



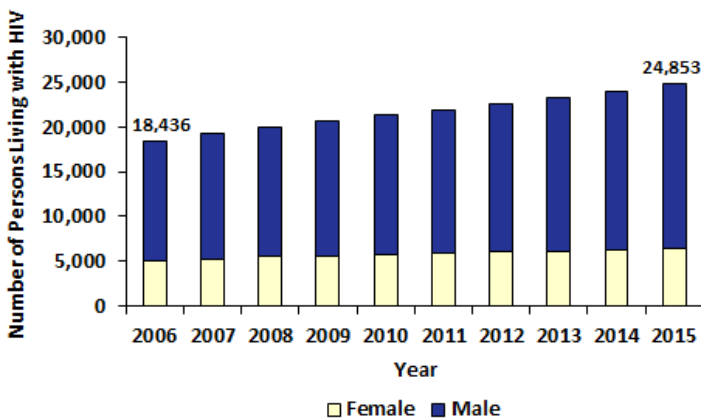
# Persons Living with HIV Disease

As of December 31, 2015, there were 24,853 persons, or about one in 336 Virginia residents, who were living with HIV disease. A greater number of people are now living longer with HIV due to advances in medical treatment and care. From 2006 to 2015, the number of persons living with HIV disease (PLWH) in Virginia increased by about 35%. As of December 31, 2015, approximately 47% of the HIV-positive population had an AIDS-defining condition.

## By Gender

By the end of 2015, there were 18,423 males and 6,430 females in Virginia who were living with HIV disease, with males representing 74% of the total HIV-positive population. Males were living with HIV disease at a rate of 450 per 100,000, and females at a rate of 152 per 100,000. Between the years of 2006 and 2015, males were almost three times more likely to be living with HIV disease than females.

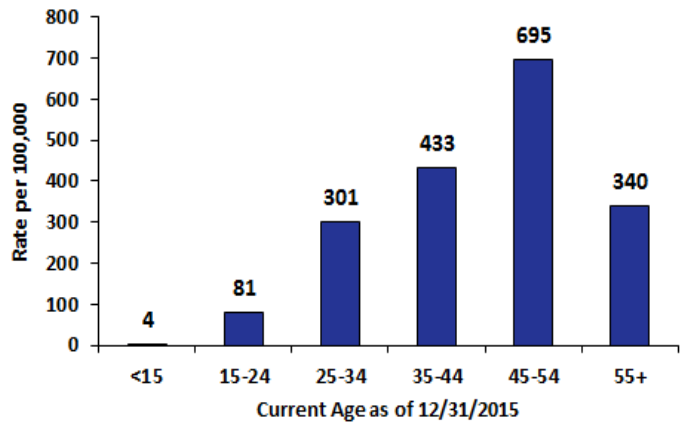
Figure 1: Persons Living with HIV Disease in Virginia by Gender, 2006-2015



## By Current Age

As HIV medical treatment continues to improve, persons are living longer with HIV. By December 31, 2015, nearly 33% of persons living with HIV disease were between the ages of 45 to 54. Age distribution rates were highest among the 45-54 age group at 695 per 100,000, followed by the 35-44 age group at 433 per 100,000.

Figure 2: Age Distribution for Persons Living with HIV Disease in Virginia as of December 31, 2015

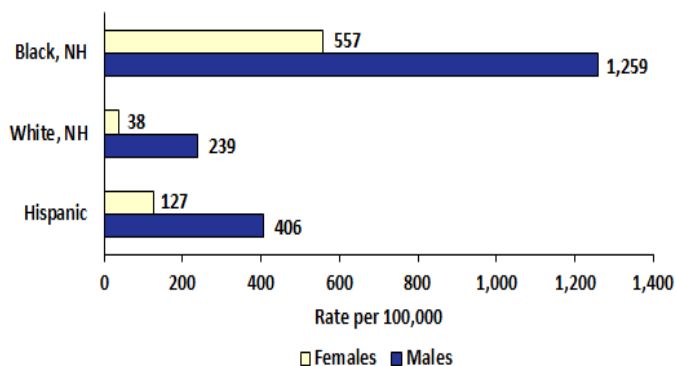


## By Race/Ethnicity

Consistent with the epidemic, 59% of all persons living with HIV disease as of December 31, 2015 were Black, non-Hispanic, followed by White, non-Hispanic PLWH at 30%. Approximately 8% of living cases were Hispanic/Latino. Black, non-Hispanic persons were almost seven times more likely to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2015 than White, non-Hispanic persons. Hispanic/Latino persons were approximately two times more likely to be living with HIV disease as White, non-Hispanic persons.

As of 2015, 74% of all women and 54% of all men living with HIV were Black, non-Hispanic. Sixteen percent of all women and 34% of all men were White, non-Hispanic, and 7% of all women and 8% of all men were Hispanic/Latino. Black, non-Hispanic males had the highest rate of persons living with HIV disease, at 1,259 cases per 100,000 population. Black and Hispanic/Latino males were approximately five and two times more likely to be living with HIV disease than White males, respectively. Black females were almost 15 times more likely to be living with HIV than White females, and Hispanic/Latino females were approximately three times more likely than White females to be living with HIV.

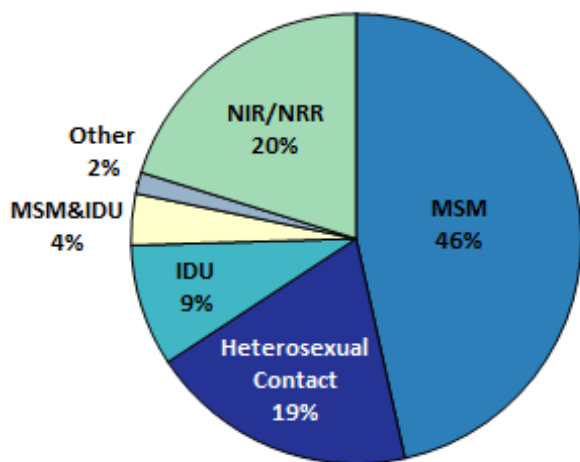
**Figure 3: Persons Living with HIV Disease in Virginia by Race/Ethnicity and Gender as of December 31, 2015**



**By Transmission Risk**

At the end of 2015, 47% of all living cases of HIV disease were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (MSM). Heterosexual contact represented 19% of the living cases, and 9% of cases were attributed to injection drug use (IDU). Approximately 20% of PLWH had no reported risk (NRR) or no identified risk (NIR) for transmission. Other transmission risks (2%) included pediatric cases and blood recipients. Among women, heterosexual contact was the most common transmission risk (50%). Of all PLWH at the end of 2015, Black, non-Hispanic MSM were the largest transmission risk group living with HIV disease (22%), followed by White, non-Hispanic MSM (19%) and Black female heterosexuals (10%).

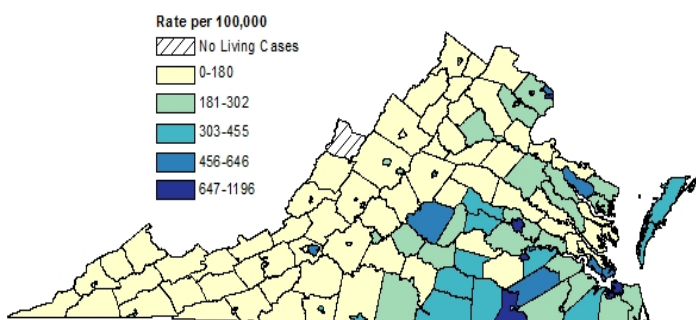
**Figure 4: Persons Living with HIV Disease in Virginia by Transmission Risk as of December 31, 2015**



**By Region**

The Commonwealth of Virginia is divided into five health regions: Central, Eastern, Northern, Northwest, and Southwest. The average rate of PLWH per region is 298 cases per 100,000. As of December 31, 2015, the rate of persons living with HIV disease was highest in the Central region with 420 cases per 100,000, followed by the Eastern region at 417 cases per 100,000 and the Northern region at 280 cases per 100,000. The Southwest and Northwest regions represented 155 and 150 cases per 100,000, respectively.

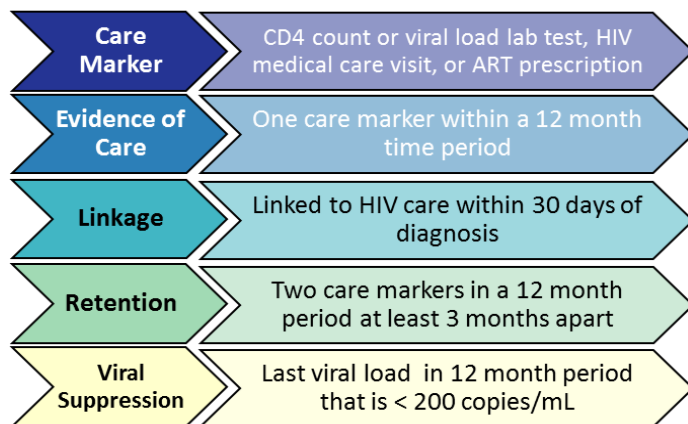
**Figure 5: Persons Living with HIV Disease by Locality in Virginia as of December 31, 2015**



As evidenced by the map above, the Central, Eastern, and Northern regions have higher rates of persons living with HIV disease with rates by locality as high as 1,196 cases per 100,000 population in those regions. Lower rates occurred primarily in the Northwest and Southwest regions of the state, where the lowest rate by locality was only 30 cases per 100,000 population.

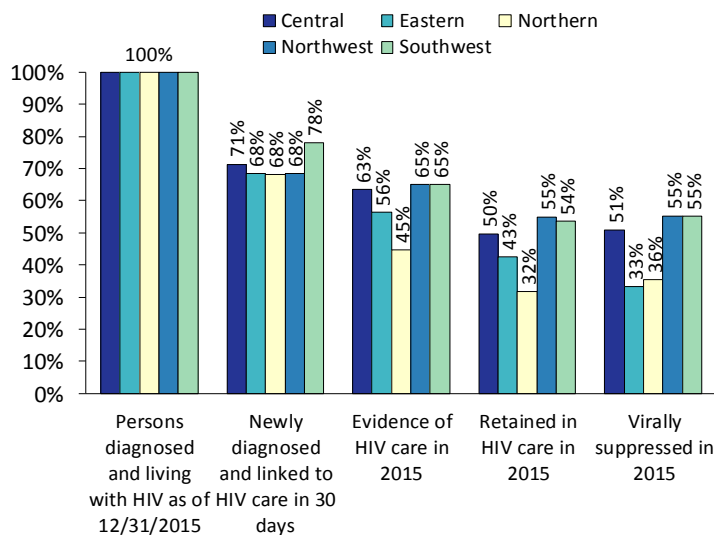
**HIV CARE CONTINUUM**

**Figure 6: HIV Care Continuum Definitions**



The HIV Care Continuum (HCC) is a framework for assessing health outcomes among persons living in Virginia with diagnosed HIV infection. Figure 6 shows definitions for the HCC.

**Figure 7: HIV Care Continuum by Health Region in Virginia, 2015**



### Central Region

As of December 31, 2015, 5,920 persons were living with HIV in the Central region (consists of Richmond City and areas bordering Richmond, including the cities of Petersburg and Emporia). Sixty-three percent of PLWH in the Central region had evidence of HIV care, 50% were retained in HIV care, and 51% were virally suppressed. Among the 245 persons newly diagnosed in the Central region, 71% were linked to HIV care within 30 days (Figure 7).

### Eastern Region

As of December 31, 2015, 7,698 persons were living with HIV in the Eastern region (consists of the cities of Norfolk, Hampton, Newport News, Virginia Beach, Williamsburg, and surrounding areas). Fifty-six percent of PLWH in the Eastern region had evidence of HIV care, 43% were retained in HIV care, and 33% were virally suppressed. Among the 301 persons newly diagnosed in the Eastern region, 68% were linked to HIV care within 30 days.

### Northern Region

As of December 31, 2015, 6,773 persons were living with HIV in the Northern region (consists of the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, Manassas Park, and the counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William). Forty-five percent of PLWH in the Northern region had evidence of HIV care, 32% were retained in HIV care, and 36% were virally suppressed. Among the 223 persons newly diagnosed in the Northern region, 68% were linked to HIV care within 30 days.

### Northwest Region

As of December 31, 2015, 1,944 persons were living with HIV in the Northwest region (consists of the cities of Charlottesville, Winchester, Fredericksburg, and surrounding areas). Sixty-five percent of PLWH in the Northwest region had evidence of HIV care, 55% were retained in HIV care, and 55% were virally suppressed. Among the 92 persons newly diagnosed in the Northwest region, 68% were linked to HIV care within 30 days.

### Southwest Region

As of December 31, 2015, 2,104 persons were living with HIV in the Southwest region (consists of the cities of Roanoke, Danville, Lynchburg, Martinsville, and surrounding areas). Sixty-five percent of PLWH in the Southwest region had evidence of HIV care, 54% were retained in HIV care, and 55% were virally suppressed. Among the 68 persons newly diagnosed in the Southwest region, 78% were linked to HIV care within 30 days.

In 2015, as shown in the second column in Figure 7, the Southwest health region had the highest linkage rate of 78% for newly diagnosed persons linked to care within 30 days, followed by the Central region at 71%. Overall, the Northwest and Southwest regions had better retention and viral suppression rates than other health regions in Virginia, as seen in the fourth and fifth columns in Figure 7.