



# **Annual Epidemiology & Surveillance Report**

**Data Through December 2020**

# **Appendices**

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# Appendix A. Understanding Surveillance Data

To understand surveillance data, it is important to be familiar with some key terms.

## Diagnosis

Newly diagnosed, or new diagnoses, are persons diagnosed with a disease in a given time period; a diagnosis could be a positive test result or could be determined by a clinician. A diagnosis does not always occur at the same time as someone is infected or gets sick; sometimes it is months or years before someone is diagnosed.

## Incidence

Incidence is the number of **new infections** of a disease in a defined population during a specific period of time. It is important to understand the difference between incidence and 'newly diagnosed'. Incident cases, or new infections, are not always diagnosed right away. Thus, the number of new diagnoses does not necessarily reflect trends in incidence (that is, new infections). At the time of diagnosis, some individuals will have been infected recently while others will have been infected sometime in the past.

## Prevalence

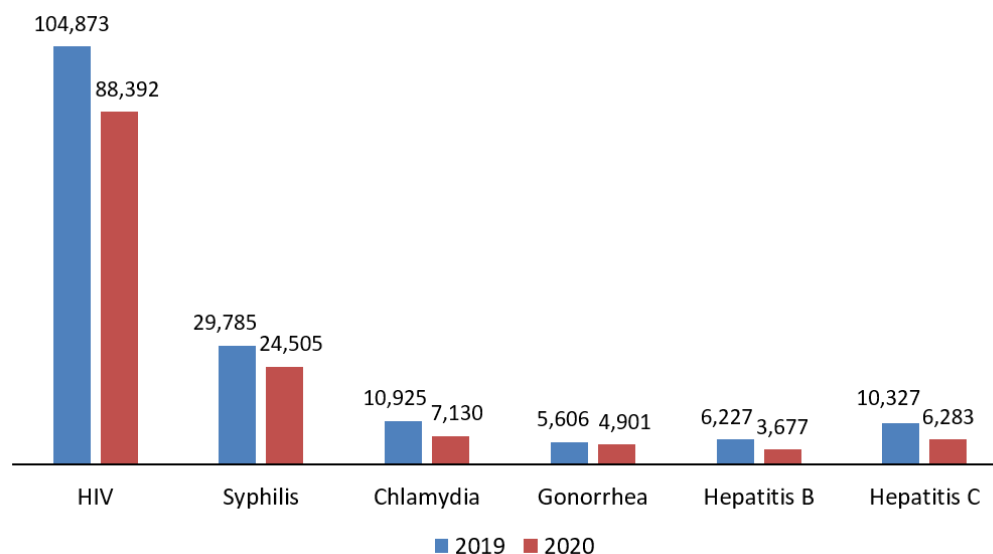
Prevalence is the total number of people in a population with a particular disease or condition at a given time point. Prevalence can be thought of as a snapshot of all existing cases of a disease or condition at a specified time - for instance the percentage of persons living with HIV among all persons living in the District as of December 31, 2020.

## Understanding HIV Surveillance

The District of Columbia Municipal Code (22 DCMR 206) mandates reporting of all HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) diagnoses to the DC DOH. An HIV diagnosis or case refers to a person who has tested positive for HIV infection. A stage 3 (AIDS) case refers to a person who had a diagnosis of HIV infection and later had a diagnosis of stage 3 HIV disease (AIDS), or a person diagnosed with HIV and stage 3 disease (AIDS) at the same time. Stage 3 disease (AIDS) is defined by a CD4+ T-cell count less than 200 cells/ $\mu$ L or a stage 3 defining opportunistic infection; both of these are signs of immune system failure. Only confirmed reports of HIV and stage 3 disease cases are accepted; anonymous test results are not reported. Reports are received from a variety of sources including hospitals, private physicians' offices, community-based organizations, clinics, and laboratories. Data on HIV and stage 3 disease cases are entered into the federally issued enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) and de-identified case information is shared with CDC monthly. CDC uses these data to prepare national surveillance reports. Nearly a 20% decline in the volume of HIV, chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, HBV, and HCV laboratory reports received by DC Health was documented in 2020 compared to 2019 (Figure A1).

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

**Figure A1.** Volume of HIV, Primary & Secondary Syphilis, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, HBV, and HCV laboratory reports received by DC Health in 2020 compared to 2019, District of Columbia



**Table A1.** Type of facility at HIV Diagnosis by Year of Diagnosis, District of Columbia, 2016-2020

Facility Type	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FQHC or CHC	159	41.0	135	35.4	84	25.7	90	32.9	69	31.8	537	33.9
Hospital	40	10.3	62	16.3	42	12.8	59	21.6	40	18.4	243	15.3
Hospital-based clinic	48	12.4	40	10.5	28	8.6	27	9.9	9	4.2	152	9.6
Private Practice	24	6.2	25	6.6	10	3.1	41	15.0	26	12.0	126	7.9
HMO	16	4.1	11	2.9	11	3.4	13	4.8	4	1.8	55	3.5
Health Department	7	1.8	3	0.8	5	1.5	8	2.9	17	7.8	40	2.5
CBO	17	4.4	3	0.8	1	0.3	4	1.5	3	1.4	28	1.8
Corrections	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	4	1.5	2	0.9	9	0.6
Urgent care	2	0.5	1	0.3	2	0.6	2	0.7	2	0.9	9	0.6
Military or Veterans	1	0.3	0	0	1	0.3	3	1.1	0	0	5	0.3
Student health center	0	0	0	0	2	0.6	1	0.4	0	0	3	0.2
Other	2	0.5	0	0	2	0.6	4	1.5	1	0.5	9	0.6
Missing	71	18.3	100	26.2	138	42.2	17	6.2	44	20.3	370	23.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>100</b>

## Understanding the District of Columbia HIV Prevalence Estimate

There were 1,586 newly diagnosed HIV cases reported between 2016 and 2020. The total number of persons living with HIV in the District diagnosed with HIV who were residents of the District and alive decreased compared to last year's report. Reasons for this change in these data include the following:

1. **Completeness of vital status data continues to improve.** Annually, HAHSTA matches HIV cases with the DC Department of Health Vital Records Registry, national Social Security Death Master File, and the National Death Index to determine the vital status of persons diagnosed with HIV in the District. While HAHSTA routinely receives information regarding District of Columbia residents who have died, national death registry matches provide information about persons diagnosed in the District who moved outside the District and have died outside of the District. Executing matches with the national death registries reduces case counts, resulting in a more accurate prevalence estimate of persons living with HIV in the District.
2. **CDC routinely notifies HAHSTA if an HIV case reported in DC appears to be the same person reported in another state or jurisdiction.** CDC makes this determination based on the soundex (a phonetic algorithm for indexing names) of a person's name, date of birth, and sex at birth; CDC does not have access to names, so matches must be determined through this process. Each case is investigated to determine if both states/jurisdictions are reporting on the same individual. If such a determination is made, the state with the earliest report date counts the case as diagnosed with HIV in their jurisdiction. The summary table on the previous page shows the number of times newly diagnosed cases were identified as a possible duplicate report and the number and proportion of possible duplicates that were assigned to another state or jurisdiction.

**Table A2.** The number of potential duplicate HIV cases identified and proportion assigned to another jurisdiction, District of Columbia, 2016-2020

Year of HIV Diagnosis	Potential Duplicate Cases Identified	Cases Assigned to Another State/Jurisdiction	
		N	%
2016	1,618	862	53.3
2017	1226	599	48.9
2018	811	433	53.4
2019	451	258	57.2
2020	297	153	51.5

3. **Change in method of prevalence calculation.** Prior to 2016, the prevalence of HIV in the District was calculated by dividing the number of cases who were DC residents at diagnosis and alive by the total population of the District in the calendar year. HIV cases who were not DC residents at diagnosis but were currently living in DC were not included in the prevalence calculation. HAHSTA has included all HIV cases who are living in DC, regardless of where they were diagnosed in the prevalence calculation to fully reflect the current HIV epidemic in Washington, DC.

$$\text{Prevalence Calculation: } \frac{12,161 \text{ people living with HIV in DC as of December, 2020}}{705,749 \text{ people living in the District, 2020}} = 1.7\%$$

**Table A3.** Total Living HIV Cases and Rates of HIV based on estimated 2020 DC Population by Gender Identity, Race/Ethnicity, and Age

Total Living HIV Cases, 2020			Estimated DC Population†, 2020		Rate per 100,000
Gender Identity	N	%	N	%	
Male	8,725	71.7	334,711	47.4	2,607.3
Female	3,164	26.0	371,038	52.6	853.0
Transgender‡	270	2.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missing	2	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,161</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>705,749</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,723.1</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity*</b>					
White	1,824	15.0	264,400	37.5	689.9
Black	8,685	71.4	313,290	44.4	2,773.1
Latino	994	8.2	79,477	11.3	1,250.7
Other	658	5.4	48,582	6.9	1,354.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,161</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>705,749</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,723.1</b>
<b>Male</b>					
White	1,756	20.1	131,462	39.3	1,335.7
Black	5,630	64.5	141,927	42.4	3,968.2
Latino	844	9.7	40,250	12.0	2,096.9
Other	495	5.7	21,072	6.3	2,349.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,725</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>334,711</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,606.7</b>
<b>Female</b>					
White	50	1.6	132,938	35.8	37.6
Black	2,858	90.3	171,363	46.2	1,668.4
Latino	121	3.8	39,227	10.6	308.5
Other	135	4.3	27,510	7.4	490.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,164</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>371,038</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>852.7</b>
<b>Transgender‡</b>					
White	18	6.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Black	197	73.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Latino	29	10.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	26	9.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>100%</b>			
<b>Current Age</b>					
<13	20	0.2	101,949	14.4	19.6

13-19	42	0.3	47,388	6.7	88.6
20-24	217	1.8	51,397	7.3	422.2
25-29	676	5.6	82,514	11.7	819.3
30-39	2,331	19.2	145,835	20.7	1,598.4
40-49	2,400	19.7	83,623	11.8	2,870.0
50-59	3,495	28.7	72,452	10.3	4,823.9
60 and older	2,978	24.5	120,591	17.1	2,469.5
Missing	2	0.0	0	0.0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,161</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>705,749</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,723.1</b>

†Source: 2020 US Census Estimates

\*Race and ethnicity are combined for this report into mutually exclusive categories. Individuals identified as Hispanic or Latino are included in the Latino group. White, Black, and Other race/ethnicity does not include Latino individuals. The term "Latino" is used in place of "Latinx" due to local focus group data revealing that many Latinos in DC do not identify with the term Latinx. However, in recognition of the gendered nature of the Spanish language, our use of "Latino" includes everyone on the gender spectrum. Other race includes mixed race individuals, Asians, Alaska Natives, American Indians, Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders, and unknown.

‡Population data on Transgender individuals are not collected by the US Census, therefore prevalence rates are not able to be calculated.

**4. Increase in DC population.** The District of Columbia's population is changing as evidenced by the 2010 US Census and 2020 US Census data estimates. The table depicts the percent change between the 2010 Census and 2020 Census estimates. There was 16.6% increase in the total number of persons living in the District.

**Table A4.** Increase in Population from 2010 to 2020, District of Columbia

	DC Population 2010*	Estimated DC Population**, 2020	Percent change
<b>Sex</b>	N	N	%
Male	285,953	334,525	17.0
Female	319,273	371,224	16.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>605,226</b>	<b>705,749</b>	<b>16.6</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White	211,946	264,400	24.8
Black	302,598	313,290	3.5
Latino	55,847	79,477	42.3
Other*	34,835	48,582	39.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>605,226</b>	<b>705,749</b>	<b>16.6</b>
<b>Current Age</b>			
<13	74,288	101,949	37.2
13-19	49,920	47,388	-5.1



20-29	133,980	133,911	-0.1
30-39	99,467	145,835	46.6
40-49	76,652	83,623	9.1
50-59	71,763	72,452	1.0
60 and older	99,156	120,591	21.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>605,226</b>	<b>705,749</b>	<b>16.6</b>

†Population data on Transgender individuals are not collected by the US Census

\*Source: 2010 US Census

\*\*Sources: 2020 US Census Estimates

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

The composition of District residents also changed by race/ethnicity and age. The number of Latinos living in the District increased by 42.3%, and the number of those classified as other race increased by 39.5%. The percent change among Blacks was negligible at 3.5%. In addition, the population between 0 and 12 years of age increased by 37.2%, while the population between 13 and 19 years of age decreased by 5.1%. It is also important to note that the population between 30 and 39 years of age increased by 46.6%.

### Understanding the HIV Incidence Estimate

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

### Methodology of the HIV Incidence Estimate

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

### Limitations and Assumptions of the Incidence Estimate

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

- **Delayed Reporting:** The incidence estimates are subject to variation by year since they are based on reported surveillance data. Fluctuations in timing of data reported to the DC DOH may affect data availability at the time of reporting. The statistical imputation of the estimate adjusts for reporting delays using existing data to estimate current delays.
- **Reporting Completeness:** The completeness of CD4 results is limited by laboratory participation. Currently, laboratories representing approximately 90% of identified cases participate in the HIV Incidence Surveillance Program.
- **Missing Data:** Incidence estimation can only be assessed among persons with reported laboratory data and testing and antiretroviral use history data. Proportions of the diagnosed population may not have these data, but as diagnosed cases in the District, are included in the report. For these cases it is assumed that the information is missing at random, and statistical imputation was used to estimate the missing information.
- **Reliability:** Per CDC guidance, a percent change in new HIV diagnoses greater than 17% from one year to the next renders the HIV incidence estimate unreliable.

### Understanding HIV Clinical Outcomes

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

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

### Understanding Surveillance for HIV Drug Resistance

The objective of surveillance for HIV drug resistance is to track the prevalence of resistance to particular drug classes in DC. Drug resistance occurs when the HIV virus adapts to the effects of particular drugs, making them ineffective to treat the infection. Genetic sequence testing is an essential tool for assessing an individual's drug resistance and developing an effective treatment plan. The 2020 HIV Transmitted Drug Resistance profile provides information about HIV drug resistance among DC residents newly diagnosed with HIV during the five-year span from 2016-2020.

Table A5. Antiretroviral Drug Classes and Drug Resistance Definitions

Term	Definition
Integrase Strand Transfer Inhibitors (INSTIs)	Class of drugs used to prevent the HIV virus from making copies within the cell
Nucleotide Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NRTIs)	Class of drugs used to prevent the HIV virus from making copies within the cell
Non-Nucleotide Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NNRTIs)	Class of drugs used to prevent the HIV virus from making copies within the cell
Protease Inhibitors (PIs)	Class of drugs used to prevent the virus from growing within the cell
Susceptible*	No evidence of ARV resistance
Low Level Resistance*	The predicted level of resistance is similar to those with suboptimal response to treatment with the drug.
Intermediate Resistance*	The predicted level of resistance may reduce drug effectiveness.
High Level Resistance*	The predicted level of resistance is similar to those with the highest levels of drug resistance.
*Definitions and susceptibility were ascertained from the Stanford University Sierra HIV Drug Resistance Database. <a href="https://hivdb.stanford.edu/page/release-notes/">https://hivdb.stanford.edu/page/release-notes/</a>	

### Limitations and Assumptions of HIV Drug Resistance

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

### Understanding Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) Surveillance

Currently, chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis are the only STIs for which surveillance data are routinely collected and analyzed in the District. Local reporting laws require all clinicians and laboratories to report findings relevant to STIs – including positive test results, patients receiving STI treatment, and suspicious STI-related symptoms – to the department of health. At the end of 2013, data management systems collecting STI information were upgraded.

STI morbidity reports should include the patient's name, address, and requested demographic information (sex, age, race, ethnicity, etc.); however, demographic information is often missing from these reports. The percentage of cases missing pertinent data varies depending on the disease and the variable of interest. For example, between 2016-2020, only 328 (1%) cases of reported chlamydia had "unknown" gender identity, but 31,816 (77%) cases had "unknown" race.

Data on race and ethnicity are reported separately and are not mutually exclusive variables. To avoid the double counting of individuals reporting both a race and ethnicity, information regarding the racial/ethnic background of reported infection cases has been consolidated into one variable. The Latino category under race/ethnicity for all STI tables and graphics included in this report includes individuals of any race reporting Latino ethnicity.

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

### **Understanding Viral Hepatitis Surveillance**

Viral hepatitis is a nationally and locally reportable disease. The District of Columbia municipal code (22 DCMR Chapter 2 201.5) mandates reporting of “hepatitis, infections and serum” by healthcare providers, medical institutions, and laboratories. HAHSTA holds primary responsibility for hepatitis B (HBV) and hepatitis C (HCV) surveillance activities, while hepatitis A (HAV) is monitored by a separate administration within DC Health. Viral hepatitis surveillance activities within the District have historically been passive with laboratory reports serving as the primary source of information regarding the occurrence of infection. DC Health recently received federal funding for local viral hepatitis surveillance efforts and will be implementing active case investigation and monitoring, including the promotion of the utilization of provider case report forms and the collection of additional information regarding the demographics, risk factors, and treatment patterns of diagnosed individuals.

Surveillance data presented in the current report focuses on probable and confirmed HBV and HCV cases as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Data presented in the annual report includes a focus on newly reported cases from 2016 through 2020 and all positive chronic cases during this timeframe. All positive chronic cases includes both newly reported and previously reported cases.

### **Understanding Tuberculosis Surveillance**

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

## Appendix B. Supplementary Tables and Figures

**Table B1.** People Living with HIV in the District of Columbia as of December 31, 2020, by Gender Identity, Current Age, Race/Ethnicity, and Mode of Transmission

	DC residents at diagnosis		DC residents at HIV diagnosis, still in DC		In-migrants: Diagnosed out of jurisdiction, now in DC		People living in DC diagnosed with HIV (total)		Out-migrants diagnosed in DC but now living out of jurisdiction	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Gender Identity</b>										
Male	13,257	73.2	6,976	69.4	1,749	82.7	8,725	71.7	6,281	77.9
Female	4,517	24.9	2,851	28.4	313	14.8	3,164	26.0	1,666	20.7
Transgender	330	1.8	217	2.2	53	2.5	270	2.2	113	1.4
Missing	2	0.0	2	0.0	-	0.0	2	0.0	-	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,046</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,161</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,060</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Current Age</b>										
<13	12	0.1	9	0.1	11	0.5	20	0.2	3	0.0
13-19	50	0.3	37	0.4	5	0.2	42	0.3	13	0.2
20-24	208	1.2	165	1.7	52	2.4	217	1.8	43	0.5
25-29	674	3.7	493	4.9	183	8.6	676	5.6	181	2.3
30-39	2,838	15.7	1,685	16.8	646	30.5	2,331	19.2	1,153	14.3
40-49	3,661	20.2	1,970	19.6	430	20.4	2,400	19.7	1,691	21.0
50-59	5,558	30.7	3,006	29.9	489	23.2	3,495	28.7	2,552	31.7
60+	5,103	28.2	2,679	26.7	299	14.2	2,978	24.5	2,424	30.1
Missing	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	-	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,046</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,161</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,060</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>										
White	2,958	16.3	1,374	13.7	450	21.3	1,824	15.0	1,584	19.6
Black	12,369	68.3	7,453	74.2	1,232	58.2	8,685	71.4	4,916	61.0
Latino	1,484	8.2	757	7.5	237	11.2	994	8.2	727	9.0
Other*	1,295	7.2	462	4.6	196	9.3	658	5.4	833	10.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,046</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,161</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,060</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Mode of Transmission</b>										
Sexual contact	13,295	73.4	7,424	73.9	1,667	78.8	9,092	74.8	5,871	72.8
Injection drug use (IDU)	1,905	10.5	1,020	10.1	88	4.2	1,108	9.1	885	11.0
Sexual contact/IDU	901	5.0	379	3.8	96	4.5	475	3.9	522	6.5
Other**	210	1.2	115	1.1	31	1.5	145	1.2	95	1.2
Risk not identified	1,795	9.9	1,108	11.0	233	11.0	1,341	11.0	687	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,046</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,161</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,060</b>	<b>100</b>

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

\*\* Other mode of transmission includes perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers)

**Table B2.** People Living with HIV in the District of Columbia as of December 31, 2020, by Gender Identity and Mode of Transmission

	DC residents at diagnosis		DC residents at HIV diagnosis, still in DC		In-migrants: Diagnosed out of jurisdiction, now in DC		People living in DC diagnosed with HIV (total)		Out-migrants diagnosed in DC but now living out of jurisdiction	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Male</b>										
MSM	8,411	63.4	4,319	61.9	1,308	74.8	5,624	64.5	4,092	65.1
IDU	1,052	7.9	528	7.6	51	2.9	579	6.6	524	8.3
MSM/IDU	879	6.6	364	5.2	93	5.3	457	5.2	515	8.2
Heterosexual contact	1,666	12.6	1,021	14.6	129	7.4	1,150	13.2	645	10.3
Other*	95	0.7	46	0.7	10	0.6	56	0.6	49	0.8
Risk not identified	1,154	8.7	698	10.0	158	9.1	856	9.8	456	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,257</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,976</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,723</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,281</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Female</b>										
IDU	842	18.6	488	17.1	36	11.5	524	16.6	354	21.2
Heterosexual contact	2,984	66.1	1,932	67.8	189	60.4	2,123	67.1	1,052	63.1
Other*	110	2.4	64	2.2	19	6.1	82	2.6	46	2.8
Risk not identified	581	12.9	367	12.9	69	22.0	436	13.8	214	12.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,517</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,851</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,165</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Transgender</b>										
Sexual contact	234	70.9	152	70.0	41	77.4	193	71.5	82	72.6
IDU	11	3.3	4	1.8	1	1.9	5	1.9	7	6.2
Sexual contact/IDU	22	6.6	15	6.9	3	5.7	18	6.7	7	6.2
Other**	5	1.5	5	2.3	2	3.8	7	2.6	-	0.0
Risk not identified	58	17.6	41	18.9	6	11.3	47	17.4	17	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Other mode of transmission includes perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers)

**Table B3.** HIV Cases Living in the District of Columbia by Race/Ethnicity, Gender Identity, and Mode of Transmission, District of Columbia, 2020

	White		Black		Latino		Other*		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Gender Identity</b>										
Male	1,756	96.3	5,628	64.8	844	84.9	495	75.2	8,727	71.7
Female	50	2.7	2,859	32.9	121	12.2	135	20.5	3,165	26.0
Transgender	18	1.0	197	2.3	29	2.9	26	4.0	270	2.2
Missing	-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	2	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,684</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,164</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Mode of Transmission</b>										
Sexual Contact	1,572	86.2	6,181	71.2	850	85.5	488	74.2	9,095	74.8
Injection drug use (IDU)	23	1.3	1,007	11.6	31	3.1	47	7.1	1,108	9.1
Sexual Contact/IDU	78	4.3	334	3.8	28	2.8	35	5.3	475	3.9
Risk not Identified	146	8.0	1,038	11.9	79	7.9	78	11.9	1,341	11.0
Other**	5	0.3	124	1.4	6	0.6	10	1.5	145	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,684</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,164</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Male</b>										
MSM	1,497	85.3	3,132	55.7	657	77.8	339	68.5	5,629	64.5
Injection drug use (IDU)	14	0.8	524	9.3	16	1.9	25	5.1	579	6.6
MSM/IDU	78	4.4	319	5.7	26	3.1	34	6.9	457	5.2
Heterosexual Contact	30	1.7	992	17.6	86	10.2	42	8.5	1,150	13.2
Risk not Identified	134	7.6	614	10.9	56	6.6	52	10.5	856	9.8
Other**	3	0.2	47	0.8	3	0.4	3	0.6	56	0.6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,628</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,727</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Female</b>										
Injection drug use (IDU)	8	16.0	479	16.8	15	12.4	22	16.3	524	16.6
Heterosexual Contact	30	60.0	1,925	67.3	81	66.9	87	64.4	2,123	67.1
Risk not Identified	10	20.0	384	13.4	22	18.2	20	14.8	436	13.8
Other**	2	4.0	71	2.5	3	2.5	6	4.4	82	2.6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,859</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,165</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Transgender</b>										
Sexual Contact	15	83.3	132	67.0	26	89.7	20	76.9	193	71.5
Injection drug use (IDU)	1	5.6	4	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.9
Sexual Contact/IDU	0	0.0	15	7.6	2	6.9	1	3.8	18	6.7
Risk not Identified	2	11.1	40	20.3	1	3.4	4	15.4	47	17.4
Other**	0	0.0	6	3.0	0	0.0	1	3.8	7	2.6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>100</b>

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

\*\* Other mode of transmission includes perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers)

**Table B4.** HIV Cases Living in the District of Columbia by Race/Ethnicity, Gender Identity and Current Age, District of Columbia, 2020

	White		Black		Latino		Other*		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Current Age</b>										
<13	1	0.1	13	0.1	2	0.2	4	0.6	20	0.2
13-19	1	0.1	35	0.4	4	0.4	2	0.3	42	0.3
20-24	4	0.2	172	2.0	26	2.6	15	2.3	217	1.8
25-29	43	2.4	511	5.9	80	8.0	42	6.4	676	5.6
30-39	252	13.8	1644	18.9	263	26.5	172	26.1	2,331	19.2
40-49	375	20.6	1644	18.9	249	25.1	132	20.1	2,400	19.7
50-59	607	33.3	2479	28.5	246	24.7	163	24.8	3,495	28.7
60 and older	541	29.7	2187	25.2	124	12.5	126	19.1	2,978	24.5
Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	2	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,685</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,161</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Male</b>										
<13	0	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.4	5	0.1
13-19	1	0.1	17	0.3	3	0.4	1	0.2	22	0.3
20-24	3	0.2	124	2.2	22	2.6	7	1.4	156	1.8
25-29	41	2.3	378	6.7	70	8.3	32	6.5	521	6.0
30-39	237	13.5	1221	21.7	231	27.4	139	28.1	1,828	20.9
40-49	360	20.5	945	16.8	201	23.8	97	19.6	1,603	18.4
50-59	588	33.5	1536	27.3	213	25.2	121	24.4	2,458	28.2
60 and older	526	30.0	1407	25.0	103	12.2	96	19.4	2,132	24.4
Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,630</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,725</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Female</b>										
<13	1	2.0	8	0.3	1	0.8	2	1.5	12	0.4
13-19	0	0.0	17	0.6	1	0.8	1	0.7	19	0.6
20-24	1	2.0	42	1.5	3	2.5	6	4.4	52	1.6
25-29	1	2.0	119	4.2	6	5.0	9	6.7	135	4.3
30-39	9	18.0	368	12.9	17	14.0	23	17.0	417	13.2
40-49	10	20.0	652	22.8	41	33.9	30	22.2	733	23.2
50-59	15	30.0	903	31.6	31	25.6	37	27.4	986	31.2
60 and older	13	26.0	749	26.2	21	17.4	27	20.0	810	25.6
Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,164</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Transgender</b>										
<13	0	0.0	3	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.1



13-19	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
20-24	0	0.0	6	3.0	1	3.4	2	7.7	9	3.3
25-29	1	5.6	14	7.1	4	13.8	1	3.8	20	7.4
30-39	6	33.3	55	27.9	15	51.7	10	38.5	86	31.9
40-49	5	27.8	47	23.9	7	24.1	5	19.2	64	23.7
50-59	4	22.2	40	20.3	2	6.9	5	19.2	51	18.9
60 and older	2	11.1	31	15.7	0	0.0	3	11.5	36	13.3
Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>100</b>

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

**Table B5.** Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis, Gender Identity, Race/Ethnicity, Mode of Transmission, and Age at Diagnosis, District of Columbia, 2016-2020

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Gender Identity</b>												
Male	282	72.7	282	74.0	250	76.5	210	76.9	165	76.0	1,189	75.0
Female	94	24.2	88	23.1	68	20.8	60	22.0	41	18.9	351	22.1
Transgender	12	3.1	11	2.9	9	2.8	3	1.1	9	4.1	44	2.8
Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9	2	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White	53	13.7	43	11.3	27	8.3	23	8.4	31	14.3	177	11.2
Black	271	69.8	264	69.3	250	76.5	202	74.0	147	67.7	1,134	71.5
Latino	43	11.1	47	12.3	30	9.2	36	13.2	27	12.4	183	11.5
Other*	21	5.4	27	7.1	20	6.1	12	4.4	12	5.5	92	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Mode of Transmission</b>												
Sexual Contact	297	76.5	294	77.2	272	83.2	249	91.2	190	87.6	1,302	82.1
Injection drug use (IDU)	7	1.8	9	2.4	10	3.1	2	0.7	1	0.5	29	1.8
Sexual Contact/IDU	7	1.8	6	1.6	10	3.1	4	1.5	6	2.8	33	2.1
Risk Not Identified	76	19.6	68	17.8	35	10.7	16	5.9	20	9.2	215	13.6
Other**	1	0.3	4	1.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	0	0.0	7	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age at Diagnosis</b>												
<13	1	0.3	3	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.7	0	0.0	6	0.4
13-17	2	0.5	7	1.8	2	0.6	3	1.1	5	2.3	19	1.2
18-19	12	3.1	12	3.1	11	3.4	11	4.0	5	2.3	51	3.2
20-24	56	14.4	57	15.0	52	15.9	39	14.3	30	13.8	234	14.8
25-29	77	19.8	67	17.6	59	18.0	48	17.6	47	21.7	298	18.8
30-39	98	25.3	113	29.7	94	28.7	80	29.3	53	24.4	438	27.6
40-49	63	16.2	55	14.4	47	14.4	33	12.1	29	13.4	227	14.3
50-59	54	13.9	36	9.4	44	13.5	39	14.3	33	15.2	206	13.0
60 and older	25	6.4	31	8.1	18	5.5	18	6.6	13	6.0	105	6.6
Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9	2	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Other race includes mixed race individuals, Asians, Alaska Natives, American Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders.

\*\* Other mode of transmission includes perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers)

**Table B6.** Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis, Gender Identity, and Mode of Transmission, District of Columbia, 2016-2020

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Male</b>												
MSM	183	64.9	196	69.5	182	72.8	158	75.2	123	74.5	842	70.8
Injection drug use (IDU)	4	1.4	2	0.7	7	2.8	1	0.5	0	0.0	14	1.2
MSM/IDU	7	2.5	6	2.1	10	4.0	4	1.9	5	3.0	32	2.7
Heterosexual Contact	42	14.9	34	12.1	29	11.6	35	16.7	24	14.5	164	13.8
Risk not identified	46	16.3	42	14.9	22	8.8	11	5.2	13	7.9	134	11.3
Other*	0	0.0	2	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.3
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Female</b>												
Injection drug use (IDU)	3	3.2	7	8.0	3	4.4	1	1.7	1	2.4	15	4.3
Heterosexual Contact	64	68.1	57	64.8	53	77.9	53	88.3	36	87.8	263	74.9
Risk not identified	26	27.7	22	25.0	12	17.6	5	8.3	4	9.8	69	19.7
Other**	1	1.1	2	2.3	0	0.0	1	1.7	0	0.0	4	1.1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Transgender</b>												
Sexual Contact	8	66.7	7	63.6	8	88.9	3	100.0	7	77.8	33	75.0
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sexual Contact/IDU	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	1	2.3
Risk not identified	4	33.3	4	36.4	1	11.1	0	0.0	1	11.1	10	22.7
Other*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Other mode of transmission includes perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers)

**Table B7.** Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis, Gender Identity, and Age at Diagnosis, District of Columbia, 2016-2020

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Male</b>												
<13	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.2
13-17	1	0.4	5	1.8	1	0.4	2	1.0	5	3.0	14	1.2
18-19	9	3.2	10	3.5	8	3.2	10	4.8	5	3.0	42	3.5
20-24	44	15.6	50	17.7	44	17.6	34	16.2	24	14.5	196	16.5
25-29	63	22.3	59	20.9	50	20.0	39	18.6	42	25.5	253	21.3
30-39	77	27.3	79	28.0	78	31.2	70	33.3	39	23.6	343	28.8
40-49	41	14.5	40	14.2	27	10.8	23	11.0	23	13.9	154	13.0
50-59	32	11.3	22	7.8	30	12.0	21	10.0	20	12.1	125	10.5
60 and older	15	5.3	16	5.7	12	4.8	10	4.8	7	4.2	60	5.0
Subtotal	282	100	282	100	250	100	210	100	165	100	1,189	100
<b>Female</b>												
<13	1	1.1	2	2.3	0	0.0	1	1.7	0	0.0	4	1.1
13-17	1	1.1	2	2.3	1	1.5	1	1.7	0	0.0	5	1.4
18-19	3	3.2	2	2.3	2	2.9	1	1.7	0	0.0	8	2.3
20-24	8	8.5	6	6.8	6	8.8	4	6.7	5	12.2	29	8.3
25-29	11	11.7	8	9.1	8	11.8	7	11.7	4	9.8	38	10.8
30-39	19	20.2	29	33.0	13	19.1	10	16.7	9	22.0	80	22.8
40-49	21	22.3	13	14.8	18	26.5	10	16.7	4	9.8	66	18.8
50-59	21	22.3	13	14.8	14	20.6	18	30.0	13	31.7	79	22.5
60 and older	9	9.6	13	14.8	6	8.8	8	13.3	6	14.6	42	12.0
Subtotal	94	100	88	100	68	100	60	100	41	100	351	100
<b>Transgender</b>												
<13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13-17	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
18-19	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3
20-24	4	33.3	1	9.1	2	22.2	1	33.3	1	11.1	9	20.5
25-29	3	25.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	2	66.7	1	11.1	7	15.9
30-39	2	16.7	5	45.5	3	33.3	0	0.0	5	55.6	15	34.1
40-49	1	8.3	2	18.2	2	22.2	0	0.0	2	22.2	7	15.9
50-59	1	8.3	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.5
60 and older	1	8.3	2	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	6.8
Subtotal	12	100	11	100	9	100	3	100	9	100	44	100

**Table B8.** HIV Care Continuum among Cases Living in DC through the end of 2019, by Selected Characteristics, District of Columbia, 2020\*

	Living in DC		Ever linked to care		Retained in any care in 2020 <sup>a</sup>		Retained in continuous care in 2020 <sup>b</sup>		Ever virally suppressed		Suppressed at last known viral status in 2020	
	N		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	8,607		8,461	98.3	6,434	74.8	3,834	44.5	7,357	85.5	5,652	65.7
Female	3,151		3,108	98.6	2,499	79.3	1,552	49.3	2,611	82.9	2,141	67.9
Transgender	259		252	97.3	197	76.1	118	45.6	214	82.6	165	63.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White	1,795		1,771	98.7	1,289	71.8	678	37.8	1,675	93.3	1,209	67.4
Black	8,593		8,453	98.4	6,652	77.4	4,141	48.2	7,120	82.9	5,719	66.6
Latino	981		958	97.7	696	70.9	413	42.1	852	86.9	623	63.5
Other**	648		639	98.6	493	76.1	272	42.0	535	82.6	407	62.8
<b>Mode of Transmission</b>												
Sexual contact	8,927		8,817	98.8	6,822	76.4	4,074	45.6	7,620	85.4	5,973	66.9
Injection drug use (IDU)	1,110		1,103	99.4	892	80.4	561	50.5	938	84.5	761	68.6
Sexual contact/IDU	471		469	99.6	373	79.2	246	52.2	393	83.4	318	67.5
Other***	145		141	97.2	121	83.4	73	50.3	98	67.6	82	56.6
Risk not identified	1,364		1,291	94.6	922	67.6	550	40.3	1,133	83.1	824	60.4
<b>Current Age</b>												
0-12	21		18	85.7	12	57.1	7	33.3	16	76.2	9	42.9
13-19	45		42	93.3	34	75.6	27	60.0	29	64.4	25	55.6
20-24	241		226	93.8	162	67.2	79	32.8	154	63.9	110	45.6
25-29	764		740	96.9	540	70.7	307	40.2	557	72.9	425	55.6
30-39	2,353		2,297	97.6	1,695	72.0	1,009	42.9	1,862	79.1	1,402	59.6
40-49	2,434		2,401	98.6	1,841	75.6	1,074	44.1	2,061	84.7	1,597	65.6
50-59	3,535		3,506	99.2	2,795	79.1	1,697	48.0	3,120	88.3	2,489	70.4
60 and older	2,624		2,591	98.7	2,051	78.2	1,304	49.7	2,383	90.8	1,901	72.4
Missing	0		0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,017</b>		<b>11,821</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>9,130</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>5,504</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>10,182</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>7,958</b>	<b>66.2</b>

<sup>a</sup>Having at least 1 medical visit in 2020 <sup>b</sup>Having 2 or more medical visits in 2020 that were at least 90 days apart

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

\*\*\* Other mode of transmission includes perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers)

**Table B9.** Linkage to Care and Viral Suppression among Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases, by Selected Characteristics, District of Columbia, 2015-2019

	Newly Diagnosed between 2015-2019 and Living in 2020	Linked within 3 Months of Diagnosis		Viral suppression within 12 months of HIV diagnosis	
	N	N	%	N	%
<b>Gender Identity</b>					
Male	1,278	1,099	86.0	942	73.7
Female	390	337	86.4	292	74.9
Transgender	46	38	82.6	32	69.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	186	170	91.4	136	73.1
Black	1,214	1,035	85.3	898	74.0
Latino	212	186	87.7	156	73.6
Other*	102	83	81.4	76	74.5
<b>Mode of Transmission</b>					
Sexual contact	1,400	1,212	86.6	1,062	75.9
Injection drug use (IDU)	35	29	82.9	17	48.6
Sexual contact/IDU	29	25	86.2	19	65.5
Other**	7	6	85.7	6	85.7
Risk not identified	243	202	83.1	162	66.7
<b>Age at Diagnosis</b>					
0-19	82	73	89.0	65	79.3
20-24	261	224	85.8	186	71.3
25-29	342	290	84.8	250	73.1
30-39	486	410	84.4	361	74.3
40-49	241	209	86.7	180	74.7
50-59	205	184	89.8	153	74.6
60 and older	97	84	86.6	71	73.2
<b>Year of Diagnosis</b>					
2015	384	330	85.9	262	68.2
2016	374	319	85.3	265	70.9
2017	368	311	84.5	280	76.1
2018	316	274	86.7	246	77.8
2019	272	240	88.2	213	78.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>73.9</b>

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

\*\* Other mode of transmission includes perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers)

**Table B10.** Time to Linkage to HIV Care among Newly Diagnosed Cases, by Selected Characteristics, District of Columbia, 2016-2020

	Newly diagnosed cases 2016-2020	Linked within 7 days		Linked within 8-15 days		Linked within 16-30 days		Linked within 31-90 days		Linked >90 days		No evidence of linkage to care	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	1,164	682	58.6	169	14.5	74	6.4	76	6.5	117	10.1	46	4.0
Female	338	179	53.0	54	16.0	32	9.5	25	7.4	33	9.8	15	4.4
Transgender	43	30	69.8	5	11.6	0	-	1	2.3	4	9.3	3	7.0
Missing	2	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	100.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>													
White	173	110	63.6	31	17.9	5	2.9	12	6.9	9	5.2	6	3.5
Black	1,102	633	57.4	160	14.5	77	7.0	72	6.5	115	10.4	45	4.1
Latino	182	104	57.1	24	13.2	18	9.9	11	6.0	16	8.8	9	4.9
Other*	90	44	48.9	13	14.4	6	6.7	7	7.8	14	15.6	6	6.7
<b>Mode of Transmission</b>													
Sexual contact	1,281	731	57.1	208	16.2	92	7.2	85	6.6	122	9.5	43	3.4
Injection drug use (IDU)	28	18	64.3	3	10.7	1	3.6	1	3.6	4	14.3	1	3.6
Sexual contact/IDU	32	22	68.8	3	9.4	4	12.5	0	0.0	3	9.4	0	0.0
Other**	7	6	85.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0
Risk not identified	199	114	57.3	14	7.0	9	4.5	16	8.0	24	12.1	22	11.1
<b>Age at Diagnosis</b>													
0-19	76	51	67.1	7	9.2	6	7.9	4	5.3	7	9.2	1	1.3
20-24	231	138	59.7	29	12.6	15	6.5	16	6.9	27	11.7	6	2.6
25-29	298	180	60.4	45	15.1	19	6.4	13	4.4	34	11.4	7	2.3
30-39	430	246	57.2	59	13.7	27	6.3	29	6.7	49	11.4	20	4.7
40-49	221	120	54.3	34	15.4	21	9.5	16	7.2	22	10.0	8	3.6
50-59	196	108	55.1	37	18.9	12	6.1	15	7.7	11	5.6	13	6.6
60 and older	93	48	51.6	17	18.3	6	6.5	9	9.7	4	4.3	9	9.7
Missing	2	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	100.0
<b>Year of Diagnosis</b>													
2016	374	215	57.5	50	13.4	25	6.7	29	7.8	52	13.9	3	0.8
2017	368	214	58.2	48	13.0	23	6.3	26	7.1	46	12.5	11	3.0
2018	316	193	61.1	41	13.0	23	7.3	17	5.4	28	8.9	14	4.4
2019	272	142	52.2	54	19.9	23	8.5	21	7.7	21	7.7	11	4.0
2020	217	127	58.5	35	16.1	12	5.5	9	4.1	7	3.2	27	12.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>4.3</b>

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

\*\*Other mode of transmission includes perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers)

**Table B11.** Time to Initial Viral Suppression among Newly Diagnosed Cases, by Selected Characteristics, District of Columbia, 2016-2020\*

	Newly diagnosed cases 2016-2020	Suppressed within 0-90 days		Suppressed within 91-180 days		Suppressed within >180 days		No documented suppression		Median time to viral suppression (days)
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
<b>Gender Identity</b>										
Male	1,164	553	47.5	202	17.4	258	22.2	151	13.0	82.5
Female	338	145	42.9	67	19.8	83	24.6	43	12.7	92.0
Transgender	43	15	34.9	11	25.6	11	25.6	6	14.0	115.5
Missing	2	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	100.0	-
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>										
White	173	90	52.0	25	14.5	37	21.4	21	12.1	65.0
Black	1,102	505	45.8	202	18.3	249	22.6	146	13.2	83.0
Latino	182	77	42.3	37	20.3	43	23.6	25	13.7	90.0
Other	90	41	45.6	16	17.8	23	25.6	10	11.1	83.5
<b>Mode of Transmission</b>										
Sexual contact	1,281	605	47.2	244	19.0	289	22.6	143	11.2	82.5
Injection drug use (IDU)	28	8	28.6	6	21.4	8	28.6	6	21.4	128.0
Sexual contact/IDU	32	13	40.6	6	18.8	10	31.3	3	9.4	125.0
Other**	7	4	57.1	1	14.3	2	28.6	0	0.0	54.0
Risk not identified	199	83	41.7	23	11.6	43	21.6	50	25.1	68.0
<b>Age at Diagnosis</b>										
0-19	76	43	56.6	12	15.8	15	19.7	6	7.9	68.5
20-24	231	101	43.7	42	18.2	59	25.5	29	12.6	89.0
25-29	298	136	45.6	52	17.4	74	24.8	36	12.1	84.0
30-39	430	194	45.1	84	19.5	103	24.0	49	11.4	86.0
40-49	221	101	45.7	38	17.2	53	24.0	29	13.1	85.5
50-59	196	97	49.5	34	17.3	34	17.3	31	15.8	65.0
60 and older	93	41	44.1	18	19.4	14	15.1	20	21.5	59.0
Missing	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	N/A
<b>Year of Diagnosis</b>										
2016	374	158	42.2	61	16.3	121	32.4	34	9.1	102.0
2017	368	161	43.8	71	19.3	105	28.5	31	8.4	96.0
2018	316	139	44.0	67	21.2	73	23.1	37	11.7	90.0
2019	272	148	54.4	40	14.7	39	14.3	45	16.5	57.0
2020	217	107	49.3	41	18.9	14	6.5	55	25.3	56.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>81.0</b>

\*Follow-up time varies by year of diagnosis \*Other race includes mixed race individuals, Asians, Alaska Natives, American Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders

\*\* Other mode of transmission includes perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers)



**Table B12.** Ryan White Program HIV Care Continuum, by Gender Identity, Race, Ethnicity, Mode of Transmission and Current Age, District of Columbia, 2020

	1 or more medical visit		Retained in care**		Prescribed ART		VL suppressed***	
	N		N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Gender Identity</b>								
Male	2,534		2,133	84.2	2,365	93.3	1,977	78.0
Female	1,627		1,421	87.3	1,527	93.9	1,303	80.1
Transgender M-F	49		37	75.5	45	91.8	36	73.5
Transgender F-M	15		13	86.7	12	80.0	9	60.0
Unknown	5		4	80.0	1	20.0	1	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,230</b>		<b>3,608</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>3,950</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>78.6</b>
<b>Current age</b>								
<13	10		3	30.0	10	100.0	10	100.0
13-24	235		199	84.7	202	86.0	166	70.6
25-34	715		564	78.9	660	92.3	494	69.1
35-44	818		678	82.9	757	92.5	600	73.3
45-54	947		830	87.6	890	94.0	772	81.5
55-64	1,058		944	89.2	1,000	94.5	885	83.6
65+	447		390	87.2	431	96.4	399	89.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,230</b>		<b>3,608</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>3,950</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>78.6</b>
<b>Race*</b>								
White	364		283	77.7	323	88.7	289	79.4
Black/African American	3,721		3,212	86.3	3,533	94.9	2,950	79.4
Asian	25		20	80.0	25	100.0	22	88.0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	5		4	80.0	5	100.0	4	80.0
Native American/Alaska Native	11		9	81.8	10	100.0	10	90.9
Unknown	109		85	78.0	35	32.1	54	49.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,235</b>		<b>3,613</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>3,937</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>78.6</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
Latino	401		320	79.8	344	85.8	303	75.6
Not Latino	3,829		3,288	85.9	3,606	94.2	3,023	79.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,230</b>		<b>3,608</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>3,950</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>78.6</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS Risk Factors*</b>								
MSM	1,184		935	79.0	1,114	94.1	920	77.7
Injection drug use (IDU)	202		184	91.1	192	95.0	166	82.2
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disease	6		5	83.3	6	100.0	4	66.7
Heterosexual contact	1,842		1,586	86.1	1,735	94.2	1,464	79.5
Blood Transfusion/Blood Components	16		14	87.5	14	87.5	10	62.5
Mother at risk/Perinatal	156		125	80.1	147	94.2	126	80.8
Risk not identified	1,396		1,281	91.8	1,282	91.8	1,097	78.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,802</b>		<b>4,130</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>4,490</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>78.9</b>

\*These data elements allow for reporting of multiple responses, totals may vary. \*\*Having ≥ 2 medical visits in 2020 at least 90 days apart \*\*\* Having a viral load result of <200 copies/mL at most recent viral load test in 2020

**Table B13.** Deaths among Persons with HIV by Year of Death, Gender Identity, Race/Ethnicity, Mode of Transmission and Age at Death, District of Columbia, 2015-2019

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Gender Identity</b>												
Male	218	71.2	226	72.7	206	67.5	198	71.2	129	64.5	977	69.8
Female	86	28.1	79	25.4	96	31.5	76	27.3	69	34.5	406	29.0
Transgender	2	0.7	6	1.9	3	1.0	4	1.4	2	1.0	17	1.2
Total	306	100	311	100	305	100	278	100	200	100	1,400	100
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White	34	11.1	29	9.3	28	9.2	30	10.8	13	6.5	134	9.6
Black	238	77.8	248	79.7	259	84.9	214	77.0	161	80.5	1120	80.0
Latino	12	3.9	12	3.9	3	1.0	13	4.7	9	4.5	49	3.5
Other*	22	7.2	22	7.1	15	4.9	21	7.6	17	8.5	97	6.9
Total	306	100	311	100	305	100	278	100	200	100	1,400	100
<b>Mode of Transmission</b>												
Sexual contact	176	57.5	190	61.1	164	53.8	166	59.7	111	55.5	807	57.6
Injection drug use (IDU)	73	23.9	67	21.5	79	25.9	52	18.7	48	24.0	319	22.1
Sexual contact/IDU	28	9.2	21	6.8	20	6.6	27	9.7	15	7.5	111	7.9
Risk not identified	27	8.8	31	10.0	37	12.1	32	11.5	23	11.5	150	10.7
Other**	2	0.7	2	0.6	5	1.6	1	0.4	3	1.5	13	0.9
Total	306	100	311	100	305	100	278	100	200	100	1,400	100
<b>Age at Death</b>												
<13												
13-19	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.2
20-24	2	0.7	3	1.0	2	0.7	2	0.7	0	0.0	9	0.6
25-29	5	1.6	6	1.9	6	2.0	3	1.1	4	2.0	24	1.7
30-39	19	6.2	23	7.4	32	10.5	22	7.9	16	8.0	112	8.0
40-49	64	20.9	59	19.0	35	11.5	43	15.5	31	15.5	232	16.6
50-59	107	35.0	95	30.5	110	36.1	91	32.7	64	32.0	467	33.4
60 and older	108	35.3	124	39.9	120	39.3	116	41.7	85	42.5	553	39.5
Total	306	100	311	100	305	100	278	100	200	100	1,400	100

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

\*\* Other mode of transmission includes perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure (healthcare workers)

**Table B14.** Number and Rate\* per 100,000 persons of Chlamydia Cases by Year of Diagnosis, Gender Identity, Age, and Ward, District of Columbia, 2016-2020

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Total
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N
<b>Gender Identity</b>											
Male	3,395	495.0	4,393	632.2	4,101	584.6	4,124	584.3	2,747	389.2	18,760
Female	4,308	628.2	4,872	701.1	4,806	685.1	5,024	711.9	3,168	448.9	22,178
Transgender	22	N/A	26	N/A	24	N/A	20	N/A	22	N/A	114
Unknown	140	N/A	53	N/A	39	N/A	77	N/A	19	N/A	328
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,865</b>	<b>1,148.8</b>	<b>9,344</b>	<b>1,344.6</b>	<b>8,970</b>	<b>1,278.6</b>	<b>9,245</b>	<b>1,310.0</b>	<b>5,956</b>	<b>843.9</b>	<b>41,380</b>
<b>Age at Diagnosis</b>											
0-12	15	14.9	9	8.7	4	3.8	8	7.4	2	1.9	38
13-17	719	3,445.1	833	3,995.6	795	3,829.3	773	3,732.0	465	2,245.0	3,585
18-19	845	4,075.8	1,001	4,771.4	1,075	5,074.1	1,132	5,347.4	687	3,245.3	4,740
20-24	2,514	4,641.2	2,848	5,345.7	2,635	4,990.0	2,734	5,319.4	1,711	3,329.0	12,442
25-29	1,759	2,120.1	2,160	2,577.4	2,080	2,507.0	2,190	2,654.1	1,412	1,711.2	9,601
30-39	1,381	1,020.4	1,753	1,256.5	1,624	1,133.1	1,690	1,158.8	1,220	836.6	7,668
40+	580	213.9	693	254.2	703	256.0	682	246.5	456	164.8	3,114
Missing	52	7.6	47	6.8	54	7.7	36	5.1	3	0.4	192
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,865</b>	<b>1,148.8</b>	<b>9,344</b>	<b>1,344.6</b>	<b>8,970</b>	<b>1,278.6</b>	<b>9,245</b>	<b>1,310.0</b>	<b>5,956</b>	<b>843.9</b>	<b>41,380</b>
<b>HIV co-infected</b>	494	72.0	553	79.6	548	78.1	443	62.8	342	48.5	2,380
<b>Ward</b>											
Ward 1	919	1,108.6	1,200	1,435.4	1,098	1,289.7	1,064	1,269.5	652	777.9	4,933
Ward 2	520	675.7	630	808.3	534	686.5	504	647.4	358	459.8	2,546
Ward 3	193	231.9	260	309.4	245	288.0	230	278.0	157	189.8	1,085
Ward 4	623	741.1	812	959.3	775	882.9	773	859.0	497	552.3	3,480
Ward 5	975	1,140.8	1,224	1,421.0	1,175	1,337.5	1,086	1,204.4	814	902.7	5,274
Ward 6	816	932.8	1,030	1,130.7	1,000	1,057.6	984	986.1	704	705.5	4,534
Ward 7	1,313	1,732.3	1,573	1,971.2	1,543	1,897.9	1,536	1,874.4	1,118	1,364.3	7,083
Ward 8	1,661	1,998.6	1,837	2,157.1	1,859	2,186.4	1,882	2,178.6	1,353	1,566.3	8,592
Missing	845	N/A	778	N/A	741	N/A	1,186	N/A	303	N/A	3,853
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,865</b>	<b>1,148.8</b>	<b>9,344</b>	<b>1,344.6</b>	<b>8,970</b>	<b>1,278.6</b>	<b>9,245</b>	<b>1,310.0</b>	<b>5,956</b>	<b>843.9</b>	<b>41,380</b>

Source: 2019 US Census Estimates. Rates calculated on events and not individuals. Race/Ethnicity information is not included in table because of the high percentage of cases missing information (71%)

**Table B15.** Number and Rate\* per 100,000 persons of Gonorrhea Cases by Year of Diagnosis, Gender Identity, Age, and Ward, District of Columbia, 2016-2020

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Total
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N
<b>Gender Identity</b>											
Male	2,489	764.8	3,258	988.5	2,946	884.9	2,980	890.3	2,470	738.0	14,143
Female	911	252.8	1,283	351.2	1,204	326.6	1,267	341.5	1,084	292.2	5,749
Transgender	25	N/A	32	N/A	25	N/A	24	N/A	23	N/A	129
Unknown	41	N/A	13	N/A	16	N/A	19	N/A	16	N/A	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,466</b>	<b>505.4</b>	<b>4,586</b>	<b>659.9</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>597.4</b>	<b>4,290</b>	<b>607.9</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>509.1</b>	<b>20,126</b>
<b>Age at Diagnosis</b>											
0-12	5	5.0	9	8.7	0	0	5	4.7	3	2.8	22
13-17	194	929.6	256	1,227.9	186	895.9	222	1,071.8	138	666.2	996
18-19	225	1,085.3	303	1,444.3	299	1,411.3	304	1,436.1	243	1,147.9	1,374
20-24	860	1,587.7	1,075	2,017.8	886	1,677.8	887	1,725.8	769	1,496.2	4,477
25-29	850	1,024.5	1,159	1,382.9	1,053	1,269.1	1,054	1,277.4	871	1,055.6	4,987
30-39	829	612.5	1,141	817.8	1,170	816.4	1,222	837.9	1,037	711.1	5,399
40+	488	180.0	637	233.6	588	214.1	588	212.5	532	192.3	2,833
Missing	15	N/A	6	N/A	9	N/A	8	N/A	0	N/A	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,466</b>	<b>505.4</b>	<b>4,586</b>	<b>659.9</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>597.4</b>	<b>4,290</b>	<b>607.9</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>509.1</b>	<b>20,126</b>
<b>Anatomical Site**</b>											
Rectal	171	N/A	887	N/A	759	N/A	457	N/A	625	N/A	2,899
Pharyngeal	163	N/A	533	N/A	655	N/A	1,050	N/A	639	N/A	3,040
Blood	32	N/A	43	N/A	45	N/A	40	N/A	37	N/A	197
Genital	1,269	N/A	1,427	N/A	1,324	N/A	1,551	N/A	1,648	N/A	7,219
Other	1,797	N/A	1,049	N/A	691	N/A	417	N/A	45	N/A	3,999
Missing	34	N/A	647	N/A	717	N/A	775	N/A	599	N/A	2,772
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,466</b>	<b>505.4</b>	<b>4,586</b>	<b>659.9</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>597.4</b>	<b>4,290</b>	<b>607.9</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>509.1</b>	<b>20,126</b>
<b>HIV co-infected</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>2,893</b>
<b>Ward</b>											
Ward 1	492	593.5	631	754.8	579	680.1	606	723.1	379	452.2	2,687
Ward 2	327	424.9	378	485.0	360	462.8	361	463.7	229	294.1	1,655
Ward 3	77	92.5	116	138.1	101	118.7	100	120.9	63	76.1	457
Ward 4	223	265.3	304	359.2	273	311.0	311	345.6	244	271.1	1,355
Ward 5	467	546.4	598	694.3	555	631.8	566	627.7	512	567.8	2,698
Ward 6	404	461.8	581	637.8	522	552.0	518	519.1	451	452.0	2,476
Ward 7	499	658.3	686	859.6	693	852.4	673	821.3	680	829.8	3,231
Ward 8	686	825.4	930	1,092.1	789	928.0	843	975.9	793	918.0	4,041
Missing	291	N/A	362	N/A	319	N/A	312	N/A	242	N/A	1,526
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,466</b>	<b>505.4</b>	<b>4,586</b>	<b>659.9</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>597.4</b>	<b>4,290</b>	<b>607.9</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>509.1</b>	<b>20,126</b>

\*Source: 2019 US Census Estimates. Rates calculated on events and not individuals. Race/Ethnicity information is not included in table because of the high percentage of cases missing information (59%)

\*\*A case is assigned to one location only. If an individual has more than one location per case the hierarchy is Rectal, Oropharyngeal then Genital

**Table B16.** Number and Rate\* per 100,000 persons of Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Year of Diagnosis, Gender Identity, Race/Ethnicity, Age, Gender of Sex Partner, and Ward, District of Columbia, 2016-2020

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Total
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N
<b>Type</b>											
Primary	61	8.9	97	14.0	101	14.4	119	16.9	92	13.0	470
Secondary	130	19.0	190	27.3	177	25.2	191	27.1	142	20.1	830
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<b>Gender Identity</b>											
Male	182	55.9	278	84.3	260	78.1	276	82.5	208	62.1	1204
Female	7	1.9	7	1.9	12	3.3	23	6.2	20	5.4	69
Transgender	2	N/A	2	N/A	6	N/A	10	N/A	6	N/A	26
Unknown	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>											
Black	80	25.2	129	40.7	130	41.1	165	52.7	138	44.0	642
White	72	28.9	88	34.5	87	33.5	92	34.8	66	25.0	405
Latino	15	20.1	28	36.7	36	46.2	27	34.0	23	28.9	129
Other**	2	4.5	5	10.8	5	10.6	10	20.6	6	12.4	28
Unknown	22	N/A	37	N/A	20	N/A	16	N/A	1	N/A	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<b>Age at Diagnosis</b>											
13-17	4	19.2	1	4.8	1	4.8	1	4.8	2	9.7	9
18-19	1	4.8	6	28.6	4	18.9	7	33.1	3	14.2	21
20-24	26	48.0	21	39.4	23	43.6	35	68.1	25	48.6	130
25-29	30	36.2	64	76.4	58	69.9	73	88.5	48	58.2	273
30-39	67	49.5	104	74.5	108	75.4	103	70.6	97	66.5	479
40+	63	23.2	91	33.4	84	30.6	91	32.9	59	21.3	388
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<b>Gender of Sex Partner among Men</b>											
Men who have sex with men	131	N/A	181	N/A	201	N/A	184	N/A	140	N/A	837
Men who have sex with women	8	N/A	6	N/A	11	N/A	33	N/A	21	N/A	79
Men who have sex with men and women	6	N/A	22	N/A	13	N/A	18	N/A	13	N/A	72
<b>HIV co-infected</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>504</b>
<b>Ward</b>											
Ward 1	38	45.8	54	64.6	44	51.7	58	69.2	33	39.4	227
Ward 2	28	36.4	35	44.9	42	54	35	45	22	28.3	162
Ward 3	6	7.2	11	13.1	8	9.4	9	10.9	8	9.7	42
Ward 4	16	19	28	33.1	32	36.5	29	32.2	21	23.3	126

Ward 5	30	35.1	44	51.1	43	48.9	39	43.3	35	38.8	191
Ward 6	36	41.2	37	40.6	44	46.5	36	36.1	38	38.1	191
Ward 7	19	25.1	32	40.1	30	36.9	48	58.6	30	36.6	159
Ward 8	11	13.2	31	36.4	31	36.5	41	47.5	45	52.1	159
Missing	7	N/A	15	N/A	4	N/A	15	N/A	2	N/A	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>1,300</b>

\*Source: 2019 US Census Estimates. Rates calculated on events and not individuals.

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

**Table B17.** Reported Tuberculosis Cases by Selected Characteristics, District of Columbia, 2016-2020

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Total	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
District Total	25	3.7	36	5.3	36	5.2	24	3.4	19	2.7	140	N/A
	N	%	N	%		%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Place of Birth												
Foreign-Born	17	68.0	24	66.7	28	77.8	17	70.8	17	89.5	103	73.6
US-Born	8	32.0	12	33.3	8	16.8	7	29.2	2	10.5	37	26.4
Total	25	100.0	36	100.0	36	94.6	24	100.0	19	100.0	140	100.0
Anatomical Site												
Pulmonary	16	64.0	21	58.3	24	67.0	17	71	10	52.6	88	62.9
Extrapulmonary	9	36.0	14	38.9	8	22.0	7	29.2	8	42.1	46	32.9
Both	0	0.0	1	2.8	4	11.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	6	4.3
Total	25	100.0	36	100.0	36	100.0	24	100.0		100.0	121	86.4
Sex												
Male	15	60.0	19	52.8	25	69.0	12	50.0	6	31.6	77	55.0
Female	10	40.0	17	47.2	11	31.0	12	50.0	13	68.4	63	45.0
Total	25	100.0	36	100.0	36	100.0	24	100.0	19	100.0	140	100.0
Age												
<5	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
5 - 14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15 - 24	3	12.0	4	11.1	1	3.0	3	12.5	1	5.3	12	8.6
25 - 44	13	52.0	11	30.6	13	36.0	10	41.7	10	52.6	57	40.7
45 - 64	5	20.0	12	33.3	16	44.0	8	33.3	7	36.8	48	34.3
≥65	4	16.0	8	22.2	6	17.0	3	12.5	1	5.3	22	15.7
Total	25	100.0	36	100.0	36	100.0	24	100.0	19	100.0	140	100.0
Race/Ethnicity												
White	4	16.0	2	5.6	2	5.6	5	20.8	0	0.0	13	9.3
Black	19	76.0	26	72.2	28	77.8	14	58.3	15	78.9	102	72.9
Latino	1	4.0	7	19.4	3	8.3	5	20.8	4	21.1	20	14.3
Other*	1	4.0	1	2.8	3	8.3	0	0	0	0.0	5	3.6
Total	25	100.0	36	100.0	36	100.0	24	100	19	100.0	140	100.0
Homeless w/in past year	3	12.0	8	22.2	0	0.0	2	8.3	0	0.0	13	7.4
Heavy Alcohol or Substance Use†	3	12.0	7	19.4	3	8.3	2	8.3	2	10.5	17	14.2
HIV Co-infection	7	28	5	13.9	3	8.3	1	4.2	3	15.8	19	13.6

\*Other race includes mixed race individuals, Asians, Alaska Natives, American Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders †Heavy alcohol use: binge drinking on 5 or more days in a month over the past 12 months, i.e. bringing blood alcohol concentration levels to 0.08 g/dL, which typically occurs after four drinks for women and five drinks for men in about 2 hours. (Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism). Substance use includes injecting and noninjecting drug use in the past 12 months not prescribed by a health care provider or approved by FDA for over-the-counter dispensing.

**Table B18.** Number and Rate\* per 100,000 persons of Newly Reported Chronic Hepatitis B Cases by Gender Identity, Age at Diagnosis, and Year of Diagnosis, District of Columbia 2016-2020

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Total
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N
<b>Gender Identity</b>											
Male	242	74.4	175	53.1	253	75.6	180	53.8	121	36.2	971
Female	142	39.4	122	33.4	153	41.2	121	32.6	79	21.3	617
Transgender	---	NA	---	NA	---	NA	---	NA	---	NA	---
Unknown	---	NA	---	NA	---	NA	---	NA	---	NA	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>1,588</b>
<b>Age at Diagnosis</b>											
0-12	2	2.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	7
13-19	3	6.3	6	12.7	4	8.4	10	21.1	1	2.1	28
20-29	51	37.2	42	30.6	36	26.5	43	32.1	17	12.7	212
30-39	90	66.5	89	63.8	100	69.8	73	50.1	44	30.2	445
40-49	72	89.7	55	67.8	87	106.1	55	65.8	47	56.2	344
50-59	83	109.8	57	76.6	80	108.8	56	77.3	40	55.2	353
60+	83	72.0	46	39.3	96	80.6	63	52.2	51	42.3	359
Missing	0	NA	0	NA	2	NA	0	NA	0	NA	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>1,588</b>

<sup>1</sup>Cases with a reported residential address outside of the District of Columbia at the time of diagnosis are excluded from analysis.

<sup>2</sup>Numbers may differ from previous publications due to additional record matching and/or data cleaning efforts.

<sup>3</sup>Diagnosis year based on date of first reported chronic hepatitis C positive laboratory report based on 2016 CDC case definition guidance.

<sup>4</sup>Race/Ethnicity information is not included in table because of the high percentage of cases missing information

\*Source: 2020 US Census Estimates



**Table B19.** All Positive Chronic Hepatitis C Cases by Gender Identity, Current Age, Case Classification, and Diagnosis Type, District of Columbia 2016-2020

	Total Cases Reported		Diagnosis Type				
	N	%	Newly Reported N (%)	Previously Reported N (%)	RNA Confirmed N (%)	Documented Genotype Test N (%)	Non-Detectable at Last RNA N (%)
<b>Gender Identity</b>							
Male	7,598	64.4	3,837 (51)	3,761 (49)	5,555 (73)	681 (9)	900 (12)
Female	4,201	35.6	2,218 (53)	1,983 (47)	2,985 (71)	360 (9)	483 (12)
Transgender	5	<1.0	5 (100)	---	3 (60)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,804</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,060 (51)</b>	<b>5,744 (49)</b>	<b>8,543 (73)</b>	<b>1,041 (9)</b>	<b>1,383 (12)</b>
<b>Current Age</b>							
0-12	15	<1.0	14 (93)	1 (7)	5 (33)	---	---
13-19	13	<1.0	12 (92)	1 (8)	6 (46)	---	---
20-29	331	2.7	306 (92)	25 (8)	146 (44)	9 (3)	12 (4)
30-39	849	7.2	720 (85)	129 (15)	466 (55)	28 (3)	28 (3)
40-49	757	6.4	531 (70)	226 (30)	474 (63)	32 (4)	46 (6)
50-59	2,260	19.1	1,179 (52)	1,081 (48)	1,731 (77)	154 (7)	236 (10)
60+	7,522	63.9	3,241 (43)	4,281 (57)	5,695 (76)	818 (11)	1,061 (14)
Unknown	57	<1.0	57 (100)	---	20 (35)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,804</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,060 (51)</b>	<b>5,744 (49)</b>	<b>8,543 (73)</b>	<b>1,041 (9)</b>	<b>1,383 (12)</b>
<b>Birth Cohort</b>							
<1945	661	5.6	385 (58)	276 (42)	430 (65)	60 (9)	67 (10)
1945-1965	8,396	71.2	3,595 (43)	4,801 (57)	6,468 (77)	869 (10)	1,177 (14)
1966+	2,690	22.7	2,023 (75)	667 (25)	1,625 (60)	112 (4)	139 (5)
Unknown	57	<1.0	57 (100)	---	20 (35)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,804</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,060 (51)</b>	<b>5,744 (49)</b>	<b>8,543 (73)</b>	<b>1,041 (9)</b>	<b>1,383 (12)</b>

<sup>1</sup>Cases with a reported residential address outside of the District of Columbia at the time of diagnosis are excluded from analysis.

<sup>2</sup>Numbers may differ from previous publications due to additional record matching and/or data cleaning efforts.

<sup>3</sup>Diagnosis year based on date of first reported chronic hepatitis C positive laboratory report based on 2016 CDC case definition guidance.

<sup>4</sup>Race/Ethnicity information is not included in table because of the high percentage of cases missing information

<sup>5</sup>Percentages for diagnosis type, RNA confirmation documented genotype test and non-detectable RNA are row percentages

**Table B20.** Number and Rate\* per 100,000 persons of Newly Reported Chronic Hepatitis C Cases by Gender Identity, Age at Diagnosis, and Year of Diagnosis, District of Columbia 2016-2020

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Total
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N
<b>Gender Identity</b>											
Male	902	277.1	764	231.8	915	273.5	698	208.7	558	166.8	3,837
Female	420	116.6	500	136.9	575	154.9	410	110.4	313	84.3	2,218
Transgender	---	NA	---	NA	1	NA	1	NA	3	NA	5
Unknown	---	NA	---	NA	---	NA	---	NA	---	NA	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>192.8</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>181.9</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>212.5</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>158.1</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>6,060</b>
<b>Age at Diagnosis</b>											
0-12	5	4.9	6	5.9	2	2.0	2	2.0	2	2.0	17
13-19	8	16.9	2	4.2	5	10.6	5	10.6	4	8.4	24
20-29	67	48.9	106	77.3	105	77.3	106	79.2	63	47.0	447
30-39	103	76.1	142	101.8	166	115.8	126	86.4	147	100.8	684
40-49	115	143.3	122	150.4	160	195.1	106	126.8	90	107.6	593
50-59	376	497.5	334	448.8	402	546.6	244	336.8	162	223.6	1,518
60+	642	556.8	547	467.1	629	528.4	448	371.5	396	328.4	2,662
Missing	6	NA	5	NA	22	NA	72	NA	10	NA	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>192.8</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>181.9</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>212.5</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>158.1</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>6,060</b>

<sup>1</sup>Cases with a reported residential address outside of the District of Columbia at the time of diagnosis are excluded from analysis.

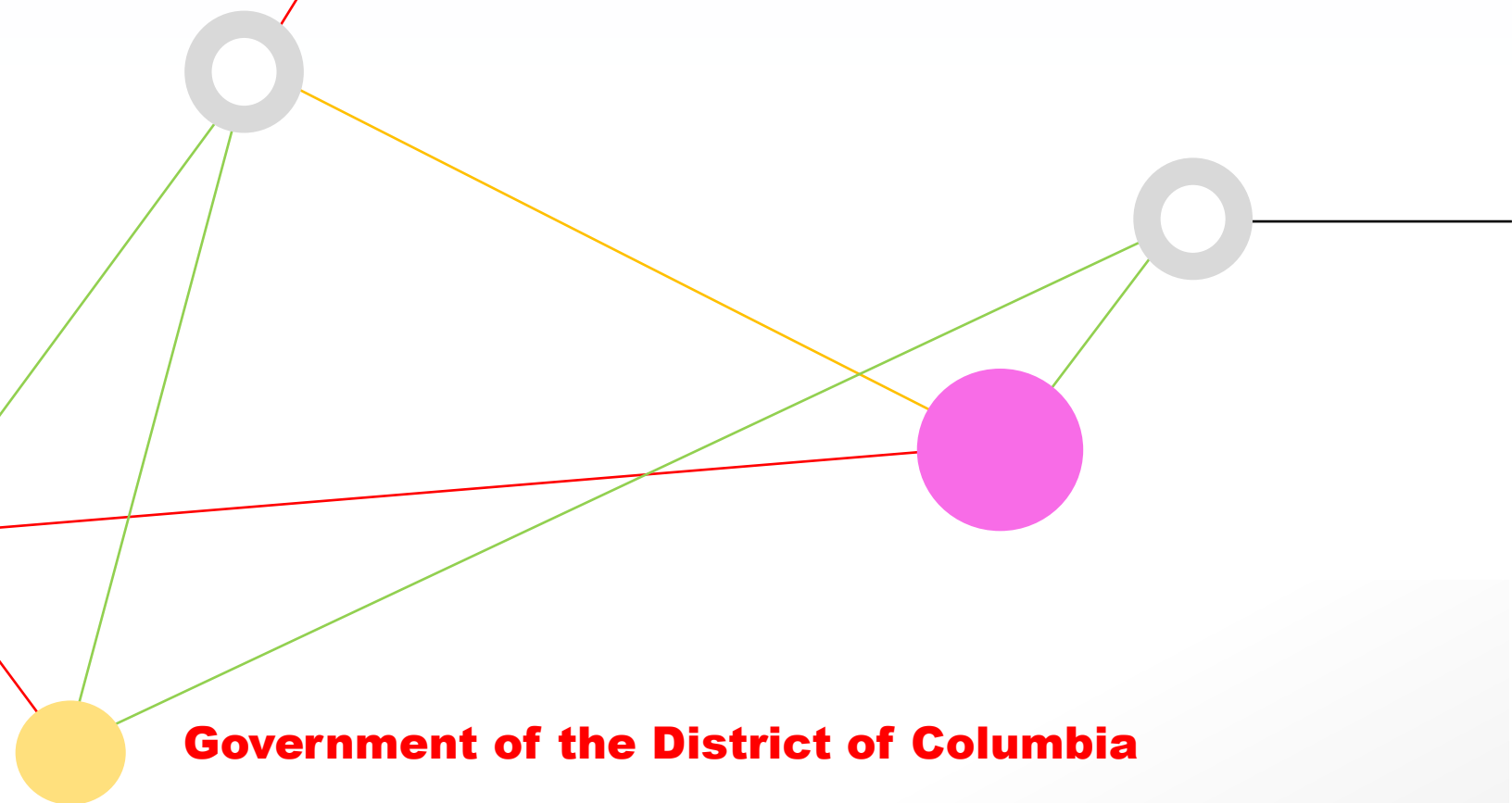
<sup>2</sup>Numbers may differ from previous publications due to additional record matching and/or data cleaning efforts.

<sup>3</sup>Diagnosis year based on date of first reported chronic hepatitis C positive laboratory report based on 2016 CDC case definition guidance.

<sup>4</sup>Race/Ethnicity information is not included in table because of the high percentage of cases missing information

\*Source: 2020 US Census Estimates





## **Government of the District of Columbia**

### **DC Health**

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