HIV AMONG FEMALES IN BALTIMORE CITY, 2022
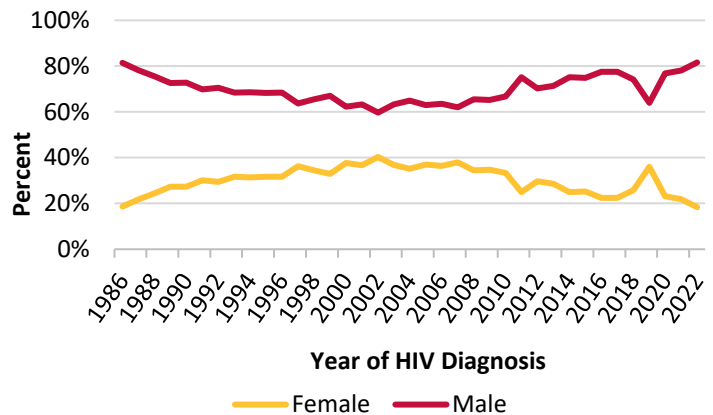
DATA REPORTED THROUGH JUNE 30, 2023

New HIV Diagnoses in Baltimore City

In 2022, there were 29 reported HIV diagnoses among females.

- Females accounted for 18.4% of the 158 reported HIV diagnoses in 2022.

- It is estimated that an additional 7.3% of females living with HIV in Maryland and 5.9% of females living with HIV in Baltimore City remain undiagnosed, as of 2021.

- Most HIV diagnoses among females during 2022 were attributed to HET (79.3%).

- Of the 29 reported HIV diagnoses among females, 89.7% were among NH-Black females and 10.3% were among other races.

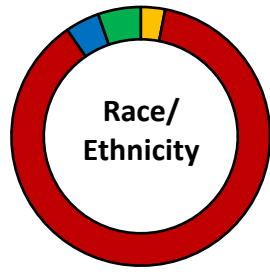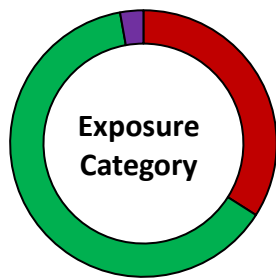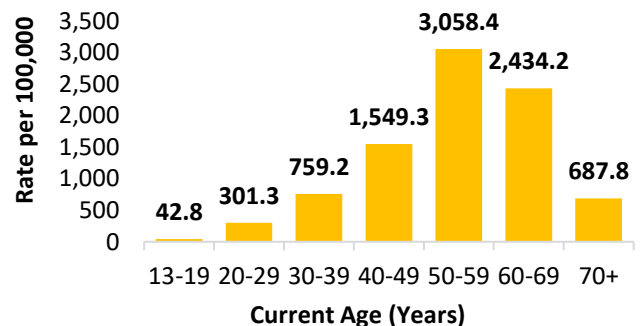**Trends in HIV Diagnoses by Sex at Birth**

Characteristics of Females Living with HIV

At the end of 2022, there were 3,297 females living with diagnosed HIV.

- Rates (per 100,000) were over twice as high in males (3,006.9) compared to females (1,251.6).

- Of the 3,297 females living with diagnosed HIV, 79.3% had a viral load test result reported in 2022. Of the females with a test result, 87.2% had a suppressed viral load.

Exposure Category

- IDU
- HET
- Perinatal

Race/Ethnicity

- Hispanic
- NH-Black
- NH-White
- NH-Another Race

Rates by Current Age

- Rates among females living with diagnosed HIV were 2 to 9 times higher among NH-Black females (1,732.2) as compared to other races. In other words, 1 in every 58 NH-Black females in Baltimore City was reported to be living with diagnosed HIV.

NH: Non-Hispanic | **HET**: Heterosexual Contact | **IDU**: Injection Drug Use

Center for HIV Surveillance, Epidemiology and Evaluation
Prevention and Health Promotion Administration
Maryland Department of Health
https://health.maryland.gov/phpa/OIDEOR/CHSE

Rates for populations under 10,000 people are not considered when determining groups or jurisdictions with the highest rates of HIV.
Multiple imputation was used to estimate and adjust for missing exposure category.
Data represents adults and adolescents (ages 13+) only.
Data source: Maryland Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS).
Data for 2020 and 2021 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing and care-related services.