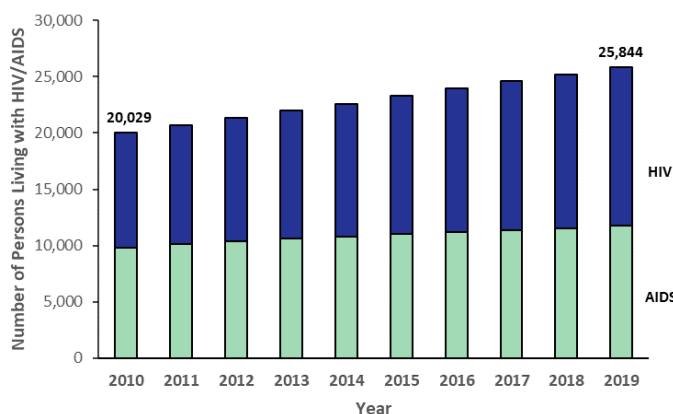




# Persons Living with HIV

As of December 31, 2019, there were 25,844 persons, or about one in 330 Virginia residents, who were living with HIV. A greater number of people are now living longer with HIV due to advances in medical treatment and care. From 2010 to 2019, the number of persons living with HIV (PLWH) in Virginia increased by about 29%. As of December 31, 2019 approximately 45% of the HIV-positive population had an AIDS-defining condition.

**Figure 1: Persons Living with HIV in Virginia by Disease Progression, 2010-2019**



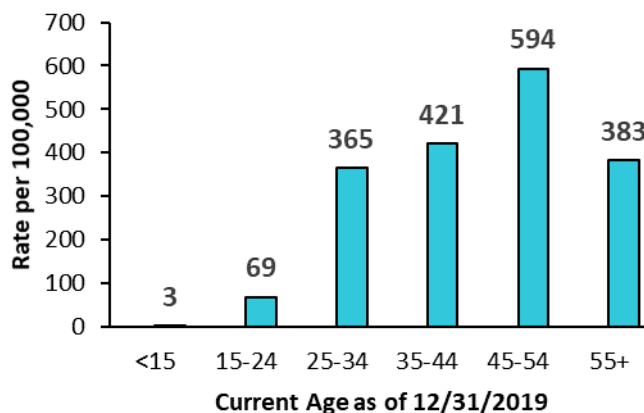
## By Gender

By the end of 2019, there were 19,349 males and 6,495 females in Virginia who were living with HIV, with males representing 75% of the total HIV-positive population. Males were living with HIV at a rate of 461 per 100,000, and females at a rate of 150 per 100,000. In Virginia, males were about 3 times more likely to be living with HIV than females.

## By Current Age

As HIV medical treatment continues to improve, persons are living longer with HIV. By December 31, 2019, 37% of persons living with HIV were 55 years or older. Age distribution rates were highest among the 45-54 age group at 594 per 100,000, followed by the 35-44 age group at 421 per 100,000.

**Figure 2: Age Distribution for Persons Living with HIV in Virginia as of December 31, 2019**

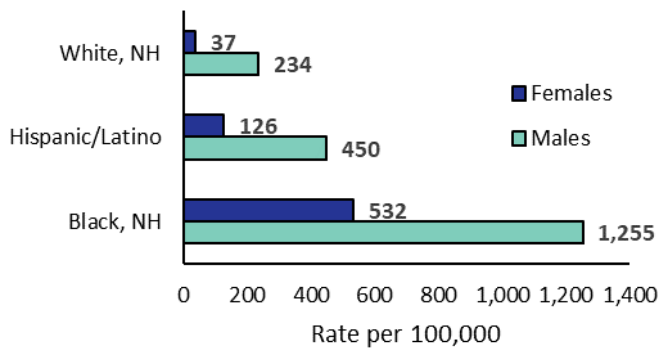


## By Race/Ethnicity

Consistent with the epidemic, most (58%) persons living with HIV in Virginia as of December 31, 2019 were Black, non-Hispanic, followed by White, non-Hispanic at 28%. Approximately 9% of people living with HIV were Hispanic/Latino. Black, non-Hispanic persons were over 6 times more likely to be living with HIV at the end of 2019 than White, non-Hispanic persons. Hispanic/Latino persons were approximately 2 times more likely to be living with HIV as White, non-Hispanic persons.

As of 2019, 73% of all women and 53% of all men living with HIV were Black, non-Hispanic. Fifteen percent of all women and 32% of all men were White, non-Hispanic, and 8% of all women and 10% of all men were Hispanic/Latino. Black, non-Hispanic males had the highest rate of persons living with HIV, at 1,255 cases per 100,000 population. Black and Hispanic/Latino males were approximately 5 and 2 times more likely to be living with HIV than White males, respectively. Black females were over 14 times more likely to be living with HIV than White females, and Hispanic/Latino females were over 3 times more likely than White females to be living with HIV.

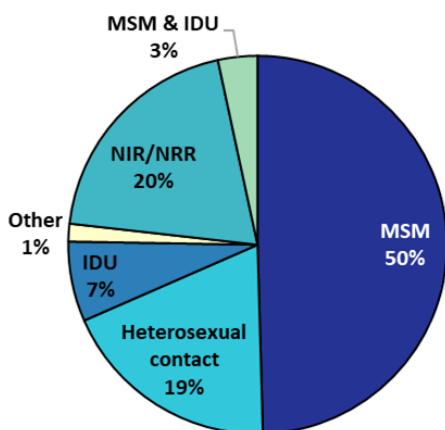
**Figure 3: Persons Living with HIV in Virginia by Race/Ethnicity and Gender as of December 31, 2019**



**By Transmission Risk**

At the end of 2019, 50% of all living cases of HIV were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) only. Heterosexual contact represented 19% of the living cases, 7% of cases were attributed to injection drug use (IDU) only, and 3% were attributed to both IDU and MSM. Approximately 20% of PLWH had no reported risk (NRR) or no identified risk (NIR) for transmission. Other transmission risks included pediatric cases (1%) and blood recipients (<1%). Among women, heterosexual contact was the most common transmission risk (51%). Of all PLWH at the end of 2019, Black, non-Hispanic MSM were the largest transmission risk group living with HIV (24%), followed by White, non-Hispanic MSM (18%) and Black female heterosexuals (9%).

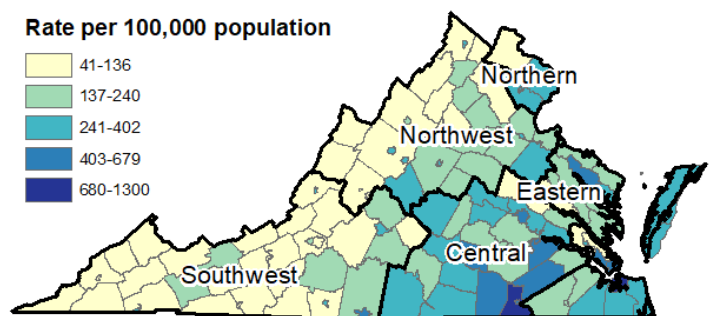
**Figure 4: Persons Living with HIV in Virginia by Transmission Risk as of December 31, 2019**



**By Region**

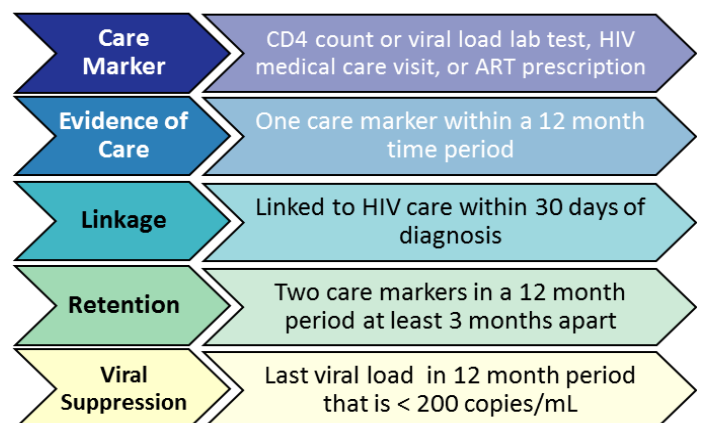
The Commonwealth of Virginia is divided into five health regions: Central, Eastern, Northern, Northwest, and Southwest. As of December 31, 2019, the rate of persons living with HIV was highest in the Eastern region with 421 cases per 100,000, followed by the Central region at 412 cases per 100,000. The Northern region had 287 cases per 100,000 by the end of 2019 and the Northwest and Southwest regions represented 170 and 164 cases per 100,000, respectively.

**Figure 5: Persons Living with HIV by Locality in Virginia as of December 31, 2019**



As evidenced by the map above, the Eastern and Central regions have higher rates of persons living with HIV with rates by locality as high as 1,300 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 41 cases per 100,000 population.

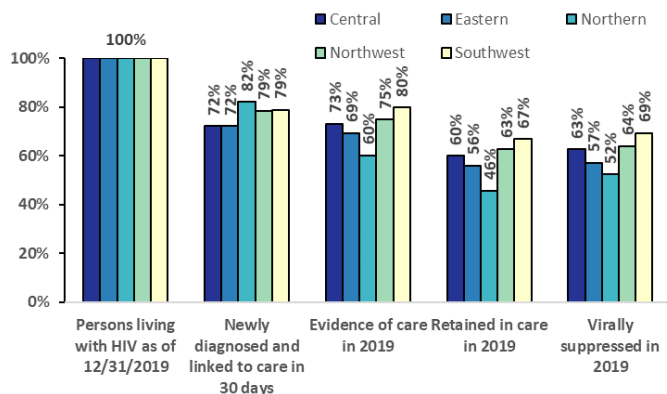
**Figure 6: HIV Care Continuum Definitions**



## HIV CARE CONTINUUM

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, 2019**



### Central Region

As of December 31, 2019, 6,017 persons were living with HIV in the Central region (consists of Richmond City and areas bordering Richmond, including the cities of Petersburg and Emporia). Seventy-three percent of PLWH in the Central region had evidence of HIV care, 60% were retained in HIV care, and 63% were virally suppressed. Among the 190 persons newly diagnosed in the Central region, 72% were linked to HIV care within 30 days (Figure 7).

### Eastern Region

As of December 31, 2019, 7,826 persons were living with HIV in the Eastern region (consists of the cities of Norfolk, Hampton, Newport News, Virginia Beach, Williamsburg, and surrounding areas). Sixty-nine percent of PLWH in the Eastern region had evidence of HIV care, 56% were retained in HIV care, and 57% were virally suppressed. Among the 306 persons newly diagnosed in the Eastern region, 72% were linked to HIV care within 30 days.

### Northern Region

As of December 31, 2019, 7,244 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). Sixty percent of PLWH in the Northern region had evidence of HIV care, 46% were retained in HIV care, and 52% were virally suppressed. Among the 223 persons newly diagnosed in the Northern region, 82% were linked to HIV care within 30 days.

### Northwest Region

As of December 31, 2019, 2,297 persons were living with HIV in the Northwest region (consists of the cities of Charlottesville, Winchester, Fredericksburg, and surrounding areas). Seventy-five percent of PLWH in the Northwest region had evidence of HIV care, 63% were retained in HIV care, and 64% were virally suppressed. Among the 70 persons newly diagnosed in the Northwest region, 79% were linked to HIV care within 30 days.

### Southwest Region

As of December 31, 2019, 2,189 persons were living with HIV in the Southwest region (consists of the cities of Roanoke, Danville, Lynchburg, Martinsville, and surrounding areas). Eighty percent of PLWH in the Southwest region had evidence of HIV care, 67% were retained in HIV care, and 69% were virally suppressed. Among the 52 persons newly diagnosed in the Southwest region, 79% were linked to HIV care within 30 days.

In 2019, as shown in the second column in Figure 7, the Northern health region had the highest linkage rate at 82% for newly diagnosed persons linked to care within 30 days, followed by the Northwest and Southwest regions at 79% each. Overall, the Northwest and Southwest regions had better evidence of care, retention, and viral suppression rates than the other health regions in Virginia, and the Northern region had the lowest, as seen in the third, fourth and fifth columns in Figure 7.