

HIV IN NEW YORK CITY, 2016-2020



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



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HIV IN NYC, 2020

- **1,396 new HIV diagnoses**
 - 16.7 HIV diagnoses per 100,000 population
- **917 new AIDS diagnoses**
- **1,933 deaths among people with HIV**
 - Age-adjusted death rate: 9.2 per 1,000 people with HIV

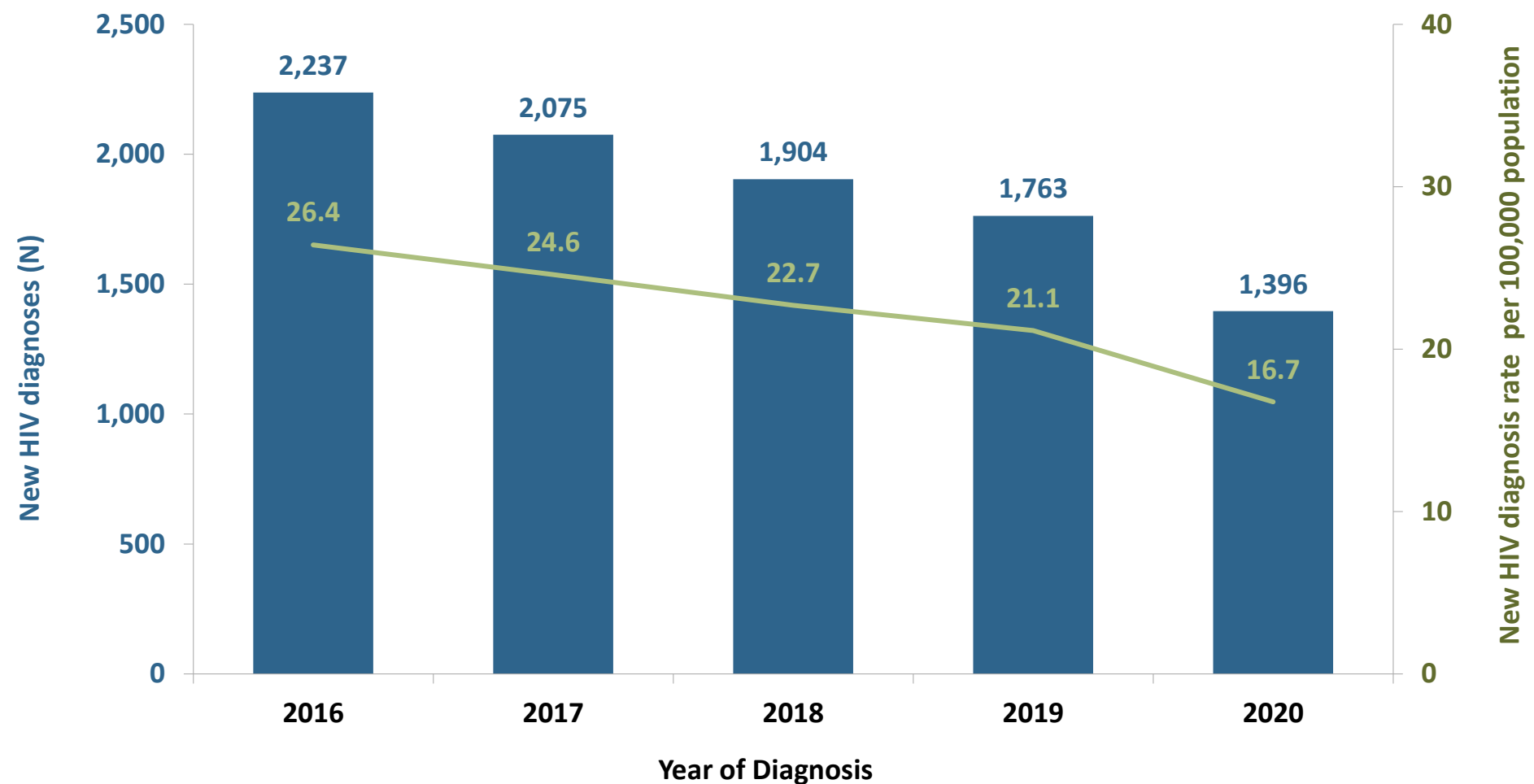
Diagnosis rate calculated using DOHMH 2019 population estimate, modified from US Census Bureau intercensal population estimates, updated September 2021.

Death rate age-adjusted to the NYC Census 2010 population. People newly diagnosed with HIV at death were excluded from the numerator.

Death data for 2020 are incomplete.

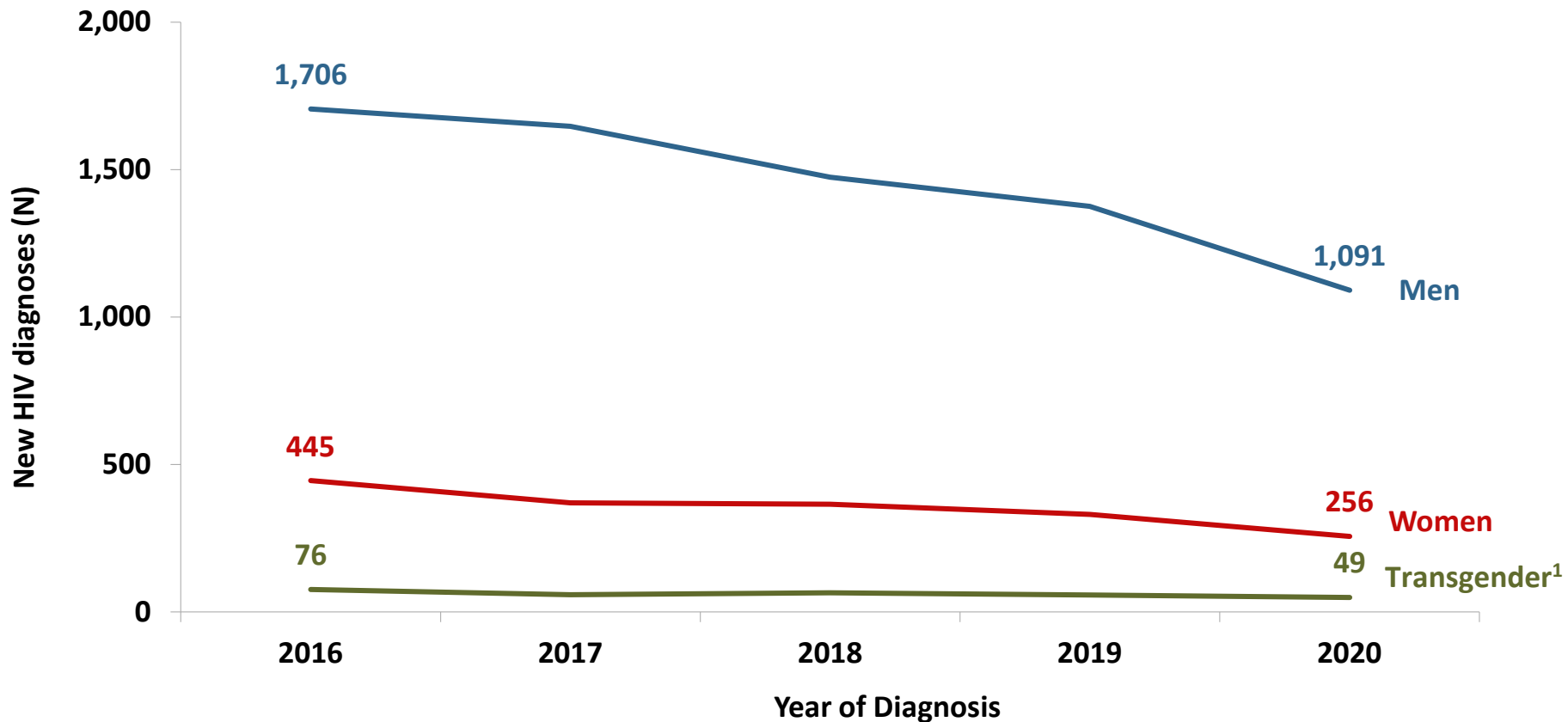
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES IN NYC, 2016-2020



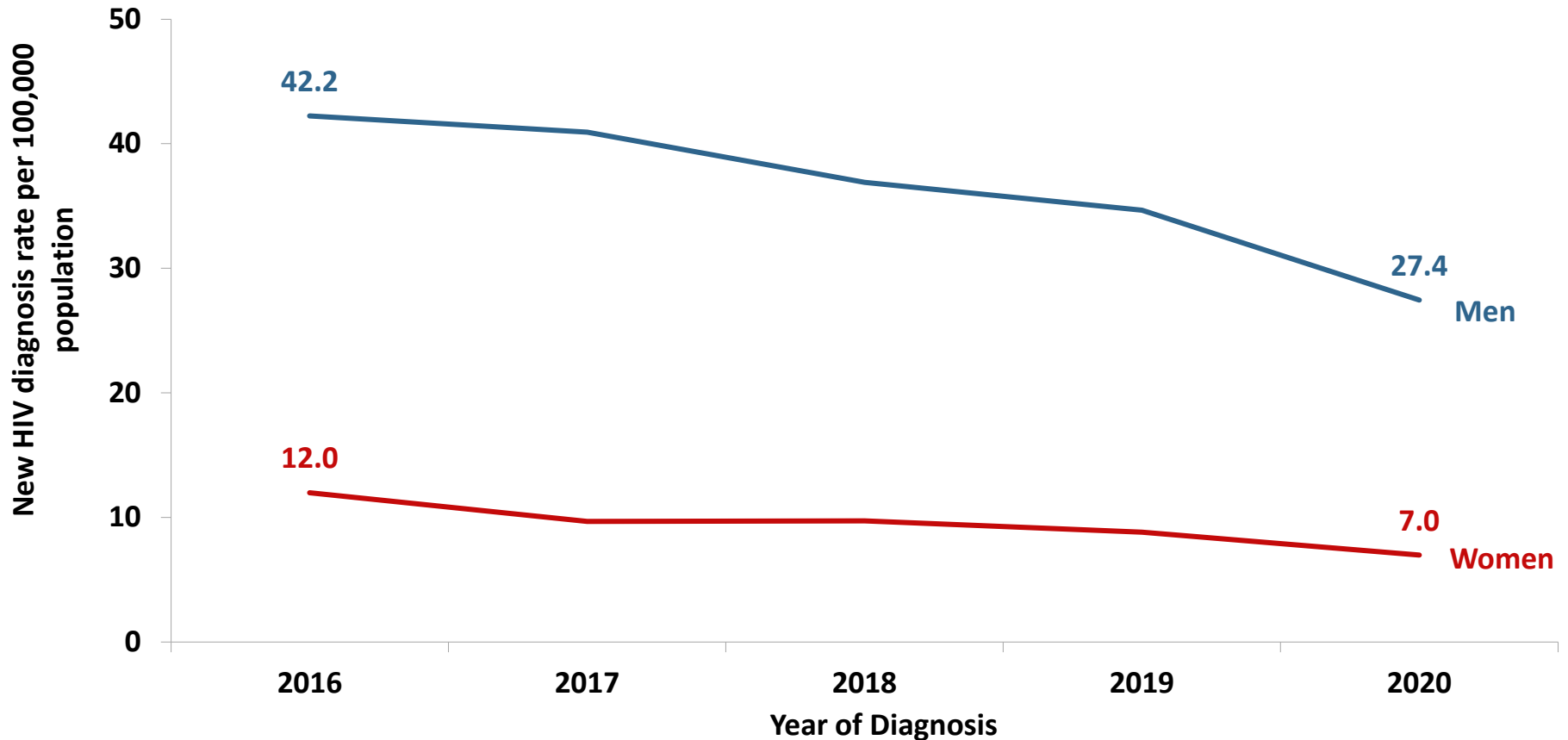
The number and rate of new HIV diagnoses decreased in NYC between 2016 and 2020. The number of new diagnoses decreased 37.6%, and the rate decreased 36.7%.

NUMBER OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY GENDER IN NYC, 2016-2020



In NYC, the number of new HIV diagnoses decreased in men, women and transgender people between 2016 and 2020.

RATES OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY GENDER IN NYC, 2016-2020



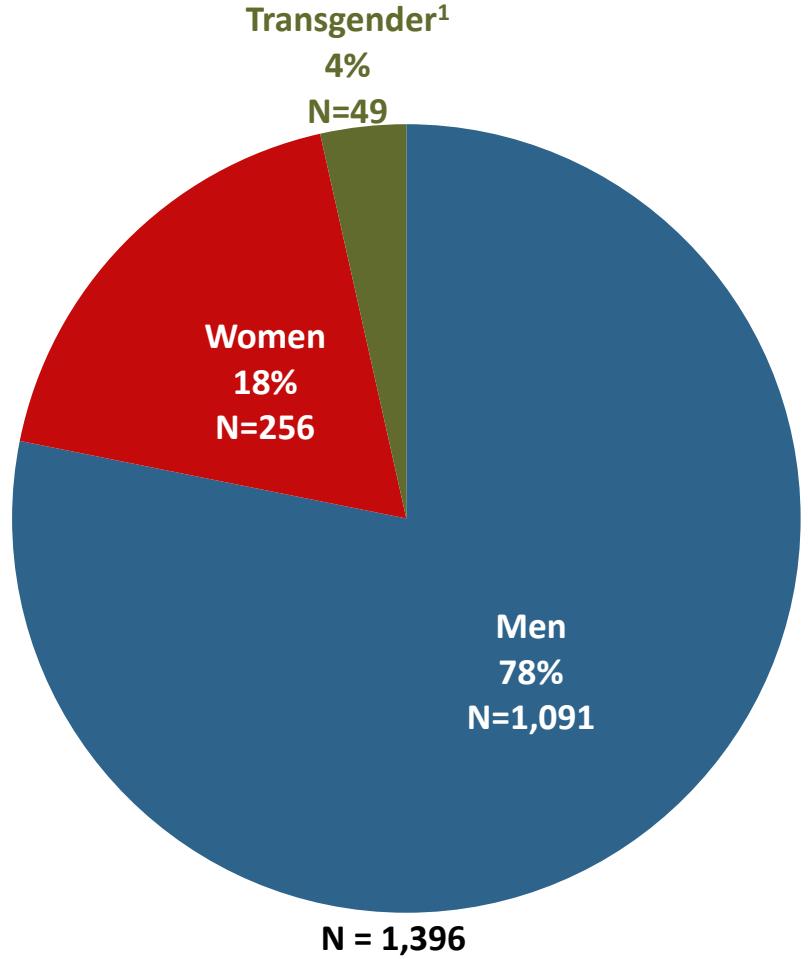
The rate of new HIV diagnoses decreased in both men and women in NYC between 2016 and 2020.

Women includes transgender women and men includes transgender men.

Rates calculated using DOHMH 2016-2019 population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau intercensal population estimates, updated September 2021.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

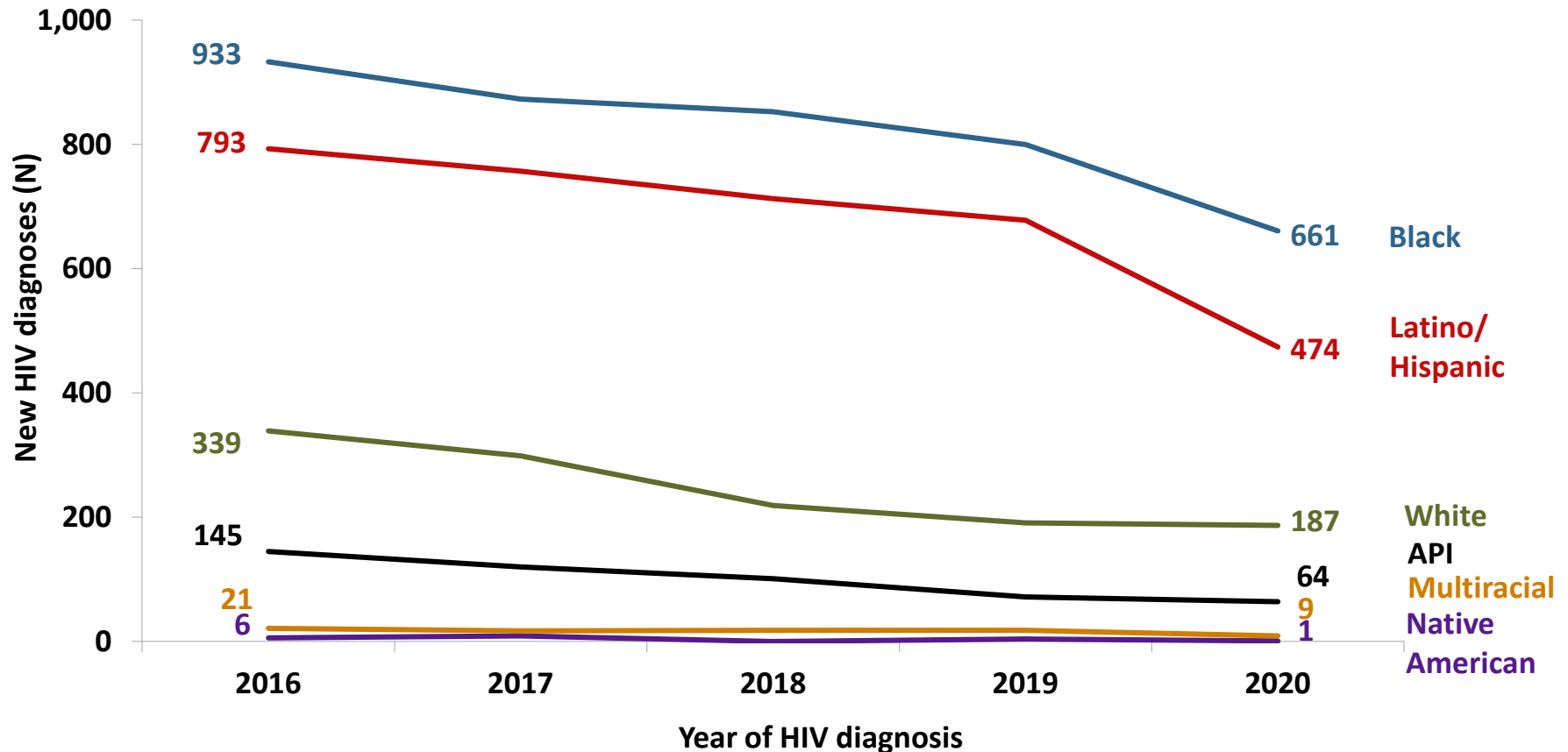
NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY GENDER IN NYC, 2020



More than three in four new HIV diagnoses in NYC in 2020 were among men.

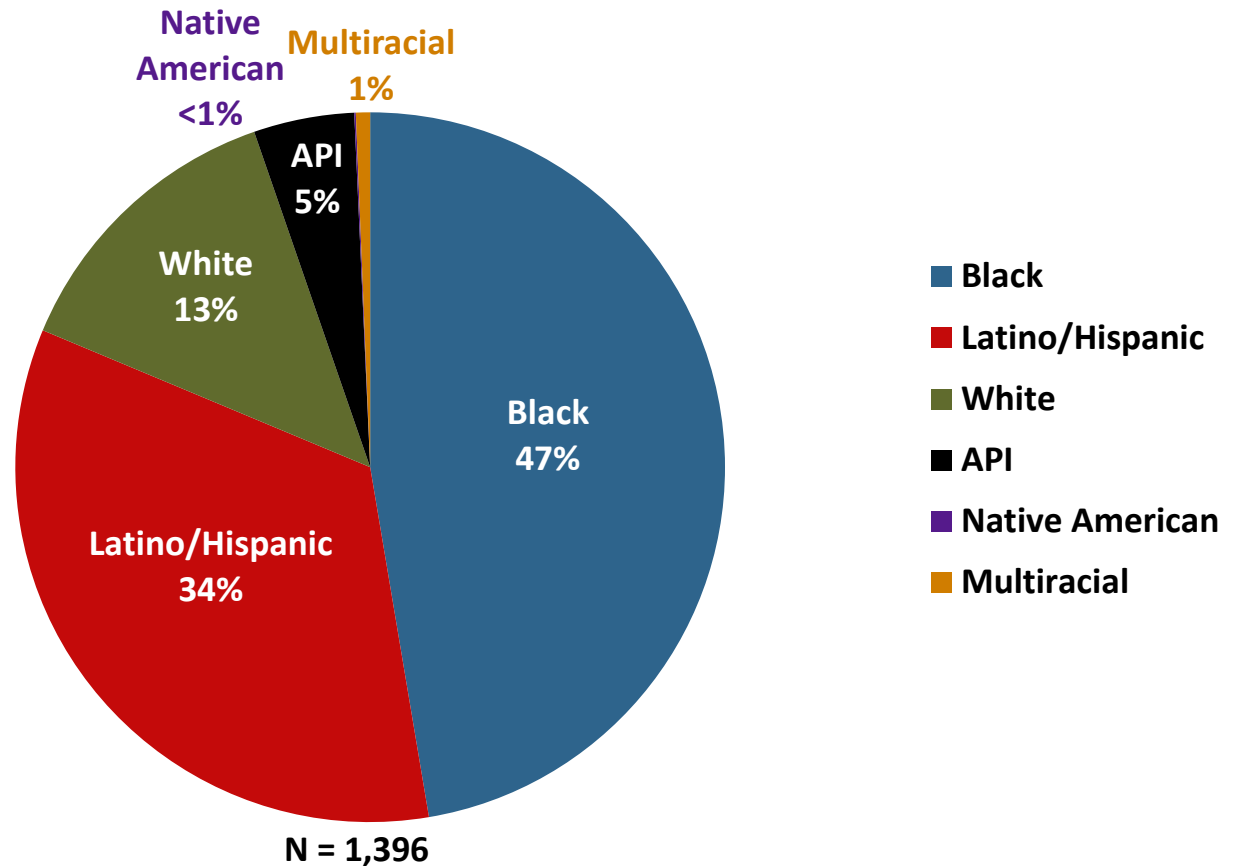
¹There were N=48 new diagnoses among transgender women, and N=1 new diagnoses among transgender men in NYC in 2020. As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

NUMBER OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN NYC, 2016-2020



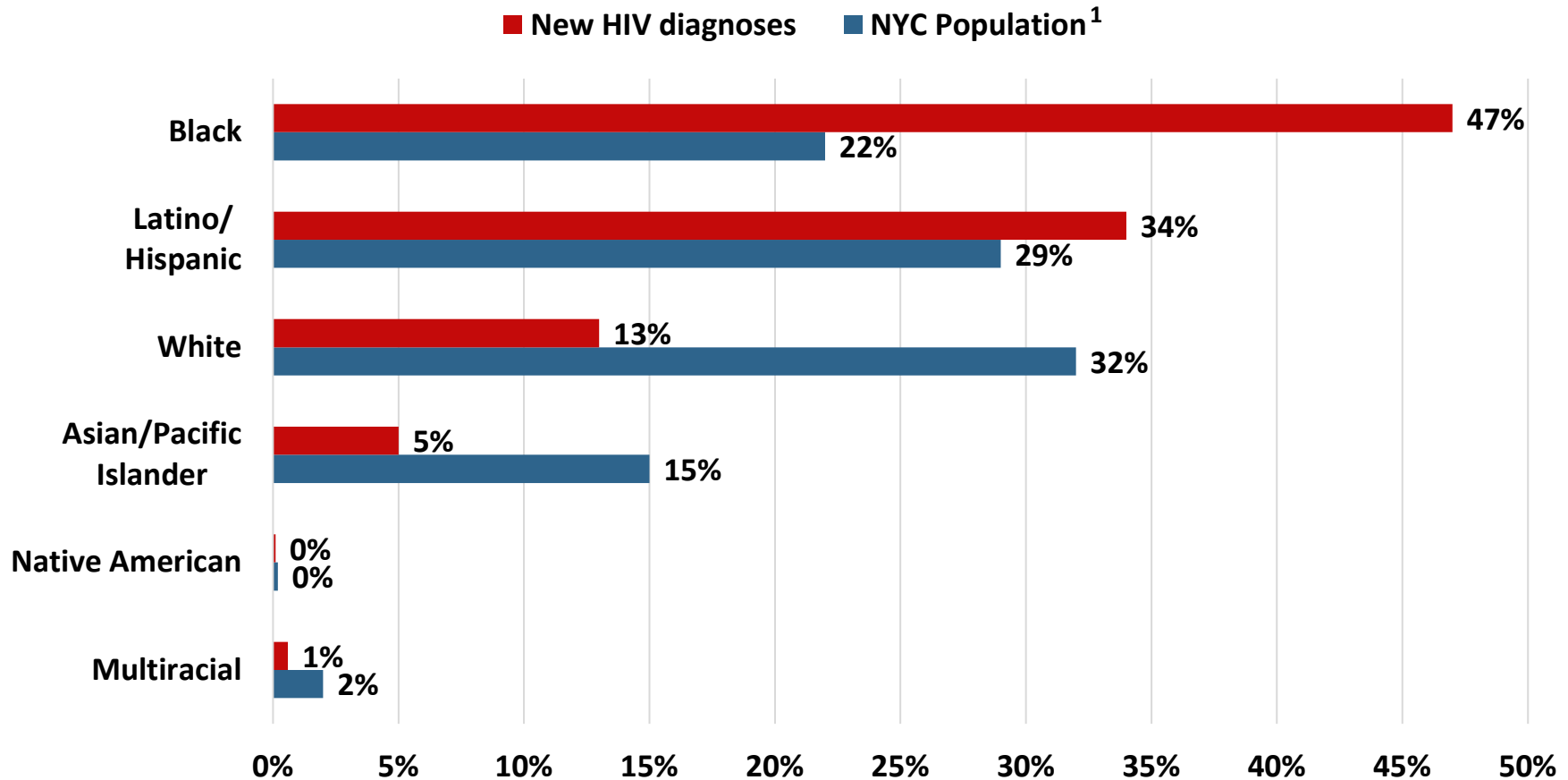
The number of new HIV diagnoses decreased for all race/ethnicity groups between 2016 and 2020.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN NYC, 2020



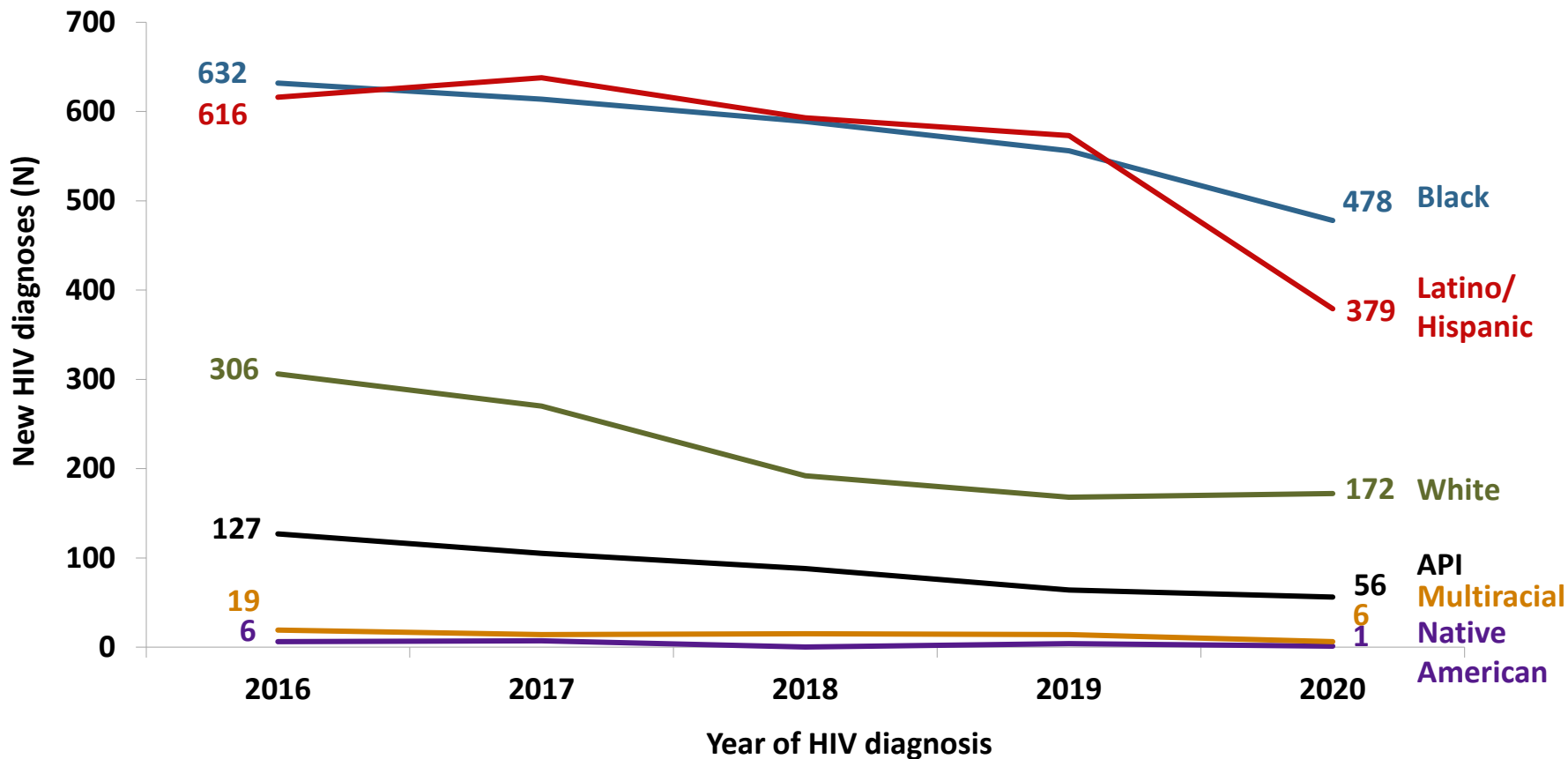
Black and Latino/Hispanic people accounted for more than four in five new HIV diagnoses in NYC in 2020.

PERCENTAGE OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AND POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN NYC, 2020



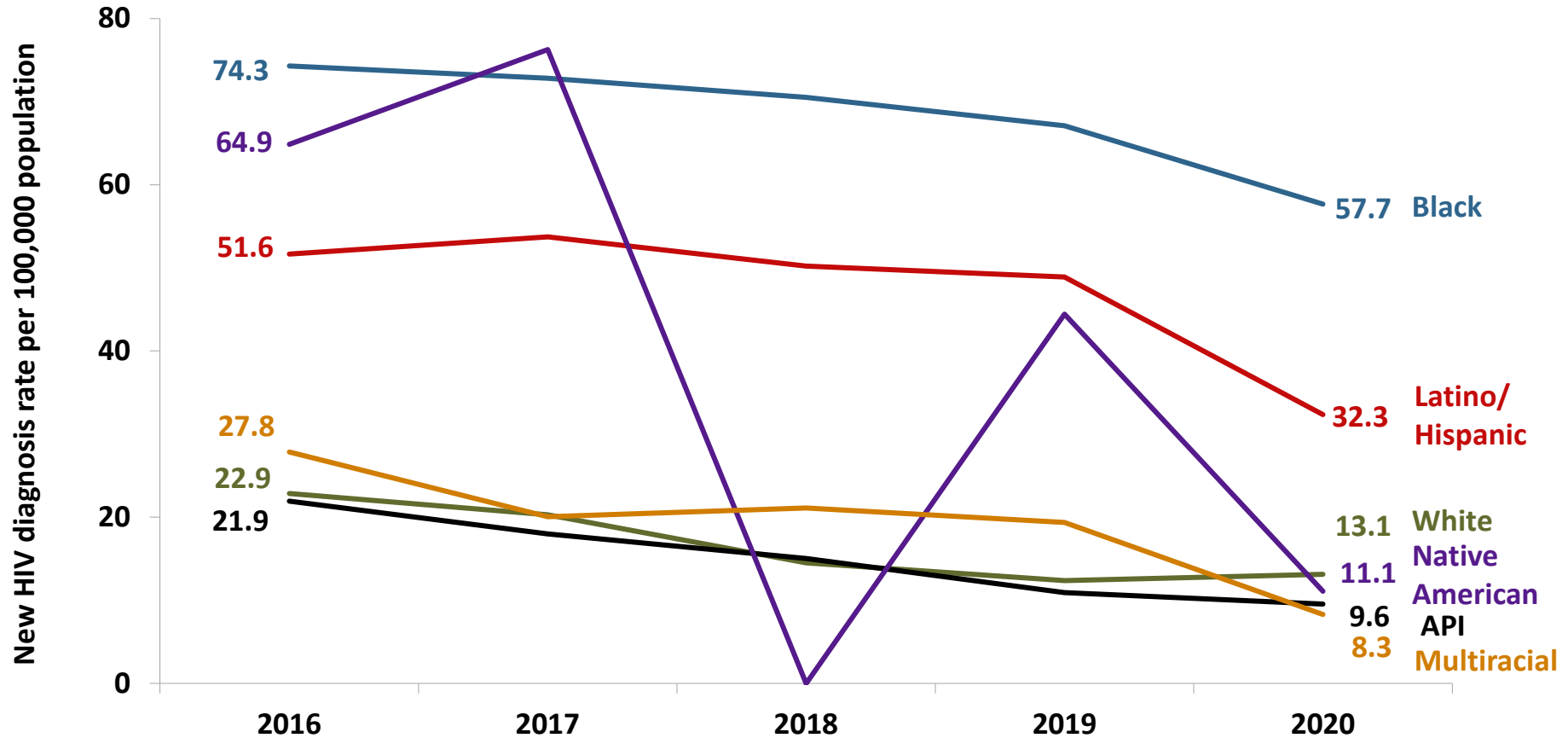
In NYC in 2020, the proportion of new HIV diagnoses among Black and Latino/Hispanic people far outpaced these groups' representation in the NYC population overall.

NUMBER OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG MEN BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN NYC, 2016-2020



The number of new HIV diagnoses decreased among men of all race/ethnicity groups between 2016 and 2020.

RATES OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG MEN BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN NYC, 2016-2020



Black and Latino/Hispanic men had the highest HIV diagnosis rates in NYC from 2016-2020. The rates decreased in almost all groups from 2016-2020.

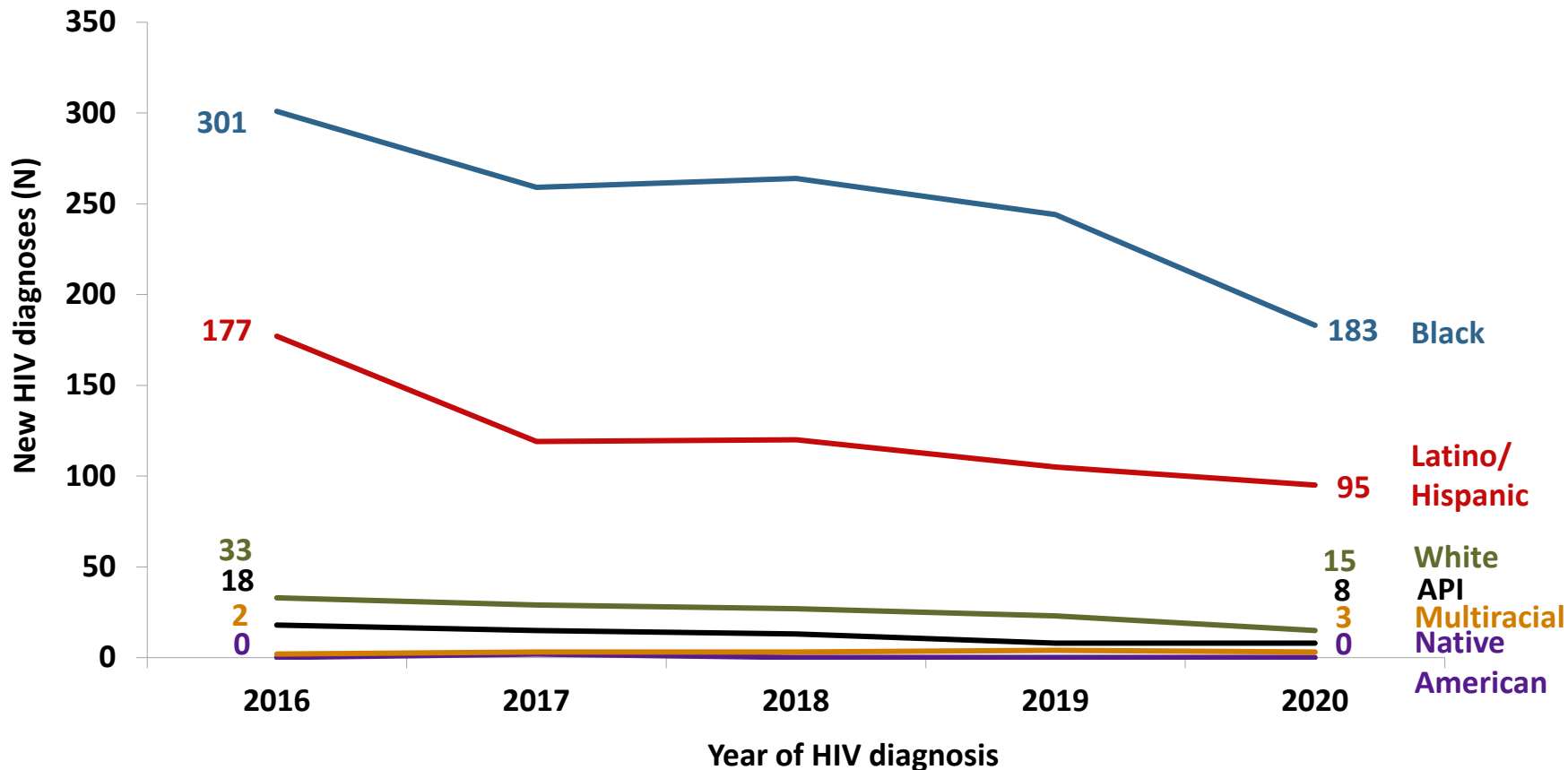
Men includes transgender men. API = Asian/Pacific Islander.

For new HIV diagnoses among Native American men, there were N=6 in 2016, N=7 in 2017, N=0 in 2018, N=4 in 2019, and N=1 in 2020.

Rates calculated using DOHMH 2016-2019 population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau intercensal population estimates, updated September 2021.

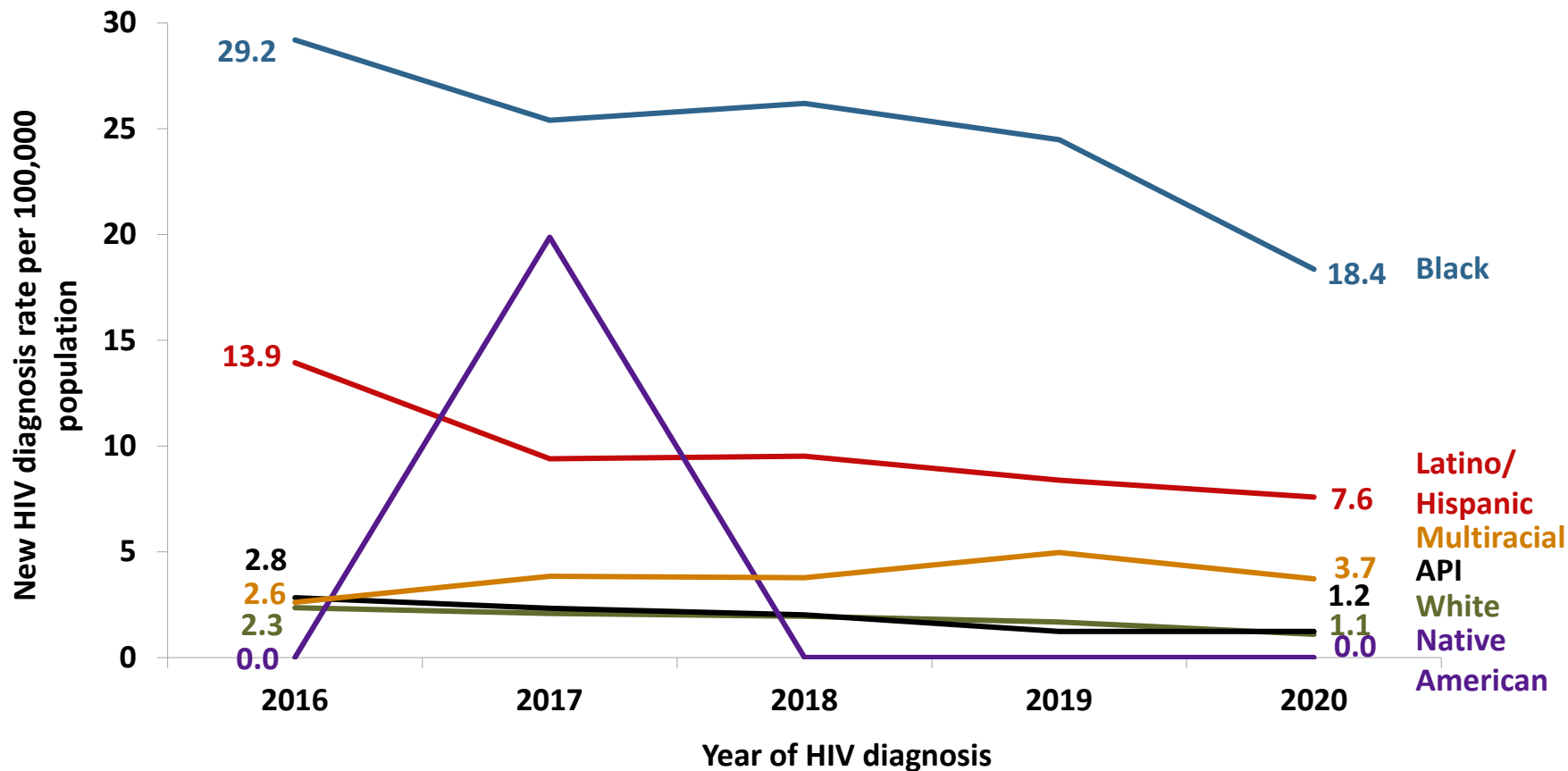
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

NUMBER OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG WOMEN BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN NYC, 2016-2020



Black and Latina/Hispanic women had the highest number of new HIV diagnoses in NYC between 2016 and 2020.
The numbers decreased in both groups from 2016-2020.

RATES OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG WOMEN BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN NYC, 2016-2020



Black and Latina/Hispanic women had the highest HIV diagnosis rates in NYC between 2016 and 2020. However, the rates decreased in both groups from 2016-2020.

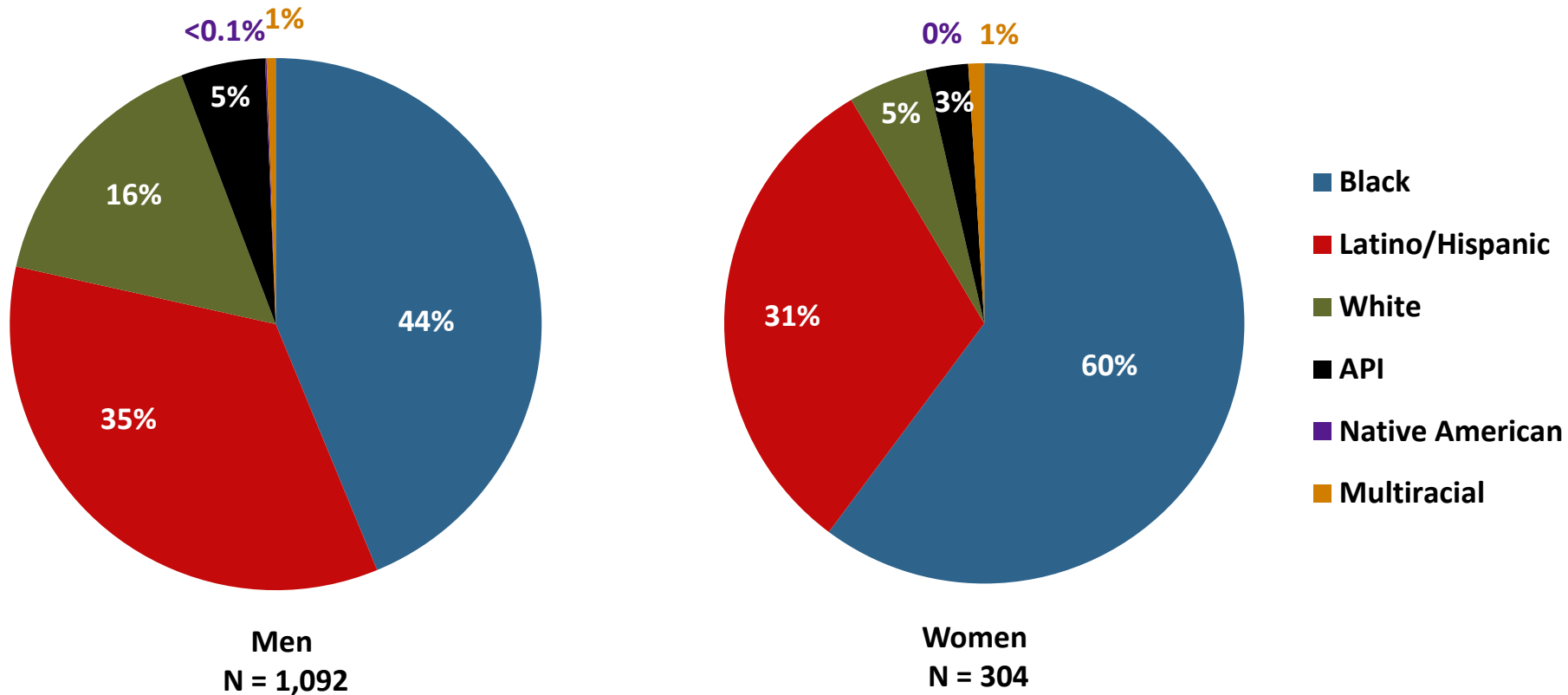
Women includes transgender women. API = Asian/Pacific Islander.

For new HIV diagnoses among Native American women, there were N=0 in 2016, N=2 in 2017, N=0 in 2018, N=0 in 2019, and N=0 in 2020.

Rates calculated using DOHMH 2016-2019 population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau intercensal population estimates, updated September 2021.

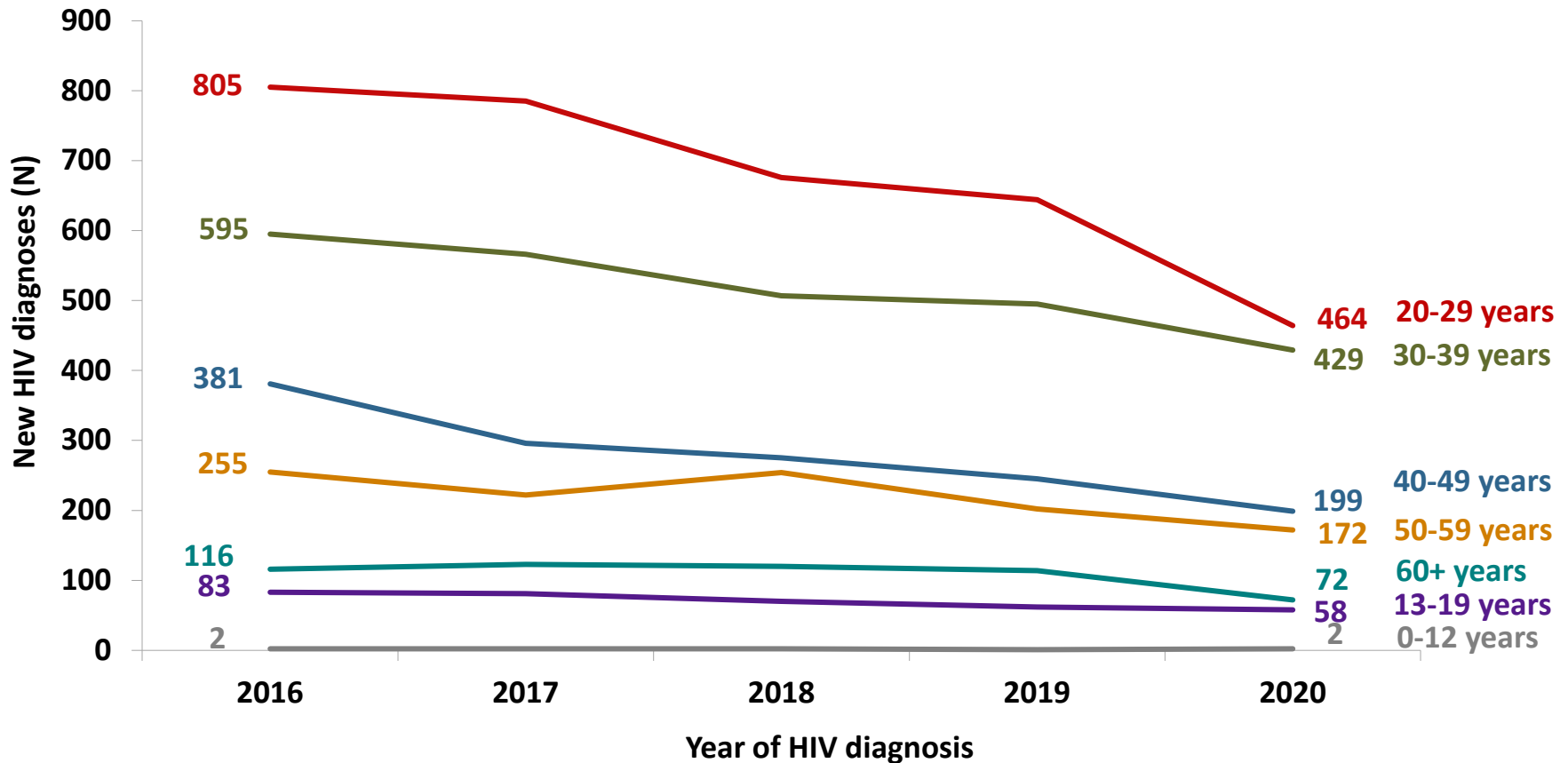
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER IN NYC, 2020



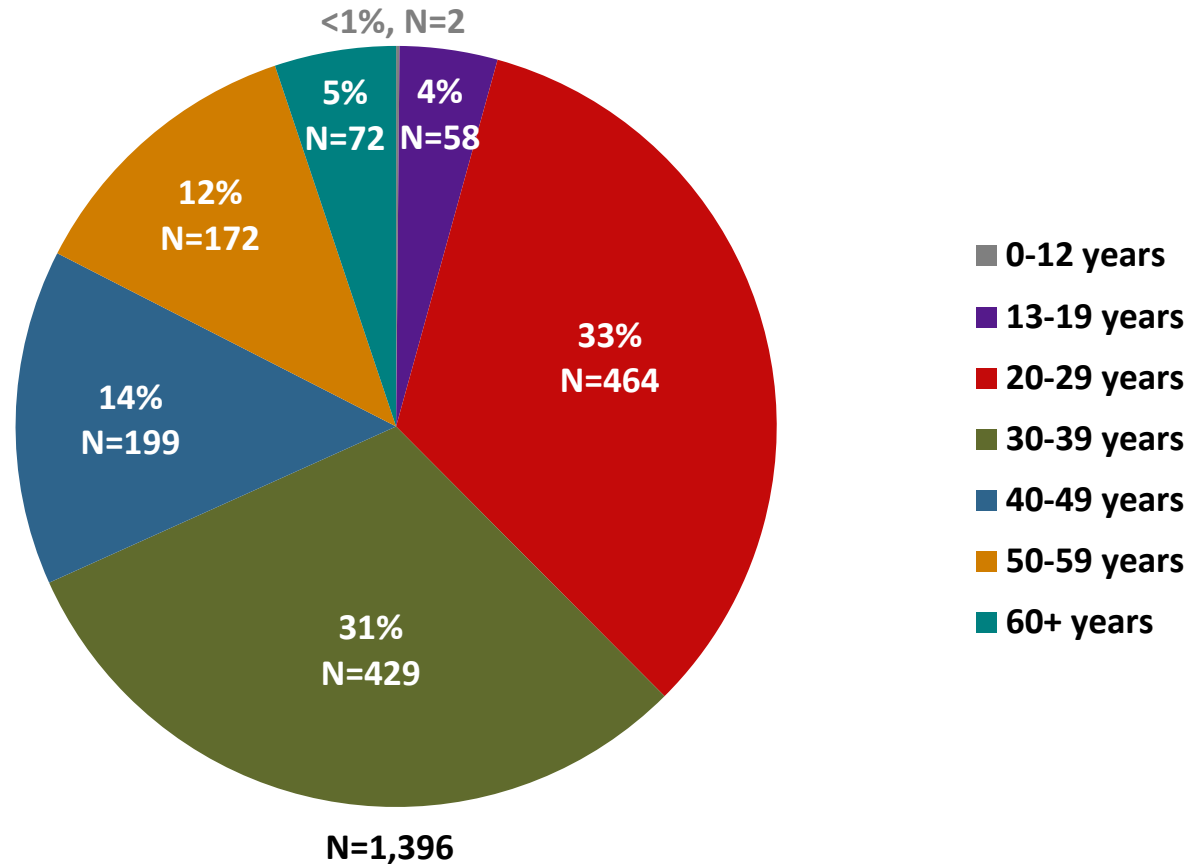
Black and Latino/Hispanic people accounted for 79% and 91% of new HIV diagnoses in men and women, respectively, in NYC in 2020.

NUMBER OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY AGE IN NYC, 2016-2020



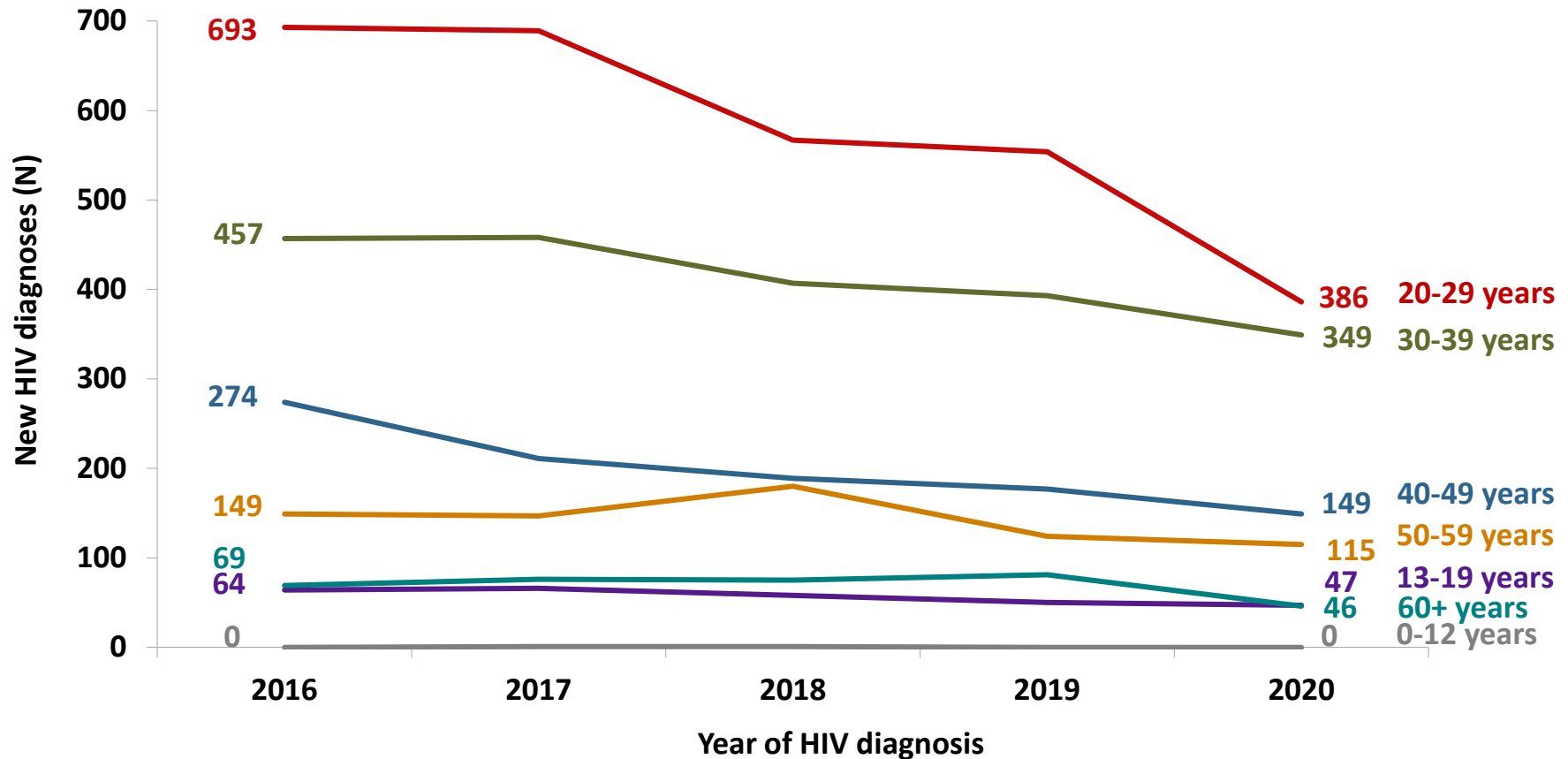
The number of new HIV diagnoses decreased in almost all age groups in NYC between 2016 and 2020. The highest number of new HIV diagnoses was among people ages 20-29 years, followed by those ages 30-39 years.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY AGE IN NYC, 2020



People ages 20 to 39 accounted for nearly three-fifths of new HIV diagnoses in NYC in 2020.

NUMBER OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG MEN BY AGE IN NYC, 2016-2020



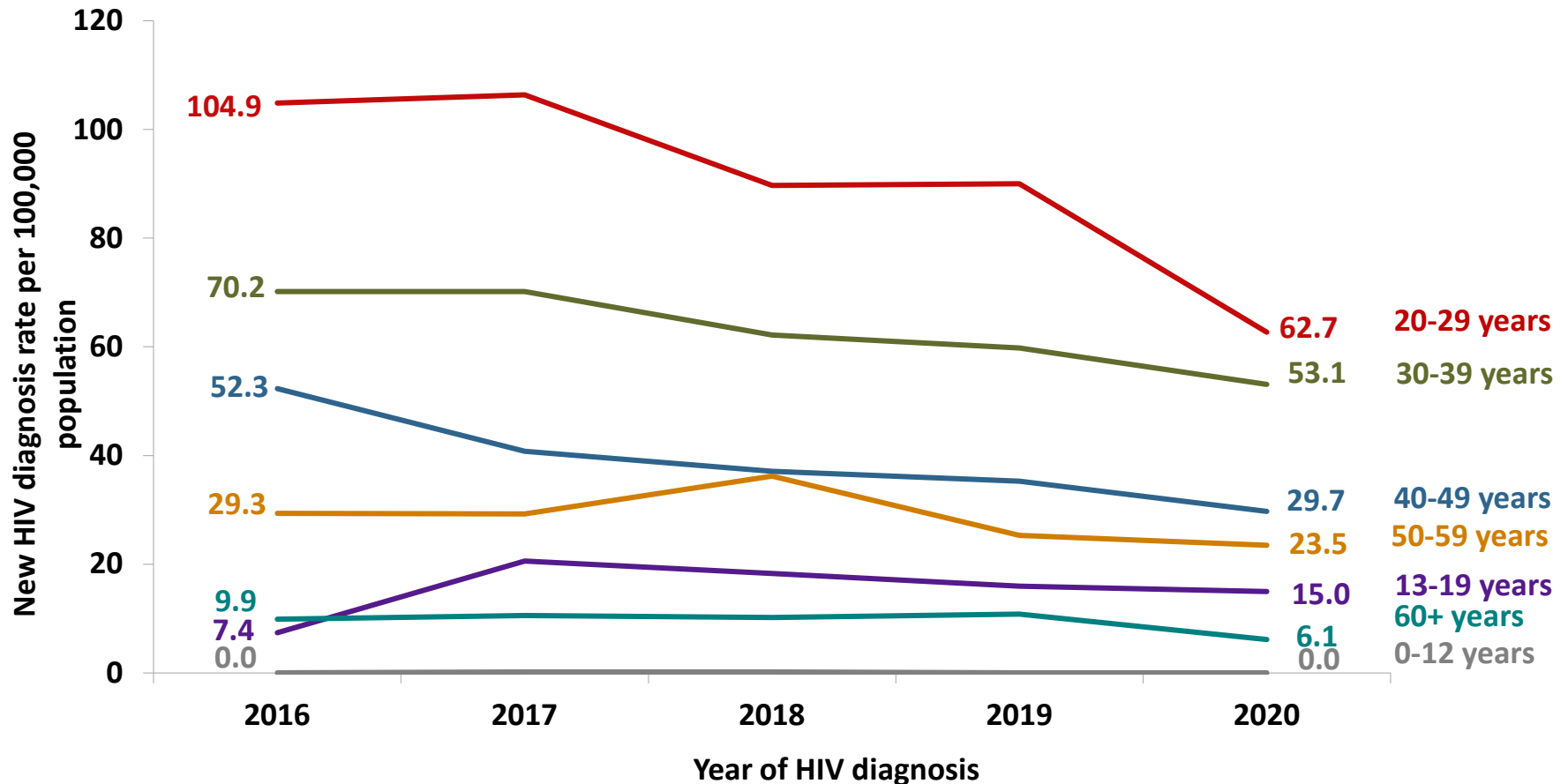
The number of new HIV diagnoses among men decreased or remained stable in all age groups in NYC between 2016 and 2020.

Men includes transgender men.

For new HIV diagnoses among people ages 0-12, there were N=0 in 2016, N=1 in 2017, N=1 in 2018, N=0 in 2019, and N=0 in 2020.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

RATES OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG MEN BY AGE IN NYC, 2016-2020



The rate of new HIV diagnoses among men decreased in almost all age groups in NYC between 2016 and 2020.

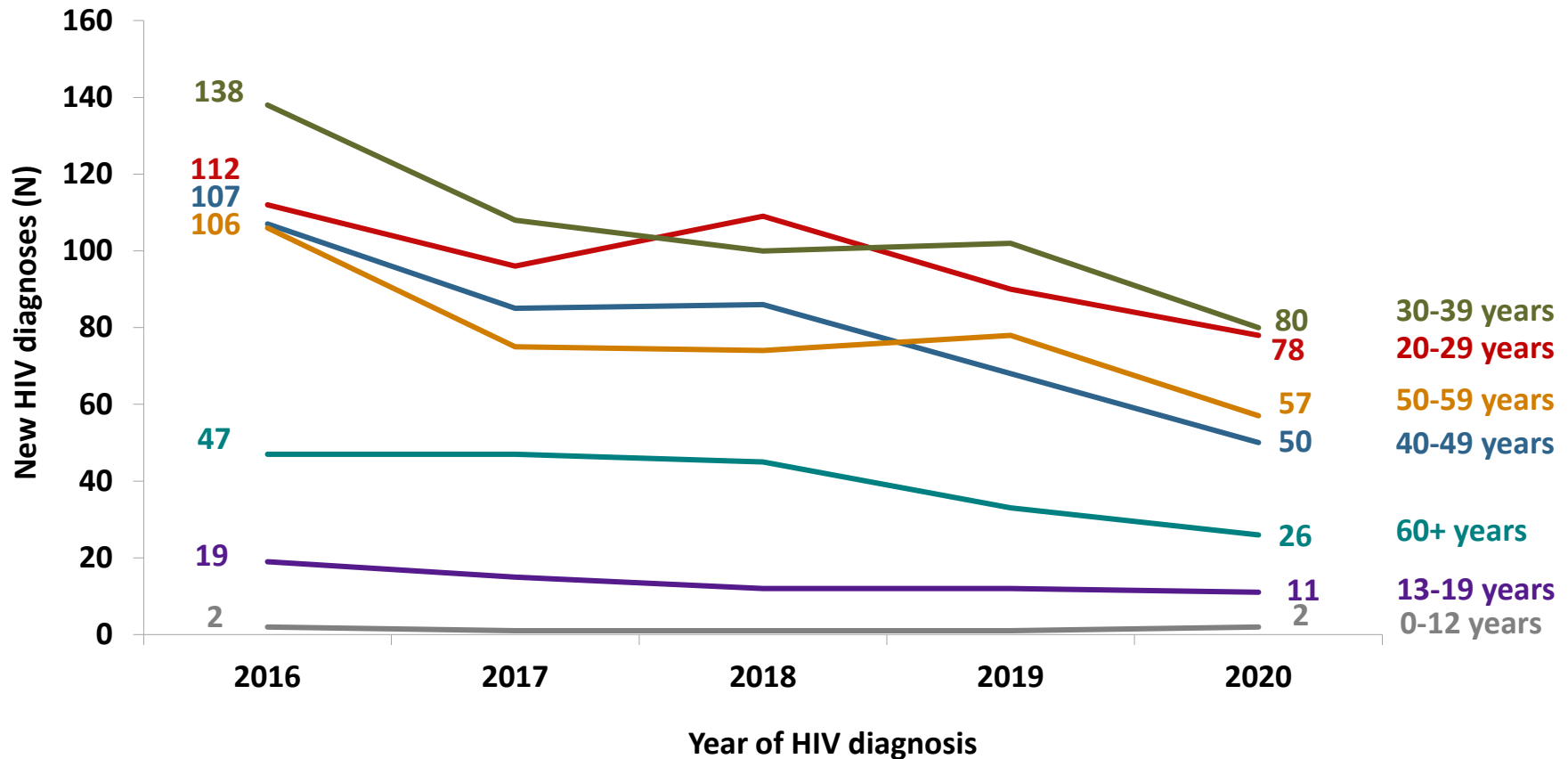
Men includes transgender men.

Rates calculated using DOHMH 2016-2019 population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau intercensal population estimates, updated September 2021.

For new HIV diagnoses among people ages 0-12, there were N=0 in 2016, N=1 in 2017, N=1 in 2018, N=0 in 2019, and N=0 in 2020.

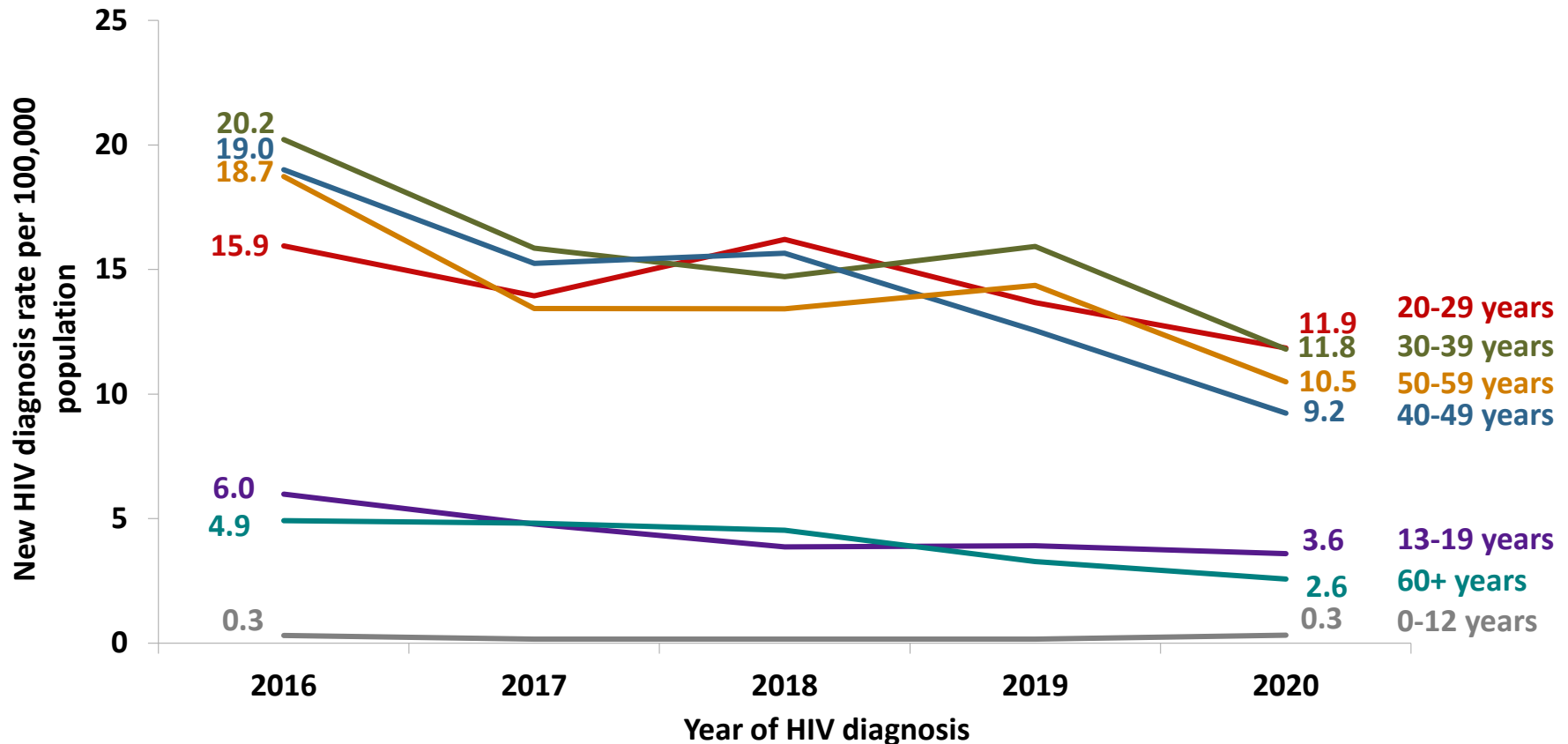
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

NUMBER OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG WOMEN BY AGE IN NYC, 2016-2020



The number of new HIV diagnoses among women decreased or remained stable in all age groups in NYC between 2016 and 2020.

RATES OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG WOMEN BY AGE IN NYC, 2016-2020



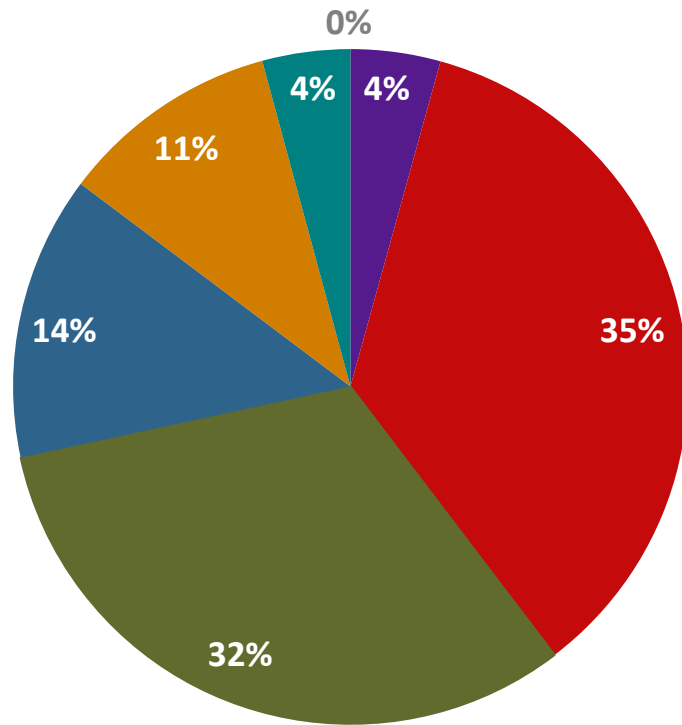
The rate of HIV diagnoses among women decreased or remained stable in all age groups in NYC between 2016 and 2020. Women ages 20-29 and 30-39 years had the highest HIV diagnosis rates in 2020.

Women includes transgender women.

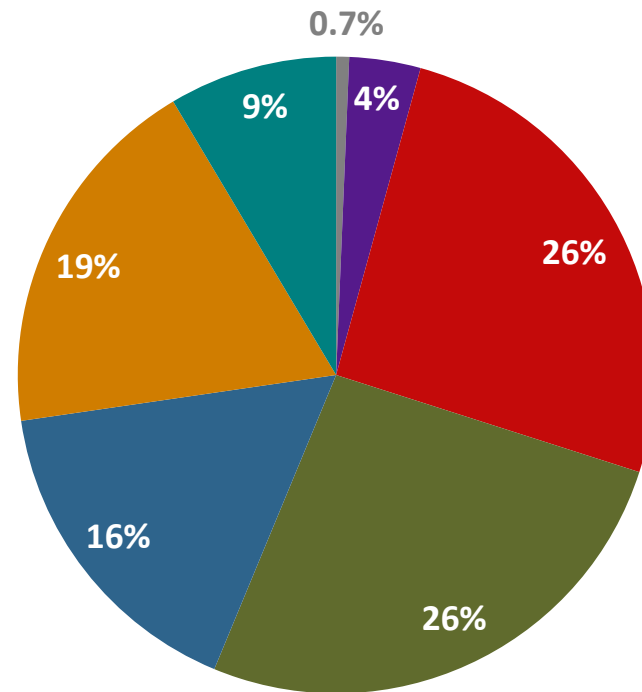
Rates calculated using DOHMH 2016-2019 population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau intercensal population estimates, updated September 2021.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY AGE AND GENDER IN NYC, 2020



Men
N = 1,092

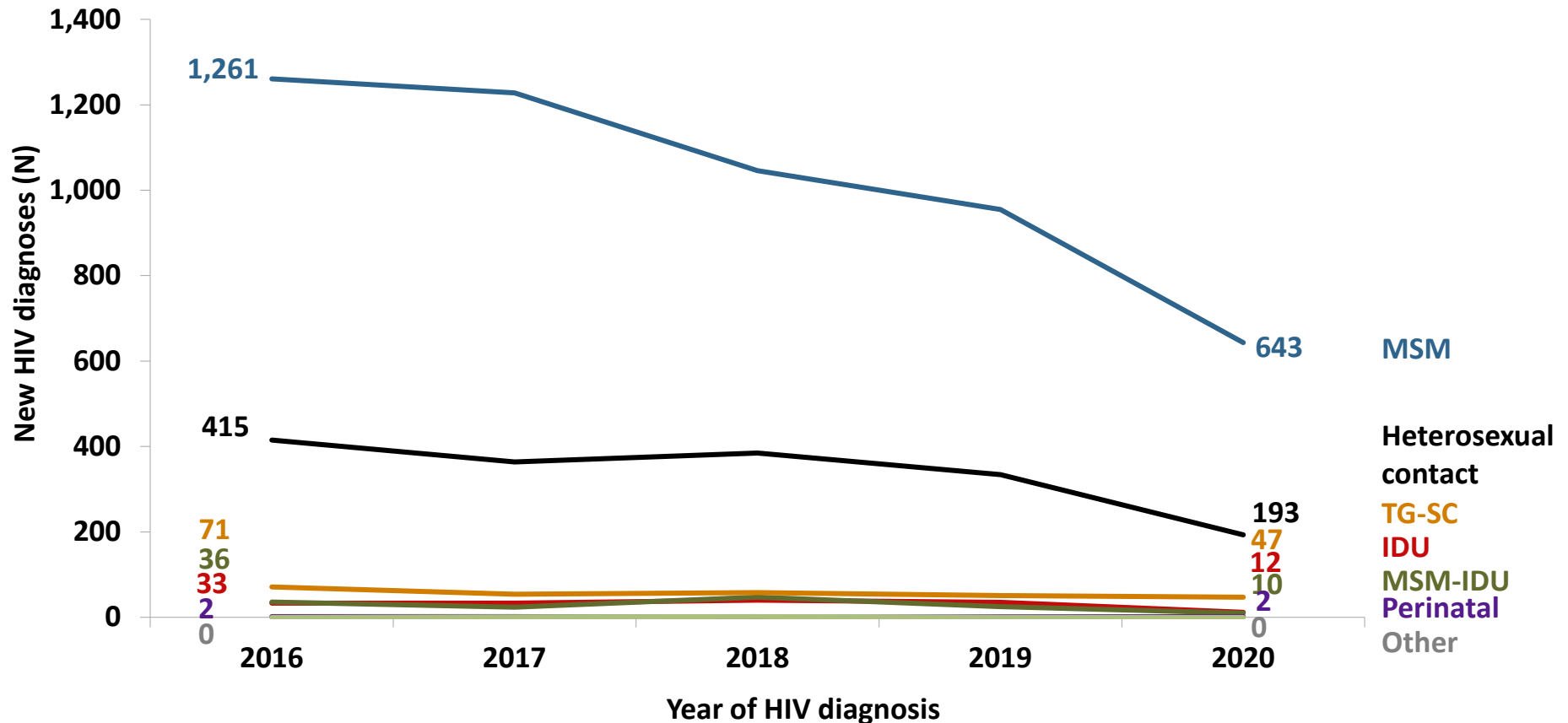


Women
N = 304

- 0-12 years
- 13-19 years
- 20-29 years
- 30-39 years
- 40-49 years
- 50-59 years
- 60+ years

In NYC in 2020, newly diagnosed men were generally younger than newly diagnosed women.

NUMBER OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY TRANSMISSION CATEGORY IN NYC, 2016-2020



In NYC, the number of new HIV diagnoses decreased or remained stable in all transmission categories between 2016 and 2020.

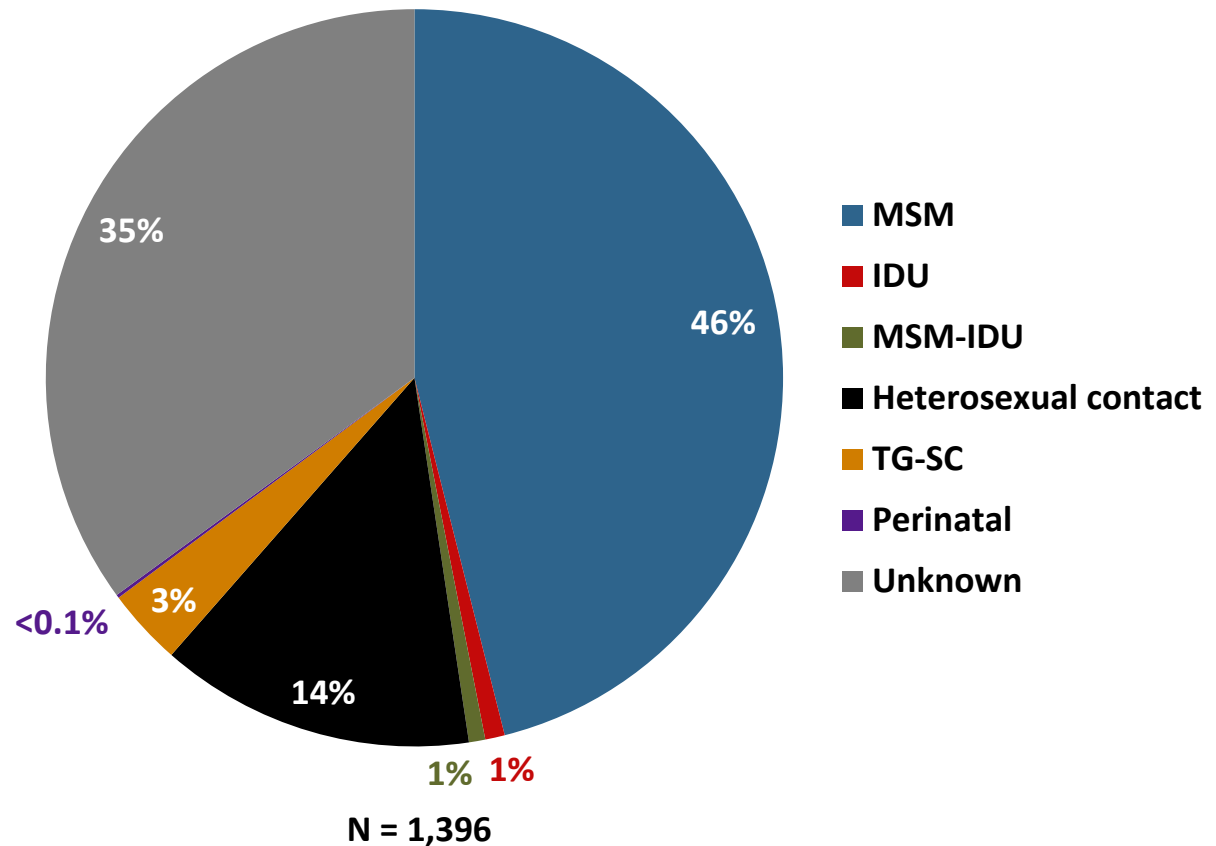
MSM=men who have sex with men; IDU=injection drug use history; TG-SC=transgender people with sexual contact.

For new HIV diagnoses with "Other" transmission category, there were N=0 in 2016, N=1 in 2017, N=2 in 2018, N=0 in 2019, and N=0 in 2020.

There were 489 people with an unknown transmission category in 2020. Data for people with an unknown transmission category are not shown.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY TRANSMISSION CATEGORY IN NYC, 2020



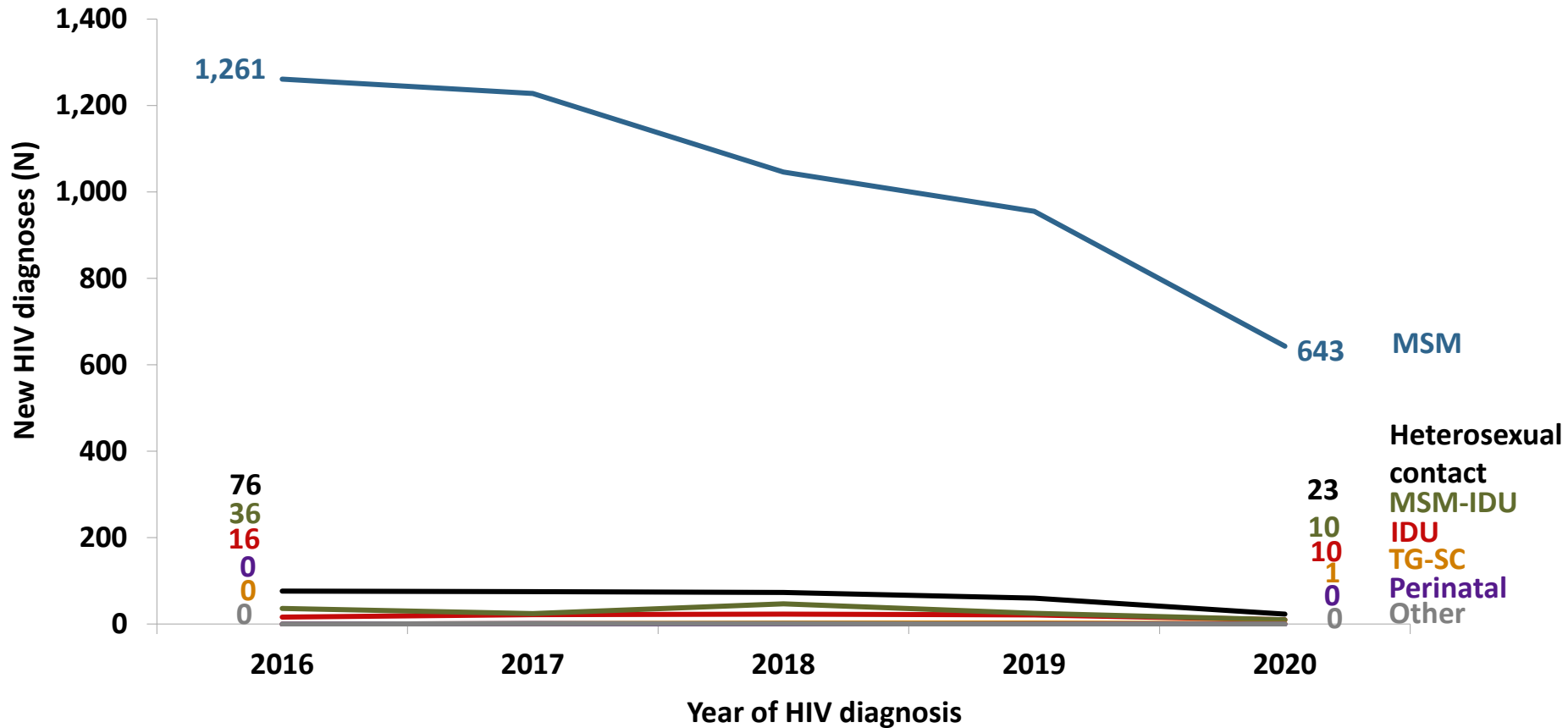
MSM accounted for the greatest proportion of new HIV diagnoses in NYC in 2020.

MSM=men who have sex with men; IDU=injection drug use history; TG-SC=transgender people with sexual contact.

Reduced health care services and limited surveillance investigations in 2020 because of the COVID-19 public health emergency contributed to a higher proportion of newly diagnosed people with an unknown transmission category.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

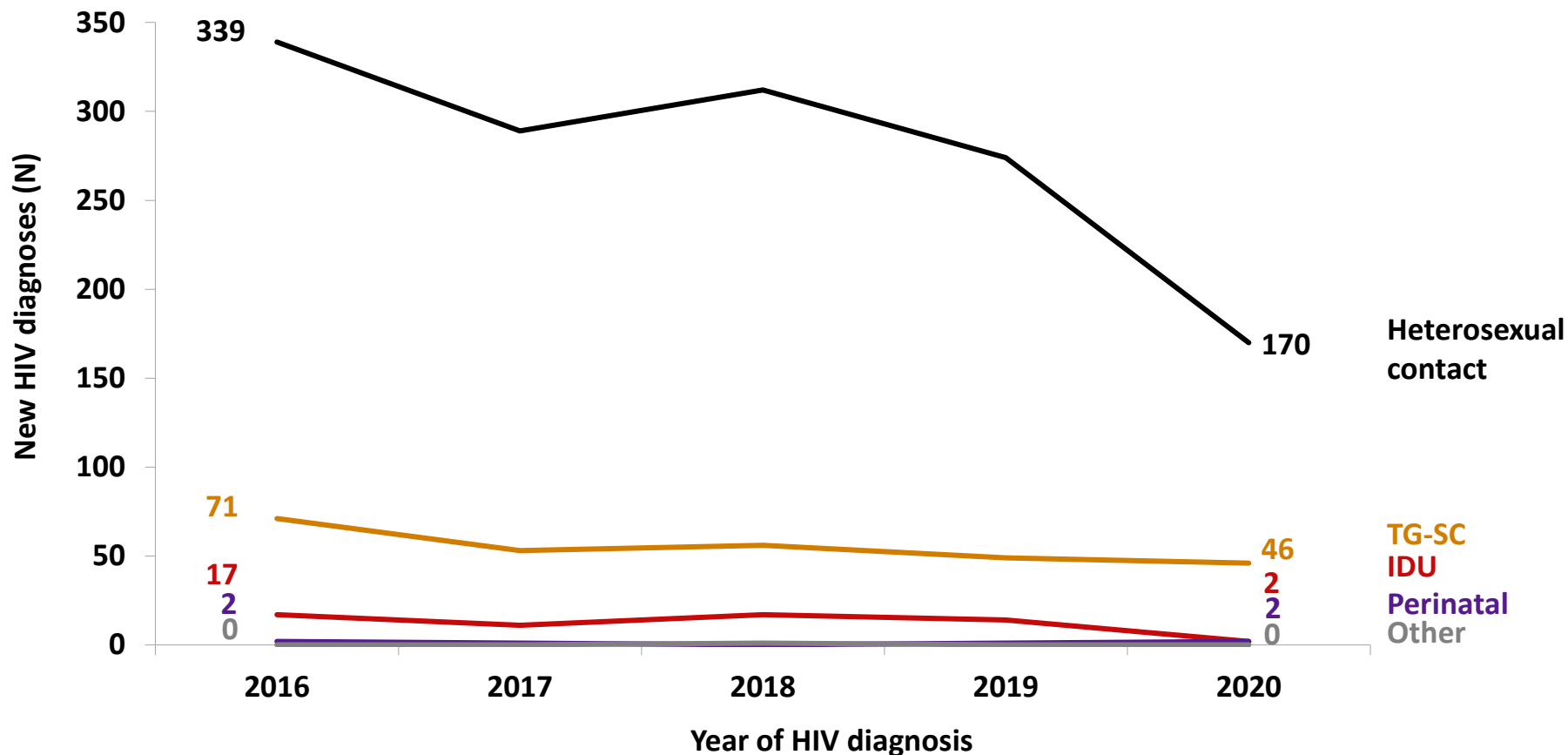
NUMBER OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG MEN BY TRANSMISSION CATEGORY IN NYC, 2016-2020



The number of new HIV diagnoses decreased among men in almost all transmission categories in NYC between 2016 and 2020.

Men includes transgender men. MSM=men who have sex with men; IDU= injection drug use history; TG-SC=transgender people with sexual contact. For new HIV diagnoses among men with Other transmission category, there were N=0 in 2016, N=1 in 2017, N=1 in 2018, N=0 in 2019, and N=0 in 2020. For new HIV diagnoses among men with Perinatal transmission category, there were N=0 in 2016, N=1 in 2017, N=0 in 2018, N=0 in 2019, and N=0 in 2020. There were 405 men with an unknown transmission category in 2020. Data for people with an unknown transmission category are not shown. As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

NUMBER OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG WOMEN BY TRANSMISSION CATEGORY IN NYC, 2016-2020



The number of new HIV diagnoses decreased or remained stable among women in all transmission categories in NYC between 2016 and 2020.

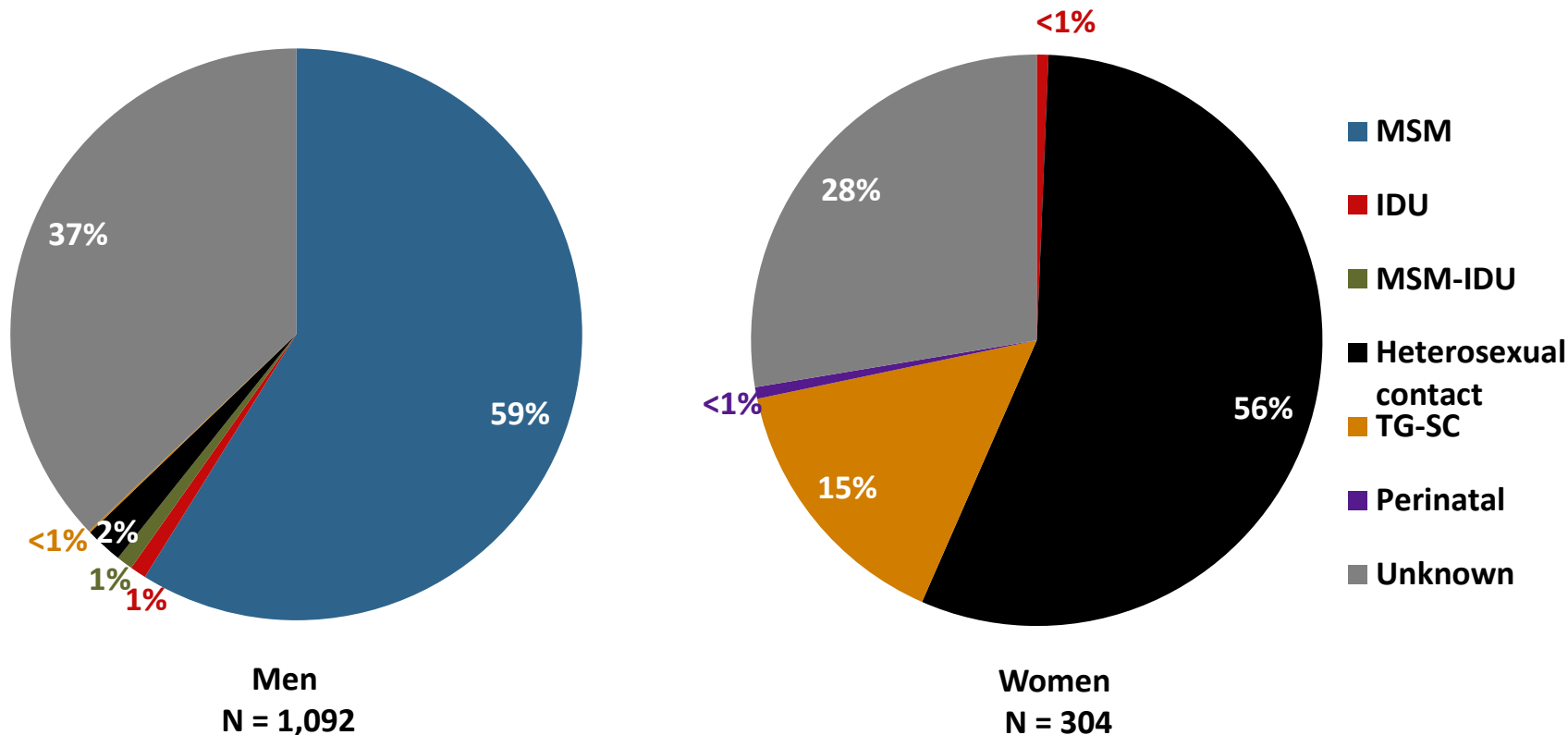
Women includes transgender women. TG-SC=transgender people with sexual contact; IDU=injection drug use history.

For new HIV diagnoses among women with Other transmission category, there were N=0 in 2016, N=0 in 2017, N=1 in 2018, N=0 in 2019, and N=0 in 2020.

There were 84 women with an unknown transmission category in 2020. Data for people with an unknown transmission category are not shown.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY TRANSMISSION CATEGORY AND GENDER IN NYC, 2020



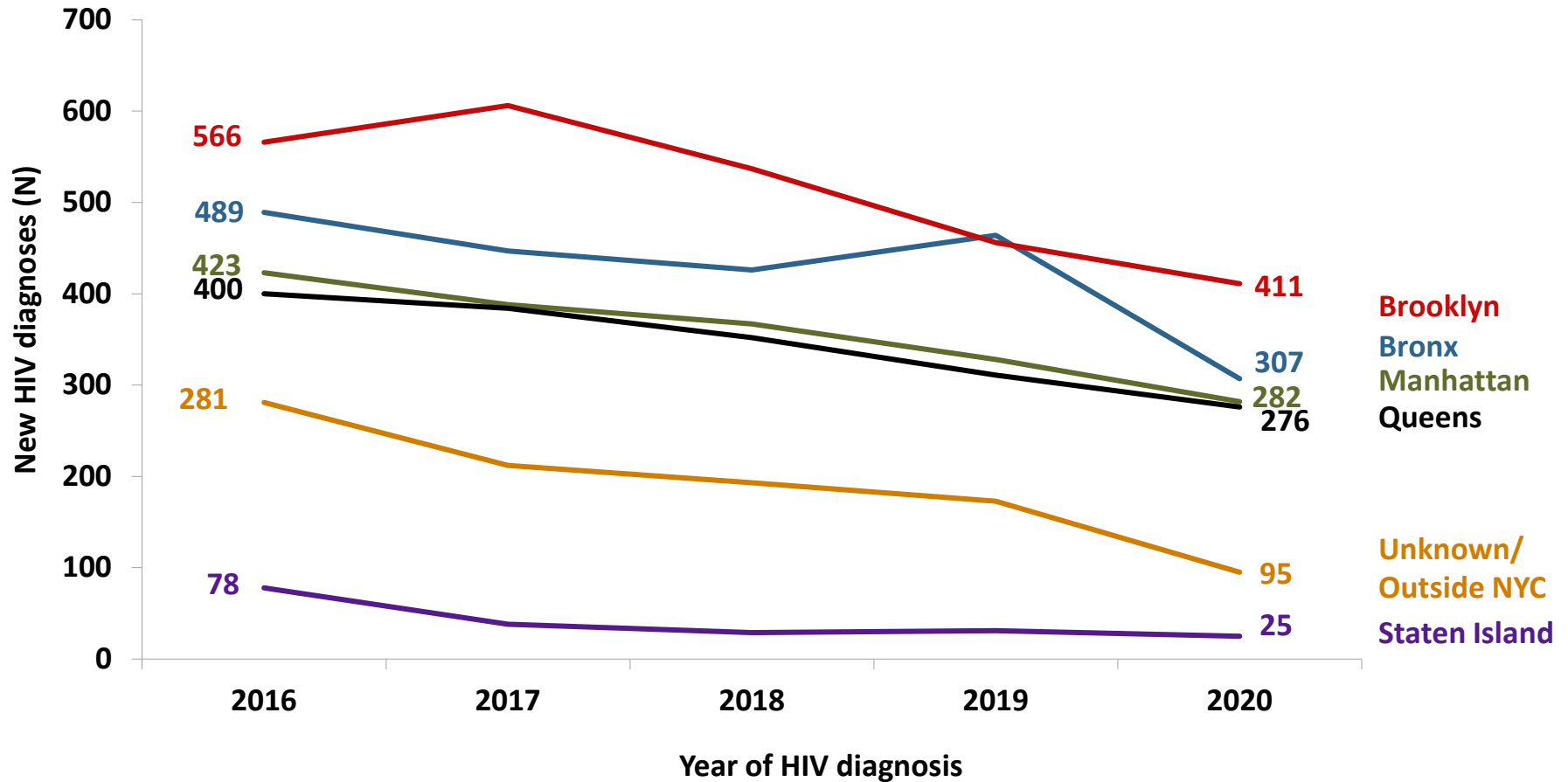
Men who have sex with men and women with heterosexual contact accounted for the majority of new HIV diagnoses in NYC in 2020 among men and women, respectively.

Women includes transgender women and men includes transgender men. MSM=men who have sex with men; IDU=injection drug use history; TG-SC=transgender people with sexual contact.

Reduced health care services and limited surveillance investigations in 2020 because of the COVID-19 public health emergency contributed to a higher proportion of newly diagnosed people with an unknown transmission category.

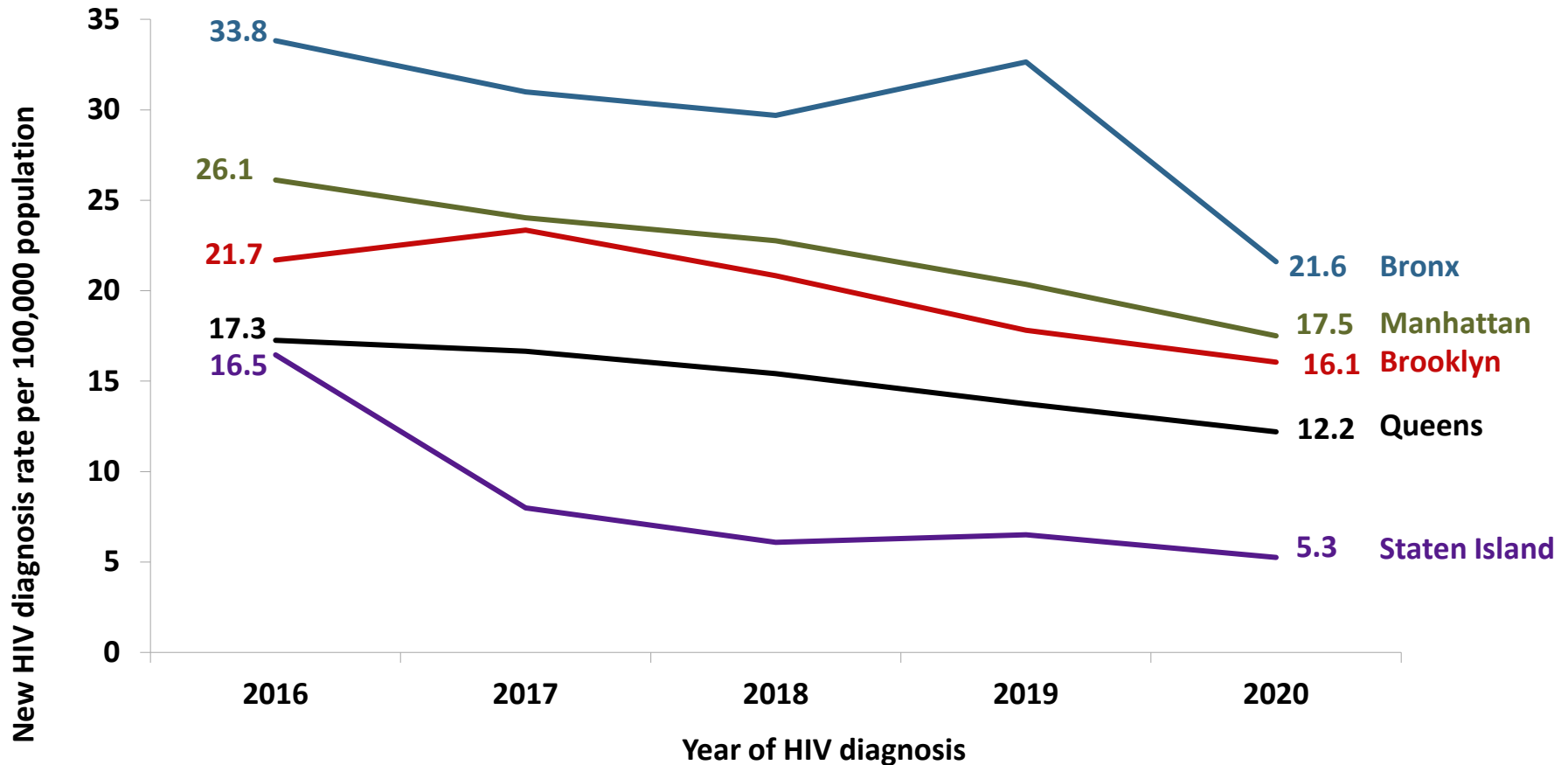
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

NUMBER OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY BOROUGH IN NYC, 2016-2020



In NYC, the number of new HIV diagnoses decreased in all boroughs between 2016 and 2020.

RATES OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY BOROUGH IN NYC, 2016-2020



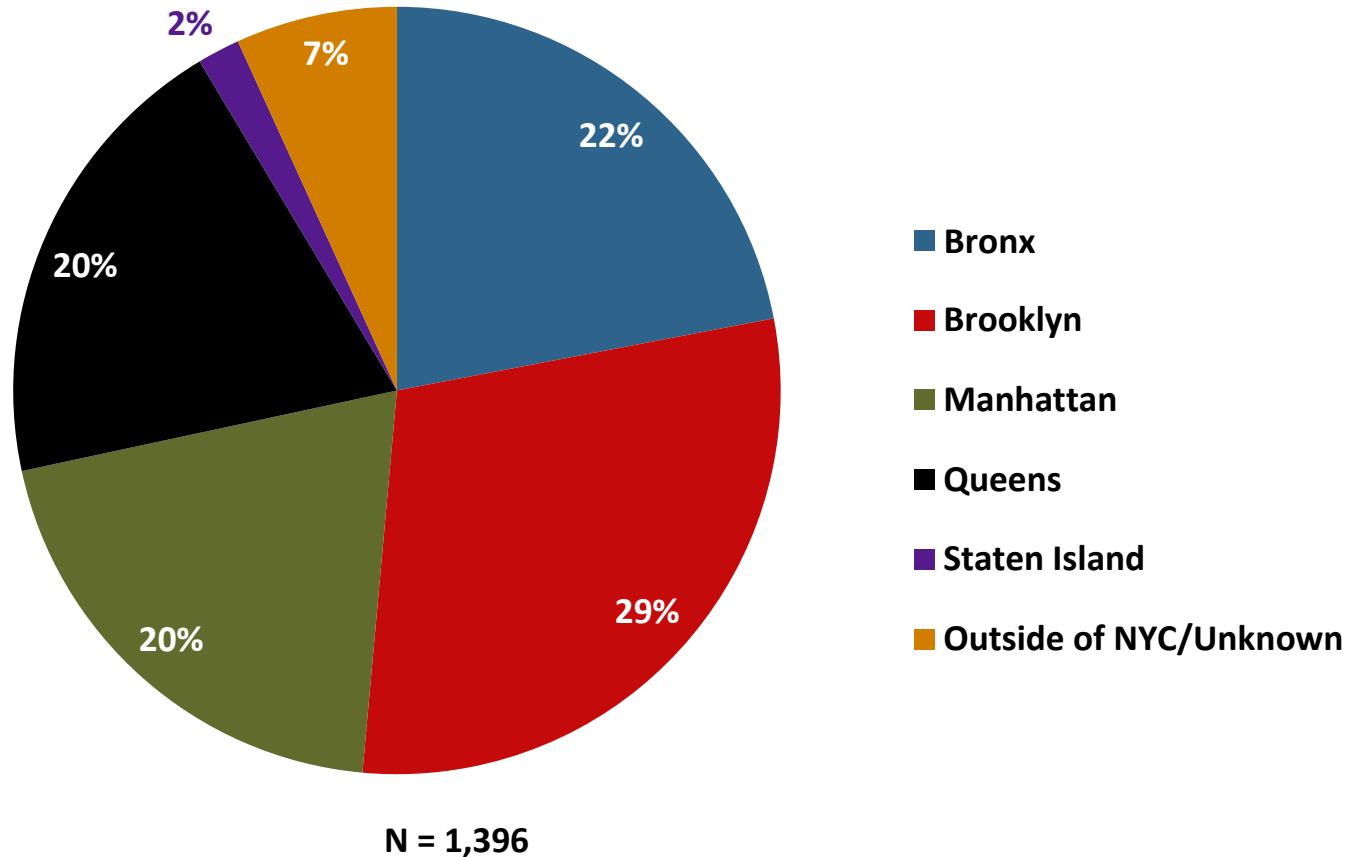
The rate of new HIV diagnoses decreased in all boroughs between 2016 and 2020.

New diagnoses in people residing outside of NYC or with an unknown borough of residence (N = 95 in 2020) are not shown.

Rates calculated using DOHMH 2016-2019 population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau intercensal population estimates, updated September 2021.

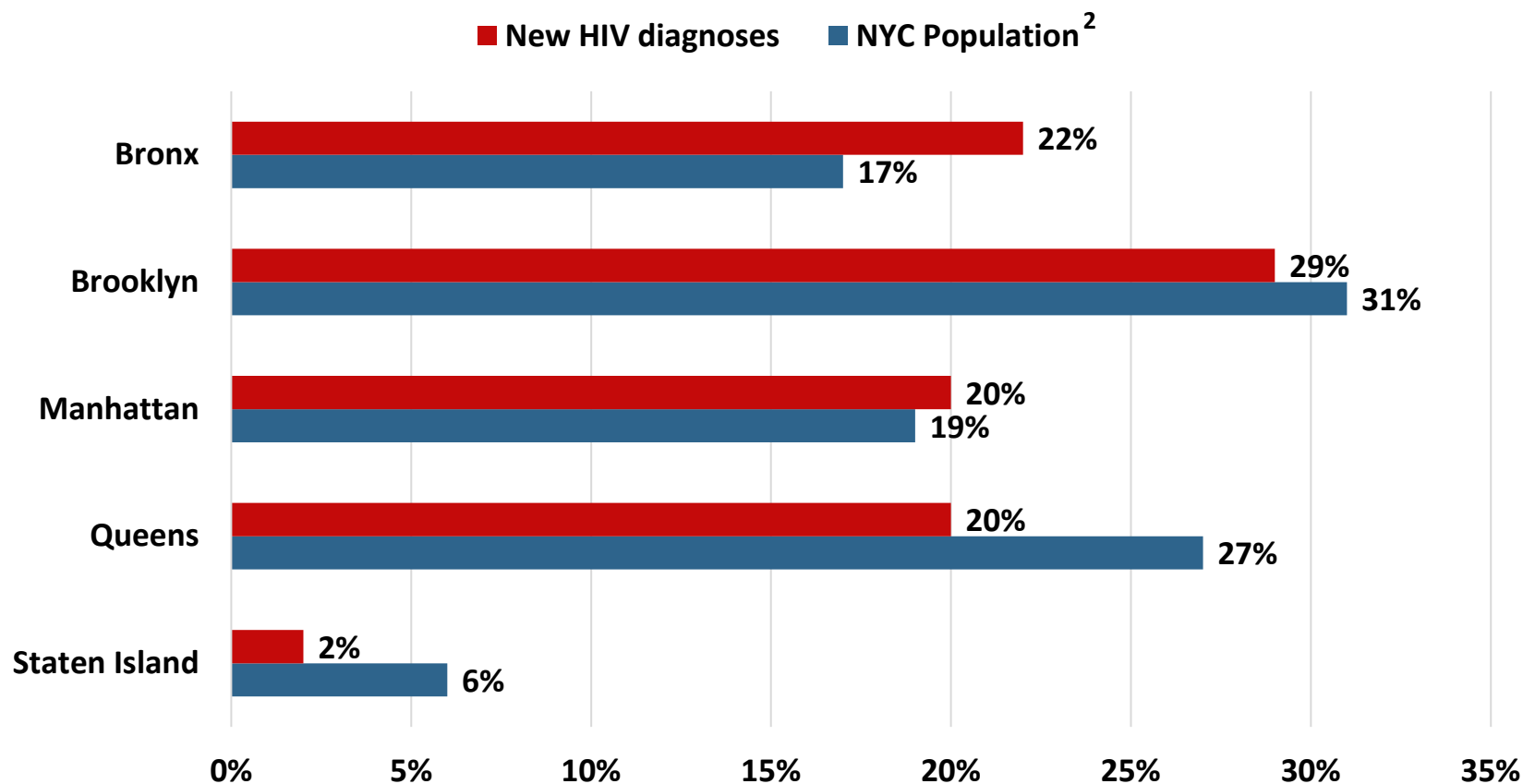
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY BOROUGH IN NYC, 2020



The Bronx and Brooklyn cumulatively accounted for more than half of new HIV diagnoses in NYC in 2020.

PERCENTAGE OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AND POPULATION BY BOROUGH¹ IN NYC, 2020



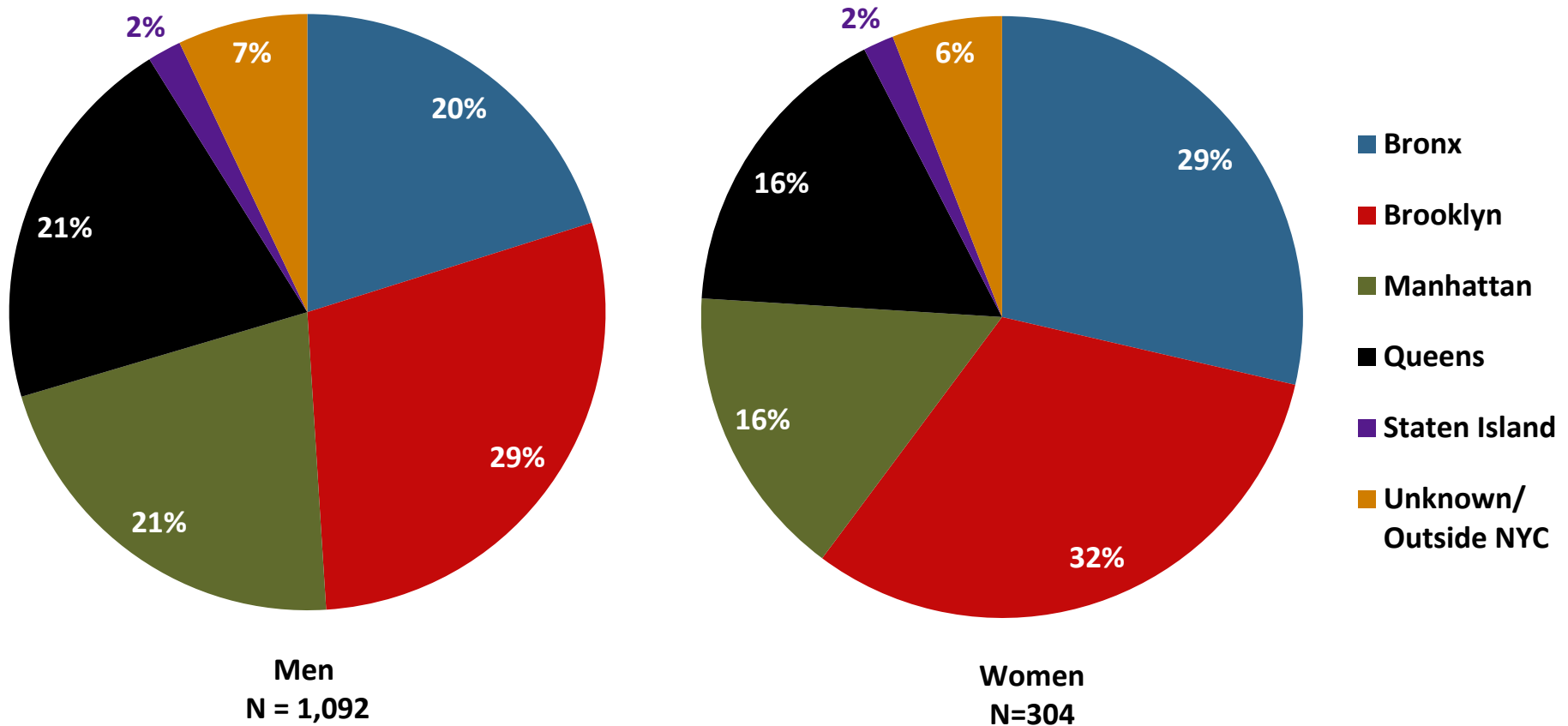
In NYC in 2020, the Bronx and Manhattan were disproportionately impacted by new HIV diagnoses compared to the population distribution in NYC.

¹There were N=95 new diagnoses with a residence outside NYC at diagnosis in 2020. These are not shown and are excluded from percentage calculations.

²NYC population calculated from US Census intercensal estimates, American Community Survey 2019.

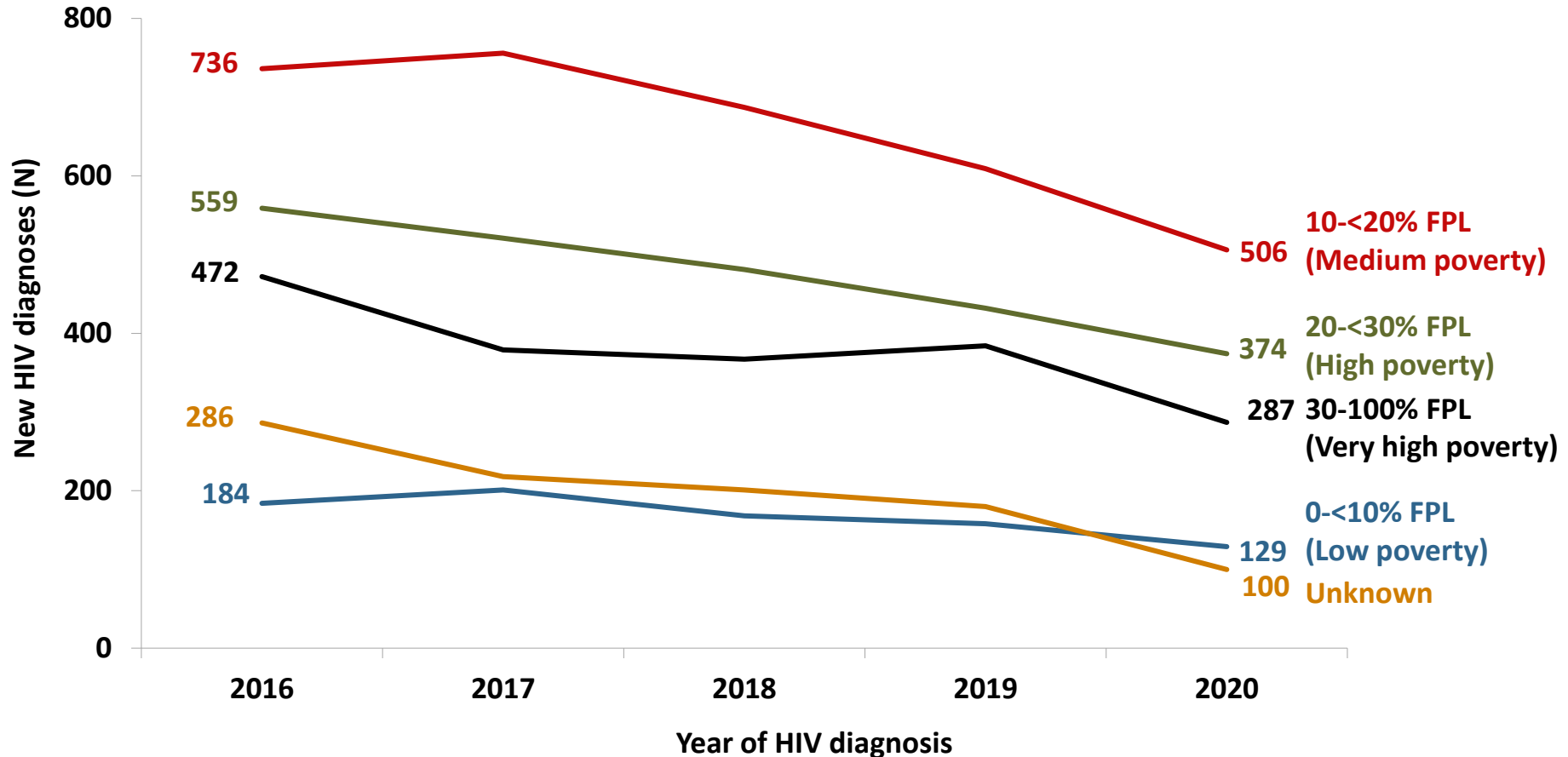
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY BOROUGH AND GENDER IN NYC, 2020



Nearly half of newly HIV diagnosed men and more than half of newly diagnosed women lived in Brooklyn and the Bronx in 2020.

NUMBER OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY AREA-BASED POVERTY LEVEL IN NYC, 2016-2020



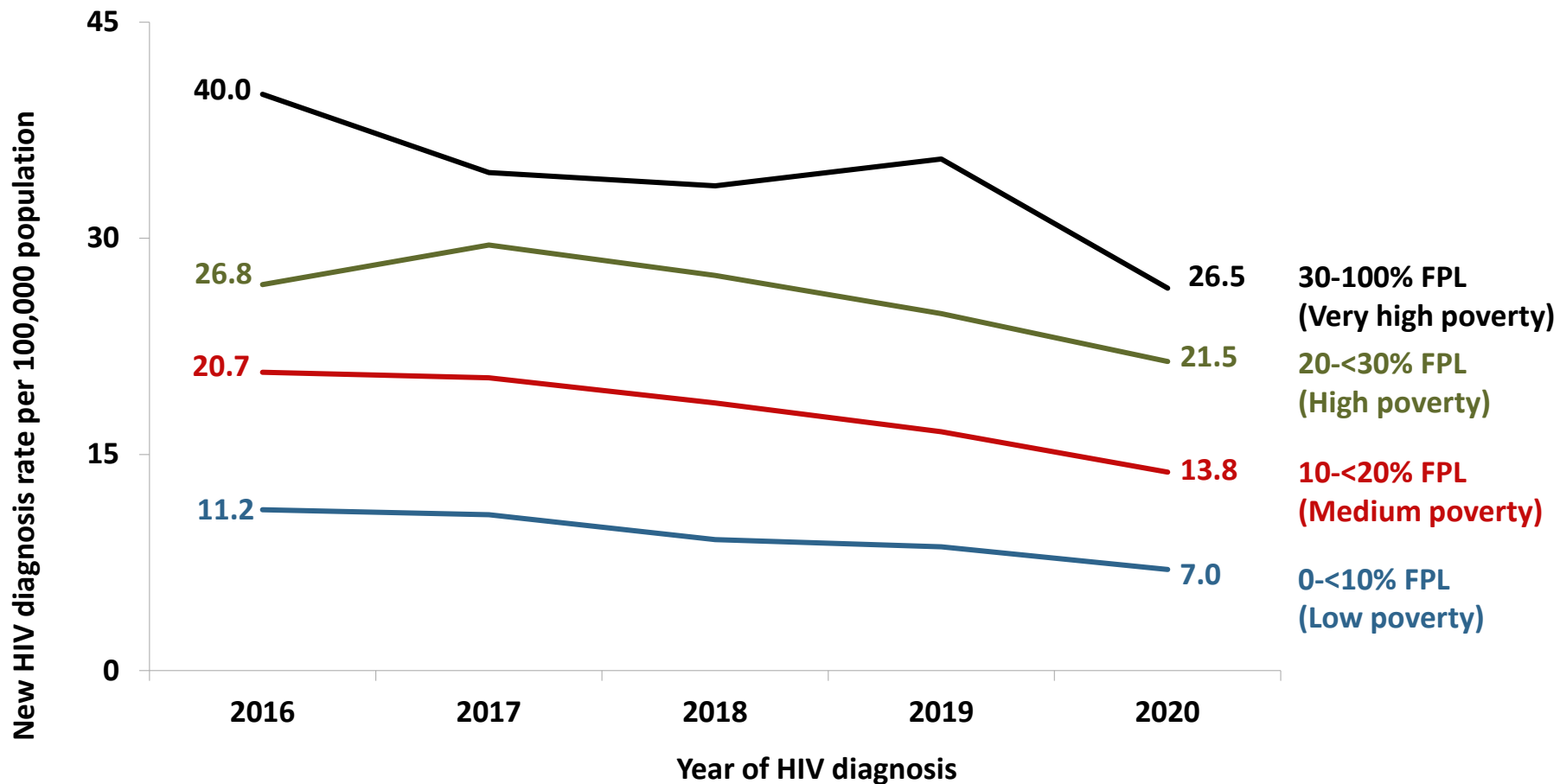
The number of new HIV diagnoses decreased in neighborhoods of all area-based poverty levels in NYC between 2016 and 2020.

FPL = Federal Poverty Level.

Unknown poverty category includes people newly diagnosed with HIV and living outside of NYC at diagnosis (N = 100 in 2020).

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

RATES OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY AREA-BASED POVERTY LEVEL IN NYC, 2016-2020



In NYC in 2020, neighborhoods with higher levels of poverty had higher HIV diagnosis rates.

FPL = Federal Poverty Level.

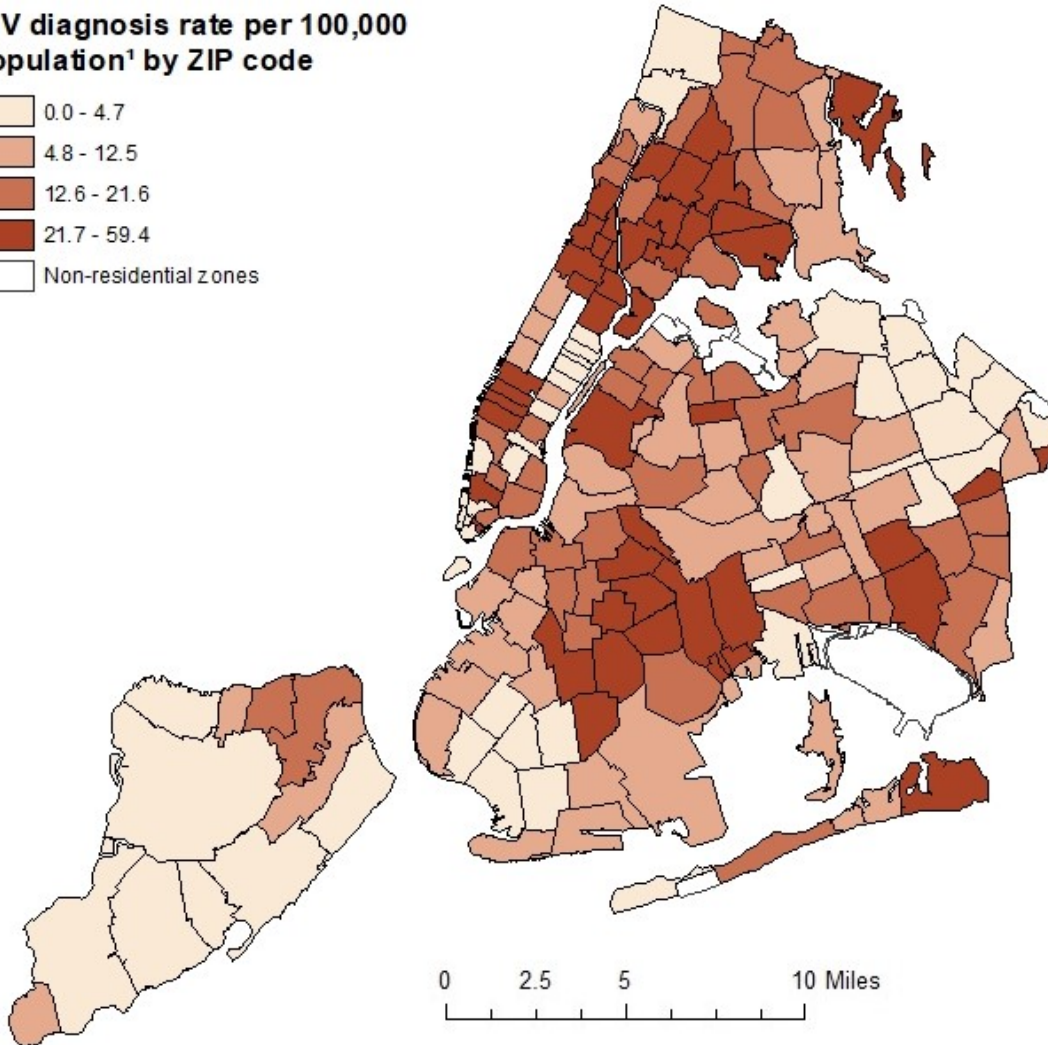
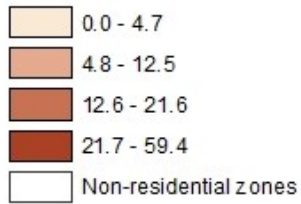
Unknown poverty category includes people newly diagnosed with HIV and living outside of NYC at diagnosis (N = 100 in 2020).

Rates calculated using DOHMH 2016-2019 population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau intercensal population estimates, updated September 2021.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

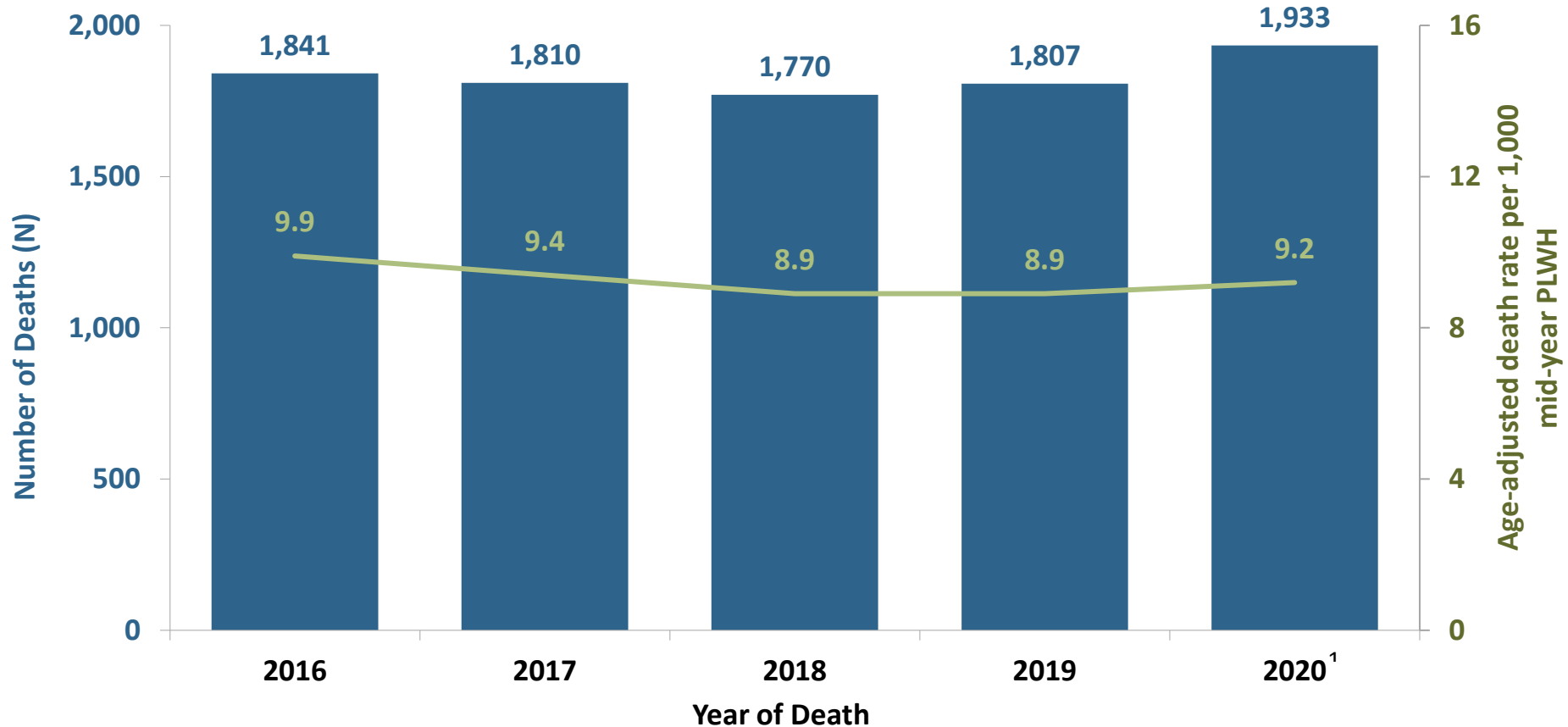
RATES OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY ZIP CODE IN NYC, 2020

HIV diagnosis rate per 100,000 population¹ by ZIP code



NYC neighborhoods with the highest rates of new HIV diagnoses in 2019 were Chelsea – Clinton, High Bridge – Morrisania and Central Harlem – Morningside Heights.

DEATHS AMONG PEOPLE WITH HIV IN NYC, 2016-2020

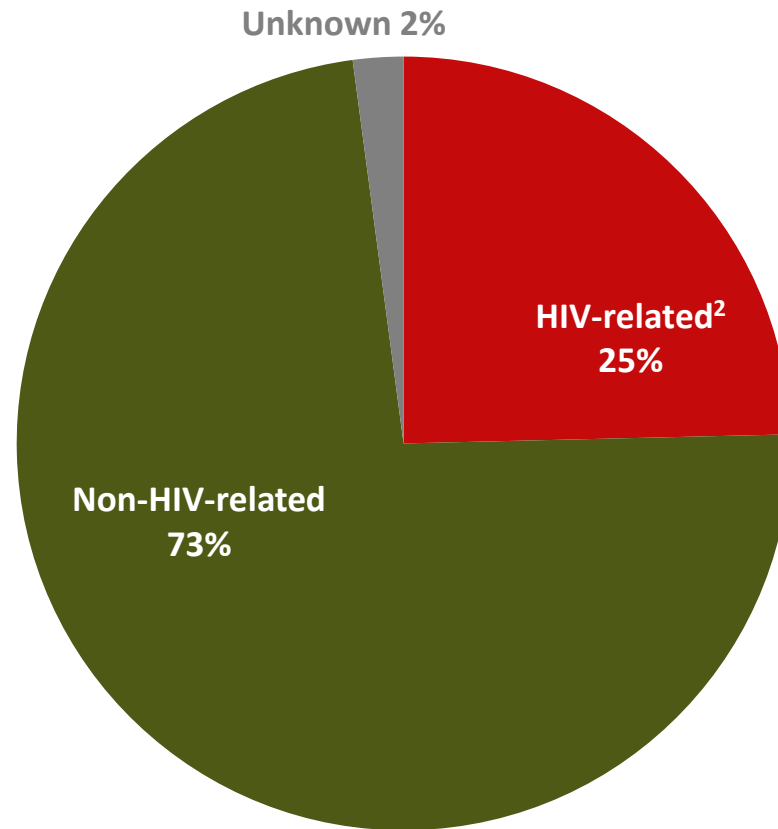


While the age-adjusted death rate among people with HIV decreased in NYC between 2016 and 2020, there was an increase in the number of deaths among PWH in the same time period.

¹Death data for 2020 are incomplete.

Death rates age-adjusted to the NYC Census 2010 population. People newly diagnosed at death were excluded from the numerator. As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

CAUSE OF DEATH AMONG PEOPLE WITH HIV IN NYC, 2019¹



In 2019, 73% of deaths among people with HIV were due to non-HIV-related causes. Among these, the top causes were cardiovascular diseases (26%), non-HIV-related cancers (24%), and accidents (9%).

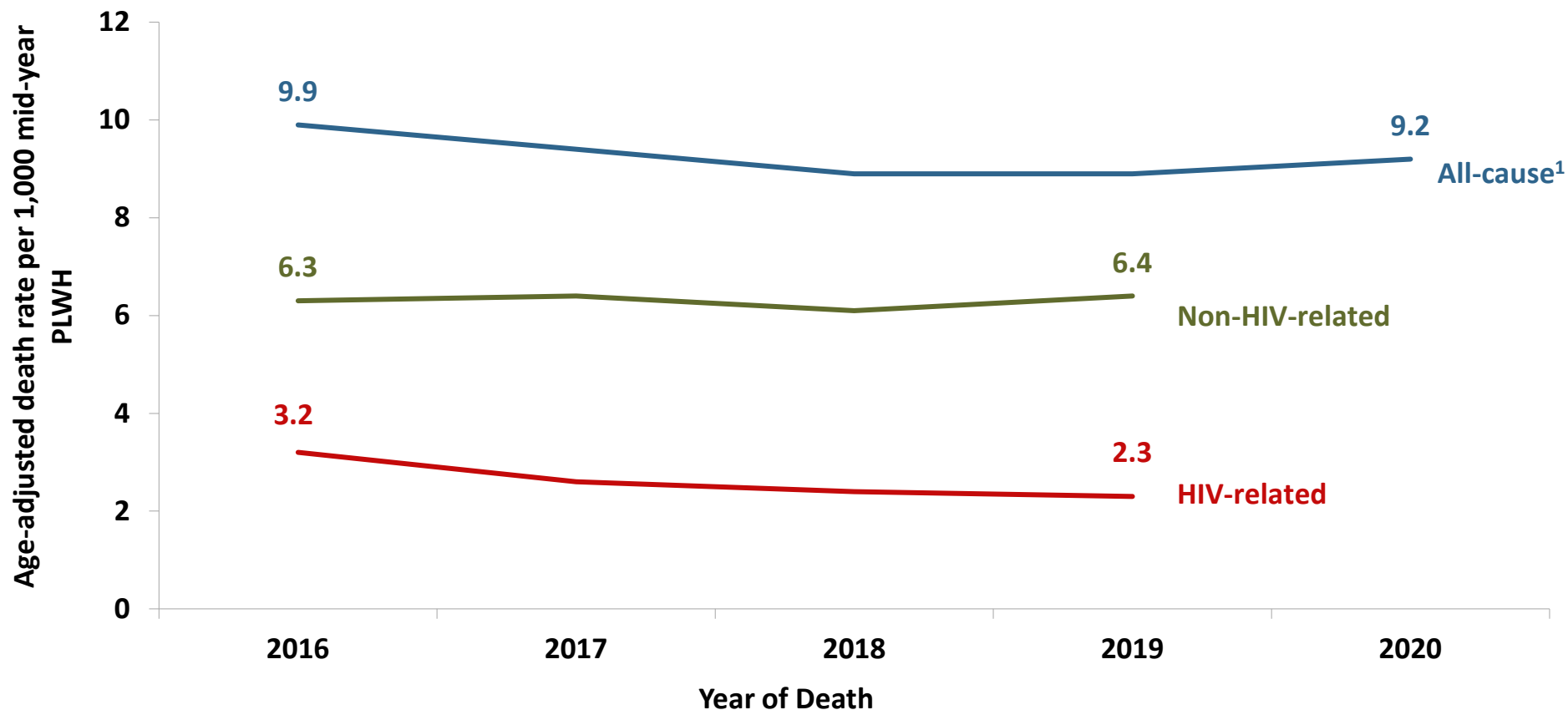
¹Cause of death data are not yet available for 2020.

²ICD10 codes B20-B24 were used to denote HIV-related deaths. For technical notes on cause of death by the NYC DOHMH's Office of Vital Statistics see:

<https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/vs/2014sum.pdf>.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES AMONG PLWH BY CAUSE OF DEATH IN NYC, 2016-2020



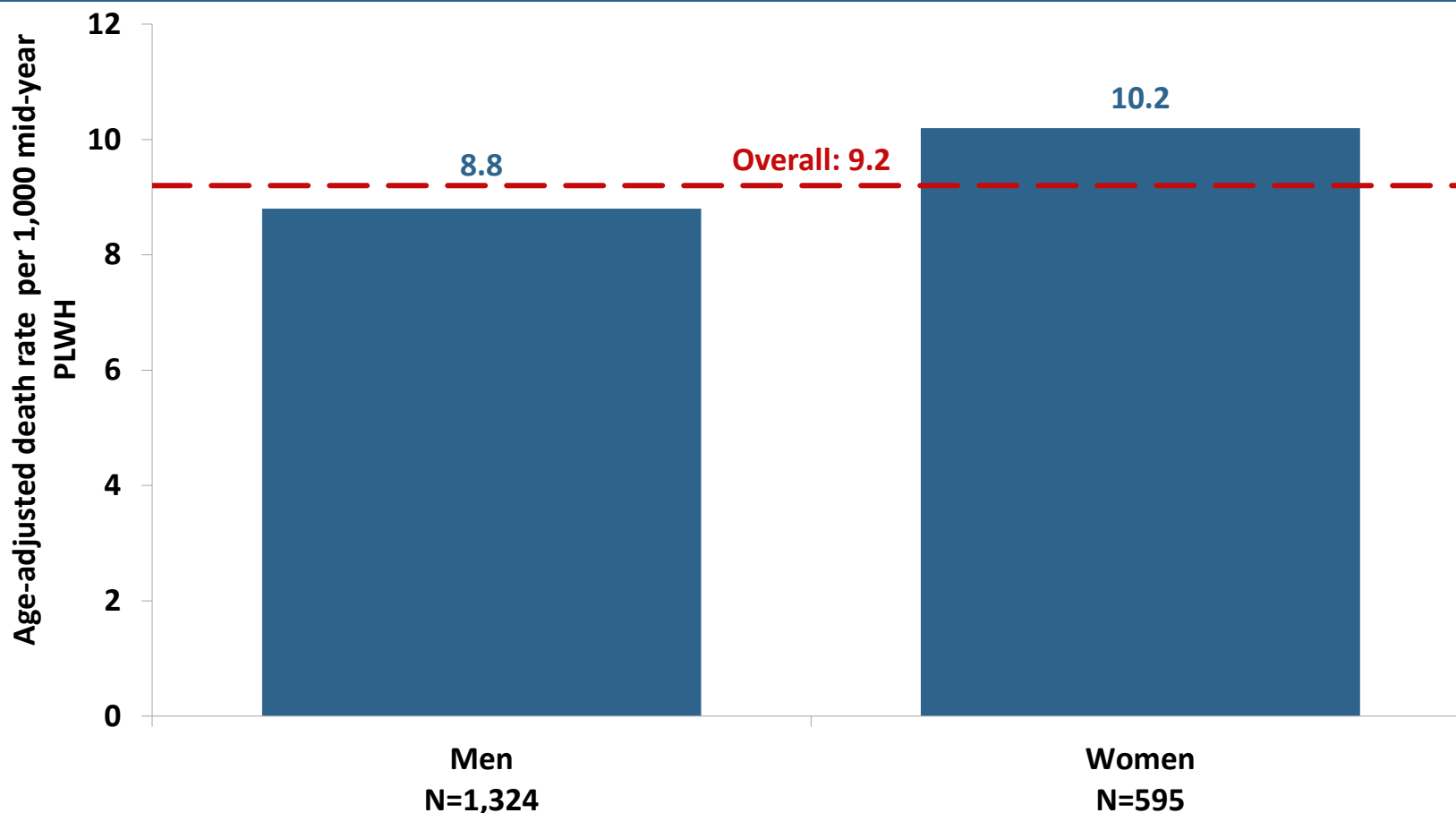
Among PLWH, the age-adjusted death rate from all causes decreased between 2016 and 2020. The decrease was driven largely by the decline in deaths attributed to HIV.

Death rates age-adjusted to the NYC Census 2010 population. People newly diagnosed at death were excluded from the numerator.

¹The overall rate includes people with unknown cause of death. Death data for 2020 are incomplete; cause of death data are not yet available for 2020.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES AMONG PLWH BY GENDER IN NYC, 2020



The age-adjusted death rate among women with HIV was higher than the death rate among men with HIV in NYC in 2020.

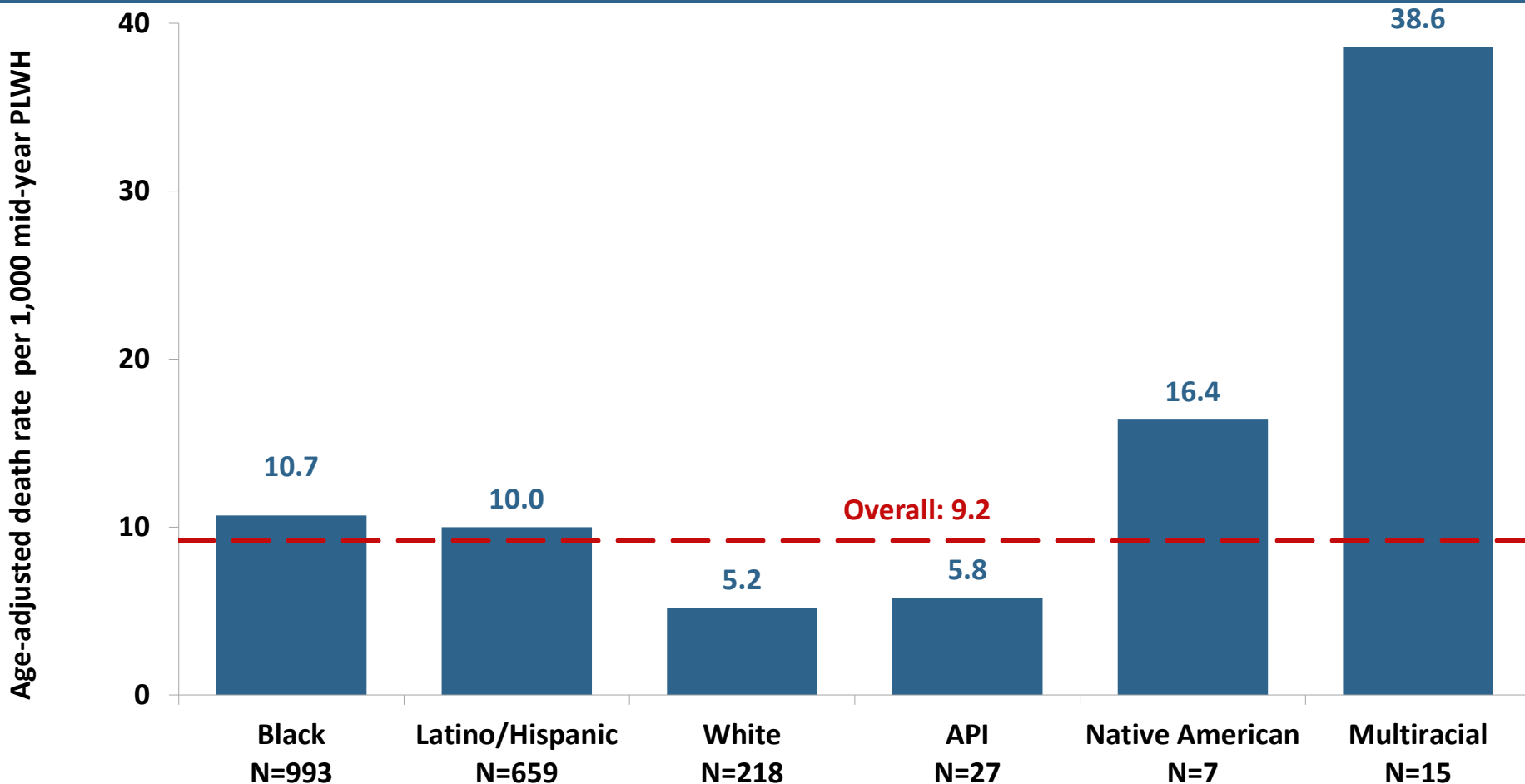
Women includes transgender women and men includes transgender men.

Death rates age-adjusted to the NYC Census 2010 population. People newly diagnosed with HIV at death were excluded from the numerator.

Death data for 2020 are incomplete.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES AMONG PWH BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN NYC, 2020



Multiracial people with HIV had the highest age-adjusted death rate in NYC in 2020.

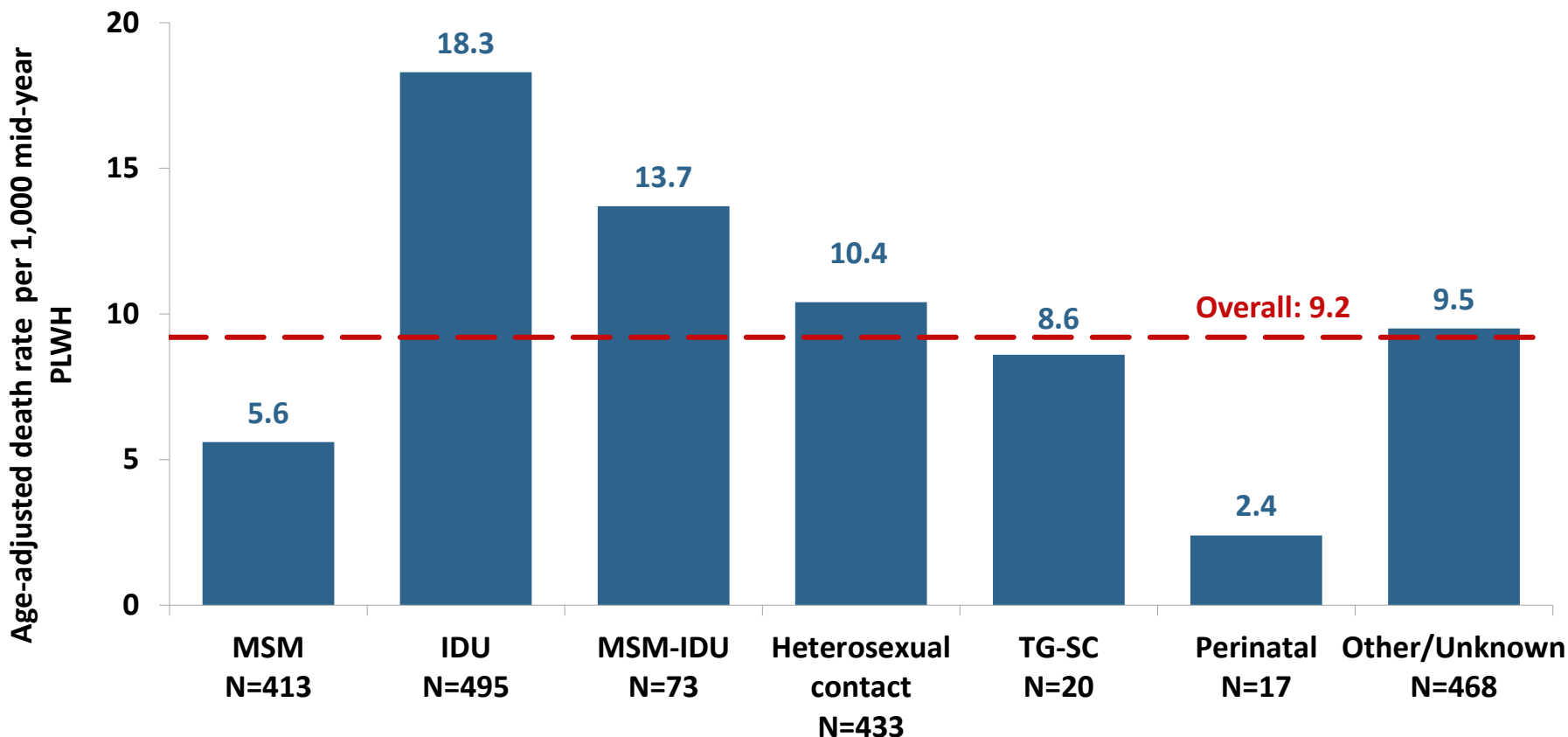
API = Asian/Pacific Islander.

Death rates age-adjusted to the NYC Census 2010 population. People newly diagnosed with HIV at death were excluded from the numerator.

Death data for 2020 are incomplete.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES AMONG PLWH BY TRANSMISSION CATEGORY IN NYC, 2020



PWH with MSM, TG-SC, and perinatal transmission categories had the lowest age-adjusted death rates in NYC in 2020.

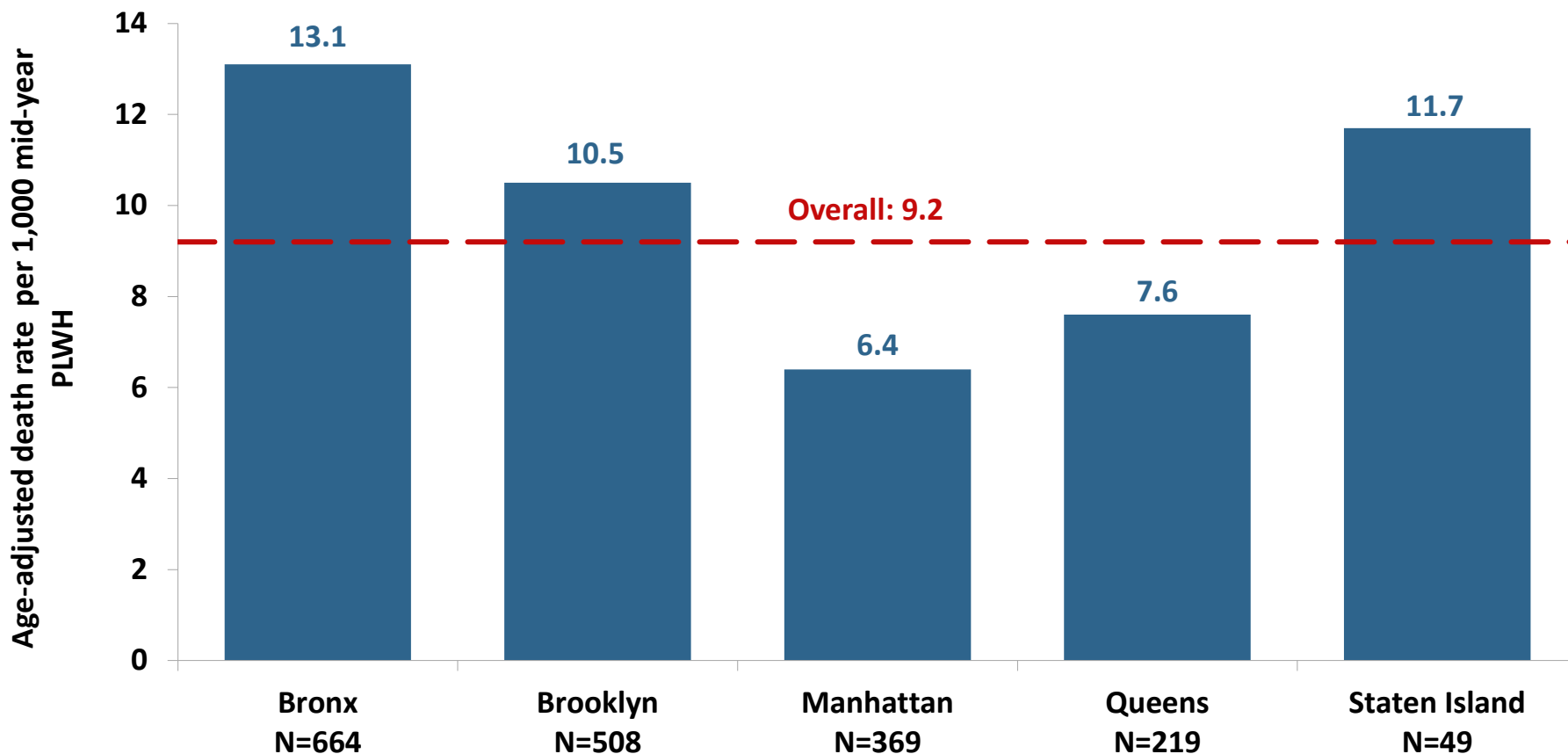
MSM=men who have sex with men; IDU=injection drug use history; TG-SC=transgender people with sexual contact.

Death rates age-adjusted to the NYC Census 2010 population. People newly diagnosed with HIV at death were excluded from the numerator.

Death data for 2020 are incomplete.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES AMONG PLWH BY BOROUGH IN NYC, 2020

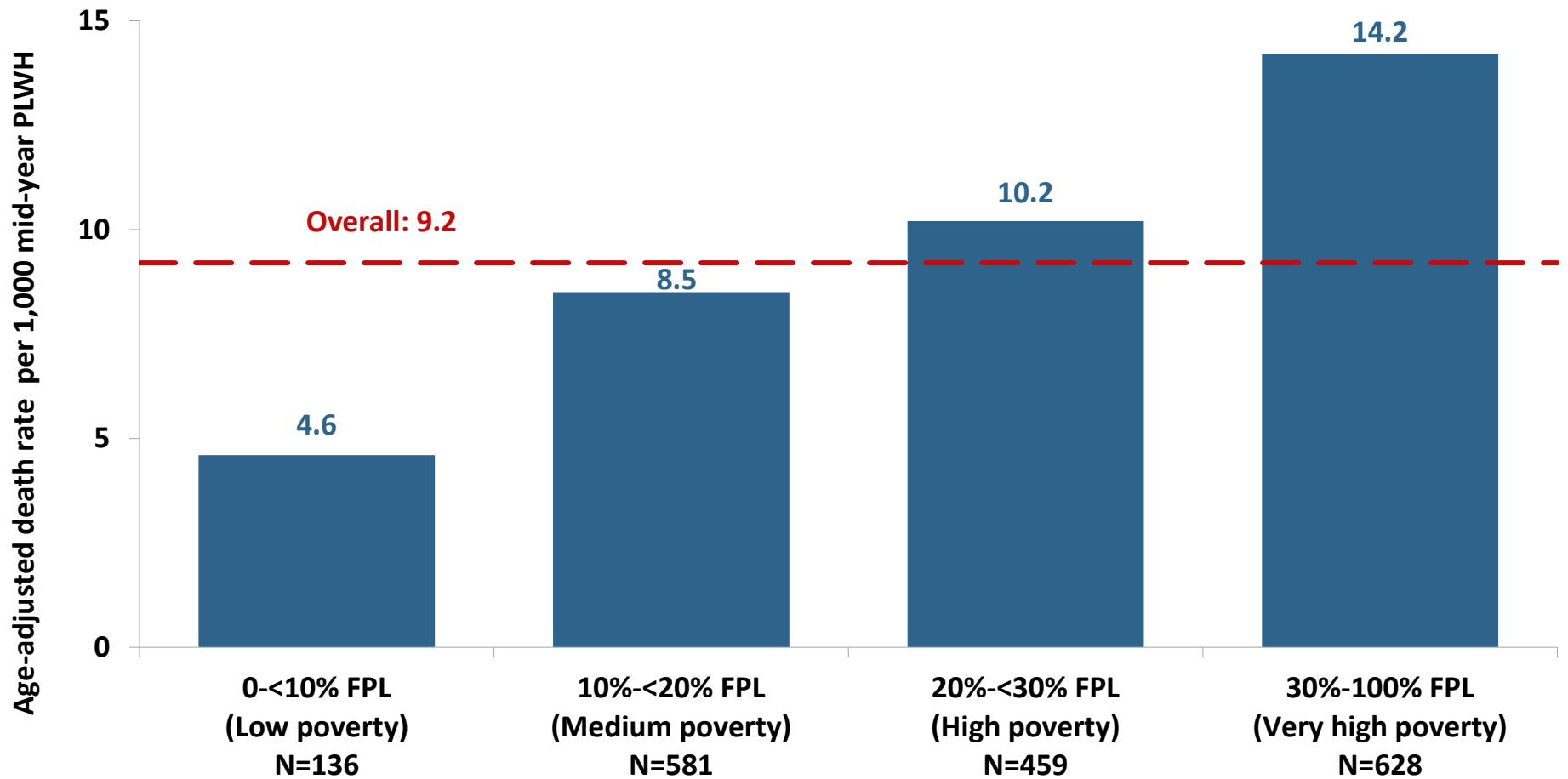


PWH residing in Manhattan and Queens had the lowest age-adjusted death rates by borough in NYC in 2020.

Death rates age-adjusted to the NYC Census 2010 population. People newly diagnosed with HIV at death were excluded from the numerator. Death data for 2020 are incomplete.

Deaths among people living outside of NYC or with an unknown borough (N = 110) are not shown. As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES AMONG PLWH BY AREA-BASED POVERTY IN NYC, 2020



PWH residing in neighborhoods with higher levels of poverty had higher age-adjusted death rates in NYC in 2020.

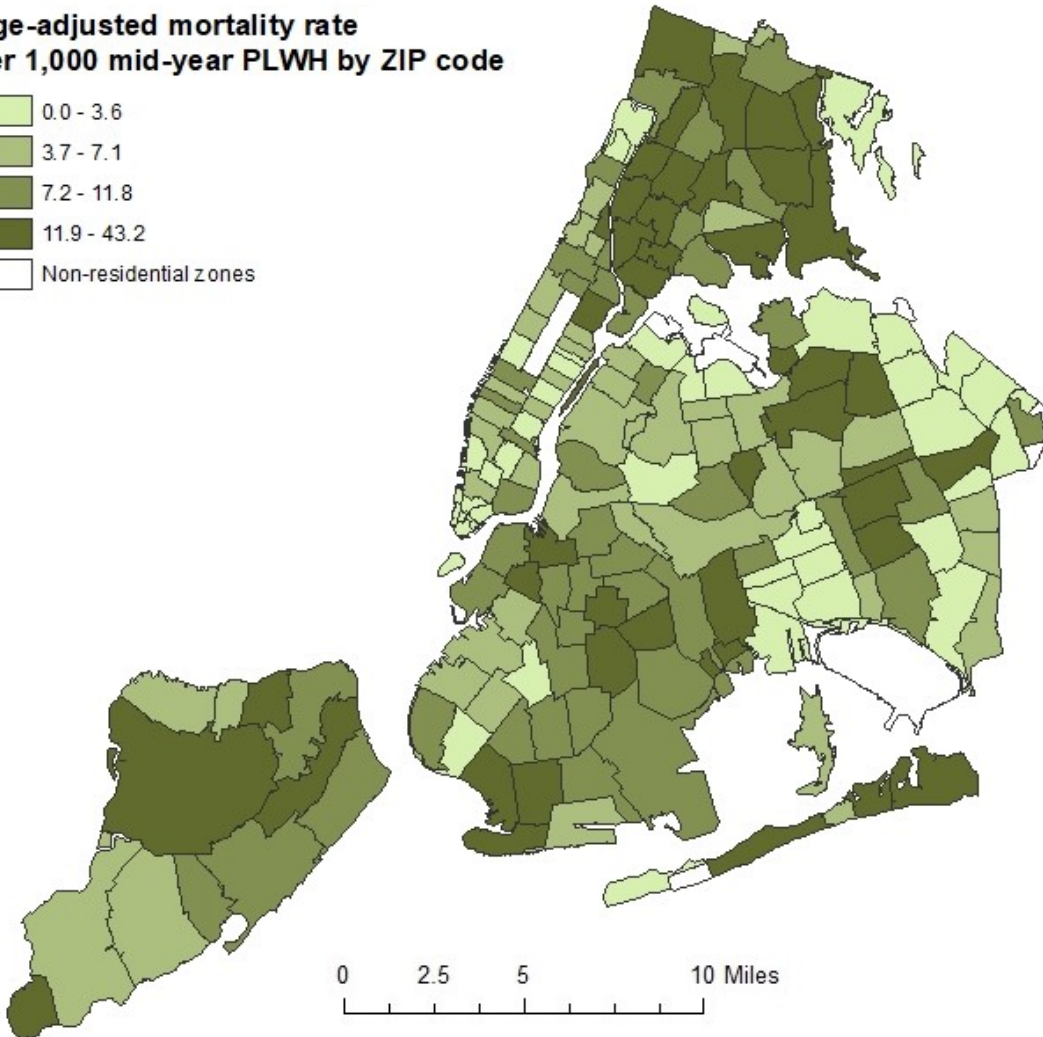
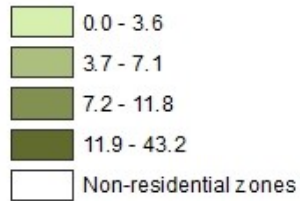
FPL = Federal Poverty Level. Death rates age-adjusted to the NYC Census 2010 population. People newly diagnosed with HIV at death were excluded from the numerator. Death data for 2020 are incomplete.

Deaths for people missing area-based poverty information (N = 115) are not shown.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by May 27, 2021.

AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES AMONG PEOPLE WITH HIV BY ZIP CODE IN NYC, 2020

Age-adjusted mortality rate per 1,000 mid-year PLWH by ZIP code



NYC neighborhoods with the highest mortality among people with HIV (PWH) were Southwest Queens, South Beach – Tottenville and Flushing – Clearview.

HOW TO FIND OUR DATA

- **Our program publishes annual surveillance reports, slide sets, and statistics tables:**
 - Annual reports: <http://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/hiv-aids-surveillance-and-epidemiology-reports.page>
 - Slide sets: <http://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/epi-surveillance-slide-sets.page>
 - Statistics tables: <http://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/hiv-aids-annual-surveillance-statistics.page>
- **Other resources:**
 - HIV Care Status Reports (CSR) system: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/health-topics/aids-hiv-care-status-reports-system.page>
 - HIV Care Continuum Dashboards (CCDs): <http://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/health-topics/care-continuum-dashboard.page>
- **For surveillance data requests, email:** HIVReport@health.nyc.gov
 - Two weeks minimum needed for requests to be completed

APPENDIX 1:

DEFINITIONS AND STATISTICAL NOTES

- “HIV diagnoses” include diagnoses of HIV (non-AIDS) *and* HIV concurrent with AIDS (AIDS diagnosed within 31 days of HIV), unless otherwise specified.
- “Death rates” refer to deaths from all causes, unless otherwise specified. Death rates are calculated as deaths per mid-year PLWH.
- Data presented by “Transmission” categories include only individuals with a known or identified transmission category, except when an “unknown” category is presented. The “Other” transmission category includes people who received treatment for hemophilia, people who received a transfusion or transplant, people with other healthcare-associated transmission, and children with non-perinatal transmission risk.
- “PWH” refers to people with HIV during the reporting period (note: includes people with HIV who remained alive or died during the reporting period); “PLWH” refers to people living with HIV during the reporting period and alive at the end of the reporting period.
- “Women” includes transgender women and “Men” includes transgender men. For more information on transgender surveillance in NYC, please see the “HIV among People identified as Transgender” slide set.
- Surveillance collects information about individuals’ current gender identity, when available. This report displays the following gender categories: men, women and transgender. People whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth are considered transgender. Classifying transgender identity in surveillance requires accurate collection of both sex assigned at birth and current gender identity. Sex and gender information are collected from people’s self-report, their diagnosing provider or medical chart review. This information may or may not reflect the individual’s self-identification. Transgender identity has been collected routinely since 2005 for newly reported cases. Reported numbers of HIV diagnoses among transgender people and transgender PLWH are likely to be underestimates. For more information, see the “HIV among People Identified as Transgender in New York City” surveillance slide set available at nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/dires/hiv-in-transgender-persons.pdf. Surveillance collects information on other gender identity categories, including “Non-binary/Gender non-conforming.” In this report, data for these individuals (N=8 at the time of publication) are displayed by sex at birth.
- Area-based poverty is based on NYC ZIP code of residence and is defined as the percent of the population in a ZIP code with a household income that is below the Federal Poverty Level. This measure is not available for people missing a ZIP code or living outside NYC. Income data used in this report are from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) for events (e.g., diagnoses, deaths, care indicators) occurring between 2006 and 2009, ACS 2008-2012 for events occurring in 2010, ACS 2009-2013 for events occurring in 2011, ACS 2010-2014 for events occurring in 2012, ACS 2011-2015 for events occurring in 2013, ACS 2012-2016 for events occurring in 2014, ACS 2013-2017 for events occurring in 2015, and ACS 2014-2018 for events occurring between 2016 and 2019. Cut-points for categories of area-based poverty in NYC were defined by a NYC DOHMH workgroup.