

Persons Living With HIV Disease

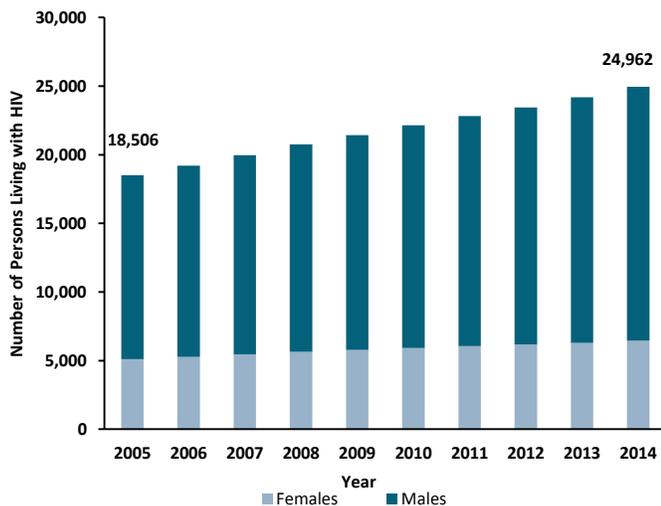
Updated October 2015

As of December 31, 2014, there were 24,962 persons, or about one in 334 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 2005-2014, the number of persons living with HIV disease (PLWHA) in Virginia increased by about 35%. Approximately half of the HIV-positive population has an AIDS-defining condition.

By Gender

As of the end of 2014, there were 18,515 males and 6,447 females in Virginia who were living with HIV disease; males representing 74% of the total HIV-positive population. Between the years of 2005 and 2014, males were almost three times more likely to be living with HIV disease than females. As of December 31, 2014, males were living with HIV disease at a rate of 452 per 100,000, with females at a rate of 152 per 100,000.

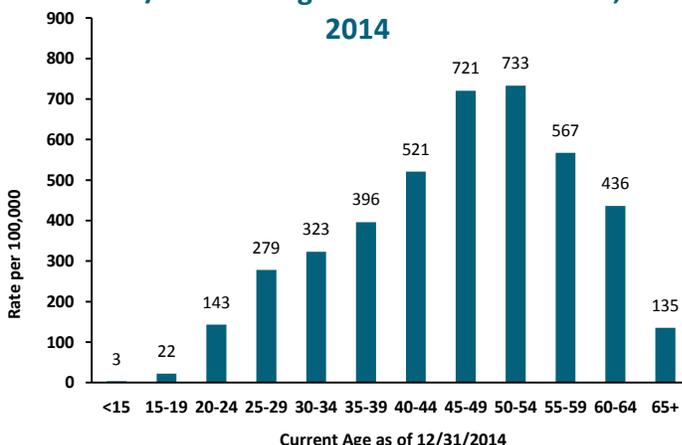
Persons Living with HIV Disease in Virginia by Gender, 2005-2014



By Current Age

By December 31, 2014, nearly three-quarters of persons living with HIV disease were ages 40 and older. Age distribution rates were highest among the 50-54 age group at 733 per 100,000, followed by the 45-49 age group at 721 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, 2014



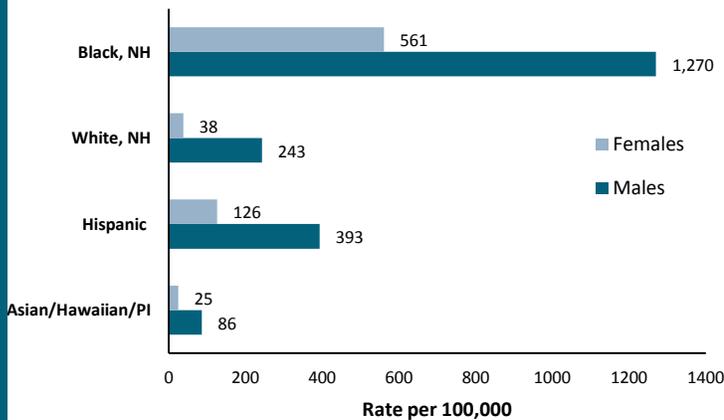
By Race/Ethnicity

Consistent with the epidemic, 60% of all persons living with HIV disease as of December 31, 2014 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 2014 than White, non-Hispanic persons. Hispanic persons were 2 times more likely to be living with HIV disease as White, non-Hispanic persons. As of 2014, 75% of all women and 54% of men living with HIV were Black, non-Hispanic. Approximately 8% of living cases were comprised of Hispanic individuals. Black males had the highest rate of persons living with HIV disease, at 1,270 per 100,000 population, and Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (PI) females had the lowest rate of persons living with HIV disease at 25 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, 2014

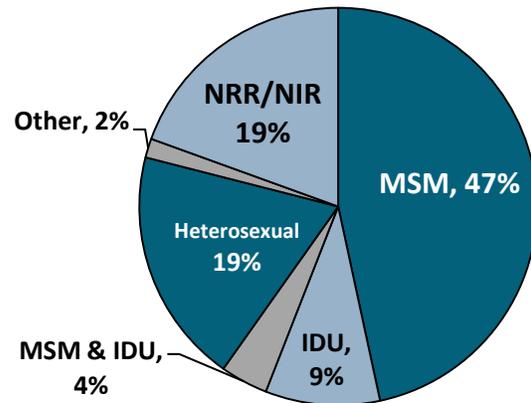


Black and Hispanic males were 5 and almost 2 times more likely to be living with HIV disease than White males, respectively. Black females were almost 15 times more likely to be living with HIV than White females, and Hispanic females were over 3 times more likely than White females to be living with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

By Transmission Risk

At the end of 2014, 47% 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 PLWHA were considered NRR/NIR, defined as PLWHA with no reported or no identified risk for transmission.

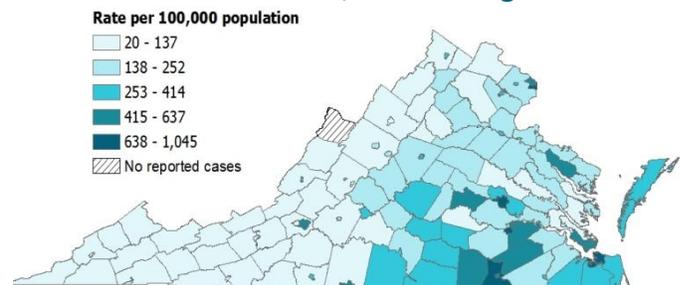
Persons Living With HIV Disease By Transmission Risk as of December 31, 2014



By Region

The Commonwealth of Virginia is divided into five health regions: Central, Eastern, Northern, Northwest, and Southwest. As of December 31, 2014, the rate of persons living with HIV disease was highest in the Eastern region with 413 per 100,000, followed by the Central region at 411 per 100,000 and the Northern region at 299 per 100,000, respectively. The Southwest and Northwest regions represented 151 and 150 cases per 100,000, respectively.

Persons Living With HIV Disease as of December 31, 2014 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 1,045 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 20 per 100,000 population.