

Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome in New Mexico – 2015



HIV Surveillance & Epidemiology Program
NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

HIV Epidemiology and Surveillance Program

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New Mexico Department of Health
1190 Saint Francis Drive, N1350
P.O. Box 26110
Santa Fe, NM 87502-6110
Attention: Surveillance Coordinator
Phone: (505) 476-3515
Secure fax: (505) 476-3544

The HIV Epidemiology and Surveillance Program would like to thank the many dedicated individuals who contribute to HIV surveillance in New Mexico. These providers, laboratories, and surveillance staff support the collection of data upon which this report is based. HIVSEP also thanks its partners within the New Mexico Department of Health, including the Public Health Division's HIV Prevention, HIV Services, and Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention Programs.

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Confidential HIV Case Report

State regulations* require reporting of all HIV infection diagnosed or treated in New Mexico. Reports may be phoned to: (505) 476-3515 or securely faxed to (505) 476-3544, or mailed to:

New Mexico Department of Health
 1190 St. Francis Dr., N 1359
 Santa Fe, NM 87502-6110
 Attn: Surveillance Coordinator

Person Completing Form: _____ Facility: _____ Phone: _____ Date: _____

Patient Name _____	Date of Birth _____	Phone _____
Patient Alias _____	Patient Maiden Name _____	
Current Address _____	City _____	County _____ State _____ Zip Code _____
Sex at Birth <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Current Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender Male to Female (MTF) <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender Female to Male (FTM)	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other gender identity (specify) _____
Is patient currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	If yes, expected date of delivery _____	
Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Hispanic	Race <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Native Am <input type="checkbox"/> African Am <input type="checkbox"/> Asian/Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	(Specify)
Social Security # _____	Country of Birth _____	
Vital Status <input type="checkbox"/> Living <input type="checkbox"/> Deceased	Date of Death _____	Place of Death _____ (City, State)

INTRODUCTION

The New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH) Human Immunodeficiency Virus Epidemiology and Surveillance Program (HIVSEP) collects, analyzes, and disseminates surveillance data on HIV infection in New Mexico. This annual surveillance report summarizes information about diagnosed HIV infections in New Mexico for the most recent calendar year for which data collection is complete. This information is used by NMDOH's public health partners including other agencies, health departments, nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, health care providers and the public to help optimize prevention efforts, plan services, allocate resources, develop policy, and monitor trends in HIV infection.

The *2015 HIV Surveillance Report* includes data for adult and adolescent (aged 13 years or older) New Mexico residents who are diagnosed with HIV infection or who are living with HIV through year-end 2015. To ensure that data are optimally complete and accurate, HIVSEP conducts data collection and follow-up activities for 12 months after the conclusion of the reporting year before analyses are performed. Case ascertainment was based on the 2008 revised HIV case definition for adults and adolescents age ≥ 13 years.¹

ORGANIZATION OF REPORT

The *2015 HIV Surveillance Report* is organized into four sections:

1. New Diagnoses of HIV Infection and Stage-3 HIV Infection (*i.e.*, AIDS)
2. Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection or with Infection Ever Classified as Stage-3 HIV Infection (*i.e.*, AIDS)
3. New Diagnoses of HIV Infection and Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV by Region in New Mexico
4. Deaths and Survival after a Diagnosis of HIV Infection or Stage-3 HIV Infection (*i.e.*, AIDS)

HIVSEP staff are available to assist with interpretation of these data and to provide additional analyses. With your assistance, surveillance data will continue to guide HIV prevention strategies and resource allocation for care services in New Mexico. For questions or comments, please call the *HIV Report Hotline* at (505) 476-3515.

OVERVIEW

NEW DIAGNOSIS OF HIV INFECTION (STAGE-1 THROUGH -3 HIV INFECTIONS)

During 2015, 133 adult and adolescent (ages 13 years and older) New Mexico residents were diagnosed with new HIV infection. This represents an increase of 1.5% from the number of

¹ Schneider E, Whitmore S, Glynn KM, Dominguez K, Mitsch A, McKenna MT. Revised surveillance case definitions for HIV infection among adults, adolescents, and children aged <18 months and for HIV infection and AIDS among children aged 18 months to <13 years--United States, 2008. *MMWR Recomm Rep* 2008;57:1-12.

persons diagnosed in 2014, which is a change from the prior negative 10-year linear trend in total new HIV infections observed in New Mexico from year to year.

Males constituted the overwhelming majority (92.5%) of people with new HIV infections. Males had a HIV infection incidence rate per 100,000 population that was thirteen-times greater than women (14.3 vs. 1.1, respectively). Males experienced an increase in total new HIV infections in 2015 compared to 2014 while females experienced a decrease in total new HIV infections in the same time period. For males, this is in contrast to the general linear decrease of new infections over the past 10 years, whereas for females, this is consistent with the negative linear trend over the past 10 years.

Persons from the Hispanic, White and American Indian/Native American (AI/AN) racial/ethnic groups made up 97% of all new HIV infections in 2015. There were at least twice as many new HIV infections in Hispanics (n=77) than either Whites (n=36) or American Indians/Native Americans (n=16) in 2015. However, AI/AN had the highest rates (10.8 per 100,000 population) of new HIV infections in 2014, which was more than two-times that of Whites (4.9 per 100,000 population). AI/AN and African Americans experienced decreases in total new HIV infections in 2015 compared to 2014, while Whites and Hispanics experienced increases in total new infections in 2015 compared to 2014. For the latter two groups, this contrasts with the decrease in new HIV infections over the past 10 years (which is observed among all racial/ethnic groups). There was no change in new HIV infections or infection rates among Asians/Pacific Islanders in 2015 compared to 2014.

The decreased total number of persons with HIV infections was not evenly distributed amongst age groups or gender-specific transmission risk categories. Like 2014, the 25–34-year-old age group had the highest proportion (38.3%) and rate (18.1) of new HIV infections in 2015. This was followed by the 13–24 (21.1%; rate = 8.1), 35–44 (20.3%; rate = 11.0), 45–54 (14.3%; rate = 7.3) and ≥55-year-old (6.0%; rate = 1.3) age groups. All age groups except 13–24 and 25–34-year-olds experienced decreases in total new HIV infections compared to 2014. Men who have sex with men (MSM) comprised almost two-thirds of all males with new HIV infections, followed by intravenous drug users (IDU; 6.5%) and combined MSM/IDU (9.8%). The frequency of new HIV infections in males belonging to each risk category, except combined MSM/IDU and unknown risk, experienced a decrease in total new HIV in 2015 compared to 2014. The substantial increase in males with new HIV infections and belonging to the MSM/IDU (200% increase) risk category is in line with the 10-year positive linear trend for this group. Females belonging to the unknown risk category comprised nearly two-thirds of all females with new HIV infections, followed by IDU (30%), high risk heterosexual (HRH) contact (10%) and other (0%) risk categories. The frequency of new HIV infections in females belonging to the HRH category experienced a decrease in total new HIV in 2015 compared to 2014.

NEW STAGE-3 HIV INFECTIONS (i.e., AIDS)

During 2015, 52 persons were newly classified as Stage-3 HIV Infection (*i.e.*, AIDS) in New Mexico; this was a 16% decrease from 2014. Most persons with new diagnosis of Stage-3 HIV infection were male (88.5%). Although Hispanics comprised the largest proportion (51.9%) of all racial-ethnic groups, AI/AN had the largest new Stage-3 HIV infection rate (6.1 per 100,000

population). Persons from the 35—44-year-old age group had the largest proportion (32.7%) and rate (6.9 /100,000 pop.) of new Stage-3 HIV infection.

In 2015, 37 persons had HIV infection that progressed to Stage-3 HIV infection within 12 months of HIV infection diagnosis; this was a 17.8% decrease from 2014. Three females who had HIV infection progressed to Stage-3 HIV infection within 12 months in 2015, which represents a 50% decrease from 2014. Substantial increases compared to 2014 were observed among Whites (n=14; 55.5% increase) and unknown risk factors for males (n=13; 116% increase). All other racial/ethnic group and age categories saw a decrease or no change in number of HIV infections that progressed to Stage-3 HIV infection within 12 months in 2015 compared to 2014.

PERSONS LIVING WITH DIAGNOSIS OF HIV (STAGE-1 THROUGH -3 HIV INFECTIONS)

By the end of 2015, a total of 3,235 persons were living with HIV infection (Stage-1 through -3 HIV infection) in New Mexico; 57.9% of these persons had ever been classified as Stage-3 HIV Infection. Apart from the pattern of age at diagnosis, the frequency pattern across characteristics for persons living with HIV Infection was similar to that of persons with new diagnoses of HIV infection. The peak age of initial diagnosis of HIV infection shifted upwards to the 45—54-year-old age group (n=1,058; 407.4 per 100,000 population), followed by the ≥55 (n=976; 161.1 per 100,000 population), 35—44 (n=642; 261.8 per 100,000 population), 25—34 (n=461; 163.4 per 100,000 population) and 13—24 (n=98; 28.4 per 100,000 population) year-old age groups.

HIV INFECTIONS BY NM HEALTH REGION

In 2015, the Metropolitan region had the largest proportion (48.9%) and rate (8.5) of persons with new HIV infection diagnoses while the Northwest region had the highest rate of persons with new HIV infection diagnoses (rate = 12.7). The Northwest (17.3%) also had the second highest proportion of persons with new HIV infection diagnosis, followed by Southwest (15.8%; rate = 6.8) and the Southeast (9.8%; rate = 5.5) regions. Although the Metropolitan region had the highest proportion (32.7%) of new Stage-3 HIV Infection (*i.e.*, AIDS), the Northwest region had the highest rate (6.1) of new Stage-3 HIV infection, while the Northeast Region had the highest proportion (45.5%) of persons that progressed from initial HIV diagnosis to Stage-3 infection within 12 months.

HIV-RELATED MORTALITY

There were 40 deaths in 2015 in New Mexico where HIV was a contributing cause of death. The 2015 age-adjusted multiple cause of death (MCD) rate was 1.9 (95% CI: 1.3-2.6). Despite some fluctuation in the number of HIV-related deaths from year to year, there has been no statistically significant change in the HIV MCD rate going back to the late 1990s. During the 2006—2010 period (*i.e.*, the most recent period with 1, 3 and 5 years of complete survival data), survival after diagnosis with Stage-3 HIV Infection has remained high with 91.2%, 86.4% and 83.0% of persons surviving at least one, three and five years after diagnoses. American Indians/Alaska Natives (73.1%), 55+-year-old age group (67.5%), males in the IDU risk category (68.2%), males in the unknown risk category (69.0%), females in the other risk category (66.7%)

and females in the unknown risk category (65.2%) have the lowest percentage of persons surviving at least five years.



SECTION 1: New Diagnoses of HIV Infection and Diagnoses of Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS)

Table 1.1. Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents, by Year of Diagnosis and Selected Characteristics, New Mexico, 2011—2015

	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015		
	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total
TOTAL	140	8.2	--	119	6.9	--	143	8.3	--	131	7.6	--	133	7.6	--
SEX															
Male	120	14.3	85.7%	109	12.9	91.6%	124	14.6	86.7%	116	13.6	88.5%	123	14.3	92.5%
Female	20	2.3	14.3%	10	1.1	8.4%	19	2.2	13.3%	15	1.7	11.5%	10	1.1	7.5%
RACE/ETHNICITY															
African Am.	7	20.0	5.0%	2	5.6	1.7%	6	16.6	4.2%	7	18.9	5.3%	3	8.0	2.3%
AI/AN	21	14.7	15.0%	20	13.8	16.8%	21	14.3	14.7%	28	19.0	21.4%	16	10.8	12.0%
Asian/PI	1	3.7	0.7%	0	0.0	--	1	3.5	0.7%	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
Hispanic	74	9.9	52.9%	67	8.8	56.3%	79	10.2	55.2%	65	8.3	49.6%	77	9.7	57.9%
White	0	0.0	--	28	3.7	23.5%	34	4.6	23.8%	30	4.1	22.9%	36	4.9	27.1%
Multi-race	4	--	2.9%	2	--	1.7%	2	--	1.4%	1	--	0.8%	1	--	0.8%
AGE															
13-24	24	6.8	17.1%	20	5.7	16.8%	32	9.1	22.4%	23	6.6	17.6%	28	8.1	21.1%
25-34	45	16.4	32.1%	41	14.8	34.5%	45	16.1	31.5%	48	17.1	36.6%	51	18.1	38.3%
35-44	38	15.3	27.1%	28	11.3	23.5%	31	12.6	21.7%	27	11.0	20.6%	27	11.0	20.3%
45-54	20	7.0	14.3%	24	8.6	20.2%	22	8.1	15.4%	22	8.3	16.8%	19	7.3	14.3%
55+	13	2.4	9.3%	6	1.1	5.0%	13	2.3	9.1%	11	1.9	8.4%	8	1.3	6.0%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY*															
MALE															
MSM	84	--	70.0%	70	--	64.2%	91	--	73.4%	81	--	69.8%	75	--	61.0%
IDU	9	--	7.5%	6	--	5.5%	6	--	4.8%	10	--	8.6%	8	--	6.5%
MSM/IDU	10	--	8.3%	11	--	10.1%	13	--	10.5%	4	--	3.4%	12	--	9.8%
HRH	5	--	4.2%	10	--	9.2%	5	--	4.0%	9	--	7.8%	3	--	2.4%
Other	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
NIR & NRR	12	--	10.0%	12	--	11.0%	9	--	7.3%	12	--	10.3%	25	--	20.3%
FEMALE															
IDU	6	--	30%	2	--	20%	4	--	21%	1	--	7%	3	--	30%
HRH	9	--	45%	6	--	60%	9	--	47%	9	--	60%	1	--	10%
Perinatal	1	--	5%	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Other	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
NIR & NRR	4	--	20%	2	--	20%	6	--	32%	5	--	33%	6	--	60%
REGION															
Northwest	21	11.6	15.0%	18	9.9	15.1%	17	9.4	11.9%	26	14.3	19.8%	23	12.7	17.3%
Northeast	18	7.2	12.9%	23	9.1	19.3%	27	10.7	18.9%	17	6.7	13.0%	11	4.3	8.3%
Metro	67	9.0	47.9%	50	6.7	42.0%	67	8.9	46.9%	66	8.7	50.4%	65	8.5	48.9%
Southeast	5	2.2	3.6%	5	2.2	4.2%	7	3.0	4.9%	7	3.0	5.3%	13	5.5	9.8%
Southwest	29	9.6	20.7%	23	7.5	19.3%	25	8.2	17.5%	15	4.9	11.5%	21	6.8	15.8%

NOTE: Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.

* Percentages represent the proportion of persons with the risk behavior from the total respective subgroup (e.g., the numerator was the number of male or females with a new HIV diagnosis and IDU divided by a denominator that was the total number of males or females, respectively).

Figure 1.1. Rate of New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents per 100,000 population by Year of Diagnosis & Sex, New Mexico, 2006–2015

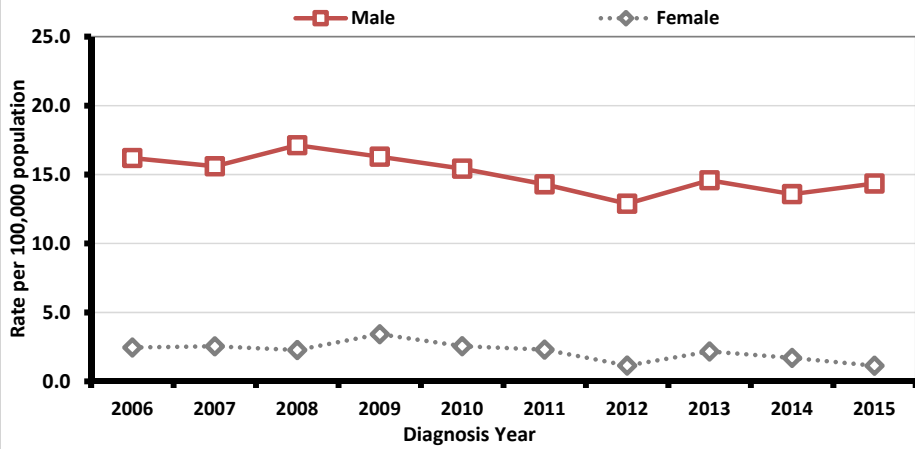


Figure 1.2. Rate of New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents per 100,000 population by Year of Diagnosis & Race-Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2006–2015

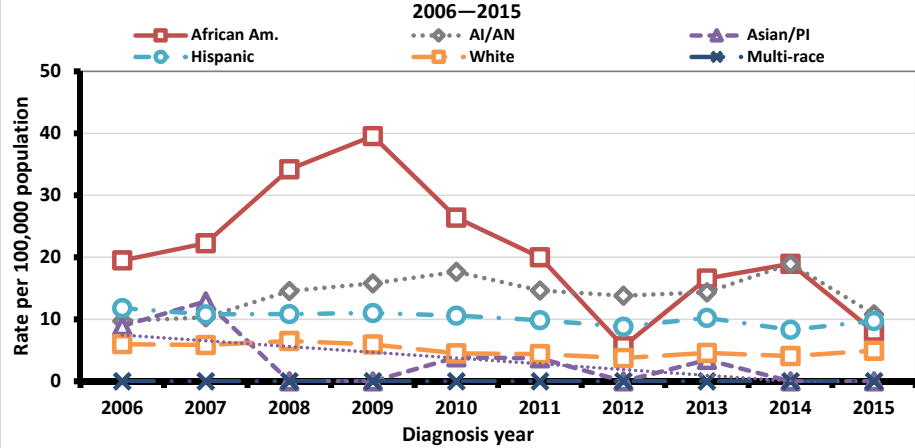


Figure 1.3. Rate of New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents per 100,000 population by Year of Diagnosis & Age (years) at Diagnosis, New Mexico, 2006—2015

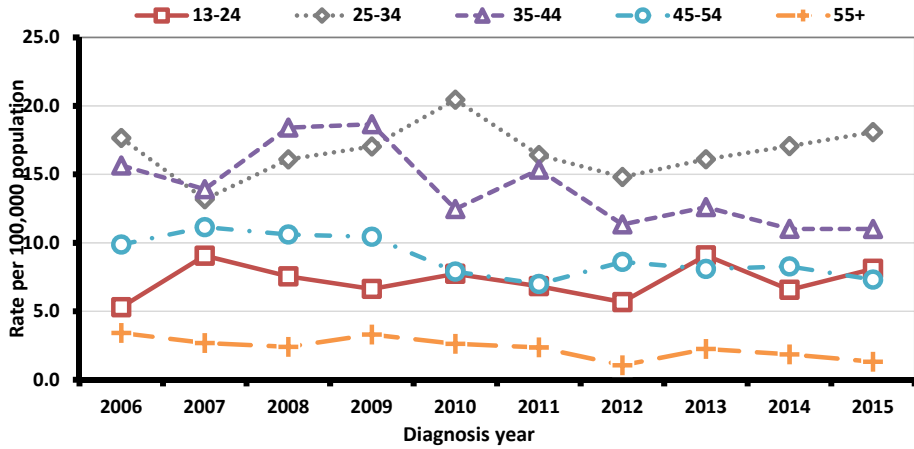


Figure 1.4. Proportion of New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adult & Adolescent Males by Year of Diagnosis & Transmission Category, New Mexico, 2006—2015

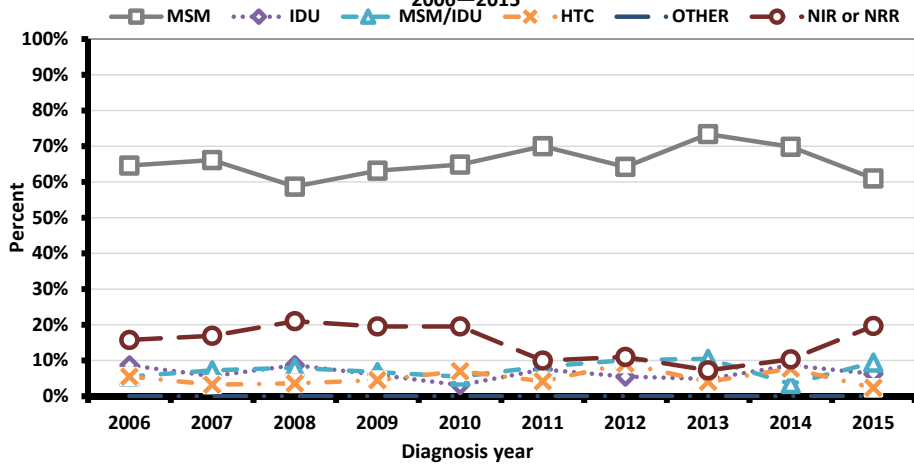


Figure 1.5. Proportion of New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adult & Adolescent Females by Year of Diagnosis & Transmission Category, New Mexico, 2006–2015

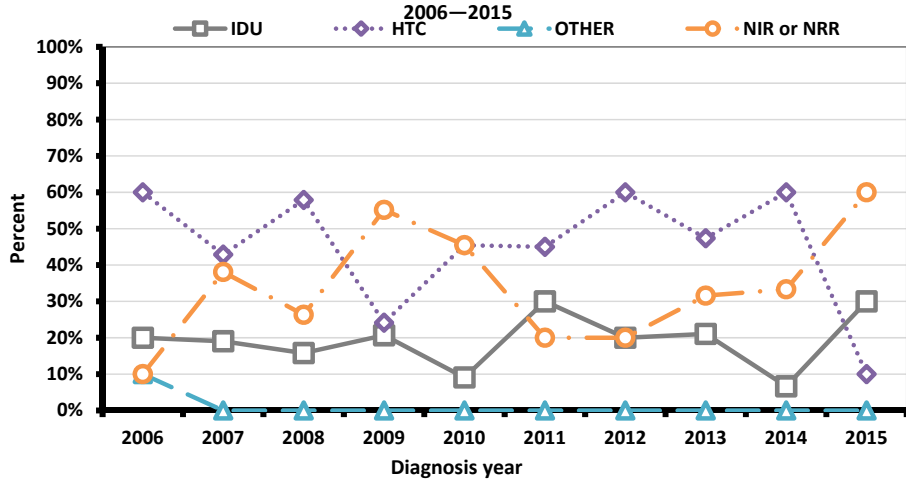
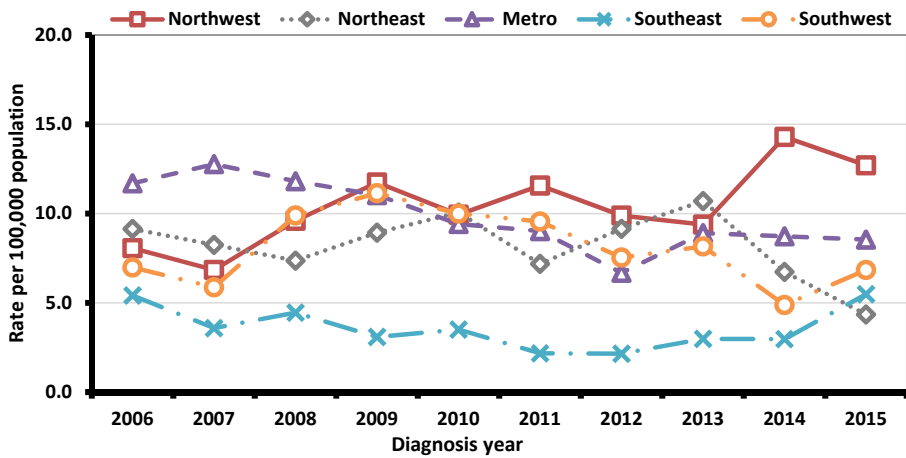


Figure 1.6. New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents by Year of Diagnosis & Region, New Mexico, 2006–2015



Commented [SPS1]: Appears to be rising trend of new cases occurring in Southeast region from ~2012 to present. Southwest has also seen a bump up from previous year.

Table 1.2. Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS) Among Adults & Adolescents, by Year of Diagnosis & Selected Characteristics, New Mexico, 2011—2015

	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015		
	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total
TOTAL	77	4.5	--	85	4.9	--	77	4.5	--	62	3.6	--	52	3.0	--
SEX															
Male	65	7.7	84.4%	77	9.1	90.6%	68	8.0	88.3%	52	6.1	83.9%	46	5.4	88.5%
Female	12	1.4	15.6%	8	0.9	9.4%	9	1.0	11.7%	10	1.1	16.1%	6	0.7	11.5%
RACE/ETHNICITY															
African Am.	5	14.3	6.5%	4	11.3	4.7%	3	8.3	3.9%	3	8.1	4.8%	0	0.0	0.0%
AI/AN	6	4.2	7.8%	11	7.6	12.9%	15	10.2	19.5%	11	7.4	17.7%	9	6.1	17.3%
Asian/PI	1	3.7	1.3%	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0	--
Hispanic	40	5.3	51.9%	47	6.2	55.3%	34	4.4	44.2%	31	4.0	50.0%	27	3.4	51.9%
White	23	3.1	29.9%	21	2.8	24.7%	22	3.0	28.6%	16	2.2	25.8%	16	2.2	30.8%
Multi-race	2	--	2.6%	2	--	2.4%	3	--	3.9%	1	--	1.6%	0	--	0.0%
AGE, years															
13-24	1	0.3	1.3%	3	0.9	3.5%	4	1.1	5.2%	4	1.1	6.5%	4	1.2	7.7%
25-34	23	1.6	29.9%	32	11.6	37.6%	19	6.8	24.7%	14	5.0	22.6%	16	5.7	30.8%
35-44	23	9.3	29.9%	17	6.9	20.0%	25	10.2	32.5%	14	5.7	22.6%	17	6.9	32.7%
45-54	17	5.9	22.1%	22	7.9	25.9%	18	6.6	23.4%	18	6.8	29.0%	6	2.3	11.5%
55+	13	2.4	16.9%	11	2.0	12.9%	11	1.9	14.3%	12	2.0	19.4%	9	1.5	17.3%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY*															
MALE															
MSM	43	--	66.2%	49	--	63.6%	49	--	72.1%	31	--	59.6%	23	--	50.0%
IDU	4	--	6.2%	4	--	5.2%	3	--	4.4%	7	--	13.5%	5	--	10.9%
MSM/IDU	7	--	10.8%	11	--	14.3%	6	--	8.8%	2	--	3.8%	4	--	8.7%
HRH	4	--	6.2%	7	--	9.1%	3	--	4.4%	5	--	9.6%	1	--	2.2%
Other	7	--	10.8%	6	--	7.8%	7	--	10.3%	7	--	13.5%	13	--	28.3%
NIR or NRR	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
FEMALE															
IDU	2	--	17%	3	--	38%	4	--	44%	1	--	10%	1	--	17%
HRH	5	--	42%	3	--	38%	0	--	0%	6	--	60%	3	--	50%
Other	0	--	0%	0	--	0%	0	--	0%	0	--	0%	0	--	0%
NIR or NRR	5	--	42%	2	--	25%	5	--	56%	3	--	30%	2	--	33%
REGION															
Northwest	7	3.9	9.1%	11	6.0	12.9%	11	6.1	14.3%	9	4.9	14.5%	11	6.1	21.2%
Northeast	14	5.6	18.2%	15	6.0	17.6%	14	5.5	18.2%	7	2.8	11.3%	9	3.6	17.3%
Metro	39	5.3	50.6%	42	5.6	49.4%	37	4.9	48.1%	34	4.5	54.8%	17	2.2	32.7%
Southeast	4	1.7	5.2%	3	1.3	3.5%	5	2.1	6.5%	6	2.5	9.7%	4	1.7	7.7%
Southwest	13	4.3	16.9%	14	4.6	16.5%	10	3.3	13.0%	6	2.0	9.7%	11	3.6	21.2%

NOTE: *Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.*

* Percentages represent the proportion of persons with the risk behavior from the total respective subgroup (e.g., the numerator was the number of male or females with a new HIV diagnosis and IDU divided by a denominator that was the total number of males or females, respectively).

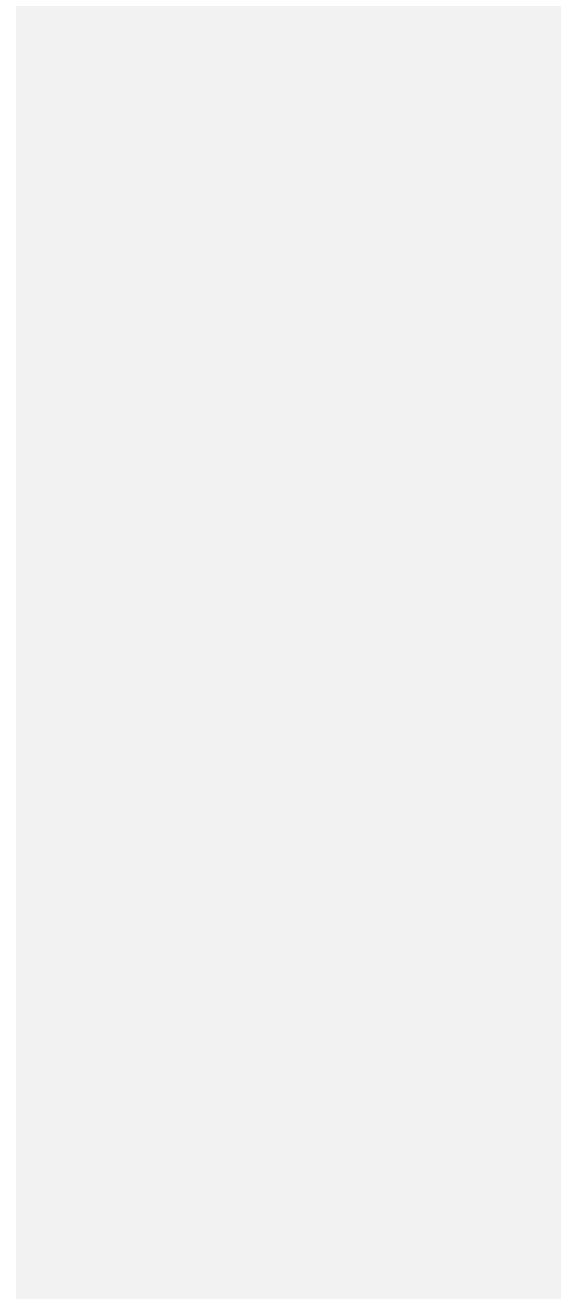


Figure 1.7. Rate of New Stage-3 HIV Infection (*i.e.*, AIDS) Among Adults & Adolescents per 100,000 population by Year of Diagnosis & Sex, New Mexico, 2006—2015

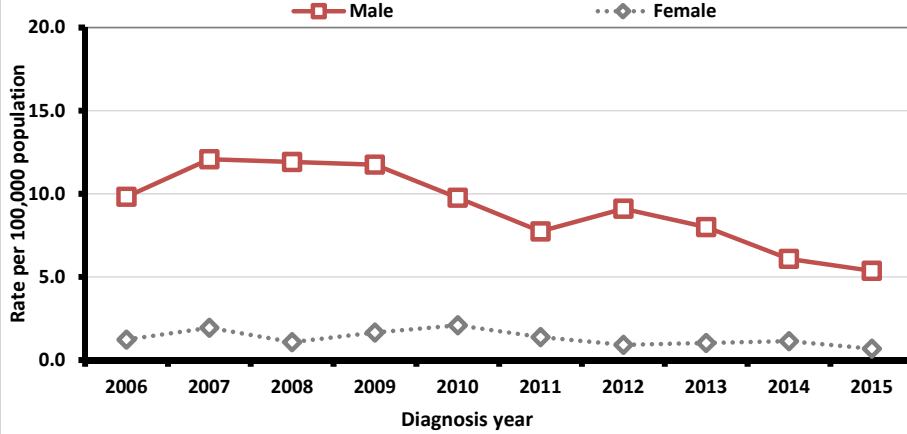
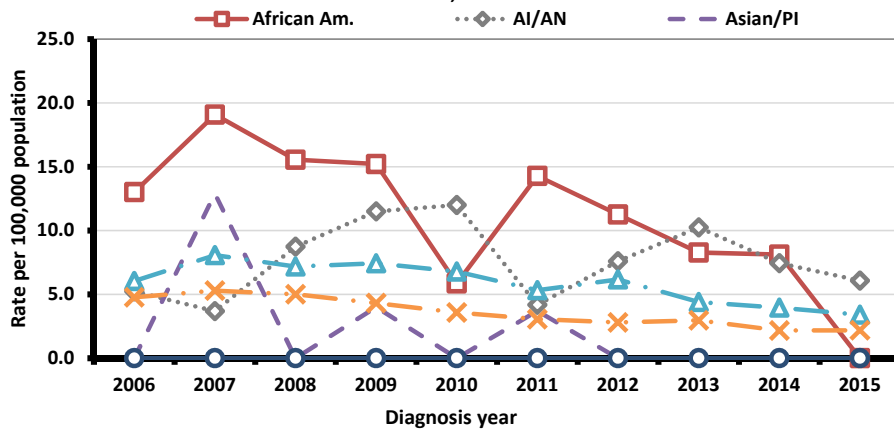


Figure 1.8. Rate of New Stage-3 HIV Infection (*i.e.*, AIDS) Among Adults & Adolescents per 100,000 population by Year of Diagnosis & Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2006—2015



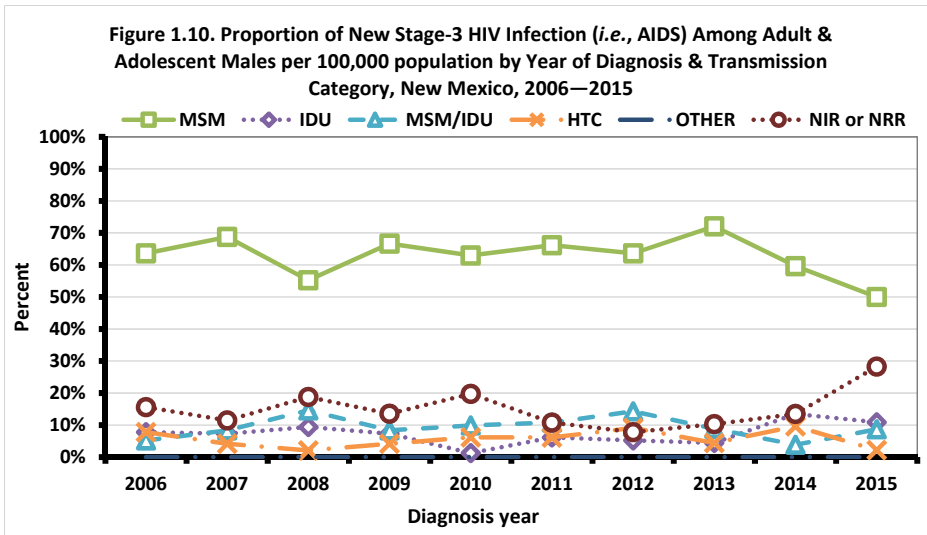
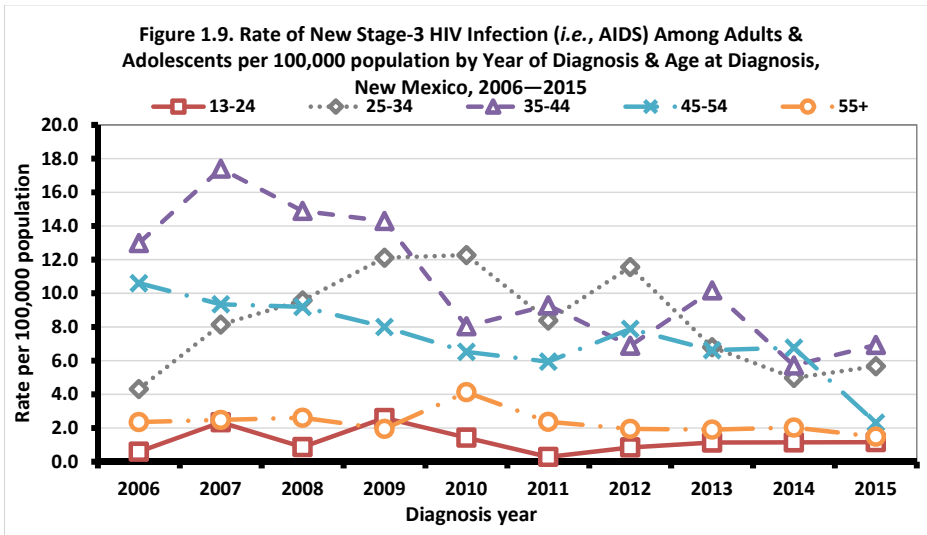


Figure 1.11. Proportion of New Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS) Among Adult & Adolescent Females per 100,000 population by Year of Diagnosis and Transmission Category, New Mexico, 2006–2015

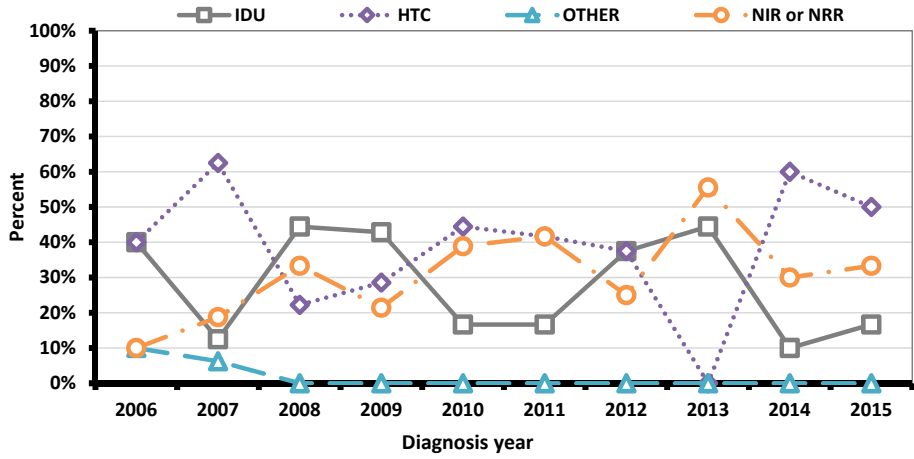


Figure 1.12. Rate of New Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS) Among Adults & Adolescents per 100,000 population by Year of Diagnosis & Region, New Mexico, 2006–2015

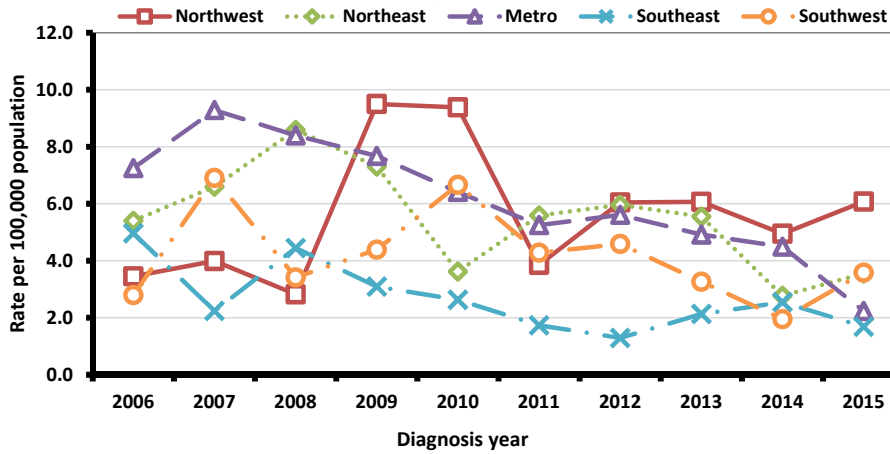


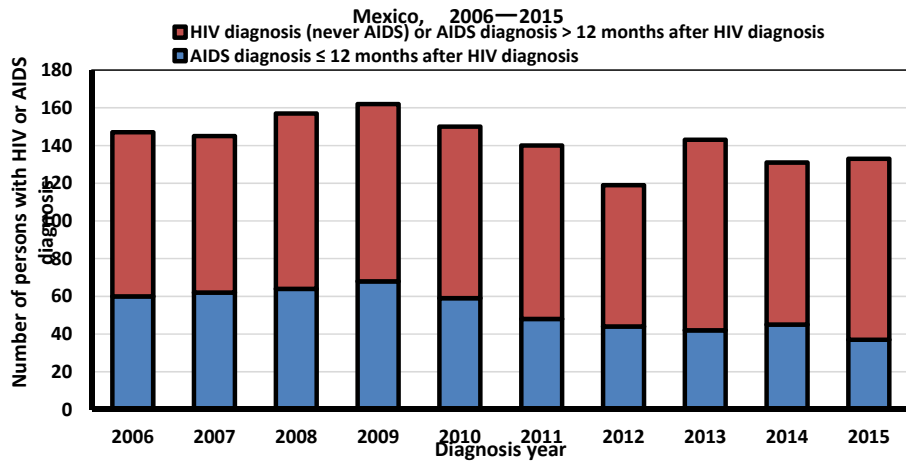
Table 1.3. Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS) Within 12 Months After a Diagnosis of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents by Year of HIV Diagnosis & Selected Characteristics, New Mexico, 2012–2015

	2012			2013			2014			2015		
	# of HIV Diagnoses	# Stage-3 (AIDS) within 12 Months of HIV Diagnosis	% within group*	# of HIV Diagnoses	# Stage-3 (AIDS) within 12 Months of HIV Diagnosis	% within group*	# of HIV Diagnoses	# Stage-3 (AIDS) within 12 Months of HIV Diagnosis	% within group*	# of HIV Diagnoses	# Stage-3 (AIDS) within 12 Months of HIV Diagnosis	% within group*
TOTAL	119	44	37.0%	143	42	29.4%	131	45	34.4%	133	37	27.8%
SEX												
Male	109	42	38.5%	124	37	29.8%	116	39	33.6%	123	34	27.6%
Female	10	2	20.0%	19	5	26.3%	15	6	40.0%	10	3	30.0%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African Am.	2	0	0.0%	6	1	16.7%	7	1	14.3%	3	0	0.0%
AI/AN	20	7	35.0%	21	6	28.6%	28	12	42.9%	16	4	25.0%
Asian/PI	0	0	--	1	0	0.0%	0	0	--	0	0	--
Hispanic	67	27	40.3%	79	22	27.8%	65	23	35.4%	77	19	24.7%
White	28	9	32.1%	34	11	32.4%	30	9	30.0%	36	14	38.9%
Multi-race	2	1	50.0%	2	2	100.0%	1	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
AGE, years												
13-24	20	2	10.0%	32	3	9.4%	23	1	4.3%	28	3	10.7%
25-34	41	16	39.0%	45	14	31.1%	48	10	20.8%	51	10	19.6%
35-44	28	10	35.7%	31	14	45.2%	27	13	48.1%	27	13	48.1%
45-54	24	12	50.0%	22	8	36.4%	22	13	59.1%	19	6	31.6%
55+	6	4	66.7%	13	3	23.1%	11	8	72.7%	8	5	62.5%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY												
MALE												
MSM	70	27	38.6%	91	27	29.7%	81	22	27.2%	75	16	21.3%
IDU	6	1	16.7%	6	2	33.3%	10	6	60.0%	8	2	25.0%
MSM/IDU	11	5	45.5%	13	3	23.1%	4	1	25.0%	12	2	16.7%
HRH	10	5	50.0%	5	2	40.0%	9	4	44.4%	3	1	33.3%
Other	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	--
NIR & NRR	12	4	33.3%	9	3	33.3%	12	6	50.0%	25	13	52.0%
FEMALE												
IDU	2	0	0.0%	4	1	25.0%	1	1	100.0%	3	0	0.0%
HRH	6	1	16.7%	9	0	0.0%	9	3	33.3%	1	1	100.0%
Other	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	--
NIR & NRR	2	1	50.0%	6	4	66.7%	5	2	40.0%	6	2	33.3%
REGION												
Northwest	18	6	33.3%	17	7	41.2%	26	10	38.5%	23	8	34.8%
Northeast	23	10	43.5%	27	9	33.3%	17	5	29.4%	11	5	45.5%
Metro	50	20	40.0%	67	15	22.4%	66	23	34.8%	65	15	23.1%
Southeast	5	1	20.0%	7	4	57.1%	7	2	28.6%	13	3	23.1%
Southwest	23	7	30.4%	25	7	28.0%	15	5	33.3%	21	6	28.6%

NOTE: Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.

* Percentages represent the proportion of persons with the characteristic category from the total respective subgroup (e.g., the numerator was the number of male or females with a new HIV diagnosis and IDU divided by a denominator that was the total number of males or females, respectively).

Figure 1.16. Stage-3 HIV Infection (*i.e.*, AIDS) within 12 Months After a Diagnosis of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents by Year of HIV Diagnosis, New Mexico, 2006—2015



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Info and resources on HIV, STD, Viral Hepatitis, and Harm Reduction

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Info and resources on HIV, STD, Viral Hepatitis, and Harm Reduction

SECTION 2: Persons Living with Diagnosed of HIV Infection or with Diagnosis of Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS)

Table 2.1. Adults & Adolescents Living with HIV or Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS) by Selected Characteristics, Year-end 2015, New Mexico

	HIV			Stage 3 (AIDS)			Total		
	N	Rate	% of total	N	Rate	% of total	N	Rate	% of total
TOTAL	1,363	78.4	42.1%	1,873	107.7	57.9%	3,235	186.1	--
SEX									
Male	1,174	136.9	86.1%	1,669	194.7	89.1%	2,843	331.6	87.9%
Female	189	21.4	13.9%	204	23.1	10.9%	392	44.5	12.1%
RACE/ETHNICITY									
African/Am.	105	280.2	7.7%	95	253.5	5.1%	200	533.6	6.2%
AI/AN	121	81.7	8.9%	144	97.2	7.7%	265	178.8	8.2%
Asian/PI	10	32.6	0.7%	7	22.8	0.4%	17	55.5	0.5%
Hispanic	666	84.0	48.9%	838	105.7	44.7%	1,504	189.8	46.5%
White	442	60.5	32.4%	754	103.2	40.3%	1,196	163.8	37.0%
Multi-race	19	--	1.4%	35	--	1.9%	54	--	1.7%
AGE, years									
13-24	79	22.9	5.8%	19	5.5	1.0%	98	28.4	3.0%
25-34	327	115.9	24.0%	134	47.5	7.2%	461	163.4	14.3%
35-44	307	125.2	22.5%	335	136.6	17.9%	642	261.8	19.8%
45-54	361	139.0	26.5%	697	268.4	37.2%	1,058	407.4	32.7%
55+	289	47.6	21.2%	688	113.4	36.7%	976	160.9	30.2%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY†									
MALE									
MSM	825	--	70.3%	1,182	--	70.8%	2,007	--	70.6%
IDU	68	--	5.8%	114	--	6.8%	182	--	6.4%
MSM/IDU	100	--	8.5%	177	--	10.6%	277	--	9.7%
HRH	56	--	4.8%	73	--	4.4%	129	--	4.5%
Other	2	--	0.2%	12	--	0.7%	14	--	0.5%
NIR or NRR	123	--	10.5%	111	--	6.7%	234	--	8.2%
FEMALE									
IDU	33	--	17.5%	57	--	27.9%	90	--	23.0%
HRH	99	--	52.4%	112	--	54.9%	210	--	53.6%
Other	4	--	2.1%	7	--	3.4%	11	--	2.8%
NIR or NRR	53	--	28.0%	28	--	13.7%	81	--	20.7%
REGION									
Northwest	144	79.5	10.6%	162	89.5	8.7%	306	169.0	9.5%
Northeast	236	93.2	17.3%	379	149.7	20.2%	615	243.0	19.0%
Metro	671	88.2	49.2%	963	126.6	51.4%	1,634	214.8	50.6%
Southeast	78	32.9	5.7%	104	43.9	5.6%	182	76.8	5.6%
Southwest	234	76.2	17.2%	264	86.0	14.1%	498	162.2	15.4%

NOTE: Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.

* Percentage represent the proportion of persons with either HIV or HIV Stage-3 infections from the total persons living with a diagnosis of HIV or Stage-3 HIV infection for the analysis year.

† Percentages represent the proportion of persons with the risk behavior from the total respective subgroup (e.g., the numerator was the number of male or females with a new HIV diagnosis and IDU divided by a denominator that was the total number of males or females, respectively).

SECTION 3: New Diagnoses of HIV Infection and Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV by Region in New Mexico

Table 3.1. Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents, 2011—2015, & Persons Living with HIV or Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS), Year-end 2015, by selected characteristics — Northwest Region

	2011—2015 Diagnoses of HIV			2015 Persons Living with HIV or HIV Stage-3 (AIDS)						Total		
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	HIV			HIV Stage-3 (AIDS)			N	Rate	% of Total
				N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total			
TOTAL	105	58.0	--	144	79.5	47.2%	162	89.5	52.9%	306	169.0	--
SEX												
Male	86	97.1	81.9%	120	135.5	83.3%	126	142.2	77.8%	246	277.7	80.4%
Female	19	20.5	18.1%	24	26.0	16.7%	36	38.9	22.2%	60	64.9	19.6%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African Am.	0	0.0	--	6	343.8	4.2%	3	171.9	1.9%	9	515.8	2.9%
AI/AN	71	80.5	67.6%	65	73.7	45.1%	84	95.3	51.9%	149	169.0	48.7%
Asian/PI	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	--	--	0	0.0	--
Hispanic	27	79.1	25.7%	51	149.5	35.4%	40	117.2	24.7%	91	266.7	29.7%
White	7	12.6	6.7%	22	39.6	15.3%	33	59.4	20.4%	55	98.9	18.0%
Multi-race	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	--	1.2%	2	--	0.7%
AGE, years												
13-24	11	28.8	10.5%	10	26.2	6.9%	2	5.2	1.2%	12	31.4	3.9%
25-34	52	162.9	49.5%	44	137.8	30.6%	12	37.6	7.4%	56	175.4	18.3%
35-44	22	81.3	21.0%	32	118.2	22.2%	39	144.1	24.1%	71	262.3	23.2%
45-54	16	58.9	15.2%	38	139.9	26.4%	62	228.3	38.3%	100	368.3	32.7%
55+	4	7.1	3.8%	20	35.3	13.9%	47	82.8	29.0%	67	118.1	21.9%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY†												
MALE												
MSM	47	--	54.7%	72	--	60.0%	75	--	59.5%	147	--	59.8%
IDU	8	--	9.3%	12	--	10.0%	14	--	11.1%	26	--	10.6%
MSM/IDU	7	--	8.1%	8	--	6.7%	10	--	7.9%	18	--	7.3%
HRH	8	--	9.3%	7	--	5.8%	11	--	8.7%	18	--	7.3%
Other	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	0.8%	1	--	0.4%
NIR or NRR	16	--	18.6%	21	--	17.5%	15	--	11.9%	36	--	14.6%
FEMALE												
IDU	3	--	15.8%	4	--	16.7%	7	--	19.4%	11	--	18.3%
HRH	10	--	52.6%	12	--	50.0%	22	--	61.1%	34	--	56.7%
Other	0	--	0.0%	1	--	4.2%	1	--	2.8%	2	--	3.3%
NIR or NRR	6	--	31.6%	7	--	29.2%	6	--	16.7%	13	--	21.7%

NOTE: Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.

* Percentage represent the proportion of persons with either HIV or HIV Stage-3 infections from the total persons living with a diagnosis of HIV or Stage-3 HIV infection for the analysis year.

† Percentages represent the proportion of persons with the risk behavior from the total respective subgroup (e.g., the numerator was the number of male or females with a new HIV diagnosis and IDU divided by a denominator that was the total number of males or females, respectively).

Table 3.2. Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents, 2011—2015, & Persons Living with HIV or Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS), Year-end 2015, by selected characteristics — Northeast Region

	2011—2015 Diagnoses of HIV			2015 Persons Living with HIV or HIV Stage-3 (AIDS)						Total		
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	HIV			HIV Stage-3 (AIDS)			N	Rate	% of Total
				N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total			
TOTAL	96	37.9	--	236	93.2	38.4%	379	149.7	61.6%	615	243.0	--
SEX												
Male	83	66.7	86.5%	206	165.5	87.3%	345	277.1	91.0%	551	442.5	89.6%
Female	13	10.1	13.5%	30	23.3	12.7%	34	26.4	9.0%	64	49.8	10.4%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African Am.	5	202.3	5.2%	15	607.0	6.4%	10	404.7	2.6%	25	1011.7	4.1%
AI/AN	4	39.7	4.2%	9	89.3	3.8%	8	79.4	2.1%	17	168.7	2.8%
Asian/PI	0	0.0	--	3	81.2	1.3%	2	54.1	0.5%	5	135.4	0.8%
Hispanic	62	46.0	64.6%	105	78.0	44.5%	159	118.0	42.0%	264	196.0	42.9%
White	24	23.5	25.0%	101	98.8	42.8%	196	191.8	51.7%	297	290.6	48.3%
Multi-race	1	--	1.0%	3	--	1.3%	4	--	1.1%	7	--	1.1%
AGE, years												
13-24	15	37.1	15.6%	6	14.8	2.5%	0	0.0	--	6	14.8	1.0%
25-34	32	98.3	33.3%	41	126.0	17.4%	25	76.8	6.6%	66	202.8	10.7%
35-44	22	66.2	22.9%	44	132.4	18.6%	46	138.4	12.1%	90	270.8	14.6%
45-54	20	50.7	20.8%	62	157.0	26.3%	153	387.5	40.4%	215	544.5	35.0%
55+	7	6.5	7.3%	83	77.3	35.2%	155	144.3	40.9%	238	221.5	38.7%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY†												
MALE												
MSM	55	--	66.3%	152	--	73.8%	265	--	76.8%	417	--	75.7%
IDU	5	--	6.0%	13	--	6.3%	13	--	3.8%	26	--	4.7%
MSM/IDU	9	--	10.8%	20	--	9.7%	39	--	11.3%	59	--	10.7%
HRH	3	--	3.6%	6	--	2.9%	9	--	2.6%	15	--	2.7%
Other	0	--	0.0%	2	--	1.0%	1	--	0.3%	3	--	0.5%
NIR or NRR	11	--	13.3%	13	--	6.3%	18	--	5.2%	31	--	5.6%
FEMALE												
IDU	2	--	15.4%	6	--	20.0%	10	--	29.4%	16	--	25.0%
HRH	7	--	53.8%	15	--	50.0%	14	--	41.2%	29	--	45.3%
Perinatal	1	--	7.7%	0	--	0%	2	--	5.9%	2	--	3.1%
Other	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
NIR or NRR	1	--	23.1%	0	--	0.0%	8	--	23.5%	17	--	26.6%

NOTE: Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.

* Percentage represent the proportion of persons with either HIV or HIV Stage-3 infections from the total persons living with a diagnosis of HIV or Stage-3 HIV infection for the analysis year.

† Percentages represent the proportion of persons with the risk behavior from the total respective subgroup (e.g., the numerator was the number of male or females with a new HIV diagnosis and IDU divided by a denominator that was the total number of males or females, respectively).

Table 3.3. Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents, 2011–2015, & Persons Living with HIV or Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS), Year-end 2015, by selected characteristics — Metropolitan Region

	2011–2015 Diagnoses of HIV			2015 Persons Living with HIV or HIV Stage-3 (AIDS)						Total		
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	HIV			HIV Stage-3 (AIDS)					
				N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total
TOTAL	315	41.4	--	671	88.2	41.1%	963	126.6	58.9%	1,634	214.8	--
SEX												
Male	292	78.5	92.7%	599	161.1	89.3%	880	236.7	91.4%	1,479	397.8	90.5%
Female	23	5.9	7.3%	72	18.5	10.7%	83	21.3	8.6%	155	39.8	9.5%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African Am.	13	64.0	4.1%	62	305.1	9.2%	58	285.5	6.0%	120	590.6	7.3%
AI/AN	29	71.8	9.2%	42	104.1	6.3%	47	116.4	4.9%	89	220.5	5.4%
Asian/PI	1	5.2	0.3%	5	26.2	0.7%	5	26.2	0.5%	10	52.4	0.6%
Hispanic	175	50.4	55.6%	325	93.5	48.4%	440	126.6	45.7%	765	220.2	46.8%
White	92	27.6	29.2%	226	67.8	33.7%	393	117.8	40.8%	619	185.6	37.9%
Multi-race	5	--	1.6%	11	--	1.6%	20	--	2.1%	31	--	1.9%
AGE, years												
13-24	71	49.6	22.5%	49	34.2	7.3%	8	5.6	0.8%	57	39.8	3.5%
25-34	98	75.0	31.1%	161	123.2	24.0%	69	52.8	7.2%	230	176.0	14.1%
35-44	72	63.7	22.9%	143	126.6	21.3%	167	147.9	17.3%	310	274.5	19.0%
45-54	49	41.7	15.6%	184	156.5	27.4%	362	308.0	37.6%	546	464.5	33.4%
55+	25	9.7	7.9%	134	52.2	20.0%	357	139.2	37.1%	491	191.4	30.0%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY†												
MALE												
MSM	215	--	73.6%	454	--	75.8%	641	--	72.8%	1,095	--	74.0%
IDU	18	--	6.2%	21	--	3.5%	48	--	5.5%	69	--	4.7%
MSM/IDU	22	--	7.5%	52	--	8.7%	96	--	10.9%	148	--	10.0%
HRH	11	--	3.8%	23	--	3.8%	33	--	3.8%	56	--	3.8%
Other	0	--	0.0%	0	--	--	7	--	0.8%	7	--	0.5%
NIR & NRR	26	--	8.9%	49	--	8.2%	55	--	6.3%	104	--	7.0%
FEMALE												
IDU	7	--	30.4%	14	--	19.4%	25	--	30.1%	39	--	25.2%
HRH	8	--	34.8%	38	--	52.8%	48	--	57.8%	86	--	55.5%
Other	0	--	0.0%	2	--	2.8%	2	--	2.4%	4	--	2.6%
NIR & NRR	8	--	34.8%	18	--	25.0%	8	--	9.6%	26	--	16.8%

NOTE: Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.

* Percentage represent the proportion of persons with either HIV or HIV Stage-3 infections from the total persons living with a diagnosis of HIV or Stage-3 HIV infection for the analysis year.

† Percentages represent the proportion of persons with the risk behavior from the total respective subgroup (e.g., the numerator was the number of male or females with a new HIV diagnosis and IDU divided by a denominator that was the total number of males or females, respectively).

Table 3.4. Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents, 2011—2015, & Persons Living with HIV or Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS), Year-end 2015, by selected characteristics — Southeast Region

	2011—2015 Diagnoses of HIV			2015 Persons Living with HIV or HIV Stage-3 (AIDS)						Total		
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	HIV			HIV Stage-3 (AIDS)			N	Rate	% of Total
				N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total			
TOTAL	37	15.6	--	78	32.9	42.9%	104	43.9	57.1%	182	76.8	--
SEX												
Male	35	29.1	94.6%	59	49.1	75.6%	93	77.4	89.4%	152	126.5	83.5%
Female	2	1.7	5.4%	19	16.2	24.4%	11	9.4	10.6%	30	25.7	16.5%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African Am.	2	28.2	5.4%	9	126.7	11.5%	10	140.8	9.6%	19	267.5	10.4%
AI/AN	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
Asian/PI	0	0.0	--	1	40.3	1.3%	0	0.0	--	1	40.3	0.5%
Hispanic	24	22.4	64.9%	37	34.5	47.4%	47	43.8	45.2%	84	78.2	46.2%
White	11	9.4	29.7%	30	25.5	38.5%	47	40.0	45.2%	77	65.5	42.3%
Multi-race	0	--	0.0%	1	--	1.3%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	0.5%
AGE												
13-24	8	15.4	21.6%	4	7.7	5.1%	3	5.8	2.9%	7	13.5	3.8%
25-34	13	31.5	35.1%	27	65.3	34.6%	9	21.8	8.7%	36	87.1	19.8%
35-44	9	27.1	24.3%	16	48.1	20.5%	23	69.2	22.1%	39	117.3	21.4%
45-54	4	11.8	10.8%	18	53.0	23.1%	32	94.2	30.8%	50	147.3	27.5%
55+	3	3.9	8.1%	13	17.0	16.7%	37	48.3	35.6%	50	65.3	27.5%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY†												
MALE												
MSM	25	--	71.4%	38	--	64.4%	60	--	64.5%	98	--	64.5%
IDU	0	--	0.0%	5	--	8.5%	13	--	14.0%	18	--	11.8%
MSM/IDU	2	--	5.7%	4	--	6.8%	8	--	8.6%	12	--	7.9%
HRH	2	--	5.7%	3	--	5.1%	4	--	4.3%	7	--	4.6%
Other	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	1.1%	1	--	0.7%
NIR & NRR	6	--	17.1%	9	--	15.3%	7	--	7.5%	16	--	10.5%
FEMALE												
IDU	1	--	50.0%	2	--	10.5%	3	--	27.3%	5	--	16.7%
HRH	0	--	0.0%	15	--	78.9%	6	--	54.5%	21	--	70.0%
Other	0	--	0.0%	1	--	5.3%	1	--	9.1%	2	--	6.7%
NIR & NRR	1	--	50.0%	1	--	5.3%	1	--	9.1%	2	--	6.7%

NOTE: Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.

* Percentage represent the proportion of persons with either HIV or HIV Stage-3 infections from the total persons living with a diagnosis of HIV or Stage-3 HIV infection for the analysis year.

† Percentages represent the proportion of persons with the risk behavior from the total respective subgroup (e.g., the numerator was the number of male or females with a new HIV diagnosis and IDU divided by a denominator that was the total number of males or females, respectively).

Table 3.5. Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents, 2011—2015, & Persons Living with HIV or Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS), Year-end 2015, by selected characteristics — Southwest Region

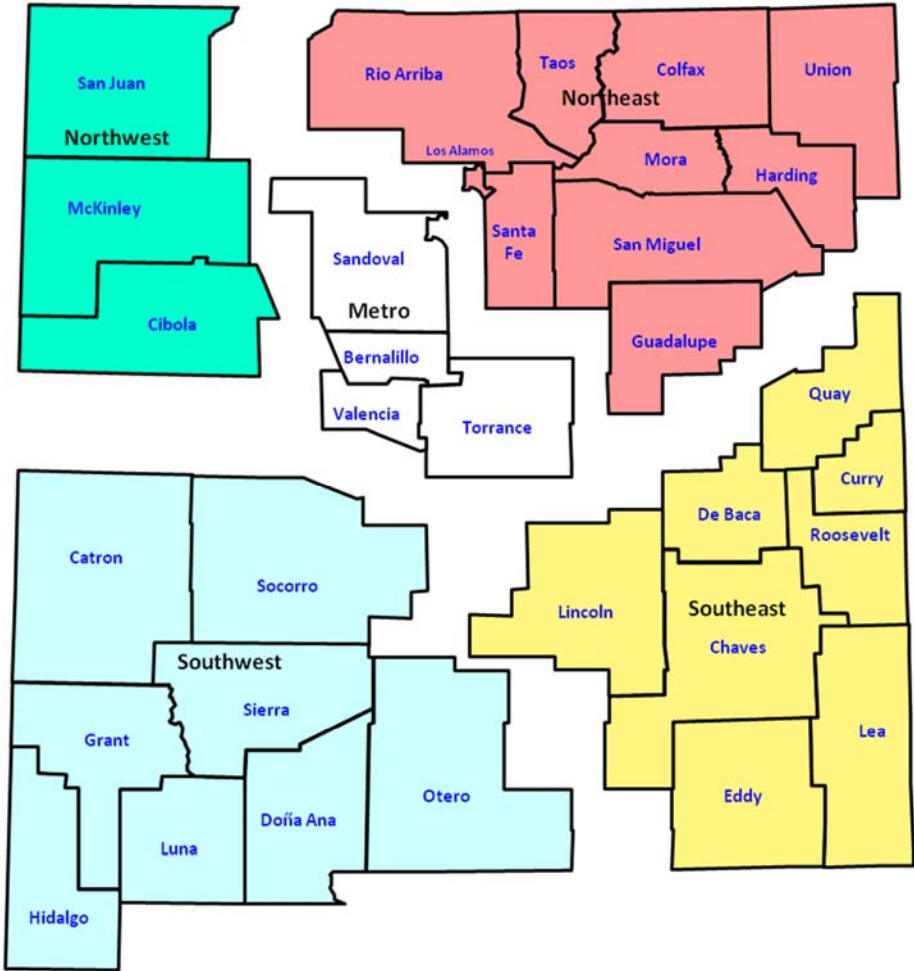
	2011-2015 Diagnoses of HIV			2015 Persons Living with HIV or HIV Stage-3 (AIDS)						Total		
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	HIV			HIV Stage-3 (AIDS)			N	Rate	% of Total
				N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total			
TOTAL	113	36.8	--	234	76.2	46.9%	265	86.3	53.1%	499	162.5	--
SEX												
Male	96	63.1	85.0%	190	124.8	81.2%	225	147.8	84.9%	415	272.7	83.2%
Female	17	11.0	15.0%	44	28.4	18.8%	40	25.8	15.1%	84	54.2	16.8%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African Am.	5	85.6	4.4%	13	222.6	5.6%	14	239.7	5.3%	27	462.2	5.4%
AI/AN	2	28.7	1.8%	5	71.7	2.1%	5	71.7	1.9%	10	143.5	2.0%
Asian/PI	1	25.4	0.9%	1	25.4	0.4%	0	0.0	--	1	25.4	0.2%
Hispanic	74	43.8	65.5%	148	87.7	63.2%	152	90.0	57.4%	300	177.7	60.1%
White	27	22.2	23.9%	63	51.8	26.9%	85	69.9	32.1%	148	121.8	29.7%
Multi-race	4	--	3.5%	4	--	1.7%	9	--	3.4%	13	--	2.6%
AGE												
13-24	22	30.6	19.5%	10	13.9	4.3%	6	8.3	2.3%	16	22.3	3.2%
25-34	35	76.7	31.0%	54	118.3	23.1%	19	41.6	7.2%	73	160.0	14.6%
35-44	26	67.2	23.0%	72	186.0	30.8%	59	152.4	22.3%	131	338.4	26.3%
45-54	18	43.3	15.9%	59	142.1	25.2%	89	214.3	33.6%	148	356.4	29.7%
55+	12	11.0	10.6%	39	35.7	16.7%	92	84.1	34.7%	131	119.8	26.3%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY*												
MALE												
MSM	59	--	61.5%	109	--	57.4%	141	--	62.7%	250	--	60.2%
IDU	8	--	8.3%	17	--	8.9%	26	--	11.6%	43	--	10.4%
MSM/IDU	10	--	10.4%	16	--	8.4%	24	--	10.7%	40	--	9.6%
HTC	8	--	8.3%	17	--	8.9%	17	--	7.6%	34	--	8.2%
Other	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	2	--	0.9%	2	--	0.5%
NIR or NRR	11	--	11.5%	31	--	16.3%	15	--	6.7%	46	--	11.1%
FEMALE												
IDU	3	--	17.6%	6	--	13.6%	12	--	30.0%	18	--	21.4%
HTC	9	--	52.9%	20	--	45.5%	23	--	57.5%	43	--	51.2%
Other	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	2.5%	1	--	1.2%
NIR or NRR	5	--	29.4%	18	--	40.9%	4	--	10.0%	22	--	26.2%

NOTE: Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.

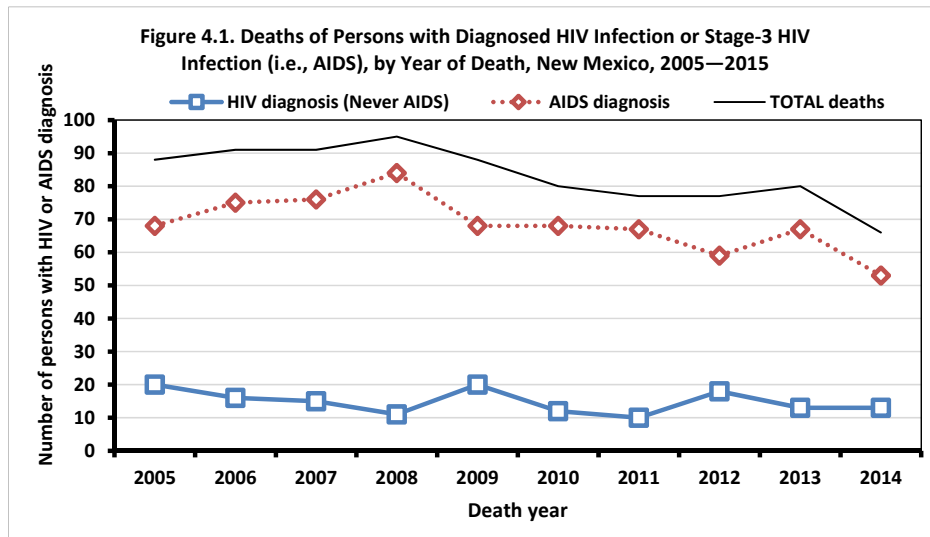
* Percentage represent the proportion of persons with either HIV or HIV Stage-3 infections from the total persons living with a diagnosis of HIV or Stage-3 HIV infection for the analysis year.

† Percentages represent the proportion of persons with the risk behavior from the total respective subgroup (e.g., the numerator was the number of male or females with a new HIV diagnosis and IDU divided by a denominator that was the total number of males or females, respectively).

Designation of Health Regions in New Mexico for Data Presentation – 2015.



SECTION 4: Deaths and Survival after a Diagnosis of HIV Infection or Diagnosis of Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS)



RISK CATEGORY

Sex with male Yes No Unknown Sex with female Yes No Unknown Injected non-prescription drugs Yes No Unknown

Received clotting factor before diagnosis Yes No Unknown If yes, specify Factor VIII Factor IX Other

Received transfusion of blood components before diagnosis Yes No Unknown If yes, specify year First _____ Last _____

Received tissue/organ transplant or artificial insemination before diagnosis Yes No Unknown If yes, specify year _____

Worked in health-care or clinical laboratory setting before diagnosis Yes No Unknown If yes, specify year _____

HETEROSEXUAL RELATIONS WITH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING (applies only to those reporting heterosexual contact):

Injection drug user Yes No Unknown Bisexual male Yes No Unknown

Person with hemophilia/coagulation disorder Yes No Unknown Transfusion recipient Yes No Unknown

Transplant recipient Yes No Unknown Person with documented HIV Infection or AIDS Yes No Unknown

Table 4.1. Survival for More Than 12, 36, and 60 Months After Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS) Classification by Selected Characteristics, New Mexico, 2006--2010

	Total Number Stage-3 HIV infection (i.e., AIDS) diagnoses	Period of survival after Stage-3 HIV infection (i.e., AIDS) diagnosis					
		> 12 months		> 36 months		> 60 months	
	N	N	% Survived	N	% Survived	N	% Survived
TOTAL	822	750	91.2%	710	86.4%	682	83.0%
SEX							
Male	720	660	91.7%	626	86.9%	602	83.6%
Female	102	90	88.2%	84	82.4%	80	78.4%
RACE/ETHNICITY							
African Am.	52	49	94.2%	45	86.5%	44	84.6%
AI/AN	108	98	90.7%	88	81.5%	79	73.1%
Asian/PI	8	8	100.0%	8	100.0%	7	87.5%
Hispanic	346	316	91.3%	303	87.6%	292	84.4%
White	289	261	90.3%	249	86.2%	243	84.1%
Multi-race	19	18	94.7%	17	89.5%	17	89.5%
AGE							
13-24	56	55	98.2%	54	96.4%	54	96.4%
25-34	195	181	92.8%	173	88.7%	166	85.1%
35-44	301	278	92.4%	264	87.7%	256	85.0%
45-54	187	171	91.4%	160	85.6%	150	80.2%
55+	83	65	78.3%	59	71.1%	56	67.5%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY*							
MALE							
MSM	462	436	94.4%	420	90.9%	406	87.9%
IDU	44	38	86.4%	33	75.0%	30	68.2%
MSM/IDU	93	87	93.5%	80	86.0%	76	81.7%
HTC	37	34	91.9%	33	89.2%	32	86.5%
Other	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NIR or NRR	84	65	77.4%	60	71.4%	58	69.0%
FEMALE							
IDU	29	28	96.6%	24	82.8%	23	79.3%
HTC	47	43	91.5%	42	89.4%	40	85.1%
Other	3	2	66.7%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%
NIR or NRR	23	17	73.9%	16	69.6%	15	65.2%
YEAR of STAGE-3 HIV INFECTION (i.e., AIDS) CLASSIFICATION							
2006	156	139	89.1%	130	83.3%	127	81.4%
2007	185	169	91.4%	161	87.0%	156	84.3%
2008	167	153	91.6%	146	87.4%	137	82.0%
2009	172	157	91.3%	150	87.2%	144	83.7%
2010	142	132	93.0%	123	86.6%	118	83.1%

NOTE: Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.

HIV & AIDS DIAGNOSIS HISTORY

Earliest HIV diagnosis date _____ Test type(s) EIA/ELISA WB Multispot detectable viral load _____ copies/ml
Residence at HIV diagnosis _____ Facility of HIV diagnosis _____
(City, State, Zip code) (Name, City, State, Zip code)

Ever progressed to AIDS Yes No Unknown (if No or Unknown, skip this section)
Earliest AIDS diagnosis date _____ CD4 count < 200 _____ CD4 % < 14 _____
(City, State, Zip code) (CD4 count result) (CD4 % result)
Residence at AIDS diagnosis _____ Facility of AIDS diagnosis _____
(City, State, Zip code) (Name, City, State, Zip code)
Opportunistic Illness(es) • Yes • None If yes, list OIs _____

DATA SOURCES

HIV CASE SURVEILLANCE DATA

All cases of persons with HIV infection or Stage-3 HIV infection (*i.e.*, AIDS) who are diagnosed or treated in New Mexico are required by the New Mexico Administrative Code (Section 7.4.3) to be reported to HIVSEP. All laboratory-confirmed positive HIV antibody tests, tests for HIV RNA or HIV bDNA (*i.e.*, viral loads), tests to detect HIV proteins, any positive HIV culture, or any other tests or conditions indicative of HIV infection or Stage-3 HIV infection, including opportunistic infections, are reportable to HIVSEP. AIDS has been a statutorily reportable condition in the state of New Mexico since 1988; HIV has been reportable since 1998. As of February 29th, 2014, all CD4 lymphocyte counts and percentages are also reportable.

Initially established in 1983 to track people newly diagnosed with AIDS, the surveillance system was expanded in 1998 to include HIV reporting. Standardized case report forms are used to collect sociodemographic information, transmission risk categories, laboratory and clinical information, perinatal exposure, vital status, and referrals for treatment or services. To allow for reporting delays, 2015 data are considered complete at the end of December 2015.

POPULATION DATA

New Mexico population data presented here were obtained via the NMDOH IBIS-Q query module (<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/builder/pop/PopMain/Count.html>) and represent revised estimates from the University of New Mexico, Geospatial and Population Studies (GPS; <http://www.unm.edu/~bber>). GPS conducts economic and demographic research and analysis related to New Mexico and provides population estimates for New Mexico based on 2011 U.S. Census Tracts. Intercensal population estimates were re-calculated after the release of the 2011 census, so they will not match earlier 2000 postcensal estimates from GPS. Race/ethnicity categorizations were completed by NMDOH.

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

HIV surveillance reports may not be representative of all persons infected with HIV because not all infected persons have been tested and reported to HIVSEP. Some persons infected with HIV may have been tested anonymously; these persons are not included in this report. It is also possible that some tested and HIV positive persons have not been reported to HIVSEP. The data presented in this report provide a minimum estimate of New Mexico residents known to be infected with HIV.

Due to the ongoing nature of HIV data collection, readers may notice differences between the statistics reported across annual reports. These differences result from a variety of factors including: the national interstate de-duplication process (*i.e.*, Routine Interstate De-Duplication Report), eHARS database conversions and updates, data quality checks, and occasional redefinition of terms. As it is difficult for HIVSEP to monitor migration of individuals into and out of New Mexico, the most recent known residential address may not reflect current residency.

Another consideration involves incidence estimation. To monitor the epidemic, it is ideal to estimate 'true incidence' using the date of infection. There exist specific laboratory methods that can estimate the date of infection; however, these methods are not available in New Mexico. Therefore, because the actual date of infection for an individual is not known, this report emphasizes new diagnoses of HIV rather than incidence of HIV infection.

Persons who have tested anonymously or who tested outside New Mexico and are not currently seeking care in New Mexico may not have been reported to HIVSEP. Thus, though these data may be used to monitor the HIV epidemic, they may be influenced by testing behavior, treatment outcomes, and access to medical care or services that follow HIV infection. Despite these limitations, HIV surveillance data is more than 85% complete.² For this reason, epidemiologic data are one of the major sources to inform both HIV prevention and HIV care planning.

Lastly, in some instances, analyses in this report were conducted using a small number of events (*e.g.*, the number of diagnoses of HIV infection within a certain age group). A small number of events can lead to concerns about statistical reliability and validity. Over time, small numbers may fluctuate due to random variation, rather than true changes in the epidemic. Readers are cautioned against drawing formal conclusions from data included in this report that may be subject to reliability and validity concerns. Please contact HIVSEP with any questions or concerns you may have about any of the estimates published in this report.

TECHNICAL NOTES

NEW DIAGNOSES OF HIV INFECTION

These data include persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection during a calendar year. This may include people that meet the CDC surveillance definition for Stage-3 (AIDS) at the time they were initially diagnosed with HIV infection (*i.e.*, concurrent diagnosis). The number of new HIV diagnoses in New Mexico includes only persons who were first reported with HIV infection while residents of New Mexico. Persons moving to New Mexico already diagnosed with HIV infection were excluded if they were previously reported in another state. Age-group assignment was based on the person's age at the time of diagnosis.

PERSONS LIVING WITH DIAGNOSED HIV INFECTION

These data include persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, including those with a Stage 3 (AIDS) classification, as of December 31, 2015. To be included in these data, persons living with HIV infection must have been alive and living in New Mexico as of December 31, 2015; residence at time of HIV diagnosis or Stage 3 (AIDS) classification was not considered. The most recent known residential address was used to determine whether persons were included. Age-group assignment was based on the person's age as of December 31, 2015. Persons reported to HIVSEP are assumed alive until their death is reported to HIVSEP. The NMDOH Bureau of Vital

² Hall HI, Song R, Gerstle JE III, Lee LM (on behalf of the HIV/AIDS Reporting System Evaluation Group) (2006) Assessing the completeness of reporting of human immunodeficiency virus diagnoses in 2002–2003: capture-recapture methods. *Am J Epidemiology*. 164:391–397.

Records and Health Statistics provides annual mortality data to update vital status and to determine cause of death.

RACE AND ETHNICITY

HIVSEP collects race and ethnicity data according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards.³ These standards provide five categories for data collection regarding race: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and White. Given the composition of New Mexico's population, HIVSEP combines Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander with Asian. This modification of the OMB standards minimizes the impact of small numbers on the stability of published estimates. The OMB standards also provide two categories for ethnicity (independent of race): Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. In this report, race and ethnicity groups were calculated according to NMDOH guidelines. These guidelines combine race and ethnicity into a single construct for data presentation. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity were classified as Hispanic without consideration of reported race. Persons not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity were classified according to race.

HIVSEP recognizes that categories in this classification are social-political constructs and does not interpret them as being biologic or anthropologic in nature; rather, the categories provide a common language for uniformity and comparability in the collection and use of data on race and ethnicity.

TRANSMISSION CATEGORIES

HIVSEP summarizes a person's possible HIV risk factors using a hierarchical order of possible risks for transmission. Persons whose transmission category is classified as MSM (male-to-male sexual contact) include men who report sexual contact with other men and men who report sexual contact with both men and women. Persons whose transmission category is classified as Probable Heterosexual Contact (HRH) include persons who report heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection (e.g., heterosexual sexual contact with bi-sexual males, injection drug users, persons with hemophilia, HIV-infected transfusion recipient, or other HIV-infected persons with unknown risk) as well as persons who report heterosexual contact while simultaneously denying all other risk factors. Persons whose transmission category is classified as IDU are persons who report injecting illicit or nonprescription drugs. Except for men who report sexual contact with other men and injection drug use, persons with more than one reported risk factor are classified according to the category listed first in the hierarchy. Men who report sexual contact with other men and injection drug use comprise a separate transmission risk category, MSM/IDU. Persons with no reported exposure to HIV through any of the categories in the hierarchy are classified as "no risk factor reported or identified" (NRR or NIR). The "other" category includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and perinatal exposure.

³ Federal Register (October 30, 1997) Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity (Notice of Decision) 26:210, 58782.

NEW MEXICO PUBLIC HEALTH REGIONS

The Northwest Region is comprised of Cibola, McKinley, and San Juan counties. The Northeast Region is comprised of Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Los Alamos, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Taos, and Union counties. Bernalillo, Sandoval, Tarrant, and Valencia counties have been designated as the Metropolitan Region. The Southeast Region is comprised of Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Quay, and Roosevelt counties. Catron, Dona Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Otero, Sierra, and Socorro counties comprise the Southwest Region.

RATES

Rates per 100,000 population were calculated using population denominators provided by the Geospatial and Population Studies (GPS), located at the University of New Mexico. Rates were calculated by dividing the total number of events of interest (e.g., new diagnoses of HIV infection) during the time period of interest (e.g., a calendar year) by the population for that time period, and multiplying by 100,000.

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Persons imprisoned in a state or county correctional or detention facility, or who were housed in a residential facility (e.g., drug treatment facility), were included in the data presented unless otherwise noted.

LAB DATA

<input type="checkbox"/> EIA/ELISA	Collection date _____	Result <input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative
<input type="checkbox"/> Western Blot	Collection date _____	Result <input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Indeterminate
<input type="checkbox"/> Multispot	Collection date _____	Result <input type="checkbox"/> HIV-1 <input type="checkbox"/> HIV-2 <input type="checkbox"/> HIV-1 p24 Ag
<input type="checkbox"/> Viral Load	Collection date _____	Result _____ copies/ml <u>OR</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Detected (qualitative)
<input type="checkbox"/> CD4	Collection date _____	Result _____ ct _____ %

Current Physician _____ Performing Laboratory _____

ACRONYMS

AA	African American
AI/AN	American Indian/Alaskan Native
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
Asian/PI	Asian or Pacific Islander
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
DPT	Disease Prevention Team
eHARS	Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System
GPS	Geospatial and Population Studies
HARS	HIV/AIDS Reporting System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRH	High-risk heterosexual
IDU	Injection Drug User
MSM	Men who have sex with men
MSM/IDU	Male injection drug users who have sex with men
NIR/NRR	No identified risk/No reported risk
NM	New Mexico
NMDOH	New Mexico Department of Health
	SEP?
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection

DEFINITIONS

eHARS (ENHANCED HIV/AIDS REPORTING SYSTEM): A database that uses web-based technology for expanded, document-based collection of HIV-related surveillance data.

HRH (PROBABLE HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT): Persons who have any history of heterosexual contact with a partner having any history of injection drug use; a bi-sexual male (applies to females only); a person having any history of hemophilia/coagulation disorder; a person having any history of receiving a blood transfusion; a person having any history of receiving an organ transplant; or, a person known to have HIV infection. Alternatively, persons with a history of heterosexual contact and no other risk for HIV infection.

HIV (HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS): Diagnosis of HIV infection is defined by either 1) a confirmed positive result on a screening test for HIV antibody (e.g., reactive enzyme immunoassay), followed by a positive result on a confirmatory test for HIV antibody (e.g., Western blot or immunofluorescence antibody test); or 2) a positive result or a detectable quantity on a virologic test (e.g., polymerase chain reaction, neutralization assay, or culture).

IDU (INJECTION DRUG USER): Persons who have any history of receiving an injection, either self-administered or given by another person, of a drug that was not prescribed by a physician for this person. This includes illicit drugs as well as prescription drugs (e.g., estrogen, testosterone, anabolic steroids, or human growth hormone) that were not prescribed for this person.

MSM (MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN): Men who have a history of sexual contact with men or with both men and women.

NIR (NO IDENTIFIED RISK): Persons who have no identified history of risk of exposure to HIV, as defined by the CDC. Persons reported with no identified risk can be under investigation, have incomplete histories because they have died, have refused to divulge their history, or have been lost to follow up.

OTHER (OTHER RISK): Persons who have a history of hemophilia or coagulation disorder, receipt of blood transfusion, blood components or tissue, or persons who have any of the adolescent/adult risk factors for HIV infection which occurred before age 13 years or who were born to a mother with HIV infection.

STAGE-3 HIV INFECTION (i.e., AIDS): Diagnosis of Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS) is defined by a confirmed HIV positive test along with either 1) a CD4 positive lymphocyte count < 200; 2) a CD4 positive lymphocyte count < 14% of total lymphocytes; or 3) any of 26 opportunistic infections indicative of Stage 3 (AIDS).

NMDOH RESOURCES

HIV SURVEILLANCE & EPIDEMIOLOGY PROGRAM

Conducts state-wide surveillance and analysis of HIV.

(505) 476-3515

<http://nmhealth.org/about/erd/ideb/haep/>

HIV PREVENTION PROGRAM

Supports community planning and HIV prevention and HIV testing activities across the state, including training, capacity building, funding, and oversight.

(505) 476-3612

<http://nmhealth.org/about/phd/idb/happ/>

HIV SERVICES PROGRAM

Supports a statewide array of providers in the Health Management Alliance (HMA) network that provide case management, medical care and support services for people with HIV/AIDS.

(505) 476-3628

NEW MEXICO HIV, STD AND HEPATITIS RESOURCE GUIDE

www.nmhivguide.org

COMMUNITY PARTNERS

NEW MEXICO HIV PREVENTION COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ACTION GROUP (CPAG)

This group is co-chaired by representatives from NMDOH, the community, and persons living with HIV. The CPAG collaborates with NMDOH to develop a statewide Comprehensive HIV Prevention Plan

www.nmcpag.org/

HIV SERVICE PROVIDERS (HSP)

HSPs are non-profit organizations that offer comprehensive services including medical and case management, support, and prevention for HIV

NEW MEXICO AIDS SERVICES (NMAS)

Based in Albuquerque and serves the metro area and northwestern New Mexico
(888) 882-2437

www.nmas.net

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER, TRUMAN STREET CLINIC

Based in Albuquerque and serves the metro area and northwestern New Mexico in collaboration with New Mexico AIDS Services

(505) 272-1312

<http://www.unmtruman.com/>

FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITY HEALTH SOURCE

Based in Albuquerque and serves the American Indian/Alaska Native community
(505) 262-2481

www.fnch.org

SOUTHWEST CARE CENTER (SWCC)

Based in Santa Fe and serves northeastern New Mexico
(888) 320-8200

www.southwestcare.org

ALIANZA OF NEW MEXICO

Based in Roswell and serves southern New Mexico
(800) 957-1995

<http://www.alianzaofnewmexico.org/>

COMMUNITY COLLABORATIVE CARE (CCC)

Based in Las Cruces and serves south-central New Mexico
(575) 528-5001

<http://nmhealth.org/about/phd/region/sw/cccp/>



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