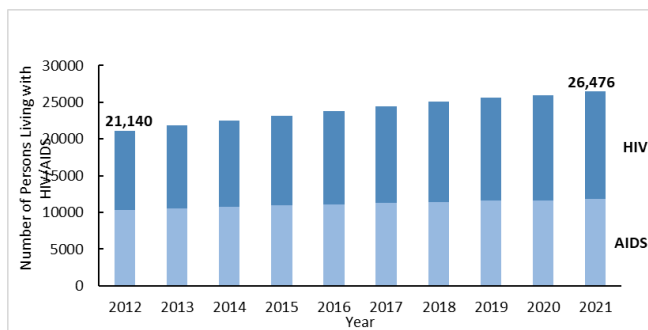




# People with HIV

As of December 31, 2021, there were 26,479 persons in Virginia with HIV. A greater number of people are living longer with HIV due to the advances in medical treatment and linkage to care. From 2012 to 2021, the number of people with HIV (PWH) in Virginia increased from 21,140 to 26,476. In 2021, 11,832 people with HIV were living with an AIDS-defining condition.

**Figure 1: People with HIV in Virginia by Disease Progression, 2012-2021**



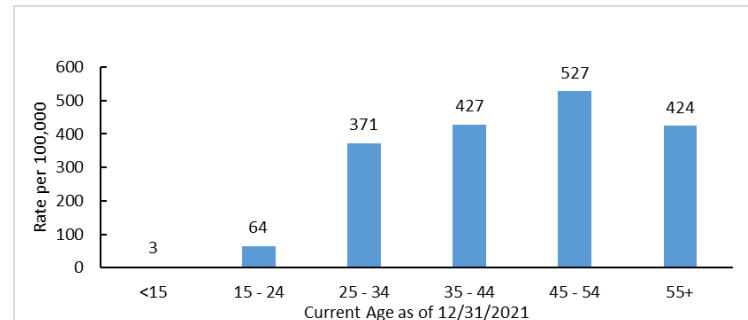
## By Sex Assigned at Birth

By the end of 2021, there were 19,871 males and 6,608 females in Virginia with HIV, with males representing 75.0% of the total HIV-positive population. Males were living with HIV at a rate of 464.6 per 100,000 people, and females at a rate of 151.4 per 100,000 people. In Virginia, males were three times more likely to have HIV than females.

## By Current Age

HIV medical treatment continues to improve, and people are living longer with HIV. By December 31, 2021, 40.0% of people with HIV were among the 55 and older age group. Age distribution rates were highest among the 45-54 age group at 527.0 per 100,000 people, followed by the 35-44 age group at 427.0 per 100,000 people.

**Figure 2: Age Distribution for People with HIV in Virginia as of December 31, 2021**

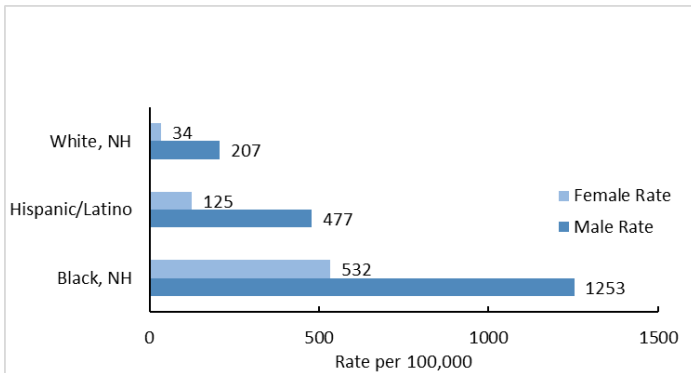


## By Race/Ethnicity

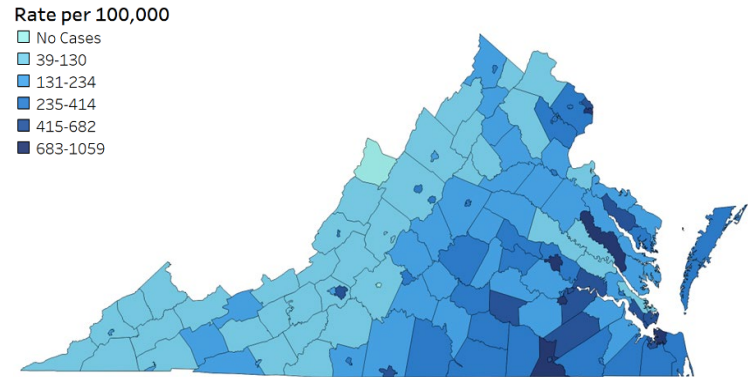
Consistent with the epidemic, most people with HIV in Virginia, as of December 31, 2021, were Black/African American non-Hispanic people (57.49%), followed by White non-Hispanic people (27.04%). Approximately 10.23% of people with HIV were Hispanic/Latino in Virginia. Black/African American non-Hispanic people had the highest rates of HIV in 2021 (440.1 per 100,000 people) compared to their Hispanic/Latino counterparts (153.5 per 100,000 people) and White non-Hispanic people (60.3 per 100,000 people).

By the end of 2021, 10,474 Black/African American non-Hispanic males (1253.0 per 100,000 people) and 4,750 females (532.0 per 100,000 people) had HIV. The rate of people with HIV in Hispanic/Latino populations was higher than their White non-Hispanic counterparts, but the White non-Hispanic population had a higher number of people with HIV. In 2021, 2,174 Hispanic/Latino males were living with HIV a rate of 477.0 per 100,000, and 6,155 White non-Hispanic males a rate of 207.0 per 100,000 people with HIV. This same trend is observed among females. In 2021, 535 Hispanic/Latina females had HIV, a with a rate of 125.0 per 100,000 people and 1,006 White non-Hispanic females a rate of 34 per 100,000 people had HIV.

**Figure 3: People with HIV in Virginia by Race/Ethnicity and Gender as of December 31, 2021**



**Figure 5: People with HIV by City/County as of 2021**



**By Transmission Risk**

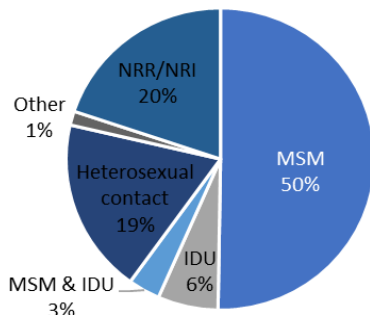
At the end of 2021, 50% of people with HIV were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact. Heterosexual contact represented 19.0% of those cases, 6.0% of cases were attributed to injection drug use (IDU), and 3.0% were attributed to both IDU and male-to-male sexual contact. Approximately 20.0% of PWH 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, and lower rates are observed in the Northwest and Southwest regions.

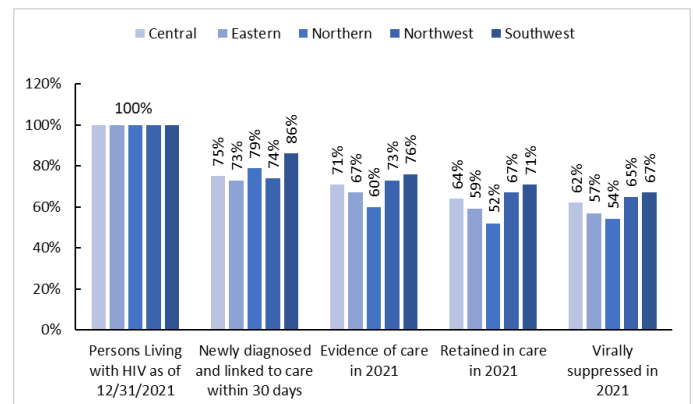
**HIV CARE CONTINUUM**

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

**Figure 4: People with HIV in Virginia by Transmission Risk in 2021**



**Figure 6: HIV Care Continuum by Health Region in Virginia, 2021**



**By Region**

The Commonwealth of Virginia is divided into five health regions: Central, Eastern, Northern, Northwest, and Southwest. As of 2021, the Central region had the highest rate of people with HIV.

As seen by Figure 6 there is much variation between each region and the HCC. The Southwest region has the highest rates of linkage to care within 30 days (86.0%), evidence of care (76.0%), retention in care (71.0%) and viral suppression (67.0%) in 2021. Though this region had higher percentages in each of these categories, they had the lowest rates of people with HIV. In the Central region, the region with the highest rates of people with HIV, 75.0% were newly diagnosed and linked

to care within 30 days, 71.0% had evidence of care in 2021, 64.0% retained care in 2021, and 62.0% were virally suppressed in 2021.

Another interesting area of this data is the Northern region, which has 79.0% of newly diagnosed cases linked to care within 30 days, but only 60.0% with evidence of care in 2021, 52.0% retained in care in 2021, and 54.0% virally suppressed in 2021.