**Background**

According to UNAIDS, the United States is one of a small number of countries that has a broad impact from the HIV epidemic, primarily among men who have sex with men (MSM). Because outcomes did not differ by recruitment method (RDS vs. community venues), we are confident our results are generalizable.

**METHODS**

**Data Sources:**

- Communities in Crisis: Is There a Generalized HIV Epidemic
- NHBS-HET-1
- UNAIDS.
- UNAIDS 2008 report on the global AIDS epidemic
- CDC. HIV prevalence estimates
- CDC. HIV Prevalence Rate, by Income
- CDC. HIV Prevalence Rate, by Race/Ethnicity
- SAIDS. Poverty pockets and high risk regions
- UNAIDS.
- WHO. Poverty and human development: a statistical perspective

**RESULTS**

**HIV Prevalence Rate, by Country**

![HIV Prevalence Rate by Country](chart)

**HIV Prevalence Rate, by Demographic Characteristics**

![HIV Prevalence Rate by Demographic Characteristics](chart)

**DISCUSSION**

**Recommendations**

- HIV prevention efforts should be stratified to a rural poverty area
- Community-level interventions, in particular, would be ideal for these foci of high HIV prevalence.
- Structural interventions to improve socioeconomic conditions in these areas may reduce HIV infection rates.

**REFERENCES**

- WHO. Poverty and human development: a statistical perspective.