



UTAH DEPARTMENT OF  
**HEALTH**  

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**Bureau of Epidemiology**

**2014 HIV/AIDS  
Annual Surveillance Report**



## Acknowledgements

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UDOH's Prevention, Treatment and Care Program compiled this report. HIV/AIDS and other reportable communicable disease data for Utah are published by the UDOH, Bureau of Epidemiology.

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# HIV Infection in Utah

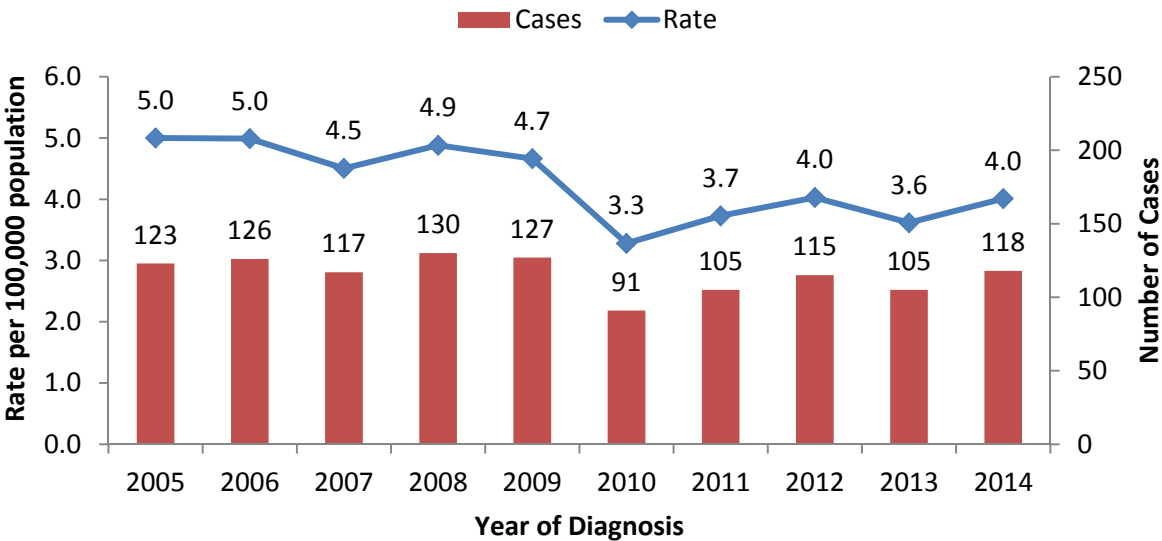
## Background

HIV infection continues to affect communities in Utah each year. Identifying individuals (commonly referred to as cases) early in their HIV infection is integral to reducing the spread of HIV. UDOH collaborates with local health departments, clinical providers, community-based organizations, and laboratories to identify newly diagnosed infections of HIV through testing and disease reporting. When a newly diagnosed infection of HIV is found, local health departments work quickly to obtain basic demographic and risk information. Keeping track of who becomes infected with HIV and how they became infected provides public health programs with the necessary knowledge to direct resources to the individuals and communities most likely to be affected.

## New HIV Diagnoses

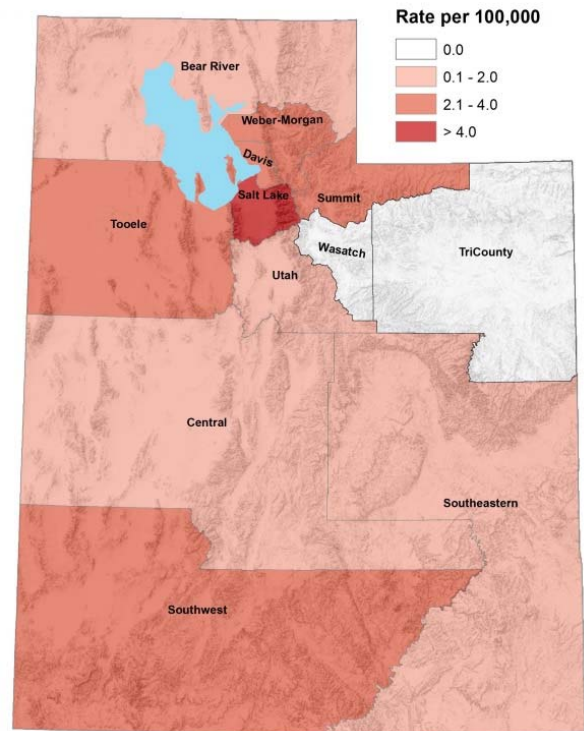
New infections of HIV continue to be reported in Utah each year. The largest number of newly diagnosed HIV infections was reported in 1990 at 293 cases for a rate of 16.9 per 100,000 population. Newly diagnosed infections decreased in Utah since then; between 2005 and 2010, rates in Utah decreased from 5.0 infections per 100,000 population to 3.3 infections per 100,000 population. Since then rates have fluctuated slightly but remained relatively stable. In 2014, there were 4.0 cases per 100,000 population. It is important to note that individuals can be infected with HIV for years before they are diagnosed. Therefore, counts and rates of new HIV diagnoses may not accurately represent infections newly acquired in a specific year.

Cases & Rates of New HIV Diagnoses, Utah, 2005-2014

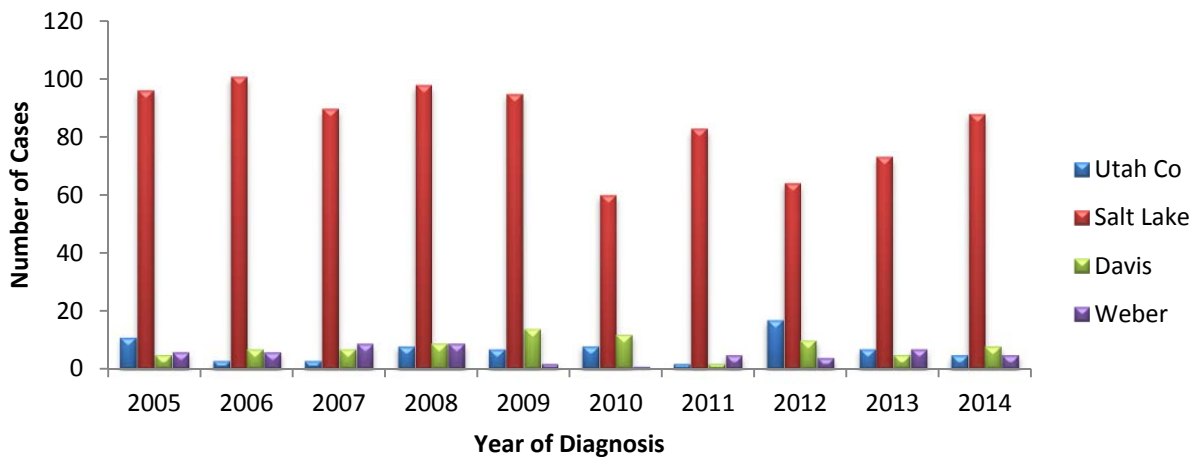


## Geographic Distribution

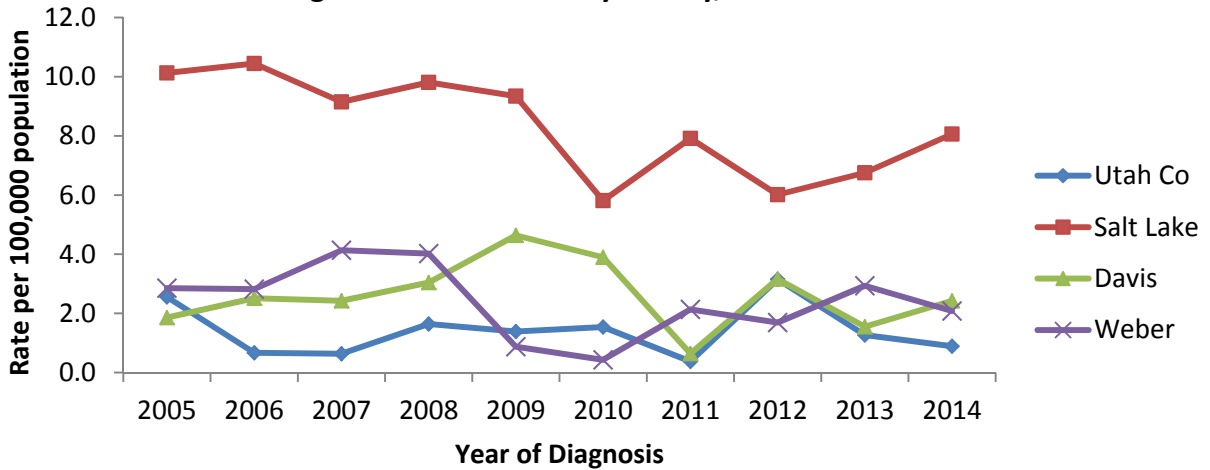
Most newly diagnosed HIV cases are reported along the Wasatch Front (Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, and Utah counties) with the majority from Salt Lake County. In 2014, 90% of newly diagnosed HIV cases were reported along the Wasatch Front; 75% of those were reported in Salt Lake County alone. Over the past 5 years, rates in Salt Lake County have remained relatively stable ranging from 5.8 to 8.1 cases per 100,000 population (60-88 cases reported per year). Outside of the Wasatch Front, Washington County in southwestern Utah has seen rates of newly diagnosed HIV infection fluctuate from 4.8 cases per 100,000 population in 2012 to a low of 0.7 in 2013. In 2014, there were 4 cases of newly diagnosed HIV infection reported in Washington County for a rate of 2.6 cases per 100,000 population. Cache, Summit and Tooele counties have each reported 1 to 3 cases per year over the past 5 years. Other counties in Utah typically experience low numbers of cases without consistent trends.



**Cases of New HIV Infection along the Wasatch Front by County, Utah 2005-2014**



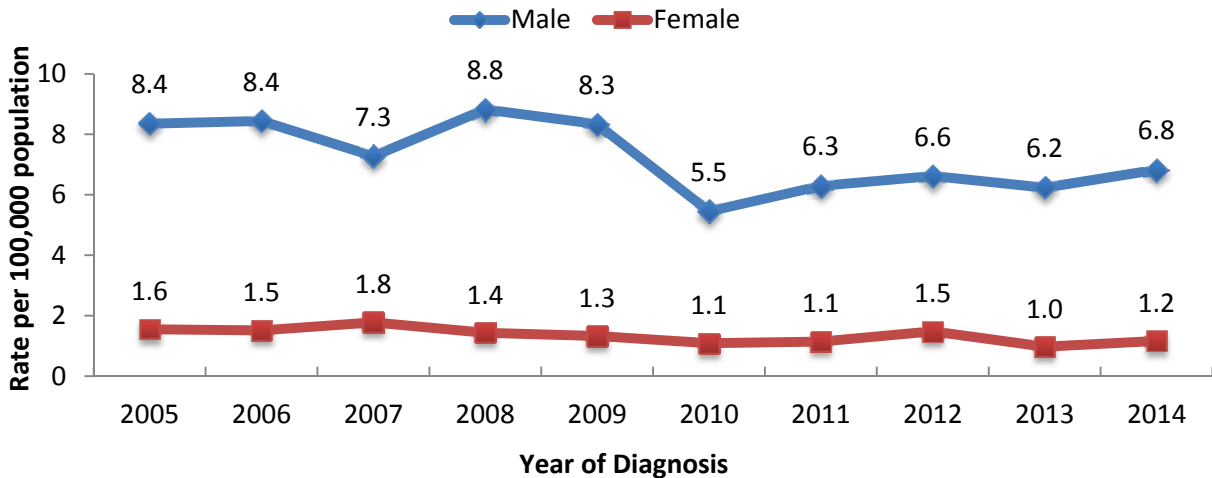
**Rates per 100,000 of New HIV Infection  
along the Wasatch Front by County, Utah 2005-2014**



### Age and Sex

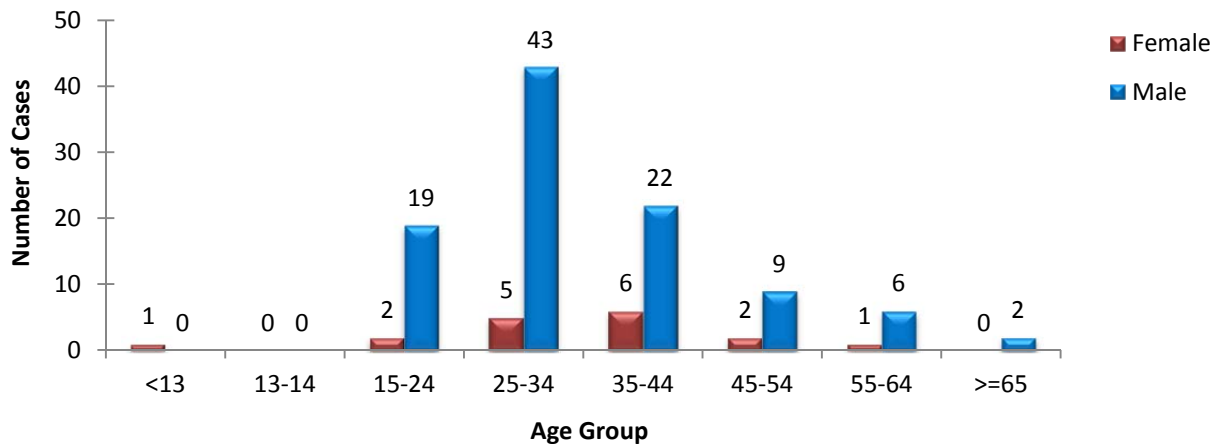
New diagnoses of HIV disproportionately affect males in Utah. From 2005-2014, cumulatively, males accounted for 85% of new HIV diagnoses, and this proportion remained relatively stable during this period. Over the past 10 years, reports of newly diagnosed HIV cases in males have fluctuated. The highest rate for males was reported in 2008 with 8.8 cases per 100,000 population reported. The lowest rate during this time period was reported in 2010 at 5.5 cases per 100,000. In 2014, a rate of 6.8 cases per 100,000 population was reported. Although much lower, reports of newly diagnosed HIV cases among females have remained relatively stable over the past 10 years with a high of 1.8 cases per 100,000 reported in 2007 and a low of 1.0 per 100,000 reported in 2013.

**Rate per 100,000 of New HIV Infections by Sex, Utah, 2005-2014**

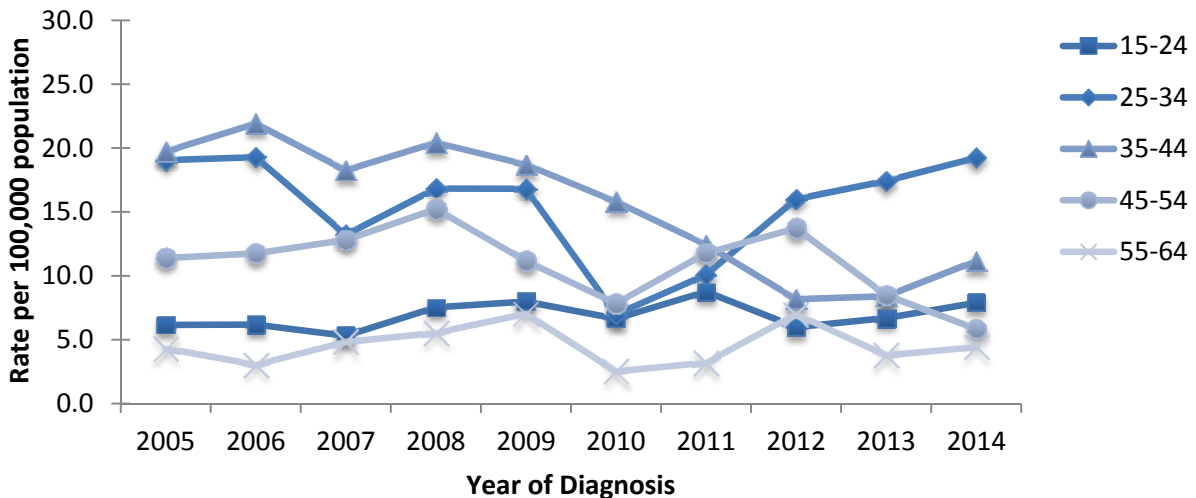


HIV infection can affect individuals of all ages. Each year a small number of cases are reported in children (defined by the CDC as <13 years of age) and those 65 or older. In 2014, age groups with the largest burden of disease included 15-24, 25-34, and 35-44. For males, the age group with the largest number of reported cases was the 25-34 age group. Furthermore, the number of cases in this age group has fluctuated over the last 10 years. A low of 7.0 cases per 100,000 population was reported for this age group in 2010. Since then, this number has grown steadily and in 2014 there were 19.2 cases per 100,000 population reported in males aged 25-34. Other age groups for males have either decreased or remained relatively stable. Despite these year-to-year fluctuations, the majority of new infections are seen in males aged 15-44. Females are diagnosed at an older age than males, and the age group with the highest burden of disease for females was the 35-44 age group.

**Number of New HIV Infections Among Females and Males by Age Group, Utah, 2014**



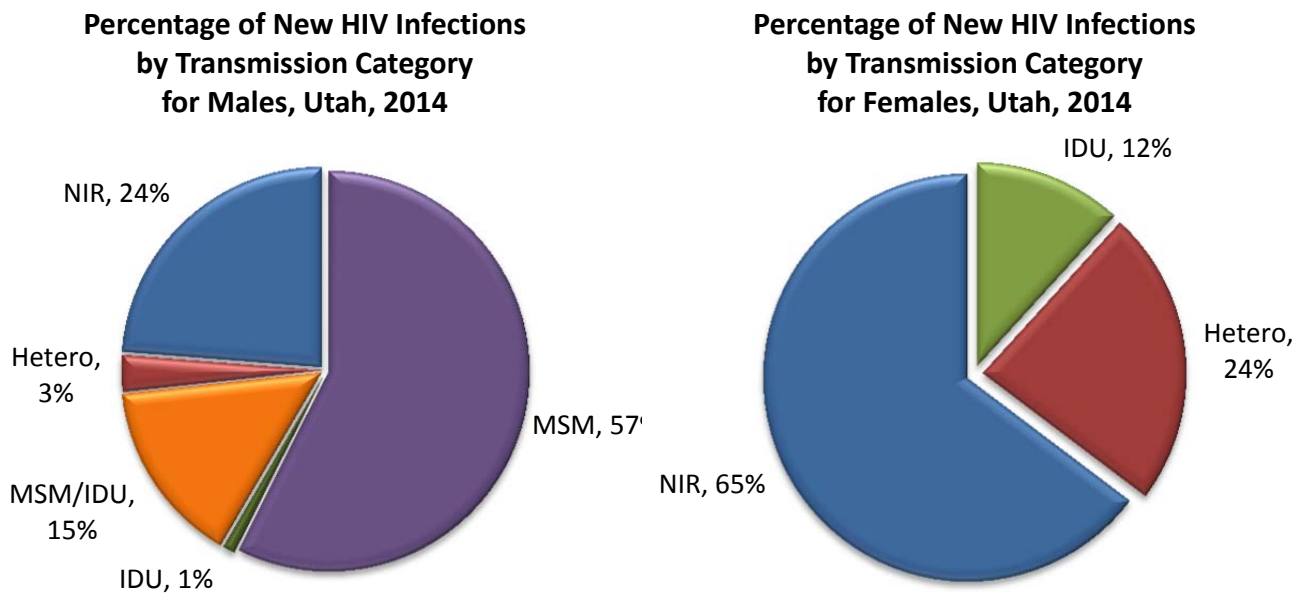
**Rate per 100,000 of New HIV Infections Among Males by Selected Age Groups, Utah, 2005-2014**



## Transmission Category

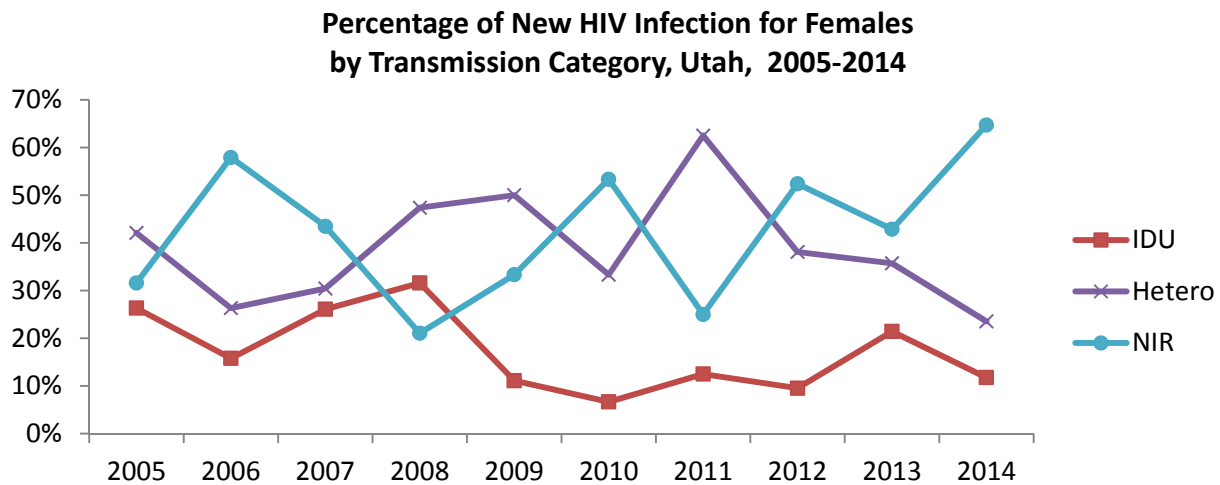
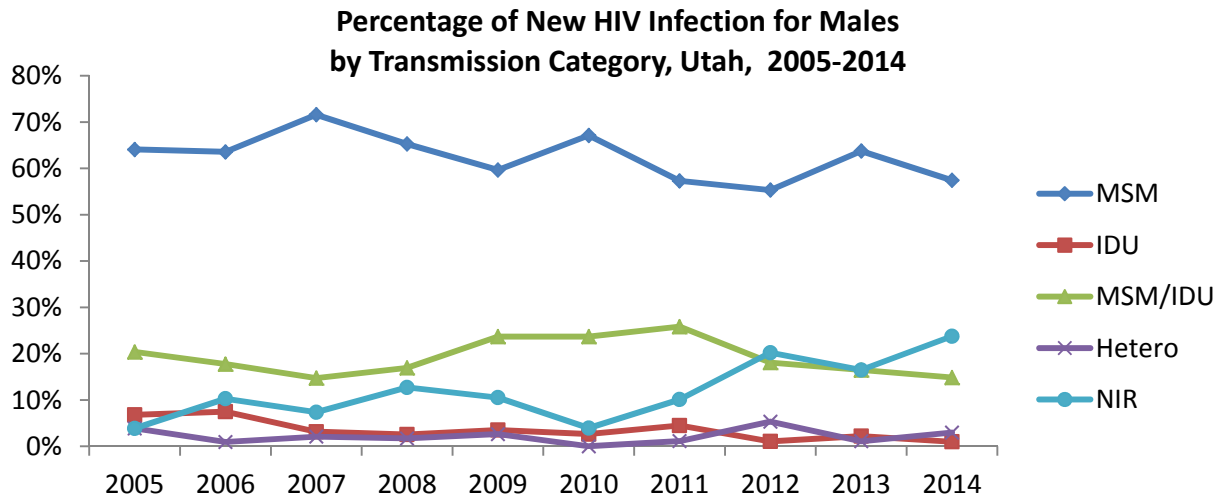
Each newly identified case of HIV is routinely interviewed to identify risk. A transmission category is then assigned to the case. The transmission category is the most likely way that the case acquired HIV. Transmission categories are defined by the CDC, and the six transmission categories include: men who have sex with men (MSM), high risk heterosexual contact, injection drug use (IDU), men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU), mother-to-child transmission, and cases who received a transfusion or plasma product. Risk and transmission category can be difficult to ascertain as individuals may not know how they acquired HIV or be unwilling to divulge sensitive information. However, this information is important to obtain to enable programs to direct interventions that address how HIV is being transmitted in Utah. Cases who cannot identify their risk or are not thoroughly interviewed are categorized as no identified risk (NIR).

Due to how HIV is acquired, transmission category varies significantly by sex. In 2014, 57% of males reported MSM, followed by MSM/IDU at 15%, NIR at 24%, heterosexual risk at 3%, and IDU at 1%. For females, 65% reported NIR, 24% reported heterosexual risk, and 12% reported IDU.



Over the last several years, the percentage of cases reporting NIR has increased significantly. In 2011, only 12% of cases reported NIR; this increased in 2012 to 26%. In 2014, 30% of cases reported NIR, the highest report of NIR in the last 10 years. This increase in NIR is being investigated and monitored by UDOH. Outside of the increase in NIR, no significant trends in transmission are noted.

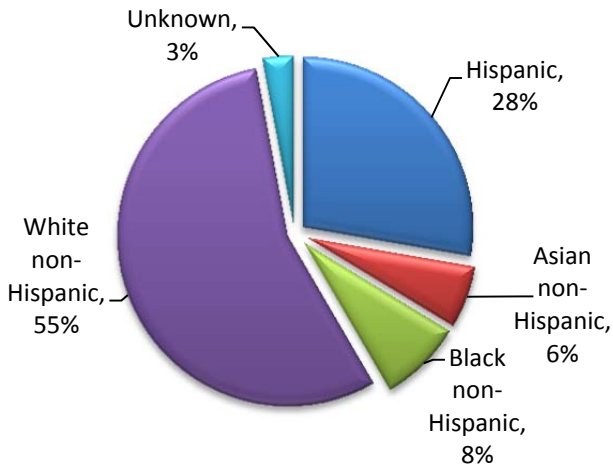




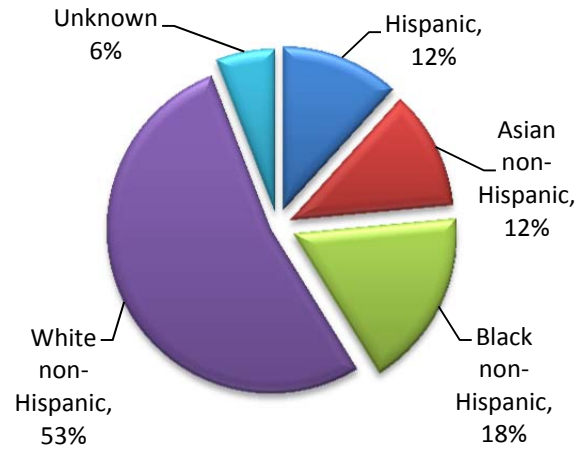
## Race and Ethnicity

In 2014, 55% (65 cases) of new HIV diagnoses reported in Utah were among white non-Hispanic individuals. Looking only at males, 55% (56 cases) of new HIV cases were reported in white non-Hispanics, followed by Hispanics at 28% (28 cases), black non-Hispanics at 8% (8 cases), and Asian non-Hispanics at 6% (6 cases). Compared to males, a higher percentage of cases were reported in black non-Hispanic females (18%, 3 cases) and Asian non-Hispanic females (12%, 2 cases). A lower percentage of cases were reported in Hispanic females (12%, 2 cases).

**Percentage of New HIV Infections by Race/Ethnicity for Males, Utah, 2014**

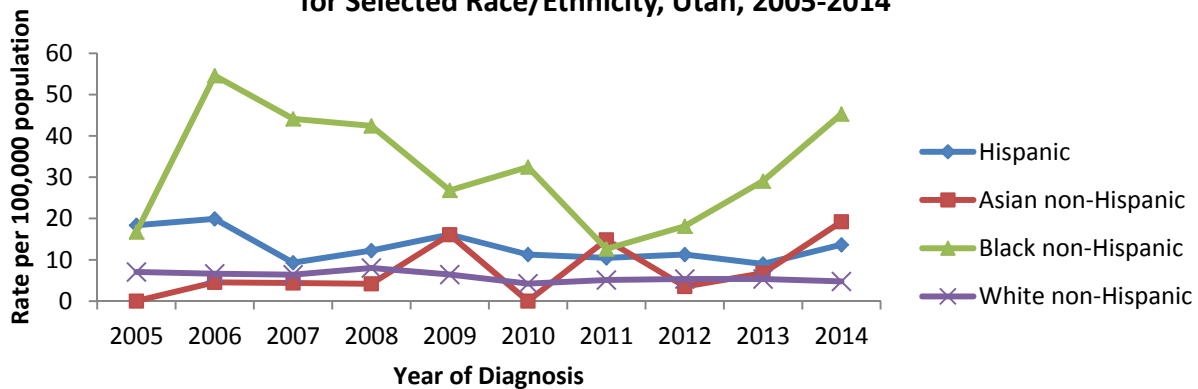


**Percentage of New HIV Infections by Race/Ethnicity for Females, Utah, 2014**

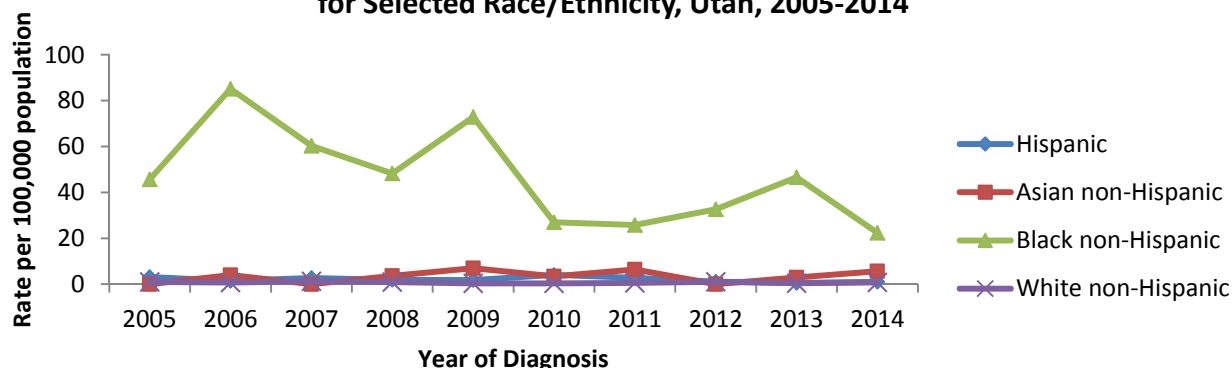


While the majority of cases were reported in white non-Hispanics, black non-Hispanics are disproportionately affected. In 2014, the rate among black non-Hispanic males was 45.3 cases per 100,000 population and the rate for black non-Hispanic females was 22.4 cases per 100,000 population. In comparison, the rate for white non-Hispanic males was 4.8 cases per 100,000 population and for white non-Hispanic females the rate was 0.8 cases per 100,000 population. Additionally, 2014 saw increased rates for Hispanic males (13.7 cases per 100,000 population), Asian non-Hispanic males (19.2 cases per 100,000 population), and Asian non-Hispanic females (5.6 cases per 100,000 population).

**Rates of New HIV Infections Among Males for Selected Race/Ethnicity, Utah, 2005-2014**



**Rates of new HIV Infections Among Females for Selected Race/Ethnicity, Utah, 2005-2014**



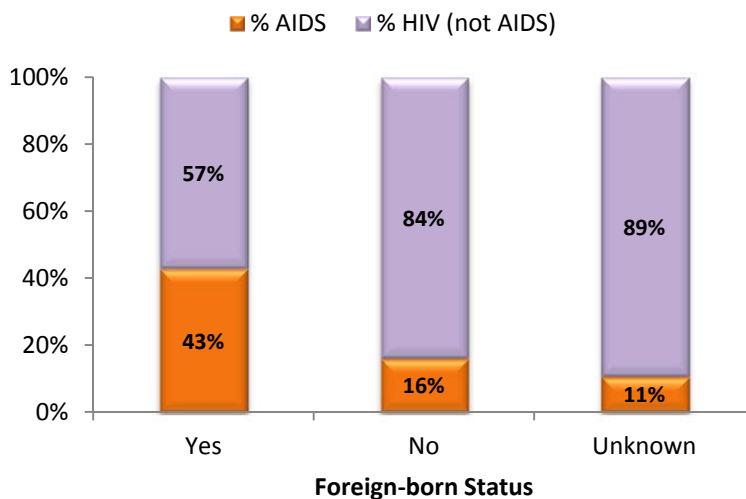
### AIDS at HIV Diagnosis

AIDS at HIV diagnosis is an indication of late testing. Ideally, individuals who become infected with HIV should be tested and notified of their serostatus shortly after infection. People infected with HIV who progress to AIDS prior to HIV diagnosis are considered to have prolonged infection without being tested. People unaware of their HIV infection status are more likely to continue to spread HIV and have poor health outcomes.

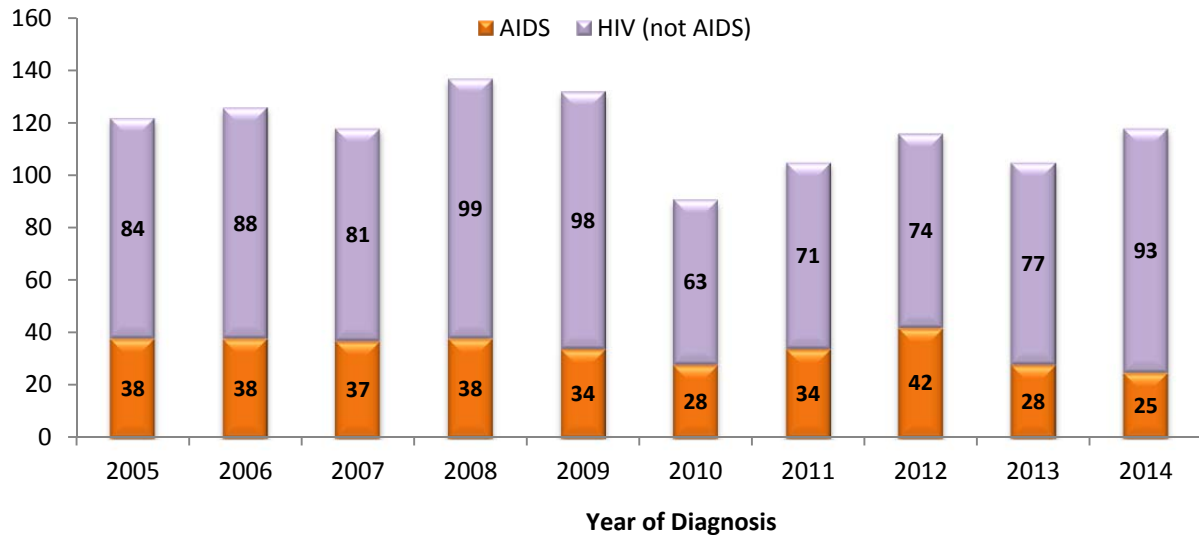
In 2014, a higher percentage (43%) of foreign-born people had AIDS at diagnosis compared with non-foreign-born people (16%). Hispanics also had a disproportionately high percentage (40%) of cases reported with AIDS at HIV diagnosis.

Since 2005, the overall percentage of newly diagnosed HIV cases with AIDS at the time of diagnosis was lowest in 2014 (25%).

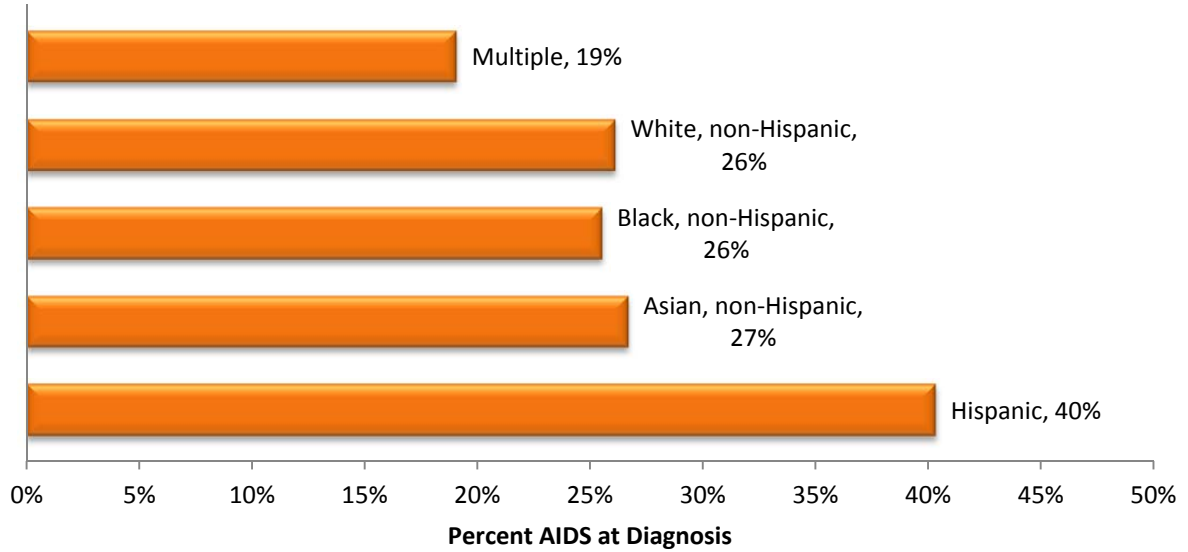
**Percentage of AIDS Cases at Time of Diagnosis by Foreign-Born status, Utah, 2014**



**Number of HIV (not AIDS) & AIDS Cases, Utah, 2005-2014**



**Percent of AIDS at Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity, Utah, 2005-2014**



**Table 1. Counts and Rates of New HIV Diagnoses by County, Utah, 2005-2014**

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Beaver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Box Elder	—	—	1	2.2	1	2.1	1	2.1	1	2.0	2	4.0	—	—	3	6.0	—	—	—	—
Cache	—	—	—	—	1	1.0	—	—	4	3.6	2	1.8	2	1.7	1	0.9	3	2.6	1	0.8
Carbon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4.8	—	—
Daggett	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Davis	5	1.9	7	2.5	7	2.4	9	3.0	14	4.6	12	3.9	2	0.6	10	3.2	5	1.5	8	2.4
Duchesne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5.3	1	5.2	—	—	—	—
Emery	—	—	1	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand	—	—	—	—	2	22.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10.6
Iron	2	5.1	—	—	—	—	1	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.1	2	4.2
Juab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9.7	—	—	—	—
Kane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7.9
Morgan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rich	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Lake	96	10.1	101	10.4	90	9.1	98	9.8	95	9.3	60	5.8	83	7.9	64	6.0	73	6.8	88	8.1
San Juan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6.7	1	6.7	—	—
Sanpete	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sevier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summit	1	2.9	2	5.8	—	—	1	2.8	—	—	1	2.7	2	5.3	—	—	1	2.6	1	2.6
Tooele	—	—	—	—	1	1.9	3	5.4	2	3.5	2	3.4	3	5.1	3	5.0	1	1.6	2	3.2
Uintah	—	—	—	—	1	3.3	—	—	1	3.0	—	—	—	—	1	2.9	3	8.4	—	—
Utah Co	11	2.6	3	0.7	3	0.6	8	1.6	7	1.4	8	1.5	2	0.4	17	3.2	7	1.3	5	0.9
Wasatch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	1	0.8	5	3.9	3	2.3	1	0.7	2	1.5	1	0.7	4	2.8	7	4.8	1	0.7	4	2.6
Wayne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	36.6	—	—	—	—
Weber	6	2.9	6	2.8	9	4.1	9	4.0	2	0.9	1	0.4	5	2.1	4	1.7	7	2.9	5	2.1
Utah State	123	5.0	126	5.0	117	4.5	130	4.9	127	4.7	91	3.3	105	3.7	115	4.0	105	3.6	118	4.0

**Table 2a. Counts and Rates of New HIV Diagnoses for Males by Age Group Utah, 2005-2014**

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
<13	1	0.3	—	—	1	0.3	1	0.3	—	—	2	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	14	6.2	14	6.2	12	5.3	17	7.5	18	8.0	15	6.6	20	8.8	14	6.0	16	6.7	19	7.9
25-34	37	19.1	39	19.3	28	13.2	37	16.8	38	16.8	16	7.0	23	10.1	36	16.0	39	17.4	43	19.2
35-44	30	19.7	34	21.9	29	18.3	33	20.4	31	18.7	27	15.8	22	12.4	15	8.2	16	8.4	22	11.2
45-54	16	11.4	17	11.8	19	12.8	23	15.2	17	11.2	12	7.8	18	11.8	21	13.7	13	8.5	9	5.8
55-64	4	4.3	3	3.0	5	4.8	6	5.5	8	7.0	3	2.5	4	3.2	9	7.0	5	3.8	6	4.4
65+	1	1.1	—	—	1	1.0	1	0.9	2	1.8	1	0.9	1	0.8	—	—	2	1.5	2	1.5

**Table 2b. Counts and Rates of New HIV Diagnoses for Females by Age Group Utah, 2005-2014**

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
<13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	—	—	—	—	1	0.3
13-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.1	—	—
15-24	4	1.8	3	1.4	3	1.4	2	0.9	1	0.5	1	0.4	2	0.9	2	0.9	2	0.9	2	0.9
25-34	8	4.3	6	3.1	9	4.4	9	4.3	8	3.7	4	1.8	7	3.2	6	2.8	3	1.4	5	2.3
35-44	2	1.4	7	4.7	7	4.6	4	2.6	6	3.8	6	3.7	2	1.2	10	5.7	5	2.7	6	3.2
45-54	5	3.5	2	1.4	2	1.3	2	1.3	2	1.3	2	1.3	1	0.7	1	0.7	2	1.3	2	1.3
55-64	—	—	1	1.0	2	1.9	2	1.8	—	—	1	0.8	3	2.3	1	0.8	1	0.7	1	0.7
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.7	—	—	—	—

**Table 3a. Counts and Percent of New HIV Diagnoses for Males by Transmission Category Utah, 2005-2014**

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Count	Pcnt	Count	Pcnt	Count	Pcnt	Count	Pcnt	Count	Pcnt	Count	Pcnt	Count	Pcnt	Count	Pcnt	Count	Pcnt	Count	Pcnt
<b>MSM</b>	66	64%	68	64%	68	72%	77	65%	68	60%	51	67%	51	57%	52	55%	58	64%	58	57%
<b>IDU</b>	7	7%	8	7%	3	3%	3	3%	4	4%	2	3%	4	4%	1	1%	2	2%	1	1%
<b>MSM/IDU</b>	21	20%	19	18%	14	15%	20	17%	27	24%	18	24%	23	26%	17	18%	15	16%	15	15%
<b>Heterosexual</b>	4	4%	1	1%	2	2%	2	2%	3	3%	—	—	1	1%	5	5%	1	1%	3	3%
<b>NIR</b>	4	4%	11	10%	7	7%	15	13%	12	11%	3	4%	9	10%	19	20%	15	16%	24	24%
<b>Perinatal</b>	1	1%	—	—	1	1%	1	1%	—	—	2	3%	1	1%	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Table 3b. Counts and Percent of New HIV Diagnoses for Females by Transmission Category Utah, 2005-2014**

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Count	Pcnt	Count	Pcnt	Count	Pcnt	Count	Pcnt	Count	Pcnt	Count	Pcnt	Count	Pcnt	Count	Pcnt	Count	Pcnt	Count	Pcnt
<b>MSM</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>IDU</b>	5	26%	3	16%	6	26%	6	32%	2	11%	1	7%	2	13%	2	10%	3	21%	2	12%
<b>MSM/IDU</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Heterosexual</b>	8	42%	5	26%	7	30%	9	47%	9	50%	5	33%	10	63%	8	38%	5	36%	4	24%
<b>NIR</b>	6	32%	11	58%	10	43%	4	21%	6	33%	8	53%	4	25%	11	52%	6	43%	11	65%
<b>Perinatal</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6%	1	7%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Table 4a. Counts and Rates of New HIV Diagnoses for Males by Race/Ethnicity Utah, 2005-2014**

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Hispanic	26	18.4	30	19.9	15	9.3	21	12.2	29	16.1	21	11.3	20	10.5	22	11.3	18	9.0	28	13.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	3	22.8	—	—	1	7.5	—	—	—	—	4	29.7	—	—	—	—
Asian non-Hispanic	—	—	1	4.5	1	4.4	1	4.2	4	16.1	—	—	4	14.9	1	3.5	2	6.7	6	19.2
Black non-Hispanic	2	16.8	7	54.6	6	44.1	6	42.4	4	26.8	5	32.5	2	12.7	3	18.1	5	29.1	8	45.3
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	10.0	—	—	—	—	1	8.6	—	—	—	—	1	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
White non-Hispanic	72	7.1	69	6.6	68	6.4	87	8.0	71	6.5	47	4.2	58	5.1	61	5.3	62	5.4	56	4.8
Multiracial	2	11.5	—	—	1	5.0	—	—	4	17.8	2	8.4	3	12.1	2	7.8	4	14.9	—	—

**Table 4b. Counts and Rates of New HIV Diagnoses for Females by Race/Ethnicity Utah, 2005-2014**

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Hispanic	4	3.1	2	1.5	4	2.7	3	1.9	3	1.8	7	4.0	5	2.8	2	1.1	1	0.5	2	1.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7.1	—	—	—	—
Asian non-Hispanic	—	—	1	3.9	—	—	1	3.6	2	7.0	1	3.4	2	6.4	—	—	1	2.9	2	5.6
Black non-Hispanic	4	45.7	8	85.1	6	60.3	5	48.2	8	72.9	3	26.9	3	25.8	4	32.6	6	46.6	3	22.4
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	—	—	1	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White non-Hispanic	10	1.0	7	0.7	13	1.2	10	0.9	4	0.4	4	0.4	6	0.5	12	1.1	5	0.4	9	0.8
Multiracial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7.9	1	3.8	—	—