# 2024 ANNUAL HIV SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY REPORT

## Bureau of Epidemiology

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pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

# Helpful and Contact Information

The Annual HIV Surveillance Summary is prepared by the
Bureau of Epidemiology
Pennsylvania Department of Health

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The data provided in the tables, figures, and maps are based on HIV reports received through March 31, 2025. Expanded analysis of data presented in the Annual HIV Surveillance Summary and other HIV data may be requested by sending email to c-hivepi@pa.gov or by telephone/fax to our office at 717-787-3350 (Tel) or 717-772-6975 (fax).



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## A Special Note for the Readers of Pennsylvania HIV Surveillance Report
## Explanation for Changes in the Annual HIV Surveillance Summary Report

This note is intended to inform readers of changes that were introduced in the Pennsylvania Annual Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Surveillance Summary Report since the 2021 report. These changes are intended to present HIV surveillance data in a format that reflects an evolving understanding of and efforts to end the HIV epidemic by 2030. Format changes were made to reflect the way HIV is viewed and to make this report more understandable to a wider audience. This report provides additional information about the estimated number of people living with HIV disease and the characteristics of both people newly diagnosed with HIV and those living with HIV. We present the age at diagnosis and current ages in categories that are consistent with reports from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA). We also use racial/ethnicity designations that are consistent with CDC and HRSA reports, and we added some information about concurrent diagnosis of HIV and Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

In 2002, Pennsylvania promulgated public health regulations revising the reportability of adult and pediatric AIDS, adding HIV, CD4 count (<200 cells/uL or <14%), detectable viral load, and perinatal exposure to HIV. In addition, in October 2020, Pennsylvania's disease reporting regulations were changed to mandate the reporting of all CD4 and HIV viral load laboratory results. Prior to this time, only CD4 test results less than 200 cells (14%) and detectable viral load results were required to be reported to the Pennsylvania Department of Health (PADOH).

The CDC recognizes HIV disease as a condition with varying degrees of severity. The case definition for adults and adolescents (i.e., persons aged ≥13 years) is slightly different than for children under the age of 13. These case definitions are intended for public health surveillance only and not as a guide for clinical diagnosis. The most recent revision to the HIV disease case definition was published by CDC in 2014.[1]

Consequently, any comparison of this report to previous years should take into account these differences.

Questions and comments can be directed to
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# Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| AIDS | Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome |
| CDC | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention |
| eHARS | enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System |
| HAART | Highly Active Antiretroviral Treatment |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency virus |
| HRSA | Health Resources and Services Administration |
| IDU | Injection drug use |
| IHPCP | Integrated HIV prevention and care plan |
| MSM | Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men |
| NIR | No identified risk |
| NRR | No risk reported |
| PA | Pennsylvania |
| PADOH | Pennsylvania Department of Health |
| PA-NEDSS | Pennsylvania National Electronic Disease Surveillance System |
| PLWH | People living with HIV |
| SC-FHCCP | Southcentral- Family Health Council of Central PA |
| SPBP | Special Pharmaceuticals Benefits Program |
| STD | Sexually transmitted disease(s) |
| SW-JHF | Southwest- Jewish Healthcare Foundation |

## Note About the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Surveillance of HIV Disease

The COVID-19 pandemic in the United States led to disruptions in HIV testing services and access to clinical services throughout 2020 and 2021. This disruption resulted in a steep, single-year decline in new HIV diagnoses in 2020 of approximately 21% fewer diagnoses compared to 2019. In 2021, Pennsylvania (PA) witnessed approximately 8% fewer diagnoses of HIV disease compared to 2019. This decline in newly diagnosed HIV disease is thought to be attributed to declines in testing caused by less frequent visits to health centers, reduced outreach services, and shifting of public health staff to COVID-19 response activities. Given these disruptions, data for 2020 and 2021 should be interpreted with caution. Trends that include 2020 and 2021 are not discussed in the commentary sections of this report although data are presented for HIV diagnoses. COVID-19 disruptions in HIV testing and care in 2020 and 2021 also made estimation of incidence, prevalence, and knowledge of HIV diagnostic status challenging.

With the end of the federal COVID-19 Public Health Emergency in May 2023, it is critical that we continue our work to expand and improve HIV prevention, care, and treatment for groups who could most benefit, including transgender persons, Black/African American women, and gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men. We will continue our work to improve access to prevention services for people who inject drugs, a population for whom progress continues to be threatened by the nation's opioid and stimulant epidemics. Getting back on track with prevention, surveillance and care services will require scale-up of strategies to optimize health and close gaps in HIV prevention, care, and treatment.

## Note About Data Suppression

Restricting the release of HIV disease data for public health use, often referred to as data suppression, refers to various approaches that data scientists, statisticians, epidemiologists, and data analysts use to limit unintended disclosure of confidential information and eliminate misuse and misinterpretation of results. Some factors are considered when suppressing data released for public health use. These include population size used as the numerator or denominator or the type of information that might inadvertently identify an individual in a small population, such as sex, gender, race, ethnicity, age, or HIV transmission mode. Suppression could be primary or secondary/complementary. In primary suppression, there is direct suppression of cells, rows, or columns with small counts of less than five. A secondary suppression will be required if primary suppression fails to protect confidentiality. The cells that will be secondarily suppressed do not need to have small data counts but will serve as an additional protection layer for cells with small counts. Cells in this report that are suppressed are identified with a dash (-).

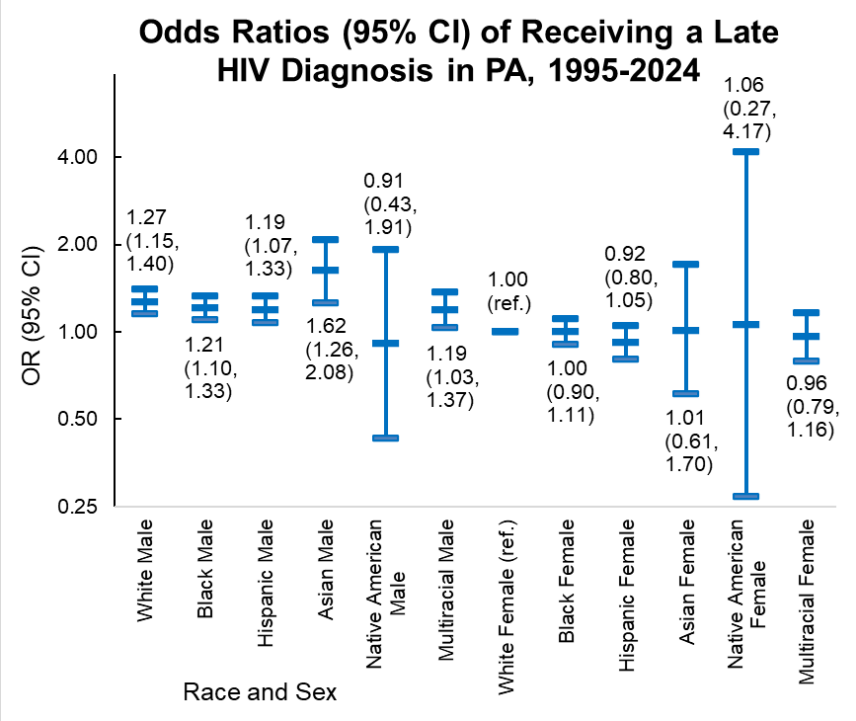
# HIV Surveillance Spotlight

### Late Diagnosis of HIV in Pennsylvania (PA), 1995-2024

**BACKGROUND:** Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART) became available in the mid-90s and played a very significant role in reducing the burden of disease.[1,2] Early HIV diagnosis is important so that the individual can begin receiving treatment as soon as possible. HAART can prevent a person with HIV from developing AIDS and from spreading the virus to others.[3,4] This study seeks to determine which demographic (race and sex) groups are more at risk of a late diagnosis in PA, which is defined as receiving an AIDS diagnosis within 91 days of their first HIV diagnosis.

**METHODS:** The enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) was queried to determine the date of HIV diagnosis and the date of AIDS diagnosis (if applicable) for each PA resident diagnosed with HIV from 1995-2024. Patients diagnosed with AIDS within 91 days of being diagnosed with HIV were counted as having received a late diagnosis. Patients diagnosed with AIDS after this time or not at all were counted as not having received a late diagnosis. A logistic regression model was used to produce odds ratios for twelve demographic groups (white, Black, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, and multiracial; male and female). The model adjusted for age and date of HIV diagnosis since advanced age and being diagnosed with HIV earlier in the pandemic were both associated with a late diagnosis. White women were selected as the reference group for the odds ratios since this is the largest cohort in PA (including all residents, not just those living with HIV).

**RESULTS:** None of the female racial groups had a significantly different odds of a late diagnosis compared to white females. However, except for Native American males, all other male racial groups had a significantly higher odds of a late diagnosis compared to white females.




**CONCLUSION:** Since almost all the male racial groups but none of the female racial groups had a significantly greater odds of a late diagnosis compared to white females, patient's sex has a larger impact on receiving a timely diagnosis than a patient's race. Men tend to utilize primary and preventive care less frequently than women for a variety of reasons, and this could be contributing to their increased risk of receiving a late HIV diagnosis.[5] Men, particularly those who have sex with other men, are at increased risk of contracting HIV, so it is important that they have access to HIV testing.

# Executive Summary

HIV disease is caused by infection with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and is typically spread by exposure to body fluids or tissue from an infected individual. Sex and injection drug use (IDU) are the most common ways of acquiring HIV. The first case of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was described in 1981, and individuals with confirmed AIDS in PA dating back to 1980 were identified through retrospective review.

HIV takes over cells in the immune system, the part of the body which usually works to fight off infection and disease. If left untreated, HIV infection usually progresses to AIDS, disability and death. Although no cure or vaccine are currently available, HIV is a treatable condition, and individuals living with HIV can live normal lives. Highly active antiretroviral treatments (HAART) first became available in the mid-1990s. These treatments are effective at preventing or slowing the progression of the disease and have the added benefit of reducing the likelihood of transmitting the virus to others.

In 2012 the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved the use of selected antiretroviral medications for the prevention of HIV disease among people at increased risk for acquiring HIV, such as men who have sex with men, commercial sex workers and people who share injection equipment. The PA Department of Health (PADOH) and community partners work to ensure that people who are newly diagnosed with HIV are offered a number of services to ensure better disease outcomes and that those in their risk network are also offered preventive services. PADOH works with community partners to identify recent and rapidly growing clusters of HIV disease and intervenes to stop or slow the spread of HIV. PADOH uses HIV surveillance data to identify geographic areas and demographic groups that may be at elevated risk for HIV disease.

Since 1981, more than 65,500 residents of PA were diagnosed with HIV disease and nearly 29,200 of them have died. It is estimated that 36,300 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in PA are currently living with the disease in PA. The proportion of people with HIV disease who died has declined steadily since the mid-1990s. The most common methods of transmission are sex between men, heterosexual sex, and IDU. HIV disease has disproportionately impacted persons of color and is more common in larger population centers.

The number of newly diagnosed individuals peaked in the early to mid-1990s when almost 3,000 new diagnoses were reported annually. The number of new diagnoses steadily decreased with the advent of effective treatments and preventive interventions. In 2020, PA had a 21% decrease in the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease (785 new diagnoses in 2020 compared to 988 in 2019), which might be attributed to the temporary closure of social, school, employment, and other venues, decreases in HIV testing activity and care seeking behavior, as well as decreased HIV surveillance activity as some surveillance resources were diverted to deal with the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic (see the note on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on HIV surveillance on page 7).

In 2024 new cases were reported, which represents an approximate 17% rebound from the low of 785 in 2020. More than three times as many males were diagnosed with HIV disease compared to females.

Blacks/African Americans and Hispanics make up approximately 12% and 9% of the population of PA, respectively[6], but accounted for 48% and 23% of all new diagnoses among PA residents in 2023.

Although a person can be infected at any age, the majority of new diagnoses occurred in persons who are between the ages of 15 and 54. The majority of persons living with HIV disease are aged 55 and older.

The epidemic has evolved since the first cases were reported in the 1980s. While men who have sex with men (MSM) has continued to be the predominant mode of transmission, heterosexual contact has become an increasing risk factor since the 1990s. Perinatally acquired infections have declined sharply with very few reported cases; however, medical providers need to remain vigilant by continuing to test for HIV during all pregnancies and especially in the third trimester. Epidemiologists, medical providers, and other service managers need to remain alert to ensure all children born to pregnant individuals who are HIV positive, and all people of childbearing age are tested for HIV.

This report is based on data collected by the PADOH for cases diagnosed in calendar year 2024 and reported through March 31, 2025. The report provides information on confirmed cases that are counted using specific criteria described in the methods section.

# Methods

PA HIV regulations require health care providers such as physicians, hospitals, and clinical laboratories report new diagnoses of HIV disease and infants who are exposed to HIV infection during pregnancy and the perinatal period to the PADOH within five days.[7] HIV disease without an AIDS diagnosis became reportable in PA in 2002. HIV disease encompasses both AIDS and HIV infection without an AIDS diagnosis, and individuals who acquire HIV are counted using standard criteria established by the CDC.[1] Typically, new HIV diagnoses are first reported electronically by clinical laboratories, hospitals, and medical providers whenever there is a preliminary or confirmatory event, such as a positive HIV laboratory test or the occurrence of an AIDS-defining clinical condition. The occurrences are reported through the PA National Electronic Disease Surveillance Systems (PA-NEDSS).[7] In addition, data are routinely transferred from PA-NEDSS to the eHARS for purposes of data management, analysis and reporting to the CDC.[8]

All reports are followed up by epidemiologists and disease intervention specialists to collect additional information about individuals newly diagnosed with HIV, such as risk factors, residence at diagnosis, and race. These data are continuously processed through electronic data systems that use standardized algorithms to calculate the date of confirmed diagnosis, age at diagnosis, the most likely way the person acquired HIV (e.g., sex, IDU, etc.), clinical status, and a variety of other characteristics. HIV surveillance is guided by standard procedures, policies, and practices as established by the CDC.[9,10]

These data are used to (1) monitor trends in the epidemic, (2) target communities, demographic groups, or geographic areas for prevention and outreach efforts, (3) monitor potential outbreaks or clusters of cases, and (4) develop strategies and tools for preventing new infections and ensuring persons who are living with HIV disease are able to receive medical care and support services. Within the PADOH, the HIV surveillance section works closely with the HIV prevention section and  sections that provide follow-up services, contact follow-up, and the Special Pharmaceutical Benefits Program. These collaborations ensure that people living with HIV receive necessary medical care and other support services.

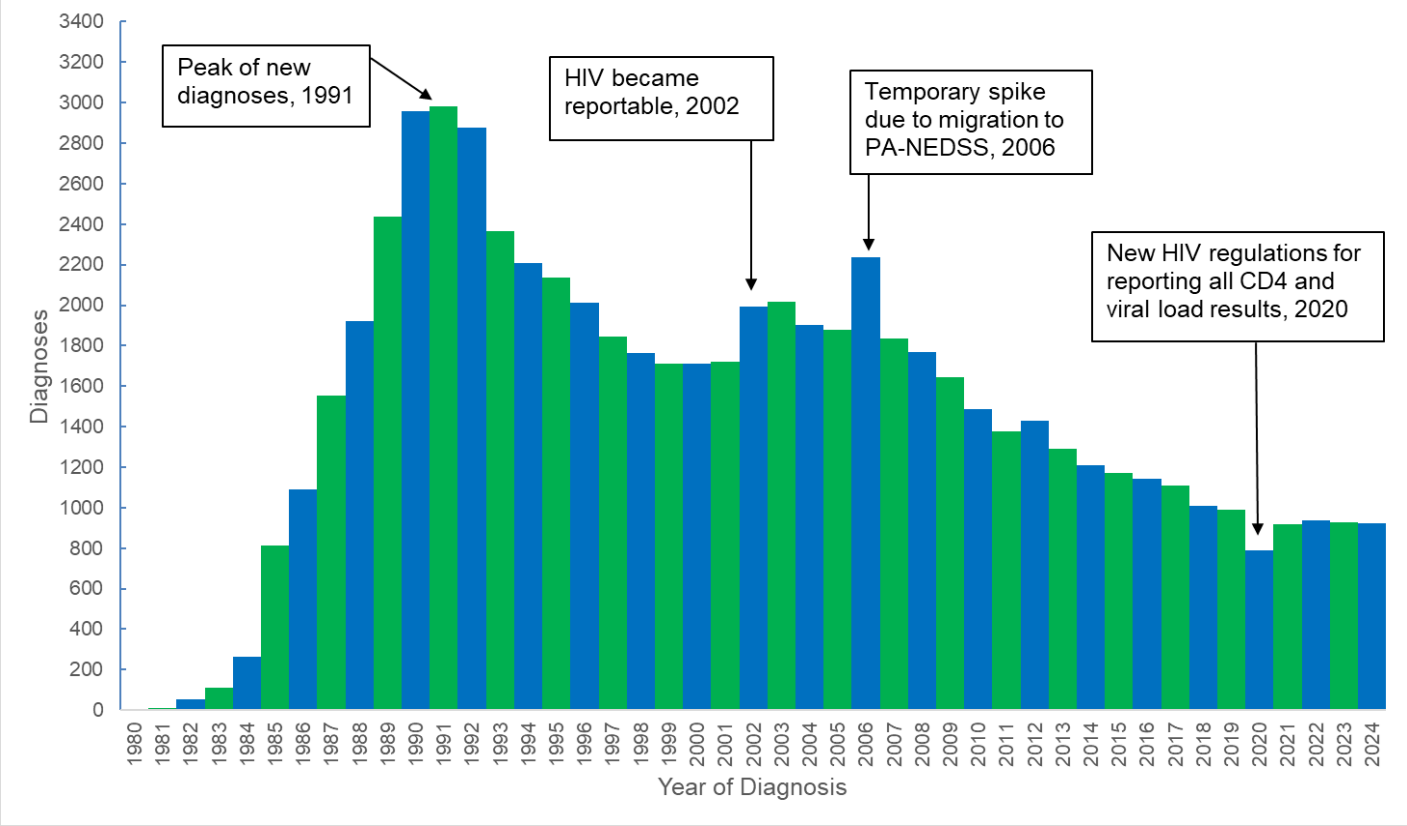
Data in this report are based on confirmed HIV disease among persons who were residents of PA at the time of diagnosis in calendar year 2024 and reported to the PADOH by March 31, 2025. Nationally, certain minimum requirements must be met to be considered a “countable” HIV disease. These requirements are the same as those used by the CDC for publishing national estimates.[1] At a minimum, an individual must have a confirmed diagnosis (either through a standard laboratory testing algorithm or confirmed by a physician) and the following characteristics must be known: the person’s date of birth, sex at birth, county of residence at diagnosis, vital status (i.e., alive or deceased), race, and last name. These data are regularly matched with other databases such as state vital records data to ascertain vital status of diagnosed persons. In addition, PA and all other states regularly exchange information to determine if an individual is truly a new diagnosis or was previously diagnosed in another state.

# Findings

The first case of AIDS in PA was reported after the start of the epidemic in 1981, although subsequent epidemiological investigation identified cases that were diagnosed in 1980. The 1980s and first half of the 1990s saw a rapid increase in the number of new cases with a peak occurring in 1991. In the mid-1990s, the number of newly diagnosed individuals in PA began to steadily decline. The observed increase in reported new diagnoses in 2006 was attributable mainly to the migration of HIV data reporting from the HIV/AIDS Reporting System to the PA-NEDSS in late October 2005. In 2024, 922 new diagnoses of HIV disease among residents of PA were reported. This number may be incomplete due to lags in reporting.

Figure 1 depicts the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease among PA residents by year of diagnosis. For each year, the bars represent new cases of HIV disease. The numbers show persistent decline in new diagnoses of HIV disease since the peak in 1991.

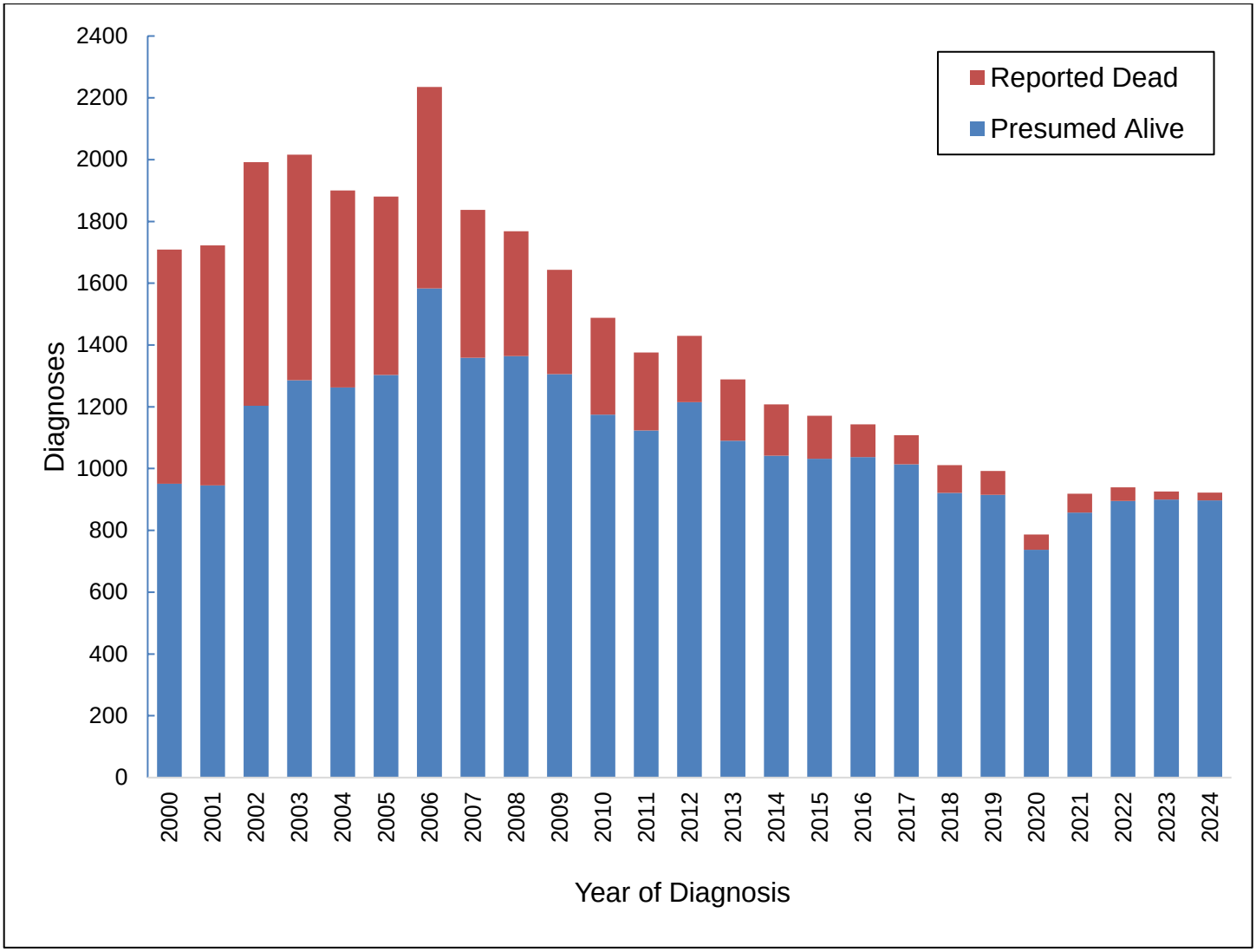
**Figure 1: Annual New HIV Disease by Year of Diagnosis in PA, 1980-2024**




Note: HIV Infection without AIDS became reportable in Pennsylvania in October 2002.
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Figure 2 displays the number of people with HIV disease by vital status and year of diagnosis. Mortality among individuals living with HIV disease decreased over time in PA, and this was observed in every population group. HAART first became available in the mid-1990s and dramatically decreased the number of deaths among people with HIV disease. That trend continued while the number of people living with this condition continued to increase every year.

**Figure 2: The Number HIV Diagnoses by Vital Status and Year of Diagnosis in PA, 2000-2024**




Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 1 provides the number of new HIV disease diagnoses among residents of PA from 1980 through 2024. Pediatric diagnoses are children who were diagnosed with HIV disease before age 13. The number of children perinatally exposed to HIV disease has declined sharply largely due to prevention efforts among pregnant persons.

**Table 1: Annual Diagnoses of HIV Disease Among Residents of PA, 1980-2024**

| Year of Diagnosis | Adult/Adolescent | Pediatric* | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 1981 | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| 1982 | 49 | 3 | 52 |
| 1983 | 107 | 6 | 113 |
| 1984 | 259 | 4 | 263 |
| 1985 | 786 | 26 | 812 |
| 1986 | 1,072 | 16 | 1,088 |
| 1987 | 1,535 | 18 | 1,553 |
| 1988 | 1,899 | 24 | 1,923 |
| 1989 | 2,415 | 23 | 2,438 |
| 1990 | 2,916 | 40 | 2,956 |
| 1991 | 2,945 | 39 | 2,984 |
| 1992 | 2,809 | 67 | 2,876 |
| 1993 | 2,296 | 69 | 2,365 |
| 1994 | 2,170 | 39 | 2,209 |
| 1995 | 2,091 | 44 | 2,135 |
| 1996 | 1,978 | 32 | 2,010 |
| 1997 | 1,822 | 22 | 1,844 |
| 1998 | 1,730 | 35 | 1,765 |
| 1999 | 1,681 | 29 | 1,710 |
| 2000 | 1,690 | 19 | 1,709 |
| 2001 | 1,700 | 22 | 1,722 |
| 2002 | 1,974 | 18 | 1,992 |
| 2003 | 1,992 | 24 | 2,016 |
| 2004 | 1,891 | 9 | 1,900 |
| 2005 | 1,867 | 13 | 1,880 |
| 2006 | 2,222 | 13 | 2,235 |
| 2007 | 1,826 | 11 | 1,837 |
| 2008 | 1,755 | 13 | 1,768 |
| 2009 | 1,637 | 6 | 1,643 |
| 2010 | 1,476 | 12 | 1,488 |
| 2011 | 1,370 | 6 | 1,376 |
| 2012 | 1,421 | 9 | 1,430 |
| 2013 | 1,285 | 4 | 1,289 |
| 2014 | 1,205 | 3 | 1,208 |
| 2015 | 1,165 | 6 | 1,171 |
| 2016 | 1,140 | 3 | 1,143 |
| 2017 | 1,107 | 1 | 1,108 |
| 2018 | 1,010 | 1 | 1,011 |
| 2019 | 992 | 0 | 992 |
| 2020 | 785 | 2 | 787 |
| 2021 | 917 | 2 | 919 |
| 2022 | 938 | 1 | 939 |
| 2023** | 926 | 0 | 926 |
| 2024** | 920 | 2 | 922 |
| **Total** | **65,782** | **737** | **66,519** |

*Cases diagnosed with HIV disease before age 13.
** Count may be incomplete due to lag in reporting.
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 2 depicts HIV disease by sex, race/ethnicity, and year of diagnosis from 2019-2024 and cumulative data from 1980 to 2024. HIV disease had a differential impact on various racial/ethnic groups with a disproportionate impact on Blacks/African Americans for both males and females. In 2024, Blacks/African Americans accounted for 46% and 52% of all new HIV diagnoses among males and females respectively. Overall, non-white individuals accounted for 76.4% of all persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2024.

**Table 2: Number of Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease by Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis in PA, 2019-2024**

| | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023* | | 2024* | | Total (1980-2024) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| **Total (Male)** | **764** | **100** | **624** | **100** | **726** | **100** | **744** | **100** | **730** | **100** | **712** | **100** | **50,352** | **100** |
| White | 235 | 31 | 189 | 30 | 226 | 31 | 226 | 30 | 198 | 27 | 172 | 24 | 18,111 | 36 |
| Black/African American | 331 | 43 | 279 | 45 | 311 | 43 | 308 | 41 | 303 | 42 | 330 | 46 | 22,977 | 46 |
| Hispanic | 148 | 19 | 115 | 18 | 147 | 20 | 164 | 22 | 190 | 26 | 167 | 23 | 7,114 | 14 |
| Asian | 13 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 367 | 1 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 47 | 0 |
| Multiracial** | 36 | 5 | 30 | 5 | 32 | 4 | 34 | 5 | 19 | 3 | 24 | 3 | 1,736 | 3 |
| **Total (Female)** | **228** | **100** | **163** | **100** | **193** | **100** | **195** | **100** | **196** | **100** | **210** | **100** | **16,167** | **100** |
| White | 49 | 21 | 37 | 23 | 41 | 21 | 52 | 27 | 44 | 22 | 46 | 22 | 3,384 | 21 |
| Black/African American | 126 | 55 | 95 | 58 | 110 | 57 | 86 | 44 | 109 | 56 | 110 | 52 | 9,272 | 57 |
| Hispanic | 44 | 19 | 24 | 15 | 27 | 14 | 42 | 22 | 35 | 18 | 41 | 20 | 2,645 | 16 |
| Asian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 94 | 1 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 0 |
| Multiracial** | 9 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 5 | - | - | 9 | 4 | 758 | 5 |
| **Total** | **992** | **100** | **787** | **100** | **919** | **100** | **939** | **100** | **926** | **100** | **922** | **100** | **66,519** | **100** |

* Count may be incomplete due to lag in reporting.
** Multiracial is a selection which encompasses individuals indicating one or more racial categories.
Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100% due to 'rounding".
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 3 provides a tabulation of all HIV disease diagnoses among PA residents from 2019-2024 and cumulative data from 1980 to 2024. A person may be diagnosed with HIV disease at any age, but many of the persons are diagnosed between ages 15 and 44. In the past five years, persons in this age range accounted for the highest proportion of new diagnoses each year.

**Table 3: Number of New Diagnosed HIV Disease by Age at Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis in PA, 2019-2024**

| | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023* | | 2024* | | Total (1980-2024) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age group (years)** | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** |
| <13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 737 | 1 |
| 13 -14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 91 | 0 |
| 15 - 24 | 216 | 22 | 165 | 21 | 188 | 20 | 152 | 16 | 165 | 18 | 174 | 19 | 9,209 | 14 |
| 25 - 34 | 366 | 37 | 287 | 36 | 351 | 38 | 364 | 39 | 347 | 37 | 330 | 36 | 21,690 | 33 |
| 35 - 44 | 170 | 17 | 139 | 18 | 185 | 20 | 222 | 24 | 209 | 23 | 226 | 25 | 19,706 | 30 |
| 45 - 54 | 128 | 13 | 111 | 14 | 112 | 12 | 108 | 12 | 113 | 12 | 92 | 10 | 10,397 | 16 |
| 55 - 64 | 87 | 9 | 68 | 9 | 69 | 8 | 69 | 7 | 70 | 8 | 65 | 7 | 3,674 | 6 |
| 65 + | 24 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 32 | 3 | 1,015 | 2 |
| **Total** | **992** | **100** | **787** | **100** | **919** | **100** | **939** | **100** | **926** | **100** | **922** | **100** | **66,519** | **100** |

* Count may be incomplete due to lag in reporting.
Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100% due to 'rounding".
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 4 provides a summary of all reported HIV disease among PA residents from 2019-2024 and cumulative data from 1980 to 2024 by mode of transmission. The most common modes of transmission are MSM, heterosexual contact, and IDU. Most pediatric HIV disease cases occur through perinatal exposure. The predominant mode of transmission in the past 5 years was MSM; MSM accounted for 52% of new diagnoses in 2024, while heterosexual contact accounted for 16%. IDU (including those with combined MSM and IDU risk factors) accounted for 8% of new diagnoses in 2024.

**Table 4: Number of Cases of HIV Disease by Mode of Transmission and Year of Diagnosis in PA, 2019-2024**

| | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023* | | 2024* | | Total (1980-2024) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All Modes** | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** |
| Heterosexual contact | 207 | 21 | 134 | 17 | 217 | 24 | 140 | 15 | 165 | 18 | 150 | 16 | 16,085 | 24 |
| IDU | 102 | 10 | 49 | 6 | 64 | 7 | 88 | 9 | 42 | 5 | 57 | 6 | 15,571 | 23 |
| MSM | 531 | 54 | 415 | 53 | 485 | 53 | 483 | 51 | 504 | 54 | 476 | 52 | 26,363 | 40 |
| MSM&IDU | 38 | 4 | 43 | 5 | 44 | 5 | 41 | 4 | 19 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 3,261 | 5 |
| Other risks** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 478 | 1 |
| Pediatric mode*** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 696 | 1 |
| Unknown risks | 114 | 11 | 144 | 18 | 108 | 12 | 185 | 20 | 196 | 21 | 215 | 23 | 4,065 | 6 |
| **All Modes** | **992** | **100** | **787** | **100** | **919** | **100** | **939** | **100** | **926** | **100** | **922** | **100** | **66,519** | **100** |

* Count may be incomplete due to lag in reporting.
** Other risk includes transfusion/transplant and coagulation disorder that occurred during the earliest part of the HIV pandemic.
*** Includes adult cases that had pediatric modes of transmission (e.g., perinatal exposure).
Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Note: Percentage may not add to 100% due to “rounding”.
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 5.1 provides a summary of all reported new diagnoses of HIV disease during the first two decades of the epidemic among PA residents from 1980-1990 and from 1991 to 2000 by mode of transmission and race/ethnicity. This table shows that MSM was the most common mode of transmission and accounted for 52% of all reported cases during the first decade (1980-1990), whereas IDU accounted for 27%. The order of dominance was reversed in the second decade, where IDU became more common accounting for 36%, while MSM accounted for 32% of all reported cases.

**Table 5.1: Number of HIV Disease by Mode of Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Decades of Diagnosis in PA, 1980-1990, and 1991-2000**

| | White | | Black/African American | | Hispanic/Latinx | | Asian & Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander | | American Indian/Alaska Native | | Multiracial* | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| **Total (1980-1990)** | **5,454** | **100** | **4,254** | **100** | **1,317** | **100** | **23** | **100** | **-** | **-** | **158** | **100** | **11,210** | **100** |
| Heterosexual Contact | 232 | 4 | 322 | 8 | 143 | 11 | - | 9 | - | - | 9 | 6 | 708 | 6 |
| IDU | 692 | 13 | 1,537 | 36 | 789 | 60 | - | - | - | - | 56 | 35 | 3,076 | 27 |
| MSM | 3,735 | 68 | 1,755 | 41 | 228 | 17 | 17 | 74 | - | - | 62 | 39 | 5,799 | 52 |
| MSM&IDU | 331 | 6 | 440 | 10 | 100 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 26 | 16 | 898 | 8 |
| Other risks** | 308 | 6 | 28 | 1 | 9 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 346 | 3 |
| Pediatric mode*** | 53 | 1 | 66 | 2 | 29 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 151 | 1 |
| Unknown risks | 103 | 2 | 106 | 2 | 19 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 232 | 2 |
| **Total (1991-2000)** | **6,594** | **100** | **11,441** | **100** | **2,853** | **100** | **65** | **100** | **9** | **100** | **645** | **100** | **21,607** | **100** |
| Heterosexual Contact | 856 | 13 | 2,687 | 23 | 720 | 25 | 19 | 29 | - | - | 145 | 22 | 4,429 | 20 |
| IDU | 1,472 | 22 | 4,769 | 42 | 1,381 | 48 | - | - | - | - | 238 | 37 | 7,866 | 36 |
| MSM | 3,581 | 54 | 2,741 | 24 | 396 | 14 | 28 | 43 | - | - | 175 | 27 | 6,925 | 32 |
| MSM&IDU | 336 | 5 | 698 | 6 | 148 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 53 | 8 | 1,236 | 6 |
| Other risks** | 81 | 1 | 23 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 116 | 1 |
| Pediatric mode*** | 48 | 1 | 240 | 2 | 71 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 12 | 2 | 372 | 2 |
| Unknown risks | 220 | 3 | 283 | 2 | 132 | 5 | 7 | 11 | - | - | 20 | 3 | 663 | 3 |

* Multiracial is a selection which encompasses individuals indicating one or more racial categories.
** Other risk includes transfusion/transplant and coagulation disorder that occurred during the earliest part of the HIV pandemic.
*** Includes adult cases that had pediatric modes of transmission (e.g., perinatal exposure).
Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Note: Percentage may not add to 100% due to “rounding”.
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 5.2 provides a summary of all reported new diagnoses of HIV disease during 2001-2010 and 2011-2024 among PA residents by mode of transmission and race/ethnicity. This table shows that heterosexual transmission was the most common mode of transmission in 2001-2010, accounting for 37% of cases, while MSM accounted for 32% of all reported cases during the same decade. IDU and MSM/IDU transmission accounted for 23% of cases during 2001-2010 and only accounted for 10% in 2011-2024. During the period 2011-2023, MSM became the most common mode of transmission, followed by heterosexual contact.

**Table 5.2: Number of HIV Disease by Mode of Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Decades of Diagnosis in PA, 2001-2010 and 2011-2024**

| | White | | Black/African American | | Hispanic/Latinx | | Asian & Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | | American Indian/Alaska Native | | Multiracial* | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** |
| **Total (2001-2010)** | **5,236** | **100** | **9,164** | **100** | **2,851** | **100** | **135** | **100** | **20** | **100** | **1,075** | **100** | **18,481** | **100** |
| Heterosexual Contact | 1,155 | 22 | 4,264 | 47 | 1,014 | 36 | 60 | 44 | 9 | 45 | 393 | 37 | 6,895 | 37 |
| IDU | 776 | 15 | 1,736 | 19 | 790 | 28 | 9 | 7 | - | - | 211 | 20 | 3,524 | 19 |
| MSM | 2,577 | 49 | 2,282 | 25 | 646 | 23 | 47 | 35 | 9 | 45 | 321 | 30 | 5,882 | 32 |
| MSM&IDU | 254 | 5 | 247 | 3 | 101 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 62 | 6 | 666 | 4 |
| Other risks** | 8 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 0 |
| Pediatric mode*** | 18 | 0 | 82 | 1 | 29 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 136 | 1 |
| Unknown risks | 448 | 9 | 548 | 6 | 268 | 9 | 15 | 11 | - | - | 83 | 8 | 1,362 | 7 |
| **Total (2011-2024)** | **4,211** | **100** | **7,390** | **100** | **2,738** | **100** | **238** | **100** | **28** | **100** | **616** | **100** | **15,221** | **100** |
| Heterosexual Contact | 769 | 18 | 2,302 | 31 | 725 | 26 | 67 | 28 | 10 | 36 | 180 | 29 | 4,053 | 27 |
| IDU | 503 | 12 | 305 | 4 | 247 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 44 | 7 | 1,105 | 7 |
| MSM | 2,381 | 57 | 3,558 | 48 | 1,378 | 50 | 130 | 55 | 15 | 54 | 295 | 48 | 7,757 | 51 |
| MSM&IDU | 235 | 6 | 108 | 1 | 84 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 28 | 5 | 461 | 3 |
| Pediatric mode*** | - | - | 22 | 0 | 7 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 37 | 0 |
| Unknown risks | 320 | 8 | 1,095 | 15 | 297 | 11 | 30 | 13 | - | - | 65 | 11 | 1,808 | 12 |

* Multiracial is a selection which encompasses individuals indicating one or more racial categories.
** Other risk includes transfusion/transplant and coagulation disorder that occurred during the earliest part of the HIV pandemic.
*** Includes adult cases that had pediatric modes of transmission (e.g., perinatal exposure).
Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Note: Percentage may not add to 100% due to "rounding".
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 5A.1 provides the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease among **males** during the first two decades of the epidemic among PA residents from 1980-1990 and from 1991-2000 by mode of transmission and race/ethnicity. While MSM had the highest proportion of cases of HIV disease for all decades among makes, IDU accounted for over a third of the cases during the second decade.

**Table 5A.1: Number of HIV Disease Among Males by Mode of Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Decades of Diagnosis in PA, 1980-1990 and 1991-2000**

| | White | | Black/African American | | Hispanic/Latinx | | Asian & Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | | American Indian/Alaska Native | | Multiracial* | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| **Total (1980-1990)** | **4,972** | **100** | **3,546** | **100** | **1,016** | **100** | **20** | **100** | **-** | **100** | **130** | **100** | **9,686** | **100** |
| Heterosexual Contact | 82 | 2 | 112 | 3 | 33 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 229 | 2 |
| IDU | 447 | 9 | 1,101 | 31 | 612 | 60 | - | - | - | - | 37 | 28 | 2,197 | 23 |
| MSM | 3,735 | 75 | 1,755 | 49 | 228 | 22 | 17 | 85 | - | - | 62 | 48 | 5,799 | 60 |
| MSM&IDU | 331 | 7 | 440 | 12 | 100 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 26 | 20 | 898 | 9 |
| Other risks** | 254 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 9 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 279 | 3 |
| Pediatric mode*** | 44 | 1 | 43 | 1 | 21 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 109 | 1 |
| Unknown risks | 79 | 2 | 79 | 2 | 13 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 175 | 2 |
| **Total (1991-2000)** | **5,430** | **100** | **8,000** | **100** | **1,913** | **100** | **48** | **100** | **6** | **100** | **432** | **100** | **15,829** | **100** |
| Heterosexual Contact | 347 | 6 | 988 | 12 | 214 | 11 | 9 | 19 | - | - | 49 | 11 | 1,607 | 10 |
| IDU | 924 | 17 | 3,274 | 41 | 1,037 | 54 | - | - | - | - | 143 | 33 | 5,381 | 34 |
| MSM | 3,581 | 66 | 2,741 | 34 | 396 | 21 | 28 | 58 | - | - | 175 | 41 | 6,925 | 44 |
| MSM&IDU | 336 | 6 | 698 | 9 | 148 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 53 | 12 | 1,236 | 8 |
| Other risks** | 62 | 1 | 11 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 81 | 1 |
| Pediatric mode*** | 30 | 1 | 115 | 1 | 45 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 193 | 1 |
| Unknown risks | 150 | 3 | 173 | 2 | 69 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 2 | 406 | 3 |

* Multiracial is a selection which encompasses individuals indicating one or more racial categories.
** Other risk includes transfusion/transplant and coagulation disorder that occurred during the earliest part of the HIV pandemic.
*** Includes adult cases that had pediatric modes of transmission (e.g., perinatal exposure).
Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Note: Percentage may not add to 100% due to “rounding”.
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 5A.2 provides a summary of all reported new diagnoses of HIV disease among **males** from 2001-2010 and from 2011-2024 among PA residents by mode of transmission and race/ethnicity. This table shows that while MSM accounted for 65% of all reported cases in 2011-2024, heterosexual transmission became increasingly common among males compared to earlier decades. IDU and MSM/IDU transmission accounted for 23% during 2001-2010 but only 10% during 2011-2024.

**Table 5A.2: Number of HIV Disease Among Males by Mode of Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Decades of Diagnosis in PA, 2001-2010 and 2011-2024**

| | White | | Black/African American | | Hispanic/Latinx | | Asian & Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | | American Indian/Alaska Native | | Multiracial* | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| **Total (2001-2010)** | **4,190** | **100** | **5,952** | **100** | **1,995** | **100** | **107** | **100** | **13** | **100** | **700** | **100** | **12,957** | **100** |
| Heterosexual Contact | 593 | 14 | 1,945 | 33 | 462 | 23 | 40 | 37 | - | - | 154 | 22 | 3,198 | 25 |
| IDU | 475 | 11 | 1,128 | 19 | 605 | 30 | 8 | 7 | - | - | 126 | 18 | 2,342 | 18 |
| MSM | 2,577 | 62 | 2,282 | 38 | 646 | 32 | 47 | 44 | 9 | 69 | 321 | 46 | 5,882 | 45 |
| MSM&IDU | 254 | 6 | 247 | 4 | 101 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 62 | 9 | 666 | 5 |
| Other risks** | 6 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 0 |
| Pediatric mode*** | 8 | 0 | 40 | 1 | 16 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67 | 1 |
| Unknown risks | 277 | 7 | 310 | 5 | 162 | 8 | 10 | 9 | - | - | 34 | 5 | 793 | 6 |
| **Total (2011-2024)** | **3,519** | **100** | **5,479** | **100** | **2,190** | **100** | **192** | **100** | **26** | **100** | **474** | **100** | **11,880** | **100** |
| Heterosexual Contact | 423 | 12 | 1,104 | 20 | 378 | 17 | 34 | 18 | 9 | 35 | 93 | 20 | 2,041 | 17 |
| IDU | 282 | 8 | 199 | 4 | 176 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 26 | 5 | 689 | 6 |
| MSM | 2,381 | 68 | 3,558 | 65 | 1,378 | 63 | 130 | 68 | 15 | 58 | 295 | 62 | 7,757 | 65 |
| MSM&IDU | 235 | 7 | 108 | 2 | 84 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 28 | 6 | 461 | 4 |
| Pediatric mode*** | - | - | 11 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | 0 |
| Unknown risks | 197 | 6 | 499 | 9 | 170 | 8 | 18 | 9 | - | - | 30 | 6 | 914 | 8 |

* Multiracial is a selection which encompasses individuals indicating one or more racial categories.
** Other risk includes transfusion/transplant and coagulation disorder that occurred during the earliest part of the HIV pandemic.
*** Includes adult cases that had pediatric modes of transmission (e.g., perinatal exposure).
Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Note: Percentage may not add to 100% due to "rounding".
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 5B.1 provides the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease among **females** during the first two decades of the epidemic among PA residents from 1980-1990 and from 1991-2000 by mode of transmission and race/ethnicity. While IDU had the highest proportion of cases of HIV disease for the first decade, heterosexual contact became the most common during the second with 49% of all reported HIV cases.

**Table 5B.1: Number of HIV Disease Among Females by Mode of Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Decades of Diagnosis in PA, 1980-1990 and 1991-2000**

| | White | | Black/African American | | Hispanic/Latinx | | Asian & Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | | American Indian/Alaska Native | | Multiracial* | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| **Total (1980-1990)** | **482** | **100** | **708** | **100** | **301** | **100** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **28** | **100** | **1,524** | **100** |
| Heterosexual Contact | 150 | 31 | 210 | 30 | 110 | 37 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 29 | 479 | 31 |
| IDU | 245 | 51 | 436 | 62 | 177 | 59 | - | - | - | - | 19 | 68 | 879 | 58 |
| Other risks** | 54 | 11 | 12 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67 | 4 |
| Pediatric mode*** | 9 | 2 | 23 | 3 | 8 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 42 | 3 |
| Unknown risks | 24 | 5 | 27 | 4 | 6 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57 | 4 |
| **Total (1991-2000)** | **1,164** | **100** | **3,441** | **100** | **940** | **100** | **17** | **100** | **-** | **-** | **213** | **100** | **5,778** | **100** |
| Heterosexual Contact | 509 | 44 | 1,699 | 49 | 506 | 54 | 10 | 59 | - | - | 96 | 45 | 2,822 | 49 |
| IDU | 548 | 47 | 1,495 | 43 | 344 | 37 | - | - | - | - | 95 | 45 | 2,485 | 43 |
| Other risks** | 19 | 2 | 12 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 35 | 1 |
| Pediatric mode*** | 18 | 2 | 125 | 4 | 26 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 5 | 179 | 3 |
| Unknown risks | 70 | 6 | 110 | 3 | 63 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 5 | 257 | 4 |

* Multiracial is a selection which encompasses individuals indicating one or more racial categories.
** Other risk includes transfusion/transplant and coagulation disorder that occurred during the earliest part of the HIV pandemic.
*** Includes adult cases that had pediatric modes of transmission (e.g., perinatal exposure).
Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Note: Percentage may not add to 100% due to "rounding".
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 5B.2 provides a summary of all reported new diagnoses of HIV disease among **females** during 2001-2010 and 2011-2023 among PA residents by mode of transmission and race/ethnicity. The predominant mode of transmission for females during these two decades was heterosexual contact. Another notable observation during these two decades was that persons reported with IDU as mode of HIV transmission declined from 21% to 12%.

**Table 5B.2: Number of HIV Disease Among Females by Mode of Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Decades of Diagnosis in PA, 2001-2010 and 2011-2024**

| | White | | Black/African American | | Hispanic/Latinx | | Asian & Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | | American Indian/Alaska Native | | Multiracial* | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| **Total (2001-2010)** | **1,046** | **100** | **3,212** | **100** | **856** | **100** | **28** | **100** | **7** | **100** | **375** | **100** | **5,524** | **100** |
| Heterosexual Contact | 562 | 54 | 2,319 | 72 | 552 | 64 | 20 | 71 | - | - | 239 | 64 | 3,697 | 67 |
| IDU | 301 | 29 | 608 | 19 | 185 | 22 | - | - | - | - | 85 | 23 | 1,182 | 21 |
| Other risks** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 0 |
| Pediatric mode*** | 10 | 1 | 42 | 1 | 13 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 69 | 1 |
| Unknown risks | 171 | 16 | 238 | 7 | 106 | 12 | - | - | - | - | 49 | 13 | 569 | 10 |
| **Total (2011-2024)** | **692** | **100** | **1,911** | **100** | **548** | **100** | **46** | **100** | **-** | **-** | **142** | **100** | **3,341** | **100** |
| Heterosexual Contact | 346 | 50 | 1,198 | 63 | 347 | 63 | 33 | 72 | - | - | 87 | 61 | 2,012 | 60 |
| IDU | 221 | 32 | 106 | 6 | 71 | 13 | - | - | - | - | 18 | 13 | 416 | 12 |
| Pediatric mode*** | - | - | 11 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 1 |
| Unknown risks | 123 | 18 | 596 | 31 | 127 | 23 | 12 | 26 | - | - | 35 | 25 | 894 | 27 |

* Multiracial is a selection which encompasses individuals indicating one or more racial categories.
** Other risk includes transfusion/transplant and coagulation disorder that occurred during the earliest part of the HIV pandemic.
*** Includes adult cases that had pediatric modes of transmission (e.g., perinatal exposure).
Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Note: Percentage may not add to 100% due to "rounding".
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 6 provides a summary of all reported new diagnoses of HIV disease by vital status and county of residence at diagnosis. The majority of persons diagnosed with HIV disease in PA were residents of large population centers, such as Philadelphia and Allegheny counties.

**Table 6: Cumulative Number of HIV Disease by Vital Status and County of Residence at Diagnosis in PA, 1980-2024**

| County | Presumed alive | Reported dead | Cumulative number |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 18,209 | 16,397 | 34,606 |
| Allegheny | 3,106 | 2,275 | 5,381 |
| Delaware | 1,883 | 1,483 | 3,366 |
| Montgomery | 1,215 | 882 | 2,097 |
| Dauphin | 1,146 | 844 | 1,990 |
| Berks | 1,136 | 776 | 1,912 |
| Lehigh | 1,119 | 635 | 1,754 |
| Bucks | 931 | 698 | 1,629 |
| Lancaster | 908 | 650 | 1,558 |
| York | 890 | 571 | 1,461 |
| Chester | 598 | 527 | 1,125 |
| Luzerne | 451 | 309 | 760 |
| Cumberland | 384 | 278 | 662 |
| Northampton | 359 | 292 | 651 |
| Erie | 365 | 252 | 617 |
| Lackawanna | 335 | 218 | 553 |
| Monroe | 298 | 206 | 504 |
| Lycoming | 195 | 210 | 405 |
| Westmoreland | 179 | 200 | 379 |
| Lebanon | 173 | 119 | 292 |
| Centre | 189 | 86 | 275 |
| Schuylkill | 151 | 115 | 266 |
| Franklin | 157 | 107 | 264 |
| Beaver | 131 | 127 | 258 |
| Cambria | 127 | 126 | 253 |
| Washington | 110 | 129 | 239 |
| Adams | 116 | 63 | 179 |
| Blair | 82 | 92 | 174 |
| Fayette | 110 | 64 | 174 |
| Union | 104 | 64 | 168 |
| Mercer | 91 | 64 | 155 |
| Carbon | 91 | 62 | 153 |
| Northumberland | 79 | 73 | 152 |
| Somerset | 89 | 58 | 147 |
| Butler | 96 | 50 | 146 |
| Pike | 92 | 47 | 139 |
| Huntingdon | 75 | 57 | 132 |
| Crawford | 80 | 52 | 132 |
| Clearfield | 76 | 47 | 123 |
| Columbia | 79 | 44 | 123 |
| Lawrence | 77 | 45 | 122 |
| Wayne | 51 | 70 | 121 |
| Indiana | 41 | 37 | 78 |
| Bradford | 42 | 36 | 78 |
| Armstrong | 39 | 37 | 76 |
| Bedford | 36 | 22 | 58 |
| McKean | 29 | 27 | 56 |
| Perry | 25 | 28 | 53 |
| Venango | 21 | 31 | 52 |
| Greene | 23 | 29 | 52 |
| Susquehanna | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Mifflin | 19 | 22 | 41 |
| Tioga | 21 | 19 | 40 |
| Montour | 19 | 17 | 36 |
| Clarion | 23 | 11 | 34 |
| Warren | 23 | 11 | 34 |
| Snyder | 25 | 9 | 34 |
| Wyoming | 18 | 13 | 31 |
| Clinton | 18 | 10 | 28 |
| Juniata | 13 | 14 | 27 |
| Jefferson | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| Elk | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| Fulton | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Sullivan | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Forest | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Potter | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Cameron | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **36,633** | **29,886** | **66,519** |

Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 7 provides a tabulation of all reported cases and rates of HIV disease by county of residence and year of diagnosis (2021 through 2024). In 2024, the rate of new HIV diagnoses for PA was 7.1 per 100,000 population. Philadelphia County had the highest rate at 25.2 per 100,000 population.

**Table 7: Rate of HIV Disease by County of Residence in PA, 2020-2024**

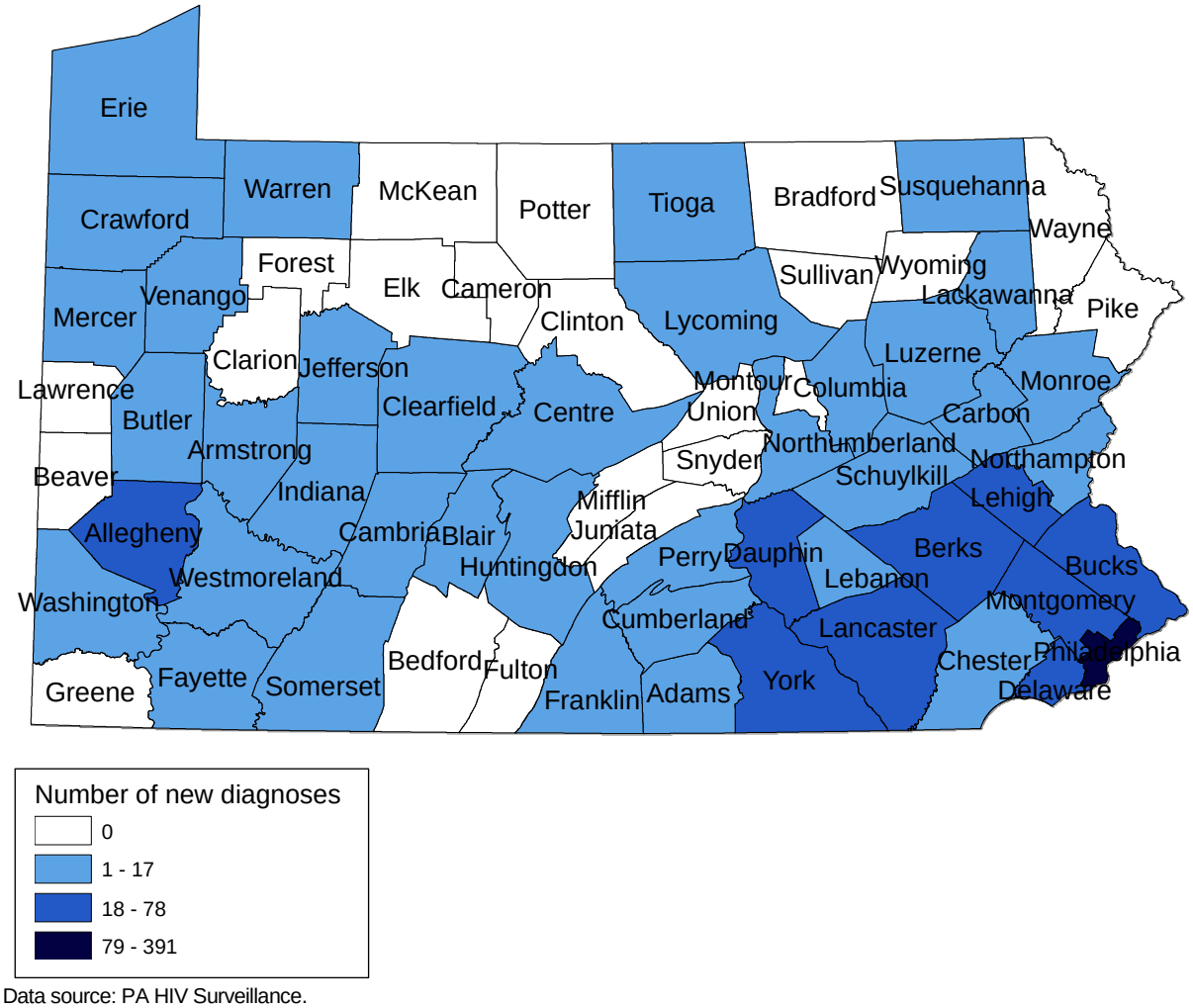
| County | 2021 | 2022 | 2023* | 2024* | 2024 Rate** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | - | - | - | - | - |
| Allegheny | 90 | 71 | 66 | 76 | 6.2 |
| Armstrong | - | - | - | - | - |
| Beaver | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bedford | - | - | - | - | - |
| Berks | 32 | 46 | 52 | 35 | 8.1 |
| Blair | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bradford | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bucks | 20 | 30 | 26 | 31 | 4.8 |
| Butler | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cambria | 6 | 8 | - | 7 | 5.4 |
| Cameron | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carbon | - | - | - | - | - |
| Centre | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chester | 18 | 15 | 18 | 13 | 2.4 |
| Clarion | - | - | - | - | - |
| Clearfield | - | - | - | - | - |
| Clinton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Columbia | - | - | - | - | - |
| Crawford | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cumberland | 18 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 4.8 |
| Dauphin | 39 | 27 | 29 | 32 | 11.1 |
| Delaware | 59 | 47 | 51 | 60 | 10.4 |
| Elk | - | - | - | - | - |
| Erie | 19 | 12 | 7 | - | - |
| Fayette | - | - | - | 6 | 4.8 |
| Forest | - | - | - | - | - |
| Franklin | 9 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 3.8 |
| Fulton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greene | - | - | - | - | - |
| Huntingdon | - | - | - | 7 | 16.1 |
| Indiana | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jefferson | - | - | - | - | - |
| Juniata | - | - | - | - | - |

| County | 2021 | 2022 | 2023* | 2024* | 2024 Rate** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lackawanna | 14 | 18 | 12 | 11 | 5.1 |
| Lancaster | 15 | 19 | 27 | 29 | 5.2 |
| Lawrence | - | 8 | - | - | - |
| Lebanon | 8 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 6.2 |
| Lehigh | 23 | 29 | 26 | 32 | 8.5 |
| Luzerne | 29 | 21 | 20 | 17 | 5.2 |
| Lycoming | 6 | - | - | - | - |
| McKean | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mercer | - | 10 | - | - | - |
| Mifflin | - | - | - | - | - |
| Monroe | 11 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 7.2 |
| Montgomery | 24 | 38 | 43 | 30 | 3.5 |
| Montour | - | - | - | - | - |
| Northampton | 18 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 2.5 |
| Northumberland | - | - | 6 | - | - |
| Perry | - | - | - | - | - |
| Philadelphia | 366 | 392 | 390 | 391 | 25.2 |
| Pike | - | - | - | - | - |
| Potter | - | - | - | - | - |
| Schuylkill | - | 9 | 8 | 9 | 6.3 |
| Snyder | - | - | - | - | - |
| Somerset | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sullivan | - | - | - | - | - |
| Susquehanna | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tioga | - | - | - | - | - |
| Union | - | - | - | - | - |
| Venango | - | - | - | - | - |
| Warren | - | - | - | - | - |
| Washington | 6 | - | 7 | - | - |
| Wayne | - | - | - | - | - |
| Westmoreland | 6 | - | - | - | - |
| Wyoming | - | - | - | - | - |
| York | 32 | 27 | 30 | 36 | 7.7 |
| **Total** | **919** | **939** | **926** | **922** | **7.1** |

* Count may be incomplete due to lag in reporting.
**Rates based on 2023 estimated population.
Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Figure 3 displays the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease in 2024 by county of residence at diagnosis. Most of the people woth a new HIV diagnosis were in the southeastern and southcentral counties, and Allegheny County in the southwest region of the state. Counties with zero count had no individuals diagnosed with HIV disease in the year 2024. This map was generated using ArcGIS ArcMap 10.8.2 with the data classification based on natural breaks (Jenks).

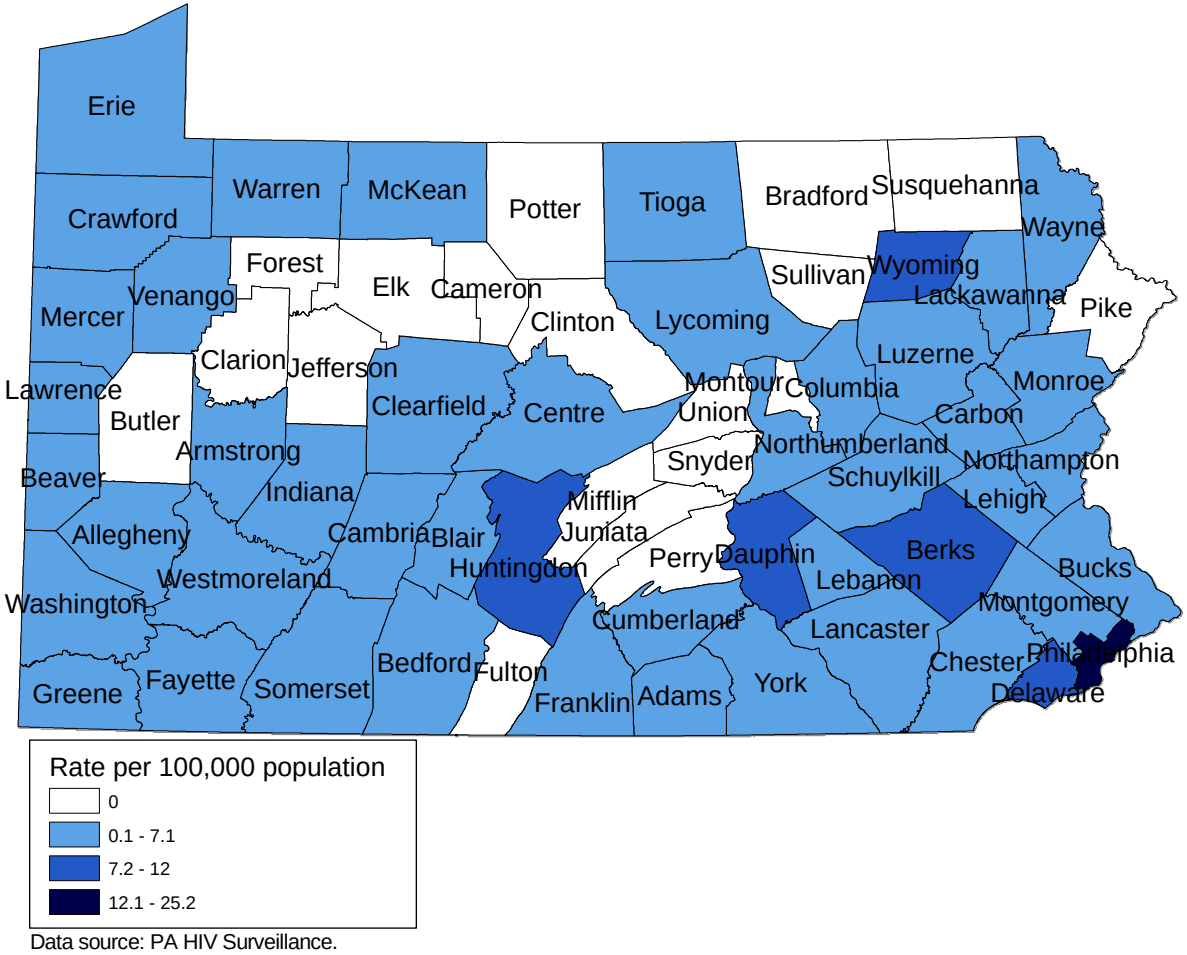
**Figure 3: Number of Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease by County in PA, 2024**




Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Figure 4 provides information on the rate of people with a new diagnoses of HIV disease in 2023 by county of residence at diagnosis. The overall HIV rate in PA in 2023 was 7.1 per 100,000 population. Two of 48 rural counties, Huntingdon and Wyoming, saw a rate higher than the state rate, and four of 19 urban counties, Berks, Dauphin, Delaware, and Philadelphia, experienced rates higher than the state. The highest rate was observed in Philadelphia County at 25.2 per 100,000 population. Counties with zero rates had no HIV disease diagnosed in the year 2023. This map was generated using ArcGIS ArcMap 10.8.2 with the data classification based on manual breaks.

**Figure 4: Rate* (Per 100,000 County Residents) of Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease by County, PA, 2023**




Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

## Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Part B Subrecipients Regions

This section describes HIV epidemiology in the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Part B Subrecipients regions in PA and covers data presented through page 36. There are seven regional subrecipients, namely Division of HIV Health, MidEast PA Care & Advocacy Network (formerly AIDSNET), Northeast United Way of Wyoming Valley, Northcentral District Allied Connection, Southcentral Family Health Council, Southwest PA - Jewish Healthcare Foundation, and Northwest PA Thrive Partnership. The HIV Care section is responsible for the coordination and delivery of HIV care and support services. This is accomplished through contracts with seven regional subrecipients, which in turn contract with local providers to provide direct services. This system provides a statewide service delivery network for persons with or impacted by HIV.

The Care section receives funding from several sources: Ryan White Part B Grant (including the Special pharmaceutical benefits program [SPBP] or AIDS Drug Assistance Program) provided by HRSA, Housing opportunities for persons living with AIDS provided through Department of Housing and Urban Development, state funding, and rebates from SPBP.

Approximately 16,000 individuals utilize Ryan White services in PA each year. Services are defined by Core Medical Services or Support Services.

Table 8 provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission, and HIV Ryan White Part B Subrecipients Region.

## Table 8: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis and HIV Ryan White Part B Subrecipients Region in PA, 2019-2024

| | | Prior to 2019 | | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023* | | 2024* | | Total (1980-2024) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| | **Total** | **61,034** | **100** | **992** | **100** | **787** | **100** | **919** | **100** | **939** | **100** | **926** | **100** | **922** | **100** | **66,519** | **100** |
| SEX | Male | 46,052 | 75 | 764 | 77 | 624 | 79 | 726 | 79 | 744 | 79 | 730 | 79 | 712 | 77 | 50,352 | 76 |
| | Female | 14,982 | 25 | 228 | 23 | 163 | 21 | 193 | 21 | 195 | 21 | 196 | 21 | 210 | 23 | 16,167 | 24 |
| RACE/ ETHNICITY | Hispanic | 8,615 | 14 | 192 | 19 | 139 | 18 | 174 | 19 | 206 | 22 | 225 | 24 | 208 | 23 | 9,759 | 15 |
| | American Indian or Alaska Native | 50 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 61 | 0 |
| | Asian | 371 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 23 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 461 | 1 |
| | Black /African American | 29,751 | 49 | 457 | 46 | 374 | 48 | 421 | 46 | 394 | 42 | 412 | 44 | 440 | 48 | 32,249 | 48 |
| | White | 19,980 | 33 | 284 | 29 | 226 | 29 | 267 | 29 | 278 | 30 | 242 | 26 | 218 | 24 | 21,495 | 32 |
| | Multiracial | 2,267 | 4 | 45 | 5 | 37 | 5 | 44 | 5 | 44 | 5 | 24 | 3 | 33 | 4 | 2,494 | 4 |
| AGE (YEARS) | <13 | 730 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 737 | 1 |
| | 13 to 14 | 88 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 91 | 0 |
| | 15 to 24 | 8,149 | 13 | 216 | 22 | 165 | 21 | 188 | 20 | 152 | 16 | 165 | 18 | 174 | 19 | 9,209 | 14 |
| | 25 to 34 | 19,645 | 32 | 366 | 37 | 287 | 36 | 351 | 38 | 364 | 39 | 347 | 37 | 330 | 36 | 21,690 | 33 |
| | 35 to 44 | 18,555 | 30 | 170 | 17 | 139 | 18 | 185 | 20 | 222 | 24 | 209 | 23 | 226 | 25 | 19,706 | 30 |
| | 45 to 54 | 9,733 | 16 | 128 | 13 | 111 | 14 | 112 | 12 | 108 | 12 | 113 | 12 | 92 | 10 | 10,397 | 16 |
| | 55 to 64 | 3,246 | 5 | 87 | 9 | 68 | 9 | 69 | 8 | 69 | 7 | 70 | 8 | 65 | 7 | 3,674 | 6 |
| | 65+ | 888 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 32 | 3 | 1,015 | 2 |
| MODE OF TRANSMISSION | MSM | 23,469 | 38 | 531 | 54 | 415 | 53 | 485 | 53 | 483 | 51 | 504 | 54 | 476 | 52 | 26,363 | 40 |
| | IDU | 15,169 | 25 | 102 | 10 | 49 | 6 | 64 | 7 | 88 | 9 | 42 | 5 | 57 | 6 | 15,571 | 23 |
| | MSM&IDU | 3,053 | 5 | 38 | 4 | 43 | 5 | 44 | 5 | 41 | 4 | 19 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 3,261 | 5 |
| | Heterosexual contact | 15,072 | 25 | 207 | 21 | 134 | 17 | 217 | 24 | 140 | 15 | 165 | 18 | 150 | 16 | 16,085 | 24 |
| | Other** | 478 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 478 | 1 |
| | Pediatric mode*** | 690 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 696 | 1 |
| | Unknown risk | 3,103 | 5 | 114 | 11 | 144 | 18 | 108 | 12 | 185 | 20 | 196 | 21 | 215 | 23 | 4,065 | 6 |
| REGIONAL SUBRECIPIENT | Division of HIV Health | 39,693 | 65 | 605 | 61 | 463 | 59 | 487 | 53 | 522 | 56 | 528 | 57 | 525 | 57 | 42,823 | 64 |
| | MidEast PA Care & Advocacy Network (formerly AIDSNET) | 4,676 | 8 | 96 | 10 | 57 | 7 | 91 | 10 | 110 | 12 | 111 | 12 | 99 | 11 | 5,240 | 8 |
| | Northeast United Way of Wyoming Valley | 1,430 | 2 | 28 | 3 | 36 | 5 | 45 | 5 | 43 | 5 | 35 | 4 | 29 | 3 | 1,646 | 2 |
| | Northcentral District Allied Connection | 1,256 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 1,356 | 2 |
| | Southcentral Family Health Council | 6,209 | 10 | 101 | 10 | 90 | 11 | 128 | 14 | 108 | 12 | 126 | 14 | 141 | 15 | 6,903 | 10 |
| | Southwest PA - Jewish Healthcare Foundation | 6,547 | 11 | 117 | 12 | 111 | 14 | 122 | 13 | 99 | 11 | 89 | 10 | 98 | 11 | 7,183 | 11 |
| | Northwest PA Thrive Partnership | 1,223 | 2 | 31 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 27 | 3 | 35 | 4 | 19 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 1,368 | 2 |

* Count may be incomplete due to lag in reporting.
** Other risk includes transfusion/transplant and coagulation disorder that occurred during the earliest part of the HIV pandemic.
*** Includes adult cases that had pediatric modes of transmission (e.g., perinatal exposure)
Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Note: Percentage may not add to 100% due to “rounding”.
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 9 below provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission, and county of residence for the Division of HIV Health region.

**Table 9: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis for Division of HIV Health Region in PA, 2019-2024**

(Bucks, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties)

| | | Prior to 2019 | | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023* | | 2024* | | Total (1980-2024) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| | **Total** | **39,693** | **100** | **605** | **100** | **463** | **100** | **487** | **100** | **522** | **100** | **528** | **100** | **525** | **100** | **42,823** | **100** |
| SEX | Male | 29,706 | 75 | 459 | 76 | 352 | 76 | 384 | 79 | 395 | 76 | 410 | 78 | 422 | 80 | 32,128 | 75 |
| | Female | 9,987 | 25 | 146 | 24 | 111 | 24 | 103 | 21 | 127 | 24 | 118 | 22 | 103 | 20 | 10,695 | 25 |
| RACE/ ETHNICITY | Hispanic | 4,756 | 12 | 96 | 16 | 88 | 19 | 67 | 14 | 103 | 20 | 104 | 20 | 95 | 18 | 5,309 | 12 |
| | American Indian or Alaska Native | 40 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 48 | 0 |
| | Asian | 265 | 1 | 8 | 1 | - | - | 8 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 18 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 330 | 1 |
| | Black /African American | 23,979 | 60 | 357 | 59 | 274 | 59 | 281 | 58 | 276 | 53 | 298 | 56 | 318 | 61 | 25,783 | 60 |
| | White | 9,498 | 24 | 118 | 20 | 80 | 17 | 113 | 23 | 106 | 20 | 101 | 19 | 82 | 16 | 10,098 | 24 |
| | Multiracial | 1,155 | 3 | 25 | 4 | 15 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 23 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 1,255 | 3 |
| AGE (YEARS) | <13 | 478 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 483 | 1 |
| | 13 to 14 | 46 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 49 | 0 |
| | 15 to 24 | 5,412 | 14 | 144 | 24 | 94 | 20 | 101 | 21 | 80 | 15 | 106 | 20 | 99 | 19 | 6,036 | 14 |
| | 25 to 34 | 12,648 | 32 | 214 | 35 | 177 | 38 | 190 | 39 | 209 | 40 | 192 | 36 | 205 | 39 | 13,835 | 32 |
| | 35 to 44 | 11,950 | 30 | 108 | 18 | 83 | 18 | 98 | 20 | 126 | 24 | 110 | 21 | 116 | 22 | 12,591 | 29 |
| | 45 to 54 | 6,383 | 16 | 74 | 12 | 61 | 13 | 51 | 10 | 53 | 10 | 64 | 12 | 48 | 9 | 6,734 | 16 |
| | 55 to 64 | 2,166 | 5 | 49 | 8 | 40 | 9 | 40 | 8 | 36 | 7 | 38 | 7 | 38 | 7 | 2,407 | 6 |
| | 65+ | 610 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 7 | 2 | - | - | 16 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 688 | 2 |
| MODE OF TRANSMISSION | MSM | 14,487 | 36 | 318 | 53 | 242 | 52 | 255 | 52 | 264 | 51 | 300 | 57 | 309 | 59 | 16,175 | 38 |
| | IDU | 10,495 | 26 | 81 | 13 | 33 | 7 | 52 | 11 | 66 | 13 | 27 | 5 | 31 | 6 | 10,785 | 25 |
| | MSM&IDU | 1,981 | 5 | 20 | 3 | 17 | 4 | 23 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2,070 | 5 |
| | Heterosexual contact | 10,771 | 27 | 78 | 13 | 55 | 12 | 69 | 14 | 68 | 13 | 71 | 13 | 68 | 13 | 11,180 | 26 |
| | Other** | 164 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 164 | 0 |
| | Pediatric mode*** | 453 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 458 | 1 |
| | Unknown risk | 1,342 | 3 | 108 | 18 | 115 | 25 | 87 | 18 | 109 | 21 | 122 | 23 | 108 | 21 | 1,991 | 5 |
| COUNTY OF DIAGNOSIS | Bucks | 1,469 | 4 | 28 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 20 | 4 | 30 | 6 | 26 | 5 | 31 | 6 | 1,629 | 4 |
| | Chester | 1,029 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 1,125 | 3 |
| | Delaware | 3,030 | 8 | 69 | 11 | 50 | 11 | 59 | 12 | 47 | 9 | 51 | 10 | 60 | 11 | 3,366 | 8 |
| | Montgomery | 1,886 | 5 | 43 | 7 | 33 | 7 | 24 | 5 | 38 | 7 | 43 | 8 | 30 | 6 | 2,097 | 5 |
| | Philadelphia | 32,279 | 81 | 446 | 74 | 342 | 74 | 366 | 75 | 392 | 75 | 390 | 74 | 391 | 74 | 34,606 | 81 |

* Count may be incomplete due to lag in reporting.
** Other risk includes transfusion/transplant and coagulation disorder that occurred during the earliest part of the HIV pandemic.
*** Includes adult cases that had pediatric modes of transmission (e.g., perinatal exposure).
Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Note: Percentage may not add to 100% due to "rounding".
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 10 below provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission, and county of residence for the AIDSNET region.

## Table 10: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis for MidEast PA Care & Advocacy Network (formerly AIDSNET) Region in PA, 2019-2024

(Berks, Carbon, Lehigh, Monroe, Northampton, and Schuylkill counties)

| | | Prior to 2019 | | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023* | | 2024* | | Total (1980-2024) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| | **Total** | **4676** | **100** | **96** | **100** | **57** | **100** | **91** | **100** | **110** | **100** | **111** | **100** | **99** | **100** | **5240** | **100** |
| SEX | Male | 3228 | 69 | 76 | 79 | 41 | 72 | 67 | 74 | 92 | 84 | 87 | 78 | 74 | 75 | 3665 | 70 |
| | Female | 1448 | 31 | 20 | 21 | 16 | 28 | 24 | 26 | 18 | 16 | 24 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 1575 | 30 |
| RACE/ ETHNICITY | Hispanic | 1884 | 40 | 48 | 50 | 20 | 35 | 36 | 40 | 50 | 45 | 59 | 53 | 44 | 44 | 2141 | 41 |
| | American Indian or Alaska Native | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Asian | 13 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | 0 |
| | Black /African American | 829 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 19 | 24 | 26 | 19 | 17 | 21 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 942 | 18 |
| | White | 1732 | 37 | 30 | 31 | 21 | 37 | 26 | 29 | 35 | 32 | 25 | 23 | 26 | 26 | 1895 | 36 |
| | Multiracial | 216 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 243 | 5 |
| AGE (YEARS) | <13 | 65 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 65 | 1 |
| | 13 to 14 | 9 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 0 |
| | 15 to 24 | 537 | 11 | 20 | 21 | 17 | 30 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 23 | 23 | 648 | 12 |
| | 25 to 34 | 1502 | 32 | 30 | 31 | 12 | 21 | 38 | 42 | 41 | 37 | 42 | 38 | 28 | 28 | 1693 | 32 |
| | 35 to 44 | 1493 | 32 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 25 | 13 | 14 | 25 | 23 | 31 | 28 | 19 | 19 | 1609 | 31 |
| | 45 to 54 | 743 | 16 | 19 | 20 | 12 | 21 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 834 | 16 |
| | 55 to 64 | 250 | 5 | 10 | 10 | - | - | 8 | 9 | 10 | 9 | - | - | 11 | 11 | 294 | 6 |
| | 65+ | 77 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 88 | 2 |
| MODE OF TRANSMISSION | MSM | 1312 | 28 | 50 | 52 | 27 | 47 | 48 | 53 | 59 | 54 | 49 | 44 | 47 | 47 | 1592 | 30 |
| | IDU | 1342 | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1358 | 26 |
| | MSM&IDU | 184 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 198 | 4 |
| | Heterosexual contact | 1206 | 26 | 38 | 40 | 19 | 33 | 35 | 38 | 13 | 12 | 29 | 26 | 20 | 20 | 1360 | 26 |
| | Other** | 54 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 54 | 1 |
| | Pediatric mode*** | 62 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 62 | 1 |
| | Unknown risk | 516 | 11 | - | - | 8 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 29 | 26 | 28 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 616 | 12 |
| COUNTY OF DIAGNOSIS | Berks | 1710 | 37 | 28 | 29 | 9 | 16 | 32 | 35 | 46 | 42 | 52 | 47 | 35 | 35 | 1912 | 36 |
| | Carbon | 137 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 153 | 3 |
| | Lehigh | 1596 | 34 | 28 | 29 | 20 | 35 | 23 | 25 | 29 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 32 | 32 | 1754 | 33 |
| | Monroe | 435 | 9 | 14 | 15 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 504 | 10 |
| | Northampton | 570 | 12 | 23 | 24 | 13 | 23 | 18 | 20 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 651 | 12 |
| | Schuylkill | 228 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 266 | 5 |

* Count may be incomplete due to lag in reporting.
** Other risk includes transfusion/transplant and coagulation disorder that occurred during the earliest part of the HIV pandemic.
*** Includes adult cases that had pediatric modes of transmission (e.g., perinatal exposure).
Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Note: Percentage may not add to 100% due to "rounding".
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 11 provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission and county of residence for the Northeast United Way of the Wyoming Valley HIV region.

## Table 11: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis for Northeast United Way of the Wyoming Valley Region in PA, 2019-2024

(Lackawanna, Luzerne, Pike, Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming counties)

| | | Prior to 2019 | | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023* | | 2024* | | Total (1980-2024) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| | **Total** | **1,430** | **100** | **28** | **100** | **36** | **100** | **45** | **100** | **43** | **100** | **35** | **100** | **29** | **100** | **1,646** | **100** |
| SEX | Male | 1,100 | 77 | 19 | 68 | 30 | 83 | 36 | 80 | 34 | 79 | 28 | 80 | 16 | 55 | 1,263 | 77 |
| | Female | 330 | 23 | 9 | 32 | 6 | 17 | 9 | 20 | 9 | 21 | 7 | 20 | 13 | 45 | 383 | 23 |
| RACE/ ETHNICITY | Hispanic | 225 | 16 | 9 | 32 | 2 | 6 | 17 | 38 | 9 | 21 | 8 | 23 | 9 | 31 | 279 | 17 |
| | American Indian or Alaska Native | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Asian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 0 |
| | Black /African American | 283 | 20 | 8 | 29 | 9 | 25 | 11 | 24 | 15 | 35 | - | - | 10 | 34 | 340 | 21 |
| | White | 845 | 59 | 10 | 36 | 20 | 56 | 17 | 38 | 17 | 40 | 21 | 60 | 8 | 28 | 938 | 57 |
| | Multiracial | 71 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 78 | 5 |
| AGE (YEARS) | <13 | 22 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 | 1 |
| | 13 to 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 15 to 24 | 160 | 11 | 8 | 29 | 5 | 14 | 9 | 20 | 6 | 14 | - | - | - | - | 197 | 12 |
| | 25 to 34 | 421 | 29 | 16 | 57 | 21 | 58 | 20 | 44 | 19 | 44 | 13 | 37 | 12 | 41 | 522 | 32 |
| | 35 to 44 | 467 | 33 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 13 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 26 | 6 | 21 | 499 | 30 |
| | 45 to 54 | 253 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 16 | - | - | - | - | 282 | 17 |
| | 55 to 64 | 78 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 93 | 6 |
| | 65+ | 25 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27 | 2 |
| MODE OF TRANSMISSION | MSM | 518 | 36 | 11 | 39 | 18 | 50 | 22 | 49 | 23 | 53 | 18 | 51 | 10 | 34 | 620 | 38 |
| | IDU | 355 | 25 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 14 | - | - | - | - | 370 | 22 |
| | MSM&IDU | 79 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 91 | 6 |
| | Heterosexual contact | 313 | 22 | 15 | 54 | 9 | 25 | 18 | 40 | 6 | 14 | 12 | 34 | 14 | 48 | 387 | 24 |
| | Other** | 17 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | 1 |
| | Pediatric mode*** | 23 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | 1 |
| | Unknown risk | 125 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 138 | 8 |
| COUNTY OF DIAGNOSIS | Lackawanna | 480 | 34 | 10 | 36 | 8 | 22 | 14 | 31 | 18 | 42 | 12 | 34 | 11 | 38 | 553 | 34 |
| | Luzerne | 636 | 44 | 16 | 57 | 21 | 58 | 29 | 64 | 21 | 49 | 20 | 57 | 17 | 59 | 760 | 46 |
| | Pike | 133 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 139 | 8 |
| | Susquehanna | 41 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 42 | 3 |
| | Wayne | 115 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 121 | 7 |
| | Wyoming | 25 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 2 |

* Count may be incomplete due to lag in reporting.
** Other risk includes transfusion/transplant and coagulation disorder that occurred during the earliest part of the HIV pandemic.
*** Includes adult cases that had pediatric modes of transmission (e.g., perinatal exposure).
Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Note: Percentage may not add to 100% due to "rounding".
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 12 provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission and county of residence for the North Central District Allied Connections Region.

## Table 12: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis for North Central District Allied Connections Region in PA, 2019-2024

(Bradford, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Potter, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga, and Union counties)

| | | Prior to 2019 | | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023* | | 2024* | | Total (1980-2024) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| | **Total** | **1,256** | **100** | **14** | **100** | **14** | **100** | **19** | **100** | **22** | **100** | **18** | **100** | **13** | **100** | **1,356** | **100** |
| SEX | Male | 967 | 77 | 13 | 93 | 14 | 100 | 15 | 79 | 18 | 82 | 15 | 83 | 11 | 85 | 1,053 | 78 |
| | Female | 289 | 23 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 303 | 22 |
| RACE/ ETHNICITY | Hispanic | 166 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 181 | 13 |
| | American Indian or Alaska Native | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Asian | 10 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 1 |
| | Black /African American | 386 | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 44 | - | - | 408 | 30 |
| | White | 636 | 51 | 11 | 79 | 9 | 64 | 11 | 58 | 12 | 55 | 9 | 50 | 8 | 62 | 696 | 51 |
| | Multiracial | 58 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 59 | 4 |
| AGE (YEARS) | <13 | 14 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 1 |
| | 13 to 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 15 to 24 | 161 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 176 | 13 |
| | 25 to 34 | 412 | 33 | 8 | 57 | 6 | 43 | 7 | 37 | 7 | 32 | - | - | - | - | 448 | 33 |
| | 35 to 44 | 405 | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 27 | 7 | 39 | - | - | 430 | 32 |
| | 45 to 54 | 180 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 193 | 14 |
| | 55 to 64 | 64 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 73 | 5 |
| | 65+ | 17 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 1 |
| MODE OF TRANSMISSION | MSM | 440 | 35 | 10 | 71 | 10 | 71 | 8 | 42 | 11 | 50 | 10 | 56 | - | - | 493 | 36 |
| | IDU | 378 | 30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 382 | 28 |
| | MSM&IDU | 96 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 102 | 8 |
| | Heterosexual contact | 207 | 16 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 42 | 9 | 41 | - | - | - | - | 236 | 17 |
| | Other** | 22 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 | 2 |
| | Pediatric mode*** | 12 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 1 |
| | Unknown risk | 101 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 109 | 8 |
| COUNTY OF DIAGNOSIS | Bradford | 72 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 78 | 6 |
| | Centre | 254 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 275 | 20 |
| | Clinton | 25 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 | 2 |
| | Columbia | 115 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 123 | 9 |
| | Lycoming | 381 | 30 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 405 | 30 |
| | Montour | 31 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | 3 |
| | Northumberland | 135 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 33 | - | - | 152 | 11 |
| | Potter | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 1 |
| | Snyder | 29 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34 | 3 |
| | Sullivan | 9 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 1 |
| | Tioga | 37 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | 3 |
| | Union | 161 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 168 | 12 |

* Count may be incomplete due to lag in reporting

** Other risk includes transfusion/transplant and coagulation disorder that occurred during the earliest part of the HIV pandemic.

*** Includes adult cases that had pediatric modes of transmission (e.g., perinatal exposure).

Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.

Note: Percentage may not add to 100% due to “rounding”.

Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 13 provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease in PA by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission and county of residence for the Southcentral Family Health Council of Central PA (SC-FHCCP) region.

## Table 13: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis SC-FHCCP Region in PA, 2019-2024

(Adams, Bedford, Blair, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Mifflin, Perry, and York counties)

| | | Prior to 2019 | | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023* | | 2024* | | Total (1980-2024) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| | **Total** | **6,209** | **100** | **101** | **100** | **90** | **100** | **128** | **100** | **108** | **100** | **126** | **100** | **141** | **100** | **6,903** | **100** |
| SEX | Male | 4,596 | 74 | 78 | 77 | 77 | 86 | 105 | 82 | 94 | 87 | 100 | 79 | 102 | 72 | 5,152 | 75 |
| | Female | 1,613 | 26 | 23 | 23 | 13 | 14 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 26 | 21 | 39 | 28 | 1,751 | 25 |
| RACE/ ETHNICITY | Hispanic | 1,211 | 20 | 29 | 29 | 23 | 26 | 44 | 34 | 28 | 26 | 44 | 35 | 45 | 32 | 1,424 | 21 |
| | American Indian or Alaska Native | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Asian | 29 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 39 | 1 |
| | Black /African American | 1,577 | 25 | 9 | 9 | 22 | 24 | 33 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 36 | 29 | 38 | 27 | 1,739 | 25 |
| | White | 3,012 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 38 | 42 | 39 | 30 | 50 | 46 | 40 | 32 | 48 | 34 | 3,276 | 47 |
| | Multiracial | 377 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 6 | 421 | 6 |
| AGE (YEARS) | <13 | 99 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 99 | 1 |
| | 13 to 14 | 16 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 0 |
| | 15 to 24 | 778 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 34 | 27 | 20 | 19 | 14 | 11 | 17 | 12 | 892 | 13 |
| | 25 to 34 | 2,031 | 33 | 37 | 37 | 29 | 32 | 39 | 30 | 36 | 33 | 57 | 45 | 51 | 36 | 2,280 | 33 |
| | 35 to 44 | 1,926 | 31 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 31 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 30 | 24 | 44 | 31 | 2,091 | 30 |
| | 45 to 54 | 1,001 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 1,096 | 16 |
| | 55 to 64 | 289 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 346 | 5 |
| | 65+ | 69 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 83 | 1 |
| MODE OF TRANSMISSION | MSM | 2,359 | 38 | 56 | 55 | 45 | 50 | 71 | 55 | 60 | 56 | 68 | 54 | 49 | 35 | 2,708 | 39 |
| | IDU | 1,523 | 25 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | - | - | 6 | 6 | - | - | 10 | 7 | 1,564 | 23 |
| | MSM&IDU | 300 | 5 | - | - | 7 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 8 | - | - | 7 | 5 | 334 | 5 |
| | Heterosexual contact | 1,361 | 22 | 34 | 34 | 21 | 23 | 42 | 33 | 21 | 19 | 33 | 26 | 26 | 18 | 1,538 | 22 |
| | Other** | 86 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 86 | 1 |
| | Pediatric mode*** | 93 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 93 | 1 |
| | Unknown risk | 487 | 8 | - | - | 9 | 10 | - | - | 12 | 11 | 19 | 15 | 49 | 35 | 580 | 8 |
| COUNTY OF DIAGNOSIS | Adams | 158 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 179 | 3 |
| | Bedford | 54 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 58 | 1 |
| | Blair | 163 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 174 | 3 |
| | Cumberland | 591 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 18 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 662 | 10 |
| | Dauphin | 1,813 | 29 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 28 | 39 | 30 | 27 | 25 | 29 | 23 | 32 | 23 | 1,990 | 29 |
| | Franklin | 227 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 264 | 4 |
| | Fulton | 10 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 0 |
| | Huntingdon | 115 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 5 | 132 | 2 |
| | Juniata | 27 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27 | 0 |
| | Lancaster | 1,426 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 18 | 20 | 15 | 12 | 19 | 18 | 27 | 21 | 29 | 21 | 1,558 | 23 |
| | Lebanon | 249 | 4 | 7 | 7 | - | - | 8 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 292 | 4 |
| | Mifflin | 37 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 41 | 1 |
| | Perry | 51 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 53 | 1 |
| | York | 1,288 | 21 | 26 | 26 | 22 | 24 | 32 | 25 | 27 | 25 | 30 | 24 | 36 | 26 | 1,461 | 21 |

* Count may be incomplete due to lag in reporting.
** Other risk includes transfusion/transplant and coagulation disorder that occurred during the earliest part of the HIV pandemic.
*** Includes adult cases that had pediatric modes of transmission (e.g., perinatal exposure).
Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Note: Percentage may not add to 100% due to "rounding".
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 14 provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease in PA by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission, and county of residence for the Southwest- Jewish Healthcare Foundation region (SW-JHF).

## Table 14: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis for SW-JHF Region in PA, 2019-2024

Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Somerset, Washington, and Westmoreland counties

| | | Prior to 2019 | | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023* | | 2024* | | Total (1980-2024) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| | **Total** | **6,547** | **100** | **117** | **100** | **111** | **100** | **122** | **100** | **99** | **100** | **89** | **100** | **98** | **100** | **7,183** | **100** |
| SEX | Male | 5,484 | 84 | 97 | 83 | 95 | 86 | 102 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 74 | 83 | 73 | 74 | 6,010 | 84 |
| | Female | 1,063 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 25 | 26 | 1,173 | 16 |
| RACE/ ETHNICITY | Hispanic | 254 | 4 | 6 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 295 | 4 |
| | American Indian or Alaska Native | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Asian | 45 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 48 | 1 |
| | Black /African American | 2,393 | 37 | 50 | 43 | 52 | 47 | 59 | 48 | 44 | 44 | 40 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 2,684 | 37 |
| | White | 3,520 | 54 | 53 | 45 | 48 | 43 | 47 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 34 | 38 | 36 | 37 | 3,778 | 53 |
| | Multiracial | 334 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | - | - | 376 | 5 |
| AGE (YEARS) | <13 | 37 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 39 | 1 |
| | 13 to 14 | 8 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 0 |
| | 15 to 24 | 917 | 14 | 24 | 21 | 27 | 24 | 20 | 16 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 27 | 28 | 1,056 | 15 |
| | 25 to 34 | 2,238 | 34 | 46 | 39 | 35 | 32 | 50 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 31 | 35 | 26 | 27 | 2,466 | 34 |
| | 35 to 44 | 1,944 | 30 | 25 | 21 | 17 | 15 | 29 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 18 | 20 | 30 | 31 | 2,086 | 29 |
| | 45 to 54 | 992 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 1,056 | 15 |
| | 55 to 64 | 338 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 14 | 13 | 6 | 5 | - | - | 11 | 12 | - | - | 384 | 5 |
| | 65+ | 73 | 1 | - | - | 6 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 88 | 1 |
| MODE OF TRANSMISSION | MSM | 3,833 | 59 | 72 | 62 | 62 | 56 | 72 | 59 | 54 | 55 | 49 | 55 | 47 | 48 | 4,189 | 58 |
| | IDU | 833 | 13 | 6 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 | 860 | 12 |
| | MSM&IDU | 331 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | - | - | 376 | 5 |
| | Heterosexual contact | 966 | 15 | 29 | 25 | 26 | 23 | 35 | 29 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 1,106 | 15 |
| | Other** | 111 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 111 | 2 |
| | Pediatric mode*** | 33 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34 | 0 |
| | Unknown risk | 440 | 7 | - | - | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 24 | 24 | 507 | 7 |
| COUNTY OF DIAGNOSIS | Allegheny | 4,922 | 75 | 76 | 65 | 80 | 72 | 90 | 74 | 71 | 72 | 66 | 74 | 76 | 78 | 5,381 | 75 |
| | Armstrong | 72 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 76 | 1 |
| | Beaver | 230 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 258 | 4 |
| | Butler | 132 | 2 | 7 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 146 | 2 |
| | Cambria | 222 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 5 | 8 | 8 | - | - | 7 | 7 | 253 | 4 |
| | Fayette | 149 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 6 | 174 | 2 |
| | Greene | 49 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 52 | 1 |
| | Indiana | 72 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 78 | 1 |
| | Somerset | 133 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 147 | 2 |
| | Washington | 215 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 5 | - | - | 7 | 8 | - | - | 239 | 3 |
| | Westmoreland | 351 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 379 | 5 |

* Count may be incomplete due to lag in reporting

** Other risk includes transfusion/transplant and coagulation disorder that occurred during the earliest part of the HIV pandemic.

*** Includes adult cases that had pediatric modes of transmission (e.g., perinatal exposure).

Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.

Note: Percentage may not add to 100% due to “rounding”.

Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 15 provides a summary of the number of new diagnoses of HIV disease in PA by sex, race, age at diagnosis, mode of transmission and county of residence for the Northwest PA Thrive Partnership region.

## Table 15: Characteristics of HIV Disease by Time Interval of Diagnosis for Northwest- PA Thrive Partnership, PA, 2019-2024

Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Venango, and Warren counties

| | | Prior to 2019 | | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023* | | 2024* | | Total (1980-2024) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| | **Total** | **1,223** | **100** | **31** | **100** | **16** | **100** | **27** | **100** | **35** | **100** | **19** | **100** | **17** | **100** | **1,368** | **100** |
| SEX | Male | 971 | 79 | 22 | 71 | 15 | 94 | 17 | 63 | 26 | 74 | 16 | 84 | 14 | 82 | 1,081 | 79 |
| | Female | 252 | 21 | 9 | 29 | - | - | 10 | 37 | 9 | 26 | - | - | - | - | 287 | 21 |
| RACE/ ETHNICITY | Hispanic | 119 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 130 | 10 |
| | American Indian or Alaska Native | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Asian | 6 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 1 |
| | Black /African American | 304 | 25 | 15 | 48 | - | - | 10 | 37 | 11 | 31 | - | - | - | - | 353 | 26 |
| | White | 737 | 60 | 13 | 42 | 10 | 63 | 14 | 52 | 18 | 51 | 12 | 63 | 10 | 59 | 814 | 60 |
| | Multiracial | 56 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 62 | 5 |
| AGE (YEARS) | <13 | 15 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 1 |
| | 13 to 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 15 to 24 | 184 | 15 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 22 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 204 | 15 |
| | 25 to 34 | 393 | 32 | 15 | 48 | 7 | 44 | 7 | 26 | 12 | 34 | 7 | 37 | 5 | 29 | 446 | 33 |
| | 35 to 44 | 370 | 30 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 22 | 10 | 29 | - | - | 6 | 35 | 400 | 29 |
| | 45 to 54 | 181 | 15 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 22 | 8 | 23 | - | - | - | - | 202 | 15 |
| | 55 to 64 | 61 | 5 | 6 | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 77 | 6 |
| | 65+ | 17 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 | 2 |
| MODE OF TRANSMISSION | MSM | 520 | 43 | 14 | 45 | 11 | 69 | 9 | 33 | 12 | 34 | 10 | 53 | 10 | 59 | 586 | 43 |
| | IDU | 243 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 252 | 18 |
| | MSM&IDU | 82 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 90 | 7 |
| | Heterosexual contact | 248 | 20 | 9 | 29 | - | - | 10 | 37 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 278 | 20 |
| | Other** | 24 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | 2 |
| | Pediatric mode*** | 14 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 1 |
| | Unknown risk | 92 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 40 | 6 | 32 | - | - | 124 | 9 |
| COUNTY OF DIAGNOSIS | Cameron | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Clarion | 33 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34 | 2 |
| | Clearfield | 109 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 123 | 9 |
| | Crawford | 122 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 132 | 10 |
| | Elk | 11 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 1 |
| | Erie | 556 | 45 | 13 | 42 | - | - | 19 | 70 | 12 | 34 | 7 | 37 | - | - | 617 | 45 |
| | Forest | 9 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 1 |
| | Jefferson | 21 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 | 2 |
| | Lawrence | 103 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 23 | - | - | - | - | 122 | 9 |
| | McKean | 52 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 56 | 4 |
| | Mercer | 130 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 29 | - | - | - | - | 155 | 11 |
| | Venango | 46 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 52 | 4 |
| | Warren | 31 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34 | 2 |

* Count may be incomplete due to lag in reporting

** Other risk includes transfusion/transplant and coagulation disorder that occurred during the earliest part of the HIV pandemic.

*** Includes adult cases that had pediatric modes of transmission (e.g., perinatal exposure).

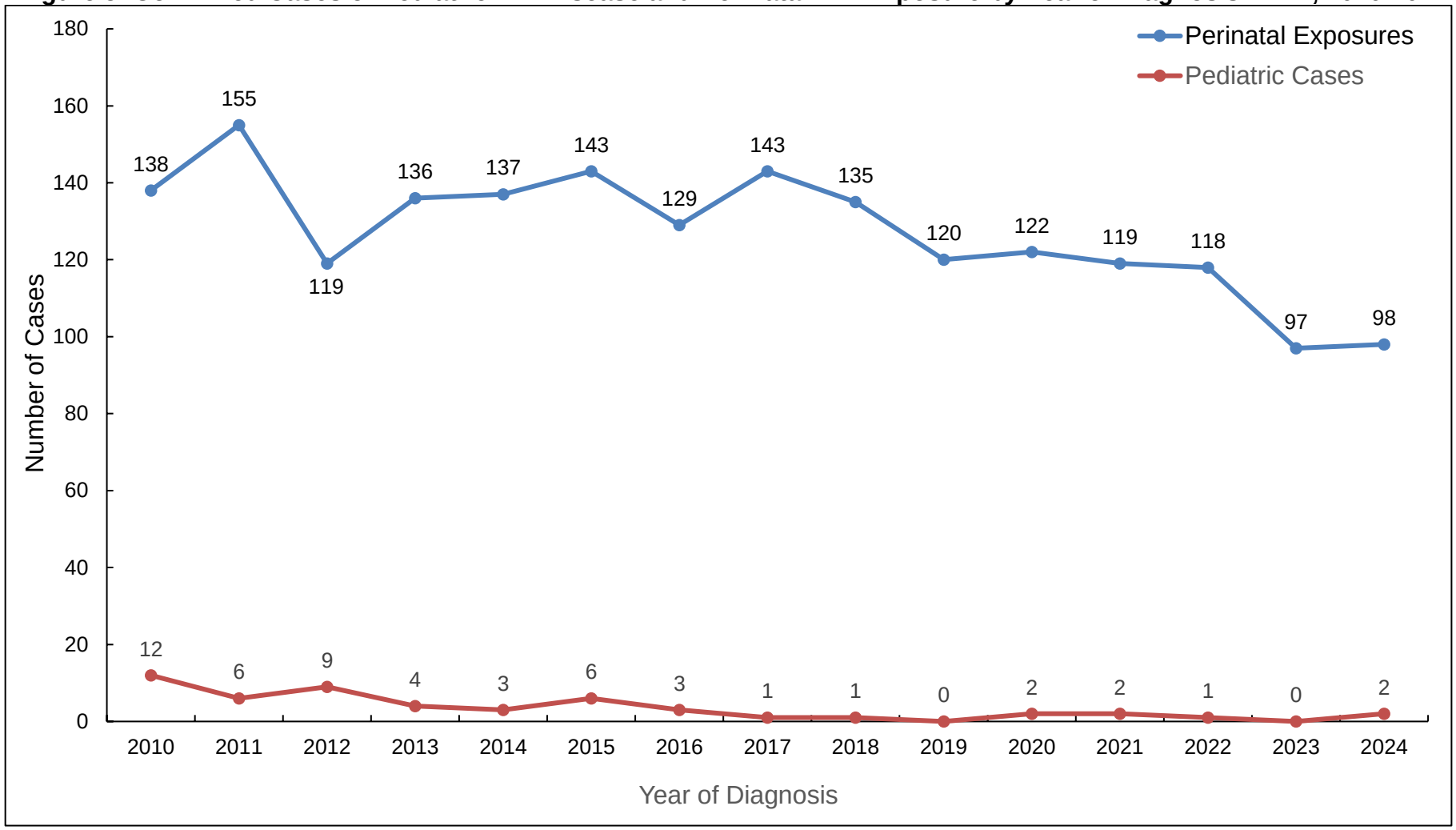
Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.

Note: Percentage may not add to 100% due to “rounding”.

Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Figure 5 displays the number of pediatric HIV cases and perinatal HIV exposures from 2010 through 2024. Perinatal exposure includes children born to birth mothers who were confirmed to be HIV positive at the time the child was born. Pediatric HIV disease includes all children who are diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS.

**Figure 5: Confirmed Cases of Pediatric HIV Disease and Perinatal HIV Exposure by Year of Diagnosis in PA, 2010-2024**

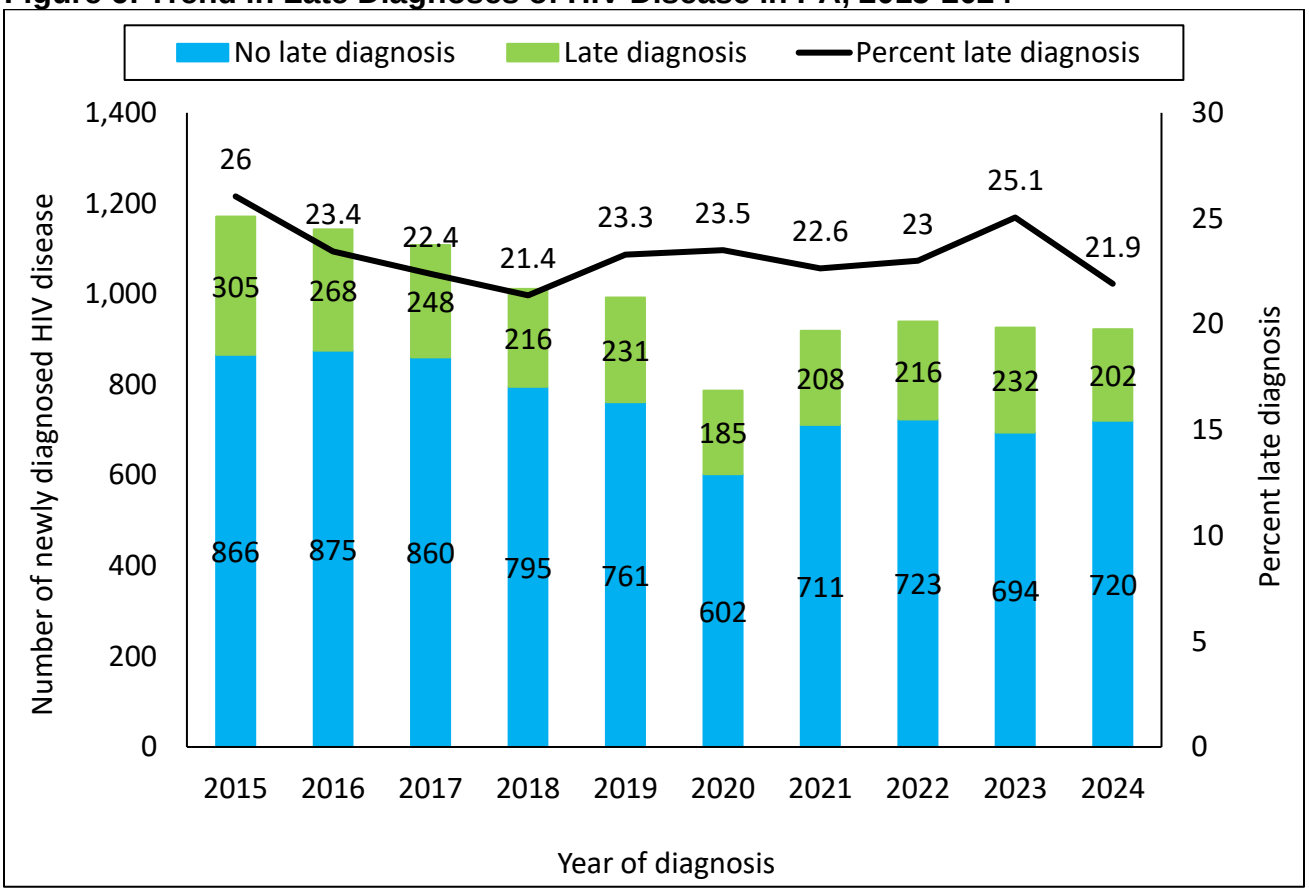



Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

A “late” diagnosis is defined as a person who is newly diagnosed with HIV and receives an AIDS diagnosis within 91 days of their first HIV diagnosis. Stage 3 (AIDS) classification is based on first CD4 test performed or documentation of an AIDS-defining condition after a diagnosis of HIV disease. In most cases, people whose HIV disease is not under control will progress to an AIDS diagnosis in about eight to twelve years as the person’s immune system is damaged. It is important to monitor the proportion of new diagnoses that are late diagnoses to identify the effectiveness and accessibility of HIV testing and prevention services.

Figure 6 indicates that the overall number of new HIV disease diagnoses has steadily declined. The proportion of late diagnoses has also been declining from the year 2015 to the year 2018. However, there has been a slight increase from the year 2019 to the year 2023 with the highest percentage observed in the year 2023 with subsequent decrease in the year 2024.

**Figure 6: Trend in Late Diagnoses of HIV Disease in PA, 2015-2024**




Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 16 shows the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV disease in PA in a five-year period from the year 2020 to 2024 by county. Each has the number and percent of late diagnoses of HIV disease. Late diagnosis is defined as any person newly diagnosed with HIV disease that receives an AIDS diagnosis within 91 days (≤ 3 months) of their first diagnosis with HIV disease.

**Table 16: Number of New Diagnoses of HIV Disease and Percent of Late Diagnoses of HIV Disease by County, PA, 2020-2024**

| County of residence at year-end 2024 | Total diagnoses (2020-2024) | Late diagnoses | Percent late diagnoses |
|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | % |
| Adams | 16 | 7 | 43.8 |
| Allegheny | 385 | 97 | 25.2 |
| Armstrong | - | - | - |
| Beaver | 19 | 10 | 52.6 |
| Bedford | - | - | - |
| Berks | 174 | 47 | 27 |
| Blair | 8 | 4 | 50 |
| Bradford | - | - | - |
| Bucks | 132 | 36 | 27.3 |
| Butler | 7 | 2 | 28.6 |
| Cambria | 26 | 8 | 30.8 |
| Cameron | - | - | - |
| Carbon | 15 | 3 | 20.0 |
| Centre | 16 | 4 | 25.0 |
| Chester | 77 | 21 | 27.3 |
| Clarion | - | - | - |
| Clearfield | 10 | 5 | 50.0 |
| Clinton | - | - | - |
| Columbia | 8 | 1 | 12.5 |
| Crawford | 8 | 2 | 25.0 |
| Cumberland | 62 | 19 | 30.6 |
| Dauphin | 152 | 28 | 18.4 |
| Delaware | 267 | 69 | 25.8 |
| Elk | - | - | - |
| Erie | 48 | 19 | 39.6 |
| Fayette | 21 | 7 | 33.3 |
| Forest | - | - | - |
| Franklin | 36 | 15 | 41.7 |
| Fulton | - | - | - |
| Greene | - | - | - |
| Huntingdon | 17 | 3 | 17.6 |
| Indiana | - | - | - |
| Jefferson | - | - | - |
| Juniata | - | - | - |
| Lackawanna | 63 | 19 | 30.2 |

| County of residence at year-end 2024 | Total diagnoses (2020-2024) | Late diagnoses | Percent late diagnoses |
|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | % |
| Lancaster | 108 | 25 | 23.1 |
| Lawrence | 15 | 6 | 40.0 |
| Lebanon | 36 | 9 | 25.0 |
| Lehigh | 130 | 29 | 22.3 |
| Luzerne | 108 | 26 | 24.1 |
| Lycoming | 20 | 4 | 20.0 |
| McKean | - | - | - |
| Mercer | 21 | 5 | 23.8 |
| Mifflin | - | - | - |
| Monroe | 55 | 11 | 20.0 |
| Montgomery | 168 | 43 | 25.6 |
| Montour | - | - | - |
| Northampton | 58 | 14 | 24.1 |
| Northumberland | 17 | 6 | 35.3 |
| Perry | - | - | - |
| Philadelphia | 1,881 | 346 | 18.4 |
| Pike | - | - | - |
| Potter | - | - | - |
| Schuylkill | 36 | 9 | 25.0 |
| Snyder | - | - | - |
| Somerset | 12 | 4 | 33.3 |
| Sullivan | - | - | - |
| Susquehanna | - | - | - |
| Tioga | - | - | - |
| Union | 7 | 1 | 14.3 |
| Venango | - | - | - |
| Warren | - | - | - |
| Washington | 20 | 3 | 15.0 |
| Wayne | 6 | 2 | 33.3 |
| Westmoreland | 19 | 7 | 36.8 |
| Wyoming | - | - | - |
| York | 147 | 43 | 29.3 |
| **Total** | **4,493** | **1,043** | **23.2** |

Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

## People Living with HIV (PLWH) at year-end 2024

A total of 43,491 PLWH were resident in the Commonwealth of PA at year-end 2024. Tables 17 through 19 provide summaries of the number of PLWH disease in PA as determined by their last known current residence as of 12/31/2024, regardless of where the person may have been diagnosed. This number includes persons diagnosed in PA, persons diagnosed in other states or territories or persons diagnosed in foreign countries. Current residence is identified by most recent laboratory reporting, residence at diagnosis or other information and is determined by a complex algorithm defined by the eHARS. Some persons may have emigrated out of PA and other persons may have immigrated into PA from other places without the knowledge of the PA HIV surveillance system. As such, all summaries presented in these tables should be considered as estimates of the number of persons living with HIV disease and should not be treated as a precise count of the number of PLWH in PA at the end of the year 2024. Data are presented at the county level by sex/gender, race/ethnicity and age at year-end 2024. Data on the mode of transmission of PLWH at the county-level at year-end 2024 are not provided, but a state-wide summary will be provided.

Table 17 provides an estimate of the number of people currently living in PA at the end of the year 2024 by birth sex (male and female) and county. To protect the confidentiality of transgender PLWH disease and those with additional gender identities, county level data are not provided. At the end of 2024, 27.5% (11,965/43,491) PLWH disease were females and 71.1% (30,936/43,491) were males. Transgender people accounted for 1.3% (572/43,491) of PLWH disease at year-end of 2024 and 0.04% (18/43,491) were individuals with additional gender identity.

**Table 17: Number of PLWH Disease by County and Sex at Birth in PA at Year-end 2024**

| | Sex at birth | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | Total |
| County of residence at year-end 2024 | No. | No. | No. |
| Adams | 92 | 175 | 267 |
| Allegheny | 891 | 3,169 | 4,060 |
| Armstrong | 9 | 45 | 54 |
| Beaver | 42 | 153 | 195 |
| Bedford | 14 | 39 | 53 |
| Berks | 498 | 1,016 | 1,514 |
| Blair | 32 | 117 | 149 |
| Bradford | 15 | 48 | 63 |
| Bucks | 339 | 1,111 | 1,450 |
| Butler | 16 | 110 | 126 |
| Cambria | 44 | 172 | 216 |
| Cameron | - | - | - |
| Carbon | 86 | 137 | 223 |
| Centre | 27 | 279 | 306 |
| Chester | 211 | 581 | 792 |
| Clarion | 7 | 54 | 61 |

| County of residence at year-end 2024 | Sex at birth | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | |
| | No. | No. | No. |
| Clearfield | 12 | 91 | 103 |
| Clinton | 12 | 28 | 40 |
| Columbia | 68 | 98 | 166 |
| Crawford | 34 | 86 | 120 |
| Cumberland | 105 | 349 | 454 |
| Dauphin | 405 | 961 | 1,366 |
| Delaware | 883 | 1,618 | 2,501 |
| Elk | - | - | 17 |
| Erie | 122 | 324 | 446 |
| Fayette | 31 | 137 | 168 |
| Forest | - | - | 16 |
| Franklin | 82 | 154 | 236 |
| Fulton | - | - | 12 |
| Greene | - | - | 40 |
| Huntingdon | - | - | 111 |
| Indiana | 19 | 52 | 71 |
| Jefferson | - | - | 6 |
| Juniata | 9 | 15 | 24 |
| Lackawanna | 176 | 464 | 640 |
| Lancaster | 362 | 706 | 1,068 |
| Lawrence | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| Lebanon | 83 | 204 | 287 |
| Lehigh | 598 | 1,030 | 1,628 |
| Luzerne | 230 | 482 | 712 |
| Lycoming | 79 | 224 | 303 |
| McKean | 7 | 21 | 28 |
| Mercer | 26 | 82 | 108 |
| Mifflin | 11 | 29 | 40 |
| Monroe | 190 | 329 | 519 |
| Montgomery | 357 | 1,101 | 1,458 |
| Montour | 7 | 13 | 20 |
| Northampton | 82 | 215 | 297 |
| Northumberland | 33 | 122 | 155 |
| Perry | 6 | 18 | 24 |
| Philadelphia | 4,942 | 13,153 | 18,095 |
| Pike | 60 | 119 | 179 |
| Potter | - | - | 10 |
| Schuylkill | 59 | 236 | 295 |
| Snyder | - | - | 28 |
| Somerset | - | - | 92 |
| Sullivan | - | - | - |

| County of residence at year-end 2024 | Sex at birth | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | |
| | No. | No. | No. |
| Susquehanna | - | - | 41 |
| Tioga | - | - | 31 |
| Union | 9 | 159 | 168 |
| Venango | 13 | 29 | 42 |
| Warren | - | - | 26 |
| Washington | 38 | 129 | 167 |
| Wayne | 13 | 36 | 49 |
| Westmoreland | 44 | 157 | 201 |
| Wyoming | 6 | 16 | 22 |
| York | 394 | 831 | 1,225 |
| **Total** | **11,998** | **31,493** | **43,491** |

Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 18 provides an estimate of the number of people residing in PA at the year-end 2024 by race/ethnicity at the county level. All persons who identify as Hispanic are included in a single race/ethnicity category and they accounted for 19.9% (8,651/43,491) of PLWH. At year-end of 2024, approximately 0.1% of (49/43,491) PLWH were American Indian or Alaska Native, 1.1% (475/43,491) were Asian, 44.3% (19,278/43,491) were Black/African American, 5.3% (2,288/43,491) were multiracial, 0.04% (19/43,491) were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHPI), and 29.3% (12,731/43,491) were white.

**Table 18 Number of PLWH Disease by County and Race/Ethnicity in PA at Year-end 2024**

| County of residence at year-end 2024 | Race/Ethnicity | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Black/African American | Hispanic | Multiracial | Other* | White | Total |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Adams | 37 | 35 | 10 | - | 183 | 267 |
| Allegheny | 1,717 | 305 | 321 | 53 | 1,664 | 4,060 |
| Armstrong | 7 | - | - | - | 45 | 54 |
| Beaver | 50 | 13 | 9 | - | 123 | 195 |
| Bedford | - | - | - | - | 47 | 53 |
| Berks | 258 | 750 | 74 | - | 428 | 1,514 |
| Blair | 27 | 12 | 7 | - | 101 | 149 |
| Bradford | 6 | - | - | - | 49 | 63 |
| Bucks | 329 | 255 | 113 | 28 | 725 | 1,450 |
| Butler | 16 | 11 | 10 | - | 88 | 126 |
| Cambria | 72 | 19 | 8 | - | 115 | 216 |
| Cameron | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carbon | 23 | 110 | - | - | 85 | 223 |
| Centre | 88 | 92 | 18 | 9 | 99 | 306 |
| Chester | 241 | 151 | 52 | 17 | 331 | 792 |
| Clarion | 24 | 11 | - | - | 23 | 61 |
| Clearfield | 18 | 18 | - | - | 61 | 103 |
| Clinton | - | 6 | - | - | 27 | 40 |
| Columbia | 25 | 26 | 12 | - | 102 | 166 |
| Crawford | 8 | 11 | 7 | - | 93 | 120 |
| Cumberland | 100 | 95 | 29 | 6 | 224 | 454 |
| Dauphin | 518 | 294 | 98 | 16 | 440 | 1,366 |
| Delaware | 1,558 | 251 | 190 | 26 | 476 | 2,501 |
| Elk | - | - | - | - | 12 | 17 |
| Erie | 167 | 81 | 29 | - | 168 | 446 |
| Fayette | 40 | 13 | 10 | - | 105 | 168 |
| Forest | - | - | - | - | 12 | 16 |
| Franklin | 61 | 45 | 10 | - | 118 | 236 |
| Fulton | - | - | - | - | 10 | 12 |
| Greene | 11 | 8 | - | - | 18 | 40 |
| Huntingdon | 31 | 24 | 10 | - | 46 | 111 |
| Indiana | 19 | 6 | - | - | 44 | 71 |

| County of residence at year-end 2024 | Race/Ethnicity | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Black/African American | Hispanic | Multiracial | Other* | White | Total |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Jefferson | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Juniata | - | 8 | - | - | 14 | 24 |
| Lackawanna | 146 | 172 | 35 | 6 | 281 | 640 |
| Lancaster | 147 | 384 | 133 | 9 | 395 | 1,068 |
| Lawrence | 24 | 6 | 12 | - | 58 | 100 |
| Lebanon | 34 | 138 | 16 | - | 98 | 287 |
| Lehigh | 311 | 860 | 86 | 12 | 359 | 1,628 |
| Luzerne | 188 | 178 | 52 | - | 291 | 712 |
| Lycoming | 124 | 29 | 28 | - | 117 | 303 |
| McKean | 6 | - | - | - | 19 | 28 |
| Mercer | 37 | 7 | 8 | - | 55 | 108 |
| Mifflin | - | - | - | - | 28 | 40 |
| Monroe | 162 | 145 | 52 | - | 157 | 519 |
| Montgomery | 512 | 256 | 138 | 25 | 527 | 1,458 |
| Montour | - | 7 | - | - | 11 | 20 |
| Northampton | 49 | 85 | 18 | - | 141 | 297 |
| Northumberland | 34 | 41 | 7 | - | 73 | 155 |
| Perry | - | - | - | - | 19 | 24 |
| Philadelphia | 11,356 | 3,093 | 498 | 275 | 2,873 | 18,095 |
| Pike | 46 | 31 | 11 | - | 89 | 179 |
| Potter | - | - | - | - | 7 | 10 |
| Schuylkill | 85 | 74 | 17 | - | 117 | 295 |
| Snyder | - | - | - | - | 20 | 28 |
| Somerset | 22 | 17 | 8 | - | 45 | 92 |
| Sullivan | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Susquehanna | - | - | - | - | 31 | 41 |
| Tioga | - | - | - | - | 30 | 31 |
| Union | 72 | 44 | 6 | - | 45 | 168 |
| Venango | - | - | - | - | 34 | 42 |
| Warren | - | - | - | - | 23 | 26 |
| Washington | 47 | 15 | 10 | - | 93 | 167 |
| Wayne | 12 | 11 | - | - | 23 | 49 |
| Westmoreland | 25 | 17 | 9 | - | 145 | 201 |
| Wyoming | - | - | - | - | 17 | 22 |
| York | 352 | 355 | 88 | 7 | 423 | 1,225 |
| **Total** | **19,278** | **8,651** | **2,288** | **543** | **12,731** | **43,491** |

* Other includes American Indian or Alaska Native (AI/AN), Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific islander (NHPI).
Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

Table 19 provides an estimate of the number of people currently living in PA at year-end 2024 by current age. At the end of 2024, approximately 47.2% (20,515/43,491) of PLWH disease were adults aged 55 years and older.

**Table 19: Number of PLWH Disease by County and Age at Year-end in PA at Year-end 2024**

| County of residence at year-end 2024 | Age group | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ≤12 | 13-14 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | ≥65 | Total |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Adams | - | - | - | 26 | 38 | 65 | 85 | 48 | 267 |
| Allegheny | - | - | 106 | 657 | 833 | 732 | 1,031 | 694 | 4,060 |
| Armstrong | - | - | - | - | 7 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 54 |
| Beaver | - | - | - | 37 | 33 | 40 | 52 | 32 | 195 |
| Bedford | - | - | - | 6 | 10 | 7 | 24 | - | 53 |
| Berks | - | - | 48 | 180 | 234 | 302 | 442 | 307 | 1,514 |
| Blair | - | - | - | 10 | 25 | 31 | 44 | 37 | 149 |
| Bradford | - | - | - | 16 | 7 | 10 | 21 | 6 | 63 |
| Bucks | - | - | 38 | 150 | 267 | 246 | 426 | 321 | 1,450 |
| Butler | - | - | - | 10 | 25 | 18 | 38 | 32 | 126 |
| Cambria | - | - | - | 18 | 38 | 53 | 67 | 35 | 216 |
| Cameron | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carbon | - | - | 8 | 27 | 40 | 42 | 76 | 30 | 223 |
| Centre | - | - | - | 33 | 68 | 66 | 89 | 45 | 306 |
| Chester | - | - | 22 | 92 | 110 | 128 | 232 | 203 | 792 |
| Clarion | - | - | - | - | 13 | 11 | 22 | 9 | 61 |
| Clearfield | - | - | - | 10 | 19 | 17 | 33 | 20 | 103 |
| Clinton | - | - | - | 6 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 40 |
| Columbia | - | - | - | 30 | 30 | 32 | 42 | 28 | 166 |
| Crawford | - | - | - | 17 | 16 | 25 | 37 | 23 | 120 |
| Cumberland | - | - | 6 | 56 | 94 | 106 | 127 | 65 | 454 |
| Dauphin | - | - | 32 | 185 | 243 | 275 | 383 | 247 | 1,366 |
| Delaware | - | - | 77 | 331 | 476 | 486 | 656 | 473 | 2,501 |
| Elk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 17 |
| Erie | - | - | 9 | 59 | 89 | 90 | 124 | 74 | 446 |
| Fayette | - | - | 7 | 23 | 31 | 30 | 57 | 20 | 168 |
| Forest | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| Franklin | - | - | 6 | 27 | 48 | 63 | 62 | 30 | 236 |
| Fulton | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| Greene | - | - | - | 7 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 40 |
| Huntingdon | - | - | - | 28 | 24 | 29 | 20 | 9 | 111 |
| Indiana | - | - | - | 6 | 21 | 10 | 26 | 7 | 71 |
| Jefferson | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Juniata | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 8 | - | 24 |
| Lackawanna | - | - | 9 | 77 | 119 | 144 | 185 | 106 | 640 |
| Lancaster | - | - | 34 | 127 | 184 | 212 | 313 | 195 | 1,068 |
| Lawrence | - | - | - | 15 | 22 | 17 | 26 | 20 | 100 |

| County of residence at year-end 2024 | Age group | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ≤12 | 13-14 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | ≥65 | Total |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Lebanon | - | - | 7 | 30 | 47 | 44 | 98 | 61 | 287 |
| Lehigh | - | - | 42 | 201 | 246 | 299 | 506 | 332 | 1,628 |
| Luzerne | - | - | 22 | 134 | 157 | 139 | 152 | 107 | 712 |
| Lycoming | - | - | - | 36 | 47 | 70 | 93 | 54 | 303 |
| McKean | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 10 | - | 28 |
| Mercer | - | - | - | 13 | 23 | 16 | 38 | 14 | 108 |
| Mifflin | - | - | - | 9 | - | 9 | 10 | 8 | 40 |
| Monroe | - | - | 18 | 59 | 84 | 74 | 163 | 121 | 519 |
| Montgomery | - | - | 25 | 165 | 300 | 270 | 418 | 280 | 1,458 |
| Montour | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 7 | 20 |
| Northampton | - | - | 11 | 27 | 46 | 61 | 97 | 55 | 297 |
| Northumberland | - | - | 4 | 23 | 22 | 27 | 53 | 26 | 155 |
| Perry | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 7 | - | 24 |
| Philadelphia | 8 | - | 332 | 2,383 | 3,526 | 3,277 | 5,090 | 3,475 | 18,095 |
| Pike | - | - | - | 11 | 14 | 44 | 58 | 49 | 179 |
| Potter | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| Schuylkill | - | - | 6 | 35 | 54 | 72 | 84 | 44 | 295 |
| Snyder | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 9 | 28 |
| Somerset | - | - | - | 12 | 10 | 18 | 34 | 16 | 92 |
| Sullivan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Susquehanna | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 14 | 10 | 41 |
| Tioga | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 7 | 31 |
| Union | - | - | - | 8 | 21 | 41 | 58 | 39 | 168 |
| Venango | - | - | - | - | 10 | 7 | 16 | - | 42 |
| Warren | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | - | 26 |
| Washington | - | - | - | 19 | 31 | 36 | 45 | 31 | 167 |
| Wayne | - | - | - | - | 6 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 49 |
| Westmoreland | - | - | - | 29 | 36 | 39 | 60 | 34 | 201 |
| Wyoming | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | 22 |
| York | - | - | 35 | 151 | 210 | 250 | 377 | 200 | 1,225 |
| **Total** | **29** | **14** | **978** | **5,662** | **8,117** | **8,176** | **12,335** | **8,180** | **43,491** |

Dash (-) indicates cell size of ≤5.
Data source: PA HIV Surveillance.

**The Number of PLWH Disease by Mode of Transmission in PA at Year-end 2024**

Out of the 43,491 PLWH disease at year-end 2024, individuals with a heterosexual contact transmission mode accounted for 27.5% (11,956/43,491) MSM accounted for 41.5% (18,045/43,491), andIDU accounted for 14.2% (6,168/43,491) of PLWH disease. MSM&IDU accounted for 4.3% (1,858/43,491) PLWH disease. Other modes of transmission which includes no risk reported (NRR) and no identified risk (NIR) accounted for 11% (4,770/43,491) of PLWH disease and individuals who had a pediatric mode of transmission accounted for 1.6% (694/43,491) of PLWH.

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