



HIV in Ireland, 2024



November 2025

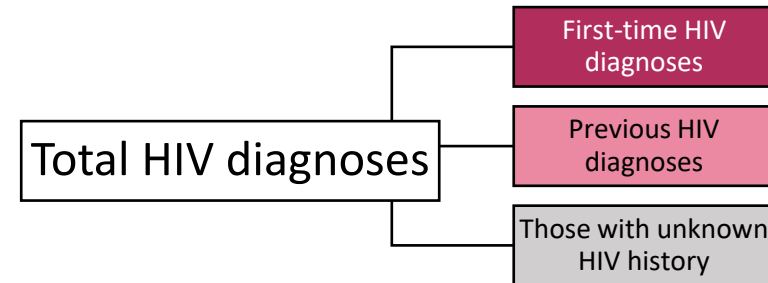


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HSE Contents of slide set and definitions used

Data in this slide set is presented in two parts:

- **Part A: First-time HIV diagnoses**
- **Part B: Total HIV diagnoses**



The following definitions are used

- **Total diagnoses:** All HIV diagnoses in Ireland notified via CIDR to Public Health
- **First-time diagnoses:** HIV diagnoses in people not previously aware they had HIV (i.e. have tested positive for HIV for the first time ever). Important to note, while these people are being diagnosed for the first time, they are not all recent infections.
- **Previous diagnoses:** HIV diagnoses in people already aware of their diagnosis. This group consists primarily of people who were diagnosed with HIV abroad before arriving in Ireland.
- **Late-stage HIV infection:** An AIDS defining illness at diagnosis, or CD4 cell count <350 cells/ μ l with no evidence of recent infection*
- **Established HIV infection:** CD4 cell count >350 cells/ μ l, 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



Part A: First-time HIV diagnoses



Definition: HIV diagnoses in people not previously aware they had HIV (i.e. have tested positive for HIV for the first time ever)



Key points, first-time HIV diagnoses, 2024

- **239** first-time diagnoses in 2024 (**4.6 per 100,000** population). Rate similar to levels seen pre-pandemic (2012 to 2019).
- Majority of diagnoses (67%) were in **men**, with the rate twice as high as among women. Rates among men trending toward pre-pandemic levels, while rates among women have increased compared to pre-pandemic levels, slightly narrowing the gap.
- Among **men**, rates highest in those **aged 30-34 years**. Among **women**, rates highest in those aged **25-29 years**.
- Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (gbMSM) continue to be a key population affected by HIV. The rate (84.2 per 100,000) among gbMSM increased compared to 2023 but remains lower than pre-pandemic. Rate in heterosexual women was 3.3 per 100,000 and heterosexual men was 2.7 per 100,000.
 - Amid all first-time diagnoses: 97 were among gbMSM, 67 among heterosexual women, 51 among heterosexual men
 - 23% of gbMSM were co-infected with an acute bacterial STI at time of HIV diagnosis.
- Low number of diagnoses among people who inject drugs (PWID).
- **Majority of diagnoses (74%) were among people born outside Ireland**, with 23% born in Ireland and 3% unknown. Of those born outside Ireland, the probable country where they acquired their infection was **outside Ireland for 39%, Ireland for 30%, and unknown for 31%**.
- Higher HIV rates among men and women born outside Ireland. Among those born outside Ireland, rates among men have returned to levels seen pre-pandemic, while rates among women have surpassed them. Rates among women remain lower than rates among men overall.
- Among first time diagnoses, 97 (41%) were diagnosed with late-stage infection and 52 (22%) were diagnosed with recent infection
 - The largest number of late-stage infections were in men; Those aged 50+ years had highest proportion diagnosed late
 - The largest number of recent infections were in men and gbMSM; Those aged 20-29 years and those born in Latin America and Caribbean had highest proportion diagnosed with recent infection

HE Implications of findings

- Rates of **first time HIV diagnoses in Ireland were similar** to rates observed during the pre-pandemic period (2012 to 2019).
- Not all first-time diagnoses represent recent infections.
 - 97 people were diagnosed with late-stage HIV infection, representing 41% of first-time all diagnoses.
- **Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (gbMSM)** continue to be a key population group affected by HIV in Ireland.
 - Rate in gbMSM increased in 2024 compared to 2023 but it **remains lower than levels seen during the pre-pandemic period**. It is likely that some of this population group have benefited from initiatives such as [access to PrEP](#)
- Rates among heterosexuals and PWID remain low.

Delivery at scale of accessible prevention, testing and treatment interventions, as well as more targeted strategies for higher-risk groups, are key to reducing new HIV infections and reducing the numbers of people presenting with late infection. The following services are available in Ireland:

- ✓ **Prevention:** [HIV PrEP](#) and [PEP](#) and [condoms](#)
- ✓ **HIV testing:** available through a variety of services (e.g. primary care and secondary care, [antenatal services](#); sexual health services; infectious disease services or other clinical teams in hospitals, emergency departments, student health services, NGO's, addiction and homeless services, [HIV community testing](#), [home based testing](#)).
- ✓ **Treatment:** [Free for all](#), and prevents transmission to others

HSE Trend in HIV diagnoses and rates (first-time diagnoses*)

- **239** first-time HIV diagnoses in 2024, giving a rate of **4.6 per 100,000 population**
- Rates were stable from 2012 to 2019, declined during pandemic years (2020 and 2021), and have since trended upward toward pre-pandemic levels

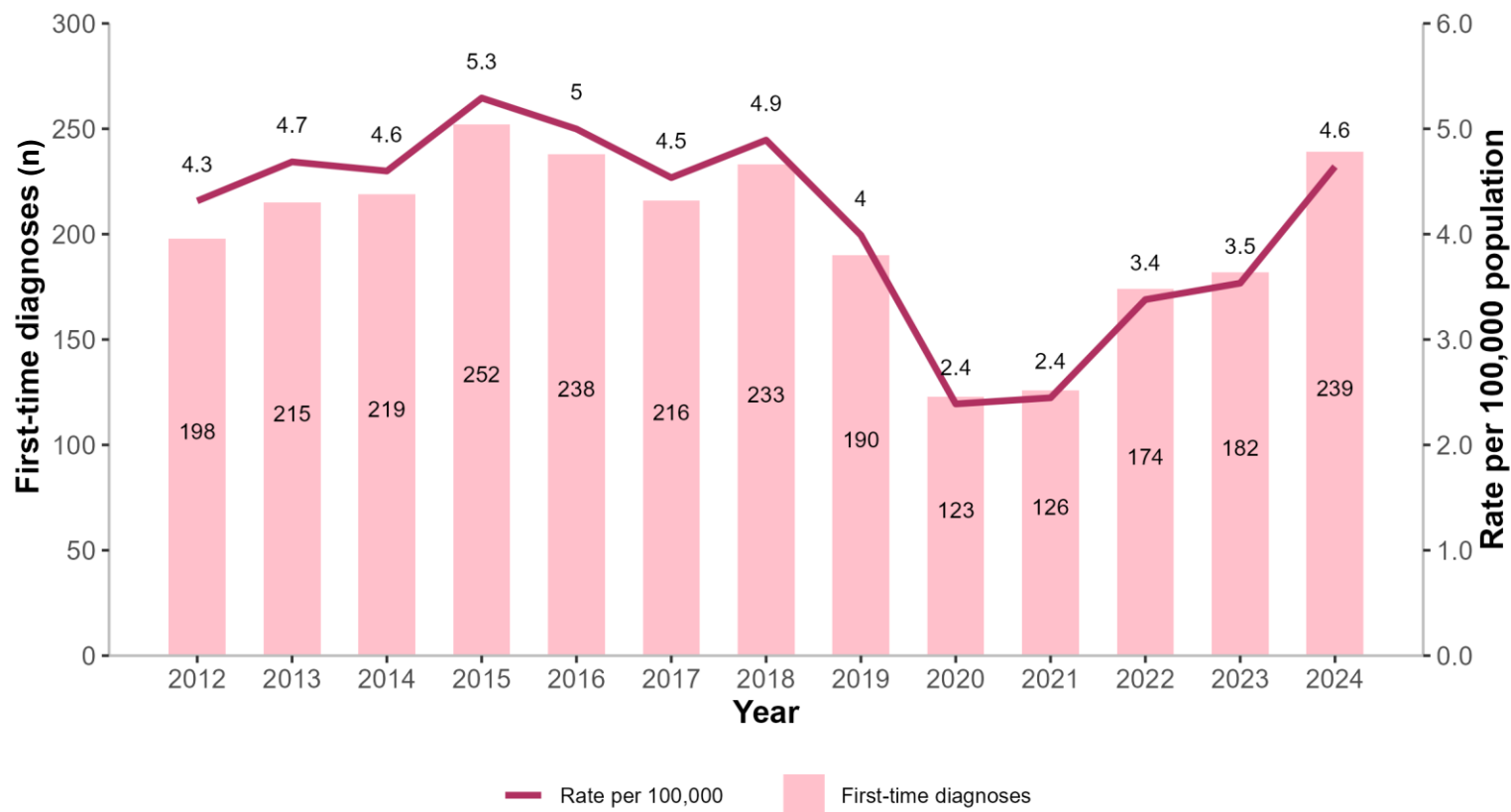


Figure 1. Number of HIV diagnoses and rate per 100,000 population in Ireland, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)



Trend in HIV rates by gender (first-time diagnoses*)

- In 2024, **67% of diagnoses were in men**, with the rate among men twice the rate among women
- Rate among men peaked in 2015, declined in subsequent years, decreased further during pandemic years (2020 and 2021), and have since demonstrated an upward trend
- Rate among women were stable from 2012 to 2019, declined during pandemic years (2020 and 2021), and have increased in more recent years

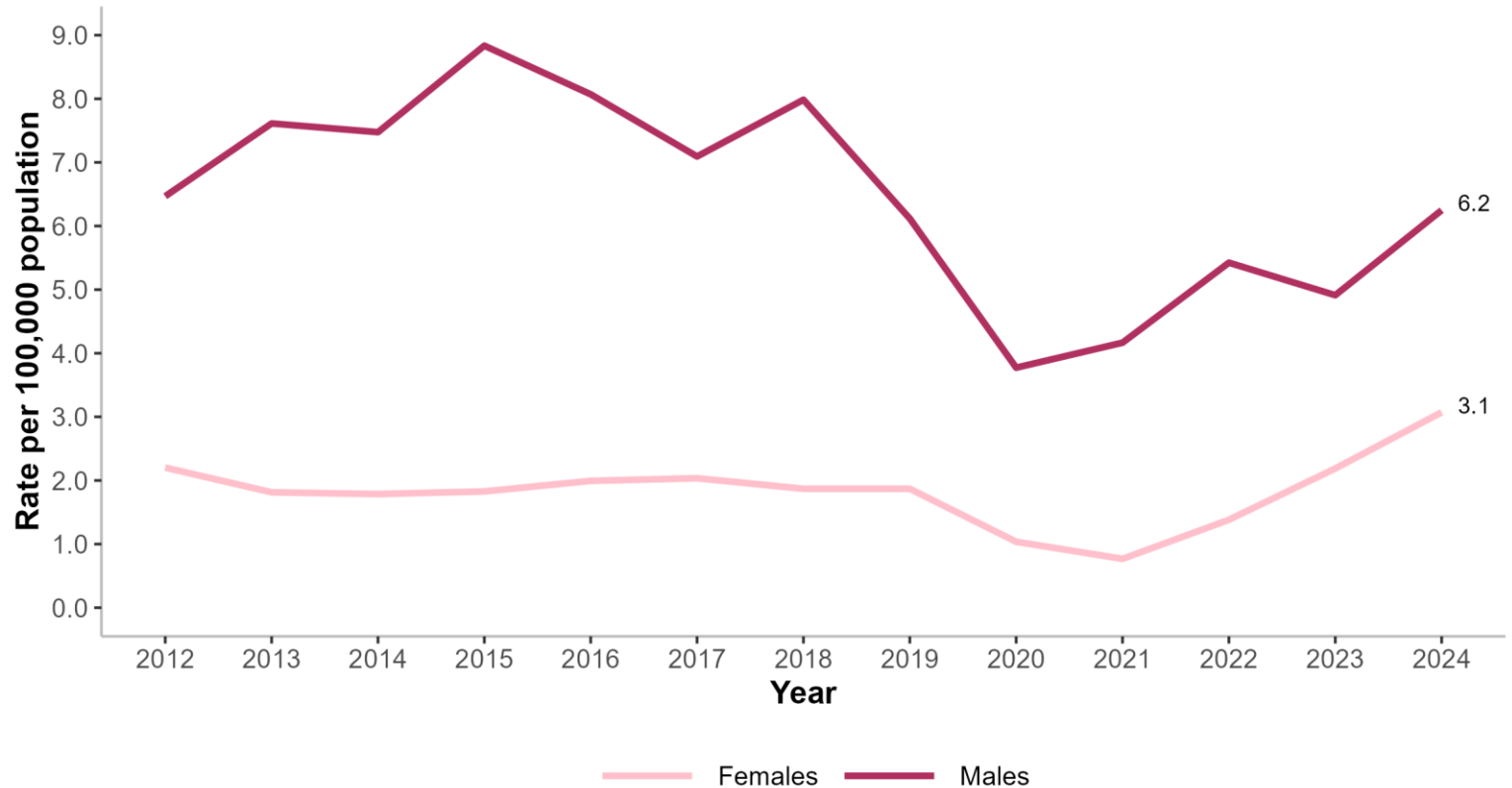


Figure 2. Rate of HIV per 100,000 population in Ireland by gender, 2012 to 2024
(first-time diagnoses)

HSE HIV rates by gender and age group, 2024 (first-time diagnoses*)

In 2024:

- **8% in young people** (aged 15-24 years)
- **76% aged 25-49 years**
- **16% aged 50+ years**
- In all age groups, except those aged 45-49 years, rate was higher among men compared to women
 - Among men, rate highest in those aged 30-34 years
 - Among females, rate highest in those aged 25-29

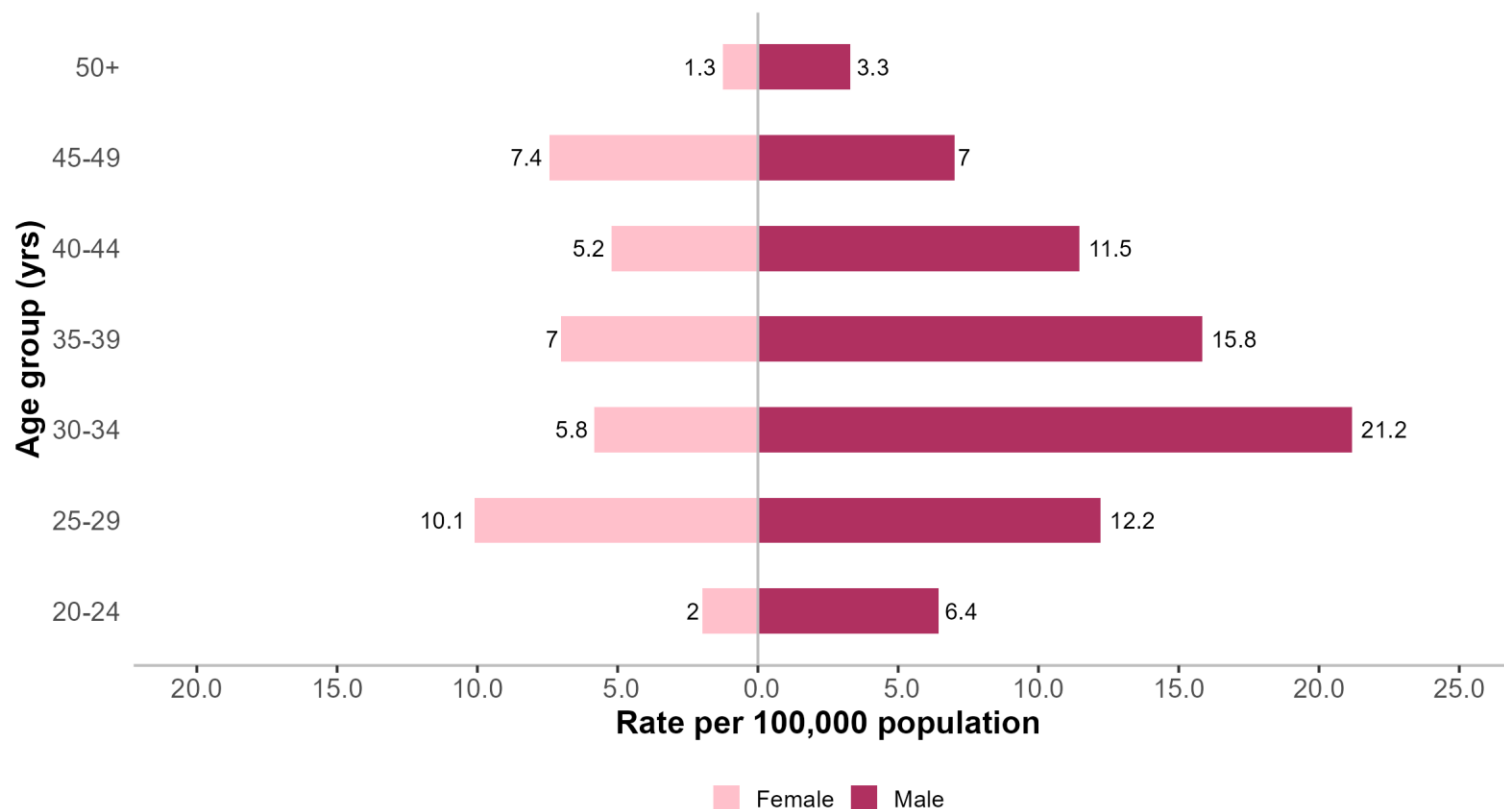


Figure 3. Rate of HIV per 100,000 population in Ireland by gender and age group, 2024 (first-time diagnoses)

HSE Median age of HIV diagnoses by gender (first-time diagnoses*)

- **Median age in 2024**
 - Women: 38 yrs (range: 19-66 yrs)
 - Men: 36 yrs (range: 18-71 yrs)
 - Total: 36 yrs (range: 18-71 yrs)
- The median age of women with first-time HIV diagnoses decreased in 2024 compared to 2023 but remains higher than median ages observed between 2012 and 2019



Figure 4. Median age of HIV diagnoses in Ireland by gender, 2012 to 2024
(first-time diagnoses)



Trend in HIV rates in men by age group (first-time diagnoses*)

- Since 2022, men aged 30-34 years have maintained the highest age-specific rates

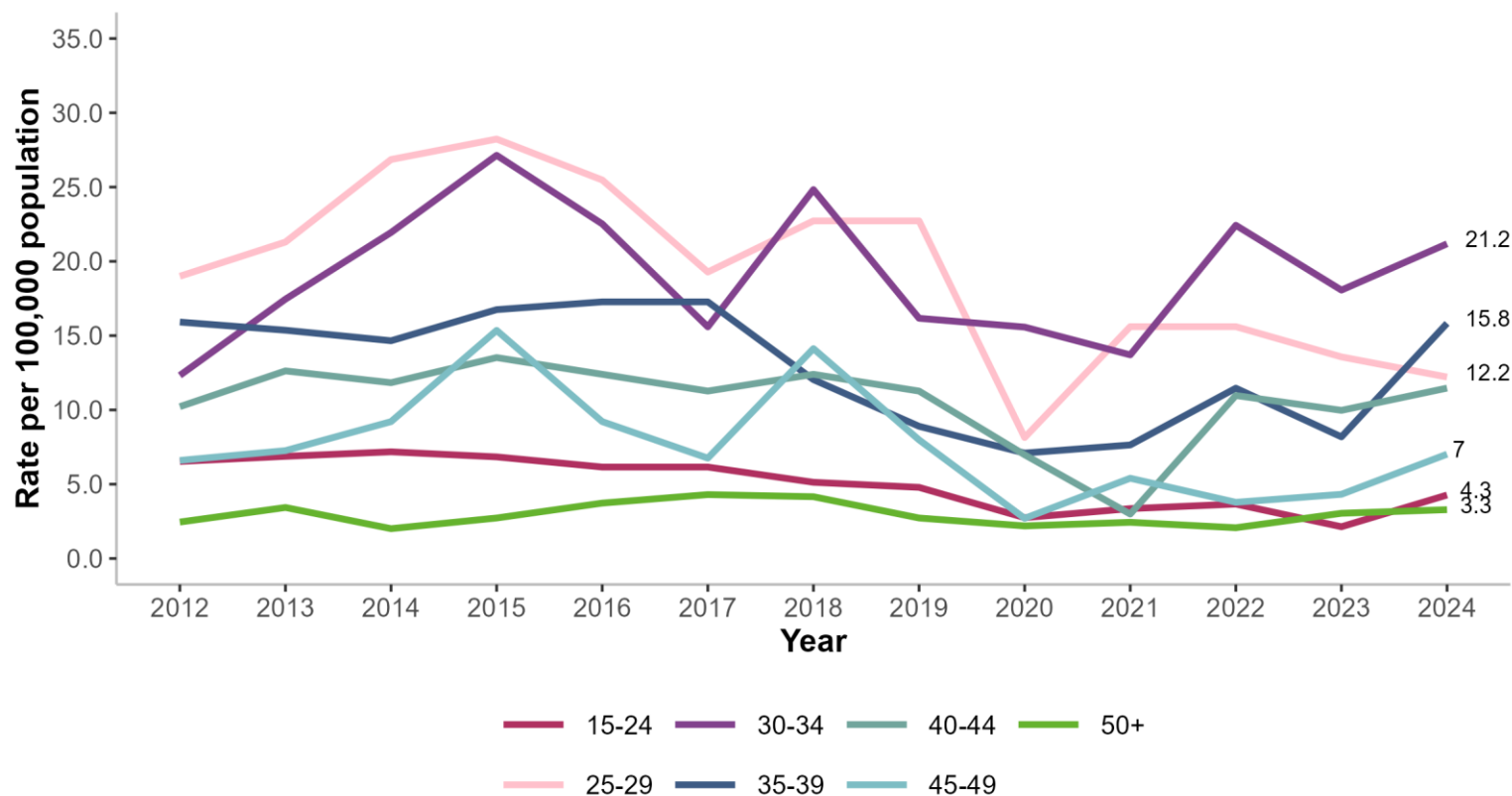


Figure 5. Rate of HIV per 100,000 population in men in Ireland by age group, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)



Trend in HIV rates in women by age group (first-time diagnoses*)

In 2024:

- Highest rates in women aged 25-29 years and 45-49 years. In both groups, rates are above those reported in previous years.
- Compared to 2023, marked increases in rates were seen in women aged
 - 25-29 years
 - 30-34 years
 - 45-49 years

Please note low numbers in some of these groups

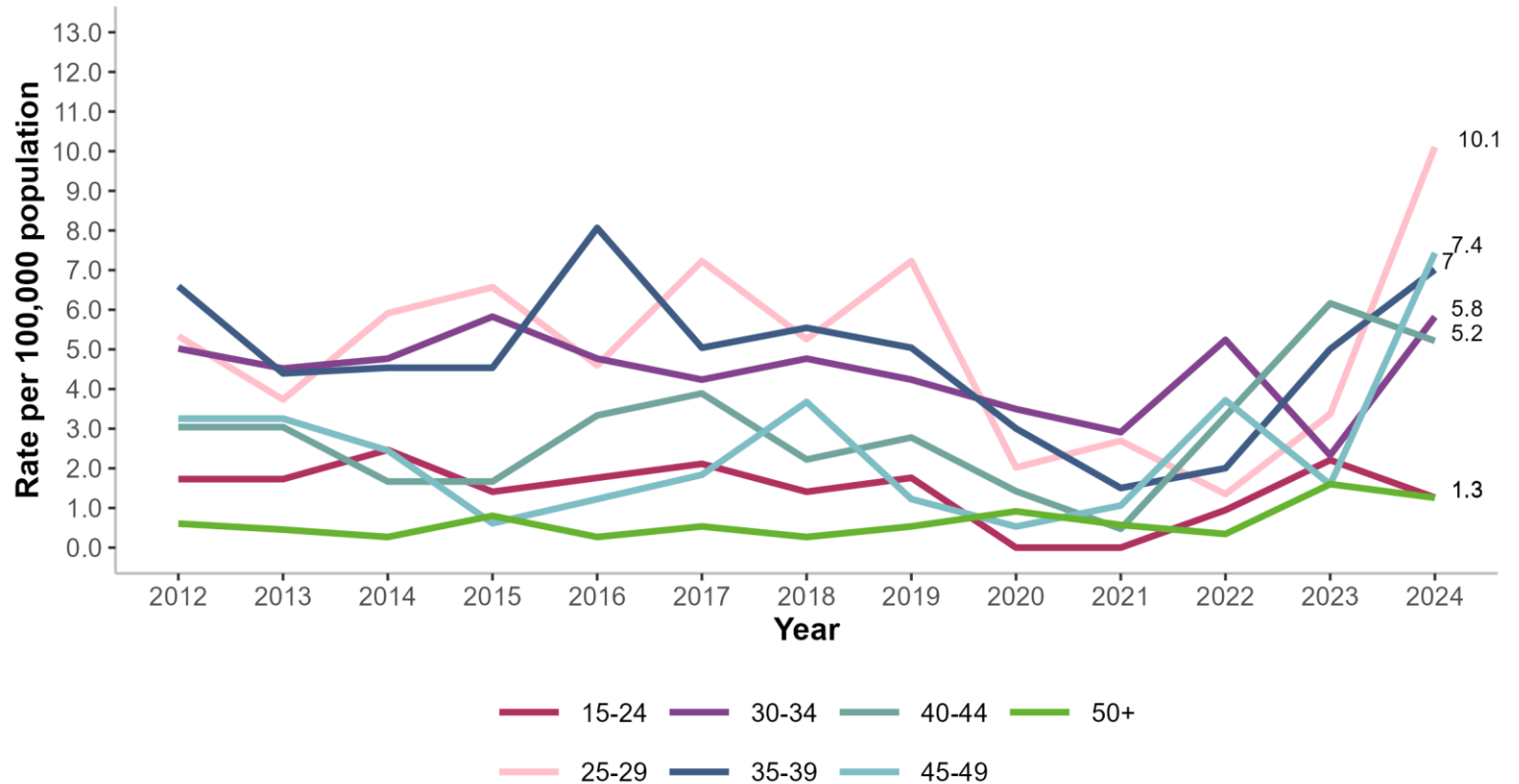


Figure 6. Rate of HIV per 100,000 population in women in Ireland by age group, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)



*First-time diagnoses: HIV diagnoses in Ireland excluding those with a previous HIV diagnosis and those whose previous history of HIV diagnosis is unknown



Trend in HIV rates by region of birth and gender (first-time diagnoses*)

■ Born outside Ireland

- Rate among men decreased during pandemic period (2020 and 2021) but have since risen to levels similar to pre-pandemic period (2012 to 2019)
- Rate among women has increased compared to pre-pandemic period

■ Born in Ireland

- Rate among men peaked in 2015, declined in subsequent years, and has remained relatively stable in recent years
- Rate among women remains low and stable



Figure 7. Rate of HIV per 100,000 population in Ireland by region of birth and gender, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)



*First-time diagnoses: HIV diagnoses in Ireland excluding those with a previous HIV diagnosis and those whose previous history of HIV diagnosis is unknown



Trend in HIV diagnoses by region of birth (first-time diagnoses*)

In 2024:

- **Majority of diagnoses (74%) were among people born outside Ireland**, with 23% among people born in Ireland, and 3% unknown
- Diagnoses in people born in Ireland peaked in 2015, declined in subsequent years, and has been relatively stable since 2020

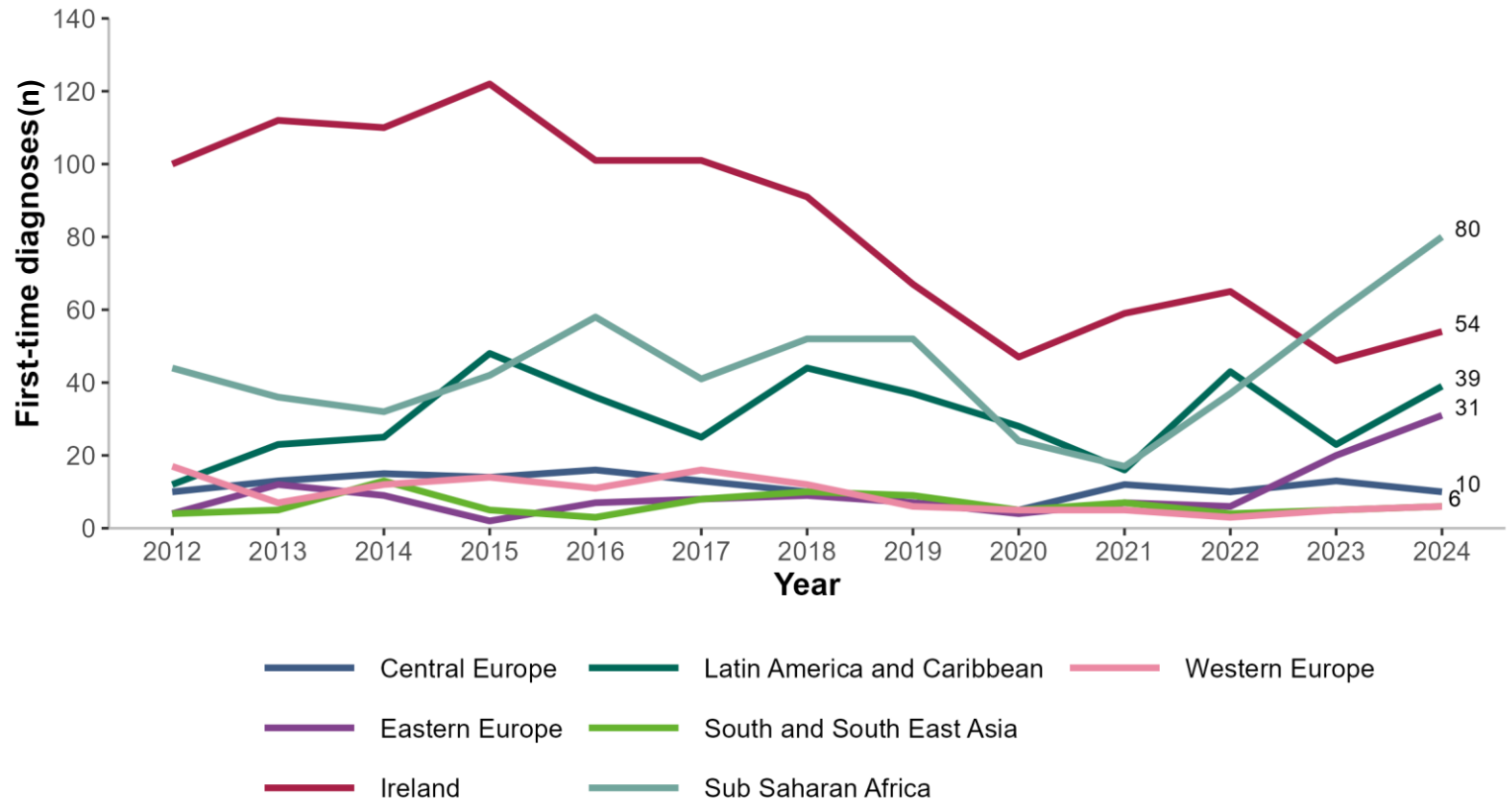


Figure 8. Number of HIV diagnoses in Ireland by region of birth, 2012 to 2024
(first-time diagnoses)

HSE Trend in HIV rates by region of birth (first-time diagnoses*)

- Rates of HIV in people born in Latin America and Caribbean has decreased by 65% compared to peak in 2015
- Rate of HIV in people born in Sub Saharan Africa in 2024 similar to rates observed between 2016 and 2019
- Rate of HIV in people born in Eastern Europe increasing since 2022

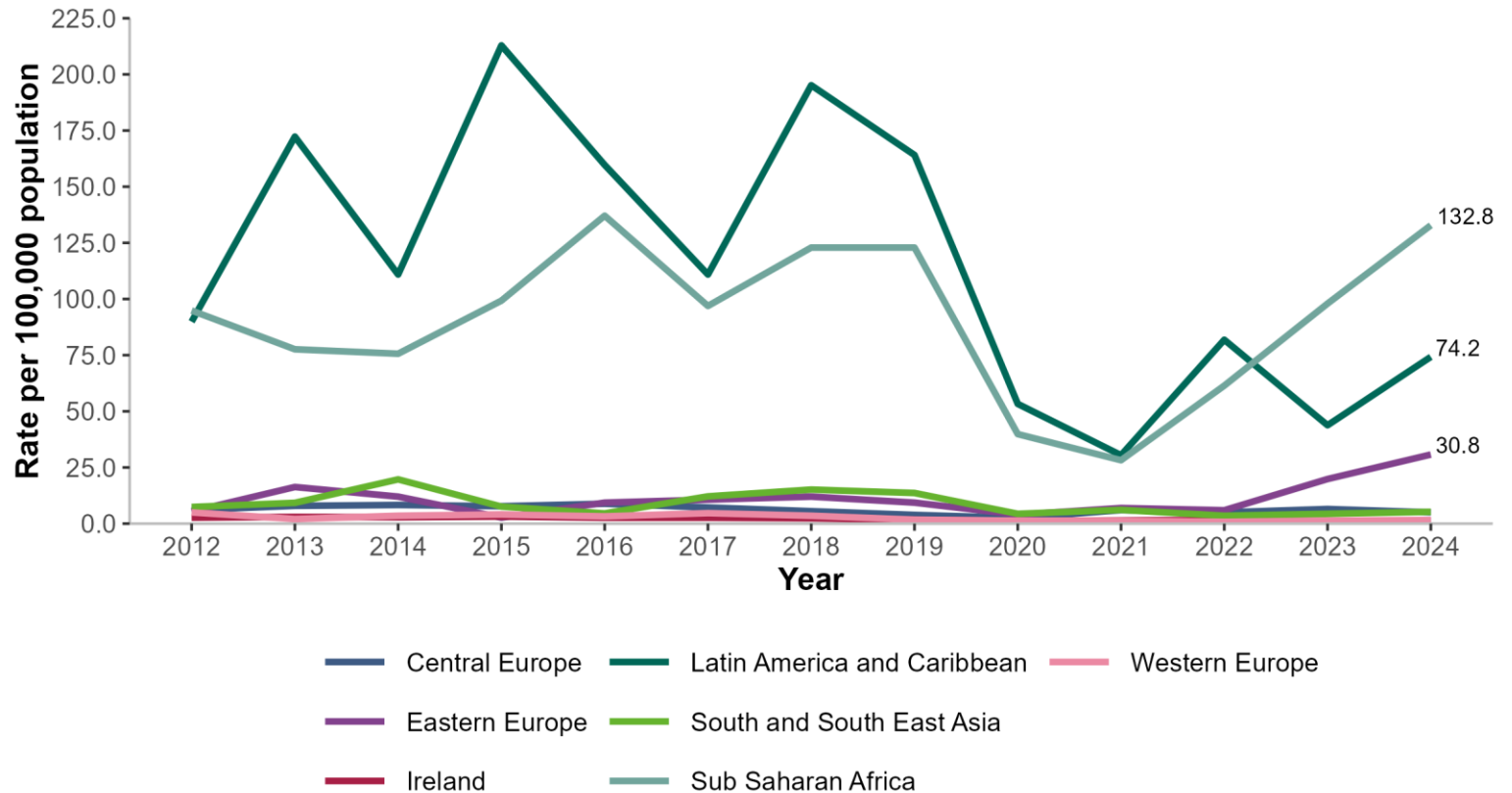


Figure 9. Rate of HIV per 100,000 population in Ireland by region of birth, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)

HSE Trend in HIV diagnoses by probable country of infection (first-time diagnoses*)

- In 2024, the probable country of infection was Ireland for 35%, outside Ireland for 34%, and unknown for 31%

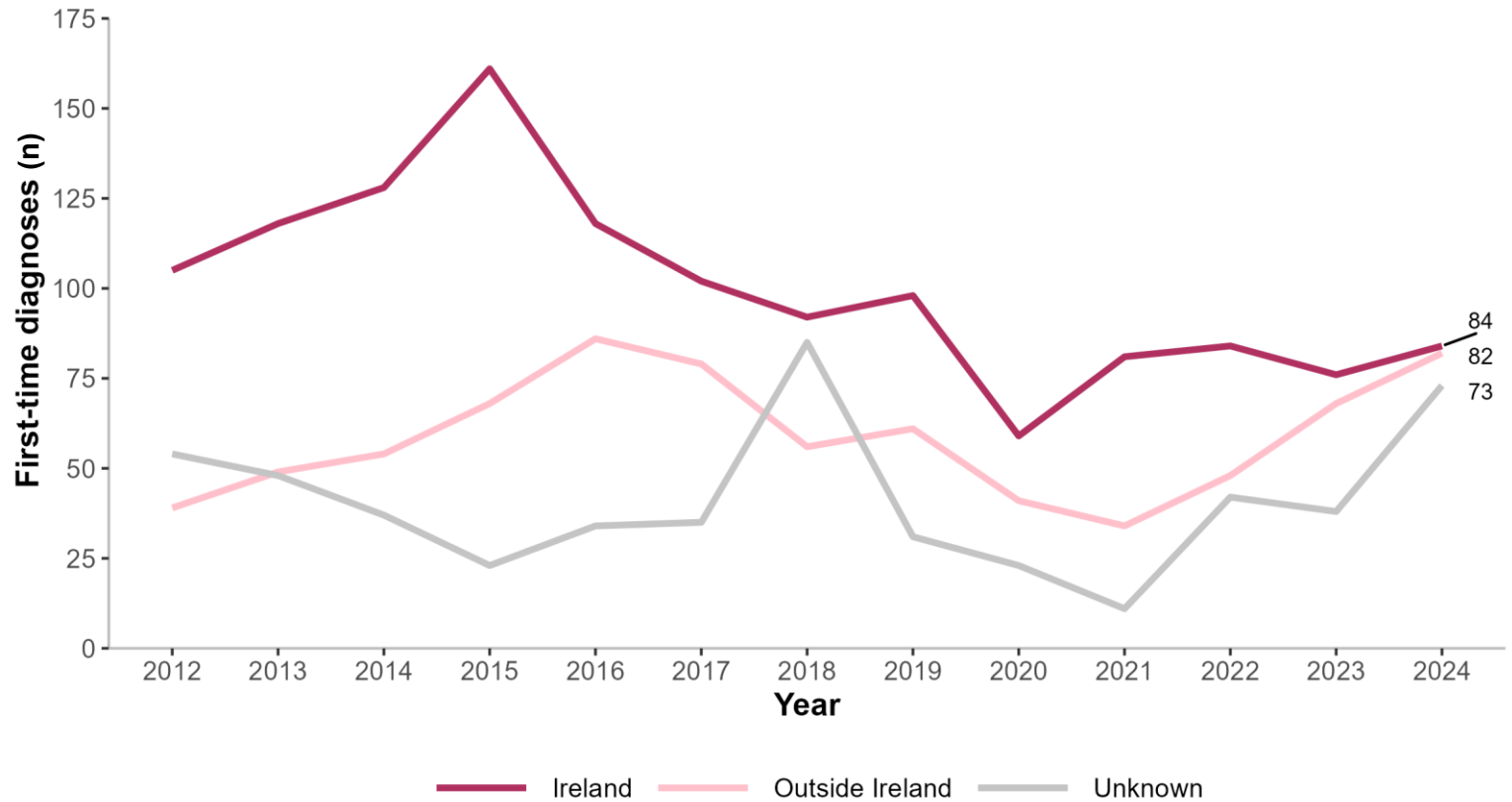


Figure 10. Number of HIV diagnoses in Ireland by probable country of infection, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)



Trend in HIV diagnoses by region of birth and probable country of infection (first-time diagnoses*)

In 2024:

- For **people born in Ireland**, the **probable country of infection** was
 - Ireland for 52%
 - Outside Ireland for 24%
 - Unknown for 24%
- For **people born outside Ireland**, the **probable country of infection** was
 - Ireland for 30%
 - Outside Ireland for 39%
 - Unknown for 31%

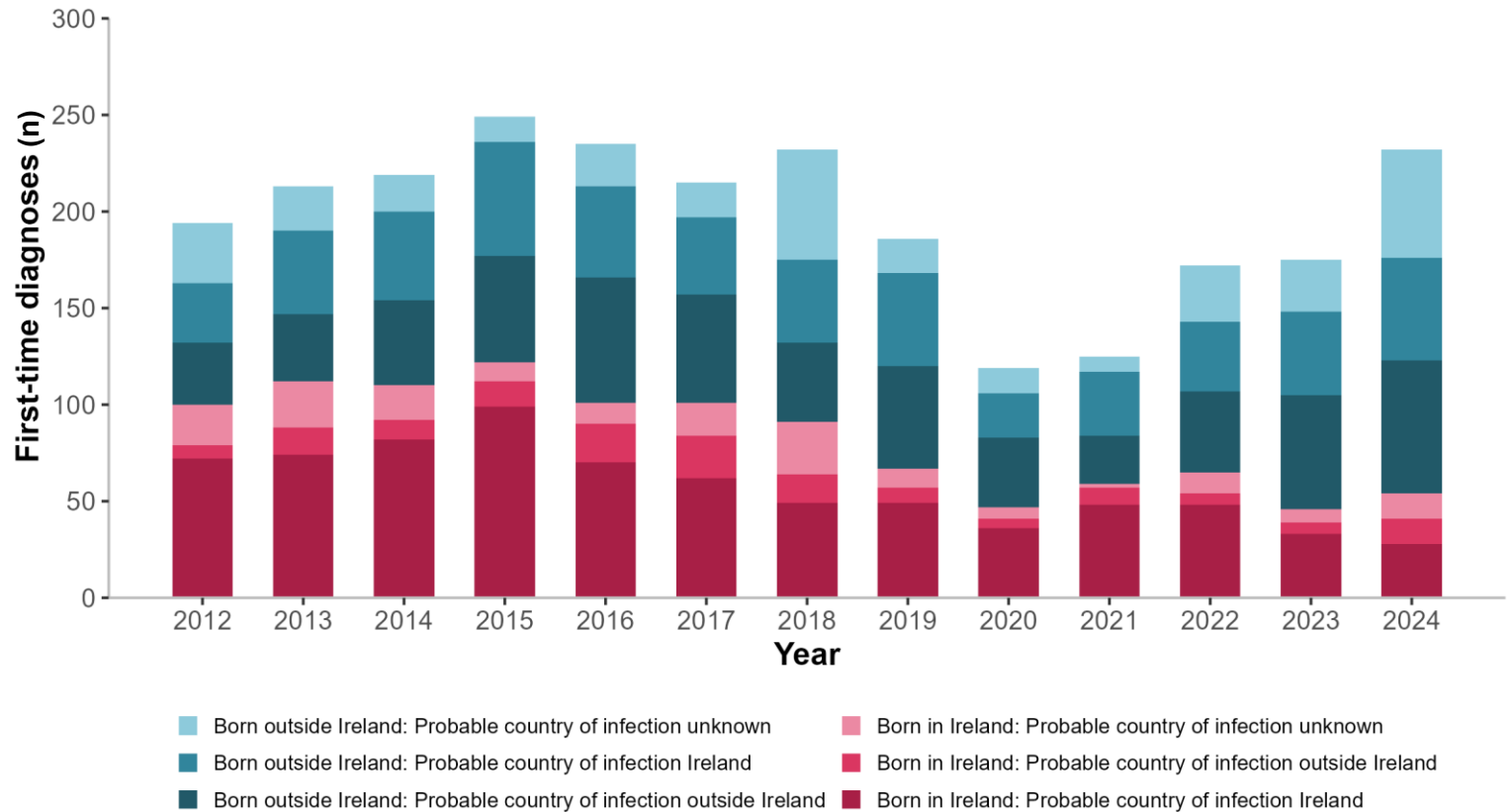


Figure 11. Number of HIV diagnoses in Ireland by region of birth and probable country of infection, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)

HSE Trend in HIV diagnoses by probable route of transmission (first-time diagnoses*)

- In 2024:
 - 41% gbMSM
 - 28% heterosexual women
 - 21% heterosexual men
 - 2% PWID
- Since 2021 diagnoses among heterosexual men and women have continued to increase

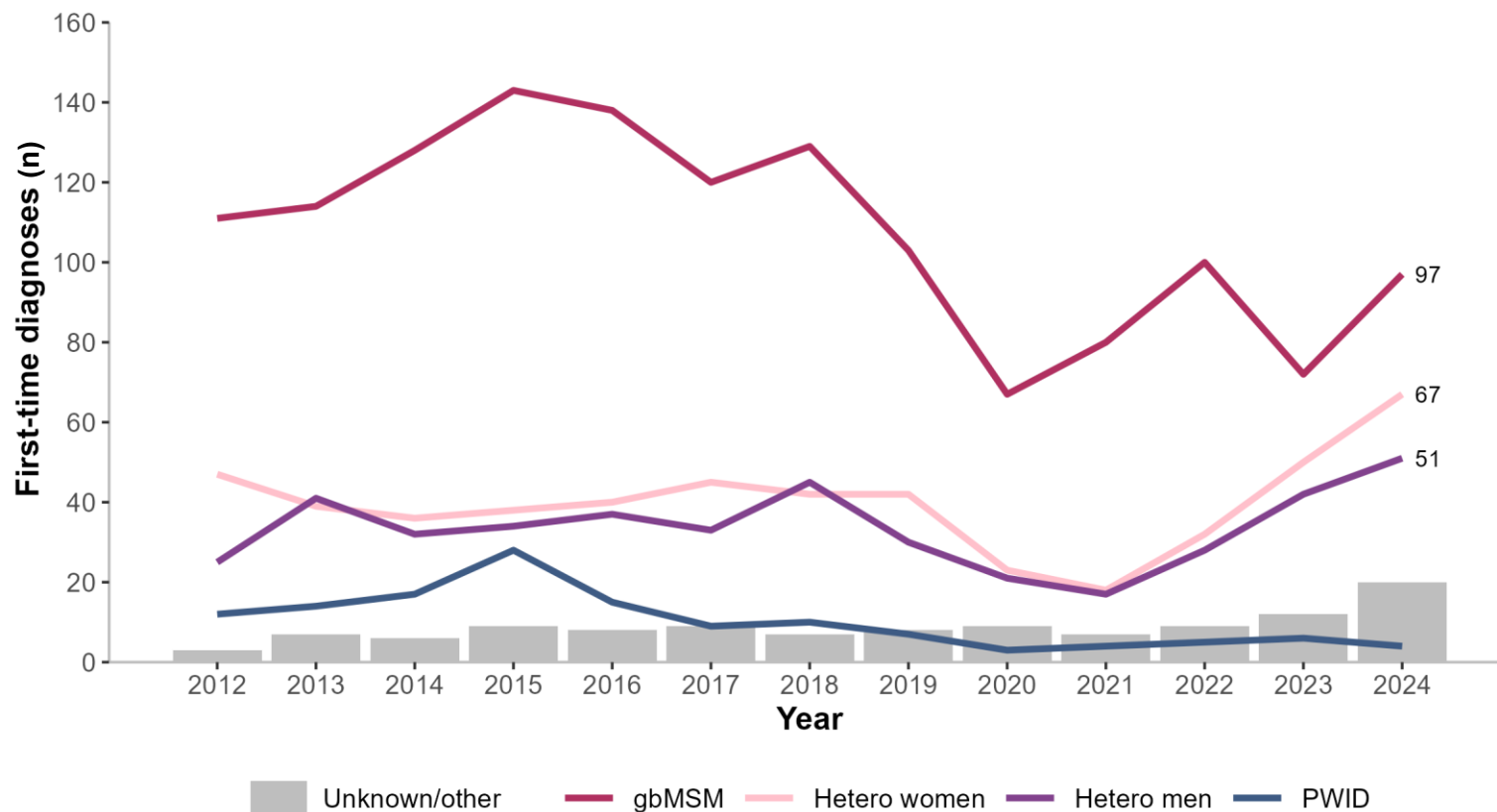


Figure 12. Number of HIV diagnoses in Ireland by probable route of transmission, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)

*First-time diagnoses: HIV diagnoses in Ireland excluding those with a previous HIV diagnosis and those whose previous history of HIV diagnosis is unknown



Trend in HIV rates in gbMSM* (first-time diagnoses**)

- Rate among gbMSM peaked in 2015, declined in subsequent years, decreased further during pandemic years (2020 and 2021), and have fluctuated within a narrow range since

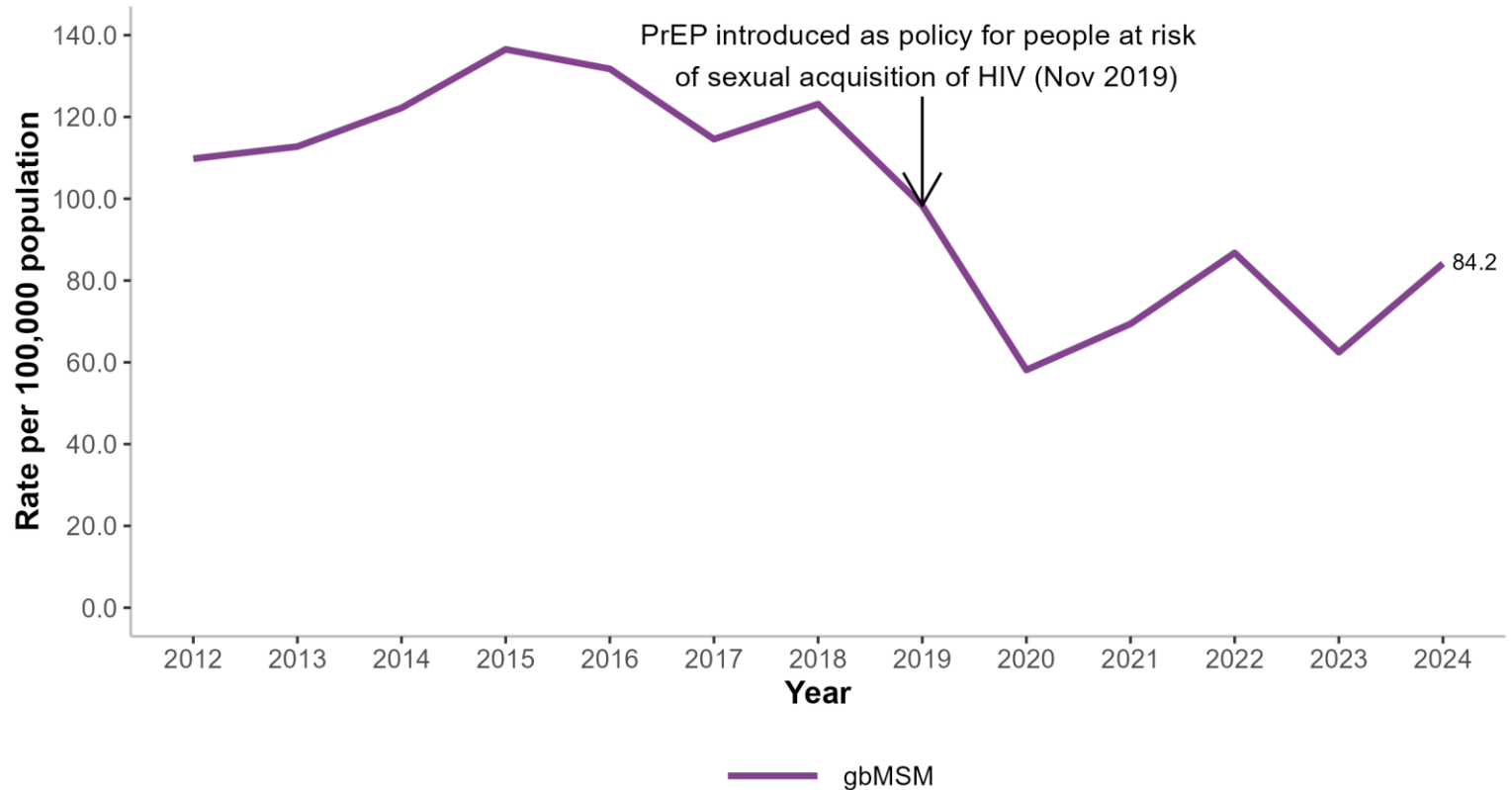


Figure 13. Rate of HIV per 100,000 population in gbMSM in Ireland, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)

*Estimates from the 2015 Health Ireland survey and national census data were used to calculate rates in gbMSM. See technical notes for more information.

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

HSE Trend in HIV diagnoses in gbMSM by region of birth (first-time diagnoses*)

In 2024:

- **36% born in Ireland** and **33% in Latin America and Caribbean**
- Born in Ireland
 - Diagnoses remain lower than levels observed during pre-pandemic period (2012 to 2019)
 - Probable country of infection was Ireland for 60%, outside Ireland for 23% and unknown for 17%
- Born outside Ireland
 - Probable country of infection was Ireland for 50%, outside Ireland for 25% and unknown for 25%

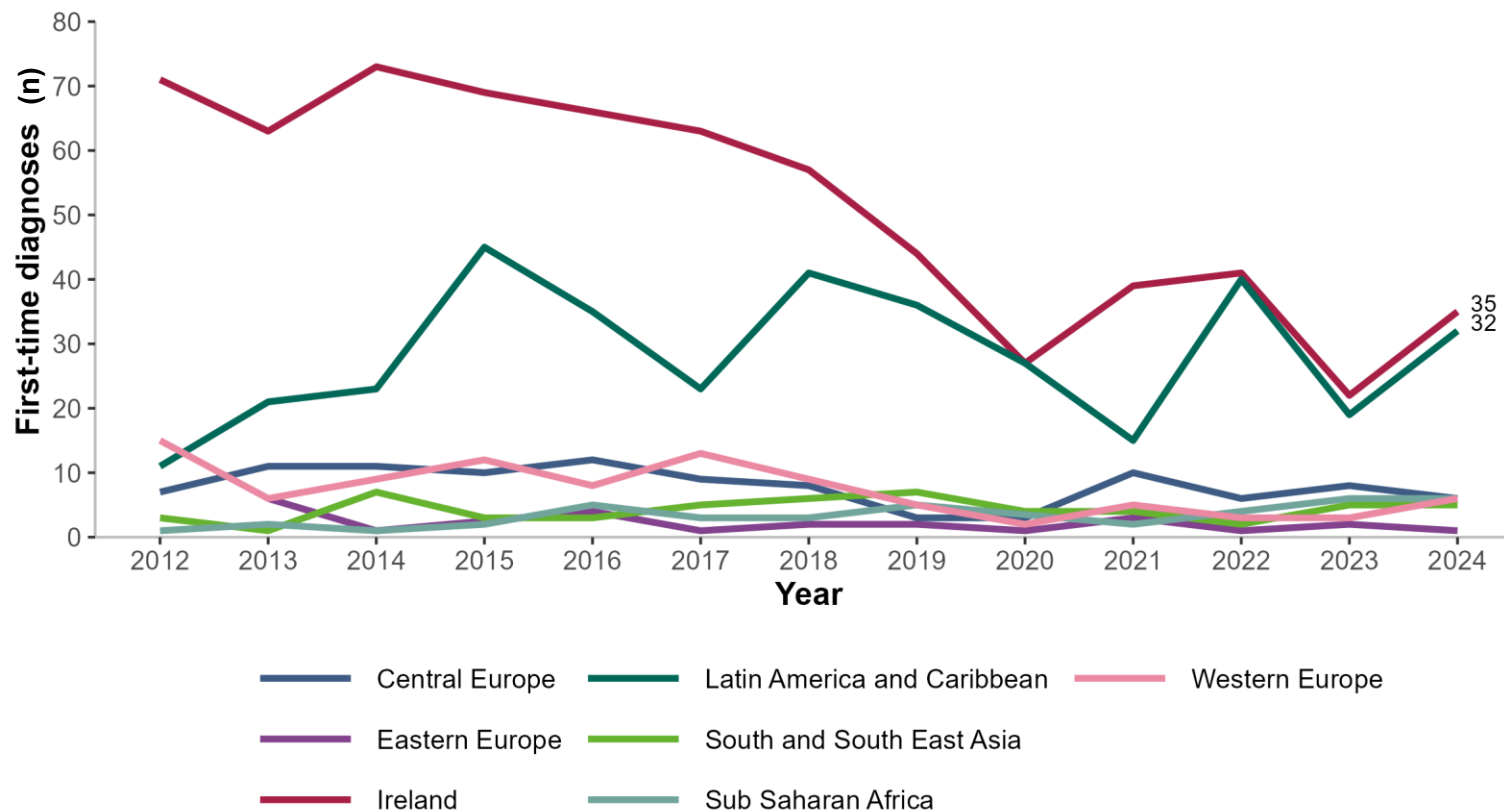


Figure 14. Number of HIV diagnoses in gbMSM in Ireland by region of birth, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)

*First-time diagnoses: HIV diagnoses in Ireland excluding those with a previous HIV diagnosis and those whose previous history of HIV diagnosis is unknown



Trend in HIV diagnoses in gbMSM by age group (first-time diagnoses*)

- Since 2022, highest rates in the 30-34 year age group

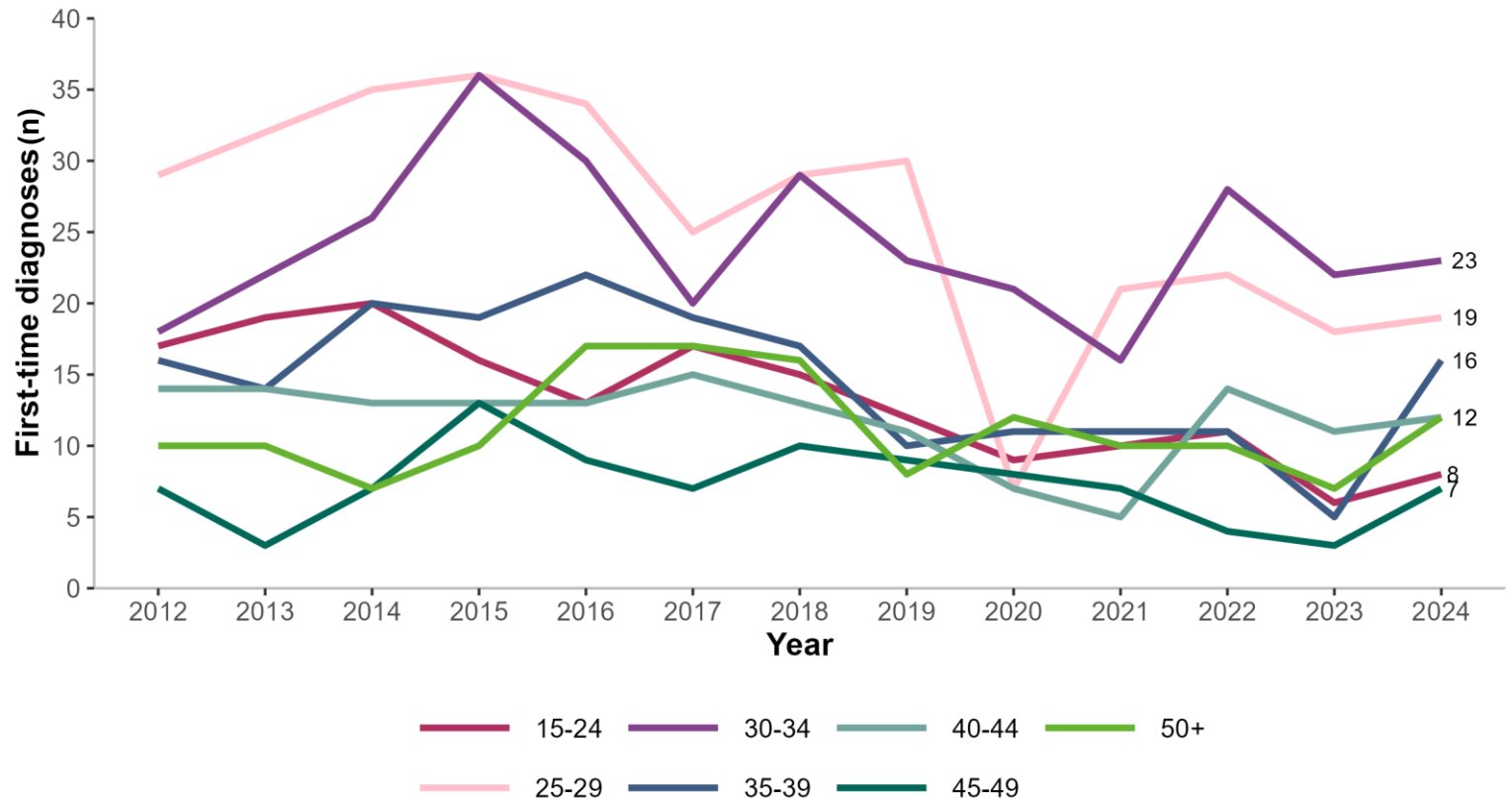


Figure 15. Number of HIV diagnoses in gbMSM in Ireland by age group, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)



*First-time diagnoses: HIV diagnoses in Ireland excluding those with a previous HIV diagnosis and those whose previous history of HIV diagnosis is unknown



Trend in HIV rates in heterosexuals by gender (first-time diagnoses*)

- Overall rates among **heterosexuals** remain low
- Rates among heterosexuals remained relatively stable from 2012 to 2019, declined during the pandemic years, and have increased again during the post-pandemic period, particularly for heterosexual women



Figure 16. Rates in HIV per 100,000 population in heterosexuals in Ireland by gender, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)



*First-time diagnoses: HIV diagnoses in Ireland excluding those with a previous HIV diagnosis and those whose previous history of HIV diagnosis is unknown

HSE Trend in HIV diagnoses in heterosexual men and women by region of birth (first-time diagnoses*)

- Highest proportion of heterosexual **men** born in Sub Saharan Africa (39%) or Ireland (25%) in 2024



Figure 17. Number of HIV diagnoses in heterosexual men in Ireland by region of birth, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)

- Majority (70%) of heterosexual **women** born in Sub Saharan Africa in 2024, followed by Eastern Europe (18%)

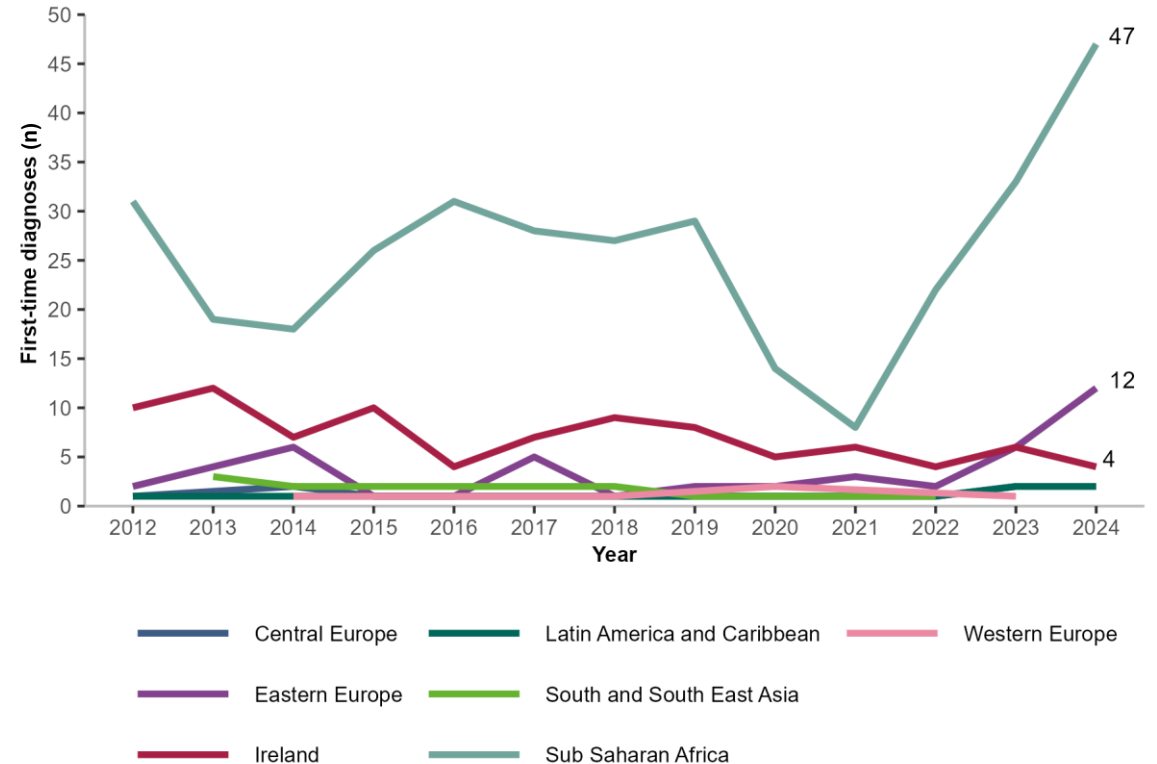


Figure 18. Number of HIV diagnoses in heterosexual women in Ireland by region of birth, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)

*First-time diagnoses: HIV diagnoses in Ireland excluding those with a previous HIV diagnosis and those whose previous history of HIV diagnosis is unknown

HSE HIV diagnoses in transgender people (first-time diagnoses*)

- Since reporting of data on gender identity began in mid-2018, 13 first-time HIV diagnoses have been recorded among trans people (9 trans women and 4 trans men)

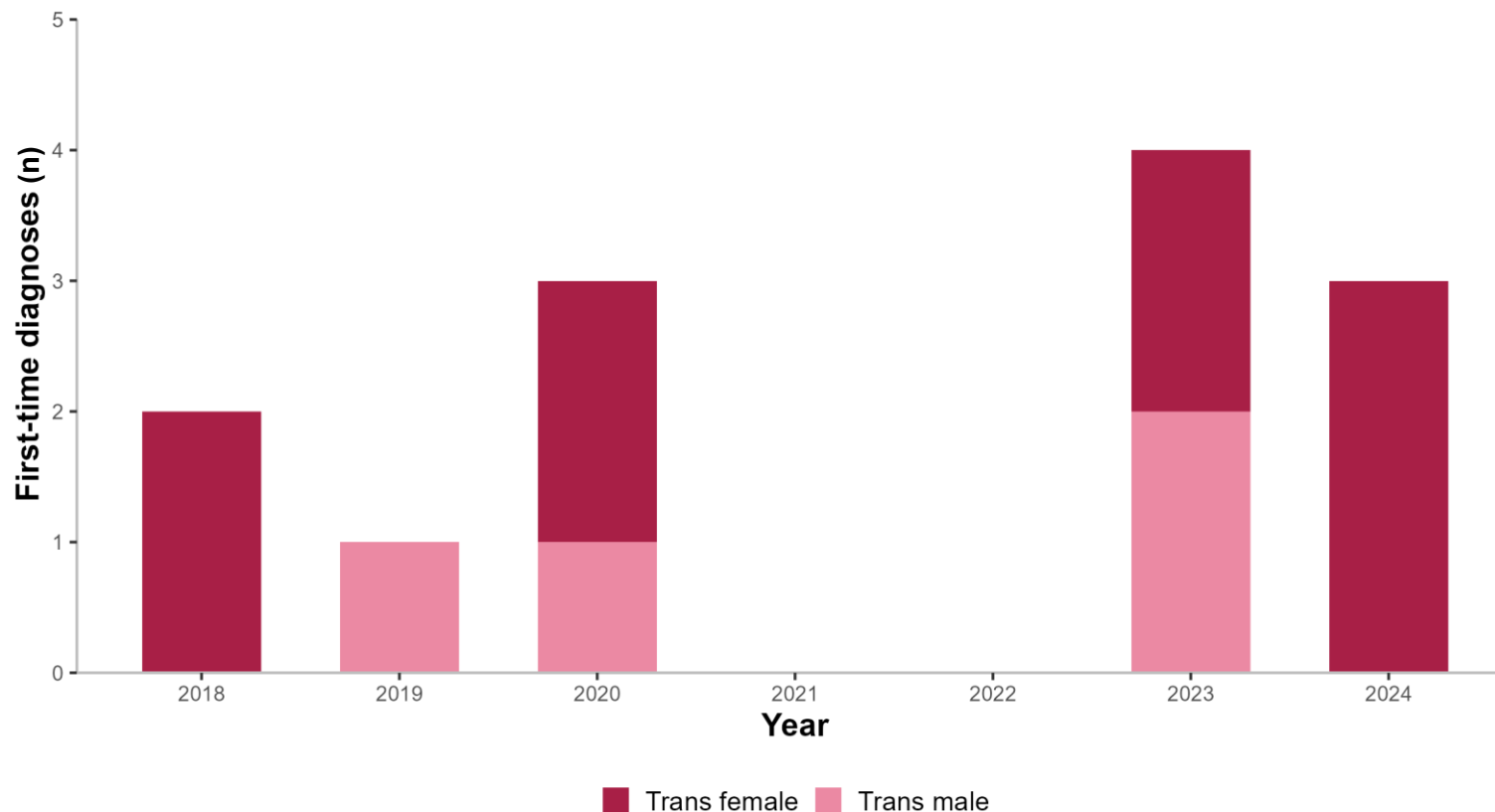


Figure 19. Number of HIV diagnoses in transgender people in Ireland, 2018 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)

A trans woman is a person who identifies as a woman but was assigned male at birth. A trans man is a person who identifies as a man but was assigned female at birth.
*First-time diagnoses: HIV diagnoses in Ireland excluding those with a previous HIV diagnosis and those whose previous history of HIV diagnosis is unknown

HSE Trend in HIV rates by HSE Health Region (first-time diagnoses*)

In 2024:

- Rate in HSE Dublin and South East (HSEDSE) was lower than the national rate
- Four regions had an increase compared to 2023

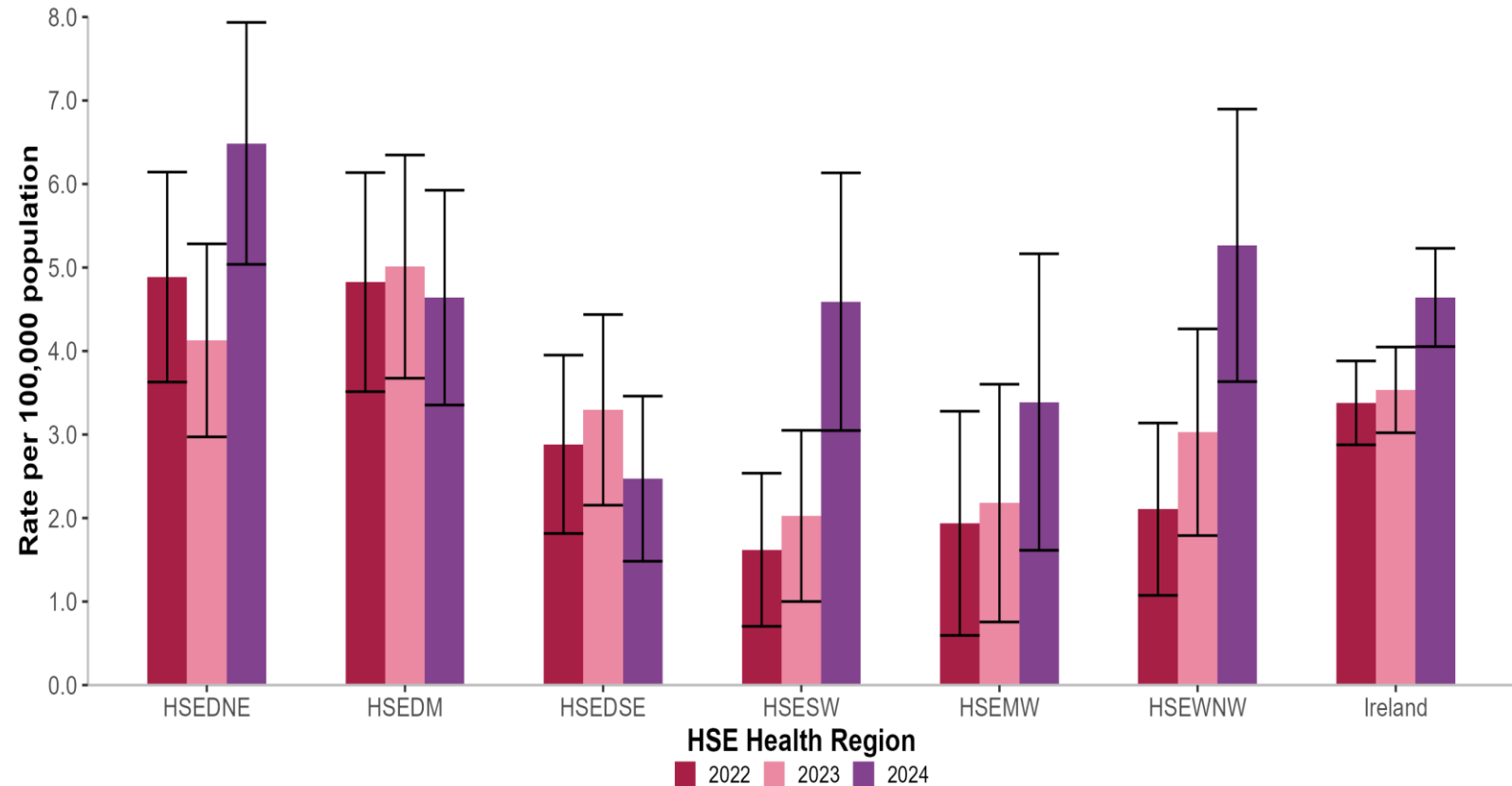


Figure 20. Rate of HIV per 100,000 population in Ireland by HSE Health Region, 2022 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)

HSE HIV diagnoses and co-infections, 2024 (first-time diagnoses*)

- **12% of first-time diagnoses in 2024 were co-infected with at least one acute bacterial STI:** chlamydia, gonorrhoea and/or early infectious syphilis
- Proportion co-infected with a bacterial STI was higher (23%) among gbMSM

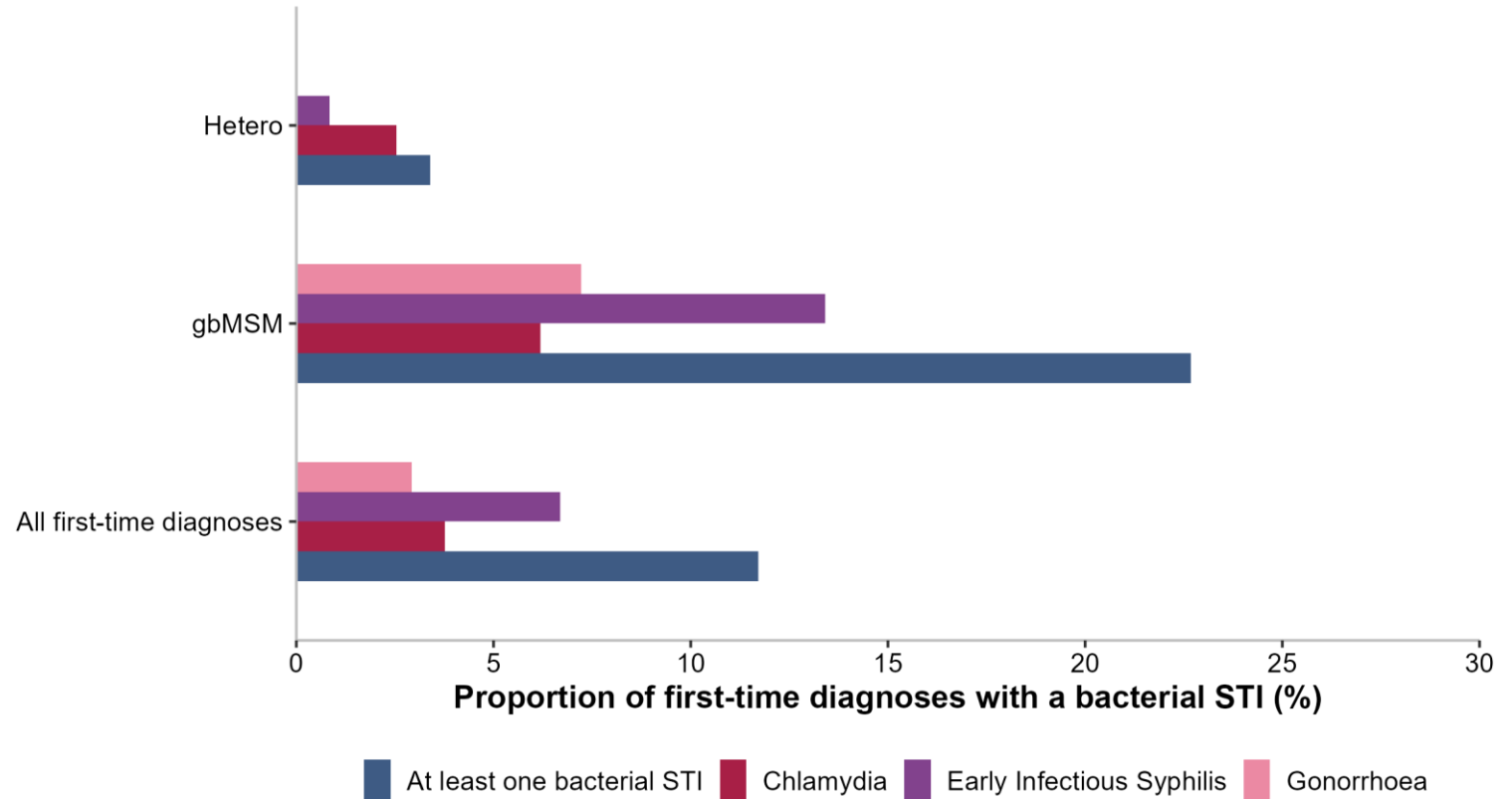


Figure 21. HIV diagnoses in Ireland by co-infection with a bacterial STI, 2024
(first-time diagnoses)



Trend in proportion diagnosed with recent, established or late-stage HIV infection (first-time diagnoses*)

In 2024:

- 41% were late-stage HIV infections
- 29% were established HIV infections
- 22% were recent HIV infections
- The median CD4 count at diagnosis (cells/ μ l) in 2024 was 362 (compared to 345 in 2023, 331 in 2022, 310.5 in 2021)

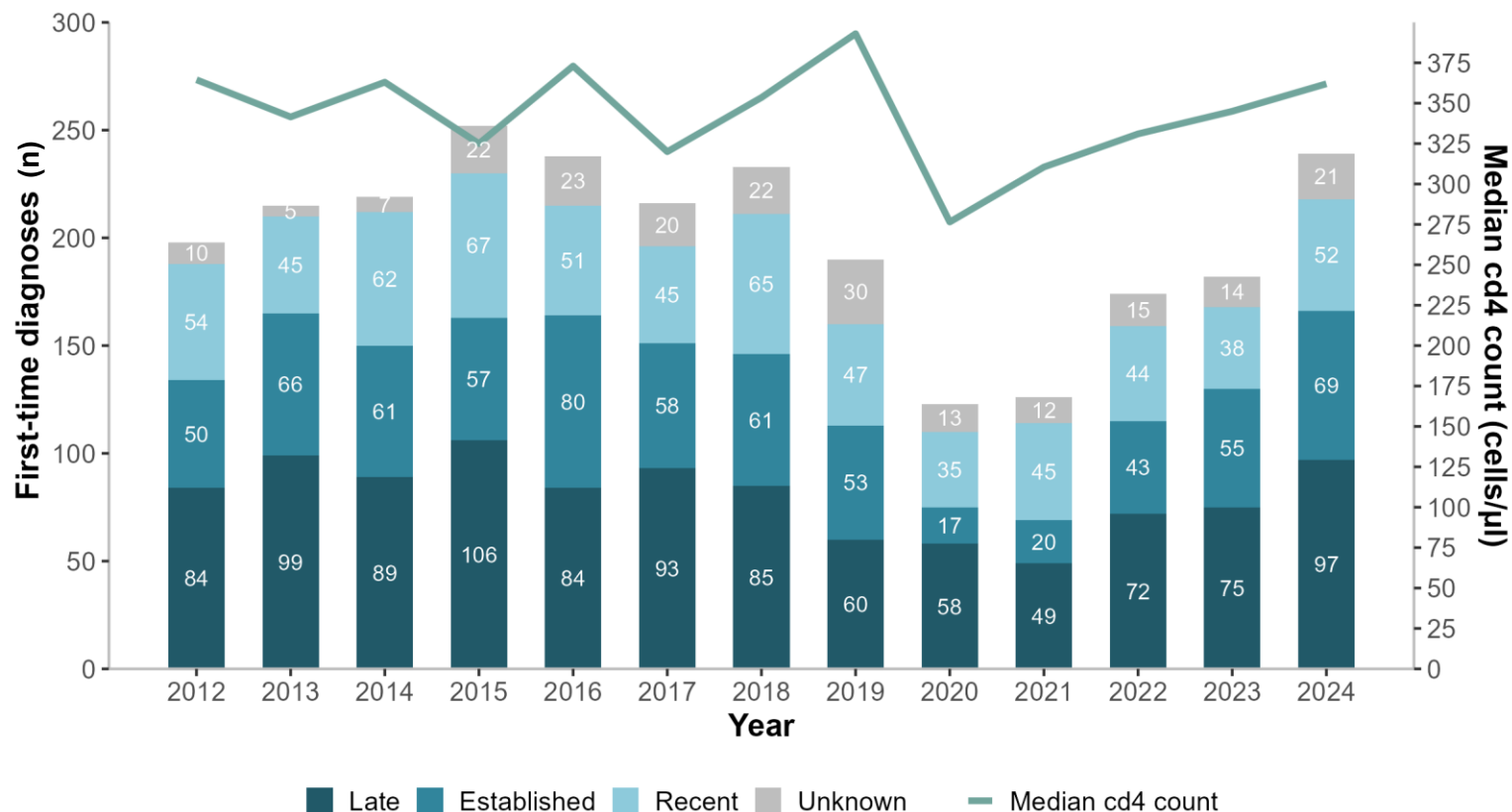


Figure 22. Number of HIV diagnoses in Ireland by stage of infection, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)



*First-time diagnoses: HIV diagnoses in Ireland excluding those with a previous HIV diagnosis and those whose previous history of HIV diagnosis is unknown



HIV diagnoses with recent, established or late-stage HIV infection by gender, age group, region of birth and route of transmission, 2024 (first-time diagnoses*)

In 2024:

- The highest number of **late diagnoses** was among men. While the **50+ age** group had the highest proportion of late diagnoses (52.6%), the total number in this group was relatively small.
- The highest number of **recent diagnoses** was among men and gbMSM. Groups with the highest proportion diagnosed with recent infection were people aged 20-29 years (39.1%) and people born in Latin America and Caribbean (35.9%). However, the total numbers in these groups were relatively small.

Further statistical analysis is planned to reliably identify groups with higher proportions diagnosed late.

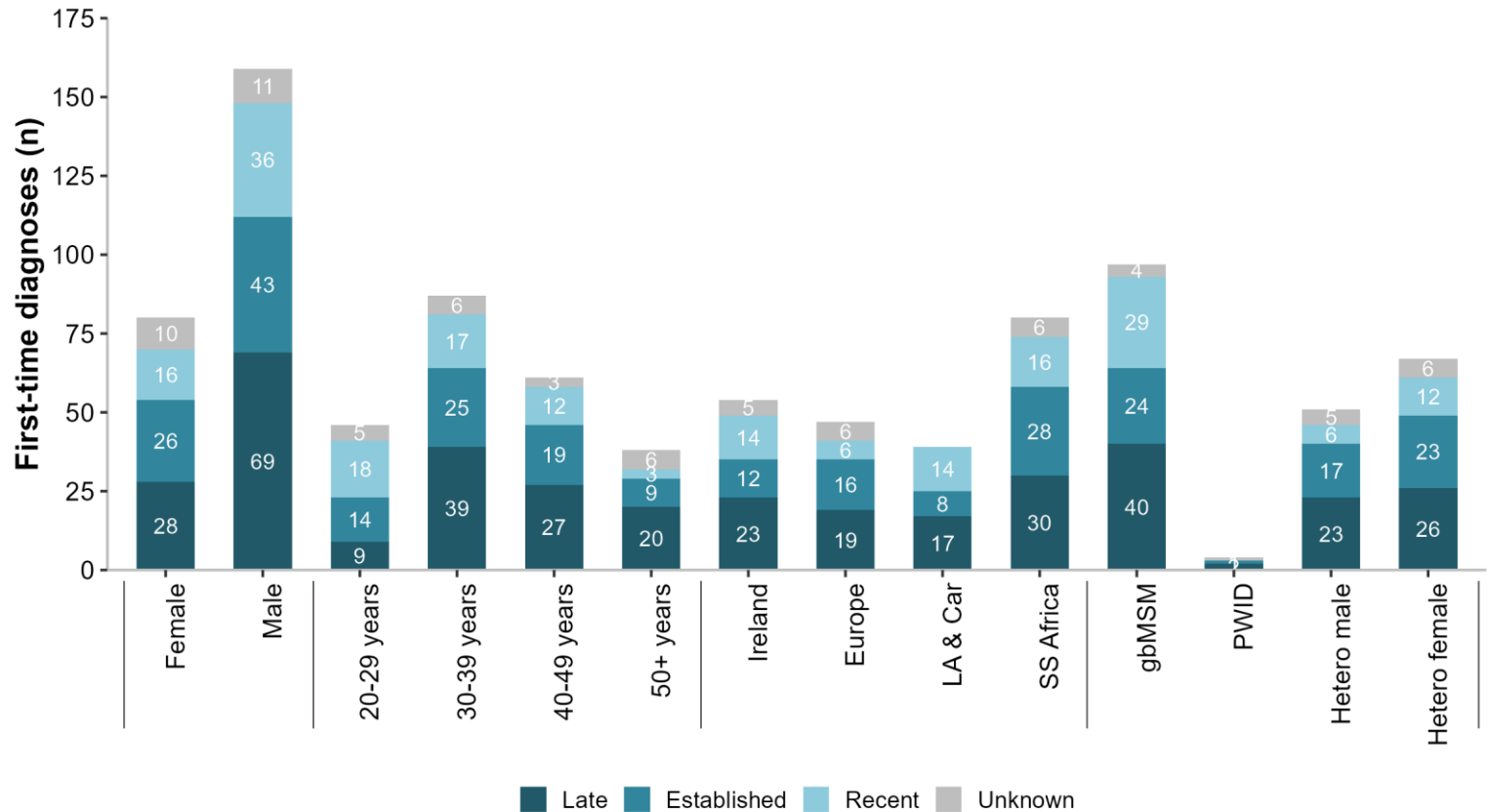


Figure 23. Number of HIV diagnoses with recent, established or late-stage HIV infection by gender, age group, region of birth and route of transmission, 2024 (first-time diagnoses)



Part B: Total HIV diagnoses



Definition: All HIV diagnoses in Ireland notified to Public Health (regardless of previous testing history)



HF Key points and implications of findings, total HIV diagnoses, 2024

- The total number of HIV diagnoses in Ireland remained relatively stable between 2015 and 2019, declined during the COVID-19 pandemic (2020–2021), and then increased markedly in 2022. This increase was sustained in 2023 and 2024.
- **The increase in total diagnoses was driven by a growing number of people with a previous HIV diagnosis abroad which reflects demographic changes and population growth during those years.** In 2024, 58% (n=577) of total HIV diagnoses were among individuals already known to be living with HIV, most of whom had been diagnosed abroad prior to arriving in Ireland. Among this group, **93% reported transferring their HIV care from another country**, and of those with known viral load, **90% were virally suppressed**.
- Prompt linkage to HIV care on arrival in Ireland is essential both for the individual's health and to prevent onward transmission. **Timely and effective HIV treatment, which is free and universally available in Ireland, enables people living with HIV to achieve life expectancy and healthy life expectancy comparable to the general population (individual clinical benefit).** It also prevents sexual transmission of HIV (U=U: Undetectable = Untransmittable), delivering a significant public health benefit at the population level.
- **Despite these advances, HIV remains a significant public health challenge in Ireland and globally.** Achieving the [United Nations Sustainable Development Goal \(3.3\)](#) to end AIDS by 2030 requires sustained and targeted efforts across prevention, testing, treatment and care.

HSE Trend in HIV diagnoses and rates (total diagnoses)

- **989** total diagnoses in 2024:
 - 24% (n=239) first-time diagnoses
 - 58% (n=577) previously known positive
 - 18% (n=173) unknown
- Rate increased in recent years following a steady trend between 2015 and 2019 and lower rates in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 pandemic
- Increase in recent years largely attributable to increase in diagnoses among people previously diagnosed with HIV outside Ireland
- Since 2022, people with a previous diagnosis accounted for the majority of diagnoses with a large increase in 2022 sustained in 2023 and 2024

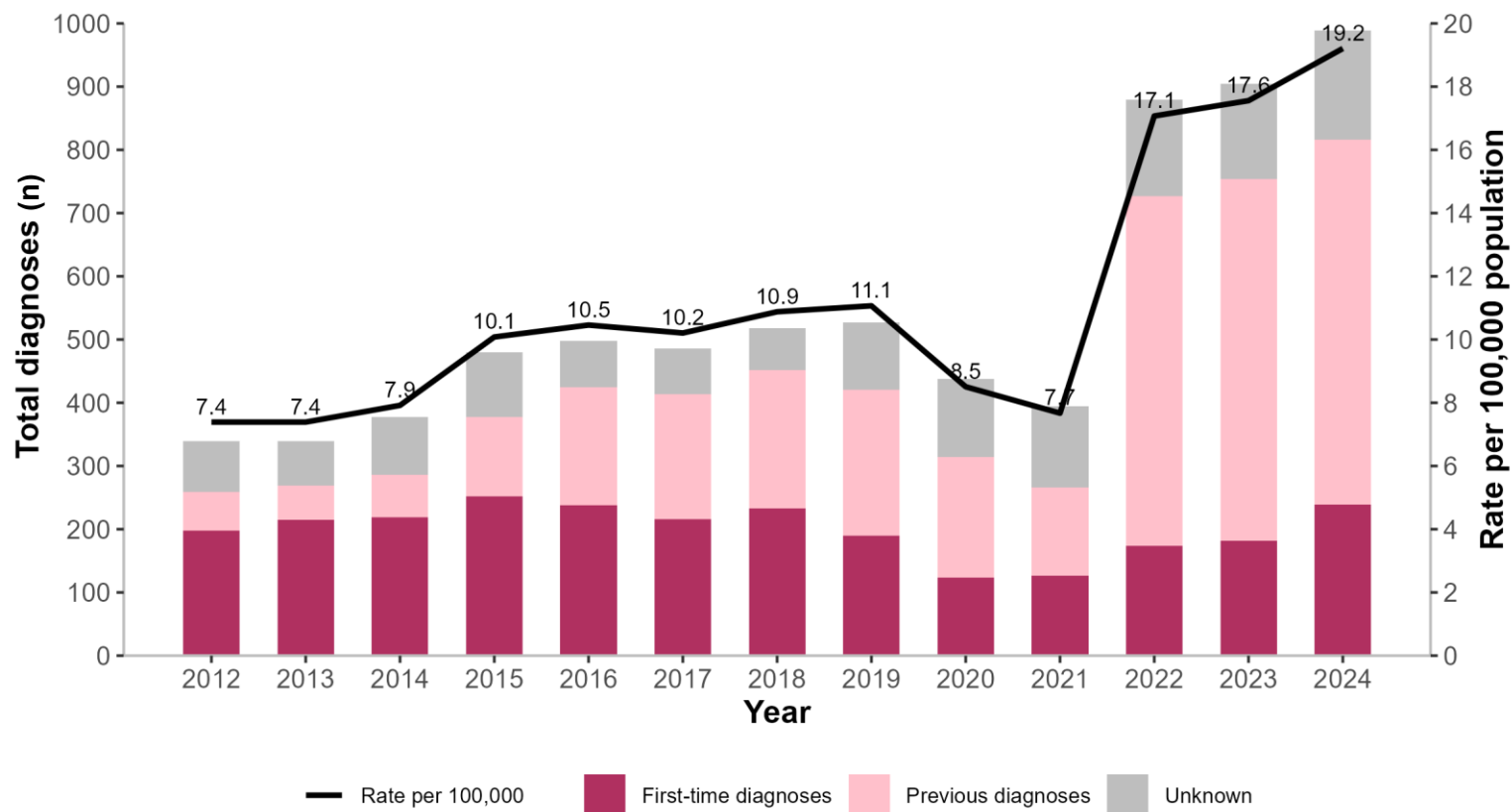


Figure 24. Number of HIV diagnoses and rate per 100,000 population in Ireland, 2012 to 2024 (total diagnoses)

HSE Trend in HIV diagnoses and rates in men and women (total diagnoses)

- In 2024, **60%** of total diagnoses were **among men**. Since 2022 people previously known to be living with HIV have accounted for the vast majority of diagnoses in both men and women. Since 2022, there has been a **steady increase in rates among women** while rates among men have remained stable

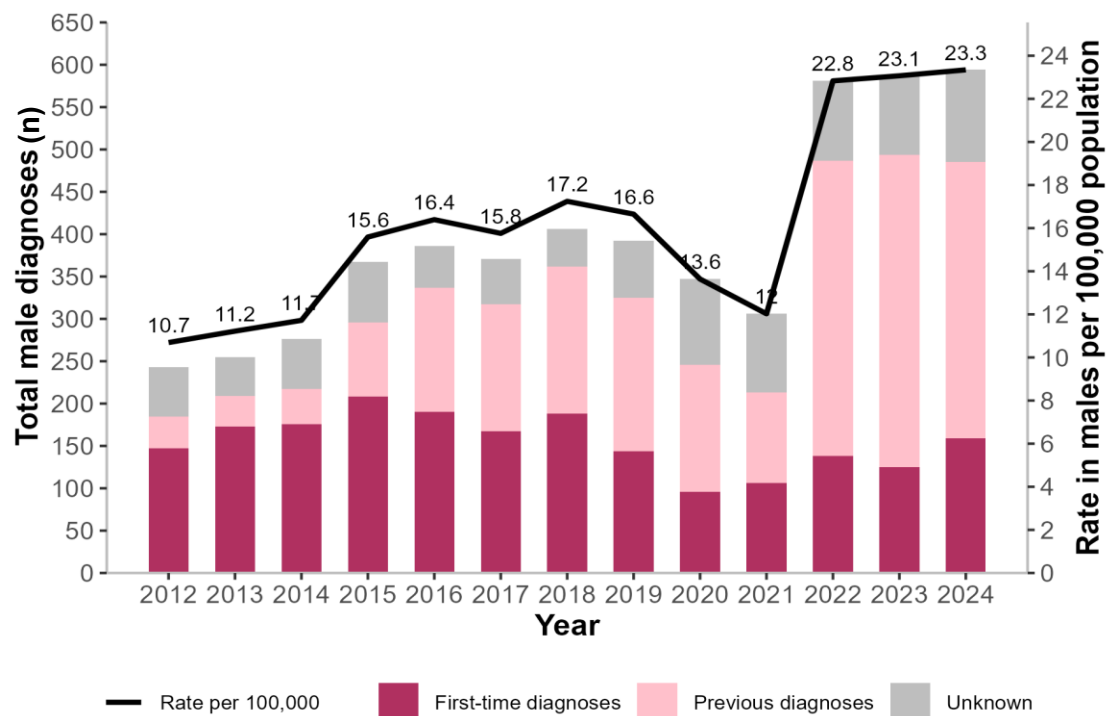


Figure 25. Number of HIV diagnoses and rate per 100,000 population in men in Ireland, 2012 to 2024 (total diagnoses)

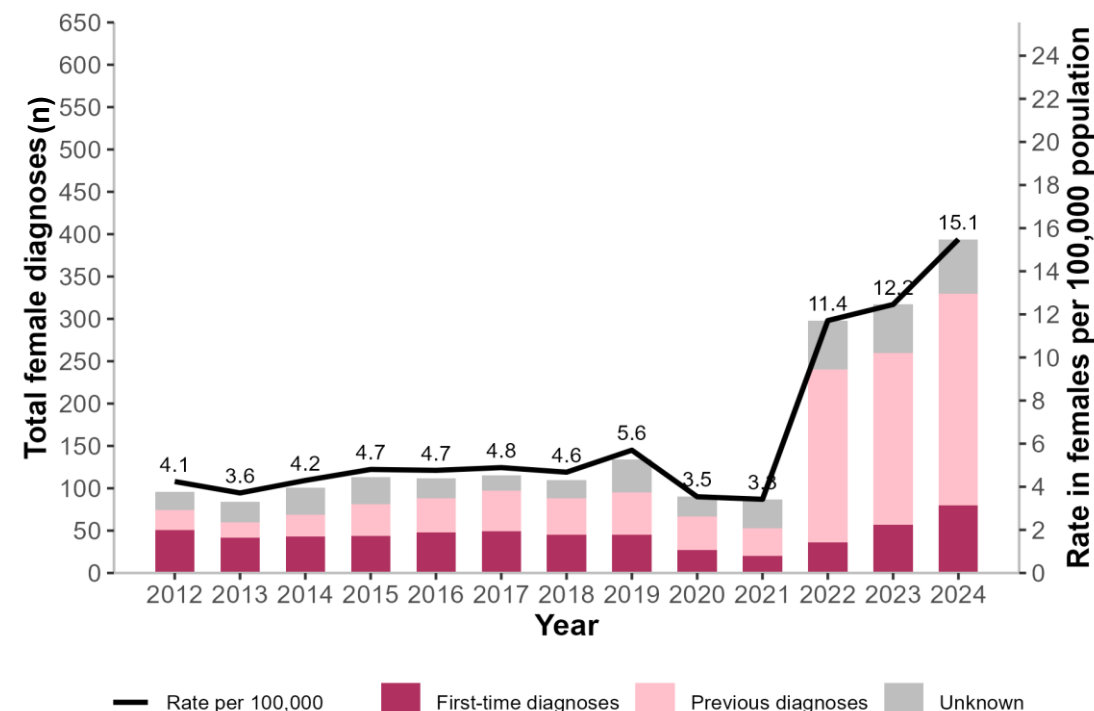


Figure 26. Number of HIV diagnoses and rate per 100,000 population in women in Ireland, 2012 to 2024 (total diagnoses)

HSE HIV rates by gender and age group, 2024 (total diagnoses)

In 2024:

- 5% in young people (aged 15-24 years)
- 76% aged 25-49 years
- 18% aged 50+ years
- In all age groups, except those aged 45-49 years, rate was higher in men compared to women
 - In men, highest rate in those aged 30 to 34 years
 - In women, highest rate in those aged 45 to 49 years

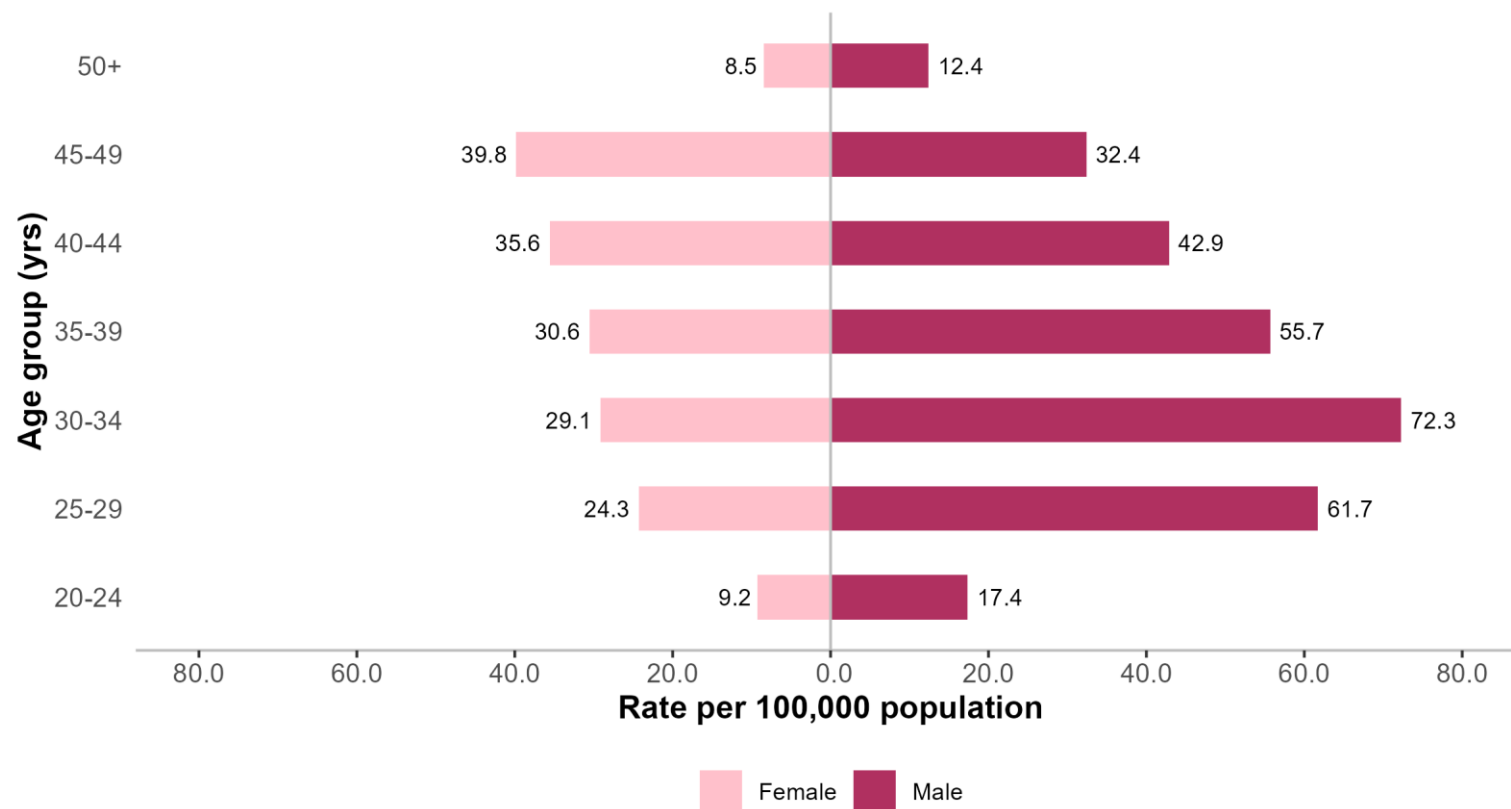


Figure 27. Rate of HIV per 100,000 population by gender and age group in Ireland, 2024 (total diagnoses)

HSE Trend in HIV diagnoses in gbMSM by previous history (total diagnoses)

- In 2024
 - There were 343 diagnoses in gbMSM among whom 68% (n=234) were already known to be living with HIV
 - gbMSM accounted for 35% of total diagnoses
- Since 2018, those with a previous diagnosis have accounted for the highest proportion all HIV diagnoses among gbMSM

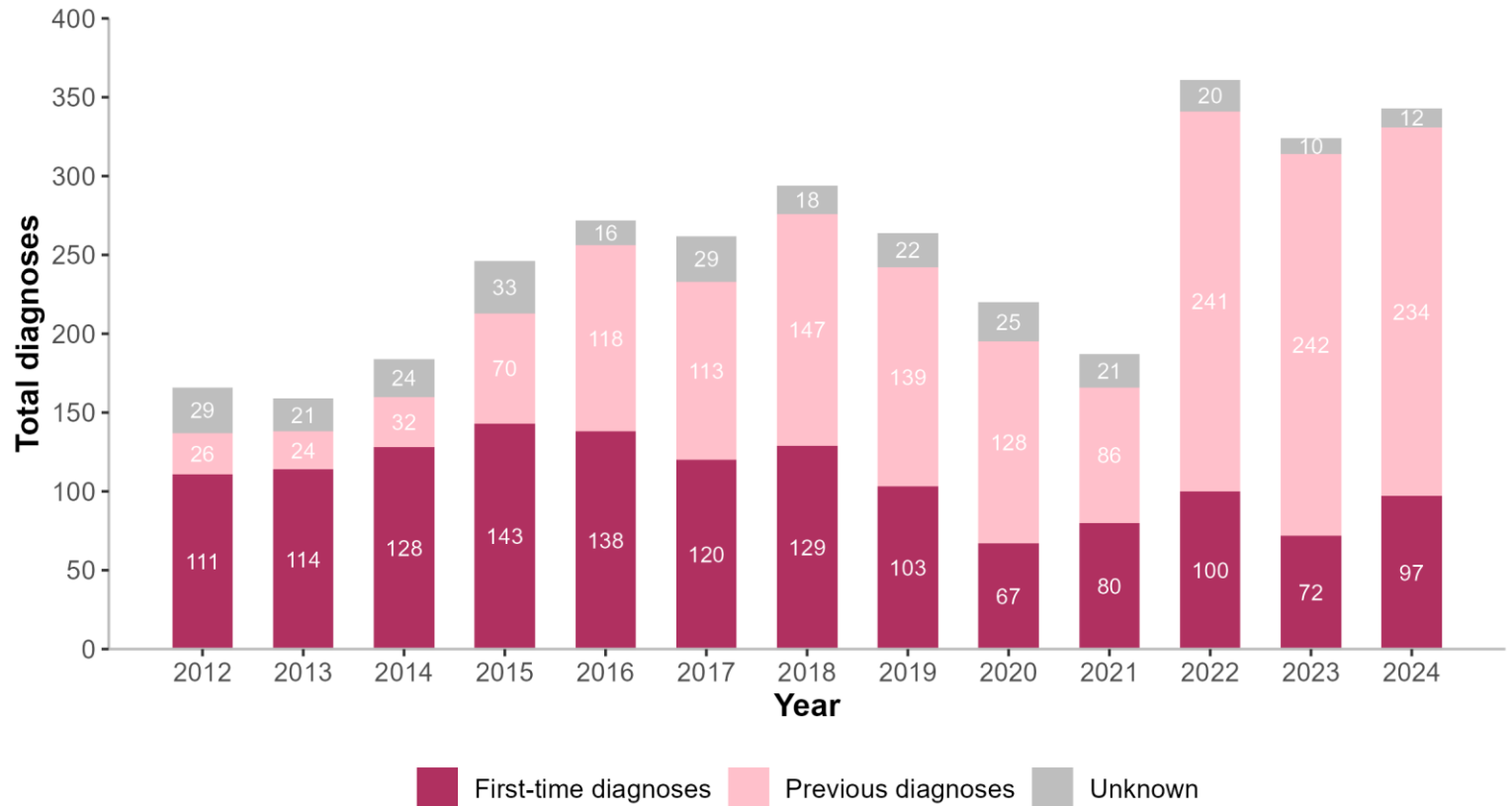


Figure 28. HIV diagnoses in gbMSM by history of previous diagnosis, 2012 to 2024 (total diagnoses)

Trend in HIV diagnoses in heterosexual women by previous history (total diagnoses)

- In 2024
 - There were 282 diagnoses in heterosexual women among whom 74% (n=210) were already known to be living with HIV
 - Heterosexual women accounted for 29% of total diagnoses
- Since 2019, those with a previous diagnosis have accounted for the highest proportion all HIV diagnoses among heterosexual women

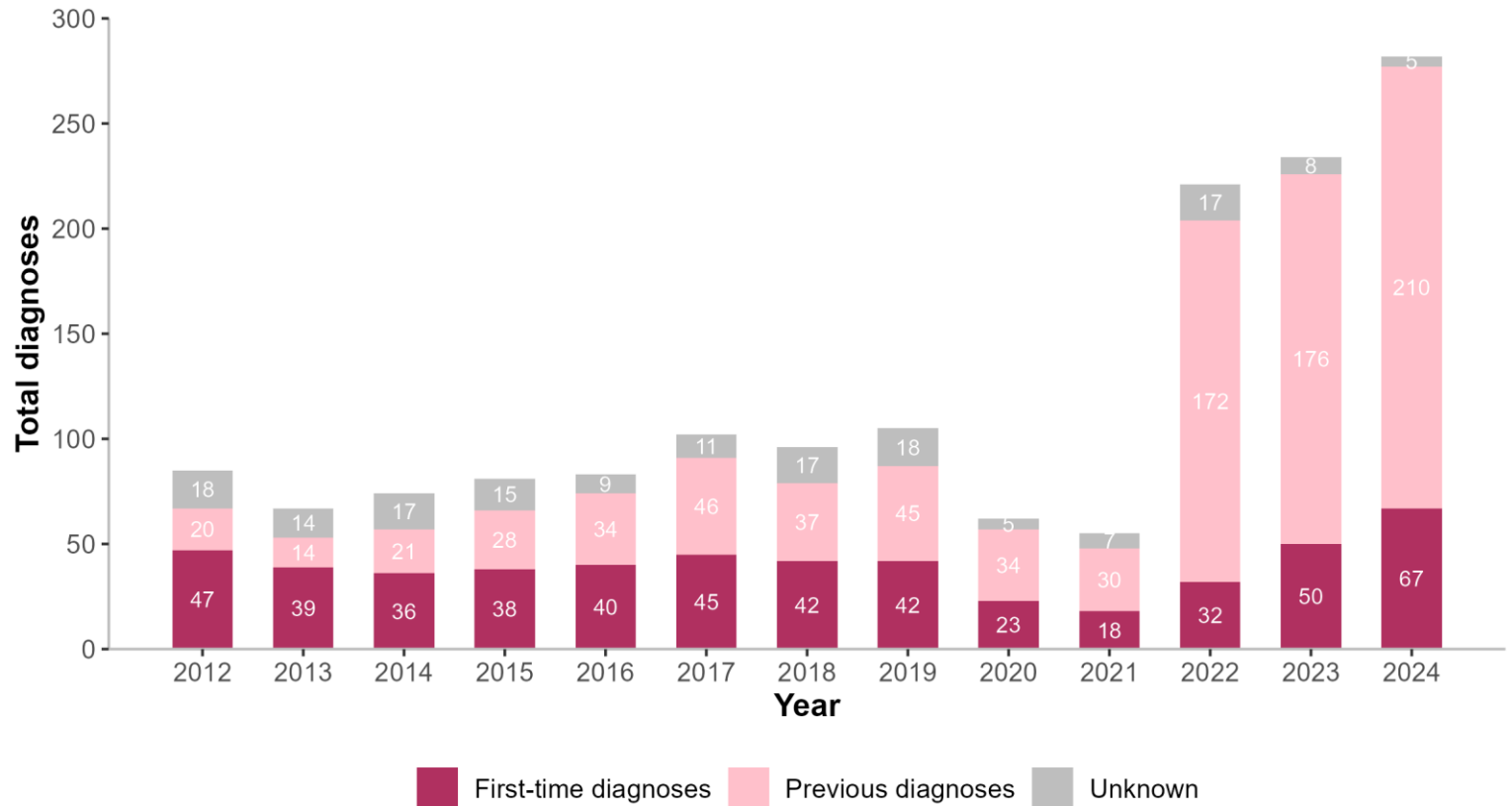


Figure 29. HIV diagnoses in heterosexual women by history of previous diagnosis, 2012 to 2024 (total diagnoses)

Trend in HIV diagnoses in heterosexual men by previous history (total diagnoses)

- In 2024
 - There were 133 diagnoses in heterosexual men among whom 58% (n=77) were already known to be living with HIV
 - Heterosexual men accounted for 13% of total diagnoses
- Since 2022, those with a previous diagnosis have accounted for the highest proportion all HIV diagnoses among heterosexual men

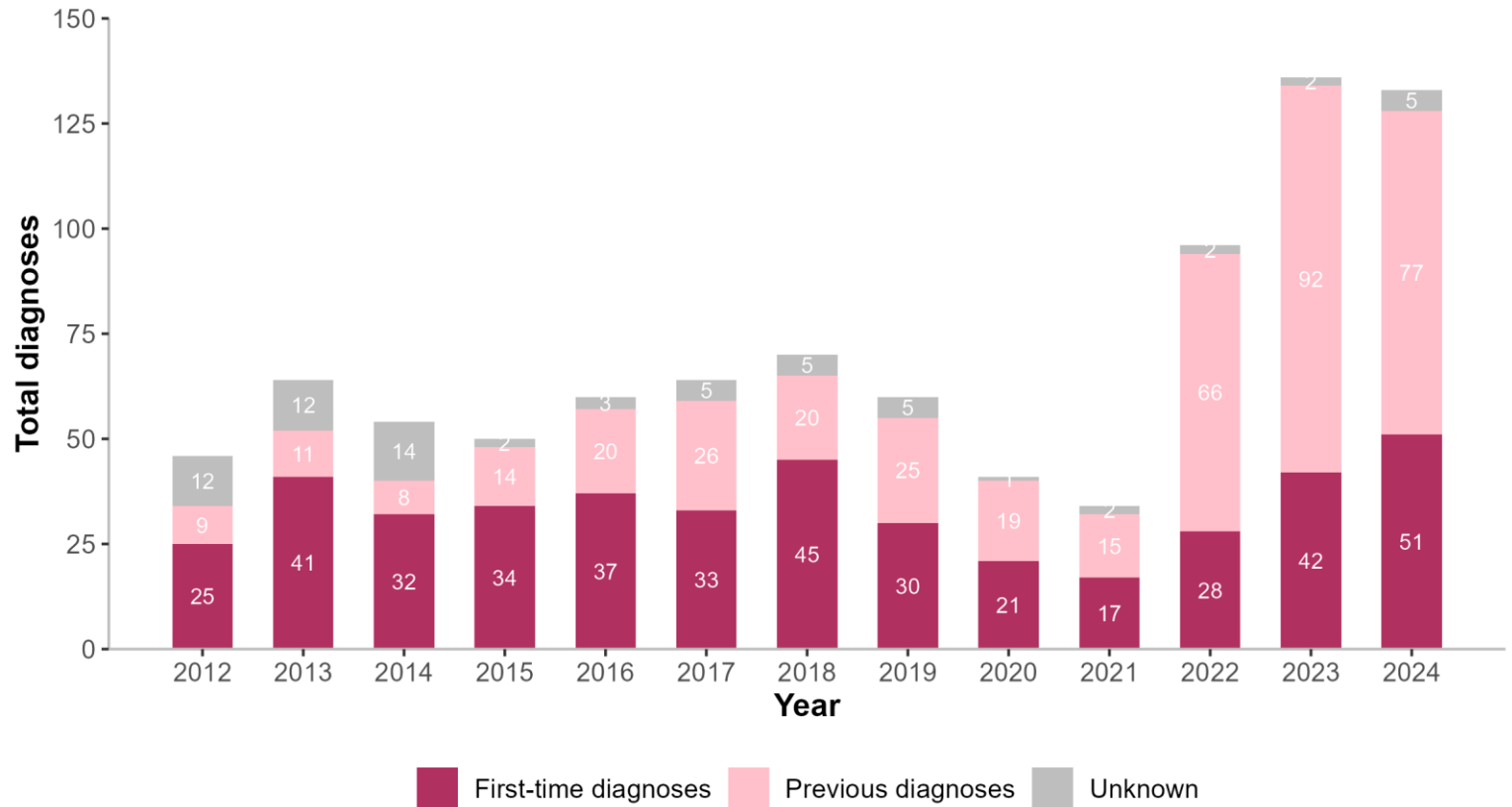


Figure 30. HIV diagnoses in heterosexual men by history of previous diagnosis, 2012 to 2024 (total diagnoses)



Trend in HIV diagnoses in people who inject drugs by previous history (total diagnoses)

- In 2024
 - There were 11 diagnoses in PWID among whom 64% (n=7) were already known to be living with HIV
 - PWID accounted for 1% of total diagnoses
- Since 2022, those with a previous diagnosis have accounted for the highest proportion all HIV diagnoses among PWID

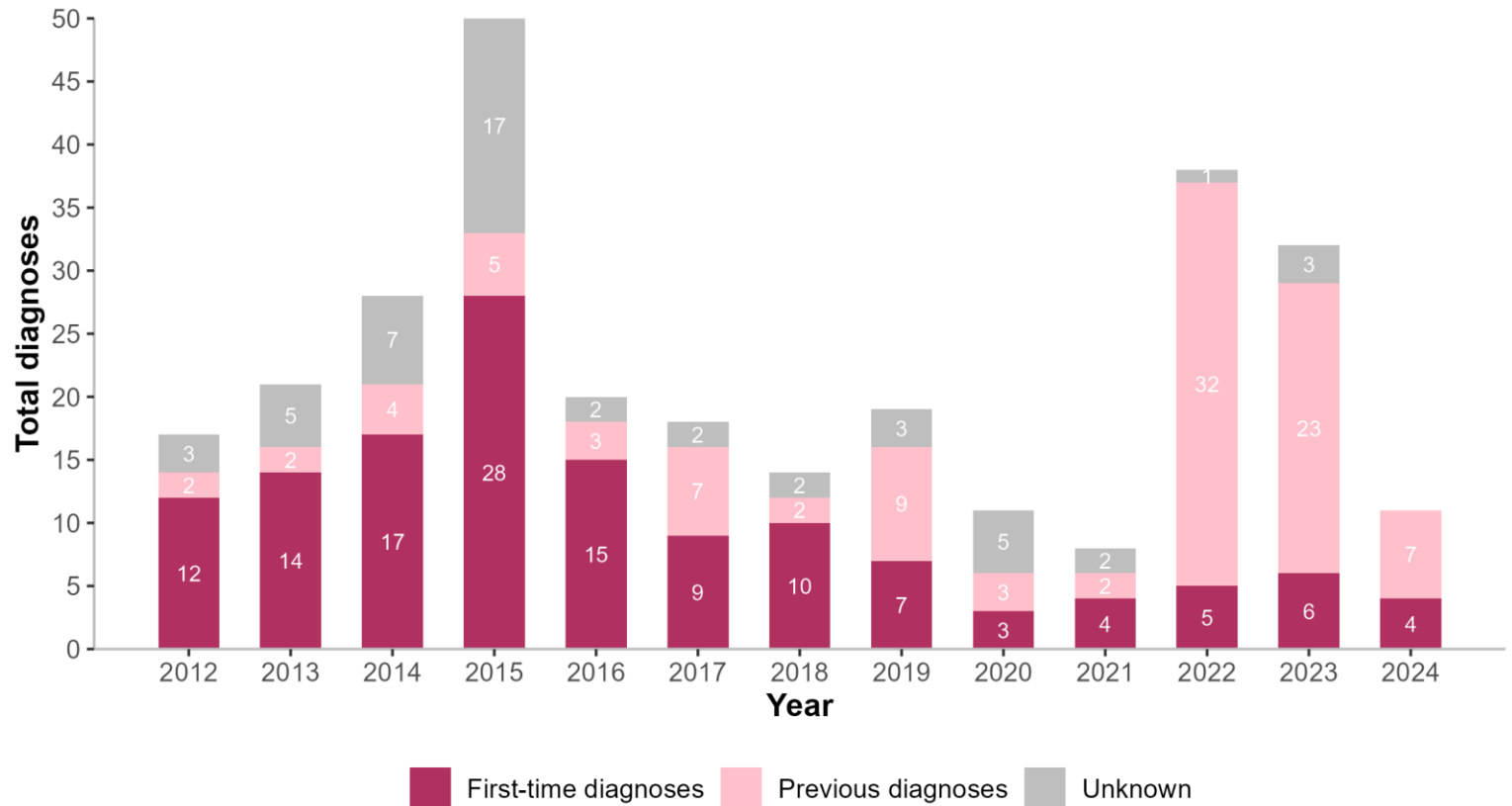


Figure 31. HIV diagnoses in PWID by history of previous diagnosis, 2012 to 2024 (total diagnoses)

Vertical transmission, 2024 (total diagnoses)

- There were 21 HIV notifications in 2024 where the probable route of transmission was attributed to **vertical transmission** defined as the transmission of HIV from a HIV positive mother to her child during pregnancy, labour, delivery or breastfeeding.
 - 11 notifications were in adults (aged 18+ years)
 - All were previously diagnosed outside of Ireland
 - Median age: 25 years (range: 18 years – 33 years)
 - 10 notifications were in children (aged 0-17 years)
 - 7 were previously diagnosed outside of Ireland
 - 3 were first-time diagnoses; the probable country of infection was outside Ireland for all

HSE Trend in HIV rates by region of birth (total diagnoses)

- In 2024:
 - 9% born in Ireland; **76% born outside Ireland**
 - The rate of HIV in those born outside Ireland was **32.6 times greater** than the rate in those born in Ireland
- The rate of HIV in those born in Ireland has been stable since 2012 while the rate of HIV in those born outside has increased past levels seen in pre-pandemic years (2012 to 2019)

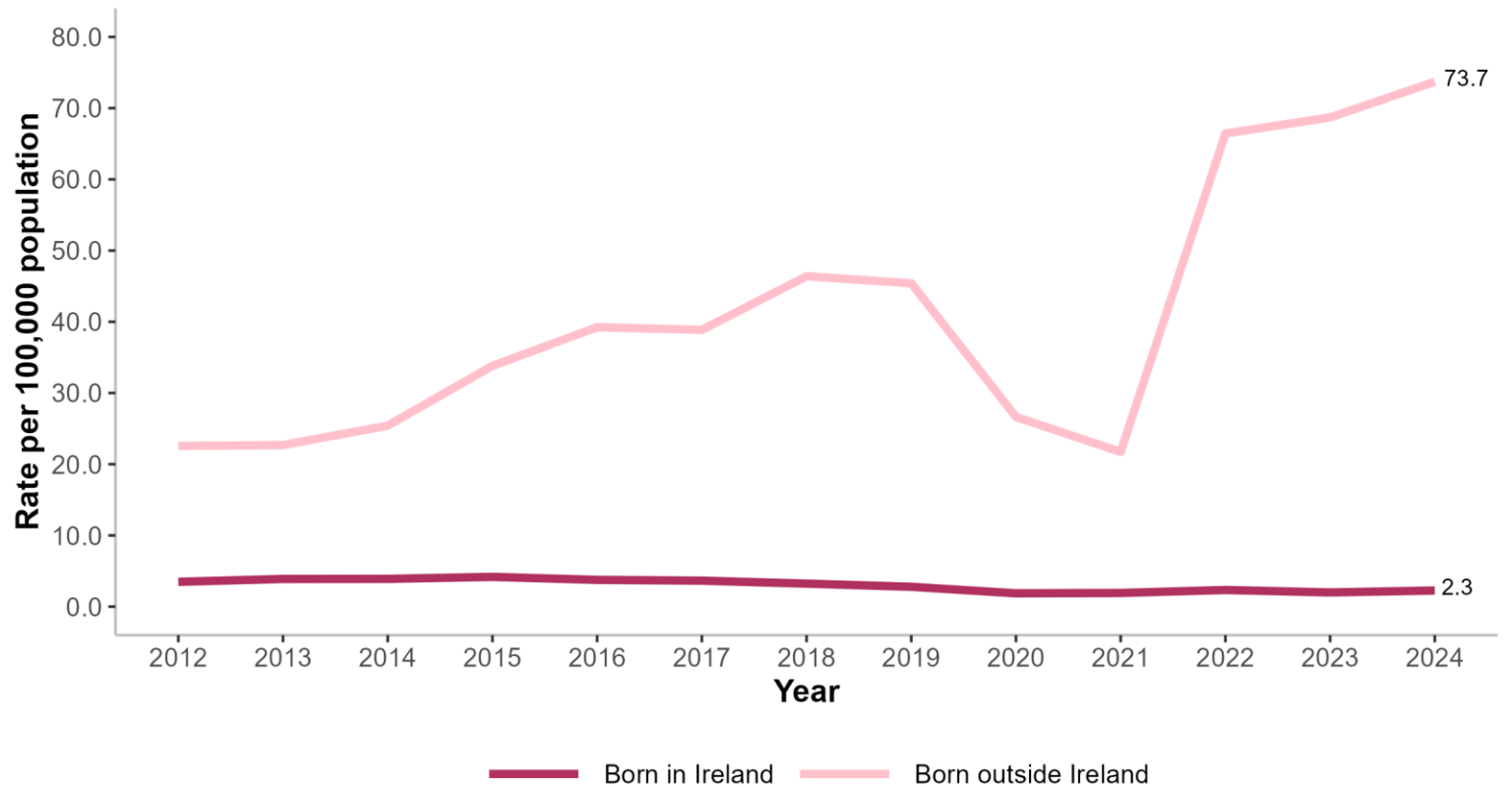


Figure 32. Rate of HIV per 100,000 population by region of birth, 2012 to 2024
(total diagnoses)

HSE Trend in HIV rates by region of birth (total diagnoses)

- Since 2023, highest rates in people originating from SSA

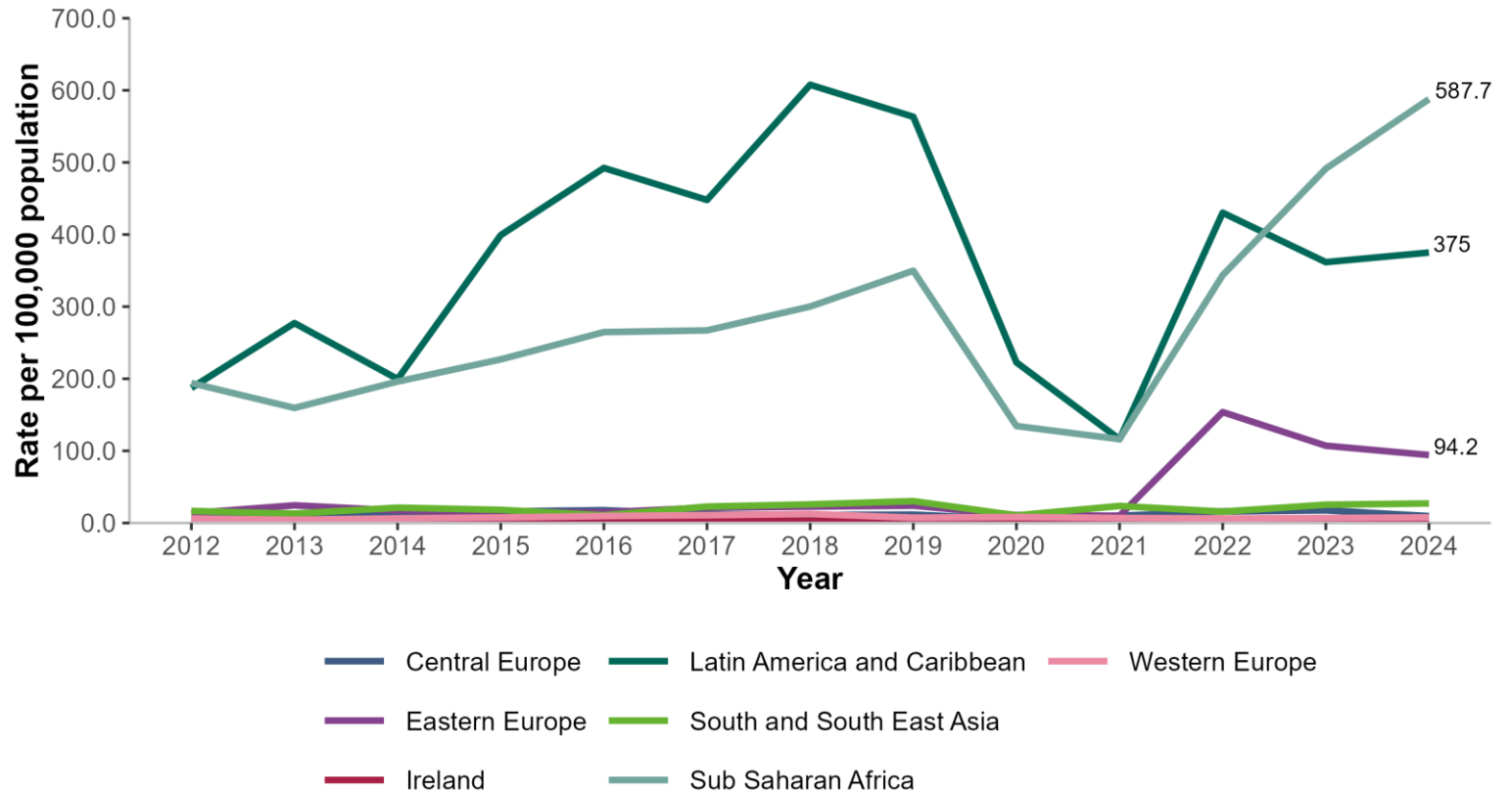


Figure 33. Rate of HIV per 100,000 population in Ireland by region of birth, 2024
(total diagnoses)

HSE Trend in HIV rates by HSE Health Region (total diagnoses)

- Compared to national rate, rates in 2024 were higher in HSE Dublin and Northeast and lower in HSE Midwest and HSE Dublin and South East

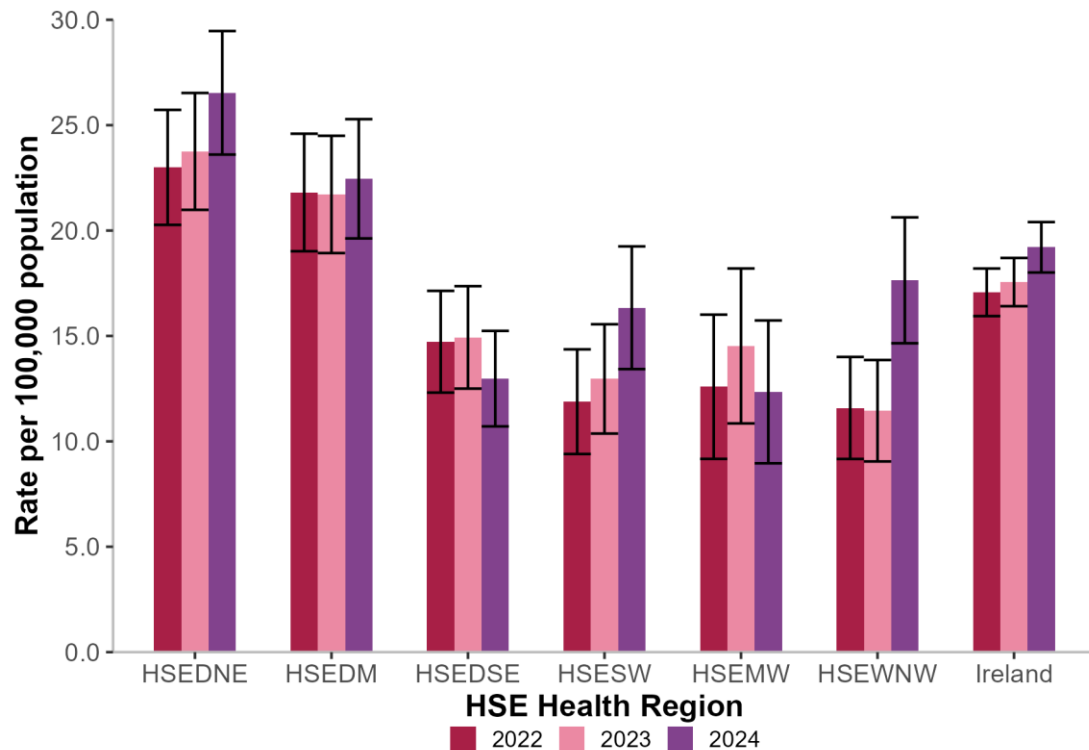


Figure 34. Rate of HIV per 100,000 population by HSE Health Region, 2022 to 2024 (total diagnoses)

- In 2024, in all HSE Health Regions, largest proportion of HIV diagnoses were among people who were already known to be living with HIV

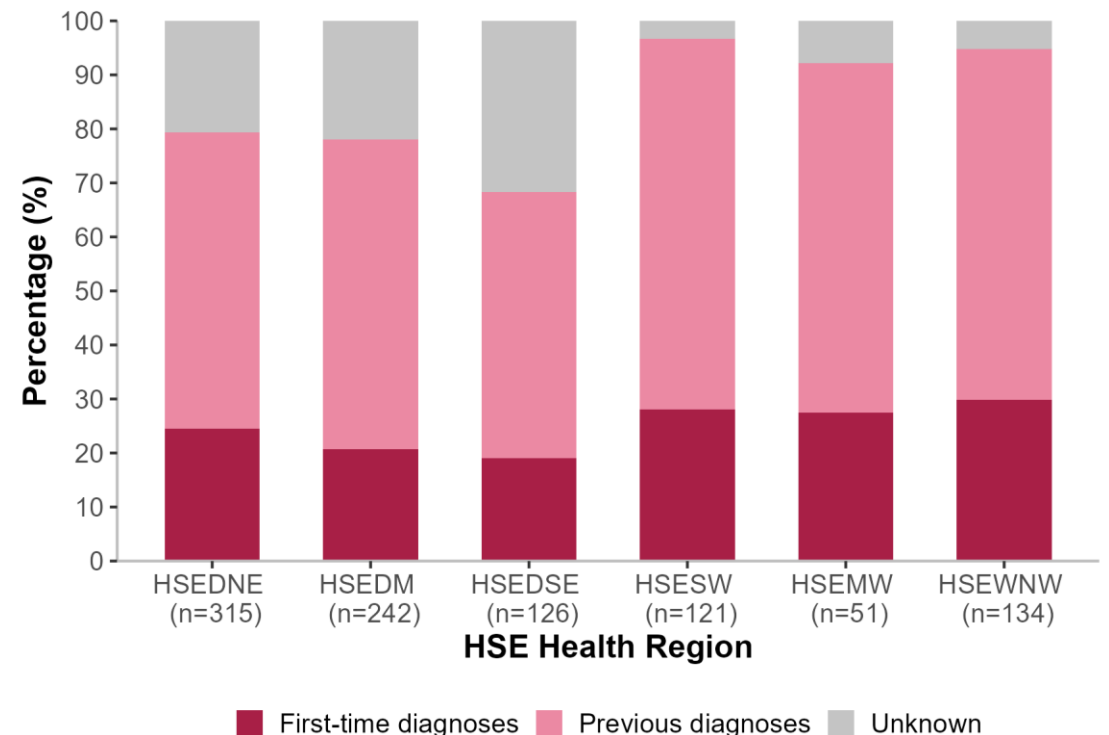


Figure 35. HIV diagnoses by HSE Health Region and history of previous diagnosis, 2024 (total diagnoses)

HSE HIV testing, 2024

Laboratory HIV testing

- 337,626 HIV tests* carried out in 13 laboratories in Ireland, a testing rate of 66 per 1,000 population**
 - 138,525 among females (53.1 per 1,000 population); 105,184 among males (41.3 per 1,000 population); 93,917 sex unknown.
Higher rate of testing in females reflects the HIV antenatal testing programme
- Number of tests in 2024 increased by 30% compared to the number of tests in 2023 (n=260,355). This increase was largely explained by the addition of tests from the HSE home testing service (seen below) in 2024 laboratory testing figures (not included in 2023 figures).

HSE Home STI testing service (www.sexualwellbeing.ie/hometesting)

- 71,662 home HIV tests carried out in 2024 (*personal communication: SHP*)
 - 39,283 among females; 31,140 among males; 637 among other/prefer not to say
- The number of home HIV tests increased by 25% compared to 2023 (n= 57,516)

*Excludes testing of blood donations;
Includes antenatal testing and HSE home STI testing service

**It is important to note that the calculated testing rates are likely to over-estimate the true rate of testing in the population as the numbers reported are not of individuals who have been tested but of tests performed and can include repeat tests on the same individual.

Community HIV testing

- For more information, see <https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/hivandaids/hivtesting/>

Antenatal HIV testing

- For more information, see [Antenatal HIV Testing - Health Protection Surveillance Centre](#)

HIV surveillance and notifications

- HIV is notifiable since 2011 under the Infectious Disease Regulations as per the [case definition](#).
- [HIV surveillance protocol](#) describes the roles and responsibilities of those involved in HIV surveillance in Ireland.
- The HIV surveillance system in Ireland captures new diagnoses of HIV which have been reported to Public Health. New notifications of HIV will include people who have their first positive HIV test ever, and those who are living with HIV, having previously had a positive HIV test outside of Ireland. It does not capture only new infections and therefore cannot measure incidence.
- Non-identifiable HIV data were extracted from CIDR on 18.09.2025 and were correct at the time of publication.
- 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.
- 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 access to sexual health and GP services and reduced testing opportunities.

Enhanced data

- The collection and review of [enhanced HIV 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 these numbers could change in future reports.
- HIV data for 2024 revealed some issues with data quality and completeness including differentiating first time HIV diagnoses from those previously diagnosed with HIV, as well as variables looking at probable route of transmission and region of origin of cases. Completed enhanced surveillance forms were received for 84% of HIV notifications in 2024 (similar to proportion in 2023 – 83%) and the proportion completed by HSE area ranged from 70% to 100% (as of 18/09/2024). Surveillance that is high quality, timely, detailed and comprehensive is vital for understanding and responding to the latest trends and features of the HIV epidemic in Ireland and to monitor the progress towards UNAIDS targets of zero new HIV infections by 2030.

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 2024 (www.cso.ie)
- Using Census data from 2022 as the denominator for rates may not accurately represent the population in 2024, given estimated increases in the size of the population since 2022 (of approximately 230,000). Results should be interpreted with this limitation in mind, as it may lead to an apparent slight increase in rates which may be artefactual.
- Population data on region of birth taken from Census and relates to the population who are usually resident and present in the state.
- To calculate rates among gbMSM, data from [Healthy Ireland survey 2015](#) (for men, gender of last sexual partner was a man 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)

Abbreviations

- gbMSM: gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men; PWID: People who inject drugs

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

More resources

- Further information on HIV can be found at www.hpsc.ie, www.sexualwellbeing.ie, and www.ecdc.europa.eu