



Utah Department of
Health & Human Services
Population Health

HIV/STD Elimination, Analysis, Response, and
Treatment (HEART) Program

2021: HIV epidemiological profile



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The DHHS acknowledges longstanding social, economic, and environmental inequities have resulted in adverse health outcomes for many populations. The effects they have on communities vary and often have a greater influence on health outcomes than either individual choices, or one's ability to access healthcare. Health disparity reduction through policies, practices, and organizational systems can help improve opportunities for all Utahns.

Data notes

Data from multiple data systems was utilized to compile this report, including: HIV surveillance data from the enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), UT-NEDSS (EpiTrax), Ryan White Part B's ClientTrack, and population data from IBIS-PH (Utah's Indicator Based Information System for Public Health).

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Executive summary

This report describes new diagnoses of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in 2021 among persons whose primary residence was in Utah at the time of diagnosis. Data analysis assessed the demographics of new diagnoses (e.g., age, race/ethnicity, risk factors, etc.) as well as their geographic distribution. Trends for the past 10 years were included for comparison. Since there is often a delay in reporting deaths and address changes, analyses involving persons previously known to be HIV-positive only include data through the end of 2020. A few special topics related to HIV, such as stage 3 (AIDS) diagnoses and death rates, were also analyzed. Among the findings, the following are of particular note:

- In 2021, Utah had 135 newly diagnosed HIV cases and 72.6% of these were linked to HIV medical care within 30 days.
- The rate among males aged 24 years to 35 years increased more than expected while the rate among males aged 35 years to 44 years decreased significantly.
- Persons who are of Asian or Hispanic descent are more likely than other racial/ethnic groups to have a stage 3 infection at the time of HIV diagnosis. This indicates the need for targeted prevention efforts to reach these populations.
- Coinfection with one or more reportable sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in roughly 1/3 of new diagnoses demonstrates the overlap in the at-risk population between HIV and these STIs.
- The rate of diagnosis for 2021 was 4.0 cases per 100,000 residents, which is equal to the 10-year average for Utah.
- The rate of people living with diagnosed HIV (PLWDH) in Utah has been increasing more rapidly in recent years.
- The age-adjusted mortality rates for PLWDH from both HIV-related death and death from any cause dropped slightly in 2020. This is likely due to protective measures such as social distancing and masking.
- More than 9 out of 10 PLWDH in Utah who received medical care in 2020 achieved viral suppression.
- More than 1/3 of PLWDH in Utah were enrolled with the Ryan White Part B program in 2021.

For additional HIV information and resources, please visit www.hivandme.com and <https://epi.health.utah.gov>

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New HIV diagnoses—demographics

In 2021, 135 newly diagnosed HIV infections were identified for a rate of 4.0 new diagnoses per 100,000 residents. Although rates have declined significantly since the height of the epidemic, little progress has been made over the past 10 years.

Fig 1. The rate of new HIV diagnoses in Utah has not decreased in the last 10 years

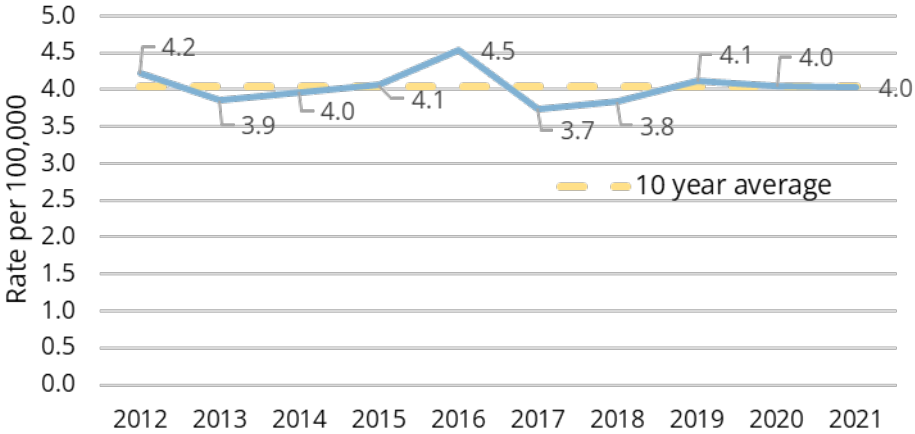
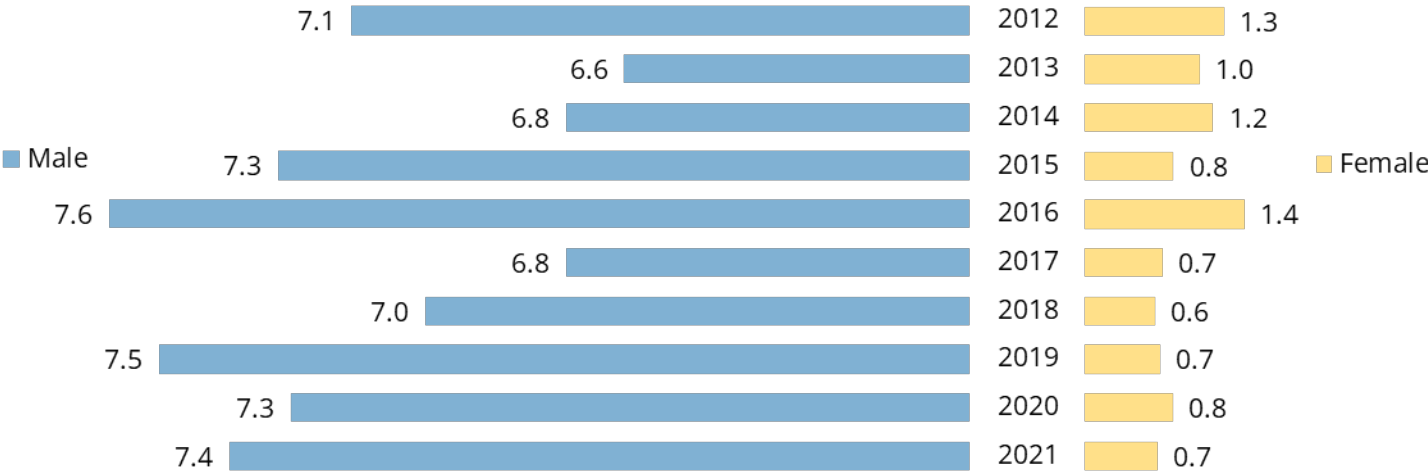
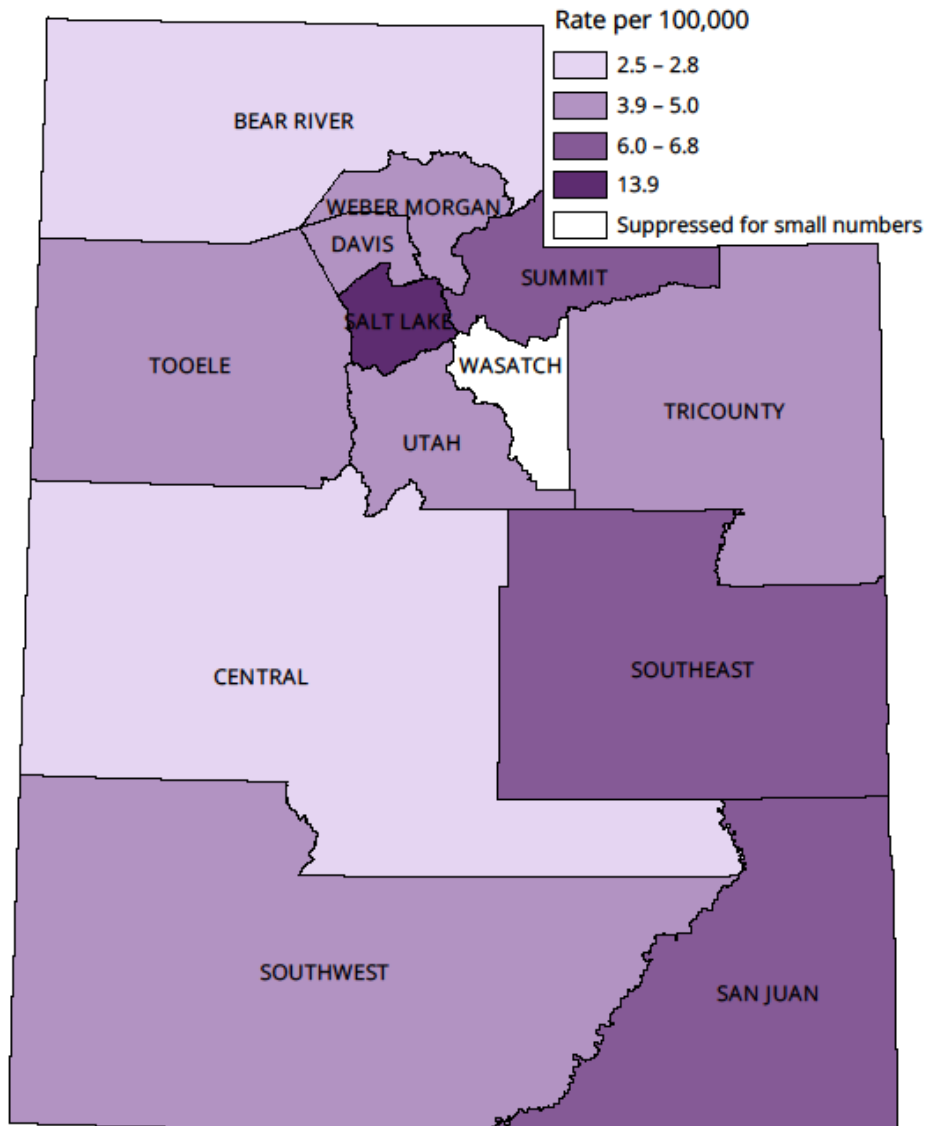


Fig 2. HIV rates per 100,000 residents are significantly higher among males than females in Utah



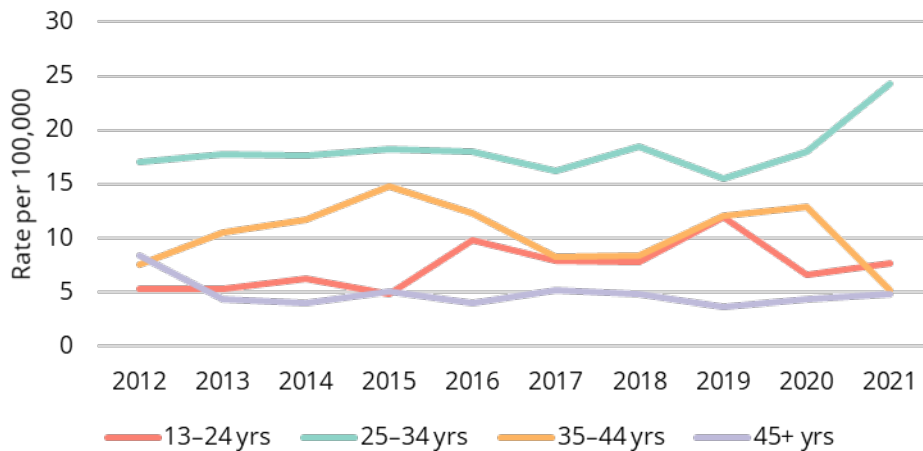
In 2021, 91% of newly diagnosed HIV infections were reported along the Wasatch Front (defined as Utah, Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties); 62% were reported in Salt Lake County alone. Outside of Utah's largest population centers, most Utah counties and local health districts experience low numbers of new diagnoses without consistent trends. Low numbers result in large differences in rates from year-to-year. Epidemiologists get around these issues by combining multiple years of data into a single statistic, as is done in Figure 3.

Fig 3. Most new cases live in Salt Lake County, but HIV affects all of Utah, 2017–2021



Utah’s numbers of new HIV diagnoses among women, when broken down by age group, are too small to produce rates usable for comparison or trend analysis. The same is true for males younger than 13 years of age. The difference in rates among men ages 45 and older is insignificant, so those categories have been combined for the figure below. For case counts, see Table 3 at the end of this report.

Fig 4. Most new HIV diagnoses are among younger men in Utah



Transmission category

The “transmission category” presented in this report is the most likely way the person acquired HIV (see Figure 5). Determining the HIV risk for heterosexual partners during an investigation can be difficult. This frequently results in high numbers of cases (especially among females) being assigned a transmission risk which translates to “unknown” in reports published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). To better illustrate information on transmission risk, this report includes an additional transmission category: heterosexual contact of unknown risk (previously referred to as “low-risk heterosexual contact”). This transmission category is defined by Utah as heterosexual contact with a person at low or unknown risk for HIV infection.

In Figure 6, which focuses on HIV in women, the number of cases in each category is labeled to emphasize that larger percentages are the result of small case numbers and the absence of “men who have sex with men” and “men who have sex with men who also participate in injection drug use” (MSM and MSM/IDU)

categories. It does **not** indicate that Utah women with HIV are more likely than men to engage in injection drug use (IDU).

Fig 5. Male to male sexual contact is the leading route of HIV transmission among Utah men

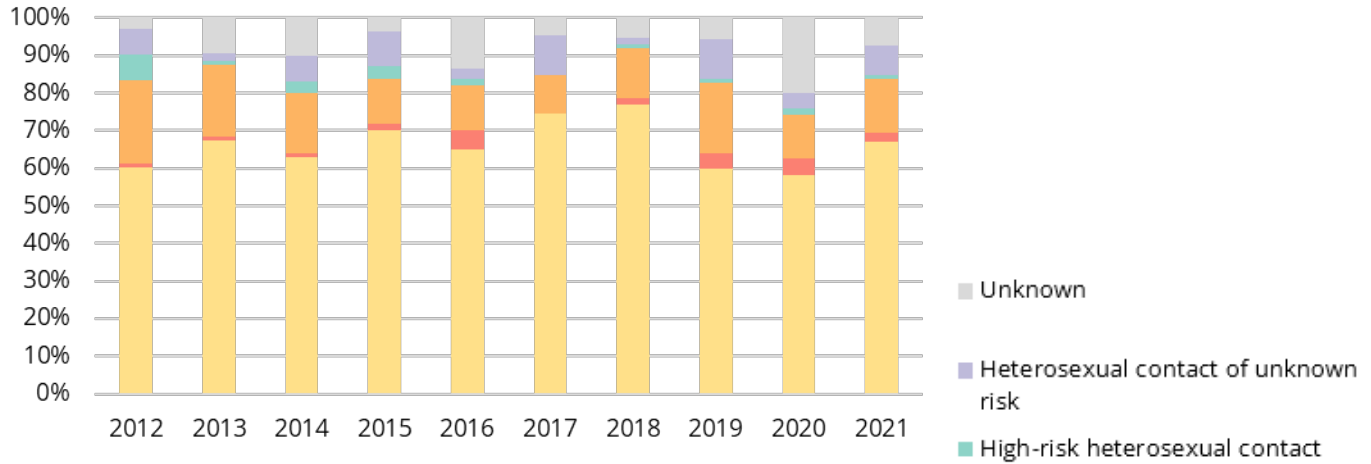
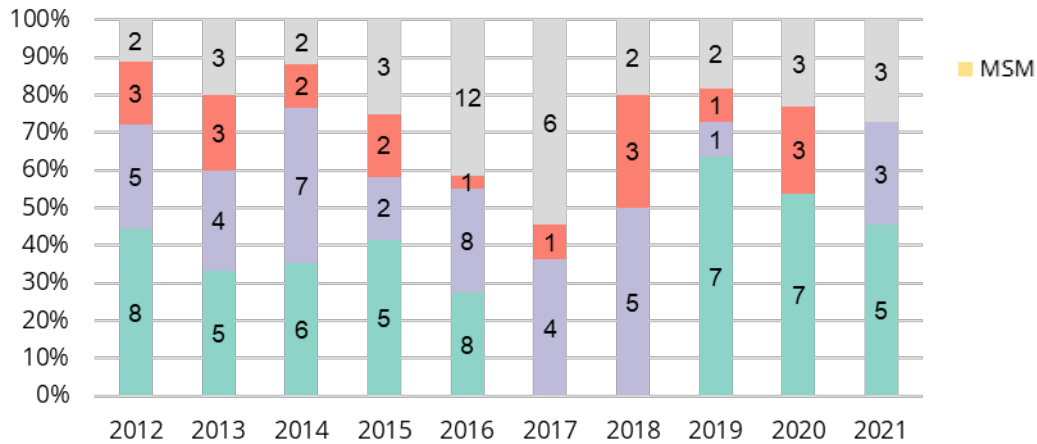


Fig 6. Heterosexual contact is the leading route of HIV transmission among Utah women



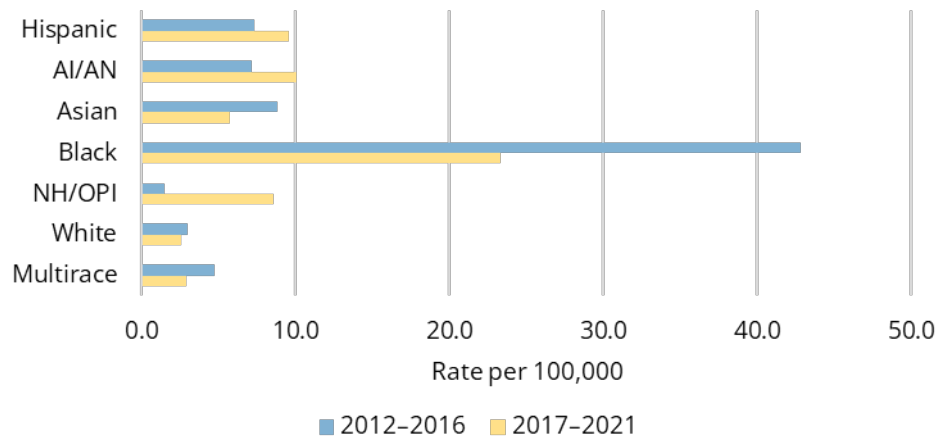
Race and ethnicity

For the purposes of HIV surveillance, racial/ethnic categories are divided into 5 major racial categories and 1 ethnic category. References to persons who are of Hispanic origin are shown as “Hispanic” regardless of other racial identities. Other racial categories refer only to persons who are non-Hispanic. Note: for display purposes, shorter labels for racial/ethnic groups have replaced those

recommended by the DHHS Office of Health Equity. Of particular note, American Indian and Alaska Native has been shorted to AI/AN and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander has been shorted to NH/OPI.

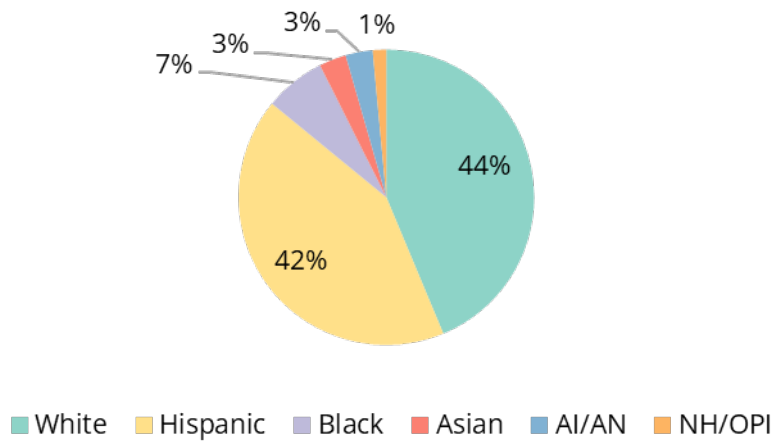
When the number of new HIV diagnoses in each racial/ethnic category is compared with the overall size of Utah's racial/ethnic population, it is evident that racial/ethnic minorities are disproportionately burdened by HIV. In Figure 7, the 5-year rates for 2012 through 2016 are compared with the rates for 2017 through 2021 for each race/ethnicity. Of particular note is the increase in the NH/OPI population in recent years.

Fig 7. Some racial and ethnic groups in Utah had a decrease in HIV diagnosis over the last 5 years while others increased



While the chart above depicts important racial/ethnic inequities in HIV diagnosis, it unintentionally masks the fact that most new diagnoses occur among people who are non-Hispanic and White. Figure 8 shows what percentage of all new diagnoses in 2021 were among the different racial/ethnic categories used in this report.

Fig 8. Most new HIV diagnoses are among White and Hispanic populations in Utah, 2021

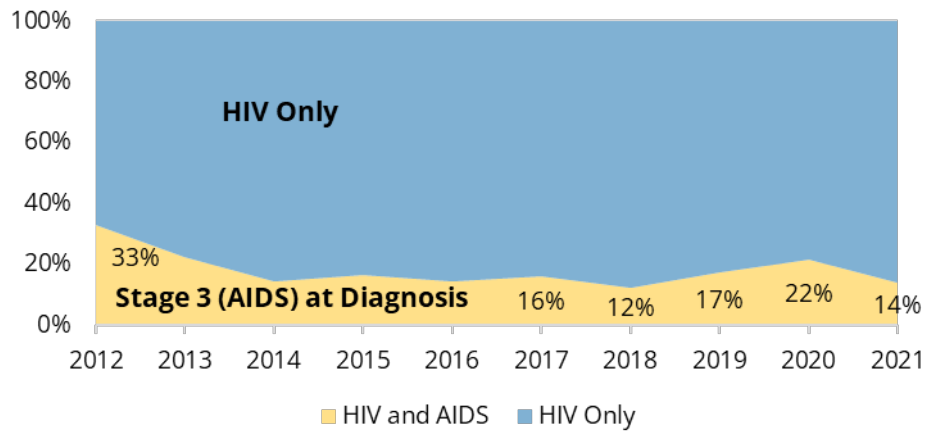


New HIV diagnoses—clinical characteristics

Stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis

People who meet the criteria for AIDS may improve with treatment and no longer meet the AIDS criteria. In addition, people living with diagnosed HIV may be inconsistent with their treatment and can meet (or not meet) the criteria for AIDS depending on their adherence to treatment. To solve this ambiguity, the term “stage 3 infection” is now used to refer to persons who have ever met the criteria for AIDS regardless of their current immune status. People who progress to stage 3 infection prior to HIV diagnosis have nearly always been infected for many years without being tested for HIV. People who are unaware they have HIV are much more likely to continue to transmit HIV and to have poor health outcomes.

Fig 9. No decrease in stage 3 (AIDS) infections at the time of HIV diagnosis in the last 5 years



The small number of new HIV diagnoses among each race/ethnicity does not allow for a standard time trend to be displayed in this report. Instead, Figure 10 displays the sum total of new HIV diagnoses for the past 5 years as well as the percentage of those cases with stage 3 infection at time of diagnosis for each race/ethnicity. The same analysis by birth sex, transmission risk, and age is presented in Figures 11–13. Although each racial/ethnic group has improved over the past 10 years, the chart below illustrates that Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asian or Asian American clients are more likely than non-Hispanic White clients to have stage 3 infection at the time of their HIV diagnosis. Other groups, such as people who are Black or African American are less likely to have progressed to stage 3 by the time they are diagnosed, indicating that efforts to reduce late diagnosis in that population may have been successful and that more effort should be applied to Asian or Asian American and Hispanic populations.

Fig 10. Most ethnic minorities had fewer stage 3 (AIDS) infections at diagnosis in 2017–2021 compared to 2012–2016

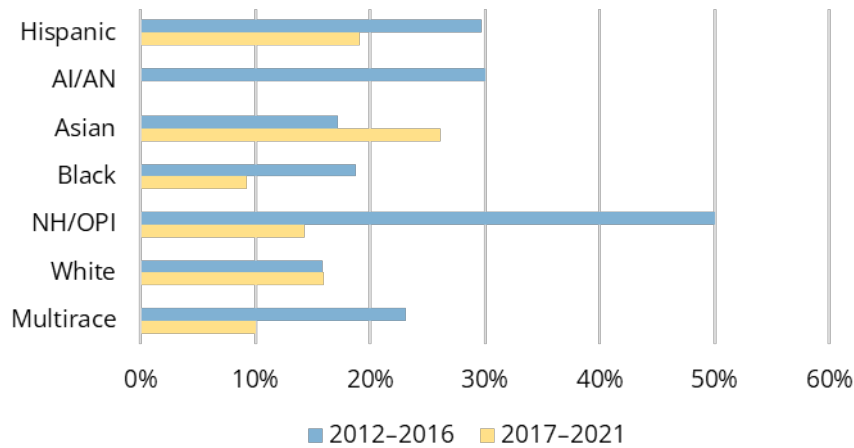
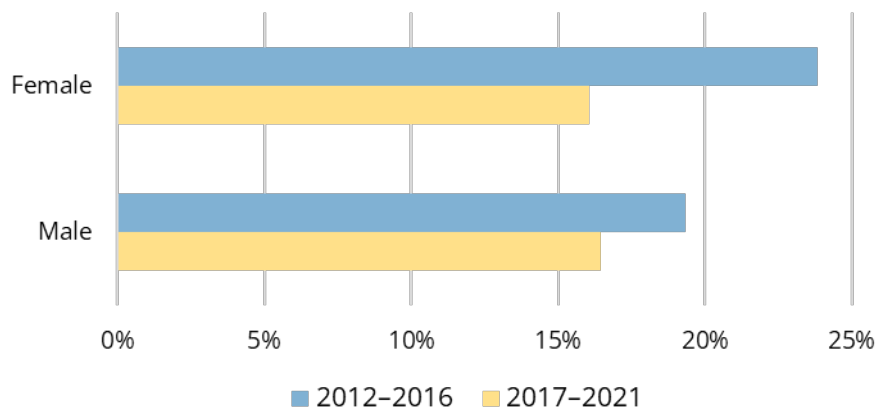


Fig 11. Men and women experienced stage 3 (AIDS) infection at diagnosis in similar proportions in 2017–2021 while women had a larger decline from 2012–2016 to 2017–2021



Some risk factors are more likely than others to result in stage 3 (AIDS) infection at diagnosis. Failure to acknowledge a risk factor during client interview may be due to undisclosed sexual behavior or denial. There is also a significant number of new cases each year who experience unstable housing or other situations which make them difficult to locate as well as some who are unwilling to be interviewed by a public health professional. Each of these conditions would contribute to the increased level of stage 3 infections at time of diagnosis illustrated below. It is also possible there is under-recognition in the general population of the risk of HIV infection when sex occurs between anonymous heterosexual contacts, multiple partners, or sex workers. This under-recognition could lead to delayed HIV testing and increased stage 3 infection at diagnosis.

Fig 12. In both time periods, those who don't report a risk factor and those who only report heterosexual contact are more likely to have stage 3 (AIDS) infection at diagnosis

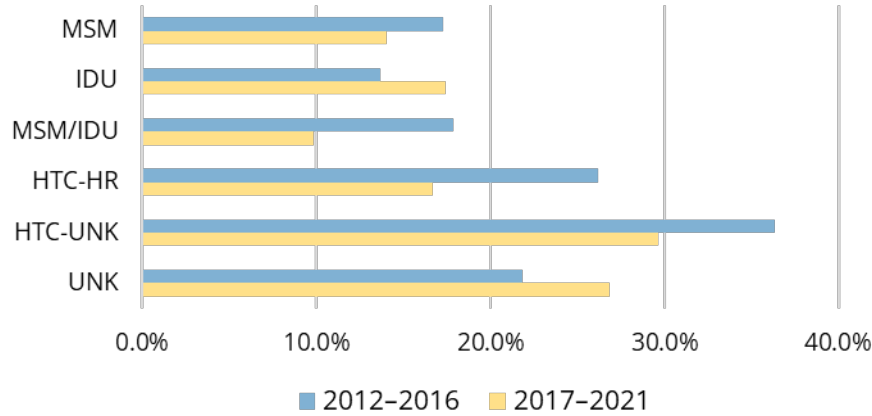
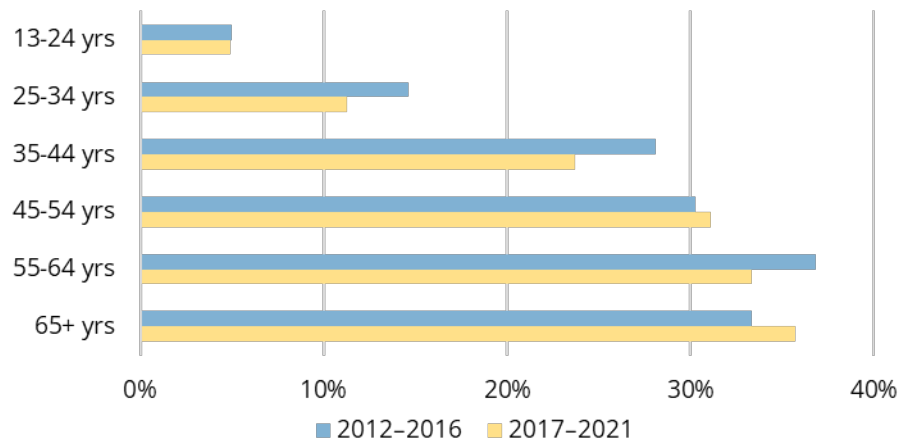


Fig 13. In both time periods, being diagnosed later in life carries a greater risk of stage 3 (AIDS) infection at time of diagnosis

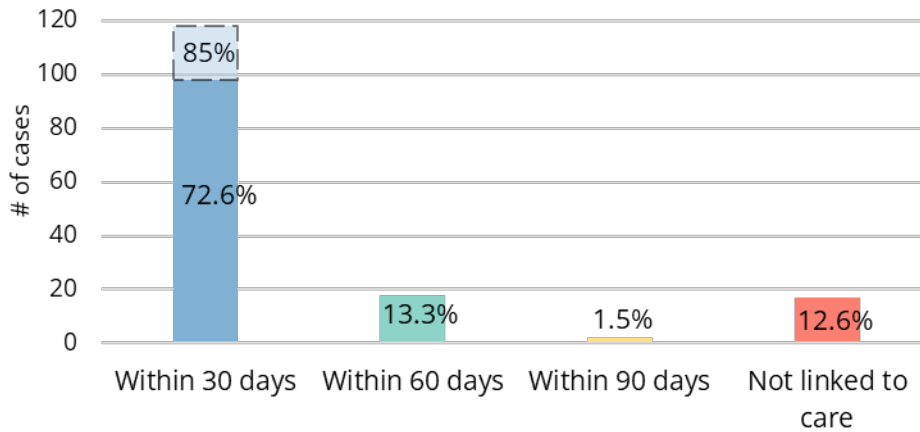


Linkage to care

Since the development of highly effective antiretroviral therapy and the discovery that such treatment drastically reduces a person's risk of transmitting HIV to a sexual partner, prompt connection to HIV care for new diagnoses has become all the more important. The national standard for this linkage is that it should occur within 30 days of diagnosis for at least 85% of new cases. Failure to link a new case to care may result in continued unprotected sexual activity or it may contribute to unnecessary psychological distress as many clients do not have adequate support systems and may be unaware that persons with HIV can live long and healthy lives

with treatment and support. In 2021, 99 out of 135 new diagnoses (72.6%) were linked to care within 30 days and 17 (12.6%) were never linked to care.

Fig 14. Fewer than 73% of Utah new diagnoses in 2021 were linked to HIV care with 30 days of diagnosis. The national standard is 85%

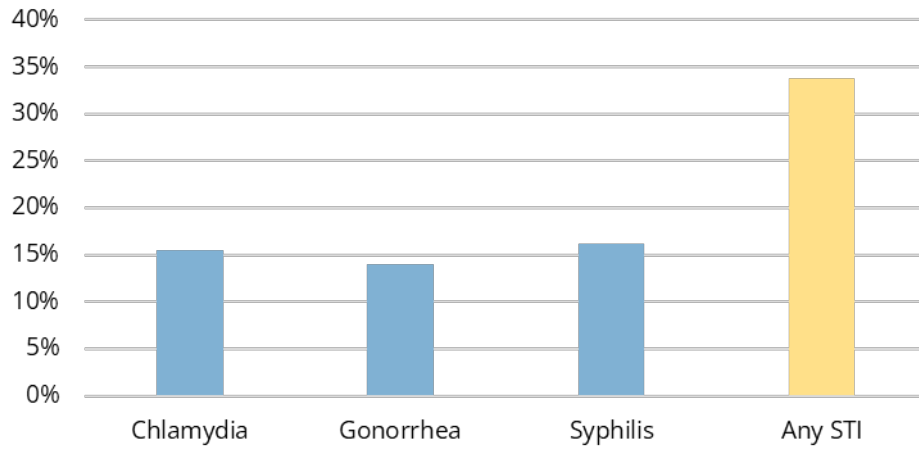


Syndemics

A syndemic is an epidemic that occurs either close to or simultaneously with another epidemic, usually among populations who share characteristics which are relevant to both diseases. Rises in the rates of diagnosis for chlamydia, gonorrhea, and (especially) syphilis both in Utah and nationwide are considered syndemic to HIV.

About 1 in 3 new HIV diagnoses in 2021 were known to be co-infected with a reportable sexually transmitted infection (STI) at the time of their HIV diagnosis. This demonstrates the significant overlap in at-risk populations. It is also medically consistent, as STIs often create disruptions in the epithelium which acts as a portal of entry for HIV. The sum of percentages of individual STIs in Figure 15 is greater than the "Any STI" column because many clients were coinfecting with more than 1 STI.

Fig 15. Coinfection with other reportable STIs is common among new HIV diagnoses in Utah, 2021



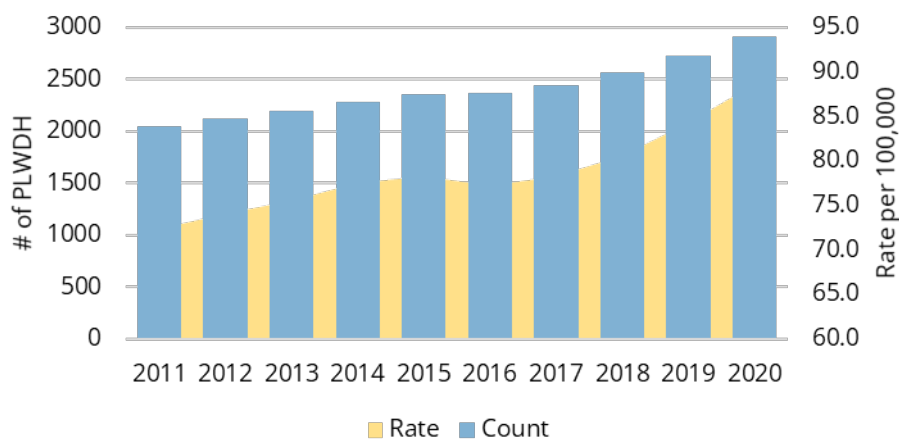
Persons living with diagnosed HIV— demographics

Background

The definition of persons living with HIV used in this report is modified from the CDC’s definition, which includes anyone who has not been reported dead or residing in another state. Gaps in reporting often result in the above definition being an overestimate. Instead, we have included persons who were last reported to be living with diagnosed HIV in Utah at the end of 2020 and who had at least 1 reported laboratory test result or address change in the last 5 years or where there is evidence that a lapse in reporting does not indicate relocation out of state. It has been determined that persons who do not have 1 of these events reported are unlikely to still be living in Utah.

In Utah, there were 2,911 individuals living with diagnosed HIV at the end of 2020. The rate of people living with diagnosed HIV (PLWDH) has increased more rapidly in the last 5 years than it did in the first 5 years of the reporting period. This may be an artifact of delayed reporting of moves out of state, or it may represent a true increase.

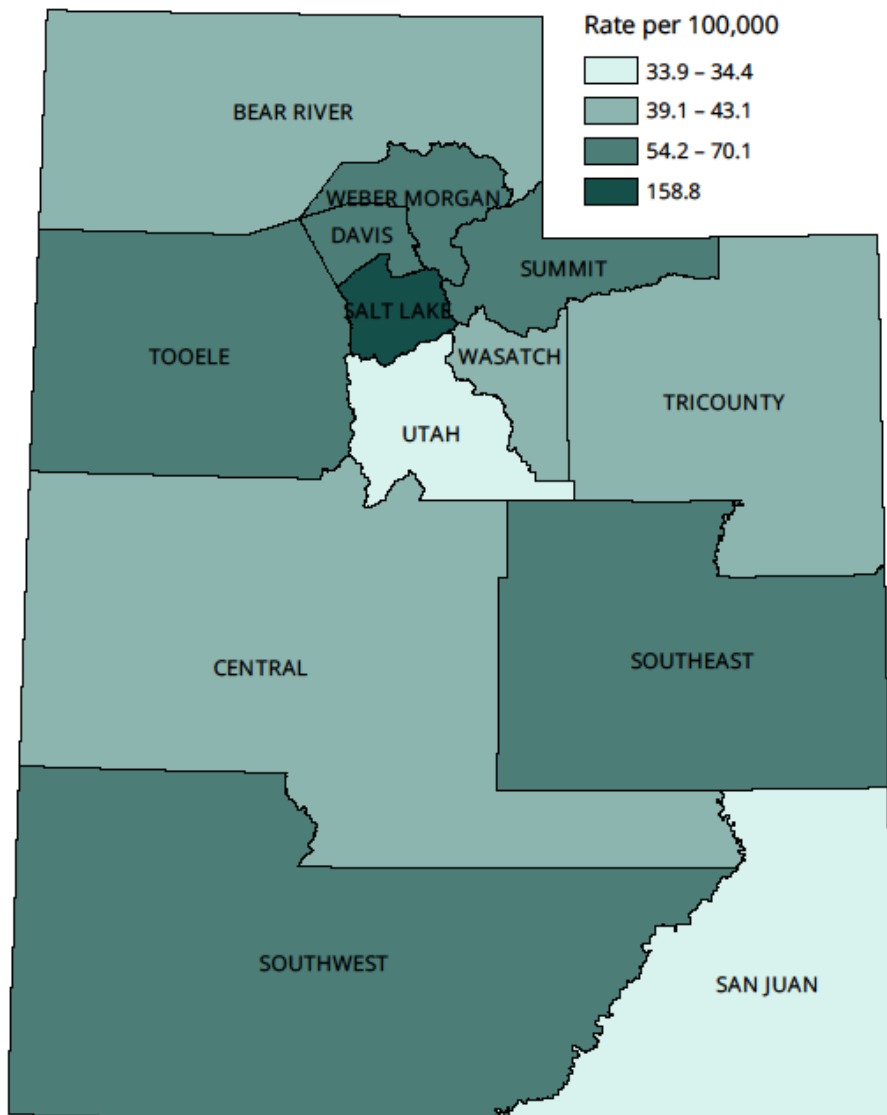
Fig 16. The number of persons living with diagnosed HIV in Utah increases annually



Salt Lake County has the highest rate of people living with diagnosed HIV in the state of Utah at 158.8 per 100,000 Utah residents. Rate increases in individual

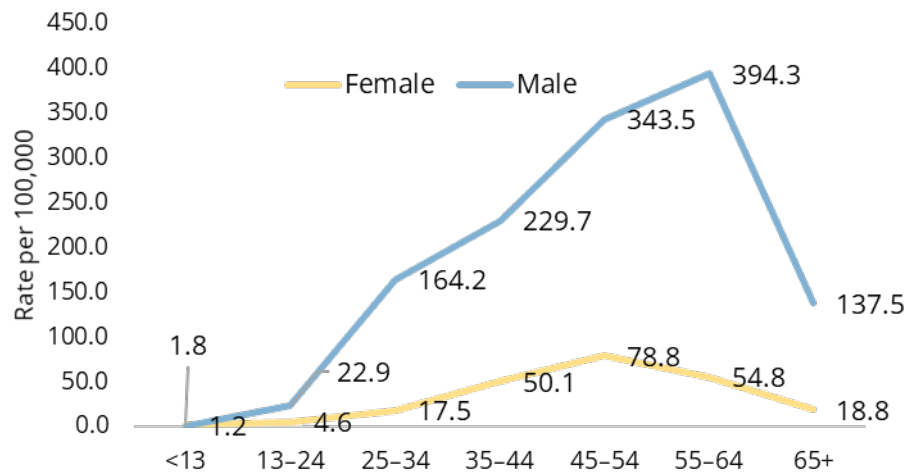
health districts don't seem to have a relationship to the population changes in those same districts. Between 2011 and 2015, Tooele County had the highest rate increase of 39.8%. Between 2016 and 2020, Wasatch County saw a 77.1% rate increase. More investigation is needed to uncover the reasons behind these shifts.

Fig 17. People living with diagnosed HIV reside in every part of Utah, 2020



In 2020, the birth sex of 85% of PLWDH in Utah was male and 15% was female. Figure 13 displays this relationship as well as depicting the age distribution. This distribution highlights the fact that persons living with diagnosed HIV are living longer, healthier lives due to effective medications.

Fig 18. Since most people are diagnosed young, Utah's older HIV+ population indicates that PLWDH are living longer, 2020



Transmission category

The majority of people living with diagnosed HIV in both Utah and the U.S. are males who have sex with other males. About 68% of men living with diagnosed HIV in Utah reported male-to-male sexual contact. The second highest transmission category among men is made up of individuals who are both MSM and report injection drug use (15.7%). About 3.6% of men living with HIV reported only IDU.

Fig 19. Most women living with HIV in Utah acquired it through heterosexual transmission, 2020

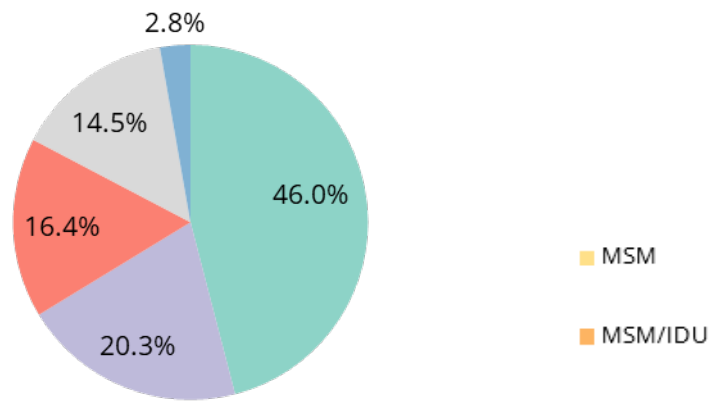
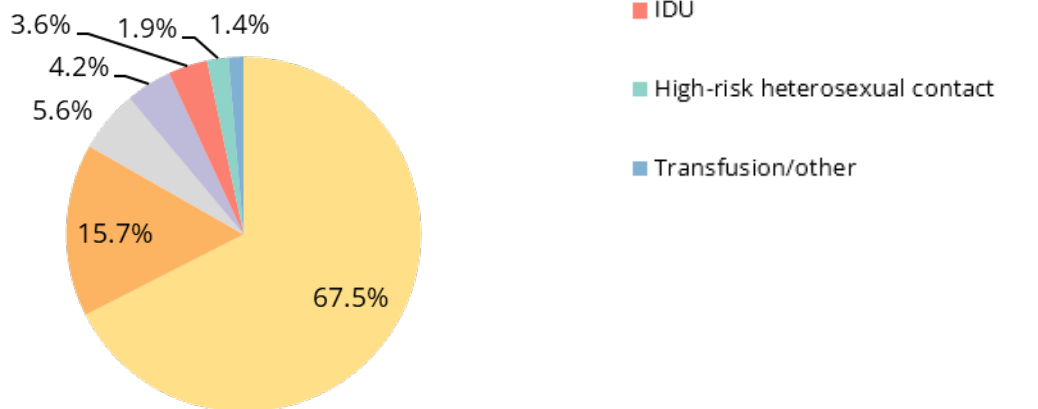


Fig 20. MSM is the most common transmission risk among men living with HIV in Utah, 2020



Nearly half (46%) of the females living with diagnosed HIV in Utah reported having high-risk heterosexual contact. Two out of 10 (20.3 %) females living with diagnosed HIV reported heterosexual activities where high risk could not be determined. These individuals reported having a sexual encounter with a man at low or unknown risk for HIV infection. These definitions of high-risk heterosexual contact and heterosexual contact of unknown risk do not consider the number of partners. Just over 16 in 100 (16.4%) females living with HIV reported participation in injection drug use.

Race/ethnicity

The majority of people living with diagnosed HIV in Utah are persons who are White. As of 2020, that population accounted for a little more than 6 out of 10 (64.9%) males living with diagnosed HIV and a little more than 4 out of 10 (41.0%) females living with diagnosed HIV. For both males and females living with diagnosed HIV, about one-fifth were persons who are Hispanic. Among females in 2020, the second largest race/ethnicity category of PLWDH was comprised of persons who are Black or African American. They accounted for nearly one-third (31%) of women living with diagnosed HIV in Utah. In contrast, males who are Black or African American and were living with diagnosed HIV in Utah only made up 6.1% in 2020.

Fig 21. Racial/ethnic minorities comprise nearly 60% of women living with diagnosed HIV in Utah, 2020

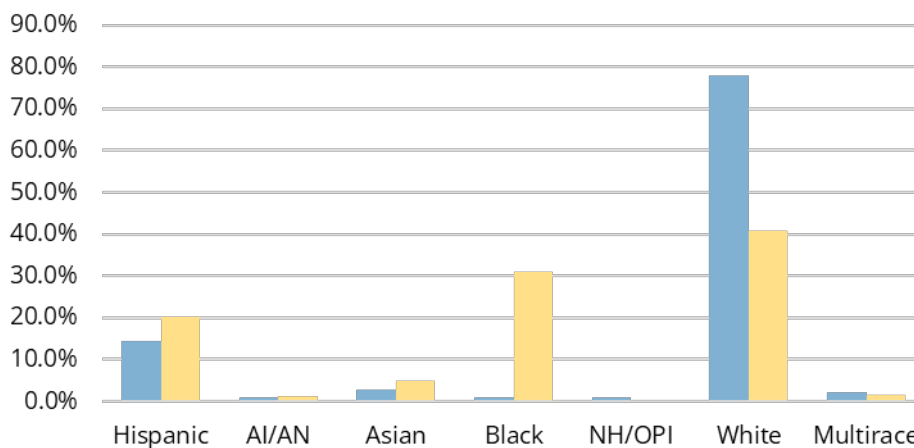
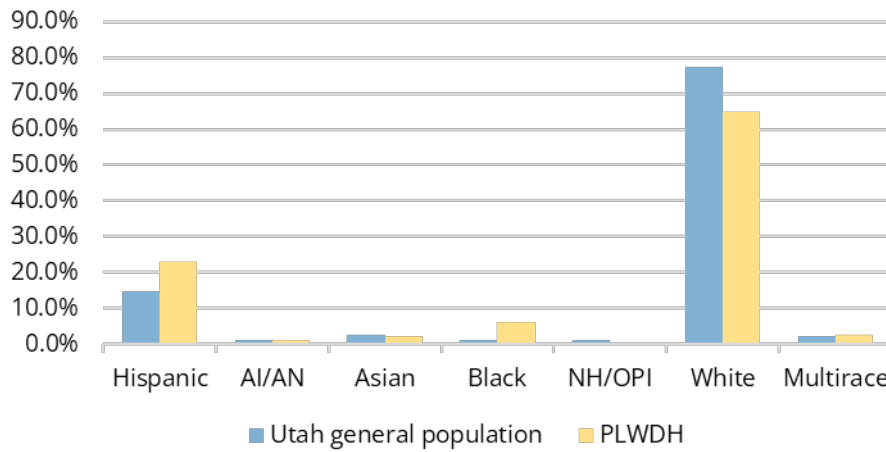


Fig 22. Relative to their Utah population sizes, Hispanic and Black male populations of PLWDH are disproportionately large, 2020

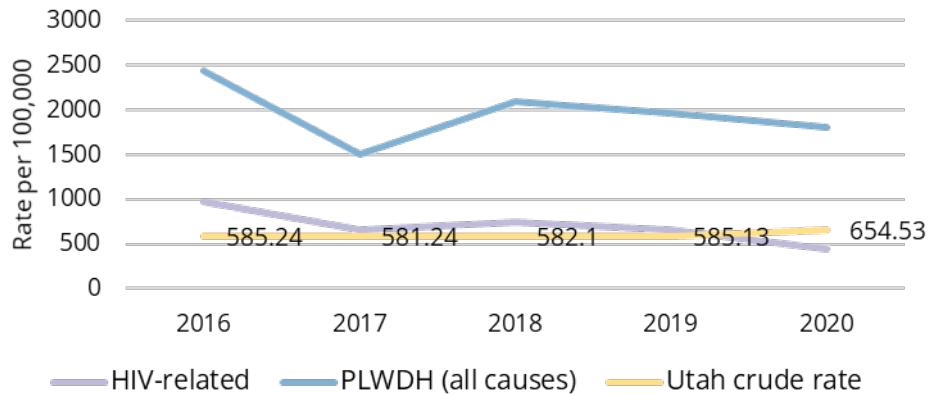


Persons living with diagnosed HIV—clinical characteristics

Mortality

Tracking the mortality rate and causes of death for persons formerly living with HIV offers insight into the general health of the HIV-positive population relative to the overall population. People living with HIV have a higher death rate from all causes than the general population. HIV-related deaths are also typically above the general rate. Figure 23 illustrates these relationships. Note that in 2020, the rate of HIV-related deaths dropped below the mortality rate for the general Utah population. This is partially due to an increase in the general mortality rate due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It may also be because some deaths which would have been attributed to HIV in past years were, instead, attributed to COVID-19 or related conditions. Note, however, the death rate from all causes for persons living with HIV also decreased in 2020, which may indicate that either PLWDH did not experience heightened mortality as a result of the pandemic during that year or that protective factors such as social distancing and mask wearing offset that increased mortality. It is also possible that analyzing the rate on a longer time scale would reveal a trend of decreases that COVID-19 may have slowed. Rates for persons living with HIV were age-adjusted to Utah’s crude mortality rates. The overall crude mortality rate is included for reference.

Fig 23. Age-adjusted death rates for HIV-related and all-cause mortality among PLWDH vs. all-cause mortality among Utahns



HIV care continuum

People living with HIV who maintain a **suppressed** HIV viral load (<200 viral copies/mL of blood) have a reduced risk of transmitting HIV to their HIV-negative partners. In addition, HIV-positive individuals with an **undetectable** HIV viral load (<20 viral copies/mL of blood) effectively have no risk of transmitting HIV to their partners. Therefore, it is crucial to keep people living with diagnosed HIV in consistent HIV medical care so they can maintain suppressed or undetectable viral loads.

Recently the CDC set new national HIV prevention goals to increase the proportion of HIV-positive individuals aware of their status to 90% and the proportion of HIV-diagnosed individuals whose virus is suppressed to 80%. In 2020, approximately 3,346 people were living with HIV-infection in Utah with approximately 13% unaware of their status.

Fig 24. In 2020, 81% of PLWDH were in care and 75% were virally suppressed in Utah

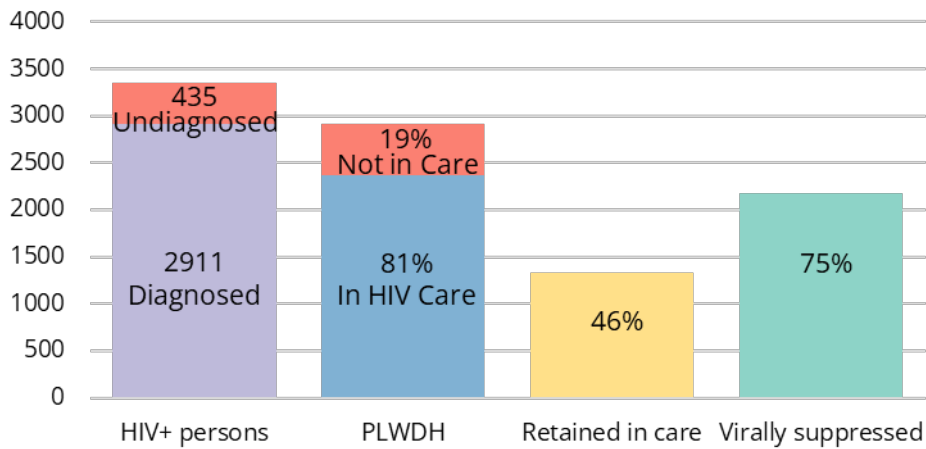
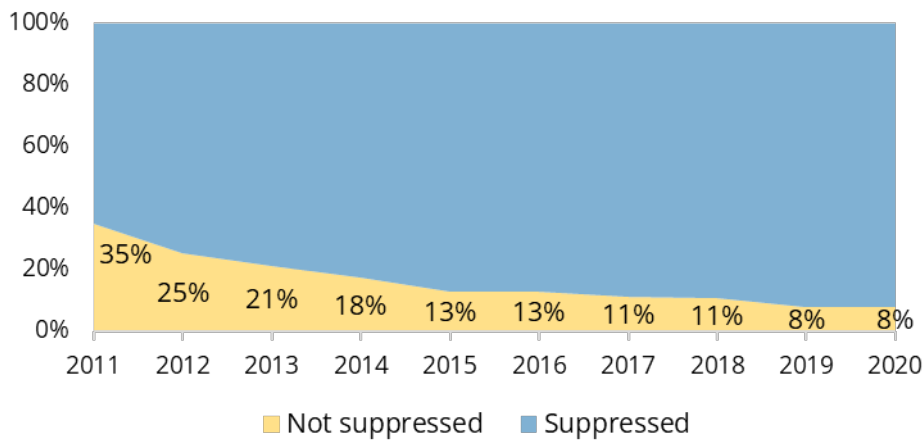


Figure 25 demonstrates the continuous improvement in the efficacy of HIV medication. In 2011, 65% of the PLWDH who received care attained viral suppression (HIV viral load <200 copies/mL). This percentage increased in subsequent years. In 2020, more than 92% of the PLWDH who were in care were virally suppressed.

Fig 25. The majority of PLWDH who receive medical care achieve viral suppression



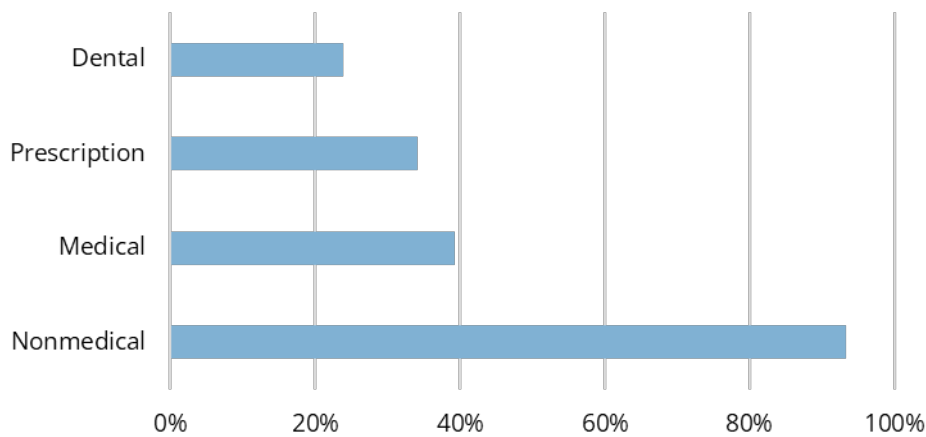
Ryan White Part B

The Ryan White HIV/AIDS program is the largest federal program directed exclusively toward HIV care. The program helps more than half a million uninsured

and underinsured people living with diagnosed HIV receive HIV medical care, treatment, and supportive services each year. The Ryan White HIV/AIDS program is separated into parts that assist specific areas or populations. The Utah Department of Health and Human Services is a Ryan White Part B recipient. Ryan White is a “payer of last resort,” meaning persons who qualify experience considerable financial difficulty and are usually unable to obtain or afford health insurance even through the marketplace.

In 2021, there were 1,045 people living with diagnosed HIV enrolled in the Ryan White Part B program in Utah. That’s more than 1/3 of the total number of people living with diagnosed HIV in Utah. The program offers a wide range of services with varying income restrictions. Figure 26 attempts to consolidate services into 4 categories: dental, prescription-related services, medically-related services (including insurance premiums, medical case management, etc.), and nonmedically-related services (such as nonmedical case management).

Fig 26. Enrolled Ryan White clients accessed a range of service categories in Utah, 2021



Tables have been produced below for readers who wish to examine the data contained in this report more closely. Note that small case counts have been included due to the importance for stakeholders to understand the HIV burden in their field of work, but that the rates generated by such small numbers have been suppressed due to the inappropriateness of making comparisons based on unstable statistics.

Table 1. New diagnoses of HIV and rates per 100,000 residents with 95% confidence intervals by local health district, Utah, 2012—2021

Local Health District	2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
Bear River	4	†	†	4	†	†	1	†	†	2	†	†	1	†	†
Central Utah	2	†	†	0	—	—	1	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†
Davis County	11	3.4*	1.72 — 6.16	5	1.5*	0.5 — 3.58	9	2.7*	1.24 — 5.16	11	3.3*	1.62 — 5.82	4	†	†
Salt Lake County	66	6.2	4.79 — 7.88	79	7.3	5.8 — 9.13	86	7.9	6.31 — 9.74	77	7.0	5.49 — 8.69	104	9.3	7.56 — 11.22
San Juan County	1	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†	0	—	—	0	—	—
Southeast Utah	0	—	—	1	†	†	1	†	†	3	†	†	2	†	†
Southwest Utah	7	3.3*	1.34 — 6.89	2	†	†	6	2.8*	1.02 — 6.06	9	4.1*	1.87 — 7.75	4	†	†
Summit County	0	—	—	1	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†	0	—	—
Tooele County	3	†	†	1	†	†	2	†	†	1	†	†	0	—	—
TriCounty	2	†	†	3	†	†	0	—	—	1	†	†	2	†	†
Utah County	19	3.5	2.11 — 5.46	6	1.1*	0.4 — 2.36	5	0.9*	0.29 — 2.07	12	2.1	1.06 — 3.6	14	2.3	1.28 — 3.92
Wasatch County	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Weber – Morgan	6	2.4*	0.89 — 5.26	9	3.6*	1.64 — 6.82	4	†	†	4	†	†	7	2.7*	1.08 — 5.51
Utah state	121	4.2	3.5 — 5.04	112	3.9	3.17 — 4.64	117	4.0	3.28 — 4.76	122	4.1	3.37 — 4.85	139	4.5	3.82 — 5.36

Local Health District	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
Bear River	1	†	†	4	†	†	3	†	†	4	†	†	0	—	—
Central Utah	2	†	†	2	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†	0	—	—
Davis County	8	2.3*	0.98 — 4.49	8	2.2*	0.97 — 4.43	10	2.8*	1.33 — 5.11	8	2.2*	0.95 — 4.34	7	1.9*	0.76 — 3.92
Salt Lake County	84	7.3	5.85 — 9.08	77	6.6	5.23 — 8.29	81	6.9	5.48 — 8.57	75	6.3	4.96 — 7.91	84	7.0	5.59 — 8.68
San Juan County	0	—	—	1	†	†	0	—	—	0	—	—	1	†	†
Southeast Utah	1	†	†	0	—	—	2	†	†	0	—	—	2	†	†
Southwest Utah	6	2.6*	0.94 — 5.59	7	2.9*	1.17 — 5.99	8	3.2*	1.38 — 6.28	9	3.5*	1.59 — 6.58	5	1.8*	0.6 — 4.31
Summit County	2	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†	4	†	†	2	†	†
Tooele County	1	†	†	1	†	†	0	—	—	3	†	†	2	†	†
TriCounty	0	—	—	2	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†	0	—	—
Utah County	9	1.5*	0.67 — 2.79	13	2.1	1.1 — 3.54	22	3.4	2.14 — 5.16	14	2.1	1.15 — 3.54	23	3.4	2.13 — 5.05
Wasatch County	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	2	†	†	0	—	—
Weber – Morgan	3	†	†	6	2.2*	0.82 — 4.85	4	†	†	12	4.4	2.25 — 7.62	9	3.2*	1.48 — 6.14
Utah state	117	3.7	3.1 — 4.49	122	3.8	3.19 — 4.59	133	4.1	3.45 — 4.88	133	4.0	3.39 — 4.8	135	4.0	3.39 — 4.78

* Use caution in interpreting; the estimate has a coefficient of variation greater than 30% and does not meet DHHS standards for reliability

† Coefficient of variation >= 50: Rates are not suitable for comparison or trend analysis

Table 2. New diagnoses of HIV and rates per 100,000 with 95% confidence intervals among females by age group, Utah, 2012—2021

Age group	2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
<13 yrs	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
13-24 yrs	1	†	†	3	†	†	2	†	†	1	†	†	2	†	†
25-34 yrs	4	†	†	3	†	†	5	2.2*	0.72 — 5.15	3	†	†	6	2.6*	0.94 — 5.6
35-44 yrs	9	5.1*	2.33 — 9.69	6	3.3*	1.21 — 7.18	7	3.7*	1.5 — 7.69	4	†	†	7	3.5*	1.4 — 7.16
45-54 yrs	2	†	†	2	†	†	2	†	†	3	†	†	4	†	†
55-64 yrs	1	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†	2	†	†
65+ yrs	1	†	†	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	1	†	†
Total	18	1.3	0.75 — 1.99	15	1.0	0.58 — 1.71	17	1.2	0.68 — 1.86	12	0.8	0.42 — 1.4	22	1.4	0.91 — 2.19

Age group	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
<13 yrs	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
13-24 yrs	2	†	†	3	†	†	3	†	†	3	†	†	1	†	†
25-34 yrs	4	†	†	3	†	†	3	†	†	4	†	†	3	†	†
35-44 yrs	2	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†	3	†	†	2	†	†
45-54 yrs	1	†	†	3	†	†	3	†	†	1	†	†	2	†	†
55-64 yrs	1	†	†	0	—	—	1	†	†	2	†	†	2	†	†
65+ yrs	1	†	†	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	1	†	†
Total	11	0.7*	0.35 — 1.27	10	0.6*	0.3 — 1.16	11	0.7*	0.34 — 1.23	13	0.8	0.42 — 1.36	11	0.7*	0.33 — 1.18

* Use caution in interpreting; the estimate has a coefficient of variation greater than 30% and does not meet DHHS standards for reliability

† Coefficient of variation >= 50: Rates are not suitable for comparison or trend analysis

Table 3. New diagnoses of HIV and rates per 100,000 with 95% confidence intervals among males by age group, Utah, 2012—2021

Age group	2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
<13 yrs	0	—	—	2	†	†	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
13-24 yrs	15	5.4	3.01 — 8.87	15	5.3	2.98 — 8.77	18	6.3	3.74 — 9.97	14	4.8	2.64 — 8.09	29	9.8	6.57 — 14.1
25-34 yrs	40	17.1	12.2 — 23.25	42	17.8	12.83 — 24.06	42	17.7	12.73 — 23.88	44	18.3	13.28 — 24.53	44	18.0	13.11 — 24.22
35-44 yrs	14	7.6	4.17 — 12.81	20	10.6	6.45 — 16.31	23	11.8	7.46 — 17.65	30	14.8	9.98 — 21.12	26	12.4	8.08 — 18.12
45-54 yrs	23	14.7	9.3 — 22.02	12	7.6	3.93 — 13.27	9	5.7*	2.58 — 10.73	16	9.9	5.67 — 16.11	13	8.0	4.23 — 13.6
55-64 yrs	11	8.8*	4.39 — 15.73	5	3.9*	1.27 — 9.12	6	4.6*	1.68 — 9.98	5	3.7*	1.21 — 8.68	5	3.6*	1.17 — 8.44
65+ yrs	0	—	—	1	†	†	2	†	†	1	†	†	0	—	—
Total	103	7.1	5.83 — 8.67	97	6.6	5.39 — 8.1	100	6.8	5.49 — 8.21	110	7.3	5.99 — 8.78	117	7.6	6.28 — 9.11

Age group	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
<13 yrs	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
13-24 yrs	24	8.0	5.12 — 11.88	24	7.9	5.04 — 11.7	37	11.9	8.41 — 16.46	21	6.7	4.13 — 10.2	25	7.7	4.96 — 11.31
25-34 yrs	40	16.2	11.57 — 22.05	46	18.4	13.49 — 24.58	39	15.5	11 — 21.14	46	18.1	13.23 — 24.1	61	24.3	18.59 — 31.23
35-44 yrs	18	8.3	4.89 — 13.05	19	8.4	5.08 — 13.16	28	12.0	7.99 — 17.38	31	12.9	8.77 — 18.31	13	5.3	2.8 — 8.99
45-54 yrs	9	5.4*	2.48 — 10.31	13	7.8	4.13 — 13.26	12	7.1	3.66 — 12.37	14	8.2	4.47 — 13.72	16	9.0	5.14 — 14.6
55-64 yrs	12	8.4	4.36 — 14.75	7	4.8*	1.93 — 9.89	5	3.3*	1.09 — 7.8	5	3.3*	1.06 — 7.62	7	4.5*	1.83 — 9.36
65+ yrs	3	†	†	3	†	†	1	†	†	3	†	†	2	†	†
Total	106	6.8	5.53 — 8.16	112	7.0	5.77 — 8.44	122	7.5	6.23 — 8.96	120	7.3	6.02 — 8.68	124	7.4	6.13 — 8.79

* Use caution in interpreting; the estimate has a coefficient of variation greater than 30% and does not meet DHHS standards for reliability

† Coefficient of variation >= 50: Rates are not suitable for comparison or trend analysis

Table 4. Case counts and percentages of new HIV diagnoses among females by transmission category, Utah, 2012—2021

Transmission category	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%
IDU	3	16.67%	3	20.00%	2	11.76%	2	16.67%	1	4.55%
High-risk heterosexual contact	8	44.44%	5	33.33%	6	35.29%	5	41.67%	1	4.55%
Heterosexual contact of unknown risk	5	27.78%	4	26.67%	7	41.18%	2	16.67%	8	36.36%
Adult-unknown	2	11.11%	3	20.00%	2	11.76%	3	25.00%	12	54.55%
Perinatal exposure through mother	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pediatric-unknown	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	18	100.00%	15	100.00%	17	100.00%	12	100.00%	22	100.00%

Transmission category	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%
IDU	1	9.09%	3	30.00%	1	9.09%	3	23.08%	0	0.00%
High-risk heterosexual contact	0	0.00%	5	50.00%	7	63.64%	7	53.85%	5	45.45%
Heterosexual contact of unknown risk	4	36.36%	0	0.00%	1	9.09%	0	0.00%	3	27.27%
Adult-unknown	6	54.55%	2	20.00%	2	18.18%	3	23.08%	3	27.27%
Perinatal exposure through mother	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pediatric-unknown	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	11	100.00%	10	100.00%	11	100.00%	13	100.00%	11	100.00%

Table 5. Case counts and percentages of new HIV diagnoses among males by transmission category, Utah, 2012—2021

Transmission category	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%
MSM	62	60.19%	64	65.98%	63	63.00%	77	70.00%	76	64.96%
IDU	1	0.97%	1	1.03%	1	1.00%	2	1.82%	6	5.13%
MSM/IDU	23	22.33%	18	18.56%	16	16.00%	13	11.82%	14	11.97%
High-risk heterosexual contact	7	6.80%	1	1.03%	3	3.00%	4	3.64%	2	1.71%
Heterosexual contact of unknown risk	7	6.80%	2	2.06%	7	7.00%	10	9.09%	3	2.56%
Adult-unknown	3	2.91%	9	9.28%	10	10.00%	4	3.64%	16	13.68%
Perinatal exposure through mother	0	0.00%	1	1.03%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pediatric-unknown	0	0.00%	1	1.03%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	103	100.00%	97	100.00%	100	100.00%	110	100.00%	117	100.00%

Transmission category	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%
MSM	79	74.53%	86	76.79%	73	59.84%	70	58.33%	83	66.94%
IDU	0	0.00%	2	1.79%	5	4.10%	5	4.17%	3	2.42%
MSM/IDU	11	10.38%	15	13.39%	23	18.85%	14	11.67%	18	14.52%
High-risk heterosexual contact	0	0.00%	1	0.89%	1	0.82%	2	1.67%	1	0.81%
Heterosexual contact of unknown risk	11	10.38%	2	1.79%	13	10.66%	5	4.17%	10	8.06%
Adult-unknown	5	4.72%	6	5.36%	7	5.74%	24	20.00%	9	7.26%
Perinatal exposure through mother	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pediatric-unknown	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	106	100.00%	112	100.00%	122	100.00%	120	100.00%	124	100.00%

Table 6. New diagnoses of HIV and rates per 100,000 with 95% confidence intervals among females by race/ethnicity, Utah, 2012–2021

Race/ethnicity	2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
Hispanic	2	†	†	1	†	†	2	†	†	0	—	—	2	†	†
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	†	†	1	†	†	0	—	—	4	†	†	0	—	—
Asian	1	†	†	1	†	†	2	†	†	0	—	—	1	0.5*	0.18 — 1.09
Black	3	†	†	6	48.6*	17.82 — 105.7	3	†	†	7	0.6*	0.24 — 1.22	12	—	—
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	.	. — .
White	9	0.8*	0.36 — 1.5	5	0.4*	0.14 — 1.01	9	0.8*	0.35 — 1.46	2	†	†	6	†	†
Multi-race	2	†	†	1	†	†	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	†	†
Unknown	0	—	—	0	—	—	1	—	—	0	—	—	1	—	—
Total	18	1.3	0.75 — 1.99	15	1.0	0.58 — 1.71	17	1.2	0.68 — 1.86	12	0.8	0.42 — 1.4	22	1.4	0.91 — 2.19

Race/ethnicity	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
Hispanic	3	†	†	1	†	†	2	†	†	6	2.6*	0.95 — 5.61	6	2.5*	0.92 — 5.44
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	†	†	0	—	—	0	—	—	1	†	†	1	†	†
Asian	0	—	—	1	†	†	2	†	†	0	—	—	0	—	—
Black	5	34.7*	11.25 — 80.87	3	†	†	3	†	†	3	†	†	2	†	†
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
White	2	†	†	5	0.4*	0.13 — 0.95	3	†	†	3	†	†	2	†	†
Multi-race	0	—	—	0	—	—	1	†	†	0	—	—	0	—	—
Unknown	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Total	11	0.7*	0.35 — 1.27	10	0.6*	0.3 — 1.16	11	0.7*	0.34 — 1.23	13	0.8	0.42 — 1.36	11	0.7*	0.33 — 1.18

* Use caution in interpreting; the estimate has a coefficient of variation greater than 30% and does not meet DHHS standards for reliability

† Coefficient of variation >= 50: Rates are not suitable for comparison or trend analysis

Table 7. New diagnoses of HIV and rates per 100,000 with 95% confidence intervals among males by race/ethnicity, Utah, 2012—2021

Race/ethnicity	2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
Hispanic	25	12.9	8.36 — 19.07	22	11.1	6.97 — 16.84	26	12.9	8.41 — 18.87	31	14.9	10.15 — 21.2	34	15.8	10.97 — 22.14
American Indian/Alaska Native	4	†	†	0	—	—	1	†	†	2	†	†	1	†	†
Asian	1	†	†	2	†	†	6	19.5*	7.15 — 42.4	7	21.9*	8.79 — 45.06	7	20.8*	8.37 — 42.9
Black	4	†	†	7	42.2*	16.95 — 86.86	9	52.7*	24.11 — 100.1	6	34.0*	12.49 — 74.08	10	53.7*	25.77 — 98.81
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	†	†	0	—	—	0	—	—	1	†	†	0	—	—
White	66	5.8	4.46 — 7.34	63	5.4	4.17 — 6.95	57	4.9	3.68 — 6.3	62	5.2	4.01 — 6.7	62	5.1	3.94 — 6.59
Multi-race	2	†	†	3	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†	3	†	†
Unknown	0	—	—	0	—	—	5	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Total	103	7.1	5.83 — 8.67	97	6.6	5.39 — 8.1	100	6.8	5.49 — 8.21	110	7.3	5.99 — 8.78	117	7.6	6.28 — 9.11

Race/ethnicity	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
Hispanic	36	16.2	11.34 — 22.41	27	11.8	7.77 — 17.14	42	17.9	12.88 — 24.16	46	18.7	13.67 — 24.91	51	20.1	14.97 — 26.44
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	†	†	2	†	†	3	†	†	2	†	†	3	†	†
Asian	4	†	†	6	16.4*	6.02 — 35.68	2	†	†	4	†	†	4	†	†
Black	6	30.5*	11.2 — 66.41	5	24.5*	7.96 — 57.21	7	33.1*	13.3 — 68.15	2	†	†	7	30.5*	12.27 — 62.89
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	—	—	3	†	†	3	†	†	6	33.6*	12.35 — 73.22	2	†	†
White	53	4.3	3.24 — 5.67	68	5.5	4.26 — 6.96	63	5.0	3.86 — 6.43	58	4.5	3.43 — 5.84	57	4.4	3.32 — 5.68
Multi-race	5	15.6*	5.06 — 36.34	1	†	†	2	†	†	1	†	†	0	—	—
Unknown	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	1	—	—	0	—	—
Total	106	6.8	5.53 — 8.16	112	7.0	5.77 — 8.44	122	7.5	6.23 — 8.96	120	7.3	6.02 — 8.68	124	7.4	6.13 — 8.79

* Use caution in interpreting; the estimate has a coefficient of variation greater than 30% and does not meet DHHS standards for reliability

† Coefficient of variation >= 50: Rates are not suitable for comparison or trend analysis

Table 8. Case counts and percentages of new HIV diagnoses with stage 3 infection (AIDS) at time of diagnosis by race/ethnicity, Utah, 2012—2016 vs. 2017—2021

Race/ethnicity	2012—2016			2017—2021		
	Stage 0—2	Stage 3	%	Stage 0—2	Stage 3	%
Hispanic	102	43	29.66%	178	42	19.09%
American Indian/Alaska Native	7	3	30.00%	15	0	0.00%
Asian	24	5	17.24%	17	6	26.09%
Black	52	12	18.75%	39	4	9.30%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	1	50.00%	12	2	14.29%
White	291	55	15.90%	264	50	15.92%
Multi-race	10	3	23.08%	9	1	10.00%
Unknown	2	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
Total	489	122	19.97%	535	105	16.41%

Table 9. Case counts and percentages of new HIV diagnoses with stage 3 infection (AIDS) at time of diagnosis by transmission category, Utah, 2012–2016 vs. 2017–2021

Transmission category	2012–2016			2017–2021		
	Stage 0–2	Stage 3	%	Stage 0–2	Stage 3	%
MSM	283	59	17.25%	336	19	5.35%
IDU	19	3	13.64%	19	4	17.39%
MSM/IDU	69	15	17.86%	73	8	9.88%
High-risk heterosexual contact	31	11	26.19%	20	4	16.67%
Heterosexual contact of unknown risk	35	20	36.36%	38	16	29.63%
Adult - Unknown	50	14	21.88%	49	18	26.87%
Total	487	122	20.03%	535	69	11.42%

Table 10. Case counts and percentages of new HIV diagnoses with stage 3 infection (AIDS) at time of diagnosis by birth sex, Utah, 2012—2016 vs. 2017—2021

Birth sex	2012—2016			2017—2021		
	Stage 0—2	Stage 3	%	Stage 0—2	Stage 3	%
Female	64	20	23.81%	47	9	16.07%
Male	425	102	19.35%	488	96	16.44%
Total	489	122	19.97%	535	105	16.41%

Table 11. Case counts and percentages of new HIV diagnoses with stage 3 infection (AIDS) at time of diagnosis by age group, Utah, 2012—2016 vs. 2017—2021

Age group	2012—2016			2017—2021		
	Stage 0—2	Stage 3	%	Stage 0—2	Stage 3	%
13-24 yrs	95	5	5.00%	136	7	4.90%
25-34 yrs	199	34	14.59%	221	28	11.24%
35-44 yrs	105	41	28.08%	90	28	23.73%
45-54 yrs	60	26	30.23%	51	23	31.08%
55-64 yrs	24	14	36.84%	28	14	33.33%
65+ yrs	4	2	33.33%	9	5	35.71%
Total	487	122	20.03%	535	105	16.41%

Table 12. Number of persons living with diagnosed HIV and rate per 100,000 residents with 95% confidence intervals by local health district, Utah, 2011—2020

Local Health District	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
Bear River	63	37.5	28.81 — 47.97	63	37.1	28.48 — 47.41	64	37.2	28.67 — 47.53	67	38.5	29.87 — 48.95	68	38.3	29.73 — 48.54
Central Utah	20	26.3	16.09 — 40.69	22	29.0	18.18 — 43.92	23	30.4	19.28 — 45.65	24	31.8	20.39 — 47.34	25	33.0	21.37 — 48.75
Davis County	125	39.8	33.17 — 47.47	127	39.8	33.16 — 47.33	130	39.9	33.36 — 47.42	137	41.3	34.72 — 48.88	149	44.1	37.3 — 51.77
Salt Lake County	1383	131.8	124.94 — 138.93	1437	134.9	127.97 — 142.01	1486	137.8	130.88 — 144.98	1547	141.8	134.84 — 149.07	1581	142.8	135.87 — 150.04
San Juan County	0	—	—	0	—	—	1	†	†	2	†	†	2	†	†
Southeast Utah	17	40.7	23.74 — 65.24	16	38.5	22.02 — 62.56	18	43.9	25.99 — 69.31	18	44.3	26.25 — 70.01	19	47.1	28.38 — 73.61
Southwest Utah	98	47.3	38.4 — 57.65	102	48.7	39.72 — 59.13	104	49.0	40.03 — 59.36	106	49.2	40.25 — 59.46	113	51.3	42.24 — 61.62
Summit County	17	45.4	26.44 — 72.68	19	50.0	30.08 — 78.02	20	52.2	31.86 — 80.54	20	51.5	31.44 — 79.49	21	53.2	32.91 — 81.26
Tooele County	28	47.3	31.42 — 68.35	32	53.1	36.34 — 75	37	60.1	42.35 — 82.9	41	65.7	47.17 — 89.17	42	66.1	47.66 — 89.4
TriCounty	16	29.8	17.03 — 48.38	17	30.8	17.94 — 49.3	16	28.2	16.15 — 45.87	16	27.9	15.92 — 45.23	17	29.4	17.13 — 47.08
Utah County	133	25.0	20.93 — 29.63	138	25.4	21.34 — 30	142	25.7	21.66 — 30.31	146	25.9	21.84 — 30.42	153	26.3	22.28 — 30.79
Wasatch County	8	32.4*	14 — 63.9	10	38.6*	18.53 — 71.07	10	37.2*	17.84 — 68.43	9	32.2*	14.71 — 61.07	9	30.6*	14 — 58.12
Weber - Morgan	127	52.0	43.31 — 61.82	132	53.2	44.52 — 63.1	137	54.7	45.88 — 64.61	144	56.8	47.92 — 66.9	144	55.9	47.14 — 65.81
Unknown	8	—	—	9	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	6	—	—
Utah state	2043	72.4	69.29 — 75.6	2124	74.1	70.96 — 77.29	2195	75.5	72.41 — 78.76	2284	77.5	74.36 — 80.75	2349	78.2	75.07 — 81.43

Local Health District	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
Bear River	66	36.5	28.23 — 46.44	67	36.3	28.16 — 46.15	65	34.6	26.74 — 44.15	69	36.2	28.13 — 45.76	78	40.2	31.76 — 50.14
Central Utah	25	32.7	21.18 — 48.3	23	29.8	18.92 — 44.79	30	38.6	26.04 — 55.1	31	39.6	26.89 — 56.18	34	43.1	29.84 — 60.22
Davis County	155	44.9	38.15 — 52.61	156	44.4	37.71 — 51.95	168	47.2	40.36 — 54.94	185	51.4	44.23 — 59.32	197	54.2	46.9 — 62.33
Salt Lake County	1592	141.7	134.82 — 148.83	1649	144.0	137.13 — 151.11	1707	147.0	140.09 — 154.13	1791	152.5	145.5 — 159.71	1887	158.8	151.72 — 166.14
San Juan County	3	†	†	2	†	†	3	†	†	3	†	†	5	34.4*	11.17 — 80.25
Southeast Utah	21	52.3	32.35 — 79.89	22	54.8	34.33 — 82.93	26	64.5	42.14 — 94.52	27	67.5	44.49 — 98.22	28	70.1	46.59 — 101.33
Southwest Utah	116	51.0	42.14 — 61.17	123	52.6	43.73 — 62.78	140	58.1	48.91 — 68.61	149	59.3	50.2 — 69.67	169	65.1	55.65 — 75.68
Summit County	19	47.1	28.37 — 73.6	22	53.6	33.56 — 81.09	21	50.4	31.22 — 77.1	23	54.5	34.54 — 81.75	26	61.3	40.06 — 89.86
Tooele County	40	61.0	43.58 — 83.06	39	57.8	41.11 — 79.03	42	60.7	43.72 — 82	45	63.1	46.03 — 84.44	48	65.6	48.38 — 87
TriCounty	17	30.1	17.53 — 48.19	15	26.6	14.91 — 43.93	16	28.4	16.23 — 46.1	22	39.2	24.56 — 59.34	22	39.1	24.52 — 59.24
Utah County	158	26.4	22.41 — 30.81	167	27.2	23.27 — 31.7	178	28.3	24.33 — 32.82	200	31.0	26.85 — 35.6	225	33.9	29.59 — 38.6
Wasatch County	7	22.6*	9.1 — 46.63	8	24.8*	10.69 — 48.8	10	30.0*	14.37 — 55.12	11	32.1*	16.04 — 57.48	14	40.1	21.91 — 67.24
Weber - Morgan	139	53.1	44.65 — 62.71	146	54.9	46.39 — 64.6	151	56.0	47.46 — 65.72	164	60.2	51.36 — 70.19	178	64.7	55.55 — 74.94
Unknown	6	—	—	4	—	—	0	—	—	1	—	—	0	—	—
Utah state	2364	77.2	74.11 — 80.37	2443	78.2	75.17 — 81.4	2557	80.5	77.41 — 83.68	2721	84.2	81.08 — 87.44	2911	88.6	85.43 — 91.9

* Use caution in interpreting; the estimate has a coefficient of variation greater than 30% and does not meet DHHS standards for reliability

† Coefficient of variation >= 50: Rates are not suitable for comparison or trend analysis

Table 13. Number and percentage of persons living with diagnosed HIV among females by transmission category, Utah, 2011—2020

Transmission category	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%
IDU	67	22.11%	68	21.45%	69	20.60%	71	20.46%	72	20.06%
High-risk heterosexual contact	160	52.81%	169	53.31%	178	53.13%	182	52.45%	188	52.37%
Heterosexual contact of unknown risk	57	18.81%	60	18.93%	67	20.00%	67	19.31%	69	19.22%
Adult-transfusion/other	1	0.33%	1	0.32%	1	0.30%	1	0.29%	1	0.28%
Adult-unknown	10	3.30%	10	3.15%	10	2.99%	14	4.03%	16	4.46%
Perinatal exposure through mother	8	2.64%	8	2.52%	8	2.39%	8	2.31%	8	2.23%
Pediatric-transfusion/other	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pediatric-unknown	0	0.00%	1	0.32%	2	0.60%	4	1.15%	5	1.39%
Total	303	100.00%	317	100.00%	335	100.00%	347	100.00%	359	100.00%

Transmission category	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%
IDU	70	19.66%	69	18.96%	69	17.65%	70	16.87%	71	16.40%
High-risk heterosexual contact	185	51.97%	177	48.63%	183	46.80%	188	45.30%	199	45.96%
Heterosexual contact of unknown risk	67	18.82%	72	19.78%	78	19.95%	87	20.96%	88	20.32%
Adult-transfusion/other	1	0.28%	1	0.27%	1	0.26%	1	0.24%	1	0.23%
Adult-unknown	19	5.34%	31	8.52%	46	11.76%	51	12.29%	56	12.93%
Perinatal exposure through mother	9	2.53%	9	2.47%	7	1.79%	11	2.65%	11	2.54%
Pediatric-transfusion/other	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pediatric-unknown	5	1.40%	5	1.37%	7	1.79%	7	1.69%	7	1.62%
Total	356	100.00%	364	100.00%	391	100.00%	415	100.00%	433	100.00%

Table 14. Number and percentage of persons living with diagnosed HIV among males by transmission category, Utah, 2011—2020

Transmission category	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%
MSM	1156	66.44%	1203	66.57%	1245	66.94%	1305	67.37%	1339	67.29%
IDU	110	6.32%	110	6.09%	103	5.54%	101	5.21%	100	5.03%
MSM/IDU	300	17.24%	310	17.16%	320	17.20%	328	16.93%	329	16.53%
High-risk heterosexual contact	42	2.41%	42	2.32%	49	2.63%	51	2.63%	53	2.66%
Heterosexual contact of unknown risk	66	3.79%	70	3.87%	71	3.82%	71	3.67%	76	3.82%
Adult-transfusion/other	15	0.86%	15	0.83%	13	0.70%	12	0.62%	12	0.60%
Adult-unknown	29	1.67%	34	1.88%	37	1.99%	44	2.27%	55	2.76%
Perinatal exposure through mother	15	0.86%	16	0.89%	15	0.81%	16	0.83%	16	0.80%
Pediatric-transfusion/other	5	0.29%	5	0.28%	5	0.27%	5	0.26%	5	0.25%
Pediatric-unknown	2	0.11%	2	0.11%	2	0.11%	4	0.21%	5	0.25%
Total	1740	100.00%	1807	100.00%	1860	100.00%	1937	100.00%	1990	100.00%

Transmission category	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%	Case(s)	%
MSM	1363	67.88%	1409	67.77%	1479	68.28%	1568	68.00%	1673	67.51%
IDU	91	4.53%	92	4.43%	81	3.74%	82	3.56%	89	3.59%
MSM/IDU	326	16.24%	328	15.78%	345	15.93%	368	15.96%	390	15.74%
High-risk heterosexual contact	48	2.39%	47	2.26%	47	2.17%	49	2.12%	48	1.94%
Heterosexual contact of unknown risk	83	4.13%	86	4.14%	88	4.06%	89	3.86%	104	4.20%
Adult-transfusion/other	12	0.60%	12	0.58%	11	0.51%	12	0.52%	12	0.48%
Adult-unknown	60	2.99%	80	3.85%	87	4.02%	110	4.77%	134	5.41%
Perinatal exposure through mother	16	0.80%	16	0.77%	18	0.83%	18	0.78%	18	0.73%
Pediatric-transfusion/other	4	0.20%	4	0.19%	4	0.18%	4	0.17%	4	0.16%
Pediatric-unknown	5	0.25%	5	0.24%	6	0.28%	6	0.26%	6	0.24%
Total	2008	100.00%	2079	100.00%	2166	100.00%	2306	100.00%	2478	100.00%

Table 15. Number of persons living with diagnosed HIV and rates per 100,000 with 95% confidence intervals among females by age group, Utah, 2011—2020

Age group	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
<13 yrs	4	†	†	5	1.6*	0.51 — 3.64	6	1.9*	0.69 — 4.07	7	2.2*	0.88 — 4.49	8	2.5*	1.07 — 4.88
13-24 yrs	9	3.3*	1.53 — 6.34	11	4.0*	2.01 — 7.22	8	2.9*	1.26 — 5.73	9	3.2*	1.48 — 6.14	10	3.5*	1.7 — 6.51
25-34 yrs	67	30.4	23.6 — 38.67	64	28.8	22.15 — 36.72	62	27.6	21.17 — 35.41	56	24.7	18.67 — 32.1	48	20.9	15.4 — 27.69
35-44 yrs	101	59.3	48.29 — 72.03	98	55.6	45.14 — 67.75	107	58.8	48.22 — 71.1	117	62.4	51.57 — 74.74	124	63.8	53.04 — 76.04
45-54 yrs	81	52.1	41.39 — 64.77	87	55.6	44.52 — 68.57	97	61.7	50.04 — 75.28	99	62.7	50.95 — 76.32	104	65.2	53.3 — 79.04
55-64 yrs	33	26.2	18.06 — 36.84	44	34.1	24.81 — 45.84	44	33.4	24.29 — 44.87	46	34.2	25.03 — 45.61	50	36.2	26.87 — 47.72
65+ yrs	8	5.6*	2.41 — 10.99	8	5.4*	2.32 — 10.58	11	7.1*	3.56 — 12.75	13	8.1	4.33 — 13.9	15	9.0	5.04 — 14.87
Total	303	21.6	19.22 — 24.15	317	22.2	19.84 — 24.81	335	23.2	20.76 — 25.79	347	23.7	21.25 — 26.3	359	24.0	21.61 — 26.65

Age group	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
<13 yrs	8	2.5*	1.06 — 4.86	6	1.8*	0.67 — 4	6	1.8*	0.67 — 3.99	8	2.4*	1.05 — 4.81	6	1.8*	0.67 — 3.98
13-24 yrs	10	3.5*	1.67 — 6.4	12	4.1	2.13 — 7.18	14	4.7	2.59 — 7.94	13	4.3	2.31 — 7.41	14	4.6	2.52 — 7.72
25-34 yrs	43	18.4	13.34 — 24.84	37	15.6	11.01 — 21.55	42	17.5	12.64 — 23.7	42	17.3	12.49 — 23.42	43	17.5	12.69 — 23.61
35-44 yrs	118	58.6	48.48 — 70.14	112	53.6	44.17 — 64.54	111	51.5	42.33 — 61.96	115	51.6	42.63 — 61.98	115	50.1	41.32 — 60.08
45-54 yrs	111	68.9	56.71 — 83.02	112	68.8	56.69 — 82.84	121	73.8	61.25 — 88.2	122	73.9	61.36 — 88.22	131	78.8	65.9 — 93.53
55-64 yrs	47	33.1	24.34 — 44.04	60	41.1	31.4 — 52.96	70	46.8	36.51 — 59.17	84	54.8	43.74 — 67.9	86	54.8	43.87 — 67.73
65+ yrs	19	11.0	6.6 — 17.12	25	13.9	8.97 — 20.46	27	14.4	9.5 — 20.98	31	15.9	10.83 — 22.62	38	18.8	13.33 — 25.86
Total	356	23.4	21.01 — 25.94	364	23.4	21.1 — 25.99	391	24.8	22.37 — 27.35	415	25.8	23.42 — 28.45	433	26.5	24.09 — 29.15

* Use caution in interpreting; the estimate has a coefficient of variation greater than 30% and does not meet DHHS standards for reliability

† Coefficient of variation >= 50: Rates are not suitable for comparison or trend analysis

Table 16. Number of persons living with diagnosed HIV and rates per 100,000 with 95% confidence intervals among males by age group, Utah, 2011—2020

Age group	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
<13 yrs	9	2.7*	1.22 — 5.08	9	2.7*	1.22 — 5.06	5	1.5*	0.48 — 3.46	8	2.4*	1.02 — 4.67	7	2.1*	0.83 — 4.25
13-24 yrs	41	14.9	10.69 — 20.2	48	17.2	12.68 — 22.81	48	17.0	12.55 — 22.56	48	16.8	12.4 — 22.3	53	18.3	13.67 — 23.88
25-34 yrs	267	115.1	101.7 — 129.76	263	112.3	99.1 — 126.68	283	119.9	106.38 — 134.77	307	129.1	115.09 — 144.41	317	131.6	117.55 — 146.96
35-44 yrs	489	276.0	252.09 — 301.6	476	259.5	236.7 — 283.88	440	232.3	211.13 — 255.1	450	230.2	209.37 — 252.43	460	226.9	206.61 — 248.58
45-54 yrs	609	392.7	362.1 — 425.13	645	411.6	380.46 — 444.65	676	428.1	396.4 — 461.59	656	412.0	381.1 — 444.81	626	388.1	358.32 — 419.77
55-64 yrs	270	221.2	195.59 — 249.2	300	239.8	213.4 — 268.49	329	257.2	230.14 — 286.53	375	286.6	258.36 — 317.17	415	308.7	279.73 — 339.91
65+ yrs	55	46.0	34.64 — 59.86	66	52.8	40.87 — 67.24	79	60.8	48.1 — 75.72	93	68.7	55.47 — 84.19	112	79.2	65.21 — 95.29
Total	1740	122.7	117.02 — 128.63	1807	125.4	119.7 — 131.33	1860	127.4	121.63 — 133.28	1937	130.8	125 — 136.72	1990	131.8	126.05 — 137.7

Age group	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
<13 yrs	7	2.1*	0.83 — 4.23	7	2.0*	0.82 — 4.21	8	2.3*	1.01 — 4.6	5	1.5*	0.47 — 3.4	4	†	†
13-24 yrs	47	15.9	11.69 — 21.15	53	17.6	13.21 — 23.07	56	18.4	13.86 — 23.83	63	20.3	15.62 — 26.01	72	22.9	17.9 — 28.82
25-34 yrs	325	133.3	119.18 — 148.58	327	132.4	118.41 — 147.52	349	139.8	125.52 — 155.27	381	151.1	136.3 — 167.06	418	164.2	148.81 — 180.7
35-44 yrs	447	212.6	193.37 — 233.28	451	206.9	188.22 — 226.88	478	212.1	193.49 — 231.98	514	220.8	202.09 — 240.7	552	229.7	210.94 — 249.69
45-54 yrs	607	371.4	342.4 — 402.11	603	363.8	335.38 — 394.08	578	344.9	317.32 — 374.17	575	339.4	312.19 — 368.27	588	343.5	316.27 — 372.39
55-64 yrs	445	322.0	292.78 — 353.36	483	339.8	310.21 — 371.55	512	351.2	321.43 — 382.98	564	377.2	346.75 — 409.71	604	394.3	363.47 — 427.03
65+ yrs	130	87.9	73.45 — 104.39	155	100.3	85.15 — 117.42	185	114.9	98.94 — 132.71	204	121.6	105.47 — 139.46	240	137.5	120.65 — 156.03
Total	2008	130.4	124.77 — 136.24	2079	132.4	126.77 — 138.22	2166	135.6	129.94 — 141.42	2306	141.9	136.16 — 147.8	2478	150.0	144.11 — 155.98

* Use caution in interpreting; the estimate has a coefficient of variation greater than 30% and does not meet DHHS standards for reliability

† Coefficient of variation >= 50: Rates are not suitable for comparison or trend analysis

Table 17. Number of persons living with diagnosed HIV and rate per 100,000 among females by race/ethnicity, Utah, 2011—2020

Race/ethnicity	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
Hispanic	66	36.9	28.57 — 47.1	71	39.0	30.44 — 49.16	72	38.5	30.1 — 48.45	72	37.6	29.41 — 47.33	72	36.5	28.59 — 46.02
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†
Asian	9	29.1*	3.32 — 55.1	11	33.9*	16.91 — 60.63	12	35.8	18.48 — 62.47	13	37.3	19.88 — 63.85	15	41.7	23.33 — 68.75
Black	67	585.6	3.8 — 743.6	70	585.3	456.26 — 739.47	76	615.1	484.66 — 769.93	86	683.8	546.94 — 844.47	91	706.4	568.76 — 867.32
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†
White	150	13.3	7.24 — 15.5	154	13.5	11.45 — 15.8	162	14.0	11.95 — 16.36	163	14.0	11.91 — 16.28	168	14.2	12.16 — 16.56
Multi-race	9	37.1*	5.97 — 70.4	9	35.5*	16.24 — 67.42	11	41.8*	20.87 — 74.8	11	40.2*	20.07 — 71.92	10	35.2*	16.89 — 64.76
Unknown	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	1	—	—
Total	303	21.6	7.22 — 24.1	317	22.2	19.84 — 24.81	335	23.2	20.76 — 25.79	347	23.7	21.25 — 26.3	359	24.0	21.61 — 26.65

Race/ethnicity	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
Hispanic	72	35.3	7.62 — 44.4	73	34.5	27.08 — 43.43	74	33.9	26.64 — 42.6	83	37.0	29.5 — 45.91	87	37.4	29.93 — 46.09
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	†	†	2	†	†	4	†	†	4	†	†	5	32.3*	10.48 — 75.35
Asian	15	39.5	2.09 — 65.1	17	42.5	24.76 — 68.05	17	41.1	23.92 — 65.74	19	44.6	26.87 — 69.69	21	48.1	29.75 — 73.47
Black	91	668.7	3.38 — 820.1	100	693.1	563.93 — 842.99	119	793.2	657.12 — 949.22	127	811.2	676.25 — 965.16	134	822.0	688.75 — 973.59
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†	1	†	†
White	165	13.8	7.75 — 16.0	161	13.3	11.29 — 15.47	167	13.6	11.6 — 15.81	173	13.9	11.92 — 16.15	177	14.0	12.05 — 16.27
Multi-race	10	33.6*	5.1 — 61.7	8	25.6*	11.07 — 50.53	7	21.6*	8.67 — 44.43	7	20.7*	8.33 — 42.71	7	19.7*	7.93 — 40.63
Unknown	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Total	356	23.4	7.01 — 25.4	364	23.4	21.1 — 25.99	391	24.8	22.37 — 27.35	415	25.8	23.42 — 28.45	433	26.5	24.09 — 29.15

* Use caution in interpreting; the estimate has a coefficient of variation greater than 30% and does not meet UDOH standards for reliability

† Coefficient of variation >50: Rates are not suitable for comparison or trend analysis

Table 18. Number of persons living with diagnosed HIV and rate per 100,000 among males by race/ethnicity, Utah, 2011—2020

Race/ethnicity	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
Hispanic	305	160.7	3.13 — 179.4	318	164.3	146.77 — 183.43	338	170.9	153.14 — 190.09	357	176.8	158.95 — 196.14	375	180.7	162.86 — 199.93
American Indian/Alaska Native	10	74.7*	3.84 — 137.4	10	74.2*	35.58 — 136.45	14	103.6	56.62 — 173.75	14	102.6	56.11 — 172.21	12	86.8	44.85 — 151.63
Asian	19	71.0	3.75 — 110.4	24	84.7	54.28 — 126.04	24	81.4	52.13 — 121.05	26	84.4	55.14 — 123.69	32	100.0	68.38 — 141.14
Black	115	734.7	6.6 — 881.5	115	713.1	588.73 — 855.96	115	692.6	571.82 — 831.37	123	720.7	598.96 — 859.88	123	697.8	579.9 — 832.52
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	†	†	2	†	†	3	†	†	3	†	†	3	†	†
White	1247	110.3	4.25 — 116.4	1290	112.7	106.66 — 119.05	1317	113.6	107.51 — 119.87	1361	116.1	110 — 122.42	1391	117.2	111.14 — 123.55
Multi-race	43	173.6	5.61 — 233.3	48	186.6	137.56 — 247.36	49	182.7	135.13 — 241.48	53	190.3	142.53 — 248.88	54	185.9	139.65 — 242.55
Unknown	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Total	1740	122.7	7.02 — 128.8	1807	125.4	119.7 — 131.33	1860	127.4	121.63 — 133.28	1937	130.8	125 — 136.72	1990	131.8	126.05 — 137.7

Race/ethnicity	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020		
	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%	Case(s)	Rate	CI 95%
Hispanic	390	181.8	4.16 — 200.4	407	183.0	165.65 — 201.67	450	196.4	178.67 — 215.41	498	211.9	193.69 — 231.35	568	230.6	212.05 — 250.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	12	85.7	3.26 — 149.4	12	84.7	43.78 — 148	17	119.1	69.36 — 190.63	19	131.2	79 — 204.91	25	166.8	107.93 — 246.2
Asian	36	107.1	3.99 — 148.2	42	118.6	85.5 — 160.36	43	117.5	85.02 — 158.24	49	130.1	96.26 — 172.01	51	130.5	97.14 — 171.55
Black	116	623.3	5.01 — 747.3	126	640.8	533.77 — 762.91	124	608.0	505.7 — 724.9	142	671.0	565.14 — 790.82	151	680.5	576.25 — 798.06
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	3	†	†	3	†	†	3	†	†	5	29.4*	9.54 — 68.56	8	44.9*	19.37 — 88.38
White	1400	116.1	9.09 — 122.2	1433	117.1	111.14 — 123.35	1473	118.9	112.92 — 125.15	1540	122.9	116.82 — 129.18	1609	125.3	119.27 — 131.6
Multi-race	51	167.2	4.48 — 219.3	56	174.4	131.74 — 226.47	56	167.3	126.41 — 217.3	53	151.6	113.59 — 198.34	66	179.1	138.55 — 227.91
Unknown	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Total	2008	130.4	4.77 — 136.4	2079	132.4	126.77 — 138.22	2166	135.6	129.94 — 141.42	2306	141.9	136.16 — 147.8	2478	150.0	144.11 — 155.98

* Use caution in interpreting; the estimate has a coefficient of variation greater than 30% and does not meet UDOH standards for reliability

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