



First-time HIV diagnoses, Ireland, 2023 Data Tables

Health Protection Surveillance Centre

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Definition of first-time HIV diagnoses:

HIV diagnoses in Ireland **excluding** those with a previous HIV diagnosis and those whose previous history of HIV diagnosis is unknown.

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Table 1: HIV diagnoses and notification rates¹ per 100,000 population, 2012 to 2023 (first-time diagnoses)

	Number of diagnoses	Rate per 100,000 population
2012	198	4.3
2013	215	4.7
2014	219	4.6
2015	252	5.3
2016	239	5.0
2017	217	4.6
2018	233	4.9
2019	190	4.0
2020	123	2.4
2021	127	2.5
2022	169	3.3
2023	173	3.4

Table 2: HIV diagnoses and notification rates by gender², 2012 to 2023 (first-time diagnoses)

	Male		Female	
	N	Rate per 100,000	N	Rate per 100,000
2012	147	6.5	51	2.2
2013	173	7.6	42	1.8
2014	176	7.5	43	1.8
2015	208	8.8	44	1.8
2016	191	8.1	48	2.0
2017	168	7.1	49	2.0
2018	188	8.0	45	1.9
2019	144	6.1	45	1.9
2020	96	3.8	27	1.0
2021	107	4.2	20	0.8
2022	134	5.3	35	1.3
2023	119	4.7	54	2.1

¹ Population data were taken from: Census 2022 for the years 2020 to 2023; 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 notification rates by age group, 2012 to 2023 (first-time diagnoses)

	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Total
2012	4.2	12.1	8.7	11.4	6.7	5.0	1.5	4.3
2013	4.4	12.4	11.1	10.0	8.0	5.3	1.9	4.7
2014	4.9	16.1	13.0	9.5	6.7	5.8	1.1	4.6
2015	4.2	17.1	16.0	10.5	7.6	8.0	1.7	5.3
2016	4.0	14.8	13.3	12.6	7.8	5.2	2.0	5.0
2017	4.2	13.1	9.9	11.0	7.6	4.3	2.4	4.6
2018	3.3	13.8	14.4	8.7	7.3	8.9	2.1	4.9
2019	3.3	14.8	9.9	6.9	7.3	4.6	1.6	4.0
2020	1.4	5.1	9.3	5.0	4.1	1.6	1.5	2.4
2021	1.7	9.1	8.1	4.4	1.7	3.5	1.5	2.5
2022	2.3	8.1	13.2	5.7	7.0	3.7	1.2	3.3
2023	2.0	7.8	9.3	6.8	7.8	2.7	2.2	3.4

Table 4: HIV notification rates in males by age group, 2012 to 2023 (first-time diagnoses)

	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Total
2012	6.7	19.3	12.5	16.1	10.4	6.7	2.5	6.5
2013	7.0	21.7	17.7	15.6	12.8	7.4	3.5	7.6
2014	7.2	26.9	21.9	14.7	11.8	9.2	2.0	7.5
2015	6.8	28.2	27.1	16.7	13.5	15.4	2.7	8.8
2016	6.2	25.5	22.5	17.3	12.4	9.2	3.9	8.1
2017	6.2	19.3	16.2	17.3	11.3	6.8	4.3	7.1
2018	5.1	22.7	24.8	12.0	12.4	14.1	4.2	8.0
2019	4.8	22.7	16.2	8.9	11.3	8.0	2.7	6.1
2020	2.7	8.1	15.6	7.1	7.0	2.7	2.2	3.8
2021	3.4	15.6	13.7	7.6	3.0	5.9	2.4	4.2
2022	3.7	14.9	21.8	10.4	11.0	3.8	2.1	5.3
2023	2.1	12.2	16.8	8.7	10.0	4.3	2.8	4.7

Table 5: HIV notification rates in females by age group, 2012 to 2023 (first-time diagnoses)

	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Total
2012	1.8	5.4	5.1	6.7	3.1	3.3	0.6	2.2
2013	1.8	3.8	4.6	4.4	3.1	3.3	0.5	1.8
2014	2.5	5.9	4.8	4.5	1.7	2.4	0.3	1.8
2015	1.4	6.6	5.8	4.5	1.7	0.6	0.8	1.8
2016	1.8	4.6	4.8	8.1	3.3	1.2	0.3	2.0
2017	2.1	7.2	4.2	5.0	3.9	1.8	0.5	2.0
2018	1.4	5.3	4.8	5.5	2.2	3.7	0.3	1.9
2019	1.8	7.2	4.2	5.0	2.8	1.2	0.5	1.9
2020	0.0	2.0	3.5	3.0	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.0
2021	0.0	2.7	2.9	1.5	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.8
2022	0.9	1.3	5.2	1.5	3.3	3.7	0.3	1.3
2023	1.9	3.4	2.3	5.0	5.7	1.1	1.6	2.1

Table 6: HIV notification rates by HSE Health Region and year, 2019 to 2023 (first-time diagnoses)

	HSEDNE	HSEDM	HSEDSE	HSESW	HSEMW	HSEWNW	Total
2019	4.5	5.5	3.3	1.5	2.9	2.9	4.0
2020	3.4	3.3	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.6	3.4
2021	3.5	4.4	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.2	3.5
2022	4.5	4.8	2.9	1.6	1.9	2.0	4.5
2023	3.7	4.8	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.7

Table 7: HIV diagnoses by probable route of transmission and year, 2012 to 2023 (first-time diagnoses)

	gbMSM ³	Heterosexual males	Heterosexual females	PWID ⁴	Unk/other	Total
2012	111	25	47	12	3	198
2013	114	41	39	14	7	215
2014	128	32	36	17	6	219
2015	143	34	38	28	9	252
2016	139	37	40	15	8	239
2017	120	34	45	9	9	217
2018	129	45	42	10	7	233
2019	103	30	42	7	8	190
2020	67	21	23	3	9	123
2021	81	17	18	4	7	127
2022	98	28	31	4	8	169
2023	69	40	47	5	12	173

Table 8: HIV diagnoses by region of origin and year, 2012 to 2023 (first-time diagnoses)

	Ireland	Sub Saharan Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Eastern Europe	Central Europe	Western Europe	South and South East Asia	Other	Unk	Total
2012	100	44	12	4	10	17	4	3	4	198
2013	112	36	23	12	13	7	5	5	2	215
2014	110	32	25	9	15	12	13	3	3	219
2015	122	42	48	2	14	14	5	2	3	252
2016	101	58	36	7	17	11	3	3	1	239
2017	101	42	25	8	13	16	8	3	1	217
2018	91	52	44	9	10	12	10	4	4	233
2019	67	52	37	7	7	6	9	1	4	190
2020	47	24	28	4	5	5	5	1	1	123
2021	60	17	16	7	12	5	7	2	2	127
2022	65	36	40	5	10	3	4	4	5	169
2023	42	60	21	19	13	5	5	3	4	173

³ gbMSM: Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men⁴ PWID: People who inject drugs

Table 9: HIV diagnoses by region of infection and year, 2012 to 2023 (first-time diagnoses)

	Ireland	Sub Saharan Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Eastern Europe	Central Europe	Western Europe	South and South East Asia	Other	Unk	Total
2012	105	23	2	1	1	2	3	0	61	198
2013	118	19	8	2	2	6	3	2	55	215
2014	128	20	11	2	3	6	4	2	43	219
2015	161	27	17	1	4	10	4	0	28	252
2016	119	34	14	1	3	13	4	3	48	239
2017	102	30	15	3	5	7	11	3	41	217
2018	92	16	6	1	2	7	8	4	97	233
2019	98	35	7	3	4	1	5	1	36	190
2020	59	21	5	1	3	5	5	0	24	123
2021	81	9	8	0	4	4	5	1	15	127
2022	84	22	13	2	1	2	3	2	40	169
2023	72	31	5	12	2	3	2	1	45	173

Table 10: HIV diagnoses by region of origin and probable county of infection, 2012 to 2023 (first-time diagnoses)

	Born in Ireland			Born outside Ireland		
	Probable country of infection Ireland	Probable country of infection outside Ireland	Probable country of infection unknown	Probable country of infection Ireland	Probable country of infection outside Ireland	Probable country of infection unknown
2012	72	7	21	31	32	31
2013	74	14	24	43	35	23
2014	82	10	18	46	44	19
2015	99	13	10	59	55	13
2016	70	20	11	48	65	22
2017	62	22	17	40	57	18
2018	49	15	27	43	41	57
2019	49	8	10	48	53	18
2020	36	5	6	23	36	13
2021	48	9	3	33	25	8
2022	48	6	11	36	40	26
2023	31	6	6	41	53	32

Table 11: Characteristics of people with HIV in Ireland by probable route of transmission, 2023 (first-time diagnoses)

		gbMSM	Hetero Female	Hetero Male	Total ⁵
Total number of first-time diagnoses		69	47	40	161
Age	Median age (years)	34	40	42.5	39
	Age range (years)	21-80	22-71	27-69	21-80
	Young people (15-24)	7	5	0	13
	Older people (50+)	7	13	15	37
Coinfections (at time of HIV diagnosis)	Acute STI	18	1	2	22
	Chlamydia	7	1	0	8
	Gonorrhoea	8	0	1	9
	Early Infectious Syphilis	9	0	1	11
	Hepatitis B	3	3	2	10
	Hepatitis C	0	1	3	8
	TB	1	1	0	3
Stage of infection	Late	20	16	24	68
	Established	21	19	8	52
	Recent	23	6	6	37
	Unknown	5	6	2	16

⁵ Includes cases where the probable route of transmission was PWID, other or unknown.

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Technical Notes

HIV notifications

- Non-identifiable HIV data were extracted from the Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting (CIDR) system on 01.10.2024 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
- 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 2023 (www.cso.ie)
- Population data on migration taken from Census from [here](#)
- 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 (e.g. probable route of transmission, country of birth, previous testing history) for HIV notifications in 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 as some of these people could be first-time diagnoses numbers could change in future reports.

The following definitions were used to classify the stage of HIV infection:

- Late-stage HIV infection: CD4 cell count <350 cells/μl or an AIDS defining illness at diagnosis, and no evidence of recent infection*
- Established HIV infection: CD4 cell count >350 cells/μl, no AIDS defining illness at diagnosis, and no evidence of recent infection*
- Recent HIV infection: Evidence of recent infection*

*P24 antigen positive at time of diagnosis; negative test in same or preceding year; evidence of seroconversion illness at time of diagnosis

Counties/districts covered by each HSE Health Region are as follows:

- HSE Dublin and Northeast (HSEDNE): Dublin North Central, North West Dublin, North Dublin, Cavan, Louth, Meath, Monaghan; HSE Dublin and Midlands (HSEDM): Dublin South City, Dublin South West, Dublin West, Kildare, Wicklow (West), Laois, Offaly, Longford, Westmeath; HSE Dublin and Southeast (HSEDSE): Dublin (South East), Dun Laoghaire, Carlow, Kilkenny, South Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow (East); HSE Southwest (HSESW): Cork, Kerry; HSE Midwest (HSEMW): Limerick, Clare, North Tipperary; HSE West and Northwest (HSEWNW): Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Donegal, Sligo, Leitrim

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/>
- HIV Surveillance Protocol <https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/hivandaids/surveillancedocuments/>