

GLOSSARY

Tables A-19 through A-25

Definition of Disability Items as defined by the United States Census Bureau and adapted from Appendix B of the Summary File 3 Technical Documentation:

The data on disability status were derived from answers to long-form questionnaire items 16 and 17. Item 16 was a two-part question that asked about the existence of the following long-lasting conditions: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment (sensory disability), and (b) a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying (physical disability). Item 16 was asked of a sample of the population five years old and over.

Item 17 was a four-part question that asked if the individual had a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more that made it difficult to perform certain activities. The four activity categories were: (a) learning, remembering, or concentrating (mental disability); (b) dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home (self-care disability); (c) going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office (going outside the home disability); and (d) working at a job or business (employment disability). Categories 17a and 17b were asked of a sample of the population five years old and over; 17c and 17d were asked of a sample of the population sixteen years old and over.

For data products that use the items individually, the following terms are used: sensory disability for 16a, physical disability for 16b, mental disability for 17a, self-care disability for 17b, going outside the home disability for 17c, and employment disability for 17d.

For data products that use a disability status indicator, individuals were classified as having a disability if any of the following three conditions was true: (1) they were five years old and over and had a response of "yes" to a sensory, physical, mental, or self-care disability; (2) they were 16 years old and over and had a response of "yes" to going outside the home disability; or (3) they were sixteen to sixty-four years old and had a response of "yes" to employment disability.

Comparability: There was no comparable item on the 1990 census. The 1990 census data products did not include a general disability status indicator. Furthermore, a comparable indicator could not be constructed since the conceptual framework of the 1990 Census was more limited. The questionnaire included only three types of disability in questions with four subparts. The questions asked about whether an individual had a condition that had lasted for six months or more and which (1) limited the kind or amount of work that he or she could do at a job, (2) prevented the individual from working at a job, (3) made it difficult to go outside the home alone (for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office), and (4) made it difficult to take care of his or her own personal needs such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home. The 1990 disability questions were asked on the long form questionnaire of the population fifteen years old and over.

Tables A-46 through A-48 and Figures A-11 through A-13

The *New York State HIV/AIDS Surveillance Annual Report* introduces a new method for counting the number of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection (PLWDHI). Effective February 2016, the Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology (BHAЕ) at the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) changed the method used to classify people as living in New York State. This report retroactively takes the changes made in February 2016 and applies it to 2014 calendar year data.

The previous method counted cases as individuals with diagnosed HIV infection who resided in New York State at time of HIV diagnosis and who were not known to have died. Cases diagnosed in a foreign country were also included in living case counts. This new method uses the cases' last known residence as of the date of interest (e.g., December 2014) to determine whether they are included in the count. Thus, cases diagnosed outside New York State but now residing in the state are included, and cases diagnosed in New York State but whose address indicates out of state residence on the date of interest, are excluded. In addition, individuals whose last report to the surveillance system was at least five years for AIDS or eight years for HIV, non-AIDS cases before April 2016 were not included in the count of living cases. These persons are presumed to be no longer residing in New York State or no longer living.

Because of these changes, counts of living HIV cases from this report cannot be combined with counts from earlier reports to produce historical series. Please contact BHAЕ (<mailto:bhae@health.ny.gov>) to obtain historical series data.

For data in 2014, this new method yields a count of living cases that is about 15 percent lower than the previous method (133,000 vs. 112,868, respectively). The new method also changes the reported distribution of living cases within the state, since county and Ryan White region of residence are based on a recent address rather than on residence at diagnosis.

The Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program is a federal program that provides a comprehensive system of care for people living with HIV who are uninsured or underinsured. Federal funding is provided to states based on geographical areas (groupings of counties) called Ryan White Regions. Counties in New York State are divided into nine Ryan White Regions: Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Lower Hudson, Mid-Hudson, Nassau/Suffolk, New York City, Rochester, and Syracuse. Thus, Ryan White Region of Residence refers to the geographical area in which the person resides.

The revised method for counting PLWDHI may have considerable impact on understanding the current scope of the HIV epidemic in NYS. While the new method produces a substantially smaller estimate of the number of PLWDHI whose care needs must be met, it also affords a more accurate way of characterizing PLWDHI by geographic distribution.

Important changes in HIV surveillance in 2013 and 2014 have required procedural adaptations. Starting with last year's Annual Surveillance Report (2013), tabulations of data on new diagnoses from 2009 and beyond incorporated these changes. NYS's Ending the Epidemic efforts have created a compelling impetus for more complete characterization of the newly reported and likely newly diagnosed cases, and of PLWDHI. Ending the epidemic requires that we better understand the life course of every HIV-infected individual in terms of opportunities for diagnosis, linkage and retention in care, and viral suppression.

Recent changes that affected surveillance data, particularly new diagnoses, include:

- In 2014, the CDC/Association of Public Health's updated recommendations for laboratory testing for the diagnosis of HIV infection. (www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/hivtestingalgorithmrecommendation-final.pdf)
 - Components of the multitest algorithm are often conducted at different times and by different laboratories, which makes aggregating results for a single patient specimen more challenging.
- In April 2014, the CDC revised surveillance case definition for HIV infection (www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6303a1.htm) introduced changes that impacted HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) diagnosis date calculations.
- The CDC-sponsored national case deduplication process, which helps states determine the earliest diagnosis date for persons moving between states, has undergone recent substantial methodological changes.

Glossary for Tables A-50 through A-52

Alien: Any person not a citizen or national of the United States.

Business Nonimmigrant: An alien coming temporarily to the United States to engage in commercial transactions that do not involve gainful employment in the United States, i.e., engaged in international commerce on behalf of a foreign firm, not employed in the United States labor market, and receives no salary from United States sources.

Exchange Visitor: An alien coming temporarily to the United States as a participant in a program approved by the secretary of state for the purpose of teaching, instructing or lecturing, studying, observing, conducting research, consulting, demonstrating special skills, or receiving training.

Fiancé(e)s of U.S. Citizen: A nonimmigrant alien coming to the United States to conclude a valid marriage with a United States citizen within ninety days after entry.

Foreign Government Official: As a nonimmigrant class of admission, an alien coming temporarily to the United States who has been accredited by a foreign government to function as an ambassador, public minister, career diplomatic or consular officer; other accredited official; or an attendant, servant, or personal employee of an accredited official; and all above aliens' spouses and unmarried minor (or dependent) children.

Foreign Information Media Representative: As a nonimmigrant class of admission, an alien coming temporarily to the United States as a bona fide representative of foreign press, radio, film, or other foreign information media and the alien's spouse and unmarried minor (or dependent) children.

I-94 Form: Form I-94 is the Department of Homeland Securities (DHS) Arrival/Departure Record issued to aliens who are admitted to the United States, who are adjusting status while in the United States or extending their stay, among other things. A U.S. Custom and Border Protection (CBP) officer generally attaches the I-94 to the nonimmigrant visitor's passport upon United States entry. The visitor must exit the United States on or before the departure date stamped on the I-94.

Immigrant: See Permanent Resident Alien.

International Representative: As a nonimmigrant class of admission, an alien coming temporarily to the United States as a principal or other accredited representative of a foreign government (whether officially recognized or not recognized by the United States) to an international organization, an international organization officer or employee, and all above aliens' spouses and unmarried minor (or dependent) children.

Intracompany Transferee: An alien, employed for at least one continuous year out of the last three by an international firm or corporation, who seeks to enter the United States temporarily in order to continue to work for the same employer, or a subsidiary or affiliate, in a capacity that is primarily managerial, executive, or involves specialized knowledge, and the alien's spouse and minor unmarried children.

Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998: Amended the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) to establish new nonimmigrant classes (Q2 and Q3) to allow temporary admission to young people (and their spouses and minor children) of disadvantaged areas in Northern Ireland and certain counties of the Republic of Ireland for the purpose of developing job skills and conflict resolution abilities, so that those young people can return to their homes better able to contribute toward economic regeneration and the Irish peace process. Period of temporary admission not to exceed thirty-six months; program repealed, effective October 1, 2005.

NATO Official: As a nonimmigrant class of admission, an alien coming temporarily to the United States as a member of the armed forces or as a civilian employed by the armed forces on assignment with a foreign government signatory to NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), and the alien's spouse and unmarried minor (or dependent) children.

Naturalization: The conferring, by any means, of citizenship upon a person after birth.

Nonimmigrant: An alien who seeks temporary entry to the United States for a specific purpose. The alien must have a permanent residence abroad (for most classes of admission) and qualify for the nonimmigrant classification sought. The nonimmigrant classifications include: foreign government officials, visitors for business and for pleasure, aliens in transit through the United States, treaty traders and investors, students, international representatives, temporary workers and trainees, representatives of foreign information media, exchange visitors, fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens, intracompany transferees, NATO officials, religious workers, and some others. Most nonimmigrants can be accompanied or joined by spouses and unmarried minor (or dependent) children.

Nonimmigrant Classes of Admission:

Class Description**Temporary Workers and Families***Temporary workers and trainees*

CW1	CNMI-only transitional workers.
CW2	Spouses and children of CW1.
H1B	Workers in specialty occupations.
H1B1	Chile and Singapore Free Trade Agreement aliens.
H1C	Registered nurses participating in the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas.
H2A	Agricultural workers.
H2B	Nonagricultural workers.
H2R	Returning H2B workers.
H3	Trainees.
H4	Spouses and children of H1, H2, or H3.
O1	Workers with extraordinary ability or achievement.
O2	Workers accompanying and assisting in performance of O1 workers.
O3	Spouses and children of O1 and O2.
P1	Internationally recognized athletes or entertainers.
P2	Artists or entertainers in reciprocal exchange programs.
P3	Artists or entertainers in culturally unique programs.
P4	Spouses and children of P1, P2, or P3.
Q1	Workers in international cultural exchange programs.
R1	Workers in religious occupations.
R2	Spouses and children of R1.
TN	North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) professional workers.
TD	Spouses and children of TN.

Intracompany transferees

L1	Intracompany transferees.
L2	Spouses and children of L1.

Treaty traders and investors

E1	Treaty traders and their spouses and children.
E2	Treaty investors and their spouses and children.

- E2C Treaty traders and their spouses and children CNMI-only
- E3 Australian Free Trade Agreement principals, spouses, and children.

Representatives of foreign information media

- I1 Representatives of foreign information media and spouses and children.

Students

- F1 Academic students.
- F2 Spouses and children of F1.
- M1 Vocational students.
- M2 Spouses and children of M1.

Exchange Visitors

- J1 Exchange visitors.
- J2 Spouses and children of J1.

Diplomats and Other Representatives

- A1 Ambassadors, public ministers, career diplomatic, or consular officers and their families.
- A2 Other foreign government officials or employees and their families.
- A3 Attendants, servants, or personal employees of A1 and A2 and their families.
- G1 Principals of recognized foreign governments.
- G2 Other representatives of recognized foreign governments.
- G3 Representatives of nonrecognized or nonmember foreign governments.
- G4 International organization officers or employees.
- G5 Attendants, servants, or personal employees of representatives.
- N1 to N7 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) officials, spouses, and children.

Temporary Visitors for Pleasure

- B2 Temporary visitors for pleasure.
- GT Guam Visa Waiver Program — temporary visitors for pleasure to Guam.
- GMT Guam-CNMI — temporary visitors for pleasure to Guam or Northern Mariana Islands.
- WT Visa Waiver Program — temporary visitors for pleasure.

Temporary Visitors for Business

- B1 Temporary visitors for business.
- GB Guam Visa Waiver Program — temporary visitors for business to Guam.
- GMB Guam-CNMI — temporary visitors for business to Guam or Northern Mariana Islands.
- WB Visa Waiver Program — temporary visitors for business.

Transit Aliens

- C1 Aliens in continuous and immediate transit through the United States.
- C2 Aliens in transit to the United Nations.
- C3 Foreign government officials, their spouses, children, and attendants in transit.

Commuter Students

- F3 Canadian or Mexican national academic commuter students.
- M3 Canadian or Mexican national vocational commuter students.

Alien Fiancé(e)s of United States Citizens

- K1 Fiancé(e)s of United States citizens.
- K2 Children of K1.

Legal Immigration Family Equity (LIFE) Act

- K3 Spouses of United States citizens, immigrant visa pending.
- K4 Children of K3, immigrant visa pending.
- V1 to V3 Spouses and children of permanent residents, immigrant visa pending.

Other

- N8 Parents of international organization special immigrants.
- N9 Children of N8 or international organization special immigrants.
- Q2 Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program aliens.
- Q3 Spouses and children of Q2.
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North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA): Public Law 103-182 (Act of December 8, 1993), superseded the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement as of January 1, 1994. It continues the special, reciprocal trading relationship between the United States and Canada (see United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement), and establishes a similar relationship with Mexico.

Permanent Resident Alien: An alien admitted to the United States as a lawful permanent resident. Permanent residents are also commonly referred to as immigrants; however, the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) broadly defines an immigrant as any alien in the United States, except one legally admitted under specific nonimmigrant categories (INA section 101(a)(15)). An illegal alien who entered the United States without inspection, for example, would be strictly defined as an immigrant under the INA but is not a permanent resident alien. Lawful permanent residents are legally accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States. They may be issued immigrant visas by the Department of State overseas or adjusted to permanent resident status by the Department of Homeland Security in the United States.

Refugee: Any person who is outside his or her country of nationality who is unable or unwilling to return to that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution. Persecution or the fear thereof must be based on the alien's race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. People with no nationality must generally be outside their country of last habitual residence to qualify as a refugee. Refugees are subject to ceilings by geographic area set annually by the president in consultation with Congress and are eligible to adjust to lawful permanent resident status after one year of continuous presence in the United States.

Student: As a nonimmigrant class of admission, an alien coming temporarily to the United States to pursue a full course of study in an approved program in either an academic (college, university, seminary, conservatory, academic high school, elementary school, other institution, or language training program) or a vocational or other recognized nonacademic institution.

Temporary Worker: An alien coming to the United States to work for a temporary period of time. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 and the Immigration Act of 1990, as well as other legislation, revised existing classes and created new classes of nonimmigrant admission. Nonimmigrant temporary worker classes of admission are as follows:

1. H-1A — registered nurses (valid from October 1, 1990, through September 30, 1995);
2. H-1B — workers with “specialty occupations” admitted on the basis of professional education, skills, and/or equivalent experience;
3. H-1C — registered nurses to work in areas with a shortage of health professionals under the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas Act of 1999;
4. H-2A — temporary agricultural workers coming to the United States to perform agricultural services or labor of a temporary or seasonal nature when authorized workers are unavailable in the United States;
5. H-2B — temporary nonagricultural workers coming to the United States to perform temporary services or labor if unemployed persons capable of performing the service or labor cannot be found in the United States;

6. H-3 — aliens coming temporarily to the United States as trainees, other than to receive graduate medical education or training;
7. O-1, O-2, O-3 — temporary workers with extraordinary ability or achievement in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics; those entering solely for the purpose of accompanying and assisting such workers; and their spouses and children;
8. P-1, P-2, P-3, P-4 — athletes and entertainers at an internationally recognized level of performance; artists and entertainers under a reciprocal exchange program; artists and entertainers under a program that is “culturally unique”; and their spouses and children;
9. Q-1, Q-2, Q-3 — participants in international cultural exchange programs; participants in the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program; and spouses and children of Irish Peace Process participants;
10. R-1, R-2 — temporary workers to perform work in religious occupations and their spouses and children.

See other sections of this Glossary for definitions of Exchange Visitor, Intracompany Transferee, and United States-Canada or North American Free-Trade Agreement classes of nonimmigrant admission.

Transit Alien: An alien in immediate and continuous transit through the United States, with or without a visa, including 1) aliens who qualify as persons entitled to pass in transit to and from the United Nations Headquarters District and foreign countries and 2) foreign government officials and their spouses and unmarried minor (or dependent) children in transit.

Treaty Trader or Investor: As a nonimmigrant class of admission, an alien coming to the United States, under the provisions of a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the foreign state of such alien, to carry on substantial trade or to direct the operations of an enterprise in which he/she has invested a substantial amount of capital, and the alien's spouse and unmarried minor children.

United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement: Public Law 100-449 (Act of September 28, 1988) established a special, reciprocal trading relationship between the United States and Canada. It provided two new classes of nonimmigrant admission for temporary visitors to the United States-Canadian citizen business persons and their spouses and unmarried minor children. Entry is facilitated for visitors seeking classification as visitors for business, treaty traders or investors, intracompany transferees, or other business people engaging in activities at a professional level. Such visitors are not required to obtain nonimmigrant visas, prior petitions, labor certifications, or prior approval but must satisfy the inspecting officer they are seeking entry to engage in activities at a professional level and that they are so qualified. The United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement was superseded by the North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA) as of January 1, 1994.

Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000: Public Law 106-386 (Act of October 28, 2000) enacted to combat trafficking in persons, especially into the sex trade, slavery, and involuntary servitude, and to reauthorize certain federal programs to prevent violence against immigrant women and children. Created nonimmigrant classes of admission allowing temporary status to individuals (and spouses, children, and parents) in the United States who are or have been victims of a severe form of trafficking

or who have suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as victims of criminal activity. Afforded the same immigrant benefits as refugees, with allowance for adjustment to permanent resident status.