



New HIV Diagnoses

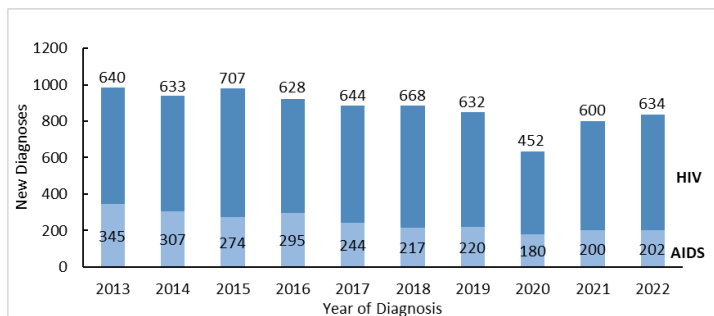
In 2021, there were 36,136 new HIV diagnoses in the United States (US).¹ From 2017 to 2021, the number of new diagnoses in the US decreased by 7%.¹ This decline in new diagnoses suggests a decrease in new infections but may be due to lower rates of testing and medical appointments during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic.

Nationally, men who have sex with men (MSM) are the population most affected with HIV, accounting for 67% of new diagnoses in 2022.¹ Among MSM, new diagnoses were consistent across Black/African American, Hispanic/Latinx, and Asian populations. In 2022, Black/African American people accounted for 40% of new HIV diagnoses.¹ Geographically, rates of HIV are highest among metropolitan areas with populations of more than 500,000 people. In the US, the South has the highest number of people with HIV, and the Northeast experiences the highest rates (cases per 100,000) of people with HIV.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES IN VIRGINIA

In 2022, Virginia reported 836 newly diagnosed cases of HIV and AIDS, an increase from 2021, and return to pre-COVID-19 pandemic case counts. The 836 new diagnoses were comprised of 634 new HIV diagnoses and 202 new AIDS diagnoses. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic may have led to lower testing and diagnosis in 2022.

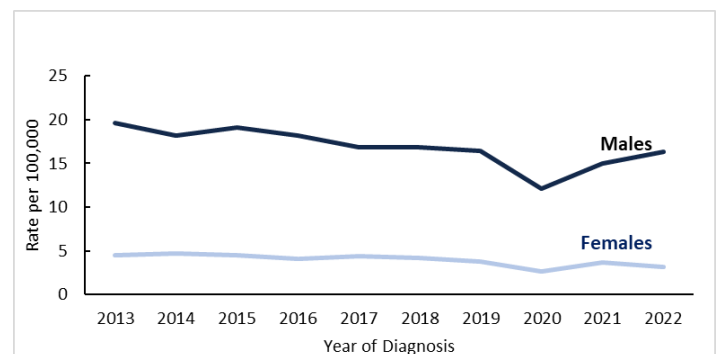
Figure 1: Newly Diagnoses HIV and AIDS Cases in Virginia, 2013-2022



By Sex Assigned at Birth

In 2022, the rate of new HIV cases among males was 16.3 per 100,000 people and the rates of new HIV cases among females was 3.1 per 100,000. In 2013, the rate of new HIV cases among men was 19.6 per 100,000 people, and 4.5 per 100,000 females. The rates in both men and women decreased in the last 10 years but increased from 2020.

Figure 2: Newly Diagnosed Cases by Sex Assigned at Birth, 2013-2022



By Age At Diagnosis

The rate of new HIV diagnoses was highest among the 25-34 age group in 2022, with a rate of 28.6 per 100,000; an increase from the 2013 rate of 24.4 per 100,000. Across all other age groups, the rates decreased from 2013 to 2022 including those aged 35-44 (16.1 per 100,000 in 2013 and 14.9 per 100,000 in 2022).

Figure 3: Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Age at Diagnosis, 2013 versus 2022

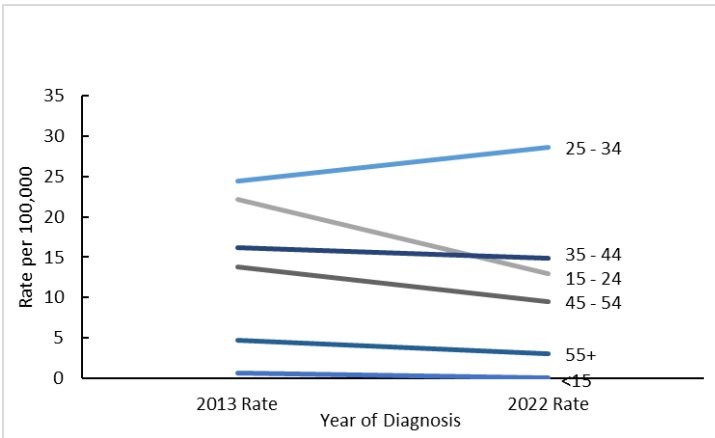
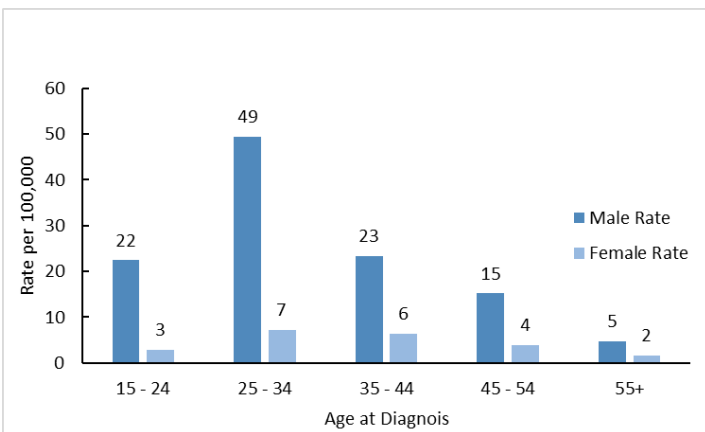


Figure 4: Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Age at Diagnosis and Sex Assigned at Birth, 2022



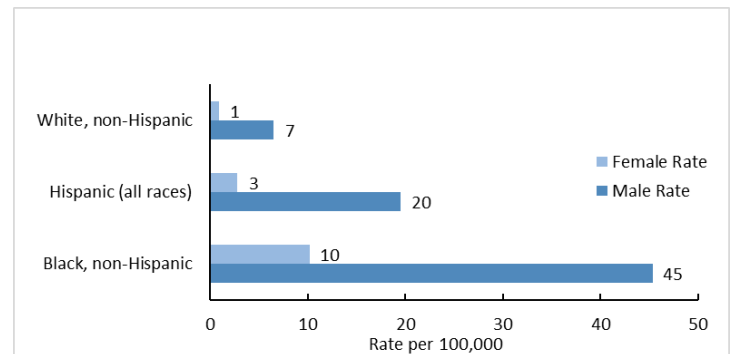
The highest rate of new diagnoses in 2022 was reported among males aged 25-34 (49.0 per 100,000). The next highest rates were reported among males aged 35-44 (23.0 per 100,000) and 22.0 per 100,000 of males aged 15-24. Age at diagnosis for females was highest among those aged 25-35 (7.0 per 100,000) and aged 35-44 (6.0 per 100,000). Males aged 25-34 were seven times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than females of the same age group.

By Race/Ethnicity

In 2022, Black/non-Hispanic men had the highest number of newly diagnosed HIV cases with 374 new diagnoses (rate of 45.0 per 100,000 people). White males accounted for 194 new cases (rate of 7.0 per 100,000 people), Hispanic/Latino men accounted for 89 cases (rate of 20.0 per 100,000

people) and Asian men accounted for 21 new diagnoses.

Figure 5: Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Race and Sex Assigned at Birth, 2022

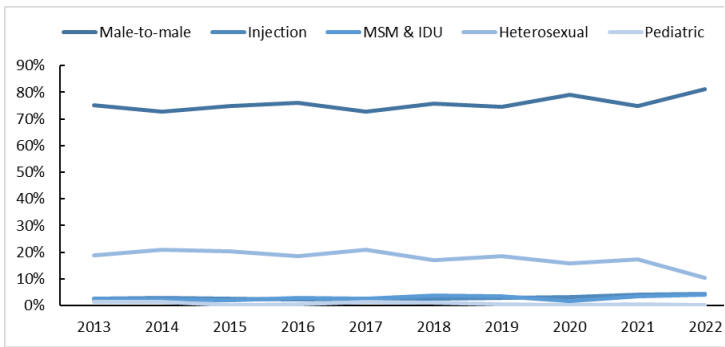


In 2022, Black/African American females were ten times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than their White counterparts, and Hispanic/Latina females were more than two times more likely to be diagnosed than White females. Among males in Virginia, Black males were over six times more likely to be diagnosed than White males and more than two times more likely to be diagnosed than Hispanic/Latino males. The greatest disparities in gender 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 six 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 CDC which probabilistically assigned those who did not report or identify a specific risk and estimated a potential risk factor for transmission. Between 2013 and 2022, an average of 24.9% of reported HIV cases had no reported transmission risk.

Figure 6: Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Transmission Risk 2013-2022

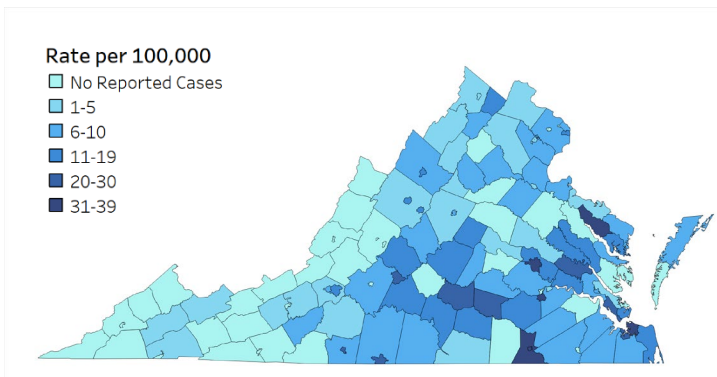


From 2013 to 2022, the percent of newly diagnosed cases attributed to male-to-male sexual contact increased from 75.1% in 2013 to 81.2% in 2022. Between 2013 to 2022, reported injection drug use (IDU) risk increased from 2.4% to 4.3%, and an increase from 2.4% to 4.2% for persons identifying both IDU and male-to-male sexual contact risks.

By Health Region

Virginia is divided into five health regions: Central, Eastern, Northern, Northwest, and Southwest. In 2022, the rate of new diagnoses was highest in the Central and Eastern regions at 14.3 and 14.7 per 100,000 persons, respectively. The lowest diagnosis rates occurred in the Northern and Southwest regions with 7.0 and 6.3 per 100,000 persons, respectively.

Figure 7: Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by City/County, 2022



REFERENCES

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV in the United States: Basic Statistics*. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/statistics.html>. Accessed July 2023.