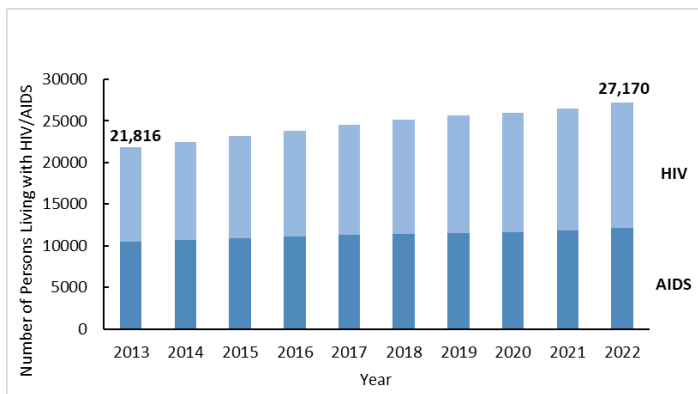




People with HIV

As of December 31, 2022, there were 27,170 persons in Virginia with HIV. A greater number of people live longer with HIV due to the advances in medical treatment and linkage to care. From 2013 to 2022, the number of people with HIV (PWH) in Virginia increased from 21,816 to 27,170 which includes 12,107 people with HIV who are living with an AIDS-defining condition.

Figure 1: People with HIV in Virginia by Disease Progression, 2013-2022



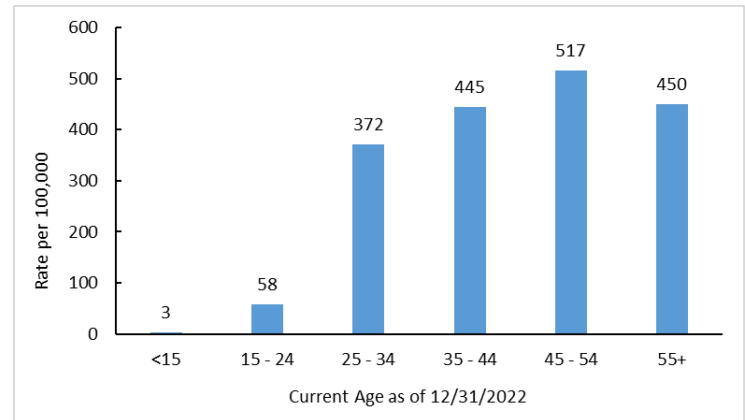
By Sex Assigned at Birth

By the end of 2022, there were 20,456 males and 6,608 females in Virginia who had HIV. Males represent 75.0% of the total HIV-positive population. In Virginia, the rate of males with HIV was 478.3 per 100,000, and the rate of females with HIV was 153.8 per 100,000. In Virginia, males were three times more likely to have HIV than females.

By Current Age

As HIV medical treatment continues to improve people are living longer with HIV. By December 31, 2022, 40.07% of people with HIV were among the 55 and older age group. Age distribution rates were highest among the 45-54 age group at 517.0 per 100,000, followed by the 35-44 age group at 445.0 per 100,000.

Figure 2: Age Distribution for People with HIV in Virginia as of December 31, 2022



By Race/Ethnicity

Consistent with the epidemic, most people with HIV in Virginia as of December 31, 2022, were Black/African American non-Hispanic (57.42%), followed by White non-Hispanic people (26.99%). Approximately 10.37% of people with HIV were Hispanic/Latino in Virginia. Black/African American non-Hispanic people had the highest rates of HIV in 2022, 451.0 per 100,000, compared to their Hispanic/Latinx counterparts at 159.6 per 100,000 and White non-Hispanic at 61.7 per 100,000.

By the end of 2022, 10,786 Black/African American non-Hispanic males (rate of 1,290.0 per 100,000) and 4,814.0 females (rate of 539.0 per 100,000) had HIV. The rate 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 2022, 2,269 Hispanic/Latino males had HIV, a rate of 498.0 per 100,000 and 6,301 White non-Hispanic males with a rate of 212.0 per 100,000, had HIV. The same trend is observed among females. Hispanic/Latina females had HIV at a rate of 128.0 per 100,000, or 548 people, and White non-Hispanic females had HIV at a rate of 35.0 per 100,000, or 1,031 people.

Figure 3: People with HIV in Virginia by Race/Ethnicity and Gender as of December 31, 2022

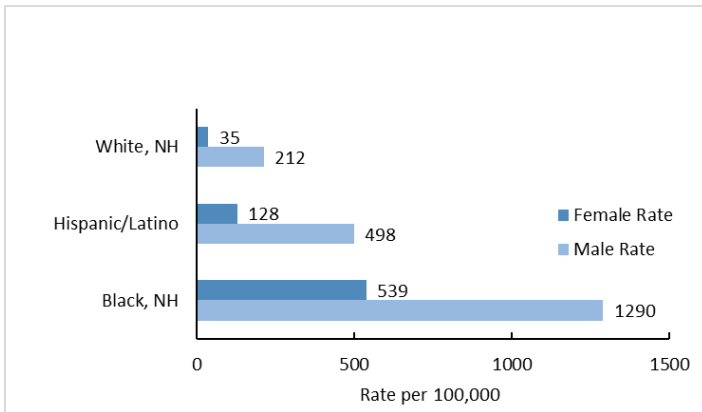
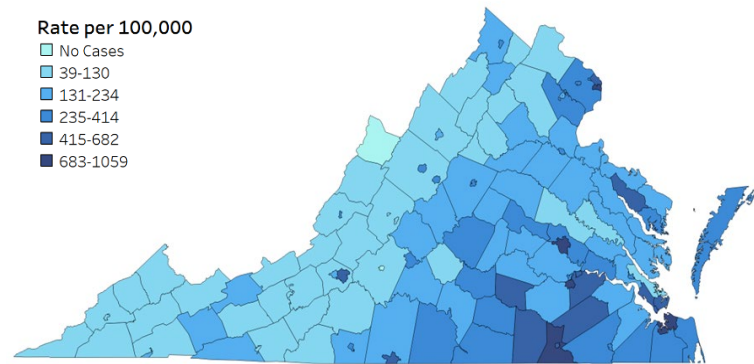


Figure 5: Persons Living with HIV by City/County as of 2022



By Transmission Risk

At the end of 2022, 50% of people with HIV were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact. Heterosexual contact represented 18% of those cases, 6% of cases were attributed to injection drug use (IDU), and 3% were attributed to both injection drug use and male-to-male sexual contact. Approximately 20% of PWH had no reported risk (NRR) or no identified risk (NIR) for transmission. Other transmission risks included pediatric cases and blood recipients.

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

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 4: People with HIV in Virginia by Transmission Risk in 2022

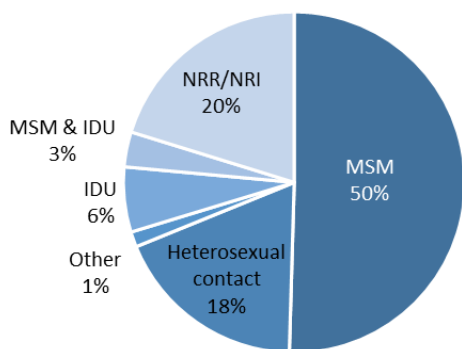
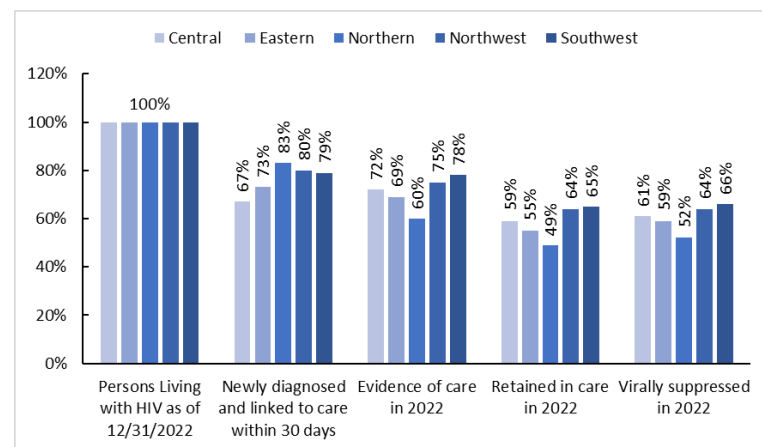


Figure 6: HIV Care Continuum by Health Region in Virginia, 2022



By Region

The Commonwealth of Virginia is divided into five health regions: Central, Eastern, Northern, Northwest, and Southwest. As of 2022, the Central region had the highest rate of people with HIV.

As seen by Figure 6, there is variation between each region and the care continuum. Rates of linkage to care within 30 days are highest in the Northern region (83%), but the lowest rates of evidence of care (60%), retention in care (49%) and viral suppression (52%) in 2022. In the Southwest region, the region with the lowest rates of people

with HIV, 79% were newly diagnosed and linked to care within 30 days, 78% had evidence of care in 2022, 65% retained care in 2022, and 66% were virally suppressed.