HIV AND AIDS IN CANADA

SURVEILLANCE REPORT TO DECEMBER 31, 2014

PROTECTING CANADIANS FROM ILLNESS

Public Health Agency of Canada
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HIV AND AIDS IN CANADA

SURVEILLANCE REPORT TO DECEMBER 31, 2014

Acknowledgements

National-level HIV and AIDS surveillance would not be possible in Canada without the participation and direction-setting of all provinces and territories. The Public Health Agency of Canada would like to acknowledge the important role of provincial and territorial HIV/AIDS coordinators, laboratories, health care providers and reporting physicians in providing the non-nominal confidential data that are used in this report.

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This report would not have been published without the close collaboration and participation of all partners in HIV and AIDS surveillance. **Appendix 1** contains a complete list of all data contributors.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AB	Alberta
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
AZT	Zidovudine (Retrovir)
BC	British Columbia
CIC	Citizenship and Immigration Canada
CIC/OOC	Citizenship and Immigration Canada/Out of Country
CTN	Canadian HIV Trials Network
CPARG	Canadian Pediatric AIDS Research Group
CPHSP	Canadian Perinatal HIV Surveillance Program
DEXA	Data Extraction and Analysis System
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
HAART	Highly active antiretroviral therapy
HET-Endemic	Heterosexual contact – origin from an HIV-endemic country
HET-Risk	Heterosexual contact with a person at risk
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
IDU	Injection drug use
IME	Immigration medical examination
LEP	Laboratory Enhancement Program (Ontario)
MB	Manitoba
MSM	Men who have sex with men
MSM-IDU	Men who have sex with men and use injection drugs
NB	New Brunswick
NIR	No identified risk
NIR-Het	Heterosexual contact with no identified risk
NL	Newfoundland and Labrador
NS	Nova Scotia
NT	Northwest Territories
NU	Nunavut
ON	Ontario
PE	Prince Edward Island
PHAC	Public Health Agency of Canada
QC	Quebec
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
SC	Statistics Canada
SK	Saskatchewan
YT	Yukon

INTRODUCTION

The *HIV and AIDS in Canada: Surveillance Report to December 31, 2014* presents an overview of the status of HIV and AIDS in Canada based on case reports of HIV and AIDS submitted to the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) by all provinces and territories. This surveillance report also presents data received from Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) and the Canadian Perinatal HIV Surveillance Program (CPHSP). The annual publication of *HIV and AIDS in Canada* is part of PHAC's mandate to collect, analyze and report on surveillance data at the national level.

This report describes the epidemiology of HIV and AIDS in Canada by identifying trends by geographic location, sex, age group, exposure category (See **Appendix 2**) and race/ethnicity. It replaces all previously published reports in this series because it reflects the most recent data. Further analysis of the HIV and AIDS surveillance data is available in the *HIV/AIDS Epi Updates* series.[1]

Surveillance data are critical for understanding the ways in which HIV and AIDS affect a given population. However, the data tend to understate the magnitude of the HIV epidemic. Surveillance data do not represent the total number of people infected with HIV (prevalence) or the number of people newly infected each year (incidence). Surveillance data can tell us only about people who have been diagnosed with HIV or AIDS. Furthermore, because HIV is a chronic infection with a long latency period, many individuals who are newly infected in a given year may not receive a diagnosis until much later. As well, surveillance data are subject to delays in reporting, under-reporting and to changing patterns in HIV testing behaviours.

Since surveillance data describe only the diagnosed portion of the epidemic, statistical modelling and additional sources of information are used to produce estimates that describe the overall HIV epidemic in Canada, including people with diagnosed and undiagnosed HIV infection. Estimates allow for an improved analysis of the epidemic and guide the work undertaken by PHAC and other federal departments under the Federal Initiative to Address HIV/AIDS in Canada. In 2015, PHAC published estimates of incidence and prevalence to the end of 2014, which showed that approximately 75,500 (range: 63,400 to 87,600) people were living with HIV (including AIDS), 21% of whom were unaware of their infection because of a lack of testing or diagnosis.[2] The estimated number of new HIV infections in 2014 was 2,570 (range: 1,940 to 3,200).

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[1] *HIV/AIDS Epi Updates* are available at http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/aids-sida/publication/epi/2010/index-eng.php.

[2] Public Health Agency of Canada. Summary: Estimates of HIV prevalence and incidence in Canada, 2014, Ottawa: Surveillance and Epidemiology Division and Professional Guidelines and Public Health Practice Division, Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control, Public Health Agency of Canada; 2015.

NOTE TO READER

There are changes to provincial and territorial surveillance systems that affect the interpretation of the national data set:

- *Alberta*: Starting in 2010, the surveillance database in Alberta has included a new exposure category called "Citizenship and Immigration Canada/Out of Country (CIC/OOC)" which represents people who acquired HIV infection outside of Canada. 2013 was the first year that data received from Alberta included the CIC/OOC exposure category. This exposure classification was retrospectively applied to cases diagnosed from 2010 to the present. For cases diagnosed outside of Canada before 2010, the original exposure category reported did not change. Within the national data set, the CIC/OOC category is captured in the "Other" exposure category.

This report also contains three new tables that present provincial/territorial data broken down by age group and by sex, as well as a new layout for the exposure category by race/ethnicity table. There are also two additional sex-based rate tables.

METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION

This report presents data from four different sources relating to HIV and AIDS:

- The National HIV/AIDS Surveillance System (Public Health Agency of Canada)
- Immigration medical screening for HIV (Citizenship and Immigration Canada)
- The Canadian Perinatal HIV Surveillance Program (CPHSP)
- Vital Statistics – Death Database (Statistics Canada)

A description of each data source and its related strengths and weaknesses is provided below.

National HIV/AIDS Surveillance System (PHAC)

The National HIV/AIDS Surveillance System is a passive case-based surveillance system that collates data voluntarily submitted to PHAC from all provincial and territorial public health authorities. Provinces and territories provide the data through the *National Case Reporting Form* (**Appendix 3**) or through an electronic dataset transmission.

The data for HIV and AIDS are maintained in two unlinked databases. The HIV surveillance database consists of non-nominal data on people diagnosed with HIV infection including, but not limited to age, sex, race/ethnicity, country of birth, and risks associated with the transmission of HIV (exposure categories). Cases reported to PHAC must meet the national case definition[3] which requires laboratory evidence of HIV infection through a confirmed, repeatedly reactive screening test for HIV antibody in a person over 15 months of age or for cases with history of non-maternal-fetal HIV transmission. The AIDS surveillance database captures non-nominal data on people diagnosed with AIDS (as per the national case definition[4]) and includes, in addition to the information included in the HIV surveillance database, the disease indicative of AIDS and vital status for the AIDS case (e.g., death).

Different HIV and AIDS reporting requirements and practices exist across the country.[5] Reporting of HIV diagnoses for individuals younger than two years of age varies between provinces and territories. For example, Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador exclude positive serology results for HIV cases younger than two years of age. In most of the remaining provinces and territories where HIV infection in children younger than 18 months of age is confirmed using other testing modalities, HIV cases younger than two years of age are included within the surveillance data.

The completeness of epidemiologic information collected and submitted to PHAC varies by jurisdiction. In particular, exposure category and race/ethnicity information is incomplete for many case reports. Most significantly, Quebec does not submit exposure category or race/ethnicity information for HIV cases to PHAC. However, Quebec does publish provincial reports that include information on exposure category and race/ethnicity. In Ontario, completeness of exposure category and race/ethnicity data for HIV cases has changed over time. Completeness increased

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[3] Public Health Agency of Canada. Case definitions for communicable diseases under national surveillance. CCDR. 2009 Nov;35S2:86-87.

[4] AIDS cases must meet the Canadian surveillance case definition as described in: Public Health Agency of Canada. Case definitions for communicable diseases under national surveillance. CCDR. 2009 Nov;35S2:86-87.

[5] Notifiable Diseases Database. National Collaborating Centre for Infectious Diseases. Available from: http://nddb.ca/diseaseinfo/search/search_disease#search_disease.

significantly for data from 2009 onwards due to the inclusion of supplementary data collected through the Ontario's Laboratory Enhancement Program (LEP). Manitoba does not provide disaggregated data on Aboriginal populations.

With respect to AIDS reporting, the following changes have occurred over time which affect the completeness of AIDS surveillance data:

- *Ontario*: Data on exposure category, race/ethnicity and mortality are not available after 2004 due to changes in the reporting of AIDS cases.
- *Québec*: AIDS data (including mortality data) have not been available since June 30, 2003.
- *Newfoundland and Labrador*: AIDS is no longer a reportable disease as of 2009.
- *Prince Edward Island*: AIDS is no longer a reportable disease as of 2012.

Differences in the data published in this report and the data published in provincial and territorial surveillance reports may be due to reporting delays or differences in the date the data were extracted from the provincial and territorial surveillance databases. Where such differences are noted, it is recommended that data from the provincial and territorial reports be used. **Appendix 1** contains a list of provincial and territorial data source programs.

The data presented in this surveillance report represent HIV and AIDS cases diagnosed on or before December 31, 2014 that were submitted by provincial and territorial surveillance programs to PHAC between March 15 and June 22, 2015 and extracted from the national surveillance database on June 25, 2015. Standardized data recoding procedures were applied to all submitted provincial and territorial datasets to create a national dataset for analysis.

Immigration medical screening for HIV (CIC)

CIC collects data relating to HIV during the immigration process. All foreign nationals applying for permanent residence and some applying for temporary residence must undergo an immigration medical examination (IME) either in Canada or overseas. On January 15, 2002, CIC added mandatory routine HIV screening to the IME for all applicants 15 years of age and older, as well as for applicants under the age of 15 who have certain risk factors.[6] CIC provides PHAC with non-nominal data (on immigrants diagnosed with HIV) collected during the IME process, including demographic information (e.g., sex, age, place of birth), as well as the year tested (for those tested in Canada) or the year the applicant landed in Canada (for those tested overseas).

Data relating to HIV and immigration were obtained from three sources for this surveillance report:

- The CIC's database on HIV in June 2013 for all applicants screened in Canada or overseas who tested positive for HIV, including those who tested positive but did not land in Canada.
- The CIC HIV database in March 2013 regarding HIV cases screened in Canada.
- The CIC Health Branch Post-Arrival Health Public Health Liaison Unit Provincial Notifications – Overseas Notifications database on January 9, 2013 for HIV cases screened overseas and those who landed in Canada.

[6] Additional information on IME routine HIV screening can be found at: http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/partner/pp/pdf/IMEI_HIV.pdf

Canadian Perinatal HIV Surveillance Program

National data on the HIV status of infants exposed perinatally to HIV infection are collected through the CPHSP, an initiative of the Canadian Pediatric AIDS Research Group (CPARG). Support for the CPHSP is provided by the Canadian HIV Trials Network (CTN) and the Surveillance and Epidemiology Division within PHAC.

The CPHSP is a sentinel-based surveillance system that collects data on all identified infants and children in Canada born to mothers who are known to be infected with HIV.[7] The CPHSP includes infants identified as exposed to HIV during pregnancy, older infants and children not identified in the perinatal period and those born outside Canada who are receiving care for HIV infection. Data were obtained through a national, non-nominal, confidential survey of infants known to participating pediatricians in tertiary care centres and specialists in HIV clinics across Canada. The HIV status of infants is reported as "confirmed infected," "confirmed not infected," or "infection status not confirmed," according to the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) surveillance case definitions for HIV infection.[8] Tests for HIV deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) or ribonucleic acid (RNA) (polymerase chain reaction) are used to confirm infection status by four months of age. Infants are classified as "not confirmed" if they have not yet received the required number of tests to determine their HIV status. The current status of confirmed infected infants is defined as "asymptomatic," "symptomatic," "died of AIDS," "died of a cause other than AIDS" or "lost to follow-up".

The data presented in this surveillance report were extracted from the CPHSP's database in March 2015 and provided to PHAC.

Vital Statistics Death Database (SC)

Under a federal/provincial/territorial agreement, all deaths, regardless of cause must be registered with the provincial and territorial registrars of the offices of vital statistics.[9] The central registry in each province and territory provides data from death registration forms to the Health Statistics Division of Statistics Canada, which maintains the Death Database, a cumulative record of death statistics. Information on cause of death is coded using the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

The 9th revision (ICD-9) is used for deaths that occurred between 1979 and 1999; codes 042-044 include deaths attributed to HIV infection. The 10th revision (ICD-10) is used for deaths that occurred from 2000 onward; codes B20-B24 include deaths attributed to HIV infection. Data are not comparable between the two coding systems because of changes in coding definitions.

From 1987 to 1999, data on mortality due to HIV infection were obtained using the Data Extraction and Analysis (DEXA) system (extracted in August 2014). DEXA is a web-enabled SAS-based application that facilitates access to centralized data holdings in PHAC, which include vital statistics from Statistics Canada. Data from 2000 to 2011 were obtained from the Death Database, Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada (extracted in August 2014).

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7 Forbes JC, Limenti AM, Singer J, Brophy JC, Bitnun A, Samson LM, Money, DM, Lee TCK, Lapointe ND, Read SE,CPARG. A. National review of vertical HIV transmission. AIDS. 2012;26(6):757-63. doi: 10.1097/QAD.0b013e328350995c.

8 Schneider E, Whitmore S, Glynn MK, Dominguez K, Mitsch A, McKenna MT. Revised surveillance case definitions for HIV infection among adults, adolescents and children aged <18 months and for HIV infection and AIDS among children aged 18 months to <13 years —United States, MMWR [Internet] 2008 Dec 5;57:1-16. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5710.pdf.

9 Statistics Canada. Vital Statistics – Death database [Internet]. 2013. Available from: http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3233.

TABULATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

Key findings are summarised in the *At a glance* section of this report. In addition, the following series of detailed data tables are presented in Sections I to VI:

Section I: HIV in Canada: Reported HIV cases to December 31, 2014

Section II: Immigration medical screening for HIV

Section III: Report of the Canadian Perinatal HIV Surveillance Program: 1984–2014

Section IV: AIDS in Canada: Reported AIDS cases to December 31, 2014

Section V: Mortality due to HIV and AIDS in Canada: Vital statistics from 1987 to December 31, 2011

Section VI: International Statistics on HIV and AIDS

No statistical procedures were used for comparative analyses in this report. Nor were any statistical techniques applied to account for missing data. Data in tables with small cell sizes ($n \leq 5$) were reviewed for possible issues regarding data quality and case identification. Strategies such as data suppression or collapsing data categories were used if deemed necessary by national analysts or by provincial or territorial data providers.

This report also includes the following appendices:

Appendix 1: Data contributors

Appendix 2: Exposure category hierarchy

Appendix 3: HIV/AIDS Case Report Form

Appendix 4: List of HIV-endemic countries

Appendix 5: Data limitations

Appendix 6: Terminology

RESULTS: *AT A GLANCE*

HIV SURVEILLANCE

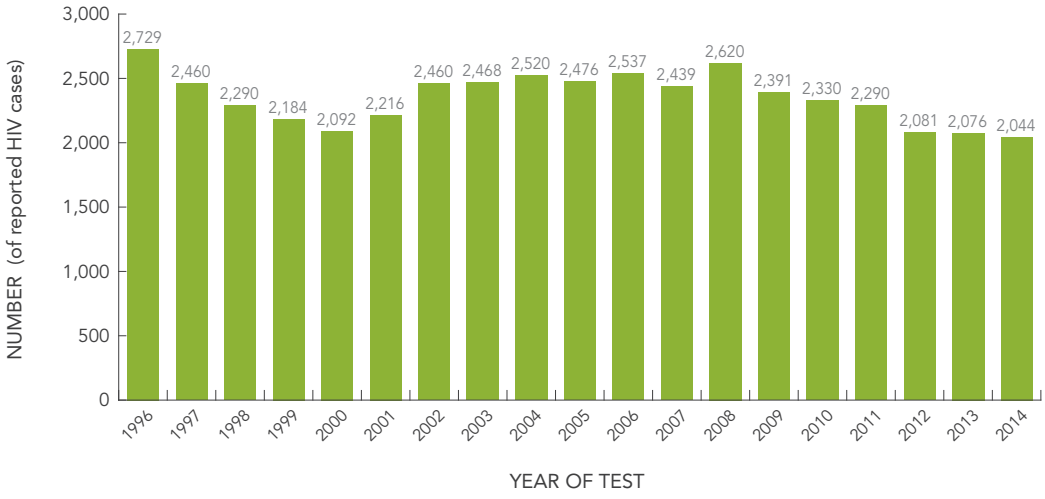
Time trends

(See **Table 1**)

A cumulative total of 80,469 HIV cases have been reported to PHAC since HIV reporting began in Canada in 1985. In 2014, 2,044 HIV cases were reported, which represents a 1.5% decrease from the 2,076 cases reported in 2013 and is the lowest number of annual HIV cases since reporting began in 1985.

Figure 1 illustrates the annual trends for reported HIV cases from 1996 to 2014. A steady decrease of reported HIV cases was observed up until the year 2000. From 2002 to 2008, the annual number of HIV cases remained stable, fluctuating between 2,439 and 2,620. Since 2008, the number of reported HIV cases each year has gradually declined.

FIGURE 1: Number of reported HIV cases by year of test – Canada, 1996–2014

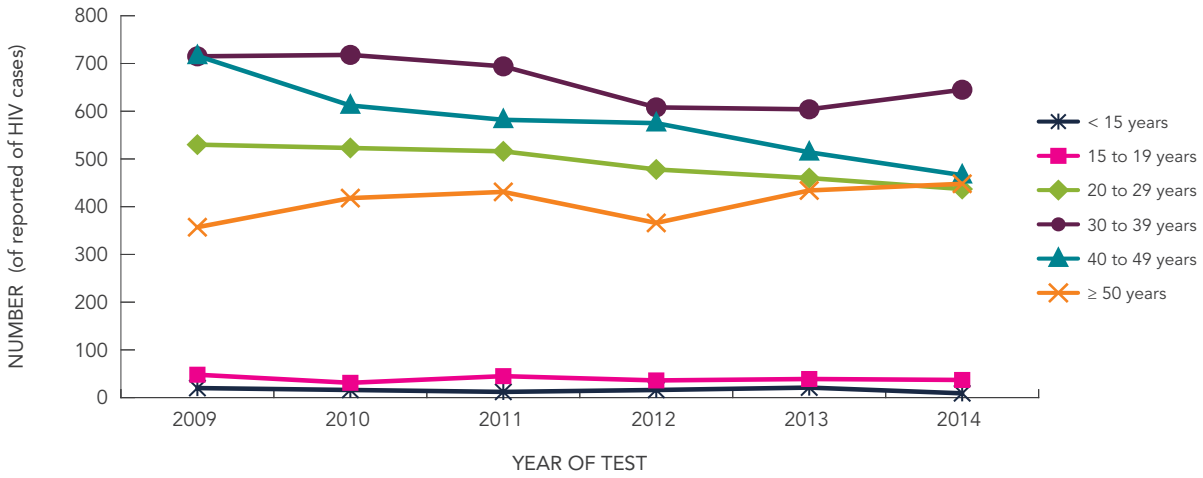


Age group

(See **Table 4A**)

In 2014, the largest proportion of HIV cases were diagnosed among people aged 30-39 years (31.6%), followed by the 40–49 year age group (22.8%). The proportion of HIV cases among those aged 50 or older increased from 15.0% in 2009 to 21.9% in 2014, surpassing the 20–29 year age group (21.4%) as the third-highest proportion of cases in 2014 (**Figure 2**).

FIGURE 2: Number of reported HIV cases by age group and year of test – Canada, 2009–2014

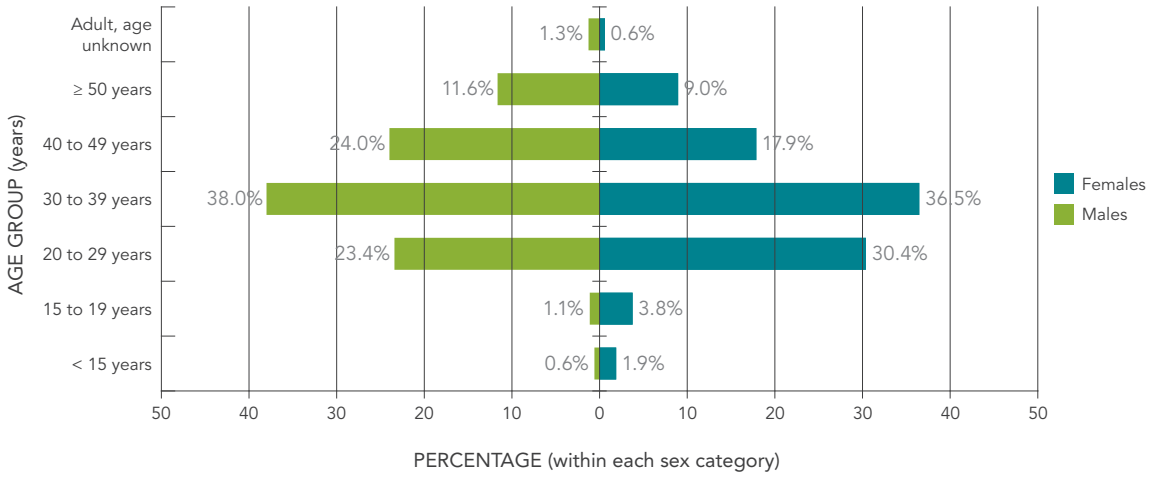


Age group and sex

(See **Tables 2–4C**)

In 2014, sex was reported for 99.6% of HIV cases, of which 24.6% were female. Over the past decade, the annual proportion of reported HIV cases among adults (≥ 15 years) that were female remained stable at approximately one quarter (range: 23.0%–27.6%). However, the cumulative age distribution from 1985 to 2014 differed between females and males. HIV was diagnosed generally at younger age groups (≤15, 15–19, and 20–29 years old) among females compared to males, where a greater proportion of HIV cases were diagnosed at older age groups (30–39, 40–49, and 50+ years old) (**Figure 3**).

FIGURE 3: Age group distribution of reported HIV cases by sex – Canada, 1985–2014



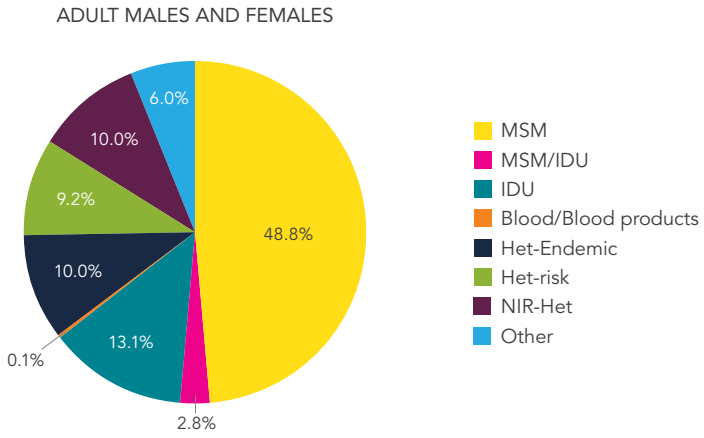
Exposure category

(See **Tables 5A–5E**)

Trends in exposure category have shifted since HIV reporting began in 1985. In the early stages of the epidemic, more than 80% of all reported HIV cases with known exposure category were attributed to the "men who have sex with men" (MSM) exposure category. Although this exposure category is still predominant in Canada, the proportion has decreased over the years.

In 2014, among cases where exposure category was known (65.7%), 48.8% of all reported HIV cases in adults (≥ 15 years old) were attributed to the MSM exposure category (**Figure 4**). The second-most reported exposure category among adults was heterosexual contact (29.2%), with a near-even distribution of HIV cases attributed to heterosexual contact among people born in a country where HIV is endemic (See **Appendix 4**) (Het-Endemic, 10.0%), heterosexual contact with a person at risk (Het-Risk, 9.2%) and heterosexual contact with no identified risk (NIR-Het, 10.0%). The third-most frequently reported exposure category among adults in 2014 was injection drug use (IDU), accounting for 13.1% of reported HIV cases.

FIGURE 4: Proportion of reported HIV cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category – Canada, 2014



Exposure category and sex

(See Tables 5A–5E)

The distribution of HIV cases among adult males and females (≥ 15 years old) differs with respect to exposure category. In 2014, the MSM exposure category accounted for the greatest proportion (63.3%) of reported HIV cases among adult males, whereas heterosexual contact (including the Het-Endemic, Het-Risk and Het-NIR groups) accounted for 63.9% of cases among adult females (Figures 5–6). With respect to heterosexual contact, there was a substantial difference between males and females in the Het-Endemic exposure category, which accounted for 25.5% of heterosexual contact cases among females compared to 5.4% among males.

The IDU exposure category accounted for approximately one-quarter of adult female HIV cases (24.5%), compared to up to 13.2% of adult male HIV cases (9.6% via IDU exposure and up to 3.6% in the MSM/IDU category).

FIGURE 5: Proportion of reported HIV cases among **adult males** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category – Canada, 2014

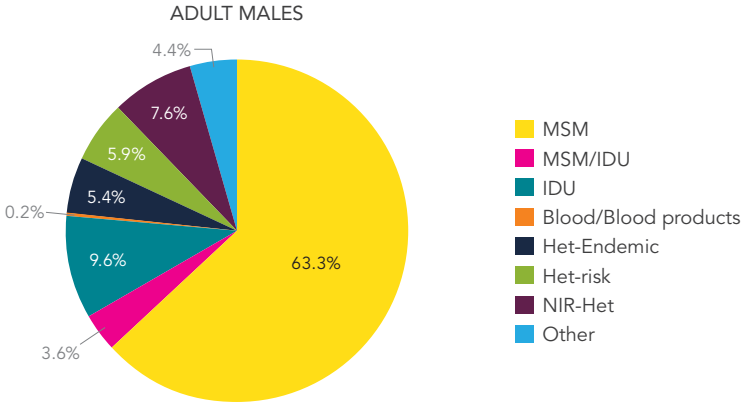
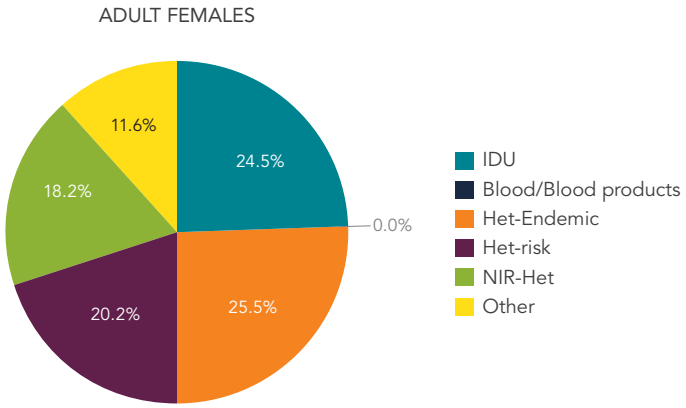


FIGURE 6: Proportion of reported HIV cases among **adult females** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category – Canada, 2014



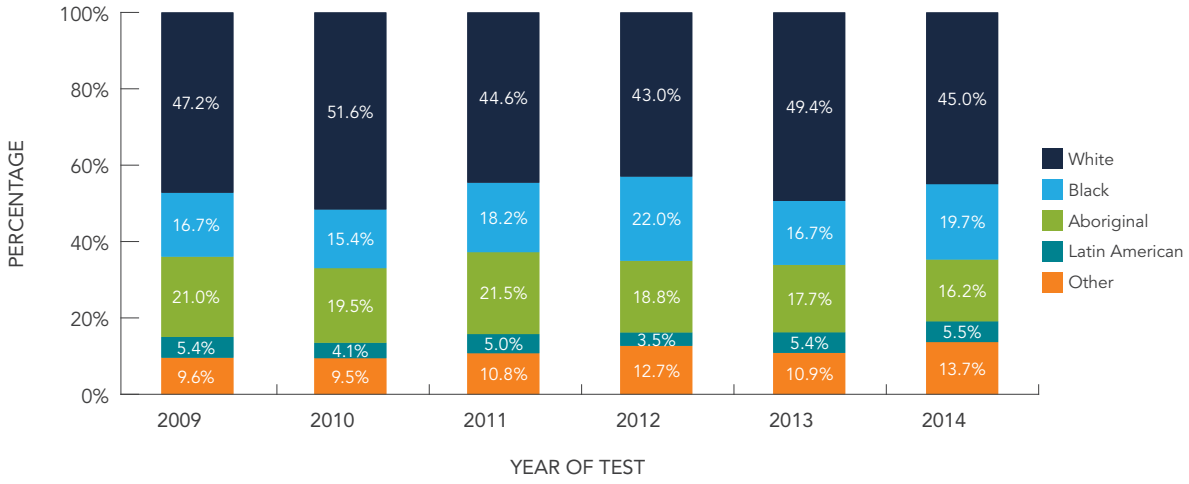
Race/ethnicity distribution

(See **Tables 6A–6C**)

In 2014, information on race/ethnicity was available for nearly two-thirds (58.3%) of reported HIV cases. While this is an improvement from the years prior to 2009, national trends presented in this report must be interpreted with caution given that a substantial number of HIV cases are not included in the race/ethnicity analysis. These data may not be fully representative of the national picture because race/ethnicity data for HIV cases from jurisdictions with more diverse populations are not included.

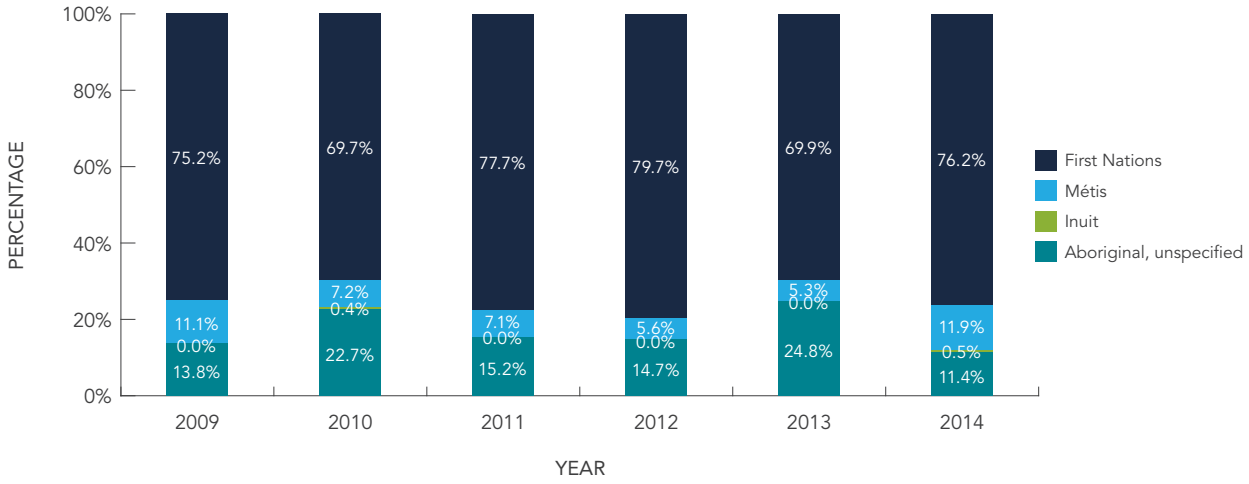
In 2014, nearly one half of reported HIV cases were identified as White (45.0%), followed by Black (19.7%) and Aboriginal (16.2%) (**Figure 7**). The breakdown of the Aboriginal group is as follows: 12.3% First Nations, 1.9% Métis, 1.8% Aboriginal-unspecified and 0.1% Inuit. The breakdown among the Aboriginal subgroups from 2009 to 2014 is shown in **Figure 8**.

FIGURE 7: Proportion of reported HIV cases (all ages) by race/ethnicity and by year of test – Canada, 2009–2014



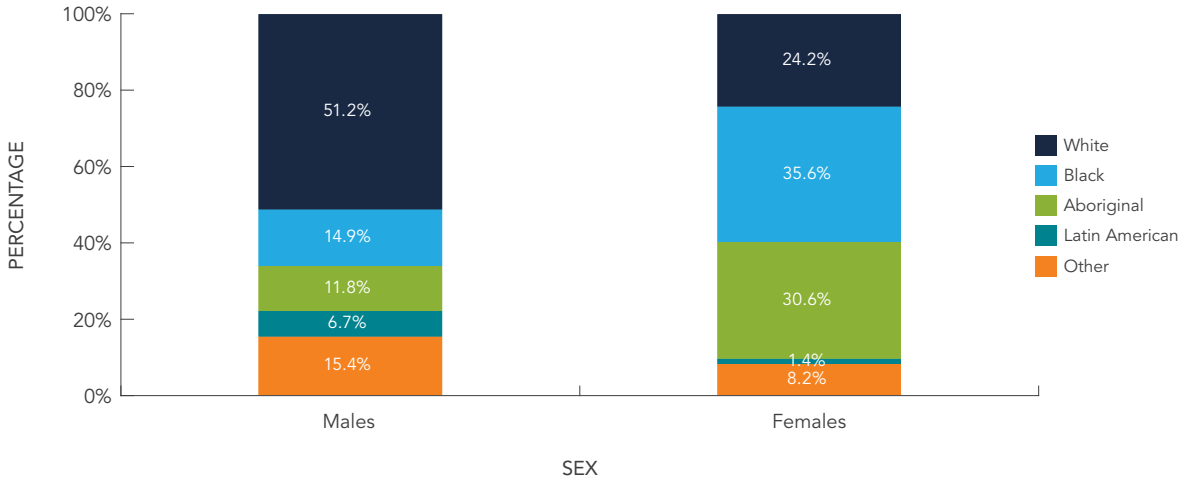
"Other" includes Asian, South Asian, West Asian, Arab and other race/ethnicity

FIGURE 8: Proportion of reported HIV cases among Aboriginal subgroups (all ages) by year of test – Canada, 2009–2014



The race/ethnicity distribution varied by sex in 2014: among males, the majority of cases were White (51.2%), followed by Black (14.9%) and Aboriginal (11.8%) (**Figure 9**). By comparison, among females, just over one-third were Black (35.6%), followed by Aboriginal (30.6%) and White (24.2%) (**Figure 9**).

FIGURE 9: Proportion of reported HIV cases (all ages) by sex and race/ethnicity – Canada, 2014



"Other" includes Asian, South Asian, West Asian, Arab and other race/ethnicity

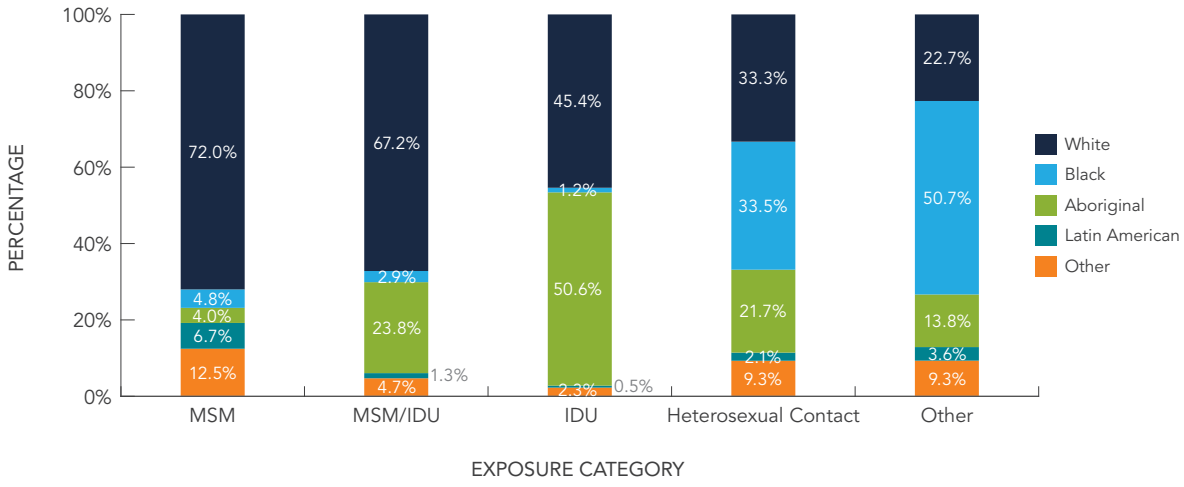
Race/ethnicity and exposure category

(See **Tables 6D and 6E**)

Information on both race/ethnicity and exposure category was available for 41.0% of reported cases from 1998 to 2014. Given that a substantial number of HIV cases were not reported with both of these data elements, this section is likely not representative of the overall distribution by exposure category and race/ethnicity in Canada.

Among HIV cases attributed to the MSM exposure category, the majority (72.0%) were identified as White (**Figure 10**). Almost all HIV cases attributed to IDU exposure were either Aboriginal (50.6%) or White (45.4%). Among cases attributed to the Het-Endemic category (one of the exposure categories falling under heterosexual contact), 93.8% were identified as Black.

FIGURE 10: Proportion of reported HIV cases (all ages) by exposure category and race/ethnicity – Canada, 1998–2014



"Other" includes Asian, South Asian, West Asian, Arab and other race/ethnicity

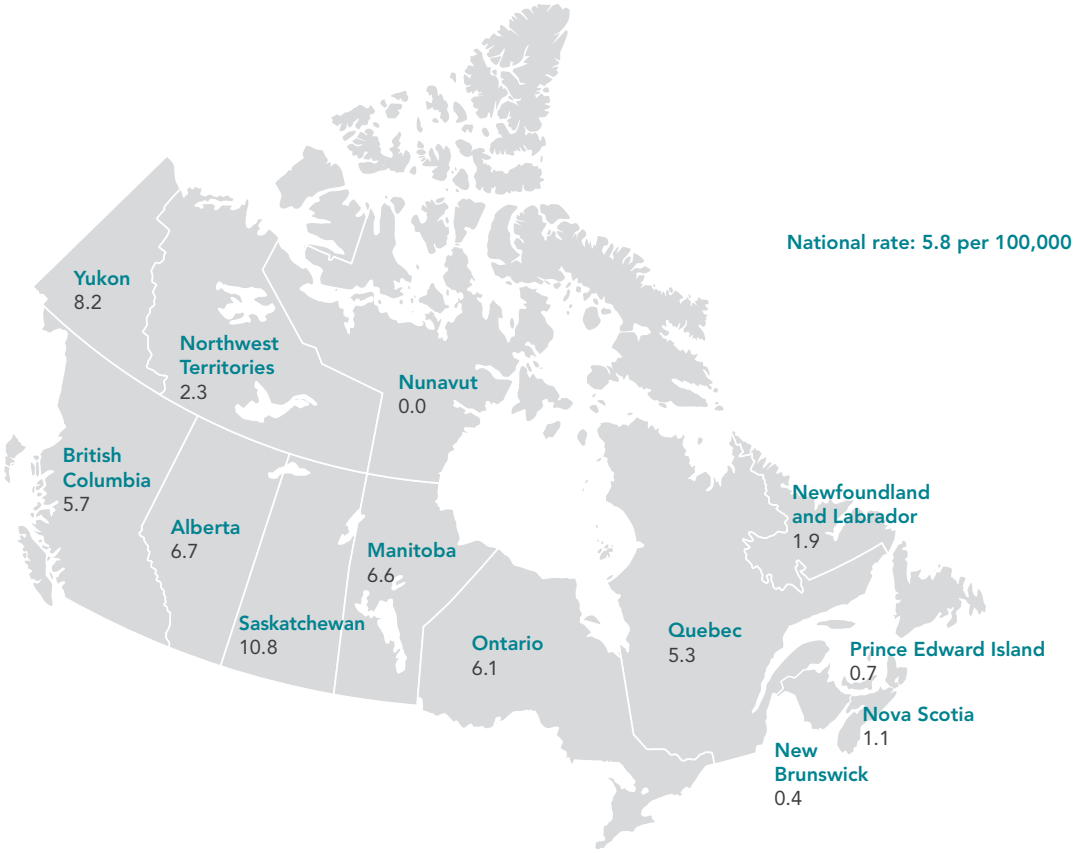
Geographic distribution

(See **Tables 7A–7H**)

In 2014, Ontario accounted for the highest number and proportion of reported HIV cases in Canada (n=837, 40.9%), followed by Quebec (n=435, 21.3%), Alberta (n=276, 13.5%), British Columbia (n=262, 12.8%) and Saskatchewan (n=121, 5.9%).

HIV diagnosis rates across Canada are shown in **Figure 11**. The national rate (all ages) of HIV diagnosis in Canada in 2014 was 5.8 per 100,000 population. The highest rate (per 100,000 population) was in Saskatchewan (10.8) followed by Yukon (8.2), Alberta (6.7), Manitoba (6.6) and Ontario (6.1). In all provinces except Saskatchewan, the all-age HIV diagnosis rate remained relatively similar in 2014 compared to recent years. In Saskatchewan, the all-age HIV diagnosis rate reached a high of 19.2 per 100,000 population in 2009, with annual decreases thereafter to a rate of 10.8 per 100,000 population in 2014.

FIGURE 11: All-age HIV diagnosis rate (per 100,000 population) by province/territory – Canada, 2014



Immigration medical screening for HIV

(See Table 8)

In 2012, a total of 1,091,876 foreign nationals obtained temporary residence status in Canada and 257,887 foreign nationals obtained permanent residence status.[10] From January 15, 2002 to December 31, 2012 there were 5,777 applicants screened in Canada or overseas who tested positive for HIV.[11] In 2012, there were 534 applicants, of which 231 were screened in Canada and 303 were screened overseas who tested positive for HIV. However, not all applicants with HIV diagnoses were admissible for residency, nor did all applicants screened and diagnosed with HIV overseas land in Canada.

The following analysis focuses on applicants who underwent an IME in Canada between January 15, 2002 and December 31, 2011 and applicants who landed in Canada between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2012 (and underwent an IME overseas).

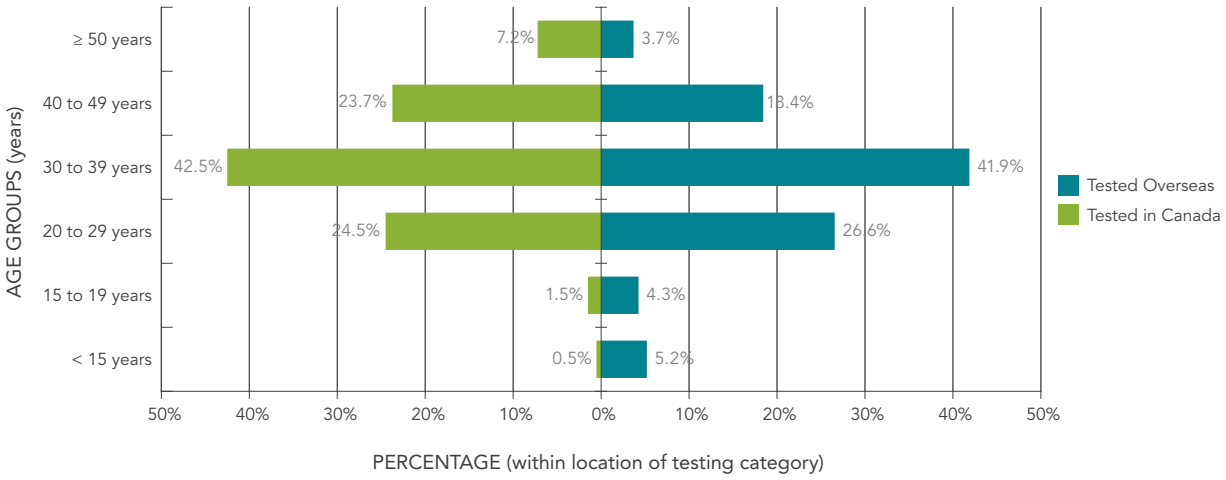
[10] Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Canada Facts and figures 2012, Immigration overview, Permanent and temporary residents . Ottawa: Citizenship and Immigration Canada; 2012. Available from: http://www.publications.gc.ca/site/eng/9.505817/publication.html.

[11] Citizenship and Immigration Canada – Database on HIV, as of June 2013. Reproduced and distributed with the permission of Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Of applicants screened in Canada from 2002 to 2011, a total of 3,004 were diagnosed with HIV infection, at an average of 300 per year (ranging from 210 in 2011 to 373 in 2006).[12] These included applicants who were admissible for residency as well as those who were not. More than half of the HIV-positive applicants were male (56.7%) and the majority of all applicants tested in Canada were 30 to 39 years old (42.5%) or 20 to 29 years old (24.5%) (**Figure 12**). The greatest proportion of the HIV-positive applicants resided in Ontario (54.4%), followed by Quebec (26.9%), British Columbia (8.4%), Alberta (5.8%) , and Manitoba (2.8%), with less than 1% of the remaining HIV-positive applicants residing in the other provinces or territories. The three most frequently reported countries of birth were Zimbabwe (13.6%), Mexico (8.2%), and Haiti (6.4%). Among all HIV cases, 67.2% were born in HIV-endemic countries.

Of applicants screened overseas from 2005 to 2012 who landed in Canada, 1,058 were diagnosed with HIV infection, at an average of 132 per year (ranging from 84 in 2009 to 183 in 2008).[13] Just over half (52.4%) were females. The majority (41.9%) were 30 to 39 years old, followed by those 20 to 29 years old (26.6%) (**Figure 12**). Ontario was the most common intended province of residence (33.5%), followed by Quebec (24.4%), Alberta (15.1%), British Columbia (12.9%), Manitoba (9.1%), Saskatchewan (2.9%) and the Atlantic provinces (2.1%). Among HIV-positive applicants, 69.5% were born in HIV-endemic countries, with Ethiopia (19.6%), Democratic Republic of Congo (9.7%) and Burundi (5.6%) being the most frequently reported countries of birth.

FIGURE 12: Age group distribution of HIV-positive immigration applicants tested overseas and immigration applicants tested in Canada



Canadian Perinatal HIV Surveillance Program

(See **Tables 9–13**)

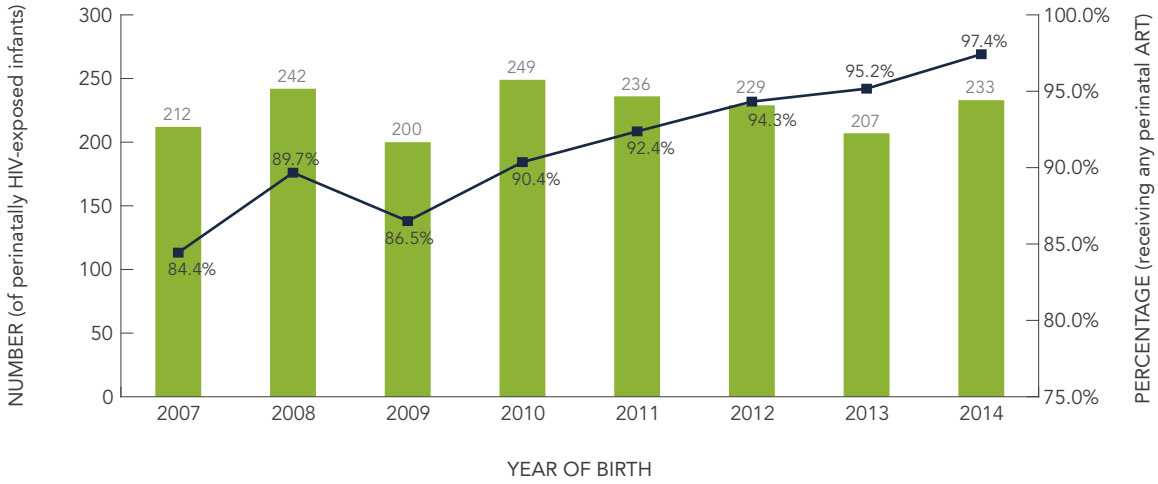
From 1984 to 2014, 4,279 infants in Canada were identified as being perinatally exposed to HIV. The number of HIV-exposed infants reported per birth year between 2005 and 2014 fluctuated from a low of 200 in 2009 to a high of 249 in 2010. In 2014, 233 infants were reported as being perinatally exposed to HIV, up from 207 in 2013.

[12] Citizenship and Immigration Canada, CIC HIV DB, as of May 2013. Reproduced and distributed with the permission of Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

[13] Citizenship and Immigration, CIC HB Post-Arrival Health Public Health Liaison Unit Provincial Notifications – Overseas Notifications Database as of January 09, 2013. Reproduced and distributed with the permission of Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Although the number of infants perinatally exposed to HIV has increased over time, the proportion of infants born in Canada and confirmed to be HIV-infected has decreased from over 25% before the advent of antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy [Zidovudine (AZT) monotherapy after 1994, highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) after 1996] to less than 1% in 2014 (data not shown). Two HIV transmissions were confirmed in the 233 perinatally exposed infants born in 2014. Correspondingly, the proportion of HIV-positive mothers receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) increased over time to 97.4% in 2014 (**Figure 13**).

FIGURE 13: Number of perinatally HIV-exposed infants and proportion of perinatally HIV-exposed infants receiving perinatal ART by year of birth – Canada, 2007–2014



A review of all perinatally exposed infants from 1984 to 2014 shows that the majority (74.2%) were born to mothers who acquired HIV infection through heterosexual contact, whereas just over one-fifth (22.8%) were attributed to IDU exposure. With respect to race/ethnicity distribution of the infants, almost half (49.8%) were reported as Black, one-quarter (25.0%) as White, and almost one-fifth (17.0%) as Aboriginal. Maternal region of birth for the majority of infants was North America (42.7%), Africa (37.5%), or the Caribbean (10.5%).

AIDS SURVEILLANCE

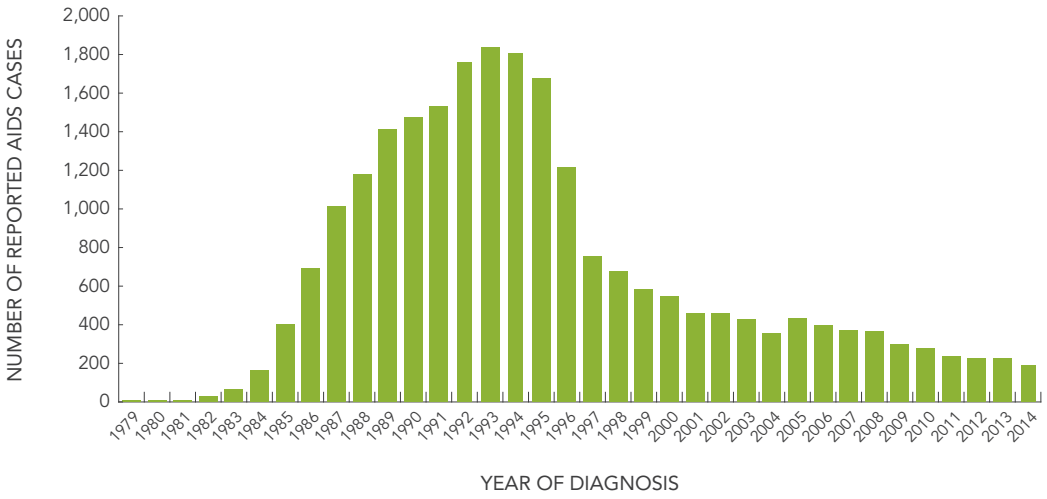
Number of cases

(See **Table 14**)

From 1979 to December 31, 2014, a cumulative total of 23,535 AIDS cases have been reported to PHAC. The annual number of reported AIDS cases in Canada has decreased steadily since the mid-1990s, largely as a result of the introduction of HAART in 1996. In more recent years, this decrease was partly due to the fact that some provinces no longer report AIDS cases.

In 2014, there were 188 AIDS cases reported to PHAC, down from 226 in 2013 and an 89.8% decrease relative to 1993, when the highest number of AIDS cases were reported (n=1,838) (**Figure 14**).

FIGURE 14: Number of reported AIDS cases by year of diagnosis – Canada, 1979–2014



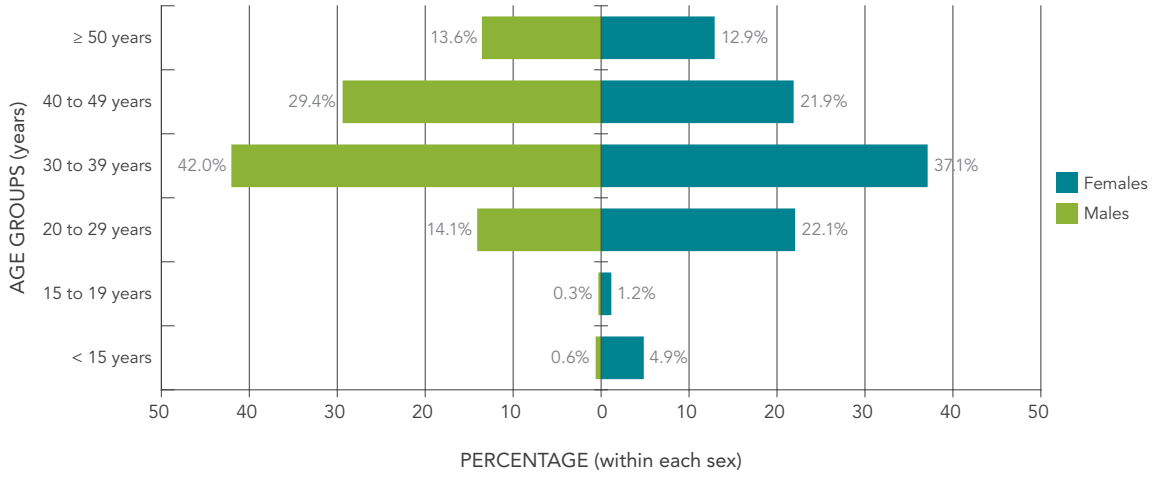
Age and sex distribution

(See **Tables 15–17C**)

Data on age and sex were available for 90.4% of reported AIDS cases for 2014. In 2014, the greatest proportion of cases were 40 to 49 years old (33.0%), followed by cases aged 30–39 years old (25.0%) and 50 years and older (21.3%).

In 2014, one AIDS case was reported in a child aged 10–14. Among adults (≥15 years old) where sex was known, the majority of reported AIDS cases were male (75.4%). Similar to HIV trends, the age distribution of AIDS cases differed by sex (**Figure 15**). Among females, a greater proportion of cases were observed in younger age groups (≤15, 15–19 and 20–29 years old) compared to males, where a greater proportion of cases were observed in older age groups (30–39, 40–49 and 50+ years old).

FIGURE 15: Age group distribution of reported AIDS cases by sex – Canada, 1979–2014



Exposure category

(See **Tables 18A–18E**)

In 2014, nearly half (48.7%) of reported AIDS cases had missing information on exposure category; therefore, no further analysis is presented.

Race/ethnicity

(See **Table 19**)

Similar to exposure category, half of AIDS cases in 2014 (50.0%) were missing race/ethnicity information compared to 2012 (61.6%); therefore, no further analysis is presented.

Geographic distribution

(See **Tables 20A–20E**)

In 2014, the largest number and proportion of AIDS cases were reported in Ontario (n=69, 36.7%), followed by British Columbia (n=55, 29.2%) and Alberta (n=32, 17.0%).

AIDS mortality

(See **Tables 21–24**)

The Vital Statistics – Death database shows that the numbers of annual deaths attributed to HIV infection have been declining since 1996. The lowest recorded number of deaths attributed to HIV infection (n=303) was reported in 2011 (the most recent year for which data are available).

DATA LIMITATIONS

The National HIV/AIDS surveillance system data have several limitations that should be considered in the interpretation of possible trends. Some limitations apply to surveillance data in general, such as variation in reporting practices across jurisdictions, reporting delays, under-reporting, duplicate reports, missing or incomplete data and limitations related to AIDS surveillance and associated mortality data. It is also important to consider the possible effect of individual or societal behaviour changes over time that contribute to changes in observed disease trends, such as changes in HIV testing patterns (e.g., who comes forward for testing and when). **Appendix 5** contains more comprehensive descriptions of the data limitations.

CONCLUSION

The annual number of HIV cases reported to PHAC for the year 2014 was the lowest since HIV reporting began in 1985. At 5.8 per 100,000 population, the 2014 HIV diagnosis rate is the lowest reported to date. PHAC will continue to monitor HIV surveillance data to observe whether this decrease continues.

The MSM exposure category remains the predominant HIV exposure category in Canada overall, followed by heterosexual contact and IDU exposure. However, exposure category differed by sex, province/territory and race/ethnicity.

At the national level, distinct differences were observed between males and females with respect to age at HIV diagnosis. HIV diagnosis tended to be at a younger age among females compared to males. Since reporting began in 1985, the proportion of HIV cases among Canadians 50 years and older increased gradually and males outnumbered females in the older age groups.

Given the variation in number of HIV and AIDS case reports, as well as differences in the demographic profile of cases (i.e., race/ethnicity, age, and sex) across provinces and territories, the data presented in this surveillance report highlight the need for population-specific interventions.

The national HIV and AIDS surveillance data collected by PHAC continues to inform such work as: the estimates of HIV prevalence and incidence in Canada; the development and assessment of national public health guidance and recommendations (e.g., HIV testing guidelines); federal, provincial and territorial policy and program development to prevent and control HIV and AIDS; the development and dissemination of credible, evidence-based knowledge and public health guidance to support health professionals and the development of targeted intervention strategies at local, provincial and national levels.

DATA TABLES

SECTION I: HIV IN CANADA: REPORTED HIV CASES TO DECEMBER 31, 2014

TABLE 1: Number of HIV cases by year of test (all ages)[1,2]

YEAR OF TEST	NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED TO PHAC
1985–1995	35,766
1996	2,729
1997	2,460
1998	2,290
1999	2,184
2000	2,092
2001	2,216
2002	2,460
2003	2,468
2004	2,520
2005	2,476
2006	2,537
2007	2,439
2008	2,620
2009	2,391
2010	2,330
2011	2,290
2012	2,081
2013	2,076
2014	2,044
Total	**80,469**

[1] Disaggregated data by year is not available before 1995 for all jurisdictions.

[2] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (see Appendix 2).

TABLE 2: Cumulative number of HIV cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) and **children** (< 15 years old) by sex between November 1, 1985 and December 31, 2014[1]

AGE AND SEX	NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED	%[2]
Children (< 15 years old)	**650**	**0.8**
Males	362	57.5
Females	268	42.5
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	20	
Adults (≥ 15 years old)[3]	**76,281**	**99.2**
Males	61,131	81.5
Females	13,866	18.5
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	1,284	
Age group not reported	**3,538**	
Males	1,993	
Females	174	
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	1,371	
Total	**80,469**	**100.0**
Males	**63,486**	**81.6**
Females	**14,308**	**18.4**
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	**2,675**	

[1] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (see Appendix 5).

[2] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Sex not reported/transexual/transgender".

[3] Between 1985 and 1996, Alberta reported 47 HIV cases that were children (< 15 years old). However due to limitations with the data, these cases are reported as "Adults (≥ 15 years old)".

TABLE 3: Number of HIV cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) by year of test and sex

YEAR OF TEST	MALES		FEMALES		SEX NOT REPORTED/ TRANSSEXUAL/ TRANSGENDER		TOTAL	
	Number of cases	Cumulative total	Number of cases	Cumulative total	Number of cases	Cumulative total	Number of cases	Cumulative total
1985–2003	42,007	42,007	7,564	7,564	1,204	1,204	**50,775**	**50,775**
2004	1,834	43,841	647	8,211	3	1,207	**2,484**	**53,259**
2005	1,812	45,653	618	8,829	5	1,212	**2,435**	**55,694**
2006	1,812	47,465	692	9,521	6	1,218	**2,510**	**58,204**
2007	1,800	49,265	600	10,121	8	1,226	**2,408**	**60,612**
2008	1,917	51,182	665	10,786	4	1,230	**2,586**	**63,198**
2009	1,755	52,937	604	11,390	7	1,237	**2,366**	**65,564**
2010	1,761	54,698	527	11,917	14	1,251	**2,302**	**67,866**
2011	1,724	56,422	533	12,450	11	1,262	**2,268**	**70,134**
2012	1,578	58,000	480	12,930	5	1,267	**2,063**	**72,197**
2013	1,600	59,600	442	13,372	9	1,276	**2,051**	**74,248**
2014	1,531	61,131	494	13,866	8	1,284	**2,033**	**76,281**
Total[1]	**61,131**		**13,866**		**1,284**		**76,281**	

[1] Between 1985 and 1996, Alberta reported 47 HIV cases that were children (< 15 years old). However due to limitations with the data, these cases are reported as "Adults (≥ 15 years old)".

TABLE 4A: Number of HIV cases by age group and year of test[1]

	YEAR OF TEST							TOTAL	
AGE GROUP	1985–2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	n	%[2]
Children < 15 years	**556**	**20**	**16**	**12**	**16**	**21**	**9**	**650**	**0.8**
Adults	**63,198**	**2,366**	**2,302**	**2,268**	**2,063**	**2,051**	**2,033**	**76,281**	**99.2**
15 to 19 years	1,000	48	31	45	36	39	37	1,236	1.6
20 to 29 years	16,055	530	523	516	478	460	437	18,999	24.7
30 to 39 years	25,040	715	718	694	608	604	645	29,024	37.7
40 to 49 years	14,066	716	612	582	575	514	466	17,531	22.8
≥ 50 years	6,120	357	418	431	366	434	448	8,574	11.1
Adult, age unknown[3]	917	0	0	0	0	0	0	917	1.2
Subtotal	**63,754**	**2,386**	**2,318**	**2,280**	**2,079**	**2,072**	**2,042**	**76,931**	**100.0**
Age group not reported	**3,503**	**5**	**12**	**10**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**3,538**	
Total	**67,257**	**2,391**	**2,330**	**2,290**	**2,081**	**2,076**	**2,044**	**80,469**	

[1] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (see Appendix 5).

[2] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Age group not reported".

[3] Between 1985 and 1996, Alberta reported 47 HIV cases that were children (< 15 years old). However due to limitations with the data, these cases are reported as "Adult, age unknown".

TABLE 4B: Number of HIV cases among **males** by age group and year of test[1]

	YEAR OF TEST							TOTAL	
AGE GROUP	1985–2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	n	%[2]
Male children < 15 years	**320**	**7**	**8**	**5**	**9**	**10**	**3**	**362**	**0.6**
Adult males	**51,182**	**1,755**	**1,761**	**1,724**	**1,578**	**1,600**	**1,531**	**61,131**	**99.4**
15 to 19 years	560	21	15	21	22	26	24	689	1.1
20 to 29 years	12,183	372	386	384	359	359	350	14,393	23.4
30 to 39 years	20,514	492	522	496	440	440	466	23,370	38.0
40 to 49 years	11,978	575	507	462	461	411	351	14,745	24.0
≥ 50 years	5,171	295	331	361	296	364	340	7,158	11.6
Adult, age unknown[3]	776	0	0	0	0	0	0	776	1.3
Subtotal	**51,502**	**1,762**	**1,769**	**1,729**	**1,587**	**1,610**	**1,534**	**61,493**	**100.0**
Age group not reported	**1,977**	**2**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1,993**	
Total[4]	**53,479**	**1,764**	**1,775**	**1,733**	**1,588**	**1,612**	**1,535**	**63,486**	

[1] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (see Appendix 5).

[2] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Age group not reported".

[3] Between 1985 and 1996, Alberta reported 47 HIV cases that were children (< 15 years old). However due to limitations with the data, these cases are reported as "Adult, age unknown".

[4] Excludes 2,675 HIV cases where sex was not reported or reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 4C: Number of HIV cases among **females** by age group and year of test[1]

	YEAR OF TEST							TOTAL	
AGE GROUP	1985–2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	n	%[2]
Female children < 15 years	**216**	**13**	**8**	**7**	**7**	**11**	**6**	**268**	**1.9**
Adult females	**10,786**	**604**	**527**	**533**	**480**	**442**	**494**	**13,866**	**98.1**
15 to 19 years	427	27	16	23	14	13	13	533	3.8
20 to 29 years	3,573	158	133	129	117	100	85	4,295	30.4
30 to 39 years	4,046	221	190	195	166	162	176	5,156	36.5
40 to 49 years	1,842	137	104	117	114	100	114	2,528	17.9
≥ 50 years	811	61	84	69	69	67	106	1,267	9.0
Adult, age unknown[3]	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0.6
Subtotal	**11,002**	**617**	**535**	**540**	**487**	**453**	**500**	**14,134**	**100.0**
Age group not reported	**172**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**174**	
Total[4]	**11,174**	**617**	**537**	**540**	**487**	**453**	**500**	**14,308**	

[1] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (see Appendix 5).

[2] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Age group not reported".

[3] Between 1985 and 1996, Alberta reported 47 HIV cases that were children (< 15 years old). However due to limitations with the data, these cases are reported as "Adult, age unknown".

[4] Excludes 2,675 HIV cases where sex was not reported or reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 5A: Number and percentage distribution of HIV cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category and year of test[1]

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	YEAR OF TEST														TOTAL	
	1985–2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[2]
MSM	19,792	55.4	660	41.4	707	46.1	668	45.0	666	46.6	672	48.4	652	48.8	**23,817**	**53.5**
MSM/IDU	919	2.6	50	3.1	39	2.5	36	2.4	30	2.1	37	2.7	37	2.8	**1,148**	**2.6**
IDU	6,202	17.4	316	19.8	268	17.5	263	17.7	215	15.0	188	13.5	175	13.1	**7,627**	**17.1**
Blood/blood products[3]																
a) recipient of blood/ clotting factor	139	0.4	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**141**	**0.3**
b) recipient of blood	316	0.9	6	0.4	2	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.1	**333**	**0.7**
c) recipient of clotting factor	315	0.9	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**316**	**0.7**
Heterosexual contact																
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	2,398	6.7	191	12.0	145	9.5	160	10.8	176	12.3	131	9.4	133	10.0	**3,334**	**7.5**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	2,415	6.8	162	10.2	186	12.1	158	10.7	143	10.0	150	10.8	123	9.2	**3,337**	**7.5**
c) NIR-Het	2,873	8.0	194	12.2	153	10.0	150	10.1	133	9.3	135	9.7	134	10.0	**3,772**	**8.5**
Other[4]	356	1.0	12	0.8	31	2.0	46	3.1	63	4.4	74	5.3	80	6.0	**662**	**1.5**
Subtotal	**35,725**	**100.0**	**1,593**	**100.0**	**1,532**	**100.0**	**1,483**	**100.0**	**1,429**	**100.0**	**1,389**	**100.0**	**1,336**	**100.0**	**44,487**	**100.0**
NIR	3,340		97		73		88		65		40		74		**3,777**	
Not reported	24,133		676		697		697		569		622		623		**28,017**	
Total[5]	**63,198**		**2,366**		**2,302**		**2,268**		**2,063**		**2,051**		**2,033**		**76,281**	

[1] Exposure category data are not available for Quebec and are incomplete before 2009 for Ontario. These data are presented as "Not reported" (see Appendix 5).

[2] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[3] It is not always possible to separate "recipient of blood" from "recipient of clotting factor". However, they have been separated where possible for reporting purposes.

[4] For Alberta, cases identified as CIC/OOC were classified in the exposure category of "Other".

[5] Between 1985 and 1996, Alberta reported 47 HIV cases that were children (< 15 years old). However due to limitations with the data, these cases are reported as "Adults".

TABLE 5B: Number and percentage distribution of HIV cases among **adult males** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category and year of test[1]

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	YEAR OF TEST														TOTAL	
	1985–2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[2]
MSM	19,701	66.9	660	56.4	707	59.4	668	59.2	666	61.6	672	61.8	652	63.3	**23,726**	**65.6**
MSM/IDU	917	3.1	50	4.3	39	3.3	36	3.2	30	2.8	37	3.4	37	3.6	**1,146**	**3.2**
IDU	4,061	13.8	187	16.0	165	13.9	161	14.3	129	11.9	123	11.3	99	9.6	**4,925**	**13.6**
Blood/blood products[3]																
a) recipient of blood/ clotting factor	105	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**106**	**0.3**
b) recipient of blood	198	0.7	6	0.5	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.2	**211**	**0.6**
c) recipient of clotting factor	269	0.9	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**270**	**0.7**
Heterosexual contact																
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	1,049	3.6	66	5.6	67	5.6	79	7.0	61	5.6	47	4.3	56	5.4	**1,425**	**3.9**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	1,148	3.9	78	6.7	96	8.1	79	7.0	65	6.0	75	6.9	61	5.9	**1,602**	**4.4**
c) NIR-Het	1,745	5.9	118	10.1	95	8.0	78	6.9	92	8.5	95	8.7	78	7.6	**2,301**	**6.4**
Other[4]	262	0.9	4	0.3	19	1.6	26	2.3	37	3.4	38	3.5	45	4.4	**431**	**1.2**
Subtotal	**29,455**	**100.0**	**1,170**	**100.0**	**1,190**	**100.0**	**1,128**	**100.0**	**1,082**	**100.0**	**1,088**	**100.0**	**1,030**	**100.0**	**36,143**	**100.0**
NIR	2,604		69		51		63		50		32		49		**2,918**	
Not reported	19,123		516		520		533		446		480		452		**22,070**	
Total[5]	**51,182**		**1,755**		**1,761**		**1,724**		**1,578**		**1,600**		**1,531**		**61,131**	

[1] Exposure category data are not available for Quebec and are incomplete before 2009 for Ontario. These data are presented as "Not reported" (see Appendix 5).

[2] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[3] It is not always possible to separate "recipient of blood" from "recipient of clotting factor". However, they have been separated where possible for reporting purposes.

[4] For Alberta, cases identified as CIC/OOC were classified in the exposure category of "Other".

[5] Excludes 1,284 HIV cases where sex was not reported or reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 5C: Number and percentage distribution of HIV cases among **adult females** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category and year of test[1]

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	YEAR OF TEST														TOTAL	
	1985–2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[2]
IDU	2,089	34.4	129	30.5	103	30.2	102	28.8	86	24.8	64	21.5	74	24.5	**2,647**	**32.5**
Blood/blood products[3]																
a) recipient of blood/ clotting factor	34	0.6	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**35**	**0.4**
b) recipient of blood	113	1.9	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	**117**	**1.4**
c) recipient of clotting factor	33	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**33**	**0.4**
Heterosexual contact																
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	1,343	22.1	125	29.6	77	22.6	80	22.6	115	33.1	83	27.9	77	25.5	**1,900**	**23.3**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	1,249	20.5	84	19.9	90	26.4	79	22.3	78	22.5	74	24.8	61	20.2	**1,715**	**21.1**
c) NIR-Het	1,128	18.6	76	18.0	58	17.0	72	20.3	41	11.8	40	13.4	55	18.2	**1,470**	**18.1**
Other[4]	90	1.5	8	1.9	12	3.5	20	5.6	26	7.5	36	12.1	35	11.6	**227**	**2.8**
Subtotal	**6,079**	**100.0**	**423**	**100.0**	**341**	**100.0**	**354**	**100.0**	**347**	**100.0**	**298**	**100.0**	**302**	**100.0**	8,144	100.0
NIR	575		25		19		25		13		8		23		**688**	
Not reported	4,132		156		167		154		120		136		169		**5,034**	
Total[5]	**10,786**		**604**		**527**		**533**		**480**		**442**		**494**		13,866	

[1] Exposure category data are not available for Quebec and are incomplete before 2009 for Ontario. These data are presented as "Not reported" (see Appendix 5).

[2] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[3] It is not always possible to separate "recipient of blood" from "recipient of clotting factor". However, they have been separated where possible for reporting purposes.

[4] For Alberta, cases identified as CIC/OOC were classified in the exposure category of "Other".

[5] Excludes 1,284 HIV cases where sex was not reported or reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 5D: Number and percentage distribution of HIV cases among **children** (< 15 years old) by exposure category and year of test[1,2]

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	YEAR OF TEST														TOTAL	
	1985–2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[3]
Blood/blood products[4]																
a) recipient of blood/ clotting factor	4	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**4**	**1.0**
b) recipient of blood	20	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**20**	**4.8**
c) recipient of clotting factor	67	18.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**67**	**16.1**
Perinatal transmission	239	64.2	10	100.0	6	75.0	4	57.1	0	0.0	5	45.5	1	25.0	**265**	**63.5**
Other[5]	42	11.3	0	0.0	2	25.0	3	42.9	5	100.0	6	54.5	3	75.0	**61**	**14.6**
Subtotal	**372**	**100.0**	**10**	**100.0**	**8**	**100.0**	**7**	**100.0**	**5**	**100.0**	**11**	**100.0**	**4**	**100.0**	**417**	**100.0**
NIR	16		0		1		0		0		2		0		**19**	
Not reported	168		10		7		5		11		8		5		**214**	
Total	**556**		**20**		**16**		**12**		**16**		**21**		**9**		**650**	

[1] Exposure category data are not available for Quebec and are incomplete before 2009 for Ontario. These data are presented as "Not reported" (see Appendix 5).

[2] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 5).

[3] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[4] It is not always possible to separate "recipient of blood" from "recipient of clotting factor". However, they have been separated where possible for reporting purposes.

[5] "Other" includes HIV cases for which the mode of HIV transmission is known but is not classified as "blood/blood products" or "perinatal". For Alberta, cases identified as CIC/OOC were classified in the exposure category of "Other".

TABLE 5E: Number of HIV cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category and age group between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2014[1]

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	AGE GROUP (YEARS)						TOTAL
	15–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	≥ 50	Age group not reported	
MSM	11	202	227	118	94	0	**652**
MSM/IDU	0	10	12	9	6	1	**38**
IDU	2	27	50	55	41	0	**175**
Blood/blood products[2]	0	0	1	0	1	0	**2**
Heterosexual contact							
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	4	14	61	33	21	0	**133**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	2	16	32	34	39	0	**123**
c) NIR-Het	3	23	43	24	41	0	**134**
Other[3]	2	13	28	20	17	0	**80**
NIR	1	11	21	20	21	0	**74**
Not reported	12	121	170	153	167	1	**624**
Total	**37**	**437**	**645**	**466**	**448**	**2**	**2,035**

[1] Exposure category data are not available for Quebec and are incomplete before 2009 for Ontario. These data are presented as "Not reported" (see Appendix 5).

[2] All HIV cases in the blood/blood products exposure category were attributed to "recipient of blood".

[3] For Alberta, cases identified as CIC/OOC were classified in the exposure category of "Other".

TABLE 6A: Number and percentage distribution of HIV cases by year of test and race/ethnicity between 1998 and December 31, 2014 (all ages)[1,2,3]

RACE/ ETHNICITY	YEAR OF TEST														TOTAL	
	1998–2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[4]
Aboriginal																
a) First Nations	1,510	18.5	224	15.8	184	13.6	220	16.7	200	14.9	158	12.3	147	12.3	**2,643**	**16.5**
b) Métis	174	2.1	33	2.3	19	1.4	20	1.5	14	1.0	12	0.9	23	1.9	**295**	**1.8**
c) Inuit	19	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	**21**	**0.1**
d) Aboriginal, unspecified	334	4.1	41	2.9	60	4.4	43	3.3	37	2.8	56	4.4	22	1.8	**593**	**3.7**
South Asian/ West Asian/Arab[5]	199	2.4	47	3.3	39	2.9	42	3.2	67	5.0	45	3.5	53	4.4	**492**	**3.1**
Asian[6]	282	3.5	71	5.0	72	5.3	76	5.8	80	6.0	76	5.9	82	6.9	**739**	**4.6**
Black[7]	816	10.0	237	16.7	208	15.4	240	18.2	295	22.0	214	16.7	235	19.7	**2,245**	**14.0**
Latin American[8]	180	2.2	77	5.4	55	4.1	66	5.0	47	3.5	69	5.4	65	5.5	**559**	**3.5**
White	4,591	56.3	669	47.2	698	51.6	588	44.6	575	43.0	632	49.4	536	45.0	**8,289**	**51.6**
Other	46	0.6	18	1.3	17	1.3	24	1.8	23	1.7	18	1.4	28	2.3	**174**	**1.1**
Subtotal	**8,151**	**100.0**	**1,417**	**100.0**	**1,353**	**100.0**	**1,319**	**100.0**	**1,338**	**100.0**	**1,280**	**100.0**	**1,192**	**100.0**	16,050	100.0
Not reported	18,151		974		977		971		743		796		852		**23,464**	
Total	**26,302**		**2,391**		**2,330**		**2,290**		**2,081**		**2,076**		**2,044**		**39,514**	

[1] Consider data limitations regarding ethnicity/race information when interpreting these data (see Appendix 5).

[2] For all provinces and territories, race/ethnicity information is not available before 1998. Race/ethnicity information is not submitted by Quebec, and is not available for Ontario before 2009 (see Appendix 5).

[3] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (se Appendix 5).

[4] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Not reported".

[5] For example, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi, Armenian, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, and Moroccan.

[6] For example, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Korean, and Filipino.

[7] For example, Somali, Haitian, and Jamaican.

[8] For example, Mexican, Central American, and South American.

TABLE 6B: Number and percentage distribution of HIV cases among **males** by year of test and race/ethnicity between 1998 and December 31, 2014 (all ages)[1,2,3]

RACE/ ETHNICITY	YEAR OF TEST														TOTAL	
	1998–2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[4]
Aboriginal																
a) First Nations	753	12.8	120	11.6	92	8.9	122	12.3	122	12.1	89	8.9	83	9.1	**1,381**	**11.6**
b) Métis	101	1.7	17	1.6	12	1.2	13	1.3	5	0.5	12	1.2	15	1.7	**175**	**1.5**
c) Inuit	14	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	**16**	**0.1**
d) Aboriginal, unspecified	177	3.0	21	2.0	37	3.6	21	2.1	19	1.9	29	2.9	8	0.9	**312**	**2.6**
South Asian/ West Asian/Arab[5]	154	2.6	41	4.0	32	3.1	38	3.8	57	5.7	38	3.8	43	4.7	**403**	**3.4**
Asian[6]	240	4.1	58	5.6	59	5.7	69	7.0	73	7.3	73	7.3	73	8.0	**645**	**5.4**
Black[7]	394	6.7	113	10.9	116	11.3	130	13.1	149	14.8	108	10.8	135	14.9	**1,145**	**9.6**
Latin American[8]	167	2.8	69	6.7	51	4.9	61	6.2	45	4.5	65	6.5	61	6.7	**519**	**4.4**
White	3,860	65.5	584	56.3	619	60.0	516	52.1	519	51.6	570	56.9	465	51.2	**7,133**	**60.1**
Other	35	0.6	14	1.4	12	1.2	20	2.0	17	1.7	17	1.7	24	2.6	**139**	**1.2**
Subtotal	**5,895**	**100.0**	**1,037**	**100.0**	**1,031**	**100.0**	**990**	**100.0**	**1,006**	**100.0**	**1,001**	**100.0**	**908**	**100.0**	**11,868**	**100.0**
Not reported	13,556		727		744		743		582		611		627		**17,590**	
Total[9]	**19,451**		**1,764**		**1,775**		**1,733**		**1,588**		**1,612**		**1,535**		**29,458**	

[1] Consider data limitations regarding ethnicity/race information when interpreting these data (Appendix 5).

[2] For all provinces and territories, race/ethnicity information is not available before 1998. Race/ethnicity information is not submitted by Quebec, and is not available for Ontario before 2009 (Appendix 5).

[3] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 5).

[4] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Not reported".

[5] For example, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi, Armenian, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, and Moroccan.

[6] For example, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Korean, and Filipino.

[7] For example, Somali, Haitian, and Jamaican.

[8] For example, Mexican, Central American, and South American.

[9] Excludes 318 HIV cases where sex was not reported or reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 6C: Number and percentage distribution of HIV cases among **females** by year of test and race/ethnicity between 1998 and December 31, 2014 (all ages)[1,2,3]

RACE/ ETHNICITY	YEAR OF TEST														TOTAL	
	1998–2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[4]
Aboriginal																
a) First Nations	753	33.6	104	27.6	92	28.7	98	29.8	78	23.6	69	24.9	64	22.8	**1,258**	**30.3**
b) Métis	73	3.3	16	4.2	7	2.2	7	2.1	9	2.7	0	0.0	8	2.8	**120**	**2.9**
c) Inuit	5	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**5**	**0.1**
d) Aboriginal, unspecified	157	7.0	20	5.3	23	7.2	22	6.7	18	5.5	27	9.7	14	5.0	**281**	**6.8**
South Asian/ West Asian/Arab[5]	45	2.0	5	1.3	7	2.2	4	1.2	10	3.0	7	2.5	10	3.6	**88**	**2.1**
Asian[6]	42	1.9	13	3.4	13	4.0	7	2.1	7	2.1	3	1.1	9	3.2	**94**	**2.3**
Black[7]	421	18.8	124	32.9	91	28.3	110	33.4	146	44.2	105	37.9	100	35.6	**1,097**	**26.4**
Latin American[8]	12	0.5	8	2.1	4	1.2	5	1.5	2	0.6	4	1.4	4	1.4	**39**	**0.9**
White	724	32.3	83	22.0	79	24.6	72	21.9	55	16.7	61	22.0	68	24.2	**1,142**	**27.5**
Other	11	0.5	4	1.1	5	1.6	4	1.2	5	1.5	1	0.4	4	1.4	**34**	**0.8**
Subtotal	**2,243**	**100.0**	**377**	**100.0**	**321**	**100.0**	**329**	**100.0**	**330**	**100.0**	**277**	**100.0**	**281**	**100.0**	4,158	100.0
Not reported	4,354		240		216		211		157		176		219		**5,573**	
Total[9]	**6,597**		**617**		**537**		**540**		**487**		**453**		**500**		**9,731**	

[1] Consider data limitations regarding ethnicity/race information when interpreting these data (Appendix 5).

[2] For all provinces and territories, race/ethnicity information is not available before 1998. Race/ethnicity information is not submitted by Quebec, and is not available for Ontario before 2009 (Appendix 5).

[3] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 5).

[4] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Not reported".

[5] For example, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi, Armenian, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, and Moroccan.

[6] For example, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Korean, and Filipino.

[7] For example, Somali, Haitian, and Jamaican.

[8] For example, Mexican, Central American, and South American.

[9] Excludes 318 HIV cases where sex was not reported or reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 6D: Number and percentage distribution of HIV cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity between 1998 and December 31, 2014 (all ages)[1,2,3,4]

RACE/ ETHNICITY	EXPOSURE CATEGORY																						TOTAL	
									Heterosexual contact															
	MSM		MSM/IDU		IDU		Blood/ blood products		a) origin from an HIV-endemic country		b) sexual contact with a person at risk		c) NIR-Het		Perinatal trans-mission		Other		NIR		Not reported			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[5]
Aboriginal																								
a) First Nations	156	2.6	79	17.8	1,587	40.7	3	5.1	2	0.1	389	20.4	315	19.9	14	29.8	28	8.1	35	14.3	35	20.8	**2,643**	**16.5**
b) Métis	23	0.4	14	3.1	182	4.7	2	3.4	0	0.0	37	1.9	28	1.8	1	2.1	4	1.2	3	1.2	1	0.6	**295**	**1.8**
c) Inuit	4	0.1	1	0.2	5	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.2	7	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**21**	**0.1**
d) Aboriginal, unspecified	52	0.9	12	2.7	202	5.2	7	11.9	0	0.0	268	14.0	14	0.9	1	2.1	2	0.6	34	13.9	1	0.6	**593**	**3.7**
South Asian/ West Asian/ Arab[6]	183	3.1	8	1.8	46	1.2	5	8.5	11	0.8	78	4.1	116	7.3	2	4.3	4	1.2	32	13.1	7	4.2	**492**	**3.1**
Asian[7]	472	7.9	9	2.0	22	0.6	1	1.7	30	2.1	78	4.1	94	5.9	0	0.0	19	5.5	6	2.5	8	4.8	**739**	**4.6**
Black[8]	287	4.8	13	2.9	47	1.2	12	20.3	1,315	93.8	194	10.2	133	8.4	16	34.0	200	58.1	16	6.6	12	7.1	**2,245**	**14.0**
Latin American[9]	401	6.7	6	1.3	20	0.5	2	3.4	11	0.8	42	2.2	51	3.2	0	0.0	14	4.1	8	3.3	4	2.4	**559**	**3.5**
White	4,278	72.0	299	67.2	1,772	45.4	26	44.1	19	1.4	808	42.3	805	50.8	10	21.3	66	19.2	107	43.9	99	58.9	**8,289**	**51.6**
Other	85	1.4	4	0.9	21	0.5	1	1.7	13	0.9	13	0.7	23	1.5	3	6.4	7	2.0	3	1.2	1	0.6	**174**	**1.1**
Subtotal	**5,941**	**100.0**	**445**	**100.0**	**3,904**	**100.0**	**59**	**100.0**	**1,402**	**100.0**	**1,910**	**100.0**	**1,586**	**100.0**	**47**	**100.0**	**344**	**100.0**	**244**	**100.0**	**168**	**100.0**	16,050	100.0
Not reported	4,709		224		949		40		1,725		563		1,291		84		30		1,071		12,778		**23,464**	
Total	**10,650**		**669**		**4,853**		**99**		**3,127**		**2,473**		**2,877**		**131**		**374**		**1,315**		**12,946**		39,514	

[1] Consider data limitations regarding ethnicity/race information when interpreting these data (Appendix 5).

[2] For all provinces and territories, race/ethnicity information is not available before 1998. Race/ethnicity information is not submitted by Quebec, and is not available for Ontario before 2009 (Appendix 5).

[3] Exposure category data are not available for Quebec and are incomplete before 2009 for Ontario. These data are presented as "Not reported" (Appendix 5).

[4] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 5).

[5] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Not reported".

[6] For example, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi, Armenian, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, and Moroccan.

[7] For example, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Korean, and Filipino.

[8] For example, Somali, Haitian, and Jamaican.

[9] For example, Mexican, Central American, and South American.

TABLE 6E: Number and percentage distribution of HIV cases by race/ethnicity and exposure category between 1998 and December 31, 2014 (all ages)[1,2,3,4]

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	Aboriginal																				TOTAL	
	a) First Nations		b) Métis		c) Inuit		d) Aboriginal, unspecified		South Asian/ West Asian/ Arab		Asian		Black		Latin American		White		Other		Not reported			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[5]
MSM	156	6.1	23	7.9	4	19.0	52	9.3	183	40.4	472	65.1	287	12.9	401	73.3	4,278	52.9	85	50.0	4,709	49.0	**10,650**	**42.2**
MSM/IDU	79	3.1	14	4.8	1	4.8	12	2.2	8	1.8	9	1.2	13	0.6	6	1.1	299	3.7	4	2.4	224	2.3	**669**	**2.6**
IDU	1,587	61.7	182	62.5	5	23.8	202	36.2	46	10.2	22	3.0	47	2.1	20	3.7	1,772	21.9	21	12.4	949	9.9	**4,853**	**19.2**
Blood/blood products	3	0.1	2	0.7	0	0.0	7	1.3	5	1.1	1	0.1	12	0.5	2	0.4	26	0.3	1	0.6	40	0.4	**99**	**0.4**
Heterosexual contact																								
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	2	0.1	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0	11	2.4	30	4.1	1,315	59.3	11	2.0	19	0.2	13	7.6	1,725	17.9	**3,127**	**12.4**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	389	15.1	37	12.7	3	14.3	268	48.0	78	17.2	78	10.8	194	8.8	42	7.7	808	10.0	13	7.6	563	5.9	**2,473**	**9.8**
c) NIR-Het	315	12.2	28	9.6	7	33.3	14	2.5	116	25.6	94	13.0	133	6.0	51	9.3	805	10.0	23	13.5	1,291	13.4	**2,877**	**11.4**
Perinatal transmission	14	0.5	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.4	0	0.0	16	0.7	0	0.0	10	0.1	3	1.8	84	0.9	**131**	**0.5**
Other	28	1.1	4	1.4	0	0.0	2	0.4	4	0.9	19	2.6	200	9.0	14	2.6	66	0.8	7	4.1	30	0.3	**374**	**1.5**
Subtotal	**2,573**	**100.0**	**291**	**100.0**	**21**	**100.0**	**558**	**100.0**	**453**	**100.0**	**725**	**100.0**	**2,217**	**100.0**	**547**	**100.0**	**8,083**	**100.0**	**170**	**100.0**	**9,615**	**100.0**	**25,253**	**100.0**
NIR	35		3		0		34		32		6		16		8		107		3		1,071		**1,315**	
Not reported	35		1		0		1		7		8		12		4		99		1		12,778		**12,946**	
Total	**2,643**		**295**		**21**		**593**		**492**		**739**		**2,245**		**559**		**8,289**		**174**		**23,464**		**39,514**	

[1] Consider data limitations regarding ethnicity/race information when interpreting these data (Appendix 5).

[2] For all provinces and territories, race/ethnicity information is not available before 1998. Race/ethnicity information is not submitted by Quebec, and is not available for Ontario before 2009 (Appendix 5).

[3] Exposure category data are not available for Quebec and are incomplete before 2009 for Ontario. These data are presented as "Not reported" (Appendix 5).

[4] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 5).

[5] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Not reported".

TABLE 7A: Number of HIV cases by province/territory and year of test (all ages)[1]

	YEAR OF TEST							TOTAL	
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	1985–2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	n	%
British Columbia	13,349	337	300	288	237	267	262	**15,040**	**18.7**
Yukon	50	3	1	1	1	1	3	**60**	**0.1**
Alberta	5,029	219	204	224	242	261	276	**6,455**	**8.0**
Northwest Territories	46	2	0	3	1	1	1	**54**	**0.1**
Nunavut[2]	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	**0.0**
Saskatchewan	1,002	199	174	188	184	129	121	**1,997**	**2.5**
Manitoba	1,542	103	121	77	71	118	85	**2,117**	**2.6**
Ontario	29,577	996	1,025	1,003	869	815	837	**35,122**	**43.6**
Quebec[3]	15,249	512	476	477	443	453	435	**18,045**	**22.4**
New Brunswick	396	1	8	10	4	5	3	**427**	**0.5**
Nova Scotia	722	13	15	15	18	16	10	**809**	**1.0**
Prince Edward Island	42	0	1	1	2	3	1	**50**	**0.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador[4]	250	6	5	3	9	7	10	**290**	**0.4**
Total	**67,257**	**2,391**	**2,330**	**2,290**	**2,081**	**2,076**	**2,044**	**80,469**	**100**

[1] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (see Appendix 5).

[2] Data for Nunavut before 2000 are not available. Nunavut became a Canadian territory in April 1999 and began reporting in 2000.

[3] For Quebec, the number of HIV cases is based on the minimum number of HIV-positive individuals.

[4] Before 2011, HIV cases diagnosed outside of Newfoundland and Labrador were not included in Newfoundland and Labrador's surveillance data.

TABLE 7B: Number of HIV cases by age group and province/territory between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2014[1]

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)								TOTAL
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	**0–4**	**5–9**	**10–14**	**15–19**	**20–29**	**30–39**	**40–49**	**50+**	**n**
British Columbia	0	0	0	3	60	79	49	71	**262**
Yukon	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	**3**
Alberta	1	0	0	3	58	93	63	58	**276**
Northwest Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Nunavut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**
Saskatchewan	0	0	1	3	21	40	30	26	**121**
Manitoba	1	0	0	2	15	28	24	15	**85**
Ontario	1	0	1	17	200	288	175	153	**835**
Quebec[2]	1	0	3	9	77	111	114	120	**435**
New Brunswick	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	**3**
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	1	**10**
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Newfoundland and Labrador[3]	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	3	**10**
Total[4]	**4**	**0**	**5**	**37**	**437**	**645**	**466**	**448**	**2,042**

"-" = Data suppressed.

[1] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (see Appendix 5).

[2] For Quebec, the number of HIV cases is based on the minimum number of HIV-positive individuals.

[3] Before 2011, HIV cases diagnosed outside of Newfoundland and Labrador were not included in Newfoundland and Labrador's surveillance data.

[4] Excludes two cases where age group was not reported.

TABLE 7C: HIV diagnosis rate (per 100,000 population) by province/territory and year of test (all ages)[1,2]

	YEAR OF TEST								
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
British Columbia	8.5	9.1	8.0	7.6	6.7	6.4	5.2	5.8	5.7
Yukon	6.2	0.0	6.0	8.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	8.2
Alberta	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.7
Northwest Territories	4.6	9.2	0.0	4.6	0.0	6.9	2.3	2.3	2.3
Nunavut	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saskatchewan	10.2	12.7	17.1	19.2	16.5	17.6	16.9	11.7	10.8
Manitoba	6.5	6.3	7.3	8.5	9.9	6.2	5.7	9.3	6.6
Ontario	8.9	8.2	8.5	7.7	7.8	7.6	6.5	6.0	6.1
Quebec[3]	7.7	6.9	8.2	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.3
New Brunswick	2.5	1.9	1.9	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.4
Nova Scotia	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.1
Prince Edward Island	3.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.4	2.1	0.7
Newfoundland and Labrador[4]	1.4	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.7	1.3	1.9
Total	**7.8**	**7.4**	**7.9**	**7.1**	**6.9**	**6.7**	**6.0**	**5.9**	**5.8**

[1] Population data source: Annual Demographic Statistics, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, July 2013.

[2] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (see Appendix 5).

[3] For Quebec, the number of HIV cases is based on the minimum number of HIV-positive individuals.

[4] Before 2011, HIV cases diagnosed outside of Newfoundland and Labrador were not included in Newfoundland and Labrador's surveillance data.

TABLE 7D: Number of HIV cases among **males**, by province/territory and year of diagnosis (all ages)[1]

	YEAR OF TEST								TOTAL
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	1985–2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	n
British Columbia	10,804	287	266	238	245	208	235	216	**12,499**
Yukon	35	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	**43**
Alberta	3,867	152	150	148	154	173	180	187	**5,011**
Northwest Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**42**
Nunavut[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
Saskatchewan	513	95	110	108	109	109	85	78	**1,207**
Manitoba	1,096	53	57	84	47	42	71	52	**1,502**
Ontario	23,353	825	762	813	779	674	671	656	**28,533**
Quebec[3]	10,690	489	397	359	370	351	342	322	**13,320**
New Brunswick	328	10	1	8	8	4	5	2	**366**
Nova Scotia	604	19	11	12	13	18	13	10	**700**
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**29**
Newfoundland and Labrador[4]	193	3	6	5	3	7	6	8	**231**
Total[5]	**51,544**	**1,935**	**1,764**	**1,775**	**1,733**	**1,588**	**1,612**	**1,535**	**63,486**

"-" = Data suppressed.

[1] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (see Appendix 5).

[2] Data for Nunavut before 2000 are not available. Nunavut became a Canadian territory in April 1999 and began reporting in 2000.

[3] For Quebec, the number of HIV cases is based on the minimum number of HIV-positive individuals.

[4] Before 2011, HIV cases diagnosed outside of Newfoundland and Labrador were not included in Newfoundland and Labrador's surveillance data.

[5] Excludes 2,675 HIV cases where sex was not reported or reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 7E: Number of HIV cases among **females**, by province/territory and year of test (all ages)[1]

	YEAR OF TEST								TOTAL
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	1985–2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	n
British Columbia	1,853	60	71	62	43	29	32	44	**2,194**
Yukon	13	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	**17**
Alberta	929	81	69	56	70	69	80	89	**1,443**
Northwest Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**12**
Nunavut[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**
Saskatchewan	305	79	89	66	79	75	44	43	**780**
Manitoba	358	35	46	37	30	29	47	33	**615**
Ontario	4,095	270	225	194	209	190	138	174	**5,495**
Quebec[3]	2,723	144	114	117	105	91	107	113	**3,514**
New Brunswick	54	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	**61**
Nova Scotia	97	2	2	3	2	0	3	0	**109**
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**9**
Newfoundland and Labrador[4]	54	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	**59**
Total[5]	**10,498**	**676**	**617**	**537**	**540**	**487**	**453**	**500**	**14,308**

"-" = Data suppressed.

[1] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (see Appendix 5).

[2] Data for Nunavut before 2000 are not available. Nunavut became a Canadian territory in April 1999 and began reporting in 2000.

[3] For Quebec, the number of HIV cases is based on the minimum number of HIV-positive individuals.

[4] Before 2011, HIV cases diagnosed outside of Newfoundland and Labrador were not included in Newfoundland and Labrador's surveillance data.

[5] Excludes 2,675 HIV cases where sex was not reported or reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 7F: HIV diagnosis rate (per 100,000 population) among **males**, by province/territory and year of test (all ages)[1,2]

	YEAR OF TEST								
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
British Columbia	13.8	14.2	13.3	12.1	10.7	11.0	9.2	10.3	9.4
Yukon	12.1	0.0	5.9	11.6	0.0	5.5	5.4	5.4	10.7
Alberta	8.5	8.8	8.3	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.8	8.8	8.9
Northwest Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nunavut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatchewan	9.8	13.1	18.8	21.3	20.5	20.4	19.9	15.3	13.7
Manitoba	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.5	13.9	7.7	6.8	11.3	8.2
Ontario	12.7	12.8	13.0	11.9	12.6	12.0	10.2	10.1	9.8
Quebec[3]	11.8	10.6	12.7	10.2	9.1	9.3	8.7	8.4	7.9
New Brunswick	3.8	2.5	2.7	0.3	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.3	0.5
Nova Scotia	4.6	4.0	4.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.9	2.8	2.2
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Labrador[4]	2.4	0.0	1.2	2.4	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.3	3.1
Total[5]	**11.3**	**11.1**	**11.7**	**10.6**	**10.5**	**10.2**	**9.2**	**9.2**	**8.7**

"-" = Data suppressed.

1 Population data source: Annual Demographic Statistics, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, July 2013.

2 Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (see Appendix 5).

3 For Quebec, the number of HIV cases is based on the minimum number of HIV-positive individuals.

4 Before 2011, HIV cases diagnosed outside of Newfoundland and Labrador were not included in Newfoundland and Labrador's surveillance data.

5 Excludes 2,675 HIV cases where sex was not reported or reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 7G: HIV diagnosis rate (per 100,000 population) among **females**, by province/territory and year of test (all ages)[1,2]

	YEAR OF TEST								
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
British Columbia	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.2	2.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.9
Yukon	0.0	0.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
Alberta	4.4	3.9	4.6	3.8	3.0	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.4
Northwest Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nunavut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatchewan	10.6	12.3	15.4	17.2	12.6	14.9	13.9	8.0	7.7
Manitoba	4.7	4.0	5.8	7.6	6.0	4.8	4.6	7.4	5.1
Ontario	5.1	3.6	4.1	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.5
Quebec[3]	3.6	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.7
New Brunswick	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Nova Scotia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Labrador[4]	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.7
Total[5]	**4.3**	**3.7**	**4.0**	**3.6**	**3.1**	**3.1**	**2.8**	**2.6**	**2.8**

"-" = Data suppressed.

1 Population data source: Annual Demographic Statistics, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, July 2013.

2 Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (see Appendix 5).

3 For Quebec, the number of HIV cases is based on the minimum number of HIV-positive individuals.

4 Before 2011, HIV cases diagnosed outside of Newfoundland and Labrador were not included in Newfoundland and Labrador's surveillance data.

5 Excludes 2,675 HIV cases where sex was not reported or reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 7H: Number of HIV cases by exposure category and province/territory between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2014 (all ages)[1]

	PROVINCE/TERRITORY													TOTAL	
EXPOSURE CATEGORY	BC	YT	AB	NT	NU	SK	MB	ON	QC[2]	NB	NS	PE	NL	n	%[3]
MSM	144	2	78	-	0	15	17	379	NR	1	9	-	6	**651**	**48.5**
MSM/IDU	2	0	9	-	0	0	0	26	NR	0	1	-	0	**38**	**2.8**
IDU	19	0	31	-	0	55	12	58	NR	0	0	-	0	**175**	**13.0**
Blood/blood products[4]	1	0	0	-	0	1	0	0	NR	0	0	-	0	**2**	**0.1**
Heterosexual contact															
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	0	0	29	-	0	11	13	78	NR	2	0	-	2	**135**	**10.1**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	27	0	31	-	0	19	17	27	NR	0	0	-	2	**123**	**9.2**
c) NIR-Het	35	1	27	-	0	12	0	59	NR	0	0	-	0	**134**	**10.0**
Other	4	0	70	-	0	6	0	1	NR	0	0	-	0	**81**	**6.0**
Subtotal	**232**	**3**	**275**	**1**	**0**	**119**	**59**	**628**	**0**	**3**	**10**	**1**	**10**	**1,341**	**99.9**
NIR	2	0	0	0	0	2	26	44	0	0	0	0	0	**74**	
Not reported	28	0	1	0	0	0	0	165	435	0	0	0	0	**629**	
Total	**262**	**3**	**276**	**1**	**0**	**121**	**85**	**837**	**435**	**3**	**10**	**1**	**10**	**2,044**	

"-" = Data suppressed.

NR = not reported to PHAC

[1] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (see Appendix 5).

[2] For Quebec, the number of HIV cases is based on the minimum number of HIV-positive individuals.

[3] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[4] All HIV cases in the blood/blood products exposure category were attributed to "recipient of blood".

SECTION II: IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SCREENING FOR HIV

TABLE 8: Number and percentage distribution of immigration applicants diagnosed with HIV as a result of an IME by year, sex, age group, and province

	TESTED IN CANADA[1]		TESTED OVERSEAS[2]	
	Number diagnosed with HIV	%	Number diagnosed with HIV	%
Year[3]				
2002	265	8.8	-	-
2003	366	12.2	-	-
2004	329	11.0	-	-
2005	282	9.4	149	14.1
2006	373	12.4	161	15.2
2007	308	10.3	111	10.5
2008	365	12.2	183	17.3
2009	275	9.2	84	7.9
2010	231	7.7	111	10.5
2011	210	7.0	119	11.2
2012	-	-	140	13.2
Sex				
Male	1,702	56.7	504	47.6
Female	1,302	43.3	554	52.4
Age group				
< 15	16	0.5	55	5.2
15–19	45	1.5	45	4.3
20–29	736	24.5	281	26.6
30–39	1,277	42.5	443	41.9
40–49	713	23.7	195	18.4
50+	217	7.2	39	3.7

	TESTED IN CANADA[1]		TESTED OVERSEAS[2]	
	Number diagnosed with HIV	%	Number diagnosed with HIV	%
Province[4]				
AB	174	5.8	160	15.1
BC	253	8.4	137	12.9
MB	83	2.8	96	9.1
ON	1,633	54.4	354	33.5
QC	807	26.9	258	24.4
SK	23	0.8	31	2.9
Atlantic provinces[5]	31	1.0	22	2.1
HIV-endemic country				
Yes	2,020	67.2	735	69.5
No	984	32.8	323	30.5
Total	**3,004**	**100.0**	**1,058**	**100.0%**

[1] Citizenship and Immigration Canada, CIC HIV DB as of May 2013. Reproduced and distributed with the permission of Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

[2] Citizenship and Immigration Canada, CIC HB Post-Arrival Health Public Health Liaison Unit Provincial Notifications – Overseas Notifications Database as of January, 2013. Reproduced and distributed with the permission of Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

[3] For applicants tested in Canada, the year refers to the year of the test. For applicants tested overseas, the year refers to the year the applicant landed in Canada.

[4] For applicants tested in Canada, the province refers to the province where test was conducted. For applicants tested overseas, the province refers the intended province of residence.

[5] Due to small numbers, the data for the Atlantic provinces (NB, NL, NS and PE) are aggregrated.

SECTION III: REPORT OF THE CANADIAN PERINATAL HIV SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM: 1984–2014

TABLE 9: Number of Canadian perinatally HIV-exposed infants by maternal exposure category and year of birth, 1984–2014

MATERNAL EXPOSURE CATEGORY	YEAR OF BIRTH																		TOTAL	
	1984–2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[1]
IDU	571	25.4	53	26.8	38	17.6	32	17.4	43	19.3	47	21.3	34	16.6	34	18.1	37	17.0	**889**	**22.8**
Blood products/ transfusion/ medical	38	1.7	2	1.0	4	1.9	5	2.7	5	2.2	1	0.5	3	1.5	8	4.3	5	2.3	**71**	**1.8**
Heterosexual contact	1,624	72.3	137	69.2	172	79.6	143	77.7	172	77.1	173	78.3	165	80.5	142	75.5	164	75.2	**2,892**	**74.2**
Mother to child[2]	1	0.0	4	2.0	1	0.5	3	1.6	3	1.3	0	0.0	3	1.5	3	1.6	6	2.8	**24**	**0.6**
Other	11	0.5	2	1.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	6	2.8	**22**	**0.6**
NIR	226		14		26		16		26		15		24		19		15		**381**	
Total	**2,471**	**100.0**	**212**	**100.0**	**242**	**100.0**	**200**	**100.0**	**249**	**100.0**	**236**	**100.0**	**229**	**100.0**	**207**	**100.0**	**233**	**100.0**	4,279	100.0

[1] Percentages based on total number minus reports for which there was no identified risk (NIR).

[2] This category includes infants whose mothers contracted HIV at birth from their own mothers.

TABLE 10: Number of Canadian perinatally HIV-exposed infants by year of birth, current status and use of antiretroviral therapy (ART) for prophylaxis, 1984–2014

	YEAR OF BIRTH									TOTAL
	1984–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
No perinatal ART prophylaxis										
Confirmed infected	**541**	**10**	**5**	**7**	**8**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**578**
Asymptomatic	71	10	2	6	7	4	1	2	0	**103**
Symptomatic	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**18**
Died of AIDS	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**100**
Died of other	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**10**
Lost to follow-up[1]	155	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	**160**
Adult care[2]	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**187**
Confirmed not infected	**444**	**19**	**15**	**15**	**10**	**7**	**9**	**5**	**4**	**528**
Infection status not confirmed	**27**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**29**
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Lost to follow-up	27	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	**29**
Subtotal	**1,012**	**29**	**20**	**22**	**18**	**12**	**11**	**7**	**4**	**1,135**
Any perinatal ART prophylaxis										
Confirmed infected	**18**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**29**
Asymptomatic	3	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	**10**
Symptomatic	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**4**
Died of AIDS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Died of other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Lost to follow-up	8	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	**11**
Adult care	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Confirmed not infected	**1,390**	**177**	**214**	**171**	**220**	**215**	**214**	**194**	**207**	**3,002**
Infection status not confirmed	**23**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**18**	**52**
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	**17**
Lost to follow-up	23	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	**35**
Subtotal	**1,431**	**179**	**217**	**173**	**225**	**218**	**216**	**197**	**227**	**3,083**
Perinatal ART prophylaxis exposure unknown	**28**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**61**
Total	**2,471**	**212**	**242**	**200**	**249**	**236**	**229**	**207**	**233**	**4,279**

[1] A child is considered to be lost to follow-up if there are no current status data for the past three years or for the three years before the child turned 18 years old.

[2] These are subjects that were 18 years of age or over by the end of 2014 and transferred to adult care.

TABLE 11: Number of Canadian perinatally HIV-exposed infants by geographic region and status at last report, 1984–2014

	CONFIRMED INFECTED							CONFIRMED NOT INFECTED	INFECTION STATUS NOT CONFIRMED			TOTAL	
	Asymptomatic	Symptomatic	Died of AIDS	Died of other	LFU[1]	Adult care	Subtotal		Indeterminate	LFU	Subtotal	n	%
British Columbia	22	2	4	2	3	32	65	503	0	7	7	**575**	**13.4**
Alberta	25	0	5	1	16	14	61	505	2	17	19	**585**	**13.7**
Saskatchewan	16	0	1	0	0	3	20	184	4	1	5	**209**	**4.9**
Manitoba	0	0	1	0	5	2	8	209	1	1	2	**219**	**5.1**
Ontario	23	11	40	6	112	55	247	1,223	8	14	22	**1,492**	**34.9**
Quebec	39	13	44	1	37	81	215	911	2	24	26	**1,152**	**26.9**
Atlantic	2	0	5	1	1	4	13	31	0	1	1	**45**	**1.1**
Yukon/ Northwest Territories	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	**2**	**0.0**
Total	**127**	**26**	**101**	**11**	**174**	**191**	**630**	**3,567**	**17**	**65**	**82**	**4,279**	**100.0**
% of subtotal	**20.2**	**4.1**	**16.0**	**1.7**	**27.6**	**30.3**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**20.7**	**79.3**	**100.0**		
% Total	**3.0**	**0.6**	**2.4**	**0.3**	**4.1**	**4.5**	**14.7**	**83.4**	**0.4**	**1.5**	**1.9**		

[1] LFU denotes "lost to follow-up."

TABLE 12: Cumulative number of Canadian perinatally HIV-exposed infants by ethnic status and infection status, 1984–2014[1]

RACE/ETHNICITY AND INFECTION STATUS	YEAR OF BIRTH																				TOTAL	
	1984–1996		1997–2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
White	**295**	**36.7**	**431**	**25.9**	**45**	**21.2**	**46**	**19.0**	**32**	**16.0**	**51**	**20.5**	**37**	**15.7**	**40**	**17.5**	**37**	**17.9**	**54**	**23.2**	**1,068**	**25.0**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	29	16.4	8	2.0	0	0.0	1	2.2	0	0.0	4	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**42**	**4.6**
Confirmed not infected	148	83.6	397	98.0	44	100.0	44	97.8	29	100.0	46	92.0	35	100.0	39	100.0	37	100.0	48	100.0	**867**	**95.4**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	76	69.7	8	50.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**88**	**66.7**
Confirmed not infected	33	30.3	8	50.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**44**	**33.3**
Infection status not confirmed	9		10		0		0		1		0		0		1		0		6		**27**	
Black[2]	**356**	**44.3**	**809**	**48.5**	**96**	**45.3**	**137**	**56.6**	**112**	**56.0**	**122**	**49.0**	**126**	**53.4**	**139**	**60.7**	**108**	**52.2**	**126**	**54.1**	**2,131**	**49.8**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	32	21.3	18	2.8	0	0.0	2	1.5	1	0.9	0	0.0	2	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	**56**	**3.2**
Confirmed not infected	118	78.7	630	97.2	90	100.0	128	98.5	107	99.1	119	100.0	119	98.3	136	100.0	104	100.0	119	99.2	**1,670**	**96.8**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	170	85.4	122	79.7	5	100.0	3	42.9	2	66.7	3	100.0	3	100.0	1	50.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	**310**	**82.4**
Confirmed not infected	29	14.6	31	20.3	0	0.0	4	57.1	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**66**	**17.6**
Infection status not confirmed	7		8		1		0		1		0		2		1		3		6		**29**	
Latin American[3]	**11**	**1.4**	**14**	**0.8**	**2**	**0.9**	**6**	**2.5**	**5**	**2.5**	**0**	**0.0**	**5**	**2.1**	**3**	**1.3**	**0**	**0.0**	**1**	**0.4**	**47**	**1.1**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	5	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**5**	**13.2**
Confirmed not infected	2	28.6	11	100.0	2	100.0	4	100.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	**33**	**86.8**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	4	100.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**5**	**83.3**
Confirmed not infected	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**1**	**16.7**
Infection status not confirmed	0		1		0		2		0		0		0		0		0		0		**3**	

RACE/ETHNICITY AND INFECTION STATUS	YEAR OF BIRTH																				TOTAL	
	1984–1996		1997–2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Aboriginal[4]	**76**	**9.5**	**300**	**18.0**	**51**	**24.1**	**36**	**14.9**	**40**	**20.0**	**50**	**20.1**	**49**	**20.8**	**36**	**15.7**	**51**	**24.6**	**40**	**17.2**	**729**	**17.0**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	11	21.6	12	4.3	4	8.2	1	2.8	0	0.0	2	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	**31**	**4.6**
Confirmed not infected	40	78.4	269	95.7	45	91.8	35	97.2	37	100.0	48	96.0	49	100.0	35	100.0	50	98.0	34	100.0	**642**	**95.4**
Cohorte rétrospective																						
Confirmed infected	14	63.6	5	45.5	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**21**	**55.3**
Confirmed not infected	8	36.4	6	54.5	1	50.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**17**	**44.7**
Infection status not confirmed	3		8		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		6		**18**	
Asian[5]	**24**	**3.0**	**61**	**3.7**	**6**	**2.8**	**8**	**3.3**	**8**	**4.0**	**13**	**5.2**	**6**	**2.5**	**6**	**2.6**	**5**	**2.4**	**6**	**2.6**	**143**	**3.3**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	0	0.0	2	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**2**	**1.9**
Confirmed not infected	7	100.0	45	95.7	6	100.0	7	100.0	6	100.0	9	100.0	6	100.0	6	100.0	5	100.0	6	100.0	**103**	**98.1**
Cohorte rétrospective																						
Confirmed infected	15	88.2	10	71.4	0	0.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**32**	**84.2**
Confirmed not infected	2	11.8	4	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**6**	**15.8**
Infection status not confirmed	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		**0**	
Other[6]	**10**	**1.2**	**22**	**1.3**	**4**	**1.9**	**4**	**1.7**	**1**	**0.5**	**7**	**2.8**	**8**	**3.4**	**5**	**2.2**	**5**	**2.4**	**4**	**1.7**	**70**	**1.6**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**1**	**1.7**
Confirmed not infected	3	75.0	17	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	1	100.0	6	100.0	8	100.0	5	100.0	5	100.0	4	100.0	**57**	**98.3**
Cohorte rétrospective																						
Confirmed infected	3	50.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**7**	**58.3**
Confirmed not infected	3	50.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**5**	**41.7**
Infection status not confirmed	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		**0**	

RACE/ETHNICITY AND INFECTION STATUS	YEAR OF BIRTH																				TOTAL	
	1984–1996		1997–2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Unknown	32	4.0	30	1.8	8	3.8	5	2.1	2	1.0	6	2.4	5	2.1	0	0.0	1	0.5	2	0.9	91	2.1
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	1	100.0	2	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	12.5
Confirmed not infected	0	0.0	12	85.7	8	100.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	35	87.5
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	10	33.3	13	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	25	54.3
Confirmed not infected	20	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	21	45.7
Infection status not confirmed	1		3		0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		5	
Total	804	100.0	1,667	100.0	212	100.0	242	100.0	200	100.0	249	100.0	236	100.0	229	100.0	207	100.0	233	100.0	4,279	100.0
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	79	19.9	42	3.0	4	2.0	4	1.7	3	1.6	6	2.5	2	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	142	4.0
Confirmed not infected	318	80.1	1,381	97.0	199	98.0	227	98.3	185	98.4	233	97.5	226	99.1	224	100.0	201	99.5	213	99.5	3,407	96.0
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	292	75.5	162	75.7	7	87.5	4	44.4	7	70.0	8	88.9	5	83.3	1	50.0	1	50.0	1	100.0	488	75.3
Confirmed not infected	95	24.5	52	24.3	1	12.5	5	55.6	3	30.0	1	11.1	1	16.7	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	160	24.7
Infection status not confirmed	20		30		1		2		2		1		2		3		3		18		82	

[1] The prospective cohort consists of children born in Canada and identified before birth or within three months of birth. The retrospective cohort consists of children identified three months after birth or children born abroad.

[2] For example, African, Somali, Haitian, Jamaican.

[3] For example, Mexican, Central/South American.

[4] Includes Inuit, Métis, First Nations, and Aboriginal unspecified.

[5] For example, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Korean, Filipino, Lebanese.

[6] "Other" includes cases designated as Arab/West Asian.

TABLE 13: Number of Canadian perinatally HIV-exposed infants by maternal country of birth and infection status, 1984–2014[1]

	YEAR OF BIRTH																				TOTAL	
	1984–1996		1997–2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
North America	**355**	**44.2**	**748**	**44.9**	**107**	**50.5**	**85**	**35.1**	**73**	**36.5**	**109**	**43.8**	**91**	**38.6**	**76**	**33.2**	**90**	**43.5**	**93**	**39.9**	**1,827**	**42.7**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	41	17.4	20	2.8	4	3.8	2	2.4	1	1.5	6	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	**75**	**4.6**
Confirmed not infected	195	82.6	683	97.2	100	96.2	82	97.6	67	98.5	102	94.4	89	100.0	74	100.0	89	98.9	83	100.0	**1,564**	**95.4**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	73	67.0	13	48.1	2	66.7	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**91**	**62.3**
Confirmed not infected	36	33.0	14	51.9	1	33.3	1	100.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**55**	**37.7**
Infection status not confirmed	10		18		0		0		1		1		0		2		0		10		**42**	
Africa	**179**	**22.3**	**621**	**37.3**	**83**	**39.2**	**116**	**47.9**	**92**	**46.0**	**100**	**40.2**	**106**	**44.9**	**113**	**49.3**	**96**	**46.4**	**100**	**42.9**	**1,606**	**37.5**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	11	22.4	13	2.7	0	0.0	2	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	**29**	**2.2**
Confirmed not infected	38	77.6	470	97.3	78	100.0	109	98.2	89	100.0	99	100.0	101	98.1	112	100.0	92	100.0	94	98.9	**1,282**	**97.8**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	112	88.2	102	77.9	4	100.0	3	60.0	2	66.7	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	**227**	**82.8**
Confirmed not infected	15	11.8	29	22.1	0	0.0	2	40.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**47**	**17.2**
Infection status not confirmed	3		7		1		0		0		0		2		0		3		5		**21**	
Caribbean	**167**	**20.8**	**167**	**10.0**	**8**	**3.8**	**18**	**7.4**	**13**	**6.5**	**16**	**6.4**	**14**	**5.9**	**16**	**7.0**	**11**	**5.3**	**19**	**8.2**	**449**	**10.5**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	21	24.1	5	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**27**	**8.0**
Confirmed not infected	66	75.9	138	96.5	7	100.0	17	100.0	11	91.7	15	100.0	13	100.0	15	100.0	11	100.0	18	100.0	**311**	**92.0**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	60	78.9	18	78.3	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**81**	**78.6**
Confirmed not infected	16	21.1	5	21.7	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**22**	**21.4**
Infection status not confirmed	4		1		0		0		1		0		0		1		0		1		**8**	

	YEAR OF BIRTH																				TOTAL	
	1984–1996		1997–2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Central and South America	**18**	**2.2**	**24**	**1.4**	**2**	**0.9**	**5**	**2.1**	**6**	**3.0**	**1**	**0.4**	**5**	**2.1**	**4**	**1.7**	**0**	**0.0**	**2**	**0.9**	**67**	**1.6**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	4	44.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**4**	**7.5**
Confirmed not infected	5	55.6	21	100.0	2	100.0	4	100.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	**49**	**92.5**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	9	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**12**	**100.0**
Confirmed not infected	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**0**	**0.0**
Infection status not confirmed	0		1		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		**2**	
Asia	**18**	**2.2**	**61**	**3.7**	**6**	**2.8**	**7**	**2.9**	**8**	**4.0**	**13**	**5.2**	**11**	**4.7**	**6**	**2.6**	**4**	**1.9**	**8**	**3.4**	**142**	**3.3**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	0	0.0	2	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**2**	**1.9**
Confirmed not infected	6	100.0	45	95.7	6	100.0	6	100.0	6	100.0	9	100.0	9	100.0	6	100.0	4	100.0	8	100.0	**105**	**98.1**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	12	100.0	11	84.6	0	0.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**32**	**94.1**
Confirmed not infected	0	0.0	2	15.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**2**	**5.9**
Infection status not confirmed	0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		**1**	
Europe	**26**	**3.2**	**11**	**0.7**	**1**	**0.5**	**3**	**1.2**	**2**	**1.0**	**7**	**2.8**	**1**	**0.4**	**5**	**2.2**	**2**	**1.0**	**5**	**2.1**	**63**	**1.5**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**1**	**2.8**
Confirmed not infected	5	83.3	7	100.0	1	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	6	100.0	1	100.0	5	100.0	2	100.0	4	100.0	**35**	**97.2**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	15	78.9	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**19**	**79.2**
Confirmed not infected	4	21.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**5**	**20.8**
Infection status not confirmed	1		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		**3**	

	YEAR OF BIRTH																				TOTAL	
	1984–1996		1997–2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Unknown	**41**	**5.1**	**35**	**2.1**	**5**	**2.4**	**8**	**3.3**	**6**	**3.0**	**3**	**1.2**	**8**	**3.4**	**9**	**3.9**	**4**	**1.9**	**6**	**2.6**	**125**	**2.9**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	1	25.0	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**4**	**6.2**
Confirmed not infected	3	75.0	17	89.5	5	100.0	6	100.0	5	83.3	2	100.0	8	100.0	8	100.0	3	100.0	4	100.0	**61**	**93.8**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	11	31.4	13	86.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	**26**	**47.3**
Confirmed not infected	24	68.6	2	13.3	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	**29**	**52.7**
Infection status not confirmed	2		1		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		1		**5**	
Total	**804**	**100.0**	**1,667**	**100.0**	**212**	**100.0**	**242**	**100.0**	**200**	**100.0**	**249**	**100.0**	**236**	**100.0**	**229**	**100.0**	**207**	**100.0**	**233**	**100.0**	**4,279**	**100.0**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	**79**	**19.9**	**42**	**3.0**	**4**	**2.0**	**4**	**1.7**	**3**	**1.6**	**6**	**2.5**	**2**	**0.9**	**0**	**0.0**	**1**	**0.5**	**1**	**0.5**	**142**	**4.0**
Confirmed not infected	**318**	**80.1**	**1,381**	**97.0**	**199**	**98.0**	**227**	**98.3**	**185**	**98.4**	**233**	**97.5**	**226**	**99.1**	**224**	**100.0**	**201**	**99.5**	**213**	**99.5**	**3,407**	**96.0**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	**292**	**75.5**	**162**	**75.7**	**7**	**87.5**	**4**	**44.4**	**7**	**70.0**	**8**	**88.9**	**5**	**83.3**	**1**	**50.0**	**1**	**50.0**	**1**	**100.0**	**488**	**75.3**
Confirmed not infected	**95**	**24.5**	**52**	**24.3**	**1**	**12.5**	**5**	**55.6**	**3**	**30.0**	**1**	**11.1**	**1**	**16.7**	**1**	**50.0**	**1**	**50.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**160**	**24.7**
Infection status not confirmed	**20**		**30**		**1**		**2**		**2**		**1**		**2**		**3**		**3**		**18**		**82**	

[1] The prospective cohort consists of children born in Canada and identified before birth or within three months of birth. The retrospective cohort consists of children identified three months after birth or children born abroad.

SECTION IV: AIDS IN CANADA: REPORTED AIDS CASES TO DECEMBER 31, 2014

TABLE 14: Number of reported AIDS cases by year of diagnosis (all ages)[1,2,3]

YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS OF AIDS	NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED TO PHAC
1979	2
1980	3
1981	10
1982	26
1983	64
1984	162
1985	403
1986	690
1987	1,014
1988	1,179
1989	1,411
1990	1,473
1991	1,533
1992	1,758
1993	1,838
1994	1,805
1995	1,676
1996	1,216
1997	753
1998	674
1999	585
2000	545
2001	457
2002	459
2003	429
2004	357
2005	434
2006	398
2007	371
2008	367
2009	296
2010	276
2011	234
2012	223
2013	226
2014	188
Total	**23,535**

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

TABLE 15: Cumulative number of reported AIDS cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) and **children** (< 15 years old) by sex between 1979 and December 31, 2014[1,2,3]

AGE AND SEX	NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED	%[4]
Children (< 15 years)	**251**	**1.1**
Males	129	51.6
Females	121	48.4
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	1	
Adults (≥ 15 years)	**23,279**	**98.9**
Males	20,701	89.7
Females	2,373	10.3
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	205	
Age group not reported	**5**	**0.0**
Males	4	100.0
Females	0	0.0
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	1	
Total	**23,535**	**100.0**
Males	**20,834**	**89.3**
Females	**2,494**	**10.7**
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	**207**	

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] Percentages based on the total number excluding "Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender".

TABLE 16: Number of reported AIDS cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) by year of diagnosis and sex[1,2,3]

YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS	MALES		FEMALES		SEX NOT REPORTED/ TRANSSEXUAL/TRANSGENDER		TOTAL	
	No. of cases	Cumulative total	No. of cases	Cumulative total	No. of cases	Cumulative total	No. of cases	Cumulative total
1979–2004	18,418	18,418	1,784	1,784	84	84	**20,286**	**20,286**
2005	325	18,743	90	1,874	14	98	**429**	**20,715**
2006	307	19,050	79	1,953	9	107	**395**	**21,110**
2007	299	19,349	61	2,014	9	116	**369**	**21,479**
2008	277	19,626	84	2,098	4	120	**365**	**21,844**
2009	224	19,850	57	2,155	13	133	**294**	**22,138**
2010	214	20,064	49	2,204	10	143	**273**	**22,411**
2011	182	20,246	40	2,244	12	155	**234**	**22,645**
2012	172	20,418	36	2,280	14	169	**222**	**22,867**
2013	154	20,572	52	2,332	19	188	**225**	**23,092**
2014	129	20,701	41	2,373	17	205	**187**	**23,279**
Total	**20,701**		**2,373**		**205**		**23,279**	

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

TABLE 17A: Number of reported AIDS cases by age group and year of diagnosis[1,2,3]

	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS											TOTAL	
AGE GROUP	1979–2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	n	%[4]
Children	**232**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**251**	**1.1**
< 1 year	98	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	**106**	**0.5**
1 to 4 years	69	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**73**	**0.3**
5 to 9 years	33	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	**37**	**0.2**
10 to 14 years	32	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	**35**	**0.1**
Adults	**20,286**	**429**	**395**	**369**	**365**	**294**	**273**	**234**	**222**	**225**	**187**	**23,279**	**98.9**
15 to 19 years	72	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	**94**	**0.4**
20 to 24 years	623	15	11	9	14	12	3	5	8	3	7	**710**	**3.0**
25 to 29 years	2,582	36	32	20	26	23	16	13	6	18	10	**2,782**	**11.8**
30 to 34 years	4,481	59	48	40	47	30	21	30	27	25	24	**4,832**	**20.5**
35 to 39 years	4,439	78	75	67	59	47	38	34	28	19	23	**4,907**	**20.9**
40 to 44 years	3,436	88	89	85	73	60	47	47	35	30	22	**4,012**	**17.1**
45 to 49 years	2,194	63	60	62	59	54	52	46	41	48	40	**2,719**	**11.6**
50 to 54 years	1,139	35	36	41	41	25	33	24	29	33	20	**1,456**	**6.2**
55 to 59 years	672	30	21	18	22	24	31	12	16	20	20	**886**	**3.8**
≥ 60 years	648	22	21	24	23	17	30	21	29	26	20	**881**	**3.7**
Subtotal	**20,518**	**434**	**398**	**371**	**367**	**295**	**276**	**234**	**223**	**226**	**188**	**23,530**	**100.0**
Age group not reported	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	
Total	**20,522**	**434**	**398**	**371**	**367**	**296**	**276**	**234**	**223**	**226**	**188**	**23,535**	

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] Percentages based on the total number excluding "Age group not reported".

TABLE 17B: Number of reported AIDS cases among **males** by age group and year of diagnosis[1,2,3]

	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS											TOTAL	
AGE GROUP	1979–2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	n	%[4]
Male children	**121**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**129**	**0.6**
< 1 year	45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**46**	**0.2**
1 to 4 years	31	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**35**	**0.2**
5 to 9 years	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**22**	**0.1**
10 to 14 years	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**26**	**0.1**
Adult males	**18,418**	**325**	**307**	**299**	**277**	**224**	**214**	**182**	**172**	**154**	**129**	**20,701**	**99.4**
15 to 19 years	56	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	**65**	**0.3**
20 to 24 years	492	11	8	4	10	8	1	2	4	2	5	**547**	**2.6**
25 to 29 years	2,251	28	23	11	19	14	12	8	5	12	4	**2,387**	**11.5**
30 to 34 years	4,048	44	29	25	29	19	14	23	21	18	16	**4,286**	**20.6**
35 to 39 years	4,116	53	58	58	42	39	28	26	23	14	14	**4,471**	**21.5**
40 to 44 years	3,186	68	73	76	59	46	41	40	26	21	12	**3,648**	**17.5**
45 to 49 years	2,055	51	51	54	43	46	44	37	32	31	30	**2,474**	**11.9**
50 to 54 years	1,069	27	29	35	35	22	28	22	23	24	15	**1,329**	**6.4**
55 to 59 years	601	22	18	16	20	16	23	9	13	13	16	**767**	**3.7**
≥ 60 years	544	20	17	19	20	13	23	15	23	17	16	**727**	**3.5**
Subtotal	**18,539**	**329**	**308**	**301**	**277**	**224**	**214**	**182**	**173**	**154**	**129**	**20,830**	**100.0**
Age group not reported	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	
Total[5]	**18,543**	**329**	**308**	**301**	**277**	**224**	**214**	**182**	**173**	**154**	**129**	**20,834**	

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Age group not reported".

[5] Excludes 207 AIDS cases for which sex was not reported or was reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 17C: Number of reported AIDS cases among **females** by age group and year of diagnosis[1,2,3]

	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS											TOTAL	
AGE GROUP	1979–2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	n	%[4]
Female children	**110**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**121**	**4.9**
< 1 year	53	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	**60**	**2.4**
1 to 4 years	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**38**	**1.5**
5 to 9 years	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**14**	**0.6**
10 to 14 years	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	**9**	**0.4**
Adult females	**1,784**	**90**	**79**	**61**	**84**	**57**	**49**	**40**	**36**	**52**	**41**	**2,373**	**95.1**
15 to 19 years	16	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	**29**	**1.2**
20 to 24 years	131	4	3	5	4	4	2	3	4	1	2	**163**	**6.5**
25 to 29 years	327	8	9	9	6	9	4	3	1	5	6	**387**	**15.5**
30 to 34 years	420	13	17	14	17	9	6	7	6	6	7	**522**	**20.9**
35 to 39 years	300	22	16	9	17	7	9	7	4	5	8	**404**	**16.2**
40 to 44 years	237	18	14	8	14	13	6	7	7	8	9	**341**	**13.7**
45 to 49 years	128	10	6	5	14	7	7	6	5	12	5	**205**	**8.2**
50 to 54 years	61	6	6	5	6	1	4	0	6	7	3	**105**	**4.2**
55 to 59 years	65	6	3	1	2	5	6	3	1	4	1	**97**	**3.9**
≥ 60 years	99	1	4	3	3	1	3	2	1	3	0	**120**	**4.8**
Subtotal	**1,894**	**91**	**81**	**61**	**86**	**58**	**52**	**40**	**36**	**53**	**42**	**2,494**	**100.0**
Age group not reported	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Total[5]	**1,894**	**91**	**81**	**61**	**86**	**58**	**52**	**40**	**36**	**53**	**42**	**2,494**	

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Age group not reported".

[5] Excludes 207 AIDS cases for which sex was not reported or was reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 18A: Number and percentage distribution of reported AIDS cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category and year of diagnosis[1,2,3]

	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS														TOTAL	
	1979–2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
EXPOSURE CATEGORY	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[4]
MSM	13,519	67.7	41	27.7	37	23.9	34	27.9	34	25.8	25	25.0	20	20.8	**13,710**	**66.1**
MSM/IDU	907	4.5	6	4.1	9	5.8	1	0.8	2	1.5	2	2.0	2	2.1	**929**	**4.5**
IDU	1,833	9.2	54	36.5	66	42.6	40	32.8	45	34.1	28	28.0	26	27.1	**2,092**	**10.1**
Blood/blood products																
a) recipient of blood	359	1.8	2	1.4	1	0.6	2	1.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	2	2.1	**367**	**1.8**
b) recipient of clotting factor	250	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**250**	**1.2**
Heterosexual contact																
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	1,278	6.4	9	6.1	5	3.2	10	8.2	8	6.1	3	3.0	4	4.2	**1,317**	**6.4**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	1,067	5.3	11	7.4	16	10.3	15	12.3	18	13.6	19	19.0	15	15.6	**1,161**	**5.6**
c) NIR-Het	739	3.7	24	16.2	19	12.3	18	14.8	21	15.9	22	22.0	22	22.9	**865**	**4.2**
Perinatal transmission	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**1**	**0.0**
Occupational exposure	21	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	1.6	3	2.3	1	1.0	5	5.2	**33**	**0.2**
Other	7	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**9**	**0.0**
Subtotal	**19,981**	**100.0**	**148**	**100.0**	**155**	**100.0**	**122**	**100.0**	**132**	**100.0**	**100**	**100.0**	**96**	**100.0**	20,734	100.0
NIR	727		4		0		2		5		1		0		**739**	
Not reported[5]	1,136		142		118		110		85		124		91		**1,806**	
Total	**21,844**		**294**		**273**		**234**		**222**		**225**		**187**		23,279	

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] Percentages are based on total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[5] For Ontario, exposure category data are not available for cases reported after 2004. These cases are categorized as "Not reported".

TABLE 18B: Number and percentage distribution of reported AIDS cases among **adult males** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category and year of diagnosis[1,2,3]

	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS														TOTAL	
	1979–2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
EXPOSURE CATEGORY	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[4]
MSM	13,519	74.5	41	35.7	37	29.6	34	36.2	34	32.4	25	36.2	20	27.0	**13,710**	**73.2**
MSM/IDU	907	5.0	6	5.2	9	7.2	1	1.1	2	1.9	2	2.9	2	2.7	**929**	**5.0**
IDU	1,323	7.3	35	30.4	45	36.0	28	29.8	31	29.5	18	26.1	17	23.0	**1,497**	**8.0**
Blood/blood products																
a) recipient of blood	225	1.2	2	1.7	1	0.8	2	2.1	1	1.0	0	0.0	2	2.7	**233**	**1.2**
b) recipient of clotting factor	239	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**239**	**1.3**
Heterosexual contact																
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	781	4.3	9	7.8	4	3.2	6	6.4	5	4.8	1	1.4	3	4.1	**809**	**4.3**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	571	3.1	6	5.2	14	11.2	12	12.8	11	10.5	11	15.9	11	14.9	**636**	**3.4**
c) NIR-Het	546	3.0	15	13.0	14	11.2	9	9.6	19	18.1	12	17.4	15	20.3	**630**	**3.4**
Perinatal transmission	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**1**	**0.0**
Occupational exposure	5	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**7**	**0.0**
Other	18	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.1	2	1.9	0	0.0	4	5.4	**26**	**0.1**
Subtotal	**18,135**	**100.0**	**115**	**100.0**	**125**	**100.0**	**94**	**100.0**	**105**	**100.0**	**69**	**100.0**	**74**	**100.0**	18,717	100.0
NIR	660		4		0		2		4		1		0		**671**	
Not reported[5]	831		105		89		86		63		84		55		**1,313**	
Total[6]	**19,626**		**224**		**214**		**182**		**172**		**154**		**129**		20,701	

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[5] For Ontario, exposure category data are not available for cases reported after 2004. These cases are categorized as "Not reported".

[6] Excludes 205 AIDS cases for which sex was not reported or was reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 18C: Number and percentage distribution of reported AIDS cases among **adult females** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category and year of diagnosis[1,2,3]

	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS														TOTAL	
	1979–2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
EXPOSURE CATEGORY	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[4]
IDU	509	27.6	19	57.6	21	70.0	11	40.7	14	51.9	10	32.3	9	42.9	**593**	**29.4**
Blood/blood products																
a) recipient of blood	134	7.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**134**	**6.7**
b) recipient of clotting factor	11	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**11**	**0.5**
Heterosexual contact																
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	497	26.9	0	0.0	1	3.3	4	14.8	3	11.1	2	6.5	1	4.8	**508**	**25.2**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	496	26.9	5	15.2	2	6.7	3	11.1	7	25.9	8	25.8	3	14.3	**524**	**26.0**
c) NIR-Het	193	10.5	9	27.3	5	16.7	9	33.3	2	7.4	10	32.3	7	33.3	**235**	**11.7**
Occupational exposure	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**2**	**0.1**
Other	3	0.2	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	3.7	1	3.2	1	4.8	**7**	**0.3**
Subtotal	**1,845**	**100.0**	**33**	**100.0**	**30**	**100.0**	**27**	**100.0**	**27**	**100.0**	**31**	**100.0**	**21**	**100.0**	2,014	100.0
NIR	66		0		0		0		1		0		0		**67**	
Not reported[5]	187		24		19		13		8		21		20		**292**	
Total[6]	**2,098**		**57**		**49**		**40**		**36**		**52**		**41**		2,373	

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[5] For Ontario, exposure category data are not available for cases reported after 2004. These cases are categorized as "Not reported".

[6] Excludes 205 AIDS cases for which sex was not reported or was reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 18D: Number and percentage distribution of reported AIDS cases among **children** (< 15 years old) by exposure category and year of diagnosis[1,2,3]

	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS														TOTAL	
	1979–2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
EXPOSURE CATEGORY	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[4]
Blood/blood products[5]																
a) recipient of blood	21	9.6	0	-	0	0.0	0	-	0	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	**21**	**9.5**
b) recipient of clotting factor	12	5.5	0	-	0	0.0	0	-	0	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	**12**	**5.4**
Perinatal transmission	178	81.3	0	-	1	100.0	0	-	0	-	1	100.0	0	0.0	**180**	**81.1**
Other[5]	8	3.7	0	-	0	0.0	0	-	0	-	0	0.0	1	100.0	**9**	**4.1**
Subtotal	**219**	**100.0**	**0**	**-**	**1**	**100.0**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**-**	**1**	**100.0**	**1**	**100.0**	222	100.0
NIR	9		0		0		0		0		0		0		**9**	
Not reported[6]	16		1		2		0		1		0		0		**20**	
Total	**244**		**1**		**3**		**0**		**1**		**1**		**1**		251	

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[5] "Other" includes HIV cases for which the mode of HIV transmission is known but is not classified as "blood/blood products" or "perinatal transmission".

[6] For Ontario, exposure category data are not available for cases reported after 2004. These cases are categorized as "Not reported".

TABLE 18E: Number of reported AIDS cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category and age group between 1979 and December 31, 2014[1,2,3]

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	AGE GROUP (YEARS)										TOTAL
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	≥ 60	
MSM	13	309	1,632	3,010	3,114	2,494	1,617	772	419	330	**13,710**
MSM/IDU	4	61	184	243	183	124	72	33	20	5	**929**
IDU	14	88	255	438	478	376	233	136	56	18	**2,092**
Blood/blood products											
a) recipient of blood	9	16	28	43	45	37	34	30	40	85	**367**
b) recipient of clotting factor	25	21	44	38	42	24	19	16	10	11	**250**
Heterosexual contact											
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	4	57	210	323	279	211	106	53	24	50	**1,317**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	4	47	130	199	179	172	145	95	85	105	**1,161**
c) NIR-Het	1	30	75	145	121	132	108	98	65	90	**865**
Perinatal transmission	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Occupational exposure	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	**9**
Other	1	0	0	2	5	12	6	4	2	1	**33**
Subtotal	**76**	**629**	**2,558**	**4,441**	**4,448**	**3,584**	**2,341**	**1,239**	**722**	**696**	**20,734**
NIR	3	24	83	117	151	120	90	67	39	45	**739**
Not reported[4]	15	57	141	274	308	308	288	150	125	140	**1,806**
Total	**94**	**710**	**2,782**	**4,832**	**4,907**	**4,012**	**2,719**	**1,456**	**886**	**881**	**23,279**

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] For Ontario, exposure category data are not available for cases reported after 2004. These cases are categorized as "Not reported".

TABLE 19: Number and percentage distribution of reported AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and race/ethnicity (all ages)[1,2,3,4]

	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS														TOTAL	
	1979–2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
RACE/ETHNICITY	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[5]
Aboriginal[6]	749	4.4	36	25.5	49	32.7	37	30.1	42	30.9	32	33.7	32	34.0	**977**	**5.5**
South Asian/West Asian/Arab[7]	179	1.0	1	0.7	1	0.7	5	4.1	4	2.9	0	0.0	1	1.1	**191**	**1.1**
Asian[8]	289	1.7	7	5.0	8	5.3	7	5.7	8	5.9	7	7.4	8	8.5	**334**	**1.9**
Black[9]	1,582	9.3	10	7.1	7	4.7	11	8.9	11	8.1	9	9.5	11	11.7	**1,641**	**9.2**
Latin American[10]	287	1.7	3	2.1	2	1.3	2	1.6	1	0.7	3	3.2	1	1.1	**299**	**1.7**
White	13,859	81.3	84	59.6	82	54.7	60	48.8	69	50.7	44	46.3	38	40.4	**14,236**	**80.0**
Other	105	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.8	1	0.7	0	0.0	3	3.2	**111**	**0.6**
Subtotal	**17,050**	**100.0**	**141**	**100.0**	**150**	**100.0**	**123**	**100.0**	**136**	**100.0**	**95**	**100.0**	**94**	**100.0**	17,789	100.0
Not reported[11]	5,042		155		126		111		87		131		94		**5,746**	
Total	**22,092**		**296**		**276**		**234**		**223**		**226**		**188**		23,535	

[1] Consider data limitations regarding ethnicity/race information when interpreting these data (Appendix 5).

[2] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[3] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[4] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[5] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Not reported"

[6] Includes Inuit, Métis, First Nations, and Aboriginal unspecified.

[7] For example, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi, Armenian, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, and Moroccan.

[8] For example, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Korean, and Filipino.

[9] For example, Somali, Haitian, and Jamaican.

[10] For example, Mexican, Central American, and South American.

[11] For Ontario, race/ethnicity data are not available for cases reported after 2004. These cases are categorized as "Not reported".

TABLE 20A: Number of reported AIDS cases by province/territory and sex between 1979 and December 31, 2014 (all ages)

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	NUMBER OF CASES		RATIO	TOTAL
	Males	Females	Males : Females	
British Columbia	4,746	544	9:1	**5,290**
Yukon	7	4	2:1	**11**
Alberta	1,463	177	8:1	**1,640**
Northwest Territories	16	5	3:1	**21**
Nunavut[1]	0	0	N/A	**0**
Saskatchewan	291	94	3:1	**385**
Manitoba	245	50	5:1	**295**
Ontario	8,115	823	10:1	**8,938**
Qubec[2]	5,373	725	7:1	**6,098**
New Brunswick	164	20	8:1	**184**
Nova Scotia	323	31	10:1	**354**
Prince Edward Island[3]	20	1	20:1	**21**
Newfoundland and Labrador[4]	71	20	4:1	**91**
Total[5]	**20,834**	**2,494**	**8:1**	**23,328**

[1] Data for Nunavut before 2000 are not available. Nunavut became a Canadian territory in April 1999 and began reporting in 2000.

[2] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[5] Excludes 207 AIDS cases for which sex was not reported or was reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 20B: Number of reported AIDS cases by province/territory and year of diagnosis (all ages)

PROVINCE/ TERRITORY	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS											TOTAL	
	1979–2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	n	%
British Columbia	4,342	174	163	143	142	126	112	95	74	68	55	**5,494**	**23.3**
Yukon	8	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	**11**	**0.0**
Alberta	1,216	35	58	60	61	38	34	32	42	32	32	**1,640**	**7.0**
Northwest Territories	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	**21**	**0.1**
Nunavut[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.0**
Saskatchewan	211	9	6	6	10	10	25	23	36	22	27	**385**	**1.6**
Manitoba	239	9	14	8	6	3	4	3	7	2	0	**295**	**1.3**
Ontario	7,807	196	142	145	141	114	93	76	58	100	69	**8,941**	**38.0**
Quebec[2]	6,098	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	**6,098**	**25.9**
New Brunswick	162	6	2	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	**184**	**0.8**
Nova Scotia	309	5	13	5	6	2	5	4	3	0	2	**354**	**1.5**
Prince Edward Island[3]	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	NR	NR	**21**	**0.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador[4]	91	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	**91**	**0.4**
Total	**20,522**	**434**	**398**	**371**	**367**	**296**	**276**	**234**	**223**	**226**	**188**	**23,535**	**100.0**

NR = not reported to PHAC

[1] Data for Nunavut before 2000 are not available. Nunavut became a Canadian territory in April 1999 and began reporting in 2000.

[2] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

TABLE 20C: Number of reported AIDS cases among **males** by province/territory and year of diagnosis (all ages)

PROVINCE/ TERRITORY	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS											TOTAL	
	1979–2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	n	%
British Columbia	3,918	125	128	113	107	88	76	72	53	38	28	**4,746**	**22.8**
Yukon	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	**7**	**0.0**
Alberta	1,120	30	46	49	52	31	30	26	34	21	24	**1,463**	**7.0**
Northwest Territories	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	**16**	**0.1**
Nunavut[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.0**
Saskatchewan	175	5	6	4	5	5	21	14	23	12	21	**291**	**1.4**
Manitoba	210	7	5	4	5	3	2	2	5	2	0	**245**	**1.2**
Ontario	7,208	154	110	125	102	93	77	64	52	79	51	**8,115**	**39.0**
Quebec[2]	5,373	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	**5,373**	**25.8**
New Brunswick	146	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	**164**	**0.8**
Nova Scotia	285	3	12	3	5	2	5	3	3	0	2	**323**	**1.6**
Prince Edward Island[3]	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	NR	NR	**20**	**0.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador[4]	71	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	**71**	**0.3**
Total[5]	**18,543**	**329**	**308**	**301**	**277**	**224**	**214**	**182**	**173**	**154**	**129**	**20,834**	**100.0**

NR = not reported

[1] Data for Nunavut before 2000 are not available. Nunavut became a Canadian territory in April 1999 and began reporting in 2000.

[2] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[5] Excludes 207 AIDS cases for which sex was not reported or was reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 20D: Number of reported AIDS cases among **females** by province/territory and year of diagnosis (all ages)

PROVINCE/ TERRITORY	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS											TOTAL	
	1979–2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	n	%
British Columbia	340	35	26	21	31	24	26	11	8	12	10	**544**	**21.8**
Yukon	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	**0.2**
Alberta	96	5	12	11	9	7	4	6	8	11	8	**177**	**7.1**
Northwest Territories	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**5**	**0.2**
Nunavut[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.0**
Saskatchewan	36	4	0	2	5	5	4	9	13	10	6	**94**	**3.8**
Manitoba	29	2	9	4	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	**50**	**2.0**
Ontario	598	42	32	20	39	21	16	12	5	20	18	**823**	**33.0**
Quebec[2]	725	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	**725**	**29.1**
New Brunswick	16	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**20**	**0.8**
Nova Scotia	24	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	**31**	**1.2**
Prince Edward Island[3]	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	**1**	**0.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador[4]	20	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	**20**	**0.8**
Total[5]	**1,894**	**91**	**81**	**61**	**86**	**58**	**52**	**40**	**36**	**53**	**42**	**2,494**	**100.0**

NR = not reported

[1] Data for Nunavut before 2000 are not available. Nunavut became a Canadian territory in April 1999 and began reporting in 2000.

[2] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[5] Excludes 207 AIDS cases for which sex was not reported or was reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 20E: Number and percentage distribution of reported AIDS cases by province/territory and exposure category between 1979 to December 31, 2014 (all ages)

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	PROVINCE/TERRITORY																						TOTAL	
	BC		YT		AB		NT/NU[1]		SK		MB		ON[2]		QC[3]		NB		NS		PE[4]		NL[5]			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[6]
MSM	2,882	61.6	1	10.0	986	62.6	7	33.3	103	27.6	149	51.7	5,392	72.3	3,798	64.2	98	55.1	239	67.7	16	84.2	42	46.7	**13,713**	**65.4**
MSM/IDU	269	5.7	1	10.0	31	2.0	1	4.8	17	4.6	10	3.5	294	3.9	283	4.8	10	5.6	12	3.4	0	0.0	2	2.2	**930**	**4.4**
IDU	849	18.1	5	50.0	184	11.7	2	9.5	158	42.4	35	12.2	360	4.8	461	7.8	11	6.2	24	6.8	0	0.0	4	4.4	**2,093**	**10.0**
Blood/blood products																										
a) recipient of blood	80	1.7	0	0.0	29	1.8	1	4.8	4	1.1	8	2.8	163	2.2	84	1.4	4	2.2	11	3.1	0	0.0	4	4.4	**388**	**1.9**
b) recipient of clotting factor	16	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	4.0	8	2.8	97	1.3	86	1.5	23	12.9	7	2.0	2	10.5	8	8.9	**262**	**1.3**
Heterosexual contact																										
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	70	1.5	0	0.0	79	5.0	0	0.0	10	2.7	14	4.9	442	5.9	690	11.7	4	2.2	11	3.1	1	5.3	1	1.1	**1,322**	**6.3**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	230	4.9	3	30.0	74	4.7	6	28.6	33	8.8	24	8.3	481	6.4	243	4.1	15	8.4	31	8.8	0	0.0	22	24.4	**1,162**	**5.5**
c) NIR-Het	239	5.1	0	0.0	179	11.4	2	9.5	30	8.0	38	13.2	166	2.2	179	3.0	12	6.7	17	4.8	0	0.0	3	3.3	**865**	**4.1**
Perinatal transmission	18	0.4	0	0.0	8	0.5	1	4.8	1	0.3	2	0.7	56	0.8	90	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	4	4.4	**181**	**0.9**
Occupational exposure	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	5	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**9**	**0.0**
Other	24	0.5	0	0.0	5	0.3	1	4.8	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**34**	**0.2**
Subtotal	**4,679**	**100.0**	**10**	**100.0**	**1,575**	**100.0**	**21**	**100.0**	**373**	**100.0**	**288**	**100.0**	**7,458**	**100.0**	**5,915**	**100.0**	**178**	**100.0**	**353**	**100.0**	**19**	**100.0**	**90**	**100.0**	**20,959**	**100.0**
NIR	186		1		0		0		12		7		349		183		6		1		2		1		**748**	
Not reported	629		0		65		0		0		0		1,134		0		0		0		0		0		**1,828**	
Total	**5,494**		**11**		**1,640**		**21**		**385**		**295**		**8,941**		**6,098**		**184**		**354**		**21**		**91**		**23,535**	

[1] Data for Nunavut before 2000 are not available. Nunavut became a Canadian territory in April 1999 and began reporting in 2000.

[2] For Ontario, exposure category data are not available for cases reported after 2004. These cases are categorized as "Not reported".

[3] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[4] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[5] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[6] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

SECTION V: MORTALITY DUE TO HIV AND AIDS IN CANADA: VITAL STATISTICS FROM 1987 TO DECEMBER 31, 2011

TABLE 21: Number of deaths attributed to HIV infection by year of death (all ages)[1,2,3]

YEAR OF DEATH[4]	HIV DEATHS RECORDED BY VITAL STATISTICS
1987	524
1988	660
1989	850
1990	982
1991	1,170
1992	1,358
1993	1,562
1994	1,628
1995	1,764
1996	1,306
1997	626
1998	484
1999	431
2000	511
2001	435
2002	405
2003	440
2004	420
2005	468
2006	428
2007	422
2008	407
2009	355
2010	336
2011	303
Total	**18,275**

[1] Reflects the age at death and not the age at AIDS diagnosis.

[2] Data source for 1987–1999 data: Data Extraction and Analysis System, Public Health Agency of Canada, based on vital statistics, Statistics Canada; data source for 2000–2008 data: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database.

[3] HIV deaths from 1987–1999 are based on the 9th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9), and those from 2000–2011 are based on ICD-10.

[4] Data on deaths attributed to HIV infection are available only from 1987 onward, and most recent data available are from 2011.

TABLE 22: Number of deaths attributed to HIV infection by age at death and sex from 1987 to December 31, 2011[1,2,3,4]

AGE GROUP AND SEX	NUMBER OF DEATHS	%
Children (< 15 years)	**96**	**0.5**
Males	49	51.0
Females	47	49.0
Adults (≥ 15 years)	**18,179**	**99.5**
Males	16,309	89.7
Females	1,870	10.3
Total	**18,275**	**100.0**
Males	16,358	89.5
Females	1,917	10.5

[1] Reflects the age at death and not the age at AIDS diagnosis.

[2] Data source for 1987–1999 data: Data Extraction and Analysis System, Public Health Agency of Canada, based on vital statistics, Statistics Canada; data source for 2000–2009 data: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database.

[3] HIV deaths from 1987–1999 are based on the 9th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9), and those from 2000–2011 are based on ICD-10.

[4] Data on deaths attributed to HIV infection are available only from 1987 onward, and most recent data available are from 2011.

TABLE 23: Number of deaths attributed to HIV infection among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) and **children** (< 15 years old) by year of death[1,2,3]

YEAR OF DEATH[4]	ADULTS (≥ 15 YEARS)		CHILDREN (< 15 YEARS OLD)		TOTAL	
	Number	Cumulative	Number	Cumulative	Number	Cumulative
1987	518	518	6	6	**524**	**524**
1988	655	1,173	5	11	**660**	**1,184**
1989	845	2,018	5	16	**850**	**2,034**
1990	978	2,996	4	20	**982**	**3,016**
1991	1,163	4,159	7	27	**1,170**	**4,186**
1992	1,350	5,509	8	35	**1,358**	**5,544**
1993	1,553	7,062	9	44	**1,562**	**7,106**
1994	1,610	8,672	18	62	**1,628**	**8,734**
1995	1,750	10,422	14	76	**1,764**	**10,498**
1996	1,298	11,720	8	84	**1,306**	**11,804**
1997	621	12,341	5	89	**626**	**12,430**
1998	484	12,825	0	89	**484**	**12,914**
1999	430	13,255	1	90	**431**	**13,345**
2000	509	13,764	2	92	**511**	**13,856**
2001	435	14,199	0	92	**435**	**14,291**
2002	404	14,603	1	93	**405**	**14,696**
2003	440	15,043	0	93	**440**	**15,136**
2004	419	15,462	1	94	**420**	**15,556**
2005	466	15,928	2	96	**468**	**16,024**
2006	428	16,356	0	96	**428**	**16,452**
2007	422	16,778	0	96	**422**	**16,874**
2008	407	17,185	0	96	**407**	**17,281**
2009	355	17,540	0	96	**355**	**17,636**
2010	336	17,876	0	96	**336**	**17,972**
2011	303	18,179	0	96	**303**	**18,275**
Total	**18,179**		**96**		**18,275**	

[1] Reflects the age at death and not the age at AIDS diagnosis.

[2] Data source for 1987–1999 data: Data Extraction and Analysis System, Public Health Agency of Canada, based on vital statistics, Statistics Canada; data source for 2000–2008 data: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database.

[3] HIV deaths from 1987–1999 are based on the 9th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) and those from 2000–2011 are based on ICD-10.

[4] Data on deaths attributed to HIV infection are available only from 1987 onward and most recent data available are from 2011.

TABLE 24: Number of deaths attributed to HIV infection among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) by year of death and sex[1,2,3]

YEAR OF DEATH[4]	ADULT MALES (≥ 15 YEARS)		ADULT FEMALES (≥ 15 YEARS)		TOTAL	
	Number	Cumulative	Number	Cumulative	Number	Cumulative
1987	486	486	32	32	**518**	**518**
1988	611	1,097	44	76	**655**	**1,173**
1989	793	1,890	52	128	**845**	**2,018**
1990	934	2,824	44	172	**978**	**2,996**
1991	1,102	3,926	61	233	**1,163**	**4,159**
1992	1,284	5,210	66	299	**1,350**	**5,509**
1993	1,465	6,675	88	387	**1,553**	**7,062**
1994	1,485	8,160	125	512	**1,610**	**8,672**
1995	1,628	9,788	122	634	**1,750**	**10,422**
1996	1,192	10,980	106	740	**1,298**	**11,720**
1997	550	11,530	71	811	**621**	**12,341**
1998	414	11,944	70	881	**484**	**12,825**
1999	364	12,308	66	947	**430**	**13,255**
2000	428	12,736	81	1,028	**509**	**13,764**
2001	369	13,105	66	1,094	**435**	**14,199**
2002	343	13,448	61	1,155	**404**	**14,603**
2003	373	13,821	67	1,222	**440**	**15,043**
2004	344	14,165	75	1,297	**419**	**15,462**
2005	369	14,534	97	1,394	**466**	**15,928**
2006	346	14,880	82	1,476	**428**	**16,356**
2007	339	15,219	83	1,559	**422**	**16,778**
2008	313	15,532	94	1,653	**407**	**17,185**
2009	285	15,817	70	1,723	**355**	**17,540**
2010	263	16,080	73	1,796	**336**	**17,876**
2011	229	16,309	74	1,870	**303**	**18,179**
Total	**16,309**		**1,870**		**18,179**	

[1] Reflects the age at death and not the age at AIDS diagnosis.

[2] Data source for 1987–1999 data: Data Extraction and Analysis System, Public Health Agency of Canada, based on vital statistics, Statistics Canada; data source for 2000–2009 data: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database.

[3] HIV deaths from 1987–1999 are based on the 9th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) and those from 2000–2011 are based on ICD-10.

[4] Data on deaths attributed to HIV infection are available only from 1987 onward and most recent data available are from 2009.

SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON HIV AND AIDS

TABLE 25: International statistics on reported HIV cases, 2013

COUNTRY	CUMULATIVE NUMBER TO 2013[1]	NUMBER REPORTED IN 2013	ALL AGES RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR 2013
North America and Australia			
Canada	78,425	2,076	5.9
United States[2]	N/A	41,387	15.0[3]
Australia[4]	35,287	1,236	5.2[5]
Western Europe[6]			
Austria	7,942	260	3.1
Andorra	68	5	6.6
Belgium	26,850	1,115	10.0
Denmark	6,572	233	4.2
Finland	3,218	157	2.9
France	60,047	4,002	6.1
Germany	48,891	3,263	4.0
Greece	13,627	807	7.3
Iceland	310	11	3.4
Ireland	6,976	332	7.2
Israel	8,008	490	6.3
Italy	29,163	3,608	6.0
Luxembourg	1,251	53	9.9
Malta	223	36	8.5
Netherlands	22,044	949	5.7
Norway	5,370	233	4.6
Portugal	47,390	1,093	10.4
San Marino	81	0	0.0
Spain	29,987	3,278	7
Sweden	10,787	354	3.7
Switzerland	33,946	574	7.1
United Kingdom	133,606	5,994	9.4

[1] The cumulative number is the total number of cases reported by each country since reporting began.

[2] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report 2013. Vol. 25. [Internet] 2015 Feb Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/g-l/hiv_surveillance_report_vol_25.pdf.

[3] Estimated data.

[4] National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research. HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia Annual Surveillance Report 2014. [Internet] 2014 Available from: https://kirby.unsw.edu.au/sites/default/files/hiv/resources/ASR2014.pdf.

[5] Age standardized rate.

[6] European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control/WHO Regional Office for Europe. HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2013. [Internet] 2014 Nov Available from http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-report-Europe-2013.pdf.

TABLE 26: International statistics on reported AIDS cases, 2013

COUNTRY	CUMULATIVE NUMBER TO 2013[1]	NUMBER REPORTED IN 2013	ALL AGES RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR 2013
North America and Australia			
Canada	23,347	226	0.6
United States[2]	1,182,528	23,850	8.4[3]
Australia[4]	-	-	-
Western Europe[5]			
Austria	3,866	70	0.8
Andorra	8	2	2.6
Belgium	4,435	78	0.7
Denmark	2,927	38	0.7
Finland	616	20	0.4
France	69,004	404	0.6
Germany	29,800	241	0.3
Greece	3,522	118	1.1
Iceland	67	1	0.3
Ireland	1,189	26	0.6
Israel	2,869	39	0.5
Italy	66,336	1,016	1.7
Luxembourg	278	9	1.7
Malta	103	1	0.2
Netherlands	4,107	199	1.2
Norway	1,069	28	0.6
Portugal	19,075	322	3.1
San Marino	23	0	0.0
Spain	83,776	604	1.6
Sweden[6]	2,168	-	-
Switzerland	9,534	71	0.9
United Kingdom	28,224	319	0.5

[1] The cumulative number is the total number of cases reported by each country since reporting began.

[2] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report 2013. Vol. 25 [Internet] 2015 Feb [cited 2015 July 6] Available from http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/g-l/hiv_surveillance_report_vol_25.pdf.

[3] Estimated data.

[4] AIDS data are no longer recorded in Australia.

[5] European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control/WHO Regional Office for Europe. HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2013. [Internet] 2014 Nov [cited 2015 July 6] Available from http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-report-Europe-2013.pdf.

[6] AIDS reporting has not been mandatory in Sweden since 2000 and has not been reported since 2007.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: DATA CONTRIBUTORS

PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL

- BC Centre for Disease Control
  655 West 12th Avenue
  Vancouver, BC V5Z 4R4
  www.bccdc.ca/default.htm
- Department of Health and Social Services
  Box 2703
  Whitehorse, YK Y1A 2C6
  www.hss.gov.yk.ca
- Alberta Health and Wellness
  P.O. Box 1360, Station Main
  Edmonton, AB T5J 2N3
  www.health.alberta.ca
- Northwest Territories Health and Social Services
  P.O. Box 1320
  8th Floor, Centre Square Tower
  5022-49th Street
  Yellowknife, NWT X1A 2L9
  www.hlthss.gov.nt.ca/
- Health and Social Services
  Government of Nunavut
  P.O. Box 1000, Station 1000
  Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0
  www.hss.gov.nu.ca
- Saskatchewan Health
  3475 Albert Street
  Regina, SK S4S 6X6
  www.health.gov.sk.ca
- Communicable Disease Control (CDC) Unit
  Public Health Branch – Manitoba Health
  4th Floor – 300 Carlton Street
  Winnipeg, MB R3B 3M9
  www.gov.mb.ca/health/publichealth/cdc/index.html
- Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care
  Public Health Division
  21st Floor, 393 University Avenue
  Toronto ON M7A 2S1
  www.health.gov.on.ca/en
- HIV Laboratory
  Central Public Health Laboratory
  Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care
  81 Resources Road
  Toronto, ON M9P 3T1
  www.health.gov.on.ca/en
- Institut national de santé publique du Québec
  945, avenue Wolfe, 5e étage
  Québec, QC G1V 5B3
  www.inspq.qc.ca
- Laboratoire de santé publique du Québec
  20045, chemin Ste-Marie
  Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, QC H9X 3R5
  www.inspq.qc.ca/lspq (available only in French)
- New Brunswick Department of Health and Wellness
  520 King Street, HSBC Place
  P.O. Box 5100
  Fredericton, NB E3B 6G3
  www.gnb.ca/0051/index-e.asp
- Department of Health and Social Services
  P.O. Box 2000
  16 Garfield Street
  Charlottetown, PE C1A 7N8
  www.gov.pe.ca/health
- Nova Scotia Health Promotion and Protection
  Summit Place, 5th Floor
  1601 Lower Water Street
  P.O. Box 487
  Halifax, NS B3J 2R7
  www.gov.ns.ca/DHW
- Disease Control and Epidemiology
  Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Health and Community Services
  West Block, Confederation Building
  P.O. Box 8700
  St. John's, NL A1B 4J6
  www.gov.nl.ca/health

OTHER DATA CONTRIBUTORS

- Canadian Pediatric AIDS Research Group
  Contact: Laura Sauve (lsauve@cw.bc.ca) or Lindy Samson (samson@cheo.on.ca)
- Citizenship and Immigration Canada
  http://www.cic.gc.ca/
- Statistics Canada
  http://www.statcan.gc.ca/start-debut-eng.htmlt

APPENDIX 2: EXPOSURE CATEGORY HIERARCHY

HIV and AIDS cases are assigned to a single exposure category according to a hierarchy of risk factors. If more than one risk factor is reported, a case is classified according to the exposure category listed first (or highest) in the hierarchy. For example, people who inject drugs may also be at risk of HIV infection through heterosexual sexual activity. However, injection drug use (IDU) is accepted as the higher risk activity with greater likelihood of transmission of HIV. The only exception to this is men who have sex with men (MSM) and who have also injected drugs, as there is a fairly equivalent level of risk in some circumstances (e.g., in the case of risky sex, lack of condom adherence and condom failure). Such cases are classified in the combined exposure category MSM/IDU.

Classifying cases in a single exposure category according to a hierarchy has inherent limitations. For example, the categories do not distinguish between at-risk populations and risk behaviours which combine the individual with the activity. Furthermore, assignment of these categories is subject to the questions asked by a health care provider as well as the information that an individual chooses to disclose. Nonetheless, it is recognized that there is much evidence on HIV risk and exposure, although the current hierarchy of exposure category would benefit from a review. PHAC intends to work with provincial and territorial partners and experts on this review.

EXPOSURE CATEGORIES

MSM: Men who have sex with men. This category includes men who report either homosexual or bisexual sexual contact.

MSM/IDU: Men who have sex with men and use injection drugs.

IDU: Injection drug use.

Blood/blood products

a. **Recipient of blood/clotting factor:** Before 1998, it was not possible to separate this exposure category. However, where possible, it has been separated into subcategories b and c.
b. **Recipient of blood:** Received transfusion of whole blood or blood components, such as packed red cells, plasma, platelets, or cryoprecipitate.
c. **Recipient of clotting factor:** Received pooled concentrates of clotting factor VIII or IX for treatment of hemophilia/coagulation disorder.

Heterosexual contact

a. **Origin from an HIV-endemic country (Het-Endemic):** People who were born in a country where HIV is endemic. An HIV-endemic country is defined as having an adult (ages 15–49) prevalence of HIV that is 1.0% or greater and one of the following:
    - 50% or more of HIV cases attributed to heterosexual transmission.
    - A male to female ratio of 2:1 or less.
    - HIV prevalence greater than or equal to 2% among women receiving prenatal care.

    Before 1998, it was not always possible to separate origin from an HIV-endemic country and sexual contact with a person at risk. However, where possible, it has been separated into subcategories a and b.

b. **Sexual contact with a person at risk (Het-Risk):** People who report heterosexual contact with someone who is either HIV-infected or who is at increased risk of HIV infection (e.g., a person who injects drugs, a bisexual male, or a person from an HIV-endemic country).
c. **No identified risk-heterosexual (NIR-Het):** If heterosexual contact is the only risk factor reported and nothing is known about the HIV-related factors associated with the partner, the case is classified as NIR-Het.

Occupational exposure: Exposure to HIV-contaminated blood or body fluids, or concentrated virus in an occupational setting. This applies only to reported AIDS cases and not to HIV cases where the occupational exposure category is captured under "other". The *Canada Communicable Disease Report (CCDR)* contains more information about occupational exposure.[14,15]

Perinatal transmission: The transmission of HIV from a woman infected with HIV to her infant, either in utero, during childbirth, or through breastfeeding.

Other: Used to classify cases where the mode of HIV transmission is known but cannot be classified into any of the major exposure categories listed here; for example, a recipient of semen from an HIV-positive donor.

No identified risk (NIR): Used when the history of exposure to HIV through any of the other modes listed is unknown, or there is no reported history (e.g., because of death, or loss to follow-up).

Not reported: In certain provinces and territories, exposure categories are not reported to PHAC and are classified as "not reported".

[14] Deschamps L, Archibald C. National surveillance of occupational exposure to the human immunodeficiency virus. CCDR. 2006 Apr 1; 22(07):

[15] Public Health Agency of Canada. Revision of the surveillance case definition for AIDS in Canada. CCDR 1992; 18:102-3.

APPENDIX 3: HIV/AIDS CASE REPORT FORM

Public Health Agency of Canada / Agence de santé publique du Canada

HIV/AIDS Case Report
Adult, Adolescent and Pediatric (non maternal-fetal) Cases

Protected when completed

For provincial/territorial use	For use by PHAC
Provincial/territorial ID Number	EPIC No.
Province/Territory to which case is attributed	Date received (YY MM DD)

☐ HIV ☐ AIDS ☐ New case report ☐ Update

SECTION I – PATIENT INFORMATION

Reporting physician's name	City	Telephone number
		( )

Hospital or clinic	City	Province/Territory

Is another physician providing ongoing care to this patient? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If so, please provide name, city and telephone number.
Name | City | Telephone number ( )

Patient's initials First Middle Last
Sex ☐ M ☐ F
Date of birth YY MM DD
Vital Status ☐ Alive (If yes, date last known to be alive) ▶ YY MM DD ☐ unknown
☐ Dead (If yes, date of death) ▶ YY MM DD

• **Is the patient: (please ask patient to assist you in answering this question)**

- ☐ **White**
- ☐ **Black** (*e.g. African, Haitian, Jamaican, Somali, etc.*)
- ☐ **North American Indian** ☐ **Métis** ☐ **Inuit**
- ☐ **Asian** (*e.g. Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Korean, Filipino, etc.*)
- ☐ **South Asian** (*e.g. East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Punjabi, Bangladeshi, etc.*)
- ☐ **Arab/West Asian** (*e.g. Armenian, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, Moroccan, etc.*)
- ☐ **Latin-American** (*e.g. Mexican, Central/South American, etc.*)
- ☐ **Other – includes mixed ethnicity (specify)** →

What language does this person speak most often at home?	Country of birth	Year of arrival in Canada
	☐ Canada ☐ Other (specify) →	

City and province/territory of residence at diagnosis	Current city and province/territory of residence
City / Province/Territory / First 3 digits of Postal Code	City / Province/Territory / First 3 digits of Postal Code

SECTION II – RISK(S) ASSOCIATED WITH THE TRANSMISSION OF HIV IN THIS PATIENT

• **Since January 1978 and preceding the diagnosis of HIV/AIDS, this patient had: (check ALL that apply)**

Yes	No	Unknown	
☐	☐	☐	Sex with a male.
☐	☐	☐	Sex with a female.
			Heterosexual sex with: (check ALL that apply)
☐	☐	☐	• an injection drug user;
☐	☐	☐	• a bisexual male;
☐	☐	☐	• a transfusion recipient with documented HIV infection;
☐	☐	☐	• a person with hemophilia/coagulation disorder;
☐	☐	☐	• a person born in a country where heterosexual transmission predominates. **If yes, specify country** →
☐	☐	☐	• a person with confirmed or suspected HIV infection or AIDS (whether or not risk factor is known).
☐	☐	☐	Injected non-prescription drugs (including steroids).
☐	☐	☐	Received pooled concentrates of factor VIII or IX for treatment of hemophilia/coagulation disorder. **If yes, please complete Section 1 of the Supplement to HIV/AIDS Case Report.**
☐	☐	☐	Received transfusion of whole blood or blood components such as packed red cells, plasma, platelets or cryoprecipitate. **If yes, please complete Section 2 of the Supplement to HIV/AIDS Case Report.**
☐	☐	☐	Exposure to HIV-contaminated blood or body fluids or concentrated virus in an occupational setting. **If yes, specify occupation** →
☐	☐	☐	Other medical exposure (e.g., organ or tissue transplant, artificial insemination). **If yes, please give details in Section VI "Additional Information or Comments".**
☐	☐	☐	Non-medical, non-occupational exposure which could have been the source of the infection (e.g. acupuncture, tattoo, body piercing, breast milk). **If yes, please give details of type of exposure, date and location in Section VI "Additional Information or Comments".**

Since January 1978, has this patient donated blood, plasma, platelets, organs, tissues, semen or breast milk? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
If yes, please give details of type of donation, date and location in Section VI "Additional Information or Comments".

Has the Red Cross or other appropriate donor program been notified? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

Do you want a public health official to ensure this notification? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

PHAC/ASPC 4205 F (03-2006)
Distribution: **White – Medical Officer of Health** **Yellow – Ministry of Health** **Pink – PHAC**

SECTION III – LABORATORY DATA

• Does this case have evidence, as defined in the above instructions, of HIV infection?

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **Unknown**

Date of first positive HIV test (if known)

Year | Month

Current CD4 count (if known)

cells/μ l

SECTION IV – DISEASES INDICATIVE OF AIDS

DISEASES	Date of Diagnosis Year	Month	Diagnostic method Definitive	Presumptive
Bacterial pneumonia, recurrent			☐	☐
Candidiasis (bronchi, trachea or lungs)			☐	
Candidiasis (esophageal)			☐	☐
Cervical cancer, invasive			☐	
Coccidioidomycosis (disseminated or extrapulmonary)			☐	
Cryptococcosis (extrapulmonary)			☐	
Cryptosporidiosis (chronic intestinal, >1 mo. duration)			☐	
Cytomegalovirus disease (other than in liver, spleen or nodes)			☐	
Cytomegalovirus retinitis (with loss of vision)			☐	☐
Encephalopathy, HIV-related (dementia)			☐	
Herpes simplex: chronic ulcer(s) (>1 mo. duration) or bronchitis, pneumonitis or esophagitis			☐	
Histoplasmosis (disseminated or extrapulmonary)			☐	
Isosporiasis, chronic intestinal (>1 mo. duration)			☐	
Kaposi's sarcoma			☐	☐
Lymphoma, Burkitt's (or equivalent term)			☐	
Lymphoma, immunoblastic (or equivalent term)			☐	
Lymphoma, primary in brain			☐	

DISEASES	Date of Diagnosis Year	Month	Diagnostic method Definitive	Presumptive
Mycobacterium avium complex or *M. kansasii* (disseminated or extrapulmonary)			☐	☐
Mycobacterium of other species or unidentified species			☐	☐
M. tuberculosis (disseminated or extrapulmonary) **(Please complete SECTION V)**			☐	

Specify Site:

☐ Miliary ☐ Pleurisy ☐ Other respiratory

☐ C.N.S. ☐ Bone and joint ☐ Genitourinary

Other (specify) →

M. tuberculosis (pulmonary) **(Please complete SECTION V)**			☐	☐
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia			☐	☐
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy			☐	
Salmonella septicemia, recurrent			☐	
Toxoplasmosis of brain			☐	☐
Wasting syndrome due to HIV			☐	

Diseases affecting pediatric cases only (<15 years old)

Bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent (excluding recurrent bacterial pneumonia)			☐	
Lymphoid interstitial pneumonia and/or Pulmonary lymphoid hyperplasia			☐	☐

SECTION V – TUBERCULOSIS

1. **Before the diagnosis of AIDS, was this patient ever treated for tuberculosis?** ☐ Yes – when? → Year | Month ☐ No ☐ Unknown
2. **Has this patient ever had a PPD skin test?** ☐ Yes – What was the size in mm? → mm ☐ No ☐ Unknown
3. **If the PPD test was negative, was the patient anergy tested?** ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown If yes, were any sites positive? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

SECTION VI – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR COMMENTS

(Please use this section for information of interest about the acquisition of the virus, etc.)

Person completing this form

Telephone number ( )

Date report completed YY MM DD

FOR PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL USE: To which exposure category has this patient been assigned?

☐ Men who have sex with men (MSM) ☐ Injection drug user (IDU) ☐ MSM **and** IDU ☐ Heterosexual – Endemic ☐ NIR – Heterosexual

☐ Blood transfusion recipient ☐ Clotting factor recipient ☐ Occupational exposure ☐ Heterosexual – Partner at risk ☐ NIR – Other

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APPENDIX 4: LIST OF HIV-ENDEMIC COUNTRIES[16]

CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL/ SOUTH AMERICA

- Anguilla
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- Bermuda
- British Virgin Islands
- Cayman Islands
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- French Guiana
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Jamaica
- Martinique
- Montserrat
- Netherlands Antilles
- St. Lucia
- St. Kitts and Nevis
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- Suriname
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- U.S. Virgin Islands

ASIA

- Cambodia
- Myanmar (Burma)
- Thailand

AFRICA

- Angola
- Benin
- Botswana
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Cape Verde
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaïre)
- Djibouti
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Ivory Coast
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Republic of the Congo
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- South Africa
- Sudan
- Swaziland
- Tanzania
- Togo
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

[16] This list was last updated in March 2007.

APPENDIX 5: DATA LIMITATIONS

REPORTING DELAYS AND UNDER-REPORTING

The number of reported HIV and AIDS cases at any point in time is not necessarily a true reflection of the total number of people with a new diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS during that time period. This may happen for several reasons:

- There may be a delay between the time when a person tests positive for HIV or is given a diagnosis of AIDS and the time when the report is received by PHAC. The effects of such reporting delays are typically rectified in the surveillance report for the subsequent year because data for past years are routinely adjusted to correct for reporting delays.
- Some individuals with a diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS are never reported to the provincial or territorial public health authority. This results in under-reporting of HIV or AIDS cases in the province or territory, and ultimately also at the national level. Under-reporting is particularly an issue with AIDS surveillance. Before the widespread use of antiretroviral medications, the occurrence of an AIDS-defining illness was significant and usually an indicator of severe disease progression. In 1996, the profile of the disease changed dramatically with the introduction of antiretroviral medications. The onset of an AIDS-defining illness has become less likely except in particular circumstances. For many, HIV is now a complex chronic disease that can be managed over time. Given these changes, not all physicians continue to report AIDS-defining illnesses in patients already living with HIV. Furthermore, not all jurisdictions collect and submit data on AIDS cases to PHAC. As a result, AIDS cases are under-reported at the national level, making it difficult to present a national picture of the AIDS epidemic in Canada.
- Similar to the under-reporting of AIDS cases, the number of reported AIDS-related deaths is an underestimate of the actual number of deaths among people with a diagnosis of AIDS. This is influenced by the under-reporting of AIDS cases (that is, cases themselves are under-reported, therefore deaths in unreported AIDS cases cannot be recorded) and because death is not a mandatory reportable variable in the National HIV/AIDS surveillance system.
- Deaths due to causes other than AIDS are less likely to be reported to PHAC than deaths due to AIDS. For example, if a person living with AIDS is killed in a motor vehicle collision, PHAC may be less likely to receive that update than if the person died directly as a result of AIDS. For these reasons, the number of reported AIDS deaths is a minimum estimate of all deaths among AIDS cases. Therefore, caution must be exercised when interpreting the data. The difference between the total reported AIDS cases and total reported deaths should not be used to calculate the number of people living with AIDS.

DUPLICATES

The identification and removal of duplicates (for example, repeat positive HIV tests for the same individual) is difficult because of the non-nominal (or non-identifying) nature of HIV reporting in some jurisdictions. Where possible, provinces and territories periodically review and assess the inclusion of duplicate reports in order to provide as accurate a picture as possible of the number of new individuals who have tested positive for HIV. Duplicates result in an overestimate of HIV cases.

Some provinces (e.g., Quebec), take a conservative approach to remove potential duplicates, including the exclusion of results from anonymous tests. For jurisdictions that use such an approach, the data presented in this report reflects the minimum number of HIV-positive individuals in that jurisdiction.

HIV REPORTING FOR CHILDREN

Reporting of HIV diagnoses for children under two years of age differs among the provinces and territories due to varying approaches used for testing children who have been perinatally exposed to HIV infection. For example, data from Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador exclude positive serology results for HIV cases under two years of age. Most of the remaining provinces and territories, where HIV infection in children under 18 months of age is confirmed using other testing modalities, report HIV cases under two years of age in the surveillance data.

EXPOSURE CATEGORY AND RACE/ETHNICITY DATA

Several limitations are associated with reported race/ethnicity, therefore caution is recommended in interpreting these data. Specifically, Quebec does not submit exposure category or race/ethnicity information for HIV cases to PHAC because this information is not available within the data source used for reporting to PHAC. For Ontario, limited exposure category information was available for reported HIV cases before 2009 and no race/ethnicity data was available for reported HIV cases before 2009. Since the inclusion of supplementary information collected for HIV cases (for 2009 and onwards) through the Laboratory Enhancement Program, data completeness for exposure category and race/ethnicity data has improved substantially. However, for Ontario AIDS cases, exposure category and race/ethnicity data are not available after 2004.

An additional limitation related to race/ethnicity information is the possibility of misclassification, which may occur due to:

- Challenges or errors in determining the race/ethnicity of cases.
- Constraints in the defined list of racial/ethnic groups used for reporting, which may not be appropriate for some individuals.
- Reluctance or refusal of individuals who do not want to identify their racial/ethnic background.

These limitations in exposure category and race/ethnicity data have implications for the representativeness of data at the national level and for the identification and interpretation of trends. In particular, race/ethnicity analyses presented for HIV and AIDS cases should not be viewed as representative of all of Canada, particularly as data are missing from jurisdictions with large racially and ethnically diverse populations.

CANADIAN PERINATAL HIV SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

The perinatal data presented are based on infants born to women known to be HIV-positive during their pregnancy. The numbers presented reflect all infants perinatally exposed to HIV infection currently receiving care in Canada. However, not all pregnant women were aware of their HIV status and able to benefit from antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy. Therefore, it would not be valid to calculate vertical transmission rates directly from these data.

VITAL STATISTICS – DEATH DATABASE (STATISTICS CANADA)

Data on HIV-related mortality obtained from the Death Database are more complete and accurate than the surveillance-related mortality data. Mortality attributed to HIV infection has been coded only since 1987. In addition, release of data are normally delayed by several years. Limitations associated with Vital Statistics – Death Database include:

- Deaths attributed to HIV infection include some HIV-related deaths of patients who did not meet the Canadian AIDS case definition, although their death certificates indicate that they died as a result of HIV infection. This may occur if there has been no AIDS-defining illness, or if there is no record of an AIDS-defining illness even though one may have been present.
- Data from the Death Database do not include people with HIV who died from causes unrelated to their HIV infection (such as a motor vehicle collision), because the unrelated cause is recorded on the death certificate.

Therefore, it is not valid to calculate HIV prevalence rates (i.e., the number of people living with HIV) by direct use of HIV surveillance data in conjunction with these data on HIV-related deaths.

APPENDIX 6: TERMINOLOGY

For a more extensive list of terms, please see *A Guide to HIV/AIDS Epidemiological and Surveillance Terms,* which contains more than 65 terms and more than 20 frequently asked questions (available at: at http://library.catie.ca/PDF/P6/19782.pdf).

GENERAL TERMS

AIDS – Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

HIV – Human immunodeficiency virus.

Incidence – The number of new occurrences of a given disease during a specified period of time.

Non-nominal reporting – A reporting system in which no identifying information or names are provided to public health officials when HIV and AIDS data are reported.

Prevalence – The number of people with the disease who are alive during a specified period of time.

HIV-RELATED TERMS

Deaths Due to HIV Infection (ICD-9 codes 042 to 044 and ICD-10 codes B20 to B24) – The provincial and territorial registrars of vital statistics maintain records of deaths in Canada. The provinces and territories or Statistics Canada code the records using the 9th and 10th revisions of *the International Classification of Disease* (ICD-9 and ICD-10). The number of reported HIV deaths in Canada, coded to ICD-9 042-044, is available from 1987 to 1999. HIV deaths from 2000 onward are coded to ICD-10 B20 to B24.

HIV incidence – The number of new HIV infections in the population during a specific period of time.

HIV incidence versus positive HIV test reports/HIV cases – This report presents data on reported positive HIV tests or on people (cases) diagnosed with HIV, not on the actual incidence of HIV in Canada (as not all HIV-infected individuals have been tested or diagnosed in a given reporting year). It is important to note as well that neither HIV incidence nor HIV test reporting provide information about when a case of HIV infection occurred, only about when it is diagnosed.

HIV prevalence – The number of people living with HIV during a specific period of time.

AIDS-RELATED TERMS

Canadian surveillance definition of AIDS – This definition is used as the standard inclusion/exclusion criterion to decide whether a case report qualifies to be entered into the AIDS surveillance database. It requires a positive HIV test result and the onset of one or more defined clinical diseases that characterize a weakened immune system. Further details can be found in the CCDR.[17]

Cumulative AIDS cases – The total number of AIDS cases that have occurred in Canada since the beginning of the epidemic. The true number of cumulative AIDS cases is not the same as the total number in this report as a result of reporting delay and under-reporting.

[17] Canada Communicable Disease Report. 1993;19-15:116-117.

Cumulative reported AIDS cases – The total number of AIDS cases that have occurred in Canada since the beginning of the epidemic and that are documented in the AIDS surveillance database from 1979 to the end of the current reporting period. The cumulative number of reported AIDS cases is only a proportion of the cumulative AIDS cases.

Date of AIDS diagnosis – The date of the earliest onset of at least one of the clinical diseases listed in the Canadian surveillance definition of AIDS according to the physician's report of an HIV-infected patient. If multiple diseases have been diagnosed at different times, the earliest date will be used as the date of AIDS diagnosis in this report.

Date of AIDS reporting – The date when a diagnosed AIDS case is entered into the AIDS surveillance database.

Reported AIDS cases by year of diagnosis – The breakdown of the cumulative number of reported AIDS cases according to year of AIDS diagnosis. The number of AIDS cases diagnosed but not yet reported is higher for more recent years because of reporting delays.

Reported AIDS cases by year of report – The breakdown of the cumulative reported AIDS cases according to the year of report. In the absence of reporting delays, this figure would be the same as the reported cases by year of diagnosis. The greater the discrepancy between the two, the greater the problem with reporting delays.

Reported death among reported AIDS cases – An update to the record of an AIDS case previously reported to PHAC that results in a change in vital status.

Reporting delay of AIDS cases – Refers to the difference in time between AIDS diagnosis and AIDS reporting.

Unreported AIDS cases – The number of AIDS cases diagnosed but not reported. Some of the cases are delayed and will eventually be reported and some may never be reported.