Black/African American men and women experience higher rates\(^*\) of newly diagnosed HIV in North Carolina than other race/ethnic groups.

HIV Rates for Heterosexual Men\(^*\) and Women\(^**\) in 2021

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\text{Age} & \text{Men} & \text{Women} \\
\hline
13-30 years old & 3 & 5 \\
Over 30 years old & 3 & 5 \\
\text{Race/Ethnicity} & & \\
American Indian/Alaska Native* & 7 & 0 \\
Asian/Pacific Islander* & 1 & 1 \\
Black/African American* & 10 & 16 \\
Hispanic/LatinX & 6 & 3 \\
White/Caucasian* & 1 & 1 \\
\end{array}
\]

\(\text{Rate per 100,000 population}\)


\*Defined as individuals reporting heterosexual contact with a known HIV-positive or high-risk individual and cases redistributed into the heterosexual classification from the "unknown" risk group.

\*Non-Hispanic/LatinX.

7.4% of people with newly diagnosed HIV in 2021 reported injecting drugs.

Gender and Race/Ethnicity of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV and Reporting Injection Drug Use

People diagnosed with late stage HIV infection has stopped decreasing in 2021.

Late HIV Diagnosis\(^*\) Rates by Gender, 2010-2021*

\*Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data is italicized for this reason.

\*Diagnosed on the same day or within 6 months.
Heath Equity and HIV in North Carolina, 2021: Heterosexual Men, Women, and People Who Inject Drugs

Viral Suppression Among Heterosexual Men*, Women, and People Reporting Injection Drug Use, 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Group</th>
<th>Proportion of people virally suppressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native*</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander*</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American*</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/LatinX</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White/Caucasian*</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Race*</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data is italicized for this reason.

Here’s what North Carolina is doing about health disparities:

- Including people who live with HIV in planning and policy development is a core priority of the Communicable Disease Branch.
- North Carolina developed an Ending the Epidemic (ETE) Plan. All funded agencies and health departments are encouraged to utilize the plan as a blueprint.
- Promoting cultural humility across the state through required quarterly trainings for all partnered local health departments and community-based organizations staff who work with the Communicable Disease Branch’s HIV prevention and care programs.
- Working to strengthen relationships with community groups supporting LatinX persons living with HIV and applying for grants to support these efforts.
- Integrating substance abuse treatment services with HIV and sexually transmitted disease (STD) care by providing HIV and STD testing in substance abuse treatment settings.
- Providing support to syringe service programs to protect users from the transmission of blood borne pathogens through shared injection works.
- Recognizing the importance of syndemics (linked disease transmission, such as HIV and syphilis among gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men) to ensure that prevention and care activities identify all opportunities for diagnosis and treatment of the syndemic diseases.

What CLINICIANS can do

Structural factors, such as the environment in which people live, housing, wealth/poverty, and education, affect health. Providers should consider these structural factors in their understanding of patient disease and interaction with care. Make sure you and your staff are delivering culturally competent services.