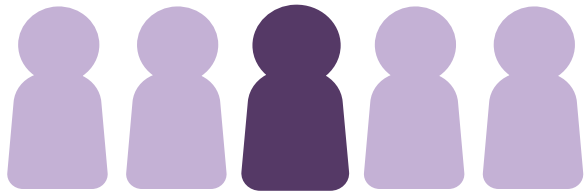




A Snapshot of

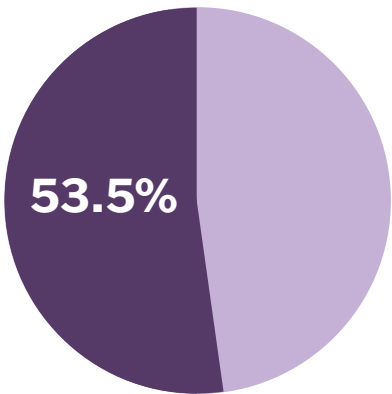
# HIV Among Women in NYC, 2023

## People Newly Diagnosed With HIV

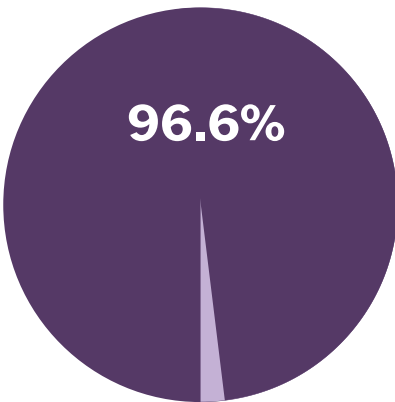


One in five people newly diagnosed with HIV were women.

More than 50% of women newly diagnosed with HIV were ages 20 to 39.



Nine out of 10 of these women were Black or Latina.



Nearly 97% of women newly diagnosed with HIV were believed to have acquired HIV through sexual contact.

## Out of every 10 women with HIV:

9.6 were diagnosed.

8.9 received HIV care.

8.0 were prescribed medicines to treat HIV (antiretroviral therapy).

8.0 were virally suppressed.



# PrEP and HIV Prevention

## PrEP

PrEP (pre-exposure prophylaxis) is a safe and effective medicine that prevents HIV. When taken as prescribed, PrEP reduces the risk of getting HIV through sex by about 99%.

Only 35% of sexually active<sup>1</sup> women have heard of PrEP. Awareness of PrEP varies by race and ethnicity among women:

20% Latina

29% Asian or Pacific Islander (non-Latina)

39% Black (non-Latina)

45% White (non-Latina)

PrEP can be taken as a pill once per day or as an injection at your health care provider's office. Talk to your provider about the best option for you. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists recommends that obstetricians and gynecologists discuss PrEP with all sexually active patients.

## Additional Prevention Tools

- Use condoms and other barrier methods.
- Maintain an undetectable viral load by taking HIV medicines as prescribed. People with HIV who maintain an undetectable viral load for at least six months cannot transmit HIV through sex, which is also known as undetectable equals untransmittable (U=U).
- Get tested for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.
- Take PEP (post-exposure prophylaxis) if you may have been exposed to HIV. PEP is emergency medicine that can prevent HIV infection.

<sup>1</sup> Sexually active is defined as having reported sex in the past 12 months.



# Social Factors That Affect HIV

A person’s ability to stay healthy is shaped by social factors or experiences that are not in their control, which can impact their access to HIV testing, prevention, and care services.<sup>2</sup>

These factors include limited or no access to:



Housing



Medical care



Food



Child care



Health insurance

Other experiences that can affect health include:



Incarceration



Domestic violence



Racism, sexism, stigma, and discrimination



# Additional Resources

## HIV Prevention, Testing, and Treatment

For more information on HIV testing, treatment, and prevention, PrEP, PEP, and condoms, visit [nyc.gov/health/hiv](https://nyc.gov/health/hiv) or scan the QR code.

For help finding a provider, call **311** or 844-NYC-4NYC (844-692-4692) or visit [nyc.gov/health/map](https://nyc.gov/health/map).



## 988 Counseling and Support

Contact 988 for free, confidential crisis counseling, mental health and substance use support, and referrals to care.

Call or text 988 or chat at [nyc.gov/988](https://nyc.gov/988). Text and chat services are available in English and Spanish, and counselors are available by phone 24/7 in more than 200 languages.

## Domestic and Gender-Based Violence Support

If you or someone you know is experiencing domestic or gender-based violence, call:

- **911** in an emergency situation
- **311** and ask to be connected to the nearest NYC Family Justice Center. Confidential assistance is available by phone and in person Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- NYC’s 24/7 Domestic Violence Hotline at 800-621-HOPE (800-621-4673) for immediate safety planning, shelter assistance, and other resources. For teletypewriter (TTY): 800-810-7444.

The information presented in this material was developed in coordination with the NYC Health Department’s Black and Latina Women’s Subcommittee of the Women’s Advisory Board. All HIV surveillance data are as of March 31, 2024, and include information on cisgender and transgender women.

<sup>2</sup> This list of factors is indicative and not exhaustive.