



First-time HIV diagnoses, Ireland, 2024 Data Tables

Health Protection Surveillance Centre

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Definition of first-time HIV diagnoses:

New 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 2024 (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	238	5.0
2017	216	4.5
2018	233	4.9
2019	190	4.0
2020	123	2.4
2021	126	2.4
2022	174	3.4
2023	182	3.5
2024	239	4.6

Table 2: HIV diagnoses and notification rates by gender², 2012 to 2024 (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	190	8.1	48	2.0
2017	167	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	106	4.2	20	0.8
2022	138	5.4	36	1.4
2023	125	4.9	57	2.2
2024	159	6.2	80	3.1

¹ Population data were taken from: Census 2022 for the years 2020 to 2024; Census 2016 for years 2014 to 2019; and Census 2011 for 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 2024 (first-time diagnoses)

	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Total
2012	4.1	11.9	8.6	11.3	6.7	4.9	1.5	4.3
2013	4.3	12.2	10.9	9.9	7.9	5.2	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	1.9	5.0
2017	4.2	13.1	9.7	11.0	7.6	4.3	2.4	4.5
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	3.2	1.5	2.4
2022	2.3	8.5	13.5	6.5	7.0	3.7	1.2	3.4
2023	2.2	8.5	9.9	6.5	8.0	2.9	2.3	3.5
2024	2.8	11.2	13.2	11.2	8.3	7.2	2.2	4.6

Table 4: HIV notification rates in males by age group, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)

	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Total
2012	6.5	19.0	12.3	15.9	10.2	6.6	2.5	6.5
2013	6.9	21.3	17.5	15.4	12.6	7.3	3.4	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	3.7	8.1
2017	6.2	19.3	15.6	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	5.4	2.4	4.2
2022	3.7	15.6	22.4	11.5	11.0	3.8	2.1	5.4
2023	2.1	13.6	18.1	8.2	10.0	4.3	3.0	4.9
2024	4.3	12.2	21.2	15.8	11.5	7.0	3.3	6.2

Table 5: HIV notification rates in females by age group, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)

	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Total
2012	1.7	5.3	5.0	6.6	3.0	3.3	0.6	2.2
2013	1.7	3.7	4.5	4.4	3.0	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	2.0	3.3	3.7	0.3	1.4
2023	2.2	3.4	2.3	5.0	6.2	1.6	1.6	2.2
2024	1.3	10.1	5.8	7.0	5.2	7.4	1.3	3.1

Table 6: HIV notification rates by HSE Health Region and year, 2022 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)

	HSEDNE	HSEDM	HSEDSE	HSESW	HSEMW	HSEWNW	Total
2022	4.9	4.8	2.9	1.6	1.9	2.1	3.4
2023	4.1	5.0	3.3	2.0	2.2	3.0	3.5
2024	6.5	4.6	2.5	4.6	3.4	5.3	4.6

Table 7: HIV diagnoses by probable route of transmission and year, 2012 to 2024 (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	138	37	40	15	8	238
2017	120	33	45	9	9	216
2018	129	45	42	10	7	233
2019	103	30	42	7	8	190
2020	67	21	23	3	9	123
2021	80	17	18	4	7	126
2022	100	28	32	5	9	174
2023	72	42	50	6	12	182
2024	97	51	67	4	20	239

Table 8: HIV diagnoses by region of origin and year, 2012 to 2024 (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	0	219
2015	122	42	48	2	14	14	5	2	3	252
2016	101	58	36	7	16	11	3	3	3	238
2017	101	41	25	8	13	16	8	3	1	216
2018	91	52	44	9	10	12	10	4	1	233
2019	67	52	37	7	7	6	9	1	4	190
2020	47	24	28	4	5	5	5	1	4	123
2021	59	17	16	7	12	5	7	2	1	126
2022	65	37	43	6	10	3	4	4	2	174
2023	46	59	23	20	13	5	5	4	7	182
2024	54	80	39	31	10	6	6	5	8	239

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 2024 (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	118	34	14	1	3	13	4	3	48	238
2017	102	29	15	3	5	7	11	3	41	216
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	14	126
2022	84	22	15	2	1	2	3	2	43	174
2023	76	33	8	13	3	3	2	1	43	182
2024	84	36	12	14	3	4	6	3	77	239

Table 10: HIV diagnoses by region of origin and probable county of infection, 2012 to 2024 (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	47	65	22
2017	62	22	17	40	56	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	2	33	25	8
2022	48	6	11	36	42	29
2023	33	6	7	43	59	27
2024	28	13	13	53	69	56

Table 11: Characteristics of people with HIV in Ireland by probable route of transmission, 2024 (first-time diagnoses)

		gbMSM	Hetero Female	Hetero Male	Total ⁵
Total number of first-time diagnoses		97	67	51	239
Age	Median age of adults (years)	34	38	39	36
	Age range of adults (years)	18-71	22-66	21-69	18-71
	Young people (15-24)	8	3	5	18
	Older people (50+)	12	10	11	38
Coinfections (at time of HIV diagnosis)	Acute STI	22	2	2	28
	Chlamydia	6	2	1	9
	Gonorrhoea	7	0	0	7
	Early Infectious Syphilis	13	0	1	16
	Hepatitis B	4	4	3	12
	Hepatitis C	0	4	3	12
	TB	1	3	6	12
Stage of infection	Late	40	26	23	97
	Established	24	23	17	69
	Recent	29	12	6	52
	Unknown	4	6	5	21

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

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Technical Notes

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
- Case based data on HIV has been collected in Ireland since 2003, with all laboratory confirmed cases reported via the Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting (CIDR) system from 2012 onwards
- HIV surveillance system captures new diagnoses of HIV in Ireland 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 sexual health and GP services and reduced testing opportunities.

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 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

- 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. 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).
- 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 these 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 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/>