



Department of  
**Health**

# Tennessee HIV Epidemiological Profile 2017

Tennessee Department of Health | January 2019



## Table of contents

Table of figures.....	2
Table of tables .....	4
Executive summary.....	5
Background.....	7
Reporting laws and regulations .....	8
History of the epidemic .....	9
Persons newly diagnosed with HIV.....	10
Persons living with diagnosed HIV.....	17
Deaths among persons with diagnosed HIV .....	24
HIV Continuum of Care .....	27
Technical notes.....	31
Acknowledgements.....	33
Glossary.....	34
Abbreviations.....	35
References .....	36
Appendix A: Tennessee public health regions .....	37
Appendix B: Persons newly diagnosed with HIV.....	38
Appendix C: Persons living with diagnosed HIV.....	40
Appendix D: Deaths among persons with diagnosed HIV.....	42
Appendix E: State data .....	43
Appendix F: Regional data .....	44

## Table of figures

Figure 1. History of the HIV epidemic, Tennessee, 1982-2017.....	9
Figure 2. Persons newly diagnosed with HIV, Tennessee.....	10
Figure 3. Persons newly diagnosed with HIV by gender, Tennessee, 2013-2017.....	10
Figure 4. Persons newly diagnosed with HIV by age group, Tennessee, 2013-2017 .....	11
Figure 5. Persons newly diagnosed with HIV by race/ethnicity, Tennessee, 2013-2017 .....	11
Figure 6. Cisgender males newly diagnosed with HIV by race/ethnicity, Tennessee, 2013-2017 .....	12
Figure 7. Cisgender females newly diagnosed with HIV by race/ethnicity, Tennessee, 2013-2017.....	12
Figure 8. Cisgender males newly diagnosed with HIV who reported male-to-male sex by race/ethnicity, Tennessee, 2013-2017.....	13
Figure 9. Cisgender males newly diagnosed with HIV by non-male-to-male transmission risk, Tennessee, 2013-2017.....	13
Figure 10. Cisgender females newly diagnosed with HIV by transmission risk, Tennessee 2013-2017 .....	14
Figure 11. Transgender persons newly diagnosed with HIV by transmission risk, Tennessee 2013-2017 .....	14
Figure 12. Rate of people newly diagnosed with HIV per 100,000 persons by county, Tennessee, 2017 .....	15
Figure 13. Persons newly diagnosed with HIV, by stage within 12 months of diagnosis, Tennessee, 2013-2017 .....	16
Figure 14. Persons living with diagnosed HIV (2013-2017), Tennessee.....	17
Figure 15. Number of persons living with HIV Stages 0-2 and Stage 3 (AIDS) Tennessee, 2013-2017 .....	17
Figure 16. Persons living with diagnosed HIV by gender, Tennessee, 2013-2017.....	18
Figure 17. Persons living with diagnosed HIV by age group, Tennessee, 2013-2017 .....	18
Figure 18. Persons living with diagnosed HIV by race/ethnicity, Tennessee, 2013-2017 .....	19
Figure 19. Cisgender males living with diagnosed HIV by race/ethnicity, Tennessee, 2013-2017 .....	19
Figure 20. Cisgender females living with diagnosed HIV by race/ethnicity, Tennessee, 2013-2017.....	20
Figure 21. Cisgender males living with diagnosed HIV who reported male-to-male sex by race/ethnicity, Tennessee, 2013-2017.....	20
Figure 22. Cisgender males living with diagnosed HIV by non-MMS transmission risk, Tennessee, 2013-2017 .....	21
Figure 23. Cisgender females living with diagnosed HIV by transmission risk, Tennessee, 2013-2017.....	22
Figure 24. Transgender persons living with diagnosed HIV by transmission risk, Tennessee, 2013-2017.....	22
Figure 25. Rate of people living with diagnosed HIV per 100,000 persons by county, Tennessee, 2017 .....	23
Figure 26. Deaths among persons with diagnosed HIV, Tennessee .....	24
Figure 27. Deaths among persons with diagnosed HIV by gender, Tennessee, 2013-2017.....	24

Figure 28. Deaths among persons with diagnosed HIV by age group, Tennessee, 2012-2016.....	25
Figure 29. Deaths among persons with diagnosed HIV by race/ethnicity, Tennessee, 2012-2016 .....	25
Figure 30. Death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV by county, Tennessee, 2016 .....	26
Figure 31. Continuum of care, Tennessee, 2016 .....	27
Figure 32. Proportion of newly diagnosed individuals linked to care within 30 days, by select populations, Tennessee, 2012-2016.....	28
Figure 33. Proportion of persons living with diagnosed HIV engaged in care, by select populations, Tennessee, 2012-2016.....	29
Figure 34. Proportion of persons living with diagnosed HIV with viral suppression, by select populations, Tennessee, 2012-2016.....	29
Figure 35. Tennessee public health regions .....	37

## Table of tables

Table 1. Persons newly diagnosed with HIV, Tennessee, 2013-2017.....	38
Table 2. Persons newly diagnosed with HIV by transmission risk, Tennessee, 2013-2017 .....	39
Table 3. Persons living with diagnosed HIV, Tennessee, 2013-2017.....	40
Table 4. Persons living with diagnosed HIV by transmission risk, Tennessee, 2013-2017.....	41
Table 5. Deaths among persons with diagnosed HIV, Tennessee, 2012-2016 .....	42
Table 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Tennessee, 2017.....	43
Table 7. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Nashville/Davidson County, Tennessee, 2017 .....	44
Table 8. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Chattanooga/Hamilton County, Tennessee, 2017 .....	45
Table 9. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Knoxville/Knox County, Tennessee, 2017 .....	46
Table 10. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Jackson/Madison County, Tennessee, 2017 .....	47
Table 11. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Memphis/Shelby County, Tennessee, 2017.....	48
Table 12. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Blountville/Sullivan County, Tennessee, 2017.....	49
Table 13. Persons diagnosed with HIV, East Public Health Region, Tennessee, 2017 .....	50
Table 14. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Mid-Cumberland Public Health Region, Tennessee, 2017.....	51
Table 15. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Northeast Public Health Region, Tennessee, 2017.....	52
Table 16. Persons diagnosed with HIV, South Central Public Health Region, Tennessee, 2017 .....	53
Table 17. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Southeast Public Health Region, Tennessee, 2017.....	54
Table 18. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Upper Cumberland Public Health Region, Tennessee, 2017 .....	55
Table 19. Persons diagnosed with HIV, West Public Health Region, Tennessee, 2017.....	56

## Executive summary

This report presents 2017 surveillance data for HIV in Tennessee. The report focuses on new diagnoses of HIV, concurrent late stage diagnosis (Stage 3 HIV, AIDS), people living with diagnosed HIV (PLWH), deaths among people with HIV, and HIV-related health outcomes among newly diagnosed individuals and PLWH (i.e., HIV Continuum of Care). The purpose of this report is to effectively present the HIV epidemic in Tennessee to assist with education, outcome monitoring, and program planning.

All data reported are based on information received by TDH as of July 18, 2018. The data in this report reflect five year trends between 2013 and 2017 for all categories of data with the exception of deaths among people with diagnosed HIV and HIV Continuum of Care data. Due to standard reporting delays, the death data are presented for 2012-2016.

Data are presented in the form of total counts, rates per 100,000 persons, percentages of the total, and percent change over time. Data are also stratified by various categories, including gender, race and ethnicity, and age category. Rates are equal to counts divided by the total population and are presented alongside totals to account for differences in total population, such as between racial and ethnic groups. Percentage change over time is presented to show the general trend over multiple years. Percent change is not presented when any yearly count is less than 20; it is difficult to draw meaningful conclusions concerning trends due to the instability of low counts.

### **Key findings**

- Between 2013 and 2017, the overall numbers and rates of persons newly diagnosed with and living with diagnosed HIV decreased. In 2017, 713 people were newly diagnosed with HIV; a 9% decrease from 784 people newly diagnosed 2013. The number of people living with diagnosed HIV decreased 3% from 18,150 in 2013 to 17,522 in 2017.
- The majority of individuals newly diagnosed with HIV and PLWH are concentrated in a few geographic regions of the state: in 2017, Memphis/Shelby County accounted for 33.8% of new diagnoses and 36.9% of PLWH, and Nashville/Davidson County accounted for 20.5% of new diagnoses and 23.4% of PLWH.
- The largest number and highest rate of new diagnoses in 2017 occurred among Tennesseans aged 25 to 34 years. However, the Tennessee population of PLWH is aging, with the highest proportion of PLWH aged 45-55 years old (30.0%).
- Non-Hispanic Black individuals are disproportionately affected by HIV across all gender, age, and transmission risk categories. Overall, non-Hispanic Black individuals are diagnosed with HIV at a rate of 35.9 per 100,000 persons, compared to 10.1 among Hispanic individuals and 5.2 among non-Hispanic White individuals.
- Male individuals between the ages of 15 and 34 years old are also disproportionately affected by new HIV infection. Among males newly diagnosed and living with HIV, male-to-male sexual contact (MMS) was the most commonly reported transmission risk. More than a quarter of newly diagnosed cisgender men were 15 and 34 years old Black men who have sex with men (MSM) (28.1%).

- Among females newly diagnosed and living with HIV, heterosexual sexual contact was the most commonly reported transmission risk.
- The number of persons living with HIV in older age groups increased between 2013 and 2017 in part due to aging of people currently living with HIV.

## Background

Tennessee is a mid-sized state that consists of 95 counties and borders eight other states. TDH's Central Office, located in Nashville, partners with all of the state's counties, which are divided into 13 public health regions. Six of the most populous counties operate as stand-alone metropolitan public health regions, and the remaining 89 counties are divided into seven rural public health regions. The rural counties are considered to be an extension of TDH, whereas TDH partners with the metropolitan regions through contractual agreements.

**Population:** Tennessee was home to 6,715,984 people in 2017, which accounts for approximately 2% of the population in the United States.<sup>1</sup> With a growth rate of 3%, similar to the national rate, the population of Tennessee increased by 221,163 people between 2013 and 2017.<sup>1</sup> The geographic areas with the largest percentages of the population include the Memphis/Shelby County, Nashville/Davidson County, and Mid-Cumberland public health region.

**Age:** The median age in Tennessee in 2017 was 39 years, similar to that of the US median age (38 years). The age distribution in Tennessee roughly reflects that of the US population in general.<sup>2</sup>

**Race and ethnicity:** In 2017, 74% of the population in Tennessee was non-Hispanic White, followed by 17% Non-Hispanic Black and 6% Hispanic. Other racial groups make up the remaining 5% of the population, with the largest category in this fraction being Asian (2%).<sup>3</sup>

**Income and poverty:** The median household income in Tennessee in 2016 was \$48,547, compared to the national median income of \$57,617.<sup>4</sup> There are noticeable racial and ethnic disparities in household income in Tennessee. White households had a median income of \$51,488 in 2016, while Black and Hispanic households had median incomes of \$35,673 and \$41,013, respectively.<sup>5</sup> The overall poverty rate in Tennessee in 2017 was 15.0%. The highest rates of poverty, between 25 and 40%, were primarily in rural regions of Tennessee, including East, West, and Upper Cumberland regions.<sup>4,6</sup>

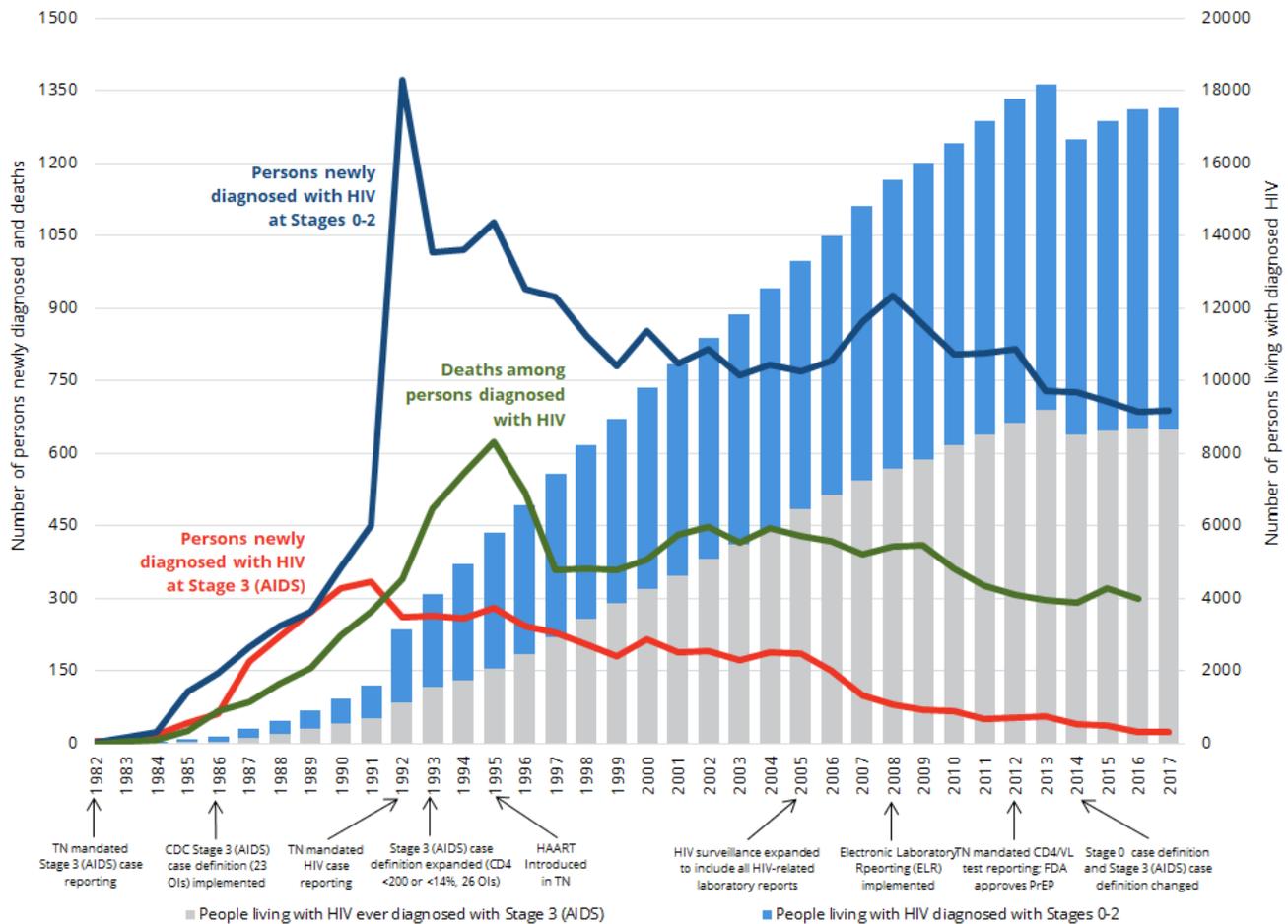
## Reporting laws and regulations

The Tennessee Department of Health (TDH) HIV Surveillance and Epidemiology Program manages the Tennessee HIV case surveillance system. AIDS became reportable in 1982, followed by HIV in 1992. Because HIV and AIDS are reportable conditions by law, medical labs are required to send all HIV-related laboratory reports to TDH; this includes diagnostic tests, CD4 lymphocyte counts, and HIV viral load results. HIV-1 genotype nucleotide sequences are reportable by laboratories with Electronic Laboratory Reporting (ELR) ability. Laboratory results are reported by providers and laboratories either by paper, electronic files (i.e., Excel files via email), and/or via ELR. These are reported to TDH within one week of identification. In accordance with T.C.A. §37-1-403, any physician or other person diagnosing or treating any sexually transmitted disease set out in T.C.A. §68-10-112, or venereal herpes in children 13 years of age or younger, should immediately make a confidential written report of the case to TDH.

In addition to the laboratory results, case report forms containing demographic characteristics, HIV transmission risk, and treatment information are collected. This information is then stored in the enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS). TDH's Reportable Disease regulations can be found at <https://www.tn.gov/health/cedep/reportable-diseases.html>.

# History of the epidemic

**Figure 1. History of the HIV epidemic, Tennessee, 1982-2017**

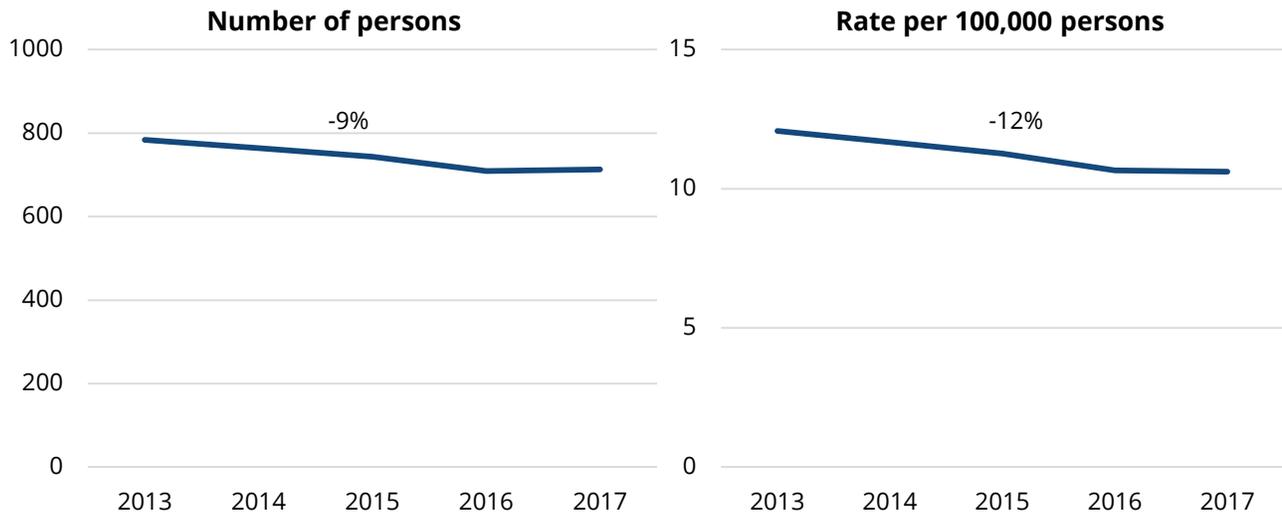


Since 1992, the number of persons concomitantly newly diagnosed with HIV and Stage 3 HIV (AIDS) has decreased significantly. The number of persons living with diagnosed HIV and Stage 3 HIV (AIDS) continues to increase due to advances in treatment that improve health and prolong the lives of people living with diagnosed HIV. One exception to this increase is 2014; new HIV surveillance activities, including enhanced death ascertainment and use of Accurant, a subscription-based database compiling publicly available address information, to update current address for all persons in TDH's eHARS database, accounted for the artificial decrease in PLWH. These practices remain in place. The number of deaths among PLWH decreased significantly since 1995 when highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) was introduced in Tennessee. Prior to 2012, the death data presented were based on residence at the time of diagnosis. Starting with 2012 data, death data are presented based on the residence at the time of death.

## Persons newly diagnosed with HIV

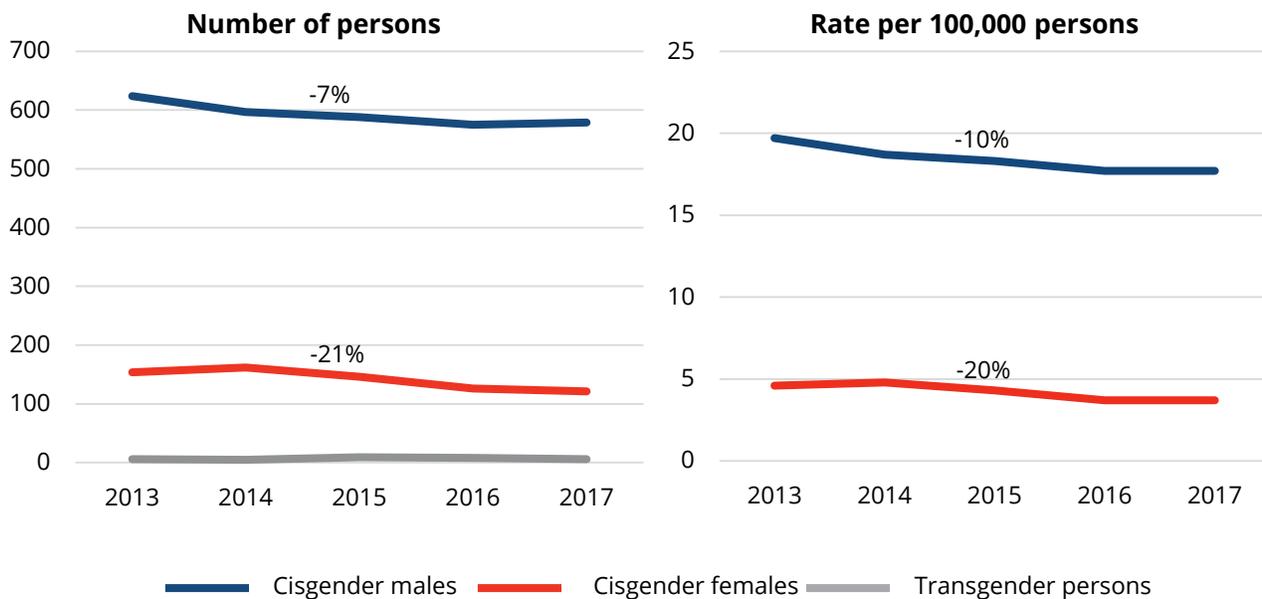
The following data are presented for persons newly diagnosed with HIV. For more information on persons newly diagnosed with HIV by gender, age, race/ethnicity, and transmission risk, please refer to the data tables in Appendix B.

**Figure 2. Persons newly diagnosed with HIV, Tennessee**



The number of persons newly diagnosed with HIV decreased from 784 to 713, a 9.1% decrease between 2013 and 2017.

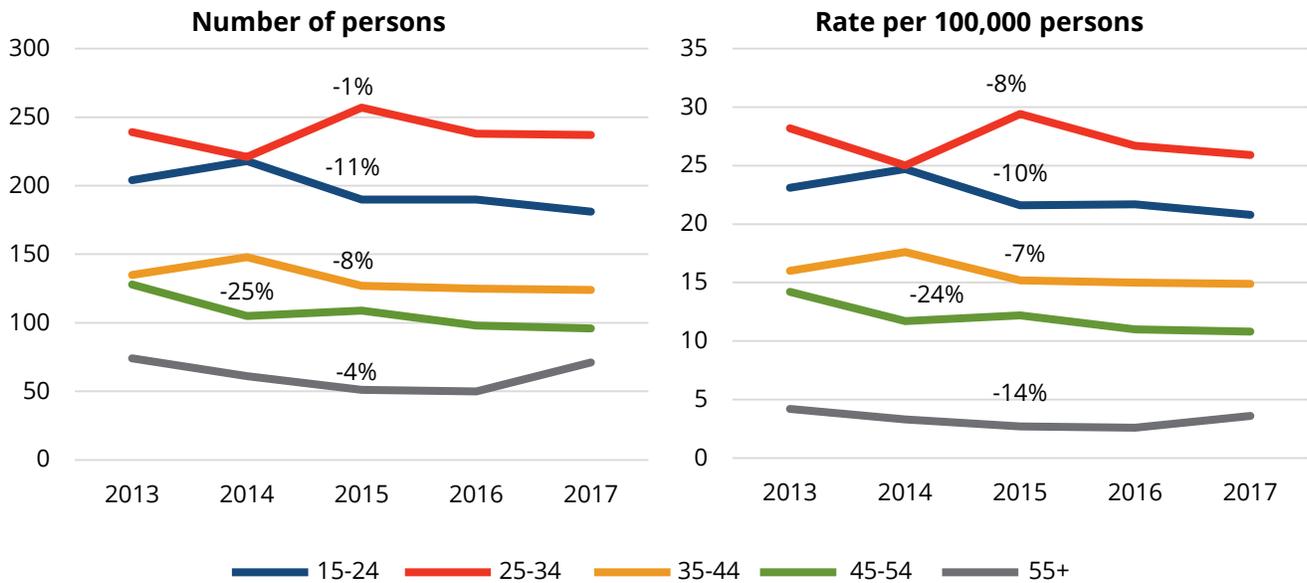
**Figure 3. Persons newly diagnosed with HIV by gender, Tennessee, 2013-2017**



Similar to trends in the United States, cisgender males were diagnosed with HIV at a higher rate than cisgender females (Figure 3). During 2013 to 2017, the rate of persons newly diagnosed with HIV decreased from 19.7 to 17.1 per 100,000 persons among cisgender men and from 4.6 to 3.5 per 100,000 among cisgender women. Rates of persons newly diagnosed with HIV cannot be

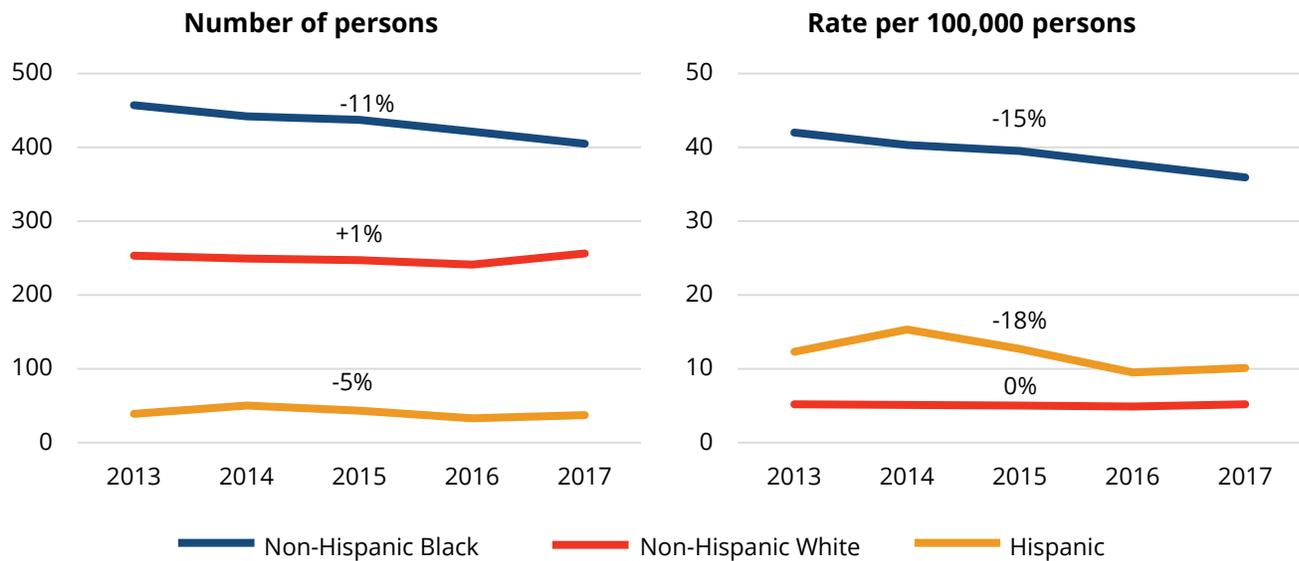
calculated for transgender individuals because the total population of persons who identify as transgender individuals is not established for Tennessee.

**Figure 4. Persons newly diagnosed with HIV by age group, Tennessee, 2013-2017**



During 2013 to 2017, 25-34 year olds represented the largest proportion of persons newly diagnosed with HIV (Figure 4). The greatest declines in new diagnoses were observed among persons 45-54 year olds.

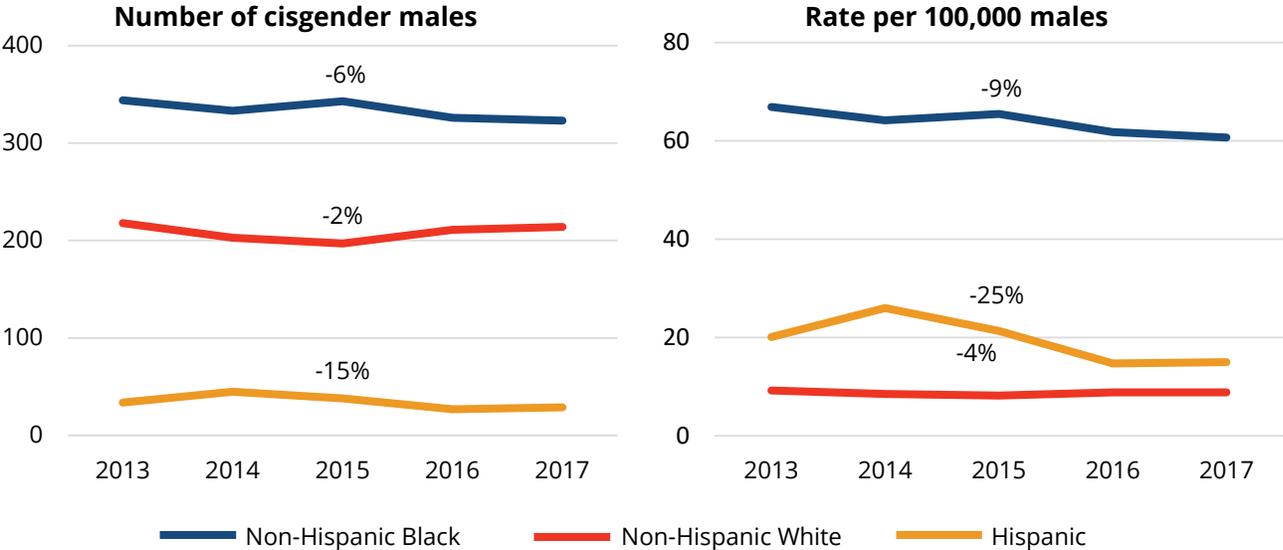
**Figure 5. Persons newly diagnosed with HIV by race/ethnicity, Tennessee, 2013-2017**



Despite annual decreases over the five year period, non-Hispanic Black individuals represented the highest numbers and rates of persons newly diagnosed with HIV (Figure 5). Notably, in 2017, non-Hispanic Black individuals comprised 17% of the total Tennessee population yet 57% of all persons newly diagnosed with HIV. Despite having the lowest number of new HIV diagnoses,

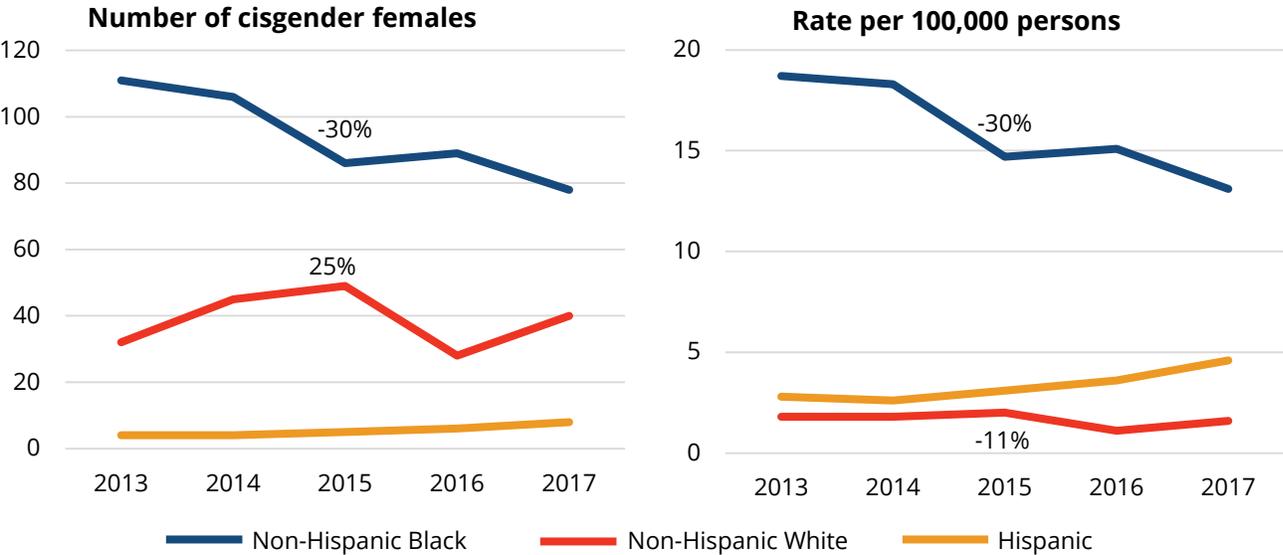
Hispanic individuals had the second highest rate of new diagnoses in 2017 (10.1 diagnoses per 100,000 persons).

**Figure 6. Cisgender males newly diagnosed with HIV by race/ethnicity, Tennessee, 2013-2017**



Non-Hispanic Black cisgender males, who represent 16% of the male population in Tennessee, account for more than nearly half of cisgender males newly diagnosed with HIV (Figure 6). Overall, the number of cisgender men newly diagnosed with HIV decreased between 2013 and 2017. This trend reflects the decrease in total persons newly diagnosed with HIV in Tennessee.

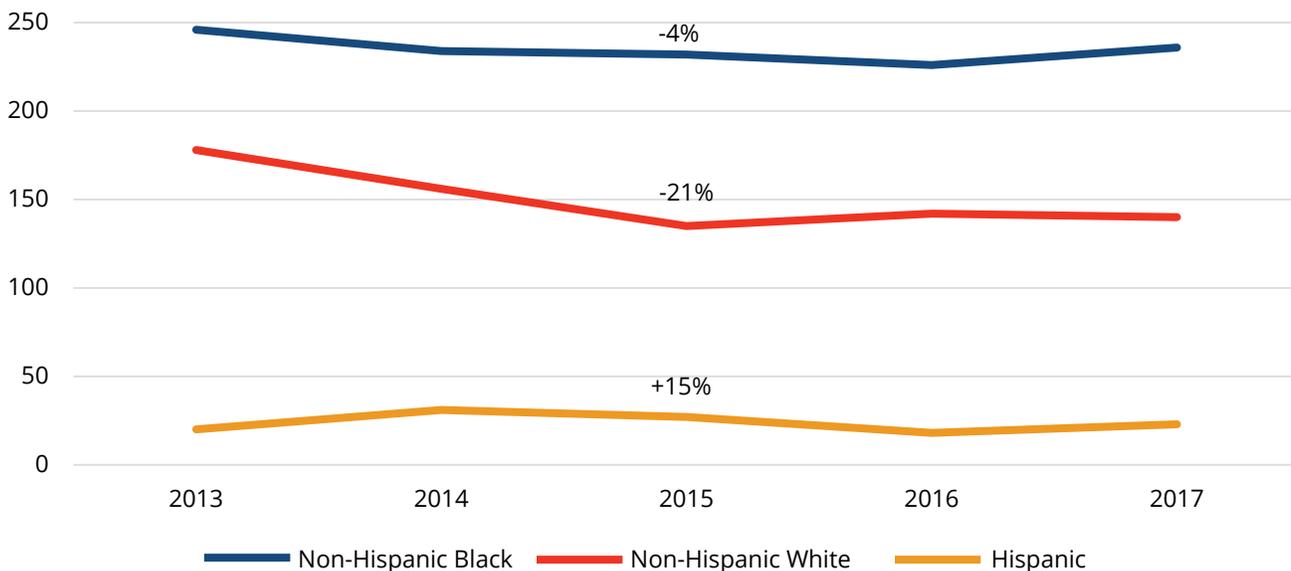
**Figure 7. Cisgender females newly diagnosed with HIV by race/ethnicity, Tennessee, 2013-2017**



Non-Hispanic Black cisgender females, who represent 17% of all females in Tennessee, represented nearly one third (61%) of all cisgender females newly diagnosed with HIV (Figure 7). During 2013 to 2017, the rate of new HIV diagnoses among non-Hispanic Black cisgender females

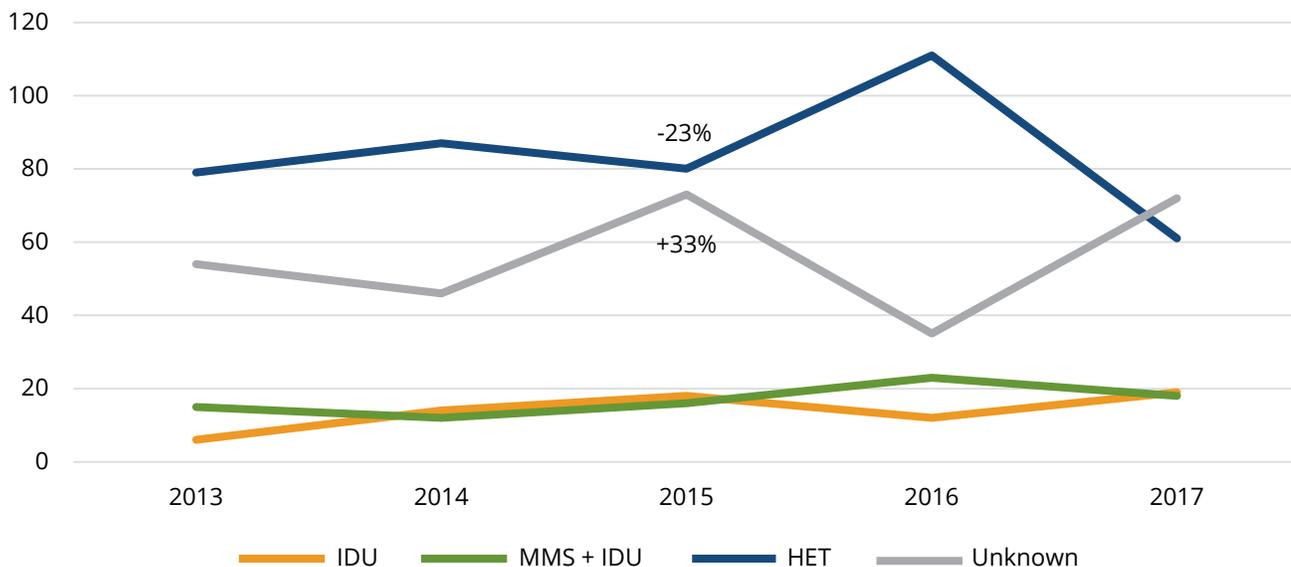
decreased from 18.3 to 13.1 per 100,000. No percent change is shown for Hispanic women. Small numbers occurring in this category make drawing meaningful conclusions about changes over time difficult.

**Figure 8. Cisgender males newly diagnosed with HIV who reported male-to-male sex by race/ethnicity, Tennessee, 2013-2017**



Between 2013 and 2017, male-to-male sex was the most commonly reported transmission risk factor by cisgender males newly diagnosed with HIV, accounting for more than one-half of new diagnoses (n=409) among cisgender males (Figure 8). The majority of cisgender males newly diagnosed with HIV who reported male-to-male sex were non-Hispanic Black; the number of new diagnoses in this population decreased 4% between 2013 and 2017. The number of newly diagnosed non-Hispanic white cisgender men who reported male-to-male sex decreased 21% in the same time period.

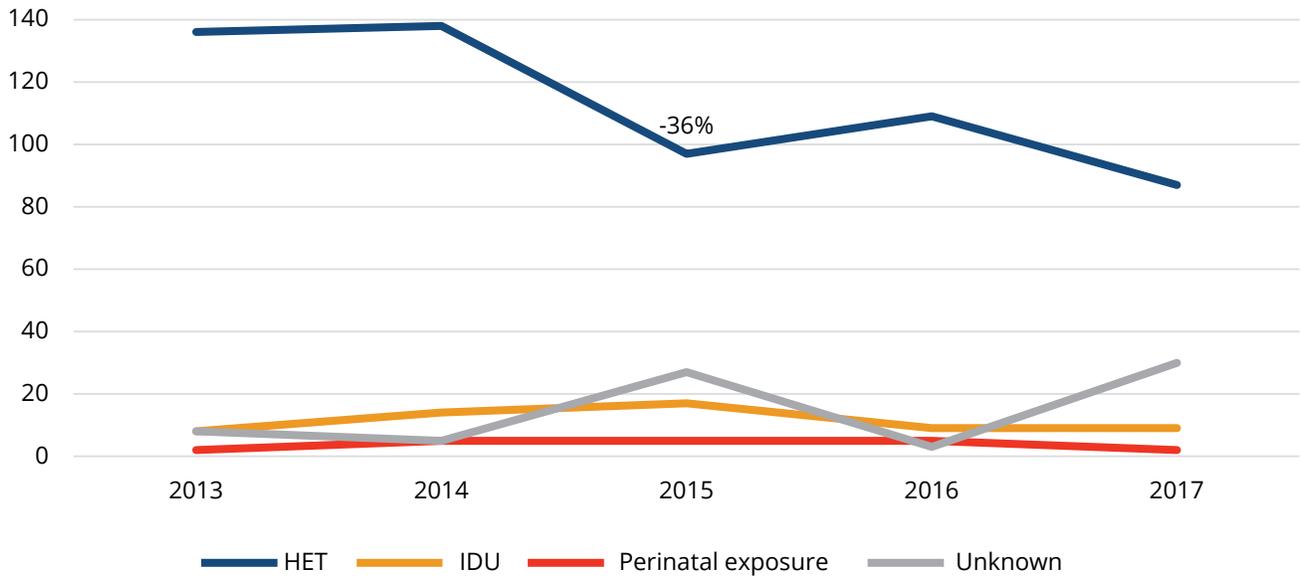
**Figure 9. Cisgender males newly diagnosed with HIV by non-male-to-male sex transmission risk, Tennessee, 2013-2017**



IDU = Injection drug use, MMS + IDU = Male-to-male sex with injection drug use, HET = Heterosexual contact

During 2013 to 2017, reported heterosexual sexual contact among cisgender males newly diagnosed with HIV decreased 23% (Figure 9). One in every eight cisgender males newly diagnosed with HIV in 2017 had no identified transmission risk.

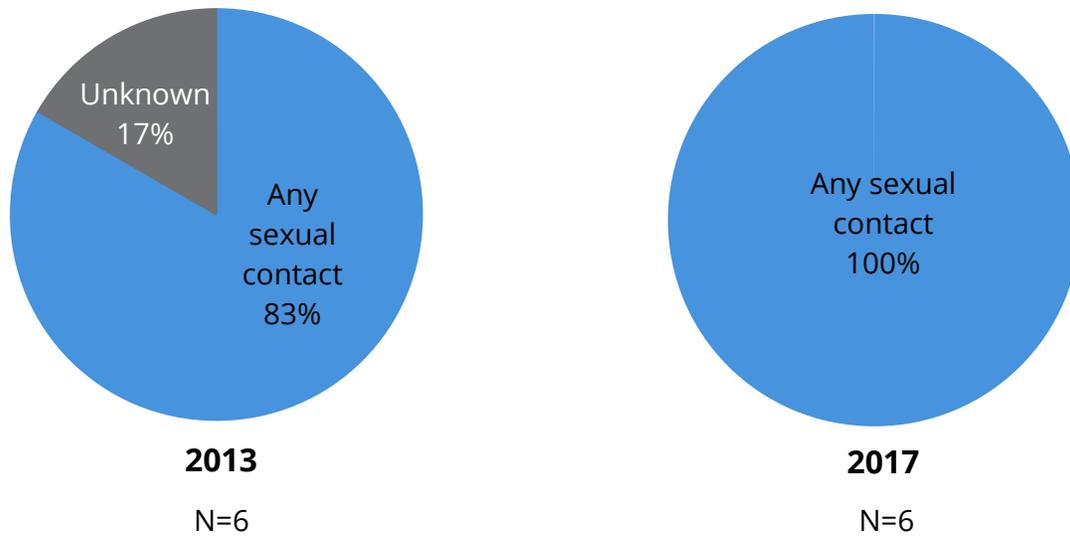
**Figure 10. Cisgender females newly diagnosed with HIV by transmission risk, Tennessee 2013-2017**



HET = Heterosexual contact, IDU = Injection drug use.

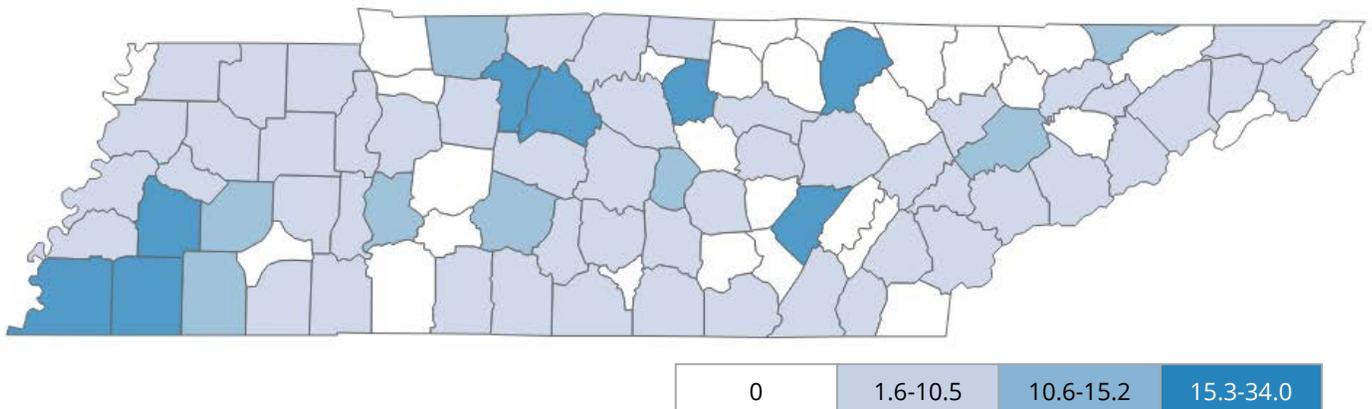
Heterosexual contact continues to be the most common transmission risk among cisgender women, despite decreasing 36% between 2013 and 2017. All other transmission categories were reported by fewer than 20 people newly diagnosed with HIV. The number of people newly diagnosed reporting injection drug use or perinatal exposure remained consistent over the time period.

**Figure 11. Transgender persons newly diagnosed with HIV by transmission risk, Tennessee 2013-2017**



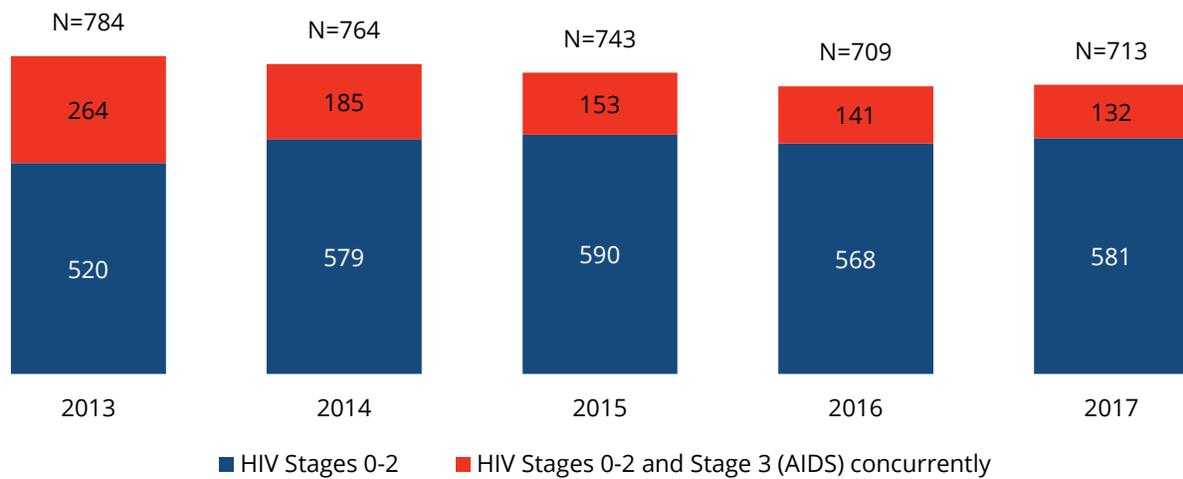
Nearly all transgender persons newly diagnosed with HIV reported a transmission risk of any sexual contact in both 2013 and 2017 (Figures 11).

**Figure 12. Rate of people newly diagnosed with HIV per 100,000 persons by county, Tennessee, 2017**



The overall state rate of new HIV diagnoses was 10.6 per 100,000 persons. Counties with a rate of new diagnoses between 1.6 and 10.6 per 100,000 persons are shaded in light blue. The highest rates (dark blue) were concentrated in metropolitan areas, including Memphis/Shelby County (25.7 per 100,000 persons) and Nashville/Davidson County (21.1 per 100,000 persons).

**Figure 13. Persons newly diagnosed with HIV, by stage within 12 months of diagnosis, Tennessee, 2013-2017**

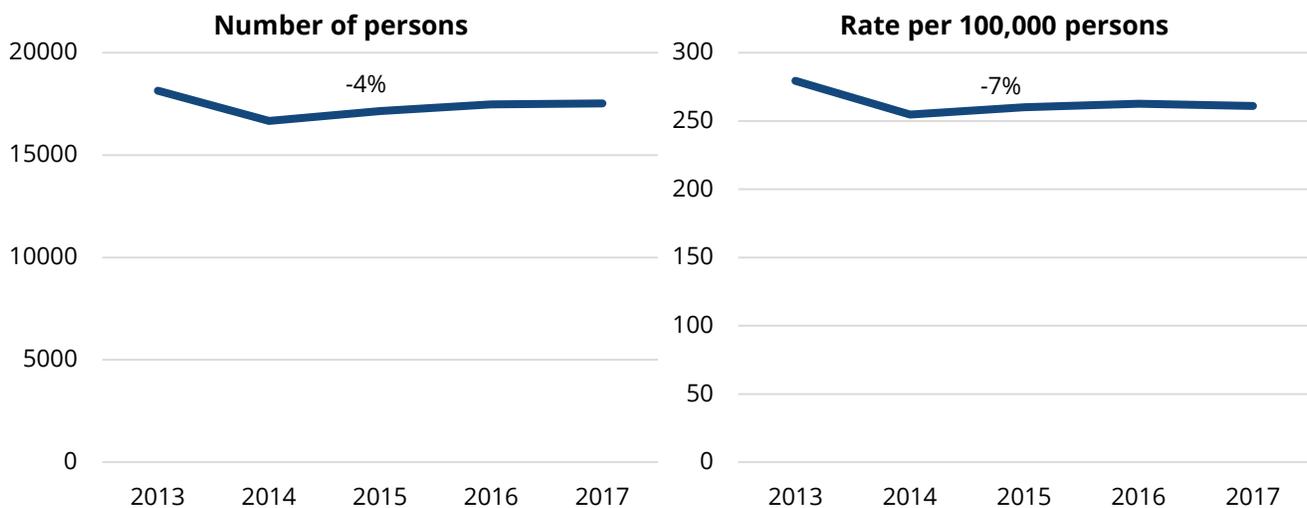


Individuals diagnosed with Stage 3 HIV (AIDS) within 12 months of a new HIV diagnosis are considered a concurrent or late diagnosis. The proportion of people concurrently diagnosed with HIV and Stage 3 HIV (AIDS) has decreased between 2013 and 2017 from 33.7% to 18.5%.

## Persons living with diagnosed HIV

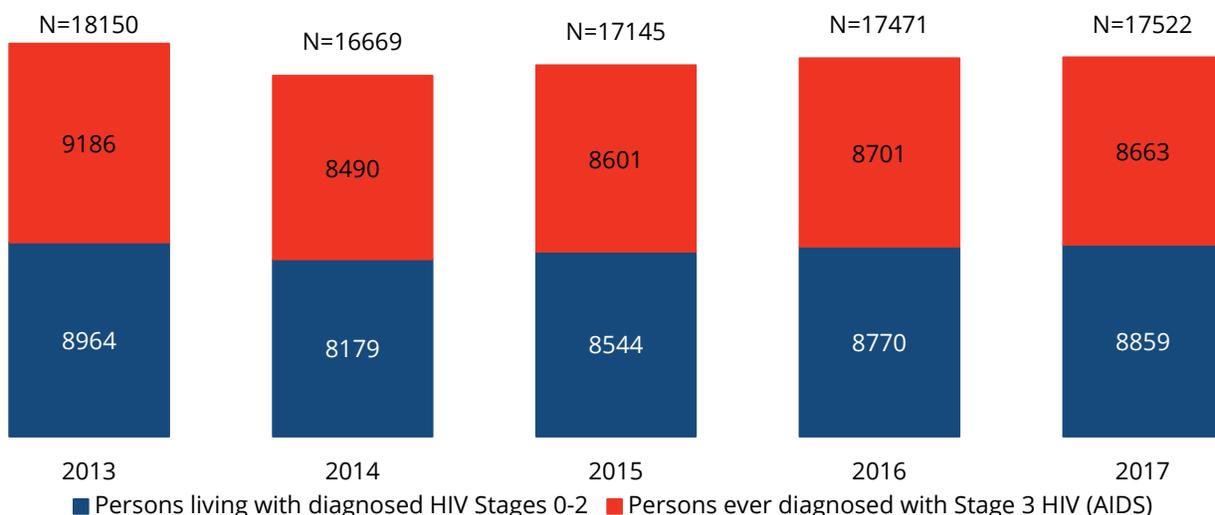
The following data are presented for persons living with diagnose HIV. In 2014 new HIV surveillance activities, including enhanced death ascertainment and use of Accurint, a subscription-based database compiling publically available address information, to update current address for all persons in TDH's eHARS database, accounted for the artificial decrease in PLWH. These practices remain in place. For more information on persons living with diagnosed HIV by gender, age, race/ethnicity, and transmission risk, please refer to the data tables in Appendix C.

**Figure 14. Persons living with diagnosed HIV (2013-2017), Tennessee**



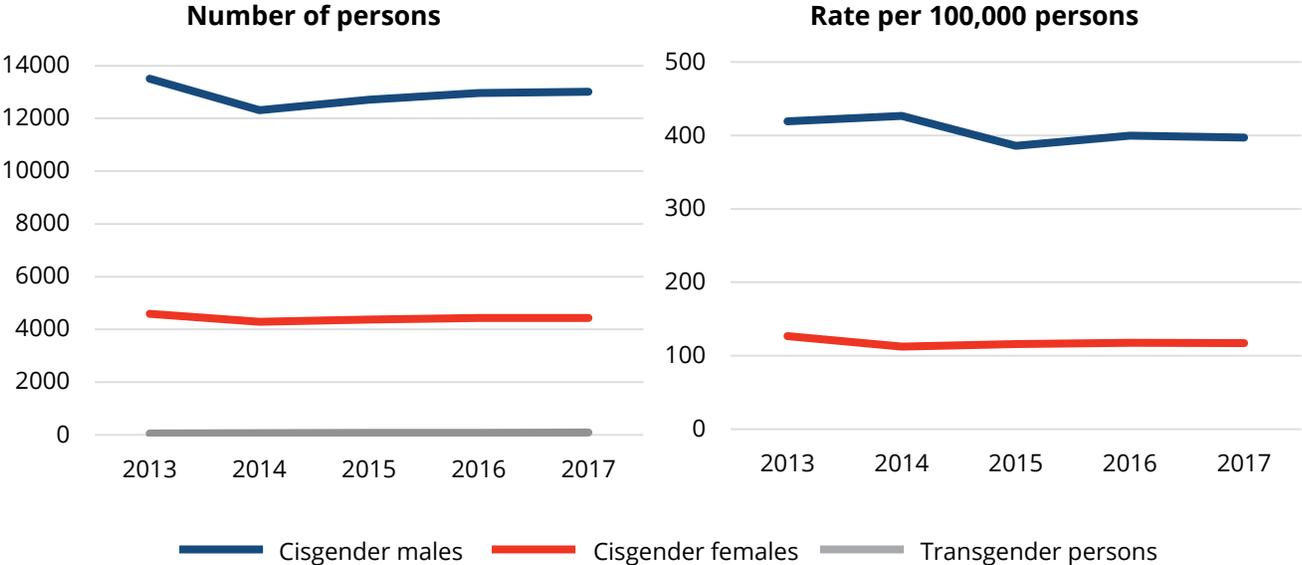
The number of PLWH increased from 16,669 in 2014 to 17,522 in 2017 (Figure 14). It is expected in the next few years that the number of people living with HIV will increase due to new diagnoses and aging of people living with diagnosed HIV.

**Figure 15. Number of persons living with HIV Stages 0-2 and Stage 3 (AIDS) Tennessee, 2013-2017**



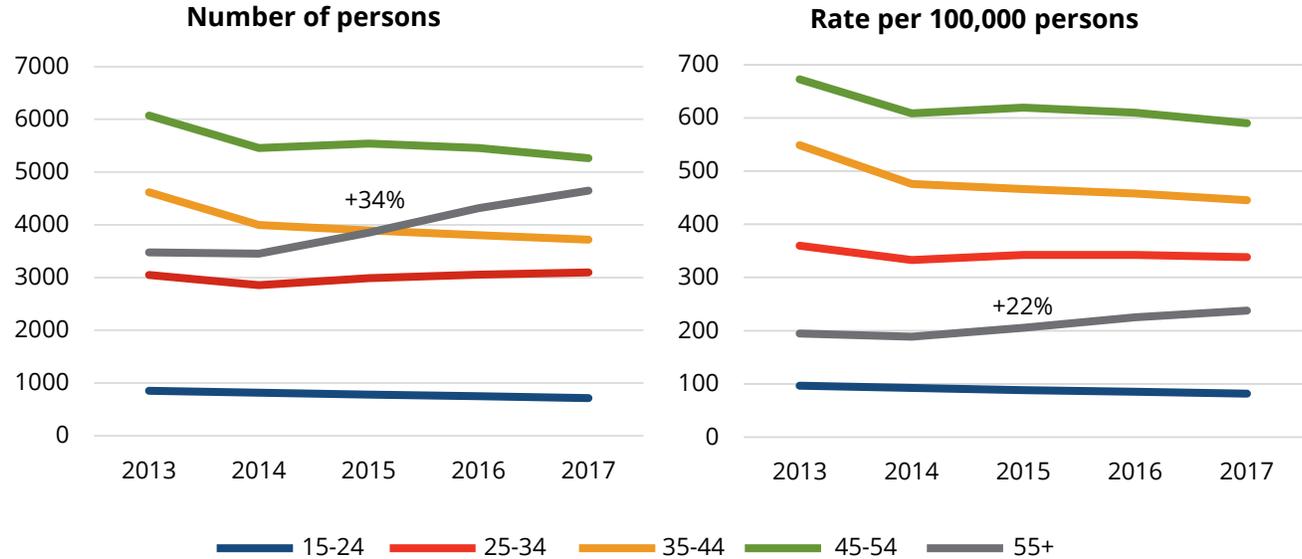
During 2013 to 2017, the proportion of PLWH with a history of Stage 3 HIV (AIDS) diagnosis remained stable (50.6% to 49.4%, Figure 15).

**Figure 16. Persons living with diagnosed HIV by gender, Tennessee, 2013-2017**



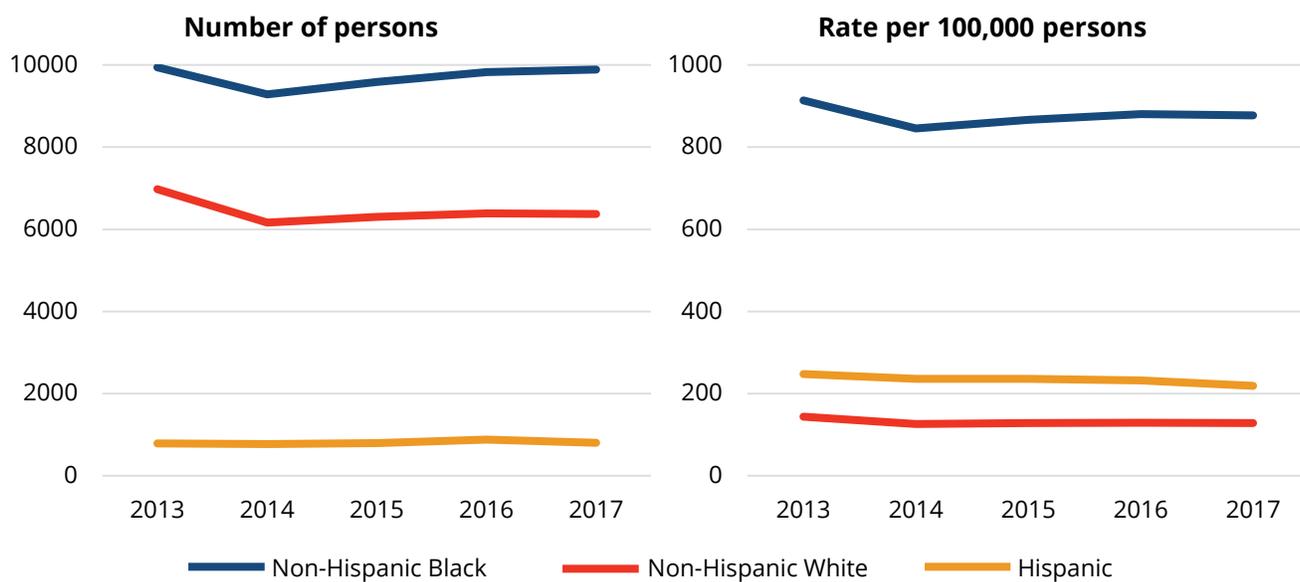
During 2013 to 2017, cisgender men had approximately 3.5 times higher HIV prevalence rates compared to cisgender women (Figure 16). Rates of transgender persons living with HIV cannot be calculated for transgender individuals because the total population size of transgender people is not established.

**Figure 17. Persons living with diagnosed HIV by age group, Tennessee, 2013-2017**



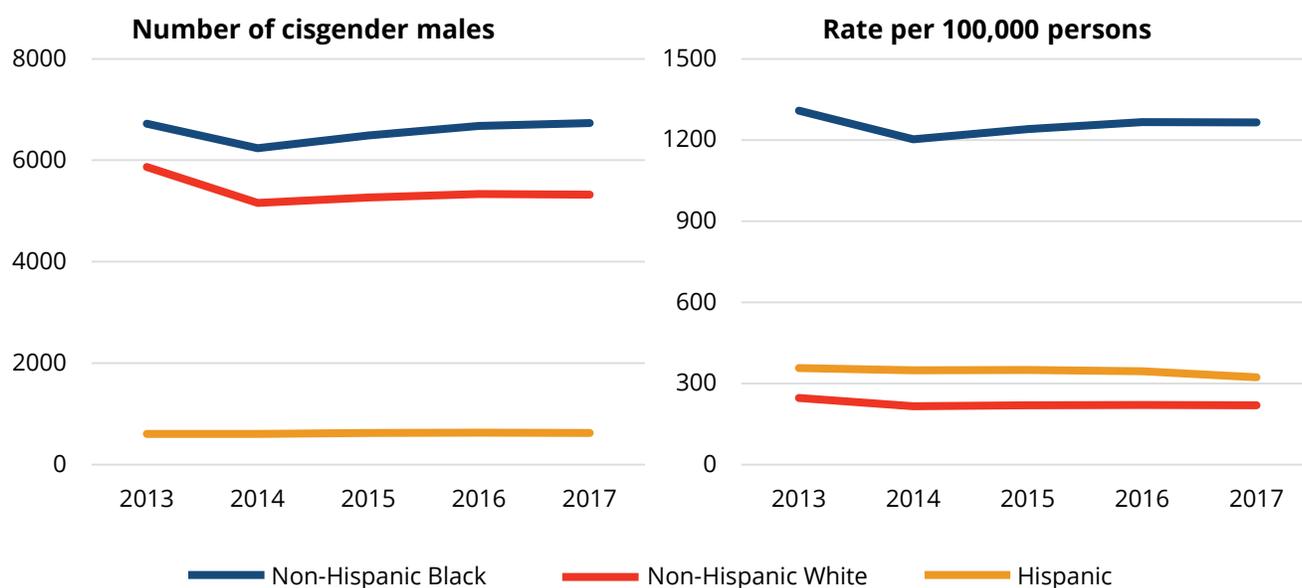
During 2013 to 2017, the largest number of persons living with diagnosed HIV was among those aged 45-54 years (Figure 17). Over the five year period, the number PLWH aged 55 years and older increased by 34% (3,474 to 4,647). This trend was likely due to both a decrease of new HIV infections among younger populations and an aging population living with diagnosed HIV.

**Figure 18. Persons living with diagnosed HIV by race/ethnicity, Tennessee, 2013-2017**



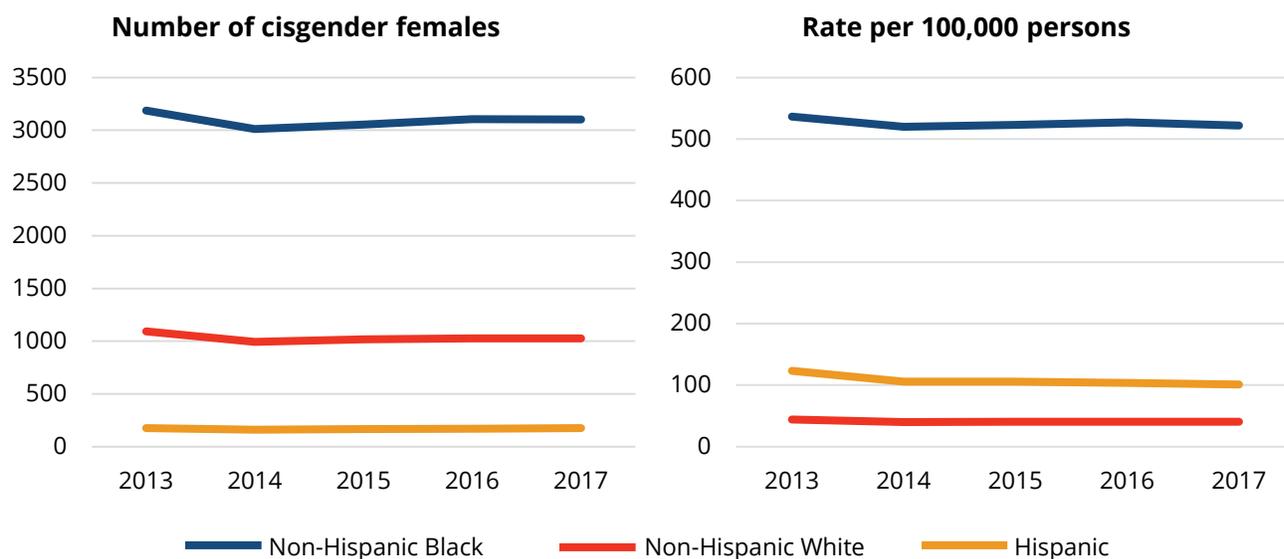
Trends by race/ethnicity among persons living with diagnosed HIV are similar to the trends seen among persons newly diagnosed with HIV. Non-Hispanic Black individuals represented the highest rates of persons living with diagnosed HIV (Figure 18).

**Figure 19. Cisgender males living with diagnosed HIV by race/ethnicity, Tennessee, 2013-2017**



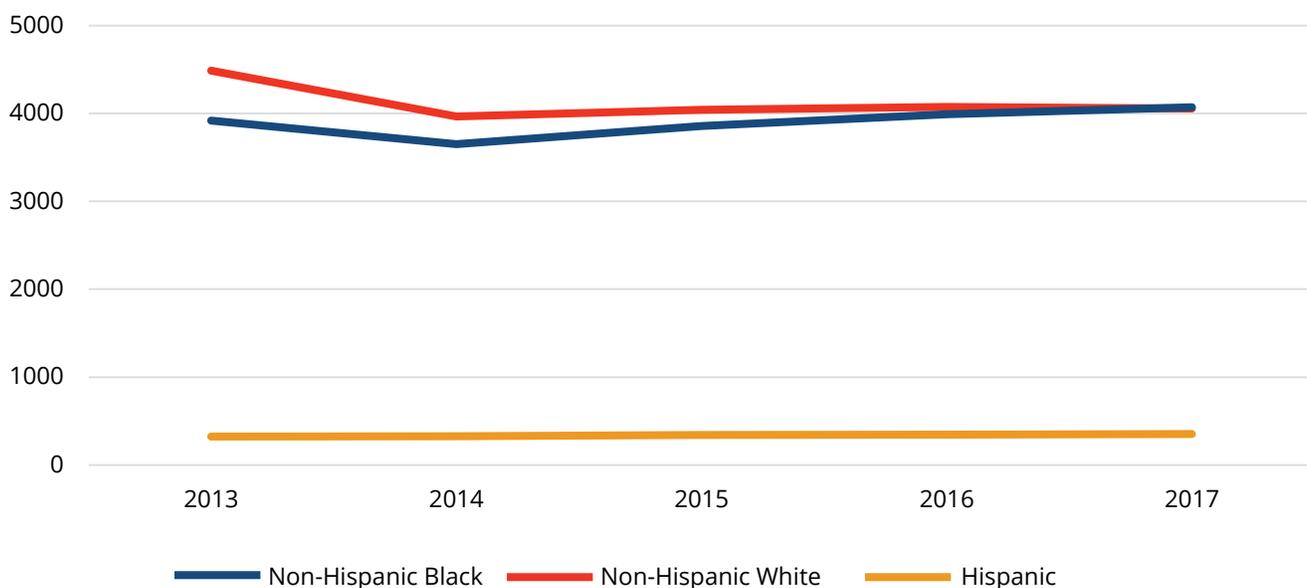
Over the five year period, non-Hispanic Black individuals experienced the highest rates of living with diagnosed HIV among cisgender males; however, non-Hispanic White cisgender men represented the greatest proportion of cisgender men living with diagnosed HIV (Figure 19). In 2017, 5,320 Non-Hispanic White men and 6,733 Non-Hispanic Black were living with diagnosed HIV in Tennessee.

**Figure 20. Cisgender females living with diagnosed HIV by race/ethnicity, Tennessee, 2013-2017**



Though the rate of non-Hispanic Black cisgender women living with diagnosed HIV increased from 520.0 to 522.1 per 100,000 persons from 2014 to 2017, non-Hispanic Black cisgender women continued to have the highest rates and greatest proportion of cisgender women living with diagnosed HIV (Figure 20). The proportions and rates of non-Hispanic White and Hispanic cisgender women living with diagnosed HIV have increased since 2014.

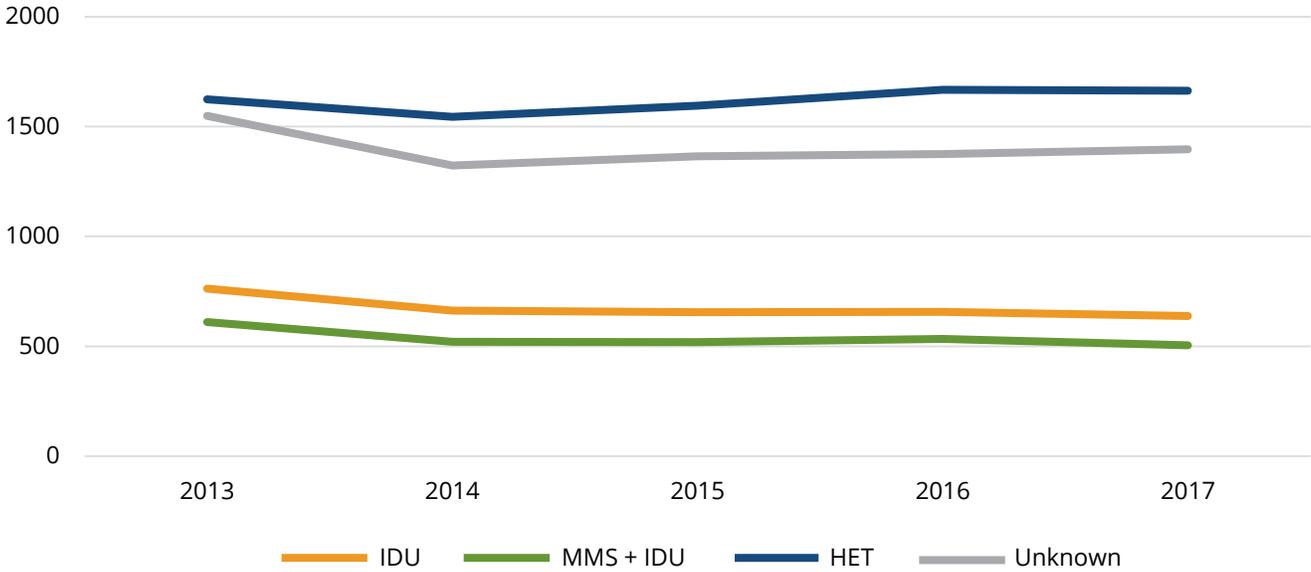
**Figure 21. Cisgender males living with diagnosed HIV who reported MMS by race/ethnicity, Tennessee, 2013-2017**



MMS was consistently associated with the largest number of cisgender males living with diagnosed HIV in Tennessee; 66.9% of cisgender men living with diagnosed HIV were attributed to MMS in both 2013 and 2017 (Figure 21). While there are more non-Hispanic Black cisgender men

living with HIV than, non-Hispanic White cisgender men, an approximately equal number report MMS.

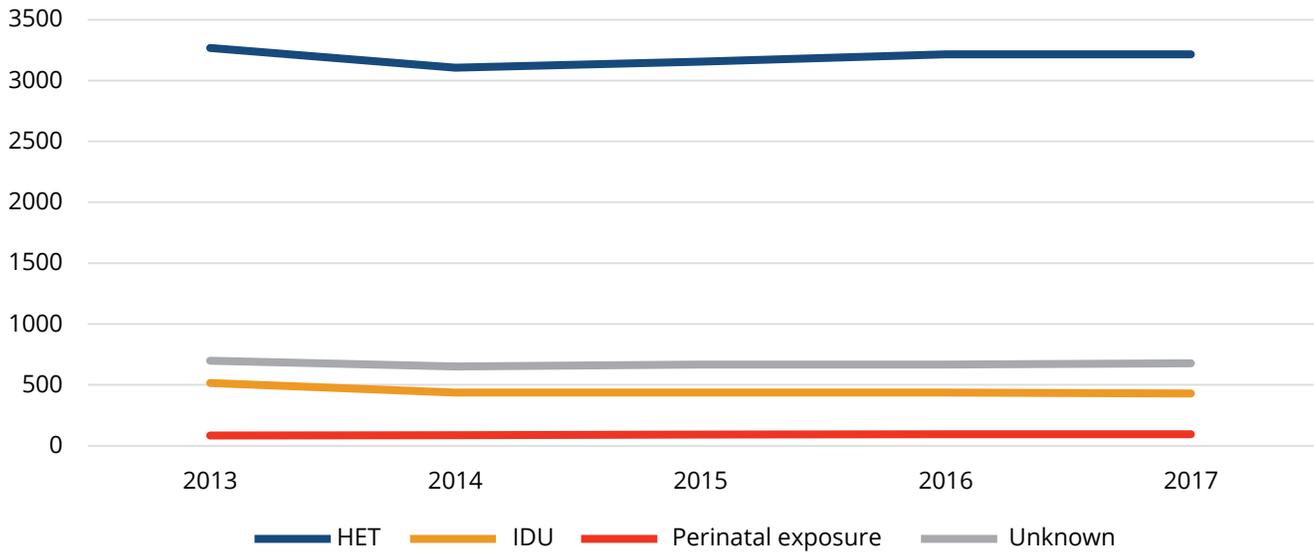
**Figure 22. Cisgender males living with diagnosed HIV by non-MMS transmission risk, Tennessee, 2013-2017**



IDU = Injection drug use, MMS + IDU = Male-to-male sex with injection drug use, HET = Heterosexual contact.

Among cisgender men living with diagnosed HIV, male-to-male sex with injection drug use was the transmission risk with the greatest decrease from 2013 to 2017 (Figure 22). Reported heterosexual sexual contact, however, increased 2% over five years.

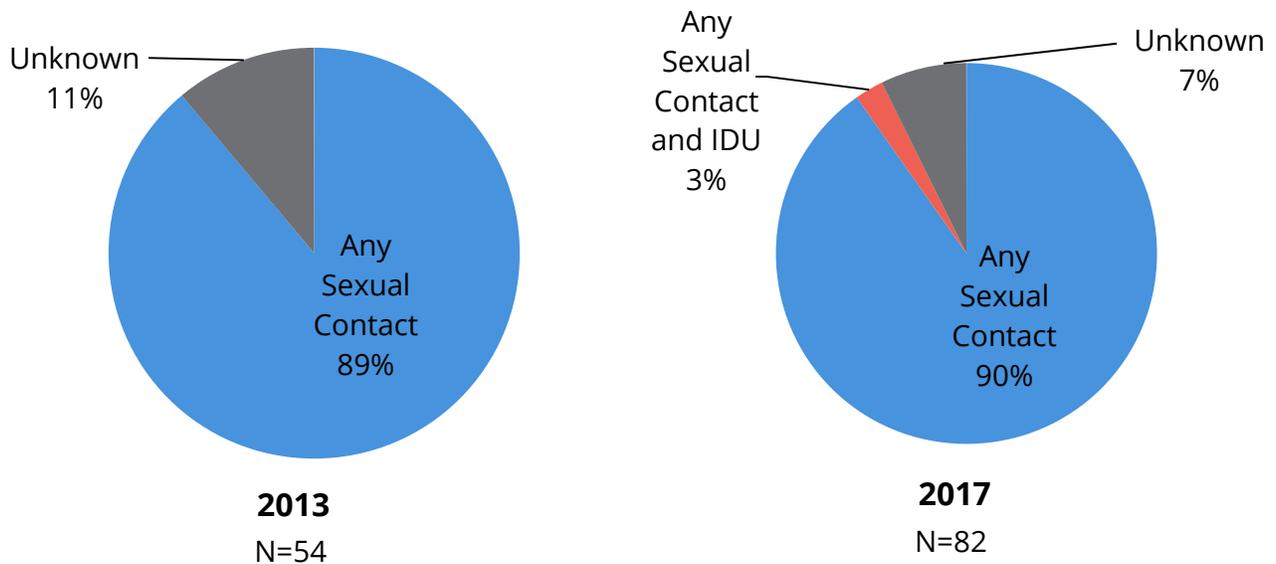
**Figure 23. Cisgender females living with diagnosed HIV by transmission risk, Tennessee, 2013-2017**



HET = Heterosexual contact, IDU = Injection drug use.

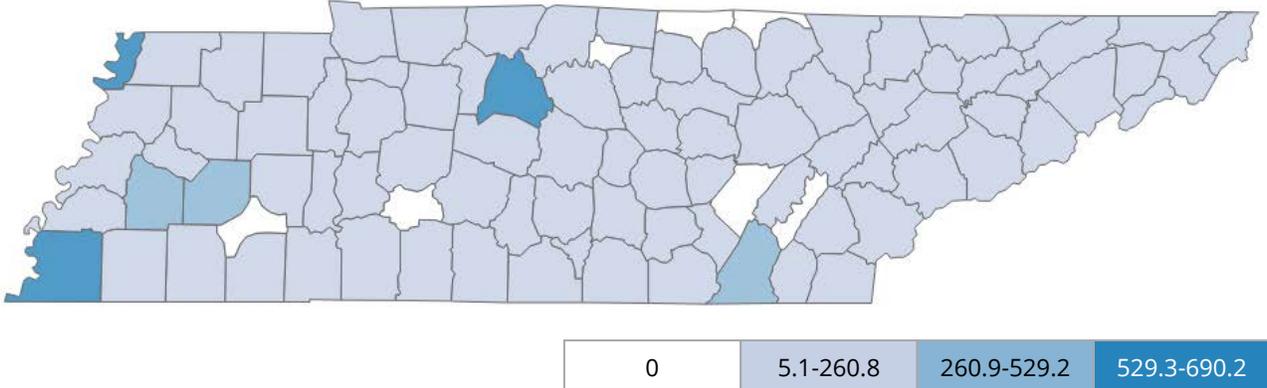
Compared to cisgender males from 2013-2017, heterosexual contact represents a larger proportion of the transmission risks among cisgender women living with diagnosed HIV (Figure 23). Similar to cisgender females newly diagnosed with HIV, the number of cisgender females living with diagnosed HIV associated with heterosexual contact decreased between 2013 and 2017.

**Figure 24. Transgender persons living with diagnosed HIV by transmission risk, Tennessee, 2013-2017**



Throughout the reporting period, the majority of transgender persons living with diagnosed HIV reported sexual contact. Three percent of transgender persons living with diagnosed HIV were identified as having any sexual contact and injection drug use in each year (Figure 24).

**Figure 25. Rate of people living with diagnosed HIV per 100,000 persons by county, Tennessee, 2017**

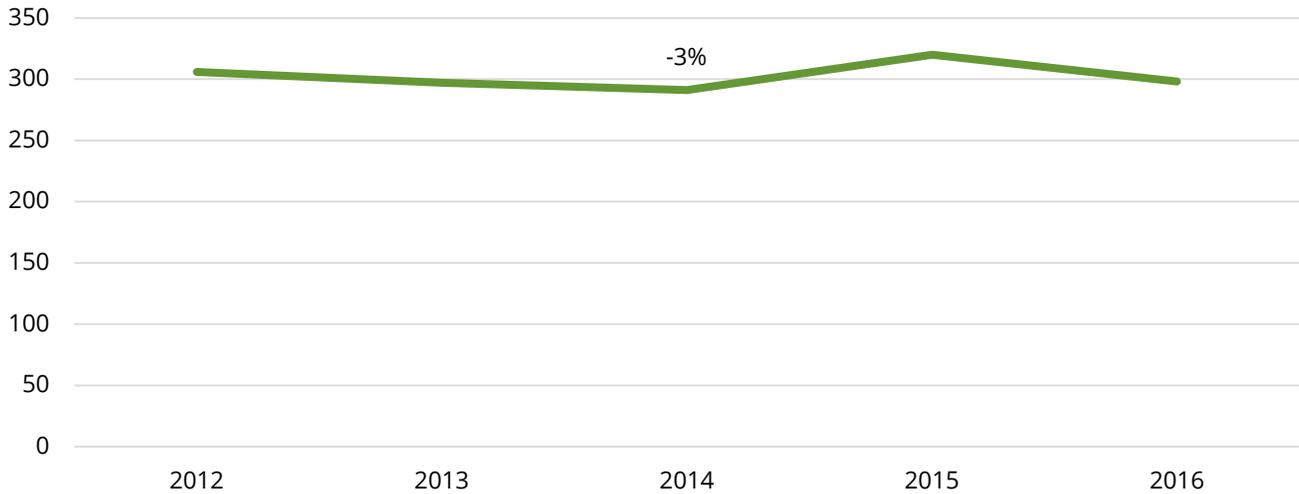


The overall state rate of PLWH was 260.9 per 100,000 persons. In 2017, highest rates of PLWH were seen in metropolitan areas, such as Memphis/Shelby County (690.2 per 100,000 persons) and Nashville/Davidson County (93.6 per 100,000 persons) (Figure 25).

## Deaths among persons with diagnosed HIV

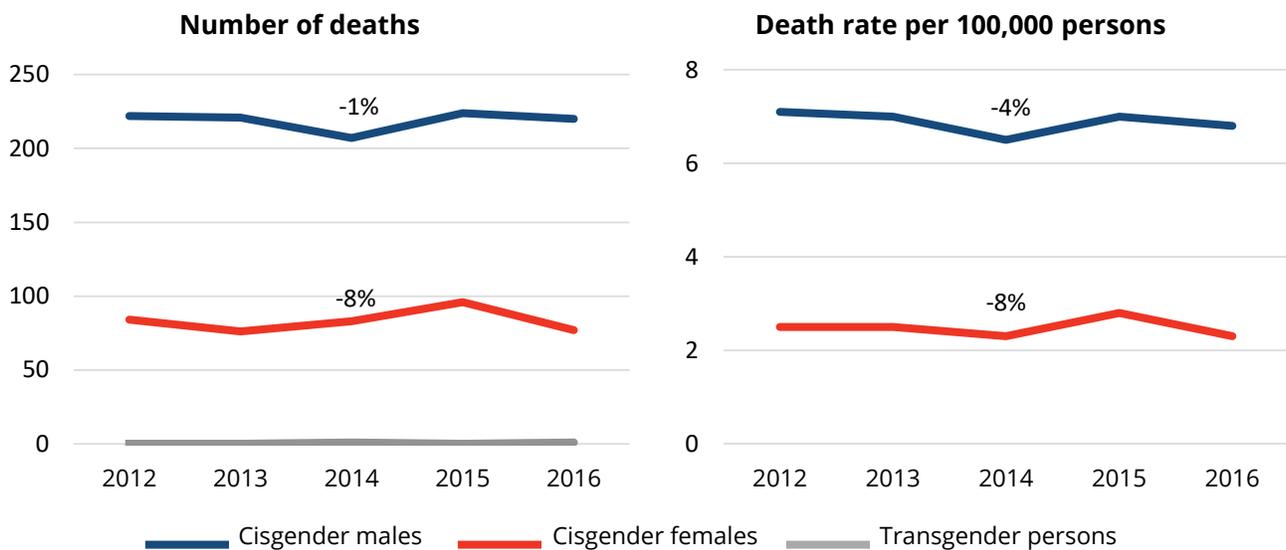
The following data are presented for all-cause deaths among persons with diagnosed HIV. For more information on deaths among persons living with diagnosed HIV by gender, age, race/ethnicity, and transmission risk, please refer to the data tables in Appendix D.

**Figure 26. Deaths among persons with diagnosed HIV, Tennessee, 2012-2016**



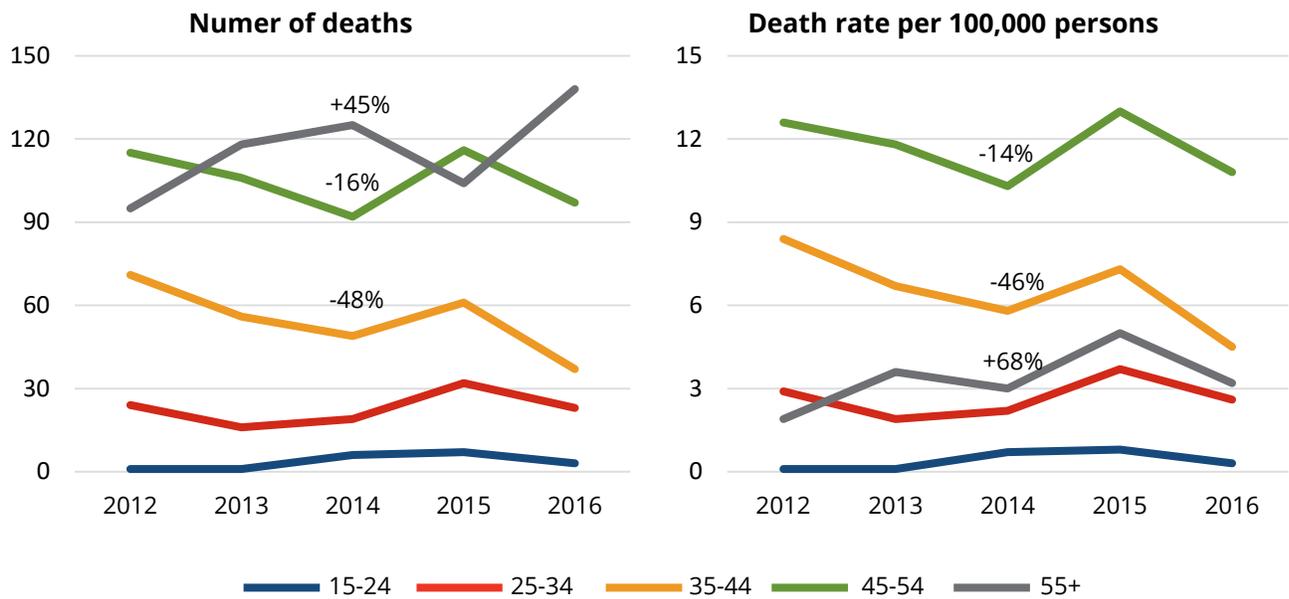
The number of deaths among persons with diagnosed HIV decreased by 3% from 306 to 298 between 2012 to 2016 (Figure 26).

**Figure 27. Deaths among persons with diagnosed HIV by gender, Tennessee, 2012-2016**



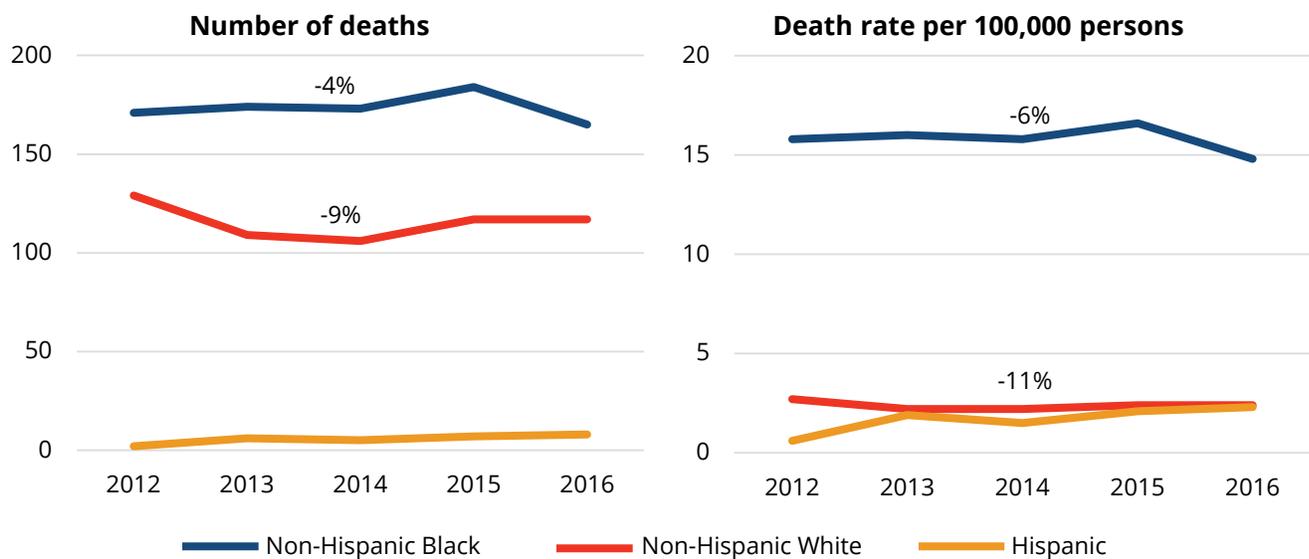
From 2012 through 2016, the majority of deaths among persons with diagnosed HIV were cisgender male (Figure 27). The difference displayed between genders was expected due to the significant difference in number of cisgender men and women living with diagnosed HIV.

**Figure 28. Deaths among persons with diagnosed HIV by age group, Tennessee, 2012-2016**



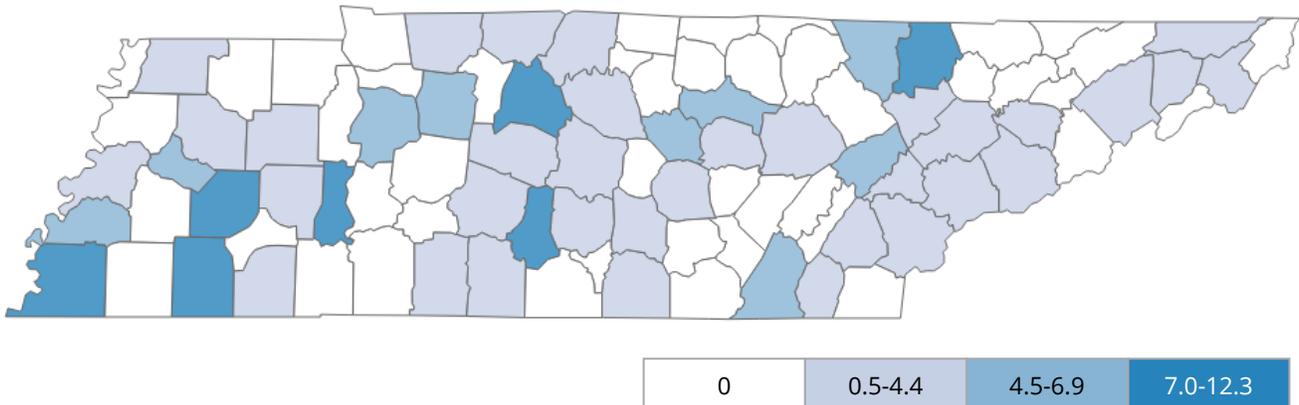
The largest number of deaths occurred consistently among persons aged 55 and older and 45-54 year olds (Figure 28). As an indication of the increasing lifespan of persons living with diagnosed HIV, the number of deaths among persons living with diagnosed HIV who were aged 55 and older increased by 45% between 2012 and 2016. A large overall decrease in the number of deaths was observed among 35-44 and 45-54 year olds.

**Figure 29. Deaths among persons with diagnosed HIV by race/ethnicity, Tennessee, 2012-2016**



Non-Hispanic Black individuals had the highest rates of death among people living with diagnosed HIV (Figure 29). This rate decreased from 15.8 to 14.8 deaths per 100,000 persons over the five year period.

**Figure 30. Death rate among persons with diagnosed HIV by county, Tennessee, 2016**

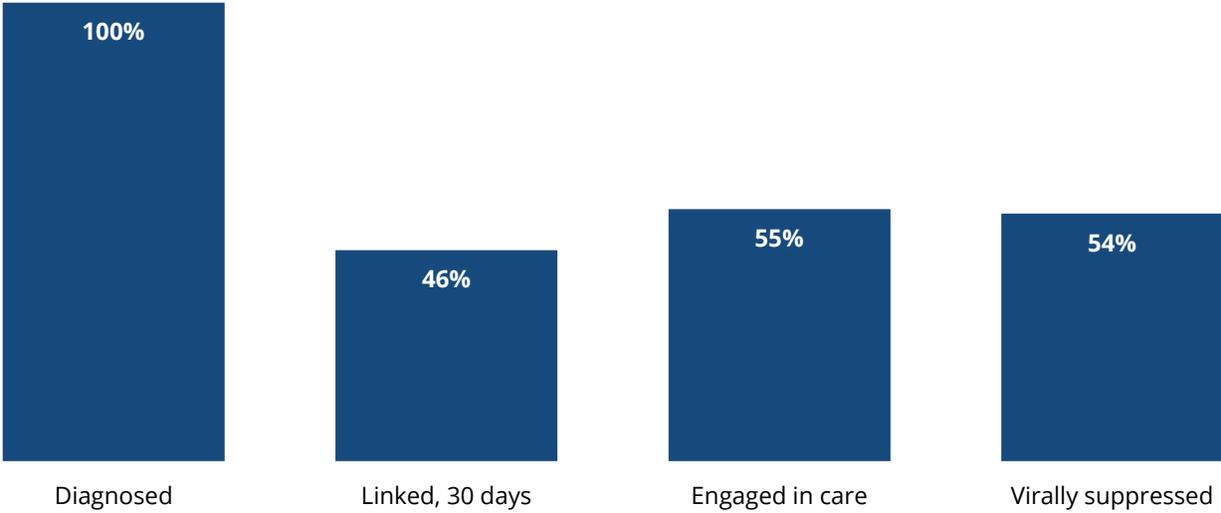


In 2016, the overall state death rate among people with diagnosed HIV was 4.5 per 100,000 persons. The lightest blue counties represent those with a death rate between 0.5 and 4.5 per 100,000 persons. The highest death rates among people with a diagnosis of HIV were among the metropolitan areas, including Nashville/Davidson County, Memphis/Shelby County, and Madison/Jackson County, as well as Hardeman, Decatur, Marshall, and Campbell counties (Figure 30).

# HIV Continuum of Care

The HIV Continuum of Care outlines the stages of HIV medical care from initial diagnosis through viral suppression. The continuum displays the proportion of individuals living with diagnosed HIV who are engaged at each stage: diagnosis of HIV, linkage to care, engagement in care, and achievement of viral suppression. By setting goals around the continuum and monitoring each of these outcomes, HIV programs can identify where program improvements are needed.

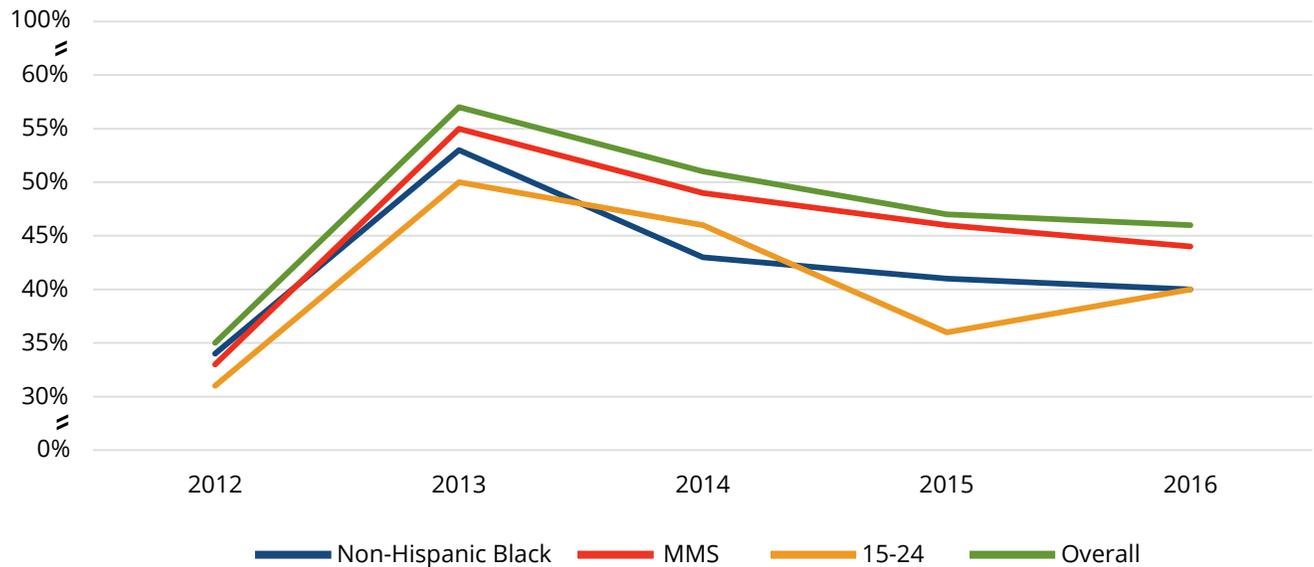
**Figure 31. Continuum of care, Tennessee, 2016**



Linked, 30 days: Persons newly diagnosed with HIV with at least one CD4 or viral load result reported within 30 days after the diagnosis date.  
Engaged in care: Persons with diagnosed HIV who had at least 2 CD4 or viral load results reported at least three months apart during the evaluation year.  
Virally suppressed: Persons with diagnosed HIV who had at least one viral load measurement during the evaluation year and whose last viral load measurement was less than or equal to 200 copies/mL.

In 2016, of the persons newly diagnosed with HIV, 46% were linked to HIV medical care within 30 days of their initial date of diagnosis (Figure 31). Of PLWH diagnosed on or before December 31, 2015 and believed to be alive and residing in Tennessee as of December 31, 2016, 55% were retained in HIV medical care and 54% were virally suppressed.

**Figure 32. Proportion of newly diagnosed individuals linked to care within 30 days, by select populations, Tennessee, 2012-2016**

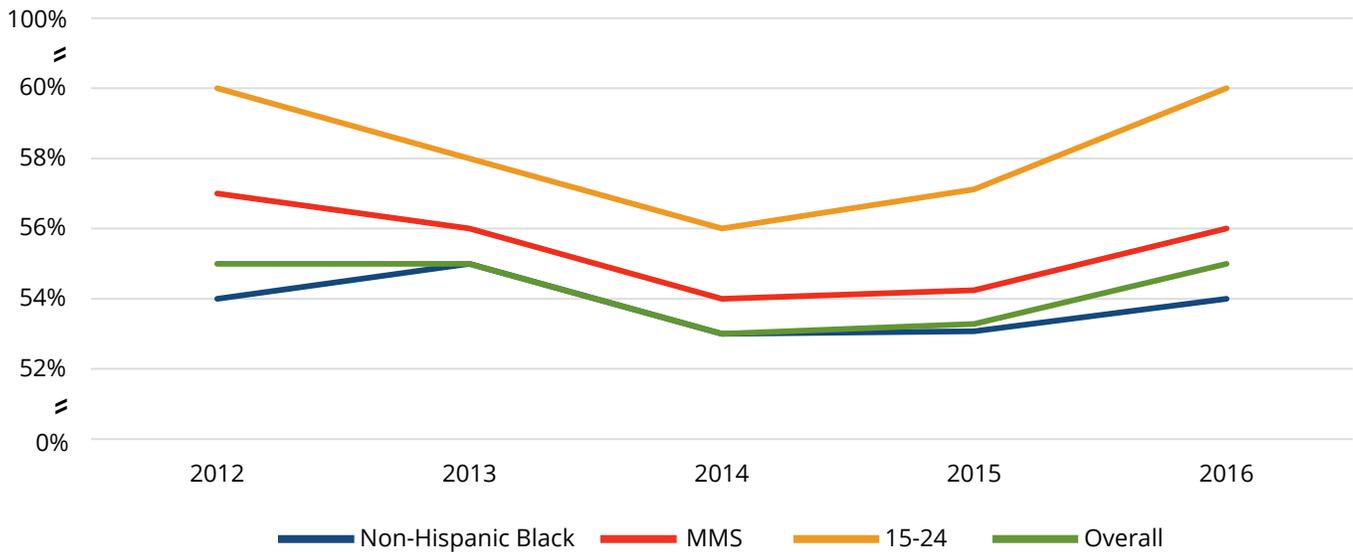


Linked, 30 days: Persons newly diagnosed with HIV with at least one CD4 or viral load result reported within 30 days after the diagnosis date.

MMS = Male-to-male sex.

The overall percentage of newly diagnosed individuals linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis increased between 2012 and 2016; however, this trend was not consistent. The highest overall percentage of linked individuals was in 2013, with 57% of newly diagnosed individuals linked to care within 30 days (Figure 32). After 2013, linkage to care declined steadily. Certain populations, including non-Hispanic Black individuals, gay and bisexual men who have sex with men, and young individuals are consistently linked to care at lower percentages compared to all individuals newly diagnosed with HIV.

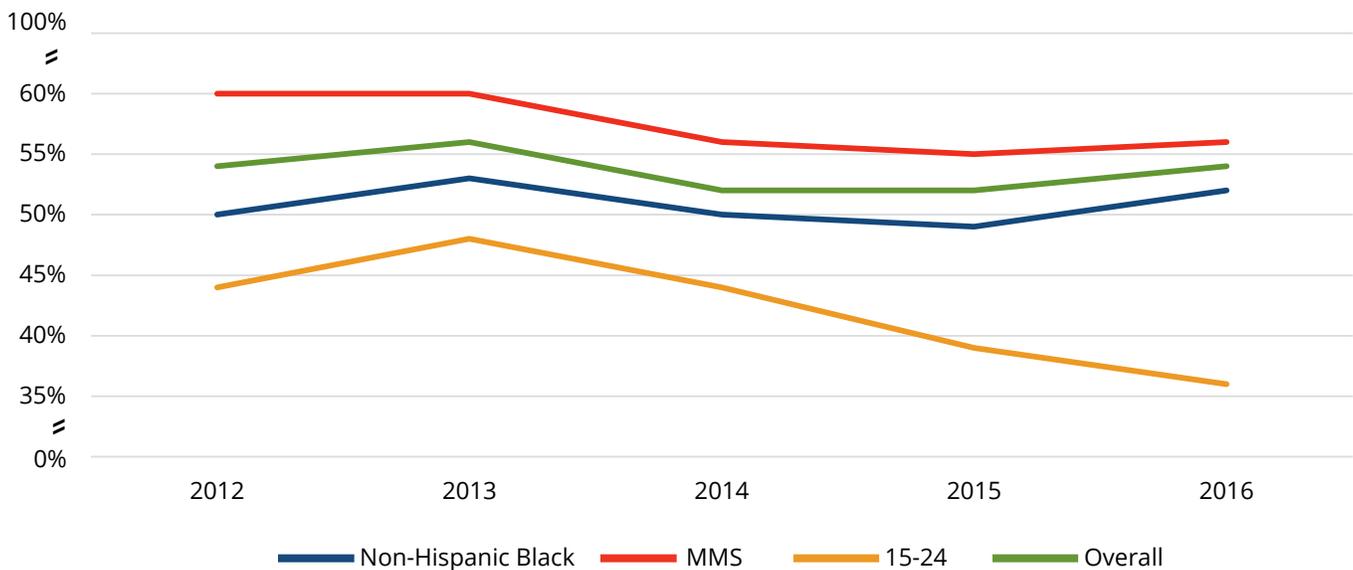
**Figure 33. Proportion of persons living with diagnosed HIV engaged in care, by select populations, Tennessee, 2012-2016**



Engaged in care: Persons with diagnosed HIV who had at least 2 CD4 or viral load results reported at least three months apart during the evaluation year.  
MMS = Male-to-male sex

The overall percentage of PLWH engaged in care has remained consistent between 2012 and 2016 (Figure 33). Men who have sex with men and non-Hispanic Black individuals are engaged in care at similar rates as all PLWH. Individuals 15 to 24 years old had the highest proportion of PLWH engaged in care, at 60% in 2016.

**Figure 34. Proportion of persons living with diagnosed HIV with viral suppression, by select populations, Tennessee, 2012-2016**



Virally suppressed: Persons with diagnosed HIV who had at least one viral load measurement during the evaluation year and whose last viral load measurement was less than or equal to 200 copies/mL.  
MMS = Male-to-male sex.

The overall percentage of PLWH with viral suppression remained at 54% in 2016 (Figure 34). Viral suppression among non-Hispanic Black and MSM living with diagnosed HIV has also remained steady between 2012 and 2016. The percentage of 15 to 24 year old PLWH who were virally suppressed decreased from 44% in 2012 to 36% in 2016.

## Technical notes

**Date of diagnosis:** This date represents the date an individual was first diagnosed with HIV, regardless of the stage of disease progression. However, in many instances the initial diagnosis of infection does not occur until several years after the initial infection, meaning the trends in persons diagnosed with HIV can only approximate actual trends in new HIV infections.

**HIV surveillance:** TDH's HIV Surveillance and Epidemiology Program manages the HIV case surveillance registry. Tennessee established reporting of persons diagnosed with stage 3 HIV (AIDS) in 1982, persons diagnosed with HIV in 1992, all HIV-related laboratory reports in 2005, CD4 lymphocyte counts and HIV viral load laboratory results in 2012, and HIV-1 genotype nucleotide sequences (reportable by laboratories with electronic lab reporting ability) in 2018. Demographic information, vital status, transmission risk, laboratory results, and treatment are collected on standardized case report forms and laboratory reports. These data are stored in the enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS). Data collected in eHARS is based on the date of diagnoses rather than the time of infection. The diagnosis can be made at any clinical stage of the disease. The surveillance system only includes data on individuals who are tested confidentially and reported. Members of certain subpopulations may be more or less likely to be tested, and therefore different subpopulations could be over or under-represented among persons diagnosed and reported with HIV.

**Place of residence:** Newly reported HIV diagnoses are presented based on an individual's residence at the time of the most recent diagnosis of HIV or stage 3 HIV (AIDS). Persons living with diagnosed HIV are presented based on an individual's residence as of December 31 of the year the data is presented. For example, when viewing persons living with diagnosed HIV in 2017 data, the residence is based on the residence as of December 31, 2017. Death data is presented based on the individual's residence at the time of death.

**Public health regions:** Tennessee's 95 counties are divided into thirteen public health regions. Six of the most populous counties operate as stand-alone metropolitan public health regions. The remaining 89 counties are divided into 7 rural health regions. Public health region data for 2017 is located in Appendix A.

**Reporting delay:** Delays exist between the time HIV infection is diagnosed and the time the infection is reported to TDH. As a result, case number for the most recent years of diagnoses may not be complete. Data from recent years should be considered provisional. The data presented in this report have been adjusted for reporting delay. The data in this report represent all information reported to TDH through July 20, 2018.

**Reporting HIV and Stage 3 HIV (AIDS):** TDH form PH-1600 must be completed for the following events: new diagnosis of HIV (i.e., acute HIV infection or the first report of an antibody positive test result); new diagnosis of stage 3 HIV (AIDS); or patient with a previously diagnosed HIV diagnosis on the first provider visit. Providers are required to report such events within seven days. Reporting forms are located at: <https://apps.health.tn.gov/ReportableDiseases/Common/PH-1600.pdf>.

**Small numbers:** Data release limitations are set to ensure that the information cannot be used to identify an individual. Please interpret rates where the numerator is less than 20 persons with caution because of the low reliability of rates based on a small number of diagnoses.

**Transmission risk:** Transmission risk refers to the way in which an individual acquired HIV. Despite possible existence of multiple transmission risks through which HIV can be transmitted, individuals are assigned a single most likely transmission risk based on a hierarchy developed by CDC. The most common transmission risks are: male-to-male sex, heterosexual contact, injection drug use, and male-to-male sex and injection drug use. "Other" transmission risks include blood transfusion. A limitation of the dataset is the large number of individuals reported with an undetermined transmission risk.

**Vital status:** Persons are presumed to be alive unless the TDH has received notification of death. Current vital status information for PLWH is ascertained through reports of death from other jurisdictions' surveillance programs and routine matches with TDH Vital Statistics, National Death Index Office, and the Social Security Death Master File. The most recent available death data are for calendar year 2016.

## Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the central office and public health regional HIV surveillance staff throughout the state of Tennessee, without whom, an accurate accounting of the HIV epidemic in Tennessee would not be possible. Additionally, we would like to thank Tennessee Department of Health's HIV Surveillance and Epidemiology, Ryan White Part B, and HIV Prevention programs for providing valuable data collection, management, and support.

### **Authors**

- Samantha A. Mathieson, MPH
- Jack Marr, MPH
- Meredith Brantley, PhD, MPH
- Robb L. Garman, MPH
- Carolyn Wester, MD, MPH

### ***Suggested Citation:***

---

HIV Surveillance and Epidemiology Program. HIV Surveillance Annual Report, 2017. Tennessee Department of Health: Nashville, TN. January 2019.

## Glossary

**Case rate:** The frequency of a defined event in a specified population for a given time period, usually expressed as the number of cases per 100,000 people in a population. Case rate is calculated by dividing the number of cases in the population of interest by the total number of people in the population. Then multiply by 100,000 to get the rate per 100,000 people.

**Cisgender:** All persons whose sex assigned at birth is the same as their current gender.

**Concurrent Stage 3 HIV (AIDS) diagnosis:** Any HIV diagnosis that occurs 12 months or less before an individual is diagnosed as Stage 3 HIV (AIDS).

**Continuum of Care:** The HIV Continuum of Care displays the proportion of individuals living with diagnosed HIV who are engaged at each stage of HIV medical care: diagnosis of HIV, linkage to care, engagement in care, and achievement of viral suppression. Goals are set for each stage and surveillance is conducted to evaluate progress.

**Date of diagnosis:** The date of diagnoses refers to the date a laboratory makes a diagnosis based on the analysis of a specimen.

**Engaged in care:** Persons with diagnosed HIV who had at least 2 CD4 or viral load results reported at least three months apart during the evaluation year.

**HIV case:** All individuals who have been diagnosed with HIV. Cases can be sub-classified into either HIV cases or stage 3 HIV (AIDS) cases.

**Linked to care, 30 days:** Persons newly diagnosed with HIV with at least one CD4 or viral load result reported within 30 days after the diagnosis date.

**Perinatal exposure:** Exposure of a child to HIV from an HIV-infected mother during pregnancy, labor, or breastfeeding (through breast milk).

**Transgender:** Adjective describing persons whose gender is different than the sex they were assigned at birth. Transgender persons may be men or women, but for the purpose of this report, transgender individuals are categorized separately from non-transgender (or cisgender) men and women.

**Virally suppressed:** Persons with diagnosed HIV who had at least one viral load measurement during the evaluation year and whose last viral load measurement was less than or equal to 200 copies/mL.

## Abbreviations

AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

eHARS: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System

HAART: Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IDU: Injection Drug Use

MMS: Male-to-Male Sex

MSM: Men who have sex with men

MMS + IDU: Male-to-Male Sex and Injection Drug Use

PLWH: Persons Living with HIV

PWID: Persons Who Inject Drugs

## References

1. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2017 (NST-EST2017-01). In: National Population Totals and Components of Change: 2010-2017. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau; 2018.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, States, Counties and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipios: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2017. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau; 2018.
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States, States, and Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2017. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau; 2018.
4. United States Census Bureau. Quick Facts-Tennessee. <https://www.census.gov>. Updated July 1, 2017. Accessed October 1, 2018.
5. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau; 2018.
6. Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations., Roehrich-Patrick L, Moreo B. Just How Rural or Urban Are Tennessee's 95 Counties. Nashville, Tennessee; 2016:1-39.



## Appendix B: Persons newly diagnosed with HIV

**Table 1. Persons newly diagnosed with HIV, Tennessee, 2013-2017**

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	Rate								
<b>Gender</b>										
Cisgender male	624	19.7	597	18.7	588	18.3	575	17.7	579	17.7
Cisgender female	154	4.6	162	4.8	146	4.3	126	3.7	128	3.7
Transgender person	6	—	5	—	9	—	8	—	6	—
<b>Age group (years)</b>										
<15	4	0.3	11	0.9	9	0.7	8	0.6	4	0.3
15-24	204	23.1	218	24.7	190	21.6	190	21.7	181	20.8
25-34	239	28.2	221	25.7	257	29.4	238	26.7	237	25.9
35-44	135	16.0	148	17.6	127	15.2	125	15.0	124	14.9
45-54	128	14.2	105	11.7	109	12.2	98	11.0	96	10.8
≥55	74	4.2	61	3.3	51	2.7	50	2.6	71	3.6
<b>Race/ethnicity by gender</b>										
<i>Overall</i>										
Non-Hispanic Black	457	42.0	442	40.3	437	39.5	421	37.7	405	35.9
Non-Hispanic White	253	5.2	249	5.1	247	5.0	241	4.9	256	5.2
Hispanic	39	12.3	50	15.3	43	12.7	33	9.5	37	10.1
Other	35	15.6	35	9.9	16	6.7	14	5.6	15	5.8
<i>Cisgender male</i>										
Non-Hispanic Black	344	66.9	333	64.2	343	65.5	326	61.8	323	60.7
Non-Hispanic White	218	9.2	203	8.5	197	8.2	211	8.8	214	8.8
Hispanic	34	20.1	45	26.0	38	21.3	27	14.7	29	15.0
Other	28	25.9	16	14.3	10	8.6	11	9.2	13	10.4
<i>Cisgender female</i>										
Non-Hispanic Black	111	18.7	106	18.3	86	14.7	89	15.1	78	13.1
Non-Hispanic White	32	1.8	45	1.8	49	2.0	28	1.1	40	1.6
Hispanic	4	2.8	4	2.6	5	3.1	6	3.6	8	4.6
Other	7	6.3	7	5.8	6	4.8	3	2.3	2	1.5
<i>Transgender person</i>										
Non-Hispanic Black	2	—	3	—	8	—	6	—	4	—
Non-Hispanic White	3	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—
Hispanic	1	—	1	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
Other	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
<b>Overall</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>10.6</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

Newly diagnosed refers to persons diagnosed with HIV during January 1-December 31 of the year of interest and resided in Tennessee at the time of diagnosis.

Hispanics can be of any race.

— represents suppressed data.

Rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 and 2017 Population Estimates.

**Table 2. Persons newly diagnosed with HIV by transmission risk, Tennessee, 2013-2017**

Transmission risk	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>Male</i>										
Male-to-male sex (MMS)	469	75.2	434	72.7	400	68.0	391	68.0	409	70.6
Non-Hispanic Black	246	—	234	—	232	—	226	—	236	—
Non-Hispanic White	178	—	156	—	135	—	142	—	140	—
Hispanic	20	—	31	—	27	—	18	—	23	—
Other	25	—	13	—	6	—	5	—	10	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	6	1.0	14	2.3	18	3.1	12	2.1	19	3.3
MMS and IDU	15	2.4	12	2.0	16	2.7	23	4.0	18	3.1
Heterosexual contact	79	12.7	87	14.6	80	13.6	111	19.3	61	10.5
Perinatal exposure	2	0.3	4	0.7	1	0.2	3	0.5	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	53	8.5	46	7.7	73	12.4	35	6.1	72	12.4
<i>Female</i>										
Heterosexual contact	136	88.3	138	85.2	97	66.4	109	86.5	87	68.0
Injection drug use (IDU)	8	5.2	14	8.6	17	11.6	9	7.1	9	7.0
Perinatal exposure	2	1.3	5	3.1	5	3.4	5	4.0	2	1.6
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	8	5.2	5	3.1	27	18.5	3	2.4	30	23.4
<i>Transgender person</i>										
Any sexual contact	5	83.3	5	100.0	8	88.9	7	87.5	6	100.0
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Any sexual contact and IDU	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	1	12.5	0	0.0
Perinatal exposure	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Overall</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>—</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

Newly diagnosed refers to persons diagnosed with HIV during January 1-December 31 of the year of interest and resided in Tennessee at the time of diagnosis.

% is the percentage of each subgroup; percentages for subgroups with less than 10 (e.g., transgender persons) should be interpreted with caution.

Hispanics can be of any race.

Transmission risk categories are mutually exclusive; heterosexual contact includes high risk heterosexuals and persons who had sexual contact with someone of the opposite sex and said no to injecting drugs; other includes blood transfusion and hemophilia; unknown indicates no identified risk (NIR) and no reportable risk (NRR).

— represents suppressed data.

## Appendix C: Persons living with diagnosed HIV

**Table 3. Persons living with diagnosed HIV, Tennessee, 2013-2017**

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	Rate								
<b>Gender</b>										
Cisgender male	13512	419.4	12318	426.7	12706	385.9	12967	399.9	13008	397.1
Cisgender female	4584	137.7	4292	128.0	4366	129.2	4428	129.9	4432	128.8
Transgender person	90	—	94	—	94	—	91	—	83	—
<b>Age group (years)</b>										
<15	90	7.3	94	7.6	94	7.6	91	7.3	83	6.6
15-24	850	96.5	816	92.5	779	88.4	751	85.6	715	82.0
25-34	3047	360.0	2858	332.7	2988	342.4	3054	342.4	3099	338.3
35-44	4620	548.7	3993	475.7	3896	466.3	3805	457.7	3718	445.5
45-54	6069	672.8	5456	608.7	5539	619.3	5456	610.0	5260	590.0
≥55	3474	194.9	3452	189.0	3849	205.8	4314	225.4	4647	237.9
<b>Race/ethnicity by gender</b>										
<i>Overall</i>										
Non-Hispanic Black	9944	913.6	9288	846.0	9592	866.4	9831	880.8	9889	877.7
Non-Hispanic White	6976	143.4	6167	126.2	6302	128.3	6386	129.3	6370	128.3
Hispanic	785	247.9	770	235.7	795	235.7	808	231.7	803	219.1
Other	445	198.7	444	191.1	456	189.6	446	179.1	460	177.6
<i>Cisgender male</i>										
Non-Hispanic Black	6724	1308.2	6239	1202.4	6492	1240.6	6679	1266.2	6733	1264.4
Non-Hispanic White	5866	246.9	5160	216.1	5266	219.6	5336	221.3	5320	219.2
Hispanic	604	357.8	604	348.7	623	350.0	633	345.0	624	322.8
Other	318	294.6	315	280.9	325	279.8	319	265.6	331	265.3
<i>Cisgender female</i>										
Non-Hispanic Black	3188	536.5	3011	520.0	3053	522.9	3104	527.3	3102	522.1
Non-Hispanic White	1093	44.0	992	39.7	1016	40.5	1027	40.7	1027	40.5
Hispanic	177	123.2	162	105.5	168	105.5	171	103.5	175	101.0
Other	126	112.6	127	105.7	129	103.7	126	97.8	128	95.3
<i>Transgender person</i>										
Non-Hispanic Black	32	—	38	—	47	—	48	—	54	—
Non-Hispanic White	17	—	15	—	20	—	23	—	23	—
Hispanic	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—
Other	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
<b>Overall</b>	<b>18150</b>	<b>279.5</b>	<b>16669</b>	<b>254.7</b>	<b>17145</b>	<b>260.0</b>	<b>17471</b>	<b>262.7</b>	<b>17522</b>	<b>260.9</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

Living with diagnosed HIV refers to persons diagnosed with HIV on or before December 31 and resided in Tennessee on December 31 of the year of interest.

Hispanics can be of any race.

— represents suppressed data.

Rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 and 2017 Population Estimates.

**Table 4. Persons living with diagnosed HIV by transmission risk, Tennessee, 2013-2017**

Transmission risk	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>Cisgender Male</i>										
Male-to-male sex (MMS)	8930	66.1	8146	66.1	8451	66.5	8610	66.4	8689	66.8
Non-Hispanic Black	3916	—	3650	—	3855	—	3989	—	4069	—
Non-Hispanic White	4486	—	3965	—	4040	—	4074	—	4056	—
Hispanic	322	—	327	—	343	—	347	—	354	—
Other	206	—	204	—	213	—	200	—	210	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	762	5.6	662	5.4	655	5.2	657	5.1	638	4.9
MMS and IDU	610	4.5	520	4.2	519	4.1	534	4.1	504	3.9
Heterosexual contact	1623	12.0	1544	12.5	1595	12.6	1667	12.9	1662	12.8
Perinatal exposure	70	0.5	72	0.6	70	0.6	73	0.6	71	0.5
Other	59	0.4	52	0.4	51	0.4	51	0.4	48	0.4
Unknown	1458	10.8	1322	10.7	1365	10.7	1375	10.6	1396	10.7
<i>Cisgender Female</i>										
Heterosexual contact	3267	71.3	3105	72.3	3154	72.2	3215	72.6	3216	72.6
Injection drug use (IDU)	515	11.2	438	10.2	437	10.0	437	9.9	430	9.7
Perinatal exposure	84	1.8	86	2.0	92	2.1	94	2.1	95	2.1
Other	19	0.4	13	0.3	15	0.3	15	0.3	14	0.3
Unknown	699	15.2	650	15.1	668	15.3	667	15.1	677	15.3
<i>Transgender person</i>										
Any sexual contact	48	88.9	53	89.8	65	89.0	67	88.2	74	90.2
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Any sexual contact and IDU	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.7	3	3.9	2	2.4
Perinatal exposure	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	6	11.1	6	10.2	6	8.2	6	7.9	6	7.3
<b>Overall</b>	<b>18150</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>16669</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17145</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17471</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17522</b>	<b>—</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

Living with diagnosed HIV refers to persons diagnosed with HIV on or before December 31 and resided in Tennessee on December 31 of the year of interest.

% is the percentage of each subgroup; percentages for subgroups with less than 10 (e.g., transgender persons) should be interpreted with caution.

Hispanics can be of any race.

Transmission risk categories are mutually exclusive; heterosexual contact includes high risk heterosexuals and persons who had sexual contact with someone of the opposite sex and said no to injecting drugs; other includes blood transfusion and hemophilia; unknown indicates no identified risk (NIR) and no reportable risk (NRR).

— represents suppressed data.

## Appendix D: Deaths among persons living with diagnosed HIV

**Table 5. Deaths among persons with diagnosed HIV, Tennessee, 2012-2016**

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	Rate								
<b>Gender</b>										
Cisgender male	222	7.1	221	7.0	207	6.5	224	7.0	220	6.8
Cisgender female	84	2.5	76	2.3	83	2.5	96	2.8	77	2.3
Transgender person	0	—	0	—	1	—	0	—	1	—
<b>Age group (years)</b>										
<15	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-24	1	0.1	1	0.1	6	0.7	7	0.8	3	0.3
25-34	24	2.9	16	1.9	19	2.2	32	3.7	23	2.6
35-44	71	8.4	56	6.7	49	5.8	61	7.3	37	4.5
45-54	115	12.6	106	11.8	92	10.3	116	13.0	97	10.8
≥55	95	5.5	118	6.6	125	6.8	104	5.6	138	7.2
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>										
Non-Hispanic Black	171	15.8	174	16.0	173	15.8	184	16.6	165	14.8
Non-Hispanic White	129	2.7	109	2.2	106	2.2	117	2.4	117	2.4
Hispanic	2	0.6	6	1.9	5	1.5	7	2.1	8	2.3
Other	4	1.9	8	3.6	7	3.0	12	5.0	8	3.2
<b>Overall</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>4.5</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

Deaths among persons with diagnosis of HIV refers to deaths among persons who resided in Tennessee at the time of death.

Hispanics can be of any race.

— represents suppressed data.

Rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 and 2017 Population Estimates.

## Appendix E: State data

**Table 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Tennessee, 2017**

	New HIV diagnoses		Stage 3 (AIDS) concurrent with HIV diagnoses		All persons living with diagnosed HIV	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Gender</b>						
Cisgender male	579	17.7	99	3.0	13008	397.1
Cisgender female	128	3.7	32	0.9	4432	128.8
Transgender person	6	—	1	—	82	—
<b>Age group (years)</b>						
<15	4	0.3	0	0.0	83	6.6
15-24	181	20.8	12	1.4	715	82.0
25-34	237	25.9	39	4.3	3099	338.3
35-44	124	14.9	31	3.7	3718	445.5
45-54	96	10.8	33	3.7	5260	590.0
≥55	71	3.6	17	0.9	4647	238.0
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic Black	405	35.9	70	6.2	9889	877.7
Non-Hispanic White	256	5.2	47	0.9	6370	128.3
Hispanic	37	10.1	13	3.5	803	219.1
Other	15	5.8	2	0.8	460	177.6
<b>Transmission risk</b>						
<i>Cisgender male</i>						
Male-to-male sex (MMS)	409	—	63	—	8689	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	19	—	4	—	638	—
MMS and IDU	18	—	2	—	504	—
Heterosexual contact	61	—	19	—	1662	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	71	—
Other	0	—	0	—	48	—
Unknown	72	—	11	—	1396	—
<i>Cisgender female</i>						
Heterosexual contact	87	—	21	—	3216	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	9	—	2	—	430	—
Perinatal exposure	1	—	0	—	95	—
Other	0	—	0	—	14	—
Unknown	31	—	9	—	677	—
<i>Transgender person</i>						
Any sexual contact	6	—	1	—	74	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	0	—
Any sexual contact and IDU	0	—	0	—	2	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	0	—
Other	0	—	0	—	0	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	6	—
<b>Overall</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>17,522</b>	<b>260.9</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

New HIV diagnoses refers to persons diagnosed with HIV during January 1-December 31, 2017 and resided in Tennessee at the time of diagnosis.

Concurrent diagnoses refers to persons who were diagnosed with HIV 12 months or less before being diagnosed as Stage 3 HIV (AIDS). Living with diagnosed HIV refers to persons diagnosed with HIV on or before December 31 and resided in Tennessee on December 31, 2017.

For new diagnoses and concurrent diagnoses, age group refers to the age at the time of HIV diagnosis. For persons living with diagnosed HIV, age group refers to age as of December 31, 2017.

Hispanics can be of any race.

Transmission risk categories are mutually exclusive; heterosexual contact includes high risk heterosexuals and persons who had sexual contact with someone of the opposite sex and said no to injecting drugs; other includes blood transfusion and hemophilia; unknown indicates no identified risk (NIR) and no reportable risk (NRR).

— represents suppressed data.

Rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 and 2017 Population Estimates.

## Appendix F: Regional data

**Table 7. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Nashville/Davidson County, Tennessee, 2017**

	New HIV diagnoses		Stage 3 (AIDS) concurrent with HIV diagnoses		All persons living with diagnosed HIV	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Gender</b>						
Cisgender male	133	39.9	13	3.9	3198	959.3
Cisgender female	12	3.4	3	0.8	883	246.7
Transgender person	1	—	0	—	22	—
<b>Age group (years)</b>						
<15	3	2.4	0	0.0	19	15.2
15-24	32	35.9	3	3.4	128	143.8
25-34	60	43.4	5	3.6	712	514.4
35-44	23	24.4	2	2.1	795	842.5
45-54	18	21.8	4	4.8	1280	1547.2
≥55	10	6.2	2	1.2	1169	721.5
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic Black	79	41.9	8	4.2	2174	1152.6
Non-Hispanic White	53	13.6	6	1.5	1561	401.7
Hispanic	8	11.3	1	1.4	252	354.6
Other	6	14.0	1	2.3	116	270.3
<b>Transmission risk</b>						
<i>Cisgender male</i>						
Male-to-male sex (MMS)	110	—	10	—	2257	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	1	—	0	—	208	—
MMS and IDU	0	—	0	—	136	—
Heterosexual contact	2	—	1	—	248	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	14	—
Other	0	—	0	—	13	—
Unknown	20	—	2	—	322	—
<i>Cisgender female</i>						
Heterosexual contact	7	—	2	—	603	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	142	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	14	—
Other	0	—	0	—	4	—
Unknown	5	—	1	—	120	—
<i>Transgender person</i>						
Any sexual contact	1	—	0	—	21	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	0	—
Any sexual contact and IDU	0	—	0	—	0	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	0	—
Other	0	—	0	—	0	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	1	—
<b>Overall</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4103</b>	<b>593.6</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

New HIV diagnoses refers to persons diagnosed with HIV during January 1-December 31, 2017 and resided in Tennessee at the time of diagnosis.

Concurrent diagnoses refers to persons who were diagnosed with HIV 12 months or less before being diagnosed as Stage 3 HIV (AIDS). Living with diagnosed HIV refers to persons diagnosed with HIV on or before December 31 and resided in Tennessee on December 31, 2017.

For new diagnoses and concurrent diagnoses, age group refers to the age at the time of HIV diagnosis. For persons living with diagnosed HIV, age group refers to age as of December 31, 2017.

Hispanics can be of any race.

Transmission risk categories are mutually exclusive; heterosexual contact includes high risk heterosexuals and persons who had sexual contact with someone of the opposite sex and said no to injecting drugs; other includes blood transfusion and hemophilia; unknown indicates no identified risk (NIR) and no reportable risk (NRR).

— represents data not available.

Rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 and 2017 Population Estimates.

**Table 8. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Chattanooga/Hamilton County, Tennessee, 2017**

	New HIV diagnoses		Stage 3 (AIDS) concurrent with HIV diagnoses		All persons living with diagnosed HIV	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Gender</b>						
Cisgender male	28	16.1	6	3.4	846	485.1
Cisgender female	9	4.8	X	X	272	145.3
Transgender person	0	—	X	—	9	—
<b>Age group (years)</b>						
<15	X	X	0	0.0	X	X
15-24	9	20.4	X	X	X	X
25-34	13	24.9	X	X	176	396.7
35-44	5	11.3	X	X	231	491.7
45-54	8	17.0	X	X	365	329.6
≥55	X	1.8	X	X	317	87.7
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic Black	17	24.4	X	X	499	717.6
Non-Hispanic White	20	7.8	5	1.9	555	215.8
Hispanic	0	0.0	X	X	57	276.4
Other	0	0.0	X	X	16	111.9
<b>Transmission risk</b>						
<i>Cisgender male</i>						
Male-to-male sex (MMS)	17	—	X	—	576	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	X	—	0	—	49	—
MMS and IDU	0	—	0	—	28	—
Heterosexual contact	X	—	X	—	84	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	X	—
Other	0	—	0	—	X	—
Unknown	7	—	X	—	103	—
<i>Cisgender female</i>						
Heterosexual contact	X	—	X	—	172	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	X	—	X	—	35	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	X	—	X	—
Other	0	—	X	—	X	—
Unknown	X	—	X	—	61	—
<i>Transgender person</i>						
Any sexual contact	0	—	X	—	9	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	X	—	0	—
Any sexual contact and IDU	0	—	X	—	0	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	X	—	0	—
Other	0	—	X	—	0	—
Unknown	0	—	X	—	0	—
<b>Overall</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1127</b>	<b>311.7</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

New HIV diagnoses refers to persons diagnosed with HIV during January 1-December 31, 2017 and resided in Tennessee at the time of diagnosis.

Concurrent diagnoses refers to persons who were diagnosed with HIV 12 months or less before being diagnosed as Stage 3 HIV (AIDS). Living with diagnosed HIV refers to persons diagnosed with HIV on or before December 31 and resided in Tennessee on December 31, 2017.

For new diagnoses and concurrent diagnoses, age group refers to the age at the time of HIV diagnosis. For persons living with diagnosed HIV, age group refers to age as of December 31, 2017.

Hispanics can be of any race.

Transmission risk categories are mutually exclusive; heterosexual contact includes high risk heterosexuals and persons who had sexual contact with someone of the opposite sex and said no to injecting drugs; other includes blood transfusion and hemophilia; unknown indicates no identified risk (NIR) and no reportable risk (NRR).

X represents suppressed data.

— represents data not available.

Rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 and 2017 Population Estimates.

**Table 9. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Knoxville/Knox County, Tennessee, 2017**

	New HIV diagnoses		Stage 3 (AIDS) concurrent with HIV diagnoses		All persons living with diagnosed HIV	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Gender</b>						
Cisgender male	35	15.6	6	2.7	811	361.4
Cisgender female	15	6.3	5	2.1	232	97.7
Transgender person	X	—	0	—	6	—
<b>Age group (years)</b>						
<15	X	X	0	0.0	5	6.2
15-24	11	15.3	X	X	39	54.2
25-34	16	25.4	X	X	148	235.4
35-44	14	24.4	X	X	220	383.9
45-54	X	X	X	X	332	557.6
≥55	5	3.9	X	X	305	236.3
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic Black	7	17.4	X	X	277	687.4
Non-Hispanic White	31	8.1	7	1.8	697	183.1
Hispanic	X	X	X	X	50	253.2
Other	X	X	X	X	25	118.2
<b>Transmission risk</b>						
<i>Cisgender male</i>						
Male-to-male sex (MMS)	27	—	6	—	588	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	X	—	0	—	42	—
MMS and IDU	X	—	0	—	32	—
Heterosexual contact	X	—	0	—	100	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	X	—
Other	0	—	0	—	X	—
Unknown	X	—	0	—	43	—
<i>Cisgender female</i>						
Heterosexual contact	9	—	X	—	169	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	X	—	X	—	38	—
Perinatal exposure	X	—	0	—	X	—
Other	0	—	0	—	X	—
Unknown	X	—	0	—	20	—
<i>Transgender person</i>						
Any sexual contact	X	—	0	—	6	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	0	—
Any sexual contact and IDU	0	—	0	—	0	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	0	—
Other	0	—	0	—	0	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	0	—
<b>Overall</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1049</b>	<b>227.1</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

New HIV diagnoses refers to persons diagnosed with HIV during January 1-December 31, 2017 and resided in Tennessee at the time of diagnosis.

Concurrent diagnoses refers to persons who were diagnosed with HIV 12 months or less before being diagnosed as Stage 3 HIV (AIDS). Living with diagnosed HIV refers to persons diagnosed with HIV on or before December 31 and resided in Tennessee on December 31, 2017.

For new diagnoses and concurrent diagnoses, age group refers to the age at the time of HIV diagnosis. For persons living with diagnosed HIV, age group refers to age as of December 31, 2017.

Hispanics can be of any race.

Transmission risk categories are mutually exclusive; heterosexual contact includes high risk heterosexuals and persons who had sexual contact with someone of the opposite sex and said no to injecting drugs; other includes blood transfusion and hemophilia; unknown indicates no identified risk (NIR) and no reportable risk (NRR).

X represents suppressed data.

— represents data not available.

Rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 and 2017 Population Estimates.

**Table 10. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Jackson/Madison County, Tennessee, 2017**

	New HIV diagnoses		Stage 3 (AIDS) concurrent with HIV diagnoses		All persons living with diagnosed HIV	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Gender</b>						
Cisgender male	10	21.7	X	X	217	470.0
Cisgender female	X	X	0	0.0	90	174.9
Transgender person	0	—	0	—	0	—
<b>Age group (years)</b>						
<15	0	0.0	0	0.0	X	X
15-24	X	X	0	0.0	X	X
25-34	X	X	X	X	65	534.1
35-44	X	X	0	0.0	71	638.8
45-54	X	X	X	X	80	636.9
≥55	X	X	0	0.0	72	245.1
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic Black	9	24.6	X	X	204	557.5
Non-Hispanic White	X	X	X	X	76	139.3
Hispanic	X	X	0	0.0	16	424.1
Other	X	X	0	0.0	11	403.1
<b>Transmission risk</b>						
<i>Cisgender male</i>						
Male-to-male sex (MMS)	9	—	X	—	152	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	X	—	X	—	10	—
MMS and IDU	X	—	X	—	7	—
Heterosexual contact	X	—	X	—	30	—
Perinatal exposure	X	—	X	—	X	—
Other	X	—	X	—	X	—
Unknown	X	—	X	—	14	—
<i>Cisgender female</i>						
Heterosexual contact	X	—	0	—	59	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	X	—	0	—	13	—
Perinatal exposure	X	—	0	—	X	—
Other	X	—	0	—	X	—
Unknown	X	—	0	—	15	—
<i>Transgender person</i>						
Any sexual contact	0	—	0	—	0	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	0	—
Any sexual contact and IDU	0	—	0	—	0	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	0	—
Other	0	—	0	—	0	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	0	—
<b>Overall</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>314.4</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

New HIV diagnoses refers to persons diagnosed with HIV during January 1-December 31, 2017 and resided in Tennessee at the time of diagnosis.

Concurrent diagnoses refers to persons who were diagnosed with HIV 12 months or less before being diagnosed as Stage 3 HIV (AIDS). Living with diagnosed HIV refers to persons diagnosed with HIV on or before December 31 and resided in Tennessee on December 31, 2017.

For new diagnoses and concurrent diagnoses, age group refers to the age at the time of HIV diagnosis. For persons living with diagnosed HIV, age group refers to age as of December 31, 2017.

Hispanics can be of any race.

Transmission risk categories are mutually exclusive; heterosexual contact includes high risk heterosexuals and persons who had sexual contact with someone of the opposite sex and said no to injecting drugs; other includes blood transfusion and hemophilia; unknown indicates no identified risk (NIR) and no reportable risk (NRR).

X represents suppressed data.

— represents data not available.

Rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 and 2017 Population Estimates.

**Table 11. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Memphis/Shelby County, Tennessee, 2017**

	New HIV diagnoses		Stage 3 (AIDS) concurrent with HIV diagnoses		All persons living with diagnosed HIV	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Gender</b>						
Cisgender male	195	43.7	37	8.3	4468	1002.3
Cisgender female	44	9.0	12	2.4	1976	402.3
Transgender person	2	—	1	—	23	—
<b>Age group (years)</b>						
<15	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	15.3
15-24	71	55.9	6	4.7	330	259.7
25-34	78	56.6	14	10.2	1321	959.2
35-44	37	31.6	12	10.2	1530	1304.7
45-54	31	26.0	17	14.3	1757	1474.5
≥55	24	10.0	5	2.1	1499	624.3
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic Black	206	41.0	42	8.4	5426	1080.6
Non-Hispanic White	23	6.8	3	0.9	684	203.6
Hispanic	10	16.8	5	8.4	165	277.0
Other	2	5.1	0	0.0	192	488.5
<b>Transmission risk</b>						
<i>Cisgender male</i>						
Male-to-male sex (MMS)	131	—	20	—	2794	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	1	—	0	—	95	—
MMS and IDU	1	—	0	—	89	—
Heterosexual contact	32	—	12	—	770	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	29	—
Other	0	—	0	—	12	—
Unknown	30	—	5	—	679	—
<i>Cisgender female</i>						
Heterosexual contact	30	—	10	—	1521	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	1	—	0	—	70	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	49	—
Other	0	—	0	—	2	—
Unknown	13	—	2	—	334	—
<i>Transgender person</i>						
Any sexual contact	2	—	1	—	20	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	0	—
Any sexual contact and IDU	0	—	0	—	0	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	0	—
Other	0	—	0	—	0	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	3	—
<b>Overall</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6467</b>	<b>690.2</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

New HIV diagnoses refers to persons diagnosed with HIV during January 1-December 31, 2017 and resided in Tennessee at the time of diagnosis.

Concurrent diagnoses refers to persons who were diagnosed with HIV 12 months or less before being diagnosed as Stage 3 HIV (AIDS). Living with diagnosed HIV refers to persons diagnosed with HIV on or before December 31 and resided in Tennessee on December 31, 2017.

For new diagnoses and concurrent diagnoses, age group refers to the age at the time of HIV diagnosis. For persons living with diagnosed HIV, age group refers to age as of December 31, 2017.

Hispanics can be of any race.

Transmission risk categories are mutually exclusive; heterosexual contact includes high risk heterosexuals and persons who had sexual contact with someone of the opposite sex and said no to injecting drugs; other includes blood transfusion and hemophilia; unknown indicates no identified risk (NIR) and no reportable risk (NRR).

— represents data not available.

Rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 and 2017 Population Estimates.

**Table 12. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Blountville/Sullivan County, Tennessee, 2017**

	New HIV diagnoses		Stage 3 (AIDS) concurrent with HIV diagnoses		All persons living with diagnosed HIV	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Gender</b>						
Cisgender male	5	6.5	X	X	172	225.0
Cisgender female	X	2.5	X	X	38	47.1
Transgender person	0	—	0	—	0	—
<b>Age group (years)</b>						
<15	0	0.0	0	0.0	X	X
15-24	X	X	0	0.0	X	X
25-34	X	X	0	0.0	33	184.2
35-44	X	X	0	0.0	31	172.8
45-54	X	X	X	X	54	241.2
≥55	X	X	X	X	77	136.2
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic Black	X	X	X	X	28	818.0
Non-Hispanic White	X	X	X	X	172	117.0
Hispanic	0	0.0	0	0.0	X	X
Other	X	X	0	0.0	X	X
<b>Transmission risk</b>						
<i>Cisgender male</i>						
Male-to-male sex (MMS)	X	—	0	—	133	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	X	—	X	—	6	—
MMS and IDU	X	—	0	—	14	—
Heterosexual contact	0	—	0	—	14	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	X	—
Other	0	—	0	—	X	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	X	—
<i>Cisgender female</i>						
Heterosexual contact	X	—	X	—	29	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	X	—	X	—	X	—
Perinatal exposure	X	—	X	—	X	—
Other	X	—	X	—	X	—
Unknown	X	—	X	—	5	—
<i>Transgender person</i>						
Any sexual contact	0	—	0	—	0	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	0	—
Any sexual contact and IDU	0	—	0	—	0	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	0	—
Other	0	—	0	—	0	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	0	—
<b>Overall</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>133.6</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

New HIV diagnoses refers to persons diagnosed with HIV during January 1-December 31, 2017 and resided in Tennessee at the time of diagnosis.

Concurrent diagnoses refers to persons who were diagnosed with HIV 12 months or less before being diagnosed as Stage 3 HIV (AIDS). Living with diagnosed HIV refers to persons diagnosed with HIV on or before December 31 and resided in Tennessee on December 31, 2017.

For new diagnoses and concurrent diagnoses, age group refers to the age at the time of HIV diagnosis. For persons living with diagnosed HIV, age group refers to age as of December 31, 2017.

Hispanics can be of any race.

Transmission risk categories are mutually exclusive; heterosexual contact includes high risk heterosexuals and persons who had sexual contact with someone of the opposite sex and said no to injecting drugs; other includes blood transfusion and hemophilia; unknown indicates no identified risk (NIR) and no reportable risk (NRR).

X represents suppressed data.

— represents data not available.

Rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 and 2017 Population Estimates.

**Table 13. Persons diagnosed with HIV, East Public Health Region, Tennessee, 2017**

	New HIV diagnoses		Stage 3 (AIDS) concurrent with HIV diagnoses		All persons living with diagnosed HIV	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Gender</b>						
Cisgender male	23	6.1	6	1.6	500	132.8
Cisgender female	6	1.5	1	0.3	98	25.1
Transgender person	0	—	0	—	3	—
<b>Age group (years)</b>						
<15	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.1
15-24	8	9.1	0	0.0	19	21.5
25-34	7	8.0	1	1.1	59	67.1
35-44	5	5.7	1	1.1	109	123.4
45-54	5	4.7	4	3.7	218	202.8
≥55	4	1.5	1	0.4	192	72.5
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic Black	2	12.0	0	0.0	71	426.0
Non-Hispanic White	24	3.4	6	0.9	476	68.3
Hispanic	3	9.1	1	3.0	39	118.5
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	74.8
<b>Transmission risk</b>						
<i>Cisgender male</i>						
Male-to-male sex (MMS)	11	—	3	—	345	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	2	—	1	—	32	—
MMS and IDU	3	—	0	—	28	—
Heterosexual contact	4	—	1	—	54	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	3	—
Other	0	—	0	—	2	—
Unknown	1	—	1	—	37	—
<i>Cisgender female</i>						
Heterosexual contact	6	—	1	—	63	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	19	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	5	—
Other	0	—	0	—	0	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	11	—
<i>Transgender person</i>						
Any sexual contact	0	—	0	—	3	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	0	—
Any sexual contact and IDU	0	—	0	—	0	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	0	—
Other	0	—	0	—	0	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	0	—
<b>Overall</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>78.4</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

New HIV diagnoses refers to persons diagnosed with HIV during January 1-December 31, 2017 and resided in Tennessee at the time of diagnosis.

Concurrent diagnoses refers to persons who were diagnosed with HIV 12 months or less before being diagnosed as Stage 3 HIV (AIDS). Living with diagnosed HIV refers to persons diagnosed with HIV on or before December 31 and resided in Tennessee on December 31, 2017.

For new diagnoses and concurrent diagnoses, age group refers to the age at the time of HIV diagnosis. For persons living with diagnosed HIV, age group refers to age as of December 31, 2017.

Hispanics can be of any race.

Transmission risk categories are mutually exclusive; heterosexual contact includes high risk heterosexuals and persons who had sexual contact with someone of the opposite sex and said no to injecting drugs; other includes blood transfusion and hemophilia; unknown indicates no identified risk (NIR) and no reportable risk (NRR).

— represents data not available.

Rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 and 2017 Population Estimates.

**Table 14. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Mid-Cumberland Public Health Region, Tennessee, 2017**

	New HIV diagnoses		Stage 3 (AIDS) concurrent with HIV diagnoses		All persons living with diagnosed HIV	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Gender</b>						
Cisgender male	64	10.2	10	1.6	1159	184.0
Cisgender female	19	2.9	1	0.2	336	51.9
Transgender person	1	—	0	—	8	—
<b>Age group (years)</b>						
<15	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	4.2
15-24	16	9.1	0	0.0	60	34.2
25-34	27	15.6	4	2.3	293	169.5
35-44	15	8.7	4	2.3	289	166.7
45-54	15	8.5	3	1.7	466	265.4
≥55	11	3.5	0	0.0	384	121.6
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic Black	33	25.5	4	3.1	558	431.9
Non-Hispanic White	38	3.8	3	0.3	801	79.9
Hispanic	11	13.6	4	5.0	102	126.5
Other	2	3.1	0	0.0	42	65.5
<b>Transmission risk</b>						
<i>Cisgender male</i>						
Male-to-male sex (MMS)	47	—	8	—	810	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	3	—	1	—	64	—
MMS and IDU	2	—	0	—	59	—
Heterosexual contact	7	—	1	—	131	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	2	—
Other	0	—	0	—	4	—
Unknown	5	—	0	—	89	—
<i>Cisgender female</i>						
Heterosexual contact	15	—	1	—	231	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	1	—	0	—	41	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	12	—
Other	0	—	0	—	0	—
Unknown	3	—	0	—	52	—
<i>Transgender person</i>						
Any sexual contact	1	—	0	—	7	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	0	—
Any sexual contact and IDU	0	—	0	—	1	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	0	—
Other	0	—	0	—	0	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	0	—
<b>Overall</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1503</b>	<b>117.7</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

New HIV diagnoses refers to persons diagnosed with HIV during January 1-December 31, 2017 and resided in Tennessee at the time of diagnosis.

Concurrent diagnoses refers to persons who were diagnosed with HIV 12 months or less before being diagnosed as Stage 3 HIV (AIDS). Living with diagnosed HIV refers to persons diagnosed with HIV on or before December 31 and resided in Tennessee on December 31, 2017.

For new diagnoses and concurrent diagnoses, age group refers to the age at the time of HIV diagnosis. For persons living with diagnosed HIV, age group refers to age as of December 31, 2017.

Hispanics can be of any race.

Transmission risk categories are mutually exclusive; heterosexual contact includes high risk heterosexuals and persons who had sexual contact with someone of the opposite sex and said no to injecting drugs; other includes blood transfusion and hemophilia; unknown indicates no identified risk (NIR) and no reportable risk (NRR).

— represents data not available.

Rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 and 2017 Population Estimates.

**Table 15. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Northeast Public Health Region, Tennessee, 2017**

	New HIV diagnoses		Stage 3 (AIDS) concurrent with HIV diagnoses		All persons living with diagnosed HIV	
	N	Rate	N	N	N	Rate
<b>Gender</b>						
Cisgender male	16	9.2	X	X	323	186.4
Cisgender female	X	X	X	X	79	44.3
Transgender person	0	—	0	—	X	—
<b>Age group (years)</b>						
<15	0	0.0	0	0.0	X	X
15-24	X	X	0	0.0	14	31.5
25-34	7	16.9	X	X	43	104.0
35-44	X	X	0	0.0	82	201.3
45-54	X	X	X	X	138	281.8
≥55	X	X	X	X	125	103.7
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic Black	5	55.9	X	X	70	782.5
Non-Hispanic White	11	3.4	X	X	315	97.2
Hispanic	X	X	X	X	15	155.4
Other	X	X	0	0.0	X	X
<b>Transmission risk</b>						
<i>Cisgender male</i>						
Male-to-male sex (MMS)	11	—	X	—	230	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	X	—	X	—	23	—
MMS and IDU	X	—	0	—	19	—
Heterosexual contact	X	—	0	—	36	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	X	—
Other	0	—	0	—	X	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	10	—
<i>Cisgender female</i>						
Heterosexual contact	0	—	X	—	51	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	X	—	13	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	X	—	X	—
Other	0	—	X	—	0	—
Unknown	X	—	X	—	13	—
<i>Transgender person</i>						
Any sexual contact	0	—	0	—	X	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	0	—
Any sexual contact and IDU	0	—	0	—	0	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	0	—
Other	0	—	0	—	0	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	0	—
<b>Overall</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

New HIV diagnoses refers to persons diagnosed with HIV during January 1-December 31, 2017 and resided in Tennessee at the time of diagnosis.

Concurrent diagnoses refers to persons who were diagnosed with HIV 12 months or less before being diagnosed as Stage 3 HIV (AIDS). Living with diagnosed HIV refers to persons diagnosed with HIV on or before December 31 and resided in Tennessee on December 31, 2017.

For new diagnoses and concurrent diagnoses, age group refers to the age at the time of HIV diagnosis. For persons living with diagnosed HIV, age group refers to age as of December 31, 2017.

Hispanics can be of any race.

Transmission risk categories are mutually exclusive; heterosexual contact includes high risk heterosexuals and persons who had sexual contact with someone of the opposite sex and said no to injecting drugs; other includes blood transfusion and hemophilia; unknown indicates no identified risk (NIR) and no reportable risk (NRR).

X represents suppressed data.

— represents data not available.

Rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 and 2017 Population Estimates.

**Table 16. Persons diagnosed with HIV, South Central Public Health Region, Tennessee, 2017**

	New HIV diagnoses		Stage 3 (AIDS) concurrent with HIV diagnoses		All Persons living with diagnosed HIV	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Gender</b>						
Cisgender male	16	8.1	X	X	276	139.0
Cisgender female	X	X	X	X	94	46.1
Transgender person	X	—	0	—	0	—
<b>Age group (years)</b>						
<15	X	X	0	0.0	X	X
15-24	X	X	0	0.0	X	X
25-34	6	11.8	0	0.0	51	100.3
35-44	5	10.3	X	X	73	149.7
45-54	7	12.9	X	X	117	216.4
≥55	X	X	0	0.0	117	94.0
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic Black	7	25.5	X	X	103	375.5
Non-Hispanic White	12	3.5	X	X	239	69.5
Hispanic	X	X	0	0.0	X	X
Other	X	X	0	0.0	X	X
<b>Transmission risk</b>						
<i>Cisgender male</i>						
Male-to-male sex (MMS)	10	—	X	—	162	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	23	—
MMS and IDU	X	—	0	—	20	—
Heterosexual contact	X	—	X	—	42	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	X	—
Other	0	—	0	—	X	—
Unknown	X	—	0	—	23	—
<i>Cisgender female</i>						
Heterosexual contact	X	—	X	—	67	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	18	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	0	—
Other	0	—	0	—	X	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	X	—
<i>Transgender person</i>						
Any sexual contact	X	—	0	—	0	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	0	—
Any sexual contact and IDU	0	—	0	—	0	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	0	—
Other	0	—	0	—	0	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	0	—
<b>Overall</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>91.9</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

New HIV diagnoses refers to persons diagnosed with HIV during January 1-December 31, 2017 and resided in Tennessee at the time of diagnosis.

Concurrent diagnoses refers to persons who were diagnosed with HIV 12 months or less before being diagnosed as Stage 3 HIV (AIDS). Living with diagnosed HIV refers to persons diagnosed with HIV on or before December 31 and resided in Tennessee on December 31, 2017.

For new diagnoses and concurrent diagnoses, age group refers to the age at the time of HIV diagnosis. For persons living with diagnosed HIV, age group refers to age as of December 31, 2017.

Hispanics can be of any race.

Transmission risk categories are mutually exclusive; heterosexual contact includes high risk heterosexuals and persons who had sexual contact with someone of the opposite sex and said no to injecting drugs; other includes blood transfusion and hemophilia; unknown indicates no identified risk (NIR) and no reportable risk (NRR).

X represents suppressed data.

— represents data not available.

Rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 and 2017 Population Estimates.

**Table 17. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Southeast Public Health Region, Tennessee, 2017**

	New HIV diagnoses		Stage 3 (AIDS) concurrent with HIV diagnoses		All persons living with diagnosed HIV	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Gender</b>						
Cisgender male	12	7.3	X	X	208	126.6
Cisgender female	X	X	0	0.0	59	35.0
Transgender person	0	—	0	—	X	—
<b>Age group (years)</b>						
<15	0	0.0	0	0.0	X	X
15-24	X	X	X	X	11	25.8
25-34	X	X	X	X	24	61.7
35-44	5	12.5	X	X	63	157.8
45-54	0	0.0	0	0.0	91	199.4
≥55	X	X	0	0.0	78	72.2
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic Black	X	X	X	X	32	258.2
Non-Hispanic White	9	3.0	X	X	216	72.7
Hispanic	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	107.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	X	X
<b>Transmission risk</b>						
<i>Cisgender male</i>						
Male-to-male sex (MMS)	6	—	X	—	139	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	X	—	X	—	14	—
MMS and IDU	0	—	X	—	13	—
Heterosexual contact	0	—	X	—	20	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	X	—
Other	0	—	0	—	X	—
Unknown	X	—	0	—	19	—
<i>Cisgender female</i>						
Heterosexual contact	X	—	0	—	44	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	6	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	X	—
Other	0	—	0	—	X	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	8	—
<i>Transgender person</i>						
Any sexual contact	0	—	0	—	0	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	0	—
Any sexual contact and IDU	0	—	0	—	0	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	0	—
Other	0	—	0	—	0	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	0	—
<b>Overall</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

New HIV diagnoses refers to persons diagnosed with HIV during January 1-December 31, 2017 and resided in Tennessee at the time of diagnosis.

Concurrent diagnoses refers to persons who were diagnosed with HIV 12 months or less before being diagnosed as Stage 3 HIV (AIDS). Living with diagnosed HIV refers to persons diagnosed with HIV on or before December 31 and resided in Tennessee on December 31, 2017.

For new diagnoses and concurrent diagnoses, age group refers to the age at the time of HIV diagnosis. For persons living with diagnosed HIV, age group refers to age as of December 31, 2017.

Hispanics can be of any race.

Transmission risk categories are mutually exclusive; heterosexual contact includes high risk heterosexuals and persons who had sexual contact with someone of the opposite sex and said no to injecting drugs; other includes blood transfusion and hemophilia; unknown indicates no identified risk (NIR) and no reportable risk (NRR).

X represents suppressed data.

— represents data not available.

Rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 and 2017 Population Estimates.

**Table 18. Persons diagnosed with HIV, Upper Cumberland Public Health Region, Tennessee, 2017**

	New HIV diagnoses		Stage 3 (AIDS) concurrent with HIV diagnoses		All persons living with diagnosed HIV	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Gender</b>						
Cisgender male	15	8.6	X	X	301	173.3
Cisgender female	X	X	0	0.0	102	57.1
Transgender person	0	—	0	—	X	—
<b>Age group (years)</b>						
<15	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-24	6	13.6	0	0.0	X	X
25-34	X	X	X	X	11	26.9
35-44	X	X	X	X	53	134.1
45-54	X	X	X	X	152	329.9
≥55	X	X	X	X	187	155.6
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic Black	X	X	X	X	228	4288.9
Non-Hispanic White	13	4.0	X	X	157	48.7
Hispanic	0	0.0	0	0.0	X	X
Other	X	X	0	0.0	10	119.9
<b>Transmission risk</b>						
<i>Cisgender male</i>						
Male-to-male sex (MMS)	10	—	X	—	196	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	11	—
MMS and IDU	X	—	X	—	17	—
Heterosexual contact	0	—	0	—	39	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	X	—
Other	0	—	0	—	X	—
Unknown	X	—	0	—	32	—
<i>Cisgender female</i>						
Heterosexual contact	X	—	0	—	74	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	X	—	0	—	19	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	0	—
Other	0	—	0	—	0	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	15	—
<i>Transgender person</i>						
Any sexual contact	0	—	0	—	X	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	0	—
Any sexual contact and IDU	0	—	0	—	0	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	0	—
Other	0	—	0	—	0	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	0	—
<b>Overall</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

New HIV diagnoses refers to persons diagnosed with HIV during January 1-December 31, 2017 and resided in Tennessee at the time of diagnosis.

Concurrent diagnoses refers to persons who were diagnosed with HIV 12 months or less before being diagnosed as Stage 3 HIV (AIDS). Living with diagnosed HIV refers to persons diagnosed with HIV on or before December 31 and resided in Tennessee on December 31, 2017.

For new diagnoses and concurrent diagnoses, age group refers to the age at the time of HIV diagnosis. For persons living with diagnosed HIV, age group refers to age as of December 31, 2017.

Hispanics can be of any race.

Transmission risk categories are mutually exclusive; heterosexual contact includes high risk heterosexuals and persons who had sexual contact with someone of the opposite sex and said no to injecting drugs; other includes blood transfusion and hemophilia; unknown indicates no identified risk (NIR) and no reportable risk (NRR).

X represents suppressed data.

— represents data not available.

Rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 and 2017 Population Estimates.

**Table 19. Persons diagnosed with HIV, West Public Health Region, Tennessee, 2017**

	New HIV diagnoses		Stage 3 (AIDS) concurrent with HIV diagnoses		All persons living with diagnosed HIV	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Gender</b>						
Cisgender male	27	10.4	5	1.9	546	210.8
Cisgender female	9	3.4	3	1.1	160	59.8
Transgender person	0	—	0	—	2	—
<b>Age group (years)</b>						
<15	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-24	12	18.1	0	0.0	4	6.0
25-34	13	21.0	5	8.1	15	24.2
35-44	7	11.4	1	1.6	116	188.4
45-54	7	9.9	0	0.0	225	319.8
≥55	3	1.8	2	1.2	348	203.1
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic Black	19	22.1	4	4.6	363	421.4
Non-Hispanic White	17	4.1	4	1.0	314	76.2
Hispanic	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	101.1
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	118.9
<b>Transmission risk</b>						
<i>Cisgender male</i>						
Male-to-male sex (MMS)	17	—	4	—	352	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	2	—	2	—	53	—
MMS and IDU	1	—	1	—	31	—
Heterosexual contact	4	—	0	—	60	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	1	—
Other	0	—	0	—	8	—
Unknown	3	—	1	—	41	—
<i>Cisgender female</i>						
Heterosexual contact	6	—	2	—	105	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	27	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	4	—
Other	0	—	0	—	2	—
Unknown	3	—	1	—	22	—
<i>Transgender person</i>						
Any sexual contact	0	—	0	—	1	—
Injection drug use (IDU)	0	—	0	—	0	—
Any sexual contact and IDU	0	—	0	—	1	—
Perinatal exposure	0	—	0	—	0	—
Other	0	—	0	—	0	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	0	—
<b>Overall</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>118.3</b>

Source: Tennessee enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), accessed July 20, 2018.

New HIV diagnoses refers to persons diagnosed with HIV during January 1-December 31, 2017 and resided in Tennessee at the time of diagnosis.

Concurrent diagnoses refers to persons who were diagnosed with HIV 12 months or less before being diagnosed as Stage 3 HIV (AIDS). Living with diagnosed HIV refers to persons diagnosed with HIV on or before December 31 and resided in Tennessee on December 31, 2017.

For new diagnoses and concurrent diagnoses, age group refers to the age at the time of HIV diagnosis. For persons living with diagnosed HIV, age group refers to age as of December 31, 2017.

Hispanics can be of any race.

Transmission risk categories are mutually exclusive; heterosexual contact includes high risk heterosexuals and persons who had sexual contact with someone of the opposite sex and said no to injecting drugs; other includes blood transfusion and hemophilia; unknown indicates no identified risk (NIR) and no reportable risk (NRR).

— represents data not available.

Rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 and 2017 Population Estimates.

