

HIV/AIDS in New York City 2009-2013



**HIV Epidemiology and Field Services Program
New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene**

Prepared: February 2015

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/dires/hivepi.shtml>

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HIV/AIDS in NYC, 2013

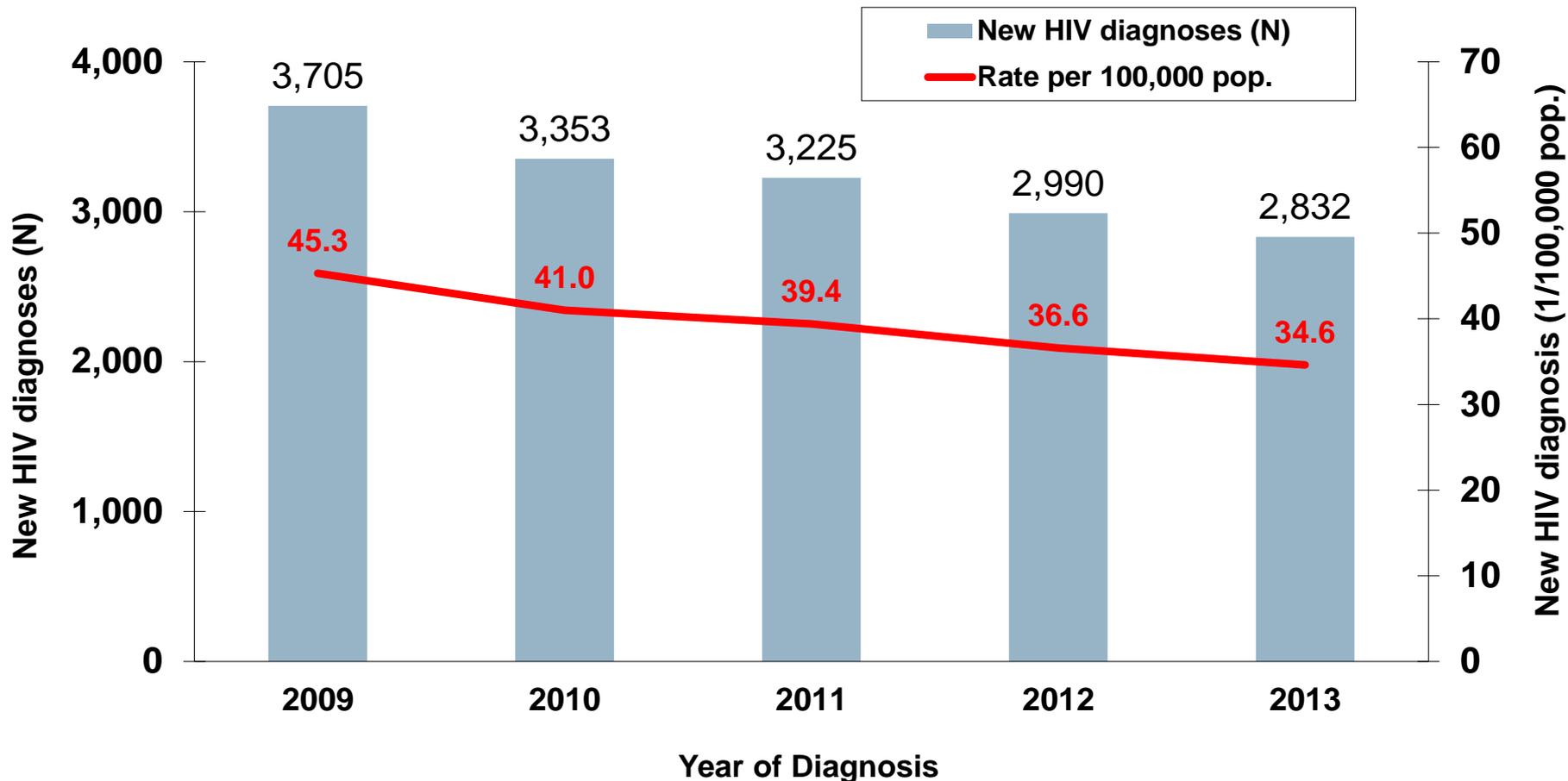
Basic Statistics

- **2,832 new HIV diagnoses**
 - 33.7 diagnoses per 100,000 persons
 - 2,258 HIV without AIDS
 - 574 HIV concurrent with AIDS
- **1,784 new AIDS diagnoses**
- **117,618 persons living with HIV/AIDS**
 - 1.4% of the population of NYC
- **1,527 deaths among persons with HIV/AIDS**
 - Age-adjusted death rate: 9.4 per 1,000 PWHA

Rates calculated using the intercensal 2013 NYC population.
Age-adjusted to the NYC Census 2010 population.

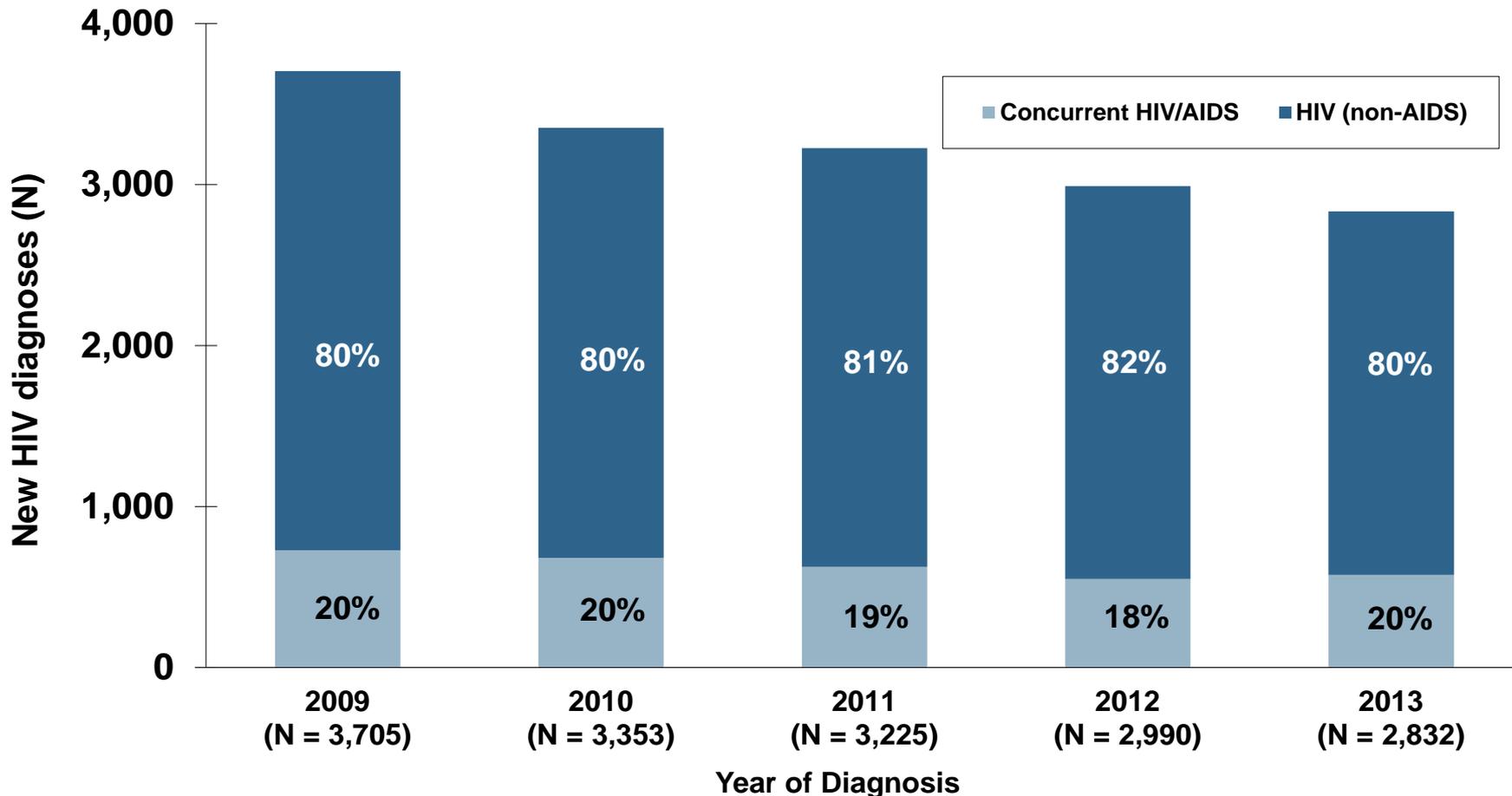
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by June 30, 2014.

Number of New HIV Diagnoses and Diagnosis Rates in NYC, 2009-2013



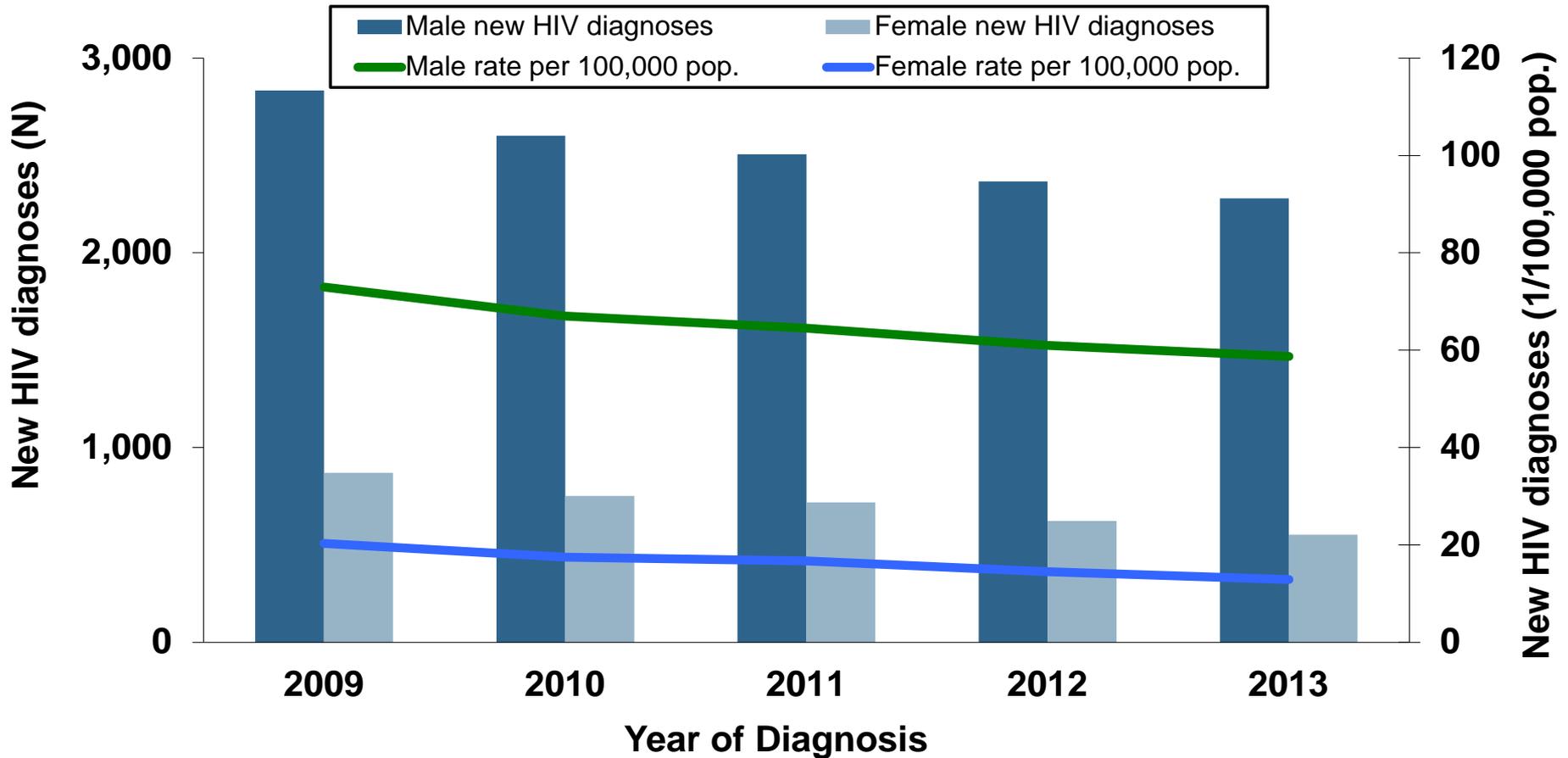
The number and rate of new HIV diagnoses decreased in NYC between 2009 and 2013.

Percentage of Concurrent HIV/AIDS Diagnoses in NYC, 2009-2013



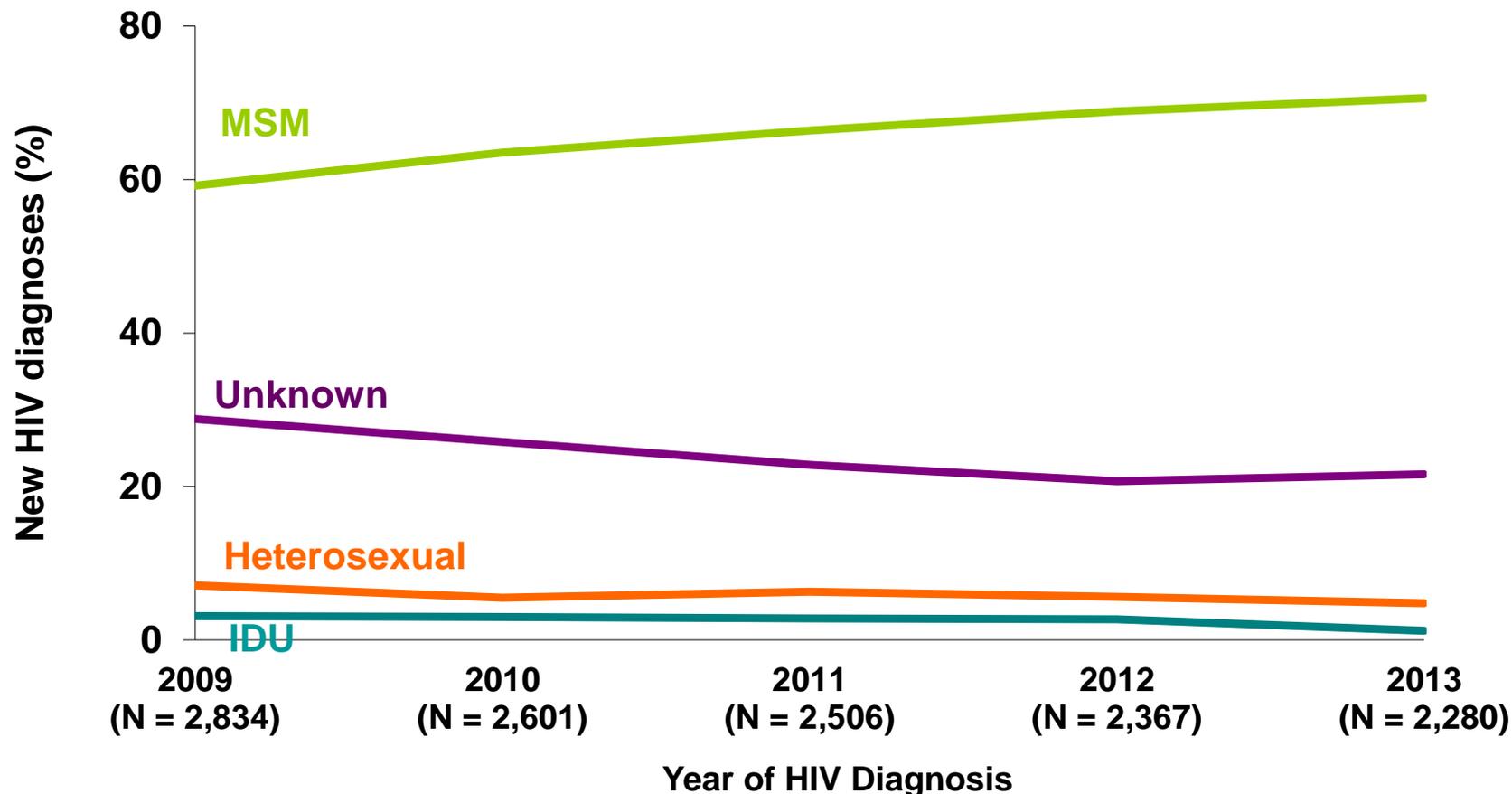
Since 2009, about one-fifth of people diagnosed with HIV were concurrently diagnosed with AIDS.

Number of New HIV Diagnoses and Diagnosis Rate by Sex in NYC, 2009-2013



Each year from 2009 to 2013, males had more new HIV diagnoses than females.

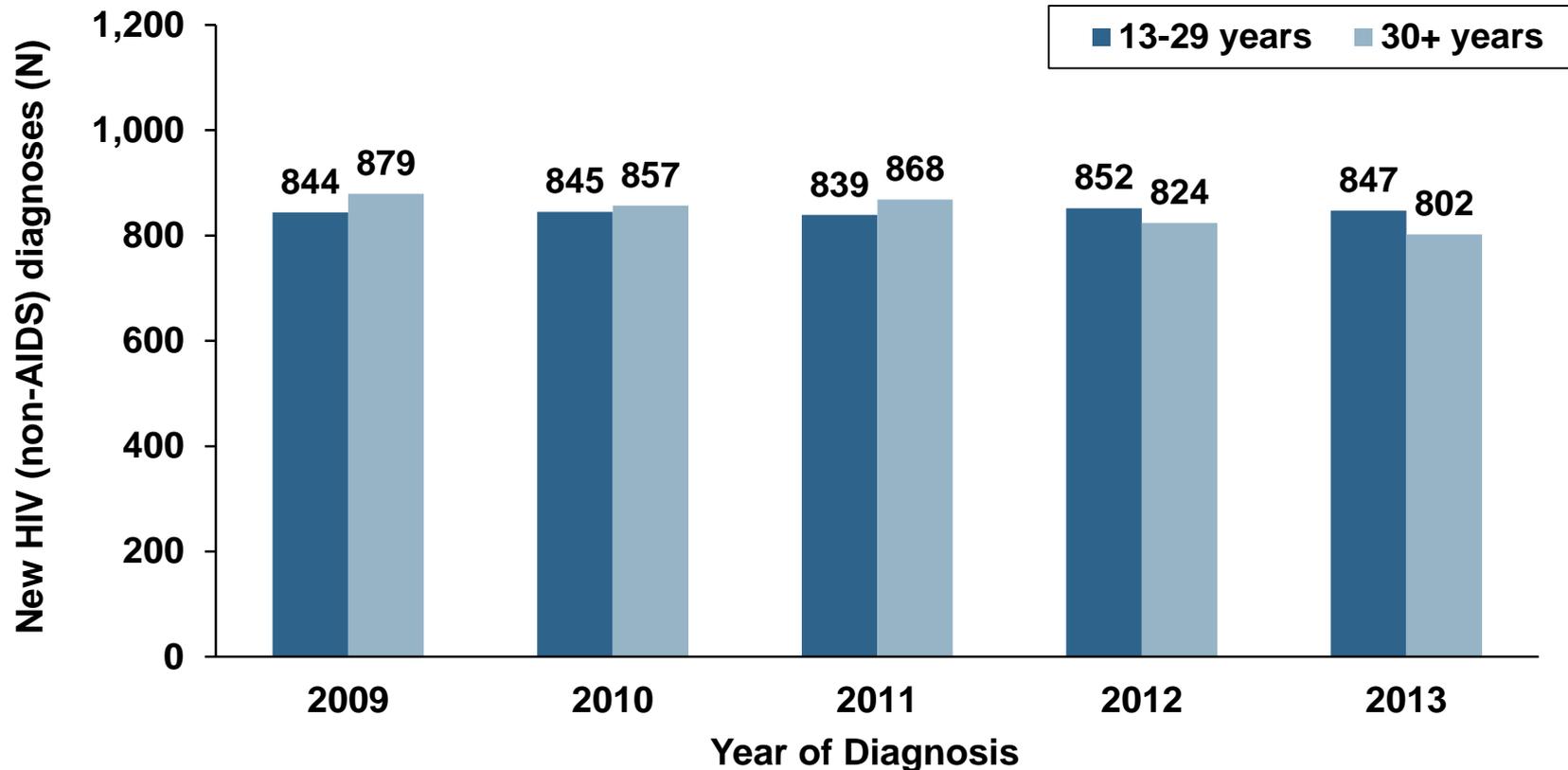
Percentage of New HIV Diagnoses among Males by Transmission Risk in NYC, 2009-2013



Since 2009, the percentage of new HIV diagnoses among men who have sex with men (MSM) has been increasing.

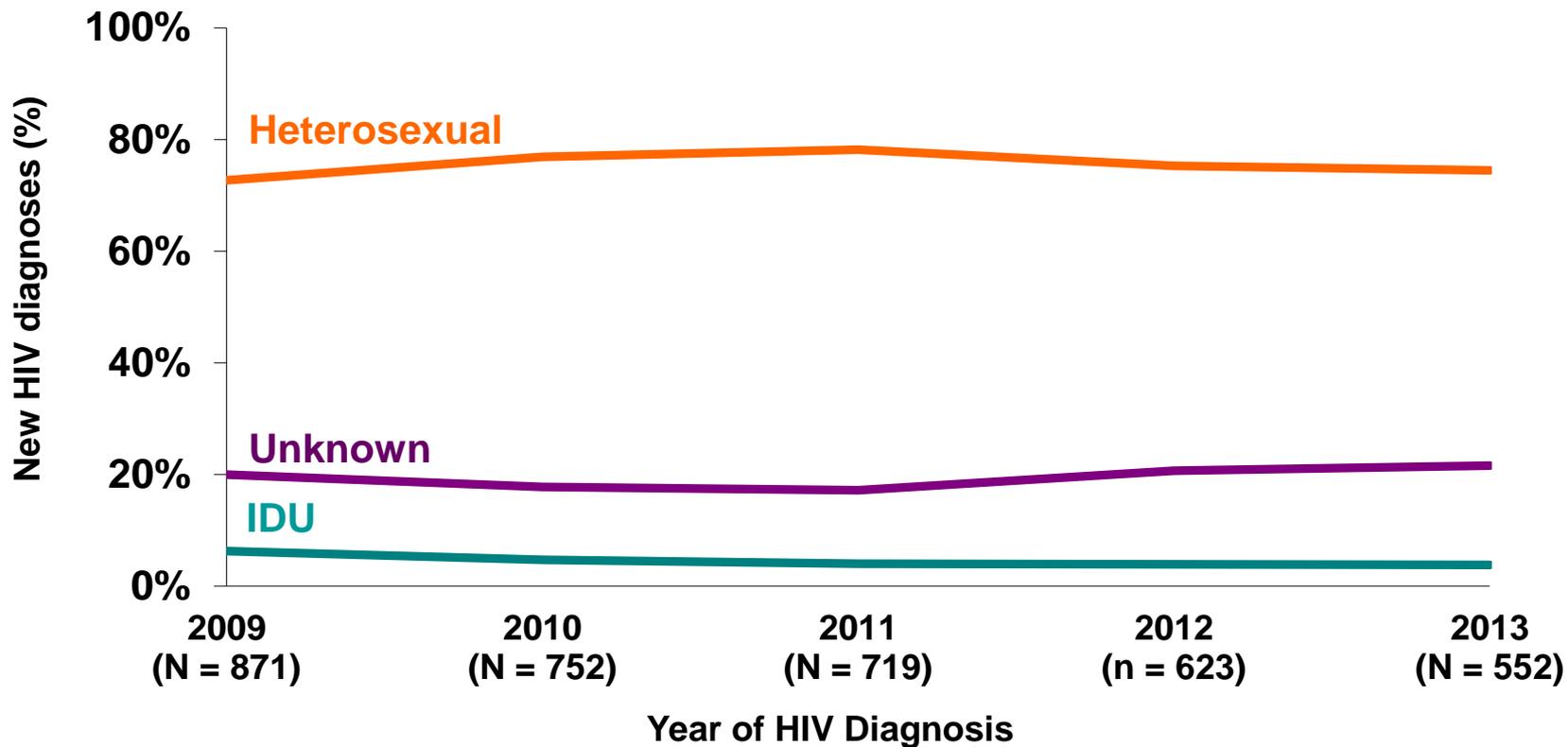
MSM-IDU and perinatal transmission risk not shown because of small numbers.
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by June 30, 2014.

Number of New HIV Diagnoses among MSM by Age in NYC, 2009-2013



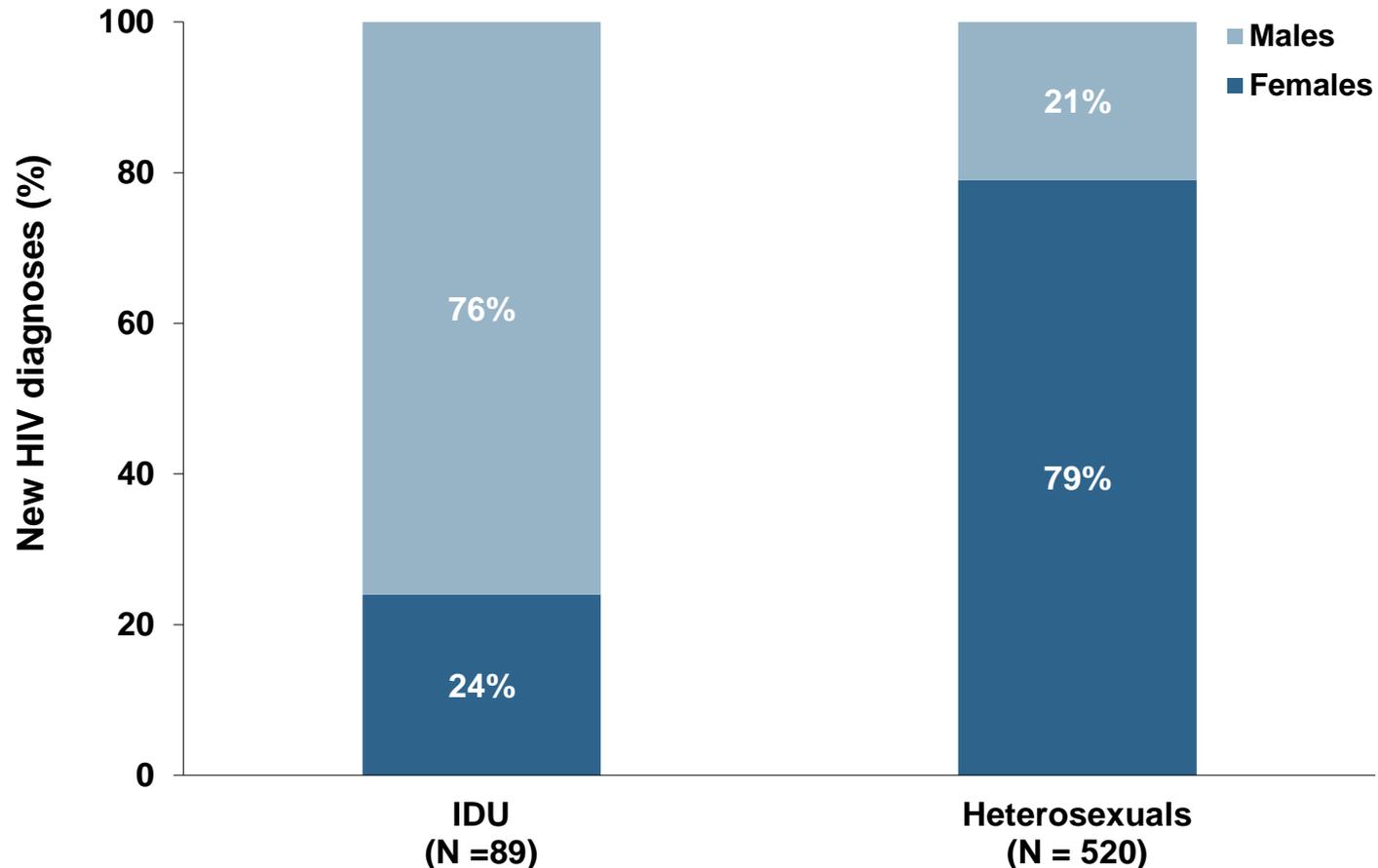
Since 2012, the number of new HIV diagnoses is higher among MSM under age 30 than among those in older age groups

Percentage of New HIV Diagnoses among Females by Transmission Risk in NYC, 2009-2013



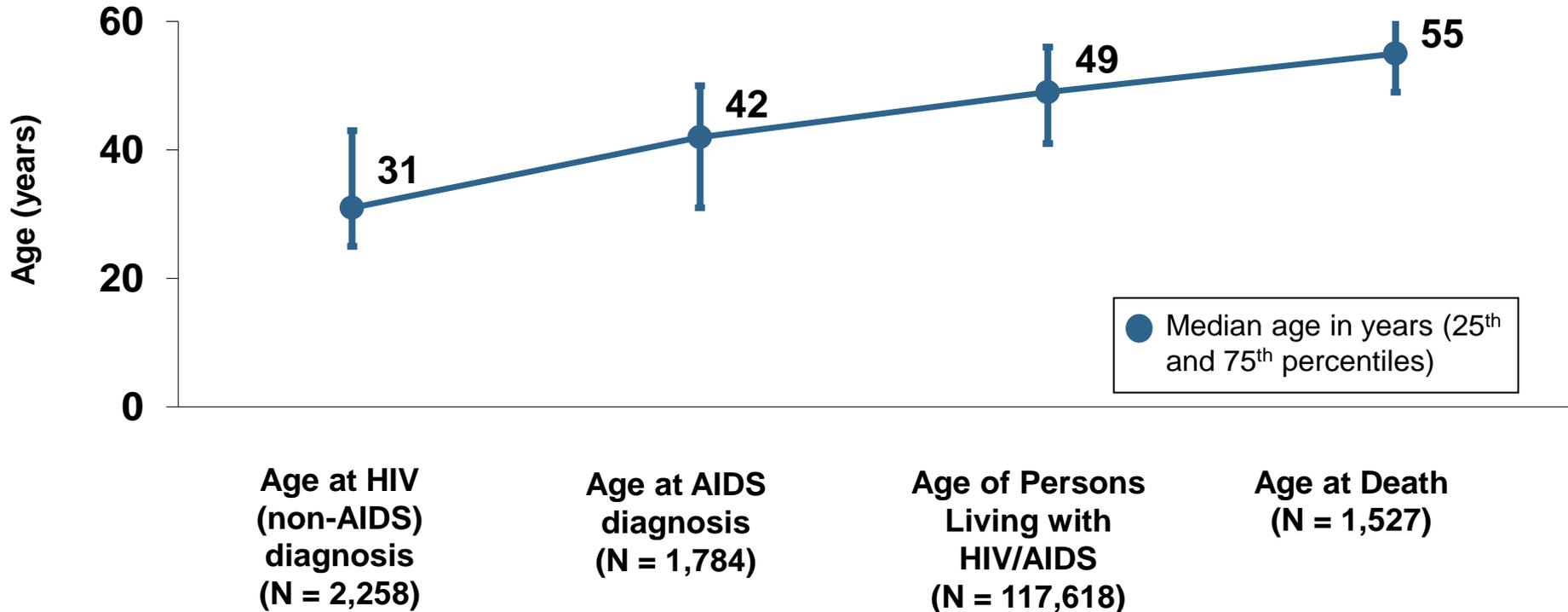
In 2013, 75% of new HIV diagnoses among females were attributed to heterosexual transmission.

Percentage of New HIV Diagnoses among IDU and Heterosexuals by Sex in NYC, 2013



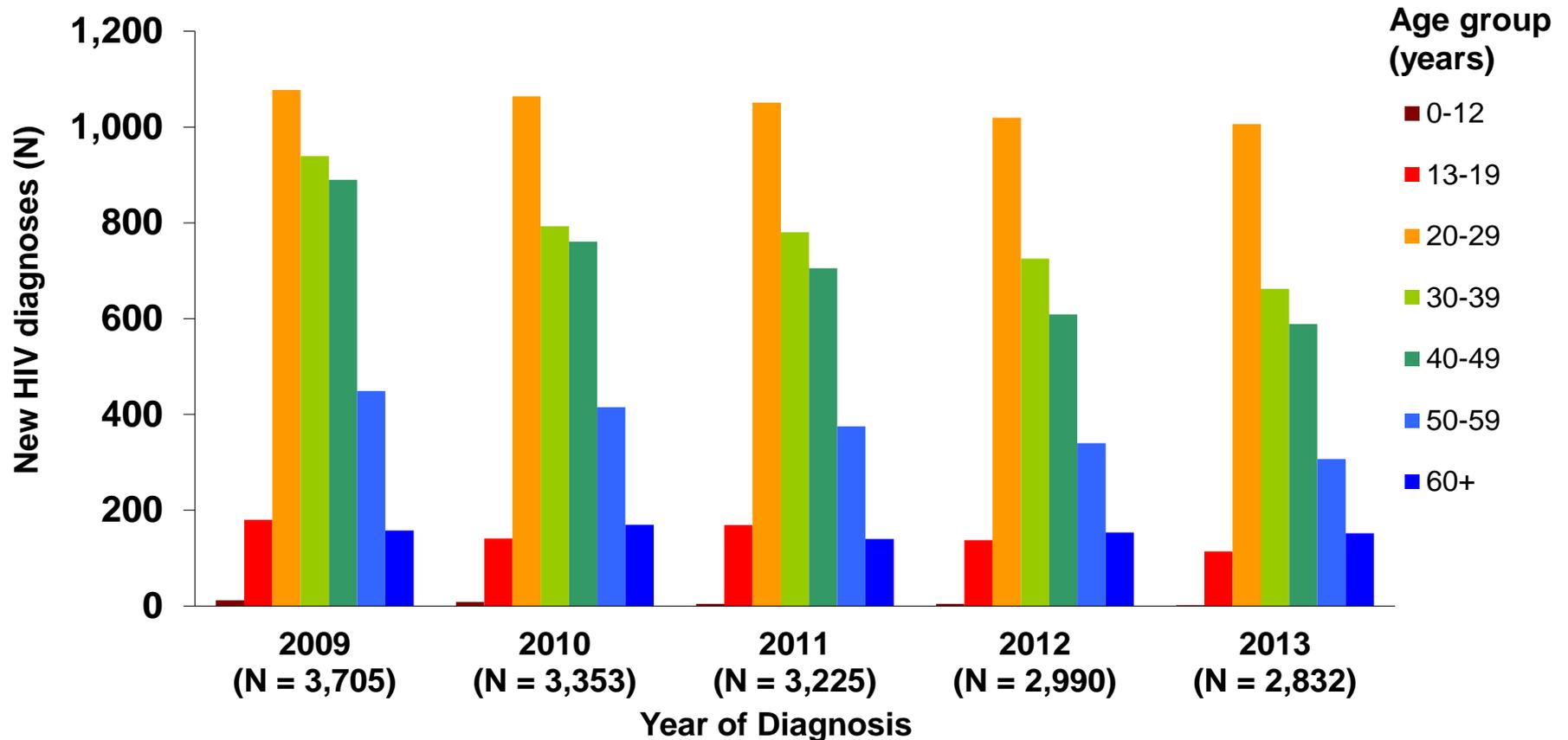
In 2013, four-fifths of those with IDU risk were male, and four-fifths of those with heterosexual risk were female.

Age at HIV and AIDS Diagnosis, Prevalence and Death among PLWHA in NYC, 2013



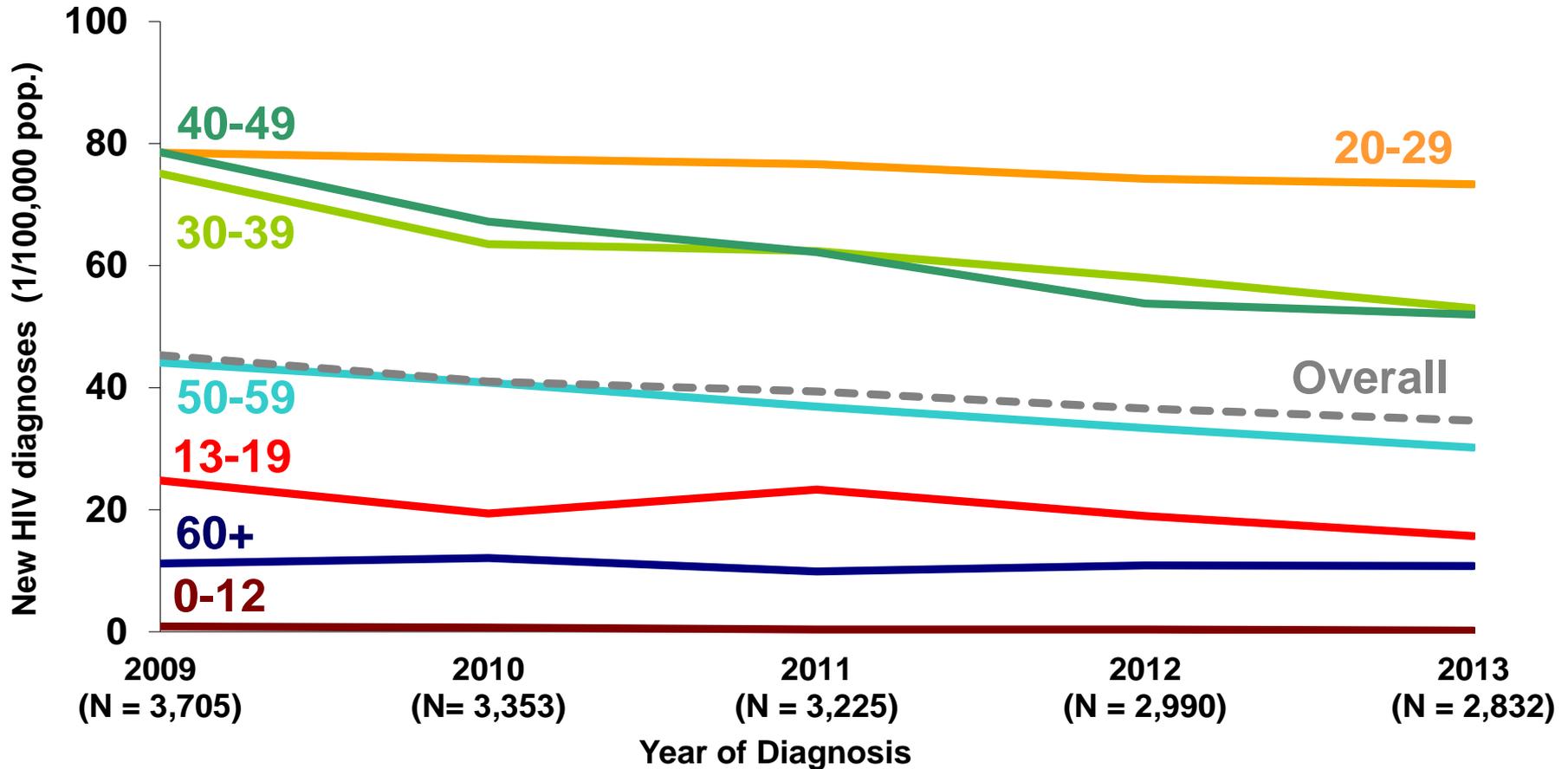
In 2013, the burden of HIV/AIDS was among people in their 30s to 50s.

Number of New HIV Diagnoses by Age in NYC, 2009-2013



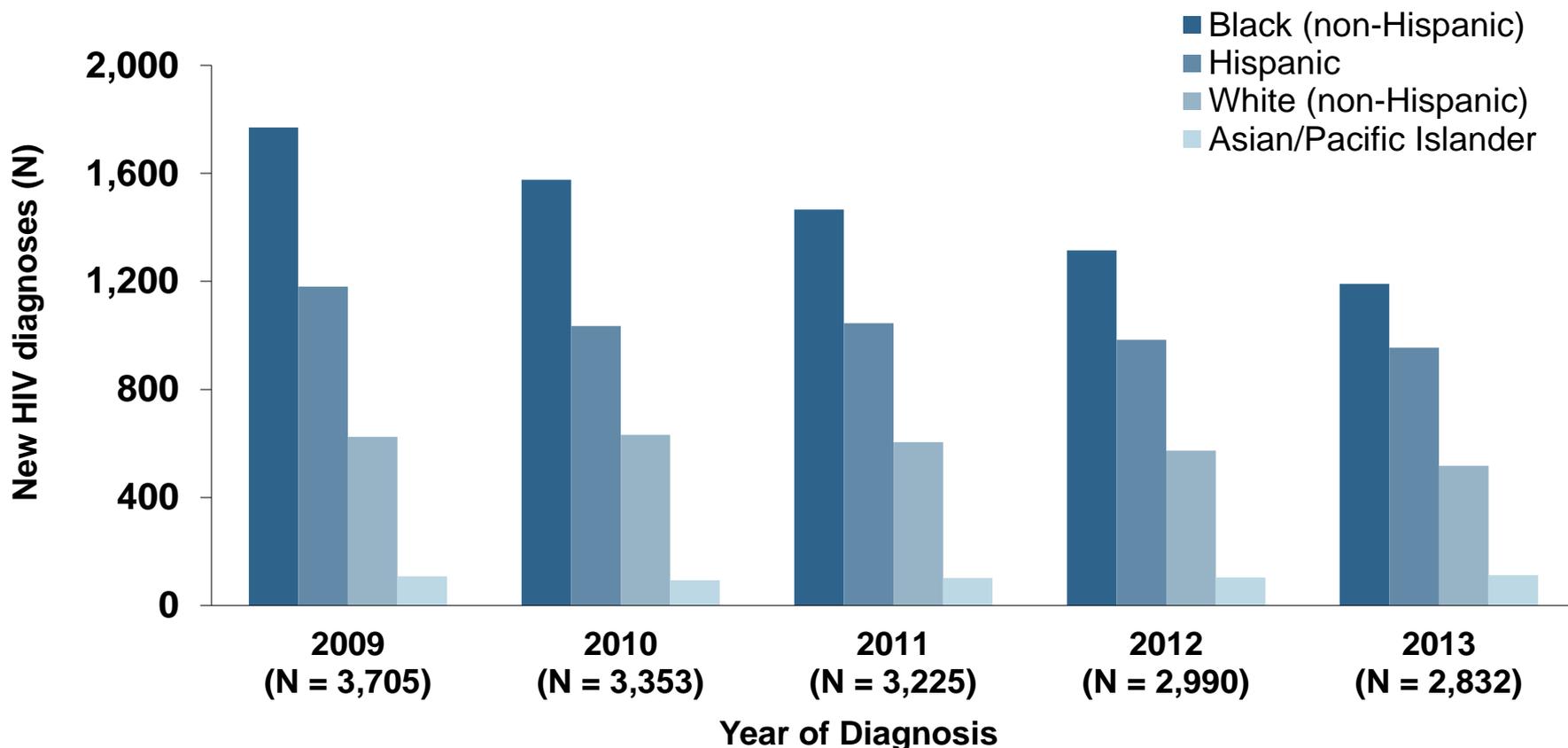
From 2009-2013, the number of new HIV diagnoses declined or was stable in all age groups.

HIV Diagnosis Rate by Age in NYC, 2009-2013



From 2009-2013, the 20-29 year age group consistently had the highest HIV diagnosis rate.

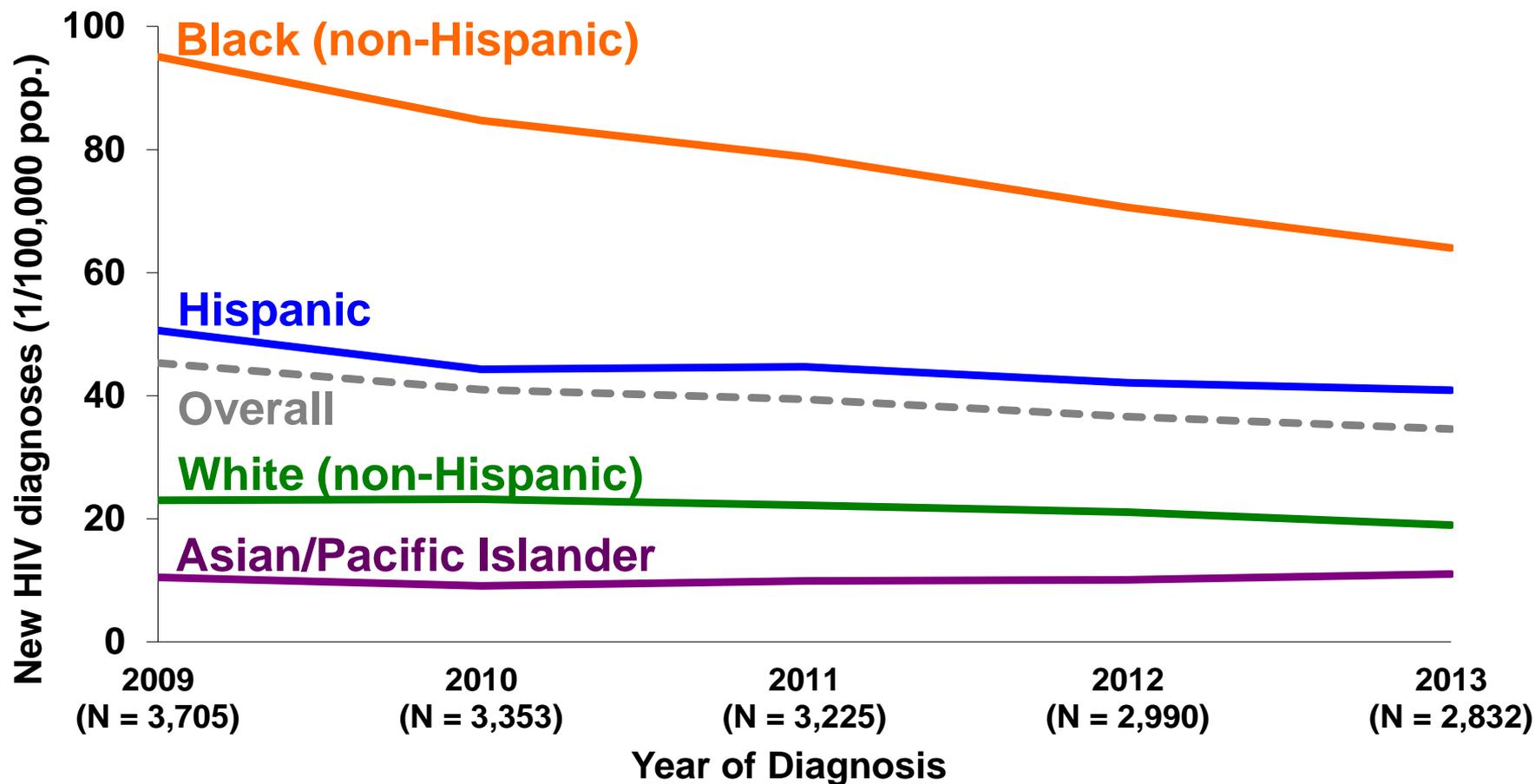
Number of New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity in NYC, 2009-2013



Blacks and Hispanics account for the majority of new HIV diagnoses.

Native American and multi-racial groups not shown because of small numbers.
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by June 30, 2014.

HIV Diagnosis Rate by Race/Ethnicity in NYC, 2009-2013



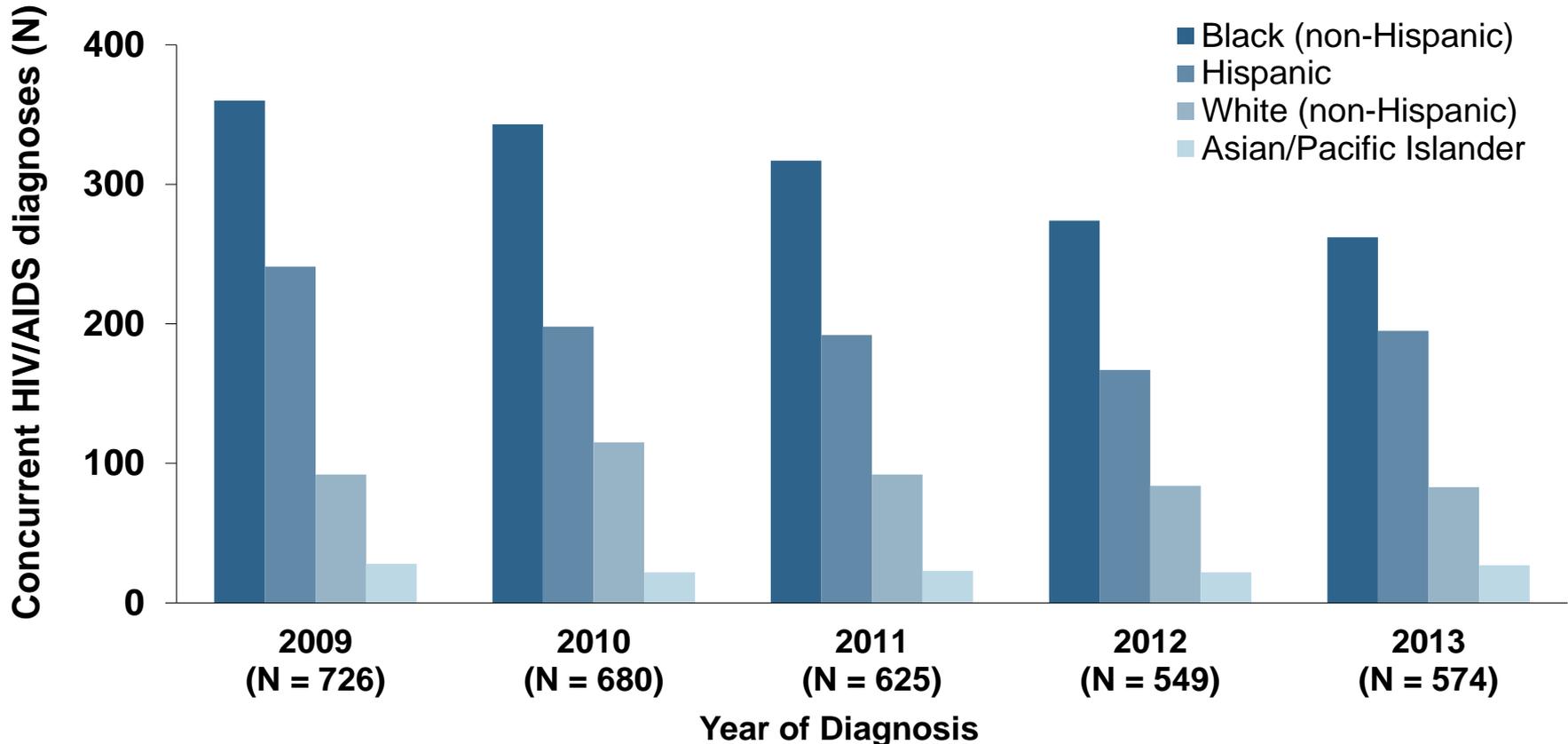
The decrease in the overall HIV diagnosis rate between 2009-2013 was mainly driven by decreases among blacks and Hispanics.

Rates calculated using the NYC Census 2010 population.

Native American and multi-racial groups not shown because of small numbers.

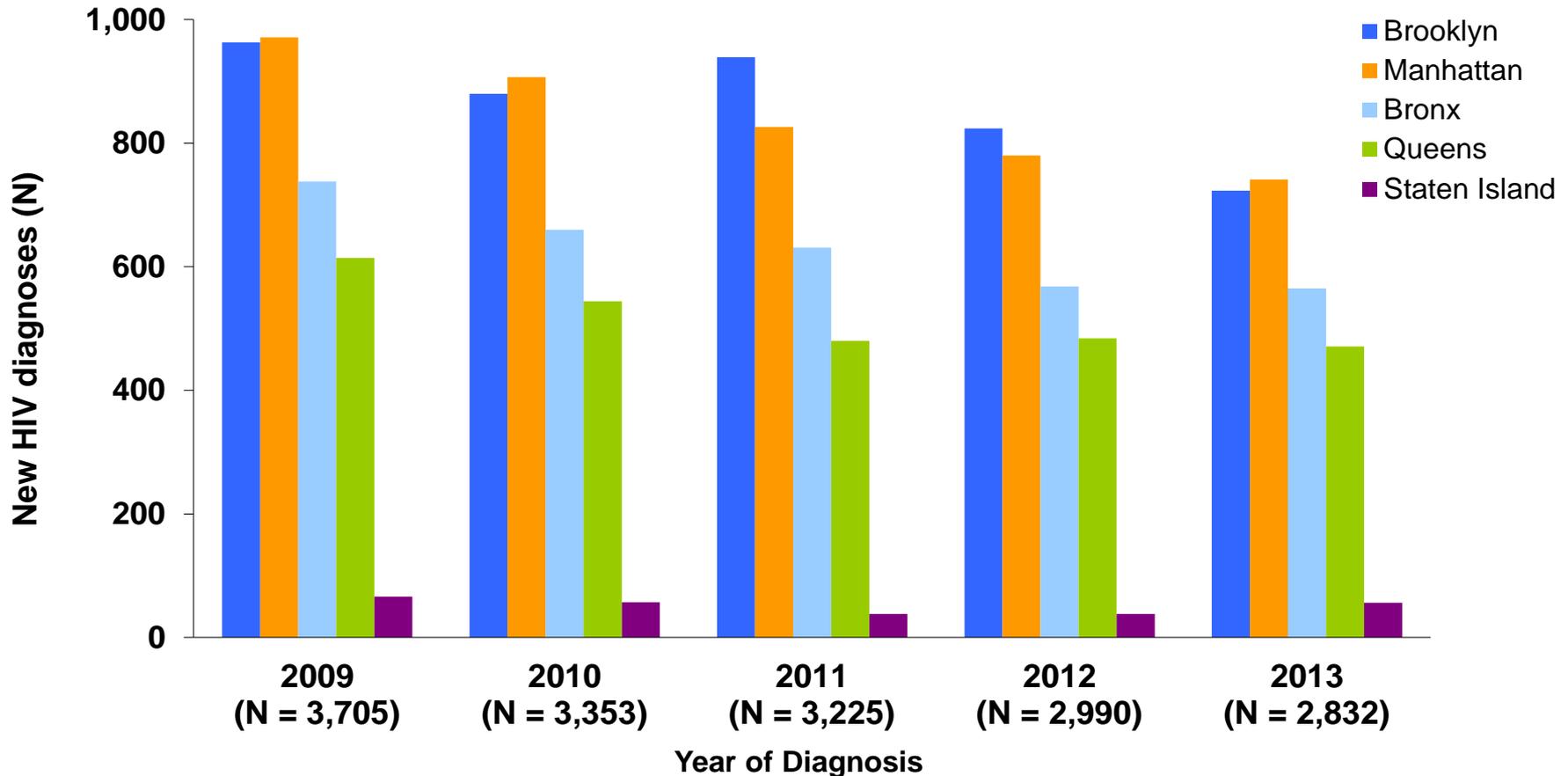
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by June 30, 2014.

Number of Concurrent HIV/AIDS Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity in NYC, 2009-2013



Blacks and Hispanics account for the majority of concurrent diagnoses.

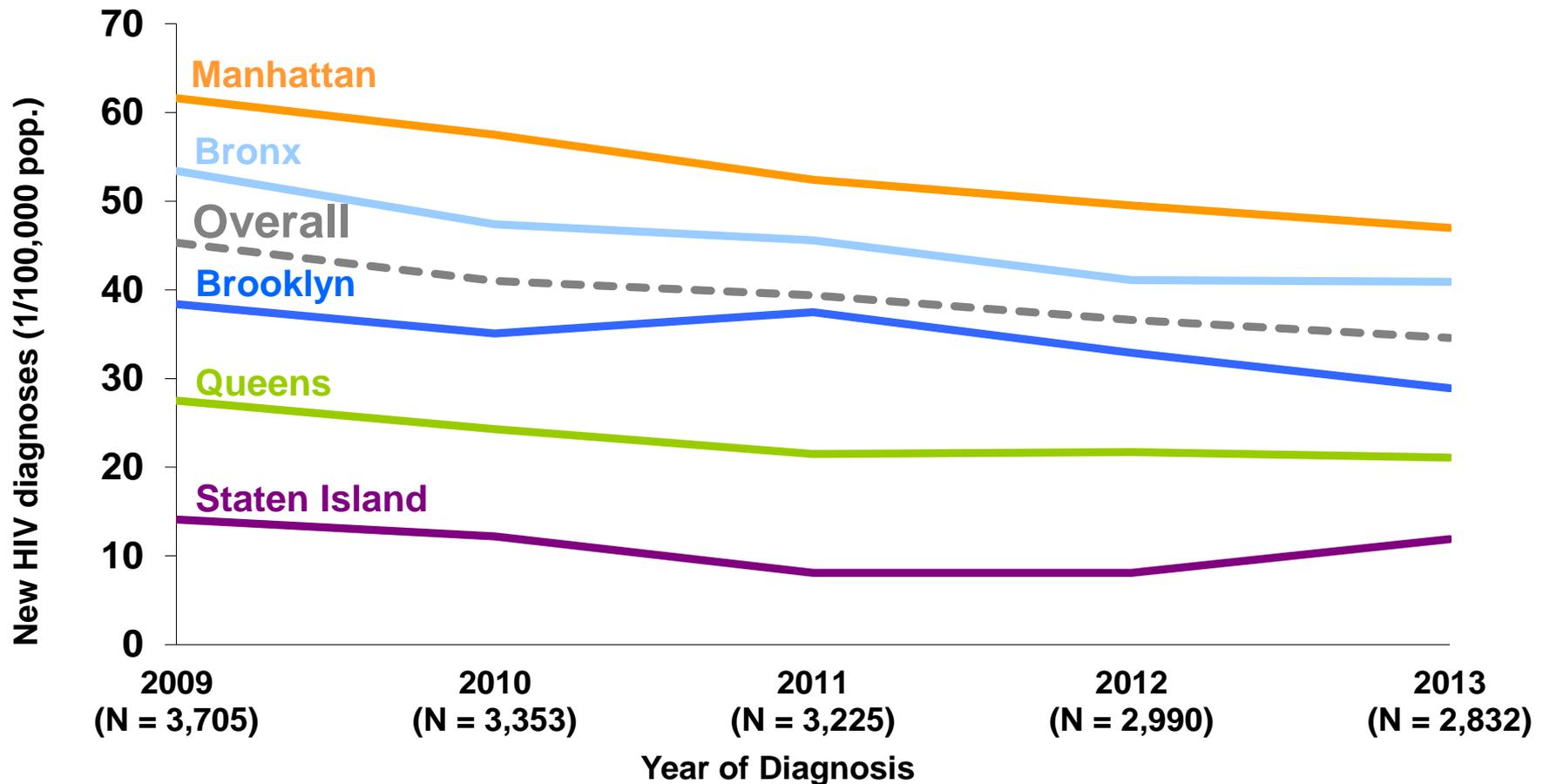
Number of New HIV Diagnoses by Borough in NYC, 2009-2013



In 2013, 79% of newly diagnosed New Yorkers were living in Brooklyn, Manhattan, or the Bronx.

New HIV diagnoses without borough information are included in the total but not shown in the figure. As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by June 30, 2014.

HIV Diagnosis Rate by Borough in NYC, 2009-2013

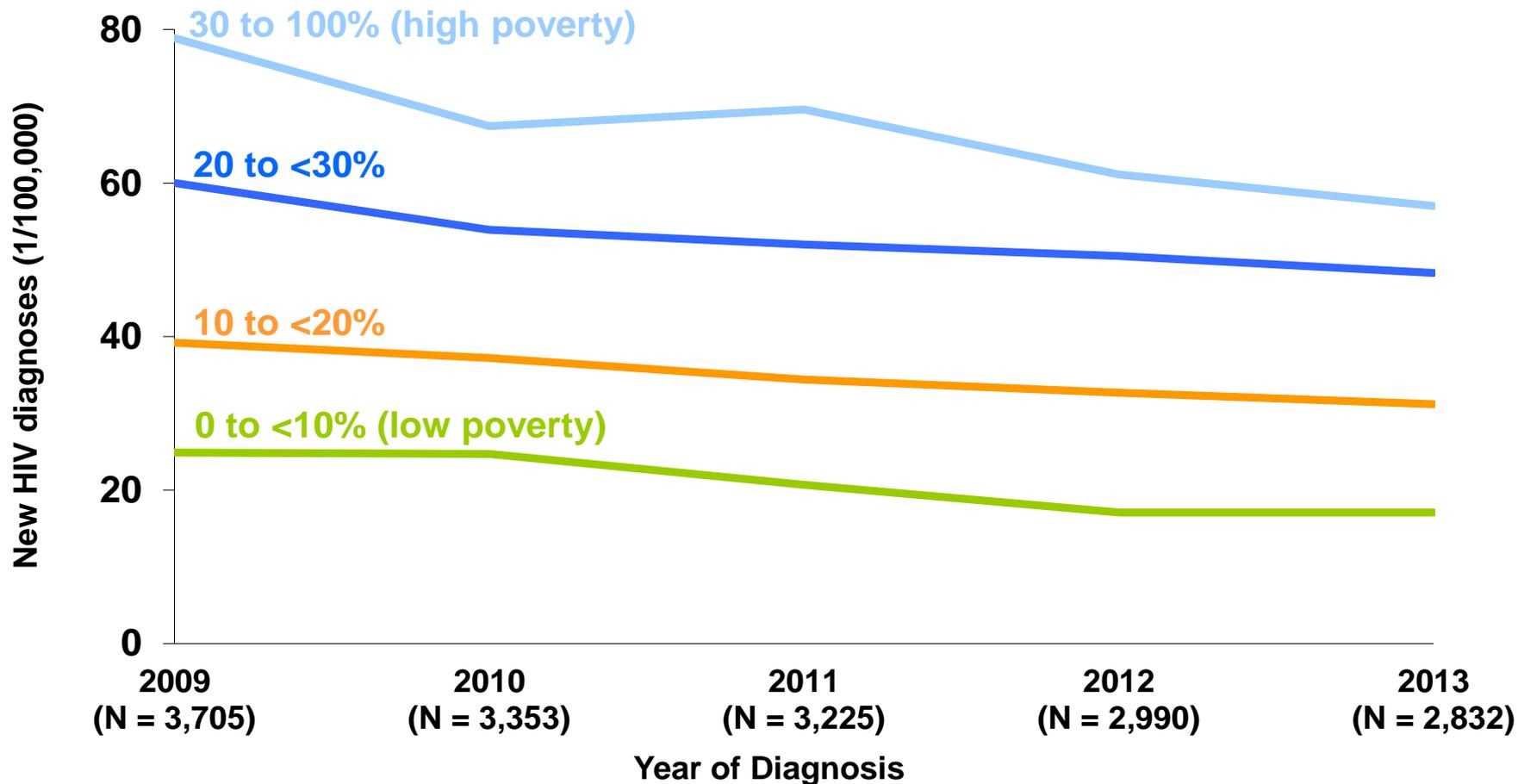


From 2009-2013, Manhattan and the Bronx consistently had higher HIV diagnosis rates than the other three NYC boroughs.

Rates calculated using the NYC Census 2010 population.

New HIV diagnoses without borough information are included in the total and the overall rate. As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by June 30, 2014.

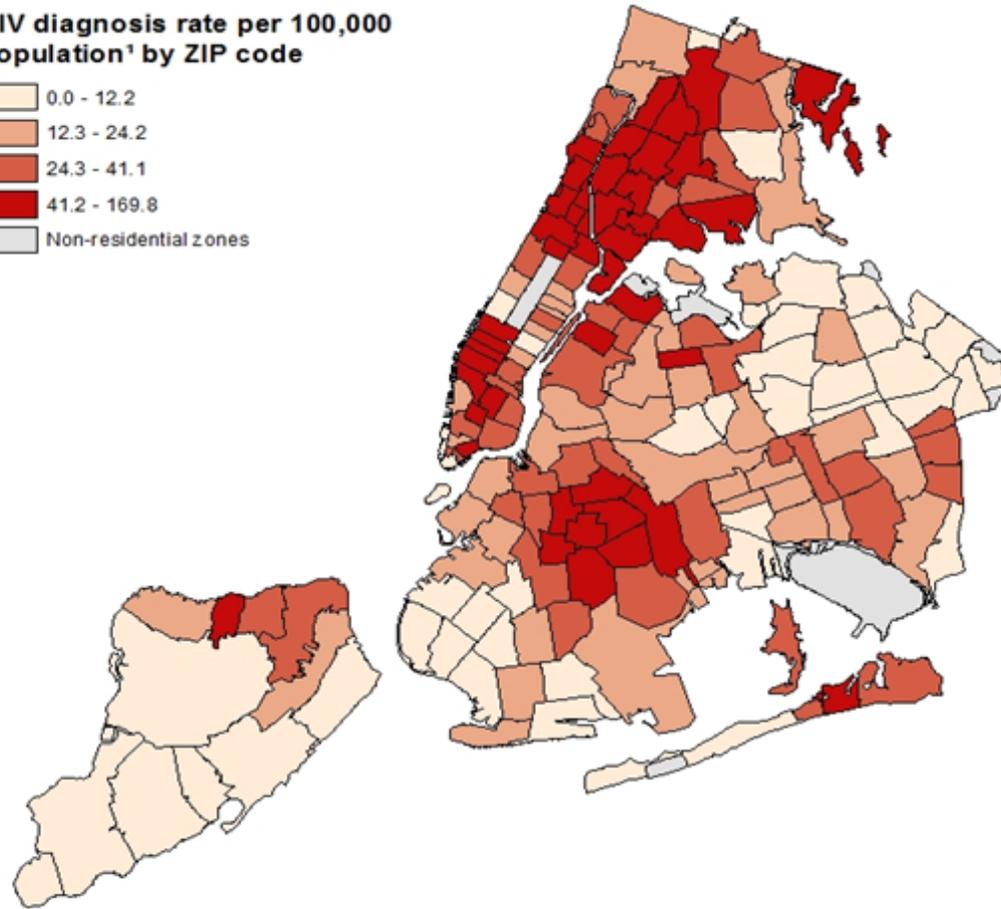
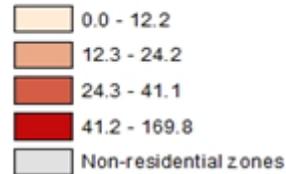
HIV Diagnosis Rate by Area-based Poverty Level in NYC, 2009-2013



From 2009-2013, NYC neighborhoods with higher levels of poverty had higher HIV diagnosis rates.

HIV Diagnosis Rates by NYC ZIP Code, 2013

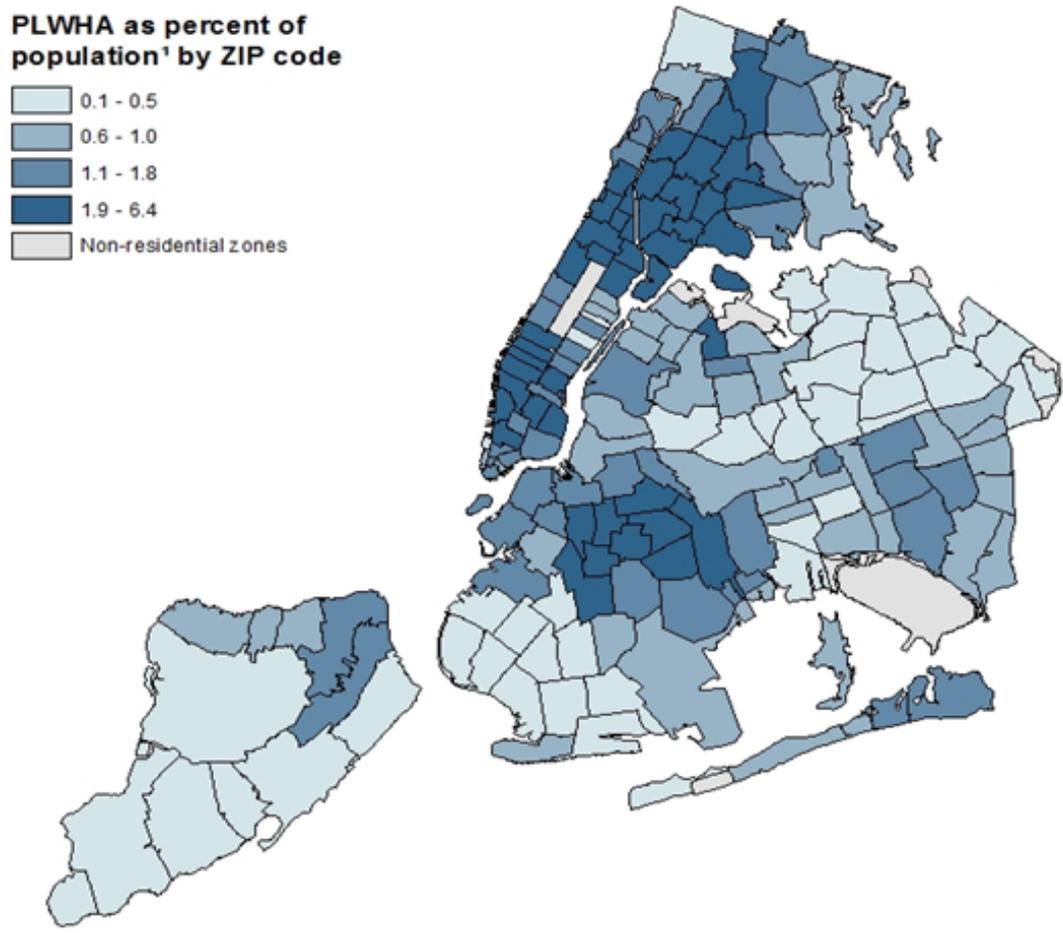
HIV diagnosis rate per 100,000 population¹ by ZIP code



Neighborhoods with the highest rates of HIV diagnoses are in the South Bronx, Central Brooklyn, Chelsea-Clinton and Harlem.

Rates calculated using the intercensal 2013 NYC population.
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by June 30, 2014.

HIV Prevalence by NYC ZIP Code, 2013

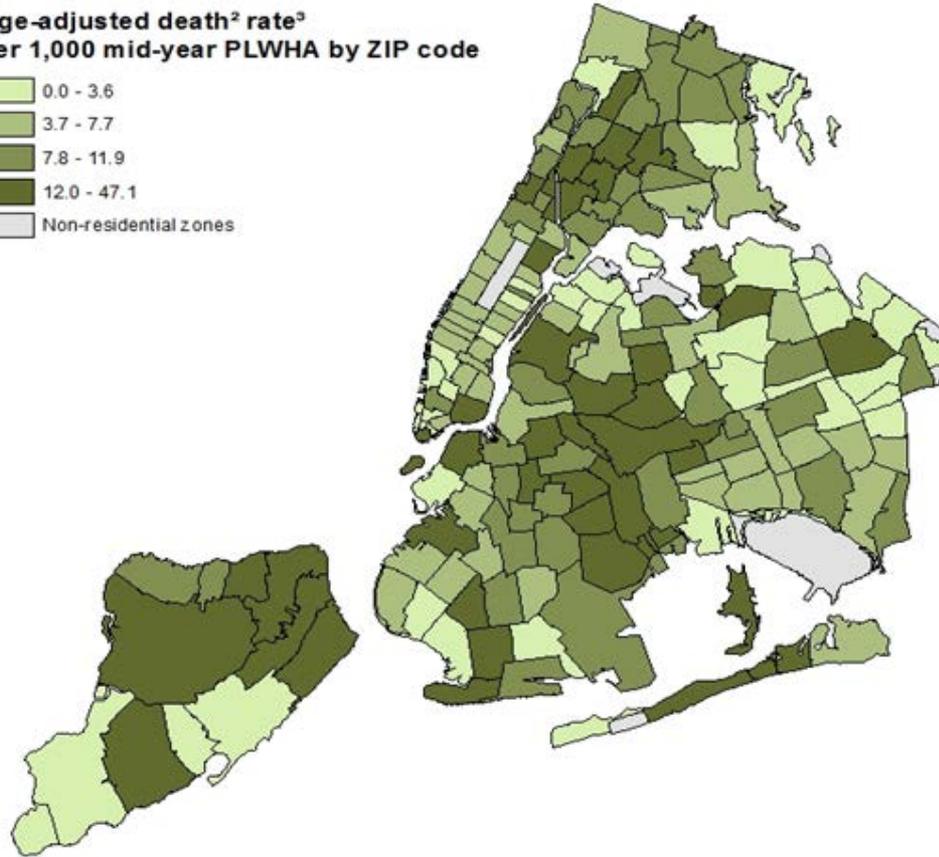
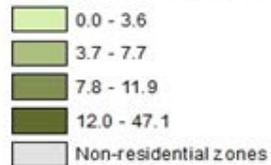


Neighborhoods with the highest proportions of PLWHA are in the South Bronx, Central Brooklyn, Chelsea-Clinton and Harlem.

Rates calculated using the intercensal 2013 NYC population.
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by June 30, 2014.

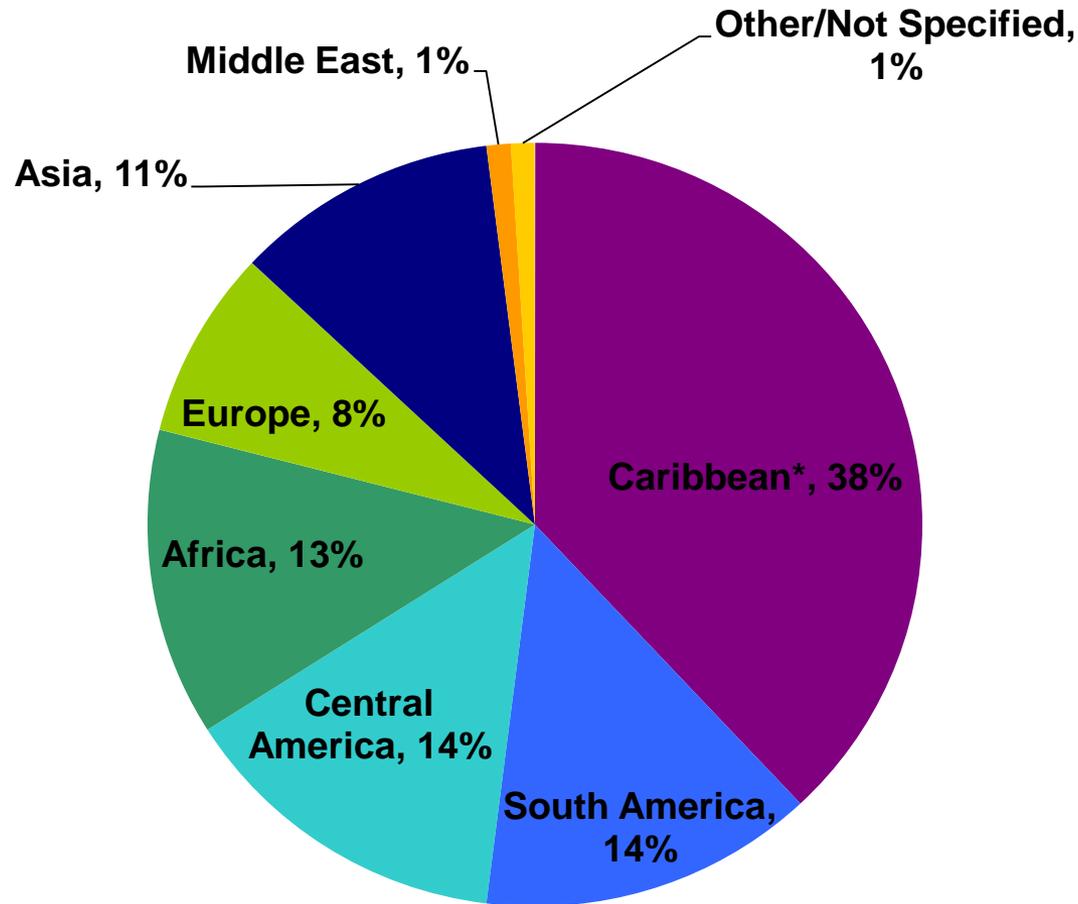
Age-adjusted Death Rates among Persons with HIV/AIDS by NYC ZIP Code, 2013

Age-adjusted death² rate³
per 1,000 mid-year PLWHA by ZIP code



Most high-prevalence neighborhoods also have high mortality among PWHA. However, Chelsea-Clinnton has the highest prevalence in the city but comparatively low mortality.

Percentage of New Diagnoses among Foreign-born People by Region of Birth, NYC, 2013

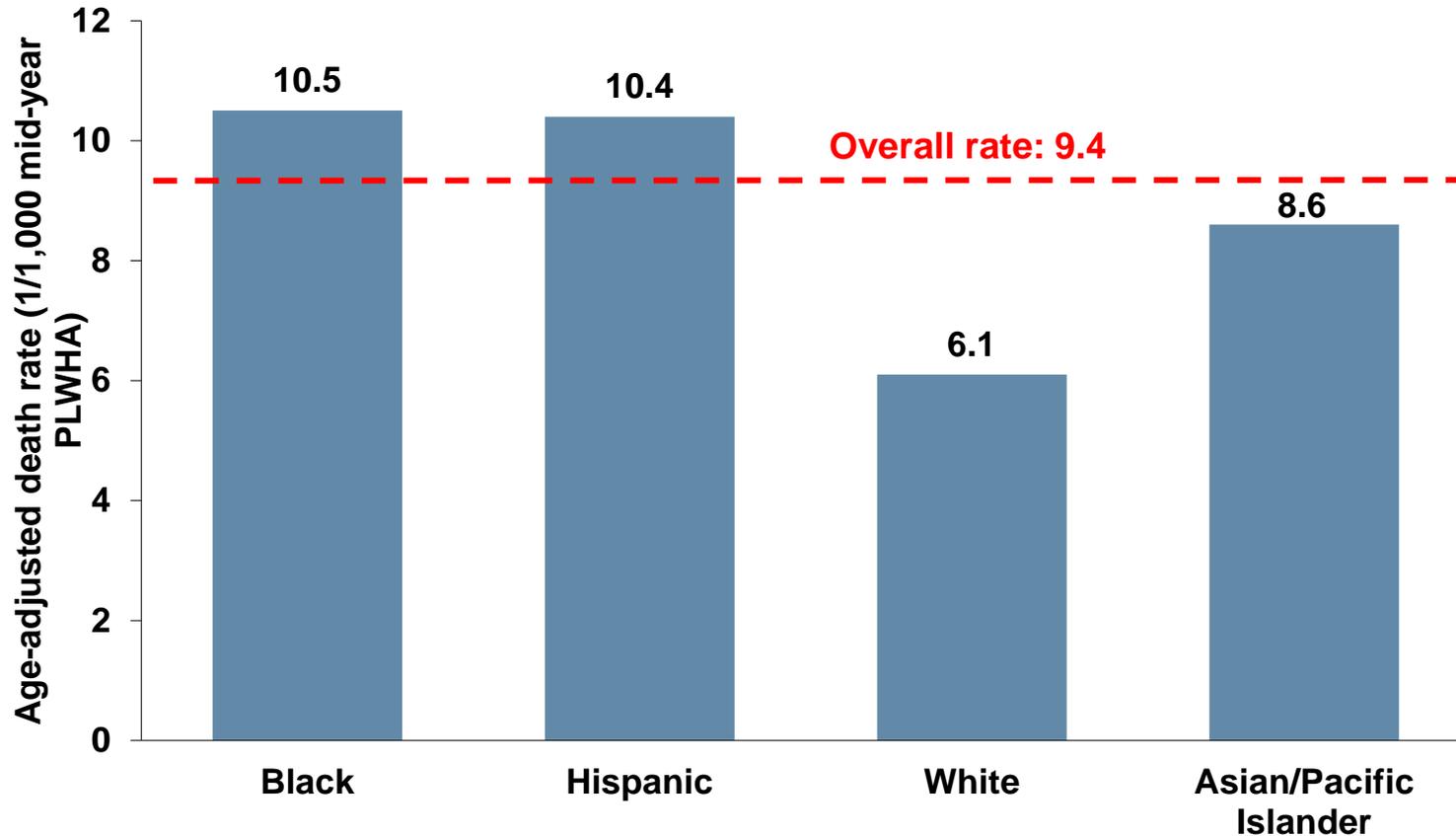


In 2013, 66% of newly diagnosed foreign-born New Yorkers were born in The Caribbean, South America or Central America.

*Excludes Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by June 30, 2014.

Age-adjusted Death Rate by Race/Ethnicity in NYC, 2013



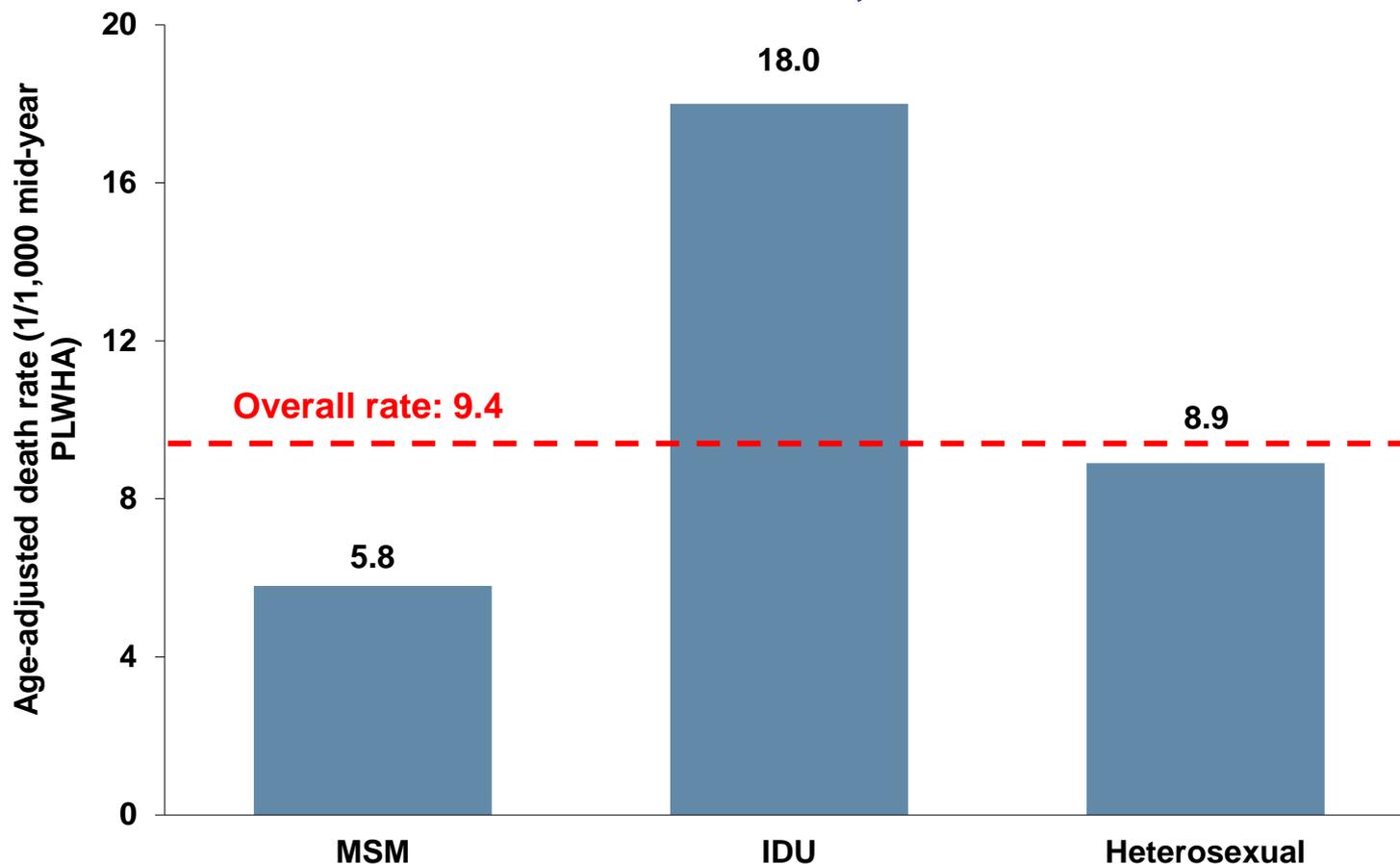
Among persons with HIV/AIDS, whites had the lowest death rate compared with other racial/ethnic groups.

Native American and multi-racial groups not shown because of small numbers.

Age-adjusted to the NYC Census 2010 population.

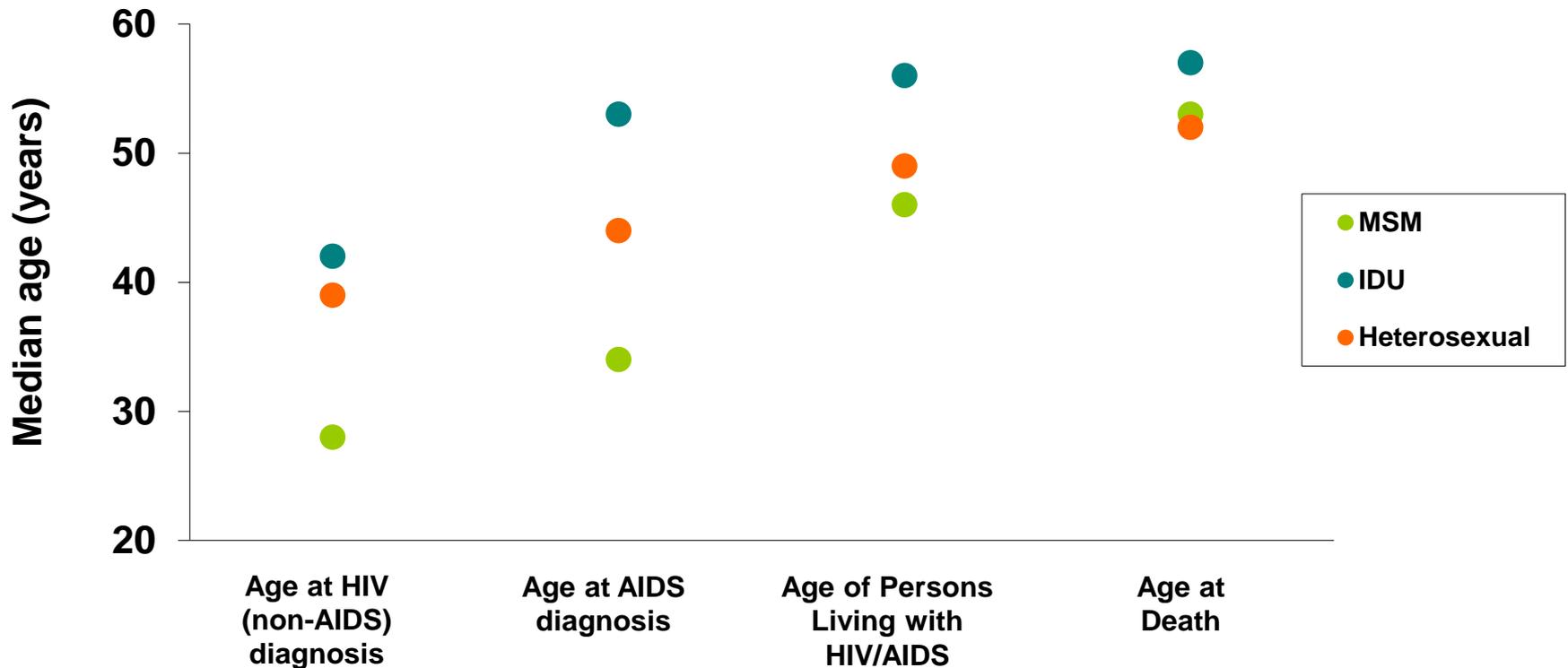
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by June 30, 2014.

Age-adjusted Death Rate by Transmission Risk in NYC, 2013



In 2013, the death rate among persons with HIV/AIDS was 9.4 per 1,000 PLWHA; IDUs had the highest death rate and MSM had the lowest.

Age at HIV and AIDS Diagnosis, Prevalence and Death by Transmission Risk in NYC, 2013



There are marked differences in median ages at HIV, AIDS, PLWHA and death by transmission risk category: MSM are being diagnosed younger; the older and similar ages at HIV and AIDS diagnosis among IDU reflect a high frequency of late diagnosis.

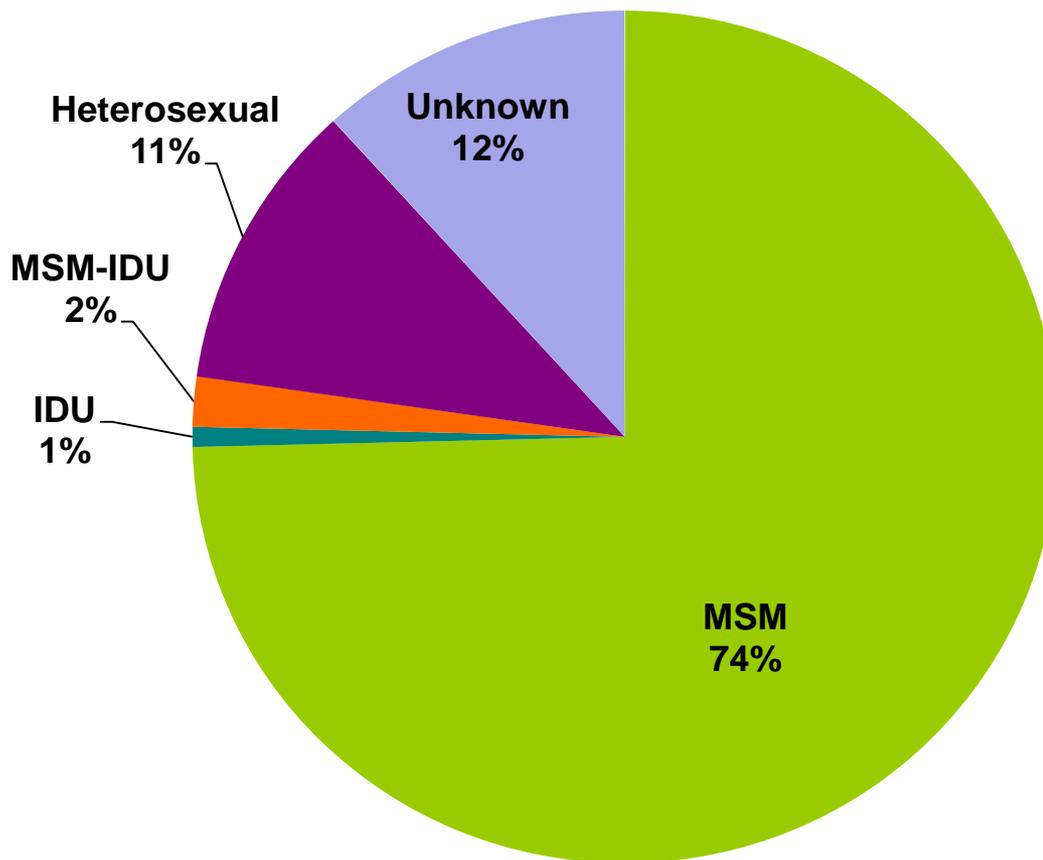
Demographics of People Diagnosed with HIV in the Acute Phase in NYC, 2013

	N	%
Total	264	100
Sex		
Male	234	88.6
Female	30	11.4
Race/ethnicity		
Black	99	37.5
Hispanic	84	31.8
White	66	25.0
Other*	15	5.7
Age (years) at diagnosis		
13-19	17	6.4
20-29	131	49.6
30-39	60	22.7
40-49	39	14.8
50-59	13	4.9
60+	4	1.5

The majority of people with AHL in 2013 were males in their 20s to 40s.

*Other race/ethnicity includes Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American, and multi-racial.
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by June 30, 2014.

Transmission Risk Among People Diagnosed with HIV in the Acute Phase in NYC, 2013



Three-quarters of people diagnosed in the acute phase of HIV infection in 2013 were men who reported sex with men.

Appendix

Definitions and Statistical Notes

Definitions:

- “HIV diagnoses” include diagnoses of HIV (non-AIDS) *and* HIV concurrent with AIDS, unless otherwise specified.
- “New HIV diagnoses” include individuals diagnosed in NYC during the reporting period and reported in NYC.
- “Death rates” refer to deaths from all causes, unless otherwise specified.
- Data presented by “Transmission risk” categories include only individuals with known or identified transmission risk, except when an “unknown” category is presented.
- The NYC Acute HIV infection case definition is available at:
<http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/ah/ahi-case-definition-current.pdf>.
- Area-based poverty is based on NYC ZIP code of residence and is defined as the percent of the population in a given ZIP code whose household income is below the Federal Poverty Level. This measure is not available for persons missing ZIP code information or living outside NYC. Income data used for analyses in this report are from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) for events occurring in 2006-2009 and ACS 2008-2012 for events occurring in 2010-2013.

Statistical notes:

- Slides showing death rates by race/ethnicity from 2008 on reflect a redistribution and expansion of race/ethnicity categories (see Technical notes at:
http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/ah/new_race_def_dec09.pdf). Artifactual changes in rates between years may be particularly pronounced for groups of small size.
- Data on new diagnoses and deaths among Native Americans in NYC are routinely collected, but are not presented in this slide set because of small numbers.