≥17	—	—	142	36.7	—	—	227	29.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<44,000	—	—	169	43.6	—	—	236	31.0
44,000–58,999	—	—	81	20.8	—	—	220	29.0
59,000–80,999	—	—	84	21.7	—	—	180	23.7
≥81,000	—	—	54	13.9	—	—	124	16.3
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	38	9.8	—	—	86	11.2
4.00–7.99	—	—	93	24.0	—	—	174	22.9
8.00–13.99	—	—	131	33.8	—	—	232	30.5
≥14	—	—	125	32.4	—	—	269	35.4
Gini index (%)								
<38	—	—	77	20.0	—	—	160	21.1
38.00–41.99	—	—	93	24.0	—	—	202	26.6
42.00–45.99	—	—	107	27.7	—	—	183	24.1
≥46	—	—	109	28.2	—	—	215	28.3
Subtotal^b	—	—	394	100	—	—	783	100
Total^c	4,867	100	814	100	547	100	1,127	100

Table A. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	Male-to-male sexual contact		Injection drug use		Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use		Heterosexual contact ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Multiracial							
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	73	13.5	5	16.4	2	4.6	11	21.4
6.00–10.99	149	27.4	7	26.0	11	26.2	9	18.3
11.00–17.99	148	27.2	9	32.0	13	29.7	16	31.5
≥18	173	31.8	7	25.6	17	39.4	15	28.9
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<6	128	23.7	9	33.5	9	19.7	10	18.6
6.00–9.99	96	17.6	1	4.6	13	29.2	6	12.0
10.00–16.99	149	27.5	9	31.7	9	20.0	20	39.2
≥17	169	31.2	9	30.2	13	31.1	16	30.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<44,000	169	31.3	9	30.6	15	33.9	16	31.3
44,000–58,999	140	25.9	3	11.7	14	32.5	15	28.3
59,000–80,999	119	21.9	11	39.1	11	25.8	10	19.0
≥81,000	113	20.9	5	18.5	3	7.9	11	21.4
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	65	12.0	2	8.5	6	14.2	8	16.1
4.00–7.99	119	22.0	9	32.7	8	18.8	12	22.3
8.00–13.99	153	28.3	8	29.5	10	24.1	16	30.5
≥14	205	37.8	8	29.2	19	42.9	16	31.1
Gini index (%)								
<38	122	22.5	5	18.9	8	18.3	10	19.2
38.00–41.99	135	24.9	9	30.6	13	29.7	16	30.9
42.00–45.99	97	17.9	9	32.4	8	19.3	12	23.9
≥46	188	34.7	5	18.1	14	32.7	13	26.0
Subtotal^b	561	100	28	100	45	100	54	100
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	2	7.8	—	—	14	9.7
6.00–10.99	—	—	2	9.4	—	—	30	20.7
11.00–17.99	—	—	10	37.3	—	—	38	26.8
≥18	—	—	12	45.5	—	—	61	42.8
Less than high school diploma (%)								
<6	—	—	3	13.3	—	—	17	11.5
6.00–9.99	—	—	3	10.2	—	—	19	13.6
10.00–16.99	—	—	9	33.3	—	—	46	32.4
≥17	—	—	11	43.1	—	—	61	42.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<44,000	—	—	12	47.1	—	—	65	45.3
44,000–58,999	—	—	8	29.8	—	—	38	26.8
59,000–80,999	—	—	3	10.2	—	—	26	18.4
≥81,000	—	—	3	12.9	—	—	14	9.5
Without health insurance (%)								
<4	—	—	3	12.9	—	—	17	11.6
4.00–7.99	—	—	2	9.0	—	—	27	18.6
8.00–13.99	—	—	5	20.4	—	—	29	20.1
≥14	—	—	15	57.6	—	—	71	49.8
Gini index (%)								
<38	—	—	4	15.7	—	—	27	18.8
38.00–41.99	—	—	7	25.5	—	—	34	23.4
42.00–45.99	—	—	2	9.0	—	—	32	22.2
≥46	—	—	13	49.8	—	—	51	35.6
Subtotal^b	—	—	26	100	—	—	149	100
Total^c	561	100	54	100	45	100	202	100

Abbreviation: SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category. For the definitions of SDH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2019_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or with a risk factor for, HIV infection.

^b Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

^c Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2019 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

^d Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

Table B. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
	American Indian/Alaska Native														
Male															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	3	16,626	18.0	3	20,265	14.8	2	22,351	8.9	3	23,086	13.0	2	37,591	5.3
6.00–10.99	5	30,702	16.3	4	41,643	9.6	7	39,662	17.6	0	37,941	0	3	61,817	4.9
11.00–17.99	4	40,398	9.9	10	59,015	16.9	1	46,238	2.2	6	43,389	13.8	0	72,702	0.0
≥18	13	66,214	19.6	15	86,394	17.4	10	69,273	14.4	6	63,736	9.4	1	104,472	1.0
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<6	5	23,569	21.2	7	25,753	27.2	5	23,750	21.1	4	23,329	17.1	2	38,347	5.2
6.00–9.99	6	28,445	21.1	10	36,750	27.2	4	32,480	12.3	5	31,684	15.8	3	53,613	5.6
10.00–16.99	5	44,303	11.3	7	59,595	11.7	7	51,712	13.5	3	48,805	6.1	0	83,991	0.0
≥17	9	58,447	15.4	8	86,880	9.2	4	70,861	5.6	3	65,111	4.6	1	101,220	1.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<44,000	12	62,512	19.2	12	81,596	14.7	9	65,262	13.8	9	61,471	14.6	0	104,476	0.0
44,000–58,999	4	40,905	9.8	9	60,557	14.9	5	49,266	10.1	2	45,051	4.4	0	74,718	0.0
59,000–80,999	6	31,783	18.9	8	41,619	19.2	4	37,797	10.6	1	35,800	2.8	3	57,912	5.2
≥81,000	3	18,283	16.4	3	22,967	13.1	2	24,531	8.2	3	25,315	11.9	3	39,258	7.6
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	1	13,016	7.7	2	13,292	15.0	2	14,785	13.5	4	15,974	25.0	3	26,935	11.1
4.00–7.99	6	27,319	22.0	7	35,711	19.6	5	33,141	15.1	2	32,178	6.2	1	55,093	1.8
8.00–13.99	8	38,276	20.9	5	54,358	9.2	4	45,501	8.8	2	43,852	4.6	1	72,549	1.4
≥14	10	75,537	13.2	18	103,960	17.3	9	84,097	10.7	7	76,148	9.2	1	122,005	0.8
Gini index (%)															
<38	2	28,203	7.1	4	38,768	10.3	6	34,193	17.5	0	31,371	0.0	2	46,631	4.3
38.00–41.99	9	36,383	24.7	8	50,840	15.7	2	44,286	4.5	2	41,840	4.8	3	67,546	4.4
42.00–45.99	6	38,824	15.5	7	52,979	13.2	6	45,682	13.1	3	42,539	7.1	1	73,027	1.4
≥46	8	50,374	15.9	13	64,537	20.1	6	53,131	11.3	10	52,115	19.2	0	89,277	0.0
Subtotal^a	26	154,764	16.8	34	208,978	16.3	22	178,803	12.3	17	168,929	10.1	6	277,171	2.2

Table B. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
American Indian/Alaska Native (cont)															
Female															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	0	15,332	0.0	0	22,112	0.0	1	23,037	4.3	0	22,951	0.0	0	39,283	0.0
6.00–10.99	2	28,734	7.0	1	40,740	2.5	3	37,579	8.0	1	39,181	2.6	0	71,660	0.0
11.00–17.99	0	38,072	0.0	2	53,997	3.7	3	47,437	6.3	1	44,515	2.2	1	88,151	1.1
≥18	2	65,504	3.1	2	83,976	2.4	4	68,861	5.8	3	67,422	4.4	1	128,052	0.8
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<6	2	23,142	8.6	1	28,277	3.5	1	25,124	4.0	0	24,769	0.0	0	43,209	0.0
6.00–9.99	0	26,411	0.0	1	36,354	2.8	0	33,486	0.0	2	33,171	6.0	0	61,943	0.0
10.00–16.99	1	41,797	2.4	1	59,803	1.7	7	50,269	13.9	0	51,994	0.0	1	99,440	1.0
≥17	1	56,519	1.8	2	76,454	2.6	3	68,149	4.4	3	64,160	4.7	1	122,562	0.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<44,000	2	62,653	3.2	3	79,113	3.8	4	66,806	6.0	2	66,440	3.0	0	127,857	0.0
44,000–58,999	0	38,927	0.0	2	56,316	3.6	3	47,454	6.3	2	46,152	4.3	2	91,002	2.2
59,000–80,999	0	28,990	0.0	0	40,621	0.0	4	37,241	10.7	1	36,051	2.8	0	64,106	0.0
≥81,000	2	16,592	12.1	0	24,657	0.0	0	25,287	0.0	0	25,187	0.0	0	44,120	0.0
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	0	11,534	0.0	0	14,511	0.0	0	14,463	0.0	0	15,705	0.0	0	31,168	0.0
4.00–7.99	2	25,033	8.0	2	36,451	5.5	5	32,321	15.5	0	34,164	0.0	0	62,080	0.0
8.00–13.99	1	38,348	2.6	0	50,024	0.0	3	46,332	6.5	2	45,623	4.4	0	85,245	0.0
≥14	1	72,877	1.4	3	99,844	3.0	3	83,798	3.6	3	78,577	3.8	2	148,653	1.3
Gini index (%)															
<38	0	24,711	0.0	1	37,022	2.7	4	37,405	10.7	1	31,077	3.2	1	52,292	1.9
38.00–41.99	3	35,323	8.5	1	49,257	2.0	2	42,632	4.7	0	44,775	0.0	0	81,879	0.0
42.00–45.99	0	37,865	0.0	0	51,136	0.0	4	43,200	9.3	4	43,555	9.2	1	84,206	1.2
≥46	1	49,641	2.0	3	63,337	4.7	1	53,592	1.9	0	54,550	0.0	0	108,724	0.0
Subtotal^a	5	147,869	3.4	6	200,888	3.0	11	177,028	6.2	5	174,094	2.9	2	327,154	0.6
Total^b	31	302,633	10.2	40	409,866	9.8	33	355,831	9.3	22	343,023	6.4	8	604,325	1.3

Table B. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
	Asian														
Male															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	19	211,279	9.0	34	444,090	7.7	29	563,967	5.1	19	488,372	3.9	11	705,327	1.6
6.00–10.99	16	209,722	7.6	51	457,947	11.1	29	400,114	7.2	23	331,741	6.9	12	560,875	2.1
11.00–17.99	19	163,561	11.6	43	322,452	13.3	25	235,295	10.6	21	207,448	10.1	6	369,763	1.6
≥18	21	273,047	7.7	50	265,140	18.9	11	147,281	7.5	16	126,777	12.6	5	233,427	2.1
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<6	32	377,714	8.5	58	557,675	10.4	27	577,089	4.7	15	452,679	3.3	12	604,698	2.0
6.00–9.99	16	166,658	9.6	39	326,041	12.0	27	289,150	9.3	19	242,530	7.8	5	403,519	1.2
10.00–16.99	12	158,378	7.6	37	302,640	12.2	20	248,195	8.1	22	223,217	9.9	6	403,052	1.5
≥17	15	162,569	9.2	44	304,714	14.4	20	233,187	8.6	23	236,436	9.7	11	458,492	2.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<44,000	18	188,303	9.6	33	180,360	18.3	8	104,403	7.7	15	93,700	16.0	3	173,836	1.7
44,000–58,999	14	145,750	9.6	40	247,695	16.1	23	175,179	13.1	13	153,889	8.4	10	275,435	3.6
59,000–80,999	21	195,112	10.8	46	390,735	11.8	25	300,654	8.3	26	252,911	10.3	7	448,768	1.6
≥81,000	22	320,985	6.9	59	670,081	8.8	38	765,970	5.0	25	653,342	3.8	14	970,990	1.4
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	20	254,395	7.9	40	420,712	9.5	17	464,756	3.7	17	397,458	4.3	12	594,173	2.0
4.00–7.99	19	273,195	7.0	48	459,569	10.4	30	408,893	7.3	18	340,158	5.3	7	555,396	1.3
8.00–13.99	19	195,596	9.7	42	348,722	12.0	25	278,389	9.0	23	237,671	9.7	8	406,137	2.0
≥14	17	141,096	12.0	48	260,749	18.4	22	194,637	11.3	21	179,051	11.7	7	313,686	2.2
Gini index (%)															
<38	21	201,674	10.4	24	398,816	6.0	15	416,484	3.6	17	348,024	4.9	7	513,834	1.4
38.00–41.99	18	190,674	9.4	47	385,535	12.2	30	359,598	8.3	16	314,141	5.1	9	504,173	1.8
42.00–45.99	13	174,005	7.5	37	325,023	11.4	28	293,733	9.5	21	257,191	8.2	9	432,588	2.1
≥46	23	288,918	8.0	70	379,953	18.4	21	276,713	7.6	25	234,762	10.6	9	418,692	2.1
Subtotal^a	80	865,319	9.2	181	1,491,070	12.1	95	1,347,621	7.0	80	1,154,862	6.9	35	1,869,761	1.9

Table B. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
	Asian (cont)														
Female															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	2	204,916	1.0	3	504,509	0.6	2	663,344	0.3	3	548,845	0.5	6	870,509	0.7
6.00–10.99	0	207,008	0.0	5	495,389	1.0	4	461,116	0.9	2	400,549	0.5	5	726,375	0.7
11.00–17.99	2	160,326	1.2	4	329,487	1.2	5	272,090	1.8	8	240,603	3.3	2	482,433	0.4
≥18	2	259,655	0.8	7	255,286	2.7	1	157,844	0.6	0	138,844	0.0	3	298,202	1.0
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<6	2	380,403	0.5	4	612,270	0.7	6	672,189	0.9	2	514,837	0.4	3	756,540	0.4
6.00–9.99	0	158,657	0.0	4	351,633	1.1	1	340,831	0.3	6	291,947	2.1	4	531,391	0.8
10.00–16.99	1	148,683	0.7	4	312,845	1.3	2	282,470	0.7	3	260,007	1.2	4	521,715	0.8
≥17	3	151,191	2.0	7	308,013	2.3	3	258,918	1.2	2	262,070	0.8	5	567,887	0.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<44,000	1	177,580	0.6	3	172,858	1.7	2	114,524	1.7	0	102,591	0.0	3	229,803	1.3
44,000–58,999	1	136,094	0.7	6	251,978	2.4	2	198,552	1.0	4	179,465	2.2	2	361,078	0.6
59,000–80,999	2	193,014	1.0	6	407,734	1.5	6	342,982	1.7	6	306,988	2.0	5	585,594	0.9
≥81,000	2	318,221	0.6	4	751,736	0.5	2	898,239	0.2	3	739,659	0.4	6	1,200,721	0.5
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	2	254,924	0.8	2	467,225	0.4	2	552,813	0.4	2	450,789	0.4	4	740,886	0.5
4.00–7.99	2	265,156	0.8	4	488,144	0.8	4	468,013	0.9	3	398,206	0.8	3	718,511	0.4
8.00–13.99	0	184,418	0.0	4	363,745	1.1	2	316,661	0.6	6	279,369	2.1	6	529,656	1.1
≥14	2	134,229	1.5	9	265,603	3.4	4	216,911	1.8	2	200,477	1.0	3	388,466	0.8
Gini index (%)															
<38	1	191,073	0.5	8	440,660	1.8	3	474,584	0.6	2	389,766	0.5	7	652,701	1.1
38.00–41.99	1	181,347	0.6	3	404,418	0.7	5	411,949	1.2	4	358,607	1.1	2	640,642	0.3
42.00–45.99	1	165,184	0.6	5	348,101	1.4	2	341,924	0.6	4	301,539	1.3	6	542,730	1.1
≥46	3	291,971	1.0	3	391,367	0.8	2	325,919	0.6	3	278,848	1.1	1	541,366	0.2
Subtotal^a	6	838,934	0.7	20	1,584,761	1.3	13	1,554,408	0.8	13	1,328,861	1.0	17	2,377,533	0.7
Total^b	86	1,704,253	5.0	201	3,075,831	6.5	108	2,902,029	3.7	93	2,483,723	3.7	52	4,247,294	1.2

Table B. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
	Black/African American														
Male															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	283	302,268	93.6	371	411,861	90.1	160	414,062	38.6	99	425,881	23.2	85	590,376	14.4
6.00–10.99	518	453,164	114.3	668	666,578	100.2	266	568,298	46.8	191	542,140	35.2	145	828,642	17.5
11.00–17.99	719	567,112	126.8	940	819,712	114.7	354	653,672	54.2	213	625,921	34.0	164	1,058,036	15.5
≥18	1,237	980,425	126.2	1,685	1,182,334	142.5	578	887,175	65.2	384	893,287	43.0	385	1,677,374	23.0
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<6	401	431,473	92.9	555	463,921	119.6	211	380,228	55.5	122	371,685	32.8	86	534,332	16.1
6.00–9.99	535	425,206	125.8	646	574,136	112.5	252	489,817	51.4	145	482,404	30.1	121	742,217	16.3
10.00–16.99	806	654,594	123.1	1,113	895,331	124.3	377	751,850	50.1	252	738,969	34.1	221	1,259,233	17.6
≥17	1,017	814,193	124.9	1,350	1,175,830	114.8	518	923,012	56.1	368	910,367	40.4	354	1,629,434	21.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<44,000	1,320	989,440	133.4	1,750	1,228,471	142.5	609	930,406	65.5	382	931,617	41.0	386	1,791,826	21.5
44,000–58,999	628	545,398	115.1	912	772,446	118.1	317	603,419	52.5	213	567,801	37.5	167	922,749	18.1
59,000–80,999	518	435,791	118.9	610	633,434	96.3	247	544,548	45.4	177	517,982	34.2	128	787,284	16.3
≥81,000	284	316,516	89.7	386	431,544	89.4	185	434,773	42.6	114	461,587	24.7	96	645,829	14.9
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	203	270,883	74.9	250	311,896	80.2	113	279,592	40.4	80	292,921	27.3	53	464,290	11.4
4.00–7.99	480	509,946	94.1	614	649,434	94.5	249	549,277	45.3	160	548,155	29.2	129	913,857	14.1
8.00–13.99	773	686,896	112.5	1,065	933,830	114.0	357	767,911	46.5	232	756,715	30.7	216	1,279,447	16.9
≥14	1,302	841,436	154.7	1,735	1,185,587	146.3	639	926,445	69.0	415	889,446	46.7	381	1,496,834	25.5
Gini index (%)															
<38	612	510,694	119.8	748	705,643	106.0	273	634,503	43.0	176	609,690	28.9	134	834,745	16.1
38.00–41.99	629	519,725	121.0	794	728,277	109.0	309	594,914	51.9	177	589,257	30.0	161	924,444	17.4
42.00–45.99	591	499,599	118.3	839	690,179	121.6	310	556,725	55.7	217	539,450	40.2	144	959,469	15.0
≥46	923	767,098	120.3	1,280	949,880	134.8	466	731,824	63.7	317	744,726	42.6	339	1,432,389	23.7
Subtotal^a	2,859	2,325,466	122.9	3,783	3,109,218	121.7	1,414	2,544,907	55.6	919	2,503,425	36.7	809	4,165,216	19.4

Table B. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Black/African American (cont)															
Female															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	40	261,623	15.3	65	394,482	16.5	77	438,774	17.5	66	450,697	14.6	71	712,781	10.0
6.00–10.99	54	406,590	13.3	147	655,244	22.4	132	619,075	21.3	110	606,942	18.1	107	1,077,921	9.9
11.00–17.99	87	545,107	16.0	205	841,711	24.4	181	721,498	25.1	148	717,742	20.6	141	1,409,479	10.0
≥18	235	1,029,858	22.8	418	1,335,338	31.3	332	1,057,920	31.4	279	1,054,906	26.4	271	2,269,127	11.9
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<6	43	439,230	9.8	92	469,002	19.6	76	423,682	17.9	63	412,166	15.3	68	672,959	10.1
6.00–9.99	54	416,845	13.0	125	609,800	20.5	118	565,387	20.9	99	553,958	17.9	95	972,196	9.8
10.00–16.99	123	642,271	19.2	222	983,096	22.6	219	874,252	25.0	174	870,501	20.0	163	1,703,690	9.6
≥17	196	755,147	26.0	396	1,166,156	34.0	309	974,411	31.7	267	994,002	26.9	264	2,120,692	12.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<44,000	241	1,035,278	23.3	449	1,399,630	32.1	344	1,120,218	30.7	287	1,117,362	25.7	286	2,448,764	11.7
44,000–58,999	86	504,061	17.1	185	778,797	23.8	159	664,083	23.9	149	648,277	23.0	121	1,226,679	9.9
59,000–80,999	61	405,573	15.0	122	634,640	19.2	134	594,631	22.5	96	581,552	16.5	103	1,016,098	10.1
≥81,000	28	284,460	9.8	79	411,260	19.2	85	456,738	18.6	71	481,228	14.8	80	775,598	10.3
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	28	242,519	11.5	50	290,774	17.2	45	287,062	15.7	43	302,659	14.2	46	580,613	7.9
4.00–7.99	63	485,877	13.0	136	655,527	20.7	121	608,136	19.9	96	618,625	15.5	102	1,193,942	8.5
8.00–13.99	106	677,099	15.7	212	995,208	21.3	190	873,163	21.8	172	870,179	19.8	142	1,692,369	8.4
≥14	219	846,047	25.9	437	1,285,408	34.0	366	1,068,907	34.2	292	1,038,829	28.1	300	2,002,384	15.0
Gini index (%)															
<38	82	457,337	17.9	146	702,592	20.8	134	700,283	19.1	127	677,347	18.7	110	1,048,556	10.5
38.00–41.99	96	483,990	19.8	197	743,940	26.5	199	664,585	29.9	150	657,062	22.8	127	1,205,532	10.5
42.00–45.99	66	483,619	13.6	175	717,114	24.4	136	612,061	22.2	131	625,362	20.9	131	1,268,363	10.3
≥46	172	813,252	21.1	317	1,062,373	29.8	253	859,667	29.4	195	869,953	22.4	222	1,946,481	11.4
Subtotal^a	430	2,253,493	19.1	862	3,228,054	26.7	736	2,837,732	25.9	618	2,830,627	21.8	607	5,469,537	11.1
Total^b	3,289	4,578,959	71.8	4,645	6,337,272	73.3	2,150	5,382,639	39.9	1,537	5,334,052	28.8	1,416	9,634,753	14.7

Table B. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
	Hispanic/Latino^c														
Male															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	157	491,957	31.9	307	687,660	44.6	182	697,243	26.1	83	598,225	13.9	49	664,694	7.4
6.00–10.99	280	838,642	33.4	622	1,220,227	51.0	297	1,117,684	26.6	186	883,946	21.0	86	1,034,580	8.3
11.00–17.99	401	980,938	40.9	794	1,428,213	55.6	409	1,256,285	32.6	227	989,184	22.9	100	1,174,388	8.5
≥18	525	1,312,836	40.0	975	1,668,439	58.4	544	1,420,329	38.3	292	1,145,525	25.5	188	1,661,285	11.3
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<6	187	523,312	35.7	385	599,179	64.3	185	531,402	34.8	114	433,587	26.3	50	515,951	9.7
6.00–9.99	209	480,586	43.5	394	694,601	56.7	207	628,847	32.9	106	496,965	21.3	56	599,592	9.3
10.00–16.99	284	752,821	37.7	560	1,077,265	52.0	307	993,136	30.9	187	776,426	24.1	106	976,946	10.9
≥17	684	1,888,679	36.2	1,361	2,657,009	51.2	733	2,355,757	31.1	381	1,919,145	19.9	211	2,447,900	8.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<44,000	527	1,189,050	44.3	972	1,521,423	63.9	541	1,312,120	41.2	286	1,066,593	26.8	188	1,600,620	11.7
44,000–58,999	340	965,782	35.2	700	1,350,308	51.8	371	1,175,858	31.6	196	917,929	21.4	96	1,085,389	8.8
59,000–80,999	306	853,548	35.9	625	1,253,899	49.8	303	1,122,683	27.0	174	889,588	19.6	77	1,012,056	7.6
≥81,000	189	602,029	31.4	401	869,694	46.1	216	873,780	24.7	131	738,000	17.8	61	833,573	7.3
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	91	372,121	24.5	187	435,272	43.0	112	413,962	27.1	59	361,158	16.3	37	490,907	7.5
4.00–7.99	213	695,638	30.6	407	920,539	44.2	211	833,687	25.3	113	690,874	16.4	70	972,196	7.2
8.00–13.99	337	901,343	37.4	620	1,281,384	48.4	294	1,120,432	26.2	189	910,691	20.8	107	1,169,750	9.1
≥14	723	1,662,183	43.5	1,484	2,367,553	62.7	815	2,123,460	38.4	427	1,654,157	25.8	209	1,902,102	11.0
Gini index (%)															
<38	315	954,263	33.0	568	1,314,700	43.2	307	1,227,119	25.0	152	973,961	15.6	63	1,025,028	6.1
38.00–41.99	333	945,176	35.2	659	1,322,580	49.8	369	1,214,868	30.4	196	953,889	20.5	106	1,143,025	9.3
42.00–45.99	306	807,592	37.9	650	1,156,072	56.2	305	1,005,814	30.3	185	814,670	22.7	95	1,047,111	9.1
≥46	408	912,703	44.7	821	1,208,372	67.9	451	1,041,112	43.3	254	872,410	29.1	159	1,318,512	12.1
Subtotal^a	1,410	3,645,398	38.7	2,766	5,028,054	55.0	1,471	4,509,142	32.6	813	3,626,123	22.4	437	4,540,389	9.6

Table B. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
	Hispanic/Latino^c (cont)														
Female															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	13	457,502	2.8	29	647,825	4.5	25	696,975	3.6	14	610,319	2.3	12	787,061	1.5
6.00–10.99	23	776,357	3.0	50	1,124,590	4.4	42	1,052,879	4.0	41	873,803	4.7	25	1,212,808	2.1
11.00–17.99	33	929,001	3.6	71	1,292,276	5.5	62	1,180,410	5.3	54	948,050	5.7	38	1,362,185	2.8
≥18	56	1,260,671	4.4	114	1,545,673	7.4	97	1,376,928	7.0	82	1,169,426	7.0	85	1,992,153	4.3
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<6	16	511,327	3.1	25	581,963	4.3	25	541,989	4.6	22	467,337	4.7	6	638,475	0.9
6.00–9.99	11	469,373	2.3	26	661,168	3.9	25	618,023	4.0	15	505,982	3.0	12	733,941	1.6
10.00–16.99	27	717,421	3.8	64	1,005,620	6.4	43	953,528	4.5	44	775,440	5.7	37	1,166,561	3.2
≥17	71	1,735,841	4.1	149	2,362,539	6.3	133	2,194,160	6.1	110	1,853,086	5.9	105	2,815,348	3.7
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<44,000	59	1,129,548	5.2	112	1,423,278	7.9	97	1,278,893	7.6	83	1,091,392	7.6	82	1,925,152	4.3
44,000–58,999	30	903,563	3.3	62	1,210,886	5.1	56	1,099,199	5.1	45	892,318	5.0	40	1,259,135	3.2
59,000–80,999	21	804,219	2.6	51	1,153,268	4.4	46	1,067,623	4.3	42	862,197	4.9	24	1,176,024	2.0
≥81,000	15	576,872	2.6	39	821,540	4.7	26	860,749	3.0	20	754,801	2.6	14	992,687	1.4
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	13	349,522	3.7	15	423,382	3.5	12	422,287	2.8	11	379,995	2.9	14	599,596	2.3
4.00–7.99	26	672,676	3.9	34	879,400	3.9	28	830,842	3.4	43	716,573	6.0	27	1,174,537	2.3
8.00–13.99	12	866,424	1.4	57	1,197,869	4.8	58	1,091,106	5.3	35	912,766	3.8	31	1,412,760	2.2
≥14	74	1,543,994	4.8	158	2,109,792	7.5	128	1,962,966	6.5	102	1,592,286	6.4	88	2,167,314	4.1
Gini index (%)															
<38	21	884,274	2.4	46	1,211,441	3.8	51	1,177,726	4.3	34	945,458	3.6	29	1,169,777	2.5
38.00–41.99	34	884,083	3.8	80	1,220,733	6.6	51	1,149,592	4.4	39	951,247	4.1	38	1,334,378	2.8
42.00–45.99	29	761,515	3.8	56	1,054,591	5.3	50	955,620	5.2	49	805,920	6.1	32	1,223,587	2.6
≥46	41	889,748	4.6	82	1,123,100	7.3	74	1,023,991	7.2	68	898,774	7.6	61	1,626,231	3.8
Subtotal^a	131	3,433,962	3.8	279	4,611,290	6.1	231	4,307,700	5.4	195	3,601,845	5.4	168	5,354,325	3.1
Total^b	1,541	7,079,360	21.8	3,045	9,639,344	31.6	1,702	8,816,842	19.3	1,008	7,227,968	13.9	605	9,894,714	6.1

Table B. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
	Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander														
Male															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	2	7,001	28.6	8	11,175	71.6	1	10,162	9.8	0	9,690	0.0	1	14,326	7.0
6.00–10.99	1	9,892	10.1	4	16,785	23.8	2	12,808	15.6	0	10,771	0.0	0	17,660	0.0
11.00–17.99	2	9,973	20.1	5	14,252	35.1	4	11,836	33.8	1	8,381	11.9	0	12,739	0.0
≥18	1	9,431	10.6	7	11,791	59.4	3	8,643	34.7	0	5,712	0.0	0	8,352	0.0
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<6	1	9,431	10.6	4	12,009	33.3	2	9,358	21.4	0	8,485	0.0	1	12,627	7.9
6.00–9.99	2	9,146	21.9	4	12,551	31.9	3	11,025	27.2	1	8,933	11.2	0	14,362	0.0
10.00–16.99	2	9,085	22.0	14	14,432	97.0	2	11,448	17.5	0	9,095	0.0	0	13,801	0.0
≥17	1	9,025	11.1	2	15,195	13.2	3	11,900	25.2	0	8,107	0.0	0	12,378	0.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<44,000	1	7,630	13.1	7	9,647	72.6	2	7,293	27.4	0	4,304	0.0	0	7,438	0.0
44,000–58,999	2	8,977	22.3	5	11,561	43.2	4	9,078	44.1	0	6,602	0.0	0	9,627	0.0
59,000–80,999	1	9,901	10.1	8	17,561	45.6	2	13,769	14.5	1	10,439	9.6	0	15,715	0.0
≥81,000	2	9,472	21.1	4	15,076	26.5	2	13,237	15.1	0	13,108	0.0	1	20,241	4.9
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	2	6,651	30.1	3	10,329	29.0	2	8,329	24.0	0	7,925	0.0	1	13,483	7.4
4.00–7.99	1	11,289	8.9	7	15,925	44.0	3	14,807	20.3	0	12,283	0.0	0	19,076	0.0
8.00–13.99	1	10,357	9.7	6	14,466	41.5	0	10,582	0.0	1	8,378	11.9	0	12,541	0.0
≥14	2	8,085	24.7	8	13,283	60.2	5	9,731	51.4	0	5,968	0.0	0	7,977	0.0
Gini index (%)															
<38	1	11,352	8.8	3	18,047	16.6	2	13,817	14.5	1	11,223	8.9	0	16,553	0.0
38.00–41.99	3	9,653	31.1	9	14,535	61.9	3	13,051	23.0	0	9,605	0.0	0	15,055	0.0
42.00–45.99	1	6,993	14.3	7	11,035	63.4	1	8,261	12.1	0	7,688	0.0	1	10,875	9.2
≥46	1	8,258	12.1	5	10,287	48.6	4	8,290	48.3	0	6,012	0.0	0	10,547	0.0
Subtotal^a	6	36,687	16.4	25	54,187	46.1	10	43,731	22.9	1	34,620	2.9	1	53,168	1.9

Table B. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander (cont)															
Female															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	0	5,594	0.0	0	10,803	0.0	0	10,171	0.0	0	9,373	0.0	0	15,829	0.0
6.00–10.99	0	9,325	0.0	1	15,869	6.3	0	13,695	0.0	1	12,229	8.2	0	19,083	0.0
11.00–17.99	1	8,906	11.2	0	14,431	0.0	0	11,742	0.0	0	9,454	0.0	0	14,761	0.0
≥18	0	9,294	0.0	2	10,752	18.6	1	8,736	11.4	0	6,138	0.0	0	10,123	0.0
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<6	0	8,525	0.0	0	10,548	0.0	0	8,970	0.0	1	8,360	12.0	0	14,599	0.0
6.00–9.99	0	7,809	0.0	2	13,369	15.0	0	11,546	0.0	0	9,922	0.0	0	16,029	0.0
10.00–16.99	1	8,261	12.1	1	13,767	7.3	1	12,588	7.9	0	10,070	0.0	0	14,924	0.0
≥17	0	8,684	0.0	0	14,214	0.0	0	11,240	0.0	0	8,842	0.0	0	14,244	0.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<44,000	1	7,785	12.8	2	9,365	21.4	1	7,484	13.4	0	5,088	0.0	0	9,327	0.0
44,000–58,999	0	8,003	0.0	0	12,078	0.0	0	9,314	0.0	0	7,556	0.0	0	10,539	0.0
59,000–80,999	0	8,651	0.0	0	15,415	0.0	0	13,182	0.0	1	11,427	8.8	0	17,341	0.0
≥81,000	0	8,626	0.0	1	14,993	6.7	0	14,364	0.0	0	13,123	0.0	0	22,567	0.0
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	0	5,539	0.0	0	9,835	0.0	0	8,444	0.0	0	7,464	0.0	0	15,157	0.0
4.00–7.99	0	11,213	0.0	0	16,145	0.0	0	15,025	0.0	1	13,366	7.5	0	21,737	0.0
8.00–13.99	1	8,500	11.8	3	14,462	20.7	0	11,311	0.0	0	9,880	0.0	0	13,746	0.0
≥14	0	7,977	0.0	0	11,413	0.0	1	9,564	10.5	0	6,484	0.0	0	9,156	0.0
Gini index (%)															
<38	1	9,571	10.4	0	17,084	0.0	0	14,572	0.0	0	12,079	0.0	0	16,932	0.0
38.00–41.99	0	9,186	0.0	0	15,204	0.0	0	12,699	0.0	0	10,229	0.0	0	17,849	0.0
42.00–45.99	0	6,689	0.0	1	9,700	10.3	0	8,505	0.0	1	7,833	12.8	0	13,101	0.0
≥46	0	7,653	0.0	2	9,863	20.3	1	8,568	11.7	0	7,053	0.0	0	11,892	0.0
Subtotal^a	1	33,279	3.0	3	51,898	5.8	1	44,344	2.3	1	37,194	2.7	0	59,796	0.0
Total^b	7	69,966	10.0	28	106,085	26.4	11	88,075	12.5	2	71,814	2.8	1	112,964	0.9

Table B. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
	White														
Male															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	178	2,254,147	7.9	400	3,525,681	11.3	265	3,957,967	6.7	240	4,732,066	5.1	220	10,638,126	2.1
6.00–10.99	228	2,342,926	9.7	624	4,142,492	15.1	334	3,778,904	8.8	304	4,234,939	7.2	283	10,573,703	2.7
11.00–17.99	185	1,791,598	10.3	508	3,060,918	16.6	317	2,563,675	12.4	237	2,798,176	8.5	206	7,112,970	2.9
≥18	217	2,014,878	10.8	516	1,951,640	26.4	294	1,409,815	20.9	220	1,500,846	14.7	168	3,634,196	4.6
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<6	247	3,387,339	7.3	545	4,264,919	12.8	344	4,115,420	8.4	332	4,687,776	7.1	306	10,980,098	2.8
6.00–9.99	194	2,141,462	9.1	496	3,436,909	14.4	302	3,170,781	9.5	244	3,572,960	6.8	217	8,725,583	2.5
10.00–16.99	192	1,884,379	10.2	531	3,149,187	16.9	300	2,838,036	10.6	220	3,220,039	6.8	188	7,976,155	2.4
≥17	176	1,044,041	16.9	477	1,849,282	25.8	264	1,600,877	16.5	205	1,797,917	11.4	166	4,288,238	3.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<44,000	200	1,841,769	10.9	531	1,968,579	27.0	304	1,532,480	19.8	220	1,704,515	12.9	166	4,470,991	3.7
44,000–58,999	228	2,023,895	11.3	512	3,152,121	16.2	303	2,677,425	11.3	223	2,984,647	7.5	221	7,822,435	2.8
59,000–80,999	204	2,197,585	9.3	586	3,816,855	15.4	310	3,430,546	9.0	278	3,792,768	7.3	253	9,389,832	2.7
≥81,000	176	2,275,232	7.7	418	3,730,677	11.2	293	4,060,709	7.2	280	4,775,758	5.9	237	10,266,899	2.3
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	128	2,317,373	5.5	307	3,128,645	9.8	226	3,252,242	6.9	194	3,901,031	5.0	182	9,360,836	1.9
4.00–7.99	226	2,719,106	8.3	557	3,998,244	13.9	329	3,721,377	8.8	281	4,173,081	6.7	236	10,073,726	2.3
8.00–13.99	236	2,098,370	11.2	569	3,342,693	17.0	334	2,929,970	11.4	259	3,210,918	8.1	236	7,773,998	3.0
≥14	218	1,301,620	16.7	615	2,211,561	27.8	321	1,806,811	17.8	267	1,980,997	13.5	223	4,750,482	4.7
Gini index (%)															
<38	199	2,095,577	9.5	487	3,394,255	14.3	254	3,299,680	7.7	220	3,621,084	6.1	184	7,643,780	2.4
38.00–41.99	220	2,182,899	10.1	558	3,553,871	15.7	297	3,358,043	8.8	250	3,855,666	6.5	236	9,309,778	2.5
42.00–45.99	183	1,835,590	10.0	445	2,898,901	15.4	321	2,673,209	12.0	232	3,068,907	7.6	211	7,757,581	2.7
≥46	206	2,272,056	9.1	557	2,828,650	19.7	338	2,374,585	14.2	299	2,716,373	11.0	246	7,243,256	3.4
Subtotal^a	851	8,457,221	10.1	2,134	12,700,297	16.8	1,254	11,725,114	10.7	1,043	13,278,692	7.9	902	31,970,074	2.8

Table B. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
	White (cont)														
Female															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	17	2,045,758	0.8	46	3,508,751	1.3	39	4,014,750	1.0	38	4,846,527	0.8	27	11,900,299	0.2
6.00–10.99	40	2,180,396	1.8	108	4,037,684	2.7	68	3,722,449	1.8	63	4,270,282	1.5	43	12,128,436	0.4
11.00–17.99	24	1,715,263	1.4	91	2,965,275	3.1	73	2,487,121	2.9	60	2,787,749	2.2	40	8,280,969	0.5
≥18	46	2,023,893	2.3	95	1,809,156	5.3	103	1,346,147	7.7	74	1,453,813	5.1	55	4,255,905	1.3
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<6	25	3,244,557	0.8	53	4,201,001	1.3	49	4,130,472	1.2	42	4,808,381	0.9	30	12,467,483	0.2
6.00–9.99	28	2,040,420	1.4	83	3,341,299	2.5	59	3,140,230	1.9	45	3,620,824	1.2	42	10,069,929	0.4
10.00–16.99	34	1,762,969	1.9	103	3,061,637	3.4	78	2,799,408	2.8	69	3,224,691	2.1	41	9,168,637	0.4
≥17	40	951,711	4.2	101	1,719,081	5.9	97	1,501,641	6.5	79	1,705,044	4.6	52	4,860,046	1.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<44,000	47	1,831,915	2.6	112	1,863,001	6.0	106	1,496,782	7.1	81	1,693,879	4.8	59	5,339,588	1.1
44,000–58,999	33	1,881,398	1.8	92	3,028,252	3.0	70	2,617,550	2.7	65	2,979,817	2.2	42	9,148,530	0.5
59,000–80,999	28	2,068,668	1.4	80	3,708,411	2.2	67	3,363,355	2.0	54	3,825,104	1.4	36	10,729,475	0.3
≥81,000	19	2,123,591	0.9	56	3,718,330	1.5	40	4,090,597	1.0	35	4,857,993	0.7	28	11,344,708	0.2
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	12	2,176,158	0.6	42	3,086,590	1.4	28	3,284,527	0.9	24	4,002,600	0.6	18	10,692,647	0.2
4.00–7.99	33	2,603,436	1.3	80	3,893,632	2.1	61	3,671,377	1.7	57	4,218,881	1.4	36	11,503,291	0.3
8.00–13.99	34	1,996,105	1.7	113	3,240,373	3.5	88	2,876,592	3.1	71	3,206,227	2.2	58	8,912,395	0.7
≥14	48	1,221,560	3.9	105	2,100,411	5.0	106	1,737,971	6.1	83	1,930,672	4.3	53	5,457,276	1.0
Gini index (%)															
<38	25	1,877,021	1.3	69	3,322,823	2.1	62	3,266,259	1.9	55	3,636,098	1.5	27	8,558,883	0.3
38.00–41.99	30	2,032,521	1.5	100	3,453,690	2.9	61	3,327,694	1.8	58	3,898,760	1.5	47	10,621,906	0.4
42.00–45.99	36	1,749,275	2.1	84	2,820,298	3.0	60	2,645,299	2.3	69	3,105,518	2.2	42	8,952,514	0.5
≥46	36	2,289,667	1.6	87	2,722,416	3.2	100	2,329,967	4.3	53	2,717,217	2.0	49	8,431,160	0.6
Subtotal^a	137	7,999,657	1.7	347	12,323,018	2.8	289	11,571,751	2.5	239	13,358,940	1.8	168	36,566,095	0.5
Total^b	988	16,456,878	6.0	2,481	25,023,315	9.9	1,543	23,296,865	6.6	1,282	26,637,632	4.8	1,070	68,536,169	1.6

Table B. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
	Multiracial														
Male															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	18	153,477	11.7	36	169,809	21.2	15	144,954	10.3	9	106,677	8.4	13	136,301	9.5
6.00–10.99	38	179,549	21.2	80	222,322	36.0	34	158,352	21.5	13	114,901	11.3	12	160,618	7.5
11.00–17.99	47	155,028	30.3	84	193,472	43.4	26	123,308	21.1	15	94,188	15.9	14	137,330	10.2
≥18	46	180,939	25.4	92	172,813	53.2	33	109,123	30.2	21	81,755	25.7	20	132,312	15.1
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<6	30	208,157	14.4	62	206,925	30.0	31	149,363	20.8	14	104,367	13.4	19	133,311	14.3
6.00–9.99	33	155,171	21.3	50	173,508	28.8	20	126,180	15.9	6	89,848	6.7	7	126,633	5.5
10.00–16.99	46	155,761	29.5	81	190,525	42.5	26	127,452	20.4	19	99,512	19.1	15	150,101	10.0
≥17	40	155,095	25.8	99	191,616	51.7	31	135,556	22.9	19	106,172	17.9	18	157,783	11.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<44,000	50	167,595	29.8	88	155,617	56.5	31	98,955	31.3	21	78,973	26.6	19	131,728	14.4
44,000–58,999	44	150,427	29.3	79	176,222	44.8	25	114,266	21.9	13	85,758	15.2	11	131,156	8.4
59,000–80,999	29	168,303	17.2	71	210,354	33.8	25	142,728	17.5	14	100,900	13.9	12	141,833	8.5
≥81,000	26	178,554	14.6	53	214,533	24.7	27	178,593	15.1	10	131,021	7.6	17	161,163	10.5
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	11	143,180	7.7	38	148,329	25.6	12	118,164	10.2	9	86,339	10.4	12	115,082	10.4
4.00–7.99	47	198,803	23.6	50	222,237	22.5	23	156,528	14.7	19	115,743	16.4	9	164,366	5.5
8.00–13.99	41	180,615	22.7	95	209,648	45.3	26	139,589	18.6	11	104,203	10.6	15	153,253	9.8
≥14	50	148,490	33.7	109	178,222	61.2	47	121,456	38.7	19	91,236	20.8	23	133,860	17.2
Gini index (%)															
<38	43	182,250	23.6	56	203,918	27.5	28	151,967	18.4	6	108,094	5.6	12	135,199	8.9
38.00–41.99	39	169,793	23.0	80	196,357	40.7	27	140,874	19.2	12	104,961	11.4	14	152,407	9.2
42.00–45.99	23	143,551	16.0	46	171,101	26.9	24	120,838	19.9	21	90,479	23.2	13	131,246	9.9
≥46	44	171,863	25.6	109	186,209	58.5	29	121,446	23.9	19	93,459	20.3	20	147,408	13.6
Subtotal^a	158	674,184	23.4	299	762,574	39.2	112	538,551	20.8	59	399,899	14.8	60	567,828	10.6

Table B. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, sex at birth, and selected social determinants of health, 2019—census tract level, United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			≥55 years		
	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate	No.	Pop.	Rate
Multiracial (cont)															
Female															
Below federal poverty level (%)															
<6	2	141,952	1.4	5	173,420	2.9	3	148,204	2.0	2	115,571	1.7	4	152,342	2.6
6.00–10.99	5	172,588	2.9	12	219,933	5.5	6	157,241	3.8	8	124,517	6.4	1	185,070	0.5
11.00–17.99	6	153,887	3.9	16	183,772	8.7	11	127,376	8.6	8	100,192	8.0	7	167,798	4.2
≥18	15	189,777	7.9	21	175,248	12.0	19	112,239	16.9	14	89,454	15.7	4	162,196	2.5
Less than high school diploma (%)															
<6	5	213,617	2.3	7	210,141	3.3	5	151,959	3.3	0	114,581	0	3	149,598	2.0
6.00–9.99	4	149,976	2.7	7	179,055	3.9	2	129,635	1.5	7	100,052	7.0	2	149,921	1.3
10.00–16.99	7	156,186	4.5	14	181,723	7.7	14	132,449	10.6	12	108,469	11.1	8	183,025	4.4
≥17	12	141,362	8.5	26	181,823	14.3	18	131,133	13.7	13	106,679	12.2	3	184,885	1.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)															
<44,000	15	170,443	8.8	24	159,518	15.0	18	104,064	17.3	14	86,228	16.2	6	165,458	3.6
44,000–58,999	7	144,118	4.9	17	165,063	10.3	12	115,211	10.4	9	90,719	9.9	1	154,834	0.6
59,000–80,999	4	165,232	2.4	8	206,508	3.9	7	141,057	5.0	8	111,733	7.2	2	167,216	1.2
≥81,000	2	174,895	1.1	5	220,985	2.3	2	184,498	1.1	1	140,879	0.7	7	179,710	3.9
Without health insurance (%)															
<4	2	141,017	1.4	8	149,543	5.3	3	120,270	2.5	3	92,938	3.2	4	132,406	3.0
4.00–7.99	5	199,953	2.5	9	219,272	4.1	6	159,111	3.8	4	124,221	3.2	5	193,384	2.6
8.00–13.99	5	176,642	2.8	10	208,309	4.8	10	144,314	6.9	8	116,041	6.9	1	185,294	0.5
≥14	16	143,137	11.2	27	175,277	15.4	20	121,365	16.5	17	96,534	17.6	6	156,322	3.8
Gini index (%)															
<38	6	172,904	3.5	10	206,297	4.8	5	154,980	3.2	5	113,496	4.4	5	153,051	3.3
38.00–41.99	4	160,122	2.5	15	192,886	7.8	9	145,931	6.2	10	114,685	8.7	2	174,794	1.1
42.00–45.99	7	140,574	5.0	11	166,392	6.6	7	119,203	5.9	6	98,668	6.1	3	158,628	1.9
≥46	11	183,321	6.0	18	186,598	9.6	18	124,807	14.4	11	102,754	10.7	6	180,868	3.3
Subtotal^a	28	661,141	4.2	57	752,742	7.6	40	545,176	7.3	33	429,781	7.7	17	667,429	2.5
Total^b	186	1,335,325	13.9	356	1,515,316	23.5	152	1,083,727	14.0	92	829,680	11.1	77	1,235,257	6.2

Abbreviations: Pop., population; SDH, social determinants of health [footnotes only].

Note. Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts; data reflect the census tract of the person's residential address at the time they received an HIV diagnosis. Rates are per 100,000 population. For the definitions of SDH indicator variables used in this report, see http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2019_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define SDH subpopulations.

^b Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2019 in these areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

^c Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.