2018 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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NC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

NCPH North Carolina Public Health

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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.

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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, 2018, the number of people living with HIV who reside in North Carolina (including those initially diagnosed in another state) was 35,457.
- In 2018, 1,218 new HIV diagnoses were reported among the adult and adolescent (over 13 years old) population, a rate of 13.9 per 100,000 population. This rate is a slight decrease from 2017, where 1,305 adults and adolescents were newly diagnosed with HIV (rate =15.1 per 100,000).
- Most counties have a declining AIDS rate.
- There was one perinatal (mother-to-child) HIV transmission documented in 2018.
- People from 20 to 29 years old had the highest rate of newly diagnosed HIV in 2018 (66.6 per 100,000) and comprised 39% (N=475) 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 40.8 per 100,000 adult/adolescent population.
- The highest rate (69.8 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 2018, the most likely route of transmission was male-male sex in 53% of all cases, heterosexual sex in 22% of cases, injection drug use (IDU) in 3% of cases, and combined male-male sex and injection drug use in 2% of cases; the most likely route of transmission was unknown for 21% of new HIV diagnoses in 2018.

HIV IN NORTH CAROLINA

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.[1] In North Carolina, AIDS became a reportable disease in 1984, and a diagnosis of HIV infection was made reportable in the state in 1990.[1] 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.[2]

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,

[1]Foust, E.M. (2013). North Carolina's response to HIV: new hope, new direction leading the way.
[2]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.[3,4] 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.[4]

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.[4]

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.[4] 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).[4]

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.[4] 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).[4]

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.[4] 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.[4]

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

[3]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.
[4]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.

to occur.[5] 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.[5] 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.[5] 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.[6] 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 12th among all states and dependent areas for rate of newly diagnosed HIV.[7] There were 17,803 people newly diagnosed with AIDS (Stage 3) in the United States and six dependent areas in 2017.[7]

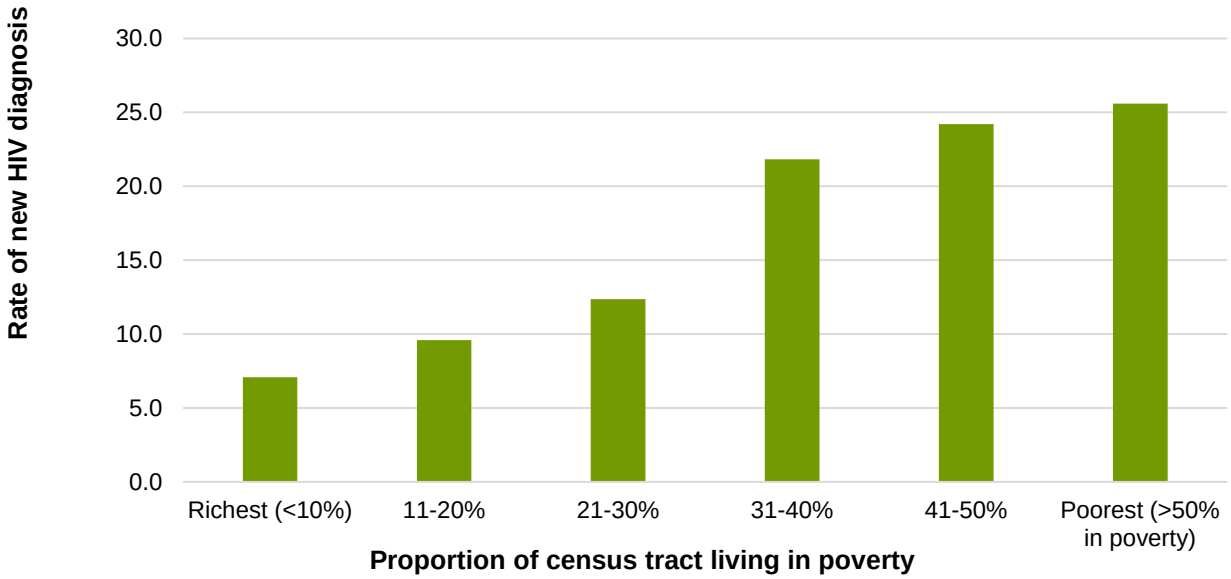
Poverty and HIV in North Carolina

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.[8] 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.[8] For each person with newly diagnosed HIV in North Carolina in 2018, 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

[5]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.
[6]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.
[7]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2018). *HIV Surveillance Report, 2017*. Vol 29. Published Novemer 2018. Accessed July 22, 2019. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2017-vol-29.pdf.
[8]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.

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*, 2018



[a]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.
Data Sources: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of June 28, 2018), 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.[9] Based on this study and others, current HIV treatment guidelines recommend all HIV-infected individuals receive ART.[10]

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.[11]

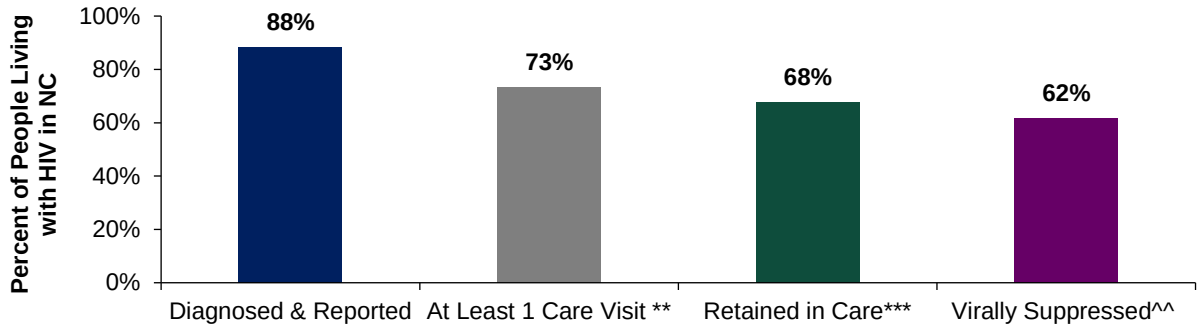
There are programs in North Carolina that exist to help those with HIV. The federally funded Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (RWHAP) began in the early 1990s and today continues to be a source of HIV-related care and treatment for people who otherwise would be unable to afford care. There were over 9,900 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/.

HIV Continuum of Care in North Carolina

The estimated number of people living in North Carolina with HIV infection at the end of 2017 was 40,000 (most recent estimate, North Carolina Division of Public Health, unpublished data). Among these, a diagnosis record was available for 88%. The remaining estimated 12% had no diagnosis record; these people may be unaware that they are living with HIV. Among the people living with HIV through 2018, 62% were virally suppressed (viral load <200 copies/mL) (Figure 2). North Carolina's suppression rate is similar to the national rate: among US areas with complete laboratory reporting, 61.5% of people living with HIV are virally suppressed.[12] Among all people living with HIV, people receiving medical care in 2018 were more likely to be virally suppressed; 85% of people receiving medical care were suppressed in 2018. Of the people receiving Ryan White Part B services, 82% were virally suppressed in 2018. Overall, 86% of the HIV Medication Assistance Program (HMAP, formerly ADAP) recipients were virally suppressed in 2018.

[9]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.
[10]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.
[11]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.
[12]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.

Figure 2. North Carolina HIV Continuum of Care, 2018* (People Diagnosed and Living through 2018)



^People over the age of 13 diagnosed with HIV in NC through 2018 and living in NC at the end of 2018. Data are preliminary and is subject to change (does not include 2018 vital statistics information).
**At least 1 indicator of care (lab, Medicaid claim, or ARV dispense) in 2018.
***Retained in care is defined as having 2 or more indicators of care (lab, Medicaid claim, or ARV dispense) at least 90 days apart OR virally suppressed in 2018.
^^Virally suppressed is defined as the last viral load in 2018 with a value of <200 copies/ml.
Data Sources: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of July 2019).

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 2018, a total of 188,717 HIV tests were performed through state-sponsored programs. Of these, 811 tests were confirmed positive (0.4%). Of the 811 positive tests, 305 were newly identified cases of HIV (0.2% of the total people newly diagnosed with HIV in the state in 2018). These numbers include HIV tests submitted to the North Carolina SLPH, 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 2018 and 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 is 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

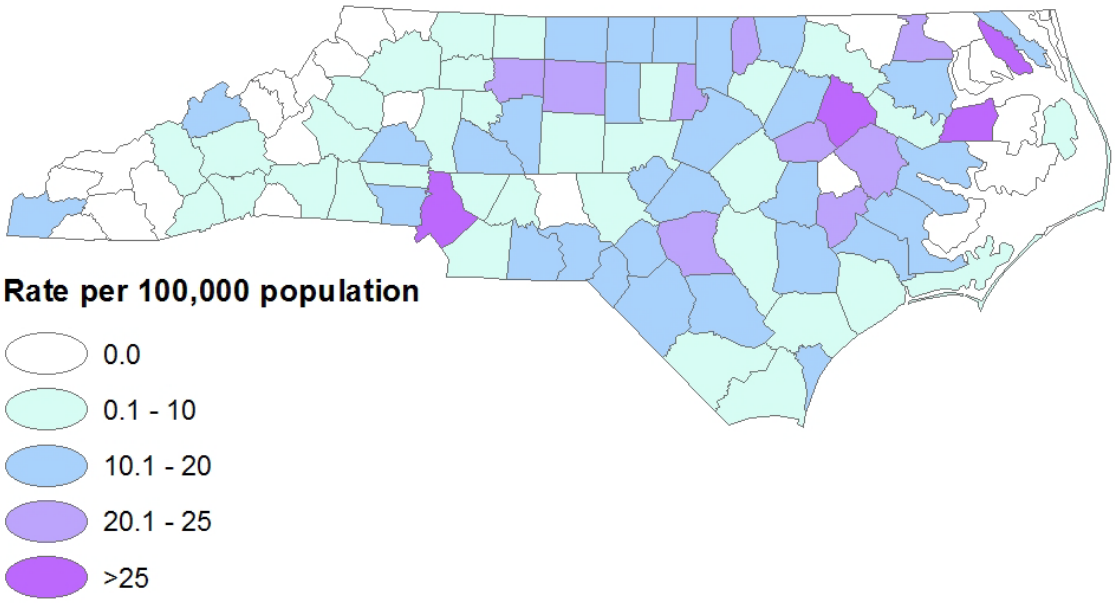
In North Carolina, partner notification, counseling, and referral services for HIV and syphilis are performed by a specialized group within the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, known as the Field Services Unit. This unit strives to control the spread of HIV and STDs by:

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, 2018

Figure 3. Newly Diagnosed HIV Rates in North Carolina by County of Residence at Diagnosis, 2018



Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 26, 2019).

County Totals and Rates for HIV 2018

Table 1. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV[a] and Residing in North Carolina by Most Recently Known County[b] of Residence as of 12/31/2018

County	Cases
Alamance	470
Alexander	26
Alleghany	4
Anson	74
Ashe	19
Avery	7
Beaufort	120
Bertie	94
Bladen	100
Brunswick	214
Buncombe	809
Burke	106
Cabarrus	442
Caldwell	99
Camden	9
Carteret	71
Caswell	51
Catawba	290
Chatham	130
Cherokee	39
Chowan	28
Clay	13
Cleveland	230
Columbus	172
Craven	242
Cumberland	1,603
Currituck	19
Dare	38
Davidson	336
Davie	41
Duplin	147
Durham	1,845
Edgecombe	311
Forsyth	1,725
Franklin	147
Gaston	735
Gates	14
Graham	5
Granville	206
Greene	58
Guilford	2,649
Halifax	194
Harnett	318
Haywood	85
Henderson	174
Hertford	89
Hoke	185
Hyde	11
Iredell	196
Jackson	39
Johnston	400
Jones	24
Lee	187
Lenoir	269
Lincoln	95
Macon	66
Madison	26
Martin	81
McDowell	32
Mecklenburg	6,847
Mitchell	9
Montgomery	49
Moore	148
Nash	356
New Hanover	659
Northampton	78
Onslow	346
Orange	318
Pamlico	18
Pasquotank	103
Pender	106
Perquimans	22
Person	94
Pitt	732
Polk	27
Randolph	220
Richmond	161
Robeson	478
Rockingham	198
Rowan	332
Rutherford	85
Sampson	180
Scotland	121
Stanly	107
Stokes	44
Surry	78
Swain	11
Transylvania	42
Tyrrell	8
Union	296
Vance	212
Wake	3,754
Warren	57
Washington	54
Watauga	42
Wayne	325
Wilkes	58
Wilson	372
Yadkin	40
Yancey	15
Unassigned[c]	2,046
North Carolina	**35,457**

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

[b]Based on most recently known address from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS).

[c]Unassigned includes cases diagnosed at long-term residence facilities, including prisons.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 26, 2019).

Table 2. Newly Diagnosed HIV[a] Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis, Year of Diagnosis, and Rank Order[b], 2016-2018

Rank[b]	County	2016 Cases	2016 Rate[c]	2017 Cases	2017 Rate[c]	2018 Cases	2018 Rate[c]	2016-2018 Average Rate[b]
1	Mecklenburg	263	30.2	272	30.6	254	28.0	29.6
2	Edgecombe	9	20.2	14	31.7	14	32.0	28.0
3	Guilford	136	30.8	126	28.3	109	24.3	27.8
4	Durham	81	31.4	66	25.2	60	22.4	26.3
5	Cumberland	65	23.9	69	25.5	60	22.1	23.9
6	Pasquotank	5	15.1	7	21.2	11	33.1	23.1
7	Forsyth	81	26.2	66	21.0	66	20.8	22.7
8	Pitt	33	22.1	37	24.5	32	21.0	22.5
9	Vance	9	24.3	7	19.0	8	21.6	21.6
10	Washington	2	19.3	1	9.7	3	29.6	19.5
11	Tyrrell	2	57.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	19.3
12	Richmond	7	18.6	7	18.6	7	18.6	18.6
13	Wilson	9	13.2	14	20.5	15	22.0	18.6
14	Anson	5	23.0	4	18.7	3	14.0	18.5
15	Robeson	19	17.4	19	17.5	17	15.7	16.9
16	Sampson	11	21.0	13	24.8	2	3.8	16.5
17	Bertie	4	23.6	2	11.9	2	12.0	15.8
18	Wake	170	19.7	127	14.3	114	12.6	15.5
19	Lenoir	7	14.6	5	10.5	10	21.2	15.4
20	Nash	15	18.9	11	13.8	10	12.6	15.1
21	Halifax	5	11.3	10	22.9	4	9.3	14.5
22	Alamance	18	13.3	22	16.0	20	14.3	14.5
23	Granville	6	11.9	7	13.7	9	17.4	14.4
24	New Hanover	25	12.9	34	17.2	24	11.9	14.0
25	Person	5	14.9	4	11.9	5	14.8	13.9
26	Gaston	20	11.0	25	13.6	30	16.0	13.5
27	Northampton	4	22.8	3	17.2	0	0.0	13.3
28	Rowan	20	17.0	14	11.8	13	10.9	13.3
29	Hertford	1	4.8	2	9.7	5	24.3	12.9
30	Bladen	2	7.0	4	14.0	5	17.6	12.8
31	Wayne	11	10.7	16	15.7	12	11.8	12.7
32	Harnett	10	9.5	17	16.0	13	12.0	12.5
33	Jones	0	0.0	2	24.0	1	11.9	12.0
34	Rockingham	10	12.8	9	11.6	9	11.6	12.0
35	Cleveland	9	11.0	12	14.6	8	9.7	11.8
36	Hoke	3	7.2	4	9.3	8	18.4	11.6
37	Beaufort	3	7.4	5	12.4	6	14.8	11.5
38	Lee	5	10.2	4	8.0	7	13.8	10.6
39	Onslow	22	14.2	18	11.4	10	6.3	10.6
40	Pender	9	18.1	3	5.9	4	7.6	10.5
41	Cabarrus	25	15.2	14	8.3	14	8.1	10.5

Continued

[a]HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).
[b]Rank is based on a three-year average rate per 100,000 population for newly diagnosed HIV infections in the county of interest.
[c]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 26, 2019).

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

Rank[b]	County	2016 Cases	2016 Rate[c]	2017 Cases	2017 Rate[c]	2018 Cases	2018 Rate[c]	2016-2018 Average Rate[b]
42	Columbus	2	4.2	10	20.9	3	6.3	10.5
43	Scotland	3	10.2	3	10.3	3	10.3	10.3
44	Martin	3	15.2	2	10.3	1	5.1	10.2
45	Caswell	2	10.1	1	5.1	3	15.2	10.1
46	Union	22	11.9	15	7.9	18	9.3	9.7
47	Warren	1	5.8	1	5.8	3	17.4	9.7
48	Duplin	2	4.1	6	12.3	6	12.3	9.6
49	Davidson	11	7.9	12	8.6	16	11.3	9.3
50	Craven	9	10.4	4	4.6	9	10.4	8.5
51	Henderson	10	10.2	7	7.0	8	7.9	8.4
52	Franklin	4	7.3	6	10.8	4	7.0	8.4
53	Catawba	10	7.6	7	5.3	16	11.9	8.3
54	Cherokee	2	8.2	1	4.1	3	12.0	8.1
55	Buncombe	21	9.5	20	9.0	11	4.9	7.8
56	Brunswick	10	9.0	9	7.8	8	6.6	7.8
57	Johnston	13	8.3	9	5.6	15	9.0	7.7
58	Camden	1	11.4	0	0.0	1	11.1	7.5
59	Dare	2	6.5	3	9.6	2	6.3	7.5
60	Greene	1	5.6	3	16.7	0	0.0	7.4
61	Davie	2	5.6	4	11.0	2	5.5	7.4
62	Yadkin	2	6.2	3	9.3	2	6.2	7.3
63	Madison	2	10.7	0	0.0	2	10.5	7.1
64	Hyde	1	20.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	7.0
65	Orange	11	8.9	5	4.0	10	7.9	7.0
66	Caldwell	4	5.7	6	8.5	4	5.7	6.6
67	Burke	5	6.4	5	6.4	4	5.1	6.0
68	Randolph	10	8.3	7	5.8	4	3.3	5.8
69	Iredell	5	3.5	11	7.5	9	6.0	5.6
70	Haywood	1	1.9	3	5.6	5	9.3	5.6
71	Chowan	2	16.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5.5
72	Chatham	3	5.0	4	6.6	3	4.8	5.5
73	Rutherford	3	5.3	5	8.8	1	1.7	5.3
74	Lincoln	3	4.3	2	2.8	6	8.4	5.2
75	Stanly	6	11.7	0	0.0	2	3.8	5.2
76	Wilkes	4	6.8	2	3.4	3	5.1	5.1
77	Moore	6	7.4	1	1.2	5	6.0	4.9
78	Montgomery	0	0.0	3	13.0	0	0.0	4.3
79	Stokes	2	5.0	1	2.5	2	5.0	4.2
80	Macon	2	6.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	3.4
81	Gates	1	10.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3.4

Continued

[a]HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).
[b]Rank is based on a three-year average rate per 100,000 population for newly diagnosed HIV infections in the county of interest.
[c]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 26, 2019).

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

Rank[b]	County	2016 Cases	2016 Rate[c]	2017 Cases	2017 Rate[c]	2018 Cases	2018 Rate[c]	2016-2018 Average Rate[b]
82	Carteret	2	3.3	1	1.7	3	4.9	3.3
83	Pamlico	0	0.0	1	8.8	0	0.0	2.9
84	Ashe	2	8.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.9
85	Perquimans	0	0.0	1	8.6	0	0.0	2.9
86	Surry	3	4.9	0	0.0	2	3.3	2.7
87	Watauga	2	4.1	2	4.0	0	0.0	2.7
88	Jackson	0	0.0	3	7.9	0	0.0	2.6
89	Mitchell	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.6
90	Transylvania	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	3.3	2.2
91	Yancey	1	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.2
92	Avery	1	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.1
93	Polk	1	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.8
94	Currituck	1	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.5
95	McDowell	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.9
96	Alexander	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
96	Alleghany	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
96	Clay	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
96	Graham	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
96	Swain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
N/A	Unassigned[d]	24	--	18	--	14	--	--
	North Carolina	**1,389**	**16.3**	**1,305**	**15.1**	**1,218**	**13.9**	**15.1**

[a]HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).
[b]Rank is based on a three-year average rate per 100,000 population for newly diagnosed HIV infections in the county of interest.
[c]Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.
[d]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 26, 2019).

Table 3. Newly Diagnosed HIV[a] Annual Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

County	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]
Alamance	17	13.0	14	10.6	18	13.3	22	16.0	20	14.3
Alexander	4	12.7	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	13.5	3	13.6	5	23.0	4	18.7	3	14.0
Ashe	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Avery	0	0.0	1	6.4	1	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Beaufort	5	12.4	2	4.9	3	7.4	5	12.4	6	14.8
Bertie	7	39.6	9	51.2	4	23.6	2	11.9	2	12.0
Bladen	3	10.3	5	17.3	2	7.0	4	14.0	5	17.6
Brunswick	9	8.7	5	4.7	10	9.0	9	7.8	8	6.6
Buncombe	22	10.3	24	11.0	21	9.5	20	9.0	11	4.9
Burke	1	1.3	6	7.7	5	6.4	5	6.4	4	5.1
Cabarrus	18	11.5	12	7.5	25	15.2	14	8.3	14	8.1
Caldwell	1	1.4	4	5.7	4	5.7	6	8.5	4	5.7
Camden	0	0.0	1	11.6	1	11.4	0	0.0	1	11.1
Carteret	5	8.3	4	6.7	2	3.3	1	1.7	3	4.9
Caswell	0	0.0	3	15.2	2	10.1	1	5.1	3	15.2
Catawba	14	10.8	12	9.2	10	7.6	7	5.3	16	11.9
Chatham	0	0.0	5	8.6	3	5.0	4	6.6	3	4.8
Cherokee	1	4.2	1	4.2	2	8.2	1	4.1	3	12.0
Chowan	1	8.1	1	8.2	2	16.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clay	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cleveland	7	8.5	9	11.0	9	11.0	12	14.6	8	9.7
Columbus	8	16.6	8	16.7	2	4.2	10	20.9	3	6.3
Craven	8	9.2	9	10.5	9	10.4	4	4.6	9	10.4
Cumberland	75	27.8	83	30.7	65	23.9	69	25.5	60	22.1
Currituck	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dare	1	3.3	4	13.1	2	6.5	3	9.6	2	6.3
Davidson	8	5.8	10	7.2	11	7.9	12	8.6	16	11.3
Davie	0	0.0	1	2.8	2	5.6	4	11.0	2	5.5
Duplin	4	8.2	9	18.5	2	4.1	6	12.3	6	12.3
Durham	66	26.8	59	23.5	81	31.4	66	25.2	60	22.4
Edgecombe	15	32.7	16	35.6	9	20.2	14	31.7	14	32.0
Forsyth	51	16.9	56	18.3	81	26.2	66	21.0	66	20.8
Franklin	1	1.9	6	11.2	4	7.3	6	10.8	4	7.0
Gaston	19	10.8	29	16.3	20	11.0	25	13.6	30	16.0
Gates	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Graham	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Granville	4	8.1	6	12.1	6	11.9	7	13.7	9	17.4
Greene	4	22.4	3	16.8	1	5.6	3	16.7	0	0.0
Guilford	99	23.1	121	27.9	136	30.8	126	28.3	109	24.3

Continued

[a]HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).

[b]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 26, 2019).

Table 3 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed HIV[a] Annual Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

County	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]
Halifax	11	24.6	9	20.4	5	11.3	10	22.9	4	9.3
Harnett	10	9.9	11	10.7	10	9.5	17	16.0	13	12.0
Haywood	2	3.9	2	3.9	1	1.9	3	5.6	5	9.3
Henderson	5	5.3	10	10.4	10	10.2	7	7.0	8	7.9
Hertford	4	18.9	2	9.5	1	4.8	2	9.7	5	24.3
Hoke	9	22.3	5	12.1	3	7.2	4	9.3	8	18.4
Hyde	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iredell	5	3.6	8	5.6	5	3.5	11	7.5	9	6.0
Jackson	4	11.2	2	5.5	0	0.0	3	7.9	0	0.0
Johnston	16	10.9	14	9.3	13	8.3	9	5.6	15	9.0
Jones	1	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	24.0	1	11.9
Lee	4	8.2	7	14.4	5	10.2	4	8.0	7	13.8
Lenoir	10	20.4	8	16.4	7	14.6	5	10.5	10	21.2
Lincoln	0	0.0	3	4.4	3	4.3	2	2.8	6	8.4
Macon	3	10.2	4	13.5	2	6.7	1	3.3	0	0.0
Madison	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.7	0	0.0	2	10.5
Martin	0	0.0	3	15.0	3	15.2	2	10.3	1	5.1
McDowell	1	2.6	1	2.6	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mecklenburg	306	36.9	284	33.4	263	30.2	272	30.6	254	28.0
Mitchell	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	3	13.1	1	4.3	0	0.0	3	13.0	0	0.0
Moore	12	15.2	8	10.0	6	7.4	1	1.2	5	6.0
Nash	18	22.7	15	18.9	15	18.9	11	13.8	10	12.6
New Hanover	14	7.5	26	13.8	25	12.9	34	17.2	24	11.9
Northampton	5	27.8	4	22.4	4	22.8	3	17.2	0	0.0
Onslow	22	14.3	24	15.4	22	14.2	18	11.4	10	6.3
Orange	10	8.3	12	9.9	11	8.9	5	4.0	10	7.9
Pamlico	2	17.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.8	0	0.0
Pasquotank	4	12.1	2	6.1	5	15.1	7	21.2	11	33.1
Pender	7	14.8	3	6.2	9	18.1	3	5.9	4	7.6
Perquimans	2	17.3	2	17.2	0	0.0	1	8.6	0	0.0
Person	3	9.0	5	15.0	5	14.9	4	11.9	5	14.8
Pitt	38	25.9	33	22.3	33	22.1	37	24.5	32	21.0
Polk	2	11.1	0	0.0	1	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Randolph	6	5.0	4	3.3	10	8.3	7	5.8	4	3.3
Richmond	4	10.5	1	2.6	7	18.6	7	18.6	7	18.6
Robeson	21	19.1	29	26.4	19	17.4	19	17.5	17	15.7
Rockingham	8	10.2	5	6.4	10	12.8	9	11.6	9	11.6
Rowan	12	10.4	11	9.4	20	17.0	14	11.8	13	10.9
Rutherford	1	1.8	5	8.8	3	5.3	5	8.8	1	1.7

Continued

[a]HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).
[b]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 26, 2019).

Table 3 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed HIV[a] Annual Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

County	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]
Sampson	6	11.4	3	5.7	11	21.0	13	24.8	2	3.8
Scotland	8	26.9	13	44.1	3	10.2	3	10.3	3	10.3
Stanly	7	13.6	1	1.9	6	11.7	0	0.0	2	3.8
Stokes	0	0.0	1	2.5	2	5.0	1	2.5	2	5.0
Surry	1	1.6	3	4.9	3	4.9	0	0.0	2	3.3
Swain	1	8.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transylvania	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	3.3
Tyrrell	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	57.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Union	13	7.4	18	10.0	22	11.9	15	7.9	18	9.3
Vance	12	32.5	6	16.2	9	24.3	7	19.0	8	21.6
Wake	149	18.2	130	15.5	170	19.7	127	14.3	114	12.6
Warren	0	0.0	3	17.1	1	5.8	1	5.8	3	17.4
Washington	4	37.7	0	0.0	2	19.3	1	9.7	3	29.6
Watauga	2	4.2	3	6.2	2	4.1	2	4.0	0	0.0
Wayne	11	10.7	17	16.6	11	10.7	16	15.7	12	11.8
Wilkes	1	1.7	1	1.7	4	6.8	2	3.4	3	5.1
Wilson	12	17.8	8	11.8	9	13.2	14	20.5	15	22.0
Yadkin	3	9.3	2	6.3	2	6.2	3	9.3	2	6.2
Yancey	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unassigned[c]	24	--	23	--	24	--	18	--	14	--
North Carolina	**1,320**	**15.9**	**1,336**	**15.9**	**1,389**	**16.3**	**1,305**	**15.1**	**1,218**	**13.9**

[a]HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).
[b]Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.
[c]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 26, 2019).

Table 4. Number of People Diagnosed with AIDS (Stage 3)[a] and Residing in North Carolina by Most Recently Known County[b] of Residence as of 12/31/2018

County	Cases
Alamance	197
Alexander	16
Alleghany	2
Anson	47
Ashe	5
Avery	6
Beaufort	60
Bertie	57
Bladen	54
Brunswick	101
Buncombe	410
Burke	54
Cabarrus	193
Caldwell	54
Camden	7
Carteret	31
Caswell	22
Catawba	144
Chatham	56
Cherokee	20
Chowan	15
Clay	8
Cleveland	112
Columbus	91
Craven	126
Cumberland	667
Currituck	7
Dare	18
Davidson	157
Davie	16
Duplin	89
Durham	795
Edgecombe	161
Forsyth	764
Franklin	74
Gaston	364
Gates	5
Graham	4
Granville	104
Greene	41
Guilford	984
Halifax	97
Harnett	173
Haywood	46
Henderson	97
Hertford	58
Hoke	111
Hyde	6
Iredell	105
Jackson	17
Johnston	242
Jones	14
Lee	85
Lenoir	142
Lincoln	40
Macon	36
Madison	15
Martin	51
McDowell	20
Mecklenburg	2,939
Mitchell	7
Montgomery	26
Moore	73
Nash	201
New Hanover	310
Northampton	51
Onslow	163
Orange	130
Pamlico	8
Pasquotank	50
Pender	55
Perquimans	14
Person	42
Pitt	364
Polk	13
Randolph	103
Richmond	85
Robeson	243
Rockingham	70
Rowan	156
Rutherford	49
Sampson	86
Scotland	61
Stanly	64
Stokes	21
Surry	38
Swain	7
Transylvania	15
Tyrrell	5
Union	148
Vance	103
Wake	1,761
Warren	27
Washington	34
Watauga	23
Wayne	167
Wilkes	20
Wilson	191
Yadkin	17
Yancey	10
Unassigned[c]	587
North Carolina	**16,030**

[a]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.

[b]Based on most recently known address from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS).

[c]Unassigned includes cases diagnosed at long-term residence facilities, including prisons.

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 26, 2019).

Table 5. Newly Diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3)[a] Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis, Year of Diagnosis, and Rank Order[b], 2016-2018

Rank[b]	County	2016 Cases	2016 Rate[c]	2017 Cases	2017 Rate[c]	2018 Cases	2018 Rate[c]	2016-2018 Average Rate[b]
1	Bertie	3	17.7	2	11.9	4	24.0	17.9
2	Edgecombe	8	18.0	9	20.4	4	9.2	15.8
3	Northampton	3	17.1	3	17.2	2	11.6	15.3
4	Scotland	5	17.0	1	3.4	6	20.7	13.7
5	Pitt	15	10.0	21	13.9	22	14.4	12.8
6	Forsyth	30	9.7	43	13.7	46	14.5	12.6
7	Lenoir	7	14.6	5	10.5	6	12.7	12.6
8	Durham	32	12.4	33	12.6	30	11.2	12.1
9	Cumberland	33	12.1	24	8.9	37	13.7	11.6
10	Granville	5	10.0	5	9.8	7	13.6	11.1
11	Richmond	2	5.3	6	16.0	4	10.7	10.6
12	Nash	10	12.6	8	10.1	7	8.8	10.5
13	Robeson	14	12.8	9	8.3	11	10.2	10.4
14	Martin	2	10.1	2	10.3	2	10.3	10.2
15	Mecklenburg	123	14.1	93	10.4	54	6.0	10.2
16	Pasquotank	1	3.0	5	15.1	4	12.0	10.1
17	Tyrrell	1	28.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	9.6
18	Wayne	11	10.7	8	7.8	10	9.8	9.4
19	Bladen	2	7.0	4	14.0	2	7.0	9.3
20	Wilson	8	11.8	6	8.8	4	5.9	8.8
21	Perquimans	2	17.2	0	0.0	1	8.6	8.6
22	Vance	2	5.4	3	8.1	4	10.8	8.1
23	Jones	0	0.0	1	12.0	1	11.9	8.0
24	Camden	1	11.4	0	0.0	1	11.1	7.5
25	Greene	0	0.0	2	11.2	2	11.1	7.4
26	Gaston	12	6.6	16	8.7	13	6.9	7.4
27	Cleveland	9	11.0	5	6.1	4	4.8	7.3
28	Davidson	9	6.5	7	5.0	14	9.9	7.1
29	Wake	65	7.5	65	7.3	59	6.5	7.1
30	Sampson	2	3.8	5	9.5	4	7.6	7.0
31	Alamance	11	8.1	10	7.3	7	5.0	6.8
32	Caswell	0	0.0	2	10.1	2	10.1	6.8
33	Lee	6	12.2	4	8.0	0	0.0	6.7
34	Hoke	3	7.2	3	7.0	2	4.6	6.3
35	Anson	1	4.6	1	4.7	2	9.3	6.2
36	Duplin	1	2.0	5	10.3	3	6.1	6.1
37	Guilford	30	6.8	30	6.7	21	4.7	6.1
38	Rutherford	3	5.3	3	5.3	4	7.0	5.8
39	Warren	0	0.0	3	17.4	0	0.0	5.8
40	Rowan	7	6.0	10	8.4	3	2.5	5.6

Continued

[a]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.

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

[c]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 26, 2019).

Table 5 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3)[a] Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis, Year of Diagnosis, and Rank Order[b], 2016-2018

Rank[b]	County	2016 Cases	2016 Rate[c]	2017 Cases	2017 Rate[c]	2018 Cases	2018 Rate[c]	2016-2018 Average Rate[b]
41	Harnett	2	1.9	9	8.5	5	4.6	5.0
42	Person	1	3.0	1	3.0	3	8.9	4.9
43	Beaufort	3	7.4	2	4.9	1	2.5	4.9
44	Hertford	1	4.8	1	4.8	1	4.9	4.8
45	Rockingham	1	1.3	3	3.9	7	9.0	4.7
46	Halifax	2	4.5	4	9.2	0	0.0	4.6
47	Johnston	8	5.1	5	3.1	9	5.4	4.6
48	Alexander	3	9.4	1	3.1	0	0.0	4.2
49	Columbus	1	2.1	3	6.3	2	4.2	4.2
50	Buncombe	7	3.2	14	6.3	7	3.1	4.2
51	Onslow	6	3.9	7	4.4	6	3.8	4.0
52	Craven	4	4.6	2	2.3	4	4.6	3.9
53	Stanly	3	5.8	0	0.0	3	5.7	3.8
54	Caldwell	5	7.1	1	1.4	2	2.8	3.8
55	Polk	1	5.5	0	0.0	1	5.4	3.7
56	Franklin	1	1.8	2	3.6	3	5.2	3.6
57	Clay	0	0.0	1	10.3	0	0.0	3.4
58	Cabarrus	11	6.7	4	2.4	2	1.2	3.4
59	New Hanover	7	3.6	8	4.0	5	2.5	3.4
60	Gates	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	3.3
61	Henderson	2	2.0	5	5.0	3	3.0	3.3
62	Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.9	3.3
63	Union	7	3.8	9	4.8	2	1.0	3.2
64	Brunswick	5	4.5	4	3.4	2	1.6	3.2
65	Iredell	3	2.1	8	5.4	3	2.0	3.2
66	Burke	5	6.4	1	1.3	1	1.3	3.0
67	Montgomery	1	4.3	1	4.3	0	0.0	2.9
68	Wilkes	1	1.7	2	3.4	2	3.4	2.8
69	Randolph	2	1.7	3	2.5	5	4.1	2.8
70	Chatham	2	3.4	3	4.9	0	0.0	2.8
71	Chowan	1	8.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.7
72	Cherokee	1	4.1	1	4.1	0	0.0	2.7
73	Mitchell	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.6
74	Catawba	2	1.5	2	1.5	6	4.5	2.5
75	Orange	4	3.2	2	1.6	3	2.4	2.4
76	Yancey	1	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.2
77	Avery	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.4	2.1
78	Yadkin	1	3.1	1	3.1	0	0.0	2.1
79	Moore	3	3.7	1	1.2	1	1.2	2.0
80	Lincoln	1	1.4	1	1.4	2	2.8	1.9

Continued

[a]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.

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

[c]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 26, 2019).

Table 5 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3)[a] Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis, Year of Diagnosis, and Rank Order[b], 2016-2018

Rank[b]	County	2016 Cases	2016 Rate[c]	2017 Cases	2017 Rate[c]	2018 Cases	2018 Rate[c]	2016-2018 Average Rate[b]
81	Haywood	0	0.0	2	3.8	1	1.9	1.9
82	Madison	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.2	1.7
83	McDowell	1	2.6	1	2.6	0	0.0	1.7
84	Stokes	0	0.0	1	2.5	1	2.5	1.7
85	Macon	1	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.1
86	Transylvania	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	1.1
87	Carteret	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	1.6	1.1
88	Surry	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.3	1.1
89	Davie	1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.9
90	Jackson	0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0	0.9
91	Pender	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.7
92	Watauga	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0.7
93	Alleghany	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
93	Ashe	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
93	Currituck	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
93	Dare	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
93	Graham	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
93	Hyde	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
93	Pamlico	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
93	Swain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
N/A	Unassigned[d]	4	--	8	--	4	--	--
	North Carolina	**597**	**7.0**	**590**	**6.8**	**513**	**5.9**	**6.6**

[a]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.

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

[c]Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

[d]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 26, 2019).

Table 6. Newly Diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3)[a] Annual Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

County	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]
Alamance	16	12.3	8	6.1	11	8.1	10	7.3	7	5.0
Alexander	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	9.4	1	3.1	0	0.0
Alleghany	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anson	4	17.9	1	4.5	1	4.6	1	4.7	2	9.3
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	0	0.0	1	6.4
Beaufort	4	9.9	4	9.9	3	7.4	2	4.9	1	2.5
Bertie	4	22.6	2	11.4	3	17.7	2	11.9	4	24.0
Bladen	5	17.2	2	6.9	2	7.0	4	14.0	2	7.0
Brunswick	5	4.8	0	0.0	5	4.5	4	3.4	2	1.6
Buncombe	12	5.6	11	5.1	7	3.2	14	6.3	7	3.1
Burke	4	5.2	2	2.6	5	6.4	1	1.3	1	1.3
Cabarrus	10	6.4	9	5.6	11	6.7	4	2.4	2	1.2
Caldwell	4	5.7	2	2.9	5	7.1	1	1.4	2	2.8
Camden	0	0.0	1	11.6	1	11.4	0	0.0	1	11.1
Carteret	5	8.3	2	3.3	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	1.6
Caswell	0	0.0	1	5.1	0	0.0	2	10.1	2	10.1
Catawba	6	4.6	6	4.6	2	1.5	2	1.5	6	4.5
Chatham	6	10.6	5	8.6	2	3.4	3	4.9	0	0.0
Cherokee	2	8.4	1	4.2	1	4.1	1	4.1	0	0.0
Chowan	1	8.1	1	8.2	1	8.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clay	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.3	0	0.0
Cleveland	9	11.0	3	3.7	9	11.0	5	6.1	4	4.8
Columbus	5	10.4	5	10.4	1	2.1	3	6.3	2	4.2
Craven	6	6.9	5	5.8	4	4.6	2	2.3	4	4.6
Cumberland	41	15.2	35	13.0	33	12.1	24	8.9	37	13.7
Currituck	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dare	0	0.0	2	6.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Davidson	3	2.2	15	10.9	9	6.5	7	5.0	14	9.9
Davie	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Duplin	0	0.0	1	2.1	1	2.0	5	10.3	3	6.1
Durham	46	18.7	52	20.7	32	12.4	33	12.6	30	11.2
Edgecombe	6	13.1	4	8.9	8	18.0	9	20.4	4	9.2
Forsyth	13	4.3	61	20.0	30	9.7	43	13.7	46	14.5
Franklin	2	3.8	3	5.6	1	1.8	2	3.6	3	5.2
Gaston	14	7.9	17	9.5	12	6.6	16	8.7	13	6.9
Gates	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0
Graham	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Granville	5	10.1	5	10.1	5	10.0	5	9.8	7	13.6
Greene	3	16.8	4	22.4	0	0.0	2	11.2	2	11.1
Guilford	25	5.8	36	8.3	30	6.8	30	6.7	21	4.7

Continued

[a]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.

[b]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 26, 2019).

Table 6 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3)[a] Annual Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

County	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases
Halifax	4	9.0	3	6.8	2	4.5	4	9.2	0	0.0
Harnett	8	7.9	7	6.8	2	1.9	9	8.5	5	4.6
Haywood	1	1.9	1	1.9	0	0.0	2	3.8	1	1.9
Henderson	0	0.0	3	3.1	2	2.0	5	5.0	3	3.0
Hertford	2	9.4	1	4.7	1	4.8	1	4.8	1	4.9
Hoke	5	12.4	1	2.4	3	7.2	3	7.0	2	4.6
Hyde	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iredell	4	2.9	7	4.9	3	2.1	8	5.4	3	2.0
Jackson	2	5.6	1	2.8	0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0
Johnston	15	10.2	7	4.6	8	5.1	5	3.1	9	5.4
Jones	1	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.0	1	11.9
Lee	4	8.2	5	10.3	6	12.2	4	8.0	0	0.0
Lenoir	7	14.3	6	12.3	7	14.6	5	10.5	6	12.7
Lincoln	3	4.4	2	2.9	1	1.4	1	1.4	2	2.8
Macon	2	6.8	1	3.4	1	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	0	0.0	3	16.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.2
Martin	1	5.0	3	15.0	2	10.1	2	10.3	2	10.3
McDowell	0	0.0	1	2.6	1	2.6	1	2.6	0	0.0
Mecklenburg	167	20.2	144	17.0	123	14.1	93	10.4	54	6.0
Mitchell	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	1	4.4	2	8.7	1	4.3	1	4.3	0	0.0
Moore	8	10.2	4	5.0	3	3.7	1	1.2	1	1.2
Nash	8	10.1	10	12.6	10	12.6	8	10.1	7	8.8
New Hanover	7	3.8	8	4.2	7	3.6	8	4.0	5	2.5
Northampton	3	16.7	3	16.8	3	17.1	3	17.2	2	11.6
Onslow	6	3.9	6	3.9	6	3.9	7	4.4	6	3.8
Orange	8	6.6	8	6.6	4	3.2	2	1.6	3	2.4
Pamlico	1	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pasquotank	1	3.0	2	6.1	1	3.0	5	15.1	4	12.0
Pender	4	8.5	1	2.1	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Perquimans	1	8.6	0	0.0	2	17.2	0	0.0	1	8.6
Person	2	6.0	6	18.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	3	8.9
Pitt	9	6.1	9	6.1	15	10.0	21	13.9	22	14.4
Polk	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.5	0	0.0	1	5.4
Randolph	2	1.7	6	5.0	2	1.7	3	2.5	5	4.1
Richmond	7	18.3	4	10.5	2	5.3	6	16.0	4	10.7
Robeson	9	8.2	14	12.8	14	12.8	9	8.3	11	10.2
Rockingham	2	2.5	4	5.1	1	1.3	3	3.9	7	9.0
Rowan	7	6.0	5	4.3	7	6.0	10	8.4	3	2.5
Rutherford	0	0.0	3	5.3	3	5.3	3	5.3	4	7.0

Continued

[a]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.

[b]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 26, 2019).

Table 6 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3)[a] Annual Rates among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by County of Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

County	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases
Sampson	5	9.5	1	1.9	2	3.8	5	9.5	4	7.6
Scotland	3	10.1	6	20.4	5	17.0	1	3.4	6	20.7
Stanly	2	3.9	5	9.7	3	5.8	0	0.0	3	5.7
Stokes	0	0.0	2	5.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	1	2.5
Surry	1	1.6	4	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	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	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0
Tyrrell	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	28.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Union	8	4.6	7	3.9	7	3.8	9	4.8	2	1.0
Vance	6	16.2	6	16.2	2	5.4	3	8.1	4	10.8
Wake	59	7.2	68	8.1	65	7.5	65	7.3	59	6.5
Warren	1	5.7	2	11.4	0	0.0	3	17.4	0	0.0
Washington	3	28.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.9
Watauga	0	0.0	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0
Wayne	13	12.7	7	6.8	11	10.7	8	7.8	10	9.8
Wilkes	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	1.7	2	3.4	2	3.4
Wilson	9	13.3	9	13.3	8	11.8	6	8.8	4	5.9
Yadkin	2	6.2	0	0.0	1	3.1	1	3.1	0	0.0
Yancey	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unassigned[c]	14	--	14	--	4	--	8	--	4	--
North Carolina	**704**	**8.5**	**730**	**8.7**	**597**	**7.0**	**590**	**6.8**	**513**	**5.9**

[a]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.

[b]Rates are expressed per 100,000 population.

[b]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 26, 2019).

Table 7. HIV Testing at North Carolina Division of Public Health Funded Counseling and Testing Sites by County, 2018

County	Number Tested	Number Positive	% Positive	Number Newly Positive	% New Positive
Alamance	3,406	7	0.2	2	0.1
Alexander	446	0	0.0	0	0.0
Alleghany	189	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anson	830	3	0.4	2	0.2
Ashe	167	0	0.0	0	0.0
Avery	57	0	0.0	0	0.0
Beaufort	1,052	5	0.5	3	0.3
Bertie	151	2	1.3	1	0.7
Bladen	580	1	0.2	0	0.0
Brunswick	987	0	0.0	0	0.0
Buncombe	6,913	10	0.1	5	0.1
Burke	797	2	0.3	0	0.0
Cabarrus	1,646	2	0.1	2	0.1
Caldwell	928	2	0.2	1	0.1
Camden	24	0	0.0	0	0.0
Carteret	781	0	0.0	0	0.0
Caswell	355	2	0.6	2	0.6
Catawba	2,364	6	0.3	3	0.1
Chatham	644	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cherokee	376	1	0.3	0	0.0
Chowan	225	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clay	138	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cleveland	3,066	7	0.2	1	0.0
Columbus	1,012	2	0.2	0	0.0
Craven	2,554	8	0.3	3	0.1
Cumberland	9,600	80	0.8	18	0.2
Currituck	139	1	0.7	0	0.0
Dare	382	0	0.0	0	0.0
Davidson	1,489	4	0.3	0	0.0
Davie	377	0	0.0	0	0.0
Duplin	1,176	1	0.1	0	0.0
Durham	9,035	43	0.5	20	0.2
Edgecombe	1,871	3	0.2	1	0.1
Forsyth	10,821	53	0.5	23	0.2
Franklin	862	2	0.2	1	0.1
Gaston	6,021	27	0.4	7	0.1
Gates	116	1	0.9	1	0.9
Graham	38	0	0.0	0	0.0
Granville	604	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greene	181	0	0.0	0	0.0
Guilford	18,959	85	0.4	29	0.2
Halifax	907	3	0.3	2	0.2
Harnett	1,986	6	0.3	4	0.2
Haywood	537	1	0.2	1	0.2
Henderson	975	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hertford	483	8	1.7	1	0.2
Hoke	1,143	4	0.3	1	0.1
Hyde	96	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iredell	2,072	8	0.4	3	0.1
Jackson	706	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 (conventional tests performed by North Carolina State Laboratory of Public Health and Rapid Tests performed by funded agencies and sent to State Laboratory for data entry) (data as of May 31, 2019).

Table 7 (Continued). HIV Testing at North Carolina Division of Public Health Funded Counseling and Testing Sites by County, 2018

County	Number Tested	Number Positive	% Positive	Number Newly Positive	% New Positive
Johnston	1,961	3	0.2	1	0.1
Jones	46	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lee	880	6	0.7	3	0.3
Lenoir	966	4	0.4	2	0.2
Lincoln	683	8	1.2	3	0.4
Macon	489	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	262	0	0.0	0	0.0
Martin	589	2	0.3	0	0.0
McDowell	285	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mecklenburg	15,442	155	1.0	59	0.4
Mitchell	68	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	292	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moore	845	2	0.2	0	0.0
Nash	3,541	9	0.3	3	0.1
New Hanover	3,507	20	0.6	6	0.2
Northampton	457	1	0.2	0	0.0
Onslow	1,950	1	0.1	0	0.0
Orange	1,242	5	0.4	4	0.3
Pamlico	66	1	1.5	0	0.0
Pasquotank	730	6	0.8	2	0.3
Pender	844	2	0.2	1	0.1
Perquimans	166	1	0.6	0	0.0
Person	371	2	0.5	1	0.3
Pitt	5,396	21	0.4	13	0.2
Polk	59	0	0.0	0	0.0
Randolph	1,337	3	0.2	2	0.1
Richmond	730	5	0.7	1	0.1
Robeson	4,396	22	0.5	7	0.2
Rockingham	890	2	0.2	2	0.2
Rowan	1,491	6	0.4	3	0.2
Rutherford	928	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sampson	1,948	4	0.2	0	0.0
Scotland	1,040	1	0.1	1	0.1
Stanly	466	0	0.0	0	0.0
Stokes	236	0	0.0	0	0.0
Surry	447	3	0.7	1	0.2
Swain	101	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transylvania	152	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tyrrell	134	0	0.0	0	0.0
Union	1,190	2	0.2	1	0.1
Vance	506	1	0.2	1	0.2
Wake	22,510	91	0.4	41	0.2
Warren	491	1	0.2	0	0.0
Washington	375	1	0.3	1	0.3
Watauga	527	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wayne	3,251	8	0.2	3	0.1
Wilkes	631	3	0.5	2	0.3
Wilson	3,281	19	0.6	4	0.1
Yadkin	165	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yancey	93	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Carolina	**188,717**	**811**	**0.4**	**305**	**0.2**

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

Data Source: North Carolina Division of Public Health supported HIV testing data (conventional tests performed by North Carolina State Laboratory of Public Health and Rapid Tests performed by funded agencies and sent to State Laboratory for data entry) (data as of May 31, 2019**).**

Regional Networks of Care and Prevention (RNCP) in North Carolina Totals and Rates for HIV (including AIDS), 2018

Table 8. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV[a] Residing in North Carolina as of 12/31/2018, by Regional Network of Care and Prevention (RNCP) and Most Recently Known County of Residence[b]

Regional Networks of Care and Prevention (RNCP)	County	HIV Infection Classification[a]		Total
		HIV (Non-AIDS)	AIDS (Stage 3)	
Charlotte-Transitional Grant Area (TGA)	Anson	35	39	74
	Cabarrus	252	190	442
	Gaston	376	359	735
	Mecklenburg	3,941	2,906	6,847
	Union	149	147	296
	Region Total	**4,753**	**3,641**	**8,394**
Region 1	Avery	3	4	7
	Buncombe	407	402	809
	Cherokee	19	20	39
	Clay	5	8	13
	Cleveland	119	111	230
	Graham	1	4	5
	Haywood	39	46	85
	Henderson	81	93	174
	Jackson	22	17	39
	Macon	30	36	66
	Madison	11	15	26
	McDowell	12	20	32
	Mitchell	2	7	9
	Polk	14	13	27
	Rutherford	36	49	85
	Swain	4	7	11
	Transylvania	27	15	42
	Yancey	5	10	15
	Region Total	**837**	**877**	**1,714**
Region 2	Alexander	17	9	26
	Alleghany	2	2	4
	Ashe	14	5	19
	Burke	54	52	106
	Caldwell	47	52	99
	Catawba	147	143	290
	Lincoln	55	40	95
	Watauga	21	21	42
	Wilkes	38	20	58
	Region Total	**395**	**344**	**739**

Continued

[a]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. Classification of AIDS (Stage 3) or who have ever been diagnosed with AIDS (Stage 3) occurs during the year of AIDS (Stage 3) diagnosis.
[b]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 26, 2019).

Table 8 (Continued). Number of People Diagnosed with HIV[a] Residing in North Carolina as of 12/31/2018, by Regional Network of Care and Prevention (RNCP) and Most Recently Known County of Residence[b]

Regional Network of Care and Prevention (RNCP)	County	HIV Infection Classification[a]		Total
		HIV (Non-AIDS)	AIDS (Stage 3)	
Region 3	Davidson	184	152	336
	Davie	25	16	41
	Forsyth	965	760	1,725
	Iredell	93	103	196
	Rowan	181	151	332
	Stokes	23	21	44
	Surry	41	37	78
	Yadkin	23	17	40
	Region Total	**1,535**	**1,257**	**2,792**
Region 4	Alamance	275	195	470
	Caswell	36	15	51
	Guilford	1,679	970	2,649
	Montgomery	24	25	49
	Randolph	119	101	220
	Rockingham	128	70	198
	Stanly	52	55	107
	Region Total	**2,313**	**1,431**	**3,744**
Region 5	Bladen	46	54	100
	Cumberland	957	646	1,603
	Harnett	159	159	318
	Hoke	89	96	185
	Moore	75	73	148
	Richmond	76	85	161
	Robeson	240	238	478
	Sampson	98	82	180
	Scotland	65	56	121
	Region Total	**1,805**	**1,489**	**3,294**
Region 6	Chatham	74	56	130
	Durham	1,068	777	1,845
	Franklin	75	72	147
	Granville	99	107	206
	Johnston	166	234	400
	Lee	102	85	187
	Orange	192	126	318
	Person	53	41	94
	Vance	111	101	212
	Wake	2,022	1,732	3,754
	Warren	31	26	57
	Region Total	**3,993**	**3,357**	**7,350**

Continued

[a]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. Classification of AIDS (Stage 3) or who have ever been diagnosed with AIDS (Stage 3) occurs during the year of AIDS (Stage 3) diagnosis.

[b]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 26, 2019).

Table 8 (Continued). Number of People Diagnosed with HIV[a] Residing in North Carolina as of 12/31/2018, by Regional Network of Care and Prevention (RNCP) and Most Recently Known County of Residence[b]

Regional Network of Care and Prevention (RNCP)	County	HIV Infection Classification[a]		Total
		HIV (Non-AIDS)	AIDS (Stage 3)	
Region 7	Brunswick	114	100	214
	Columbus	85	87	172
	Duplin	62	85	147
	New Hanover	371	288	659
	Onslow	190	156	346
	Pender	52	54	106
	Region Total	**874**	**770**	**1,644**
Region 8	Edgecombe	152	159	311
	Halifax	106	88	194
	Nash	167	189	356
	Northampton	28	50	78
	Wilson	184	188	372
	Region Total	**637**	**674**	**1,311**
Region 9	Bertie	38	56	94
	Camden	2	7	9
	Chowan	13	15	28
	Currituck	12	7	19
	Dare	21	17	38
	Gates	9	5	14
	Hertford	41	48	89
	Hyde	6	5	11
	Pasquotank	53	50	103
	Perquimans	8	14	22
	Tyrrell	5	3	8
	Region Total	**208**	**227**	**435**
Region 10	Beaufort	60	60	120
	Carteret	43	28	71
	Craven	119	123	242
	Greene	23	35	58
	Jones	10	14	24
	Lenoir	129	140	269
	Martin	32	49	81
	Pamlico	10	8	18
	Pitt	372	360	732
	Washington	20	34	54
	Wayne	163	162	325
	Region Total	**981**	**1,013**	**1,994**
Unassigned[c]		**1,108**	**938**	**2,046**
North Carolina		**19,439**	**16,018**	**35,457**

[a]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. Classification of AIDS (Stage 3) occurs during the year of AIDS (Stage 3) diagnosis.
[b]Based on most recently known address from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS).
[c]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 26, 2019).

Table 9. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV who Resided in Charlotte-Transitional Grant Area (TGA)[a] by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk Redistributed) as of 12/31/2018

Demographics	Charlotte, Transitional Grant Area			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
Gender[b]						
Men	6,076	72.4	702.2	25,469	71.8	504.3
Women	2,264	27.0	245.1	9,739	27.5	182.6
Transgender	54	0.6	--	249	0.7	--
Current Age (Year)						
Less than 13	20	0.2	6.5	80	0.2	4.9
13-14	2	0.0	4.0	25	0.1	9.5
15-19	46	0.5	38.3	164	0.5	24.0
20-24	266	3.2	238.6	1,103	3.1	158.1
25-29	805	9.6	581.6	2,646	7.5	363.2
30-34	906	10.8	691.7	3,166	8.9	476.4
35-39	799	9.5	617.8	3,180	9.0	482.8
40-44	824	9.8	669.0	3,430	9.7	538.2
45-49	1,083	12.9	819.0	4,540	12.8	651.1
50-54	1,269	15.1	1,055.5	5,530	15.6	812.6
55-59	1,094	13.0	979.9	5,137	14.5	738.1
60-64	712	8.5	752.6	3,423	9.7	529.0
65 and older	568	6.8	257.2	3,033	8.6	179.5
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	18	0.2	276.4	210	0.6	170.2
Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	61	0.7	65.3	238	0.7	69.4
Black/African American[c]	5,670	67.5	1,201.5	22,267	62.8	969.7
Hispanic/Latino	643	7.7	298.6	2,739	7.7	274.6
White/Caucasian[c]	1,716	20.4	171.3	9,060	25.6	136.8
Multiple Race[c,d]	285	3.4	--	940	2.7	--
Unknown/Unspecified[c,d]	1	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
Exposure Category by Gender[b,e,f]						
Male	**6,126**			**25,687**		
Heterosexual	803	13.1	--	4,096	15.9	100.1[e]
IDU[e,f]	291	4.8	--	1,656	6.4	--
MSM[e,f]	4,767	77.8	--	18,504	72.0	15,138.2[e]
MSM/IDU[e,f]	216	3.5	--	1,122	4.4	--
Other Risks[e,f]	49	0.8	--	309	1.2	--
Female	**2,268**			**9,770**		
Heterosexual	1,946	85.8	--	7,939	81.3	175.3[e]
IDU[f]	232	10.2	--	1,387	14.2	--
Other Risks[f]	90	4.0	--	444	4.5	--
Total	**8,394**	**100.0**	**469.2**	**35,457**	**100.0**	**341.5**

[a]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.

[b]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.

[c]Non-Hispanic/Latino.

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

[e]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

[f]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

Table 10. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV[a] who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 1[b] by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk[c] Redistributed) as of 12/31/2018

Demographics	Region 1[b]			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000[d]	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000[d]
Gender[b]						
Men	1,352	78.9	304.7	25,469	71.8	504.3
Women	351	20.56	74.4	9,739	27.5	182.6
Transgender	11	0.6	--	249	0.7	--
Current Age (Year)						
Less than 13	3	0.2	2.5	80	0.2	4.9
13-14	1	0.1	5.0	25	0.1	9.5
15-19	4	0.2	7.7	164	0.5	24.0
20-24	23	1.3	45.1	1,103	3.1	158.1
25-29	77	4.5	138.7	2,646	7.5	363.2
30-34	112	6.5	217.0	3,166	8.9	476.4
35-39	117	6.8	223.3	3,180	9.0	482.8
40-44	157	9.2	300.7	3,430	9.7	538.2
45-49	227	13.2	388.6	4,540	12.8	651.1
50-54	315	18.4	528.1	5,530	15.6	812.6
55-59	288	16.8	440.2	5,137	14.5	738.1
60-64	213	12.4	314.5	3,423	9.7	529.0
65 and older	177	10.3	85.0	3,033	8.6	179.5
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	12	0.7	0.0	210	0.6	170.2
Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	7	0.4	67.7	238	0.7	69.4
Black/African American[c]	438	25.6	748.3	22,267	62.8	969.7
Hispanic/Latino	107	6.2	195.7	2,739	7.7	274.6
White/Caucasian[c]	1,104	64.4	141.5	9,060	25.6	136.8
Multiple Race[c,d]	46	2.7	--	940	2.7	--
Unknown/Unspecified[c,d]	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
Exposure Category by Gender[b,e,f]						
Male	**1,362**			**25,687**		
Heterosexual	119	8.8	--	4,096	15.9	100.1[e]
IDU[e,f]	95	6.9	--	1,656	6.4	--
MSM[e,f]	1,015	74.5	--	18,504	72.0	15,138.2[e]
MSM/IDU[e,f]	119	8.8	--	1,122	4.4	--
Other Risks[e,f]	14	1.0	--	309	1.2	--
Female	**352**			**9,770**		
Heterosexual	239	68.0	--	7,939	81.3	175.3[e]
IDU[f]	101	28.6	--	1,387	14.2	--
Other Risks[f]	12	3.5	--	444	4.5	--
Total	**1,714**	**100.0**	**187.2**	**35,457**	**100.0**	**341.5**

[a]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

[b]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.

[c]Non-Hispanic/Latino.

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

[e]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

[f]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

Table 11. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV[a] who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 2[b] by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk[c] Redistributed) as of 12/31/2018

Demographics	Region 2[b]			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
Gender[b]						
Men	573	77.5	188.2	25,469	71.8	504.3
Women	161	21.8	51.8	9,739	27.5	182.6
Transgender	5	0.7	--	249	0.7	--
Current Age (Year)						
Less than 13	2	0.3	2.4	80	0.2	4.9
13-14	0	0.0	0.0	25	0.1	9.5
15-19	0	0.0	0.0	164	0.5	24.0
20-24	3	0.4	7.5	1,103	3.1	158.1
25-29	17	2.3	40.3	2,646	7.5	363.2
30-34	39	5.3	104.0	3,166	8.9	476.4
35-39	60	8.1	185.1	3,180	9.0	482.8
40-44	65	8.8	193.0	3,430	9.7	538.2
45-49	73	9.9	204.1	4,540	12.8	651.1
50-54	93	12.6	218.6	5,530	15.6	812.6
55-59	135	18.3	308.5	5,137	14.5	738.1
60-64	114	15.4	248.2	3,423	9.7	529.0
65 and older	74	10.0	171.3	3,033	8.6	179.5
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	0	0.0	0.0	210	0.6	170.2
Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	3	0.4	22.0	238	0.7	69.4
Black/African American[c]	148	20.0	396.5	22,267	62.8	969.7
Hispanic/Latino	54	7.3	125.3	2,739	7.7	274.6
White/Caucasian[c]	513	69.4	98.8	9,060	25.6	136.8
Multiple Race[c,d]	21	2.8	--	940	2.7	--
Unknown/Unspecified[c,d]	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
Exposure Category by Gender[b,e,f]						
Male	**578**			**25,687**		
Heterosexual	49	8.5	--	4,096	15.9	100.1[e]
IDU[e,f]	30	5.3	--	1,656	6.4	--
MSM[e,f]	436	75.5	--	18,504	72.0	15,138.2[e]
MSM/IDU[e,f]	55	9.4	--	1,122	4.4	--
Other Risks[e,f]	8	1.3	--	309	1.2	--
Female	**161**			**9,770**		
Heterosexual	112	69.7	--	7,939	81.3	175.3[e]
IDU[f]	42	26.3	--	1,387	14.2	--
Other Risks[f]	7	4.0	--	444	4.5	--
Total	**739**	**100.0**	**120.2**	**35,457**	**100.0**	**341.5**

[a]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.

[b]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.

[c]Non-Hispanic/Latino.

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

[e]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

[f]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

Table 12. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV[a] who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 3[b] by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk[c] Redistributed) as of 12/31/2018

Demographics	Region 3[b]			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
Gender[b]						
Men	1,941	69.5	376.5	25,469	71.8	504.3
Women	827	29.6	151.0	9,739	27.5	182.6
Transgender	24	0.9	--	249	0.7	--
Current Age (Year)						
Less than 13	10	0.4	6.0	80	0.2	4.9
13-14	6	0.2	21.4	25	0.1	9.5
15-19	18	0.6	25.7	164	0.5	24.0
20-24	84	3.0	132.0	1,103	3.1	158.1
25-29	181	6.5	267.4	2,646	7.5	363.2
30-34	214	7.7	349.6	3,166	8.9	476.4
35-39	228	8.2	365.0	3,180	9.0	482.8
40-44	239	8.6	378.9	3,430	9.7	538.2
45-49	379	13.6	511.0	4,540	12.8	651.1
50-54	450	16.1	598.6	5,530	15.6	812.6
55-59	442	15.8	571.5	5,137	14.5	738.1
60-64	280	10.0	401.9	3,423	9.7	529.0
65 and older	261	9.3	141.0	3,033	8.6	179.5
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	3	0.1	83.3	210	0.6	170.2
Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	8	0.3	38.5	238	0.7	69.4
Black/African American[c]	1,610	57.7	935.8	22,267	62.8	969.7
Hispanic/Latino	260	9.3	247.9	2,739	7.7	274.6
White/Caucasian[c]	847	30.3	79.7	9,060	25.6	136.8
Multiple Race[c,d]	64	2.3	--	940	2.7	--
Unknown/Unspecified[c,d]	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
Exposure Category by Gender[b,e,f]						
Male	**1,960**			**25,687**		
Heterosexual	318	16.25	--	4,096	15.9	100.1[e]
IDU[e,f]	110	5.6	--	1,656	6.4	--
MSM[e,f]	1,415	72.2	--	18,504	72.0	15,138.2[e]
MSM/IDU[e,f]	86	4.4	--	1,122	4.4	--
Other Risks[e,f]	31	1.6	--	309	1.2	--
Female	**832**			**9,770**		
Heterosexual	678	81.5	--	7,939	81.3	175.3[e]
IDU[f]	119	14.3	--	1,387	14.2	--
Other Risks[f]	35	4.2	--	444	4.5	--
Total	**2,792**	**100.0**	**262.6**	**35,457**	**100.0**	**341.5**

[a]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.

[b]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.

[c]Non-Hispanic/Latino.

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

[e]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

[f]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

Table 13. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV[a] who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 4[b] by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk[c] Redistributed) as of 12/31/2018

Demographics	Region 4[b]			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
Gender[b]						
Men	2,622	70.0	522.5	25,469	71.8	504.3
Women	1,086	29.0	199.5	9,739	27.5	182.6
Transgender	36	1.0	--	249	0.7	--
Current Age (Year)						
Less than 13	7	0.2	4.3	80	0.2	4.9
13-14	4	0.1	15.0	25	0.1	9.5
15-19	21	0.6	28.1	164	0.5	24.0
20-24	175	4.7	255.8	1,103	3.1	158.1
25-29	286	7.6	399.0	2,646	7.5	363.2
30-34	346	9.2	546.9	3,166	8.9	476.4
35-39	348	9.3	562.0	3,180	9.0	482.8
40-44	389	10.4	634.7	3,430	9.7	538.2
45-49	485	13.0	684.6	4,540	12.8	651.1
50-54	548	14.6	771.3	5,530	15.6	812.6
55-59	536	14.3	741.4	5,137	14.5	738.1
60-64	293	7.8	441.5	3,423	9.7	529.0
65 and older	306	8.2	174.6	3,033	8.6	179.5
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	10	0.3	204.5	210	0.6	170.2
Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	29	0.8	78.1	238	0.7	69.4
Black/African American[c]	2,489	66.5	925.7	22,267	62.8	969.7
Hispanic/Latino	227	6.1	238.2	2,739	7.7	274.6
White/Caucasian[c]	911	24.3	142.3	9,060	25.6	136.8
Multiple Race[c,d]	78	2.1	--	940	2.7	--
Unknown/Unspecified[c,d]	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
Exposure Category by Gender[b,e,f]						
Male	**2,655**			**25,687**		
Heterosexual	399	15.0	--	4,096	15.9	100.1[e]
IDU[e,f]	160	6.0	--	1,656	6.4	--
MSM[e,f]	1,974	74.3	--	18,504	72.0	15,138.2[e]
MSM/IDU[e,f]	87	3.3	--	1,122	4.4	--
Other Risks[e,f]	35	1.3	--	309	1.2	--
Female	**1,089**			**9,770**		
Heterosexual	936	85.9	--	7,939	81.3	175.3[e]
IDU[f]	103	9.5	--	1,387	14.2	--
Other Risks[f]	50	4.6	--	444	4.5	--
Total	**3,744**	**100.0**	**357.9**	**35,457**	**100.0**	**341.5**

[a]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.

[b]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.

[c]Non-Hispanic/Latino.

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

[e]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

[f]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

Table 14. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV[a] who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 5[b] by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk[c] Redistributed) as of 12/31/2018

Demographics	Region 5[b]			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
Gender[b]						
Men	2,177	66.1	477.7	25,469	71.8	504.3
Women	1,093	33.2	231.2	9,739	27.5	182.6
Transgender	24	0.7	--	249	0.7	--
Current Age (Year)						
Less than 13	4	0.1	2.4	80	0.2	4.9
13-14	1	0.0	4.2	25	0.1	9.5
15-19	16	0.5	26.0	164	0.5	24.0
20-24	111	3.4	162.0	1,103	3.1	158.1
25-29	273	8.3	371.9	2,646	7.5	363.2
30-34	328	10.0	519.4	3,166	8.9	476.4
35-39	330	10.0	553.3	3,180	9.0	482.8
40-44	349	10.6	653.1	3,430	9.7	538.2
45-49	419	12.7	762.5	4,540	12.8	651.1
50-54	479	14.5	880.5	5,530	15.6	812.6
55-59	409	12.4	718.1	5,137	14.5	738.1
60-64	322	9.8	602.0	3,423	9.7	529.0
65 and older	253	7.7	182.6	3,033	8.6	179.5
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	137	4.2	186.2	210	0.6	170.2
Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	13	0.4	71.0	238	0.7	69.4
Black/African American[c]	2,219	67.4	796.8	22,267	62.8	969.7
Hispanic/Latino	237	7.2	231.1	2,739	7.7	274.6
White/Caucasian[c]	561	17.0	123.2	9,060	25.6	136.8
Multiple Race[c,d]	127	3.9	--	940	2.7	--
Unknown/Unspecified[c,d]	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
Exposure Category by Gender[b,e,f]						
Male	**2,197**			**25,687**		
Heterosexual	436	19.8	--	4,096	15.9	100.1[e]
IDU[e,f]	113	5.1	--	1,656	6.4	--
MSM[e,f]	1,563	71.1	--	18,504	72.0	15,138.2[e]
MSM/IDU[e,f]	62	2.8	--	1,122	4.4	--
Other Risks[e,f]	23	1.0	--	309	1.2	--
Female	**1,097**			**9,770**		
Heterosexual	904	82.5	--	7,939	81.3	175.3[e]
IDU[f]	139	12.6	--	1,387	14.2	--
Other Risks[f]	54	4.9	--	444	4.5	--
Total	**3,294**	**100.0**	**354.8**	**35,457**	**100.0**	**341.5**

[a]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.

[b]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.

[c]Non-Hispanic/Latino.

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

[e]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

[f]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

Table 15. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV[a] who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 6[b] by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk[c] Redistributed) as of 12/31/2018

Demographics	Region 6[b]			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
Gender[b]						
Men	5,292	73.4	523.2	25,469	71.8	504.3
Women	1,898	25.8	173.6	9,739	27.5	182.6
Transgender	60	0.8	--	249	0.7	--
Current Age (Year)						
Less than 13	26	0.4	7.5	80	0.2	4.9
13-14	8	0.1	14.2	25	0.1	9.5
15-19	35	0.5	24.1	164	0.5	24.0
20-24	225	3.1	161.5	1,103	3.1	158.1
25-29	507	6.9	328.7	2,646	7.5	363.2
30-34	669	9.1	447.9	3,166	8.9	476.4
35-39	637	8.7	426.0	3,180	9.0	482.8
40-44	725	9.9	499.0	3,430	9.7	538.2
45-49	960	13.1	627.8	4,540	12.8	651.1
50-54	1,143	15.6	806.5	5,530	15.6	812.6
55-59	1,073	14.6	784.9	5,137	14.5	738.1
60-64	686	9.3	570.2	3,423	9.7	529.0
65 and older	656	8.9	229.0	3,033	8.6	179.5
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	13	0.2	150.8	210	0.6	170.2
Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	74	1.0	61.2	238	0.7	69.4
Black/African American[c]	4,604	62.6	928.3	22,267	62.8	969.7
Hispanic/Latino	742	10.1	315.9	2,739	7.7	274.6
White/Caucasian[c]	1,738	23.6	137.6	9,060	25.6	136.8
Multiple Race[c,d]	179	2.4	--	940	2.7	--
Unknown/Unspecified[c,d]	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
Exposure Category by Gender[b,e,f]						
Male	**5,442**			**25,687**		
Heterosexual	770	14.1	--	4,096	15.9	100.1[e]
IDU[e,f]	278	5.1	--	1,656	6.4	--
MSM[e,f]	4,117	75.6	--	18,504	72.0	15,138.2[e]
MSM/IDU[e,f]	205	3.8	--	1,122	4.4	--
Other Risks[e,f]	72	1.3	--	309	1.2	--
Female	**1,908**			**9,770**		
Heterosexual	1,519	79.6	--	7,939	81.3	175.3[e]
IDU[f]	273	14.3	--	1,387	14.2	--
Other Risks[f]	116	6.1	--	444	4.5	--
Total	**7,350**	**100.0**	**346.1**	**35,457**	**100.0**	**341.5**

[a]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.

[b]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.

[c]Non-Hispanic/Latino.

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

[e]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

[f]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

Table 16. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV[a] who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 7[b] by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk[c] Redistributed) as of 12/31/2018

Demographics	Region 7[b]			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
Gender[b]						
Men	1,149	69.9	308.5	25,469	71.8	504.3
Women	489	29.7	131.8	9,739	27.5	182.6
Transgender	6	0.4	--	249	0.7	--
Current Age (Year)						
Less than 13	1	0.1	0.9	80	0.2	4.9
13-14	1	0.1	6.2	25	0.1	9.5
15-19	3	0.2	6.5	164	0.5	24.0
20-24	45	2.7	64.0	1,103	3.1	158.1
25-29	110	6.7	204.0	2,646	7.5	363.2
30-34	129	7.8	277.6	3,166	8.9	476.4
35-39	148	9.0	338.2	3,180	9.0	482.8
40-44	161	9.8	405.7	3,430	9.7	538.2
45-49	190	11.6	453.4	4,540	12.8	651.1
50-54	254	15.5	613.5	5,530	15.6	812.6
55-59	254	15.5	540.6	5,137	14.5	738.1
60-64	189	11.5	386.6	3,423	9.7	529.0
65 and older	159	9.7	117.0	3,033	8.6	179.5
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	7	0.4	121.7	210	0.6	170.2
Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	10	0.6	85.7	238	0.7	69.4
Black/African American[c]	846	51.5	707.8	22,267	62.8	969.7
Hispanic/Latino	140	8.5	212.3	2,739	7.7	274.6
White/Caucasian[c]	611	37.2	113.0	9,060	25.6	136.8
Multiple Race[c,d]	30	1.8	--	940	2.7	--
Unknown/Unspecified[c,d]	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
Exposure Category by Gender[b,e,f]						
Male	**1,154**			**25,687**		
Heterosexual	181	15.6	--	4,096	15.9	100.1[e]
IDU[e,f]	71	6.1	--	1,656	6.4	--
MSM[e,f]	836	72.5	--	18,504	72.0	15,138.2[e]
MSM/IDU[e,f]	49	4.3	--	1,122	4.4	--
Other Risks[e,f]	17	1.5	--	309	1.2	--
Female	**490**			**9,770**		
Heterosexual	388	79.1	--	7,939	81.3	175.3[e]
IDU[f]	86	17.6	--	1,387	14.2	--
Other Risks[f]	16	3.3	--	444	4.5	--
Total	**1,644**	**100.0**	**221.2**	**35,457**	**100.0**	**341.5**

[a]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.

[b]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.

[c]Non-Hispanic/Latino.

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

[e]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

[f]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

Table 17. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV[a] who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 8[b] by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk[c] Redistributed) as of 12/31/2018

Demographics	Region 8[b]			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
Gender[b]						
Men	869	66.3	614.0	25,469	71.8	504.3
Women	432	33.0	276.0	9,739	27.5	182.6
Transgender	10	0.8	--	249	0.7	--
Current Age (Year)						
Less than 13	0	0.0	0.0	80	0.2	4.9
13-14	1	0.1	13.1	25	0.1	9.5
15-19	7	0.5	37.4	164	0.5	24.0
20-24	54	4.1	310.0	1,103	3.1	158.1
25-29	107	8.2	563.5	2,646	7.5	363.2
30-34	108	8.2	670.8	3,166	8.9	476.4
35-39	119	9.1	718.4	3,180	9.0	482.8
40-44	96	7.3	589.1	3,430	9.7	538.2
45-49	156	11.9	845.3	4,540	12.8	651.1
50-54	220	16.8	1,107.8	5,530	15.6	812.6
55-59	177	13.5	800.5	5,137	14.5	738.1
60-64	138	10.5	638.9	3,423	9.7	529.0
65 and older	128	9.8	220.2	3,033	8.6	179.5
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	2	0.2	64.9	210	0.6	170.2
Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	4	0.3	152.6	238	0.7	69.4
Black/African American[c]	1,111	84.7	792.8	22,267	62.8	969.7
Hispanic/Latino	38	2.9	190.6	2,739	7.7	274.6
White/Caucasian[c]	133	10.1	100.8	9,060	25.6	136.8
Multiple Race[c,d]	23	1.8	--	940	2.7	--
Unknown/Unspecified[c,d]	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
Exposure Category by Gender[b,e,f]						
Male	**879**			**25,687**		
Heterosexual	225	25.6	--	4,096	15.9	100.1[e]
IDU[e,f]	71	8.0	--	1,656	6.4	--
MSM[e,f]	549	62.5	--	18,504	72.0	15,138.2[e]
MSM/IDU[e,f]	26	3.0	--	1,122	4.4	--
Other Risks[e,f]	8	0.9	--	309	1.2	--
Female	**432**			**9,770**		
Heterosexual	365	84.4	--	7,939	81.3	175.3[e]
IDU[f]	52	12.1	--	1,387	14.2	--
Other Risks[f]	15	3.5	--	444	4.5	--
Total	**1,311**	**100.0**	**440.3**	**35,457**	**100.0**	**341.5**

[a]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.

[b]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.

[c]Non-Hispanic/Latino.

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

[e]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

[f]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

Table 18. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV[a] who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 9[b] by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk[c] Redistributed) as of 12/31/2018

Demographics	Region 9[b]			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
Gender[b]						
Men	299	68.7	295.0	25,469	71.8	504.3
Women	135	31.0	130.3	9,739	27.5	182.6
Transgender	1	0.2	--	249	0.7	--
Current Age (Year)						
Less than 13				80	0.2	4.9
13-14				25	0.1	9.5
15-19	1	0.2	8.2	164	0.5	24.0
20-24	13	3.0	117.8	1,103	3.1	158.1
25-29	34	7.8	278.8	2,646	7.5	363.2
30-34	26	6.0	213.6	3,166	8.9	476.4
35-39	34	7.8	283.0	3,180	9.0	482.8
40-44	33	7.6	288.5	3,430	9.7	538.2
45-49	46	10.6	360.5	4,540	12.8	651.1
50-54	68	15.6	491.5	5,530	15.6	812.6
55-59	88	20.2	543.8	5,137	14.5	738.1
60-64	43	9.9	264.4	3,423	9.7	529.0
65 and older	49	11.3	119.5	3,033	8.6	179.5
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	1	0.2	95.1	210	0.6	170.2
Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	2	0.5	91.0	238	0.7	69.4
Black/African American[c]	309	71.0	519.0	22,267	62.8	969.7
Hispanic/Latino	16	3.7	166.1	2,739	7.7	274.6
White/Caucasian[c]	103	23.7	77.7	9,060	25.6	136.8
Multiple Race[c,d]	4	0.9	--	940	2.7	--
Unknown/Unspecified[c,d]	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
Exposure Category by Gender[b,e,f]						
Male	**300**			**25,687**		
Heterosexual	66	21.9	--	4,096	15.9	100.1[e]
IDU[e,f]	20	6.8	--	1,656	6.4	--
MSM[e,f]	199	66.2	--	18,504	72.0	15,138.2[e]
MSM/IDU[e,f]	13	4.2	--	1,122	4.4	--
Other Risks[e,f]	2	0.8	--	309	1.2	--
Female	**135**			**9,770**		
Heterosexual	112	83.1	--	7,939	81.3	175.3[e]
IDU[f]	17	12.4	--	1,387	14.2	--
Other Risks[f]	6	4.5	--	444	4.5	--
Total	**435**	**100.0**	**212.2**	**35,457**	**100.0**	**341.5**

[a]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.

[b]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.

[c]Non-Hispanic/Latino.

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

[e]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

[f]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

Table 19. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV[a] who Resided in Regional Network of Care and Prevention Region 10[b] by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk[c] Redistributed) as of 12/31/2018

Demographics	Region 10[b]			North Carolina Total		
	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000	Cases	%	Rate per 100,000
Gender[b]						
Men	1,324	66.4	415.6	25,469	71.8	504.3
Women	662	33.2	195.9	9,739	27.5	182.6
Transgender	8	0.4	--	249	0.7	--
Current Age (Year)						
Less than 13	7	0.4	7.0	80	0.2	4.9
13-14	0	0.0	0.0	25	0.1	9.5
15-19	10	0.5	23.2	164	0.5	24.0
20-24	70	3.5	128.4	1,103	3.1	158.1
25-29	153	7.7	339.8	2,646	7.5	363.2
30-34	161	8.1	425.2	3,166	8.9	476.4
35-39	191	9.6	511.7	3,180	9.0	482.8
40-44	211	10.6	591.7	3,430	9.7	538.2
45-49	230	11.5	603.7	4,540	12.8	651.1
50-54	273	13.7	691.4	5,530	15.6	812.6
55-59	291	14.6	655.4	5,137	14.5	738.1
60-64	217	10.9	483.0	3,423	9.7	529.0
65 and older	180	9.0	148.8	3,033	8.6	179.5
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	1	0.1	37.9	210	0.6	170.2
Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	16	0.8	137.4	238	0.7	69.4
Black/African American[c]	1,438	72.1	741.3	22,267	62.8	969.7
Hispanic/Latino	113	5.7	221.2	2,739	7.7	274.6
White/Caucasian[c]	390	19.6	98.2	9,060	25.6	136.8
Multiple Race[c,d]	36	1.8	--	940	2.7	--
Unknown/Unspecified[c,d]	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
Exposure Category by Gender[b,e,f]						
Male	**1,330**			**25,687**		
Heterosexual	295	22.2	--	4,096	15.9	100.1[e]
IDU[e,f.]	96	7.2	--	1,656	6.4	--
MSM[e,f]	855	64.3	--	18,504	72.0	15,138.2[e]
MSM/IDU[e,f]	57	4.3	--	1,122	4.4	--
Other Risks[e,f]	27	2.0	--	309	1.2	--
Female	**664**			**9,770**		
Heterosexual	545	82.1	--	7,939	81.3	175.3[e]
IDU[f]	87	13.1	--	1,387	14.2	--
Other Risks[f]	32	4.9	--	444	4.5	--
Total	**1,994**	**100.0**	**303.7**	**35,457**	**100.0**	**341.5**

[a]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.

[b]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.

[c]Non-Hispanic/Latino.

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

[e]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

[f]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

Table 20. Newly Diagnosed HIV[a] 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, 2014-2018

Regional Networks of Care and Prevention (Counties)	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]	Cases	Rate[b]
Charlotte-Transitional Grant Area (TGA) (*Anson, Cabarrus, Gaston, Mecklenburg, and Union*)	359	26.4	346	24.9	335	23.5	330	22.7	319	21.5
Region 1 (*Avery, Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Cleveland, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, and Yancey*)	49	6.4	59	7.7	55	7.1	53	6.7	39	4.9
Region 2 (*Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Lincoln, Watauga, and Wilkes*)	23	4.5	29	5.6	30	5.8	24	4.6	33	6.2
Region 3 (*Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Iredell, Rowan, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin*)	80	9.3	92	10.6	126	14.3	111	12.5	112	12.5
Region 4 (*Alamance, Caswell, Guilford, Montgomery, Randolph, Rockingham, and Stanly*)	140	16.4	149	17.4	182	20.9	168	19.2	147	16.6
Region 5 (*Bladen, Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, and Scotland*)	148	19.7	158	21.0	126	16.6	137	18.1	120	15.7
Region 6 (*Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Granville, Johnston, Lee, Orange, Person, Vance, Wake, and Warren*)	265	16.3	253	15.2	308	18.1	240	13.8	238	13.4
Region 7 (*Brunswick, Columbus, Duplin, New Hanover, Onslow, and Pender*)	64	10.9	75	12.6	70	11.5	80	12.9	55	8.7
Region 8 (*Edgecombe, Halifax, Nash, Northampton, and Wilson*)	61	23.9	52	20.5	42	16.6	52	20.6	43	17.1
Region 9 (*Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Pasquotank, Perquimans, and Tyrrell*)	19	10.9	21	12.1	20	11.5	15	8.6	21	11.9
Region 10 (*Beaufort, Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Pamlico, Pitt, Washington, and Wayne*)	88	15.9	79	14.3	71	12.8	77	13.9	77	13.8
Unassigned[c]	24	--	23	--	24	--	18	--	14	--
North Carolina	**1,320**	**15.9**	**1,336**	**15.9**	**1,389**	**16.3**	**1,305**	**15.1**	**1,218**	**13.9**

[a]HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).
[b]Rate is expressed per 100,000 population.
[c]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 26, 2019).

North Carolina State Totals and Rates of HIV (including AIDS) by Selected Demographics, 2018

Table 21. Number of Infants with Perinatal HIV* by Year of Birth, 2009-2018

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
7	1	4	4	0	1	2	2	0	1

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

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 26, 2019).

Table 22. Number of Children ≤13 years old Diagnosed with HIV and Residing in North Carolina by Year of Diagnosis, 2009-2018

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0	5	7	10	12	10	7	6	4	3

Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 26, 2019).

Table 23. Number of People Diagnosed with HIV[a] and Living in North Carolina as of 12/31/2018 by Selected Demographics (Unknown Risk[b] Redistributed)

Demographics	Men			Women			Transgender[c]			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate[d]	Cases	%	Rate[d]	Cases	%	Rate[d]	Cases	%	Rate[d]
Current Age (Year)												
Less than 13	40	0.2	4.8	40	0.4	5.0	0	0.0	--	80	0.2	4.9
13-14	11	0.0	8.2	14	0.1	10.8	0	0.0	--	25	0.1	9.5
15-19	115	0.5	33.0	47	0.5	14.0	2	0.8	--	164	0.5	24.0
20-24	897	3.5	248.3	183	1.9	54.4	23	9.2	--	1,103	3.1	158.1
25-29	2,242	8.8	611.6	352	3.6	97.2	52	20.9	--	2,646	7.5	363.2
30-34	2,510	9.9	767.9	611	6.3	180.9	45	18.1	--	3,166	8.9	476.4
35-39	2,305	9.1	718.1	842	8.6	249.4	33	13.3	--	3,180	9.0	482.8
40-44	2,244	8.8	723.5	1,159	11.9	354.3	27	10.8	--	3,430	9.7	538.2
45-49	3,021	11.9	887.4	1,490	15.3	417.5	29	11.6	--	4,540	12.8	651.1
50-54	3,917	15.4	1,181.6	1,595	16.4	457.0	18	7.2	--	5,530	15.6	812.6
55-59	3,706	14.6	1,113.4	1,423	14.6	391.9	8	3.2	--	5,137	14.5	738.1
60-64	2,354	9.2	775.6	1,061	10.9	308.9	8	3.2	--	3,423	9.7	529.0
65 and older	2,107	8.3	285.3	922	9.5	97.0	4	1.6	--	3,033	8.6	179.5
Race/Ethnicity												
American Indian/Alaska Native[e]	146	0.6	246.6	63	0.6	98.1	1	0.0	--	210	0.6	170.2
Asian/Pacific Islander[e]	162	0.6	97.8	74	0.8	41.8	2	0.8	--	238	0.7	69.4
Black/African American[e]	14,880	58.4	1,384.7	7,213	74.1	590.4	174	69.9	--	22,267	62.8	969.7
Hispanic/Latino	2,141	8.4	415.2	569	5.8	118.1	29	11.6	--	2,739	7.7	274.6
White/Caucasian[e]	7,464	29.3	230.7	1,566	16.1	46.2	30	12.0	--	9,060	25.6	136.8
Multiple Races[f]	674	2.6	--	253	2.6	--	13	5.2	--	940	2.7	--
Unknown[f]	2	0.0	--	1	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	3	0.0	--
Total[k]	**25,469**	**100.0**	**504.3**	**9,739**	**100.0**	**182.6**	**249**	**100.0**	**--**	**35,457**	**100.0**	**341.5**
Exposure Category[c,g]												
Heterosexual[h]	4,096	15.9	100.1[h]	7,939	81.3	175.3[h]	--	--	--	12,036	33.9	139.6[h]
IDU[i]	1,656	6.4	--	1,387	14.2	--	--	--	--	3,042	8.6	--
MSM[i]	18,504	72.0	15,138.2[h]	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,504	52.2	15,138.2[h]
MSM/IDU[i]	1,122	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,122	3.2	--
Other Risks[j]	309	1.2	--	444	4.5	--	--	--	--	753	2.1	--
Total[k]	**25,687**	**100.0**	**508.6**	**9,770**	**100.0**	**183.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**35,457**	**100.0**	**341.5**

[a]All people living and diagnosed with HIV infection, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).
[b]Unknown risk includes individuals classified as no identified risk (NIR) and no reported risk (NRR).
[c]Transgender status is based on self-report; for exposure category, transgender people are classified 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.
[d]Rate is expressed per 100,000 population. Rate is not available for the transgender population due to the lack of population data.
[e]Non-Hispanic/Latino.
[f]Rates are not available due to the lack of overall population data for the multiple race and unknown/unspecified groups.
[g]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.
[h]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.
[i]IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who have sex with men.
[j]Other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric risk, needle sticks, and health care exposure.
[k]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

Table 24. Newly Diagnosed HIV[a] Annual Rates[b] in North Carolina among Adults and Adolescents by Gender[c], Age at Diagnosis, and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

Gender	Age at Diagnosis (Year)	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]
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	49	4.8	14.7	57	5.4	16.9	71	6.4	20.7	68	6.5	19.6	67	7.0	19.3
	20-24	274	26.7	74.2	261	24.6	70.6	273	24.5	74.3	224	21.5	61.7	206	21.4	57.0
	25-29	188	18.3	57.8	208	19.6	62.1	245	22.0	70.5	250	24.0	69.8	210	21.8	57.3
	30-34	126	12.3	40.2	135	12.7	43.0	139	12.5	43.8	134	12.9	41.7	118	12.3	36.1
	35-39	93	9.1	30.4	90	8.5	29.1	96	8.6	30.6	98	9.4	30.9	87	9.0	27.1
	40-44	84	8.2	25.3	74	7.0	22.8	71	6.4	22.5	62	6.0	19.9	62	6.4	20.0
	45-49	81	7.9	24.6	72	6.8	21.7	61	5.5	18.0	57	5.5	16.7	56	5.8	16.4
	50-54	63	6.1	18.6	67	6.3	19.7	63	5.7	18.7	58	5.6	17.4	68	7.1	20.5
	55-59	37	3.6	11.8	39	3.7	12.2	47	4.2	14.4	44	4.2	13.4	41	4.3	12.3
	60-64	20	1.9	7.3	34	3.2	12.1	25	2.2	8.7	26	2.5	8.8	28	2.9	9.2
	65 and older	12	1.2	1.9	23	2.2	3.5	22	2.0	3.2	19	1.8	2.7	20	2.1	2.7
	Total	1,027	100.0	25.7	1,060	100.0	26.2	1,113	100.0	27.1	1,040	100.0	25.0	963	100.0	22.8
Women	13-14	1	0.4	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.4	0.8
	15-19	8	2.9	2.5	6	2.3	1.9	8	3.1	2.4	7	2.8	2.1	12	4.9	3.6
	20-24	35	12.7	10.3	19	7.3	5.6	26	9.9	7.7	23	9.2	6.8	26	10.7	7.7
	25-29	38	13.8	11.5	35	13.5	10.3	43	16.4	12.3	29	11.6	8.1	25	10.3	6.9
	30-34	34	12.3	10.4	31	11.9	9.5	35	13.4	10.7	31	12.4	9.3	26	10.7	7.7
	35-39	25	9.1	7.8	37	14.2	11.4	27	10.3	8.2	31	12.4	9.3	36	14.8	10.7
	40-44	34	12.3	9.8	23	8.8	6.8	29	11.1	8.8	20	8.0	6.1	21	8.6	6.4
	45-49	32	11.6	9.4	28	10.8	8.1	25	9.5	7.1	30	12.0	8.4	25	10.3	7.0
	50-54	21	7.6	5.8	36	13.8	10.0	26	9.9	7.3	24	9.6	6.8	26	10.7	7.4
	55-59	25	9.1	7.3	23	8.8	6.6	20	7.6	5.6	24	9.6	6.7	21	8.6	5.8
	60-64	14	5.1	4.5	11	4.2	3.4	14	5.3	4.3	21	8.4	6.3	14	5.8	4.1
	65 and older	9	3.3	1.1	11	4.2	1.3	9	3.4	1.0	9	3.6	1.0	10	4.1	1.1
	Total	276	100.0	6.4	260	100.0	6.0	262	100.0	5.9	249	100.0	5.6	243	100.0	5.4

Continued

[a]HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).

[b]Rate is expressed per 100,000 population.

[c]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

Table 24 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed HIV[a] Annual Rates[b] in North Carolina among Adults and Adolescents by Gender[c], Age at Diagnosis, and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

Gender	Age at Diagnosis (Year)	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]
Transgender[c]	13-14	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	15-19	1	5.9	--	3	18.8	--	3	21.4	--	4	25.0	--	1	8.3	--
	20-24	8	47.1	--	6	37.5	--	5	35.7	--	4	25.0	--	4	33.3	--
	25-29	5	29.4	--	4	25.0	--	3	21.4	--	4	25.0	--	4	33.3	--
	30-34	3	17.6	--	1	6.3	--	1	7.1	--	1	6.3	--	2	16.7	--
	35-39	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	1	7.1	--	1	6.3	--	0	0.0	--
	40-44	0	0.0	--	1	6.3	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	1	8.3	--
	45-49	0	0.0	--	1	6.3	--	0	0.0	--	1	6.3	--	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	--	1	7.1	--	1	6.3	--	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	--
	Total	17	100.0	--	16	100.0	--	14	100.0	--	16	100.0	--	12	100.0	--
Total	13-14	1	0.1	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.4
	15-19	58	4.4	8.9	66	4.9	10.0	82	5.9	12.1	79	6.1	11.6	80	6.6	11.7
	20-24	317	24.0	44.6	286	21.4	40.4	304	21.9	43.1	251	19.2	35.9	236	19.4	33.8
	25-29	231	17.5	35.2	247	18.5	36.6	291	21.0	41.8	283	21.7	39.6	239	19.6	32.8
	30-34	163	12.3	25.5	167	12.5	26.1	175	12.6	27.1	166	12.7	25.4	146	12.0	22.0
	35-39	118	8.9	18.9	127	9.5	20.1	124	8.9	19.3	130	10.0	20.0	123	10.1	18.7
	40-44	118	8.9	17.4	98	7.3	14.8	100	7.2	15.5	82	6.3	12.9	84	6.9	13.2
	45-49	113	8.6	16.9	101	7.6	15.0	86	6.2	12.5	88	6.7	12.6	81	6.7	11.6
	50-54	84	6.4	12.0	103	7.7	14.7	89	6.4	12.8	82	6.3	11.9	94	7.7	13.8
	55-59	62	4.7	9.4	62	4.6	9.2	68	4.9	10.0	69	5.3	10.0	62	5.1	8.9
	60-64	34	2.6	5.8	45	3.4	7.5	39	2.8	6.3	47	3.6	7.4	42	3.4	6.5
	65 and older	21	1.6	1.4	34	2.5	2.2	31	2.2	2.0	28	2.1	1.7	30	2.5	1.8
	Total	**1,320**	**100.0**	**15.9**	**1,336**	**100.0**	**15.9**	**1,389**	**100.0**	**16.3**	**1,305**	**100.0**	**15.1**	**1,218**	**100.0**	**13.9**

[a]HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).

[b]Rate is expressed per 100,000 population. Rate is not available for the transgender population due to the lack of population data.

[c]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

Table 25. Newly Diagnosed HIV[a] Annual Rates[b] in North Carolina among Adults and Adolescents by Gender[c], Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

Gender	Race/Ethnicity	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]
Men	American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	6	0.6	12.8	10	0.9	21.2	10	0.9	21.0	6	0.6	12.4	2	0.2	4.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	16	1.6	14.8	6	0.6	5.3	10	0.9	8.3	10	1.0	7.8	11	1.1	8.2
	Black/African American[c]	626	61.0	75.9	657	62.0	78.6	668	60.0	78.7	662	63.7	77.0	598	62.1	68.7
	Hispanic/Latino	100	9.7	30.9	100	9.4	29.9	128	11.5	37.1	100	9.6	28.0	111	11.5	30.0
	White/Caucasian[c]	247	24.1	9.1	262	24.7	9.6	278	25.0	10.1	237	22.8	8.6	226	23.5	8.1
	Multiple Races[d]	32	3.1	---	25	2.4	---	19	1.7	---	25	2.4	---	15	1.6	---
	Unknown/Unspecified[d]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	1,027	100.0	25.7	1,060	100.0	26.2	1,113	100.0	27.1	1,040	100.0	25.0	963	100.0	22.8
Women	American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	1	0.4	1.9	3	1.2	5.8	1	0.4	1.9	1	0.4	1.9	4	1.6	7.4
	Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	2	0.7	1.7	4	1.5	3.2	10	3.8	7.6	4	1.6	2.9	1	0.4	0.7
	Black/African American[c]	199	72.1	20.5	185	71.2	18.8	180	68.7	18.1	177	71.1	17.5	163	67.1	15.9
	Hispanic/Latino	25	9.1	8.7	17	6.5	5.7	15	5.7	4.8	17	6.8	5.2	14	5.8	4.1
	White/Caucasian[c]	44	15.9	1.5	42	16.2	1.5	49	18.7	1.7	47	18.9	1.6	56	23.0	1.9
	Multiple Races[d]	5	1.8	--	9	3.5	--	7	2.7	--	3	1.2	--	5	2.1	--
	Unknown/Unspecified[d]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	276	100.0	6.4	260	100.0	6.0	262	100.0	5.9	249	100.0	5.6	243	100.0	5.4
Transgender[c]	American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	1	6.3	--	0	0.0	--
	Black/African American[c]	12	70.6	--	10	62.5	--	13	92.9	--	8	50.0	--	11	91.7	--
	Hispanic/Latino	2	11.8	--	5	31.3	--	1	7.1	--	3	18.8	--	1	8.3	--
	White/Caucasian[c]	1	5.9	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	4	25.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Multiple Races[d]	2	11.8	--	1	6.3	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Unknown/Unspecified[d]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	17	100.0	--	16	100.0	--	14	100.0	--	16	100.0	--	12	100.0	--
Total	American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	7	0.5	7.1	13	1.0	13.1	11	0.8	11.0	7	0.5	6.9	6	0.5	5.9
	Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	18	1.4	7.9	10	0.7	4.2	20	1.4	7.9	15	1.1	5.6	12	1.0	4.3
	Black/African American[c]	837	63.4	46.6	852	63.8	46.8	861	62.0	46.6	847	64.9	45.3	772	63.4	40.8
	Hispanic/Latino	127	9.6	20.8	122	9.1	19.3	144	10.4	21.9	120	9.2	17.6	126	10.3	17.7
	White/Caucasian[c]	292	22.1	5.2	304	22.8	5.4	327	23.5	5.8	288	22.1	5.0	282	23.2	4.9
	Multiple Races[d]	39	3.0	--	35	2.6	--	26	1.9	--	28	2.1	--	20	1.6	--
	Unknown/Unspecified[d]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	**1,320**	**100.0**	**15.9**	**1,336**	**100.0**	**15.9**	**1,389**	**100.0**	**16.3**	**1,305**	**100.0**	**15.1**	**1,218**	**100.0**	**13.9**

[a]HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS). [b]Rate is expressed per 100,000 population. Rate is not available for the transgender population due to the lack of population data. [c]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.[d]Non-Hispanic/Latino. [e]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

Table 26. Newly Diagnosed HIV[a] Annual Rates[b] in North Carolina among Adolescents (13-24 years old) by Gender[c], Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

Gender	Race/Ethnicity	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]
Men	American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	2	0.6	17.5	4	1.3	35.3	4	1.2	35.9	2	0.7	18.2	1	0.4	9.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	2	0.6	8.2	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.6	7.7	1	0.3	3.7	1	0.4	3.6
	Black/African American[c]	256	79.3	120.0	239	75.2	112.6	248	72.1	117.6	227	77.7	109.1	189	69.2	91.9
	Hispanic/Latino	18	5.6	19.0	27	8.5	27.4	24	7.0	23.3	24	8.2	22.5	36	13.2	32.2
	White/Caucasian[c]	34	10.5	6.9	38	11.9	7.7	62	18.0	12.6	31	10.6	6.3	41	15.0	8.4
	Multiple Races[d]	11	3.4	--	10	3.1	--	4	1.2	--	7	2.4	--	5	1.8	--
	Unknown/Unspecified[d]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	323	100.0	38.6	318	100.0	37.8	344	100.0	40.8	292	100.0	34.6	273	100.0	32.4
Women	American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	2.6	9.4
	Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	0	0.0	0.0	1	4.0	4.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	Black/African American[c]	32	72.7	15.2	17	68.0	8.1	21	61.8	10.1	23	76.7	11.2	28	71.8	13.7
	Hispanic/Latino	2	4.5	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	3.3	1.0	1	2.6	1.0
	White/Caucasian[c]	9	20.5	2.0	7	28.0	1.5	12	35.3	2.6	6	20.0	1.3	8	20.5	1.8
	Multiple Races[d]	1	2.3	--	0	0.0	--	1	2.9	--	0	0.0	--	1	2.6	--
	Unknown/Unspecified[d]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	44	100.0	5.6	25	100.0	3.2	34	100.0	4.3	30	100.0	3.8	39	100.0	4.9
Transgender[c]	American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Black/African American[c]	7	77.8	--	7	77.8	--	8	100.0	--	5	62.5	--	4	80.0	--
	Hispanic/Latino	0	0.0	--	2	22.2	--	0	0.0	--	1	12.5	--	1	20.0	--
	White/Caucasian[c]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	2	25.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Multiple Races[d]	2	22.2	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Unknown/Unspecified[d]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	9	100.0	--	9	100.0	--	8	100.0	--	8	100.0	--	5	100.0	--
Total	American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	2	0.5	8.9	4	1.1	17.9	4	1.0	18.2	2	0.6	9.2	2	0.6	9.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	2	0.5	4.1	1	0.3	2.0	2	0.5	3.8	1	0.3	1.8	1	0.3	1.8
	Black/African American[c]	295	78.5	69.7	263	74.7	62.5	277	71.8	66.1	255	77.3	61.6	221	69.7	53.9
	Hispanic/Latino	20	5.3	11.2	29	8.2	15.5	24	6.2	12.2	26	7.9	12.7	38	12.0	17.6
	White/Caucasian[c]	43	11.4	4.5	45	12.8	4.7	74	19.2	7.8	39	11.8	4.1	49	15.5	5.2
	Multiple Races[d]	14	3.7	--	10	2.8	--	5	1.3	--	7	2.1	--	6	1.9	--
	Unknown/Unspecified[d]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	**376**	**100.0**	**23.1**	**352**	**100.0**	**21.6**	**386**	**100.0**	**23.5**	**330**	**100.0**	**20.1**	**317**	**100.0**	**19.3**

[a]HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS). [b]Rate is expressed per 100,000 population. Rate is not available for the transgender population due to the lack of population data. [c]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. [d]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

Table 27. Newly Diagnosed with HIV[a] Cases and Estimated Rates[b] among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by Binary Gender[c]

Gender	Exposure Category	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]
Male	Heterosexual	134	12.8	3.4[b]	124	11.5	3.2[b]	140	12.4	3.5[b]	133	12.6	3.3[b]	137	14.1	3.3[b]
	IDU[e]	19	1.8	--	17	1.6	--	16	1.4	--	17	1.6	--	17	1.7	--
	MSM[d]	692	66.3	596.0[b]	754	70.1	641.5[b]	794	70.5	666.0[b]	694	65.9	574.8[b]	639	65.6	522.8[b]
	MSM/IDU[d]	30	2.9	--	36	3.3	--	33	2.9	--	26	2.5	--	28	2.6	--
	Other Risks[f]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Unknown	168	16.1	--	145	13.5	--	143	12.7	--	183	17.4	--	153	15.7	--
	Total	**1,043**	**100.0**	**26.1**	**1,076**	**100.0**	**26.5**	**1,126**	**100.0**	**27.4**	**1,053**	**100.0**	**25.3**	**974**	**100.0**	**23.1**
Female	Heterosexual	170	61.4	4.0[b]	162	62.3	3.7[b]	150	57.0	3.4[b]	122	48.4	2.7[b]	126	51.6	2.8[b]
	IDU[d]	13	4.7	--	9	3.5	--	16	6.1	--	13	5.2	--	16	6.6	--
	Other Risks[f]	1	0.4	--	0	0.0	--	2	0.8	--	0	0.0	--	1	0.4	--
	Unknown	93	33.6	--	89	34.2	--	95	36.1	--	117	46.4	--	101	41.4	--
	Total	**277**	**100.0**	**6.4**	**260**	**100.0**	**6.0**	**263**	**100.0**	**6.0**	**252**	**100.0**	**5.6**	**244**	**100.0**	**5.4**
Total	Heterosexual	304	23.0	3.7[b]	286	21.4	3.5[b]	290	20.9	3.5[b]	255	19.5	3.0[b]	263	21.6	3.1[b]
	IDU[d]	32	2.4	--	26	1.9	--	32	2.3	--	30	2.3	--	33	2.7	--
	MSM[d]	692	52.4	596.0[b]	754	56.4	641.5[b]	794	57.2	666.0[b]	694	53.2	574.8[b]	639	52.5	522.8[b]
	MSM/IDU[d]	30	2.3	--	36	2.8	--	33	2.4	--	26	2.0	--	28	2.3	--
	Other Risks[e]	1	0.1	--	0	0.0	--	2	0.1	--	0	0.0	--	1	0.1	--
	Unknown	261	198	--	234	17.5	--	238	17.1	--	300	23.0	--	254	20.9	--
	Total	**1,320**	**100.0**	**15.9**	**1,336**	**100.0**	**15.9**	**1,389**	**100.0**	**16.3**	**1,305**	**100.0**	**15.1**	**1,218**	**100.0**	**13.9**

[a]HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).
[b]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.
[c]Transgender people are classified for exposure category by their recorded binary gender (male or female). For more information, refer to Appendix A.
[d]IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who report sex with men; MSM/IDU = men who report sex with men and injection drug use.
[e]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 26, 2019).

Table 28. Newly Diagnosed with HIV[a] Cases and Estimated Rates[b] among Adults and Adolescents in North Carolina by Binary Gender[c], Hierarchical Risk of Exposure (Unknown Risk[d] Redistributed), and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

Gender[c]	Exposure Category	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]
Male	Heterosexual	161	15.4	4.1[b]	142	13.2	3.6[b]	161	14.3	4.0[b]	162	15.4	4.0[b]	162	16.6	4.0[b]
	IDU[e]	22	2.1	--	19	1.8	--	19	1.7	--	20	1.9	--	20	2.1	--
	MSM[e]	823	78.9	708.9[b]	871	80.9	741.0[b]	909	80.7	762.4[b]	839	79.7	694.9[b]	759	77.9	621.0[b]
	MSM/IDU[e]	37	3.5	--	44	4.1	--	37	3.3	--	32	3.0	--	33	3.4	--
	Other Risks[f]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	**1,043**	**100.0**	**26.1**	**1,076**	**100.0**	**26.5**	**1,126**	**100.0**	**27.4**	**1,053**	**100.0**	**25.3**	**974**	**100.0**	**23.1**
Female	Heterosexual	256	92.4	6.0[b]	246	94.6	5.7[b]	239	90.9	5.4[b]	233	92.5	5.2[b]	217	88.9	4.8[b]
	IDU[e]	19	6.9	--	14	5.4	--	21	8.0	--	19	7.5	--	25	10.2	--
	Other Risks[f]	2	0.7	--	0	0.0	--	3	1.1	--	0	0.0	--	2	0.8	--
	Total	**277**	**100.0**	**6.4**	**260**	**100.0**	**6.0**	**263**	**100.0**	**6.0**	**252**	**100.0**	**5.6**	**244**	**100.0**	**5.4**
Total	Heterosexual	417	31.6	5.1[b]	388	29.0	4.7[b]	400	28.8	4.7[b]	395	30.3	4.6[b]	379	31.1	4.4[b]
	IDU[e]	41	3.1	--	33	2.5	--	40	2.9	--	39	3.0	--	45	3.7	--
	MSM[e]	823	62.4	710.5[b]	871	65.2	741.4[b]	909	65.4	762.9[b]	839	64.3	695.8[b]	759	62.3	620.2[b]
	MSM/IDU[e]	37	2.8	--	44	3.3	--	37	2.7	--	32	2.5	--	33	2.7	--
	Other Risks[f]	2	0.2	--	0	0.0	--	3	0.2	--	0	0.0	--	2	0.2	--
	Total	**1,320**	**100.0**	**15.9**	**1,336**	**100.0**	**15.9**	**1,389**	**100.0**	**16.3**	**1,305**	**100.0**	**15.1**	**1,218**	**100.0**	**13.9**

[a]HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).
[b]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.
[c]Male or female (binary) gender is recorded for all people at diagnosis. Transgender people are classified in this table by their recorded binary gender.
[d]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.
[e]IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who report sex with men; MSM/IDU = men who report sex with men and injection drug use.
[f]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 26, 2019).

Table 29. Newly Diagnosed with HIV[a] Cases and Estimated Rates[b] among Adult and Adolescent Men[c] in North Carolina by Race/Ethnicity, Hierarchical Risk of Exposure (Unknown Risk[d] Redistributed), and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

Race/Ethnicity	Exposure Category	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]
American Indian/Alaska Native[e]	Heterosexual	1	16.7	2.2[b]	1	10.0	2.2[b]	0	0.0	0.0[b]	2	33.3	4.3[b]	0	0.0	0.0
	IDU[e]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	MSM[e]	5	83.3	368.6[b]	9	90.0	657.0[b]	9	90.0	632.9[b]	4	66.7	286.2[b]	2	100.0	142.1[b]
	MSM/IDU[e]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	1	10.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Other Risks[f]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	**6**	**100.0**	**12.8**	**10**	**100.0**	**21.2**	**10**	**100.0**	**21.0**	**6**	**100.0**	**12.4**	**2**	**100.0**	**4.1**
Asian/Pacific Islander[e]	Heterosexual	6	37.5	5.7[b]	0	0.0	0.0[b]	4	40.0	3.7[b]	1	9.1	0.9[b]	3	28.6	2.4[b]
	IDU[e]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	MSM[e]	8	50.0	255.0[b]	6	100.0	182.1[b]	6	60.0	163.3[b]	10	90.9	267.2[b]	8	71.4	202.1[b]
	MSM/IDU[e]	2	12.5	--	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Other Risks[f]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	**16**	**100.0**	**14.8**	**6**	**100.0**	**5.4**	**10**	**100.0**	**8.3**	**11**	**100.0**	**8.6**	**11**	**100.0**	**8.2**
Black/African American[e]	Heterosexual	108	16.9	13.4[b]	108	16.1	13.2[b]	115	16.9	14.0[b]	113	16.8	13.5[b]	112	18.4	13.2[b]
	IDU[e]	9	1.5	--	11	1.7	--	6	0.8	--	8	1.3	--	6	1.0	--
	MSM[e]	514	80.7	2,149.5[b]	540	81.0	2,227.2[b]	551	81.0	2,239.1[b]	533	79.7	2,138.7[b]	482	79.3	1,908.2[b]
	MSM/IDU[e]	6	0.9	--	8	1.2	--	8	1.2	--	15	2.2	--	8	1.4	--
	Other Risks[f]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	**637**	**100.0**	**77.2**	**667**	**100.0**	**79.8**	**680**	**100.0**	**80.1**	**669**	**100.0**	**77.8**	**608**	**100.0**	**69.8**
Hispanic/Latino	Heterosexual	22	21.6	6.7.[b]	11	10.4	3.4[b]	18	13.9	5.2[b]	15	14.1	4.2[b]	16	14.4	4.5[b]
	IDU[e]	0	0.0	--	1	1.0	--	2	1.6	--	1	1.2	--	1	1.1	--
	MSM[e]	76	74.5	808.9[b]	88	83.8	904.5[b]	106	82.2	1,063.6[b]	87	84.7	843.1[b]	91	81.1	845.4[b]
	MSM/IDU[e]	4	3.9	3.9	5	4.8	--	3	2.3	--	0	0.0	--	4	3.3	--
	Other Risks[f]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	**102**	**100.0**	**31.5**	**105**	**100.0**	**31.4**	**129**	**100.0**	**37.4**	**103**	**100.0**	**28.9**	**112**	**100.0**	**30.2**

Continued

[a]HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).
[b]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.
[c]Male or female (binary) gender recorded for all people at diagnosis. Transgender people are classified in this table by their recorded binary gender.
[d]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.
[e]IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who report sex with men; MSM/IDU = men who report sex with men and injection drug use.
[f]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 26, 2019).

Table 29 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed with HIV[a] Cases and Estimated Rates[b] among Adult and Adolescent Men[c] in North Carolina by Race/Ethnicity, Hierarchical Risk of Exposure (Unknown Risk[d] Redistributed), and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

Race/Ethnicity	Exposure Category	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]
White/Caucasian[e]	Heterosexual	21	8.6	0.8[b]	22	8.5	0.8[b]	23	8.3	0.9[b]	30	12.6	1.1[b]	30	13.5	1.1[b]
	IDU[e]	13	5.3	--	7	2.8	--	8	2.8	--	11	4.5	--	13	5.7	--
	MSM[e]	189	76.1	241.0[b]	203	77.5	257.1[b]	223	80.2	279.8[b]	181	75.8	225.4[b]	162	71.5	199.7[b]
	MSM/IDU[e]	25	10.0	--	30	11.3	--	24	8.7	--	17	7.1	--	21	9.3	--
	Other Risks[f]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	**248**	**100.0**	**9.2**	**262**	**100.0**	**9.6**	**278**	**100.0**	**10.1**	**239**	**100.0**	**8.6**	**226**	**100.0**	**8.1**
Multiple Race	Heterosexual	3	8.8	--	0	0.0	--	1	5.3	--	1	4.8	--	1	7.7	--
	IDU[e]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	3	15.8	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	MSM[e]	31	91.8	--	25	95.7	--	14	73.7	--	24	95.2	--	14	92.3	--
	MSM/IDU[e]	0	0.0	--	1	4.3	--	1	5.3	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Other Risks[f]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	**34**	**100.0**	**--**	**26**	**100.0**	**--**	**19**	**100.0**	**--**	**25**	**100.0**	**--**	**15**	**100.0**	**--**
Total	Heterosexual	161	15.4	4.1[b]	142	13.2	3.6[b]	161	14.3	4.0[b]	162	15.4	4.0[b]	162	16.6	4.0[b]
	IDUe	22	2.1	--	19	1.8	--	19	1.7	--	20	1.9	--	20	2.1	--
	MSM[e]	823	78.9	708.9[b]	871	80.9	741.0[b]	909	80.7	762.4[b]	839	79.7	694.9[b]	759	77.9	621.0[b]
	MSM/IDU[e]	37	3.5	--	44	4.1	--	37	3.3	--	32	3.0	--	33	3.4	--
	Other Risks[f]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	**1,043**	**100.0**	**26.1**	**1,076**	**100.0**	**26.5**	**1,126**	**100.0**	**27.4**	**1,053**	**100.0**	**25.3**	**974**	**100.0**	**23.1**

[a]HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).
[b]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.
[c]Male or female (binary) gender is recorded for all people at diagnosis. Transgender people are classified in this table by their recorded binary gender.
[d]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.
[e]IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who report sex with men; MSM/IDU = men who report sex with men and injection drug use.
[f]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 26, 2019).

Table 30. Newly Diagnosed with HIV[a] Cases and Estimated Rates[b] among Adult and Adolescent Women[c] in North Carolina by Race/Ethnicity, Hierarchical Risk of Exposure (Unknown Risk[e] Redistributed), and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

Race/Ethnicity	Exposure Category	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]
American Indian/Alaska Native[d]	Heterosexual	1	100.0	1.9[b]	3	100.0	5.8[b]	1	100.0	1.9[b]	1	100.0	1.9[b]	4	100.0	7.4[b]
	IDU[e]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Other Risks[f]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	**1**	**100.0**	**1.9**	**3**	**100.0**	**5.8**	**1**	**100.0**	**1.9**	**1**	**100.0**	**1.9**	**4**	**100.0**	**7.4**
Asian/Pacific Islander[d]	Heterosexual	2	100.0	1.7[b]	4	100.0	3.2[b]	10	100.0	7.6[b]	4	100.0	2.9[b]	1	100.0	0.7[b]
	IDU[e]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Other Risks[f]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	**2**	**100.0**	**1.7**	**4**	**100.0**	**3.2**	**10**	**100.0**	**7.6**	**4**	**100.0**	**2.9**	**1**	**100.0**	**0.7**
Black/African American[d]	Heterosexual	185	92.5	19.1[b]	180	97.5	18.4[b]	174	96.3	17.5[b]	172	96.5	17.0[b]	155	94.7	15.2[b]
	IDU[e]	13	6.5	--	5	2.8	--	5	2.8	--	6	3.5	--	7	4.2	--
	Other Risks[f]	2	1.0	--	0	0.0	--	2	0.9	--	0	0.0	--	2	1.1	--
	Total	**200**	**100.0**	**20.6**	**185**	**100.0**	**18.8**	**181**	**100.0**	**18.2**	**178**	**100.0**	**17.6**	**164**	**100.0**	**16.0**
Hispanic/Latino	Heterosexual	25	100.0	8.7[b]	17	100.0	5.7[b]	15	100.0	4.8[b]	15	85.7	4.5[b]	14	100.0	4.1[b]
	IDU[e]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	2	14.3	--	0	0.0	--
	Other Risks[f]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	**25**	**100.0**	**8.7**	**17**	**100.0**	**5.7**	**15**	**100.0**	**4.8**	**17**	**100.0**	**5.2**	**14**	**100.0**	**4.1**
White/Caucasian[d]	Heterosexual	38	86.2	1.3[b]	35	83.9	1.2[b]	32	65.0	1.1[b]	38	76.9	1.3[b]	41	73.7	1.4[b]
	IDU[e]	6	13.8	--	7	16.1	--	16	32.5	--	11	23.1	--	15	26.3	--
	Other Risks[f]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	1	2.5	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	**44**	**100.0**	**1.5**	**42**	**100.0**	**1.5**	**49**	**100.0**	**1.7**	**49**	**100.0**	**1.7**	**56**	**100.0**	**1.9**
Multiple Race	Heterosexual	5	100.0	--	7	77.8	--	7	100.0	--	3	100.0	--	2	40.0	--
	IDU[e]	0	0.0	--	2	16.7	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	3	60.0	--
	Other Risks[f]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	**5**	**100.0**	--	**9**	**100.0**	--	**7**	**100.0**	--	**3**	**100.0**	--	**5**	**100.0**	--
Total	Heterosexual	256	92.4	6.0[b]	246	94.6	5.7[b]	239	90.9	5.4[b]	233	92.5	5.2[b]	217	88.9	4.8[b]
	IDU[e]	19	6.9	--	14	5.4	--	21	8.0	--	19	7.5	--	25	10.2	--
	Other Risks[f]	2	0.7	--	0	0.0	--	3	1.1	--	0	0.0	--	2	0.8	--
	Total	**277**	**100.0**	**6.4**	**260**	**100.0**	**6.0**	**263**	**100.0**	**6.0**	**252**	**100.0**	**5.6**	**244**	**100.0**	**5.4**

[a]HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS). [b]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. [c]Male or female (binary) gender is recorded for all people at diagnosis. Transgender people are classified in this table by their recorded binary gender. [d]Non-Hispanic/Latino. [e]Diagnoses with unknown risk were redistributed into the Heterosexual, IDU, MSM, and Other Risk categories. See Appendix A for more information.
[e]IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who report sex with men; MSM/IDU = men who report sex with men and injection drug use. [f]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 26, 2019).

Table 31. Newly Diagnosed with HIV[a] Cases and Estimated Rates[b] among Adolescents (13-24 years old) in North Carolina by Binary Gender[c], Hierarchical Risk of HIV Exposure, and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

Gender[c]	Exposure Category	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]
Male	Heterosexual	25	7.5	3.1[b]	13	4.0	1.6[b]	19	5.4	2.3[b]	25	8.4	3.1[b]	13	4.7	1.6[b]
	IDU[d]	3	0.9	--	1	0.3	--	2	0.6	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	MSM[d]	281	84.6	1,156.7[b]	287	87.8	1,177.8[b]	298	84.7	1,128.3[b]	243	81.5	994.0[b]	238	85.6	972.9[b]
	MSM/IDU[d]	4	1.2	--	6	1.8	--	8	2.3	--	2	0.7	--	6	2.2	--
	Other Risks[e]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Unknown[f]	19	5.7	--	20	6.1	--	25	7.1	--	28	9.4	--	21	7.6	--
	Total	**332**	**100.0**	**39.6**	**327**	**100.0**	**38.9**	**352**	**100.0**	**41.7**	**298**	**100.0**	**35.4**	**278**	**100.0**	**33.0**
Female	Heterosexual	36	81.8	4.6[b]	18	72.0	2.3[b]	20	58.8	2.5[b]	17	53.1	2.1[b]	24	61.5	3.0[b]
	IDU[d]	0	0.0	--	2	8.0	--	1	2.9	--	1	3.1	--	2	5.1	--
	Other Risks[e]	1	2.3	--	0	0.0	--	2	5.9	--	0	0.0	--	1	2.6	--
	Unknown[f]	7	15.9	--	5	20.0	--	11	32.4	--	14	43.8	--	12	30.8	--
	Total	**44**	**100.0**	**5.6**	**25**	**100.0**	**3.2**	**34**	**100.0**	**4.3**	**32**	**100.0**	**4.0**	**39**	**100.0**	**4.9**
Total	Heterosexual	61	16.2	3.8[b]	31	8.8	1.9[b]	39	10.1	2.4[b]	42	12.7	2.6[b]	37	11.7	2.3[b]
	IDU[d]	3	0.8	--	3	0.9	--	3	0.8	--	1	0.3	--	2	0.6	--
	MSM[d]	281	74.7	1,156.7[b]	287	81.5	1,177.8[b]	298	77.2	1,128.3[b]	243	73.6	994.0[b]	238	75.1	972.9[b]
	MSM/IDU[d]	4	1.1	--	6	1.7	--	8	2.1	--	2	0.6	--	6	1.9	--
	Other Risks[e]	1	0.3	--	0	0.0	--	2	0.5	--	0	0.0	--	1	0.3	--
	Unknown[f]	26	6.9	--	25	7.1	--	36	9.3	--	42	12.7	--	33	10.4	--
	Total	**376**	**100.0**	**23.1**	**352**	**100.0**	**21.6**	**386**	**100.0**	**23.5**	**330**	**100.0**	**20.1**	**317**	**100.0**	**19.3**

[a]HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).
[b]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.
[c]Male or female (binary) gender is recorded for all people at diagnosis. Transgender people are classified in this table by their recorded binary gender.
[d]IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who report sex with men; MSM/IDU = men who report sex with men and injection drug use.
[e]Other risks include exposure to blood products (adult hemophilia or transfusions), pediatric risk, needle sticks, and health care exposure.
[f]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 26, 2019).

Table 32. Newly Diagnosed with HIV[a] Cases and Estimated Rates[b] among Adolescents (13-24 years old) in North Carolina by Binary Gender[c], Hierarchical Risk of Exposure (Unknown Risk[d] Redistributed), and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

Gender[c]	Exposure Category	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]
Male	Heterosexual	27	8.0	3.3[b]	14	4.2	1.7[b]	20	5.8	2.5[b]	28	9.3	3.4[b]	14	5.0	1.7[b]
	IDU[e]	3	1.0	--	1	3.0	--	2	0.6	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	MSM[e]	298	89.8	1,226.9[b]	306	93.5	1,254.5[b]	321	91.1	1,311.4[b]	268	90.0	1,097.1[b]	257	92.4	1,052.4[b]
	MSM/IDU[e]	4	1.3	--	6	2.0	--	9	2.4	--	2	0.7	--	7	2.5	--
	Other Risks[f]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	**332**	**100.0**	**39.6**	**327**	**100.0**	**38.9**	**352**	**100.0**	**41.7**	**298**	**100.0**	**35.4**	**278**	**100.0**	**33.0**
Female	Heterosexual	43	97.3	5.4[b]	23	92.0	2.8[b]	30	87.0	3.7[b]	30	94.5	3.8[b]	35	88.9	4.3[b]
	IDU[e]	0	0.0	--	3	8.0	--	1	4.3	--	2	5.6	--	3	7.4	--
	Other Risks[f]	1	2.7	--	0	0.0	--	3	8.7	--	0	0.0	--	1	3.7	--
	Total	**44**	**100.0**	**5.6**	**25**	**100.0**	**3.2**	**34**	**100.0**	**4.3**	**32**	**100.0**	**4.0**	**39**	**100.0**	**4.9**
Total	Heterosexual	70	18.6	4.4[b]	37	10.5	2.3[b]	50	13.0	3.1[b]	58	17.5	3.6[b]	49	15.5	3.0[b]
	IDU[e]	3	0.8	--	7	2.0	--	5	1.3	--	4	1.2	--	3	1.9	--
	MSM[e]	298	79.3	1,226.6[b]	306	86.9	1,255.7[b]	321	83.2	1,312.3[b]	268	81.2	1,096.3[b]	257	81.1	1,050.6[b]
	MSM/IDU[e]	4	1.1	--	6	1.7	--	9	2.3	--	2	0.6	--	7	2.2	--
	Other Risks[f]	1	0.3	--	0	0.0	--	3	0.8	--	0	0.0	--	1	0.3	--
	Total	**376**	**100.0**	**23.1**	**352**	**100.0**	**21.6**	**386**	**100.0**	**23.5**	**330**	**100.0**	**20.1**	**317**	**100.0**	**19.3**

[a]HIV infection includes all newly reported HIV infected individuals by the year of first diagnosis, regardless of the stage of infection (HIV or AIDS).

[b]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.

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

[d]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.

[e]IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who report sex with men; MSM/IDU = men who report sex with men and injection drug use.

[f]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 26, 2019).

Table 33. Newly Diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3)[a] Annual Rates[b] in North Carolina among Adults and Adolescents by Gender[c], Age at Diagnosis, and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

Gender[c]	Age at Diagnosis (Year)	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]
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	6	1.2	1.8	2	0.4	0.6	5	1.2	1.5	5	1.3	1.4	6	1.6	1.7
	20-24	40	8.2	10.8	39	8.0	10.6	28	6.9	7.6	28	7.1	7.7	24	6.5	6.6
	25-29	60	12.3	18.5	69	14.1	20.6	77	19.0	22.2	64	16.2	17.9	58	15.7	15.8
	30-34	55	11.3	17.5	57	11.7	18.2	52	12.8	16.4	39	9.9	12.1	52	14.1	15.9
	35-39	49	10.1	16.0	36	7.4	11.6	35	8.6	11.1	46	11.6	14.5	37	10.0	11.5
	40-44	62	12.8	18.7	40	8.2	12.3	31	7.6	9.8	45	11.4	14.5	38	10.3	12.3
	45-49	67	13.8	20.4	64	13.1	19.3	51	12.6	15.1	49	12.4	14.4	30	8.1	8.8
	50-54	64	13.2	18.9	74	15.2	21.8	52	12.8	15.4	41	10.4	12.3	54	14.6	16.3
	55-59	40	8.2	12.7	57	11.7	17.8	33	8.1	10.1	35	8.9	10.6	30	8.1	9.0
	60-64	21	4.3	7.7	33	6.8	11.8	21	5.2	7.3	22	5.6	7.4	22	6.0	7.2
	65 and older	22	4.5	3.5	17	3.5	2.6	21	5.2	3.1	21	5.3	3.0	18	4.9	2.4
	Total	486	100.0	12.1	488	100.0	12.0	406	100.0	9.9	395	100.0	9.5	369	100.0	8.8
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	0.9	0.6	2	0.8	0.6	3	1.6	0.9	2	1.1	0.6	2	1.5	0.6
	20-24	6	2.8	1.8	6	2.5	1.8	8	4.3	2.4	2	1.1	0.6	2	1.5	0.6
	25-29	23	10.7	6.9	16	6.8	4.7	23	12.3	6.6	13	7.2	3.6	8	5.9	2.2
	30-34	22	10.3	6.8	20	8.5	6.1	22	11.8	6.7	16	8.8	4.8	11	8.1	3.3
	35-39	27	12.6	8.4	38	16.1	11.7	19	10.2	5.8	28	15.5	8.4	14	10.4	4.1
	40-44	26	12.1	7.5	35	14.8	10.3	16	8.6	4.9	19	10.5	5.8	24	17.8	7.3
	45-49	48	22.4	14.1	38	16.1	11.0	20	10.7	5.7	28	15.5	7.9	21	15.6	5.9
	50-54	23	10.7	6.4	33	14.0	9.2	26	13.9	7.3	20	11.0	5.7	17	12.6	4.9
	55-59	22	10.3	6.4	19	8.1	5.4	22	11.8	6.2	24	13.3	6.7	13	9.6	3.6
	60-64	7	3.3	2.3	16	6.8	5.0	15	8.0	4.6	19	10.5	5.7	16	11.9	4.7
	65 and older	8	3.7	1.0	13	5.5	1.5	13	7.0	1.5	10	5.5	1.1	7	5.2	0.7
	Total	214	100.0	5.0	236	100.0	5.4	187	100.0	4.2	181	100.0	4.0	135	100.0	3.0

Continued

[a]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.

[b]Rate is expressed per 100,000 population.

[c]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

Table 33 (Continued). Newly Diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3)[a] Annual Rates[b] in North Carolina among Adults and Adolescents by Gender[c], Age at Diagnosis, and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

Gender[c]	Age at Diagnosis (Year)	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]
Transgender[c]	13-14	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	15-19	0	0.0	--	1	16.7	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	20-24	1	25.0	--	1	16.7	--	0	0.0	--	1	16.7	--	0	0.0	--
	25-29	1	25.0	--	1	16.7	--	1	33.3	--	3	50.0	--	1	25.0	--
	30-34	2	50.0	--	1	16.7	--	2	66.7	--	1	16.7	--	0	0.0	--
	35-39	0	0.0	--	1	16.7	--	0	0.0	--	1	16.7	--	2	50.0	--
	40-44	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	1	25.0	--
	45-49	0	0.0	--	1	16.7	--	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	--
	Total	4	100.0	--	6	100.0	--	3	100.0	--	6	100.0	--	4	100.0	--
Total	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	8	1.1	1.2	5	0.7	0.8	8	1.3	1.2	7	1.2	1.0	8	1.6	1.2
	20-24	47	6.7	6.6	46	6.3	6.5	36	6.0	5.1	31	5.3	4.4	26	5.1	3.7
	25-29	84	11.9	12.8	86	11.8	12.8	101	16.9	14.5	80	13.7	11.2	67	13.2	9.2
	30-34	79	11.2	12.4	78	10.7	12.2	76	12.8	11.8	56	9.6	8.6	63	12.4	9.5
	35-39	76	10.8	12.1	75	10.3	11.9	54	9.1	8.4	75	12.9	11.5	53	10.4	8.0
	40-44	88	12.5	13.0	75	10.3	11.3	47	7.9	7.3	64	11.0	10.0	63	12.4	9.9
	45-49	115	16.3	17.2	103	14.1	15.2	71	11.9	10.3	77	13.2	11.0	51	10.0	7.3
	50-54	87	12.4	12.4	107	14.7	15.3	78	13.1	11.2	61	10.5	8.9	71	14.0	10.4
	55-59	62	8.8	9.4	76	10.4	11.3	55	9.2	8.1	59	10.1	8.6	43	8.5	6.2
	60-64	28	4.0	4.8	49	6.7	8.2	36	6.0	5.8	41	7.0	6.5	38	7.5	5.9
	65 and older	30	4.3	2.1	30	4.1	2.0	34	5.7	2.2	31	5.3	1.9	25	4.9	1.5
	Total	**704**	**100.0**	**8.5**	**730**	**100.0**	**8.7**	**596**	**100.0**	**7.0**	**582**	**100.0**	**6.7**	**508**	**100.0**	**5.8**

[a]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.

[b]Rate is expressed per 100,000 population. Rate is not available for the transgender population due to the lack of population data.

[c]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

Table 34. Newly Diagnosed AIDS (Stage 3)[a] Annual Rates[b] in North Carolina among Adults/Adolescents by Gender[c], Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Diagnosis, 2014-2018

Gender[d]	Race/Ethnicity	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]	Cases	%	Rate[b]
Men	American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	3	0.6	6.4	3	0.6	6.4	4	1.0	8.4	1	0.3	2.1	2	0.5	4.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	4	0.8	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.7	2.5	2	0.5	1.6	5	1.4	3.7
	Black/African American[c]	265	54.5	32.1	328	67.2	39.2	246	60.6	29.0	244	61.8	28.4	242	65.6	27.8
	Hispanic/Latino	56	11.5	17.3	34	7.0	10.2	53	13.1	15.4	34	8.6	9.5	30	8.1	8.1
	White/Caucasian[c]	145	29.8	5.4	110	22.5	4.0	89	21.9	3.2	101	25.6	3.6	82	22.2	2.9
	Multiple Races[b]	13	2.7	--	13	2.7	--	11	2.7	--	13	3.3	--	8	2.2	--
	Unknown/Unspecified[b]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	486	100.0	12.1	488	100.0	12.0	406	100.0	9.9	395	100.0	9.5	369	100.0	8.8
Women	American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	0	0.0	0.0	4	1.7	7.7	2	1.1	3.8	1	0.6	1.9	0	0.0	0.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.6	2.3	1	0.6	0.7	0	0.0	0.0
	Black/African American[c]	167	78.0	17.2	176	74.6	17.9	137	73.3	13.7	137	75.7	13.6	98	72.6	9.6
	Hispanic/Latino	15	7.0	5.2	12	5.1	4.0	10	5.3	3.2	5	2.8	1.5	7	5.2	2.1
	White/Caucasian[c]	26	12.1	0.9	35	14.8	1.2	25	13.4	0.9	32	17.7	1.1	21	15.6	0.7
	Multiple Races[b]	6	2.8	--	9	3.8	--	10	5.3	--	5	2.8	--	9	6.7	--
	Unknown/Unspecified[b]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	214	100.0	5.0	236	100.0	5.4	187	100.0	4.2	181	100.0	4.0	135	100.0	3.0
Transgender[b,d]	American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	1	16.7	--	0	0.0	--
	Black/African American[c]	4	100.0	--	4	66.7	--	2	66.7	--	5	83.3	--	2	50.0	--
	Hispanic/Latino	0	0.0	--	1	16.7	--	1	33.3	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	White/Caucasian[c]	0	0.0	--	1	16.7	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Multiple Races[b]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	2	50.0	--
	Unknown/Unspecified[b]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	4	100.0	--	6	100.0	--	3	100.0	--	6	100.0	--	4	100.0	--
Total	American Indian/Alaska Native[c]	3	0.4	3.1	7	1.0	7.1	6	1.0	6.0	2	0.3	2.0	2	0.4	2.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander[c]	4	0.6	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	6	1.0	2.4	4	0.7	1.5	5	1.0	1.8
	Black/African American[c]	436	61.9	24.3	508	69.6	27.9	385	64.6	20.9	386	66.3	20.6	342	67.3	18.1
	Hispanic/Latino	71	10.1	11.6	47	6.4	7.4	64	10.7	9.7	39	6.7	5.7	37	7.3	5.2
	White/Caucasian[c]	171	24.3	3.1	146	20.0	2.6	114	19.1	2.0	133	22.9	2.3	103	20.3	1.8
	Multiple Races[b]	19	2.7	--	22	3.0	--	21	3.5	--	18	3.1	--	19	3.7	--
	Unknown/Unspecified[b]	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--	0	0.0	--
	Total	**704**	**100.0**	**8.5**	**730**	**100.0**	**8.7**	**596**	**100.0**	**7.0**	**582**	**100.0**	**6.7**	**508**	**100.0**	**5.8**

[a]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. [b]Rate is expressed per 100,000 population. Rate is not available for some populations due to the lack of population data.
[c]Non-Hispanic/Latino. [d]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 26, 2019) and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of June 2019).

APPENDIX A: Technical Notes

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.

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.[13] 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 in not available.[13] 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

[13]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."*[14] 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

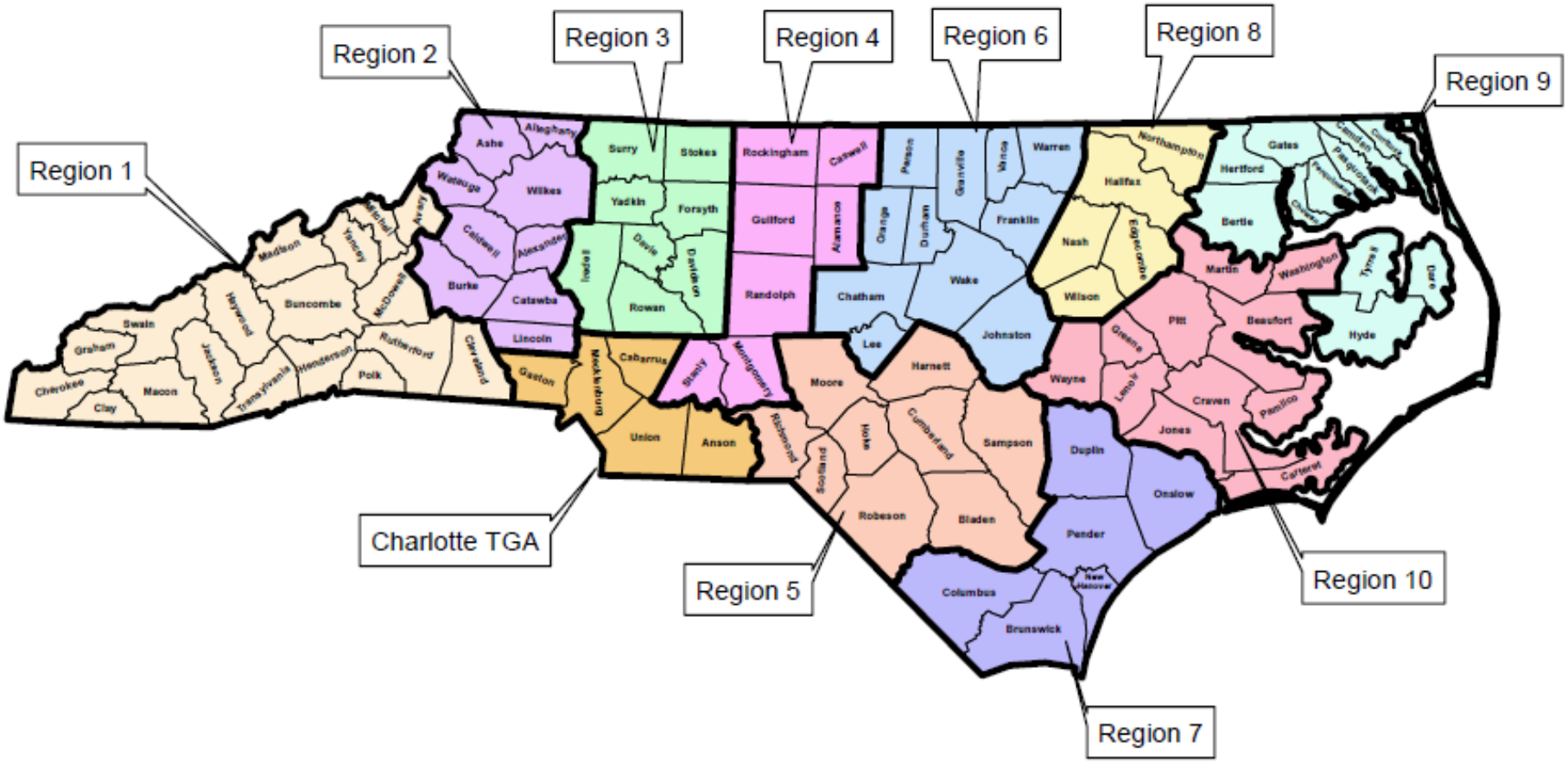
[14]Grey et al. (2016). Estimating the population sizes of men who have sex with men in US states and counties using data from the American Community Survey. *JMIR Public Health Surveil.* 2016; 2(1): e14. doi:10.2196/publichealth.5365.

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) x (.60) = 12; thus 12 of the 20 NIR cases are reassigned to MSM, after the redistribution calculation. For heterosexual contact, (20) x (.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).