

Persons Living with HIV Disease

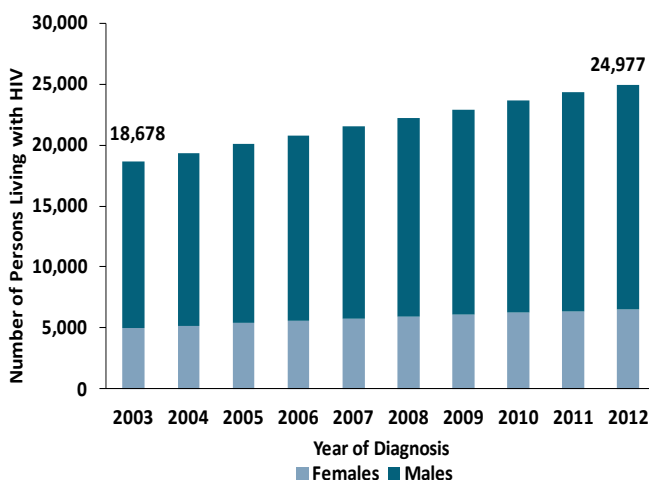
Updated November 2014

As of December 31, 2012, there were 24,977 persons, or about one in 328 Virginia residents, who were living with HIV disease. A greater number of people are now living longer with HIV due to advances in medical treatment and care. Within a ten-year time period from 2003 to 2012, the number of persons living with HIV disease (PLWHA) in Virginia increased about 34%. Approximately half of the HIV-positive population in Virginia has an AIDS-defining condition.

By Gender

As of the end of 2012, 18,504 males in Virginia were living with HIV disease, representing almost three-quarters of the HIV-positive population. 6,471 women in Virginia were living with HIV disease as of December 31, 2012. Between the years of 2003 and 2012, males were almost three times more likely to be living with HIV disease than females. At the end of 2012, males were living with HIV disease at a rate of 460 per 100,000, with females at a rate of 155 per 100,000.

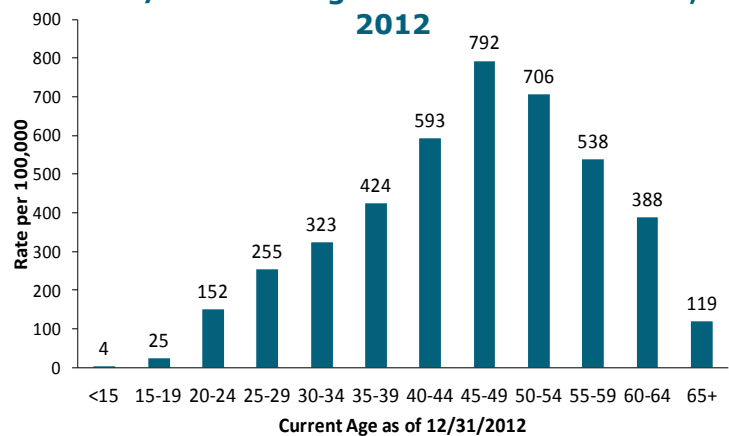
Persons Living with HIV Disease in Virginia by Gender, 2003-2012



By Current Age

By December 31, 2012, almost three-quarters of persons living with HIV disease were ages 40 and older. Age distribution rates were highest among the 45-49 age group at 792 per 100,000, followed by the 50-54 age group at 706 per 100,000. As medical treatment continues to improve, individuals are living longer with HIV.

Age Distribution for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in Virginia as of December 31, 2012



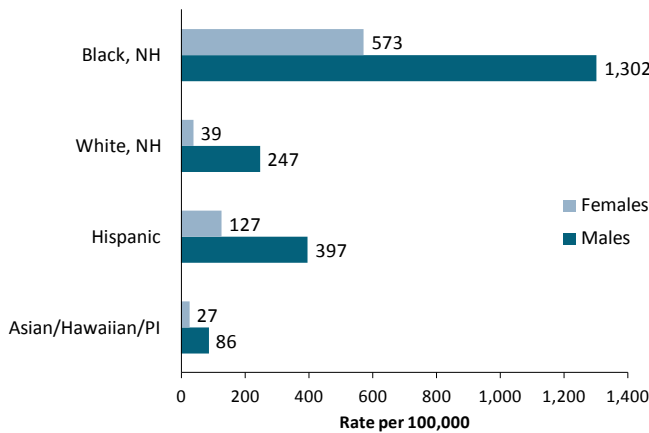
By Race/Ethnicity

Consistent with the epidemic, 60% of all persons living with HIV disease as of December 31, 2012 were Black, non-Hispanic, followed by White, non-Hispanic PLWHA at 30%. Black, non-Hispanic persons were almost 7 times more likely to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2012 than White, non-Hispanic persons. Hispanic persons were almost 2 times more likely to be living with HIV disease than White, non-Hispanic persons. Seventy-five percent of all women living with HIV as of 2012 were Black, non-Hispanic, and 55% of men living with HIV were Black, non-Hispanic. Hispanic individuals made up approximately 7% of the living cases. Black males had the highest rate of persons living with HIV disease, at 1,302 per 100,000 population, and White females had the lowest rate of persons living with HIV disease at 39 per 100,000 population.

Persons Living with HIV Disease

By Race/Ethnicity (continued)

Persons Living with HIV Disease in Virginia by Race/Ethnicity and Gender as of December 31, 2012

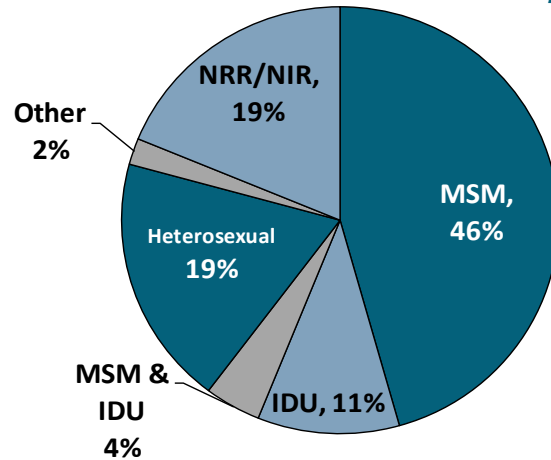


Black and Hispanic males were 5 and almost 2 times more likely to be living with HIV disease than White males, respectively. Black females were almost 15 times more likely to be living with HIV than White females, and Hispanic women were over 3 times more likely than White females to be living with HIV.

By Transmission Risk

At the end of 2012, 46% of all living cases of HIV disease were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (MSM). Heterosexual contact represented 19% of the living cases, and 11% of cases were attributed to injection drug use (IDU). Black, non-Hispanic MSM were the largest transmission risk group living with HIV disease, followed by White, non-Hispanic MSM and Black female heterosexuals. Approximately 19% of persons living with HIV disease were considered NRR/NIR, defined as PLWHA with no reported or no identified risk for transmission.

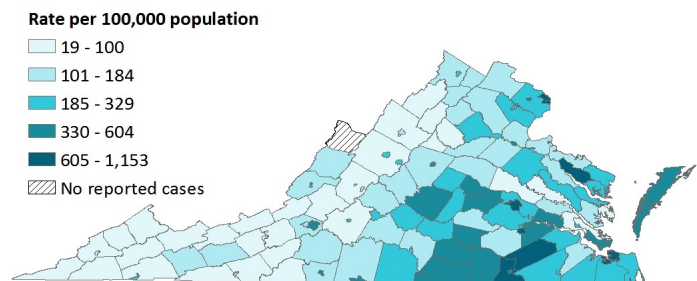
Persons Living with HIV Disease by Transmission Risk as of December 31, 2012



By Region

The Commonwealth is divided into five health regions: Central, Eastern, Northern, Northwest, and Southwest. As of December 31, 2012, the rate of persons living with HIV disease was highest in the Central region at 425 per 100,000 population, followed by the Eastern region at 412 per 100,000 and the Northern region at 312 per 100,000. The Southwest and Northwest regions represented 154 and 153 cases per 100,000, respectively.

Persons Living with HIV Disease as of December 31, 2012 in Virginia



As evidenced from the map above, higher rates of persons living with HIV disease are located in the Central, Eastern, and Northern regions of the state, where rates by locality were as high as 1,153 per 100,000 population. Lower rates occurred primarily in the Northwest and Southwest regions of the state, where the lowest rates by locality were only 9 per 100,000 population.