

# **HIV/STI Integrated Epidemiologic Profile Update 2014 Special Report**

**Infectious Disease Branch  
Center for Health Protection  
Arkansas Department of Health**



**Arkansas Department of Health**  
*Keeping Your Hometown Healthy*

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## Introduction

This 2014 epidemiologic profile supplement provides a detailed update of several of the core questions in the previous year's profile regarding the current HIV/AIDS epidemic in the State of Arkansas. This supplement in particular provides expanded detailed analyses of the target populations and their exposure risks over the past 30 years in Arkansas. Data from the HIV Surveillance Program and multiple other sources were reviewed to create this document that addresses the following key questions:

What are the socio-demographic characteristics of the general population in Arkansas?  
What is the scope of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Arkansas?  
What are the indicators of risk for HIV/AIDS infection in Arkansas?

Each of the questions represents a section of the report, which includes relevant data and interpretation.

### Data Sources

Data were compiled from a variety of sources to provide the most complete picture of the epidemic in Arkansas. When interpreting the data, note that each of the data sources has strengths and limitations. A brief description of each data source is provided below.

### Arkansas Department of Health

#### Core HIV/AIDS Surveillance

The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) began conducting HIV/AIDS surveillance in 1983. On July 1, 1999, the Arkansas statutes requiring confidential name-based HIV reporting were instituted. All HIV and AIDS cases diagnosed or treated in the State of Arkansas are reportable to the Arkansas Department of Health's HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program. Standardized case report forms are used to collect demographics, vital status, laboratory and clinical results, as well as risk factor information on all cases. All surveillance data are entered into the HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), the standardized database developed by CDC.

**Limitations:** HIV Surveillance data can provide only a minimum of estimates of the number of persons known to be infected with the condition. HIV/AIDS surveillance is very reliant on positive laboratory test results and the fulfillment of disease reporting requirements by providers and laboratories.

#### Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Surveillance

The Arkansas Department of Health STI Program conducts statewide surveillance of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis infections. Services provided include partner counseling, referral services, and treatment. Data are collected in the Sexually Transmitted Disease Management Information System (STD\*MIS). These data can serve as a surrogate marker for unsafe sexual practices and demonstrate the prevalence of changes in specific behaviors.

**Limitations:** The data is dependent upon compliance with reporting laws and is limited to positive test results. In the case of some STDs, the patient may be asymptomatic.

#### Health Statistics Data

The Vital Records Branch collects information on all births and deaths that occur in the State of Arkansas. A Cause of Death query was performed on the publicly available Arkansas Center for Health Statistics Query System, at <http://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/programsServices/healthStatistics>.

The yearly numbers and rates of HIV-associated deaths occurring in Arkansas were determined for 1990 to 2013, using ICD-10 diagnosis codes for HIV (B20–B24).

**Limitations:** Deaths resulting from HIV or with HIV as an underlying cause may be underreported on death certificates. Death records are less timely than AIDS case reports. Notably, in 1999 a new cause-of-death tabulation was developed in the form of ICD-10 (International Classification of Diseases) codes. Before 1999, the ICD-9 classification was used. There are differences in mortality rates between the two

codes. In this document, no adjustments have been made in mortality rates with respect to ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes.

## **Population Data**

### **U.S. Census Bureau, National Center for Health Statistics Bridged-Race Postcensal Population Estimates, Vintage 2014**

To provide population estimates by single-race categories, the National Center for Health Statistics provides “bridged-race” estimates starting with the 2000 Census. These estimates combine the Census’s 31 categories (5 single-race and 26 multiple-race) into 4 single-race categories: White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian/Pacific Islander. Hispanic ethnicity is shown separately, exclusive of the racial categories.

**Limitations:** Because persons reporting multiracial backgrounds in the Census are statistically assigned a dominant race in the bridged-race dataset, subpopulation totals by race are statistical estimates, not actual counts.

## **Technical Notes**

In 2014, CDC and CSTE revised and combined the case definition for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection into a single case definition for persons of all ages (i.e., adults and adolescents aged  $\geq 13$  years and children aged  $< 13$  years). The case definition is the criterion that is used to determine whether a report of a particular disease is counted as an official case of that particular condition. The revisions were made primarily to address changes in laboratory diagnostic technology. Laboratory criteria for defining a confirmed case now accommodates new multi-test algorithms, including criteria for differentiating between HIV-1 and HIV-2 infection, as well as for recognizing early HIV infection. (MMWR April 11, 2014).

This document utilizes both the 2008 and 2014 case definitions. Data from 2013 and prior are classified based upon the 2008 case definition and all data for 2014 and later were classified based upon the revised 2014 case definition. The most important change to note is the staging; which is as follows: Stage 0, 1, 2, 3. Stages 0 thru 2 are HIV and Stage 3 is AIDS. HIV disease is the all-inclusive category of HIV and AIDS (Stages 0-3) regardless of disease progression. For more details on these changes, please visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6303a1.htm>.

## Overview

At the end of 2014, there were 5,426 persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in the State of Arkansas. Of these, 3,007 (55.5%) were HIV cases and 2,419 (44.5%) were Stage 3(AIDS) cases. This is a 69% increase in the number of PLWHA since 2000.

In 2014, there were 369 new diagnoses of HIV/AIDS (HIV Disease) in the State of Arkansas. Of these 235 were HIV cases and 134 were Stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Eighty-one percent were male and the remaining 19% were female. Blacks comprised 51% of the newly diagnosed cases and only 16% of the population in 2014, followed by whites with 36% and Hispanics with 8%. The remaining 5% of new diagnoses were among the Other race category. The above percentages highlight the disproportionality of the epidemic relative to the population. Consistent with national trends, blacks in Arkansas are the most heavily impacted by the condition. The rate of infection among blacks is 7 times higher than that of whites and 3 times greater than that of Hispanics. The rate of infection among black males is 6 times that of white males and 2 times that of Hispanic males. In addition, the infection rate among black females is 13 times that of white females and 5 times that of Hispanic females.

The percentage of new diagnoses among youth ages 15-24 in Arkansas is steadily increasing. In 2014, the percentage of new diagnoses among this age group was 28% compared to 19% in 2010. The percent of new diagnoses among 25-44 year olds remains consistent, followed by 45-54 year olds and 55+. The age of prevalent cases continues to increase, as life expectancy increases due to the advent of anti-retroviral therapy (ART).

In Arkansas, the primary risk exposure attributed to transmission continues to be men who have sex with men (MSM) with 62% reported in 2014 compared to 57% in 2000. While the remaining new diagnoses noting injection drug use (IDU), MSM with IDU and high-risk heterosexual contact all remained relatively stable since 2010, having less than a 5% increase. These trends are congruent with national data; as CDC recently reported, the percentage of newly diagnosed cases of HIV/AIDS noting MSM as their primary risk factor increased from 60% in 2010 to 67% in 2014.

Assessing the epidemic across public health regions in Arkansas, the Central Region had the greatest number of new diagnoses of HIV/AIDS cases (182) in the state followed by the Northwest region (63) which comprises the two major metropolitan areas of the state. However, the greatest burden of disease in 2014 was in the Central and Southeast Regions, where the infection rate was 22.0 per 100,000 and 16.2 per 100,000 respectively. The Southeast Region is one of the primary rural areas of the state. The Southeast, Southwest and Central Regions comprised the greatest number of new infections among blacks in the state. These regions also had the greatest percentages of new cases diagnosed among youth ages 15-24 as well in 2014. The primary exposure risk noted across all regions of the state was MSM followed by high-risk heterosexual contact.

Thirty-year trends of risk factor analyses show MSM as the predominant mode of exposure for cases diagnosed in Arkansas since the onset of the epidemic in the state. Men have traditionally been and continue to be the most heavily impacted by the condition in Arkansas. There has been a significant change in the distribution of the disease among the races, as the number of cases among black MSM overtook those among white MSM in 2010 and has remained so to date. The number of cases among IDUs, particularly males has steadily declined in Arkansas over the past 30 years. In addition, the number of new diagnoses among females in Arkansas has been declining as well since 2006.

Lastly, studies have shown that increasing rates of sexually transmitted infections is a good indicator for increase in risk of acquiring HIV. There were several instances of co-infected cases of HIV and STIs in Arkansas in 2014.

## SUMMARY

**Population:** In 2014, the estimated total population for the State of Arkansas was 2,966,369. This represents a 11% increase from the 2000 Census report of 2,673,400. According to 2014 estimates, the population of 75 counties in Arkansas ranges from 5,202 in Calhoun County to 392,702 in Pulaski County.

With a total land area of 53,179 square miles, the population density of Arkansas was 56 persons per square mile in 2010. County-level population density ranged from 8.5 persons/square mile in Calhoun County to 504 persons/square mile in Pulaski County. Fifty-six percent of the state population lives in urban areas, compared to 44% in rural areas.

**Public Health Regional Structure:** The State of Arkansas is geographically divided into five Public Health Regions: Northwest, Northeast, Central, Southwest, and Southeast. They range in size from seven counties (Central) to 19 counties (Northwest), and in population from 263,307 (Southeast) to 821,400 (Central). Each region includes at least one metropolitan area, as defined by the Census: Fayetteville-Bentonville and Fort Smith in Northwest, Memphis and Jonesboro in Northeast, Little Rock in Central, Pine Bluff in Southeast, and Texarkana and Hot Springs in Southwest.

**Demographic Composition:** From 2000 to 2010, Arkansas became more diverse as the total population increased. Hispanics, Asians, and Pacific Islanders increased as a percentage of the total population. In 2014, the racial and ethnic composition of the state was estimated to be 74.5% White non-Hispanic, 15.9% Black non-Hispanic, 7% Hispanic, 1.8% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 0.8% American Indian.

**Age and Sex:** In 2010, the median age was 37.4 years, compared to 36.0 years in 2000. In 2014, this pattern remained relatively stable. Males and females were almost equally represented in Arkansas—at 49.1% and 50.9% of the population, respectively.

**Poverty, Income, and Education:** The median household income of Arkansans in 2010–2014 was \$41,264. In the same years, 19.2% of Arkansans were living below poverty level, compared to 15.6% of Americans. Of Arkansans aged 25 or more, 84.3% had received a high school diploma (not including a GED), and 20.6% held a Bachelor's degree or higher by 2010–2014.

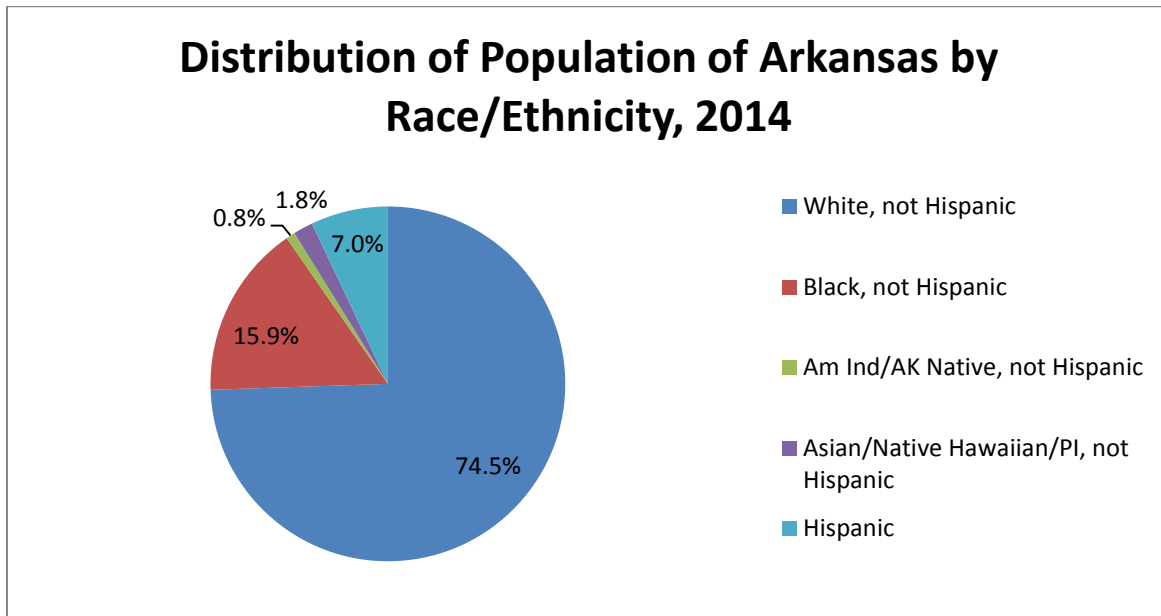
**Insurance Status:** In 2014, Arkansas was ranked 21<sup>st</sup> in the country in the percentage of uninsured. Among those aged 18 to 64, 16.3% of Americans was uninsured, compared to 17.5% of Arkansans. Arkansans belonging to minority racial and ethnic groups were more likely to be uninsured in 2010–2014.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

From 2000 to 2010, Arkansas became more diverse as the total population increased.<sup>1</sup> Hispanics, Asians, and Pacific Islanders increased as a percentage of the total population. People of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity increased from 3.2% to 6.4% of the population, more than doubling in number. Asians increased from 0.8% to 1.2%, almost doubling in number. Pacific Islanders increased from 0.06% to 0.2%, more than tripling in number. In the same period, the percentage of whites decreased from 80.0% to 77.0% and the percentage of blacks remained similar, from

15.7% to 15.4%. In 2014, minorities continued to increase their share of the general population (Figure 1).

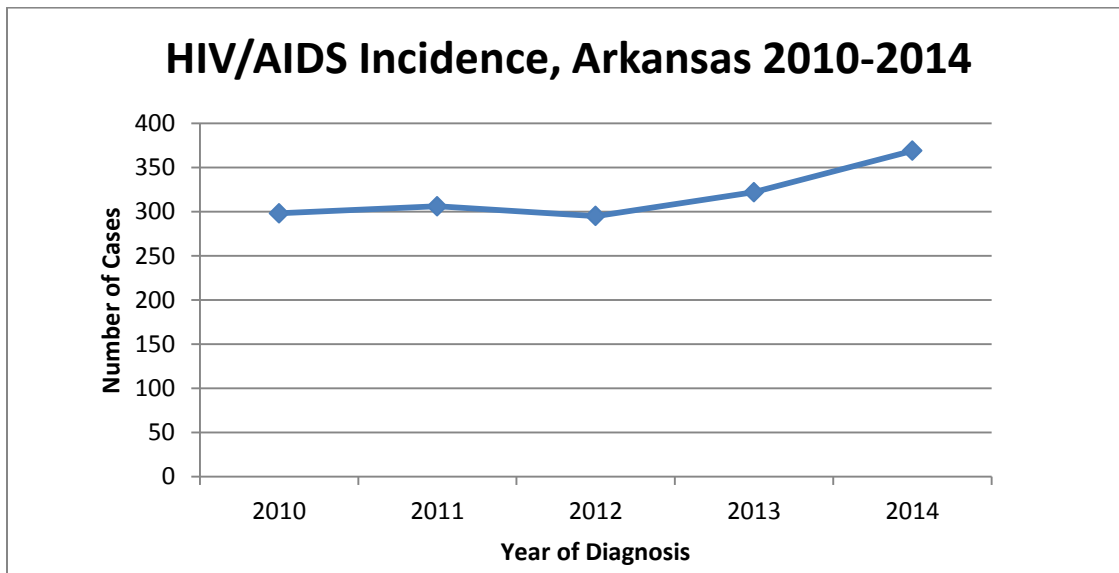
Figure 1



## **OVERALL HIV/AIDS TRENDS**

Since 2010, there has been an increase in the number of new HIV/AIDS cases in Arkansas. As seen in the figure below.

Figure 2





## Arkansas Incidence

Table 1	Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV Incidence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV/AIDS Incidence Jan-Dec 2014		Rate*
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Gender							
Female	35	26.1	34	14.5	69	18.7	4.6
Male	99	73.9	201	85.5	300	81.3	20.6
Total	134	100.0	235	100.0	369	100.0	12.4
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	42	31.3	89	37.9	131	35.5	5.9
Black, non-Hispanic	76	56.7	112	47.7	188	51.0	39.9
Hispanic	9	6.7	21	8.9	30	8.1	14.4
Other, non-Hispanic	7	5.2	13	5.5	20	5.4	25.7
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	134	100.0	235	100.0	369	100.0	12.4
Age at Diagnosis							
<13	0	0	2	0.9	2	0.5	0.4
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
15-24	10	7.5	92	39.2	102	27.6	25.1
25-34	30	22.4	64	27.2	94	25.5	24.3
35-44	43	32.1	31	13.2	74	20.1	20.3
45-54	32	23.9	36	15.3	68	18.4	17.6
55-64	16	11.9	9	3.8	25	6.8	6.8
65+	3	2.2	1	0.4	4	1.1	0.9
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	134	100.0	235	100.0	369	100.0	12.4
Exposure Category							
Male sex w/Male (MSM)	69	51.5	159	67.7	228	61.8	
Injection Drug Use	6	4.5	15	6.4	21	5.7	
MSM & IDU	5	3.7	2	0.9	7	1.9	
High-risk Heterosexual	30	22.4	20	8.5	50	13.6	
Transfusion/Hemophiliac/Blood Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pediatric (all risks)	0	0	2	0.9	2	0.5	
No Identified/Reported Risk	24	17.9	37	15.7	61	16.5	
Total	134	100.0	235	100.0	369	100.0	
Cell size less than 5 beyond State or Regional level not released. *Per 100,000 population + Other includes: non-Hispanic American Indian/AK Native, Asian, HI Pacific Islanders and Multi race Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence: the number of new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year. HIV (Stage 0-2) Incidence: the number of new HIV non-AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. HIV/AIDS Incidence: HIV disease- the number of new HIV and new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. Source: Arkansas eHARS (enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System), accessed January 26, 2016							

There were 369 new cases of HIV/AIDS diagnosed in Arkansas in 2014. Thirty-six percent of these were stage 3 (AIDS) diagnoses. The remaining 64% of new diagnoses maintained their HIV only status as of the end of 2014. The newly diagnosed cases were primarily black (51%), followed by whites (36%), Hispanics (8%) and Other (this classification, consists of non-Hispanic American Indian/ Alaskan Natives, Asian/Hawaiian Pacific Islanders and those considering themselves as Multi-race) (5%). The most impacted gender group was males (81%). The primary age range of newly diagnosed cases was 15-34, with the 15-24 age group (102) having the greatest number of new diagnoses and rate of infection (25.1 per 100,000) in the state in 2014. Approximately 62% of the newly diagnosed cases had a reported risk of MSM.

Figure 3

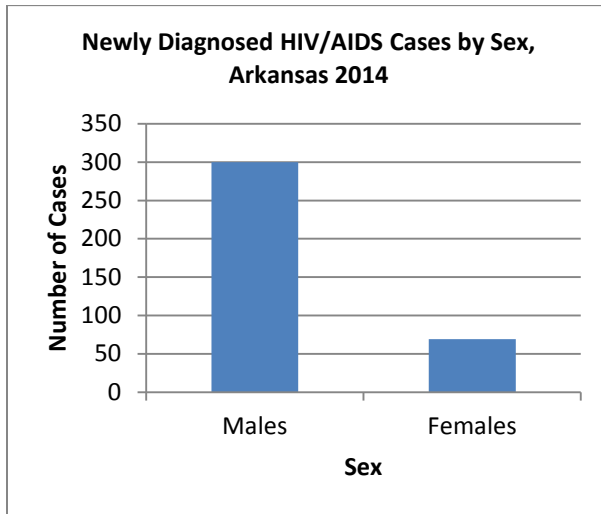
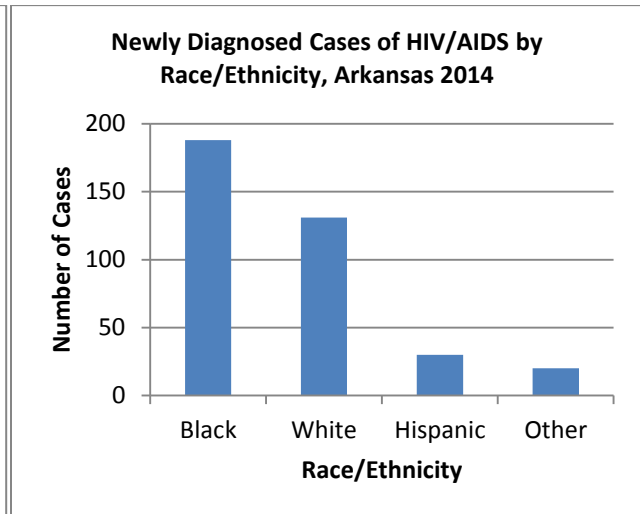


Figure 4



There were approximately 300 new diagnoses among males in Arkansas compared to 69 new female cases (Figure 3). The rate of infection among males was almost 5 times that of females (Table 1). The majority of new cases were black (188) followed by whites (131) (Figure 4). The infection rate for blacks was approximately 7 times higher than that for whites and nearly 3 times that for Hispanics.

Figure 5

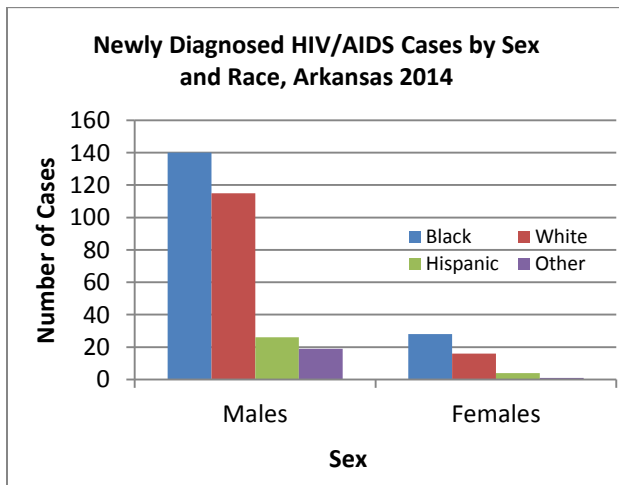
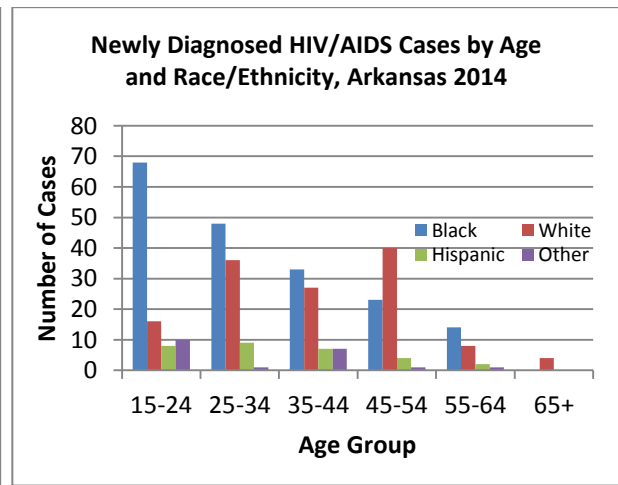
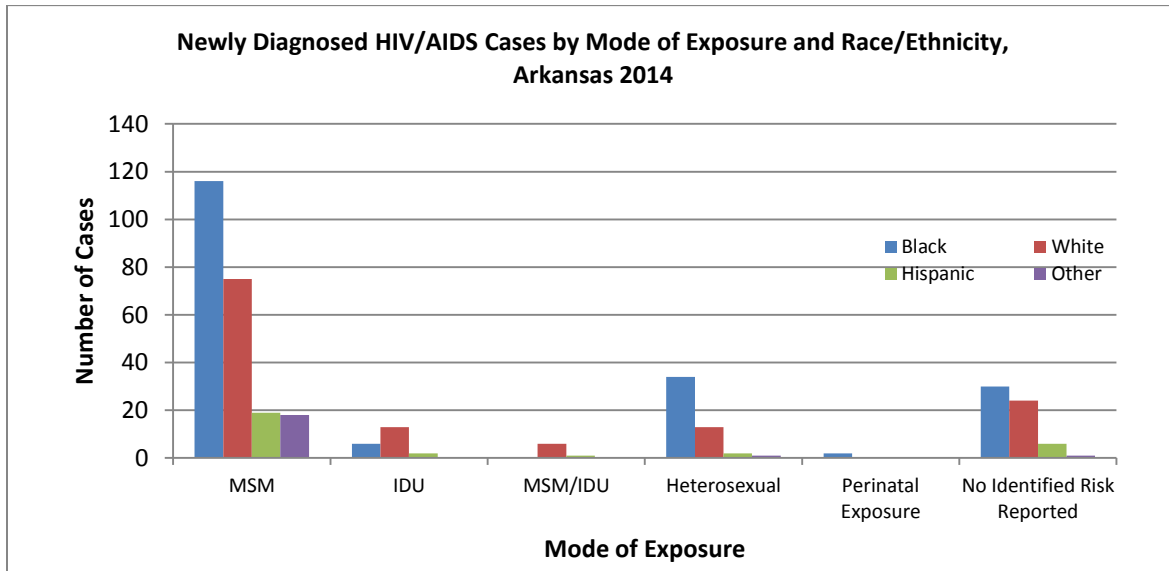


Figure 6



Black males (140) comprised the majority of the new cases followed by white males (115) (Figure 5). Among newly diagnosed females, black women (48) comprised the greatest number of cases compared to white (16) and Hispanic (4) women (Figure 5). The 15-24 age group had the greatest number of newly diagnosed cases reported in 2014, followed by the 25-34 age group (Figure 6). In both of these age groups, the majority of the new diagnoses were blacks followed by whites.

Figure 7



In 2014, the primary risk factor reported among all new diagnoses was MSM (228), followed by heterosexual (50) contact. The majority of the new cases were among black MSM (116) followed by white MSM (75) (Figure 7). The majority of the cases that reported heterosexual risk in 2014 were black (34) compared to any other racial or ethnic group (Figure 7). Approximately 17% of newly diagnosed cases in 2014 did not have a reported risk factor reported. These cases are currently under investigation.

### Arkansas Incidence by Race/ Ethnicity

Table 2	White Non-Hispanic						
	Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV Incidence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV/AIDS Incidence Jan-Dec 2014		Rate*
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Gender							
Female	4	9.5	12	13.5	16	12.2	1.4
Male	38	90.5	77	86.5	115	87.8	10.6
Total	42	100.0	89	100.0	131	100.0	5.9
Age at Diagnosis							
<13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
15-24	1	2.4	15	16.9	16	12.2	5.8
25-34	7	16.7	29	32.6	36	27.5	13.3
35-44	12	28.6	15	16.9	27	20.6	10.2
45-54	17	40.5	23	25.8	40	30.5	13.3
55-64	2	4.8	6	6.7	8	6.1	2.7
65+	3	7.1	1	1.1	4	3.1	1.0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	42	100.0	89	100.0	131	100.0	5.9
Exposure Category							
Male sex w/Male (MSM)	22	52.4	53	59.6	75	57.3	
Injection Drug Use	2	4.8	11	12.4	13	9.9	
MSM & IDU	5	11.9	1	1.1	6	4.6	
High-risk Heterosexual	5	11.9	8	9.0	13	9.9	
Transfusion/Hemophiliac/Blood Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pediatric (all risks)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No Identified/Reported Risk	8	19.0	16	18.0	24	18.3	
Total	42	100.0	89	100.0	131	100.0	
Cell size less than 5 beyond State or Regional level not released. *Per 100,000 population Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence: the number of new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year. HIV (Stage 0-2) Incidence: the number of new HIV non-AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. HIV/AIDS Incidence: HIV disease- the number of new HIV and new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. Source: Arkansas eHARS (enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System), accessed January 26, 2016							

The rate of infection among newly diagnosed whites in 2014 in Arkansas was 5.9 per 100,000. Eighty-eight percent of newly diagnosed whites were male. The rate of infection among white males was 10.6 per 100,000; compared to 1.4 per 100,000 for white females. The majority of the newly diagnosed cases were between the ages of 45 and 54 (31%), followed by the 25-34 age group (28%). The primary risk factor attributed for this racial group was MSM (57%), followed by injection drug use and high-risk heterosexual contact, both reported at 10%.

### Arkansas Incidence by Race/ Ethnicity

Table 3	Black Non-Hispanic						
	Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV Incidence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV/AIDS Incidence Jan-Dec 2014		Rate*
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Gender							
Female	28	36.8	20	17.9	48	25.5	19.5
Male	48	63.2	92	82.1	140	74.5	62.5
Total	76	100.0	112	100.0	188	100.0	39.9
Total							
Age at Diagnosis							
<13	0	0	2	1.8	2	1.1	2.0
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
15-24	7	9.2	61	54.5	68	36.2	85.8
25-34	20	26.3	28	25.0	48	25.5	72.1
35-44	24	31.6	9	8.0	33	17.6	57.8
45-54	13	17.1	10	8.9	23	12.2	40.3
55-64	12	15.8	2	1.8	14	7.4	26.5
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	76	100.0	112	100.0	188	100.0	39.9
Exposure Category							
Male sex w/Male (MSM)	36	47.4	80	71.4	116	61.7	
Injection Drug Use	4	5.3	2	1.8	6	3.2	
MSM & IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	
High-risk Heterosexual	23	30.3	11	9.8	34	18.1	
Transfusion/Hemophiliac/Blood Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pediatric (all risks)	0	0	2	1.8	2	1.1	
No Identified/Reported Risk	13	17.1	17	15.2	30	16.0	
Total	76	100.0	112	100.0	188	100.0	
Cell size less than 5 beyond State or Regional level not released. *Per 100,000 population Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence: the number of new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year. HIV (Stage 0-2) Incidence: the number of new HIV non-AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. HIV/AIDS Incidence: HIV disease- the number of new HIV and new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. Source: Arkansas eHARS (enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System), accessed January 26, 2016							

Among newly diagnosed blacks in Arkansas, approximately 75% were male compared to 25% female. The infection rate among black males was 3 times that of black females in 2014. Although blacks made up approximately 16% of the state's population, they accounted for more than half of the new diagnoses of HIV/AIDS in 2014. This disproportionality is congruent with national trends. The infection rate among black males diagnosed in 2014 was 62.5 per 100,000 compared to 10.6 per 100,000 among white males. This is greater than six times the rate for whites and 3 times that for Hispanic males. The rate of infection among black females diagnosed in 2014 was 19.5 per 100,000 compared to 1.4 per 100,000 among white females. This is 13 times the rate for white females and 5 times that for Hispanic females. The greatest percentage of new diagnoses among blacks were between the ages of 15 and 24 (36%) followed by the 25-34 age group (26%). The primary risk factor noted for newly diagnosed cases among blacks was MSM (62%), followed by high-risk heterosexual contact (18%).

### Arkansas Incidence by Race/ Ethnicity

Table 4	Hispanic						
	Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV Incidence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV/AIDS Incidence Jan-Dec 2014		Rate*
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Gender							
Female	2	22.2	2	9.5	4	13.3	4.1
Male	7	77.8	19	90.5	26	86.7	23.5
Total	9	100.0	21	100.0	30	100.0	14.4
Age at Diagnosis							
<13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
15-24	0	0	8	38.1	8	26.7	22.0
25-34	3	33.3	6	28.6	9	30.0	26.0
35-44	4	44.4	3	14.3	7	23.3	22.8
45-54	1	11.1	3	14.3	4	13.3	20.1
55-64	1	11.1	1	4.8	2	6.7	19.1
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	100.0	21	100.0	30	100.0	14.4
Exposure Category							
Male sex w/Male (MSM)	5	55.6	14	66.7	19	63.3	
Injection Drug Use	0	0	2	9.5	2	6.7	
MSM & IDU	0	0	1	4.8	1	3.3	
High-risk Heterosexual	1	11.1	1	4.8	2	6.7	
Transfusion/Hemophiliac/Blood Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pediatric (all risks)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No Identified/Reported Risk	3	33.3	3	14.3	6	20.0	
Total	9	100.0	21	100.0	30	100.0	
Cell size less than 5 beyond State or Regional level not released.							
*Per 100,000 population							
Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence: the number of new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year.							
HIV (Stage 0-2) Incidence: the number of new HIV non-AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014.							
HIV/AIDS Incidence: HIV disease- the number of new HIV and new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014.							
Source: Arkansas eHARS (enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System), accessed January 26, 2016							

The HIV/AIDS infection rate among Hispanics in Arkansas in 2014 was 14.4 per 100,000. Males (87%) made up the greatest percentage of new diagnoses among Hispanics. The infection rate for Hispanic males in Arkansas in 2014 was 23.5 per 100,000, compared to 10.6 per 100,000 for white males. The infection rate among Hispanic females in 2014 was 4.1 per 100,000 compared to 1.4 per 100,000 for white females. The most impacted age ranges among newly diagnosed Hispanics were the 25-34 age range (30%), and the 15-24 (27%). The most noted risk factor reported among this population in 2014 was MSM (63%), followed by heterosexual contact and IDU both at 7%.

### Arkansas Incidence by Race/ Ethnicity

Table 5	Other Non-Hispanic						
	Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV Incidence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV/AIDS Incidence Jan-Dec 2014		Rate*
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Gender							
Female	1	14.3	0	0	1	5.0	2.5
Male	6	85.7	13	100.0	19	95.0	50.6
Total	7	100.0	13	100.0	20	100.0	25.7
Age at Diagnosis							
<13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
15-24	2	28.6	8	61.5	10	50.0	82.9
25-34	0	0	1	7.7	1	5.0	7.2
35-44	3	42.9	4	30.8	7	35.0	61.2
45-54	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	5.0	10.9
55-64	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	5.0	13.6
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	100.0	13	100.0	20	100.0	25.7
Exposure Category							
Male sex w/Male (MSM)	6	85.7	12	92.3	18	90.0	
Injection Drug Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MSM & IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	
High-risk Heterosexual	1	14.3	0	0	1	5.0	
Transfusion/Hemophiliac/Blood Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pediatric (all risks)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No Identified/Reported Risk	0	0	1	7.7	1	5.0	
Total	7	100.0	13	100.0	20	100.0	
Cell size less than 5 beyond State or Regional level not released. *Per 100,000 population + Other includes: non-Hispanic American Indian/AK Native, Asian, HI Pacific Islander and Multi race Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence: the number of new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year. HIV (Stage 0-2) Incidence: the number of new HIV non-AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. HIV/AIDS Incidence: HIV disease- the number of new HIV and new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. Source: Arkansas eHARS (enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System), accessed January 26, 2016							

The Other classification, which consists of non-Hispanic American Indian/ Alaskan Natives, Asian/Hawaiian Pacific Islanders and those considering themselves as Multi-race, made up 5% of newly diagnosed cases of HIV/AIDS in 2014. The majority of the cases were male (95%). The most impacted age group was the 15-24 age group (50%), followed by the 35-44 age group (35%). The majority of these cases had an attributed risk of MSM (90%).

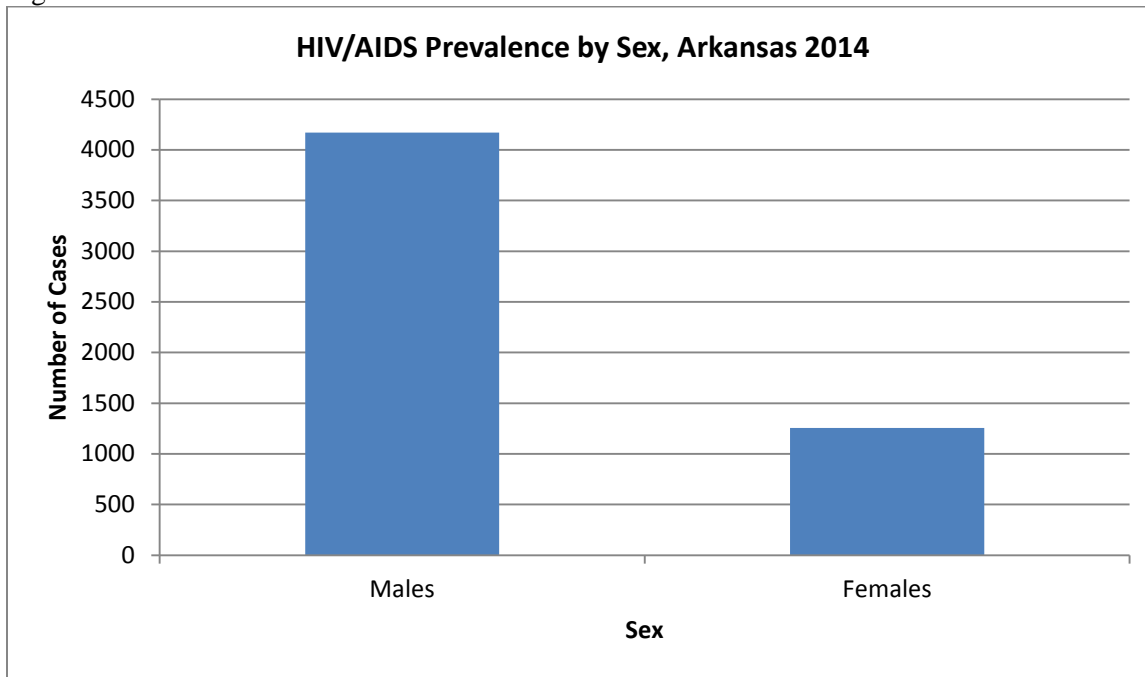
### Arkansas Prevalence

Table 6	Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV Prevalence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV/AIDS Prevalence Jan-Dec 2014		Rate*
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Gender							
Female	513	21.2	743	24.7	1,256	23.2	83.2
Male	1,906	78.8	2,264	75.3	4,170	76.9	286.1
Total	2,419	100.0	3,007	100.0	5,426	100.0	182.9
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	1,167	48.2	1,392	46.3	2,559	47.2	115.8
Black, non-Hispanic	1,012	41.8	1,356	45.1	2,368	43.6	503.1
Hispanic	138	5.7	157	5.2	295	5.4	141.3
Other, non-Hispanic	102	4.2	88	2.9	190	3.5	243.8
Unknown	0	0.0	14	0.5	14	0.3	
Total	2,419	100.0	3,007	100.0	5,426	100.0	182.9
Age at Diagnosis							
<13	19	0.8	23	0.8	42	0.8	8.3
13-14	0	0	8	0.3	8	0.2	10.0
15-24	200	8.3	808	26.9	1,008	18.6	248.5
25-34	804	33.2	1,036	34.5	1,840	33.9	476.0
35-44	868	35.9	713	23.7	1,581	29.1	433.6
45-54	400	16.5	318	10.6	718	13.2	186.1
55-64	108	4.5	81	2.7	189	3.5	51.1
65+	20	0.8	19	0.6	39	0.7	8.4
Unknown	0	0	1	0.0	1	0.0	0
Total	2,419	100.0	3,007	100.0	5,426	100.0	182.9
Exposure Category							
Male sex w/Male (MSM)	1,314	54.3	1,560	51.9	2,874	53.0	
Injection Drug Use	254	10.6	271	9.0	525	9.7	
MSM & IDU	146	6.0	126	4.2	272	5.0	
High-risk Heterosexual	503	20.8	601	20.0	1,104	20.4	
Transfusion/Hemophiliac/Blood Products	10	0.4	9	0.3	19	0.4	
Pediatric (all risks)	19	0.8	13	0.4	32	0.6	
No Identified/Reported Risk	173	7.2	427	14.2	600	11.1	
Total	2,419	100.0	3,007	100.0	5,426	100.0	
Cell size less than 5 beyond State or Regional level not released. *Per 100,000 population + Other includes: non-Hispanic American Indian/AK Native, Asian, HI Pacific Islander and Multi race Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with AIDS as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year. HIV (Stage 0-2) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with HIV non-AIDS as of December 31, 2014. HIV/AIDS Prevalence: HIV disease- the combined total number of persons living with HIV and/or AIDS as of December 31, 2014. Source: Arkansas eHARS (enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System), accessed January 26, 2016							

As of December 31, 2014 there were 5,426 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Arkansas. The greatest number of living cases were male (4,170). There were more whites (2,559) living with the condition compared to other racial groups. However, the infection rate was greatest among blacks (503.1 per 100,000) compared to other racial groups. This was 5 times the rate for whites (115.8 per 100,000). During this period, there were more living cases of HIV than Stage 3 (AIDS). Most of the living cases were between the ages of 25 and 34 followed by the 35-44 age range. In addition, as noted in national trends, the majority of the prevalent cases of HIV/AIDS in Arkansas had an attributed risk of MSM (53%).

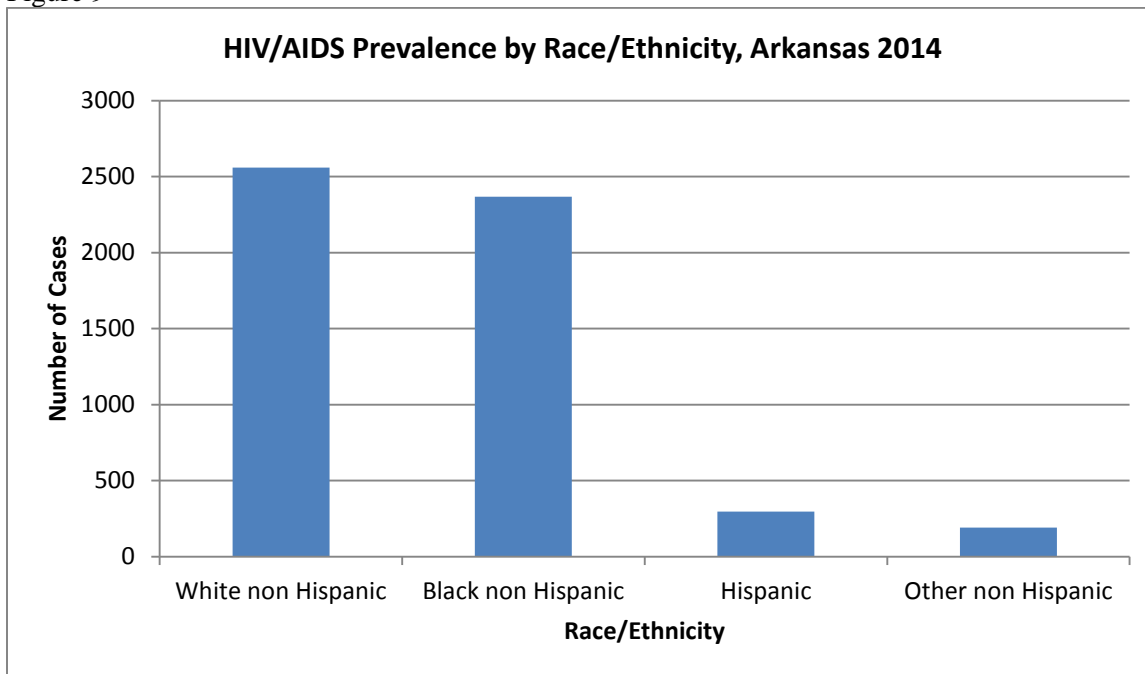


Figure 8



In 2014, there were approximately 4,170 males and 1,256 females living with HIV/AIDS in Arkansas (Figure 8). There have traditionally been more males living with HIV/AIDS in Arkansas than females. This is similar to national trends.

Figure 9



The racial distribution of these cases was white, followed by blacks, Hispanics and Other races; respectively (Figure 9). This make-up mirrors the historic trend of prevalent cases here in Arkansas and nationally. Although the greatest number of prevalent cases were white, greater than 50% of the living cases of HIV/AIDS during this time were minorities and the greatest rate of infection was among blacks compared to whites (Table 6).

### Arkansas Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity

Table 7	White Non-Hispanic						
	Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV Prevalence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV/AIDS Prevalence Jan-Dec 2014		Rate*
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Gender							
Female	163	14.0	275	19.8	438	17.1	39.0
Male	1,004	86.0	1,117	80.2	2,121	82.9	195.5
Total	1,167	100.0	1,392	100.0	2,559	100.0	115.8
Age at Diagnosis							
<13	5	0.4	7	0.5	12	0.5	3.6
13-14	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0	1.9
15-24	56	4.8	264	19.0	320	12.5	115.1
25-34	379	32.5	520	37.4	899	35.1	331.1
35-44	444	38.0	363	26.1	807	31.5	304.0
45-54	217	18.6	175	12.6	392	15.3	130.8
55-64	57	4.9	48	3.4	105	4.1	35.1
65+	9	0.8	14	1.0	23	0.9	5.6
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	1,167	100.0	1,392	100.0	2,559	100.0	115.8
Exposure Category							
Male sex w/Male (MSM)	720	61.7	779	56.0	1,499	58.6	
Injection Drug Use	118	10.1	163	11.7	281	11.0	
MSM & IDU	105	9.0	81	5.8	186	7.3	
High-risk Heterosexual	154	13.2	192	13.8	346	13.5	
Transfusion/Hemophiliac/Blood Products	8	0.7	5	0.4	13	0.5	
Pediatric (all risks)	5	0.4	5	0.4	10	0.4	
No Identified/Reported Risk	57	4.9	167	12.0	224	8.8	
Total	1,167	100.0	1,392	100.0	2,559	100.0	
Cell size less than 5 beyond State or Regional level not released.							
*Per 100,000 population							
Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with AIDS as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year.							
HIV (Stage 0-2) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with HIV non-AIDS as of December 31, 2014.							
HIV/AIDS Prevalence: HIV disease- the combined total number of persons living with HIV and/or AIDS as of December 31, 2014.							
Source: Arkansas eHARS (enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System), accessed January 26, 2016							

Among whites living with HIV/AIDS in 2014, the majority of the cases were male (2,121) compared to females (438). The infection rate for living white males (195.5 per 100,000) was five times that of white females (39.0 per 100,000). The majority of the living cases at the end of 2014 were between the ages of 25 and 44 (67%), with the greatest number (899) and infection rate being among persons between the ages of 25-34 (331.1 per 100,000).

The primary risk factor reported for living cases was MSM (59%), followed by high-risk heterosexual (14%).

### Arkansas Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity

Table 8	Black Non-Hispanic						
	Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV Prevalence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV/AIDS Prevalence Jan-Dec 2014		Rate*
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Gender							
Female	297	29.3	407	30.0	704	29.7	285.5
Male	715	70.7	949	70.0	1,664	70.3	742.5
Total	1,012	100.0	1,356	100.0	2,368	100.0	503.1
Age at Diagnosis							
<13	14	1.4	12	0.9	26	1.1	26.3
13-14	0	0.0	7	0.5	7	0.3	44.9
15-24	121	12.0	469	34.6	590	24.9	744.8
25-34	328	32.4	433	31.9	761	32.1	1143.3
35-44	344	34.0	282	20.8	626	26.4	1097.3
45-54	151	14.9	123	9.1	274	11.6	480.4
55-64	44	4.3	26	1.9	70	3.0	132.6
65+	10	1.0	4	0.3	14	0.6	32.2
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	1,012	100.0	1,356	100.0	2,368	100.0	503.1
Exposure Category							
Male sex w/Male (MSM)	475	46.9	649	47.9	1,124	47.5	
Injection Drug Use	106	10.5	91	6.7	197	8.3	
MSM & IDU	33	3.3	36	2.7	69	2.9	
High-risk Heterosexual	307	30.3	362	26.7	669	28.3	
Transfusion/Hemophiliac/Blood Products	2	0.2	4	0.3	6	0.3	
Pediatric (all risks)	14	1.4	6	0.4	20	0.8	
No Identified/Reported Risk	75	7.4	208	15.3	283	12.0	
Total	1,012	100.0	1,356	100.0	2,368	100.0	
Cell size less than 5 beyond State or Regional level not released. *Per 100,000 population Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with AIDS as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year. HIV (Stage 0-2) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with HIV non-AIDS as of December 31, 2014. HIV/AIDS Prevalence: HIV disease- the combined total number of persons living with HIV and/or AIDS as of December 31, 2014. Source: Arkansas eHARS (enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System), accessed January 26, 2016							

As of the end of December 2014, the number of living HIV/AIDS cases among blacks in Arkansas was 2,368. The greatest number of cases was among males (1,664) compared to females (704). The infection rate for living black males (742.5 per 100,000) in 2014 was almost 3 times that for black females (285.5 per 100,000). Black women make up the greatest percentage of women living with the condition in the state. This is consistent with national trends. The most prevalent age groups of living cases among blacks in 2014 were the 25-34 age group and the 35-44 age group. The most reported risk factor among living cases was MSM (48%) followed by high-risk heterosexual (28%). This is the only population in Arkansas having a risk factor of high-risk heterosexual contact greater than 25%. The majority of which was reported by female cases.

### Arkansas Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity

Table 9	Hispanic						
	Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV Prevalence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV/AIDS Prevalence Jan-Dec 2014		Rate*
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Gender							
Female	29	21.0	38	24.2	67	22.7	68.3
Male	109	79.0	119	75.8	228	77.3	205.9
Total	138	100.0	157	100.0	295	100.0	141.3
Age at Diagnosis							
<13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
13-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
15-24	10	7.2	46	29.3	56	19.0	154.3
25-34	63	45.7	51	32.5	114	38.6	329.3
35-44	47	34.1	43	27.4	90	30.5	293.6
45-54	17	12.3	15	9.6	32	10.8	161.2
55-64	1	0.7	2	1.3	3	1.0	28.7
65+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	138	100.0	157	100.0	295	100.0	141.3
Exposure Category							
Male sex w/Male (MSM)	66	47.8	78	49.7	144	48.8	
Injection Drug Use	14	10.1	9	5.7	23	7.8	
MSM & IDU	5	3.6	6	3.8	11	3.7	
High-risk Heterosexual	23	16.7	29	18.5	52	17.6	
Transfusion/Hemophiliac/Blood Products	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Pediatric (all risks)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
No Identified/Reported Risk	30	21.7	35	22.3	65	22.0	
Total	138	100.0	157	100.0	295	100.0	
Cell size less than 5 beyond State or Regional level not released. *Per 100,000 population Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with AIDS as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year. HIV (Stage 0-2) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with HIV non-AIDS as of December 31, 2014. HIV/AIDS Prevalence: HIV disease- the combined total number of persons living with HIV and /or AIDS as of December 31, 2014. Source: Arkansas eHARS (enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System), accessed January 26, 2016							

At the end of 2014, there were 295 Hispanic persons living with HIV/AIDS in Arkansas. The greatest number of living cases among Hispanics in Arkansas were male (228); with males (205.9 per 100,000) having an infection rate 3 times that of females (68.3 per 100,000). The greatest percentage of living Hispanic cases were between the ages of 25-34 (39%) followed by 35-44 (31%). The most reported risk factor among living Hispanic cases was MSM (49%) followed by high-risk heterosexual contact (18%).

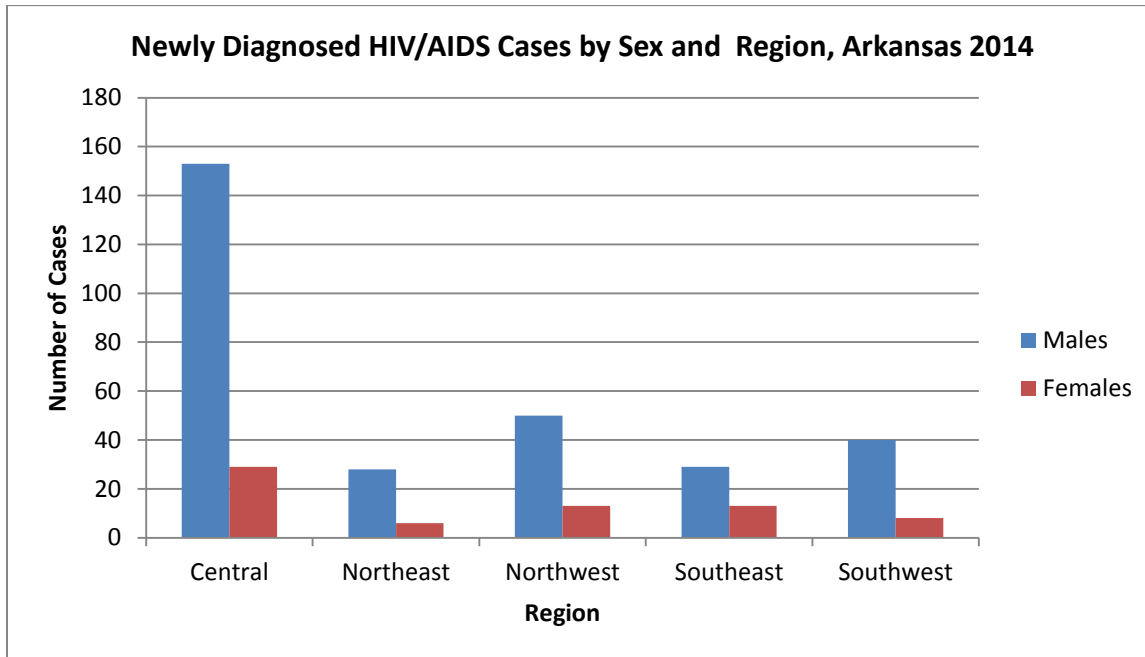
### Arkansas Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity

Table 10	Other Non-Hispanic						
	Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV Prevalence Jan-Dec 2014		HIV/AIDS Prevalence Jan-Dec 2014		Rate*
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Gender							
Female	24	23.5	20	22.7	44	23.2	109.0
Male	78	76.5	68	77.3	146	76.8	388.9
Total	102	100.0	88	100.0	190	100.0	243.8
Age at Diagnosis							
<13	0	0.0	4	4.5	4	2.1	25.2
13-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
15-24	13	12.7	28	31.8	41	21.6	339.8
25-34	34	33.3	31	35.2	65	34.2	469.0
35-44	33	32.4	21	23.9	54	28.4	471.9
45-54	15	14.7	1	1.1	16	8.4	173.7
55-64	6	5.9	3	3.4	9	4.7	122.7
65+	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	17.2
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	102	100.0	88	100.0	190	100.0	243.8
Exposure Category							
Male sex w/Male (MSM)	53	52.0	50	56.8	103	54.2	
Injection Drug Use	16	15.7	7	8.0	23	12.1	
MSM & IDU	3	2.9	3	3.4	6	3.2	
High-risk Heterosexual	19	18.6	16	18.2	35	18.4	
Transfusion/Hemophiliac/Blood Products	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Pediatric (all risks)	0	0.0	2	2.3	2	1.1	
No Identified/Reported Risk	11	10.8	10	11.4	21	11.1	
Total	102	100.0	88	100.0	190	100.0	
Cell size less than 5 beyond State or Regional level not released. * Per 100,000 population + Other includes: non-Hispanic American Indian/AK Native, Asian, HI Pacific Islander and Multi race Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with AIDS as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year. HIV (Stage 0-2) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with HIV non-AIDS as of December 31, 2014. HIV/AIDS Prevalence: HIV disease- the combined total number of persons living with HIV and /or AIDS as of December 31, 2014. Source: Arkansas eHARS (enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System), accessed January 26, 2016							

There were 190 cases of persons living with HIV/AIDS in the Other race category in Arkansas as of the end of 2014. This category includes American Indian/AK Natives, Asian/HI Pacific Islanders and Multi-race. The majority of these cases were male (77%). There were more people in this group living with Stage 3 (AIDS) compared to HIV in the state. The primary age groups of living cases were 25-34 (34%) and 35-44 (28%). The primary risk factor reported among the prevalent cases was MSM (54%), followed by high-risk heterosexual (18%).

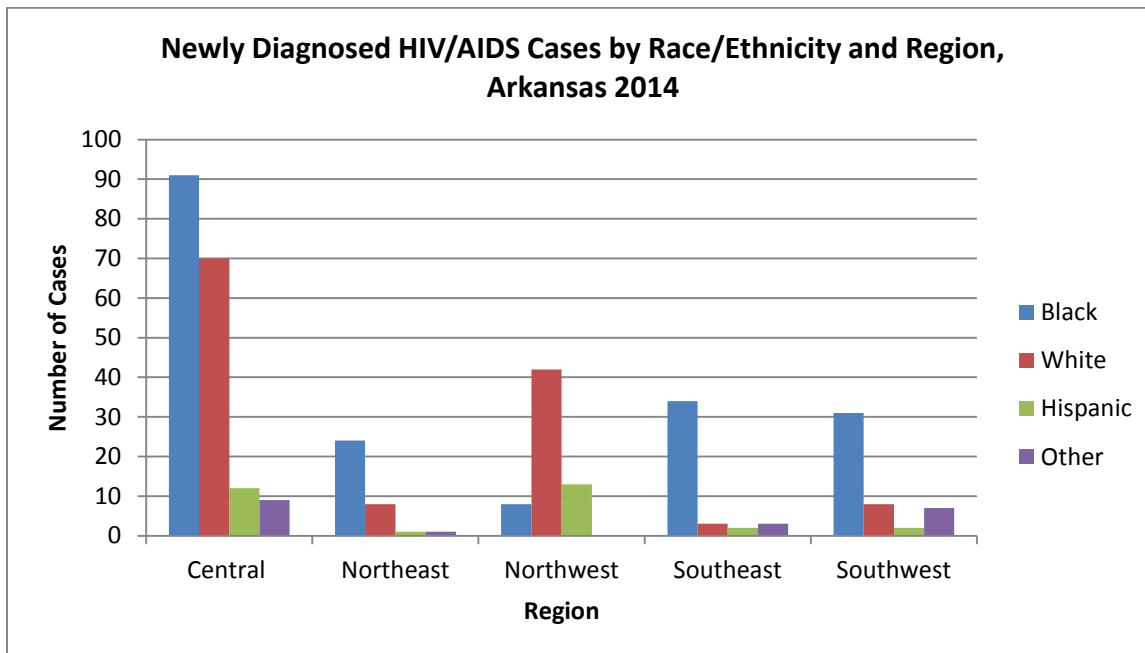
## **Regional Data**

Figure 10



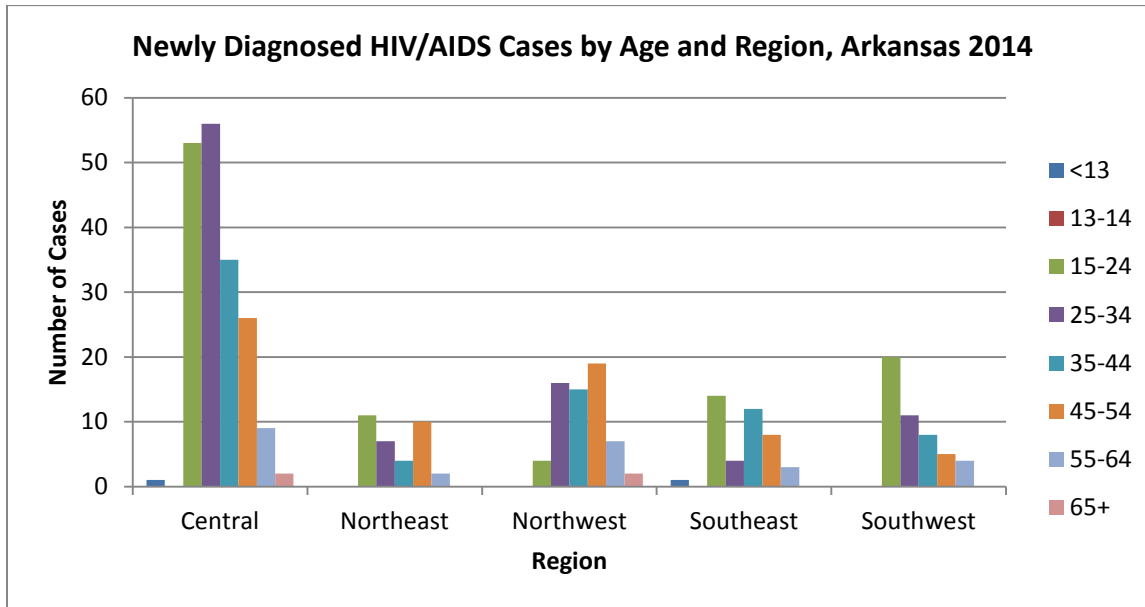
In 2014, the Central Region had the greatest number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV/AIDS in the state. Males comprised the majority of new diagnoses in each of the five regions, as shown above. Central Region had the greatest number of new diagnoses among females in the state in 2014 (Figure 10).

Figure 11



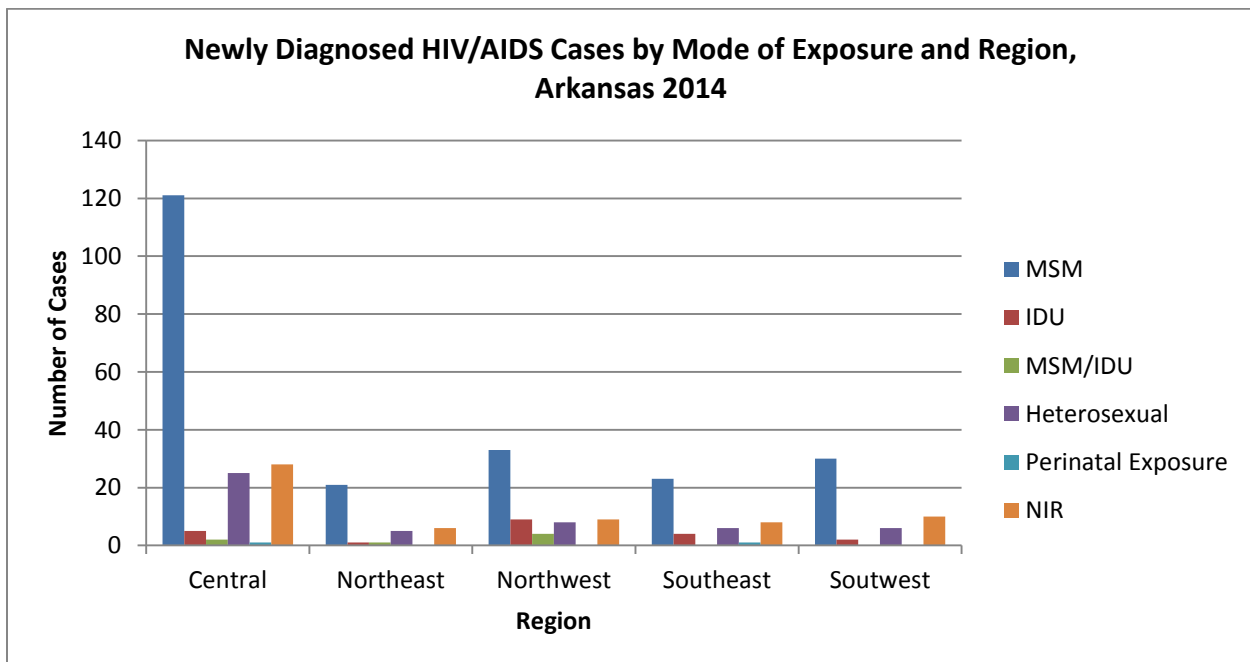
The Central Region had the greatest number of new diagnoses among both blacks and whites (Figure 11). The Northwest Region had the second highest number of new diagnoses among whites and greatest number of new diagnoses among Hispanics in the state. In the Southeast and Southwest Regions, blacks were the most impacted making up the greatest number of new diagnoses (Figure 11).

Figure 12



In 2014, the 15-24 age group was the most impacted by HIV/AIDS in Arkansas (Figure 12). As shown above there were new diagnoses among this age group in each region of the state. The majority of new diagnoses among this age group were located in the Central and Southwest Regions. The 25-34 age group had the second highest number of new diagnoses.

Figure 13



The primary risk factor reported among new diagnoses in Arkansas in 2014 was MSM (Figure 13). The majority of these reports were located in the Central Region followed by the Northwest and Southwest Regions. The next highest risk factor reported was high-risk heterosexual contact. There was also a significant portion of new diagnoses having no identified risk reported at the time of report, as shown above. These are currently under investigation.



## Central Public Health Region

Table 11

Counties: Faulkner, Garland, Grant, Lonoke, Perry, Pulaski, Saline												
	Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence		HIV Incidence		HIV/AIDS Incidence		Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence		HIV Prevalence		HIV/AIDS Prevalence	
	Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender												
Female	13	22.8	16	12.8	29	15.9	185	18.4	250	18.8	435	18.6
Male	44	77.2	109	87.2	153	84.1	823	81.7	1079	81.2	1902	81.4
Total	57	100.0	125	100.0	182	100.0	1,008	100.0	1,329	100.0	2,337	100.0
Race/Ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	20	35.1	50	40.0	70	38.5	445	44.2	583	43.9	1,028	44.0
Black, non-Hispanic	30	52.6	61	48.8	91	50.0	463	45.9	641	48.2	1,104	47.2
Hispanic	4	7.0	8	6.4	12	6.6	49	4.9	53	4.0	102	4.4
Other, non-Hispanic	3	5.3	6	4.8	9	5.0	51	5.1	46	3.5	97	4.2
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.5	6	0.3
Total	57	100.0	125	100.0	182	100.0	1,008	100.0	1,329	100.0	2,337	100.0
Age at Diagnosis												
<13	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.6	9	0.9	10	0.8	19	0.8
13-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.3	4	0.2
15-24	6	10.5	47	37.6	53	29.1	99	9.8	361	27.2	460	19.7
25-34	13	22.8	43	34.4	56	30.8	316	31.4	472	35.5	788	33.7
35-44	20	35.1	15	12.0	35	19.2	357	35.4	304	22.9	661	28.3
45-54	9	15.8	17	13.6	26	14.3	169	16.8	137	10.3	306	13.1
55-64	8	14.0	1	0.8	9	4.9	49	4.9	33	2.5	82	3.5
65+	1	1.8	1	0.8	2	1.1	9	0.9	7	0.5	16	0.7
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Total	57	100.0	125	100.0	182	100.0	1,008	100.0	1,329	100.0	2,337	100.0
Exposure Category												
Male sex w/Male (MSM)	32	56.1	89	71.2	121	66.5	608	60.3	777	58.5	1,385	59.3
Injection Drug Use	1	1.8	4	3.2	5	2.7	84	8.3	78	5.9	162	6.9
MSM & IDU	2	3.5	0	0.0	2	1.1	53	5.3	46	3.5	99	4.2
High-risk Heterosexual	11	19.3	14	11.2	25	13.7	169	16.8	218	16.4	387	16.6
Transfusion/Hemophiliac/Blood Products	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.3	3	0.2	6	0.3
Pediatric (all risks)	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.5	9	0.9	6	0.5	15	0.6
No Identified/Reported Risk	11	19.3	17	13.6	28	15.4	82	8.1	201	15.1	283	12.1
Total	57	100.0	125	100.0	182	100.0	1,008	100.0	1,329	100.0	2,337	100.0

+ Other includes: non-Hispanic American Indian/AK Native, Asian, HI Pacific Islander and Multi race  
 Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence: the number of new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year. HIV (Stage 0-2) Incidence: the number of new HIV non-AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. HIV/AIDS Incidence: HIV disease- the number of new HIV and new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with AIDS as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year. HIV (Stage 0-2) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with HIV non-AIDS as of December 31, 2014. HIV/AIDS Prevalence: HIV disease- the combined total number of persons living with HIV and /or AIDS as of December 31, 2014. Source: Arkansas eHARS (enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System), accessed January 26, 2016

In 2014, the Central Region was the most heavily impacted region of the state, having an HIV/AIDS infection rate of 22.0 per 100,000. This region was also residence to the largest number of living HIV/AIDS cases (2,337) in the state. This region had the greatest number of new diagnoses in 2014 among males (153) in the state. This region had the greatest number of new diagnoses of HIV/AIDS among blacks (91) in the state. The majority of new diagnoses in Central Region were among the 25-34 age group (56). This was the largest number of new diagnoses for this age group in the state. This region also comprised the greatest number of new cases among MSM in the state.

**Northeast Public Health Region**

Table 12

Counties: Cleburne, Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Fulton, Izard, Greene, Independence, Jackson, Lawrence, Mississippi, Poinsett, Randolph, Sharp, Stone, White, Woodruff												
	Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence		HIV Incidence		HIV/AIDS Incidence		Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence		HIV Prevalence		HIV/AIDS Prevalence	
	Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Gender</b>												
Female	3	23.1	3	14.3	6	17.7	81	26.4	158	39.3	239	33.7
Male	10	76.9	18	85.7	28	82.4	226	73.6	244	60.7	470	66.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White, non-Hispanic	4	30.8	4	19.1	8	23.5	153	49.8	177	44.0	330	46.5
Black, non-Hispanic	9	69.2	15	71.4	24	70.6	131	42.7	200	49.8	331	46.7
Hispanic	0	0.0	1	4.8	1	2.9	13	4.2	16	4.0	29	4.1
Other, non-Hispanic	0	0.0	1	4.8	1	2.9	10	3.3	9	2.2	19	2.7
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age at Diagnosis</b>												
<13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	3	0.8	4	0.6
13-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-24	1	7.7	10	47.6	11	32.4	28	9.1	127	31.6	155	21.9
25-34	3	23.1	4	19.1	7	20.6	92	30.0	133	33.1	225	31.7
35-44	2	15.4	2	9.5	4	11.8	105	34.2	92	22.9	197	27.8
45-54	7	53.9	3	14.3	10	29.4	68	22.2	39	9.7	107	15.1
55-64	0	0.0	2	9.5	2	5.9	11	3.6	7	1.7	18	2.5
65+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	1	0.2	3	0.4
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Exposure Category</b>												
Male sex w/Male (MSM)	7	53.9	14	66.7	21	61.8	156	50.8	168	41.8	324	45.7
Injection Drug Use	0	0.0	1	4.8	1	2.9	24	7.8	46	11.4	70	9.9
MSM & IDU	1	7.7	0	0.0	1	2.9	15	4.9	14	3.5	29	4.1
High-risk Heterosexual	3	23.1	2	9.5	5	14.7	84	27.4	118	29.4	202	28.5
Transfusion/Hemophiliac/Blood Products	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.3
Pediatric (all risks)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.5	3	0.4
No Identified/Reported Risk	2	15.4	4	19.1	6	17.7	25	8.1	54	13.4	79	11.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>100.0</b>

+ Other includes: non-Hispanic American Indian/AK Native, Asian, HI Pacific Islander and Multi race  
 Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence: the number of new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year. HIV (Stage 0-2) Incidence: the number of new HIV non-AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. HIV/AIDS Incidence: HIV disease- the number of new HIV and new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with AIDS as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year. HIV (Stage 0-2) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with HIV non-AIDS as of December 31, 2014. HIV/AIDS Prevalence: HIV disease- the combined total number of persons living with HIV and /or AIDS as of December 31, 2014. Source: Arkansas eHARS (enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System), accessed January 26, 2016

The Northeast Region had the fourth largest number of new HIV/AIDS diagnoses (34) in the state. This region had the fourth largest number of new cases diagnosed among males (28) in the state. The greatest number of new diagnoses in this region were among blacks (24) compared to whites (8). The greatest number of new diagnoses in this region were between the ages of 15 and 24 (11) and 45-54 (10). The primary risk factor reported for new diagnoses in this region was MSM (62%), followed by high-risk heterosexual contact (15%).

**Northwest Public Health Region**

Table 13

Counties: Baxter, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Conway, Crawford, Franklin, Johnson, Logan, Madison, Marion, Newton, Pope, Searcy, Sebastian, Scott, Van Buren, Washington, Yell												
	Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence		HIV Incidence		HIV/AIDS Incidence		Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence		HIV Prevalence		HIV/AIDS Prevalence	
	Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Gender</b>												
Female	7	25.9	6	16.7	13	20.6	99	18.5	133	23.2	232	20.9
Male	20	74.1	30	83.3	50	79.4	436	81.5	441	76.8	877	79.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White, non-Hispanic	17	63.0	25	69.4	42	66.7	417	77.9	448	78.1	865	78.0
Black, non-Hispanic	6	22.2	2	5.6	8	12.7	44	8.2	55	9.6	99	8.9
Hispanic	4	14.8	9	25.0	13	20.6	56	10.5	59	10.3	115	10.4
Other, non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	3.4	12	2.1	30	2.7
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age at Diagnosis</b>												
<13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.6	6	1.1	9	0.8
13-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1
15-24	1	3.7	3	8.3	4	6.4	25	4.7	99	17.3	124	11.2
25-34	7	25.9	9	25.0	16	25.4	188	35.1	209	36.4	397	35.8
35-44	6	22.2	9	25.0	15	23.8	209	39.1	155	27.0	364	32.8
45-54	10	37.0	9	25.0	19	30.2	86	16.1	73	12.7	159	14.3
55-64	1	3.7	6	16.7	7	11.1	20	3.7	27	4.7	47	4.2
65+	2	7.4	0	0.0	2	3.2	4	0.78	4	0.7	8	0.7
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Exposure Category</b>												
Male sex w/Male (MSM)	12	44.4	21	58.3	33	52.4	304	56.8	305	53.1	609	54.9
Injection Drug Use	2	7.4	7	19.4	9	14.3	64	12.0	69	12.0	133	12.0
MSM & IDU	2	7.4	2	5.6	4	6.4	44	8.2	39	6.8	83	7.5
High-risk Heterosexual	6	22.2	2	5.6	8	12.7	91	17.0	90	15.7	181	16.3
Transfusion/Hemophiliac/Blood Products	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	4	0.7	6	0.5
Pediatric (all risks)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.6	3	0.5	6	0.5
No Identified/Reported Risk	5	18.5	4	11.1	9	14.3	27	5.1	64	11.2	91	8.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>100.0</b>

+ Other includes: non-Hispanic American Indian/AK Native, Asian, HI Pacific Islander and Multi race  
 Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence: the number of new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year. HIV (Stage 0-2) Incidence: the number of new HIV non-AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. HIV/AIDS Incidence: HIV disease- the number of new HIV and new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with AIDS as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year. HIV (Stage 0-2) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with HIV non-AIDS as of December 31, 2014. HIV/AIDS Prevalence: HIV disease- the combined total number of persons living with HIV and /or AIDS as of December 31, 2014. Source: Arkansas eHARS (enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System), accessed January 26, 2016

The Northwest Region is the second largest metropolitan area in the State of Arkansas. This region had the second largest percentage of new diagnoses (17%) in the state in 2014. The majority of new diagnoses were males (79%) compared to females (21%). The majority of the new diagnoses in this region were white (67%) and Hispanic (21%). The primary age group of new diagnoses in the Northwest Region was 45-54 (19) followed by the 25-34 (16) age group. The primary risk factor reported for new diagnoses in this area of the state was MSM (52%), followed by IDU (14%).

**Southeast Public Health Region**

Table 14

Counties: Arkansas, Ashley, Bradley, Chicot, Cleveland, Desha, Drew, Jefferson, Lee, Lincoln, Monroe, Phillips, Prairie, St. Francis												
	Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence		HIV Incidence		HIV/AIDS Incidence		Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence		HIV Prevalence		HIV/AIDS Prevalence	
	Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender												
Female	6	27.3	7	35.0	13	31.0	78	24.5	116	28.7	194	26.8
Male	16	72.7	13	65.0	29	69.0	241	75.6	288	71.3	529	73.2
Total	22	100.0	20	100.0	42	100.0	319	100.0	404	100.0	723	100.0
Race/Ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	1	4.6	2	10.0	3	7.1	60	18.8	80	19.8	140	19.4
Black, non-Hispanic	18	81.8	16	80.0	34	81.0	232	72.7	291	72.0	523	72.3
Hispanic	1	4.6	1	5.0	2	4.8	10	3.1	19	4.7	29	4.0
Other, non-Hispanic	2	9.1	1	5.0	3	7.1	17	5.3	12	3.0	29	4.0
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	2	0.3
Total	22	100.0	20	100.0	42	100.0	319	100.0	404	100.0	723	100.0
Age at Diagnosis												
<13	0	0.0	1	5.0	1	2.4	3	0.6	3	1.1	6	0.8
13-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2	3	0.1
15-24	1	4.6	13	65.0	14	33.3	31	4.7	122	17.3	153	11.2
25-34	3	13.6	1	5.0	4	9.5	115	35.1	125	36.4	240	35.8
35-44	11	50.0	1	5.0	12	28.6	119	39.1	96	27.0	215	32.8
45-54	4	18.2	4	20.0	8	19.1	36	16.1	46	12.7	82	14.3
55-64	3	13.6	0	0.0	3	7.1	13	3.7	6	4.7	19	4.2
65+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	3	0.7	5	0.7
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	22	100.0	20	100.0	42	100.0	319	100.0	404	100.0	723	100.0
Exposure Category												
Male sex w/Male (MSM)	11	50.0	12	60.0	23	54.8	136	42.6	174	43.1	310	42.9
Injection Drug Use	1	4.6	3	15.0	4	9.5	48	15.1	52	12.9	100	13.8
MSM & IDU	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	6.3	13	3.2	33	4.6
High-risk Heterosexual	5	22.7	1	5.0	6	14.3	88	27.6	98	24.3	186	25.7
Transfusion/Hemophiliac/Blood Products	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.5	3	0.4
Pediatric (all risks)	0	0.0	1	5.0	1	2.4	3	0.9	1	0.3	4	0.6
No Identified/Reported Risk	5	22.7	3	15.0	8	19.1	23	7.2	64	15.8	87	12.0
Total	22	100.0	20	100.0	42	100.0	319	100.0	404	100.0	723	100.0

+ Other includes: non-Hispanic American Indian/AK Native, Asian, HI Pacific Islander and Multi race  
 Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence: the number of new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year. HIV (Stage 0-2) Incidence: the number of new HIV non-AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. HIV/AIDS Incidence: HIV disease- the number of new HIV and new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with AIDS as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year. HIV (Stage 0-2) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with HIV non-AIDS as of December 31, 2014. HIV/AIDS Prevalence: HIV disease- the combined total number of persons living with HIV and /or AIDS as of December 31, 2014. Source: Arkansas eHARS (enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System), accessed January 26, 2016

The Southeast Region had 42 new diagnoses of HIV/AIDS in 2014. The majority of new diagnoses in this region were male (69%) compared to female (31%). The majority of both newly diagnosed (81%) and living (72%) cases in this region were black. The greatest percentage of new diagnoses in this region were between the ages of 15 and 24 (33%) followed by those between the ages of 35 and 44 (29%). Whereas the primary age group of living cases of HIV/AIDS in 2014 was the 25-34 (240) age group. The primary risk factor reported for newly diagnosed cases in 2014 was MSM (55%), followed by high-risk heterosexual contact (14%).

**Southwest Public Health Region**

Table 15

Counties: Calhoun, Clark, Columbia, Dallas, Hempstead, Howard, Hot Spring, Lafayette, Little River, Miller, Montgomery, Nevada, Ouachita, Pike, Polk, Sevier, Union												
	Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence		HIV Incidence		HIV/AIDS Incidence		Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence		HIV Prevalence		HIV/AIDS Prevalence	
	Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Gender</b>												
Female	6	40.0	2	6.1	8	16.7	70	28.0	86	28.9	156	28.5
Male	9	60.0	31	93.9	40	83.3	180	72.0	212	71.1	392	71.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White, non-Hispanic	0	0.0	8	24.2	8	16.7	92	36.8	104	35.0	196	35.8
Black, non-Hispanic	13	86.7	18	54.5	31	64.6	142	56.8	169	56.7	311	56.9
Hispanic	0	0.0	2	6.1	2	4.2	10	4.0	10	3.4	20	3.7
Other, non-Hispanic	2	13.3	5	15.2	7	14.6	6	2.4	9	3.0	15	2.7
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	2.0	6	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age at Diagnosis</b>												
<13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	1	0.3	4	0.7
13-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-24	1	6.7	19	57.6	20	41.7	17	6.8	99	33.2	116	21.2
25-34	4	26.7	7	21.2	11	22.9	92	36.8	97	32.6	189	34.5
35-44	4	26.7	4	12.1	8	16.7	79	31.6	66	22.2	145	26.5
45-54	2	13.3	3	9.1	5	10.4	41	16.4	23	7.7	64	11.7
55-64	4	26.7	0	0.0	4	8.3	15	6.0	8	2.7	23	4.2
65+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	4	1.3	7	1.3
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Exposure Category</b>												
Male sex w/Male (MSM)	7	46.7	23	69.7	30	62.5	110	44.0	136	45.6	246	45.0
Injection Drug Use	2	13.3	0	0.0	2	4.2	34	13.6	26	8.7	60	10.9
MSM & IDU	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	5.6	14	4.7	28	5.1
High-risk Heterosexual	5	33.3	1	3.0	6	12.5	71	28.4	77	25.8	148	27.0
Transfusion/Hemophiliac/Blood Products	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.4
Pediatric (all risks)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	1	0.3	4	0.7
No Identified/Reported Risk	1	6.7	9	27.3	10	20.8	16	6.4	44	14.8	60	11.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>100.0</b>

+ Other includes: non-Hispanic American Indian/AK Native, Asian, HI Pacific Islander and Multi race  
 Stage 3 (AIDS) Incidence: the number of new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year. HIV (Stage 0-2) Incidence: the number of new HIV non-AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. HIV/AIDS Incidence: HIV disease- the number of new HIV and new AIDS cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2014. Stage 3 (AIDS) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with AIDS as of December 31, 2014. This includes persons originally diagnosed as HIV and progressed to AIDS during the year. HIV (Stage 0-2) Prevalence: the number of persons reported as living with HIV non-AIDS as of December 31, 2014. HIV/AIDS Prevalence: HIV disease- the combined total number of persons living with HIV and /or AIDS as of December 31, 2014. Source: Arkansas eHARS (enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System), accessed January 26, 2016

The Southwest Region had the third highest number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV/AIDS (48) in 2014. The majority of the new diagnoses in this region was among males (40) compared to eight females. The majority of the new diagnoses in this region were black (65%), followed by 17% whites, and 4% Hispanics. The majority of new diagnoses in this region were between the ages of 15 and 24 (20), followed by the 25-34 (11) age group. The primary risk factor reported for new diagnoses in this region was MSM (63%), followed by high-risk heterosexual contact (13%).

## **Trends and Exposure Risk Analyses**

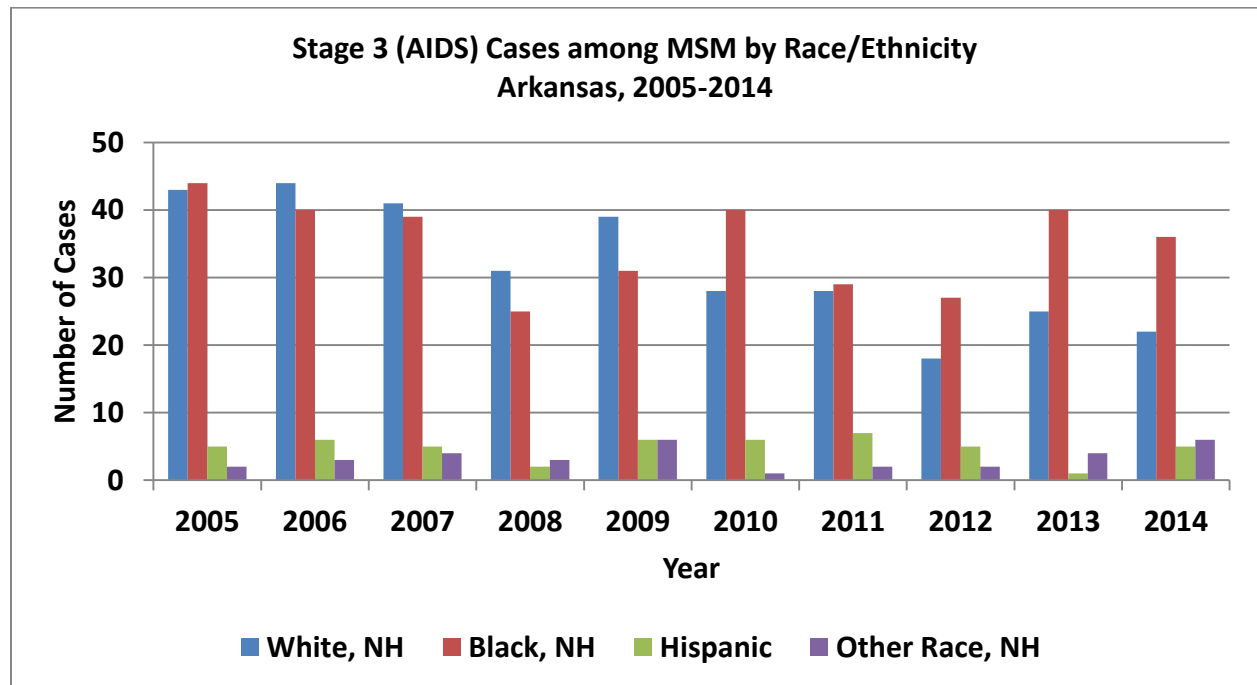
## Risk Factor Analysis

Historically in Arkansas, as in the US, the HIV epidemic has disproportionately impacted men; particularly men who have sex with men (MSM). Since 1985, there has been an increase in the overall number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV, particularly Stage 3 (AIDS) cases noting a risk factor of MSM reported in Arkansas. Beginning in 2010, there was a noticeable shift in the number of newly diagnosed cases of Stage 3 (AIDS) reported in Arkansas among black MSM. For the first time, the number of newly diagnosed Stage 3 (AIDS) cases among black MSM in Arkansas exceeded that of white MSM and has remained so until now (Figure 14). This shift is congruent with the national trends reported by CDC. According to their 2014 report on MSM, the number of Stage 3 (AIDS) cases among black/African American MSM (5,359) exceeded that of white MSM (4,847) for the first time in 2010 and has remained so since that time.

**Table 16: Stage 3 (AIDS) cases among Men who have sex with men by year of diagnosis and race/ethnicity, Arkansas 1985-2014**

Race/Ethnicity	MSM Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases		
	Year of Report		
	1985-1994	1995-2004	2005-2014
	Number	Number	Number
White non-Hispanic	683	534	319
Black non-Hispanic	200	347	351
Hispanic	7	25	33
Other	8	35	48
<b>Total</b>	898	941	751

Figure 14



The number of new cases in the Injection Drug Use (IDU) exposure category has decreased significantly in Arkansas over the past 30 years; particularly among male IDU (Table 17). This trend is consistent with national data. According to CDC, from 2008-2013 there has been greater than a 10% decrease in the number of new diagnoses among IDU overall.

**Table 17: Stage 3 (AIDS) cases among Injection Drug Users (IDU) by year of Diagnosis and race/ethnicity, Arkansas 1985-2014**

Race/Ethnicity	IDU AIDS Cases Year of Report					
	1985-1994		1995-2004		2005-2014	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>White non-Hispanic</b>	79	31	88	36	27	22
<b>Black non-Hispanic</b>	61	38	81	32	27	19
<b>Hispanic</b>	2	0	5	2	7	3
<b>Other</b>	0	4	3	2	6	3
<b>Total</b>	142	73	177	72	67	47

There was an increase in the number of new diagnoses among females in Arkansas from 1985 (2) to 2006 (117), and a decrease in the number of new diagnoses from 2006 to 2014 (69). Nationally, CDC notes a decrease in the overall number of new diagnoses among women in the United States.

The majority of the female cases in Arkansas over the past 30 years had a reported exposure of high-risk heterosexual contact, with the majority noting sex with a known HIV positive male or bisexual partner. The number of newly diagnosed males in Arkansas noting heterosexual risk decreased from 1995 to 2014 (Figure 15). This is consistent with national trends.

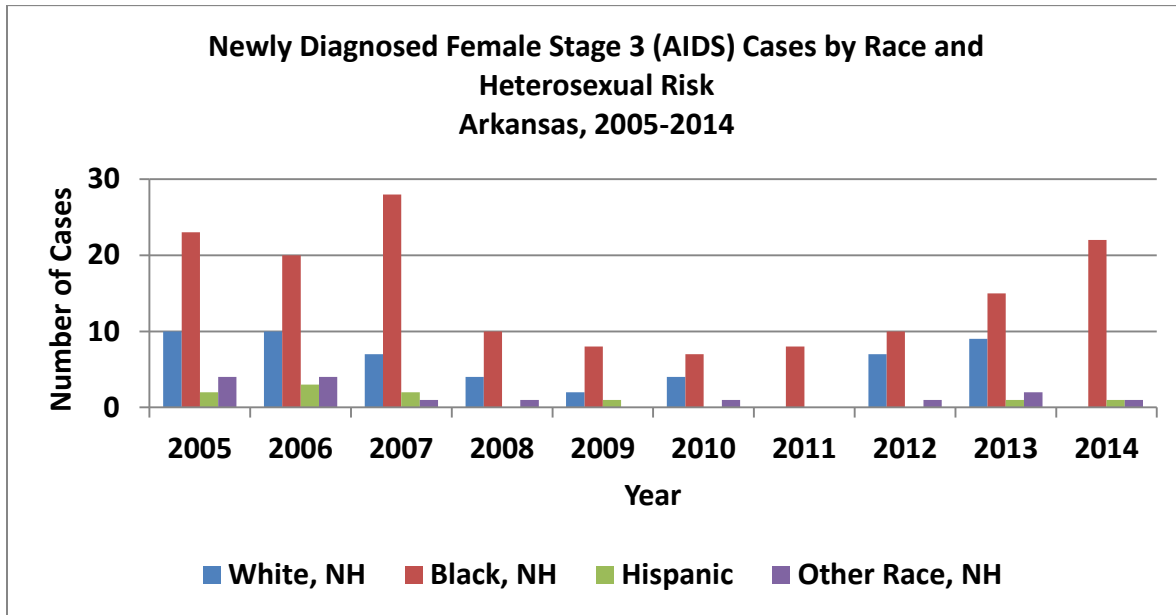
According to CDC, in 2014 new diagnoses among males noted primary risks of MSM (82%), heterosexual (9%), IDU (5%) and MSM/IDU (3%). In addition, for cases among women, 87% heterosexual, 13% IDU and less than 1% other categories (Table 18).

**Table 18: Stage 3 (AIDS) cases attributed to Heterosexual contact by year of diagnosis and race/ethnicity, Arkansas 1985-2014**

Race/Ethnicity	Heterosexual Stage 3 (AIDS) Year of Report					
	1985-1994		1995-2004		2005-2014	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>White non-Hispanic</b>	19	44	50	99	19	53
<b>Black non-Hispanic</b>	35	54	85	200	54	151
<b>Hispanic</b>	1	0	6	6	4	10
<b>Other</b>	1	2	1	1	4	15
<b>Total</b>	56	100	142	306	81	229

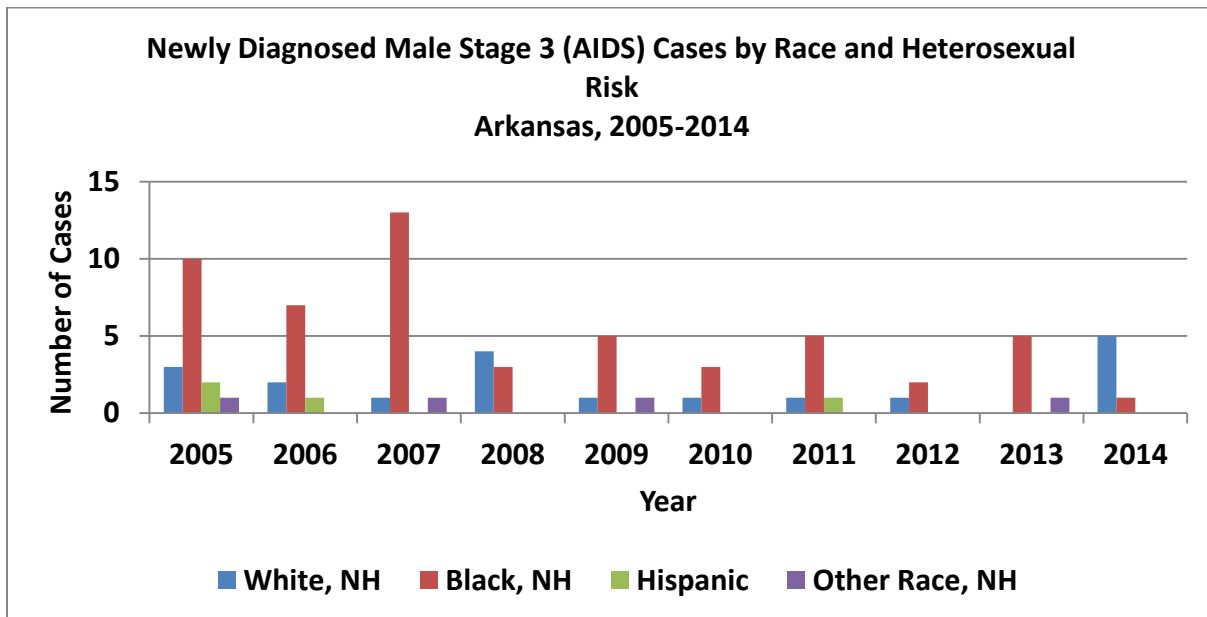


Figure 15



A closer look at the time period of 2005 -2014 shows Stage 3 (AIDS) diagnoses among women in Arkansas decreasing from 2005 to 2010 and then making an uptick from 2010 to 2014 (Figure 15). The disease burden has been greatest among black women in Arkansas, with the peak of new diagnoses being highest in 2007, shown above. This trend of disease burden among black women is consistent with national data.

Figure 16



Since 2005, there has been an overall decrease in the number of Stage 3 (AIDS) cases among males noting heterosexual contact as their primary risk factor in Arkansas (Figure 16). As shown above the majority of the male cases that noted heterosexual contact as their primary risk factor over the years were black.

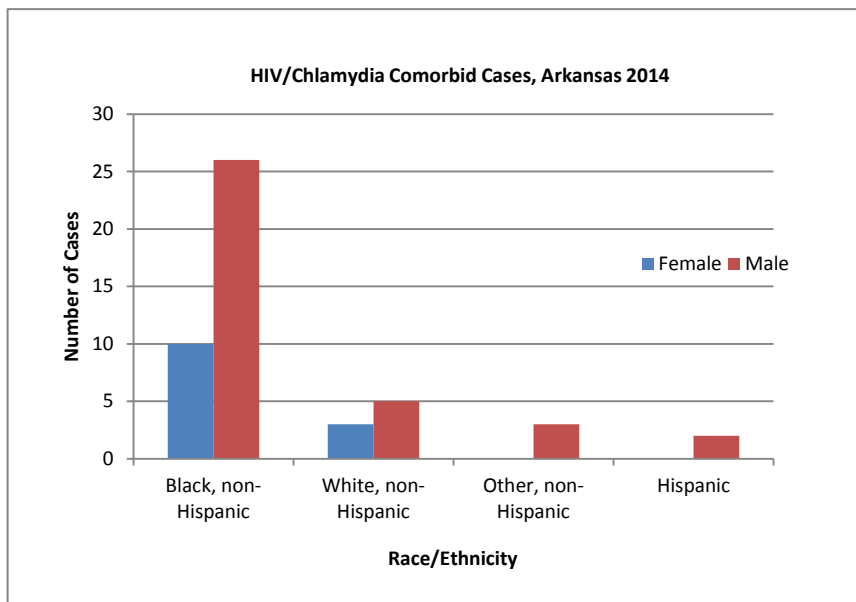
## **HIV/STI Co-Morbidities**

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) are good indicators of HIV risk. In 2014, there were several co-infected cases of HIV and various STIs noted below. There were 15,428 chlamydia cases reported in 2014 in the State of Arkansas. The majority of the cases were among females (75%). The majority of the cases were among blacks (50%). In addition, most of the cases were between the ages of 15 and 24 (72%). The Central and Northwest Regions had the greatest percentages of cases reported in 2014. In 2014, there were a total of 49 comorbid HIV and chlamydia cases in Arkansas. The majority of these were black (74%) and male (Figure 17); and between the ages of 15 and 24 (76%) (Table 19).

Table 19

HIV/Chlamydia Comorbidity Cases Arkansas 2014		
Gender	Number	Percent
Male	36	73.0
Female	13	27.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	8	16.3
Black, non-Hispanic	36	73.5
Hispanic	2	6.1
Other	3	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age at Diagnosis</b>		
10-14	-	-
15-24	18	37.0
25-34	19	39.0
35-44	6	12.0
45-54	5	10.0
55-64	-	-
65+	1	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Figure 17

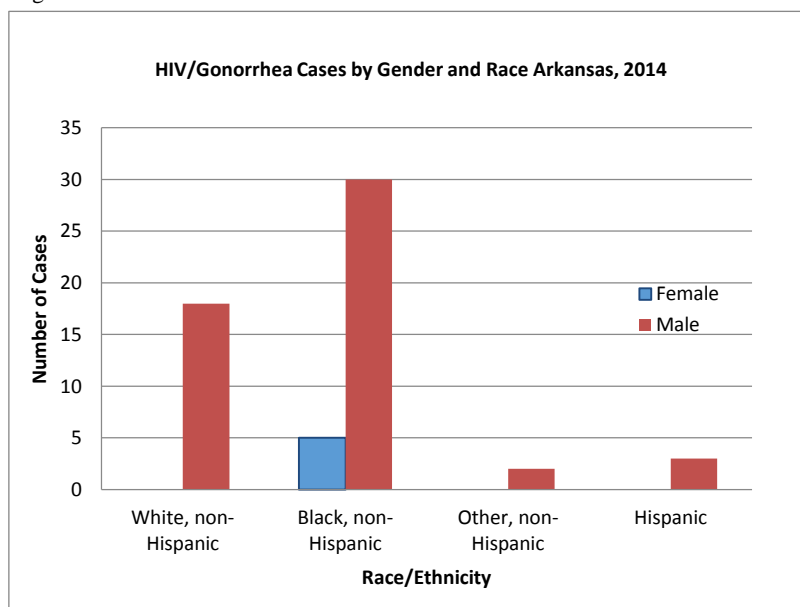


There were 4,398 new cases of gonorrhea reported in 2014 in Arkansas. Sixty-five percent of the cases were black, 30 percent white and approximately 2% Hispanic. The majority of the cases were female (55%). And the primary age group was 15-24 (61%). In 2014, there were 58 HIV and gonorrhea comorbid cases in Arkansas. The majority of these cases were male (91%) (Table 20) and black (Figure 18).

Table 20

HIV/Gonorrhea Comorbidity Cases Arkansas 2014		
Gender	Number	Percent
Male	53	91.0
Female	5	9.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	18	31.0
Black, non-Hispanic	35	60.3
Hispanic	3	3.5
Other	2	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age at Diagnosis</b>		
10-14	-	-
15-24	16	27.6
25-34	22	38.0
35-44	8	13.8
45-54	10	17.2
55-64	1	1.7
65+	1	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Figure 18

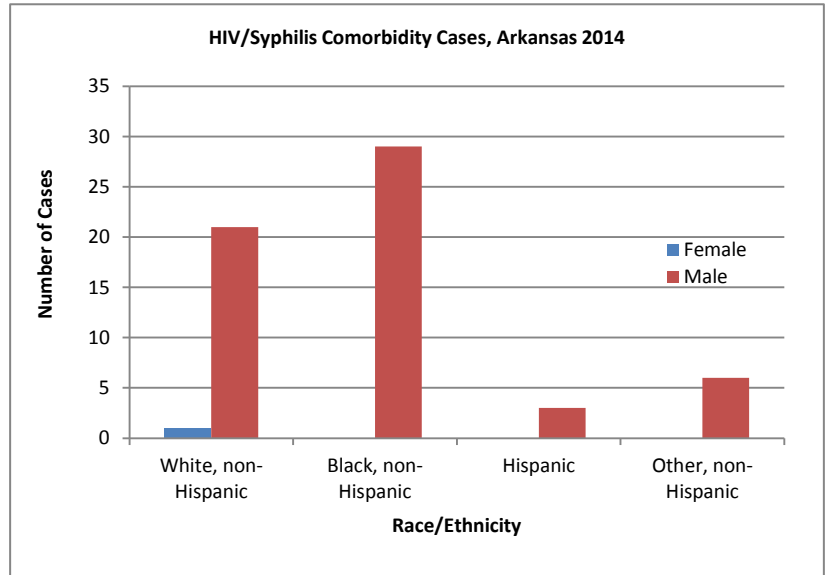


There were 257 early syphilis cases reported in 2014 in the State of Arkansas. The majority of the cases were male (75%). Fifty-two percent were black and forty-one percent were white. The majority of the new diagnoses were between the ages of 15 and 34 (71%). In 2014, there were 60 comorbid cases of HIV and syphilis in Arkansas (Table 21). The majority of the cases were male (98%) and black (48%) (Figure 19).

Table 21

HIV/Syphilis Comorbidity Cases Arkansas 2014		
Gender	Number	Percent
Male	59	98.3
Female	1	1.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	22	37.0
Black, non-Hispanic	29	48.0
Hispanic	3	5.0
Other	6	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age at Diagnosis</b>		
10-14	-	-
15-24	15	25.0
25-34	18	30.0
35-44	20	33.3
45-54	5	8.3
55-64	2	3.4
65+	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Figure 19



## GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

ADH	Arkansas Department of Health
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome / Stage 3
ART	Anti-retroviral Therapy
Case Definition	A standardized set of rules established and utilized to determine if a report of a particular condition can be counted as an official case for a particular disease; that allows for uniformity of disease classification and reporting both locally and nationally.
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Co-morbidity	An instance of co-infection (dual) infection of multiple disease conditions at the same time.
eHARS	enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System
HAART	Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Stages 0, 1, 2)
HIV disease (HIV/AIDS)	the inclusive definition for all HIV and AIDS cases combined regardless of the stage of disease progression. Stages 0 thru 3.
HRSA	Health Resources and Services Administration
IDU	Intravenous (Injection) Drug Use; illegal drugs administered into the body with a needle
Incidence	Number of new cases of a disease divided by the population at that specific time
MSM	Men who have sex with men (or male-to-male sexual contact)
MSM/IDU	Men who have sex with men and engage in Intravenous (Injection) Drug Use
NIR	No Identified Risk
NRR	No Risk Reported
PLWA	Persons Living With AIDS
PLWH	Persons Living With HIV
PLWHA	Persons Living With HIV/AIDS
Prevalence	Number of living cases of HIV or AIDS divided by the population at that specific time
Rate	The proportion of people with a disease in a specific population, over a specific time period
Risk factor	An aspect of personal behavior and environmental exposure, or an inborn or inherited characteristic that is associated with an increased occurrence of disease
Stage 3	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) under the new 2014 case definition <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6303a1.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6303a1.htm</a>
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
Surveillance	The ongoing, systematic observation of a population for rapid and accurate detection of the occurrence of diseases
TGA	Transitional Grant Area

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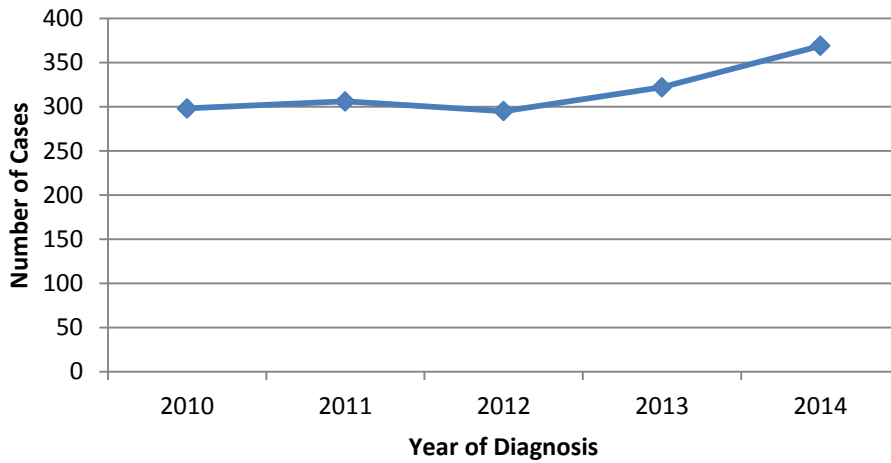
## OUTCOMES OF SURVEILLANCE

Type of Data	Definition	How Data is Used
<b>Reported HIV/AIDS Diagnosis</b>	The number of cases reported in a specific population during a specific time period	Useful for understanding reporting changes in an area
<b>HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate</b>	The HIV/AIDS prevalence for a specific population divided by the number of people in the population	Prevalence rates can better highlight health disparities than number of cases
<b>HIV/AIDS Incidence Rate</b>	The HIV incidence for a specific population divided by the number of people in that population	Incidence rates reflect rates of new infection within a population, and can highlight health disparities
<b>Estimated HIV/AIDS Diagnoses</b>	The number of cases estimated to be diagnosed in a specific population during a specific time period	Serves as a marker of new infections in areas without incidence surveillance
<b>HIV/AIDS Prevalence Estimate</b>	The number of people estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS in a specific area at a specific point in time	Planning and resource allocation, monitoring trends and discrepancies between groups
<b>HIV Incidence Estimate</b>	The number of people estimated to be newly infected with HIV in a specific area during a specific time period	Planning and allocating funds, as well as evaluating the success of prevention programs

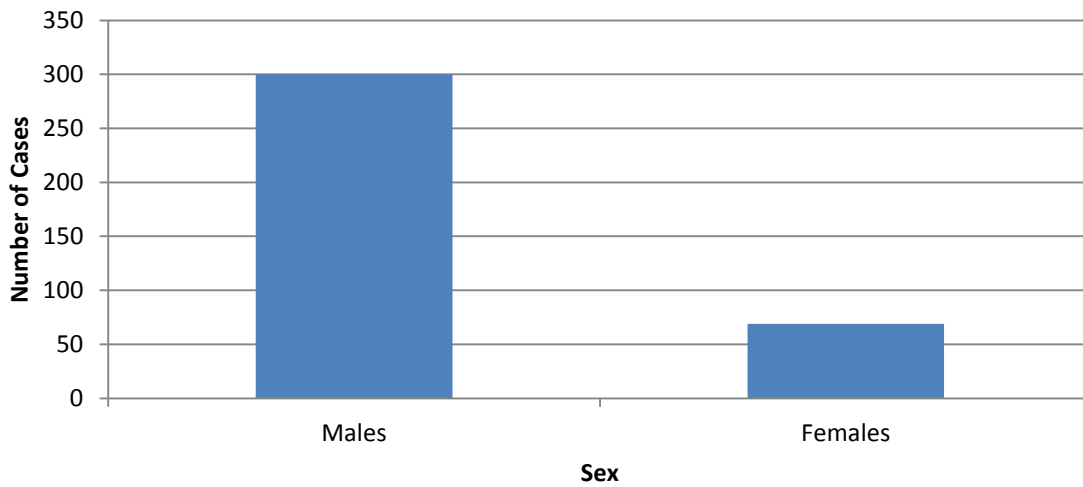
## **Data Deck**



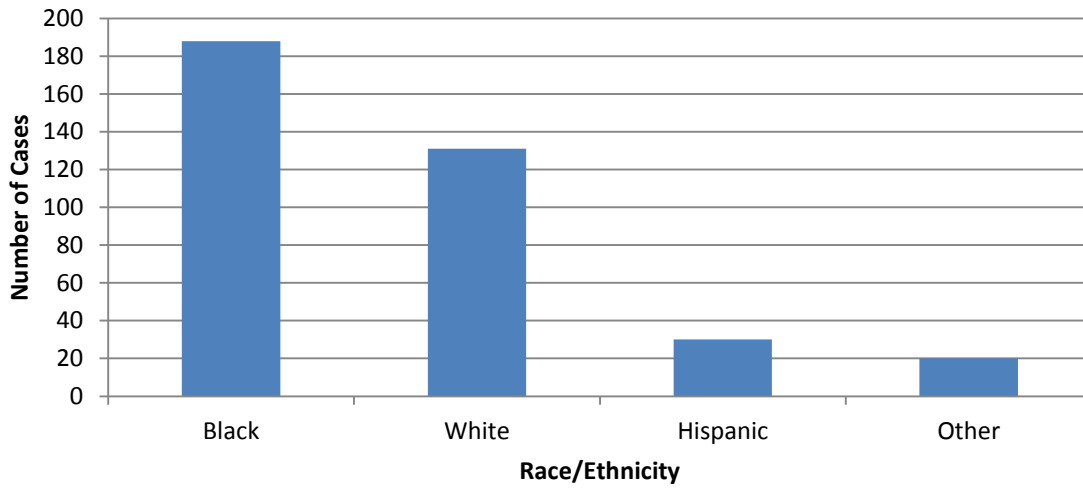
### HIV/AIDS Incidence, Arkansas 2010-2014



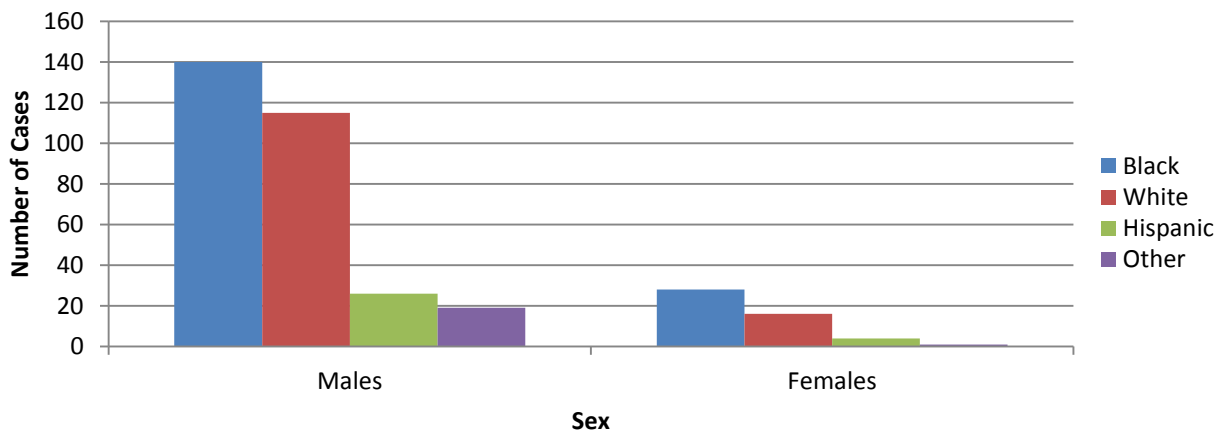
### Newly Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Sex, Arkansas 2014



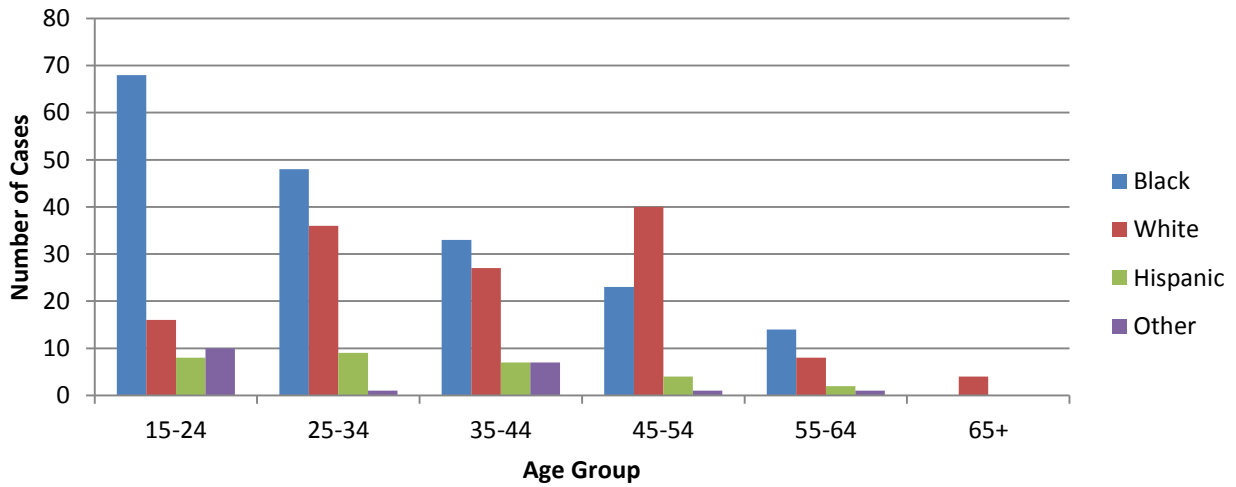
### Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV/AIDS by Race/Ethnicity, Arkansas 2014



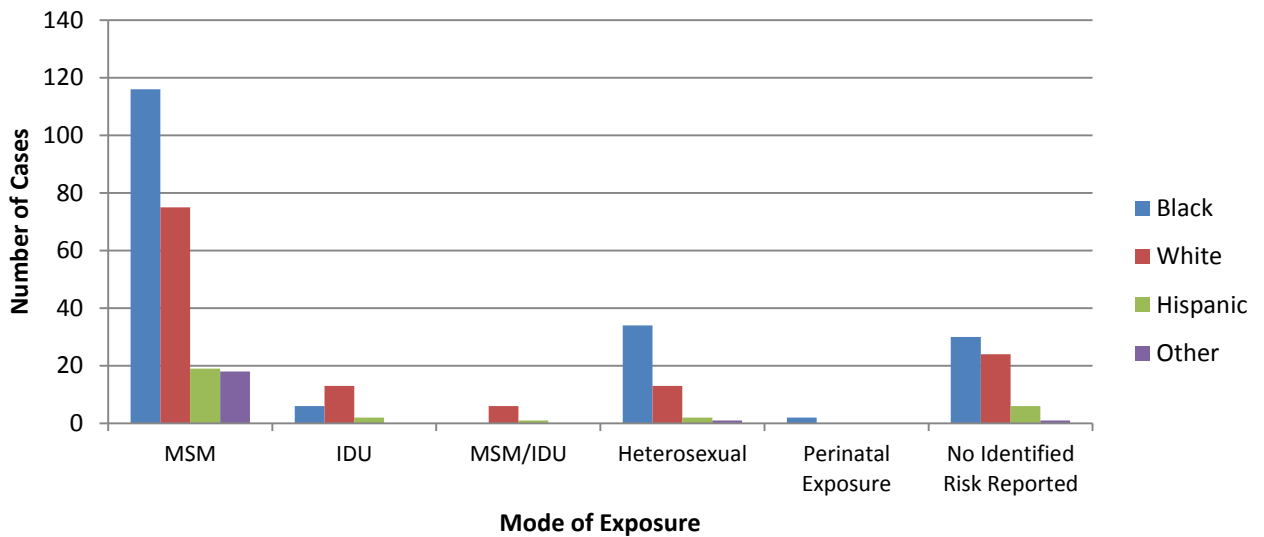
### Newly Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Sex and Race, Arkansas 2014



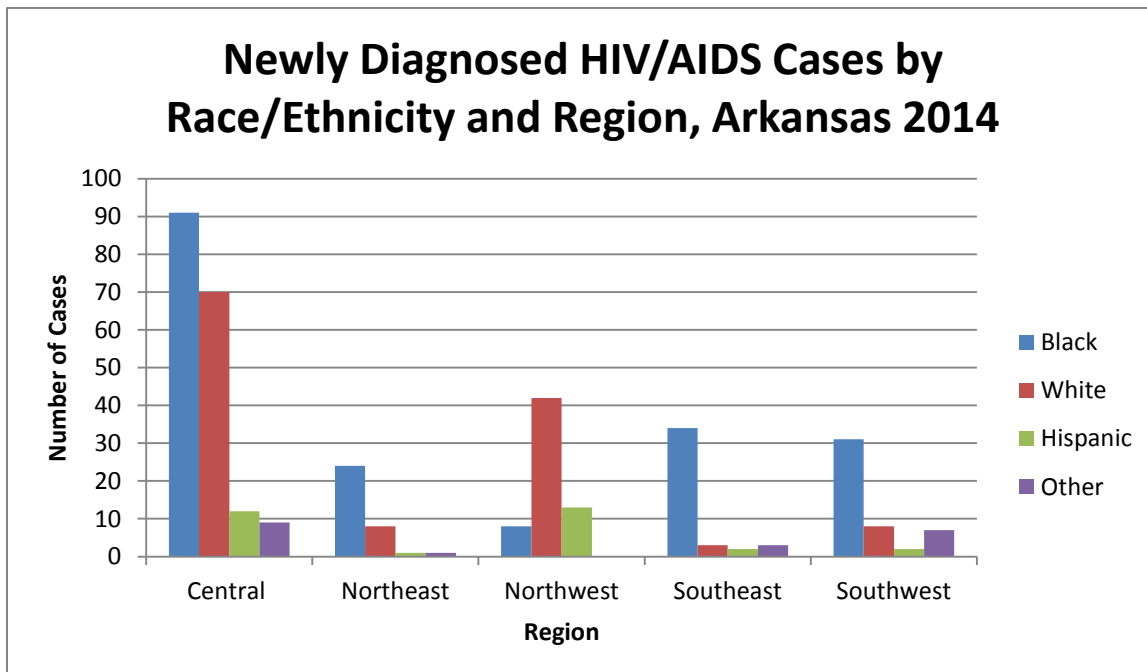
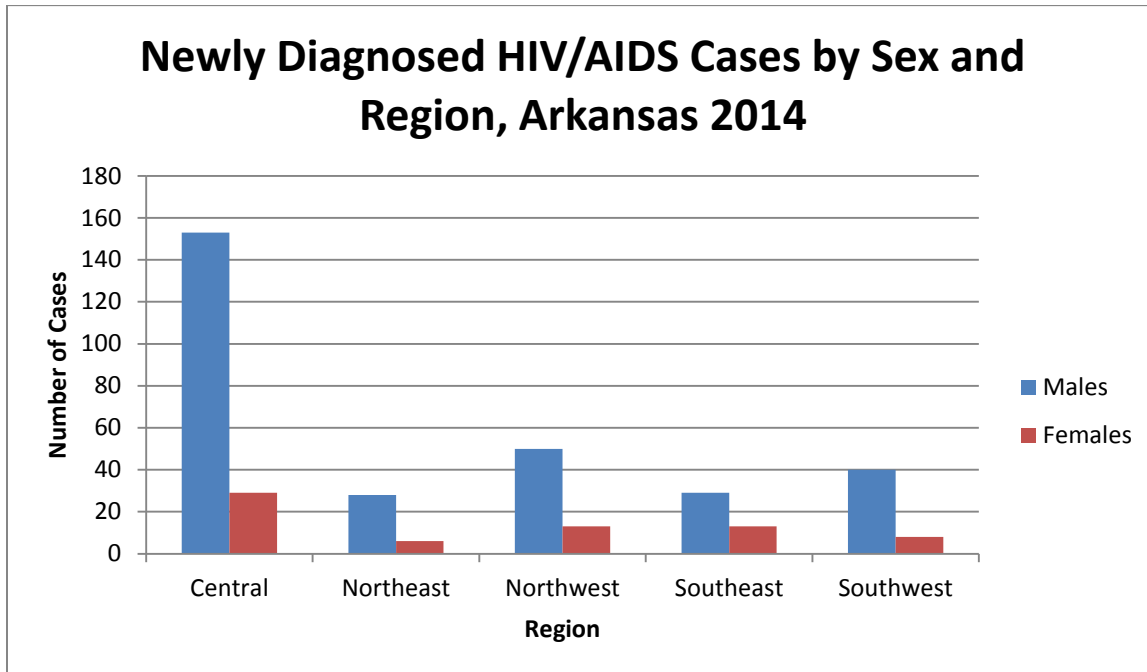
## Newly Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Age and Race/Ethnicity, Arkansas 2014



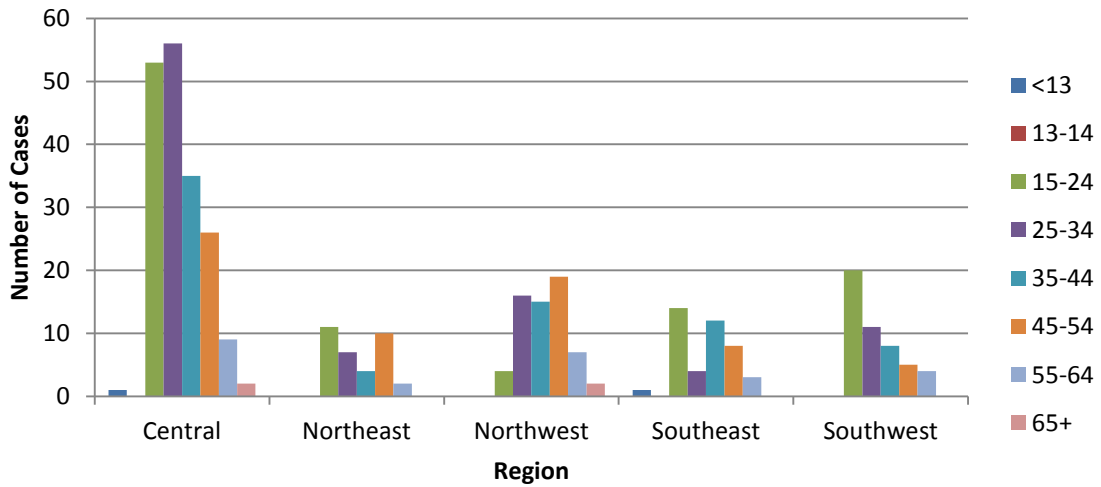
## Newly Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Mode of Exposure and Race/Ethnicity, Arkansas 2014



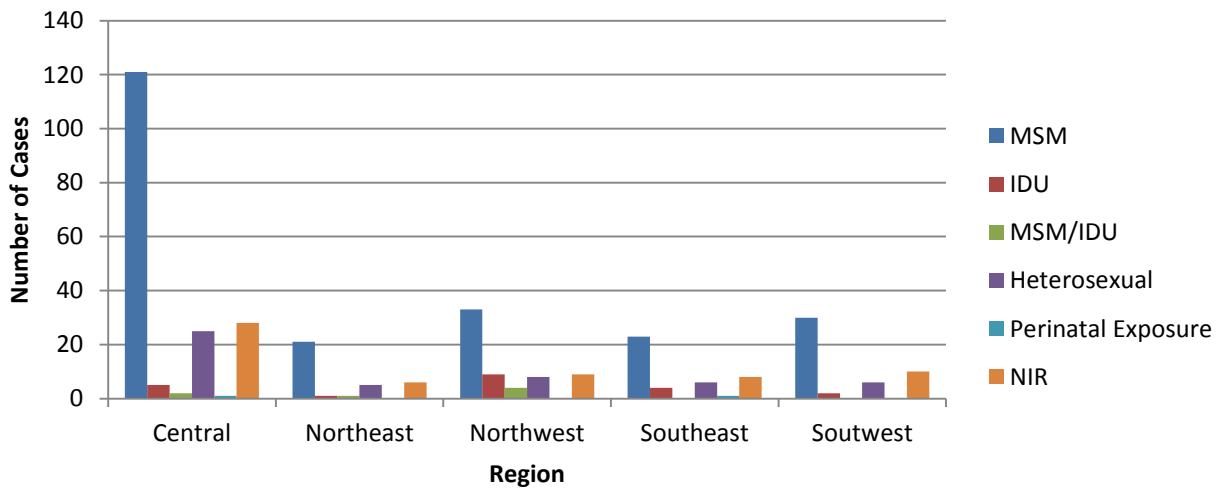
Regional



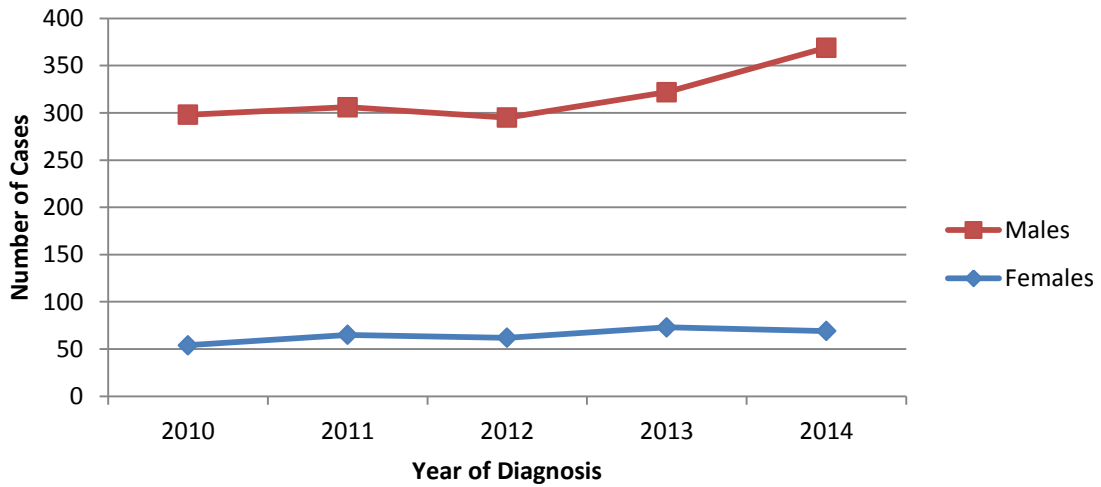
### Newly Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Age and Region, Arkansas 2014



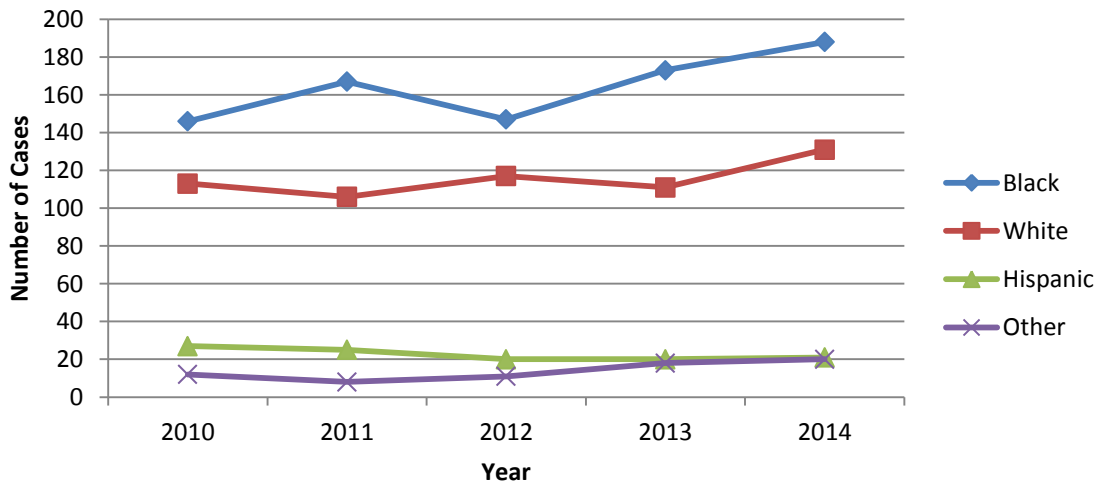
### Newly Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Mode of Exposure and Region, Arkansas 2014



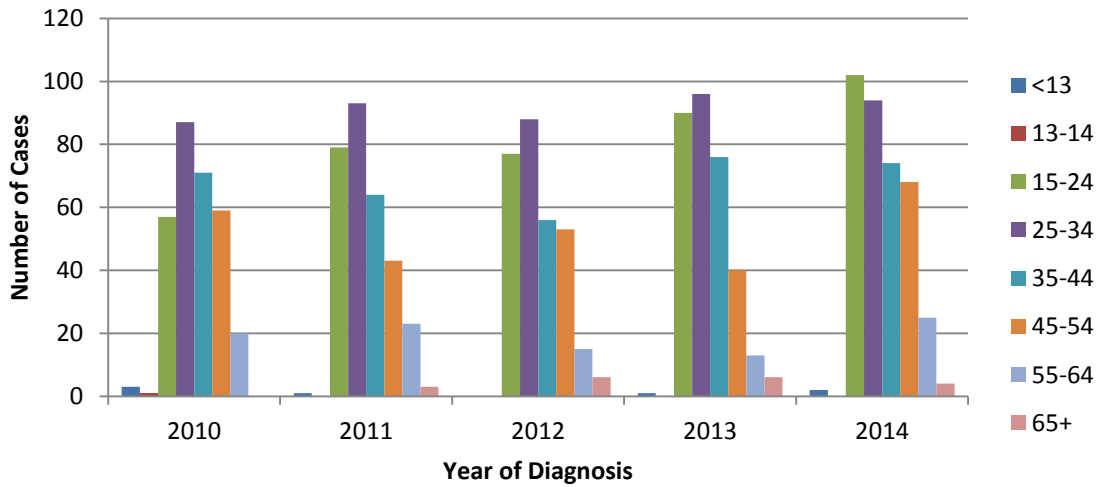
### Newly Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Sex and Diagnosis Year, Arkansas 2010-2014



### Newly Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Arkansas 2010-2014



## Newly Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Age and Year of Diagnosis, Arkansas 2010-2014



## Newly Diagnosed Cases by Exposure Category, Arkansas 2010-2014

