

New HIV Disease Diagnoses

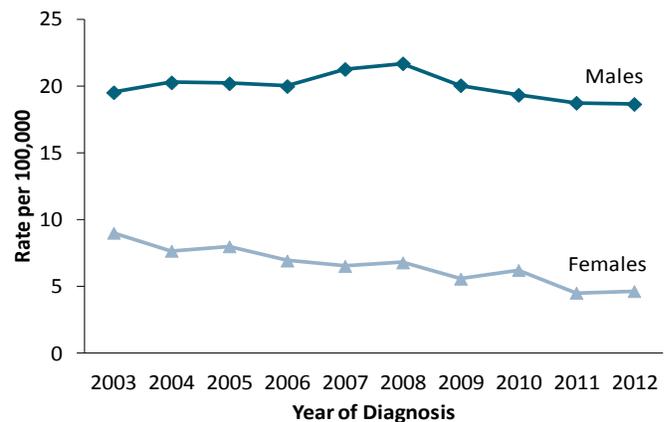
Updated November 2014

Virginia represented 2.6% of the population in the United States and approximately 2.2% of the HIV-positive population in 2012. By April of 2008, all 50 states had confidential name-based HIV reporting. Virginia ranked 13th in annual reported new HIV disease diagnoses in the United States and 19th in highest rate of HIV disease diagnosis in 2012. On average in the past 10 years (2003 to 2012), 1,020 new HIV disease cases were diagnosed annually in Virginia. In 2012, 943 cases were diagnosed within the Commonwealth; 2011 and 2012 were the only years since 1987 where the number of cases was lower than 1,000. Virginia ranked 21st in the estimated rate of AIDS diagnoses in 2012 and ranks 14th in the number of cumulative reported cases of AIDS since the beginning of the epidemic. From 2003 to 2012, the average number of AIDS diagnoses reported annually was 572 cases; however, 2012 showed the lowest number of AIDS diagnoses in Virginia, at 432 cases, or a rate of 5 per 100,000 population.

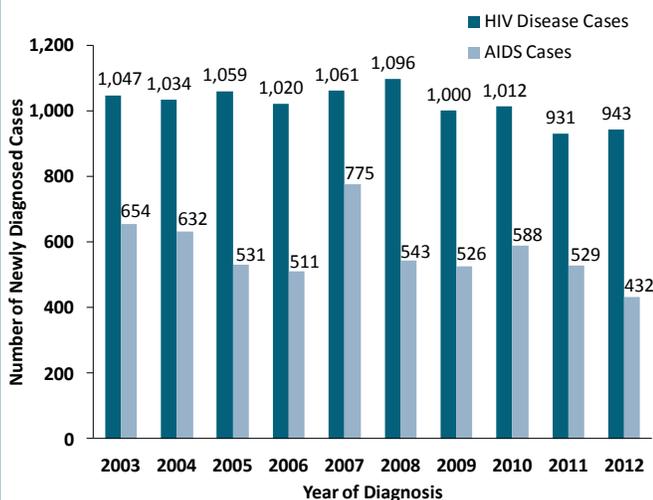
By Gender

In 2012, approximately 80% of the newly diagnosed cases were among males. Rates of new diagnoses among males have stayed relatively stable from 2003 to 2012, at an average of 20 per 100,000. Rates of newly diagnosed cases among females have declined from 9 per 100,000 in 2003 to 5 per 100,000 in 2012.

Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases by Gender, 2003-2012



Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases and AIDS Cases, 2003-2012

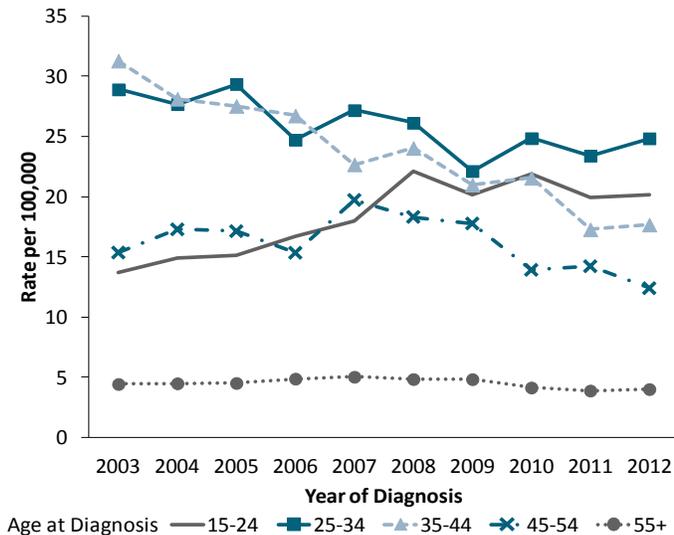


By Age at Diagnosis

Newly diagnosed HIV disease cases among the young adult population have increased in recent years. In 2012, 24% of the new diagnoses were among persons 15-24 years of age, whereas, 14% of the new diagnoses in 2003 were among this age group. Overall, the highest rate of diagnosis occurred among the 25-34 age group in 2012, at 25 per 100,000. Rates among the 35-44 age group have steadily declined over the past 10 years, from 31 per 100,000 in 2003 to 18 per 100,000 in 2012. Persons ages 55 and older were diagnosed at an average rate of 5 per 100,000 across the 10-year time period.

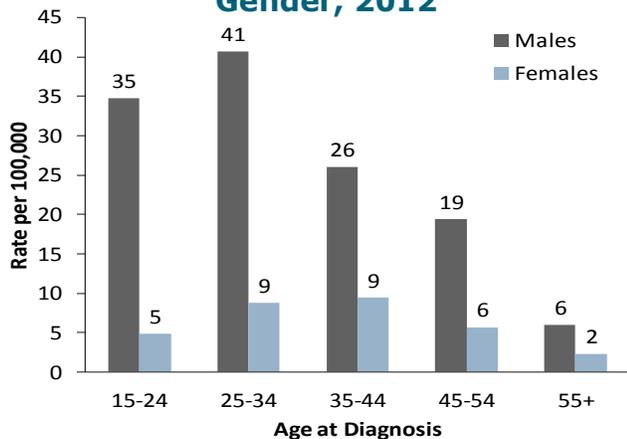
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Rate of Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases by Age at Diagnosis, 2003-2012



The highest rate of diagnosis among males was males ages 25-34 (41 per 100,000), followed by the 15-24 age group (35 per 100,000). Age at diagnosis for females was slightly older, as the highest rate of diagnosis for females was among the 25-34 and 35-44 age groups (both 9 per 100,000, respectively). Even so, males ages 25-34 were over 4 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV disease than females of the same age.

Rate of Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases by Age at Diagnosis and Gender, 2012

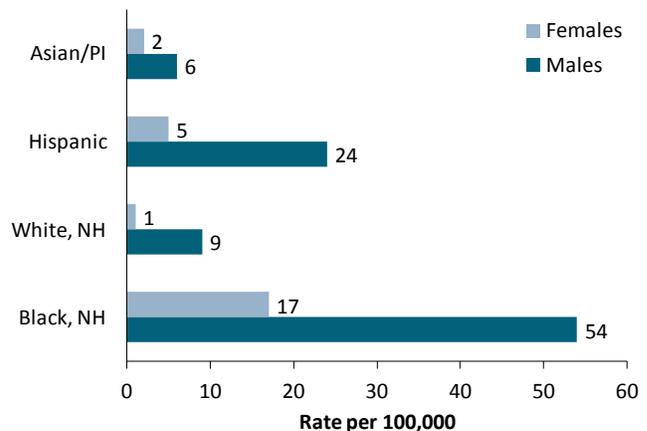


By Race/Ethnicity

In 2012, 59% of the newly diagnosed cases were Black, non-Hispanic. On average from 2003 to 2012, 2 out of 3 new HIV disease diagnoses were among Blacks. Blacks were almost 7 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV disease than White, non-Hispanics, and over 2 times more likely than Hispanics to be diagnosed with HIV. The lowest rate of diagnosis in 2012 was among the Asian/Pacific Islander population at 4 per 100,000.

In 2012, Black females were 17 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV disease than their White counterparts, and Hispanic females were 5 times more likely to be diagnosed than White females. Among the male population in Virginia, Black males were 6 times more likely to be diagnosed than White males and a little over 2 times more likely to be diagnosed than Hispanic males. The greatest disparity in race and gender was among Whites, as White males were 9 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV disease than White females; whereas, Hispanic males were 5 times more likely to be diagnosed than Hispanic females, and Black males were only 3 times more likely to be diagnosed than Black females.

Rate of Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2012



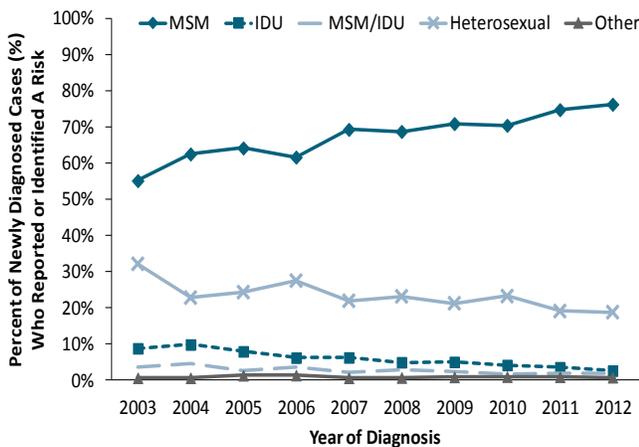
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By Transmission Risk

In previous reports, HIV risk transmission was estimated using a multiple imputation (MI) procedure provided by CDC which probabilistically assigned those who did not report or identify a specific risk and estimated a potential risk factor for transmission. At the time of publication, this procedure was not available. Thus, those cases that did not report or identify a risk were excluded from the accompanying graphs and analysis. In 2012, 24% of newly diagnosed persons did not report or identify a known risk for HIV transmission.

From 2003 to 2012, the percent of newly diagnosed cases attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) increased from 55% to 76%.

Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases by Transmission Risk, 2003-2012

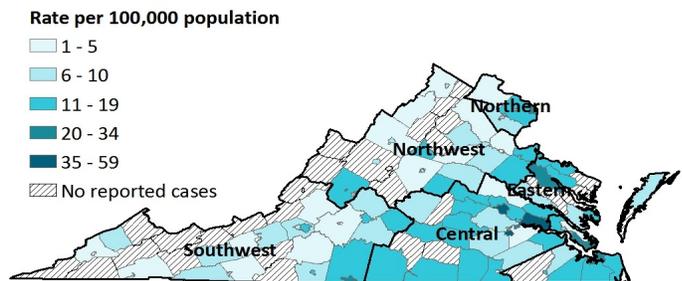


Heterosexual contact has remained relatively stable over the past 10 years, at an average of 23%. Injection drug use (IDU) has decreased slightly, from 9% in 2003 to 3% in 2012.

By Region

Virginia is divided into 5 health regions: Central, Eastern, Northern, Northwest, and Southwest. In 2012, the rate of diagnosis was highest in the Central and Eastern regions at 17 per 100,000 population, followed by the Northern region at 11 per 100,000. The lowest diagnosis rates occurred in the Southwest and Northwest health regions (6 and 5 per 100,000, respectively).

Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases in Virginia, 2012



As evidenced from the map above, higher rates for persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease are located in the northern Central region, portions of the Eastern region, and in the Northern region of the state. Rates in these localities were as high as 59 per 100,000 population. Lower rates occurred primarily in the Northwest and Southwest regions, where rates ranged from 1 to 29 per 100,000.