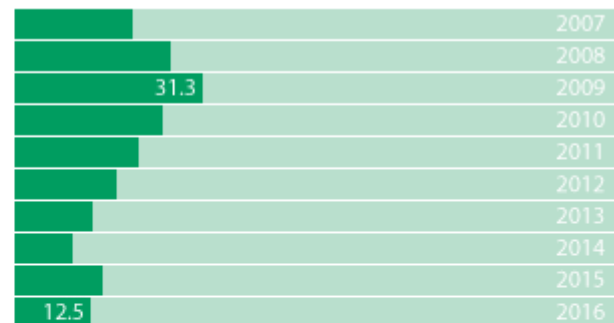
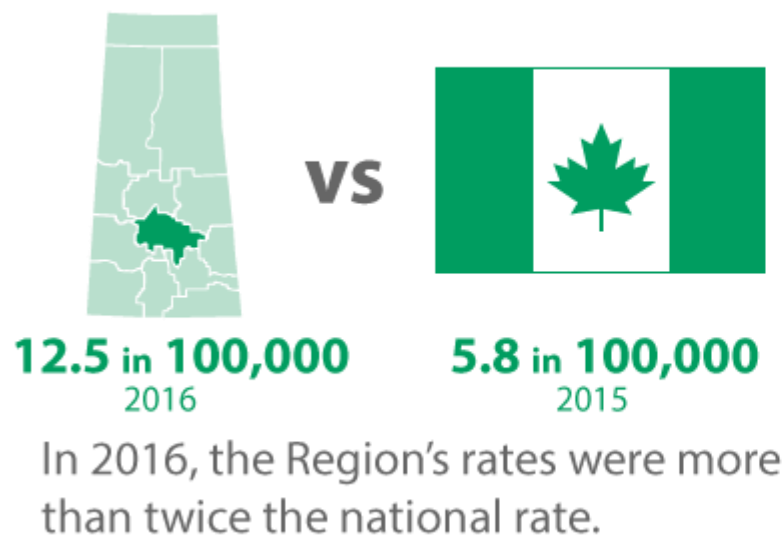


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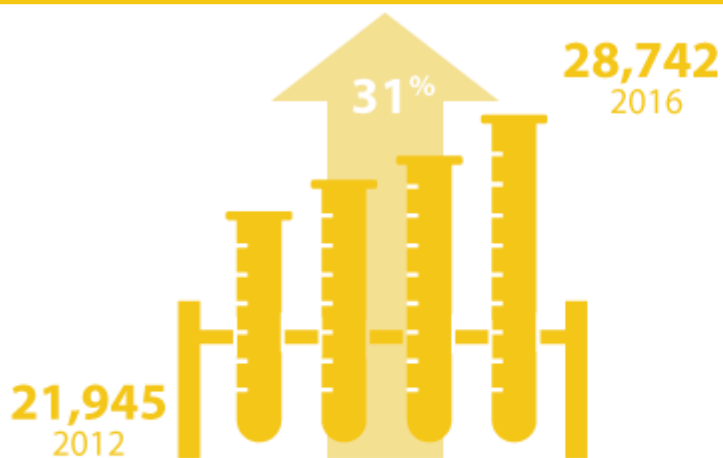
Here is a detailed picture of HIV in our community, with the outcomes of some of the HIV intervention strategies to date.

Rates

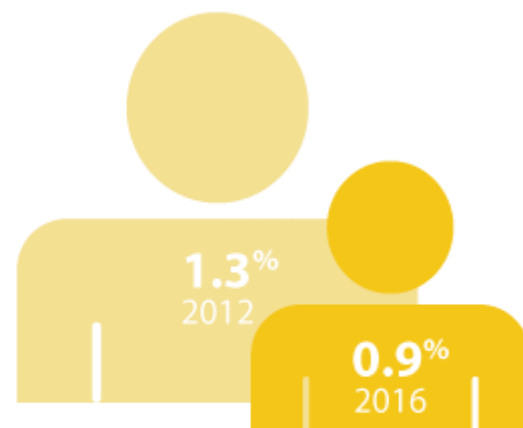


After a five year decline, rates in 2015 rose and remain higher than the 2014 low.

Testing



More people are getting tested for HIV than ever before.

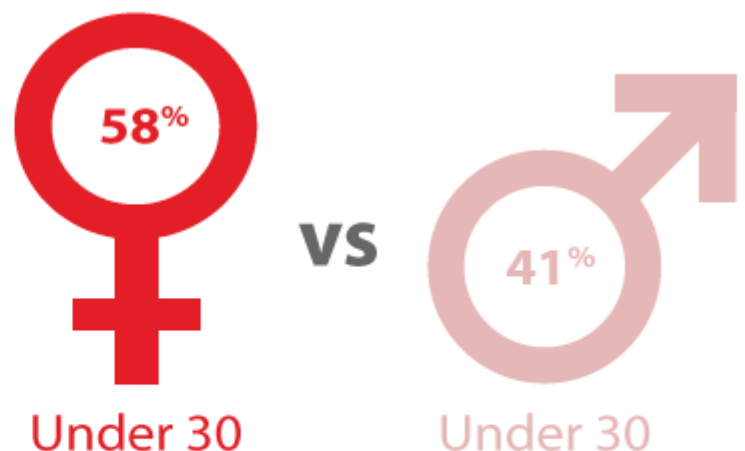


HIV positive test results in high risk populations have decreased.

Social Determinants



Since 2012, 7 of 10 people living with HIV have been First Nations or Métis.



Since 2012, AIDS has been reported in more young women than men.

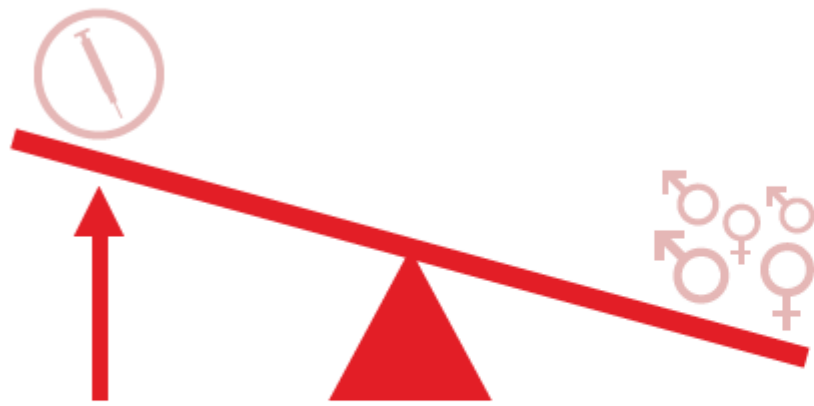
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Primary Risks

Injection drug use is just one risk for HIV in our Region.



The percentage of HIV positive individuals reporting injection drugs rose in 2016, however over 30% of new cases did not report this transmission risk.



Unprotected Sex

Since 2012, the primary transmission risk of male sex with men (MSM) has varied between 4 and 10%.

Age and Lifestyle Risk

HIV risks change with age.

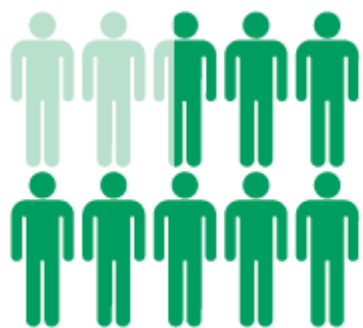


Since 2012, among HIV positive men under 30 years of age, 38% reported sex with men (MSM).

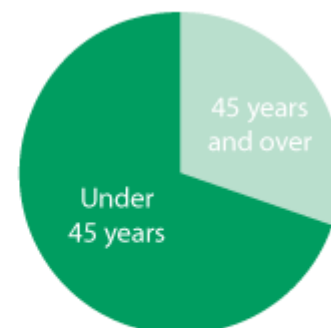


The greatest risk for individuals over 60 years of age was heterosexual sex.

Mortality



Since 2007, 23% of individuals with HIV have died.



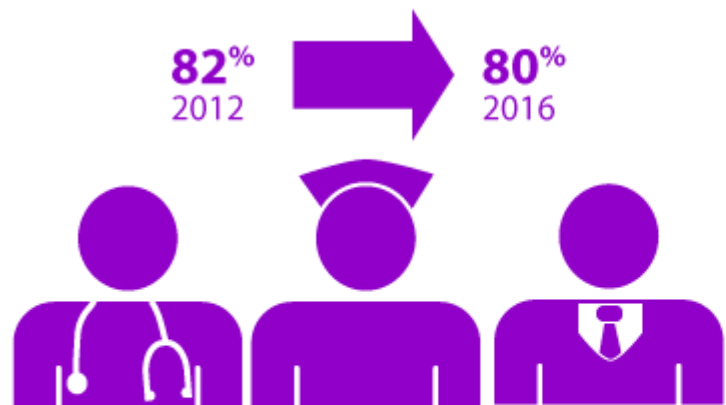
Of those who died, 70% were less than 45 years of age.

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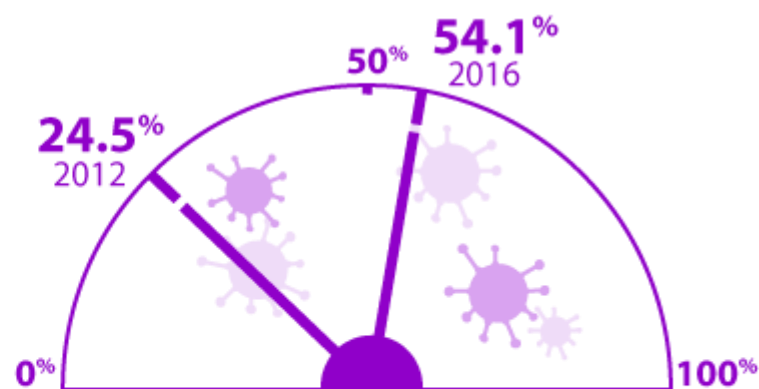
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Medical Care



A high percentage of people with HIV are linked to medical care within three months of diagnosis.



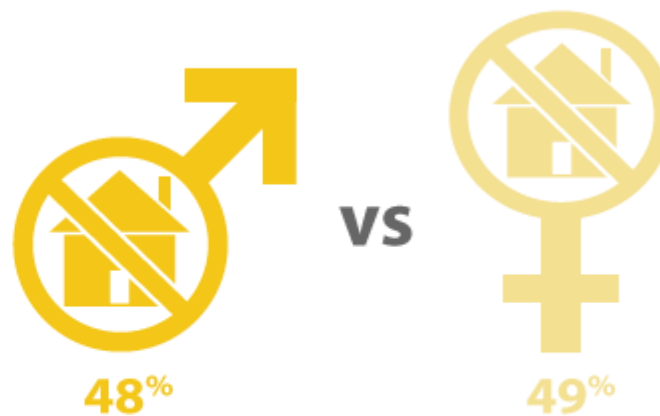
Viral load test results from HIV positive individuals reported since 2012 indicate more people are receiving treatment.

Housing

Many with HIV live in unstable or inadequate housing.



Since 2012, 32% of HIV positive individuals changed housing more than once in the year prior to diagnosis.



Almost half of men and women with HIV did not live in their own home at time of diagnosis.