



HIV/AIDS in Arizona

Annual Report

2020

HIV Surveillance Program
Office of Disease Integration Services

Analysis Completed September 2020



**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH SERVICES**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The HIV Surveillance Program at the Arizona Department of Health Services, in conjunction with local health departments, collects and analyzes data to assess the burden of HIV/AIDS throughout the state. Active and passive surveillance are used to monitor trends in new and existing cases of HIV/AIDS. The majority of new HIV/AIDS cases are identified through passive surveillance, which involves health care providers and/or laboratories reporting lab results related to HIV/AIDS to the HIV Surveillance Program. Less often, local health departments may employ active surveillance by soliciting information from health care providers and/or laboratories to confirm new diagnoses or ensure that a person living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH) is receiving health care.

Surveillance data are used by a variety of stakeholders, from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to local community partners. Furthermore, these data may help inform HIV prevention strategies, identify areas and populations in need of HIV care and services, and provide situational awareness about the status of HIV/AIDS in Arizona compared to other jurisdictions.

This report provides an overview of HIV/AIDS surveillance data for 2019, including a statewide analysis as well as analyses for individual counties. Throughout the report, rates are calculated to describe the burden of HIV/AIDS relative to population size—all rates are calculated per 100,000 people. Race/ethnicity includes six categories: white, black, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN), Asian/Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian (A/PI/NH), and multi-race/other/unknown. Risk categories include men who have sex with men (MSM), injection drug use (IDU), men who have sex with men and injection drug use (MSM/IDU), high-risk heterosexual contact (HRH), no indicated risk/no risk reported (NIR/NRR), and Perinatal/Transfusion/Other.

HIV Care Continuum

The HIV care continuum consists of various milestones that an individual may reach from the time they receive an HIV diagnosis to achieving viral suppression. Appropriate use of antiretroviral therapy (ART) allows PLWH to achieve and maintain an undetectable viral load and live long and healthy lives. Maintaining an undetectable viral load also prevents transmission of HIV through sexual contact. Therefore, it has become a national priority to ensure that individuals are aware of their HIV status, linked to HIV care, and receiving adequate treatment for HIV such that it is possible to achieve and maintain an undetectable viral load.

In this report, a diagnosis-based HIV care continuum was used, and each step of the continuum (described below) is a percentage of the number of PLWH in Arizona at the end of 2019 who received a diagnosis prior to the end of 2018. Individuals who did not have a documented lab in the last 15 years were excluded from the denominator. An individual is considered linked to care if they received lab test (i.e. viral load, CD4) within 30 days of their diagnosis. Linkage to care is a measure that cannot be compared to other

outcomes in the HIV care continuum, because the denominator includes only individuals who were diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in 2019.

HIV-Diagnosed: Individuals who were diagnosed with HIV/AIDS before the end of 2018.

Receipt of Care: PLWH who received one or more lab test (i.e. viral load, CD4, or HIV genotype) in 2019.

Retained in Care: PLWH who received two or more lab tests (i.e. viral load, CD4, or HIV genotype) that were at least 90 days apart in 2019.

Viral Suppression: PLWH whose last viral load test result in 2019 was less than or equal to 200 copies/mL.

HIV/AIDS in Arizona

In 2019, **18,462 people were living with HIV/AIDS in Arizona**. There were **776 new (incident) cases of HIV/AIDS**, and the **HIV/AIDS incidence rate was 10.7 cases per 100,000**. In comparison, there were 774 incident cases of HIV/AIDS and an incident rate of 10.8 cases per 100,000 in 2018. HIV/AIDS incidence differs based on factors such as geographic location, sex, age, race/ethnicity, and reported risk behavior. By county, 521 (67.1%) incident cases resided in Maricopa County, and Pinal County had the highest HIV/AIDS incidence rate (17.5 per 100,000). The incidence rate was 18.2 per 100,000 for males compared to 3.2 per 100,000 for females. By age, the groups with the highest HIV/AIDS incidence rates were ages 20-24 (28.1 cases per 100,000), 25-29 (27.6 cases per 100,000) and 30-34 (26.4 cases per 100,000).

For race/ethnicity, 577 (74.4%) incident cases identified as white or Hispanic. While fewer newly diagnosed individuals identified as black, the incidence rate of HIV/AIDS in black individuals was the highest at 36.5 per 100,000. Men who have sex with men (MSM) was the most commonly reported risk behavior, with 450 (58.0%) incident cases reporting MSM.

Since the introduction of antiretrovirals (ARVs), PLWH who take HIV medicine as prescribed can live longer and healthier lives. As a result, the number of deaths related to HIV/AIDS has decreased dramatically since 1996. In 2019, **221 deaths occurred among known PLWH in Arizona**.

78% of people in Arizona who were diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in 2019 were linked to care. Of the 16,027 PLWH in Arizona in 2019, 78% demonstrated receipt of care, 60% were retained in HIV care, and 65% were virally suppressed.

STATEWIDE OVERVIEW

2019 SUMMARY

ARIZONA POPULATION: 7,278,717

HIV/AIDS INCIDENCE: 776

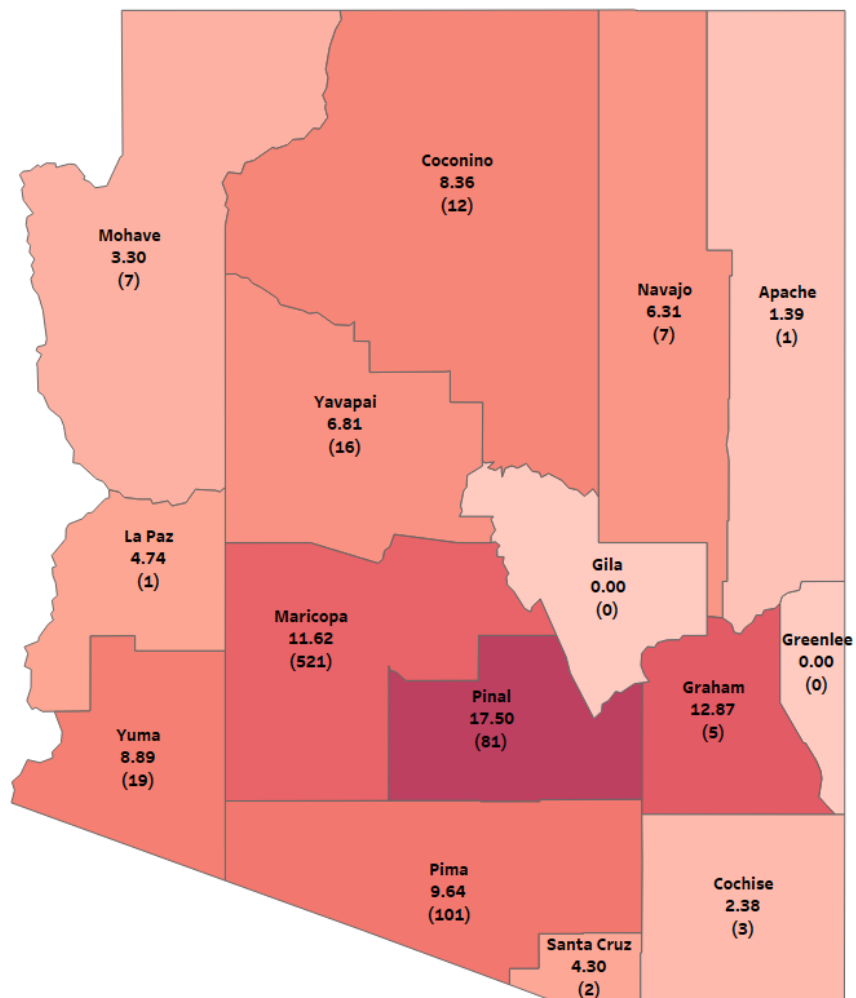
HIV/AIDS INCIDENCE RATE: 10.7 PER 100,000

HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE: 18,462

HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE RATE: 253.6 PER 100,000

HIV/AIDS-RELATED DEATHS: 221

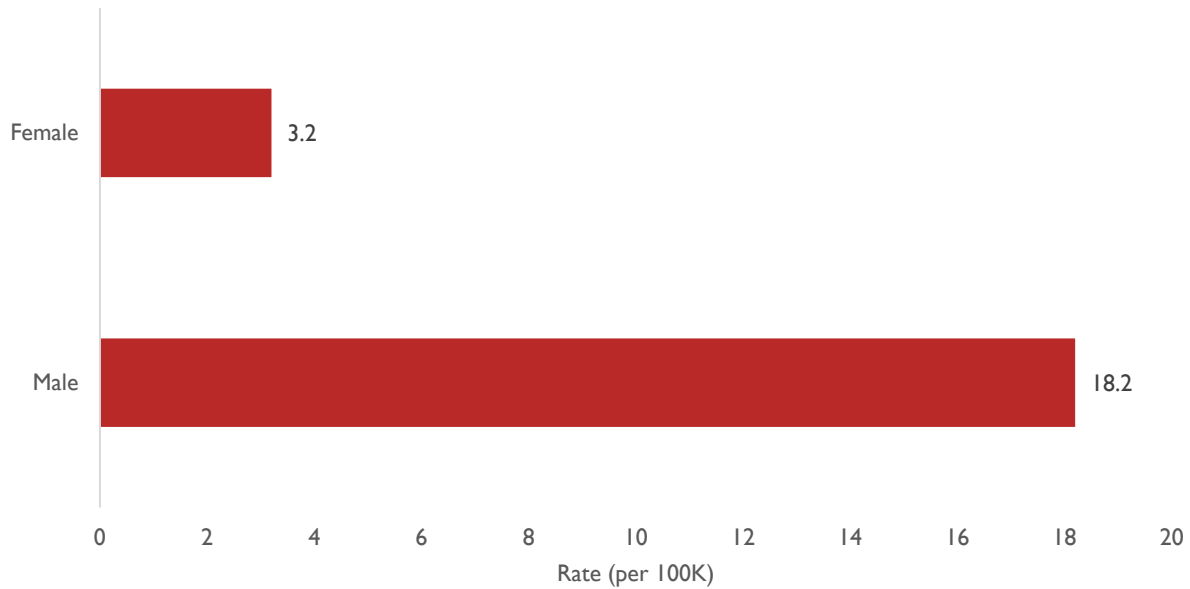
Arizona HIV/AIDS Incidence Rate and (count) by County, 2019



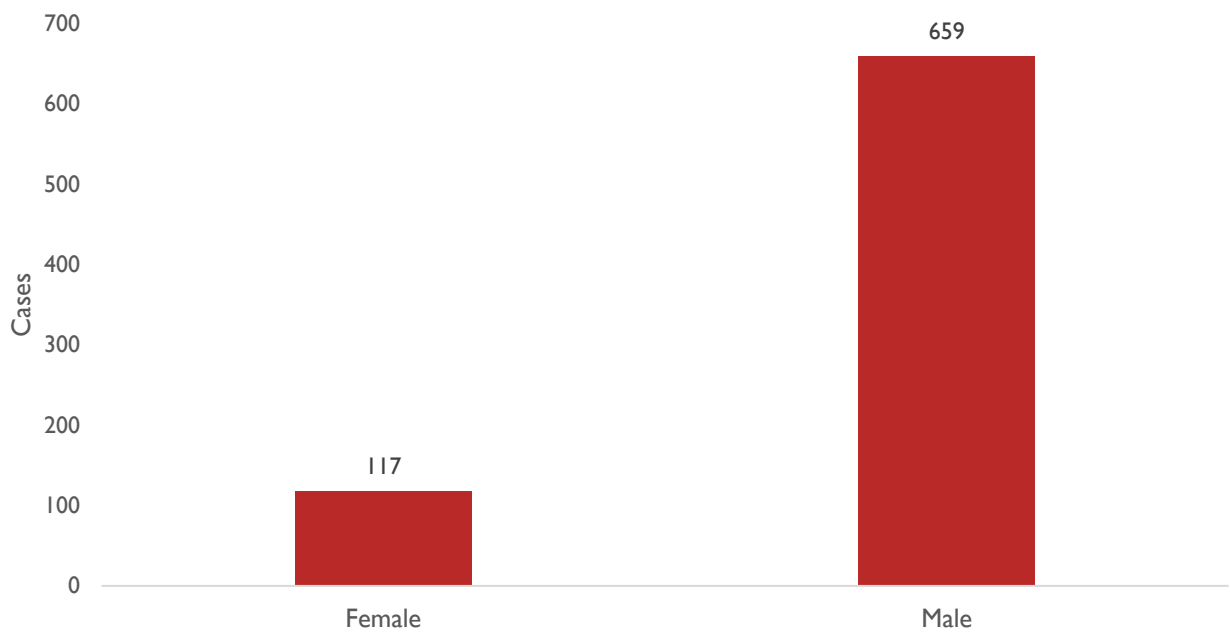
STATEWIDE OVERVIEW

2019 SUMMARY, INCIDENCE

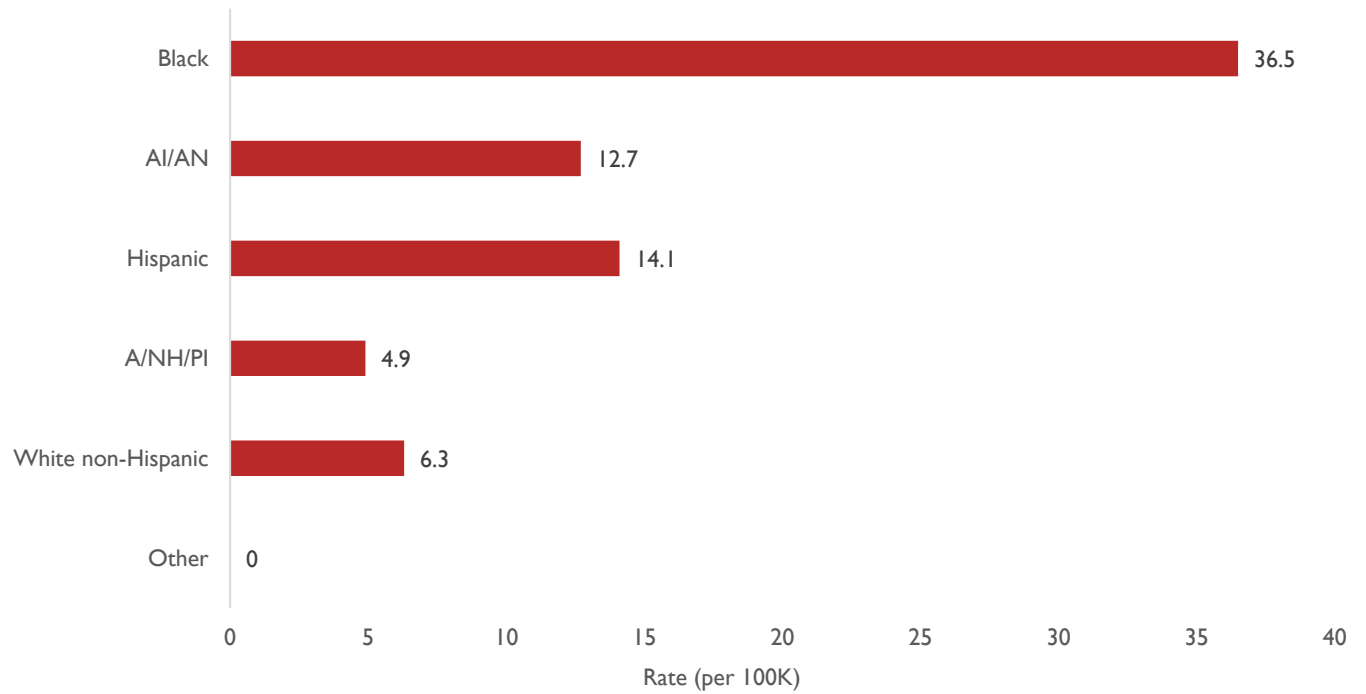
Arizona HIV/AIDS Incidence Rate by Sex at Birth, 2019



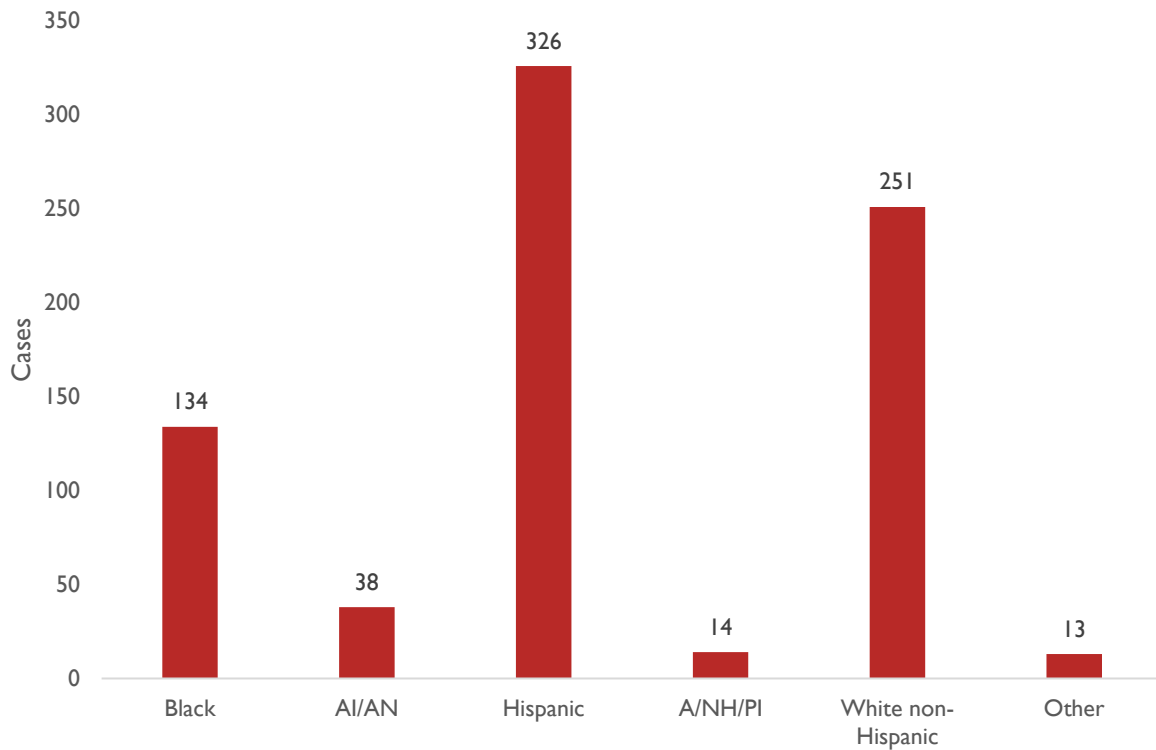
Arizona HIV/AIDS Incident Cases by Sex at Birth, 2019



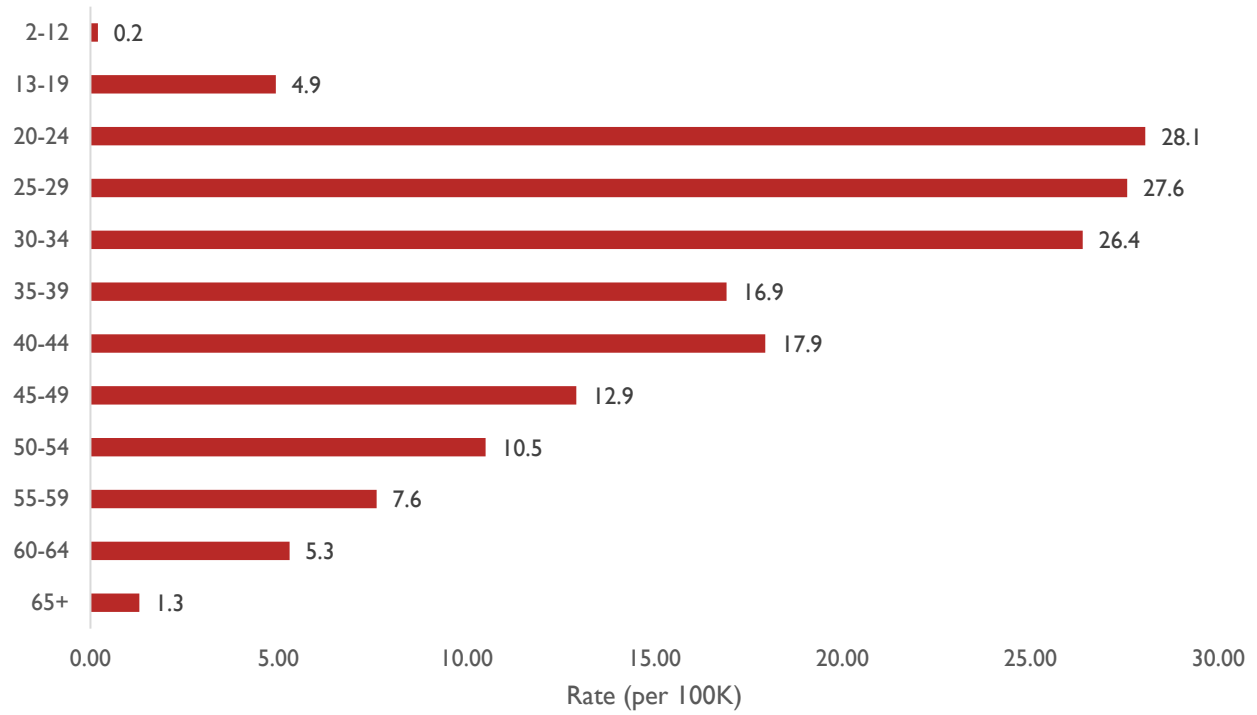
Arizona HIV/AIDS Incidence Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 2019



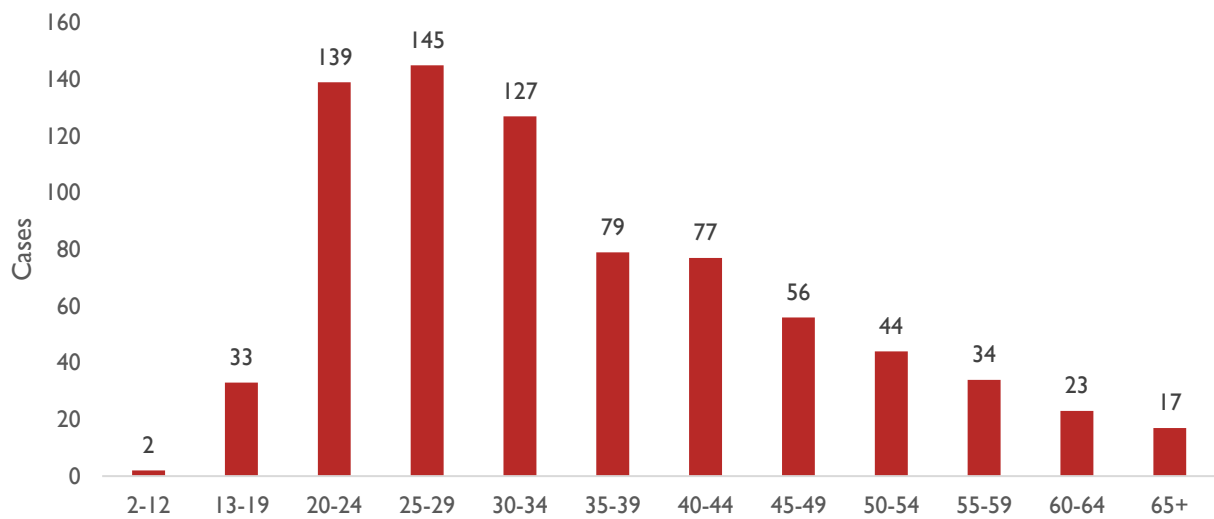
Arizona HIV/AIDS Incident Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2019



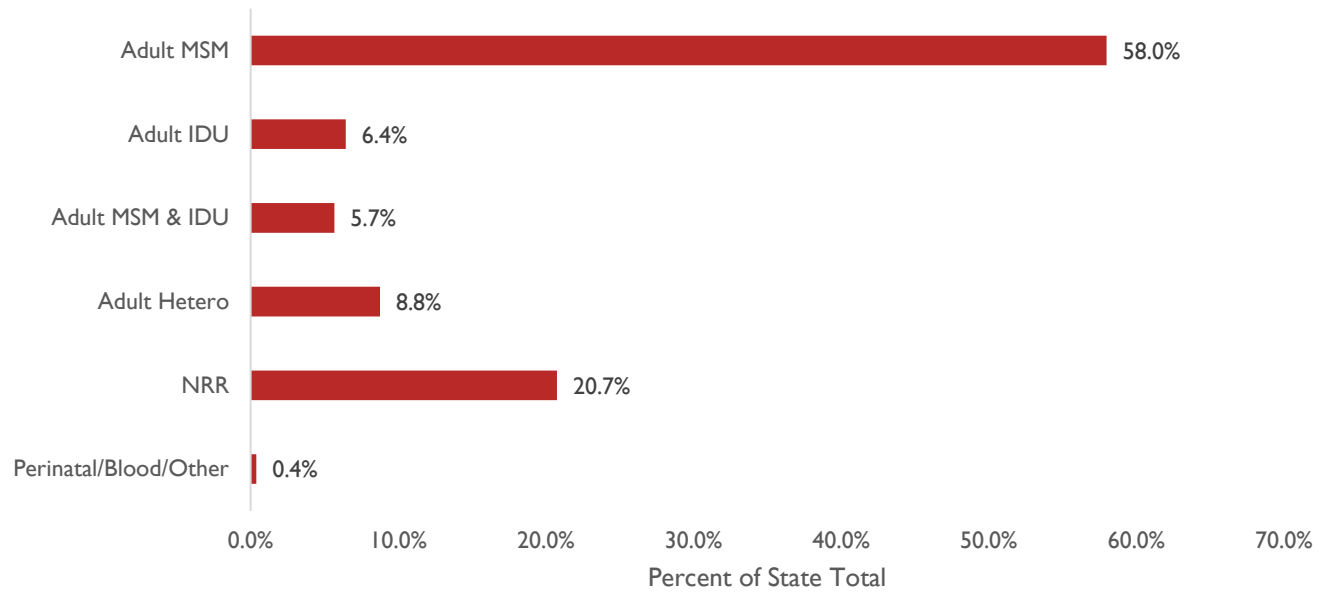
Arizona HIV/AIDS Incidence Rate by Age Group, 2019



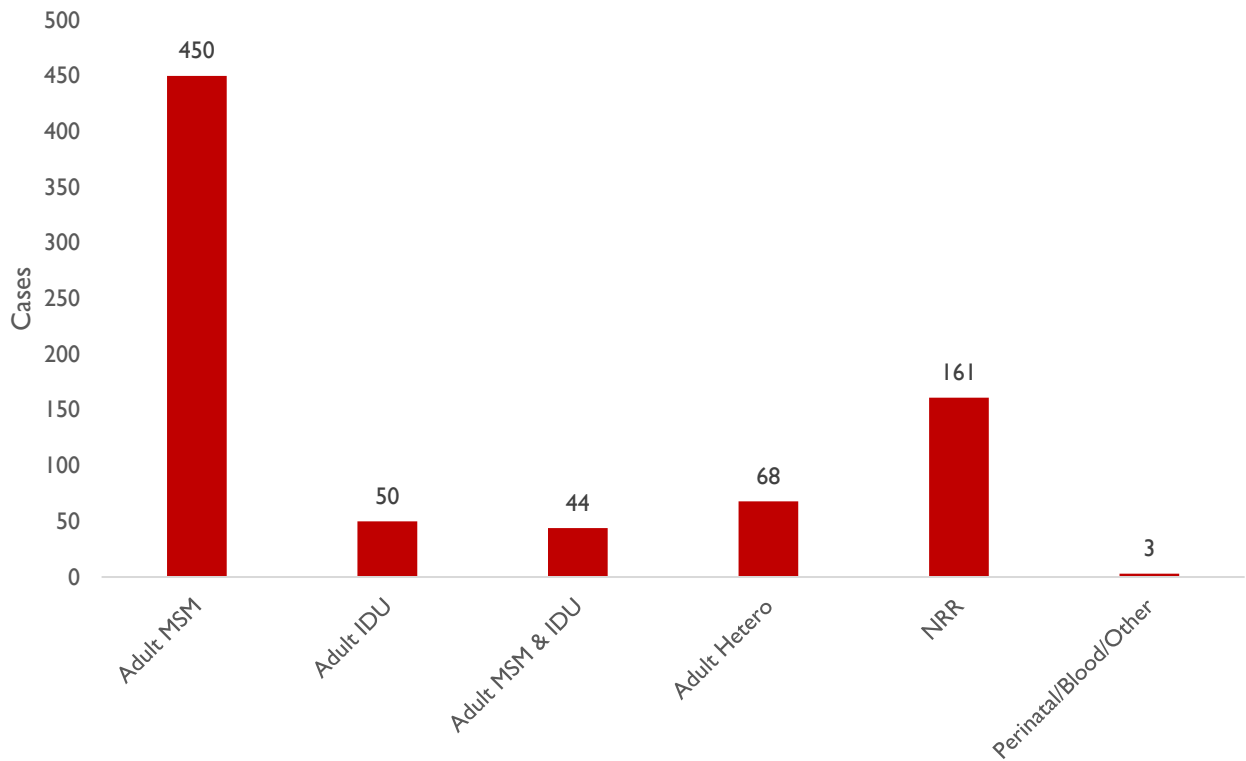
Arizona HIV/AIDS Incident Cases by Age Group, 2019



Percent of Arizona HIV/AIDS Incidence by Risk, 2019



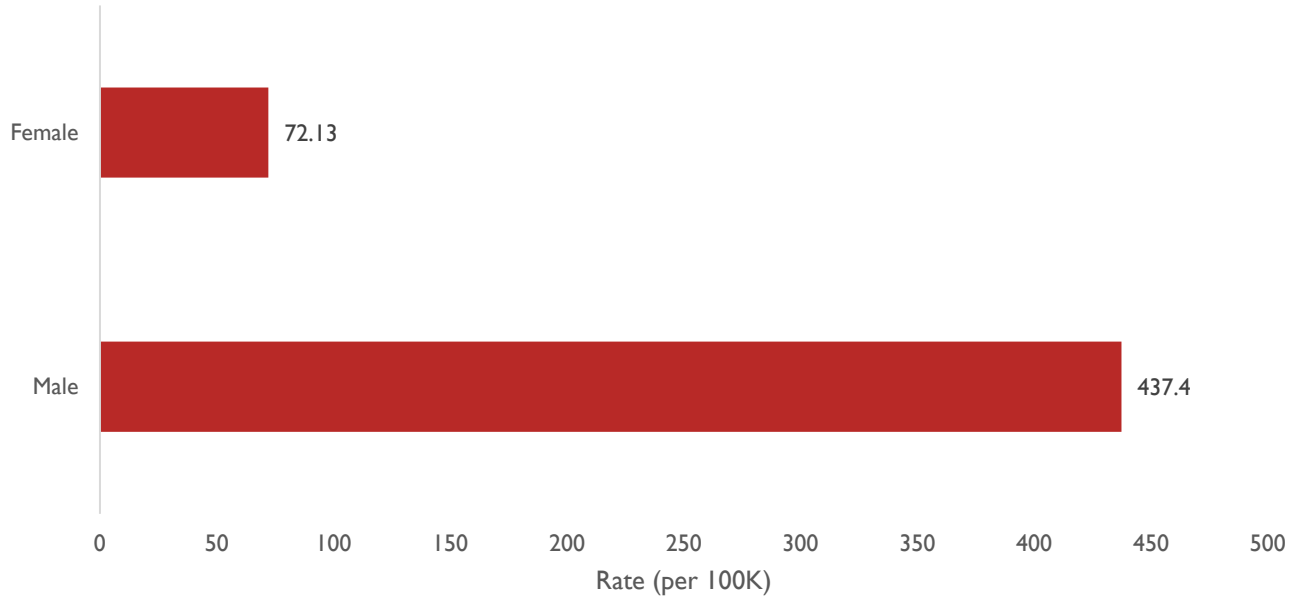
Arizona HIV/AIDS Incident Cases by Risk, 2019



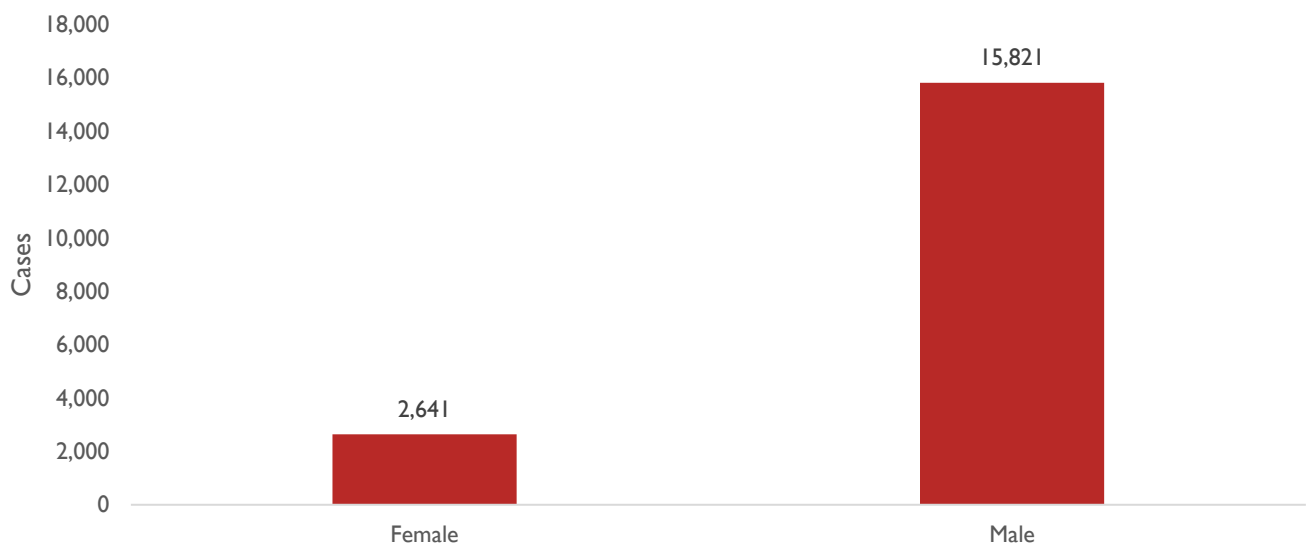
STATEWIDE OVERVIEW

2019 SUMMARY, PREVALENCE

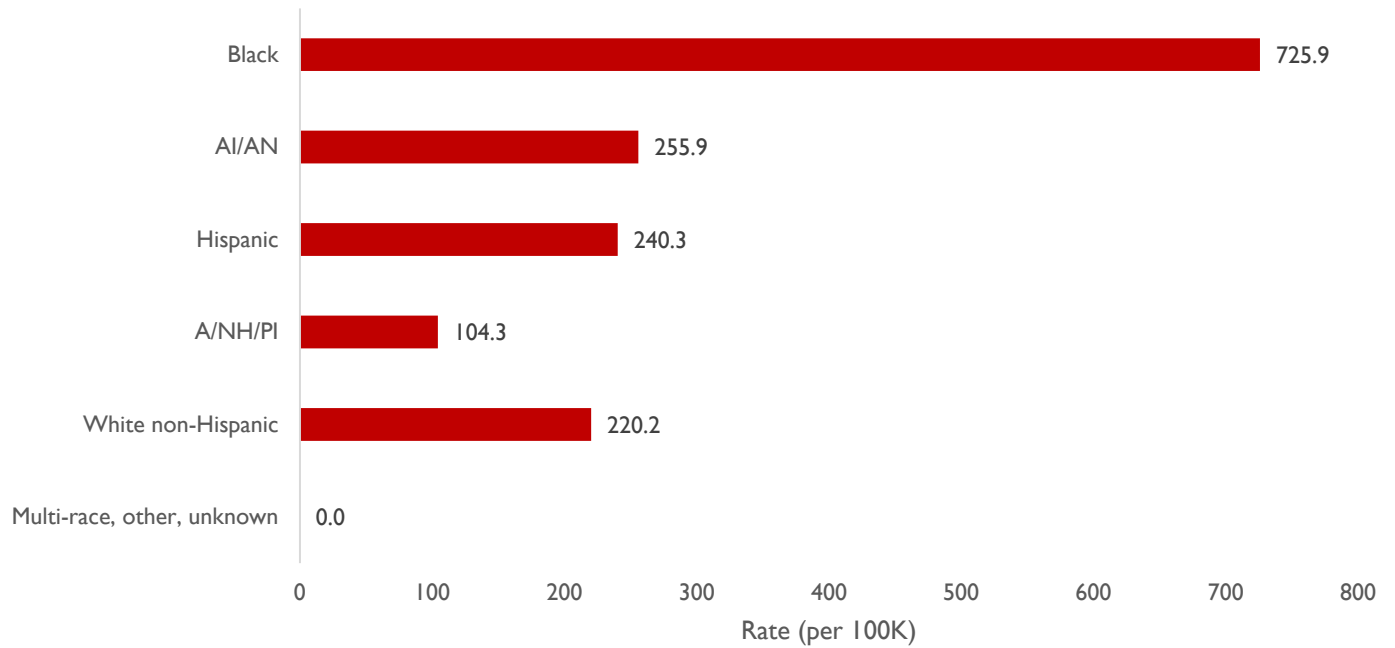
Arizona HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate by Sex at Birth, 2019



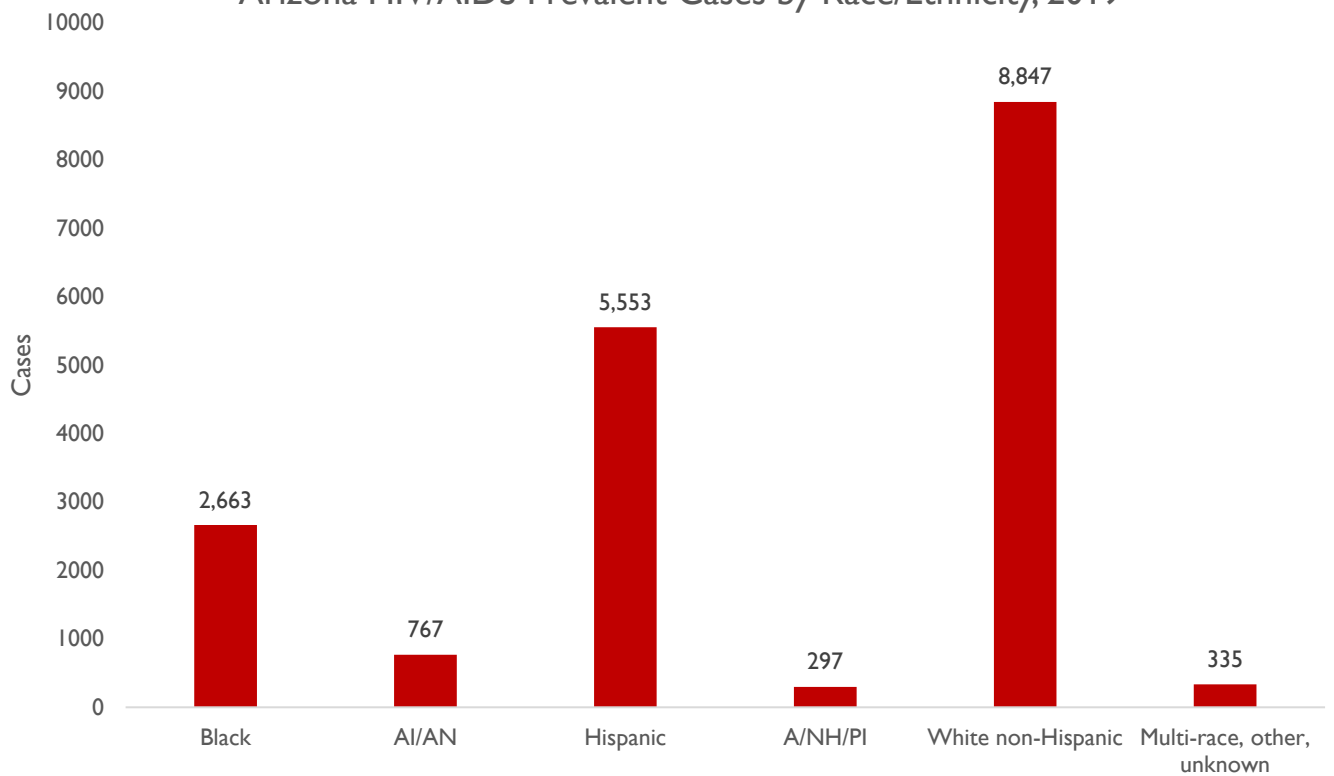
Arizona HIV/AIDS Prevalent Cases by Sex at Birth, 2019



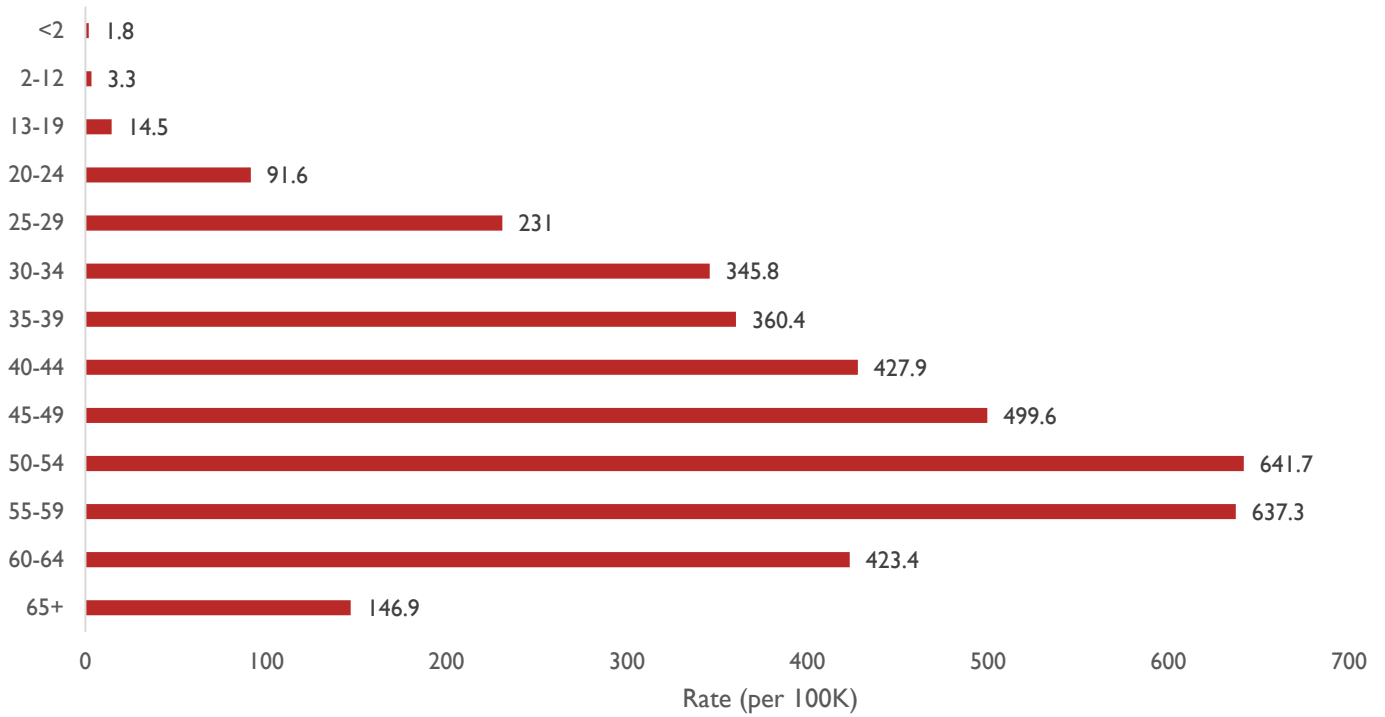
Arizona HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 2019



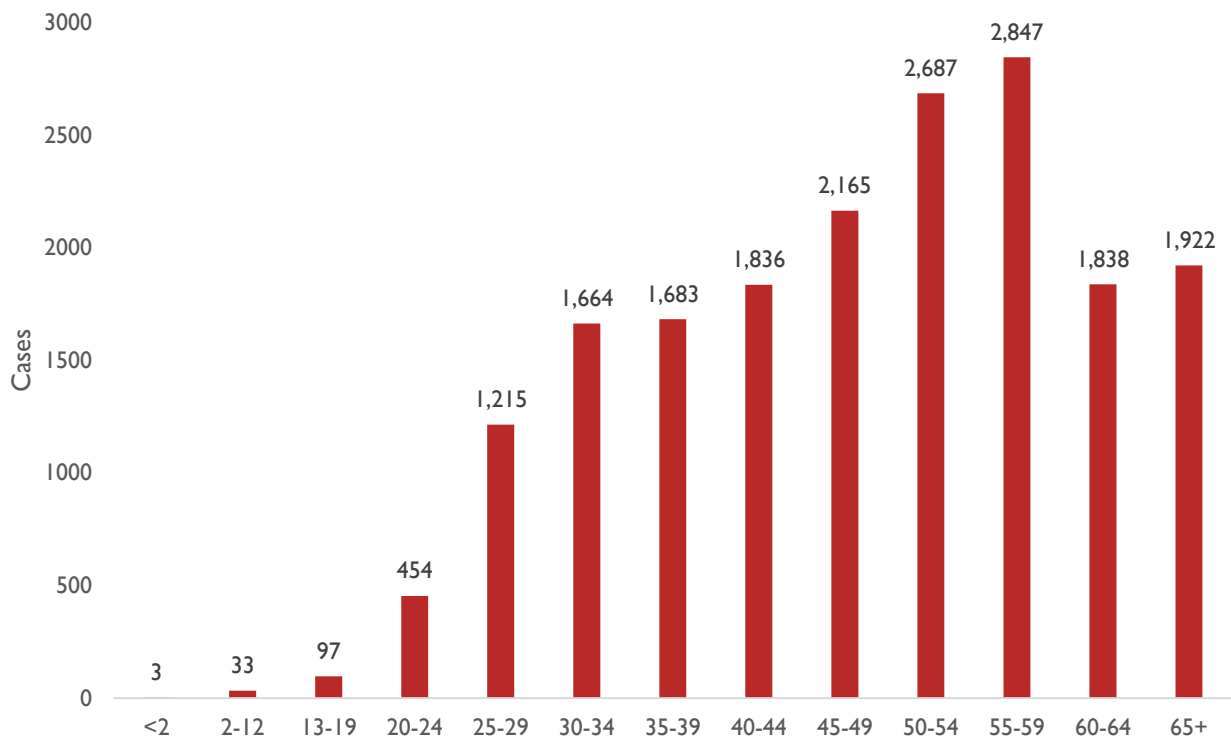
Arizona HIV/AIDS Prevalent Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2019



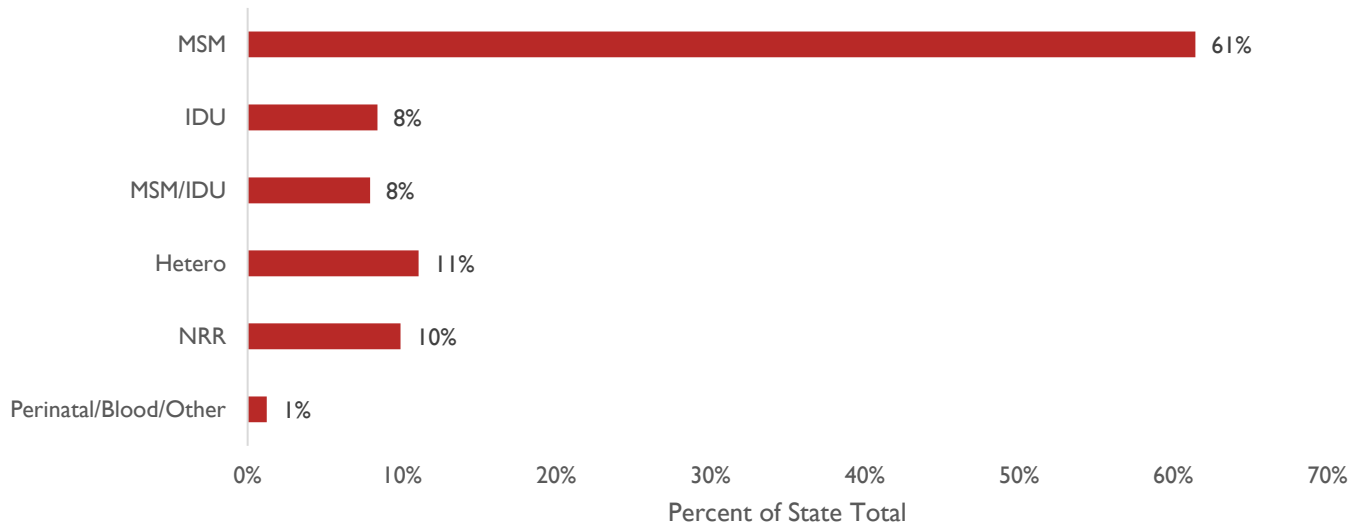
Arizona HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate by Age Group, 2019



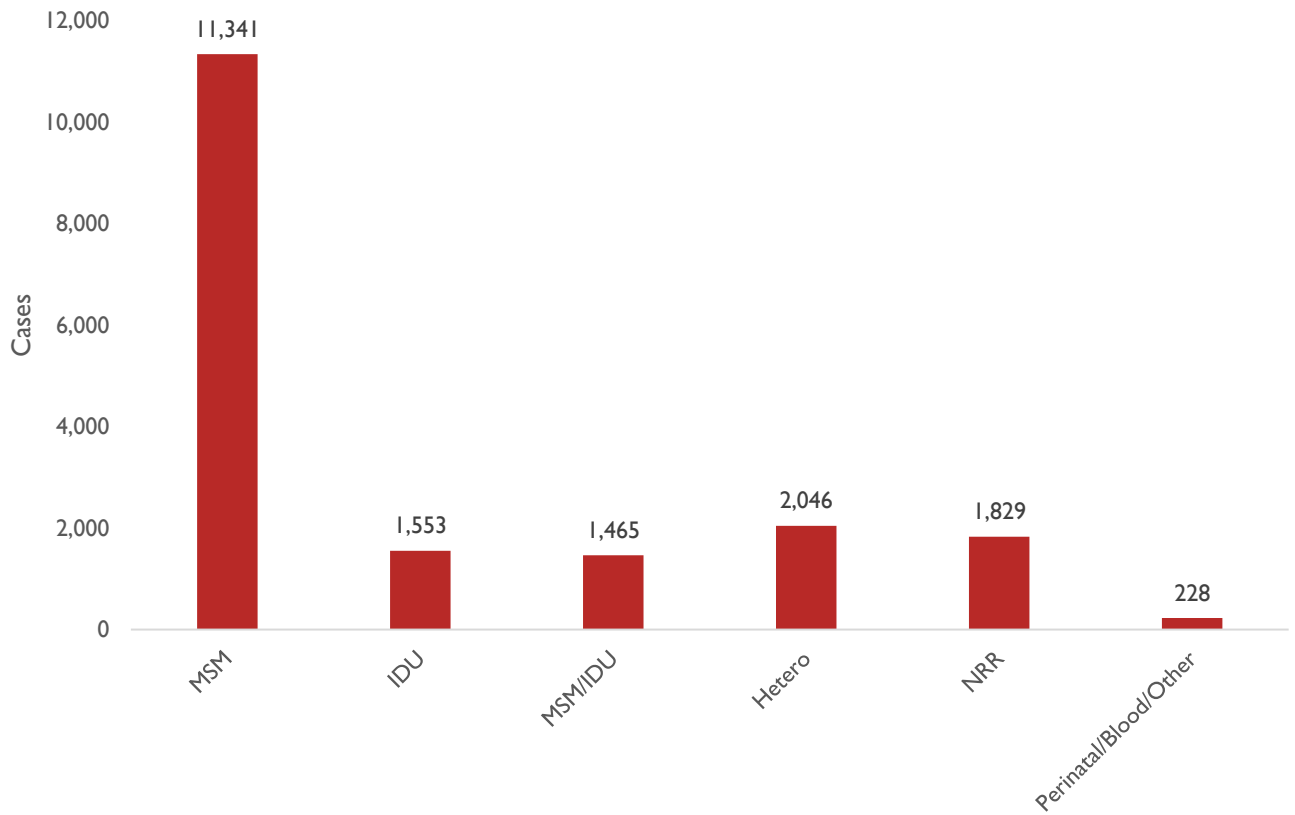
Arizona HIV/AIDS Prevalent Cases by Age Group, 2019



Percent of Arizona HIV/AIDS Prevalence by Risk, 2019



Arizona HIV/AIDS Prevalent Cases by Risk, 2019

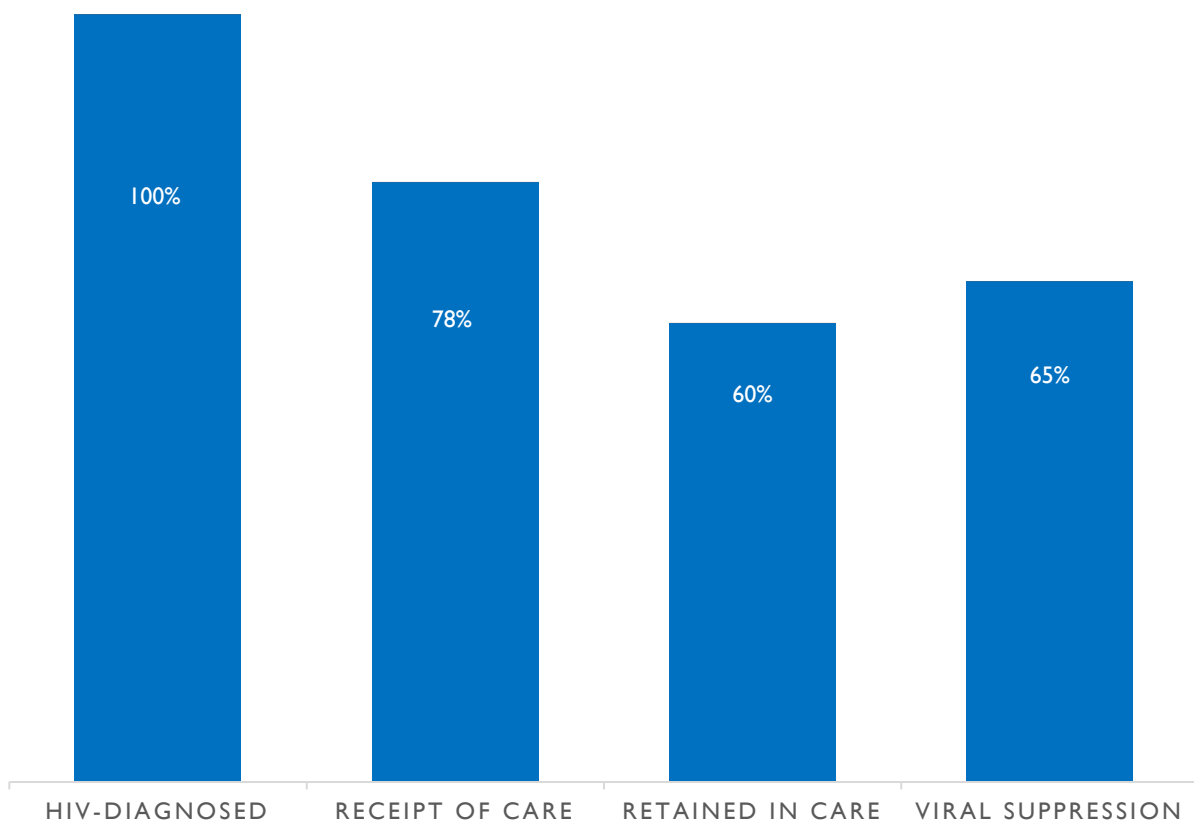


HIV CARE CONTINUUM

2019

HIV Care Continuum in Arizona, 2019

78% of individuals newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in 2019 were **linked to care (LTC)** within 30 days of diagnoses.



SPECIAL POPULATIONS

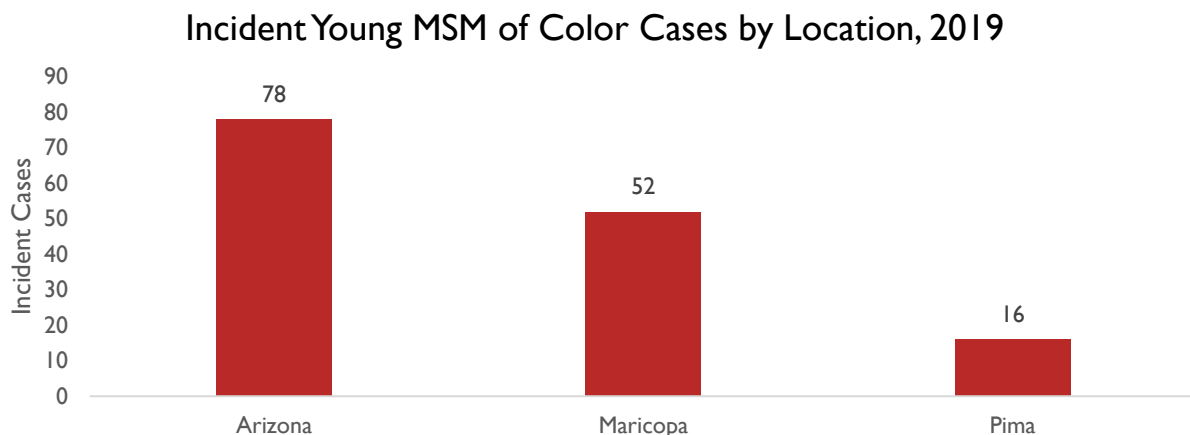
2019

YOUNG MSM OF COLOR

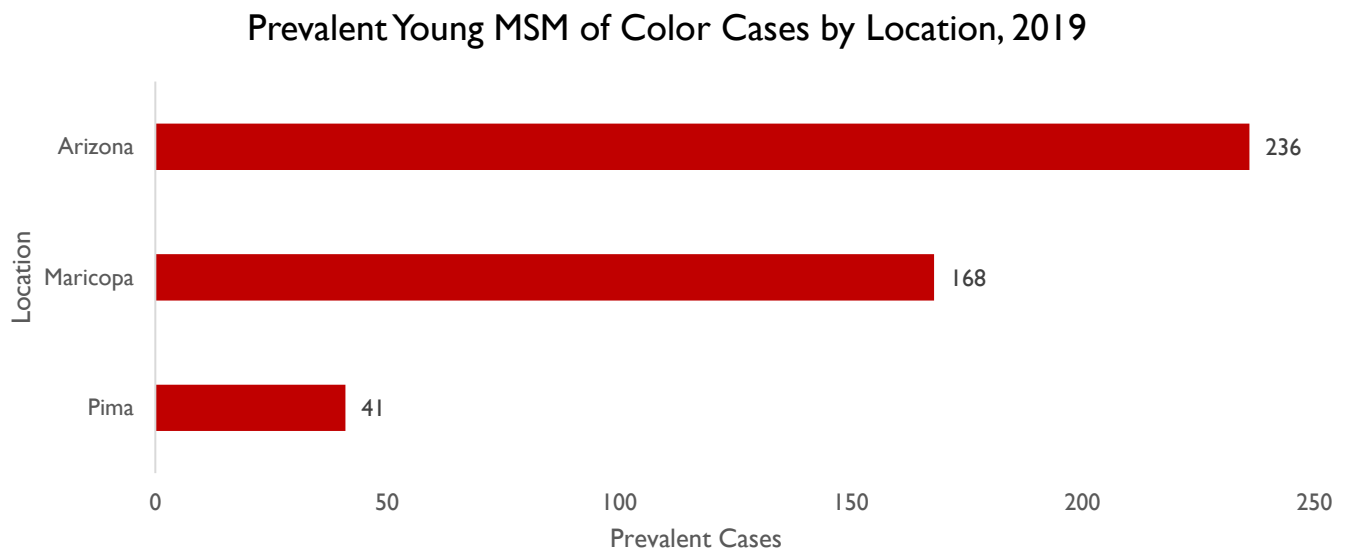
In 2018, according to the CDC, 21% of all new cases of HIV/AIDS in the U.S. occurred in youth aged 13-24.¹ The same source added that this age group is less likely to be virally suppressed and retained in care. The CDC detailed that 92% of youth incident HIV/AIDS cases reported MSM as their risk factor, while the two most heavily impacted race/ethnicity groups were Black/African American and Hispanic.

Young individuals, men who have sex with men, Blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately impacted by HIV in the U.S.² Combined, these two groups form the population young MSM of color. Young MSM of color have experienced inequities related to contracting HIV/AIDS and in obtaining treatment and care if they seroconvert.² In the U.S these challenges include low rates of testing, lower rates of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) uptake, higher rates of STD coinfection, and lower socioeconomic status². These difficulties make young MSM of color a priority population in ending the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

In 2019 there were 78 new cases of HIV/AIDS among young (aged 13-24) MSM of color reported — a decrease of 5 cases from 2018. These 78 cases make up 10.1 percent of all incident HIV/AIDS cases in Arizona in 2019; of which, 17.3% reported MSM as the risk factor, 45.3% were 13-24 years of age, and 16.9% were Black or Hispanic. Within this demographic Maricopa County had the largest number of incident cases reported (52), followed by Pima County (16). Furthermore, five of the incident cases were reported in trans women.



At the end of 2019, there were 236 people living with HIV/AIDS in the young MSM of color population. These 236 cases comprise 1.3 percent of all prevalent cases, 2.1 percent of prevalent cases with MSM as the risk factor, 42.8 percent of the prevalent cases aged 13-24, and 2.9 percent of the prevalent cases that identify as Black/African American and Hispanic. Similar to the incidence burden by geographic location, Maricopa County (168) and Pima County (41) have the highest number of prevalent cases reported in this demographic.



HISPANIC POPULATION

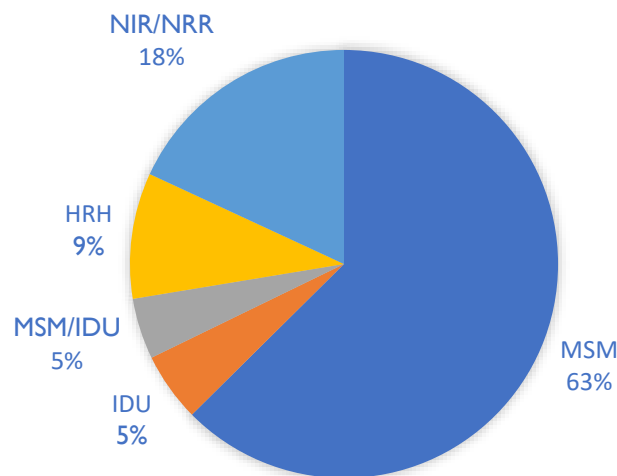
In 2019, Hispanic persons accounted for 32 percent of Arizona's population and 42 percent of all incident HIV/AIDS cases reported in the state. The proportion of new HIV/AIDS cases in the Hispanic population has steadily increased from 35.2 percent in 2015 to the aforementioned 42 percent in 2019. In the same five-year period the HIV/AIDS incidence rate (per 100,000) for the same population has correspondingly risen from 12.3 to 14.1.

The percent of incident HIV/AIDS cases in Hispanic individuals that were born in the U.S has decreased from a high of 70.1 percent in 2016, to 59.9 percent in 2019. Of the 2019 Hispanic incident HIV/AIDS cases that had complete data for the individual's country of birth, roughly 60 percent were born in the United States, 26 percent were born in Mexico and the remaining 14 percent were born in other countries outside of the U.S.

Risk Factors

In 2019, 63 percent of Hispanic incident HIV/AIDS cases in Arizona reported MSM alone as their risk factor, five percentage points higher than the number for all cases reported in the state. IDU and MSM/IDU accounted for 10 percent of Hispanic incident cases in 2019, while high-risk heterosexual cases comprised nine percent of cases. Lastly, 18 percent of Hispanic incident HIV/AIDS cases in 2019 had no risk reported.

Hispanic Incident HIV/AIDS by Risk, 2019



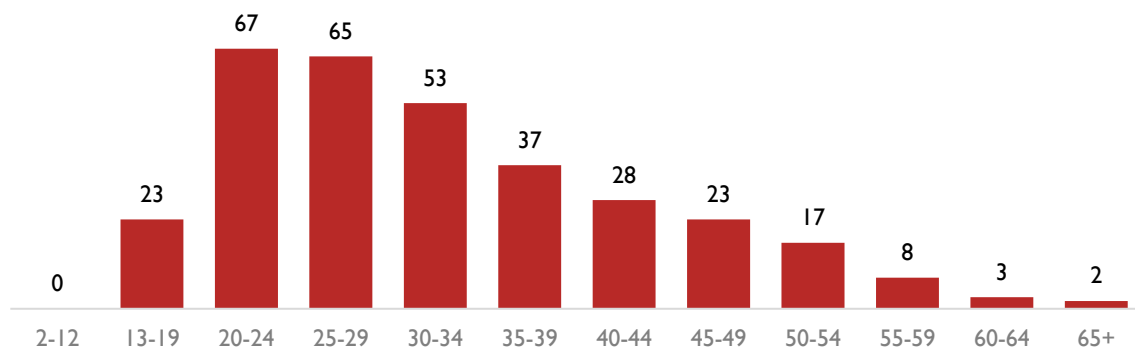
Cases by Sex at Birth

In 2019, over 90 percent of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases in the Hispanic population in Arizona occurred in individuals born male. Incidence rates for Hispanic persons born male are over 9 times greater than those for their female-born counterparts. For comparison, the proportion of new cases in Arizona as a whole that occurred in individuals born male was 84.9% to 15.1% female. Incidence rates for Hispanic females (2.8 per 100,000) were slightly lower than the state average (3.2 per 100,000), while those for Hispanic males (25.3 per 100,000) were higher when compared to males of all race in Arizona (18.2 per 100,000).

Cases by Age

In Arizona, individuals aged 20-29 accounted for over 40 percent of all incident Hispanic HIV/AIDS cases in 2019.

Hispanic Incident HIV/AIDS Cases by Age Group, 2019



Of the 132 cases in this age category, over 72 percent reported MSM as their risk factor — nearly 10 percent higher than all age groups combined. Additionally, the HIV/AIDS incidence rate, per 100,000, for Hispanic individuals aged 20-29 was 32.6, or more than three times the incidence rate for all cases in Arizona in 2019.

INCARCERATED POPULATION

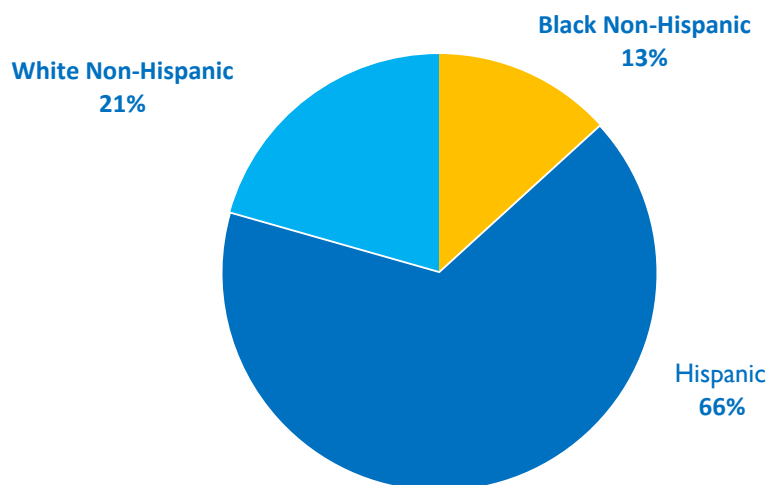
When compared to the general population, incarcerated persons continue to be disproportionately affected by HIV. These individuals face barriers to care such as mental illness, substance abuse, housing and employment instability, distrust of correctional health systems, and concerns of confidentiality.^{3,9} The World Health Organization estimates that in some regions around the globe, HIV prevalence can be up to 15 times higher in prisoners,⁴ while HIV prevalence in the United States is three times higher in prisoners than in the general population.⁵ Furthermore, studies have consistently supported the notion that incarceration disrupts HIV health outcomes, e.g., the achievement of viral suppression.⁶

Among the approximate 2.1 million local jail and state prison inmates throughout the country, Arizona's ten state prisons and six private facilities house approximately 42,441 inmates and reported 278 inmates living with HIV at 2019 year's end.⁷ There were 68 (160.2 per 100,000) incident cases of HIV/AIDS in 2019 among incarcerated individuals compared to 776 (10.7 per 100,000) incident cases in the general population.

Race/Ethnicity

Hispanic inmates made up 66% (45 cases) of all incident HIV/AIDS cases among the incarcerated population in 2019 compared to 42% in the general population. White non-Hispanic inmates comprised 21% (14 cases) and Black Non-Hispanic inmates accounted for 13% (9 cases) of all cases among incarcerated persons.

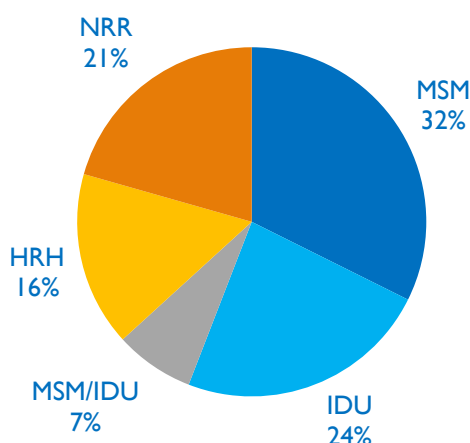
Percent of Total Incarcerated Incident HIV/AIDS by Race/Ethnicity, 2019



Risk Factors

In 2019, 32% of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS incarcerated individuals reported MSM alone as their risk factor (58% for the state), while IDU and MSM/IDU were attributed to 31% (12% for the state) of these cases. HRH was reported by 16% of incident HIV/AIDS cases and 21% did not report a risk factor.

Percent of Total Incarcerated Incident HIV/AIDS by Risk, 2019



Cases by Sex at Birth

Incarcerated persons born male were 4.6 times more likely to receive a new HIV/AIDS diagnosis in 2019 when compared to female-born inmates. Consistent with statewide data, male-born inmates made up the majority of incident HIV/AIDS cases at 82% (85% for the state), while female-born inmates made up 18% (15% for State).

Cases by Age

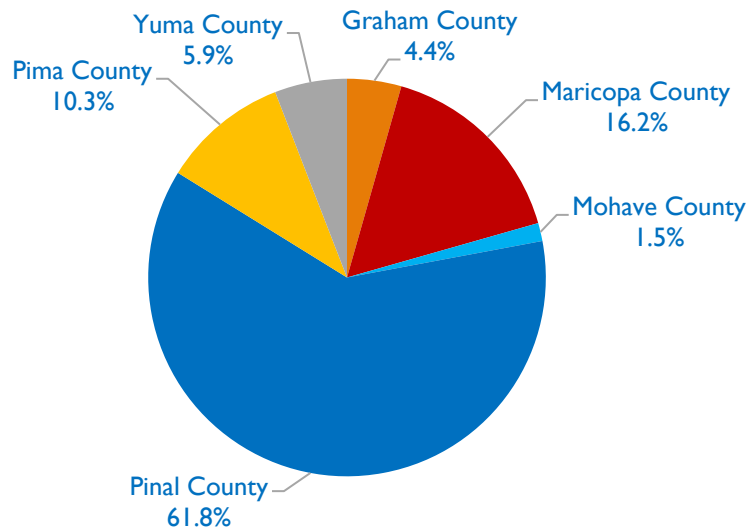
In 2019, 35% of all incarcerated incident HIV/AIDS cases were aged 35-39. Incarcerated persons aged 20-24 made up about 15% of new cases compared to the general population which contributed 10% and 18% respectively. Statewide data exhibited the highest incident rates among persons aged 25-29 at 19% compared to 12% in prisoners of the same age category.

Cases by Health Jurisdiction

Pinal County had the highest percentage of incarcerated incident HIV/AIDS cases compared to the rest of the state's health jurisdictions, in addition Pinal County currently houses the state's largest incarcerated population. This rate was almost four times higher than that of Maricopa County, the largest health jurisdiction in the state of Arizona. Of the 42 cases diagnosed in Pinal County in 2019, approximately 86% were Hispanic. Black non-Hispanic accounted for 9% and White non-Hispanic made up 5% of new diagnoses. The highest reported risk came from MSM at 40%, followed by HRH at 21%. After combining

IDU and MSM/IDU, these risk categories made up 24% of incarcerated incident cases. Incarcerated individuals aged 35-39 had the highest number of new infections in 2019, followed by the age category of 20-24.

Percent of Total Incarcerated Incident HIV/AIDS by Health Jurisdiction, 2019



As 9 million individuals move through our country's correctional facilities on a yearly basis, each phase of incarceration needs to be recognized when studying the effects on HIV/AIDS health outcomes. Several factors to consider include recidivism, number of incarcerations, total and average number of days incarcerated, and time to reincarceration.⁶ Special attention should be granted to vulnerable populations such as incarcerated individuals; focus should be placed on opt-out testing and re-entry programs.^{1,8}

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APPENDIX 1: COUNTY TABLES, 2019

2019 Apache County (Population: 71,887)

	Incidence					Prevalence							
	N		Rate			N		Rate					
	1	1.4				125	173.88						
Age categories	<2	2-12	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Incidence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Prevalence	0	1	0	5	13	6	20	12	20	16	17	7	8
Race/ Ethnicity	Black	AI/AN	Hispanic	A/NH/PI	White	Other							
Incidence	*	*	*	*	*	*							
Prevalence	*	114	*	*	7	*							
Risk categories	MSM	IDU	MSM/IDU	HRH	NRR	Perinatal/Blood/Other							
Incidence	1	0	0	0	0	0							
Prevalence	55	19	20	20	9	2							
Sex	Male	Female											
Incidence	1	0											
Prevalence	102	23											

2019 Cochise County (Population: 125,922)

	Incidence					Prevalence							
	N		Rate			N		Rate					
	3	2.38				234	185.83						
Age categories	<2	2-12	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Incidence	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prevalence	1	0	2	4	7	13	11	26	19	40	35	32	44
Race/ Ethnicity	Black	AI/AN	Hispanic	A/NH/PI	White	Other							
Incidence	*	*	*	*	*	*							
Prevalence	27	10	56	*	133	*							
Risk categories	MSM	IDU	MSM/IDU	HRH	NRR	Perinatal/Blood/Other							
Incidence	2	1	0	0	0	0							
Prevalence	127	29	19	34	22	3							
Sex	Male	Female											
Incidence	3	0											
Prevalence	192	42											

*Data for race/ethnicity are suppressed based on suppression criteria** to protect privacy and confidentiality.

2019 Coconino County (Population: 143,476)

	Incidence					Prevalence							
	N		Rate			N		Rate					
	12		8.36			188		131.03					
Age categories	<2	2-12	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Incidence	0	0	0	3	2	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Prevalence	0	0	1	10	11	23	18	24	16	18	22	25	20
Race/ Ethnicity	Black	AI/AN	Hispanic	A/NH/PI	White	Other							
Incidence	0	9	2	0	1	0							
Prevalence	9	72	31	4	69	3							
Risk categories	MSM	IDU	MSM/IDU	HRH	NRR	Perinatal/Blood/Other							
Incidence	8	2	0	0	2	0							
Prevalence	114	22	14	14	22	2							
Sex	Male	Female											
Incidence	12	0											
Prevalence	164	24											

2019 Gila County (Population: 54,018)

	Incidence					Prevalence							
	N		Rate			N		Rate					
	0		NA			56		103.67					
Age categories	<2	2-12	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Incidence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prevalence	0	0	1	0	0	4	14	5	6	8	6	6	6
Race/ Ethnicity	Black	AI/AN	Hispanic	A/NH/PI	White	Other							
Incidence	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Prevalence	*	11	5	0	36	*							
Risk categories	MSM	IDU	MSM/IDU	HRH	NRR	Perinatal/Blood/Other							
Incidence	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Prevalence	27	8	9	7	4	1							
Sex	Male	Female											
Incidence	0	0											
Prevalence	42	14											

*Data for race/ethnicity are suppressed based on suppression criteria** to protect privacy and confidentiality.

2019 Graham County (Population: 38,837)													
	Incidence					Prevalence							
	N		Rate			N		Rate					
	5		12.87			28		72.1					
Age categories	<2	2-12	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Incidence	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Prevalence	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	1	5	6	3	0	4
Race/ Ethnicity	Black	AI/AN	Hispanic	A/NH/PI	White	Other							
Incidence	0	0	*	0	*	0							
Prevalence	*	*	9	0	15	*							
Risk categories	MSM	IDU	MSM/IDU	HRH	NRR	Perinatal/Blood/Other							
Incidence	2	1	1	1	0	0							
Prevalence	9	8	4	5	2	0							
Sex	Male	Female											
Incidence	5	0											
Prevalence	25	3											

2019 Greenlee County (Population: 9,498)													
	Incidence					Prevalence							
	N		Rate			N		Rate					
	0		NA			8		84.23					
Age categories	<2	2-12	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Incidence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prevalence	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
Race/ Ethnicity	Black	AI/AN	Hispanic	A/NH/PI	White	Other							
Incidence	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Prevalence	*	0	4	0	*	0							
Risk categories	MSM	IDU	MSM/IDU	HRH	NRR	Perinatal/Blood/Other							
Incidence	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Prevalence	5	0	0	1	1	1							
Sex	Male	Female											
Incidence	0	0											
Prevalence	7	1											

*Data for race/ethnicity are suppressed based on suppression criteria** to protect privacy and confidentiality.

2019 La Paz County (Population: 21,108)

	Incidence					Prevalence							
	N		Rate			N		Rate					
	1		4.74			24		113.7					
Age categories	<2	2-12	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Incidence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Prevalence	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	1	3	2	4	5
Race/ Ethnicity	Black	AI/AN	Hispanic	A/NH/PI	White	Other							
Incidence	*	*	*	*	*	*							
Prevalence	*	*	4	0	17	0							
Risk categories	MSM	IDU	MSM/IDU	HRH	NRR	Perinatal/Blood/Other							
Incidence	1	0	0	0	0	0							
Prevalence	12	6	3	3	0	0							
Sex	Male	Female											
Incidence	1	0											
Prevalence	16	8											

*Data for race/ethnicity are suppressed based on suppression criteria** to protect privacy and confidentiality.

2019 Maricopa County (Population: 4,485,414)

	Incidence					Prevalence							
	N		Rate			N		Rate					
	521		67.1			12657		282.18					
Age Categories	<2	2-12	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Incidence	0	1	18	92	105	87	44	53	40	29	22	18	12
Prevalence	15	21	60	310	900	1249	1199	1271	1521	1894	1894	1167	1204
Race/ Ethnicity	Black	AI/AN	Hispanic	A/NH/PI	White	Other							
Incidence	110	12	194	13	181	11							
Prevalence	2112	344	3550	222	6191	238							
Risk categories	MSM	IDU	MSM/IDU	HRH	NRR	Perinatal/Blood/Other							
Incidence	318	26	26	32	118	1							
Prevalence	8133	843	871	1325	1335	150							
Sex	Male	Female											
Incidence	440	81											
Prevalence	10833	1824											

2019 Mohave County (Population: 212,181)

Age categories	Incidence					Prevalence							
	N		Rate			N		Rate					
	7		3.3			303		142.8					
	<2	2-12	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Incidence	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Prevalence	0	0	0	7	17	19	19	20	34	46	71	34	36
Race/ Ethnicity	Black	AI/AN	Hispanic	A/NH/PI	White	Other							
Incidence	0	0	3	0	4	0							
Prevalence	14	9	46	3	225	6							
Risk categories	MSM	IDU	MSM/IDU	HRH	NRR	Perinatal/Blood/Other							
Incidence	1	3	0	3	0	0							
Prevalence	150	49	37	44	19	4							
Sex	Male	Female											
Incidence	6	1											
Prevalence	255	48											

2019 Navajo County (Population: 110,924)

Age Categories	Incidence					Prevalence							
	N		Rate			N		Rate					
	7		6.31			143		128.92					
	<2	2-12	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Incidence	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Prevalence	0	0	1	5	5	17	16	16	14	22	19	16	12
Race/ Ethnicity	Black	AI/AN	Hispanic	A/NH/PI	White	Other							
Incidence	0	6	0	0	*	*							
Prevalence	*	93	7	4	33	*							
Risk Categories	MSM	IDU	MSM/IDU	HRH	NRR	Perinatal/Blood/Other							
Incidence	2	0	0	3	2	0							
Prevalence	66	24	23	19	10	1							
Sex	Male	Female											
Incidence	5	2											
Prevalence	114	29											

*Data for race/ethnicity are suppressed based on suppression criteria** to protect privacy and confidentiality.

2019 Pima County (Population: 1,047,279)													
	Incidence					Prevalence							
	N		Rate			N		Rate					
	101		9.64			2884		275.38					
Age Categories	<2	2-12	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Incidence	0	1	8	25	14	15	11	5	6	4	6	3	3
Prevalence	5	10	20	66	163	180	213	223	299	392	518	369	426
Race/ Ethnicity	Black	AI/AN	Hispanic	A/NH/PI	White	Other							
Incidence	14	5	43	*	38	*							
Prevalence	339	67	928	37	1467	46							
Risk Categories	MSM	IDU	MSM/IDU	HRH	NRR	Perinatal/Blood/Other							
Incidence	68	3	8	2	18	2							
Prevalence	1173	234	269	331	227	50							
Sex	Male	Female											
Incidence	90	11											
Prevalence	2498	386											

2019 Pinal County (Population: 462,789)													
	Incidence					Prevalence							
	N		Rate			N		Rate					
	81		17.5			1118		241.58					
Age Categories	<2	2-12	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Incidence	0	0	6	13	13	9	13	12	7	5	1	2	0
Prevalence	0	0	8	32	64	98	117	174	163	178	142	83	59
Race/ Ethnicity	Black	AI/AN	Hispanic	A/NH/PI	White	Other							
Incidence	7	4	58	0	11	1							
Prevalence	117	31	639	16	300	15							
Risk Categories	MSM	IDU	MSM/IDU	HRH	NRR	Perinatal/Blood/Other							
Incidence	29	10	7	18	17	0							
Prevalence	494	222	132	136	128	6							
Sex	Male	Female											
Incidence	66	15											
Prevalence	995	123											

*Data for race/ethnicity are suppressed based on suppression criteria** to protect privacy and confidentiality.

2019 Santa Cruz County (Population: 46,498)

	Incidence					Prevalence							
	N		Rate			N		Rate					
	2		4.3			62		133.34					
Age Categories	<2	2-12	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Incidence	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prevalence	0	0	0	3	4	4	2	9	6	6	8	3	17
Race/ Ethnicity	Black	AI/AN	Hispanic	A/NH/PI	White	Other							
Incidence	*	*	*	*	*	*							
Prevalence	*	0	52	0	9	*							
Risk Categories	MSM	IDU	MSM/IDU	HRH	NRR	Perinatal/Blood/Other							
Incidence	1	0	0	1	0	0							
Prevalence	40	2	4	10	5	1							
Sex	Male	Female											
Incidence	1	1											
Prevalence	55	7											

2019 Yavapai County (Population: 235,099)

	Incidence					Prevalence							
	N		Rate			N		Rate					
	16		6.81			319		135.69					
Age Categories	<2	2-12	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Incidence	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	0	2	2	2	0	0
Prevalence	0	1	1	5	12	14	12	24	33	60	58	54	45
Race/ Ethnicity	Black	AI/AN	Hispanic	A/NH/PI	White	Other							
Incidence	0	*	4	*	9	*							
Prevalence	6	8	52	6	239	8							
Risk Categories	MSM	IDU	MSM/IDU	HRH	NRR	Perinatal/Blood/Other							
Incidence	7	2	1	3	3	0							
Prevalence	177	45	28	47	19	3							
Sex	Male	Female											
Incidence	13	3											
Prevalence	257	62											

*Data for race/ethnicity are suppressed based on suppression criteria** to protect privacy and confidentiality.

2019 Yuma County (Population: 213,787)

	Incidence					Prevalence							
	N		Rate			N		Rate					
	19		8.89			313		146.41					
Age Categories	<2	2-12	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Incidence	0	0	1	0	3	4	7	1	0	3	0	0	0
Prevalence	0	0	3	7	17	28	35	29	28	44	50	38	34
Race/ Ethnicity	Black	AI/AN	Hispanic	A/NH/PI	White	Other							
Incidence	2	0	14	0	3	0							
Prevalence	28	4	168	3	104	6							
Risk Categories	MSM	IDU	MSM/IDU	HRH	NRR	Perinatal/Blood/Other							
Incidence	10	2	1	5	1	0							
Prevalence	159	42	32	50	26	4							
Sex	Male	Female											
Incidence	16	3											
Prevalence	266	47											

**All suppression for counties for race/ethnicity were done based on the following criteria: For Incidence, a total incidence case count of three or less or individual race/ethnicity values are suppressed for privacy if possible identification due to makeup of the county population. For prevalence, a race/ethnicity value is suppressed if the value is less than four and the total county population is less than 140,000.

All Denominators and population data are from the CDC's National Center of Health Statistics ¹¹.

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