

UTAH HIV FACT SHEET

Important HIV Highlights

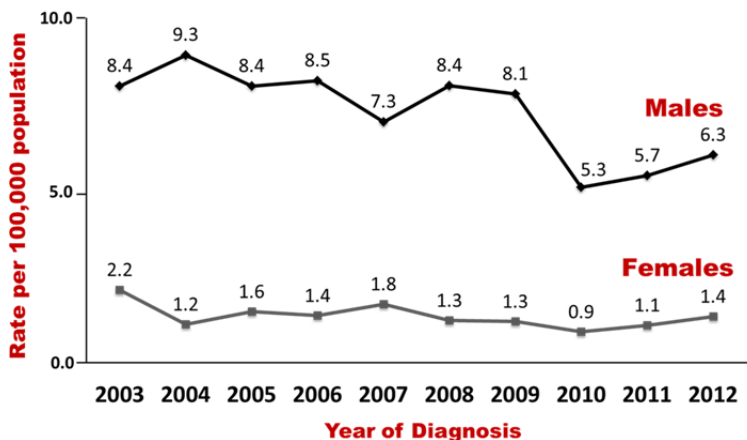
Utah, 2012*



New HIV Cases in Utah

For nearly a decade, the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV in Utah declined steadily until 2011. After Utah experienced a large decrease in the number of cases during 2010, HIV infections have increased each year. During 2012, 110 people were diagnosed with HIV (3.9 cases per 100,000 population).

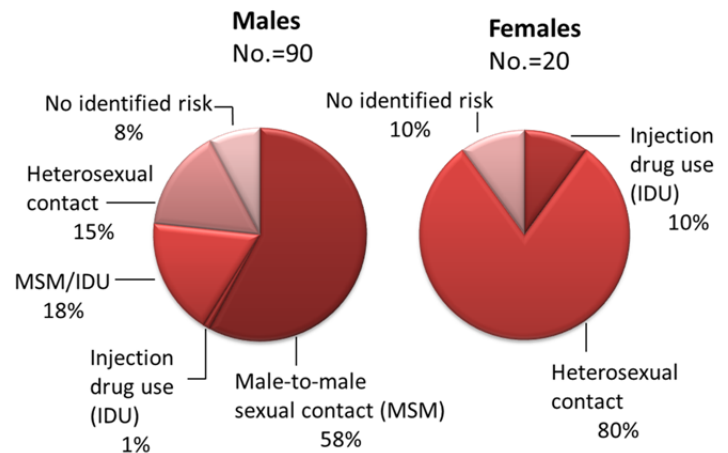
New HIV Cases by Gender, Utah, 2003-2012



Gender and Risk

Males in Utah have an HIV infection rate nearly five times higher than females. In 2012, roughly 76% of males with HIV reported male-to-male sexual contact including some injection drug use. 80% of females with new HIV infections in 2012 reported unprotected sex with a male partner. While reported levels of high risk behaviors have remained steady in recent years, those newly diagnosed have increasingly reported heterosexual contact as their primary risk factor.

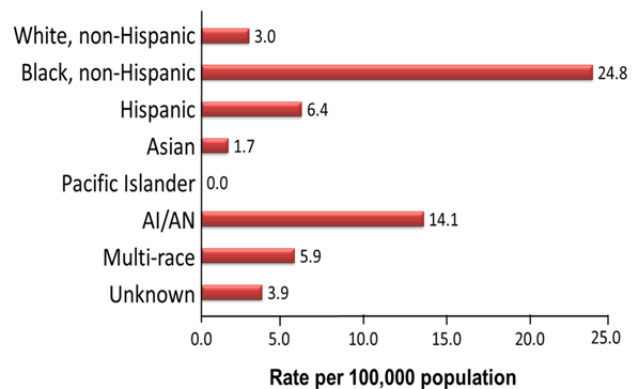
New HIV Cases by Risk Category and Gender, Utah, 2012



Race and Ethnicity

The majority (63%) of the newly diagnosed cases each year continue to be among White, non-Hispanic individuals. People of Hispanic ethnicity are the highest affected minority group (22%). This group is disproportionately affected by HIV given that Hispanics in Utah account for only 13% of the total population. During 2012, more men were diagnosed than women in each race or ethnic category except among Black, non-Hispanics.

HIV Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Utah, 2012



*2012 HIV data are preliminary and represent totals reported to the Utah Department of Health as of May 28, 2013.