



Total HIV diagnoses, Ireland, 2022 Data Tables

Health Protection Surveillance Centre

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Definition of total HIV diagnoses:

All HIV diagnoses in Ireland which have been notified to Public Health, regardless of previous testing status.

Contents

Table 1: HIV diagnoses and notification rates per 100,000 population, 2012 to 2022 (total diagnoses)	3
Table 2: HIV diagnoses by gender and year, 2012 to 2022 (total diagnoses).....	3
Table 3: HIV diagnoses by age group and year, 2012 to 2022 (total diagnoses).....	4
Table 4: HIV diagnoses by HSE area and year, 2012 to 2022 (total diagnoses).....	4
Table 5: HIV diagnoses by probable route of transmission and year, 2012 to 2022 (total diagnoses).....	5
Table 6: HIV diagnoses by region of origin and year, 2012 to 2022 (total diagnoses)	5
Table 7: HIV diagnoses by history of previous HIV diagnosis and year, 2012 to 2022 (total diagnoses)	6
Table 8. Summary of HIV diagnoses in Ireland, 2019-2022 (total diagnoses)	7
Table 9. Summary of HIV diagnoses in Ireland by history of previous diagnoses, 2022 (total diagnoses)	8
Table 10. Completeness of HIV data, 2019-2022.....	9
Table 11: Total number of HIV tests performed in laboratories in Ireland, 2019 to 2022	10

Total HIV diagnoses in Ireland, 2022**Table 1: HIV diagnoses and notification rates¹ per 100,000 population, 2012 to 2022 (total diagnoses)**

	Number of diagnoses	Rate per 100,000 population
2012	339	7.4
2013	339	7.4
2014	377	7.9
2015	480	10.1
2016	499	10.5
2017	487	10.2
2018	518	10.9
2019	527	11.1
2020	438	8.5
2021	400	7.8
2022	884	17.2

Table 2: HIV diagnoses by gender² and year, 2012 to 2022 (total diagnoses)

	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
2012	243	96	0	339
2013	255	84	0	339
2014	276	101	0	377
2015	367	113	0	480
2016	387	112	0	499
2017	372	115	0	487
2018	407	110	1	518
2019	393	134	0	527
2020	347	91	0	438
2021	310	88	2	400
2022	586	298	0	884

¹ Population data were taken from: Census 2022 for the years 2020 to 2022; Census 2016 for years 2014 to 2016; and Census 2011 to years 2012 and 2013.

² Gender is based on gender identity where it is provided, otherwise sex at birth is used. Gender identity refers to a person's internal sense of themselves (how they feel inside) as being male, female, transgender, non-binary or something else. This may be different or the same as a person's assigned sex at birth. All data presented by the gender male includes cis male and trans male and data presented by the gender female includes cis female and trans female

Table 3: HIV diagnoses by age group and year, 2012 to 2022 (total diagnoses)

	0 - 14	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Unk	Total
2012	5	37	65	77	61	37	26	31	0	339
2013	3	39	61	69	54	46	28	39	0	339
2014	3	44	88	81	61	40	28	32	0	377
2015	1	39	94	112	94	57	40	43	0	480
2016	1	39	88	108	108	58	49	48	0	499
2017	0	41	103	98	82	67	27	69	0	487
2018	1	38	97	120	82	53	57	70	0	518
2019	2	39	123	98	90	72	39	64	0	527
2020	0	26	73	109	80	46	37	66	1	438
2021	0	24	69	88	67	34	52	66	0	400
2022	6	54	121	209	150	143	91	109	1	884

Table 4: HIV diagnoses by HSE area and year, 2012 to 2022 (total diagnoses)

	East	Midlands	Midwest	Northeast	Northwest	South	Southeast	West	Total
2012	241	10	20	17	6	21	14	10	339
2013	234	10	21	14	5	33	12	10	339
2014	261	15	18	22	7	32	10	12	377
2015	357	13	19	22	7	33	14	15	480
2016	357	14	22	23	5	46	12	20	499
2017	338	24	18	23	6	44	16	18	487
2018	371	8	19	33	5	42	22	18	518
2019	372	14	24	25	13	37	17	25	527
2020	298	13	20	20	7	35	19	26	438
2021	281	9	15	26	6	28	17	18	400
2022	539	38	54	38	34	88	38	55	884

Table 5: HIV diagnoses by probable route of transmission and year, 2012 to 2022 (total diagnoses)

	gbMSM ³	Heterosexual (males)	Heterosexual (females)	Vertical transmission	PWID ⁴	Other/Unk	Total
2012	166	46	85	5	17	25	339
2013	159	64	67	3	21	28	339
2014	184	54	74	2	28	37	377
2015	246	50	81	5	50	53	480
2016	273	60	83	3	20	63	499
2017	262	65	102	0	18	40	487
2018	294	70	97	4	14	43	518
2019	264	60	105	4	19	78	527
2020	220	39	61	2	11	107	438
2021	186	35	55	4	8	115	400
2022	361	93	217	17	37	171	884

Table 6: HIV diagnoses by region of origin and year, 2012 to 2022 (total diagnoses)

	Ireland	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Central Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	South & South-East Asia	Sub Saharan Africa	Other	Unk	Total
2012	131	21	10	13	25	9	90	5	35	339
2013	146	15	18	15	37	7	74	8	19	339
2014	140	22	13	23	45	14	83	6	31	377
2015	150	26	11	29	90	12	96	10	56	480
2016	135	33	11	33	111	7	112	12	45	499
2017	131	37	16	22	101	15	114	11	40	487
2018	116	43	17	20	137	17	127	15	26	518
2019	100	24	18	21	127	20	148	9	60	527
2020	73	31	11	10	115	12	79	10	97	438
2021	75	27	10	20	60	27	70	6	105	400
2022	93	23	152	32	226	19	204	15	120	884

Table 7: HIV diagnoses by history of previous HIV diagnosis and year, 2012 to 2022 (total diagnoses)

	First-time diagnoses	Previous HIV diagnosis outside Ireland	Unknown	Total
2012	198	61	80	339
2013	215	54	70	339
2014	219	67	91	377
2015	252	125	103	480
2016	239	187	73	499
2017	217	198	72	487
2018	233	219	66	518
2019	190	230	107	527
2020	118	188	132	438
2021	124	136	140	400
2022	173	548	163	884

³ gbMSM: Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men

⁴ PWID: People who inject drugs

Table 8. Summary of HIV diagnoses in Ireland, 2019-2022 (total diagnoses)

		2019	2020	2021	2022
Total number of HIV diagnoses		527	438	400	884
Rate (per 100,000 population) ⁵		11.1	8.5	7.8	17.2
Gender	Male (%)	74.6	79.2	77.5	66.3
	Female (%)	25.4	20.8	22.0	33.7
	Unknown (%)	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
	Male to female ratio	2.9	3.8	3.5	2.0
Age	Median age of adult cases (years)	34.5	35	36	36
	Age range of adult cases (years)	18-76	19-74	18-76	18-81
	Young people 15-24 years (%)	7.4	5.9	6.0	6.1
	Older people (50+) (%)	12.1	15.1	16.5	12.3
Probable route of transmission	Sex between men (%)	50.1	50.2	46.5	40.8
	Heterosexual sex (%)	31.3	22.8	22.5	35.1
	Injecting drug use (%)	3.6	2.5	2.0	4.2
	Vertical transmission (%)	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.9
	Other (%)	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.0
	Unknown (%)	1.7	2.3	3.1	1.0
Region of birth	Ireland (%)	19.0	16.7	18.8	10.5
	Western Europe (%)	4.6	7.1	6.8	2.6
	Eastern Europe (%)	3.4	2.5	2.5	17.2
	Central Europe (%)	4.0	2.3	5.0	3.6
	Latin America and Caribbean (%)	24.1	26.3	15.0	25.6
	South and South-East Asia (%)	3.8	2.7	6.8	2.1
	Sub Saharan Africa (%)	28.1	18.0	17.5	23.1
	Other (%)	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.7
	Unknown (%)	11.4	22.1	26.3	13.6
Previous testing history	First-time diagnoses (%)	36.1	26.9	31.0	19.6
	Previous diagnosis abroad (%)	43.6	42.9	34.0	62.0
	Of these, % whose care was transferred to Ireland	82.2	88.3	89.7	92.7
	Unknown	20.3	30.1	35.0	18.4
Co-infections (at time of HIV diagnosis)	Acute STI ⁶ (%)	15.2	12.6	9.8	10.9
	Hepatitis B (%)	3.8	3.0	3.8	5.1
	Hepatitis C (%)	4.7	3.7	2.3	4.3
	TB (%)	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.8

⁵ Population data were taken from Census 2022 for the years 2020 to 2022 and Census 2016 for 2019.⁶ Acute STI: Chlamydia, gonorrhoea and/or early infectious syphilis

Table 9. Summary of HIV diagnoses in Ireland by history of previous diagnoses, 2022 (total diagnoses)

		First-time diagnoses	Previous diagnosis	Unknown
Total number of diagnoses		173	548	163
Gender	Males (%)	79.2	63.0	63.8
	Females (%)	20.8	37.0	36.2
	Male to female ratio	3.8	1.7	1.8
Age	Median age of adult cases (years)	35	36	37
	Age range of adult cases (years)	19-76	18-81	19-65
	Young people 15-24 years (%)	9.2	5.5	4.9
	Older people (50+) (%)	11.0	11.5	16.6
Probable route of transmission	Sex between men (%)	57.8	43.8	12.9
	Heterosexual sex (%)	33.5	42.5	11.7
	Injecting drug use (%)	3.5	5.5	0.6
	Vertical transmission (%)	0.6	2.7	0.6
	Other (%)	1.2	1.0	1.2
	Unknown (%)	3.5	5.3	73.2
Region of birth	Ireland (%)	37.6	3.1	6.8
	Western Europe (%)	1.7	3.7	0.0
	Eastern Europe (%)	3.5	25.2	4.9
	Central Europe (%)	5.8	3.7	1.2
	Latin America and Caribbean (%)	24.3	31.9	5.5
	South and South-East Asia (%)	2.9	2.6	0.0
	Sub Saharan Africa (%)	20.2	27.2	12.3
	Other (%)	3.0	1.6	0.6
HSE Area	Unknown (%)	1.2	1.1	68.7
	East (%)	57.8	60.7	71.8
	Midlands (%)	4.2	5.8	3.1
	Midwest (%)	7.1	4.6	4.3
	Northeast (%)	2.9	6.4	6.7
	Northwest (%)	5.3	2.9	0.0
	South (%)	3.3	6.4	5.5
	Southeast (%)	12.4	6.9	4.9
Co-infections (at time of HIV diagnosis)	West (%)	6.9	6.4	3.7
	Acute STI (%)	17.3	11.7	1.2
	Hepatitis B (%)	4.6	6.4	1.2
	Hepatitis C (%)	2.9	5.8	0.6
	TB (%)	0.6	4.4	0.0

Table 10. Completeness of HIV data, 2019-2022

		2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage of HIV notifications with a completed enhanced surveillance form		82.2	75.1	68.5	82.9
Data completeness of key variables	Gender (%)	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0
	Age group (%)	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.9
	Probable route of transmission (%)	86.0	75.5	72.8	83.0
	Region of birth (%)	88.6	77.9	73.8	86.4
	Previous positive abroad (%)	79.7	69.9	65.0	81.6
	CD4 count (%)	68.3	66.2	60.0	74.7

Table 11: Total number of HIV tests performed in laboratories in Ireland, 2019 to 2022

	Total number of HIV tests performed	Testing rate ⁷ per 100,000 population
2019	247,490	52.0
2020	206,516	40.1
2021	224,072	43.5
2022⁸	216,518	42.0

⁷ Population data were taken from Census 2022 for the years 2020 to 2022 and Census 2016 for 2019.

⁸ Laboratories which provided HIV testing data in 2022: Bon Secours, Cork; Eurofins Biomnis; Galway Clinic; University Hospital Limerick; Mercy University Hospital; National Virus Reference Laboratory; Rotunda Hospital; Sligo University Hospital; St. James's Hospital; University Hospital Galway; University Hospital Waterford. Data was outstanding from one laboratory.

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Technical Notes

HIV notifications

- Non-identifiable HIV data were extracted from the Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting (CIDR) system on 20.09.2023 and were correct at the time of publication.
- The HIV surveillance system captures new diagnoses of HIV which have been reported to Public Health on CIDR and therefore does not capture new infections (cannot measure incidence)
- Data in this slide set are analysed by date of notification on CIDR
- The case definition for HIV can be found [here](#).
- Unless otherwise stated, data are presented by gender. Gender is based on gender identity where it is provided, otherwise sex at birth is used. Gender identity refers to a person's internal sense of themselves (how they feel inside) as being male, female, transgender, non-binary or something else. This may be different or the same as a person's assigned sex at birth. All data presented by the gender male includes cis male and trans male and data presented by the gender female includes cis female and trans female

Population data and rates

- Unless otherwise stated, population data were taken from Census 2011 for 2012-2013, Census 2016 for 2014-2019 and Census 2022 for 2020 to 2022 (www.cso.ie)
- Population data on migration taken from Census from [here](#)
- To calculate rates among gbMSM, data from [Healthy Ireland survey 2015](#) (for males, gender of last sexual partner male for 6%) was applied to the male population (aged 18 and over) from census data
- When rates by gender are reported, the numerator is gender identity as recorded on CIDR and the denominator is population data from the Census by sex (at birth)

Enhanced data

- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, rates of HIV dropped in 2020 and 2021. This reduction in notifications was likely attributed to a number of factors including long periods of national lockdown, social and physical distancing measures, reduced sexual health and GP services and reduced testing opportunities. The pandemic also impacted the collection and reporting of enhanced data variables, such as probable route of transmission, country of birth, and previous testing history, for HIV notifications during 2020 and 2021.
- The collection and review of enhanced data is an ongoing process and the receipt of new information could impact the data at some point in the future. Previous testing history remains unknown for a number of people and some of these people could be first-time diagnoses and so this number could change in future reports.

Abbreviations

- gbMSM: gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men; PWID: People who inject drugs
- Counties covered by each HSE area are as follows:
 - HSE East (HSE E): Dublin, Kildare & Wicklow;
 - HSE Midlands (HSE M): Laois, Longford, Offaly & Westmeath;
 - HSE Midwest (HSE MW): Clare, Limerick & Tipperary North;
 - HSE Northeast (HSE NE): Cavan, Louth, Meath & Monaghan;
 - HSE Northwest (HSE NW): Donegal, Leitrim & Sligo;
 - HSE South (HSE S): Kerry & Cork;
 - HSE Southeast (HSE SE): Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary South, Waterford & Wexford;
 - HSE West (HSE W): Galway, Mayo & Roscommon.

Additional Resources

The following resources are also available:

- Case definition <https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/hivandaids/casedefinitions/>
- Enhanced surveillance forms <https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/hivandaids/surveillancedocuments/>
- Sexual Health and Crisis Pregnancy Programme <https://www.hse.ie/eng/about/who/healthwellbeing/our-priority-programmes/sexual-health/>
- Man2Man <https://man2man.ie/>