



# 2019 North Carolina HIV Surveillance Report

HIV/STD/Hepatitis Surveillance Unit  
Division of Public Health  
North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services  
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Please direct any comments or questions to:

HIV/STD/Hepatitis Surveillance Unit  
North Carolina Communicable Disease Branch  
1902 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1902  
919-733-7301

<https://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/stds/figures.html>

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**Special Notes:**

The portable document format or PDF version of this document contains hyperlinks to related topics in other sections of the document. To navigate to the related topic, click the hyperlink in the table of contents.

See the last page of this document for a map of North Carolina Regional Networks of Care and Prevention (RNCP) and regional surveillance designations.

**North Carolina  
Department of Health and Human Services  
Division of Public Health  
Epidemiology Section**

**Communicable Disease Branch**

Nicole Adams, MSc, HIV/Hepatitis Surveillance Epidemiologist  
John Barnhart, MPH, HIV Surveillance Program Manager  
Anna Cope, PhD, MPH, Epidemiologist  
Christy Crowley, MPH, Field & Surveillance Liaison  
Meghan Furnari, MA, HIV Prevention Data Manager  
Jason Maxwell, BS, HIV/STD Surveillance Data Manager  
Erika Samoff, PhD, MPH, HIV/STD/Hepatitis Surveillance Manager  
Victoria Mobley, MD, MPH, HIV/STD Medical Director  
Jacquelyn Clymore, MS, State HIV/STD/Hepatitis Director  
Evelyn Foust, MPH, CPM, Head

State of North Carolina • Roy Cooper, Governor  
Department of Health and Human Services • Mandy Cohen, M.D., MPH, Secretary  
Division of Public Health • Mark Benton, Assistant Secretary of Public Health  
Division of Public Health • Zack Moore, M.D., MPH, State Epidemiologist

<https://www.ncdhhs.gov/> • <https://www.ncdhhs.gov/divisions/dph>

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## Summary

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### HIV

- The newly diagnosed HIV infection case totals and rates discussed in this document are restricted to adults/adolescents to match the national standard for these data. Tables showing the total population residing in North Carolina with HIV infection do include the 0 to 13 age group.
- Total counts of HIV include all initial diagnoses in North Carolina, whether the person was initially diagnosed with HIV or with AIDS.
- As of December 31, 2019, the number of people living with HIV who reside in North Carolina (including those initially diagnosed in another state) was 34,460. This is a slight decrease from last year due to linkage to care and surveillance activities in 2019 and early 2020.
- In 2019, 1,383 new HIV diagnoses were reported among the adult and adolescent (over 13 years old) population, a rate of 15.6 per 100,000 population. This rate is a slight increase from 2018, where 1,201 adults and adolescents were newly diagnosed with HIV (rate = 13.7 per 100,000).
- Most counties have a stable AIDS rate from 2018 to 2019.
- There was two perinatal (mother-to-child) HIV transmissions documented in 2019.
- People from 20 to 29 years old had the highest rate of newly diagnosed HIV in 2019 (41.5 per 100,000) and comprised 43% (N=594) of the newly diagnosed population.
- Among race/ethnicity groups, Black/African Americans represented 63% of all adult/adolescent newly diagnosed infections, with a rate of 45.0 per 100,000 adult/adolescent population.
- The highest rate (76.4 per 100,000) of newly diagnosed HIV infection was among adult/adolescent Black/African American men.
- For adults and adolescents newly diagnosed with HIV in 2019, the most likely route of transmission was male-male sex (55.7% of all cases), followed by heterosexual sex (12.6%) , injection drug use (IDU) (3.3%), and combined male-male sex and injection drug use (2.6% of cases); the most likely route of transmission was unknown for 25.9% of new HIV diagnoses in 2019.

## HIV IN NORTH CAROLINA

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### HIV Reporting in North Carolina

In North Carolina, the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) are reportable by law within 24 hours to the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (North Carolina DHHS). Statewide surveillance information is collected by the local health departments and sent to the North Carolina Division of Public Health.

The first acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) case reported in North Carolina was in 1982.<sup>1</sup> In North Carolina, AIDS became a reportable disease in 1984, and a diagnosis of HIV infection was made reportable in the state in 1990.<sup>1</sup> State law requires reporting of HIV/AIDS as well as associated laboratory tests. Starting July 1, 2013, all viral load and CD4+ T-lymphocyte (CD4) cell counts became reportable to the state. While the proportion of tests that are reported is increasing, reporting of these tests is still incomplete. Data regarding morbidity reports of HIV and AIDS from health providers are collected by health department staff on confidential case report forms. These case reports include demographic and clinical information for the patient, as well as questions regarding mode of exposure.

Prior to 2012, HIV infection surveillance data were managed directly in the enhanced HIV/AIDS reporting system (eHARS), while the field investigation information, such as interviews and contact information, were managed through the Sexually Transmitted Disease Management Information System (STD\*MIS). Starting in late 2012, HIV case report data (surveillance) and field investigations are entered into the North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS), the statewide disease reporting system, and then exported for reporting to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) into the eHARS.

State public health staff determine whether potentially duplicative pairs of HIV infection represent one person and, if so, that person's residence at the time of diagnosis. This is done through a process called routine interstate duplicate review (RIDR), which is coordinated by the CDC, and is conducted twice a year.<sup>2</sup>

### Background of HIV

HIV is caused by a retrovirus named the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and is spread through certain body fluids. HIV weakens a person's immune system by destroying important immune cells, specifically CD4 cells or T cells, that fight disease and infection. There is no effective cure for HIV, and since the human body cannot get rid of HIV completely, HIV is considered a life-long disease. However,

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<sup>1</sup>Foust, E.M. (2013). North Carolina's response to HIV: new hope, new direction leading the way.

<sup>2</sup>Mitsch A., Tang, T., & Whitmore S. (2012, July). *Accurate monitoring of HIV in the United States - CDC's routine interstate duplicate review, 2005-2008*. Paper presented at the 19th International AIDS Conference, Washington, D.C.



with proper medical care, HIV can be treated by antiretroviral therapy (ART) and controlled.<sup>3,4</sup> When disease is controlled and no virus is detectable in the bloodstream, HIV is not transmitted. If untreated, HIV reduces the number of CD4 cells (T cells) in the body, which damages the immune system and makes it harder for the body to fight off infections. Opportunistic infections or cancers take advantage of a weak immune system and signal that a person has AIDS, the last stage of HIV infection.<sup>4</sup>

## **Stages of HIV**

If left untreated, HIV typically progresses through three stages of disease. Treatment can slow or prevent progression from one stage to the next.<sup>4</sup>

### ***Acute HIV Infection (Stage 1)***

A few weeks after infection with HIV, people can experience flu-like symptoms that can last a few weeks. When people have acute HIV, they have a large amount of virus in their blood and are very contagious.<sup>4</sup> Most people with acute HIV are often unaware they are infected because they may not feel sick. The only way to detect an acute HIV infection is through an antigen/antibody test or nucleic acid test (NAT).<sup>4</sup>

North Carolina has had statewide screening for acute HIV infection (AHI) since 2002. In 2019, there were 86 acute HIV diagnoses, at a rate of 1.0 per 100,000 population, which made up 6.2% of the newly diagnosed HIV in the state. This is a slight decrease from 2015, where there were 100 acute HIV diagnoses, at a rate of 1.2 per 100,000 (7.5% of the total new HIV diagnoses in 2015).

### ***Clinical Latency/Chronic HIV (Stage 2)***

HIV is still active during this stage but reproduces at very low levels. Most people do not have symptoms during this stage. If someone isn't being treated, this period can last a decade or longer, but some can progress through this stage faster.<sup>4</sup> If someone is taking ART as prescribed, they can be in this stage for several decades. At the end of this stage, a person's viral load starts to increase and the CD4 cell (T cell) count begins to decrease. As this happens, the person may begin to have symptoms as the virus levels increase in the body and the person progresses to AIDS (Stage 3).<sup>4</sup>

### ***AIDS (Stage 3)***

People diagnosed with HIV have badly damaged immune systems that they get an increasing number of opportunistic infections, such as Kaposi's sarcoma, pneumocystis carinii, cytomegalovirus, or tuberculosis. Without treatment, people with AIDS survive about three years. Common symptoms of AIDS include chills, fever, sweats, swollen lymph glands, and weight loss.<sup>4</sup> People are diagnosed with AIDS when their CD4 cell (T cell) count drops below 200 cells/mm or if they develop certain opportunistic infections. People with AIDS can have a high viral load and are very infectious.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2018). *HIV Basics*. Accessed on June 25, 2019. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/index.html>.

<sup>4</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2018). *About HIV*. Accessed on June 25, 2019. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/index.html>.

In North Carolina, there were 217 late diagnoses (HIV and AIDS diagnosis within 6 months) in 2019, which made up 15.7% of new HIV diagnoses in the state. While the rate of late diagnoses of HIV decreased from 2010 to 2016 (from 4.8 per 100,000 population to 2.7 per 100,000), the rate has been relatively stable since 2017. In 2019, the rate of late diagnoses was the same as 2018, at 2.5 per 100,000.

## HIV Transmission and Risk

HIV can only be transmitted through certain body fluids, such as blood, semen, pre-seminal fluid, rectal fluids, vaginal fluids, and breast milk from a person infected with HIV. These fluids must come in contact with a mucous membrane, damaged tissue, or directly injected into the blood stream for transmission to occur.<sup>5</sup> In the United States, HIV is mainly spread through sex (anal or vaginal) with someone who has HIV, and through sharing needles or syringes, rinse water, or other equipment used to prepare drugs for injection with someone who has HIV. HIV can live in a used needle up to 42 days.<sup>5</sup> While less common, HIV can also be spread from an HIV-infected mother to her child through pregnancy, birth, or breastfeeding. Being stuck with an HIV-contaminated needle or sharp object can also cause transmission.<sup>5</sup> In very rare cases, HIV can be transmitted through oral sex, receiving blood transfusions or blood products or organ/tissue transplants that are contaminated with HIV, or contact between broken skin, wounds, or mucous membranes and HIV-infected blood or blood contaminated body fluids. Effective treatment of infected people resulting in viral suppression prevents sexual and blood-borne transmission and treatment of people at risk of acquiring HIV with preventive medication can protect them from acquiring the disease. In particular, mother-to-child transmission can be prevented by appropriate treatment; recommendations to test all pregnant women for HIV and start treatment immediately have decreased the number of babies born with HIV. Use of condoms also prevents the spread of HIV.

## National Trends

The CDC estimates that 1.1 million people in the United States had HIV at the end of 2016, the most recent year for which this information is available. Of those 1.1 million, the CDC estimates that only 83% or 835,860 people are aware of their HIV status.<sup>6</sup> In 2017, 38,739 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in the United States and six dependent areas, at a rate of 11.8 per 100,000 population. Among adults and adolescents (aged 13 years or older), there were 38,640 people newly diagnosed with HIV, at a rate of 14.0, in 2017. In 2017, North Carolina's rate of newly diagnosed HIV among adults and adolescents (according to the CDC) was 15.2 per 100,000. North Carolina ranks 12<sup>th</sup> among all states and dependent

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<sup>5</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2018). *HIV Transmission*. Accessed on June 25, 2019. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/transmission.html>.

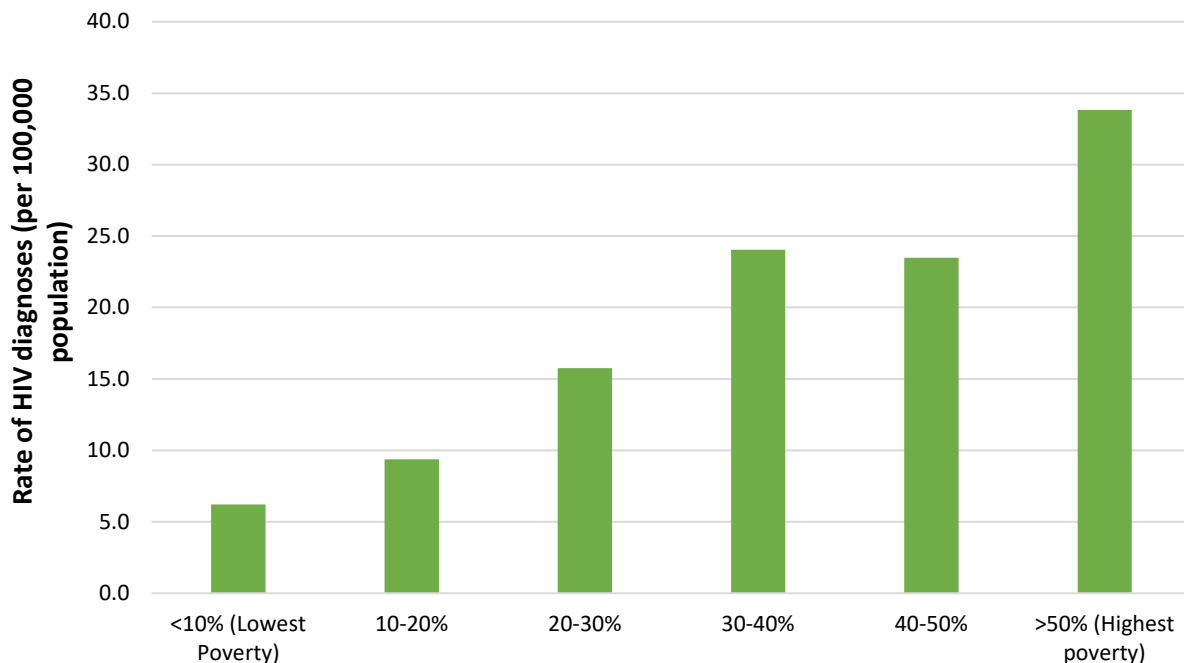
<sup>6</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2018). *Estimated HIV incidence and prevalence in the United States, 2010-2015*. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report. Published March 2018. Accessed on July 22, 2019. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-supplemental-report-vol-23-1.pdf>.

areas for rate of newly diagnosed HIV.<sup>7</sup> There were 17,803 people newly diagnosed with AIDS (Stage 3) in the United States and six dependent areas in 2017.<sup>7</sup>

## Poverty and HIV in North Carolina

While the North Carolina surveillance data shows higher HIV rates in some racial and ethnic groups, factors such as poverty and large gaps in wealth distribution may be driving these differences.<sup>8</sup> People who cannot afford basic needs may also have trouble accessing quality sexual health services, and may have had experiences with the health system that discourage their accessing of testing and care.<sup>8</sup> For each person with newly diagnosed HIV in North Carolina in 2019, we calculated the proportion of the population living below the poverty line in their census tract of residence at the time of their diagnosis using 5-year (2013-2017) estimates from the American Community Survey. This calculation estimated the neighborhood poverty level experienced for people newly diagnosed with HIV in North Carolina. Figure 1 shows the rate of newly diagnosed HIV by census tract poverty rate. Figure 1 demonstrates that although people living at all levels of poverty get STDs, those living in census tracts with a higher proportion of residents residing below the federal poverty line are more likely to be diagnosed with HIV.

**Figure 1. People Newly Diagnosed with HIV in North Carolina by Poverty Indicator\*, 2019**



\*Estimates of people living below the poverty line within a census tract and all population estimates obtained from the American Community Survey, 2013-2017 5-year estimate.

<sup>7</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2018). *HIV Surveillance Report, 2017*. Vol 29. Published November 2018. Accessed July 22, 2019. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2017-vol-29.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2017). STD health equity. Updated February 15, 2017. Accessed July 19, 2017. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/std/health-disparities/default.htm#ftn5>.

Data Sources: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of June 24, 2020), and 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates (accessed from <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>).

## HIV Care in North Carolina

In the earliest days of the HIV epidemic, there were no treatments to combat the virus, and the care provided was primarily supportive and palliative therapy. Beginning in the 1990s, anti-retroviral treatment (ART) became available and with the subsequent advent of highly active ART, HIV-associated death rates decreased dramatically.

HIV treatment has continued to improve over the years, to the current situation in which HIV infection for someone on a well-maintained ART regimen is a manageable, chronic condition. In recent years, treatment has been a strong focus for HIV infection. In 2011, Cohen et al. published a landmark paper on the HPTN 052 study, in which the authors showed that in serodiscordant couples (i.e., one partner infected, the other partner uninfected) early treatment of the infected partner not only resulted in improved clinical outcomes for the infected partner, but also greatly reduced the likelihood of HIV transmission to the uninfected partner.<sup>9</sup> Based on this study and others, current HIV treatment guidelines recommend all HIV-infected individuals receive ART.<sup>10</sup>

Since publication of the HPTN 052 study, there has been a growing emphasis on projects seeking to help as many HIV-infected people as possible get linked to HIV care, retained in care, and re-engaged if they have fallen out of care in order to receive treatment. People taking ARTs can reduce their HIV viral load to undetectable levels (<200 copies/ml) and effectively have no risk of transmitting HIV to their HIV-negative sexual partners.<sup>11</sup>

There are programs in North Carolina that exist to help those with HIV. The federally funded Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (RWHAP) began in the early 1990s and today continues to be a source of HIV-related care and treatment for people who otherwise would be unable to afford care. There were over 9,900 clients enrolled in RWHAP Part B services (funding directly to North Carolina, excludes the Charlotte area) at the end of 2018. More information about RWHAP can be found here:

<https://epi.dph.ncdhhs.gov/cd/hiv/program.html>. The HIV Medication Assistance Program (HMAP), formerly the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) uses a combination of state and federal funds to provide medications to low income North Carolinians living with HIV. At the end of 2018, there were 7,721 clients enrolled in HMAP in North Carolina. For more information about HMAP in North Carolina, visit: <https://epi.dph.ncdhhs.gov/cd/hiv/hmap.html>. North Carolina also provides planning for HIV housing and housing-related services through the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program, or HOPWA. Information about HOPWA can be found: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/hopwa/>.

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<sup>9</sup>Cohen, M., Chen, Y., McCauley, M., Gamble, T. Hosseinipour, M., Kumarasamy, N., . . . , Fleming, T. (2011). Prevention of HIV-1 Infection with Early Antiretroviral Therapy. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 365(6), 493-505. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1105243.

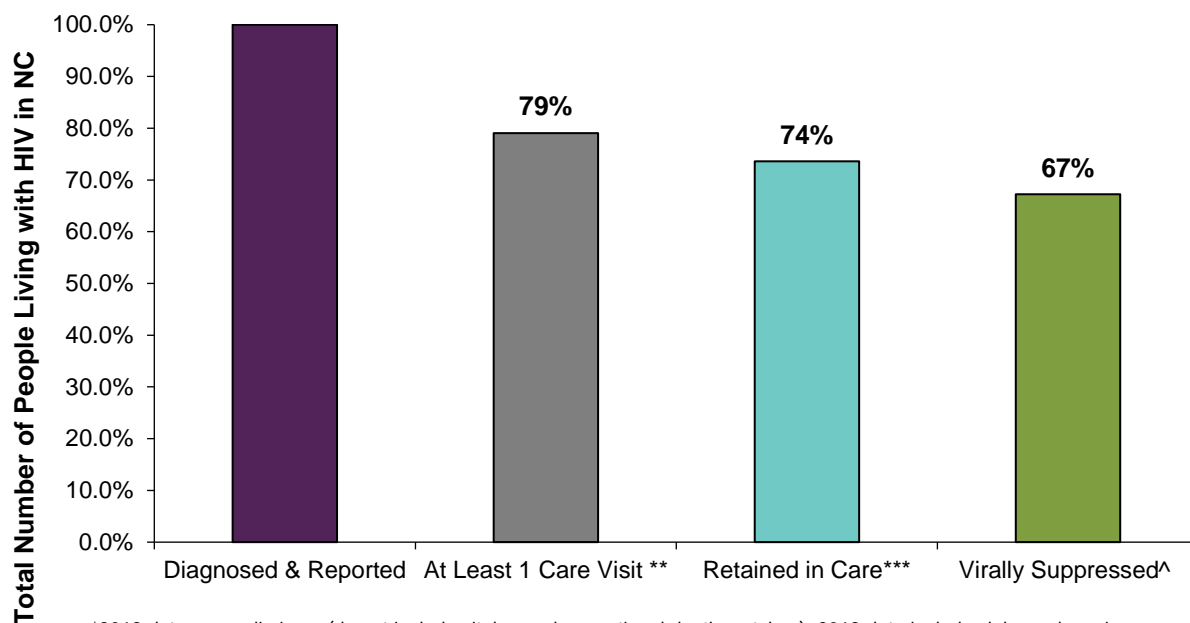
<sup>10</sup>Panel on Panel on Antiretroviral Guidelines for Adults and Adolescents (2014). Guidelines for the use of antiretroviral agents in HIV-1 infected adults and adolescents: Initiating antiretroviral therapy in treatment-naïve patients. Department of Health and Human Services (pp. E-1). Retrieved from <http://aidsinfo.nih.gov/ContentFiles/AdultandAdolescentGL.pdf>.

<sup>11</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2018). *HIV Treatment*. Accessed on June 25, 2019. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/livingwithhiv/treatment.html>.

### HIV Continuum of Care in North Carolina

The estimated number of people living in North Carolina with HIV infection at the end of 2019 was 38,400 (most recent estimate, North Carolina Division of Public Health, unpublished data). Among these, a diagnosis record was available for 91%. The remaining estimated 9% had no diagnosis record; these people may be unaware that they are living with HIV. Among the people diagnosed and living with HIV through 2019, 67% were virally suppressed (viral load <200 copies/mL) (Figure 2). North Carolina’s suppression rate is higher than the national rate: among US areas with complete laboratory reporting, 61.5% of people living with HIV are virally suppressed.<sup>12</sup> Among all people living with HIV, people receiving medical care were more likely to be virally suppressed; 88% of people receiving medical care in 2019 were virally suppressed. Of the people receiving Ryan White Part B services, 83.7% were virally suppressed in 2019. Overall, 84.2% of the HIV Medication Assistance Program (HMAP, formerly ADAP) recipients were virally suppressed in 2019.

**Figure 2. North Carolina HIV Continuum of Care, 2019\* (People Diagnosed and Living through 2019)**



\*2019 data are preliminary (do not include vital records or national death matches). 2019 data includes labs and services from CAREWare (all Ryan White services excluding Part A), HIV Medication Assistance Program (HMAP), and Medicaid data sources.

\*\*At least 1 care marker (CD4 or VL test, HMAP drug dispense, or Medicaid claim) in 2019.

\*\*\*Retained in care is defined as having 2 or more care visits (CD4 or VL test, HMAP drug dispense, or Medicaid claim) at least 90 days apart in 2019.

^Viral suppression is defined as having the last VL in 2019 be <200 copies/ml.

Legend: Data represents all cases diagnosed and reported through 12/31/2019 and had care markers or were virally suppressed in 2019.

Data Sources: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (June 24, 2020) and NC ECHO (August 2020).

<sup>12</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2019). *Selected National HIV Prevention and Care Outcomes in the United States*. Updated July 2019. Accessed August 6, 2019. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/factsheets/cdc-hiv-national-hiv-care-outcomes.pdf>.

## North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO)

The North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) was conceptualized in 2011 and developed as a component of North Carolina's Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)/HIV/AIDS Bureau (HAB) Special Projects of National Significance System Linkages demonstration project (SPNS Link). Collaborators include the NC Division of Public Health, Duke University, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, NC Information Technology Division, and the NC Division of Health Benefits (the NC LINK team). This secure, web-based system became operational in August 2016.

Employing probabilistic linkage methods to link common records across five data systems, NC ECHO provides a comprehensive snapshot of person-level and population-wide HIV care patterns. The five data sources included in NC ECHO represent North Carolina's HIV surveillance programs (NC EDSS and eHARS), Ryan White Part B, C, and D HIV/AIDS Care Programs (CAREWare and HMAP), and Medicaid.

With monthly refreshes, NC ECHO is used to generate near real-time lists of NC PLWH who are out of care for linkage and re-engagement by state bridge counselors (SBCs). Additionally, extracts from the system are used to detect data gaps within the HIV surveillance system, to investigate patterns of record duplication, and to generate viral suppression outcome measures for administrative groups of interest, including HMAP, HOPWA, and Medicaid recipients.

Much work is being done in North Carolina to provide HIV-positive residents with care, treatment, and housing. Multiple ongoing efforts are designed to identify gaps and room for improvement in HIV care provided statewide. Now and in the future, North Carolina DHHS is focused on continuing to address the identified gaps in care, with the goal of ensuring availability of care for as many North Carolinians living with HIV infection as possible.

## HIV Prevention in North Carolina

In North Carolina, HIV testing is available at no charge to clients in all local health departments and in a number of community-based organizations (CBO). In addition, the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services provides resources and technical support to community-based organizations, community health centers, emergency departments, health departments, and state prisons to expand HIV testing in clinical and jail settings.

North Carolina receives funding from both state and federal sources to pay for a variety of programs, including HIV testing. Most of this funding comes from the CDC, but the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) has also supplied funding for testing in substance abuse centers. North Carolina uses this funding to support health departments and CBOs that test the public for HIV. Increases in this funding have allowed for the expansion of HIV testing efforts.

In 2019, a total of 40,162 HIV tests were performed through state-sponsored counseling and testing sites. Of these, 225 tests were confirmed positive (0.6%). Of the 225 positive tests, 70 were newly

identified cases of HIV (0.2%). These numbers include HIV tests submitted to the rapid HIV tests conducted by health departments and CBOs, and tests conducted through the expanded testing program in emergency departments and community health centers.

### **Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) Coordinators**

The North Carolina Communicable Disease Branch is supporting a statewide HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) project. The primary goal of the PrEP Project is to work with the Communicable Disease Branch's HIV prevention partners to enable them to support access to PrEP services for eligible people at high risk for HIV, with a focus on men who have sex with men (MSM), particularly young Black/African American MSM. This partnership allows them to collaborate and develop relationships with the MSM communities to identify those at most risk for HIV and link them to qualified providers for PrEP. It also allows for capacity building and technical assistance to increase the ability of providers in the regions to provide high quality, accessible PrEP services.

During 2019, Communicable Disease Branch staff worked with the Center for Community Practice at the University of Rochester, the Denver Prevention Training Center, and the UCSF Capacity Building Assistance Partnership (CDC CRIS providers) to develop and convene two statewide PrEP Institutes in which over 120 providers, partners and state staff participated in discussion and presentations on PrEP in NC. A third day of statewide PrEP planning occurred allowing Communicable Disease Branch staff along with providers, partners and academicians to develop statewide PrEP plans and goals. This institute allowed thought leaders and providers the opportunity to participate in training and discussion on how to increase PrEP access among high risk communities across NC. North Carolina Communicable Disease Branch staff have also developed a Statewide PrEP Advisory Committee composed of providers, consumers, academics and others involved and interested in increasing PrEP access across NC. This body meets every other month and provides community input into our statewide PrEP plan.

In addition, North Carolina Communicable Disease Branch has hired a statewide PrEP Coordinator and funded three regional PrEP Coordinators to address the objectives below:

- Increase the awareness and availability of PrEP in their regions and statewide.
- Ensure that providers are aware of PrEP and make appropriate referrals and linkages to PrEP for clients who are appropriate for PrEP.
- Increase public awareness of PrEP regionally and statewide.
- Track PrEP referrals and verify PrEP initial appointments both regionally and statewide and undertake programmatic efforts to increase both of these numbers.
- Ensure that at least 80% of their clients who start PrEP attend four medical appointments for PrEP annually in their regions and statewide.
- Provide clinical training, capacity building, and technical assistance to providers. Work to ensure collaborative relationships with clinical providers and prevention agencies across the region and provide them with ongoing support, technical assistance, and capacity building as needed.

## Partner Notification, Counseling, and Referral Services

In North Carolina, partner notification, counseling, and referral services for HIV and syphilis are performed by a specialized group within the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, known as the Field Services Unit. This unit strives to control the spread of HIV and STDs by:

- 1) Interviewing all people newly diagnosed with HIV and early syphilis to link newly diagnosed individuals to care;
- 2) Ensuring that partners of people with HIV and early syphilis are notified of their exposure and ensuring that appropriate testing and treatment occur;
- 3) Counseling patients who are infected or exposed to HIV or STDs on how to reduce their risk of transmitting or acquiring other STDs;
- 4) Coordinating with local health departments and CBOs to offer prevention and control services for people at higher risk of being exposed to STDs; and
- 5) Providing education and outreach services to clinicians statewide and promoting adherence to the CDC's STD screening and treatment guidelines.

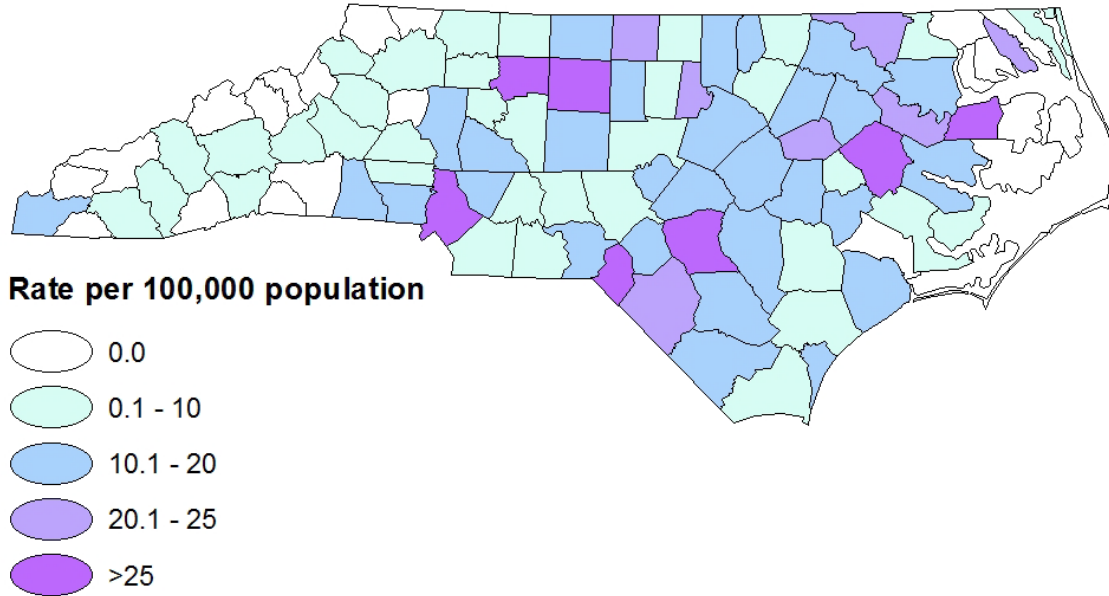
Disease Intervention Specialists (DIS) are the backbone of the Field Services Unit. The DIS are highly skilled in contact tracing and other activities aimed at interrupting disease transmission networks. Additionally, this unit has nine counselors across the state who help people link to and stay in care, as well as assist out-of-care HIV-positive individuals with reengaging in HIV medical care. The Field Services Unit's work is highly sensitive and governed directly by several North Carolina public health laws and regulations (10A NCAC 41A.0202 & 10A NCAC 41A.0204).



## HIV Rate Map by County of Residence at Diagnosis, 2019

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**Figure 3. Newly Diagnosed HIV Rates in North Carolina by County of Residence at Diagnosis, 2019**



Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

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**Table 1. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> and Residing in North Carolina by Most Recently Known County<sup>b</sup> of Residence as of 12/31/2019**

County	Cases	County	Cases	County	Cases
Alamance	474	Gaston	744	Pitt	767
Alexander	28	Gates	13	Polk	26
Alleghany	5	Graham	4	Randolph	233
Anson	71	Granville	174	Richmond	147
Ashe	16	Greene	56	Robeson	476
Avery	8	Guilford	2,619	Rockingham	190
Beaufort	118	Halifax	172	Rowan	337
Bertie	94	Harnett	332	Rutherford	76
Bladen	100	Haywood	82	Sampson	174
Brunswick	208	Henderson	176	Scotland	123
Buncombe	730	Hertford	70	Stanly	100
Burke	104	Hoke	177	Stokes	49
Cabarrus	438	Hyde	10	Surry	85
Caldwell	100	Iredell	200	Swain	10
Camden	7	Jackson	36	Transylvania	37
Carteret	65	Johnston	410	Tyrrell	6
Caswell	58	Jones	21	Union	316
Catawba	289	Lee	193	Vance	203
Chatham	131	Lenoir	262	Wake	3,652
Cherokee	39	Lincoln	87	Warren	51
Chowan	21	Macon	59	Washington	56
Clay	14	Madison	28	Watauga	36
Cleveland	232	Martin	81	Wayne	321
Columbus	162	McDowell	33	Wilkes	72
Craven	226	Mecklenburg	6,731	Wilson	354
Cumberland	1,544	Mitchell	9	Yadkin	36
Currituck	19	Montgomery	41	Yancey	15
Dare	37	Moore	149	Unassigned <sup>c</sup>	1,761
Davidson	337	Nash	353	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>34,460</b>
Davie	40	New Hanover	606		
Duplin	138	Northampton	79		
Durham	1,788	Onslow	318		
Edgecombe	286	Orange	310		
Forsyth	1,717	Pamlico	15		
Franklin	145	Pasquotank	99		
		Pender	103		
		Perquimans	20		
		Person	88		

<sup>a</sup>All people living and diagnosed with HIV infection, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS) and inclusive of children <13.

<sup>b</sup>Based on most recently known address from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS).

<sup>c</sup>Unassigned includes cases diagnosed at long-term residence facilities, including prisons.  
Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 2. Newly Diagnosed HIV<sup>a</sup> Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis, Year of Diagnosis, and Rank Order<sup>b</sup>, 2017-2019**

Rank <sup>b</sup>	County	2017 Cases	2017 Rate <sup>c</sup>	2018 Cases	2018 Rate <sup>c</sup>	2019 Cases	2019 Rate <sup>c</sup>	2017-2019 Average Rate <sup>b</sup>
1	Mecklenburg	270	30.3	247	27.2	271	29.4	29.0
2	Edgecombe	14	31.7	14	32.1	8	18.5	27.4
3	Guilford	121	27.2	108	24.1	123	27.2	26.2
4	Pitt	38	25.2	32	21.1	46	30.0	25.4
5	Cumberland	70	25.9	61	22.4	69	25.2	24.5
6	Durham	66	25.1	61	22.8	68	25.0	24.3
7	Pasquotank	7	21.2	10	30.1	7	20.9	24.1
8	Washington	1	9.8	3	29.8	3	30.2	23.3
9	Forsyth	66	21.0	63	19.9	83	25.9	22.3
10	Wilson	14	20.5	14	20.5	14	20.4	20.5
11	Robeson	19	17.5	17	15.7	26	24.2	19.2
12	Vance	6	16.3	8	21.6	7	18.9	18.9
13	Scotland	3	10.3	3	10.4	10	34.6	18.4
14	Richmond	7	18.6	7	18.7	5	13.4	16.9
15	Lenoir	5	10.5	10	21.2	8	17.0	16.2
16	Alamance	22	16.0	20	14.3	23	16.1	15.5
17	Gaston	25	13.6	29	15.5	32	17.0	15.3
18	Harnett	17	16.0	12	11.1	20	18.2	15.1
19	Nash	11	13.8	10	12.5	15	18.8	15.1
20	Halifax	10	22.9	4	9.3	5	11.7	14.7
21	Sampson	13	24.8	3	5.7	7	13.3	14.6
22	Hertford	2	9.7	5	24.1	2	9.7	14.5
23	Wayne	16	15.7	12	11.8	16	15.7	14.4
24	Granville	6	11.8	8	15.6	8	15.4	14.2
25	New Hanover	34	17.2	23	11.4	28	13.7	14.1
26	Beaufort	5	12.4	6	14.8	6	14.8	14.0
27	Bertie	2	11.9	2	12.0	3	18.0	14.0
28	Wake	126	14.2	112	12.4	135	14.6	13.7
29	Caswell	1	5.1	3	15.2	4	20.3	13.5
30	Northampton	3	17.3	0	0.0	4	23.3	13.5
31	Columbus	10	20.9	3	6.3	6	12.6	13.3
32	Lee	4	8.0	8	15.8	8	15.6	13.1
33	Hoke	4	9.3	8	18.5	5	11.4	13.1
34	Bladen	4	14.0	4	14.1	3	10.7	12.9
35	Anson	4	18.7	2	9.5	2	9.5	12.6
36	Martin	2	10.3	1	5.2	4	20.8	12.1
37	Jones	2	24.0	1	11.9	0	0.0	12.0
38	Cherokee	1	4.1	3	12.0	5	19.7	11.9
39	Onslow	18	11.4	10	6.3	28	17.5	11.8
40	Cleveland	12	14.6	7	8.5	10	12.1	11.7
41	Rockingham	9	11.6	8	10.3	10	12.8	11.5

Continued

<sup>a</sup>HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).<sup>b</sup>Rank is based on a three-year average rate per 100,000 population for newly diagnosed HIV infections in the county of interest.<sup>c</sup>Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 2 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed HIV<sup>a</sup> Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis, Year of Diagnosis, and Rank Order<sup>b</sup>, 2016-2018**

Rank <sup>b</sup>	County	2017 Cases	2017 Rate <sup>c</sup>	2018 Cases	2018 Rate <sup>c</sup>	2019 Cases	2019 Rate <sup>c</sup>	2017-2019 Average Rate <sup>b</sup>
42	Rowan	14	11.8	12	10.1	14	11.7	11.2
43	Duplin	6	12.3	6	12.3	4	8.2	10.9
44	Person	4	11.9	5	14.9	2	5.9	10.9
45	Davidson	11	7.9	17	12.1	13	9.1	9.7
46	Warren	1	5.8	3	17.4	1	5.8	9.7
47	Cabarrus	14	8.3	13	7.5	21	11.8	9.2
48	Johnston	9	5.6	16	9.6	21	12.2	9.1
49	Catawba	7	5.3	16	11.9	13	9.6	8.9
50	Iredell	11	7.4	9	6.0	17	11.1	8.2
51	Craven	4	4.7	10	11.6	7	8.1	8.1
52	Union	15	7.9	18	9.3	14	7.1	8.1
53	Greene	3	16.7	0	0.0	1	5.5	7.4
54	Franklin	6	10.7	4	7.0	2	3.4	7.0
55	Buncombe	21	9.4	11	4.9	15	6.6	7.0
56	Orange	5	4.0	11	8.6	10	7.8	6.8
57	Henderson	7	7.0	8	7.9	5	4.9	6.6
58	Caldwell	6	8.5	4	5.7	4	5.7	6.6
59	Randolph	7	5.8	4	3.3	13	10.7	6.6
60	Davie	4	11.1	2	5.5	1	2.7	6.4
61	Yadkin	3	9.3	2	6.2	1	3.1	6.2
62	Haywood	3	5.6	5	9.3	2	3.7	6.2
63	Pamlico	1	8.8	0	0.0	1	8.8	5.9
64	Brunswick	9	7.8	7	5.7	5	3.9	5.8
65	Montgomery	3	13.0	0	0.0	1	4.3	5.8
66	Pender	3	5.9	4	7.7	2	3.8	5.8
67	Perquimans	1	8.6	1	8.6	0	0.0	5.7
68	Burke	5	6.4	4	5.1	4	5.1	5.5
69	Wilkes	2	3.4	3	5.1	4	6.8	5.1
70	Chatham	4	6.6	3	4.8	2	3.1	4.8
71	Lincoln	2	2.8	6	8.4	2	2.7	4.6
72	Jackson	3	7.9	0	0.0	2	5.2	4.4
73	Surry	0	0.0	2	3.3	6	9.8	4.3
74	Dare	2	6.4	2	6.3	0	0.0	4.2
75	Stokes	1	2.5	2	5.0	2	5.0	4.2
76	Camden	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	3.7
77	Moore	1	1.2	5	6.0	3	3.5	3.6
78	Madison	0	0.0	2	10.5	0	0.0	3.5
79	Rutherford	5	8.8	1	1.7	0	0.0	3.5
80	Watauga	2	4.0	0	0.0	3	5.9	3.3
81	Macon	1	3.3	0	0.0	2	6.4	3.2

Continued

<sup>a</sup>HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).

<sup>b</sup>Rank is based on a three-year average rate per 100,000 population for newly diagnosed HIV infections in the county of interest.

<sup>c</sup>Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 2 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed HIV<sup>a</sup> Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis, Year of Diagnosis, and Rank Order<sup>b</sup>, 2016-2018**

Rank <sup>b</sup>	County	2017 Cases	2017 Rate <sup>c</sup>	2018 Cases	2018 Rate <sup>c</sup>	2019 Cases	2019 Rate <sup>c</sup>	2017-2019 Average Rate <sup>b</sup>
82	Stanly	0	0.0	2	3.8	2	3.8	2.5
83	Transylvania	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	2.2
84	Carteret	1	1.7	3	4.9	0	0.0	2.2
85	McDowell	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.1	1.7
86	Currituck	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.3	1.4
87	Alexander	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
87	Alleghany	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
87	Ashe	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
87	Avery	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
87	Chowan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
87	Clay	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
87	Gates	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
87	Graham	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
87	Hyde	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
87	Mitchell	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
87	Polk	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
87	Swain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
87	Tyrrell	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
87	Yancey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
N/A	Unassigned <sup>d</sup>	19	--	14	--	21	--	--
	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>

<sup>a</sup>HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).

<sup>b</sup>Rank is based on a three-year average rate per 100,000 population for newly diagnosed HIV infections in the county of interest.

<sup>c</sup>Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

<sup>d</sup>Unassigned includes cases with unknown county of residence at diagnosis or cases that were diagnosed at long-term residence facilities, including prisons; rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data in the unassigned area.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 3. Newly Diagnosed HIV<sup>a</sup> Annual Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

County	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>
Alamance	14	10.6	18	13.3	22	16.0	20	14.3	23	16.1
Alexander	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Alleghany	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anson	3	13.6	5	23.0	4	18.7	2	9.5	2	9.5
Ashe	0	0.0	2	8.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Avery	1	6.4	1	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Beaufort	2	4.9	3	7.4	5	12.4	6	14.8	6	14.8
Bertie	9	51.2	4	23.6	2	11.9	2	12.0	3	18.0
Bladen	5	17.3	2	7.0	4	14.0	4	14.1	3	10.7
Brunswick	5	4.7	10	9.0	9	7.8	7	5.7	5	3.9
Buncombe	22	10.1	21	9.5	21	9.4	11	4.9	15	6.6
Burke	6	7.7	5	6.4	5	6.4	4	5.1	4	5.1
Cabarrus	12	7.5	24	14.6	14	8.3	13	7.5	21	11.8
Caldwell	4	5.7	4	5.7	6	8.5	4	5.7	4	5.7
Camden	1	11.6	1	11.4	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0
Carteret	4	6.7	2	3.3	1	1.7	3	4.9	0	0.0
Caswell	3	15.2	2	10.1	1	5.1	3	15.2	4	20.3
Catawba	12	9.2	10	7.6	7	5.3	16	11.9	13	9.6
Chatham	5	8.6	3	5.0	4	6.6	3	4.8	2	3.1
Cherokee	1	4.2	2	8.2	1	4.1	3	12.0	5	19.7
Chowan	1	8.2	2	16.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clay	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cleveland	9	11.0	9	11.0	12	14.6	7	8.5	10	12.1
Columbus	8	16.7	2	4.2	10	20.9	3	6.3	6	12.6
Craven	9	10.5	9	10.5	4	4.7	10	11.6	7	8.1
Cumberland	83	30.7	64	23.5	70	25.9	61	22.4	69	25.2
Currituck	0	0.0	1	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.3
Dare	5	16.4	2	6.5	2	6.4	2	6.3	0	0.0
Davidson	10	7.2	11	7.9	11	7.9	17	12.1	13	9.1
Davie	1	2.8	2	5.6	4	11.1	2	5.5	1	2.7
Duplin	9	18.5	2	4.1	6	12.3	6	12.3	4	8.2
Durham	59	23.5	82	31.7	66	25.1	61	22.8	68	25.0
Edgecombe	16	35.6	9	20.2	14	31.7	14	32.1	8	18.5
Forsyth	55	18.0	81	26.2	66	21.0	63	19.9	83	25.9
Franklin	6	11.2	4	7.3	6	10.7	4	7.0	2	3.4
Gaston	30	16.8	19	10.5	25	13.6	29	15.5	32	17.0
Gates	0	0.0	1	10.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Graham	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Granville	6	12.1	6	11.9	6	11.8	8	15.6	8	15.4
Greene	3	16.8	1	5.6	3	16.7	0	0.0	1	5.5
Guilford	121	27.9	135	30.6	121	27.2	108	24.1	123	27.2

Continued

<sup>a</sup>HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).<sup>b</sup>Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 3 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed HIV<sup>a</sup> Annual Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

County	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>
Halifax	9	20.4	5	11.3	10	22.9	4	9.3	5	11.7
Harnett	11	10.7	10	9.5	17	16.0	12	11.1	20	18.2
Haywood	2	3.9	1	1.9	3	5.6	5	9.3	2	3.7
Henderson	10	10.4	10	10.2	7	7.0	8	7.9	5	4.9
Hertford	2	9.5	1	4.8	2	9.7	5	24.1	2	9.7
Hoke	5	12.1	4	9.6	4	9.3	8	18.5	5	11.4
Hyde	0	0.0	1	20.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iredell	8	5.6	5	3.5	11	7.4	9	6.0	17	11.1
Jackson	2	5.5	0	0.0	3	7.9	0	0.0	2	5.2
Johnston	12	8.0	13	8.3	9	5.6	16	9.6	21	12.2
Jones	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	24.0	1	11.9	0	0.0
Lee	7	14.4	5	10.2	4	8.0	8	15.8	8	15.6
Lenoir	8	16.4	6	12.5	5	10.5	10	21.2	8	17.0
Lincoln	3	4.4	3	4.3	2	2.8	6	8.4	2	2.7
Macon	4	13.5	2	6.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	2	6.4
Madison	0	0.0	2	10.7	0	0.0	2	10.5	0	0.0
Martin	3	15.0	3	15.2	2	10.3	1	5.2	4	20.8
McDowell	1	2.6	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.1
Mecklenburg	283	33.3	262	30.1	270	30.3	247	27.2	271	29.4
Mitchell	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	1	4.3	0	0.0	3	13.0	0	0.0	1	4.3
Moore	8	10.0	6	7.4	1	1.2	5	6.0	3	3.5
Nash	15	18.9	17	21.4	11	13.8	10	12.5	15	18.8
New Hanover	26	13.8	25	12.9	34	17.2	23	11.4	28	13.7
Northampton	4	22.4	4	22.8	3	17.3	0	0.0	4	23.3
Onslow	24	15.4	22	14.2	18	11.4	10	6.3	28	17.5
Orange	12	9.9	10	8.1	5	4.0	11	8.6	10	7.8
Pamlico	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.8	0	0.0	1	8.8
Pasquotank	2	6.1	5	15.1	7	21.2	10	30.1	7	20.9
Pender	3	6.2	9	18.1	3	5.9	4	7.7	2	3.8
Perquimans	2	17.2	0	0.0	1	8.6	1	8.6	0	0.0
Person	5	15.0	5	14.9	4	11.9	5	14.9	2	5.9
Pitt	33	22.3	33	22.1	38	25.2	32	21.1	46	30.0
Polk	0	0.0	1	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Randolph	4	3.3	10	8.3	7	5.8	4	3.3	13	10.7
Richmond	1	2.6	7	18.6	7	18.6	7	18.7	5	13.4
Robeson	29	26.4	19	17.4	19	17.5	17	15.7	26	24.2
Rockingham	5	6.4	10	12.8	9	11.6	8	10.3	10	12.8
Rowan	11	9.5	20	17.0	14	11.8	12	10.1	14	11.7
Rutherford	5	8.8	3	5.3	5	8.8	1	1.7	0	0.0

Continued

<sup>a</sup>HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).<sup>b</sup>Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).



**Table 3 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed HIV<sup>a</sup> Annual Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

County	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>
Sampson	3	5.7	11	21.0	13	24.8	3	5.7	7	13.3
Scotland	13	44.2	3	10.2	3	10.3	3	10.4	10	34.6
Stanly	1	1.9	6	11.7	0	0.0	2	3.8	2	3.8
Stokes	1	2.5	2	5.0	1	2.5	2	5.0	2	5.0
Surry	3	4.9	3	4.9	0	0.0	2	3.3	6	9.8
Swain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transylvania	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0.0
Tyrrell	0	0.0	2	57.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Union	17	9.5	22	12.0	15	7.9	18	9.3	14	7.1
Vance	6	16.2	9	24.3	6	16.3	8	21.6	7	18.9
Wake	132	15.7	169	19.5	126	14.2	112	12.4	135	14.6
Warren	3	17.1	1	5.8	1	5.8	3	17.4	1	5.8
Washington	0	0.0	2	19.4	1	9.8	3	29.8	3	30.2
Watauga	3	6.2	2	4.1	2	4.0	0	0.0	3	5.9
Wayne	17	16.6	11	10.7	16	15.7	12	11.8	16	15.7
Wilkes	1	1.7	4	6.8	2	3.4	3	5.1	4	6.8
Wilson	8	11.8	9	13.2	14	20.5	14	20.5	14	20.4
Yadkin	2	6.3	2	6.2	3	9.3	2	6.2	1	3.1
Yancey	0	0.0	1	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unassigned <sup>c</sup>	23	--	24	--	19	--	14	--	21	--
<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>1,333</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>15.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).

<sup>b</sup>Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

<sup>c</sup>Unassigned includes cases with unknown county of residence at diagnosis or cases that were diagnosed at long-term residence facilities, including prisons; rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data in the unassigned area.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 4. Number of People Diagnosed with AIDS (Stage 3)<sup>a</sup> and Residing in North Carolina by Most Recently Known County<sup>b</sup> of Residence as of 12/31/2019**

County	Cases	County	Cases	County	Cases
Alamance	189	Halifax	84	Sampson	87
Alexander	15	Harnett	180	Scotland	69
Alleghany	3	Haywood	47	Stanly	58
Anson	40	Henderson	91	Stokes	26
Ashe	3	Hertford	45	Surry	37
Avery	5	Hoke	99	Swain	6
Beaufort	63	Hyde	6	Transylvania	15
Bertie	58	Iredell	108	Tyrrell	4
Bladen	57	Jackson	16	Union	151
Brunswick	98	Johnston	233	Vance	94
Buncombe	370	Jones	13	Wake	1,696
Burke	48	Lee	86	Warren	23
Cabarrus	191	Lenoir	139	Washington	34
Caldwell	54	Lincoln	40	Watauga	18
Camden	4	Macon	31	Wayne	164
Carteret	31	Madison	15	Wilkes	24
Caswell	23	Martin	52	Wilson	183
Catawba	142	McDowell	17	Yadkin	15
Chatham	55	Mecklenburg	2,855	Yancey	11
Cherokee	19	Mitchell	7	Unassigned <sup>c</sup>	501
Chowan	10	Montgomery	26	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>15,473</b>
Clay	8	Moore	81		
Cleveland	108	Nash	197		
Columbus	88	New Hanover	270		
Craven	113	Northampton	52		
Cumberland	667	Onslow	150		
Currituck	5	Orange	135		
Dare	18	Pamlico	6		
Davidson	153	Pasquotank	49		
Davie	17	Pender	54		
Duplin	87	Perquimans	13		
Durham	760	Person	37		
Edgecombe	147	Pitt	369		
Forsyth	742	Polk	12		
Franklin	79	Randolph	110		
Gaston	363	Richmond	81		
Gates	5	Robeson	240		
Graham	4	Rockingham	68		
Granville	88	Rowan	160		
Greene	42	Rutherford	46		
Guilford	965				

<sup>a</sup>Classification of AIDS (Stage 3) is defined by a CD4+ T-lymphocyte cell count of less than 200 or a CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14, if cell count test was not available, and happens during the year the defining test is received.

<sup>b</sup>Based on most recently known address from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS).

<sup>c</sup>Unassigned includes cases diagnosed at long-term residence facilities, including prisons.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 5. Newly Diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3)<sup>a</sup> Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis, Year of Diagnosis, and Rank Order<sup>b</sup>, 2017-2019**

Rank <sup>b</sup>	County	2017 Cases	2017 Rate <sup>c</sup>	2018 Cases	2018 Rate <sup>c</sup>	2019 Cases	2019 Rate <sup>c</sup>	2017-2019 Average Rate <sup>b</sup>
1	Bertie	2	11.9	4	23.9	5	30.0	21.9
2	Edgecombe	9	20.4	4	9.2	9	20.8	16.8
3	Pasquotank	5	15.1	5	15.1	4	11.9	14.0
4	Pitt	21	13.9	22	14.5	18	11.7	13.4
5	Forsyth	43	13.7	45	14.2	38	11.9	13.2
6	Cumberland	23	8.5	37	13.6	40	14.6	12.3
7	Bladen	4	14.0	2	7.1	4	14.2	11.8
8	Northampton	3	17.3	2	11.6	1	5.8	11.5
9	Scotland	1	3.4	6	20.7	3	10.4	11.5
10	Greene	2	11.2	2	11.0	2	11.1	11.1
11	Durham	33	12.6	30	11.2	24	8.8	10.9
12	Robeson	9	8.3	11	10.2	15	14.0	10.8
13	Richmond	6	16.0	4	10.7	2	5.3	10.7
14	Martin	2	10.3	2	10.3	2	10.4	10.3
15	Wilson	6	8.8	4	5.9	11	16.0	10.2
16	Caswell	2	10.1	2	10.2	2	10.2	10.2
17	Lenoir	5	10.5	6	12.7	3	6.4	9.9
18	Warren	3	17.4	0	0.0	2	11.6	9.7
19	Vance	3	8.2	4	10.8	3	8.1	9.0
20	Nash	8	10.1	7	8.8	6	7.5	8.8
21	Granville	5	9.8	6	11.7	2	3.8	8.4
22	Mecklenburg	91	10.2	55	6.1	75	8.1	8.1
23	Hoke	3	7.0	2	4.6	5	11.4	7.7
24	Sampson	5	9.6	5	9.5	2	3.8	7.6
25	Wayne	8	7.9	10	9.8	4	3.9	7.2
26	Gaston	16	8.7	13	7.0	10	5.3	7.0
27	Duplin	5	10.3	3	6.1	2	4.1	6.8
28	Washington	0	0.0	1	9.9	1	10.1	6.7
29	Harnett	10	9.4	5	4.6	6	5.5	6.5
30	Hertford	1	4.8	1	4.8	2	9.7	6.4
31	Anson	1	4.7	2	9.5	1	4.8	6.3
32	Columbus	3	6.3	2	4.2	4	8.4	6.3
33	Wake	63	7.1	59	6.5	44	4.8	6.1
34	Davidson	6	4.3	14	9.9	5	3.5	5.9
35	Guilford	30	6.8	21	4.7	28	6.2	5.9
36	Perquimans	0	0.0	1	8.6	1	8.6	5.7
37	Rowan	10	8.5	3	2.5	7	5.8	5.6
38	Alamance	9	6.5	7	5.0	7	4.9	5.5
39	Iredell	8	5.4	3	2.0	13	8.5	5.3
40	Lee	4	8.0	0	0.0	4	7.8	5.3

Continued

<sup>a</sup>Classification of AIDS (Stage 3) is defined by a CD4+ T-lymphocyte cell count of less than 200 or a CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14, if cell count test was not available, and happens during the year the defining test is received. For the newly diagnosed AIDS cases, there is a possibility that the individual was diagnosed with HIV in a previous year or another state. Therefore, adding new AIDS diagnoses and new HIV diagnoses WILL NOT equal the total number of new HIV diagnoses in North Carolina.

<sup>b</sup>Rank is based on a three-year average rate per 100,000 population for newly diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3) in the county of interest.

<sup>c</sup>Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 5 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3)<sup>a</sup> Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis, Year of Diagnosis, and Rank Order<sup>b</sup>, 2017-2019**

Rank <sup>b</sup>	County	2017 Cases	2017 Rate <sup>c</sup>	2018 Cases	2018 Rate <sup>c</sup>	2019 Cases	2019 Rate <sup>c</sup>	2017-2019 Average Rate <sup>b</sup>
41	Halifax	4	9.2	0	0.0	2	4.7	4.6
42	Cleveland	5	6.1	4	4.9	2	2.4	4.5
43	Rockingham	3	3.9	5	6.4	2	2.6	4.3
44	Onslow	7	4.4	6	3.8	7	4.4	4.2
45	Franklin	2	3.6	3	5.2	2	3.4	4.1
46	Buncombe	14	6.3	7	3.1	6	2.6	4.0
47	Jones	0	0.0	1	11.9	0	0.0	4.0
48	Person	1	3.0	3	8.9	0	0.0	4.0
49	Camden	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	3.7
50	Henderson	5	5.0	3	3.0	3	2.9	3.6
51	Johnston	5	3.1	9	5.4	4	2.3	3.6
52	Moore	1	1.2	1	1.2	7	8.2	3.5
53	Rutherford	2	3.5	4	7.0	0	0.0	3.5
54	Craven	2	2.3	4	4.6	3	3.5	3.5
55	Jackson	1	2.6	0	0.0	3	7.7	3.5
56	Clay	1	10.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3.4
57	Stokes	1	2.5	1	2.5	2	5.0	3.4
58	Gates	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	3.3
59	Randolph	3	2.5	5	4.1	4	3.3	3.3
60	Beaufort	2	4.9	1	2.5	1	2.5	3.3
61	Catawba	2	1.5	6	4.5	5	3.7	3.2
62	New Hanover	8	4.0	5	2.5	5	2.4	3.0
63	Montgomery	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	4.3	2.9
64	Caldwell	1	1.4	2	2.8	3	4.2	2.8
65	Lincoln	1	1.4	2	2.8	3	4.1	2.8
66	Chatham	3	4.9	0	0.0	2	3.1	2.7
67	Union	9	4.8	2	1.0	4	2.0	2.6
68	Orange	2	1.6	3	2.3	4	3.1	2.4
69	Wilkes	2	3.4	2	3.4	0	0.0	2.3
70	Brunswick	4	3.4	2	1.6	2	1.6	2.2
71	Transylvania	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	3.3	2.2
72	Surry	0	0.0	2	3.3	2	3.3	2.2
73	Macon	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.4	2.1
74	Avery	0	0.0	1	6.4	0	0.0	2.1
75	Yadkin	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	3.1	2.1
76	Stanly	0	0.0	3	5.7	0	0.0	1.9
77	Haywood	2	3.8	1	1.9	0	0.0	1.9
78	Davie	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.4	1.8
79	Polk	0	0.0	1	5.4	0	0.0	1.8
80	Madison	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	1.8

Continued

<sup>a</sup>Classification of AIDS (Stage 3) is defined by a CD4+ T-lymphocyte cell count of less than 200 or a CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14, if cell count test was not available, and happens during the year the defining test is received. For the newly diagnosed AIDS cases, there is a possibility that the individual was diagnosed with HIV in a previous year or another state. Therefore, adding new AIDS diagnoses and new HIV diagnoses WILL NOT equal the total number of new HIV diagnoses in North Carolina.

<sup>b</sup>Rank is based on a three-year average rate per 100,000 population for newly diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3) in the county of interest.

<sup>c</sup>Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 5 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3)<sup>a</sup> Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis, Year of Diagnosis, and Rank Order<sup>b</sup>, 2017-2019**

Rank <sup>b</sup>	County	2017 Cases	2017 Rate <sup>c</sup>	2018 Cases	2018 Rate <sup>c</sup>	2019 Cases	2019 Rate <sup>c</sup>	2017-2019 Average Rate <sup>b</sup>
81	Cabarrus	4	2.4	2	1.2	3	1.7	1.7
82	Burke	1	1.3	1	1.3	2	2.5	1.7
83	Currituck	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.3	1.4
84	Cherokee	1	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.4
85	Watauga	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	1.3
86	Carteret	1	1.7	1	1.6	0	0.0	1.1
87	Alexander	1	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.0
88	McDowell	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.9
89	Alleghany	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
89	Ashe	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
89	Chowan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
89	Dare	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
89	Graham	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
89	Hyde	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
89	Mitchell	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
89	Pamlico	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
89	Pender	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
89	Swain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
89	Tyrrell	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
89	Yancey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
N/A	Unassigned <sup>d</sup>	7	--	3	--	10	--	--
	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>

<sup>a</sup>Classification of AIDS (Stage 3) is defined by a CD4+ T-lymphocyte cell count of less than 200 or a CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14, if cell count test was not available, and happens during the year the defining test is received. For the newly diagnosed AIDS cases, there is a possibility that the individual was diagnosed with HIV in a previous year or another state. Therefore, adding new AIDS diagnoses and new HIV diagnoses WILL NOT equal the total number of new HIV diagnoses in North Carolina.

<sup>b</sup>Rank is based on a three-year average rate per 100,000 population for newly diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3) in the county of interest.

<sup>c</sup>Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

<sup>d</sup>Unassigned includes cases diagnosed at long-term residence facilities, including prisons; rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data in the unassigned area.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 6. Newly Diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3)<sup>a</sup> Annual Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

County	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>
Alamance	8	6.1	11	8.2	9	6.5	7	5.0	7	4.9
Alexander	0	0.0	3	9.4	1	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Alleghany	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anson	1	4.5	1	4.6	1	4.7	2	9.5	1	4.8
Ashe	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Avery	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.4	0	0.0
Beaufort	4	9.9	3	7.4	2	4.9	1	2.5	1	2.5
Bertie	2	11.4	3	17.7	2	11.9	4	23.9	5	30.0
Bladen	2	6.9	2	7.0	4	14.0	2	7.1	4	14.2
Brunswick	0	0.0	5	4.5	4	3.4	2	1.6	2	1.6
Buncombe	11	5.1	7	3.2	14	6.3	7	3.1	6	2.6
Burke	2	2.6	5	6.4	1	1.3	1	1.3	2	2.5
Cabarrus	9	5.6	11	6.7	4	2.4	2	1.2	3	1.7
Caldwell	2	2.9	5	7.1	1	1.4	2	2.8	3	4.2
Camden	2	23.1	1	11.4	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0
Carteret	2	3.3	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	1.6	0	0.0
Caswell	1	5.1	0	0.0	2	10.1	2	10.2	2	10.2
Catawba	6	4.6	2	1.5	2	1.5	6	4.5	5	3.7
Chatham	5	8.6	2	3.4	3	4.9	0	0.0	2	3.1
Cherokee	1	4.2	1	4.1	1	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chowan	1	8.2	1	8.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clay	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cleveland	3	3.7	9	11.0	5	6.1	4	4.9	2	2.4
Columbus	5	10.4	1	2.1	3	6.3	2	4.2	4	8.4
Craven	5	5.8	4	4.7	2	2.3	4	4.6	3	3.5
Cumberland	35	13.0	34	12.5	23	8.5	37	13.6	40	14.6
Currituck	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.3
Dare	2	6.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Davidson	15	10.9	9	6.5	6	4.3	14	9.9	5	3.5
Davie	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.4
Duplin	1	2.1	1	2.0	5	10.3	3	6.1	2	4.1
Durham	51	20.3	32	12.4	33	12.6	30	11.2	24	8.8
Edgecombe	4	8.9	8	18.0	9	20.4	4	9.2	9	20.8
Forsyth	61	20.0	30	9.7	43	13.7	45	14.2	38	11.9
Franklin	3	5.6	1	1.8	2	3.6	3	5.2	2	3.4
Gaston	17	9.5	12	6.6	16	8.7	13	7.0	10	5.3
Gates	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0
Graham	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Granville	5	10.1	5	10.0	5	9.8	6	11.7	2	3.8
Greene	4	22.4	0	0.0	2	11.2	2	11.0	2	11.1
Guilford	36	8.3	30	6.8	30	6.8	21	4.7	28	6.2

Continued

<sup>a</sup>Classification of AIDS (Stage 3) is defined by a CD4+ T-lymphocyte cell count of less than 200 or a CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14, if cell count test was not available, and happens during the year the defining test is received. For the newly diagnosed AIDS cases, there is a possibility that the individual was diagnosed with HIV in a previous year or another state. Therefore, adding new AIDS diagnoses and new HIV diagnoses WILL NOT equal the total number of new HIV diagnoses in North Carolina.

<sup>b</sup>Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 6 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3)<sup>a</sup> Annual Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

County	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases
Halifax	3	6.8	2	4.5	4	9.2	0	0.0	2	4.7
Harnett	7	6.8	2	1.9	10	9.4	5	4.6	6	5.5
Haywood	1	1.9	0	0.0	2	3.8	1	1.9	0	0.0
Henderson	3	3.1	2	2.0	5	5.0	3	3.0	3	2.9
Hertford	1	4.7	1	4.8	1	4.8	1	4.8	2	9.7
Hoke	1	2.4	3	7.2	3	7.0	2	4.6	5	11.4
Hyde	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iredell	7	4.9	3	2.1	8	5.4	3	2.0	13	8.5
Jackson	1	2.8	0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0	3	7.7
Johnston	7	4.6	8	5.1	5	3.1	9	5.4	4	2.3
Jones	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.9	0	0.0
Lee	5	10.3	6	12.2	4	8.0	0	0.0	4	7.8
Lenoir	6	12.3	7	14.6	5	10.5	6	12.7	3	6.4
Lincoln	2	2.9	1	1.4	1	1.4	2	2.8	3	4.1
Macon	1	3.4	1	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.4
Madison	3	16.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0
Martin	3	15.0	2	10.1	2	10.3	2	10.3	2	10.4
McDowell	1	2.6	1	2.6	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mecklenburg	143	16.8	123	14.1	91	10.2	55	6.1	75	8.1
Mitchell	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	2	8.7	1	4.3	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	4.3
Moore	4	5.0	3	3.7	1	1.2	1	1.2	7	8.2
Nash	10	12.6	11	13.9	8	10.1	7	8.8	6	7.5
New Hanover	8	4.2	6	3.1	8	4.0	5	2.5	5	2.4
Northampton	3	16.8	3	17.1	3	17.3	2	11.6	1	5.8
Onslow	7	4.5	6	3.9	7	4.4	6	3.8	7	4.4
Orange	8	6.6	4	3.2	2	1.6	3	2.3	4	3.1
Pamlico	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pasquotank	2	6.1	1	3.0	5	15.1	5	15.1	4	11.9
Pender	1	2.1	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Perquimans	0	0.0	2	17.3	0	0.0	1	8.6	1	8.6
Person	6	18.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	3	8.9	0	0.0
Pitt	9	6.1	15	10.0	21	13.9	22	14.5	18	11.7
Polk	0	0.0	1	5.5	0	0.0	1	5.4	0	0.0
Randolph	6	5.0	2	1.7	3	2.5	5	4.1	4	3.3
Richmond	4	10.5	2	5.3	6	16.0	4	10.7	2	5.3
Robeson	14	12.8	14	12.8	9	8.3	11	10.2	15	14.0
Rockingham	4	5.1	1	1.3	3	3.9	5	6.4	2	2.6
Rowan	5	4.3	7	6.0	10	8.5	3	2.5	7	5.8
Rutherford	2	3.5	3	5.3	2	3.5	4	7.0	0	0.0

Continued

<sup>a</sup>Classification of AIDS (Stage 3) is defined by a CD4+ T-lymphocyte cell count of less than 200 or a CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14, if cell count test was not available, and happens during the year the defining test is received. For the newly diagnosed AIDS cases, there is a possibility that the individual was diagnosed with HIV in a previous year or another state. Therefore, adding new AIDS diagnoses and new HIV diagnoses WILL NOT equal the total number of new HIV diagnoses in North Carolina.

<sup>b</sup>Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 6 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3)<sup>a</sup> Annual Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

County	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases
Sampson	2	3.8	2	3.8	5	9.6	5	9.5	2	3.8
Scotland	6	20.4	5	17.0	1	3.4	6	20.7	3	10.4
Stanly	5	9.7	3	5.8	0	0.0	3	5.7	0	0.0
Stokes	2	5.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	1	2.5	2	5.0
Surry	4	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.3	2	3.3
Swain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transylvania	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	3.3
Tyrrell	0	0.0	1	28.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Union	8	4.5	7	3.8	9	4.8	2	1.0	4	2.0
Vance	6	16.2	3	8.1	3	8.2	4	10.8	3	8.1
Wake	67	8.0	66	7.6	63	7.1	59	6.5	44	4.8
Warren	2	11.4	0	0.0	3	17.4	0	0.0	2	11.6
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.9	1	10.1
Watauga	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	2.0
Wayne	7	6.8	11	10.7	8	7.9	10	9.8	4	3.9
Wilkes	1	1.7	1	1.7	2	3.4	2	3.4	0	0.0
Wilson	9	13.3	8	11.8	6	8.8	4	5.9	11	16.0
Yadkin	0	0.0	1	3.1	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	3.1
Yancey	0	0.0	1	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unassigned <sup>c</sup>	14	--	4	--	7	--	3	--	10	--
<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>5.9</b>

<sup>a</sup>Classification of AIDS (Stage 3) is defined by a CD4+ T-lymphocyte cell count of less than 200 or a CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14, if cell count test was not available, and happens during the year the defining test is received. For the newly diagnosed AIDS cases, there is a possibility that the individual was diagnosed with HIV in a previous year or another state. Therefore, adding new AIDS diagnoses and new HIV diagnoses WILL NOT equal the total number of new HIV diagnoses in North Carolina.

<sup>b</sup>Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

<sup>c</sup>Unassigned includes cases diagnosed at long-term residence facilities, including prisons; rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data in the unassigned area.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).



**Table 7. HIV Testing at North Carolina Division of Public Health Funded Counseling and Testing Sites by County, 2019**

County	Number Tested	Number Positive	% Positive	Number Newly Positive	% New Positive
Alamance	473	5	1.1	0	0.0
Alexander	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Alleghany	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anson	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ashe	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Avery	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Beaufort	175	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bertie	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bladen	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Brunswick	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Buncombe	1,240	2	0.2	1	0.1
Burke	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cabarrus	51	0	0.0	0	0.0
Caldwell	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Camden	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Carteret	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Caswell	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Catawba	953	1	0.1	1	0.1
Chatham	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cherokee	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chowan	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clay	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cleveland	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Columbus	508	1	0.2	0	0.0
Craven	324	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cumberland	3,523	25	0.7	11	0.3
Currituck	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dare	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Davidson	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Davie	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Duplin	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Durham	3,948	19	0.5	3	0.1
Edgecombe	1,445	6	0.4	1	0.1
Forsyth	1,727	11	0.6	3	0.2
Franklin	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gaston	584	3	0.5	3	0.5
Gates	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Graham	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Granville	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greene	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Guilford	6,900	52	0.8	24	0.3
Halifax	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Harnett	216	1	0.5	0	0.0
Haywood	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Henderson	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hertford	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hoke	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hyde	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iredell	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jackson	0	0	0.0	0	0.0

\*New positives are defined as never been reported to surveillance.

Continued

Data Source: North Carolina Division of Public Health supported HIV testing data (HIV tests submitted to the rapid HIV tests conducted by health departments and CBOs, and tests conducted through the expanded testing program in emergency departments and community health centers) (data as of June 22, 2020).

**Table 7 (Continued). HIV Testing at North Carolina Division of Public Health Funded Counseling and Testing Sites by County, 2019**

County	Number Tested	Number Positive	% Positive	Number Newly Positive	% New Positive
Johnston	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jones	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lee	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lenoir	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lincoln	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Macon	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Martin	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
McDowell	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mecklenburg	4,053	16	0.4	0	0.0
Mitchell	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moore	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nash	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hanover	775	10	1.3	4	0.5
Northampton	236	2	0.8	1	0.4
Onslow	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Orange	328	3	0.9	2	0.6
Pamlico	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pasquotank	355	1	0.3	1	0.3
Pender	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Perquimans	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Person	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pitt	1,303	2	0.2	1	0.1
Polk	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Randolph	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Richmond	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Robeson	1,884	16	0.8	1	0.1
Rockingham	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rowan	177	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rutherford	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sampson	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Scotland	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Stanly	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Stokes	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Surry	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Swain	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transylvania	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tyrrell	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Union	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vance	276	1	0.4	0	0.0
Wake	7,573	39	0.5	12	0.2
Warren	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Watauga	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wayne	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wilkes	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wilson	1,135	9	0.8	1	0.1
Yadkin	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yancey	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>40,162</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0.2</b>

\*New positives are defined as never been reported to surveillance.

Data Source: North Carolina Division of Public Health supported HIV testing data (HIV tests submitted to the rapid HIV tests conducted by health departments and CBOs, and tests conducted through the expanded testing program in emergency departments and community health centers) (data as of June 22, 2020).

## Regional Networks of Care and Prevention (RNCP) in North Carolina Totals and Rates for HIV (including AIDS), 2019

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**Table 8. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> Residing in North Carolina as of 12/31/2019, by Regional Network of Care and Prevention (RNCP) and Most Recently Known County of Residence<sup>b</sup>**

Regional Networks of Care and Prevention (RNCP)	County	HIV Infection Classification <sup>a</sup>		Total
		HIV (Non-AIDS)	AIDS (Stage 3)	
Charlotte-Transitional Grant Area (TGA)	Anson	35	36	71
	Cabarrus	249	189	438
	Gaston	384	360	744
	Mecklenburg	3,899	2,832	6,731
	Union	166	150	316
	<b>Region Total</b>	<b>4,733</b>	<b>3,567</b>	<b>8,300</b>
Region 1	Avery	3	5	8
	Buncombe	363	367	730
	Cherokee	20	19	39
	Clay	6	8	14
	Cleveland	124	108	232
	Graham	0	4	4
	Haywood	35	47	82
	Henderson	88	88	176
	Jackson	20	16	36
	Macon	28	31	59
	Madison	13	15	28
	McDowell	16	17	33
	Mitchell	2	7	9
	Polk	14	12	26
	Rutherford	30	46	76
	Swain	4	6	10
Transylvania	22	15	37	
Yancey	4	11	15	
	<b>Region Total</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>1,614</b>
Region 2	Alexander	19	9	28
	Alleghany	2	3	5
	Ashe	13	3	16
	Burke	57	47	104
	Caldwell	47	53	100
	Catawba	148	141	289
	Lincoln	47	40	87
	Watauga	19	17	36
	Wilkes	48	24	72
	<b>Region Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>737</b>

Continued

<sup>a</sup>All people living with HIV infection (non-AIDS) have never been diagnosed or classified as having AIDS (Stage 3). AIDS (Stage 3) is defined by a CD4+ T-lymphocyte cell count of less than 200 or a CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14, if cell count test was not available. Cases are classified as Stage 3 (AIDS) at the year of AIDS diagnosis; once classified as Stage 3, the classification remains, even if the person regains health.

<sup>b</sup>Based on most recently known address from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS).

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 8 (Continued). Number of People Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> Residing in North Carolina as of 12/31/2019, by Regional Network of Care and Prevention (RNCP) and Most Recently Known County of Residence<sup>b</sup>**

Regional Network of Care and Prevention (RNCP)	County	HIV Infection Classification <sup>a</sup>		Total
		HIV (Non-AIDS)	AIDS (Stage 3)	
Region 3	Davidson	187	150	337
	Davie	23	17	40
	Forsyth	977	740	1,717
	Iredell	93	107	200
	Rowan	183	154	337
	Stokes	23	26	49
	Surry	49	36	85
	Yadkin	21	15	36
	<b>Region Total</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>2,801</b>
Region 4	Alamance	287	187	474
	Caswell	38	20	58
	Guilford	1,663	956	2,619
	Montgomery	16	25	41
	Randolph	125	108	233
	Rockingham	122	68	190
	Stanly	51	49	100
	<b>Region Total</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>3,715</b>
Region 5	Bladen	43	57	100
	Cumberland	884	660	1,544
	Harnett	161	171	332
	Hoke	82	95	177
	Moore	68	81	149
	Richmond	66	81	147
	Robeson	240	236	476
	Sampson	90	84	174
	Scotland	64	59	123
	<b>Region Total</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>3,222</b>
Region 6	Chatham	76	55	131
	Durham	1,041	747	1,788
	Franklin	71	74	145
	Granville	89	85	174
	Johnston	184	226	410
	Lee	107	86	193
	Orange	178	132	310
	Person	52	36	88
	Vance	110	93	203
	Wake	1,982	1,670	3,652
Warren	28	23	51	
	<b>Region Total</b>	<b>3,918</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>7,145</b>

Continued

<sup>a</sup>All people living with HIV infection (non-AIDS) have never been diagnosed or classified as having AIDS (Stage 3). AIDS (Stage 3) is defined by a CD4+ T-lymphocyte cell count of less than 200 or a CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14, if cell count test was not available. Cases are classified as Stage 3 (AIDS) at the year of AIDS diagnosis; once classified as Stage 3, the classification remains, even if the person regains health.

<sup>b</sup>Based on most recently known address from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS).

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 8 (Continued). Number of People Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> Residing in North Carolina as of 12/31/2019, by Regional Network of Care and Prevention (RNCP) and Most Recently Known County of Residence<sup>b</sup>**

Regional Network of Care and Prevention (RNCP)	County	HIV Infection Classification <sup>a</sup>		Total
		HIV (Non-AIDS)	AIDS (Stage 3)	
Region 7	Brunswick	111	97	208
	Columbus	78	84	162
	Duplin	55	83	138
	New Hanover	353	253	606
	Onslow	175	143	318
	Pender	49	54	103
	<b>Region Total</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>1,535</b>
Region 8	Edgecombe	141	145	286
	Halifax	94	78	172
	Nash	168	185	353
	Northampton	27	52	79
	Wilson	174	180	354
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>1,244</b>	
Region 9	Bertie	37	57	94
	Camden	3	4	7
	Chowan	11	10	21
	Currituck	14	5	19
	Dare	19	18	37
	Gates	8	5	13
	Hertford	26	44	70
	Hyde	5	5	10
	Pasquotank	50	49	99
	Perquimans	7	13	20
	Tyrrell	3	3	6
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>396</b>	
Region 10	Beaufort	56	62	118
	Carteret	37	28	65
	Craven	115	111	226
	Greene	20	36	56
	Jones	8	13	21
	Lenoir	124	138	262
	Martin	31	50	81
	Pamlico	9	6	15
	Pitt	401	366	767
	Washington	22	34	56
Wayne	165	156	321	
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,988</b>	
<b>Unassigned<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>1,763</b>	
<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>19,004</b>	<b>15,456</b>	<b>34,460</b>	

<sup>a</sup>All people classified as living with HIV infection (non-AIDS) have never been diagnosed or classified as having AIDS (Stage 3). AIDS (Stage 3) is defined by a CD4+ T-lymphocyte cell count of less than 200 or a CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14, if cell count test was not available. Cases are classified as Stage 3 (AIDS) at the year of AIDS diagnosis; once classified as Stage 3, the classification remains, even if the person regains health.

<sup>b</sup>Based on most recently known address from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS).

<sup>c</sup>Unassigned includes cases diagnosed at long-term residence facilities, including prisons; rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data in the unassigned area.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 9. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV who Resided in Charlotte-Transitional Grant Area (TGA)<sup>a</sup> by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk Redistributed) as of 12/31/2019**

Demographics	Charlotte, Transitional Grant Area			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
<b>Gender<sup>b</sup></b>						
Men	6,029	72.6	686.4	24,688	71.6	484.1
Women	2,202	26.5	234.9	9,453	27.4	175.5
Transgender	69	0.8	--	319	0.9	--
<b>Current Age (Year)</b>						
Less than 13	17	0.2	5.5	68	0.2	4.2
13-14	3	0.0	6.0	31	0.1	11.6
15-19	45	0.5	37.1	165	0.5	24.0
20-24	274	3.3	243.8	1,109	3.2	158.7
25-29	745	9.0	528.4	2,574	7.5	350.9
30-34	960	11.6	710.3	3,211	9.3	470.5
35-39	802	9.7	613.1	3,093	9.0	467.0
40-44	783	9.4	627.1	3,266	9.5	509.4
45-49	989	11.9	755.4	4,030	11.7	585.2
50-54	1,174	14.1	969.2	4,971	14.4	735.9
55-59	1,135	13.7	994.8	5,123	14.9	728.4
60-64	731	8.8	750.7	3,484	10.1	528.8
65 and older	642	7.7	279.9	3,335	9.7	190.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	19	0.2	287.5	206	0.6	165.3
Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	62	0.7	64.6	242	0.7	69.3
Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	5,549	66.9	1,151.5	21,459	62.3	924.9
Hispanic/Latino	679	8.2	305.2	2,818	8.2	274.7
White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	1,673	20.2	165.9	8,656	25.1	129.8
Multiple Race <sup>c,d</sup>	317	3.8	--	1,076	3.1	--
Unknown/Unspecified <sup>c,d</sup>	1	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
<b>Exposure Category by Gender<sup>b,e,f</sup></b>						
<b>Male</b>	<b>6,092</b>			<b>24,984</b>		
Heterosexual	768	12.6	--	3,853	15.4	93.0 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	277	4.5	--	1,480	5.9	--
MSM <sup>e,f</sup>	4,787	78.6	--	18,285	73.2	14,783.8 <sup>e</sup>
MSM/IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	213	3.5	--	1,081	4.3	--
Other Risks <sup>e,f</sup>	47	0.8	--	286	1.1	--
<b>Female</b>	<b>2,208</b>			<b>9,476</b>		
Heterosexual	1,899	86.0	--	7,714	81.4	168.2 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>f</sup>	236	10.7	--	1,335	14.1	--
Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	73	3.3	--	427	4.5	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>457.1</b>	<b>34,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>328.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>All people living and diagnosed with HIV infection, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS), based on most recently known address. Includes Anson, Cabarrus, Gaston, Mecklenburg, and Union Counties.

<sup>b</sup>Transgender status is based on self-report; transgender people are also classified for exposure category by their recorded binary gender. Due to historical and current stigma, the total number of transgender people is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, refer to [Appendix A](#).

<sup>c</sup>Non-Hispanic/Latino.

<sup>d</sup>Rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data for the multiple race and unknown/unspecified groups.

<sup>e</sup>Statewide rates are estimations based on both the adult/adolescent population (13 years and older) and data from [Grey et al. 2016](#). Rates could not be calculated for regions nor for IDU or Other Risks due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. See [Appendix A](#).

<sup>f</sup>IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who have sex with men; other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric exposure, needle sticks, and health care exposure.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).

**Table 10. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 1<sup>b</sup> by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk<sup>c</sup> Redistributed) as of 12/31/2019**

Demographics	Region 1 <sup>b</sup>			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000 <sup>d</sup>	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Gender<sup>b</sup></b>						
Men	1,262	78.2	282.7	24,688	71.6	484.1
Women	335	20.8	70.5	9,453	27.4	175.5
Transgender	17	1.1	--	319	0.9	--
<b>Current Age (Year)</b>						
Less than 13	2	0.1	1.7	68	0.2	4.2
13-14	1	0.1	5.0	31	0.1	11.6
15-19	6	0.4	11.5	165	0.5	24.0
20-24	24	1.5	47.1	1,109	3.2	158.7
25-29	70	4.3	126.2	2,574	7.5	350.9
30-34	109	6.8	205.3	3,211	9.3	470.5
35-39	113	7.0	214.9	3,093	9.0	467.0
40-44	136	8.4	258.8	3,266	9.5	509.4
45-49	196	12.1	341.8	4,030	11.7	585.2
50-54	273	16.9	461.6	4,971	14.4	735.9
55-59	284	17.6	435.1	5,123	14.9	728.4
60-64	198	12.3	291.4	3,484	10.1	528.8
65 and older	202	12.5	94.3	3,335	9.7	190.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	10	0.6	82.2	206	0.6	165.3
Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	5	0.3	47.8	242	0.7	69.3
Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	402	24.9	683.5	21,459	62.3	924.9
Hispanic/Latino	100	6.2	178.1	2,818	8.2	274.7
White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	1,038	64.3	132.4	8,656	25.1	129.8
Multiple Race <sup>c,d</sup>	59	3.7	--	1,076	3.1	--
Unknown/Unspecified <sup>c,d</sup>	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
<b>Exposure Category by Gender<sup>b,e,f</sup></b>						
<b>Male</b>	<b>1,279</b>			<b>24,984</b>		
Heterosexual	116	9.1	--	3,853	15.4	93.0 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	80	6.2	--	1,480	5.9	--
MSM <sup>e,f</sup>	964	75.4	--	18,285	73.2	14,783.8 <sup>e</sup>
MSM/IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	108	8.4	--	1,081	4.3	--
Other Risks <sup>e,f</sup>	11	0.9	--	286	1.1	--
<b>Female</b>	<b>335</b>			<b>9,476</b>		
Heterosexual	237	70.7	--	7,714	81.4	168.2 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>f</sup>	89	26.6	--	1,335	14.1	--
Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	9	2.7	--	427	4.5	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>175.2</b>	<b>34,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>328.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>All people living and diagnosed with HIV infection, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS), based on most recently known address. Includes Avery, Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Cleveland, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, and Yancey Counties

<sup>b</sup>Transgender status is based on self-report; transgender people are also classified for exposure category by their recorded binary gender. Due to historical and current stigma, the total number of transgender people is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, refer to [Appendix A](#).

<sup>c</sup>Non-Hispanic/Latino.

<sup>d</sup>Rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data for the multiple race and unknown/unspecified groups.

<sup>e</sup>Statewide rates are estimations based on both the adult/adolescent population (13 years and older) and data from [Grey et al. 2016](#). Rates could not be calculated for regions nor for IDU or Other Risks due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. See [Appendix A](#)

<sup>f</sup>IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who have sex with men; other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric exposure, needle sticks, and health care exposure.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).



**Table 11. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 2<sup>b</sup> by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk<sup>c</sup> Redistributed) as of 12/31/2019**

Demographics	Region 2 <sup>b</sup>			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
<b>Gender<sup>b</sup></b>						
Men	569	77.2	185.8	24,688	71.6	484.1
Women	163	22.1	52.2	9,453	27.4	175.5
Transgender	5	0.7	--	319	0.9	--
<b>Current Age (Year)</b>						
Less than 13	2	0.3	2.4	68	0.2	4.2
13-14	0	0.0	0.0	31	0.1	11.6
15-19	4	0.5	27.6	165	0.5	24.0
20-24	16	2.2	40.4	1,109	3.2	158.7
25-29	36	4.9	85.7	2,574	7.5	350.9
30-34	65	8.8	171.8	3,211	9.3	470.5
35-39	65	8.8	192.7	3,093	9.0	467.0
40-44	69	9.4	205.8	3,266	9.5	509.4
45-49	81	11.0	229.1	4,030	11.7	585.2
50-54	121	16.4	289.1	4,971	14.4	735.9
55-59	125	17.0	289.3	5,123	14.9	728.4
60-64	87	11.8	187.1	3,484	10.1	528.8
65 and older	66	9.0	150.9	3,335	9.7	190.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	0	0.0	0.0	206	0.6	165.3
Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	3	0.4	21.6	242	0.7	69.3
Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	154	20.9	409.6	21,459	62.3	924.9
Hispanic/Latino	57	7.7	127.7	2,818	8.2	274.7
White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	499	67.7	95.8	8,656	25.1	129.8
Multiple Race <sup>c,d</sup>	24	3.3	--	1,076	3.1	--
Unknown/Unspecified <sup>c,d</sup>	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
<b>Exposure Category by Gender<sup>b,e,f</sup></b>						
<b>Male</b>	<b>574</b>			<b>24,984</b>		
Heterosexual	48	8.4	--	3,853	15.4	93.0 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	30	5.3	--	1,480	5.9	--
MSM <sup>e,f</sup>	434	75.6	--	18,285	73.2	14,783.8 <sup>e</sup>
MSM/IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	56	9.7	--	1,081	4.3	--
Other Risks <sup>e,f</sup>	6	1.1	--	286	1.1	--
<b>Female</b>	<b>163</b>			<b>9,476</b>		
Heterosexual	108	66.0	--	7,714	81.4	168.2 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>f</sup>	46	28.2	--	1,335	14.1	--
Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	9	5.8	--	427	4.5	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>34,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>328.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>All people living and diagnosed with HIV infection, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS), based on most recently known address. Includes Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Lincoln, Watauga, and Wilkes Counties.

<sup>b</sup>Transgender status is based on self-report; transgender people are also classified for exposure category by their recorded binary gender. Due to historical and current stigma, the total number of transgender people is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, refer to [Appendix A](#).

<sup>c</sup>Non-Hispanic/Latino.

<sup>d</sup>Rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data for the multiple race and unknown/unspecified groups.

<sup>e</sup>Statewide rates are estimations based on both the adult/adolescent population (13 years and older) and data from [Grey et al. 2016](#). Rates could not be calculated for regions nor for IDU or Other Risks due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. See [Appendix A](#).

<sup>f</sup>IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who have sex with men; other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric exposure, needle sticks, and health care exposure.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).

**Table 12. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 3<sup>b</sup> by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk<sup>c</sup> Redistributed) as of 12/31/2019**

Demographics	Region 3 <sup>b</sup>			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
<b>Gender<sup>b</sup></b>						
Men	1,944	69.4	374.3	24,688	71.6	484.1
Women	829	29.6	150.1	9,453	27.4	175.5
Transgender	28	1.0	--	319	0.9	--
<b>Current Age (Year)</b>						
Less than 13	10	0.4	6.1	68	0.2	4.2
13-14	5	0.2	17.7	31	0.1	11.6
15-19	16	0.6	22.8	165	0.5	24.0
20-24	90	3.2	141.0	1,109	3.2	158.7
25-29	173	6.2	251.9	2,574	7.5	350.9
30-34	234	8.4	369.4	3,211	9.3	470.5
35-39	225	8.0	360.5	3,093	9.0	467.0
40-44	251	9.0	400.5	3,266	9.5	509.4
45-49	332	11.9	456.9	4,030	11.7	585.2
50-54	421	15.0	567.1	4,971	14.4	735.9
55-59	453	16.2	577.7	5,123	14.9	728.4
60-64	288	10.3	403.3	3,484	10.1	528.8
65 and older	303	10.8	159.0	3,335	9.7	190.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	3	0.1	80.8	206	0.6	165.3
Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	11	0.4	52.4	242	0.7	69.3
Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	1,590	56.8	913.8	21,459	62.3	924.9
Hispanic/Latino	279	10.0	257.9	2,818	8.2	274.7
White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	849	30.3	111.0	8,656	25.1	129.8
Multiple Race <sup>c,d</sup>	69	2.5	--	1,076	3.1	--
Unknown/Unspecified <sup>c,d</sup>	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
<b>Exposure Category by Gender<sup>b,e,f</sup></b>						
<b>Male</b>	<b>1,970</b>			<b>24,984</b>		
Heterosexual	304	15.4	--	3,853	15.4	93.0 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	108	5.5	--	1,480	5.9	--
MSM <sup>e,f</sup>	1,435	72.8	--	18,285	73.2	14,783.8 <sup>e</sup>
MSM/IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	93	4.7	--	1,081	4.3	--
Other Risks <sup>e,f</sup>	30	1.5	--	286	1.1	--
<b>Female</b>	<b>831</b>			<b>9,476</b>		
Heterosexual	680	81.8	--	7,714	81.4	168.2 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>f</sup>	115	13.8	--	1,335	14.1	--
Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	37	4.4	--	427	4.5	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>261.4</b>	<b>34,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>328.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>All people living and diagnosed with HIV infection, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS), based on most recently known address. Includes Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Iredell, Rowan, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin Counties.

<sup>b</sup>Transgender status is based on self-report; transgender people are also classified for exposure category by their recorded binary gender. Due to historical and current stigma, the total number of transgender people is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, refer to [Appendix A](#).

<sup>c</sup>Non-Hispanic/Latino.

<sup>d</sup>Rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data for the multiple race and unknown/unspecified groups.

<sup>e</sup>Statewide rates are estimations based on both the adult/adolescent population (13 years and older) and data from [Grey et al. 2016](#). Rates could not be calculated for regions nor for IDU or Other Risks due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. See [Appendix A](#).

<sup>f</sup>IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who have sex with men; other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric exposure, needle sticks, and health care exposure.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).

**Table 13. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 4<sup>b</sup> by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk<sup>c</sup> Redistributed) as of 12/31/2019**

Demographics	Region 4 <sup>b</sup>			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
<b>Gender<sup>b</sup></b>						
Men	2,607	70.2	515.6	24,688	71.6	484.1
Women	1,061	28.6	193.5	9,453	27.4	175.5
Transgender	47	1.3	--	319	0.9	--
<b>Current Age (Year)</b>						
Less than 13	7	0.2	4.3	68	0.2	4.2
13-14	5	0.1	18.6	31	0.1	11.6
15-19	21	0.6	27.8	165	0.5	24.0
20-24	168	4.5	244.0	1,109	3.2	158.7
25-29	307	8.3	430.7	2,574	7.5	350.9
30-34	349	9.4	531.3	3,211	9.3	470.5
35-39	351	9.4	568.3	3,093	9.0	467.0
40-44	373	10.0	610.0	3,266	9.5	509.4
45-49	450	12.1	650.0	4,030	11.7	585.2
50-54	519	14.0	738.1	4,971	14.4	735.9
55-59	523	14.1	718.5	5,123	14.9	728.4
60-64	330	8.9	489.5	3,484	10.1	528.8
65 and older	312	8.4	172.9	3,335	9.7	190.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	9	0.2	181.4	206	0.6	165.3
Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	30	0.8	81.3	242	0.7	69.3
Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	2,483	66.8	911.0	21,459	62.3	924.9
Hispanic/Latino	238	6.4	242.0	2,818	8.2	274.7
White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	865	23.3	134.9	8,656	25.1	129.8
Multiple Race <sup>c,d</sup>	90	2.4	--	1,076	3.1	--
Unknown/Unspecified <sup>c,d</sup>	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
<b>Exposure Category by Gender<sup>b,e,f</sup></b>						
<b>Male</b>	<b>2,651</b>			<b>24,984</b>		
Heterosexual	388	14.6	--	3,853	15.4	93.0 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	149	5.6	--	1,480	5.9	--
MSM <sup>e,f</sup>	1,989	75.0	--	18,285	73.2	14,783.8 <sup>e</sup>
MSM/IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	90	3.4	--	1,081	4.3	--
Other Risks <sup>e,f</sup>	35	1.3	--	286	1.1	--
<b>Female</b>	<b>1,064</b>			<b>9,476</b>		
Heterosexual	905	85.0	--	7,714	81.4	168.2 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>f</sup>	106	10.0	--	1,335	14.1	--
Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	53	5.0	--	427	4.5	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,715</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>352.5</b>	<b>34,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>328.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>All people living and diagnosed with HIV infection, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS), based on most recently known address. Includes Alamance, Caswell, Guilford, Montgomery, Randolph, Rockingham, and Stanly Counties.

<sup>b</sup>Transgender status is based on self-report; transgender people are also classified for exposure category by their recorded binary gender. Due to historical and current stigma, the total number of transgender people is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, refer to [Appendix A](#).

<sup>c</sup>Non-Hispanic/Latino.

<sup>d</sup>Rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data for the multiple race and unknown/unspecified groups.

<sup>e</sup>Statewide rates are estimations based on both the adult/adolescent population (13 years and older) and data from [Grey et al. 2016](#). Rates could not be calculated for regions nor for IDU or Other Risks due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. See [Appendix A](#).

<sup>f</sup>IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who have sex with men; other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric exposure, needle sticks, and health care exposure.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).

**Table 14. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 5<sup>b</sup> by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk<sup>c</sup> Redistributed) as of 12/31/2019**

Demographics	Region 5 <sup>b</sup>			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
<b>Gender<sup>b</sup></b>						
Men	2,143	66.5	467.3	24,688	71.6	484.1
Women	1,053	32.7	221.5	9,453	27.4	175.5
Transgender	26	0.8	--	319	0.9	--
<b>Current Age (Year)</b>						
Less than 13	6	0.2	3.6	68	0.2	4.2
13-14	2	0.1	8.2	31	0.1	11.6
15-19	12	0.4	19.6	165	0.5	24.0
20-24	116	3.6	168.3	1,109	3.2	158.7
25-29	245	7.6	334.9	2,574	7.5	350.9
30-34	333	10.3	519.1	3,211	9.3	470.5
35-39	320	9.9	532.2	3,093	9.0	467.0
40-44	353	11.0	659.2	3,266	9.5	509.4
45-49	378	11.7	692.9	4,030	11.7	585.2
50-54	444	13.8	833.4	4,971	14.4	735.9
55-59	418	13.0	735.6	5,123	14.9	728.4
60-64	312	9.7	577.9	3,484	10.1	528.8
65 and older	283	8.8	198.2	3,335	9.7	190.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	138	4.3	186.5	206	0.6	165.3
Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	13	0.4	71.5	242	0.7	69.3
Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	2,142	66.5	765.5	21,459	62.3	924.9
Hispanic/Latino	246	7.6	233.3	2,818	8.2	274.7
White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	551	17.1	120.7	8,656	25.1	129.8
Multiple Race <sup>c,d</sup>	132	4.1	--	1,076	3.1	--
Unknown/Unspecified <sup>c,d</sup>	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
<b>Exposure Category by Gender<sup>b,e,f</sup></b>						
<b>Male</b>	<b>2,166</b>			<b>24,984</b>		
Heterosexual	409	18.9	--	3,853	15.4	93.0 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	106	4.9	--	1,480	5.9	--
MSM <sup>e,f</sup>	1,569	72.4	--	18,285	73.2	14,783.8 <sup>e</sup>
MSM/IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	59	2.7	--	1,081	4.3	--
Other Risks <sup>e,f</sup>	22	1.0	--	286	1.1	--
<b>Female</b>	<b>1,056</b>			<b>9,476</b>		
Heterosexual	870	82.4	--	7,714	81.4	168.2 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>f</sup>	133	12.6	--	1,335	14.1	--
Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	53	5.0	--	427	4.5	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,222</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>344.9</b>	<b>34,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>328.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>All people living and diagnosed with HIV infection, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS), based on most recently known address. Includes Bladen, Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, and Scotland Counties.

<sup>b</sup>Transgender status is based on self-report; transgender people are also classified for exposure category by their recorded binary gender. Due to historical and current stigma, the total number of transgender people is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, refer to [Appendix A](#).

<sup>c</sup>Non-Hispanic/Latino.

<sup>d</sup>Rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data for the multiple race and unknown/unspecified groups.

<sup>e</sup>Statewide rates are estimations based on both the adult/adolescent population (13 years and older) and data from [Grey et al. 2016](#). Rates could not be calculated for regions nor for IDU or Other Risks due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. See [Appendix A](#).

<sup>f</sup>IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who have sex with men; other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric exposure, needle sticks, and health care exposure.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).

**Table 15. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 6<sup>b</sup> by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk<sup>c</sup> Redistributed) as of 12/31/2019**

Demographics	Region 6 <sup>b</sup>			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
<b>Gender<sup>b</sup></b>						
Men	5,198	72.8	495.9	24,688	71.6	484.1
Women	1,870	26.2	168.0	9,453	27.4	175.5
Transgender	77	1.1	--	319	0.9	--
<b>Current Age (Year)</b>						
Less than 13	18	0.3	5.2	68	0.2	4.2
13-14	14	0.2	24.4	31	0.1	11.6
15-19	33	0.5	22.2	165	0.5	24.0
20-24	209	2.9	148.1	1,109	3.2	158.7
25-29	527	7.4	336.9	2,574	7.5	350.9
30-34	646	9.0	420.1	3,211	9.3	470.5
35-39	640	9.0	424.5	3,093	9.0	467.0
40-44	662	9.3	448.9	3,266	9.5	509.4
45-49	831	11.6	545.5	4,030	11.7	585.2
50-54	1,051	14.7	738.1	4,971	14.4	735.9
55-59	1,089	15.2	779.7	5,123	14.9	728.4
60-64	709	9.9	574.9	3,484	10.1	528.8
65 and older	716	10.0	237.8	3,335	9.7	190.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	12	0.2	135.4	206	0.6	165.3
Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	80	1.1	64.2	242	0.7	69.3
Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	4,450	62.3	884.5	21,459	62.3	924.9
Hispanic/Latino	746	10.4	310.2	2,818	8.2	274.7
White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	1,659	23.2	129.2	8,656	25.1	129.8
Multiple Race <sup>c,d</sup>	198	2.8	--	1,076	3.1	--
Unknown/Unspecified <sup>c,d</sup>	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
<b>Exposure Category by Gender<sup>b,e,f</sup></b>						
<b>Male</b>	<b>5,269</b>			<b>24,984</b>		
Heterosexual	700	13.3	--	3,853	15.4	93.0 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	259	4.9	--	1,480	5.9	--
MSM <sup>e,f</sup>	4,057	76.9	--	18,285	73.2	14,783.8 <sup>e</sup>
MSM/IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	195	3.7	--	1,081	4.3	--
Other Risks <sup>e,f</sup>	64	1.2	--	286	1.1	--
<b>Female</b>	<b>1,876</b>			<b>9,476</b>		
Heterosexual	1,499	79.9	--	7,714	81.4	168.2 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>f</sup>	269	14.3	--	1,335	14.1	--
Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	108	5.7	--	427	4.5	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,145</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>330.6</b>	<b>34,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>328.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>All people living and diagnosed with HIV infection, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS), based on most recently known address. Includes Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Granville, Johnston, Lee, Orange, Person, Vance, Wake, and Warren Counties.

<sup>b</sup>Transgender status is based on self-report; transgender people are also classified for exposure category by their recorded binary gender. Due to historical and current stigma, the total number of transgender people is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, refer to [Appendix A](#).

<sup>c</sup>Non-Hispanic/Latino.

<sup>d</sup>Rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data for the multiple race and unknown/unspecified groups.

<sup>e</sup>Statewide rates are estimations based on both the adult/adolescent population (13 years and older) and data from [Grey et al. 2016](#). Rates could not be calculated for regions nor for IDU or Other Risks due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. See [Appendix A](#).

<sup>f</sup>IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who have sex with men; other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric exposure, needle sticks, and health care exposure.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).

**Table 16. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 7<sup>b</sup> by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk<sup>c</sup> Redistributed) as of 12/31/2019**

Demographics	Region 7 <sup>b</sup>			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
<b>Gender<sup>b</sup></b>						
Men	1,055	68.7	280.5	24,688	71.6	484.1
Women	470	30.6	124.9	9,453	27.4	175.5
Transgender	10	0.7	--	319	0.9	--
<b>Current Age (Year)</b>						
Less than 13	0	0.0	0.0	68	0.2	4.2
13-14	0	0.0	0.0	31	0.1	11.6
15-19	4	0.3	8.6	165	0.5	24.0
20-24	46	3.0	66.5	1,109	3.2	158.7
25-29	120	7.8	223.7	2,574	7.5	350.9
30-34	114	7.4	243.7	3,211	9.3	470.5
35-39	123	8.0	277.0	3,093	9.0	467.0
40-44	140	9.1	347.6	3,266	9.5	509.4
45-49	160	10.4	382.3	4,030	11.7	585.2
50-54	226	14.7	551.9	4,971	14.4	735.9
55-59	234	15.2	490.8	5,123	14.9	728.4
60-64	186	12.1	369.3	3,484	10.1	528.8
65 and older	182	11.9	127.0	3,335	9.7	190.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	7	0.5	120.6	206	0.6	165.3
Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	12	0.8	100.4	242	0.7	69.3
Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	787	51.3	660.4	21,459	62.3	924.9
Hispanic/Latino	144	9.4	213.3	2,818	8.2	274.7
White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	559	36.4	102.0	8,656	25.1	129.8
Multiple Race <sup>c,d</sup>	26	1.7	--	1,076	3.1	--
Unknown/Unspecified <sup>c,d</sup>	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
<b>Exposure Category by Gender<sup>b,e,f</sup></b>						
<b>Male</b>	<b>1,065</b>			<b>24,984</b>		
Heterosexual	167	15.6	--	3,853	15.4	93.0 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	63	5.9	--	1,480	5.9	--
MSM <sup>e,f</sup>	768	72.1	--	18,285	73.2	14,783.8 <sup>e</sup>
MSM/IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	55	5.2	--	1,081	4.3	--
Other Risks <sup>e,f</sup>	13	1.2	--	286	1.1	--
<b>Female</b>	<b>470</b>			<b>9,476</b>		
Heterosexual	370	78.7	--	7,714	81.4	168.2 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>f</sup>	83	17.7	--	1,335	14.1	--
Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	17	3.6	--	427	4.5	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>204.0</b>	<b>34,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>328.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>All people living and diagnosed with HIV infection, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS), based on most recently known address. Includes Brunswick, Columbus, Duplin, New Hanover, Onslow, and Pender Counties.

<sup>b</sup>Transgender status is based on self-report; transgender people are also classified for exposure category by their recorded binary gender. Due to historical and current stigma, the total number of transgender people is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, refer to [Appendix A](#).

<sup>c</sup>Non-Hispanic/Latino.

<sup>d</sup>Rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data for the multiple race and unknown/unspecified groups.

<sup>e</sup>Statewide rates are estimations based on both the adult/adolescent population (13 years and older) and data from [Grey et al. 2016](#). Rates could not be calculated for regions nor for IDU or Other Risks due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. See [Appendix A](#).

<sup>f</sup>IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who have sex with men; other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric exposure, needle sticks, and health care exposure.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).

**Table 17. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 8<sup>b</sup> by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk<sup>c</sup> Redistributed) as of 12/31/2019**

Demographics	Region 8 <sup>b</sup>			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
<b>Gender<sup>b</sup></b>						
Men	842	67.7	595.8	24,688	71.6	484.1
Women	391	31.4	251.1	9,453	27.4	175.5
Transgender	11	0.9	--	319	0.9	--
<b>Current Age (Year)</b>						
Less than 13	0	0.0	0.0	68	0.2	4.2
13-14	0	0.0	0.0	31	0.1	11.6
15-19	5	0.4	26.8	165	0.5	24.0
20-24	52	4.2	301.4	1,109	3.2	158.7
25-29	105	8.4	553.7	2,574	7.5	350.9
30-34	94	7.6	568.4	3,211	9.3	470.5
35-39	113	9.1	688.6	3,093	9.0	467.0
40-44	92	7.4	573.9	3,266	9.5	509.4
45-49	136	10.9	753.0	4,030	11.7	585.2
50-54	181	14.5	950.0	4,971	14.4	735.9
55-59	184	14.8	839.9	5,123	14.9	728.4
60-64	135	10.9	633.6	3,484	10.1	528.8
65 and older	147	11.8	246.0	3,335	9.7	190.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	2	0.2	64.3	206	0.6	165.3
Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	2	0.2	77.2	242	0.7	69.3
Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	1,052	84.6	751.8	21,459	62.3	924.9
Hispanic/Latino	35	2.8	171.7	2,818	8.2	274.7
White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	118	9.5	90.0	8,656	25.1	129.8
Multiple Race <sup>c,d</sup>	35	2.8	--	1,076	3.1	--
Unknown/Unspecified <sup>c,d</sup>	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
<b>Exposure Category by Gender<sup>b,e,f</sup></b>						
<b>Male</b>	<b>853</b>			<b>24,984</b>		
Heterosexual	209	24.5	--	3,853	15.4	93.0 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	67	7.9	--	1,480	5.9	--
MSM <sup>e,f</sup>	546	64.0	--	18,285	73.2	14,783.8 <sup>e</sup>
MSM/IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	20	2.4	--	1,081	4.3	--
Other Risks <sup>e,f</sup>	10	1.2	--	286	1.1	--
<b>Female</b>	<b>391</b>			<b>9,476</b>		
Heterosexual	332	84.8	--	7,714	81.4	168.2 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>f</sup>	47	12.1	--	1,335	14.1	--
Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	12	3.1	--	427	4.5	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>418.8</b>	<b>34,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>328.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>All people living and diagnosed with HIV infection, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS), based on most recently known address. Includes Edgecombe, Halifax, Nash, Northampton, and Wilson Counties.

<sup>b</sup>Transgender status is based on self-report; transgender people are also classified for exposure category by their recorded binary gender. Due to historical and current stigma, the total number of transgender people is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, refer to [Appendix A](#).

<sup>c</sup>Non-Hispanic/Latino.

<sup>d</sup>Rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data for the multiple race and unknown/unspecified groups.

<sup>e</sup>Statewide rates are estimations based on both the adult/adolescent population (13 years and older) and data from [Grey et al. 2016](#). Rates could not be calculated for regions nor for IDU or Other Risks due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. See [Appendix A](#).

<sup>f</sup>IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who have sex with men; other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric exposure, needle sticks, and health care exposure.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).

**Table 18. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 9<sup>b</sup> by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk<sup>c</sup> Redistributed) as of 12/31/2019**

Demographics	Region 9 <sup>b</sup>			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
<b>Gender<sup>b</sup></b>						
Men	273	68.9	267.6	24,688	71.6	484.1
Women	122	30.8	117.3	9,453	27.4	175.5
Transgender	1	0.3	--	319	0.9	--
<b>Current Age (Year)</b>						
Less than 13	0	0.0	0.0	68	0.2	4.2
13-14	0	0.0	0.0	31	0.1	11.6
15-19	2	0.5	16.3	165	0.5	24.0
20-24	8	2.0	72.9	1,109	3.2	158.7
25-29	27	6.8	222.5	2,574	7.5	350.9
30-34	32	8.1	260.7	3,211	9.3	470.5
35-39	33	8.3	267.8	3,093	9.0	467.0
40-44	33	8.3	286.4	3,266	9.5	509.4
45-49	33	8.3	266.4	4,030	11.7	585.2
50-54	49	12.4	367.6	4,971	14.4	735.9
55-59	82	20.7	504.8	5,123	14.9	728.4
60-64	54	13.6	327.6	3,484	10.1	528.8
65 and older	43	10.9	101.7	3,335	9.7	190.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	0	0.0	0.0	206	0.6	165.3
Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	0	0.0	0.0	242	0.7	69.3
Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	276	69.7	465.1	21,459	62.3	924.9
Hispanic/Latino	20	5.1	196.9	2,818	8.2	274.7
White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	92	23.2	69.0	8,656	25.1	129.8
Multiple Race <sup>c,d</sup>	8	2.0	--	1,076	3.1	--
Unknown/Unspecified <sup>c,d</sup>	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
<b>Exposure Category by Gender<sup>b,e,f</sup></b>						
<b>Male</b>	<b>274</b>			<b>24,984</b>		
Heterosexual	62	22.7	--	3,853	15.4	93.0 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	17	6.2	--	1,480	5.9	--
MSM <sup>e,f</sup>	181	66.2	--	18,285	73.2	14,783.8 <sup>e</sup>
MSM/IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	11	4.0	--	1,081	4.3	--
Other Risks <sup>e,f</sup>	2	0.9	--	286	1.1	--
<b>Female</b>	<b>122</b>			<b>9,476</b>		
Heterosexual	101	82.9	--	7,714	81.4	168.2 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>f</sup>	15	12.2	--	1,335	14.1	--
Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	6	4.9	--	427	4.5	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>192.2</b>	<b>34,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>328.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>All people living and diagnosed with HIV infection, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS), based on most recently known address. Includes Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Pasquotank, Perquimans, and Tyrrell Counties.

<sup>b</sup>Transgender status is based on self-report; transgender people are also classified for exposure category by their recorded binary gender. Due to historical and current stigma, the total number of transgender people is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, refer to [Appendix A](#).

<sup>c</sup>Non-Hispanic/Latino.

<sup>d</sup>Rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data for the multiple race and unknown/unspecified groups.

<sup>e</sup>Statewide rates are estimations based on both the adult/adolescent population (13 years and older) and data from [Grey et al. 2016](#). Rates could not be calculated for regions nor for IDU or Other Risks due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. See [Appendix A](#).

<sup>f</sup>IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who have sex with men; other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric exposure, needle sticks, and health care exposure.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).



**Table 19. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 10<sup>b</sup> by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk<sup>c</sup> Redistributed) as of 12/31/2019**

Demographics	Region 10 <sup>b</sup>			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
<b>Gender<sup>b</sup></b>						
Men	1,324	66.6	416.3	24,688	71.6	484.1
Women	646	32.5	191.3	9,453	27.4	175.5
Transgender	18	0.9	--	319	0.9	--
<b>Current Age (Year)</b>						
Less than 13	6	0.3	6.1	68	0.2	4.2
13-14	1	0.1	6.2	31	0.1	11.6
15-19	13	0.7	30.8	165	0.5	24.0
20-24	81	4.1	151.5	1,109	3.2	158.7
25-29	153	7.7	339.9	2,574	7.5	350.9
30-34	171	8.6	450.2	3,211	9.3	470.5
35-39	177	8.9	476.6	3,093	9.0	467.0
40-44	210	10.6	588.3	3,266	9.5	509.4
45-49	226	11.4	604.4	4,030	11.7	585.2
50-54	231	11.6	601.1	4,971	14.4	735.9
55-59	278	14.0	633.7	5,123	14.9	728.4
60-64	227	11.4	499.2	3,484	10.1	528.8
65 and older	214	10.8	171.6	3,335	9.7	190.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	1	0.1	36.9	206	0.6	165.3
Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	16	0.8	141.5	242	0.7	69.3
Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	1,417	71.3	730.8	21,459	62.3	924.9
Hispanic/Latino	113	5.7	217.4	2,818	8.2	274.7
White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	375	18.9	94.8	8,656	25.1	129.8
Multiple Race <sup>c,d</sup>	66	3.3	--	1,076	3.1	--
Unknown/Unspecified <sup>c,d</sup>	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
<b>Exposure Category by Gender<sup>b,e,f</sup></b>						
<b>Male</b>	<b>1,339</b>			<b>24,984</b>		
Heterosexual	288	21.5	--	3,853	15.4	93.0 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	87	6.5	--	1,480	5.9	--
MSM <sup>e,f</sup>	877	65.5	--	18,285	73.2	14,783.8 <sup>e</sup>
MSM/IDU <sup>e,f</sup>	64	4.7	--	1,081	4.3	--
Other Risks <sup>e,f</sup>	24	1.8	--	286	1.1	--
<b>Female</b>	<b>649</b>			<b>9,476</b>		
Heterosexual	534	82.4	--	7,714	81.4	168.2 <sup>e</sup>
IDU <sup>f</sup>	76	11.8	--	1,335	14.1	--
Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	38	5.9	--	427	4.5	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,988</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>303.2</b>	<b>34,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>328.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>All people living and diagnosed with HIV infection, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS), based on most recently known address. Includes Beaufort, Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Pamlico, Pitt, Washington, and Wayne Counties.

<sup>b</sup>Transgender status is based on self-report; transgender people are also classified for exposure category by their recorded binary gender. Due to historical and current stigma, the total number of transgender people is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, refer to [Appendix A](#).

<sup>c</sup>Non-Hispanic/Latino.

<sup>d</sup>Rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data for the multiple race and unknown/unspecified groups.

<sup>e</sup>Statewide rates are estimations based on both the adult/adolescent population (13 years and older) and data from [Grey et al. 2016](#). Rates could not be calculated for regions nor for IDU or Other Risks due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. See [Appendix A](#).

<sup>f</sup>IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who have sex with men; other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric exposure, needle sticks, and health care exposure.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).

**Table 20. Newly Diagnosed HIV<sup>a</sup> Annual Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by Regional Networks of Care and Prevention (County of Residence at Diagnosis) by Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

Regional Networks of Care and Prevention (Counties)	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>b</sup>
<b>Charlotte-Transitional Grant Area (TGA)</b> (Anson, Cabarrus, Gaston, Mecklenburg, and Union)	345	24.8	332	23.3	328	22.5	309	20.9	340	22.5
<b>Region 1</b> (Avery, Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Cleveland, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, and Yancey)	57	7.4	55	7.1	54	6.9	38	4.8	43	5.4
<b>Region 2</b> (Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Lincoln, Watauga, and Wilkes)	29	5.6	30	5.8	24	4.6	33	6.2	30	5.6
<b>Region 3</b> (Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Iredell, Rowan, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin)	91	10.5	126	14.3	110	12.4	109	12.2	137	15.1
<b>Region 4</b> (Alamance, Caswell, Guilford, Montgomery, Randolph, Rockingham, and Stanly)	149	17.4	181	20.8	163	18.6	145	16.4	176	19.7
<b>Region 5</b> (Bladen, Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, and Scotland)	158	21	126	16.7	138	18.2	120	15.7	148	19.3
<b>Region 6</b> (Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Granville, Johnston, Lee, Orange, Person, Vance, Wake, and Warren)	253	15.2	307	18	237	13.6	239	13.4	264	14.5
<b>Region 7</b> (Brunswick, Columbus, Duplin, New Hanover, Onslow, and Pender)	75	12.6	70	11.5	80	12.9	53	8.4	73	11.4
<b>Region 8</b> (Edgecombe, Halifax, Nash, Northampton, and Wilson)	52	20.5	44	17.4	52	20.6	42	16.7	46	18.3
<b>Region 9</b> (Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Pasquotank, Perquimans, and Tyrrell)	22	12.6	20	11.5	14	8	21	11.9	13	7.3
<b>Region 10</b> (Beaufort, Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Pamlico, Pitt, Washington, and Wayne)	79	14.3	70	12.6	78	14.1	78	14	92	16.5
<b>Unassigned<sup>c</sup></b>	23	--	24	--	19	--	14	--	21	--
<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>1,333</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>15.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).

<sup>b</sup>Rate is expressed per 100,000 population.

<sup>c</sup>Unassigned includes cases diagnosed at a long-term care facility, including prisons; rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data in the unassigned area.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

## North Carolina State Totals and Rates of HIV (including AIDS) by Selected Demographics, 2019

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**Table 21. Number of Infants with Perinatal HIV\* by Year of Birth, 2010-2019**

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	4	4	0	1	2	2	0	1	2

\* Perinatal HIV is HIV diagnosed within the first year of life

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 22. Number of Children ≤13 years old Diagnosed with HIV and Residing in North Carolina by Year of Diagnosis, 2010-2019**

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
5	8	10	12	10	9	8	4	3	4

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 23. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> and Living in North Carolina as of 12/31/2019 by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk<sup>b</sup> Redistributed)**

Demographics	Men			Women			Transgender <sup>c</sup>			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>d</sup>
<b>Current Age (Year)</b>												
Less than 13	30	0.1	3.6	38	0.4	4.7	0	0.0	--	68	0.2	4.2
13-14	17	0.1	12.5	14	0.1	10.7	0	0.0	--	31	0.1	11.6
15-19	122	0.5	34.9	41	0.4	12.1	2	0.6	--	165	0.5	24.0
20-24	897	3.6	248.7	172	1.8	50.9	40	12.5	--	1,109	3.2	158.7
25-29	2,199	8.9	593.7	308	3.3	84.8	67	21.0	--	2,574	7.5	350.9
30-34	2,557	10.4	762.5	594	6.3	171.1	60	18.8	--	3,211	9.3	470.5
35-39	2,275	9.2	704.2	777	8.2	229.1	41	12.9	--	3,093	9.0	467.0
40-44	2,158	8.7	693.4	1,072	11.3	324.9	36	11.3	--	3,266	9.5	509.4
45-49	2,628	10.6	783.6	1,378	14.6	390.1	24	7.5	--	4,030	11.7	585.2
50-54	3,474	14.1	1,055.0	1,476	15.6	426.4	21	6.6	--	4,971	14.4	735.9
55-59	3,637	14.7	1,078.8	1,470	15.6	401.4	16	5.0	--	5,123	14.9	728.4
60-64	2,396	9.7	773.9	1,080	11.4	309.3	8	2.5	--	3,484	10.1	528.8
65 and older	2,298	9.3	299.7	1,033	10.9	104.9	4	1.3	--	3,335	9.7	190.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>e</sup>	146	0.6	244.2	59	0.6	91.0	1	0.3	--	206	0.6	165.3
Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>e</sup>	163	0.7	96.4	77	0.8	42.8	2	0.6	--	242	0.7	69.3
Black/African American <sup>e</sup>	14,266	57.8	1,314.4	6,969	73.7	564.4	224	70.2	--	21,459	62.3	924.9
Hispanic/Latino	2,213	9.0	418.4	564	6.0	113.5	41	12.9	--	2,818	8.2	274.7
White/Caucasian <sup>e</sup>	7,124	28.9	218.7	1,495	15.8	43.8	37	11.6	--	8,656	25.1	129.8
Multiple Races <sup>f</sup>	774	3.1	--	288	3.0	--	14	4.4	--	1,076	3.1	--
Unknown <sup>f</sup>	2	0.0	--	1	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
<b>Total<sup>k</sup></b>	<b>24,688</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>484.1</b>	<b>9,453</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>175.5</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>34,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>328.6</b>
<b>Exposure Category<sup>c,g</sup></b>												
Heterosexual <sup>h</sup>	3,853	15.4	93.0 <sup>h</sup>	7,714	81.4	168.2 <sup>h</sup>	--	--	--	11,567	33.6	132.5 <sup>h</sup>
IDU <sup>i</sup>	1,480	5.9	--	1,335	14.1	--	--	--	--	2,815	8.2	--
MSM <sup>i</sup>	18,285	73.2	14,783.8 <sup>h</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,285	53.1	14,783.8 <sup>h</sup>
MSM/IDU <sup>i</sup>	1,081	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,081	3.1	--
Other Risks <sup>j</sup>	286	1.1	--	427	4.5	--	--	--	--	713	2.1	--
<b>Total<sup>k</sup></b>	<b>24,984</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>585.8</b>	<b>9,476</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>206.6</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>34,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>389.4</b>

<sup>a</sup>All people living and diagnosed with HIV infection, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS). <sup>b</sup>Unknown risk includes individuals classified as no identified risk (NIR) and no reported risk (NRR). <sup>c</sup>Transgender status is based on self-report; for exposure category, transgender people are classified by their recorded and current gender. Due to historical and current stigma, the total number of transgender people is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, refer to Appendix A. <sup>d</sup>Rate is expressed per 100,000 population. Rate is not available for the transgender population due to the lack of population data. <sup>e</sup>Non-Hispanic/Latino. <sup>f</sup>Rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data for the multiple race and unknown/unspecified groups. <sup>g</sup>Statewide rates are estimations based on both the adult/adolescent population (13 years and older) and data from Grey et al. 2016. Rates could not be calculated for IDU or Other Risks due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. See Appendix A for more information. Rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Rates are not available by county or region. <sup>h</sup>Heterosexual-all is defined as a person who does not report IDU or MSM, but does report sexual contact with a partner of opposite sex, who is IDU, MSM, or known HIV-positive status. Also, if a person is a victim of sexual assault, exchanges sex for drugs/money, has had a recent STD or has sexual contact while using drugs, they are classified as high risk. It also includes individuals classified as people who reports sex with an opposite sex partner and does not report IDU, MSM, or any other potential "high risk" behaviors. <sup>i</sup>IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who have sex with men. <sup>j</sup>Other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric risk, needle sticks, and health care exposure. <sup>k</sup>Age and Race/Ethnicity overall totals include the separation of transgender people from men and women. However, for the exposure category, overall totals are based on the binary gender (male or female) recorded for all people newly diagnosed with HIV.   
Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.   
Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (EHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).

**Table 24. Newly Diagnosed HIV<sup>a</sup> Annual Rates<sup>b</sup> in North Carolina among Adults and Adolescents by Gender<sup>c</sup>, Age at Diagnosis, and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

Gender	Age at Diagnosis (Year)	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
		Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>
Men	13-14	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	15-19	55	5.2	16.3	71	6.4	20.7	67	6.5	19.4	65	6.9	18.6	78	7.0	22.3
	20-24	260	24.6	70.4	271	24.4	73.8	219	21.3	60.4	202	21.4	55.9	260	23.4	72.1
	25-29	210	19.9	62.7	246	22.2	70.8	249	24.2	69.6	207	21.9	56.6	267	24.0	72.1
	30-34	133	12.6	42.4	138	12.4	43.5	132	12.9	41.1	118	12.5	36.2	152	13.7	45.3
	35-39	90	8.5	29.1	97	8.7	30.9	96	9.3	30.2	84	8.9	26.2	98	8.8	30.3
	40-44	75	7.1	23.1	70	6.3	22.2	62	6.0	20.0	61	6.5	19.7	65	5.8	20.9
	45-49	72	6.8	21.7	60	5.4	17.8	56	5.5	16.4	54	5.7	15.9	51	4.6	15.2
	50-54	67	6.3	19.8	63	5.7	18.7	57	5.6	17.1	66	7.0	19.9	57	5.1	17.3
	55-59	39	3.7	12.2	47	4.2	14.4	44	4.3	13.4	40	4.2	12.0	40	3.6	11.9
	60-64	33	3.1	11.8	25	2.3	8.7	26	2.5	8.8	29	3.1	9.6	23	2.1	7.4
65 and older	23	2.2	3.5	22	2.0	3.2	19	1.9	2.7	19	2.0	2.6	22	2.0	2.9	
<b>Total</b>		1,057	100.0	26.1	1,110	100.0	27.0	1,027	100.0	24.7	945	100.0	22.4	1,113	100.0	26.1
Women	13-14	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.4	0.8	0	0.0	0.0
	15-19	6	2.3	1.9	8	3.1	2.4	7	2.8	2.1	12	5.0	3.6	9	3.7	2.7
	20-24	19	7.3	5.6	26	10.0	7.7	23	9.2	6.8	25	10.4	7.4	26	10.6	7.7
	25-29	35	13.5	10.3	43	16.6	12.3	29	11.6	8.1	25	10.4	6.9	27	11.0	7.4
	30-34	31	11.9	9.5	35	13.5	10.7	31	12.4	9.3	27	11.3	8.0	33	13.5	9.5
	35-39	37	14.2	11.4	27	10.4	8.2	31	12.4	9.3	34	14.2	10.1	30	12.2	8.8
	40-44	23	8.8	6.8	28	10.8	8.5	20	8.0	6.1	21	8.8	6.4	19	7.8	5.8
	45-49	29	11.2	8.4	24	9.3	6.8	30	12.0	8.4	25	10.4	7.0	21	8.6	5.9
	50-54	35	13.5	9.7	26	10.0	7.3	24	9.6	6.8	26	10.8	7.5	21	8.6	6.1
	55-59	23	8.8	6.6	20	7.7	5.6	24	9.6	6.7	20	8.3	5.5	27	11.0	7.4
	60-64	11	4.2	3.4	13	5.0	4.0	21	8.4	6.3	14	5.8	4.1	22	9.0	6.3
65 and older	11	4.2	1.3	9	3.5	1.0	9	3.6	1.0	10	4.2	1.1	10	4.1	1.0	
<b>Total</b>		260	100.0	6.0	259	100.0	5.9	249	100.0	5.6	240	100.0	5.3	245	100.0	5.3

Continued

<sup>a</sup>HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).

<sup>b</sup>Rate is expressed per 100,000 population.

<sup>c</sup>Transgender status is based on self-report. Due to historical and current stigma, the total number of transgender people is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, refer to Appendix A.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).

**Table 24 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed HIV<sup>a</sup> Annual Rates<sup>b</sup> in North Carolina among Adults and Adolescents by Gender<sup>c</sup>, Age at Diagnosis, and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

Gender	Age at Diagnosis (Year)	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
		Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>
Transgender <sup>c</sup>	13-14	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	15-19	5	31.3	--	3	18.8	--	4	19.0	--	4	25.0	--	2	8.0	--
	20-24	6	37.5	--	7	43.8	--	7	33.3	--	6	37.5	--	9	36.0	--
	25-29	3	18.8	--	2	12.5	--	5	23.8	--	3	18.8	--	5	20.0	--
	30-34	1	6.3	--	2	12.5	--	2	9.5	--	2	12.5	--	3	12.0	--
	35-39	0	0.0	--	1	6.3	--	1	4.8	--	0	0.0	--	4	16.0	--
	40-44	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	1	6.3	--	1	4.0	--
	45-49	1	6.3	--	0	0.0	--	1	4.8	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	50-54	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	1	4.0	--
	55-59	0	0.0	--	1	6.3	--	1	4.8	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	60-64	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	65 and older	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		16	100.0	--	16	100.0	--	21	100.0	--	16	100.0	--	25	100.0	--
<b>Total</b>	13-14	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.4	0	0.0	0.0
	15-19	66	5.0	10.0	82	5.9	12.1	78	6.0	11.5	81	6.7	11.8	89	6.4	12.9
	20-24	285	21.4	40.2	304	21.9	43.1	249	19.2	35.6	233	19.4	33.3	295	21.3	42.2
	25-29	248	18.6	36.8	291	21.0	41.8	283	21.8	39.6	235	19.6	32.3	299	21.6	40.8
	30-34	165	12.4	25.8	175	12.6	27.1	165	12.7	25.3	147	12.2	22.2	188	13.6	27.5
	35-39	127	9.5	20.1	125	9.0	19.4	128	9.9	19.7	118	9.8	17.9	132	9.5	19.9
	40-44	98	7.4	14.8	98	7.1	15.2	82	6.3	12.9	83	6.9	13.0	85	6.1	13.3
	45-49	102	7.7	15.1	84	6.1	12.2	87	6.7	12.5	79	6.6	11.3	72	5.2	10.5
	50-54	102	7.7	14.6	89	6.4	12.8	81	6.2	11.8	92	7.7	13.5	79	5.7	11.7
	55-59	62	4.7	9.2	68	4.9	10.0	69	5.3	10.0	60	5.0	8.6	67	4.8	9.5
	60-64	44	3.3	7.3	38	2.7	6.2	47	3.6	7.4	43	3.6	6.6	45	3.3	6.8
	65 and older	34	2.6	2.2	31	2.2	2.0	28	2.2	1.7	29	2.4	1.7	32	2.3	1.8
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,333</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).

<sup>b</sup>Rate is expressed per 100,000 population. Rate is not available for the transgender population due to the lack of population data.

<sup>c</sup>Transgender status is based on self-report. Due to historical and current stigma, the total number of transgender people is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, refer to Appendix A. Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).

**Table 25. Newly Diagnosed HIV<sup>a</sup> Annual Rates<sup>b</sup> in North Carolina among Adults and Adolescents by Gender<sup>c</sup>, Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

Gender	Race/Ethnicity	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
		Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>
<b>Men</b>	American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	10	0.9	21.2	10	0.9	21.0	6	0.6	12.5	2	0.2	4.1	13	1.2	26.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	6	0.6	5.3	10	0.9	8.3	8	0.8	6.3	11	1.2	8.3	17	1.5	12.4
	Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	649	61.4	77.6	665	59.9	78.3	650	63.3	75.6	583	61.7	66.9	674	60.6	76.4
	Hispanic/Latino	101	9.6	30.3	129	11.6	37.5	98	9.5	27.6	111	11.7	30.0	138	12.4	35.9
	White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	261	24.7	9.6	275	24.8	10.0	236	23.0	8.5	222	23.5	8.0	255	22.9	9.1
	Multiple Races <sup>d</sup>	30	2.8	--	21	1.9	--	29	2.8	--	16	1.7	--	16	1.4	--
	Unknown/Unspecified <sup>d</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,057</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.1</b>
<b>Women</b>	American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	2	0.8	3.8	1	0.4	1.9	1	0.4	1.9	4	1.7	7.5	4	1.6	7.4
	Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	4	1.5	3.2	10	3.9	7.6	4	1.6	2.9	1	0.4	0.7	3	1.2	2.0
	Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	183	70.4	18.6	176	68.0	17.6	177	71.1	17.5	161	67.1	15.7	173	70.6	16.7
	Hispanic/Latino	18	6.9	6.0	15	5.8	4.8	17	6.8	5.2	14	5.8	4.1	15	6.1	4.2
	White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	42	16.2	1.5	49	18.9	1.7	47	18.9	1.6	54	22.5	1.8	47	19.2	1.6
	Multiple Races <sup>d</sup>	11	4.2	--	8	3.1	--	3	1.2	--	6	2.5	--	3	1.2	--
	Unknown/Unspecified <sup>d</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>260</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Transgender<sup>c</sup></b>	American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	1	4.8	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	11	68.8	--	13	81.3	--	12	57.1	--	13	81.3	--	17	68.0	--
	Hispanic/Latino	5	31.3	--	2	12.5	--	4	19.0	--	3	18.8	--	4	16.0	--
	White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	0	0.0	--	1	6.3	--	4	19.0	--	0	0.0	--	2	8.0	--
	Multiple Races <sup>d</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	2	8.0	--
	Unknown/Unspecified <sup>d</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Total</b>	American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	12	75.0	12.1	11	68.8	11.0	7	0.5	6.9	6	0.5	5.9	17	1.2	16.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	10	0.8	4.2	20	1.4	7.9	13	1.0	4.9	12	1.0	4.3	20	1.4	7.0
	Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	843	63.2	46.3	854	61.7	46.3	839	64.7	44.9	757	63.0	39.9	864	62.5	45.0
	Hispanic/Latino	124	9.3	19.6	146	10.5	22.3	119	9.2	17.5	128	10.7	18.0	157	11.4	21.2
	White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	303	22.7	5.4	325	23.5	5.7	287	22.1	5.0	276	23.0	4.8	304	22.0	5.2
	Multiple Races <sup>d</sup>	41	3.1	--	29	2.1	--	32	2.5	--	22	1.8	--	21	1.5	--
	Unknown/Unspecified <sup>d</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,333</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS). <sup>b</sup>Rate is expressed per 100,000 population. Rate is not available for the transgender population due to the lack of population data. <sup>c</sup>Transgender status is based on self-report. Due to historical and current stigma, the total number of transgender people is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, refer to Appendix A. <sup>d</sup>Non-Hispanic/Latino. \*Rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data for the multiple race and unknown/unspecified race/ethnicity groups. Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.  
 Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).



**Table 26. Newly Diagnosed HIV<sup>a</sup> Annual Rates<sup>b</sup> in North Carolina among Adolescents (13-24 years old) by Gender<sup>c</sup>, Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

Gender	Race/Ethnicity	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
		Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>
<b>Men</b>	American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	4	1.3	35.3	4	1.2	35.8	2	0.7	18.2	1	0.4	9.3	4	1.2	37.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.6	7.7	1	0.3	3.8	1	0.4	3.7	8	2.4	28.7
	Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	235	74.6	110.7	246	71.9	116.6	222	77.6	106.6	183	68.5	88.7	237	70.1	115.8
	Hispanic/Latino	27	8.6	27.4	25	7.3	24.4	23	8.0	21.6	35	13.1	31.3	36	10.7	30.6
	White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	38	12.1	7.7	61	17.8	12.4	31	10.8	6.3	41	15.4	8.4	49	14.5	10.1
	Multiple Races <sup>d</sup>	11	3.5	--	4	1.2	--	7	2.4	--	6	2.2	--	4	1.2	--
	Unknown/Unspecified <sup>d</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>315</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39.9</b>
<b>Women</b>	American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	2.6	9.4	1	2.9	9.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	1	4.0	4.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	17	68.0	8.1	21	61.8	10.1	23	76.7	11.2	27	71.1	13.2	16	45.7	7.9
	Hispanic/Latino	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	3.3	1.0	1	2.6	1.0	3	8.6	2.8
	White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	7	28.0	1.5	12	35.3	2.6	6	20.0	1.3	8	21.1	1.7	14	40.0	3.1
	Multiple Races <sup>d</sup>	0	0.0	--	1	2.9	--	0	0.0	--	1	2.6	--	1	2.9	--
	Unknown/Unspecified <sup>d</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Transgender<sup>c</sup></b>	American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	9	81.8	--	9	90.0	--	7	63.6	--	8	80.0	--	8	72.7	--
	Hispanic/Latino	2	18.2	--	0	0.0	--	2	18.2	--	2	20.0	--	0	0.0	--
	White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	0	0.0	--	1	10.0	--	2	18.2	--	0	0.0	--	1	9.1	--
	Multiple Races <sup>d</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	2	18.2	--
	Unknown/Unspecified <sup>d</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Total</b>	American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	4	1.1	17.9	4	1.0	18.2	2	0.6	9.2	2	0.6	9.3	5	1.3	23.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	1	0.3	2.0	2	0.5	3.9	1	0.3	1.9	1	0.3	1.8	8	2.1	14.0
	Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	261	74.4	62.0	276	71.5	65.8	252	77.1	60.8	218	69.2	53.0	261	68.0	63.9
	Hispanic/Latino	29	8.3	15.5	25	6.5	12.7	26	8.0	12.7	38	12.1	17.6	39	10.2	17.2
	White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	45	12.8	4.7	74	19.2	7.8	39	11.9	4.1	49	15.6	5.2	64	16.7	6.8
	Multiple Races <sup>d</sup>	11	3.1	---	5	1.3	---	7	2.1	---	7	2.2	---	7	1.8	---
	Unknown/Unspecified <sup>d</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>351</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23.2</b>

<sup>a</sup>HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS). <sup>b</sup>Rate is expressed per 100,000 population. Rate is not available for the transgender population due to the lack of population data. <sup>c</sup>People that self-identify as transgender (either male to female or female to male) through self-report. Due to historical and current stigma, this is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, see [Appendix A](#). <sup>d</sup>Non-Hispanic/Latino. <sup>e</sup>Rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data for the multiple race and unknown/unspecified race/ethnicity groups. Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers. Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).

**Table 27. Newly Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> Cases and Estimated Rates<sup>b</sup> among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by Binary Gender<sup>c</sup>**

Gender	Exposure Category	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
		Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>
<b>Male</b>	Heterosexual	126	11.7	3.2 <sup>b</sup>	139	12.3	3.5 <sup>b</sup>	133	12.7	3.3 <sup>b</sup>	123	12.8	3.0 <sup>b</sup>	78	6.9	1.9 <sup>b</sup>
	IDU <sup>e</sup>	17	1.6	--	16	1.4	--	16	1.5	--	18	1.9	--	28	2.5	--
	MSM <sup>d</sup>	754	70.3	641.6 <sup>b</sup>	797	70.8	668.7 <sup>b</sup>	694	66.3	575.1 <sup>b</sup>	681	70.9	557.3 <sup>b</sup>	770	67.7	622.6 <sup>b</sup>
	MSM/IDU <sup>d</sup>	36	3.4	--	36	3.0	--	25	2.4	--	29	3.0	--	28	2.5	--
	Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Unknown	140	13.0	--	140	12.4	--	178	17.0	--	109	11.4	--	226	19.9	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,073</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.7</b>
<b>Female</b>	Heterosexual	163	62.7	3.7 <sup>b</sup>	148	57.1	3.4 <sup>b</sup>	122	48.6	2.7 <sup>b</sup>	128	53.1	2.8 <sup>b</sup>	96	39.2	2.1 <sup>b</sup>
	IDU <sup>d</sup>	9	3.5	--	17	6.6	--	14	5.6	--	18	7.5	--	17	6.9	--
	Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	0	0.0	--	2	0.8	--	0	0.0	--	1	0.4	--	0	0.0	--
	Unknown	88	33.8	--	92	35.5	--	115	45.8	--	94	39.0	--	132	53.9	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>260</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	Heterosexual	289	21.7	3.5 <sup>b</sup>	287	20.7	3.4 <sup>b</sup>	255	19.7	3.0 <sup>b</sup>	251	20.9	2.9 <sup>b</sup>	174	12.6	2.0 <sup>b</sup>
	IDU <sup>d</sup>	26	2.0	--	33	2.4	--	30	2.3	--	36	3.0	--	45	3.3	--
	MSM <sup>d</sup>	754	70.3	641.6 <sup>b</sup>	797	70.8	668.7 <sup>b</sup>	694	66.3	575.1 <sup>b</sup>	681	70.9	557.3 <sup>b</sup>	770	55.7	622.6 <sup>b</sup>
	MSM/IDU <sup>d</sup>	36	2.7	--	34	2.5	--	25	1.9	--	29	2.4	--	36	2.6	--
	Other Risks <sup>e</sup>	0	0.0	--	2	0.1	--	0	0.0	--	1	0.1	--	0	0.0	--
	Unknown	228	17.1	--	232	16.8	--	293	22.6	--	203	16.9	--	358	25.9	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,333</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).

<sup>b</sup>Rates are estimations based on both the adult/adolescent population (13 years and older) and data from [Grey et al. 2016](#). Rates could not be calculated for IDU or Other Risks due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. See [Appendix A](#) for more information. Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

<sup>c</sup>Transgender people are classified for exposure category by their recorded binary gender (male or female). For more information, refer to [Appendix A](#).

<sup>d</sup>IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who report sex with men; MSM/IDU = men who report sex with men and injection drug use.

<sup>e</sup>Other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric risk, needle sticks, and health care exposure.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 28. Newly Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> Cases and Estimated Rates<sup>b</sup> among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by Binary Gender<sup>c</sup>, Hierarchical Risk of Exposure (Unknown Risk<sup>d</sup> Redistributed), and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

Gender <sup>c</sup>	Exposure Category	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
		Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>
<b>Male</b>	Heterosexual	145	13.5	3.7 <sup>b</sup>	159	14.1	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	160	15.3	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	139	14.5	3.4 <sup>b</sup>	97	8.6	2.4 <sup>b</sup>
	IDU <sup>e</sup>	20	1.8	--	18	1.6	--	19	1.8	--	20	2.1	--	35	3.1	--
	MSM <sup>e</sup>	867	80.8	737.9 <sup>b</sup>	910	80.8	763.7 <sup>b</sup>	836	80.0	693.0 <sup>b</sup>	768	80.0	628.7 <sup>b</sup>	961	84.4	776.8 <sup>b</sup>
	MSM/IDU <sup>e</sup>	41	3.9	--	39	3.4	--	30	2.9	--	33	3.4	--	45	3.9	--
	Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,073</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.7</b>
<b>Female</b>	Heterosexual	246	94.8	5.7 <sup>b</sup>	230	88.6	5.2 <sup>b</sup>	225	89.7	5.0 <sup>b</sup>	210	87.1	4.6 <sup>b</sup>	208	85.0	4.5 <sup>b</sup>
	IDU <sup>e</sup>	14	5.2	--	26	10.2	--	14	1.1	--	30	12.2	--	37	15.0	--
	Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	0	0.0	--	3	1.2	--	0	0.0	--	2	0.7	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>260</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	Heterosexual	391	29.4	4.7 <sup>b</sup>	388	28.0	4.6 <sup>b</sup>	385	29.7	4.5 <sup>b</sup>	349	29.0	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	305	22.1	3.5 <sup>b</sup>
	IDU <sup>e</sup>	33	2.5	--	45	3.2	--	45	3.5	--	50	4.1	--	72	5.2	--
	MSM <sup>e</sup>	867	65.1	737.9 <sup>b</sup>	910	65.7	763.7 <sup>b</sup>	836	64.5	693.0 <sup>b</sup>	768	64.0	628.7 <sup>b</sup>	961	69.5	776.8 <sup>b</sup>
	MSM/IDU <sup>e</sup>	41	3.1	--	39	2.8	--	30	2.3	--	33	2.7	--	45	3.2	--
	Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	0	0.0	--	3	0.2	--	0	0.0	--	2	0.1	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,333</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).

<sup>b</sup>Rates are estimations based on both the adult/adolescent population (13 years and older) and data from [Grey et al. 2016](#). Rates could not be calculated for IDU or Other Risks due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. See [Appendix A](#) for more information. Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

<sup>c</sup>Male or female (binary) gender is recorded for all people at diagnosis. Transgender people are classified in this table by their recorded binary gender.

<sup>d</sup>Unknown risk includes individuals classified as no identified risk (NIR) and no reported risk (NRR). These cases were redistributed into the Heterosexual, IDU, MSM, and Other Risk categories. See [Appendix A](#) for more information.

<sup>e</sup>IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who report sex with men; MSM/IDU = men who report sex with men and injection drug use.

<sup>f</sup>Other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric risk, needle sticks, and health care exposure.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 29. Newly Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> Cases and Estimated Rates<sup>b</sup> among Adult and Adolescent Men<sup>c</sup> in North Carolina by Race/Ethnicity, Hierarchical Risk of Exposure (Unknown Risk<sup>d</sup> Redistributed), and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

Race/Ethnicity	Exposure Category	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
		Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>
<b>American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>e</sup></b>	Heterosexual	1	10.0	2.2 <sup>b</sup>	0	0.0	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	2	25.0	3.2 <sup>b</sup>	0	0.0	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	1	9.1	2.5 <sup>b</sup>
	IDU <sup>e</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	MSM <sup>e</sup>	9	90.0	657.7 <sup>b</sup>	9	90.0	633.5 <sup>b</sup>	5	75.0	322.4 <sup>b</sup>	2	100.0	142.2 <sup>b</sup>	12	90.9	832.4 <sup>b</sup>
	MSM/IDU <sup>e</sup>	0	0.0	--	1	10.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.6</b>
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>e</sup></b>	Heterosexual	0	0.0	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	4	40.0	3.7 <sup>b</sup>	1	12.5	0.9 <sup>b</sup>	2	14.3	1.2 <sup>b</sup>	0	0.0	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
	IDU <sup>e</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	MSM <sup>e</sup>	6	100.0	182.2 <sup>b</sup>	6	60.0	163.6 <sup>b</sup>	8	87.5	213.3 <sup>b</sup>	9	85.7	246.0 <sup>b</sup>	17	100.0	426.9 <sup>b</sup>
	MSM/IDU <sup>e</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>
<b>Black/African American<sup>e</sup></b>	Heterosexual	109	16.5	13.4 <sup>b</sup>	114	16.8	13.8 <sup>b</sup>	111	16.8	13.3 <sup>b</sup>	97	16.3	11.5 <sup>b</sup>	69	9.9	8.0 <sup>b</sup>
	IDU <sup>e</sup>	11	1.7	--	6	0.8	--	7	1.1	--	8	1.3	--	10	1.5	--
	MSM <sup>e</sup>	532	80.6	2,192.6 <sup>b</sup>	551	81.2	2,237.7 <sup>b</sup>	530	80.1	2,123.8 <sup>b</sup>	483	81.0	1,909.7 <sup>b</sup>	599	86.7	2,341.6 <sup>b</sup>
	MSM/IDU <sup>e</sup>	8	1.2	--	8	1.2	--	13	2.0	--	8	1.3	--	13	1.8	--
	Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>660</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>78.3</b>
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	Heterosexual	12	11.0	3.6 <sup>b</sup>	19	14.3	5.6 <sup>b</sup>	15	14.3	4.2 <sup>b</sup>	12	11.0	3.5 <sup>b</sup>	9	6.0	2.3 <sup>b</sup>
	IDU <sup>e</sup>	1	1.1	--	2	1.9	--	1	1.2	--	0	0.0	--	5	3.4	--
	MSM <sup>e</sup>	89	83.5	915.4 <sup>b</sup>	107	81.9	1,075.6 <sup>b</sup>	86	84.5	837.1 <sup>b</sup>	96	85.0	896.6 <sup>b</sup>	124	87.1	1,110.6 <sup>b</sup>
	MSM/IDU <sup>e</sup>	5	4.4	--	2	1.9	--	0	0.0	--	5	4.0	--	5	3.4	--
	Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>106</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>

Continued

<sup>a</sup>HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).

<sup>b</sup>Rates are estimations based on both the adult/adolescent population (13 years and older) and data from [Grey et al. 2016](#). Rates could not be calculated for IDU or Other Risks due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. See [Appendix A](#) for more information. Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

<sup>c</sup>Male or female (binary) gender recorded for all people at diagnosis. Transgender people are classified in this table by their recorded binary gender.

<sup>d</sup>Unknown risk includes individuals classified as no identified risk (NIR) and no reported risk (NRR). These cases were redistributed into the Heterosexual, IDU, MSM, and Other Risk categories. See [Appendix A](#) for more information.

<sup>e</sup>IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who report sex with men; MSM/IDU = men who report sex with men and injection drug use.

<sup>f</sup>Other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric risk, needle sticks, and health care exposure.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.; Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 29 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> Cases and Estimated Rates<sup>b</sup> among Adult and Adolescent Men<sup>c</sup> in North Carolina by Race/Ethnicity, Hierarchical Risk of Exposure (Unknown Risk<sup>d</sup> Redistributed), and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

Race/Ethnicity	Exposure Category	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
		Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>
<b>White/Caucasian<sup>e</sup></b>	Heterosexual	22	8.5	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	22	8.0	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	30	12.6	1.1 <sup>b</sup>	24	10.9	0.9 <sup>b</sup>	19	7.5	0.7 <sup>b</sup>
	IDU <sup>e</sup>	7	2.8	--	8	2.8	--	11	4.5	--	12	5.5	--	19	7.5	--
	MSM <sup>e</sup>	203	77.9	257.7 <sup>b</sup>	221	80.1	277.2 <sup>b</sup>	181	75.8	225.3 <sup>b</sup>	166	74.6	204.6 <sup>b</sup>	193	75.1	236.7 <sup>b</sup>
	MSM/IDU <sup>e</sup>	28	10.8	--	25	9.2	--	17	7.1	--	20	9.0	--	25	9.9	--
	Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>261</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Multiple Race</b>	Heterosexual	0	0.0	--	1	5.6	--	2	8.0	--	3	20.0	--	0	0.0	--
	IDU <sup>e</sup>	0	0.0	--	2	11.1	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	MSM <sup>e</sup>	28	92.6	--	16	77.8	--	27	92.0	--	13	80.0	--	17	93.8	--
	MSM/IDU <sup>e</sup>	2	7.4	--	1	5.6	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	1	6.3	--
	Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Total</b>	Heterosexual	144	13.4	3.7 <sup>b</sup>	160	14.9	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	160	15.0	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	139	12.9	3.4 <sup>b</sup>	98	9.1	2.4 <sup>b</sup>
	IDU <sup>e</sup>	20	1.8	--	18	1.7	--	19	1.8	--	20	1.9	--	34	3.2	--
	MSM <sup>e</sup>	867	80.8	737.4 <sup>b</sup>	910	84.8	763.5 <sup>b</sup>	836	77.9	692.8 <sup>b</sup>	769	71.6	629.0 <sup>b</sup>	962	89.6	777.6 <sup>b</sup>
	MSM/IDU <sup>e</sup>	43	40.0	--	38	3.6	--	30	2.8	--	32	3.0	--	44	4.1	--
	Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,073</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.7</b>

<sup>a</sup>HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).

<sup>b</sup>Rates are estimations based on both the adult/adolescent population (13 years and older) and data from [Grey et al. 2016](#). Rates could not be calculated for IDU or Other Risks due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. See [Appendix A: Technical Notes](#) for more information. Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

<sup>c</sup>Male or female (binary) gender is recorded for all people at diagnosis. Transgender people are classified in this table by their recorded binary gender.

<sup>d</sup>Unknown risk includes individuals classified as no identified risk (NIR) and no reported risk (NRR). These cases were redistributed into the Heterosexual, IDU, MSM, and Other Risk categories. See [Appendix A](#) for more information.

<sup>e</sup>IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who report sex with men; MSM/IDU = men who report sex with men and injection drug use.

<sup>f</sup>Other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric risk, needle sticks, and health care exposure.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 30. Newly Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> Cases and Estimated Rates<sup>b</sup> among Adult and Adolescent Women<sup>c</sup> in North Carolina by Race/Ethnicity, Hierarchical Risk of Exposure (Unknown Risk<sup>e</sup> Redistributed), and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

Since the unknown risk proportion for women is over 50% in 2019, redistributed risk numbers by race/ethnicity by gender are not reliable; therefore, this table was omitted.

**Table 31. Newly Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> Cases and Estimated Rates<sup>b</sup> among Adolescents (13-24 years old) in North Carolina by Binary Gender<sup>c</sup>, Hierarchical Risk of HIV Exposure, and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

Gender <sup>c</sup>	Exposure Category	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
		Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>
<b>Male</b>	Heterosexual	13	4.0	1.6 <sup>b</sup>	18	5.1	2.2 <sup>b</sup>	25	8.5	3.1 <sup>b</sup>	10	3.6	1.2 <sup>b</sup>	12	3.4	1.5 <sup>b</sup>
	IDU <sup>d</sup>	1	0.3	--	2	0.6	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	1	0.3	--
	MSM <sup>d</sup>	286	87.7	1,173.7 <sup>b</sup>	299	84.9	1,222.8 <sup>b</sup>	242	82.0	990.6 <sup>b</sup>	245	88.4	1,002.8 <sup>b</sup>	295	84.5	1,201.4 <sup>b</sup>
	MSM/IDU <sup>d</sup>	6	1.8	--	8	2.3	--	2	0.7	--	6	2.2	--	9	2.6	--
	Other Risks <sup>e</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Unknown <sup>f</sup>	20	6.1	--	25	7.1	--	26	8.8	--	16	5.8	--	32	9.2	--
	<b>Total</b>		<b>326</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Female</b>	Heterosexual	18	72.0	2.3 <sup>b</sup>	20	58.8	2.5 <sup>b</sup>	17	53.1	2.1 <sup>b</sup>	23	60.5	2.9 <sup>b</sup>	18	51.4	2.2 <sup>b</sup>
	IDU <sup>d</sup>	2	8.0	--	1	2.9	--	1	3.1	--	2	5.3	--	1	2.9	--
	Other Risks <sup>e</sup>	0	0.0	--	2	5.9	--	0	0.0	--	1	2.6	--	0	0.0	--
	Unknown <sup>f</sup>	5	20.0	--	11	32.4	--	14	43.8	--	12	31.6	--	16	45.7	--
	<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	Heterosexual	31	8.8	1.9 <sup>b</sup>	38	9.8	2.4 <sup>b</sup>	42	12.8	2.6 <sup>b</sup>	33	10.5	2.0 <sup>b</sup>	30	7.8	1.8 <sup>b</sup>
	IDU <sup>d</sup>	3	0.9	--	3	0.8	--	1	0.3	--	2	0.6	--	2	0.5	--
	MSM <sup>d</sup>	286	81.5	1,173.7 <sup>b</sup>	299	77.5	1,222.8 <sup>b</sup>	242	74.0	990.6 <sup>b</sup>	245	77.8	1,002.8 <sup>b</sup>	295	76.8	1,201.4 <sup>b</sup>
	MSM/IDU <sup>d</sup>	6	1.7	--	8	2.1	--	2	0.6	--	6	1.9	--	9	2.3	--
	Other Risks <sup>e</sup>	0	0.0	--	2	0.5	--	0	0.0	--	1	0.3	--	0	0.0	--
	Unknown <sup>f</sup>	25	7.1	--	36	9.3	--	40	12.2	--	28	8.9	--	48	12.5	--
	<b>Total</b>		<b>351</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup>HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).

<sup>b</sup>Rates are estimations based on both the adolescent population (13 years and older) and data from [Grey et al. 2016](#). Rates could not be calculated for IDU or Other Risks due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. See [Appendix A](#) for more information. Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

<sup>c</sup>Male or female (binary) gender is recorded for all people at diagnosis. Transgender people are classified in this table by their recorded binary gender.

<sup>d</sup>IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who report sex with men; MSM/IDU = men who report sex with men and injection drug use.

<sup>e</sup>Other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric risk, needle sticks, and health care exposure.

<sup>f</sup>Unknown risk is defined as individuals classified as no identified risk (NIR) and no reported risk (NRR) individuals.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

**Table 32. Newly Diagnosed with HIV<sup>a</sup> Cases and Estimated Rates<sup>b</sup> among Adolescents (13-24 years old) in North Carolina by Binary Gender<sup>c</sup>, Hierarchical Risk of Exposure (Unknown Risk<sup>d</sup> Redistributed), and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

Gender <sup>c</sup>	Exposure Category	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
		Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>
<b>Male</b>	Heterosexual	14	4.2	1.7 <sup>b</sup>	19	5.5	2.4 <sup>b</sup>	27	9.3	3.4 <sup>b</sup>	11	3.8	1.3 <sup>b</sup>	13	3.8	1.6 <sup>b</sup>
	IDU <sup>e</sup>	1	0.3	--	2	0.6	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	1	0.3	--
	MSM <sup>e</sup>	305	93.5	1,250.4 <sup>b</sup>	322	91.4	1,316.3 <sup>b</sup>	265	90.0	1,086.3 <sup>b</sup>	260	93.9	1,061.4 <sup>b</sup>	325	93.1	1,322.7 <sup>b</sup>
	MSM/IDU <sup>e</sup>	6	2.0	--	9	2.4	--	2	0.7	--	6	2.3	--	10	2.8	--
	Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>326</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41.2</b>
<b>Female</b>	Heterosexual	23	90.0	2.8 <sup>b</sup>	30	87.0	3.7 <sup>b</sup>	30	94.4	3.8 <sup>b</sup>	34	88.5	4.2 <sup>b</sup>	33	94.7	4.1 <sup>b</sup>
	IDU <sup>e</sup>	2	10.0	--	1	4.3	--	2	5.6	--	3	7.7	--	2	5.3	--
	Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	0	0.0	--	3	8.7	--	0	0.0	--	1	3.8	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	Heterosexual	36	10.4	2.3 <sup>b</sup>	49	12.7	3.0 <sup>b</sup>	58	17.6	3.6 <sup>b</sup>	44	14.0	2.7 <sup>b</sup>	46	12.1	2.8 <sup>b</sup>
	IDU <sup>e</sup>	4	1.0	--	4	0.9	--	2	0.5	--	3	0.9	--	3	0.8	--
	MSM <sup>e</sup>	305	86.8	1,250.4 <sup>b</sup>	322	83.4	1,316.3 <sup>b</sup>	265	81.2	1,086.3 <sup>b</sup>	260	82.5	1,061.4 <sup>b</sup>	325	84.6	1,322.7 <sup>b</sup>
	MSM/IDU <sup>e</sup>	6	1.8	--	9	2.2	--	2	0.7	--	6	2.0	--	10	2.6	--
	Other Risks <sup>f</sup>	0	0.0	--	3	0.8	--	0	0.0	--	1	0.5	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>351</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23.2</b>

<sup>a</sup>HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).

<sup>b</sup>Rates are estimations based on both the adolescent population (13 years and older) and data from [Grey et al. 2016](#). Rates could not be calculated for IDU or Other Risks due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. See [Appendix A](#) for more information. Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

<sup>c</sup>Male or female (binary) gender is recorded for all people at diagnosis. Transgender people are classified in this table by their recorded binary gender.

<sup>d</sup>Unknown risk includes individuals classified as no identified risk (NIR) and no reported risk (NRR). These cases were redistributed into the Heterosexual, IDU, MSM, and Other Risk categories. See [Appendix A](#) for more information.

<sup>e</sup>IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who report sex with men; MSM/IDU = men who report sex with men and injection drug use.

<sup>f</sup>Other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric risk, needle sticks, and health care exposure.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).



**Table 33. Newly Diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3)<sup>a</sup> Annual Rates<sup>b</sup> in North Carolina among Adults and Adolescents by Gender<sup>c</sup>, Age at Diagnosis, and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

Gender <sup>c</sup>	Age at Diagnosis (Year)	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
		Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>
Men	13-14	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	15-19	1	0.2	0.3	5	1.2	1.5	5	1.3	1.4	7	1.9	2.0	1	0.3	0.3
	20-24	40	8.2	10.8	29	7.1	7.9	29	7.3	8.0	23	6.2	6.4	23	6.0	6.4
	25-29	69	14.2	20.6	77	18.9	22.2	65	16.4	18.2	58	15.6	15.9	68	17.8	18.4
	30-34	57	11.7	18.2	51	12.5	16.1	39	9.8	12.1	53	14.3	16.2	45	11.8	13.4
	35-39	36	7.4	11.7	36	8.8	11.5	45	11.4	14.2	38	10.2	11.8	42	11.0	13.0
	40-44	40	8.2	12.3	31	7.6	9.9	45	11.4	14.5	39	10.5	12.6	35	9.2	11.2
	45-49	63	13.0	19.0	51	12.5	15.1	49	12.4	14.4	30	8.1	8.8	36	9.4	10.7
	50-54	73	15.0	21.5	53	13.0	15.7	41	10.4	12.3	53	14.3	16.0	49	12.9	14.9
	55-59	57	11.7	17.8	33	8.1	10.1	35	8.8	10.6	30	8.1	9.0	39	10.2	11.6
	60-64	33	6.8	11.8	21	5.1	7.3	22	5.6	7.4	22	5.9	7.2	21	5.5	6.8
65 and older	17	3.5	2.6	21	5.1	3.1	21	5.3	3.0	18	4.9	2.4	22	5.8	2.9	
<b>Total</b>		<b>486</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Women	13-14	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	15-19	2	0.8	0.6	3	1.6	0.9	2	1.1	0.6	2	1.5	0.6	0	0.0	0.0
	20-24	6	2.5	1.8	8	4.3	2.4	2	1.1	0.6	2	1.5	0.6	5	3.7	1.5
	25-29	16	6.7	4.7	23	12.2	6.6	13	7.3	3.6	8	5.9	2.2	5	3.7	1.4
	30-34	20	8.4	6.1	22	11.7	6.7	16	8.9	4.8	11	8.1	3.3	15	11.2	4.3
	35-39	38	16.0	11.7	19	10.1	5.8	28	15.6	8.4	14	10.4	4.2	20	14.9	5.9
	40-44	35	14.7	10.3	17	9.0	5.2	17	9.5	5.2	24	17.8	7.3	21	15.7	6.4
	45-49	39	16.4	11.3	20	10.6	5.7	28	15.6	7.9	21	15.6	5.9	19	14.2	5.4
	50-54	33	13.9	9.2	26	13.8	7.3	20	11.2	5.7	17	12.6	4.9	13	9.7	3.8
	55-59	20	8.4	5.7	22	11.7	6.2	24	13.4	6.7	13	9.6	3.6	17	12.7	4.6
	60-64	16	6.7	5.0	15	8.0	4.6	19	10.6	5.7	16	11.9	4.7	8	6.0	2.3
65 and older	13	5.5	1.5	13	6.9	1.5	10	5.6	1.1	7	5.2	0.7	11	8.2	1.1	
<b>Total</b>		<b>238</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Continued

<sup>a</sup>Classification of AIDS (Stage 3) is defined by a CD4+ T-lymphocyte cell count of less than 200 or a CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14, if cell count test was not available, and happens during the year the defining test is received. For the newly diagnosed AIDS cases, there is a possibility that the individual was diagnosed with HIV in a previous year or another state. Therefore, adding new AIDS diagnoses and new HIV diagnoses WILL NOT equal the total number of new HIV diagnoses in North Carolina.

<sup>b</sup>Rate is expressed per 100,000 population.

<sup>c</sup>Transgender status is based on self-report. Due to historical and current stigma, the total number of transgender people is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, refer to Appendix A.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).

**Table 33 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3)<sup>a</sup> Annual Rates<sup>b</sup> in North Carolina among Adults and Adolescents by Gender<sup>c</sup>, Age at Diagnosis, and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

Gender <sup>c</sup>	Age at Diagnosis (Year)	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
		Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>
Transgender <sup>c</sup>	13-14	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	15-19	2	33.3	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	20-24	1	16.7	--	0	0.0	--	1	16.7	--	1	20.0	--	0	0.0	--
	25-29	0	0.0	--	1	25.0	--	3	50.0	--	1	20.0	--	0	0.0	--
	30-34	1	16.7	--	3	75.0	--	1	16.7	--	0	0.0	--	2	50.0	--
	35-39	1	16.7	--	0	0.0	--	1	16.7	--	2	40.0	--	0	0.0	--
	40-44	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	1	20.0	--	2	50.0	--
	45-49	1	16.7	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	50-54	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	55-59	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	60-64	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	65 and older	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	--	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	--	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	--	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	--	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	--
<b>Total</b>	13-14	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	15-19	5	0.7	0.8	8	1.3	1.2	7	1.2	1.0	9	1.8	1.3	1	0.2	0.1
	20-24	47	6.4	6.6	37	6.2	5.2	32	5.5	4.6	26	5.1	3.7	28	5.4	4.0
	25-29	85	11.6	12.6	101	16.8	14.5	81	13.9	11.3	67	13.1	9.2	73	14.1	10.0
	30-34	78	10.7	12.2	76	12.7	11.8	56	9.6	8.6	64	12.5	9.6	62	11.9	9.1
	35-39	75	10.3	11.9	55	9.2	8.5	74	12.7	11.4	54	10.6	8.2	62	11.9	9.4
	40-44	75	10.3	11.3	48	8.0	7.5	62	10.7	9.7	64	12.5	10.1	58	11.2	9.0
	45-49	103	14.1	15.3	71	11.8	10.3	77	13.3	11.0	51	10.0	7.3	55	10.6	8.0
	50-54	106	14.5	15.2	79	13.2	11.4	61	10.5	8.9	70	13.7	10.3	62	11.9	9.2
	55-59	77	10.5	11.5	55	9.2	8.1	59	10.2	8.6	43	8.4	6.2	56	10.8	8.0
	60-64	49	6.7	8.2	36	6.0	5.8	41	7.1	6.5	38	7.4	5.9	29	5.6	4.4
	65 and older	30	4.1	2.0	34	5.7	2.2	31	5.3	1.9	25	4.9	1.5	33	6.4	1.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>730</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>

<sup>a</sup>Classification of AIDS (Stage 3) is defined by a CD4+ T-lymphocyte cell count of less than 200 or a CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14, if cell count test was not available, and happens during the year the defining test is received. For the newly diagnosed AIDS cases, there is a possibility that the individual was diagnosed with HIV in a previous year or another state. Therefore, adding new AIDS diagnoses and new HIV diagnoses WILL NOT equal the total number of new HIV diagnoses in North Carolina.

<sup>b</sup>Rate is expressed per 100,000 population. Rate is not available for the transgender population due to the lack of population data.

<sup>c</sup>Transgender status is based on self-report. Due to historical and current stigma, the total number of transgender people is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, refer to Appendix A.

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).

**Table 34. Newly Diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3)<sup>a</sup> Annual Rates<sup>b</sup> in North Carolina among Adults/Adolescents by Gender<sup>c</sup>, Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Diagnosis, 2015-2019**

Gender <sup>d</sup>	Race/Ethnicity	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
		Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Cases	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>
<b>Men</b>	American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	3	0.6	6.4	4	1.0	8.4	1	0.3	2.1	1	0.3	2.1	3	0.8	6.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.7	2.5	2	0.5	1.6	5	1.3	3.8	0	0.0	0.0
	Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	323	66.5	38.6	247	60.5	29.1	242	61.1	28.1	244	65.8	28.0	245	64.3	27.8
	Hispanic/Latino	36	7.4	10.8	52	12.7	15.1	34	8.6	9.6	30	8.1	8.1	38	10.0	9.9
	White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	108	22.2	4.0	89	21.8	3.2	102	25.8	3.7	80	21.6	2.9	89	23.4	3.2
	Multiple Races <sup>b</sup>	16	3.3	--	13	3.2	--	15	3.8	--	11	3.0	--	6	1.6	--
	Unknown/Unspecified <sup>b</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>486</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Women</b>	American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	3	1.3	5.8	2	1.1	3.8	1	0.6	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.7	1.8
	Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.6	2.3	1	0.6	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.7	0.7
	Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	176	73.9	17.9	138	73.4	13.8	135	75.4	13.4	98	72.6	9.6	103	76.9	9.9
	Hispanic/Latino	12	5.0	4.0	10	5.3	3.2	5	2.8	1.5	7	5.2	2.1	9	6.7	2.5
	White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	35	14.7	1.2	25	13.3	0.9	32	17.9	1.1	21	15.6	0.7	16	11.9	0.5
	Multiple Races <sup>b</sup>	12	5.0	--	10	5.3	--	5	2.8	--	9	6.7	--	4	3.0	--
	Unknown/Unspecified <sup>b</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>238</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Transgender<sup>b,d</sup></b>	American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	1	16.7	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	4	66.7	--	2	50.0	--	5	83.3	--	2	40.0	--	3	75.0	--
	Hispanic/Latino	1	16.7	--	2	50.0	--	0	0.0	--	1	20.0	--	1	25.0	--
	White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	1	16.7	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Multiple Races <sup>b</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	2	40.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Unknown/Unspecified <sup>b</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Total</b>	American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	6	0.8	6.1	6	1.0	6.0	2	0.3	2.0	1	0.2	1.0	4	0.8	3.9
	Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	0	0.0	0.0	6	1.0	2.4	4	0.7	1.5	5	1.0	1.8	1	0.2	0.3
	Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	503	68.9	27.7	387	64.5	21.0	382	65.7	20.4	344	67.3	18.1	351	67.6	18.3
	Hispanic/Latino	49	6.7	7.8	64	10.7	9.8	39	6.7	5.7	38	7.4	5.4	48	9.2	6.5
	White/Caucasian <sup>c</sup>	144	19.7	2.6	114	19.0	2.0	134	23.1	2.3	101	19.8	1.8	105	20.2	1.8
	Multiple Races <sup>b</sup>	28	3.8	--	23	3.8	--	20	3.4	--	22	4.3	--	10	1.9	--
	Unknown/Unspecified <sup>b</sup>	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>730</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>

<sup>c</sup>Classification of AIDS (Stage 3) is defined by a CD4+ T-lymphocyte cell count of less than 200 or a CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14, if cell count test was not available, and happens during the year the defining test is received. For the newly diagnosed AIDS cases, there is a possibility that the individual was diagnosed with HIV in a previous year or another state. Therefore, adding new AIDS diagnoses and new HIV diagnoses WILL NOT equal the total number of new HIV diagnoses in North Carolina. <sup>b</sup>Rate is expressed per 100,000 population. Rate is not available for some populations due to the lack of population data.

<sup>d</sup>Non-Hispanic/Latino. <sup>e</sup>Transgender status is based on self-report. Due to historical and current stigma, the total number of transgender people is likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system. For more information, refer [Appendix A](#).

Please use caution when interpreting reported numbers less than 10 and the corresponding rates based on these numbers. Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2020).

## APPENDIX A: Technical Notes

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### About the Authors

North Carolina law requires that diagnoses of certain communicable diseases, including STDs, be reported to local health departments that in turn report the information to the state. The HIV/STD/Hepatitis Surveillance Unit is the designated recipient for STD and viral hepatitis B (HBV) and hepatitis C (HCV) morbidity reports at the state level. From these reports, the HIV/STD/Hepatitis Surveillance Unit is responsible for aggregating these reports and providing county, regional, and statewide information about STDs and viral HBV and HCV to others, including the CDC. The HIV/STD/Hepatitis Surveillance Unit is part of the Communicable Disease Branch within the North Carolina Division of Public Health.

### About the Content of This Report

This document, the *2018 North Carolina HIV Surveillance Report*, includes summary tables of surveillance reports and other information for HIV and the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). In some instances, total numbers of reports may not agree between separate cross-tabulations due to missing values for some variables.

Some HIV infection (including AIDS) statistics are provided for the regional networks of care and prevention (RNCP), including the Charlotte transitional grant area (TGA), as displayed on the back cover. The 95 counties supported by the Ryan White Part B base program are grouped into 10 RNCP, while the remaining five counties make up the Charlotte TGA.

Rates are presented for several categories of race/ethnicity, age group, and gender for each disease. Rates are also presented for counties across the state and are expressed as cases per 100,000 population. Rate denominators were calculated using the available bridged-race population estimates for 2018 from the National Center for Health Statistics. More information about bridged-race categories is available at the website [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged\\_race.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm).

Rates that are based on a small number of cases (generally fewer than 10) should be viewed with caution and are considered unreliable because these rates have large standard errors and can vary widely with small changes in case numbers. Data is suppressed in this document according to the North Carolina Division of Public Health Communicable Disease Branch data release guidelines, which were updated in March 2018. These data are suppressed for table cells with a population denominator less than 500.

## HIV Surveillance Data

### HIV Case Definition

In 2014, the CDC revised the existing surveillance case definitions for HIV. There are four stages of HIV infection (0, 1, 2, and 3). A person's age is no longer part of the stage of infection criteria.<sup>13</sup> HIV case reports represent people who have a confirmed diagnosis of HIV, regardless of the stage of infection. Stage 3 represents the traditional definition of AIDS. HIV infection is categorized as Stage 3 (AIDS) when the patient develops a CD4+ T-lymphocyte cell count (CD4) of less than 200 or an AIDS-defining condition (opportunistic infection), or a CD4 percentage of less than 14 if a CD4 cell count is not available.<sup>13</sup> In this document, the use of the term AIDS refers to Stage 3. AIDS remains the classification of the case for surveillance purposes, even if the CD4 cell count increases or opportunistic infection is resolved.

HIV cases are counted by the initial date of diagnosis of the HIV infection, whereas AIDS cases are counted by the date of diagnosis for the initial AIDS diagnosis. Most AIDS case reports represent people who were diagnosed with HIV infection in earlier years. However, in North Carolina, about one-fourth to one-third of new HIV diagnoses are in people who are initially diagnosed with HIV infection and AIDS at, or very near, the same time. **The two categories should never be combined to estimate an infected population, as the broad category of HIV infection includes AIDS cases, except when HIV (non-AIDS) is indicated.**

All HIV and AIDS totals and rates discussed in this report are restricted to adults and adolescents (at least 13 years of age) for comparability across states and with national data reported by the CDC. Before the 2016 surveillance report, the county-level tables included people who were under 13 years of age.

### Most Recently Known County of Residence

In previous versions of this report, the total number of people diagnosed and living in North Carolina with HIV were counted by the person's county of residence at diagnosis. Starting with the 2015 report, the HIV/STD/Hepatitis Surveillance Unit began to present a new geographic category called the "most recently known county of residence." This new category is based on the most recently known current address in the enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), which is the mechanism by which de-identified data is reported to the CDC. People whose most recently known state of residence is North Carolina are identified in this new category. Therefore, these tables include people diagnosed with HIV both in and outside North Carolina, but most recently known to be living here. People classified in the "unassigned" category have a most recent address in a long-term care facility, including prisons. This category gives us a better way to examine the current burden for each county in North Carolina and will be used throughout the document (see Tables 1, 8 to 19, and 23). Data is no longer presented based on

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<sup>13</sup>Selik, R.M, Mokotoff, E.D., Branson, B., Owen, S.M., Whitmore, S., & Hall, H.I. Revised Surveillance Case Definition for HIV Infection-United States, 2014. MMWR 2014; 63(RR-3): pages 1-3.

a person's county of residence at diagnosis in the context of people diagnosed and living in North Carolina.

### **Gender and Binary Gender**

Data are presented based on gender (male, female, or transgender) and on binary gender (male or female) recorded for all people diagnosed and living with HIV at the time of diagnosis. This information is gathered from the following data systems: the Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS), CAREWare (Ryan White Part B data), and HIV Medication Assistance Program (HMAP). All people living with HIV, including people that self-identify as transgender, have a binary gender (male or female) recorded. At this time, we can only assign a hierarchical transmission risk based on binary gender. Therefore, for tables that display exposure category, transgender people are included and classified according to their binary gender (either male or female). We are planning to report this using all genders in the next annual report. Due to historical and current stigma, the numbers of transgender people living with HIV in North Carolina presented in this report are likely to be an underestimation. This variable was not routinely captured until 2015 in our surveillance system.

### **Estimation of Heterosexual and MSM Rates**

In previous versions of this report, rates for the exposure categories for HIV were not calculated due to the lack of population data for specific exposure groups. In 2016, Grey et al. published a paper called *"Estimating the population sizes of men who have sex with men in US states and counties using data from the American Community Survey."*<sup>14</sup> They used data from the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year summary file, from 2009 to 2013 to obtain the number of households of a male householder and male partner, and the total number of men aged 18 years and older for each county in the U.S. Grey et al. estimated that in North Carolina, an estimated 2.9% of the male population were men who report sex with men (MSM).

Estimated MSM rates were calculated using 2.9% of the male population in the state (older than 13 years of age). The estimated male heterosexual population was calculated by subtracting the overall male population, over the age of 13, by the estimated MSM population and used to calculate the estimated male heterosexual rate. The estimated female heterosexual rate was calculated using the overall female population over the age of 13 in the state. Rates for the other exposure groups (IDU, MSM/IDU, and other risks) were not calculated due to the lack of population data.

### **HIV Hierarchical "Risk of Exposure" Categories and Distribution**

For Tables 28 through 30 and Table 32, we have assigned a risk to cases with an unknown risk of exposure based on the distribution of the known risk data. Up to one-third of reported cases may be

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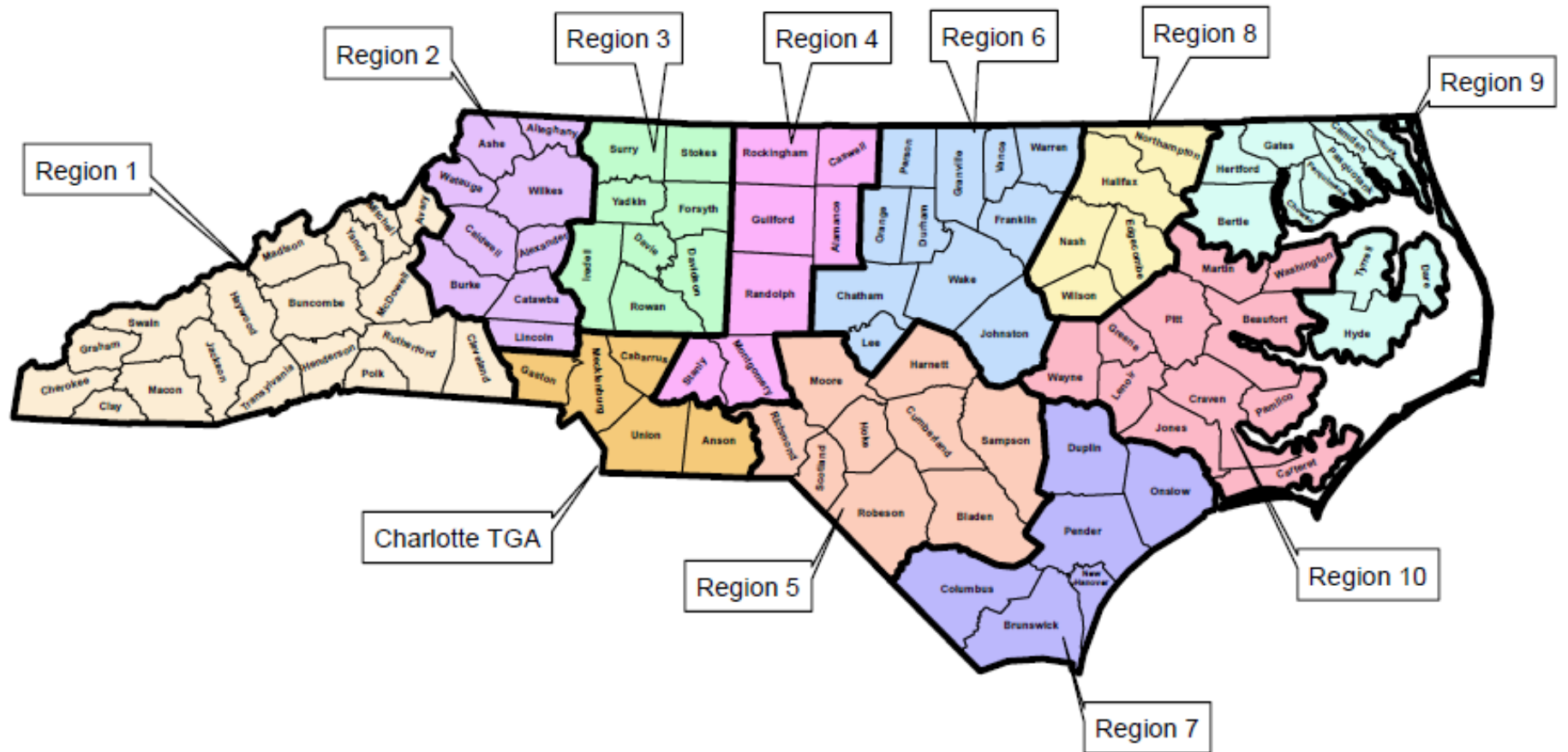
<sup>14</sup>Grey et al. (2016). Estimating the population sizes of men who have sex with men in US states and counties using data from the American Community Survey. *JMIR Public Health Surveil.* 2016; 2(1): e14. doi:10.2196/publichealth.5365.

missing risk information; therefore, reassigning these cases to a risk group allows for a more complete picture of trends over time. Risk redistribution is only done for data at the state level.

The assignment of HIV exposure risk category (also referred to as mode of transmission by the CDC) to individual cases is hierarchical. The CDC has developed this hierarchy based on information about the epidemic during early investigations. All possible exposure information is collected for each case and the exposure considered most likely to have transmitted HIV is assigned as the risk category for the case. This assignment does not mean that the HIV exposure is known to have occurred via the risk category assigned for a single case, but it implies that this was the most likely mode of exposure.

For example, if 20-in-100 male HIV cases do not have risk information (classified as “unknown risk”), proportions are calculated for the remaining HIV infection cases and the proportions are applied to those with unknown risk. Of the 80 male cases with risk, 60.0% (48/80) were MSM, 5.0% (4/80) were IDU, 2.5% (2/80) were MSM/IDU, and 32.5% (26/80) were heterosexual contact. These fractions are then applied to the 20 NIR cases. For example, MSM:  $(20) \times (.60) = 12$ ; thus 12 of the 20 NIR cases are reassigned to MSM, after the redistribution calculation. For heterosexual contact,  $(20) \times (.325) = 6.5$  or 7 (rounded). Therefore, 7-of-20 NIR cases are assigned to heterosexual contact, after the redistribution calculation. Actual reassignment takes into account the differences of racial/ethnic, age and gender distributions for each risk group.

# North Carolina Regional Networks of Care and Prevention Map



Prepared by HIV/STD/Hepatitis Surveillance Unit, Communicable Disease Branch, Division of Public Health (August 2015).