Diagnoses of HIV Infections

Among Adults and Adolescents in New Mexico

Annual Report of Cases Through 2019

HIV Surveillance and Epidemiology Program

New Mexico Department of Health

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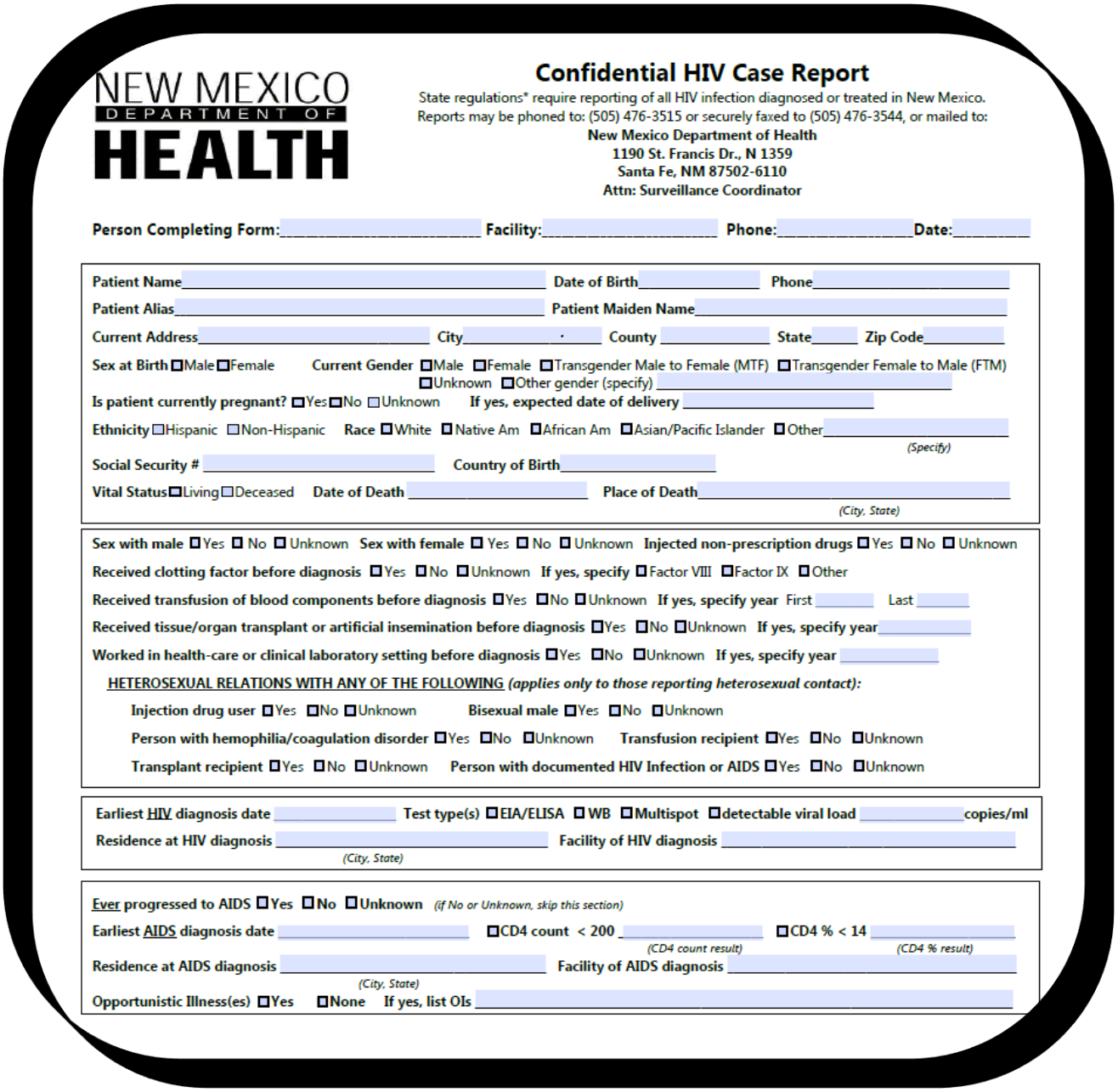

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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 ☐Male ☐Female **Current Gender** ☐Male ☐Female ☐Transgender Male to Female (MTF) ☐Transgender Female to Male (FTM) ☐Unknown ☐Other gender (specify) _____

Is patient currently pregnant? ☐Yes ☐No ☐Unknown **If yes, expected date of delivery** _____

Ethnicity ☐Hispanic ☐Non-Hispanic **Race** ☐White ☐Native Am ☐African Am ☐Asian/Pacific Islander ☐Other_____ *(Specify)*

Social Security # _____ **Country of Birth**_____

Vital Status ☐Living ☐Deceased **Date of Death** _____ **Place of Death**_____ *(City, State)*

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

Earliest HIV diagnosis date _____ **Test type(s)** ☐EIA/ELISA ☐WB ☐Multispot ☐detectable viral load _____ **copies/ml**

Residence at HIV diagnosis _____ *(City, State)* **Facility of HIV diagnosis** _____

Ever progressed to AIDS ☐Yes ☐No ☐Unknown *(if No or Unknown, skip this section)*

Earliest AIDS diagnosis date _____ ☐CD4 count < 200 _____ *(CD4 count result)* ☐CD4 % < 14 _____ *(CD4 % result)*

Residence at AIDS diagnosis _____ *(City, State)* **Facility of AIDS diagnosis** _____

Opportunistic Illness(es) ☐Yes ☐None **If yes, list OIs** _____

To report HIV or AIDS in New Mexico:

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

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INTRODUCTION

The New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH) Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Epidemiology and Surveillance Program (HIVSEP) collects, analyzes, and disseminates surveillance data on HIV infections in New Mexico. This annual surveillance report summarizes information about HIV infections diagnosed in New Mexico by the end of calendar 2019 and analyzed after the end of calendar year 2020. This information is used by NMDOH's public health partners including 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 *Annual Report of Cases Through 2019* includes data for adult and adolescent (aged 13 years or older) New Mexicans who were newly diagnosed with an HIV infection and who were living with HIV through the end of 2019. To ensure that the 2019 data are complete and accurate, HIVSEP conducts data collection and follow-up activities for 12 months following the end of 2019 before analyses are performed. Case ascertainment was based on the 2014 revised HIV case definition for adults and adolescents age ≥ 13 years,[1] which updated the laboratory criteria for a confirmed case due the development of new testing algorithms.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The HIV surveillance report is organized into five sections:

1. New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Stage 1 through Stage 3 (i.e., Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome or AIDS)
2. Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection or with Infection Ever Classified as Stage 3 (i.e., AIDS)
3. New Diagnoses of HIV Infection and Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV by New Mexico Public Health Region
4. Deaths and Survival after a Diagnosis of HIV Infection or Stage 3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS)
5. Methods and Limitations

HIVSEP staff are available to assist with interpretation of these data and to provide additional analyses. 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 Case Reporting Hotline* at (505) 476-3515.

[1] Selik RM, Mokotff ED, Branson B, Owen SM, Whitmore S, Hall HI. Revised surveillance case definition for HIV infection – United States, 2014. MMWR 2014;63(RR-03):1-10.

OVERVIEW NEW MEXICO 2019

SECTION 1: NEW DIAGNOSES OF HIV INFECTION STAGE 1 THROUGH STAGE 3

NEWLY DIAGNOSED STAGE 1 AND STAGE 2 HIV INFECTIONS

During 2019, 148 adult and adolescent (ages 13 years and older) New Mexico residents were newly diagnosed with HIV infection (**Table 1.1**). This represents a 16.5% increase from the number of persons diagnosed in 2018. Over the last ten years the number of new HIV infections per year has been relatively stable with no consistent upward or downward trend. The 2019 rate of new diagnoses of HIV infection was 8.4 per 100,000 individuals 13 years and older in New Mexico. This is about two-thirds of the 2019 rate in the United States (13.2 per 100,000).[2] New Mexico is considered a low-moderate HIV morbidity state.

Males constituted the overwhelming majority (85.1%) of people with new diagnoses of HIV infection, with a rate of 14.5 per 100,000. The male rate of newly diagnosed infections was more than six times higher than the female rate of 2.3 per 100,000. However, the proportion of newly diagnosed HIV infections among females increased yearly over the last four years from 6.6% of total infections in 2015 to 14.2% in 2019 . Compared to last year there was a decrease in newly infections among transgender women from 8 to 1, which is comparable to prior years. Gender identity is not consistently collected or reported on either laboratory reports or HIV case report forms, so HIV infections among persons who self-identify as transgender or gender non-conforming are likely underestimated.

Hispanic New Mexicans composed 52.0% of new HIV infections, followed by White individuals (22.3%) and American Indian/Alaska Natives (AIAN) (16.9%) (**Table 1.1**). However, African Americans had the highest rate of new diagnoses (23.2 per 100,000), followed by AIANs (16.2 per 100,000) and Hispanic people (9.3 per 100,000). African Americans and AIANs had rates that were 4.9 and 3.4 times higher, respectively, compared to White individuals (4.7 per 100,000). From 2018 to 2019, the rate of new HIV infections increased among White individuals by 46.9% from 3.2 per 100,000 to 4.7 per 100,000, whereas rates in African Americans (+ 10.0%) and Hispanics (+ 12.0%) comparatively showed only slight increases. The rate for AIANs remained the same as in 2018 (**Figure 1.2**).

[2]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2019 ; vol. 32. http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html. Published May 2021. Accessed June 27, , 2021.

The age distribution of new HIV infections in 2019 was similar to 2018 (**Table 1.1**). Rates of new HIV infection increased across all age groups. As in the prior four years, persons 25-34 years of age had the highest proportion (40.5%) and rate (21.1 per 100,000) of new HIV infections in 2019. The rate in this age group increased by 17.9 % in the past year, from 17.9 to 21.1 per 100,000 (**Figure 1.3**). As New Mexico is a low-moderate morbidity state for HIV, small changes in numbers (e.g., 21 to 26 in the 13-24 years age group) may be due to the normal fluctuation of new diagnoses over time and may not represent a statistically significant change in the age-specific rate.

NMDOH follows definitions from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in categorizing persons living with HIV by risk factor. However, the HIVSEP updated variables and data definitions in 2020 to correctly reflect risk factors for transgender individuals and individuals that were exposed through heterosexual contacts without the presence of other reported risk factors. Gay/bisexual men and other men who have sex with men (MSM) are historically the most affected group with HIV infection in the United States, as well as in New Mexico. Approximately 70% of new HIV diagnoses in the U.S. in 2019 were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (MMSC) (including 4% MMSC and injection drug use [IDU]), compared to 72.2% % of new diagnoses in NM in 2019.[3] In New Mexico, MSM represented the route of transmission in 61.1% of new infections in males (**Figure 1.4**). From 2018 to 2019, there was a 75.0% increase in the number of men with newly diagnosed HIV infections that had a defined risk of MSM who inject drugs; and a 28.6% increase in the number of new HIV diagnoses among males due to heterosexual contact. Due to the way that risk categories are defined by CDC, most females living with HIV were categorized as unknown or unreported risk category (NIR or NRR), which accounted for more than three-quarters of all females with new HIV infections in prior reports. This number decreased to three in 2019 due to the HIVSEP revised definitions of transmission risk categories. The majority (61.9 %) of females now have heterosexual contact with men as their transmission mode (**Figure 1.5**) *(See Technical Note about transmission categories.)* More information on the risk behaviors of male partners is needed to correctly categorize transmission of HIV infection among heterosexual females. Improving the classification and the completeness of risk factor information collected for all new HIV infections will help to better target prevention activities and connect individuals to care.

Table 1.1. New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents by Year of Diagnosis & Selected Characteristics, 2015—2019, New Mexico															
	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total
TOTAL	**136**	**7.8**	--	**146**	**8.4**	--	**139**	**7.9**	--	**127**	**7.2**	--	**148**	**8.4**	--
GENDER															
Male	126	14.7	92.6%	130	15.1	89.0%	120	13.9	86.3%	101	11.7	79.5%	126	14.5	85.1%
Female	9	1.0	6.6%	13	1.5	8.9%	19	2.1	13.7%	18	2.0	14.2%	21	2.3	14.2%
Transgender Female-to-Male	1	--	0.7%	1	--	0.7%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Transgender Male-to-Female	0	--		2	--	1.4%	0	--	0.0%	8	--	6.3%	1	--	0.7%
RACE/ETHNICITY															
African American	2	5.5	1.5%	3	8.1	2.1%	9	24.1	6.5%	8	21.1	6.3%	9	23.2	6.1%
AI/AN	15	9.9	11.0%	25	16.4	17.1%	26	17.0	18.7%	25	16.3	19.7%	25	16.2	16.9%
Asian/PI	0	0.0	0.0%	1	0.1	0.7%	1	3.2	0.7%	2	6.2	1.6%	1	3.1	0.7%
Hispanic	78	9.8	57.4%	83	10.3	56.8%	62	7.6	44.6%	68	8.3	53.5%	77	9.3	52.0%
White	40	5.5	29.4%	32	4.4	21.9%	41	5.7	29.5%	23	3.2	18.1%	33	4.7	22.3%
Multi-race	1	--	0.7%	2	--	1.4%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	0.8%	3	--	2.0%
AGE															
13-24	31	8.9	22.8%	31	9.0	21.2%	36	10.6	25.9%	21	6.2	16.5%	26	7.8	17.6%
25-34	50	17.8	36.8%	58	20.5	39.7%	41	14.4	29.5%	51	17.9	40.2%	60	21.1	40.5%
35-44	26	10.6	19.1%	31	12.6	21.2%	34	13.7	24.5%	25	9.9	19.7%	30	11.7	20.3%
45-54	19	7.3	14.0%	17	6.7	11.6%	16	6.5	11.5%	21	8.7	16.5%	21	8.9	14.2%
55+	10	1.6	7.4%	9	1.5	6.2%	12	1.9	8.6%	9	1.4	7.1%	11	1.7	7.4%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY*															
Gender															
Male															
MSM	79	--	62.7%	80	--	61.5%	81	--	67.5%	66	--	65.3%	77	--	61.1%
IDU	8	--	6.3%	6	--	4.6%	4	--	3.3%	7	--	6.9%	5	--	4.0%
MSM/IDU	14	--	11.1%	9	--	6.9%	9	--	7.5%	8	--	7.9%	14	--	11.1%
Sex with Women	9	--	7.1%	15	--	11.5%	17	--	14.2%	14	--	13.9%	18	--	14.3%
Sex with Women, High Risk	0	--	0.0%	1	--	0.8%	1	--	0.8%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Perinatal Exposure	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0,0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0,0%	0	--	0.0%
Blood Products or Tissue	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0,0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0,0%	0	--	0.0%
NIR/NRR	16	--	12.7%	19	--	14.6%	8	--	6.7%	6	--	5.9%	12	--	9.5%
Transgender Female-to-Male															
IDU	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Sex with Women	1	--	0.0%	1	--	0,0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0,0%	0	--	0.0%
NIR/NRR	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Female															
IDU	3	--	33.3%	2	--	15.4%	5	--	26.3%	3	--	16.7%	5	--	23.8%
Sex with Men	5	--	55.6%	9	--	69.2%	13	--	68.4%	12	--	66.7%	13	--	61.9%
Sex with Men, High Risk	0	--	0.0%	1	--	7.7%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Perinatal Exposure	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Blood Products or Tissue	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
NIR/NRR	1	--	11.1%	1	--	7.7%	1	--	5.3%	3	--	16.7%	3	--	14.3%
Transgender Male-to-Female															
IDU	0	--	0.0%	1	--	50.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Sex with Men	0	--	0.0%	1	--	50.0%	0	--	0.0%	7	--	87.5%	1	--	100.0%
NIR/NRR	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	12.5%	0	--	0.0%
REGION															
Northwest	25	13.5	18.4%	23	12.5	15.8%	23	12.6	16.5%	28	15.3	22.0%	22	12.1	14.9%
Northeast	12	4.7	8.8%	20	7.9	13.7%	11	4.3	7.9%	14	5.5	11.0%	15	5.9	10.1%
Metro	65	8.6	47.8%	76	9.9	52.1%	63	8.2	45.3%	56	7.2	44.1%	70	9.0	47.3%
Southeast	14	5.9	10.3%	9	3.8	6.2%	18	7.6	12.9%	11	4.6	8.7%	14	5.9	9.5%
Southwest	20	6.5	14.7%	18	5.8	12.3%	24	7.8	17.3%	18	5.8	14.2%	27	8.7	18.2%

NOTE: Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%. *Percentages represent the proportion of persons with the risk behavior from the total respective gender group (i.e., denominator was the total number of males or females for the respective analysis year). [a]Number of cases per 100,000 NM residents ≥13 years of age.

Figure 1.1 Rate of New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents per 100,000 Population by Year of Diagnosis & Sex, New Mexico, 2010—2019

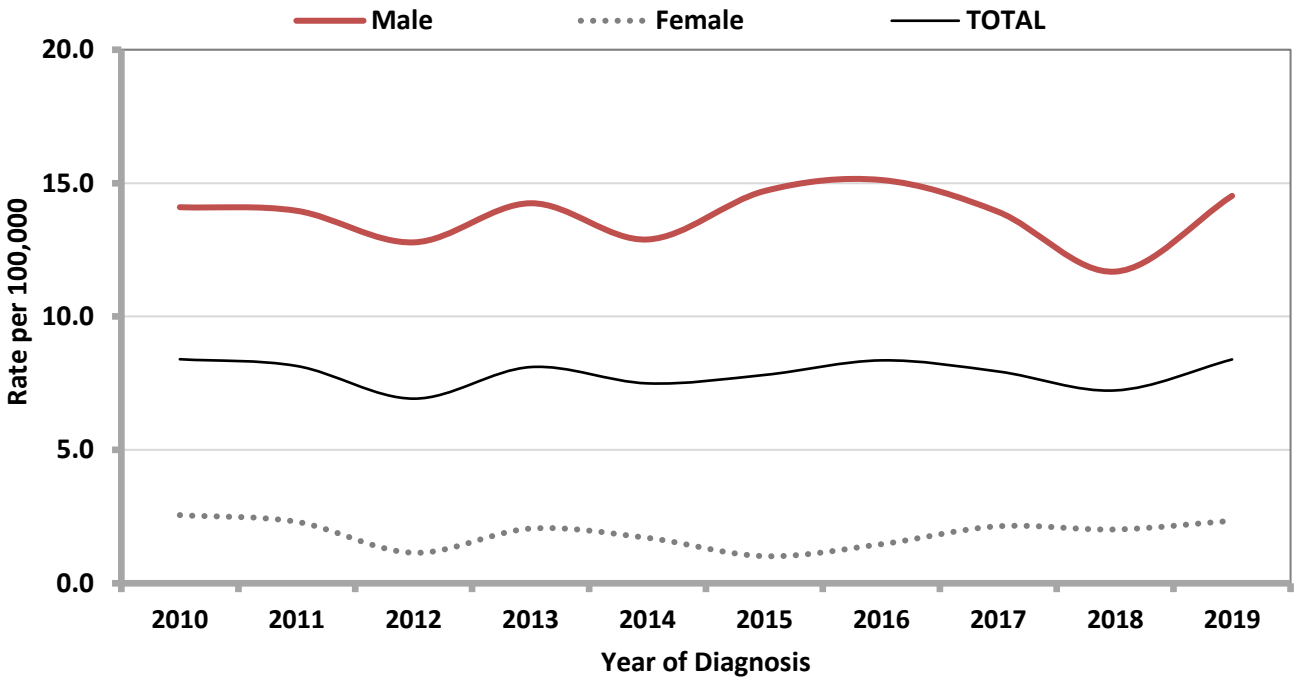


Figure 1.2 Rate of New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents per 100,000 Population by Year of Diagnosis & Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2010—2019

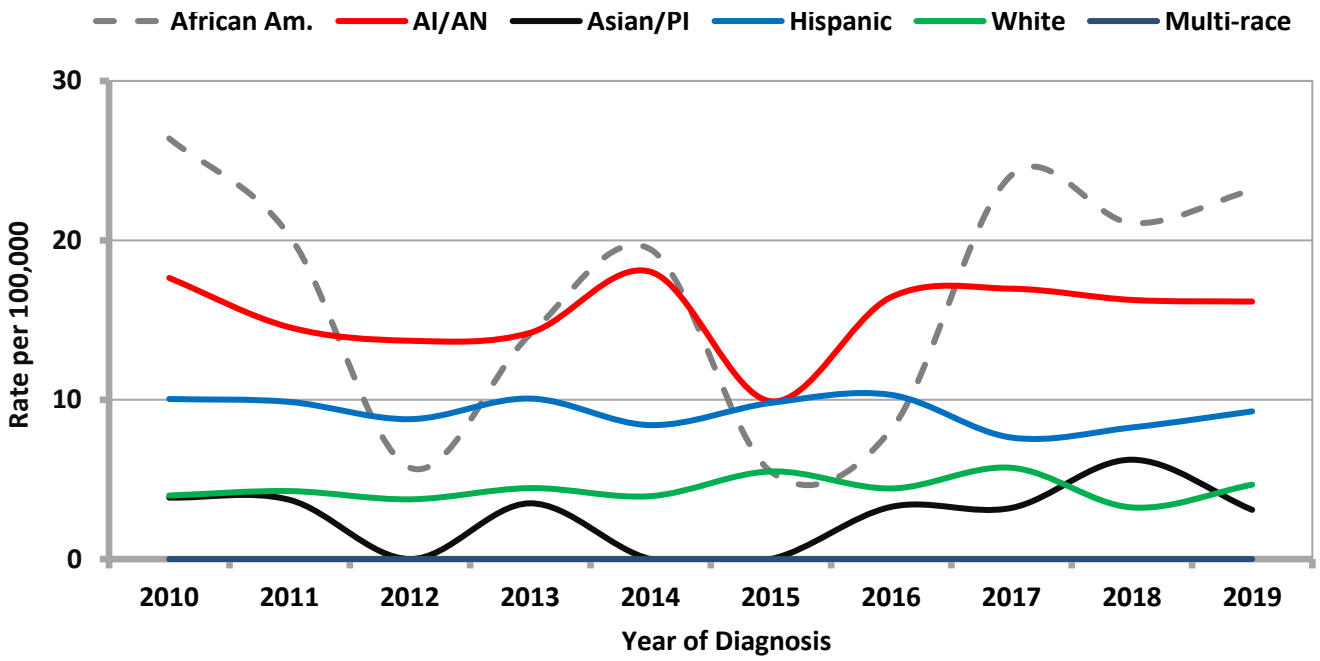


Figure 1.3 Rate of New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents per 100,000 Population by Year of Diagnosis & Age (Years) at Diagnosis, New Mexico, 2010—2019

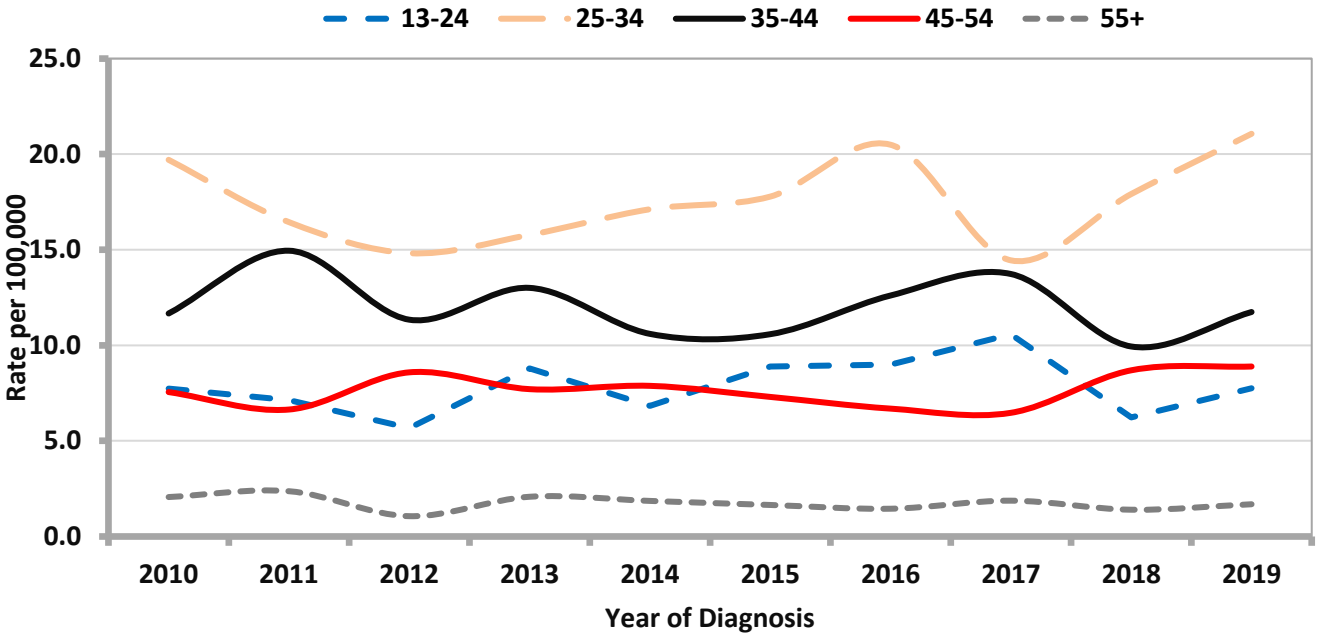
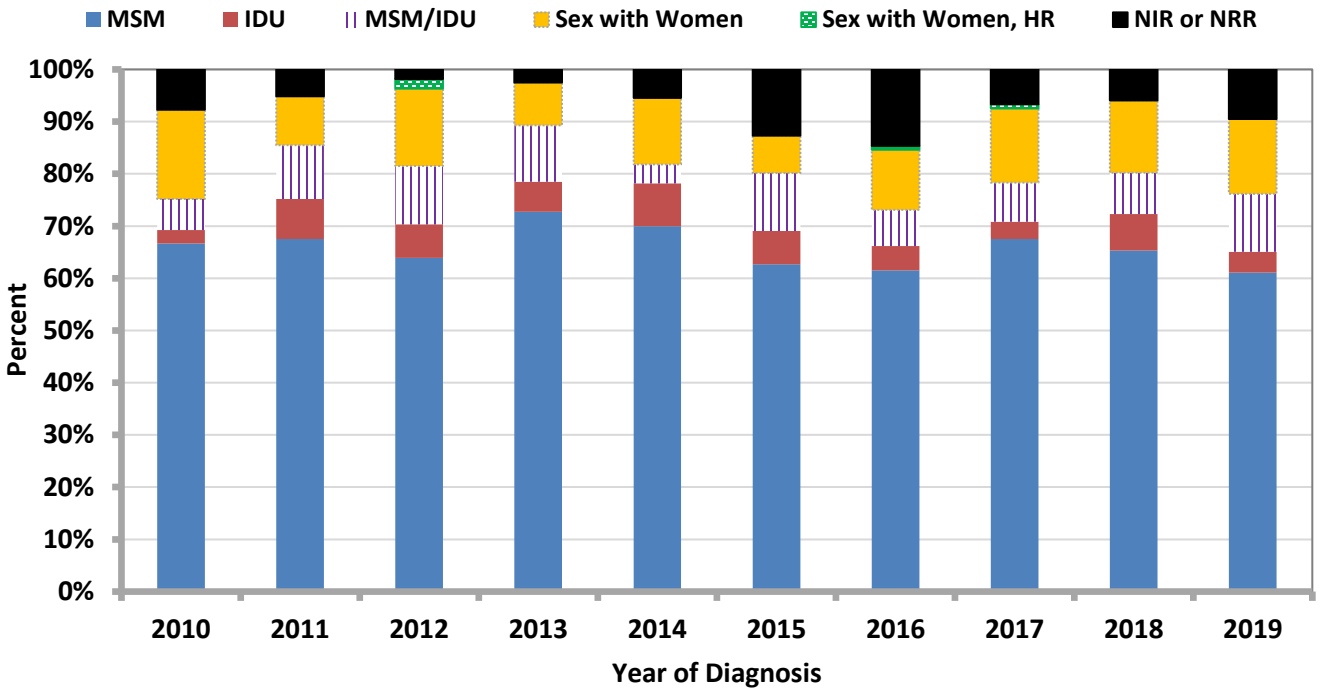
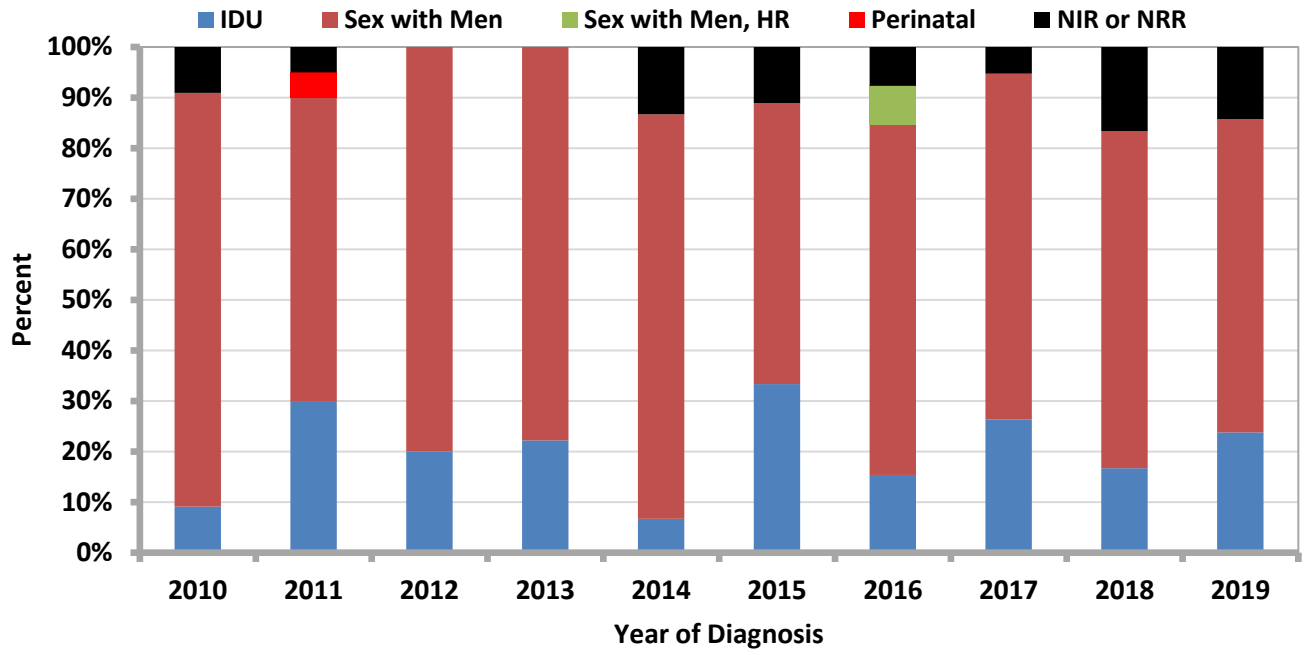


Figure 1.4 Percent of New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adult & Adolescent Males* by Year of Diagnosis & Transmission Category, New Mexico, 2010—2019



HR (High risk), **IDU** (Injection drug user), **MSM** (Men who have sex with men),
MSM/IDU (Men who have sex with men and inject drugs), **NIR or NRR** (No identified risk or no reported risk)
*Does not include transgender persons

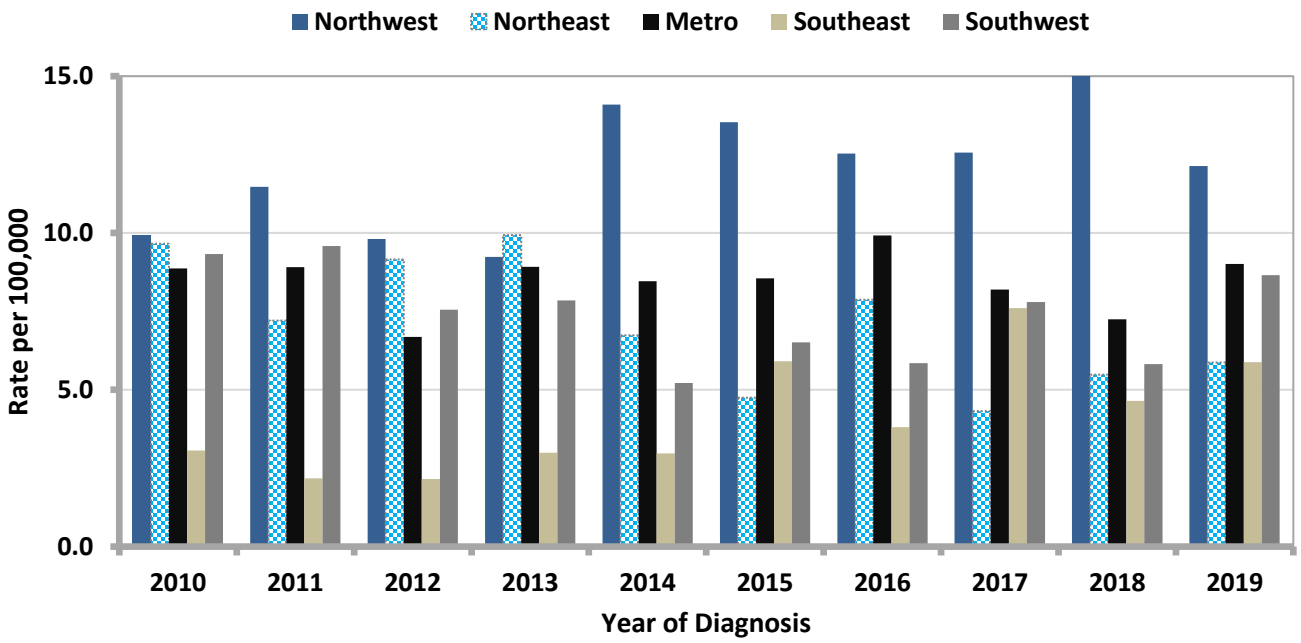
Figure 1.5. Percent of New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adult & Adolescent Females* by Year of Diagnosis & Transmission Category, New Mexico, 2010—2019



HR (High risk), **IDU** (Injection drug user), **NIR or NRR** (No identified risk or no reported risk)
*Does not include transgender persons

NMDOH has categorized the state into five regional areas for public health as a tool for planning and resource allocation. Since 2014, the Northwest Region had the highest rate of new HIV infections, peaking in 2018 with 15.3 per 100,000. In 2019 this rate decreased by 20.9% to 12.1 per 100,000 (**Figure 1.6**). In contrast, rates of new HIV infection increased in the other four public health regions between 2018 and 2019. The largest increase was observed in the Southwest Region, where the proportion of HIV new infections went from 14.2% to 18.2%, an almost 50% change in rate from 5.8 to 8.7 per 100,000. The highly populated Metro Region had the largest number (n=70) of new HIV diagnoses in 2019, with a rate of new infections that went from 7.2 per 100,000 in 2018 to 9.0 per 100,000 in 2019. Rates in the Southeast Region increased by 28.3 % compared to 2018.

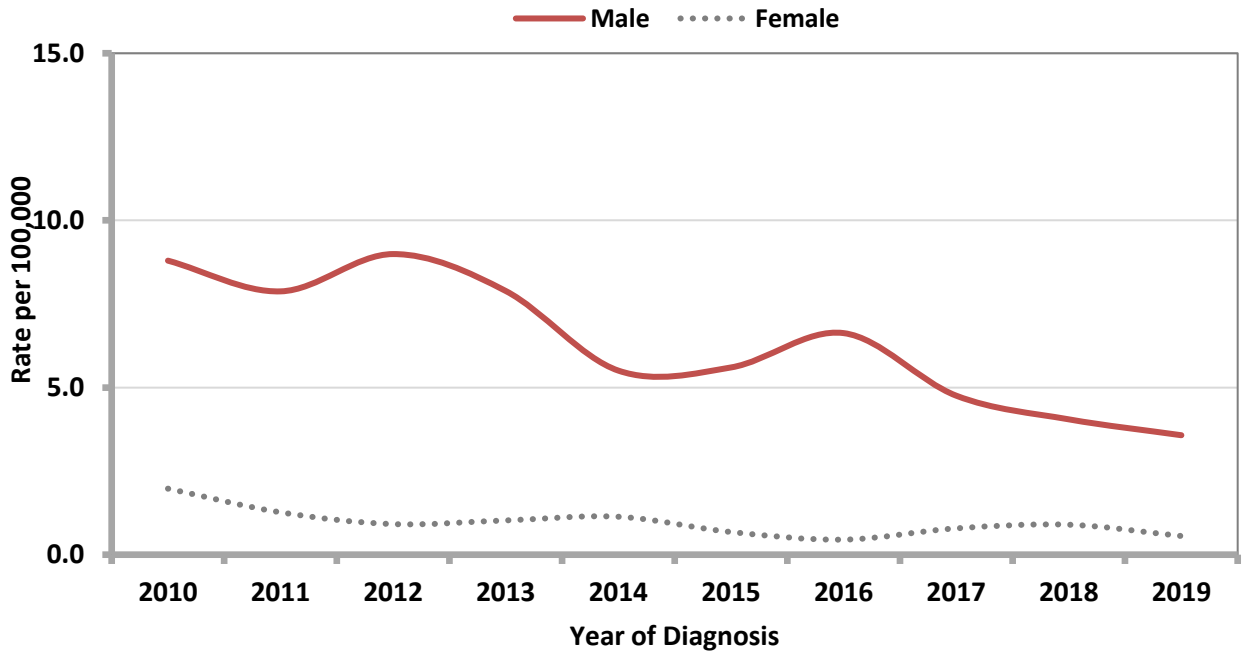
Figure 1.6 New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents by Year of Diagnosis & Region, New Mexico, 2010—2019



NEWLY DIAGNOSED STAGE 3 HIV INFECTIONS (i.e., AIDS)

During 2019, 36 individuals were newly classified as having a Stage 3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS) (**Table 1.2**). This continued the general downward trend among males over the past 10 years (**Figure 1.7**). After a continuous slight increase of new Stage 3 diagnoses in females over three years, from 0.5 per 100,000 in 2016 to 0.9 in 2018, the rate decreased in 2019 to 0.6 per 100,000. No transgender women or transgender men were classified as Stage 3 in 2019. Rates of new Stage 3 infections decreased among all racial/ethnic groups from 2018 to 2019, except among Whites, with a rate increase of 27.3%. However, changes in rates of new Stage 3 infections may not be significant due to the small number of cases (i.e., ≤20) diagnosed each year. Although the largest proportion of new Stage 3 infections were among Hispanics (50.0%), African Americans had the highest new Stage 3 HIV rate in 2019 (5.1 per 100,000) (**Figure 1.8**).

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, 2010—2019



From 2018 to 2019, there was a 62.5% reduction in the number of new Stage 3 infections among persons 25 to 34 years of age from 16 to 6; and a 33.3% increase in adults aged 35 to 44 years from 9 to 12 (**Table 1.2**). In 2019, the highest rate of new Stage 3 infections was in adults 35-44 years, with an annual increase from 3.6 to 4.7 per 100,000, whereas rates in persons 13-24 years and 45 years and older remained about the same (**Figure 1.9**).

Overall, there was a decrease of new Stage 3 rates in all public health regions of New Mexico, excluding the Northeast Region that had an increase of 34.8% from 2.3 to 3.1 per 100,000 from 2018 to 2019 (**Figure 1.12**).

The proportion of persons who developed Stage 3 HIV infection or AIDS within 12 months after a diagnosis of HIV decreased from 25.2% to 14.9% between 2018 and 2019 (data not shown).

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, 2010—2019

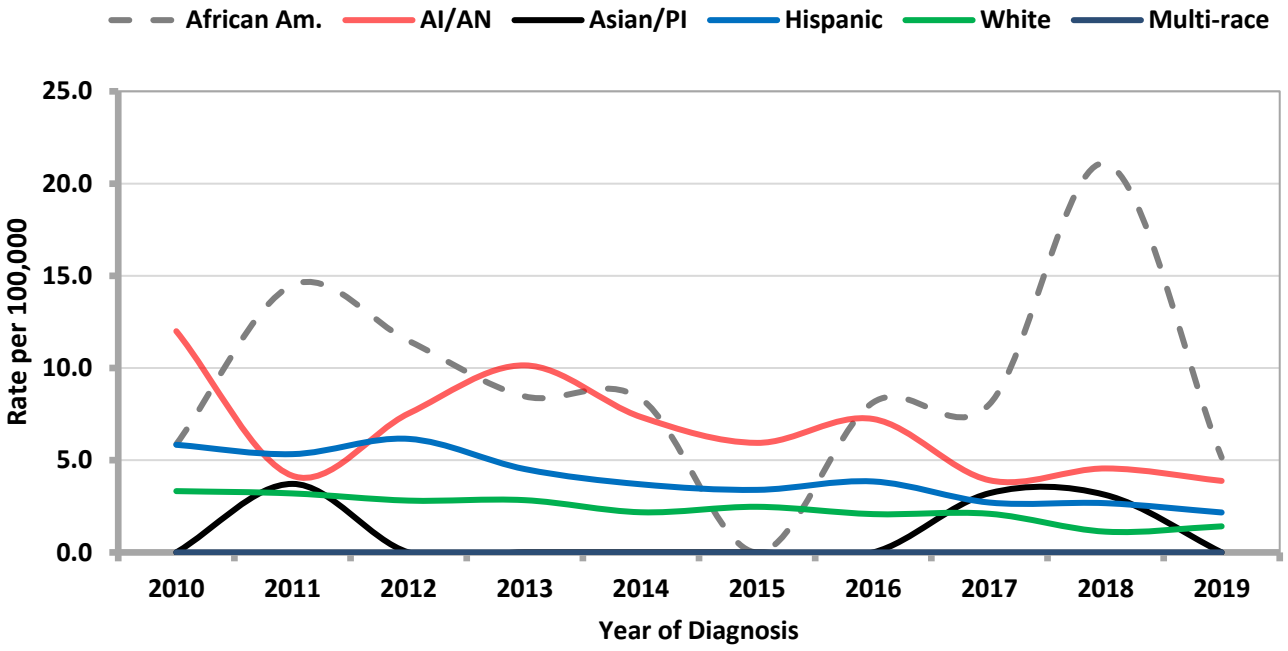


Table 1.2. New Stage-3 HIV Infection (AIDS) Diagnoses Among Adults & Adolescents, by Year of Diagnosis & Selected Characteristics, 2015—2019, New Mexico

	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total
TOTAL	54	3.1	--	61	3.5	--	48	2.7	--	46	2.6	--	36	2.0	--
GENDER															
Male	48	5.6	88.9%	57	6.6	93.4%	41	4.8	85.4%	35	4.0	76.1%	31	3.6	86.1%
Female	6	0.7	11.1%	4	0.5	6.6%	7	0.8	14.6%	8	0.9	17.4%	5	0.6	13.9%
Transgender Female-to-Male	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Transgender Male-to-Female	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	3	--	6.5%	0	--	0.0%
RACE/ETHNICITY															
African American	0	0.0	0.0%	3	8.1	4.9%	3	8.0	6.3%	8	21.1	17.4%	2	5.1	5.6%
AI/AN	9	5.9	16.7%	11	7.2	18.0%	6	3.9	12.5%	7	4.6	15.2%	6	3.9	16.7%
Asian/PI	0	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	1	3.2	2.1%	1	3.1	2.2%	0	0.0	0.0%
Hispanic	27	3.4	50.0%	31	3.8	50.8%	22	2.7	45.8%	22	2.7	47.8%	18	2.2	50.0%
White	18	2.5	33.3%	15	2.1	24.6%	15	2.1	31.3%	8	1.1	17.4%	10	1.4	27.8%
Multi-race	0	--	0.0%	1	--	1.6%	1	--	2.1%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
AGE (Years)															
13-24	5	1.4	9.3%	2	0.6	3.3%	8	2.4	16.7%	5	1.5	10.9%	3	0.9	8.3%
25-34	16	5.7	29.6%	21	7.4	34.4%	11	3.9	22.9%	16	5.6	34.8%	6	2.1	16.7%
35-44	17	6.9	31.5%	16	6.5	26.2%	11	4.4	22.9%	9	3.6	19.6%	12	4.7	33.3%
45-54	6	2.3	11.1%	15	5.9	24.6%	10	4.0	20.8%	10	4.1	21.7%	9	3.8	25.0%
55+	10	1.6	18.5%	7	1.1	11.5%	8	1.2	16.7%	6	0.9	13.0%	6	0.9	16.7%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY*															
Gender															
Male															
MSM	25	--	52.1%	30	--	52.6%	24	--	58.5%	22	--	62.9%	14	--	45.2%
IDU	5	--	10.4%	5	--	8.8%	2	--	4.9%	3	--	8.6%	2	--	6.5%
MSM/IDU	4	--	8.3%	5	--	8.8%	3	--	7.3%	0	--	0.0%	5	--	16.1%
Sex with Women	6	--	12.5%	5	--	8.8%	5	--	12.2%	4	--	11.4%	7	--	22.6%
Sex with Women, High Risk	1	--	2.1%	3	--	5.3%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	2.9%	0	--	0.0%
Perinatal Exposure	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	2.9%	0	--	0.0%
Blood Products or Tissue	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
NIR/NRR	7	--	14.6%	9	--	15.8%	7	--	17.1%	4	--	11.4%	3	--	9.7%
Female															
IDU	1	--	16.7%	0	--	0.0%	2	--	28.6%	2	--	25.0%	0	--	0.0%
Sex with Men	2	--	33.3%	2	--	50.0%	4	--	57.1%	3	--	37.5%	4	--	80.0%
Sex with Men, High Risk	3	--	50.0%	2	--	50.0%	0	--	0.0%	2	--	25.0%	1	--	20.0%
Perinatal Exposure	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Blood Products or Tissue	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
NIR/NRR	0	--	0.0%	0		0.0%	1	--	14.3%	1	--	12.5%	0		0.0%
Transgender Male-to-Female															
IDU	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	#REF!	--	#REF!
Sex with Men	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	2	--	66.7%	0	--	0.0%
NIR/NRR	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	33.3%	#REF!	--	#REF!
REGION															
Northwest	12	6.5	22.2%	12	6.5	19.7%	3	1.6	6.3%	9	4.9	19.6%	5	2.8	13.9%
Northeast	9	3.6	16.7%	10	3.9	16.4%	4	1.6	8.3%	6	2.3	13.0%	8	3.1	22.2%
Metro	17	2.2	31.5%	24	3.1	39.3%	22	2.9	45.8%	14	1.8	30.4%	12	1.5	33.3%
Southeast	5	2.1	9.3%	6	2.5	9.8%	11	4.6	22.9%	3	1.3	6.5%	2	0.8	5.6%
Southwest	11	3.6	20.4%	8	2.6	13.1%	8	2.6	16.7%	14	4.5	30.4%	9	2.9	25.0%
Missing	0	--	0.0%	1	--	1.6%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%

NOTE: Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%. *Percentages represent the proportion of persons with the risk behavior from the total respective gender group (i.e., denominator was the total number of males or females for the respective analysis year). [a]Number of cases per 100,000 NM residents ≥13 years of age.

Figure 1.9 Rate of New Stage 3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS) Among Adults & Adolescents per 100,000 Population by Year of Diagnosis & Age at Diagnosis, New Mexico, 2010—2019

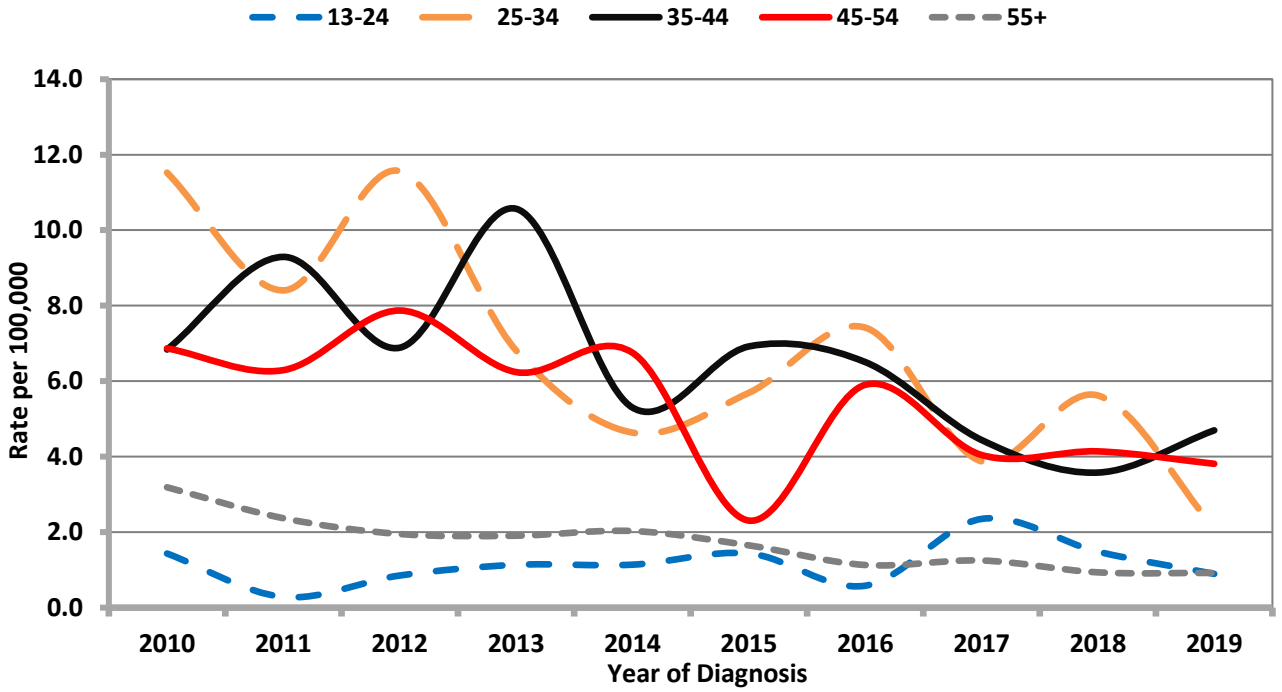


Figure 1.10 Percent of New Stage 3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS) Among Adult & Adolescent Males per 100,000 Population by Year of Diagnosis & Transmission Category, New Mexico, 2010—2019

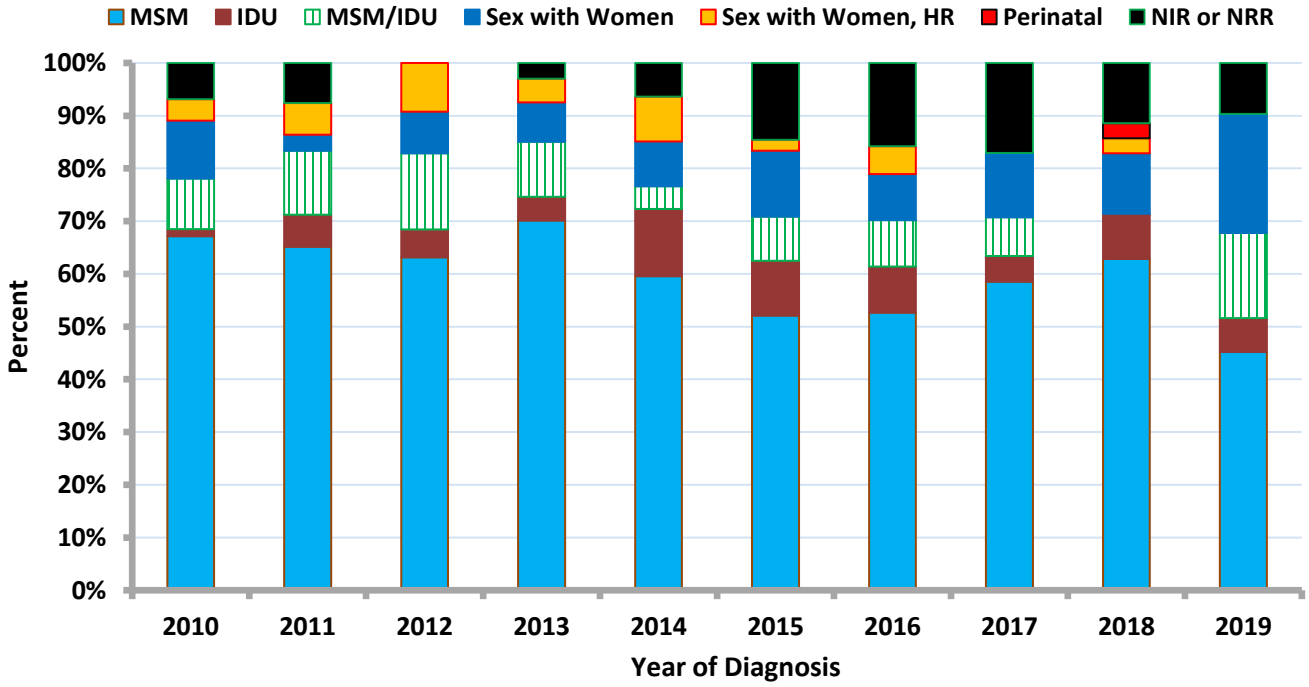


Figure 1.11 Percent of New Stage 3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS) Among Adult & Adolescent Females per 100,000 Population by Year of Diagnosis & Transmission Category, New Mexico, 2010—2019

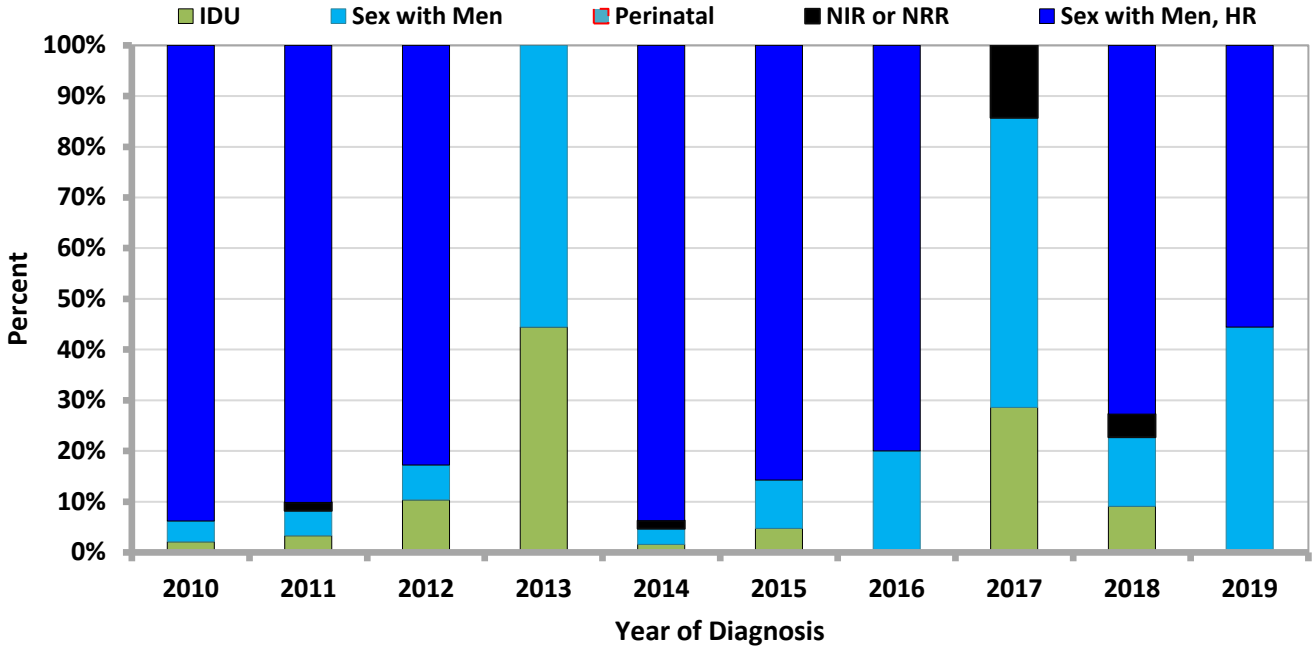
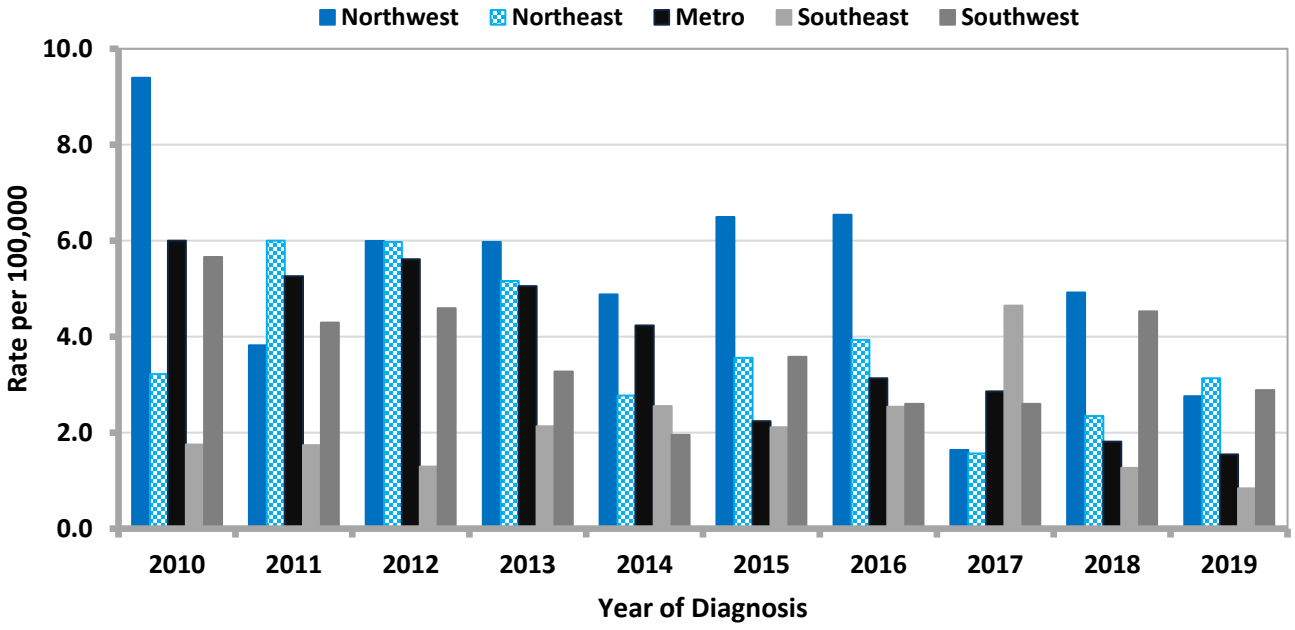


Figure 1.12 Rate of New Stage 3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS) Among Adults & Adolescents per 100,000 Population by Year of Diagnosis & Region, New Mexico, 2010—2019



SECTION 2: DIAGNOSED HIV INFECTION OR WITH HIV INFECTION EVER CLASSIFIED AS STAGE 3 (I.E., AIDS)

By the end of 2019, a total of 3,954 persons were living with HIV infection (Stages 1 through 3) in New Mexico. More than half or 52.9% of these New Mexicans were diagnosed with Stage 3 HIV infection in their lifetime. Males comprised 86.7% of the population living with HIV infection, followed by females (12.1%), transgender women (1.2% %) and transgender men (0.1%) (**Table 2**)**.** The highest prevalence rate was in African Americans (658.8 per 100,000) followed by AIANs (224.3 per 100,000) and Hispanics (219.7 per 100,000). Looking at all stages of HIV infection in each racial/ethnic group, there was a higher proportion of HIV Stage 1 and 2 infections compared to Stage 3 infection in every group except for White and Multi-race New Mexicans who had a higher proportion of Stage 3 infections. The highest number of individuals living with HIV infection (Stages 1 through 3) were in the 55+ age group (n=1,477), followed by the 45—54 (n=997), 35—44 (n=769), 25—34 (n=604), and 13—24 (n=107), reflecting the fact that individuals aged with the disease due to new medications and treatment options. The majority of persons living with HIV infection (50.5%) resided in the Metro Region, followed by the Northeast Region (17.3%) and the Southwest Regions (15.7%).

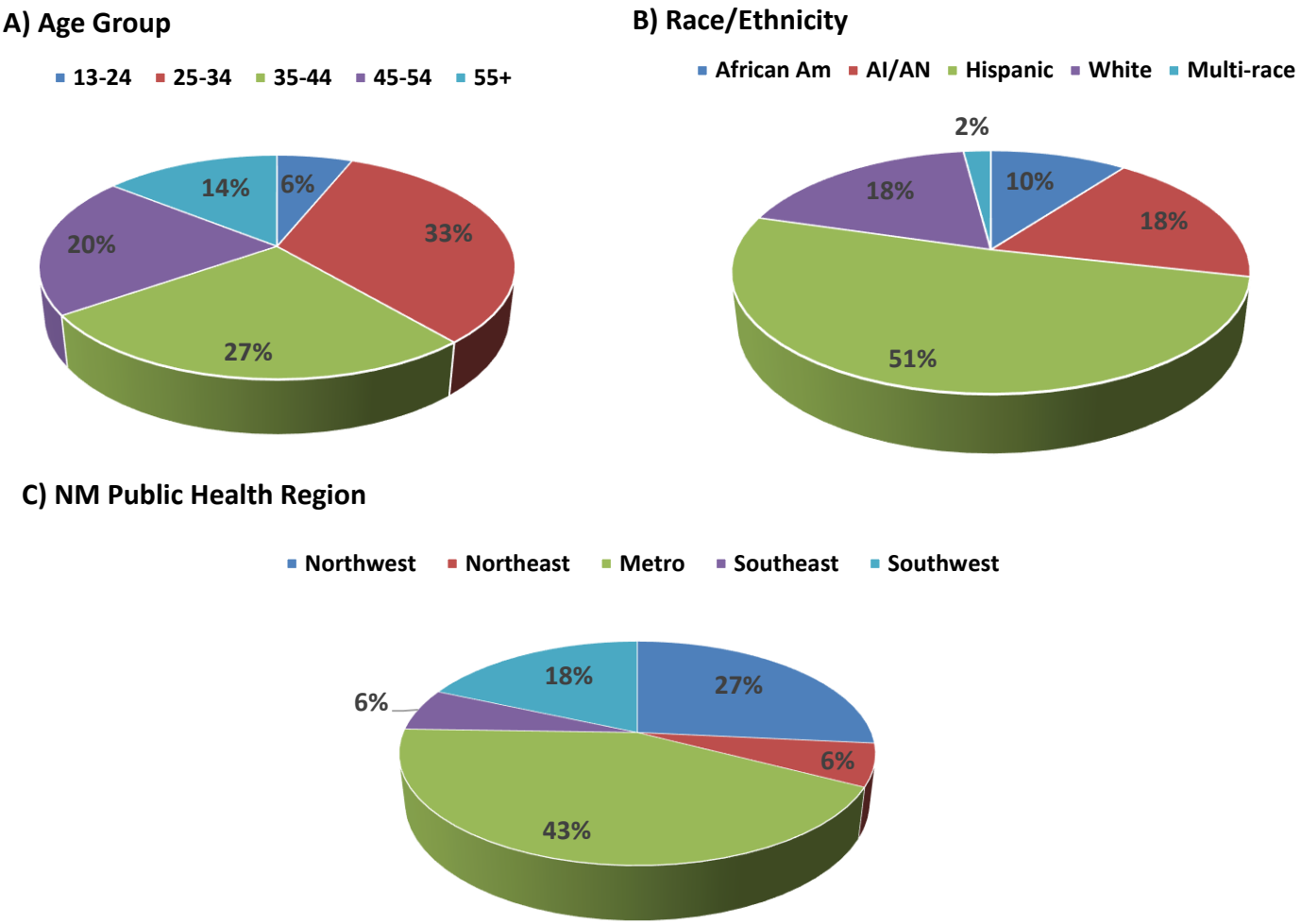
As there are still difficulties in collecting adequate information about gender identity, the number of transgender individuals living with HIV was likely underreported in New Mexico. Of the 49 transgender persons living with HIV in New Mexico, 93.9% identified as Male to Female (MTF) and 6.1% identified as Female to Male (FTM). The largest percentage of cases were in the 25 - 34 years age group (33%) followed by 35-44 (27%) and 45-54 (20%) years (**Figure 2.1**). Hispanic persons were the most prevalent racial/ethnic group (51%) among the HIV-positive transgender community. Most transgender persons living with HIV resided in the Metro Region (43%), followed by the Northwest (27%) and Southwest (18%) Regions. This *Annual Report of Cases Through 2019* updated and revised the risk definition for transgender women that have sex with men from MSM to "sex with men," more appropriately defining this risk factor. As transgender people are disproportionately affected by HIV, with an HIV prevalence of 9.2% compared to 0.5% in the overall United States adult population, it is important to collect complete information on sex and gender identity so that data can be used to design, target, and evaluate HIV prevention programs.[3]

[3]https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/policies/cdc-hiv-transgender-brief.pdf.

Table 2. Adults & Adolescents Living with HIV or Stage-3 HIV infection (i.e., AIDS) by Selected Characteristics, Year-end 2019, New Mexico									
	HIV			Stage-3 HIV Infection			Total		
	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total
TOTAL	**1861**	**105.5**	**47.1%**	**2093**	**118.7**	**52.9%**	**3954**	**224.2**	--
GENDER									
Male	1590	183.3	85.4%	1838	211.8	87.8%	3428	395.1	86.7%
Female	243	27.1	13.1%	234	26.1	11.2%	477	53.2	12.1%
Transgender Female-to-Male	1	--	0.1%	2	--	0.1%	3	--	0.1%
Transgender Male-to-Female	27	--	1.5%	19	--	0.9%	46	--	1.2%
RACE/ETHNICITY									
African American	145	373.2	7.8%	111	285.7	5.3%	256	658.8	6.5%
AI/AN	183	118.3	9.8%	164	106.0	7.8%	347	224.3	8.8%
Asian/PI	17	52.5	0.9%	11	34.0	0.5%	28	86.5	0.7%
Hispanic	891	107.2	47.9%	935	112.5	44.7%	1826	219.7	46.2%
White	594	84.0	31.9%	825	116.7	39.4%	1419	200.8	35.9%
Multi-race	31	--	1.7%	47	--	2.2%	78	--	2.0%
AGE									
13-24	86	25.7	4.6%	21	6.3	1.0%	107	31.9	2.7%
25-34	463	162.6	24.9%	141	49.5	6.7%	604	212.1	15.3%
35-44	442	173.0	23.8%	327	128.0	15.6%	769	301.0	19.4%
45-54	402	170.2	21.6%	595	251.9	28.4%	997	422.1	25.2%
55+	468	71.7	25.1%	1009	154.7	48.2%	1477	226.4	37.4%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY*									
Gender									
Male									
MSM	1131	--	71.1%	1274	--	69.3%	2405	--	70.2%
IDU	73	--	4.6%	116	--	6.3%	189	--	5.5%
MSM/IDU	148	--	9.3%	209	--	11.4%	357	--	10.4%
Sex with Women	88	--	5.5%	91	--	5.0%	179	--	5.2%
Sex with Women, High Risk	59	--	3.7%	78	--	4.2%	137	--	4.0%
Perinatal Exposure	2	--	0.1%	7	--	0.4%	9	--	0.3%
Blood Products or Tissue	1	--	0.1%	5	--	0.3%	6	--	0.2%
NIR/NRR	88	--	5.5%	58	--	3.2%	146	--	4.3%
Transgender Female-to-Male									
IDU	0	--	0.0%	1	--	50.0%	1	--	33.3%
Sex with Women	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
NIR/NRR	1	--	100.0%	1	--	50.0%	2	--	66.7%
Female									
IDU	42	--	17.3%	63	--	26.9%	105	--	22.0%
Sex with Men	100	--	41.2%	75	--	32.1%	175	--	36.7%
Sex with Men, High Risk	65	--	26.7%	84	--	35.9%	149	--	31.2%
Perinatal Exposure	3	--	1.2%	3	--	1.3%	6	--	1.3%
Blood Products or Tissue	1	--	0.4%	1	--	0.4%	2	--	0.4%
NIR/NRR	32	--	13.2%	8	--	3.4%	40	--	8.4%
Transgender Male-to-Female									
IDU	0	--	0.0%	1	--	5.3%	1	--	2.2%
Sex with Men	26	--	96.3%	17	--	89.4%	37	--	80.4%
NIR/NRR	1	--	3.7%	1	--	5.3%	2	--	4.3%
REGION									
Northwest	211	116.4	11.3%	190	104.8	9.1%	401	221.2	10.1%
Northeast	282	110.4	15.2%	402	157.4	19.2%	684	267.8	17.3%
Metro	940	121.0	50.5%	1058	136.1	50.5%	1998	257.1	50.5%
Southeast	123	51.7	6.6%	126	52.9	6.0%	249	104.6	6.3%
Southwest	305	97.7	16.4%	317	101.6	15.1%	622	199.3	15.7%

NOTE: Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%. *Percentages represent the proportion of persons with the risk behavior from the total respective gender group (i.e., denominator was the total number of males or females for the respective analysis year). [a]Number of cases per 100,000 NM residents ≥13 years of age.

Figure 2.1. Transgender Individuals Living with HIV at Any Stage in New Mexico in 2019 by A) Age Group, B) Race/Ethnicity, and C) New Mexico Public Health Region



SECTION 3: NEW DIAGNOSES OF HIV INFECTION AND PERSONS LIVING WITH DIAGNOSED HIV INFECTION BY NM PUBLIC HEALTH REGION

The largest number of persons living with HIV infection in 2019 resided in the Metro Region (n=1,998); however, the region with the highest prevalence rate of HIV was the Northeast (267.8 per 100,000) (**Table 2**).

Compared to other regions, the Northeast Region, which includes large cities like Santa Fe, had the largest proportion of HIV positive individuals who were White (47.4%) (**Table 3.2**). Most persons living with HIV in the Northeast Region were 55+ years old (50.7%), making this region of the state by far the "oldest" when it comes to HIV infected individuals, followed by the Metro Region (37.9%). The Northeast Region had an exceptionally high

rate of African Americans (919.2 per 100,000) living with HIV, followed by the Metro Region (811.4 per 100,000). (**Table 3.3**).

Approximately 60% of the New Mexico AIAN population resides in the Northwest Region on tribal lands of the Navajo Nation, Zuni Pueblo, and the Jicarilla Apache Tribe. The Northwest Region had the highest number (n=209) and proportion (52.1%) of HIV infections among AIAN in the state (**Table 3.1**). However, the highest rate of prevalent HIV infections among AIAN individuals was in the Metro Region (259.7 per 100,000) (**Table 3.3**), followed by the Northwest Region (228.0 per 100,000). The highest rate of diagnosed HIV infection among females was in the Northwest Region (73.4 per 100,000), followed by the Southwest (62.9 per 100,000) (Table 3.5) and Northeast (52.9 per 100,000) Regions.

Although transmission risk in New Mexico was mostly MSM for males and heterosexual contact with men for females, injection drug use was a common factor for transmission, especially in the Southwest (8.6%) and Northwest (8.4%) Regions among males; and in the Metro (25.9%) and Southwest (23.2%) Regions in females.

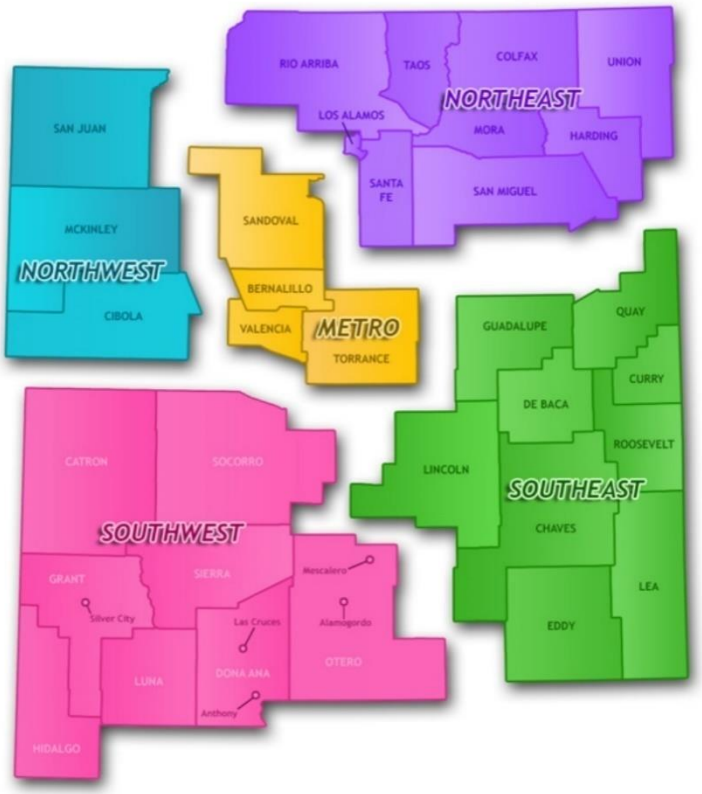


Table 3.1. New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents, 2015—2019, & Persons Living with HIV or Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS), Year-end 2019, by Selected Characteristics — Northwest Region

	2015-2019 New Diagnoses of HIV			2019 Persons Living with HIV or Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS)								
				HIV			Stage-3 HIV Infection			Total		
	N	Average Annual Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total
TOTAL	121	66.1	--	211	116.4	52.6%	190	104.8	47.4%	401	221.2	--
GENDER												
Male	94	105.0	77.7%	174	196.4	82.5%	146	164.8	76.8%	320	361.1	79.8%
Female	19	20.3	15.7%	27	29.1	12.8%	41	44.2	21.6%	68	73.4	17.0%
Transgender Female-to-Male	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Transgender Male-to-Female	8	--	6.6%	10	--	4.7%	3	--	1.6%	13	--	3.2%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African American	0	--	0.0%	4	258.9	1.9%	2	129.4	1.1%	6	388.3	1.5%
AI/AN	80	87.2	66.1%	108	117.8	51.2%	101	110.2	53.2%	209	228.0	52.1%
Asian/PI	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Hispanic	28	80.7	23.1%	63	181.0	29.9%	47	135.0	24.7%	110	316.0	27.4%
White	10	18.6	8.3%	32	61.7	15.2%	36	69.4	18.9%	68	131.1	17.0%
Multi-race	3	--	2.5%	4	--	1.9%	4	--	2.1%	8	--	2.0%
AGE												
13-24	20	52.5	16.5%	10	27.3	4.7%	2	5.5	1.1%	12	32.8	3.0%
25-34	57	177.4	47.1%	66	208.5	31.3%	16	50.5	8.4%	82	259.1	20.4%
35-44	24	87.1	19.8%	58	210.7	27.5%	47	170.7	24.7%	105	381.4	26.2%
45-54	12	46.2	9.9%	46	189.7	21.8%	56	230.9	29.5%	102	420.6	25.4%
55+	8	13.5	6.6%	31	50.6	14.7%	69	112.6	36.3%	100	163.2	24.9%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY*												
Gender												
Male												
MSM	46	--	48.9%	102	--	58.6%	85	--	58.2%	187	--	58.4%
IDU	10	--	10.6%	13	--	7.5%	14	--	9.6%	27	--	8.4%
MSM/IDU	5	--	5.3%	18	--	10.3%	14	--	9.6%	32	--	10.0%
Sex with Women	17	--	18.1%	19	--	10.9%	13	--	8.9%	32	--	10.0%
Sex with Women, High Risk	1	--	1.1%	6	--	3.4%	10	--	6.8%	16	--	5.0%
Perinatal Exposure	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Blood Products or Tissue	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
NIR/NRR	15	--	16.0%	16	--	9.2%	10	--	6.8%	26	--	8.1%
Female												
IDU	6	--	31.6%	5	--	18.5%	8	--	19.5%	13	--	19.1%
Sex with Men	9	--	47.4%	12	--	44.4%	18	--	43.9%	30	--	44.1%
Sex with Men, High Risk	2	--	10.5%	6	--	22.2%	14	--	34.1%	20	--	29.4%
Perinatal Exposure	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Blood Products or Tissue	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	2.4%	1	--	1.5%
NIR/NRR	2	--	10.5%	4		14.8%	0	--	0.0%	4	--	5.9%
Transgender Male-to-Female												
IDU	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Sex with Men	7	--	87.5%	10	--	100.0%	2	--	66.7%	12	--	92.3%
NIR/NRR	1	--	12.5%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	33.3%	1	--	7.7%

NOTE: Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%. *Percentages represent the proportion of persons with the risk behavior from the total respective gender group (i.e., denominator was the total number of males or females for the respective analysis year). [a]Number of cases per 100,000 NM residents ≥13 years of age.

Table 3.2. New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents, 2015—2019, & Persons Living with HIV or Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS), Year-end 2019, by Selected Characteristics — Northeast Region

	2015-2019 New Diagnoses of HIV			2019 Persons Living with HIV or Stage-3 HIV Infection								
				HIV			Stage-3 HIV Infection			Total		
	N	Average Annual Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total
TOTAL	72	28.3	--	282	110.4	41.2%	402	157.4	58.8%	684	267.8	--
GENDER												
Male	62	49.6	86.1%	247	197.5	87.6%	365	291.9	90.8%	612	489.4	89.5%
Female	9	6.9	12.5%	33	25.3	11.7%	36	27.6	9.0%	69	52.9	10.1%
Transgender Female-to-Male	1	--	1.4%	1	--	0.4%	1	--	0.2%	2	--	0.3%
Transgender Male-to-Female	0	--	0.0%	1	--	0.4%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	0.1%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African American	1	38.8	1.4%	10	383.0	3.5%	14	536.2	3.5%	24	919.2	3.5%
AI/AN	2	19.4	2.8%	7	67.5	2.5%	11	106.1	2.7%	18	173.6	2.6%
Asian/PI	2	51.2	2.8%	5	123.1	1.8%	5	123.1	1.2%	10	246.2	1.5%
Hispanic	46	34.0	63.9%	125	92.1	44.3%	169	124.6	42.0%	294	216.7	43.0%
White	21	20.5	29.2%	127	123.7	45.0%	197	191.8	49.0%	324	315.5	47.4%
Multi-race	0	--	0.0%	8	--	2.8%	6	--	1.5%	14	--	2.0%
AGE												
13-24	7	17.7	9.7%	5	13.0	1.8%	1	2.6	0.2%	6	15.6	0.9%
25-34	20	60.8	27.8%	42	126.9	14.9%	17	51.4	4.2%	59	178.3	8.6%
35-44	26	79.2	36.1%	59	179.1	20.9%	56	170.0	13.9%	115	349.1	16.8%
45-54	11	29.6	15.3%	58	165.9	20.6%	99	283.1	24.6%	157	448.9	23.0%
55+	8	7.1	11.1%	118	101.8	41.8%	229	197.6	57.0%	347	299.5	50.7%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY*												
Gender												
Male												
MSM	41	--	66.1%	189	--	76.5%	278	--	76.2%	467	--	76.3%
IDU	1	--	1.6%	11	--	4.5%	13	--	3.6%	24	--	3.9%
MSM/IDU	6	--	9.7%	20	--	8.1%	42	--	11.5%	62	--	10.1%
Sex with Women	9	--	14.5%	8	--	3.2%	16	--	4.4%	24	--	3.9%
Sex with Women, High Risk	1	--	1.6%	8	--	3.2%	7	--	1.9%	15	--	2.5%
Perinatal Exposure	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Blood Products or Tissue	0	--	0.0%	1	--	0.4%	1	--	0.3%	2	--	0.3%
NIR/NRR	4	--	6.5%	10	--	4.0%	8	--	2.2%	18	--	2.9%
Transgender Female-to-Male												
IDU	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	100.0%	1	--	50.0%
Sex with Men	1	--	100.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
NIR/NRR	0	--	0.0%	1	--	100.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	50.0%
Female												
IDU	0	--	0.0%	4	--	12.1%	8	--	22.2%	12	--	17.4%
Sex with Men	4	--	44.4%	15	--	45.5%	11	--	30.6%	26	--	37.7%
Sex with Men, High Risk	3	--	33.3%	11	--	33.3%	15	--	41.7%	26	--	37.7%
Perinatal Exposure	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	2.8%	1	--	1.4%
Blood Products or Tissue	0		0.0%	0		0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
NIR/NRR	2	--	22.2%	3	--	9.1%	2	--	5.6%	5	--	7.2%
Transgender Male-to-Female												
IDU	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Sex with Men	0	--	0.0%	1	--	100.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	100.0%
NIR/NRR	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%

NOTE: Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%. *Percentages represent the proportion of persons with the risk behavior from the total respective gender group (i.e., denominator was the total number of males or females for the respective analysis year). [a]Number of cases per 100,000 NM residents ≥13 years of age.

Table 3.3. New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents, 2015—2019, & Persons Living with HIV or Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS), Year-end 2019, by Selected Characteristics — Metropolitan Region

	2015-2019 New Diagnoses of HIV			2019 Persons Living with HIV or Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS)								
				HIV			Stage-3 HIV Infection			Total		
	N	Average Annual Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total
TOTAL	330	42.9	--	940	121.0	47.0%	1,058	136.1	53.0%	1998	257.1	--
GENDER												
Male	292	77.8	88.5%	825	217.6	87.8%	959	252.9	90.6%	1,784	470.5	89.3%
Female	36	9.1	10.9%	104	26.1	11.1%	89	22.4	8.4%	193	48.5	9.7%
Transgender Female-to-Male	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Transgender Male-to-Female	2	--	0.6%	11	--	1.2%	10	--	0.9%	21	--	1.1%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African American	22	108.1	6.7%	101	476.5	10.7%	71	334.9	6.7%	172	811.4	8.6%
AI/AN	32	77.4	9.7%	63	147.4	6.7%	48	112.3	4.5%	111	259.7	5.6%
Asian/PI	2	10.2	0.6%	8	39.2	0.9%	6	29.4	0.6%	14	68.6	0.7%
Hispanic	193	53.8	58.5%	445	121.0	47.3%	475	129.2	44.9%	920	250.2	46.0%
White	79	24.0	23.9%	309	95.1	32.9%	434	133.5	41.0%	743	228.6	37.2%
Multi-race	2	--	0.6%	14	--	1.5%	24	--	2.3%	38	--	1.9%
AGE												
13-24	86	60.9	26.1%	48	34.5	5.1%	8	5.7	0.8%	56	40.2	2.8%
25-34	126	96.7	38.2%	250	191.7	26.6%	73	56.0	6.9%	323	247.7	16.2%
35-44	54	46.8	16.4%	207	174.7	22.0%	148	124.9	14.0%	355	299.7	17.8%
45-54	45	39.8	13.6%	204	187.8	21.7%	302	278.1	28.5%	506	465.9	25.3%
55+	19	7.1	5.8%	231	82.4	24.6%	527	187.9	49.8%	758	270.3	37.9%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY*												
Gender												
Male												
MSM	198	--	67.8%	617	--	74.8%	682	--	71.1%	1,299	--	72.8%
IDU	14	--	4.8%	25	--	3.0%	55	--	5.7%	80	--	4.5%
MSM/IDU	26	--	8.9%	78	--	9.5%	112	--	11.7%	190	--	10.7%
Sex with Women	22	--	7.5%	41	--	5.0%	42	--	4.4%	83	--	4.7%
Sex with Women, High Risk	6	--	2.1%	28	--	3.4%	39	--	4.1%	67	--	3.8%
Perinatal Exposure	0	--	0.0%	1	--	0.1%	4	--	0.4%	5	--	0.3%
Blood Products or Tissue	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	3	--	0.3%	3	--	0.2%
NIR/NRR	26	--	8.9%	35	--	4.2%	22	--	2.3%	57	--	3.2%
Female												
IDU	8	--	22.2%	23	--	22.1%	27	--	30.3%	50	--	25.9%
Sex with Men	22	--	61.1%	42	--	40.4%	29	--	32.6%	71	--	36.8%
Sex with Men, High Risk	3	--	8.3%	27	--	26.0%	29	--	32.6%	56	--	29.0%
Perinatal Exposure	0	--	0.0%	2	--	1.9%	0	--	0.0%	2	--	1.0%
Blood Products or Tissue	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
NIR/NRR	3	--	8.3%	10		9.6%	3	--	3.4%	13	--	6.7%
Transgender Male-to-Female												
IDU	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	10.0%	1	--	4.8%
Sex with Men	2	--	100.0%	11	--	100.0%	9	--	90.0%	20	--	95.2%
NIR/NRR	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%

NOTE: Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%. *Percentages represent the proportion of persons with the risk behavior from the total respective gender group (i.e., denominator was the total number of males or females for the respective analysis year). [a]Number of cases per 100,000 NM residents ≥13 years of age.

Table 3.4. New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents, 2015—2019, & Persons Living with HIV or Stage-3 HIV Infection (AIDS), Year-end 2019, by Selected Characteristics — Southeast Region

	2015-2019 New Diagnoses of HIV			2019 Persons Living with HIV or Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS)								
				HIV			Stage-3 HIV Infection			Total		
	N	Average Annual Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total
TOTAL	66	27.9	--	123	51.7	49.4%	126	52.9	50.6%	249	104.6	--
GENDER												
Male	58	48.5	87.9%	90	75.0	73.2%	108	90.0	85.7%	198	164.9	79.5%
Female	8	6.8	12.1%	30	25.4	24.4%	18	15.3	14.3%	48	40.7	19.3%
Transgender Female-to-Male	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Transgender Male-to-Female	0	--	0.0%	3	--	2.4%	0	--	0.0%	3	--	1.2%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African American	5	72.1	7.6%	14	200.6	11.4%	10	143.3	7.9%	24	343.9	9.6%
AI/AN	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	38.2	0.8%	1	38.2	0.4%
Asian/PI	1	40.3	1.5%	3	116.9	2.4%	0	--	0.0%	3	116.9	1.2%
Hispanic	31	27.8	47.0%	62	53.6	50.4%	59	51.0	46.8%	121	104.5	48.6%
White	27	23.8	40.9%	42	38.2	34.1%	53	48.2	42.1%	95	86.3	38.2%
Multi-race	2	--	3.0%	2	--	1.6%	3	--	2.4%	5	--	2.0%
AGE												
13-24	12	23.4	18.2%	8	15.7	6.5%	5	9.8	4.0%	13	25.5	5.2%
25-34	22	53.5	33.3%	40	97.4	32.5%	15	36.5	11.9%	55	134.0	22.1%
35-44	16	47.0	24.2%	28	78.5	22.8%	21	58.9	16.7%	49	137.3	19.7%
45-54	14	43.4	21.2%	22	71.4	17.9%	39	126.5	31.0%	61	197.9	24.5%
55+	2	2.6	3.0%	25	31.5	20.3%	46	57.9	36.5%	71	89.4	28.5%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY*												
Gender												
Male												
MSM	34	--	58.6%	60	--	66.7%	68	--	63.0%	128	--	64.6%
IDU	1	--	1.7%	6	--	10.3%	8	--	7.4%	14	--	7.1%
MSM/IDU	4	--	6.9%	8	--	13.8%	12	--	11.1%	20	--	10.1%
Sex with Women	8	--	13.8%	0	--	0.0%	9	--	8.3%	9	--	4.5%
Sex with Women, High Risk	1	--	1.7%	2	--	3.4%	3	--	2.8%	5	--	2.5%
Perinatal Exposure	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	0.9%	1	--	0.5%
Blood Products or Tissue	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	0.9%	1	--	0.5%
NIR/NRR	10	--	17.2%	10	--	17.2%	6	--	5.6%	16	--	8.1%
Female												
IDU	1	--	12.5%	3	--	10.0%	4	--	22.2%	7	--	14.6%
Sex with Men	6	--	75.0%	0	--	0.0%	4	--	22.2%	4	--	8.3%
Sex with Men, High Risk	0	--	0.0%	8	--	26.7%	8	--	44.4%	16	--	33.3%
Perinatal Exposure	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	5.6%	1	--	2.1%
Blood Products or Tissue	0	--	0.0%	1	--	3.3%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	2.1%
NIR/NRR	1	--	12.5%	5	--	16.7%	1	--	5.6%	6	--	12.5%
Transgender Male-to-Female												
IDU	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Sex with Men	0	--	0.0%	3	--	100.0%	0	--	0.0%	3	--	100.0%
NIR/NRR	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%

NOTE: Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%. *Percentages represent the proportion of persons with the risk behavior from the total respective gender group (i.e., denominator was the total number of males or females for the respective analysis year). [a]Number of cases per 100,000 NM residents ≥13 years of age.

Table 3.5. New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults & Adolescents, 2015—2019, & Persons Living with HIV or Stage-3 HIV Infection (AIDS), Year-end 2019, by Selected Characteristics — Southwest Region

	2015-2019 New Diagnoses of HIV			2019 Persons Living with HIV or Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS)								
				HIV			Stage-3 HIV Infection			Total		
	N	Average Annual Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total	N	Rate[a]	% of Total
TOTAL	**107**	**34.3**	--	**305**	**97.7**	**49.0%**	**317**	**101.6**	**51.0%**	**622**	**199.3**	--
GENDER												
Male	97	62.7	90.7%	254	164.1	83.3%	260	168.0	82.0%	514	332.1	82.6%
Female	8	5.1	7.5%	49	31.1	16.1%	50	31.8	15.8%	99	62.9	15.9%
Transgender Female-to-Male	1	--	0.9%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	0.3%	1	--	0.2%
Transgender Male-to-Female	1	--	0.9%	2	--	0.7%	6	--	1.9%	8	--	1.3%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African American	3	46.0	2.8%	16	245.1	5.2%	14	214.5	4.4%	30	459.6	4.8%
AI/AN	2	27.3	1.9%	5	68.1	1.6%	3	40.9	0.9%	8	109.0	1.3%
Asian/PI	0	0.0	0.0%	1	25.4	0.3%	0	0.0	0.0%	1	25.4	0.2%
Hispanic	70	39.5	65.4%	196	110.7	64.3%	185	104.5	58.4%	381	215.1	61.3%
White	32	27.3	29.9%	84	71.7	27.5%	105	89.6	33.1%	189	161.3	30.4%
Multi-race	0	--	0.0%	3	--	1.0%	10	--	3.2%	13	--	2.1%
AGE												
13-24	20	28.6	18.7%	15	21.5	4.9%	5	7.2	1.6%	20	28.6	3.2%
25-34	35	72.0	32.7%	65	133.7	21.3%	20	41.1	6.3%	85	174.8	13.7%
35-44	26	63.7	24.3%	90	220.4	29.5%	55	134.7	17.4%	145	355.0	23.3%
45-54	12	32.0	11.2%	72	191.8	23.6%	99	263.7	31.2%	171	455.6	27.5%
55+	14	12.1	13.1%	63	54.7	20.7%	138	119.7	43.5%	201	174.4	32.3%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY*												
Gender												
Male												
MSM	64	--	66.0%	163	--	64.2%	161	--	61.9%	324	--	63.0%
IDU	4	--	4.1%	18	--	7.1%	26	--	10.0%	44	--	8.6%
MSM/IDU	13	--	13.4%	24	--	9.4%	29	--	11.2%	53	--	10.3%
Sex with Women	9	--	9.3%	16	--	6.3%	11	--	4.2%	27	--	5.3%
Sex with Women, High Risk	1	--	1.0%	15	--	5.9%	19	--	7.3%	34	--	6.6%
Perinatal Exposure	0	--	0.0%	1	--	0.4%	2	--	0.8%	3	--	0.6%
Blood Products or Tissue	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
NIR/NRR	6	--	6.2%	17	--	6.7%	12	--	4.6%	29	--	5.6%
Transgender Female-to-Male												
IDU	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Sex with Men	1	--	100.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
NIR/NRR	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	100.0%	1	--	100.0%
Female												
IDU	3	--	37.5%	7	--	14.3%	16	--	32.0%	23	--	23.2%
Sex with Men	3	--	37.5%	19	--	38.8%	13	--	26.0%	32	--	32.3%
Sex with Men, High Risk	1	--	12.5%	13	--	26.5%	18	--	36.0%	31	--	31.3%
Perinatal Exposure	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	2.0%	1	--	1.0%
Blood Products or Tissue	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
NIR/NRR	1		12.5%	10	--	20.4%	2	--	4.0%	12	--	12.1%
Transgender Male-to-Female												
Sex with Men and IDU	1	--	100.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%	0	--	0.0%
Sex with Men	0	--	0.0%	1	--	50.0%	6	--	100.0%	7	--	87.5%
NIR/NRR	0	--	0.0%	1	--	50.0%	0	--	0.0%	1	--	12.5%

NOTE: Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%. *Percentages represent the proportion of persons with the risk behavior from the total respective gender group (i.e., denominator was the total number of males or females for the respective analysis year). [a]Number of cases per 100,000 NM residents ≥13 years of age.

SECTION 4: DEATHS AND SURVIVAL AFTER A DIAGNOSIS OF HIV INFECTION OR STAGE 3 HIV INFECTION (I.E., AIDS)

The number of deaths among persons living with HIV or Stage 3 HIV Infection in New Mexico has been relatively stable over the past 10 years (**Figure 4.1**). The total numbers of deaths among both HIV Stage 1 and 2 and Stage 3 classified individuals increased over the last 3 years from 64 in 2017 to 97 in 2019. The number of deaths among persons with Stage 3 infections also increased over this time period, with 26 deaths in 2019. Deaths among persons who have HIV, but not a Stage 3 diagnosis were higher than in the previous 2 years, but consistent with the annual number of deaths seen in the last 10 years.

During the 2010—2014 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 after 5 years (85.9%). The 5-year survival rate for women (79.0%) was lower than men (86.7%) (**Table 4**). Both 3-year and 5-year survival rates decreased with age, with persons 55 years and older having the lowest 5-year survival rate (72.0%). American Indian/Alaska Native persons with Stage 3 infection had the lowest survival rate with more than 1 in 4 people dying within 60 months and 1 in 9 within the first year. Asian and Pacific Islander had the best odds of survival after 5 years (100%) followed by Multiracial individuals (94.7%), Whites (90.9%), and Hispanics (86.5%). Individuals with no reported or identified risk (76.9%) had the lowest chance of survival after 5 years followed by HIV positive men that had sex with women (77.8%) .

Figure 4.1 Deaths of Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection or Stage 3 (i.e., AIDS), by Year of Death, New Mexico, 2011—2019

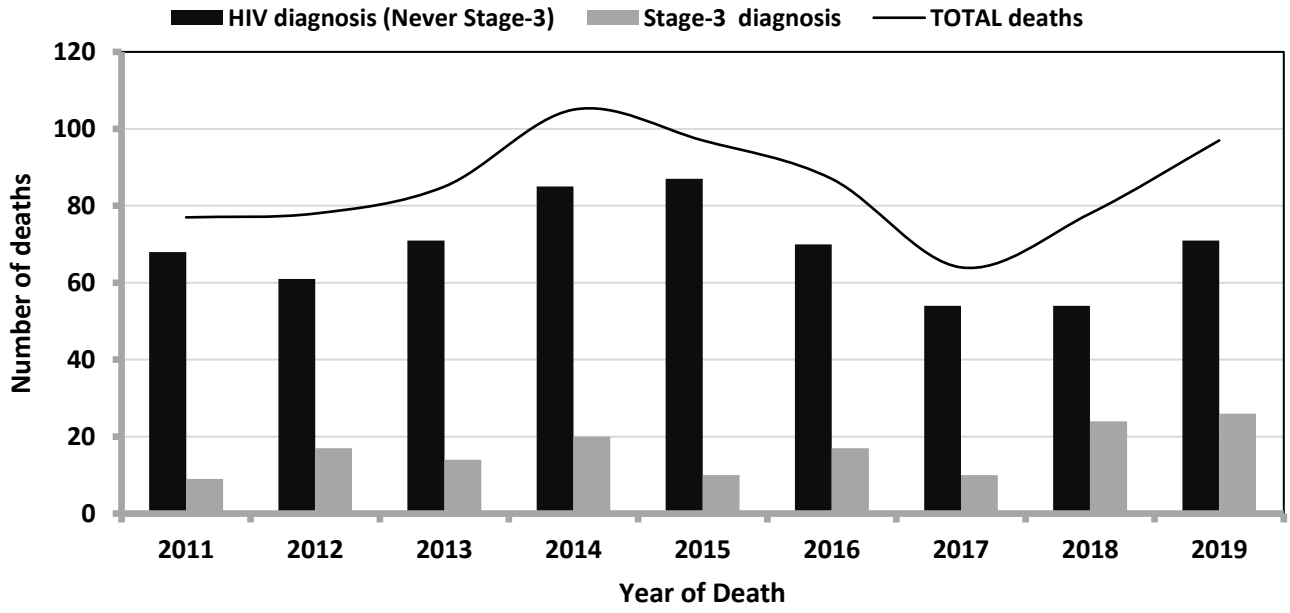


Table 4. Survival For More Than 12, 36, and 60 Months After Stage-3 HIV Infection (i.e., AIDS) Diagnosis by Selected Characteristics, New Mexico, 2010-2014

	Total Number of Stage-3 HIV Infections (2010-2014)	Period of Survival After Stage-3 HIV Infection Diagnosis					
		> 12 months		> 36 months		> 60 months	
	N	N	% Survival	N	% Survival	N	% Survival
TOTAL	**618**	**583**	**94.3%**	**551**	**89.2%**	**531**	**85.9%**
GENDER							
Male	527	500	94.9%	473	89.8%	457	86.7%
Female	81	73	90.1%	68	84.0%	64	79.0%
Transgender Female-to-Male	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Transgender Male-to-Female	9	9	100.0%	9	100.0%	9	100.0%
RACE/ETHNICITY							
African American	41	39	95.1%	37	90.2%	35	85.4%
AI/AN	90	80	88.9%	72	80.0%	64	71.1%
Asian/PI	3	3	100.0%	3	100.0%	3	100.0%
Hispanic	267	249	93.3%	238	89.1%	231	86.5%
White	198	193	97.5%	183	92.4%	180	90.9%
Multi-race	19	19	100.0%	18	94.7%	18	94.7%
AGE							
13-24	38	38	100.0%	37	97.4%	36	94.7%
25-34	179	173	96.6%	169	94.4%	165	92.2%
35-44	174	163	93.7%	155	89.1%	150	86.2%
45-54	134	126	94.0%	117	87.3%	113	84.3%
55+	93	83	89.2%	73	78.5%	67	72.0%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY*							
MSM	338	326	96.4%	311	92.0%	302	89.3%
IDU	58	56	96.6%	49	84.5%	46	79.3%
MSM/IDU	65	62	95.4%	59	90.8%	57	87.7%
Sex with Female	36	32	88.9%	29	80.6%	28	77.8%
Sex with Female, High Risk	31	28	90.3%	28	90.3%	26	83.9%
Sex with Men	44	38	86.4%	37	84.1%	35	79.5%
Sex with Men, High Risk	21	19	90.5%	17	81.0%	17	81.0%
NIR/NRR	26	22	84.6%	21	80.8%	20	76.9%
YEAR of STAGE-3 HIV INFECTION (*i.e.*, AIDS) CLASSIFICATION							
2010	149	147	98.7%	138	92.6%	132	88.6%
2011	132	125	94.7%	122	92.4%	119	90.2%
2012	125	121	96.8%	115	92.0%	108	86.4%
2013	118	109	92.4%	100	84.7%	96	81.4%
2014	94	81	86.2%	76	80.9%	76	80.9%

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

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

HIV surveillance reports are not representative of all persons infected with HIV because not all infected persons have been tested and reported to NMDOH. According to the CDC, it is estimated that about 14.2% (or 1 in 7) of HIV infections are not detected yet and individuals may live for years with an untreated HIV infection.[4] It is also possible that some individuals tested and diagnosed with HIV have not been reported to the NMDOH. 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, a.k.a, 'RIDR'), Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) database conversions and updates, data quality checks, and occasional redefinition of terms. As it is difficult for NMDOH to monitor migration of individuals into and out of New Mexico, the most recent known address may not reflect current residence.

Another consideration involves incidence estimation. To monitor the cases, 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.

Data on transgender individuals is particularly subject to limitations. Information on transgender individuals is dependent on reporting health care providers indicating them as such in case report forms sent to the NMDOH HIVSEP; however, given issues of stigma and lack of awareness among health care providers, it is likely that the data reported here are an underestimate of the burden in the state.

The NMDOH HIVSEP actively obtains data (e.g., Vital Records of NM, Social Security, and National Death Reports) annually to determine the number of deaths among HIV-infected individuals in addition to what was directly reported to the surveillance program. This typically includes all individuals living in New Mexico as well as deaths that occurred out of state.

[4]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Estimated HIV incidence and prevalence in the United States, 2010–2016; Table 7, page 47. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2019;24(No. 1).

Individuals who have tested out of state and are not currently seeking care in New Mexico may not be included in this report because reporting issues between different states. Despite these limitations, HIV surveillance data in most of the states are more than 85% complete.[5] For this reason, epidemiologic surveillance 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.

DATA SOURCES

HIV CASE SURVEILLANCE DATA

All persons with HIV Stage 1/2 or Stage 3 HIV infection (i.e., AIDS) who are diagnosed or treated in New Mexico are required be reported to the HIV Epidemiology and Surveillance Program at the NMDOH based on the New Mexico Administrative Code (Section 7.4.3). All laboratory-confirmed positive HIV antibody tests, tests for HIV RNA or HIV DNA (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 NMDOH. Stage 3 HIV infection has been a statutorily reportable condition in the state of New Mexico since 1988 and HIV since 1998. As of February 29th, 2014, all CD4 lymphocyte counts and percentages became reportable too.

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, 2019 data are considered complete at the end of December 2020.

POPULATION DATA

The New Mexico population data were obtained from the DOH New Mexico Indicator-Based Information System (NM IBIS) (https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/builder/pop/PopCnty/Count.html) query module and represent revised estimates from the University of New Mexico, Geospatial and Population Studies (GPS;

[5]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 Epidemiol. 164:391–397.

http://www.unm.edu/~bber). GPS conducts economic and demographic research and analyses related to New Mexico and provides population estimates for the state based on the 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 determined by the NMDOH.

TECHNICAL NOTES

NEW DIAGNOSES OF HIV INFECTION

These data include newly diagnosed HIV infections during a specific calendar year. This may include individuals that meet the CDC surveillance definition for Stage-3 (AIDS) at the time of their initial diagnosis of HIV (i.e., concurrent diagnosis). The number of new HIV diagnoses only reflects HIV infections of persons that reside in New Mexico during the in the year of interest. Individuals moving to New Mexico and that have been diagnosed with HIV infection and reported in another state or country are excluded. Age-group assignment is based on the person's age at the time of diagnosis.

PERSONS LIVING WITH DIAGNOSED HIV INFECTION

Our prevalence data includes all New Mexicans living with HIV infection, including those with a Stage 3 (AIDS) classification, as of December 31st, 2019. To be included in the dataset, a person must reside in New Mexico as of December 31, 2019. Using code from CDC, a point in time address as of the end of 2019 was used to determine New Mexico residence. Age-group assignment was based on the person's age as of December 31, 2019. Persons are presumed alive until their death is notified to NMDOH or indicated in other yearly population reports including the NMDOH Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics annual mortality data.

RACE AND ETHNICITY

NMDOH collects race and ethnicity data according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards.[6] These standards provide five categories in regard to race: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and White. The OMB standards also provide two categories for ethnicity (independent of race): Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. In this report the size of race and ethnicity groups were calculated according to the 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. NMDOH recognizes that these categories are

[6]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.

social-political constructs and do 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.

TRANSMISSION CATEGORIES

NMDOH 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 high risk heterosexual (HRH) contact include individuals 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). 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 identified or reported" (NIR or NRR).

Changes to the reporting of transmission risk categories in the *Annual Report of Cases Through 2019* include the following:

1) Persons who reported heterosexual contact with another person not known to have, or be at high risk for, HIV infection and who had no other identified risk exposures are classified as "sex with men" and "sex with women" instead of as "no risk factor identified or reported" or "NIR or NRR"; 2) transgender women who reported sex with men and no other transmission risk factor are now classified in the risk category of "sex with men" instead of MSM; and ; and 3) transgender men who reported sex with women and no other transmission factors would fall into the risk category "sex with women."

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 the events of interest (e.g., new diagnoses of HIV infection) during a certain time period of interest (e.g., a calendar year) by the number of individuals in a certain population within the selected time period and multiplying by 100,000.

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Persons imprisoned in a federal, state or county correctional or detention facility, including U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) facilities, or who were housed in a residential facility (e.g., drug treatment facility), were included in the data presented unless otherwise noted.

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	NMDOH Disease Prevention Team
eHARS	Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System
GPS	Geospatial and Population Studies
HARS	HIV/AIDS Reporting System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HIVSEP	NMDOH HIV Surveillance and Epidemiology Program
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	NMDOH HIV Surveillance and Epidemiology Program
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.

HR (HIGH RISK 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 laboratory or clinical evidence, with the former preferred. Laboratory criteria requires a multitest algorithm consisting of 1) a positive (reactive) result from an initial HIV antibody or combination antigen/antibody test, and 2) an accompanying or subsequent positive result from a supplemental HIV test different from the initial test. Clinical criteria for a

confirmed case are met by the combination of 1) a note in the medical record by a physician or other qualified medical care provider that states the patient has HIV infection, and 2) the laboratory criteria for HIV infection were met after physician's note was written and/or presumptive evidence of HIV infection (e.g., receipt of HIV antiretroviral therapy or prophylaxis for an opportunistic infection), an otherwise unexplained CD4+ T-lymphocyte count, or an otherwise unexplained diagnosis of an opportunistic illness.

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 OR NRR (NO IDENTIFIED OR REPORTED 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 as a confirmed case that meets the criteria for diagnosis of HIV infection with 1) a CD4+ T-lymphocyte count < 200 or a CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage < 14% of total lymphocytes (if the CD4 count is missing or unknown); or 2) the diagnosis of a stage 3-defining opportunistic illness.

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

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER (UNM-HSC), TRUMAN HEALTH SERVICES
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, Gallup and Farmington and serves the American Indian/Alaska Native community
(505) 262-2481
www.fnch.org

SOUTHWEST CARE CENTER (SWCC)
Based in Santa Fe, Albuquerque and Farmington and serves northeastern and central New Mexico
(888) 320-8200
www.southwestcare.org

ALIANZA OF NEW MEXICO
Based in Roswell and Las Cruces and serves southern New Mexico
(575) 623-1995
http://www.alianzaofnewmexico.org/

COMMUNITY COLLABORATIVE CARE (CCC)
Based in Las Cruces and serves southwestern New Mexico
(575) 528-5001
http://nmhealth.org/about/phd/region/sw/cccp/

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