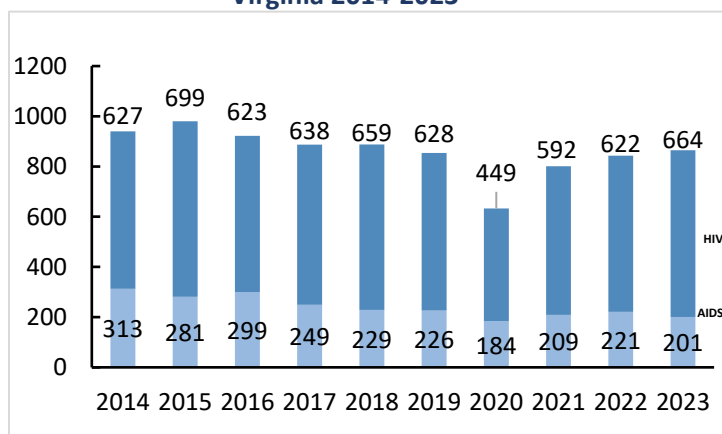# New HIV Diagnoses

In 2022, the CDC estimated there were 31,800 new HIV diagnoses in the United States (US)[1]. From 2018 to 2022, the number of new diagnoses in the US decreased by 12%[1]. This decline in new diagnoses suggests a decrease in new infections but may be due to the lower rates of testing and medical appointments due to the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic.

Nationally, male-to-male sexual contact (MMSC) was attributed to 67% of new diagnoses in 2022[1]. Among MMSC, new diagnoses were consistent across Black/African American, Hispanic/Latinx, and Asian populations. In 2022, Black/African American people accounted for 41% of the new HIV diagnoses[1]. Geographically, rates of HIV are highest in metropolitan areas with populations of more than 500,000 people. In 2022, 49% of new infections nationally were in the South, and 57% of new diagnoses came from eight states (California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, New York, Ohio, and Texas).

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES IN VIRGINIA

In 2023, Virginia reported 865 newly diagnosed cases of HIV and AIDS, an increase from 2022 and return to pre-COVID-19 pandemic case counts. The 865 new diagnoses were comprised of 664 new HIV diagnoses and 201 new AIDS diagnoses.

Figure 1: Newly Diagnosed HIV and AIDS Cases in Virginia 2014-2023
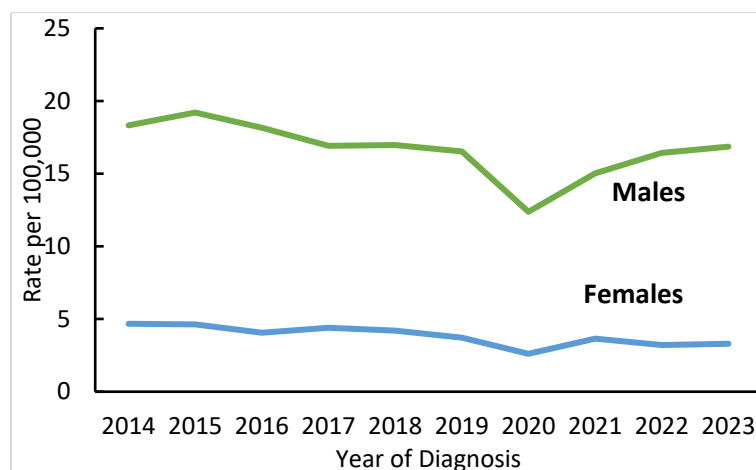

By Sex Assigned at Birth

In 2023, the rate of new HIV cases among males was 16.9 per 100,000 people and the rates of new HIV cases among females was 3.3 per 100,000. In 2014, the rate of new HIV cases among men was 18.3 per 100,000

people, and 4.8 per 100,000 females. Overall, the rates in both men and women decreased in the last 10 years but have increased since 2020 (Figure 2).
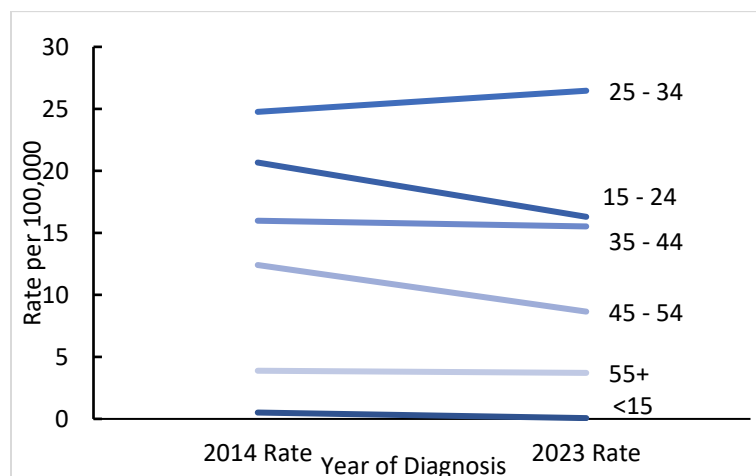
Figure 2: Newly Diagnosed Cases by Sex Assigned at Birth, 2014-2023

By Age at Diagnosis

The rate of new HIV diagnoses was highest among the 25-34 age group in 2023, with a rate of 26.5 per 100,000; an increase from the 2014 rate of 25.1 per 100,000. Across all other age groups, the rates decreased from 2014 to 2022 including those aged 35-44 (16.0 per 100,000 in 2014 and 15.5 per 100,000 in 2023).
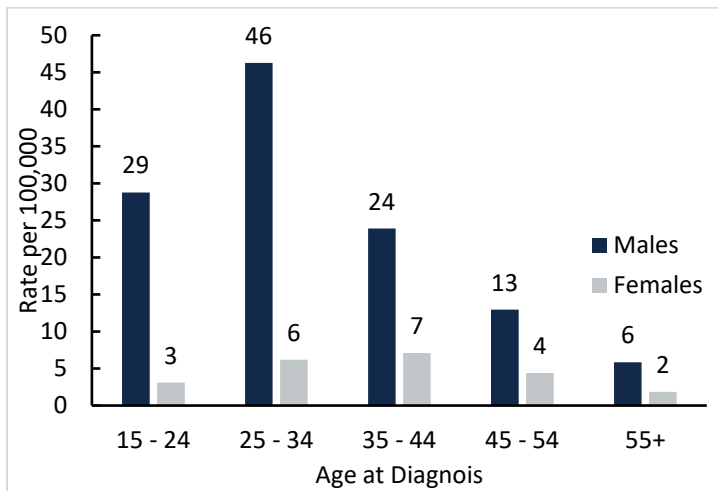
Figure 3: Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Age at Diagnosis, 2014 versus 2023

The highest rate of new diagnoses in 2023 was reported among males aged 25-34 (46.0 per 100,000). The next highest rates were reported among males aged 15-24 (29.0 per 100,000) and males aged 35-44 (24.0 per

100,000). Age at diagnosis for females was highest among those aged 35-44 (7.0 per 100,000) and those aged 25-34 (6.0 per 100,000). Males aged 25-34 were 7.6 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than females of the same age group.
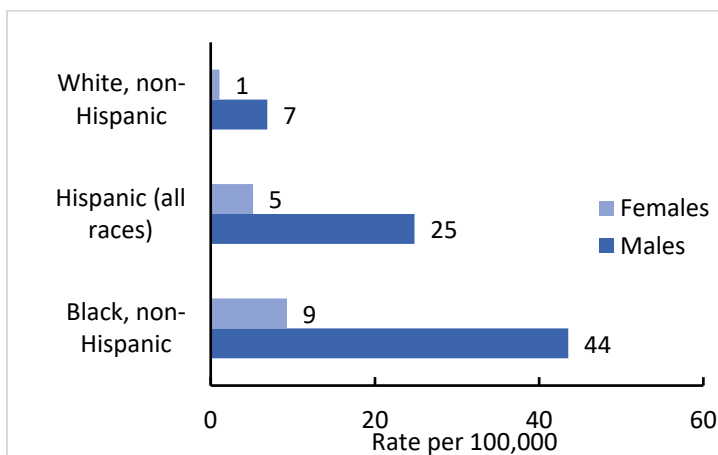
Figure 4: Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Age at Diagnosis and Sex Assigned at Birth, 2023

By Race/Ethnicity

In 2023, Black/non-Hispanic men had the highest number of newly diagnosed HIV cases with 364 new diagnoses (rate of 44.0 per 100,000 people). White males accounted for 205 new diagnoses (rate of 7.0 per 100,000 people), Hispanic/Latino men accounted for 113 new diagnoses (rate of 25.0 per 100,000 people), and Asian men accounted for 14 new diagnoses.

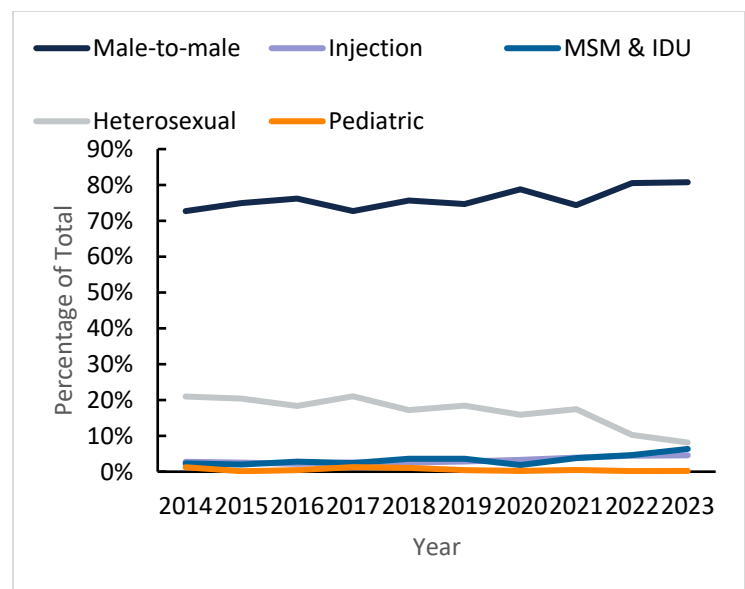**Figure 5: Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Race and Sex Assigned at Birth, 2023**

in 2023, Black/African American females were nine times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than their White counterparts, and Hispanic/Latina females were more than four times more likely to be diagnosed than White females. Among males in Virginia, Black males were over six times more likely to be diagnosed than White males and 1.5 times more likely to be diagnosed than Hispanic/Latino males. The greatest disparities in sex were observed between White males and females. White males were seven times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than White females.

Hispanic/Latino males were five times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than their female counterpart, and Black/African American males were four times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than Black/African American females.

By Transmission Risk

HIV transmission was estimated using a multiple imputation (MI) process provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) which probabilistically assigned those who did not report or identify a specific risk and estimated a potential risk factor for transmission. Between 2014 and 2023, an average of 26.5% of reported HIV cases had no reported transmission risk.

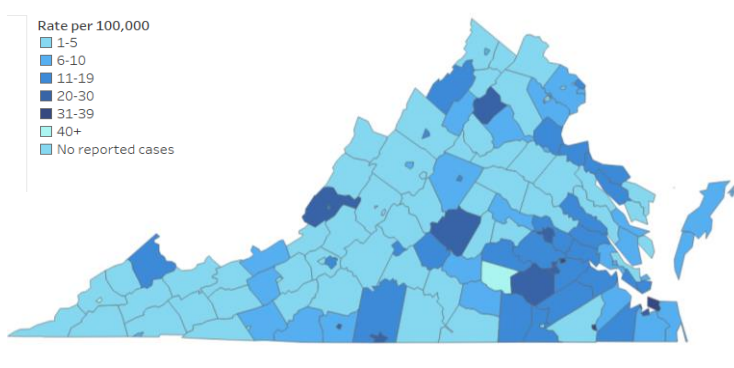**Figure 5: Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Transmission Risk 2014-2023**

From 2014 to 2023, the percent of newly diagnosed cases attributed to MMSC increased from 72.7% in 2014 to 80.7% in 2023. Between 2014 to 2023, reported injection drug use (IDU) risk increased from 2.74% to 4.56%, and an increase from 2.33% to 6.35% for persons identifying both IDU and MMSC transmission.

By Health Region

Virginia is divided into five health regions: Central, Eastern, Northern, Northwest, and Southwest. In 2023, the rate of new diagnoses was highest in the Central and Eastern regions at 15.7 and 14.2 per 100,000 persons, respectively. The lowest diagnosis rates occurred in the Northern and Southwest regions with 7.0 and 6.6 per 100,000 persons, respectively.

Figure 7: Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by City/County, 2023

REFERENCES

1.Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Fast Facts: HIV in the United States.* https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/data-research/facts-stats/index.html. Accessed July 2024