

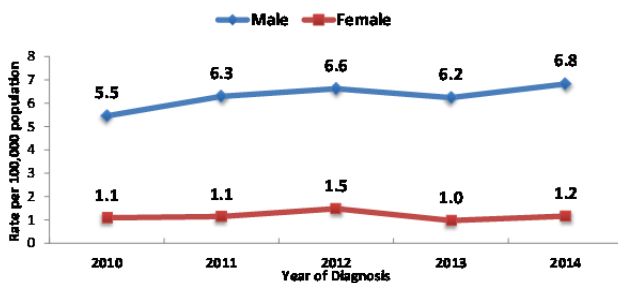
HIV Infections, 2014



New HIV Cases

After peaking in 1990, the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV has steadily declined. However, starting in 2011, HIV infections began to increase. In 2014, 4.0 cases per 100,000 population were newly diagnosed with HIV in Utah. Salt Lake County reported the highest number of cases followed by Davis County. Males are primarily affected and new infections among males have fluctuated over the last five years (Figure 1). The highest rate for males was reported in 2008 with 8.8 cases per 100,000 population. The lowest rate during this time was reported in 2010 at 5.5 cases per 100,000. Conversely, new infections in females have remained stable. The majority of new infections are seen in males aged 15-44 years.

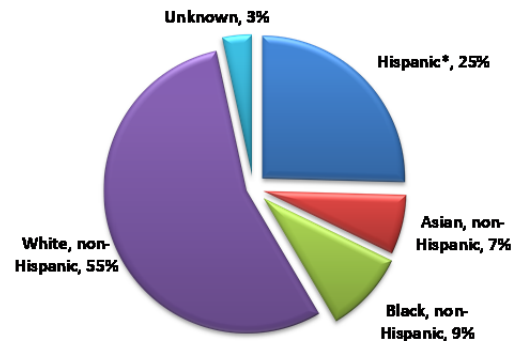
Figure 1: New HIV Rates by Sex, Utah, 2010 - 2014



Race and Ethnicity

In 2014, 55% (65 cases) of new HIV diagnoses reported in Utah were among non-Hispanic white persons, followed by Hispanics at 25% (30 cases), non-Hispanic blacks at 9% (11 cases), and non-Hispanic Asians at 7% (8 cases) (Figure 2). While the majority of cases were reported in non-Hispanic white people, non-Hispanic black people are disproportionately affected; they accounted for 9% of newly diagnosed HIV infections while they compose only 1% of the total Utah population. Hispanic people compose 14% of the total Utah population, but accounted for 25% of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2014.

Figure 2: Percentage of New HIV infections by Race/Ethnicity, Utah, 2014



*Hispanic ethnicity regardless of race

Transmission

In 2014, 57% of males with newly diagnosed HIV reported male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) as their primary risk for HIV (Figure 3). An additional 15% reported MSM with injection drug use (IDU). For females, 24% with newly diagnosed HIV infections reported unprotected sex with a male partner and 12% reported IDU (Figure 4). While reported levels of high-risk behaviors remain steady, newly diagnosed individuals have increasingly reported “no identified risk” (NIR).

Figure 3: Percentage of New HIV Infections for Males by Transmission Category, Utah, 2010-2014

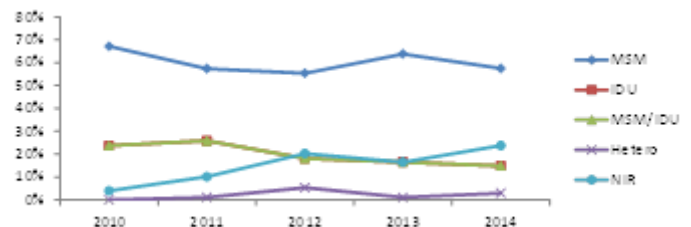


Figure 4: Percentage of New HIV Infections for Females by Transmission Category, Utah, 2010-2014

