

HIV and AIDS

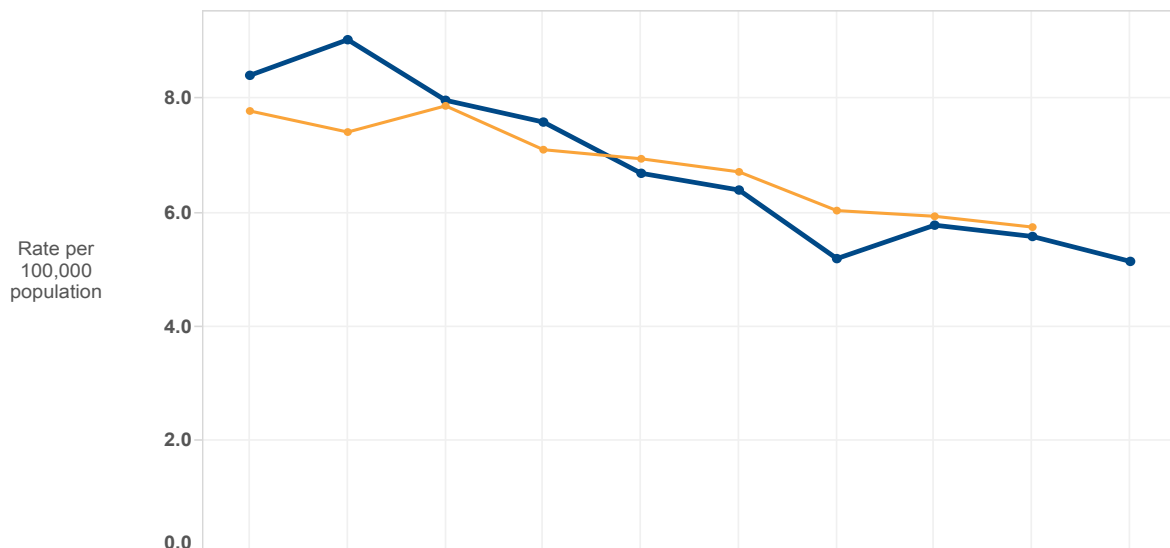
HIV has been a reportable infection since 2003. The rate of HIV diagnoses has been declining over the past decade, primarily driven by decreases in HIV diagnoses among people who use injection drugs. However, over half of all HIV diagnoses are among gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men. The number of new HIV diagnoses in this group of individuals has not changed in the last decade. The highest rate of new HIV diagnoses is in the Vancouver Health Service Delivery Area, likely due to the greater concentration of gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men living in this area. For more information on the epidemiology of HIV in BC, please see the [HIV Annual Report](#)

It should be noted that because an individual may be living with HIV for years or decades before being diagnosed, we typically report on HIV diagnoses rather than HIV incidence. However, the Public Health

Agency of Canada (PHAC) uses models and multiple data sources to estimate the number of new (incidence) HIV infections and prevalent cases of HIV (i.e. number of people living with HIV). In BC, an estimated 305 (range 210-400) persons were newly infected with HIV in 2014. At the end of 2014, there was an estimated 12,100 (range 9,700-14,500) persons living with HIV in BC. More information on these estimates can be found at the [PHAC website](#).

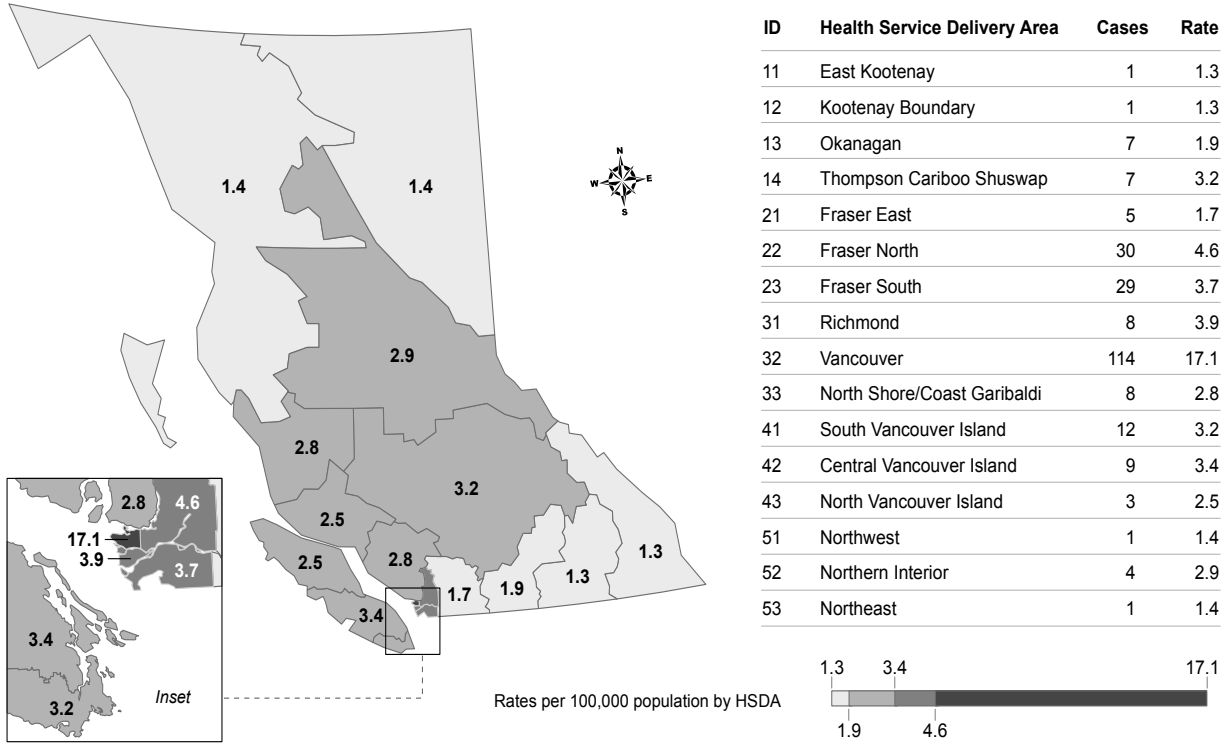


21.1 HIV Rates by Year, 2006-2015

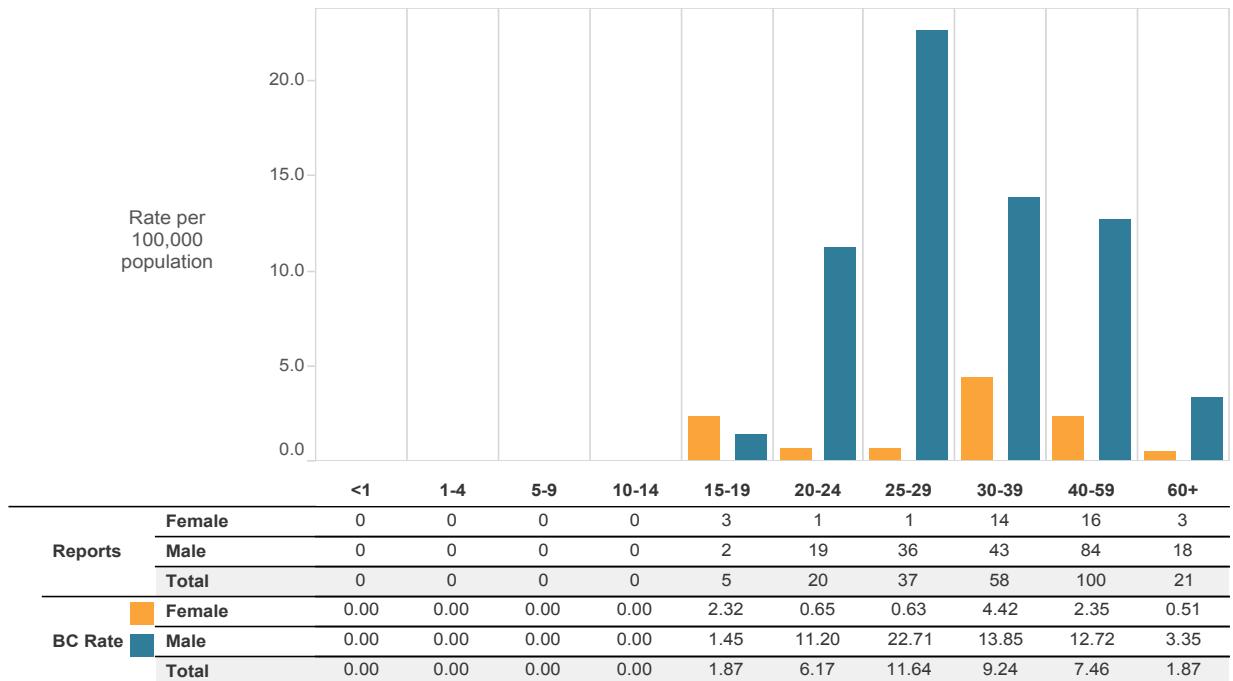


	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Reports	357	388	347	335	299	288	236	265	259	241
BC Rate	8.42	9.04	7.98	7.60	6.70	6.40	5.20	5.78	5.59	5.15
Canadian Rate	7.79	7.42	7.88	7.11	6.95	6.72	6.04	5.94	5.75	

21.2 HIV Rates by HSDA, 2015



21.3 HIV Rates by Age Group and Sex, 2015



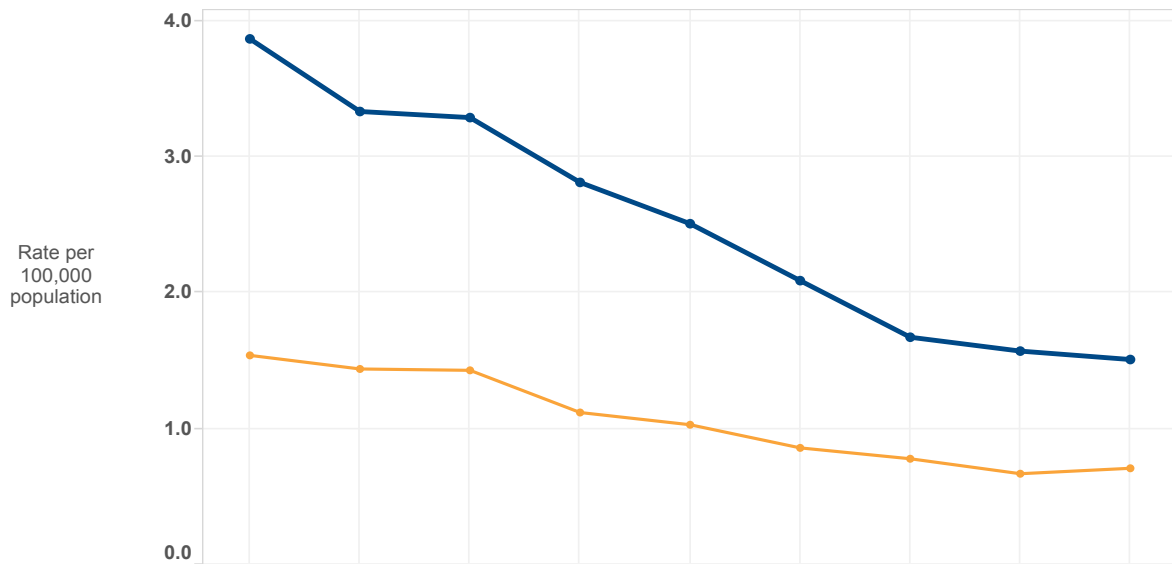
The AIDS surveillance system is a passive system and relies on clinicians reporting a case to the BC-CDC. In BC, the majority of AIDS cases are reported through the Provincial HIV Treatment Program at the BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS which has comprehensive clinical data on all individuals accessing antiretroviral therapy in BC. For this reason, AIDS cases presented here are from the previous year.

The rate of AIDS in BC has been decreasing since 1993, due primarily to advances in HIV treatment and more individuals living with HIV accessing treatment earlier. While Northern Health Authority had the

highest rate of AIDS cases reported, this is likely due to the relatively smaller population size in this region. More information on AIDS is available in the [HIV Annual Report](#).

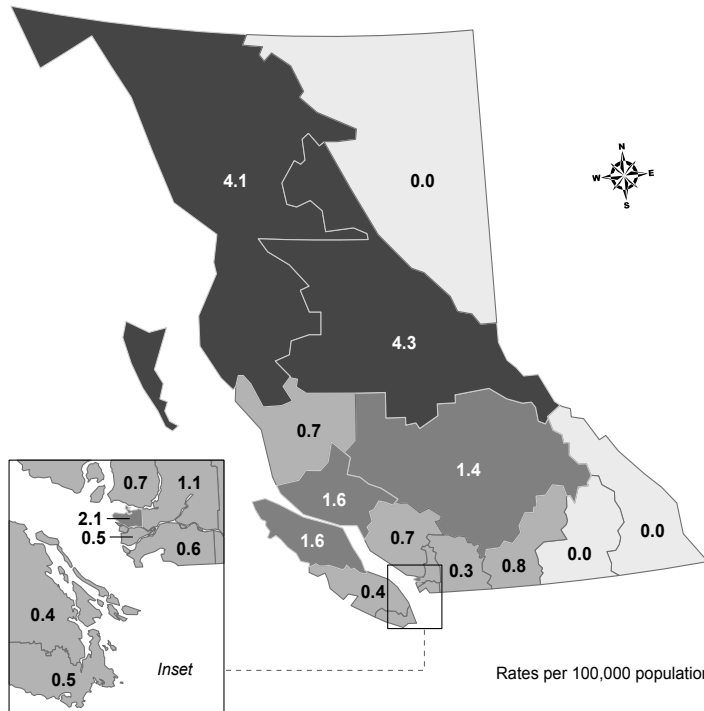


22.1 AIDS Rates by Year, 2006-2014

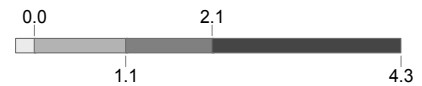


	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Reports	164	143	143	124	112	94	76	72	70
BC Rate	3.87	3.33	3.29	2.81	2.51	2.09	1.67	1.57	1.51
Canadian Rate	1.54	1.44	1.43	1.12	1.03	0.86	0.78	0.67	0.71

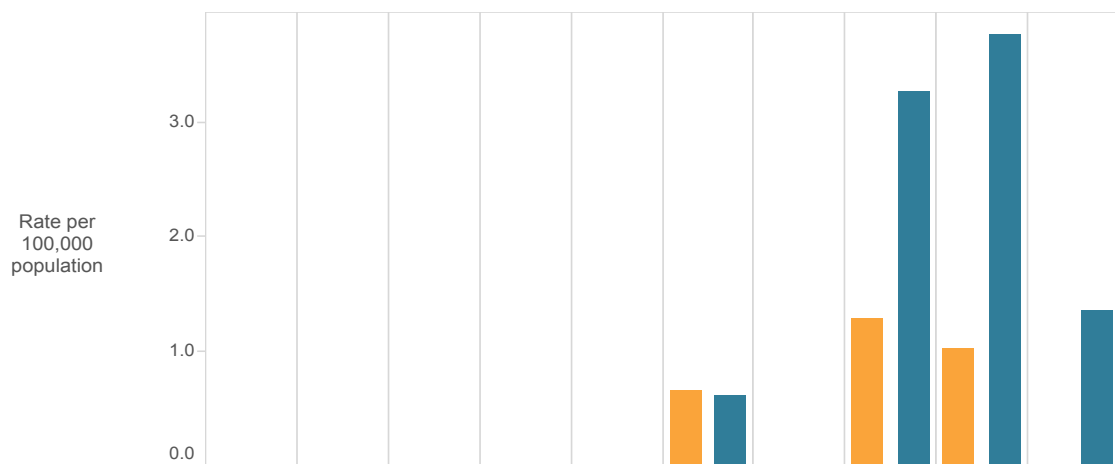
22.2 AIDS Rates by HSDA, 2014



ID	Health Service Delivery Area	Cases	Rate
11	East Kootenay	0	0.0
12	Kootenay Boundary	0	0.0
13	Okanagan	3	0.8
14	Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	3	1.4
21	Fraser East	1	0.3
22	Fraser North	7	1.1
23	Fraser South	5	0.6
31	Richmond	1	0.5
32	Vancouver	14	2.1
33	North Shore/Coast Garibaldi	2	0.7
41	South Vancouver Island	2	0.5
42	Central Vancouver Island	1	0.4
43	North Vancouver Island	2	1.6
51	Northwest	3	4.1
52	Northern Interior	6	4.3
53	Northeast	0	0.0



22.3 AIDS Rates by Age Group and Sex, 2014



		<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-59	60+
Reports	Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	7	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	25	7
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	15	42	11
BC Rate	Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	1.28	1.03	0.00
	Male	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	3.27	3.78	1.35
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.00	2.43	3.13	1.01