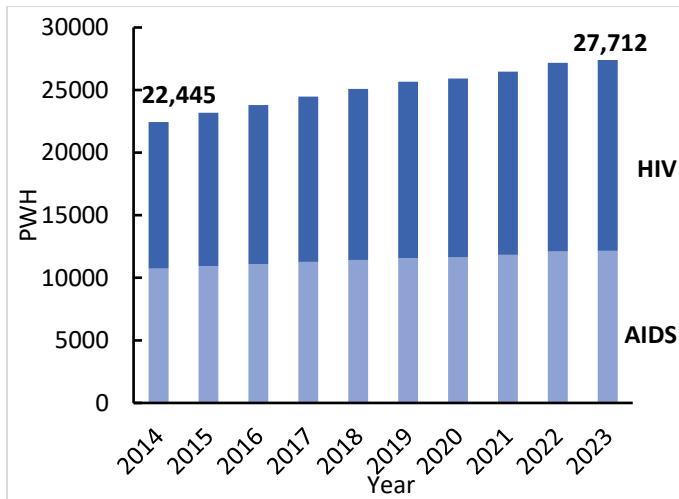




People with HIV

As of December 31, 2023, there were 27,712 persons in Virginia with HIV. A greater number of people with HIV are living longer due to advances in medical treatment and more rapid linkage to care. From 2014 to 2023, the number of people with HIV (PWH) in Virginia increased from 22,445 to 27,712 which includes 12,150 people with HIV who are living with an AIDS-defining condition.

Figure 1: People with HIV in Virginia by Disease Progression, 2014-2023



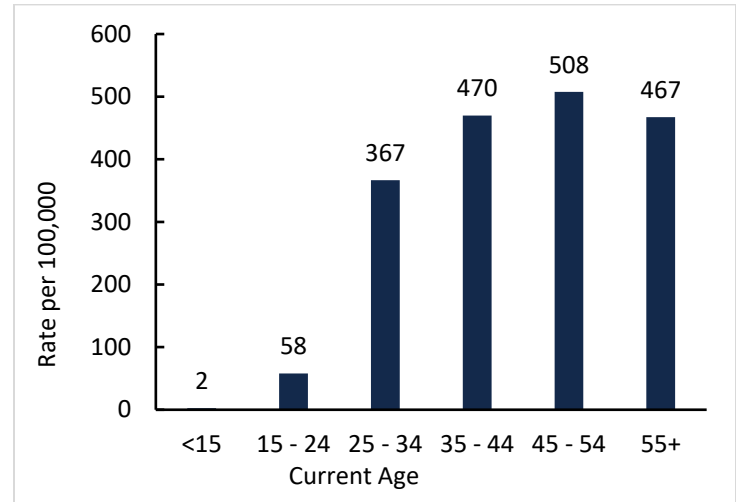
By Sex Assigned at Birth

By the end of 2023, there were 20,886 males and 6,826 females in Virginia who had HIV. Males represent 75.3% PWH in Virginia. The rate of HIV among males was 488.3 per 100,000 and 156.4 per 100,000 among females.

By Current Age

HIV is a manageable condition like many other chronic diseases and people with HIV who receive care and treatment can live long, healthy lives. By December 31, 2023, 42.1% of people with HIV were among the 55 and older age group. Age distribution rates were highest among the 45-54 age group at 508.0 per 100,000, followed by the age group 55+ at 467.0 per 100,000 persons.

Figure 2: Age Distribution for People with HIV in Virginia as of December 31, 2023



By Race/Ethnicity

Consistent with the national epidemic, most people with HIV in Virginia as of December 31, 2023, were Black/African American, non-Hispanic (56.6%), followed by White non-Hispanic (26.6%). Approximately 11.1% of people with HIV were Hispanic/Latino in Virginia. Black/African American, non-Hispanic people had the highest rates of HIV in 2023, 453.6 per 100,000, compared to their Hispanic/Latinx counterparts at 175.1 per 100,000 and White, non-Hispanic at 62.0 per 100,000.

By the end of 2023, 10,838 Black/African American non-Hispanic males (rate of 1,297.0 per 100,000) and 4,852 females (rate of 543.0 per 100,000) had HIV. The rates of people with HIV in Hispanic/Latinx populations was higher than their White, non-Hispanic counterparts, although White, non-Hispanic populations accounted for a higher number of reported HIV cases. In 2023, 2,495 Hispanic/Latino males had HIV, a rate of 548.0 per 100,000 and 6,341 White, non-Hispanic males with a rate of 213.0 per 100,000, had HIV. The same trend is observed among females Hispanic/Latina females had HIV at a rate of 139.0 per 100,000 (n=595), and White, non-Hispanic females had HIV at a rate of 35.0 per 100,000, (n=1,031).

Figure 3: People with HIV in Virginia by Race/Ethnicity and Sex at Birth as of December 31, 2023

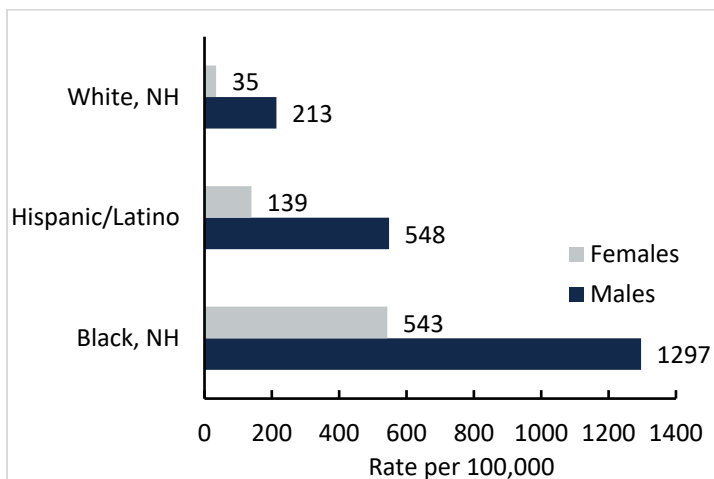
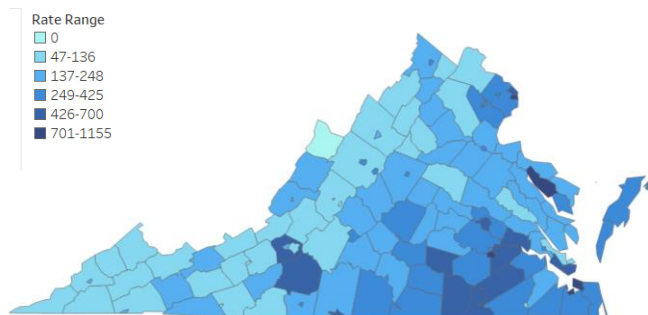


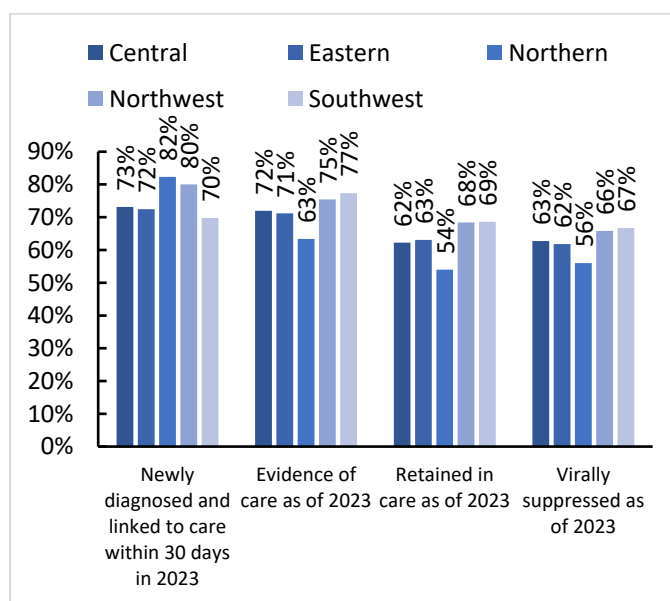
Figure 5: Persons Living with HIV by City/County as of 2023



HIV Care Continuum

The HIV Care Continuum (HCC) is a framework for assessing health outcomes among persons living in Virginia with diagnosed HIV.

Figure 6: HIV Care Continuum by Health Region in Virginia, 2023

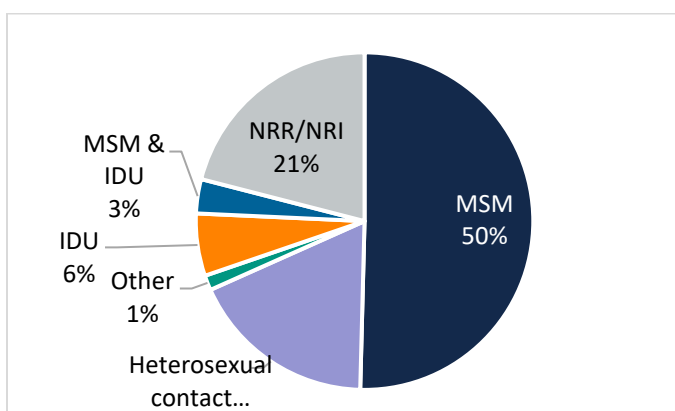


As seen by Figure 6, there is a variation between each region and the care continuum. Rates of linkage to care within 30 days are highest in the Northern region (82.0%), but the lowest rates of evidence of care (63.0%), retention in care (54.0%) and viral suppression (56.0%) in 2023. In the Southwest region, the region with the lowest rates of people with HIV, 70.0% were newly diagnosed and linked to care within 30 days, 77.0% had evidence of care in 2023, 69.0% retained in care in 2023, and 67.0% were virally suppressed.

By Transmission Risk

At the end of 2023, 50.0% of people with HIV were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (MMSC). Heterosexual contact represented 18.0% of those cases, 6.0% of cases were attributed to injection drug use (IDU), and 3.0% were attributed to both IDU and MMSC. Approximately 21.0% of PWH had no reported risk (NRR) for transmission. Other transmission risks included pediatric cases and blood recipients.

Figure 4: People with HIV in Virginia by Transmission Risk in 2023



By Region

The Commonwealth of Virginia is divided into five health regions: Central, Eastern, Northern, Northwest, and Southwest. As of 2023, Central region had the highest rate of people with HIV.

As shown in Figure 5, districts in the Eastern and Central regions have higher rates of people with HIV compared to lower rates in Northwest and Southwest regions.