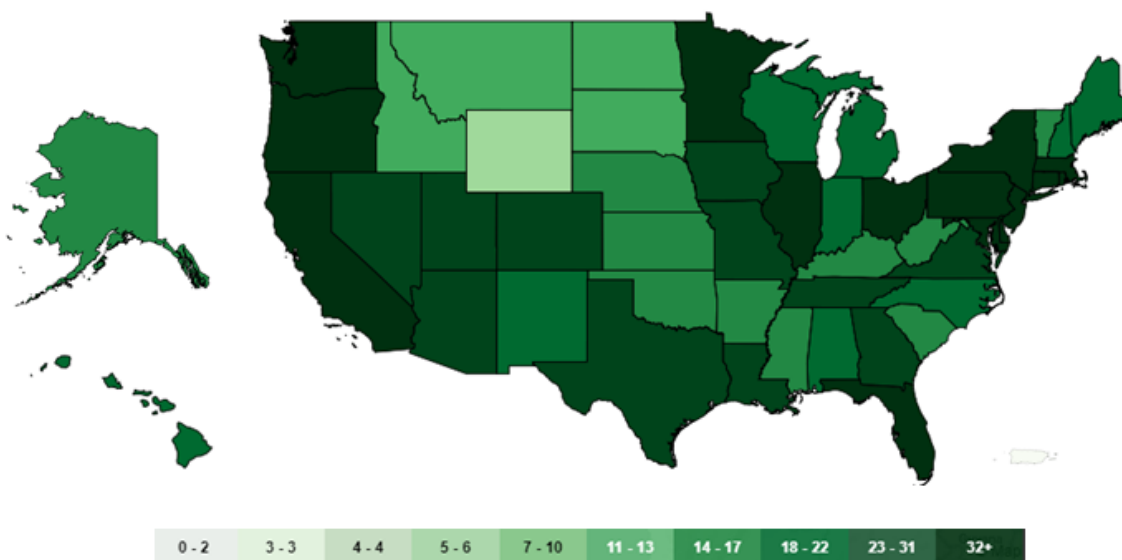


## Overview of 2017 PrEP Data Update

On November 27, 2018, AIDSVu will share new state-level data and interactive maps visualizing PrEP use in 2017. This update builds upon AIDSVu's March 2018 launch of the first-ever state-level data and maps of PrEP utilization from 2012 to 2016.

AIDSVu's maps visualize the growth in PrEP use at the state-level by year, and break down the data by age and sex. These data and maps offer reliable, objective information and tools to public health officials, policymakers, and researchers to inform efforts to improve PrEP awareness and increase access where it is needed most.

**Rates of Persons Using PrEP, per 100,000 population, 2017**



## PrEP Data Available on AIDSVu.org:

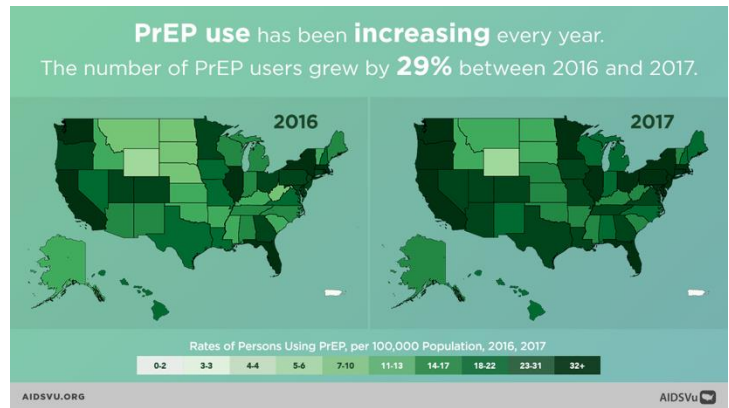
- Number of persons using PrEP at the state-level (2012 to 2017) – overall, by age and by sex
- Rate of PrEP use, expressed as the number of persons using PrEP per 100,000 population at the state-level (2012 to 2017) – overall, by age and by sex
- Persons using PrEP mapped alongside social determinants of health – such as poverty, high school education, median household income, income inequality, and people without health insurance
- Datasets at state- and ZIP3-levels. ZIP3 refers to the three-digit ZIP code prefix assigned by the U.S. Postal Service

AIDSVu's [Deeper Look: PrEP](#) page features interactive maps, PrEP infographics, blogs by experts in the field, and the [PrEP Services Locator](#), a national directory of PrEP providers in the U.S.

# Key Insights from 2017 Data

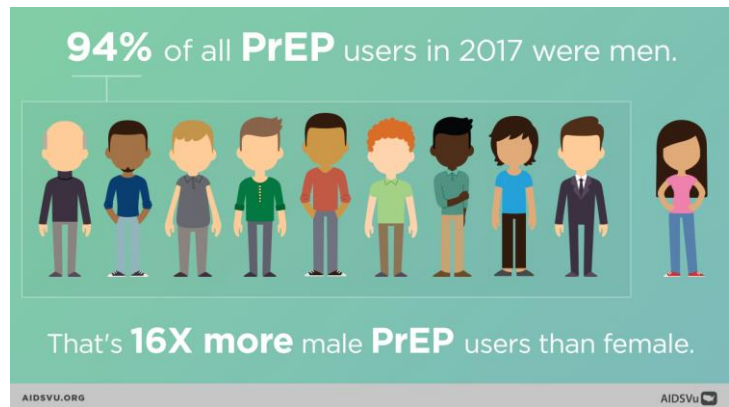
The number of PrEP users increased by 29% from 2016 to 2017, continuing a trend of consistent growth in PrEP use since 2012.

- The rate of PrEP use increased from 3.3 PrEP users per 100,000 population in 2012 to 36.7 PrEP users per 100,000 population in 2017, a 56% average annual increase from 2012 to 2017.
- In 2017, there were at least 100,282 PrEP users in the U.S. The PrEP data displayed on AIDSvu represent a conservative, or minimum, number of PrEP users in the U.S. by year.



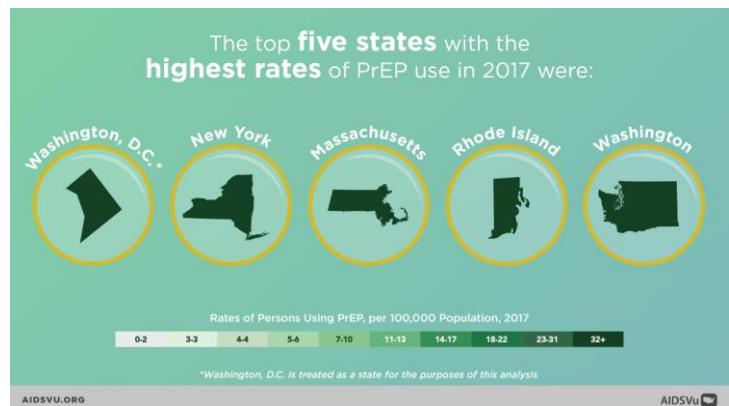
Men and 25- to 44-year olds were more likely to be PrEP users.

- 94% of all PrEP users in 2017 were male, which is about 16 times higher than the number of female PrEP users. Men accounted for 81% of all new HIV diagnoses in 2016.
- From 2012 to 2017, there was a 68% average annual increase in the rate of PrEP use among males compared to a 5% annual increase in the rate of PrEP use among females.
- In 2017, 63% of all PrEP users were 25- to 44-years old. This age group represented more than half (54%) of all new HIV diagnoses in 2016.



The top five states<sup>1</sup> with the highest rates of PrEP use in 2017 were Washington, D.C., New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Washington.

- In 2017, the Northeast region of the U.S. had approximately twice the rate of PrEP use (61.9 PrEP users per 100,000 population) compared to the West (35.6 PrEP users per 100,000 population), the South (29.4 PrEP users per 100,000 population), and the Midwest (29.9 PrEP users per 100,000 population) regions.
- Nearly 50% of PrEP users in 2017 were located in just five states: New York,

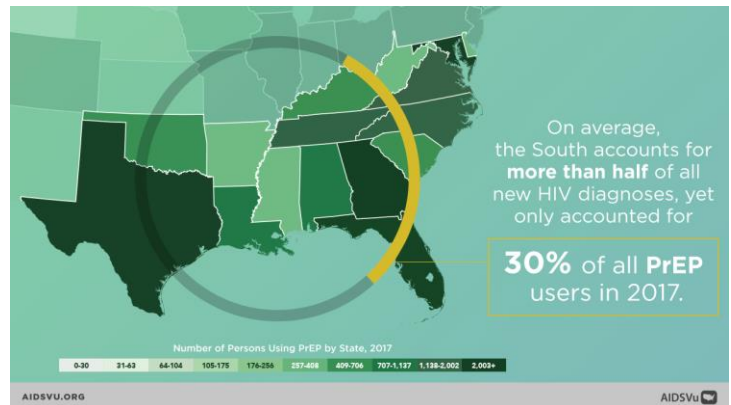


<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of this analysis, Washington, D.C. is treated as a state.

California, Florida, Texas, and Illinois. These states account for 37% of the U.S. population and represented 46% of all people newly diagnosed with HIV in 2016.

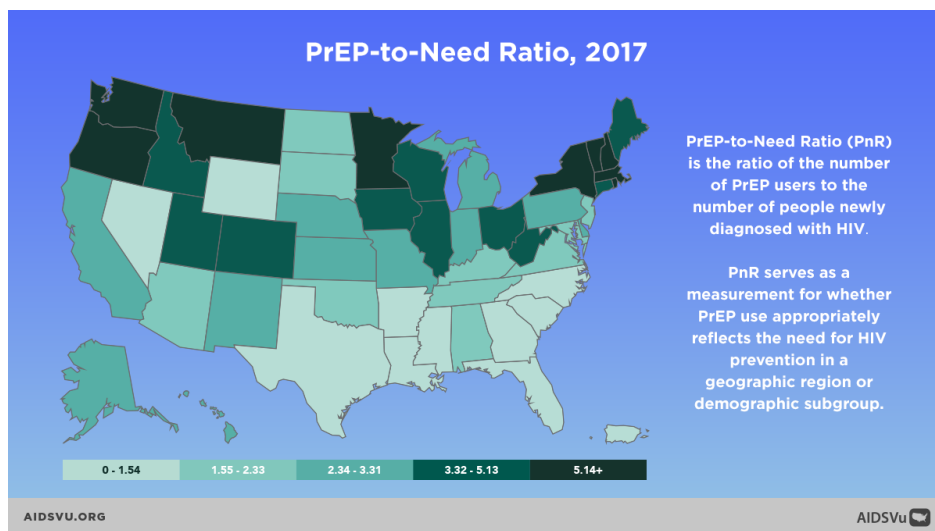
**The South has the highest number of new HIV diagnoses in the U.S. but has disproportionately fewer people using PrEP.**

- The Southern U.S. accounted for only 30% of all PrEP users in 2017 but the region represented more than half (52%) of all new HIV diagnoses in 2016.



**The PrEP-to-Need Ratio (PnR)—the ratio of the number of PrEP users to the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV—serves as a measurement for whether PrEP use appropriately reflects the need for HIV prevention in a geographic region or demographic subgroup.**

- Overall, the annual PnR increased from 0.2 in 2012 to 2.5 in 2017. In other words, in 2017, for every one person newly diagnosed with HIV, there were 2.5 HIV-negative persons using PrEP.
- In 2017, the PnR for women (0.8) was less than a third of the PnR for men (2.9), indicating an inequity in PrEP use for women relative to their need.
- The Southern U.S. represented half of new HIV diagnoses in 2016 (52%) but had the lowest PnR (1.5) in 2017 among all regions. In contrast, the Northeast region had the highest PnR (4.7) in 2017.
- While the annual PnR increased for all age groups from 2012 to 2017, those aged 24 years and younger had the lowest PnR (1.5) and those aged 35 to 44 years had the highest PnR (3.1).



*\*Lighter shading indicates fewer PrEP users relative to epidemic need.*