



Total HIV diagnoses, Ireland, 2024 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 history of a previous HIV diagnosis.

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Table 1: HIV diagnoses and notification rates¹ per 100,000 population, 2012 to 2024 (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	498	10.5
2017	486	10.2
2018	518	10.9
2019	527	11.1
2020	438	8.5
2021	395	7.7
2022	879	17.1
2023	904	17.6
2024	989	19.2

Table 2: HIV diagnoses and notification rates by gender², 2012 to 2024 (total diagnoses)

	Male		Female	
	N	Rate per 100,000	N	Rate per 100,000
2012	243	10.7	96	4.1
2013	255	11.2	84	3.6
2014	276	11.7	101	4.2
2015	367	15.6	113	4.7
2016	386	16.4	112	4.7
2017	371	15.8	115	4.8
2018	406	17.2	110	4.6
2019	392	16.6	134	5.6
2020	347	13.6	90	3.5
2021	306	12.0	87	3.3
2022	581	22.8	298	11.4
2023	587	23.1	317	12.2
2024	594	23.3	394	15.1

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 (total diagnoses)

	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Total
2012	6.4	18.0	19.5	16.7	11.2	8.5	2.4	7.4
2013	6.7	16.9	17.5	14.8	13.9	9.2	3.1	7.4
2014	7.6	29.6	22.4	15.7	11.2	8.6	2.2	7.9
2015	6.8	31.6	30.9	24.1	15.9	12.3	3.0	10.1
2016	6.8	29.6	29.8	27.7	16.2	15.0	3.2	10.5
2017	7.1	34.6	26.8	21.1	18.7	8.3	4.8	10.2
2018	6.6	32.6	33.2	21.1	14.8	17.5	4.8	10.9
2019	6.8	41.4	27.1	23.1	20.1	12.0	4.4	11.1
2020	4.0	24.7	32.8	20.9	11.2	9.9	3.9	8.5
2021	3.7	23.3	26.2	16.7	8.3	13.9	3.8	7.7
2022	8.2	40.6	62.6	39.2	34.7	24.1	6.4	17.1
2023	7.4	37.9	56.9	42.6	36.0	24.4	8.6	17.6
2024	8.4	42.9	50.0	42.6	39.1	36.1	10.4	19.2

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

	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Total
2012	8.9	27.6	26.7	23.0	16.8	11.9	4.2	10.7
2013	8.9	28.2	25.7	21.4	21.6	13.9	5.4	11.2
2014	10.9	43.4	32.9	22.5	17.5	13.5	4.0	11.7
2015	9.6	48.9	49.7	35.1	25.9	21.5	4.9	15.6
2016	9.9	51.6	47.9	38.2	27.6	22.7	5.7	16.4
2017	11.6	60.6	42.2	28.8	24.2	13.5	8.0	15.8
2018	10.9	55.8	50.8	31.9	22.5	28.3	8.3	17.2
2019	10.6	64.7	46.2	31.9	27.6	16.6	7.0	16.6
2020	7.0	44.1	55.4	31.1	16.5	14.0	6.4	13.6
2021	7.0	41.4	42.4	24.0	12.5	19.4	6.0	12.0
2022	11.9	68.5	94.1	48.0	43.9	25.9	7.8	22.8
2023	8.8	63.8	91.0	55.7	37.9	23.2	11.3	23.1
2024	10.4	61.7	72.3	55.7	42.9	32.4	12.4	23.3

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

	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Total
2012	3.8	9.1	12.6	10.4	5.5	5.2	0.8	4.1
2013	4.5	6.4	9.5	8.2	6.1	4.6	0.9	3.6
2014	4.2	16.4	12.7	9.1	5.0	3.7	0.5	4.2
2015	3.9	15.1	13.8	13.6	6.1	3.1	1.2	4.7
2016	3.5	8.5	13.2	17.6	5.0	7.3	0.9	4.7
2017	2.5	9.9	12.7	13.6	13.3	3.1	1.7	4.8
2018	1.8	10.5	16.4	10.6	7.2	6.7	1.6	4.6
2019	2.8	19.1	9.5	14.6	12.2	7.3	2.0	5.6
2020	0.9	5.4	11.6	11.5	6.2	5.3	1.5	3.5
2021	0.3	5.4	10.5	10.0	3.8	8.5	1.8	3.3
2022	4.4	12.8	33.2	31.1	26.1	22.3	5.0	11.4
2023	6.0	12.1	25.0	30.6	34.1	25.5	6.1	12.2
2024	6.3	24.3	29.1	30.6	35.6	39.8	8.5	15.1

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

	HSEDNE	HSEDM	HSEDSE	HSESW	HSEMW	HSEWNW	Total
2022	23.0	21.8	14.7	11.9	12.6	11.6	17.1
2023	23.8	21.7	14.9	13.0	14.5	11.5	17.6
2024	26.5	22.5	13.0	16.3	12.3	17.6	19.2

Table 7: HIV diagnoses by probable route of transmission and year, 2012 to 2024 (total diagnoses)

	gbMSM ³	Heterosexual males	Heterosexual females	PWID ⁴	Unk/other	Total
2012	166	46	85	17	25	339
2013	159	64	67	21	28	339
2014	184	54	74	28	37	377
2015	246	50	81	50	53	480
2016	272	60	83	20	63	498
2017	262	64	102	18	40	486
2018	294	70	96	14	43	518
2019	264	60	105	19	79	527
2020	220	41	62	11	104	438
2021	187	34	55	8	111	395
2022	361	96	221	38	163	879
2023	324	136	234	32	178	904
2024	343	133	282	10	221	989

Table 8: HIV diagnoses by region of origin and year, 2012 to 2024 (total diagnoses)

	Ireland	Sub Saharan Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Eastern Europe	Central Europe	Western Europe	South and South East Asia	Other	Unk	Total
2012	131	90	25	10	13	21	9	5	35	339
2013	146	74	37	18	15	15	7	8	19	339
2014	140	83	45	13	23	22	14	6	31	377
2015	150	96	90	11	29	26	12	10	56	480
2016	135	112	111	11	32	33	7	12	45	498
2017	131	113	101	16	22	37	15	11	40	486
2018	116	127	137	17	20	43	17	15	26	518
2019	100	148	127	18	21	25	20	9	59	527
2020	74	81	117	11	10	31	12	10	92	438
2021	77	70	61	10	20	26	27	7	97	395
2022	94	207	226	155	32	24	18	14	109	879
2023	80	296	190	108	35	26	29	15	125	904
2024	91	354	197	95	19	29	31	26	147	989

Table 9: HIV diagnoses by history of previous HIV diagnosis and year, 2012 to 2024 (total diagnoses)

	First-time diagnoses	Previously positive	Unknown	Total
2012	198	61	80	339
2013	215	54	70	339
2014	219	67	91	377
2015	252	125	103	480
2016	238	187	73	498
2017	216	198	72	486
2018	233	219	66	518
2019	190	231	106	527
2020	123	191	124	438
2021	126	140	129	395
2022	174	553	152	879
2023	182	572	150	904
2024	239	577	173	989

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

⁴ PWID: People who inject drugs

Table 10: Summary of HIV diagnoses in Ireland by history of previous HIV diagnosis, 2024 (total diagnoses)

		First-time diagnoses	Previously positive	Unknown
Total number of diagnoses		239	577	173
Gender	Males	159	326	109
	Females	80	250	64
	Male to female ratio	2.0	1.3	1.7
Age	Median age of adult cases (years)	36	39	42
	Age range of adult cases (years)	18-71	18-71	19-74
	Young people 15-24 years	18	27	9
	Older people (50+)	38	96	43
Probable route of transmission	gbMSM	97	234	12
	Heterosexual	118	287	10
	PWID	4	6	0
	Vertical transmission	3	19	0
	Other	3	6	0
	Unknown	14	25	151
Region of birth	Ireland	54	25	12
	Sub Saharan Africa	80	258	16
	Latin America and Caribbean	39	153	5
	Eastern Europe	31	59	5
	Central Europe	10	9	0
	Western Europe	6	22	1
	South and South East Asia	6	24	1
	Other	6	20	0
	Unknown	7	7	133
HSE Health Region	HSEDNE	77	173	65
	HSEDM	50	139	53
	HSEDSE	24	62	40
	HSESW	34	83	4
	HSEMW	14	33	4
	HSEWNW	40	87	7

Table 11: Completeness of HIV data, 2019 to 2024

		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Percentage of HIV notifications with a completed enhanced surveillance form		82	76	69	84	86	84
Key variable completion rate	Gender	99.8	99.8	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.9
	Age group	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
	Probable route of transmission	86.0	77.2	73.7	84.2	82.5	80.8
	Region of birth	88.8	79.0	75.4	87.6	86.2	85.1
	Previous history	79.9	71.7	67.3	82.7	83.4	82.5
	CD4 count	69.1	67.4	61.0	76.5	78.9	74.8

Table 12: Total number of HIV tests performed in laboratories⁵ in Ireland, 2019 to 2024

	Total number of HIV tests performed	Testing rate ⁶ per 1,000 population
2019	247,490	52.0
2020	206,394	40.1
2021	224,194	43.5
2022	243,870	47.4
2023	260,355	50.6
2024	337,626	66.0

⁵ Laboratories which provide HIV testing data: 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; Cork University Hospital; Enfer Medical. Inclusion of data from Enfer Medical since 2024.

⁶ Population data were taken from Census 2022 for the years 2020 to 2023 and Census 2016 for 2019.

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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/>