

Michael R. Bloomberg Mayor

Thomas R. Frieden, MD, MPH Commissioner of Health and Mental Hygiene

# HIV EPIDEMIOLOGY PROGRAM 1ST QUARTER REPORT

January 2006

#### The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

#### Vol. 4, No. 1

#### What's in this report?

HIV and AIDS in New York City: An Overview1
Age-Adjusted Death Rates Among Persons with AIDS, 1988 – 2004 1
Reported HIV/AIDS Diagnoses and Deaths, January – March 2005, and PLWHA as of March 31, 2005 2
Which HIV-Related Events are Reportable?
Foreign-Born Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV, New York City 20043
HIV/AIDS in UHF Neighborhoods in 2004 4

**Publication schedule:** This report reflects events occurring through March 31, 2005, and reported by December 31, 2005, unless otherwise stated. It represents diagnoses made through nine months prior to the publication date because case reporting is 85% complete by that time. Because cases continue to be reported for many months, the final numbers can be expected to be higher.

To receive this report via e-mail, send an e-mail request to: hivreport@health.nyc.gov

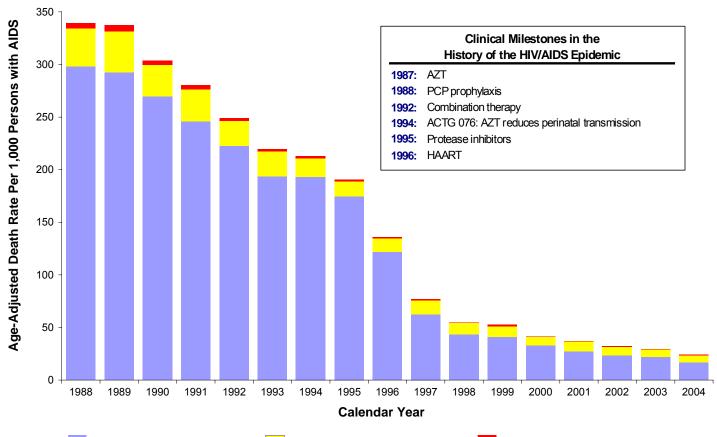
For electronic versions of this and other HIV-related reports, visit: http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/dires/hivepi.shtml

#### **HIV Epidemiology Program**

346 Broadway, Room 706, CN44, New York, NY 10013 Tel: (212) 442-3388 Fax: (212) 788-2520

#### HIV AND AIDS IN NEW YORK CITY: AN OVERVIEW

- As of March 31, 2005, 95,707 New Yorkers had been diagnosed and were known to be living with HIV/AIDS, including 34,246 living with HIV (non-AIDS) and 61,461 living with AIDS.
  - The true number of persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in NYC is higher. It is estimated that 25% of persons living with HIV have never been tested and thus do not know they are infected.
- Compared to the first quarter of 2004, during the first quarter of 2005:
  - The number of new HIV diagnoses was relatively unchanged, 908 versus 912.
  - The number of new AIDS diagnoses decreased from 1,096 to 986.
  - The proportion of new HIV diagnoses accounted for by men increased from 66.6% to 73.4%.
  - The proportion of new HIV diagnoses accounted for by men who have sex with men (MSM) increased from 30.5% to 37.6%.
- Between 2003 and 2004, the age-adjusted death rate per 1,000 PWA declined 21.8% for HIV-related causes and 16.3% for non-HIV-related causes.



## Age-Adjusted Death Rate Per 1,000 Persons with AIDS, New York City 1988 - 2004

# Reported HIV/AIDS diagnoses and deaths occurring January 1, 2005 through March 31, 2005, and reported persons living with HIV/AIDS as of March 31, 2005<sup>1</sup>, in New York City

	HIV diagnoses 1/1/2005–3/31/2005 <sup>1</sup>						AIDS diagnoses 1/1/2005–3/31/2005 <sup>3</sup>		PLWHA as of 3/31/2005		Deaths 1/1/2005–3/31/2005	
-	Total		Without AIDS		Concurrent with AIDS diagnosis <sup>2</sup>							
-	Ν	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Ν	%	Ν	%
Total	912	100.0	677	74.2	235	25.8	986	100.0	95,707	100.0	588	100.0
Sex												
Male	669	73.4	494	73.0	175	74.5	680	69.0	66,511	69.5	393	66.8
Female	243	26.6	183	27.0	60	25.5	306	31.0	29,010	30.3	195	33.2
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	186	0.2	0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity												
Black	473	51.9	347	51.3	126	53.6	535	54.3	42,516	44.4	310	52.7
Hispanic	277	30.4	195	28.8	82	34.9	304	30.8	30,432	31.8	185	31.5
White	131	14.4	110	16.2	21	8.9	130	13.2	20,424	21.3	88	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	26	2.9	20	3.0	6	2.6	11	1.1	1,096	1.1	*	*
Native American	*	*	*	*	0	0.0	*	*	77	0.1	0	0.0
Other/unknown	*	*	*	*	0	0.0	*	*	1,162	1.2	*	*
Age group (years) <sup>4</sup>												
0-12	*	*	*	*	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,078	1.1	*	*
13-19	34	3.7	30	4.4	*	*	10	1.0	1,440	1.5	*	*
20-29	201	22.0	166	24.5	35	14.9	121	12.3	5,545	5.8	11	1.9
30-39	290	31.8	218	32.2	72	30.6	284	28.8	21,337	22.3	84	14.3
40-49	234	25.7	162	23.9	72	30.6	348	35.3	37,874	39.6	217	36.9
50-59	110	12.1	74	10.9	36	15.3	171	17.3	21,538	22.5	206	35.0
60+	40	4.4	24	3.5	16	6.8	52	5.3	6,895	7.2	68	11.6
Borough of residence												
Manhattan	258	28.3	195	28.8	63	26.8	279	28.3	29,783	31.1	159	27.0
Brooklyn	261	28.6	186	27.5	75	31.9	284	28.8	23,656	24.7	173	29.4
Bronx	203	22.3	142	21.0	61	26.0	236	23.9	20,864	21.8	140	23.8
Queens	134	14.7	105	15.5	29	12.3	128	13.0	12,942	13.5	78	13.3
Staten Island	17	1.9	16	2.4	*	*	15	1.5	1,716	1.8	13	2.2
Unknown/outside NYC	39	4.3	33	4.9	6	2.6	44	4.5	6,746	7.0	25	4.3
Transmission risk												
Men who have sex with men	343	37.6	263	38.8	80	34.0	276	28.0	26,958	28.2	64	10.9
Injection drug use history	69	7.6	49	7.2	20	8.5	162	16.4	22,231	23.2	249	42.3
Heterosexual⁵	137	15.0	97	14.3	40	17.0	174	17.6	17,695	18.5	101	17.2
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	0	0.0	*	*	2,451	2.6	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	0	0.0	*	*	534	0.6	*	*
Unknown/under investigation <sup>6</sup>	359	39.4	264	39.0	95	40.4	369	37.4	25,838	27.0	165	28.1
Clinical status as of 3/31/2005												
HIV (non-AIDS)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	34,246	35.8	59	10.0
AIDS	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	61,461	64.2	529	90.0

PLWHA=Persons living with HIV/AIDS. Cells representing 1-5 person(s) are marked with an asterisk (\*).

<sup>1</sup> For events reported by December 31, 2005.

<sup>2</sup> HIV diagnosed concurrently with AIDS (within 31 days of HIV diagnosis).

<sup>3</sup> AIDS was diagnosed in 2005 and includes concurrent HIV/AIDS diagnosis.

<sup>4</sup> For HIV and AIDS diagnoses, age at diagnosis; for PLWHA, age as of March 31, 2005; and for deaths, age at death.

<sup>5</sup> Includes persons with CDC-defined heterosexual risk and persons with probable heterosexual transmission. CDC heterosexual risk is defined as heterosexual sex with an HIV-infected person, an injection drug user, a bisexual male or a person with hemophilia/coagulation disorder. Probable heterosexual transmission is defined as a history of a) heterosexual prostitution, b) sex with a prostitute of the opposite sex, c) multiple sex partners of the opposite sex, d) sexually transmitted disease, e) crack/cocaine use or f) immigration from a country where heterosexual transmission of HIV predominates.

<sup>6</sup> Includes individuals with no risk information reported by the provider and for whom an expanded investigation has not been completed.

#### Which HIV-related events are reportable in New York State, and who is required to report?

In 1998, New York State expanded AIDS case reporting to include HIV (Chapter 163 of the Laws of 1998, PHL Article 21). The law took effect on **June 1, 2000** and was amended on **June 1, 2005**. All diagnostic and clinical providers (doctors, nurses, physician assistants, and all others diagnosing HIV or providing care to HIV-infected persons) and laboratories are required by law to report the following events:

Events reportable by providers on the required New York State Provider Report Form (PRF)

#### Diagnoses of HIV infection

- Diagnoses of HIV illness in a previously unreported individual (i.e., HIV illness not meeting the AIDS case definition)
- Diagnoses of AIDS-defining conditions

Events reportable by laboratories

· All positive Western blot test results

- All viral load test results (detectable and undetectable)
- All CD4 test results
- All viral nucleotide sequence results

For assistance in reporting a case of HIV/AIDS, to receive Provider Report Forms, or to obtain more information, please call (212) 442-3388



TALK TO US CNAP (212) 693-1419

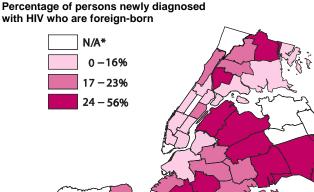
New York State law also requires that PRFs contain names of sexual or needle-sharing partners of the infected person known to medical providers or those whom the infected person wishes to have notified of their possible exposures. Providers can utilize and/or refer HIV-infected persons to the NYC DOHMH Contact Notification Assistance Program (CNAP) at (212) 693-1419 for assistance in carrying out partner notification. For more information about the New York State HIV reporting and partner notification law and CNAP, visit: www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/hivaids/hivpartner/intro.htm

## Foreign-Born Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV, New York City 2004

Over the past two decades, New York City has experienced rapid growth in the foreign-born population; that growth is expected to continue.<sup>1</sup> Currently, an estimated 35.9% percent of New York City's population is foreign-born.<sup>2</sup> Of all the boroughs, the highest percentage of foreign-born persons resides in Queens (46.1%, n=1,028,339), followed by Brooklyn (37.8%, n=931,769), Manhattan (29.4%, n=452,440), the Bronx (29.0%, n=385,827) and Staten Island (16.4%, n=72,657).<sup>2</sup>

Available data indicate that foreign-born New Yorkers are less likely to have insurance and a primary care provider than those born in the United States, and therefore may face barriers to accessing health care, including HIV testing and treatment.<sup>1</sup> In 2004, HIV was newly diagnosed in 845 persons born in a foreign country (23.1% of all HIV diagnoses), 121 persons born in a U.S. dependency, primarily Puerto Rico (3.3%) and 1,459 persons born in the U.S. (39.9%). Area of birth was unknown for 1,228 persons (33.6%).<sup>3</sup>

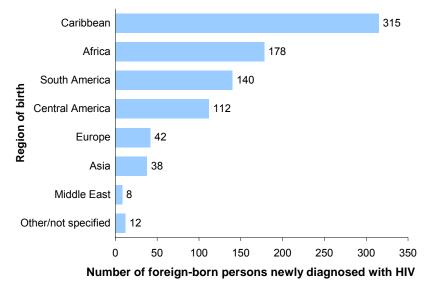
# New HIV diagnoses in the boroughs and United Hospital Fund (UHF) neighborhoods of New York City, 2004<sup>3</sup>



\* Data not shown for UHF neighborhoods with fewer than 20 persons newly diagnosed with HIV in 2004

- Neighborhoods in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens have the highest percentage of persons newly diagnosed with HIV who are foreign-born. West Queens is the UHF neighborhood with the highest percentage (55.3%, n=84).
- Of all the boroughs, Queens has the highest percentage of persons with new HIV diagnoses who are foreign-born (42.6%, n=233), followed by Brooklyn (24.3%, n=241), the Bronx (20.5%, n=184), Staten Island (20.5%, n=15) and Manhattan (14.2%, n=136).<sup>4</sup>
- The top country of birth among foreign-born persons newly diagnosed with HIV is the Dominican Republic in Manhattan (12.5%, n=17) and the Bronx (14.7%, n=27), Haiti (15.4%, n=37) in Brooklyn, and Mexico (12.0%, n=28) in Queens.

### Region of birth among foreign-born persons newly diagnosed with HIV, New York City 2004<sup>3</sup>



- Persons born in the Caribbean comprise the largest percentage of new HIV diagnoses among the foreign-born (37.3%, n=315), followed by Africa (21.1%, n=178), South America (16.6%, n=140) and Central America (13.3%, n=112).
- Persons newly diagnosed with HIV born in Africa are primarily from sub-Saharan countries, including Ghana (12.9%, n=23), Cote d'Ivoire (10.7%, n=19), Nigeria (10.7%, n=19) and Zambia (9.0%, n=16). More than half reside in neighborhoods in the Bronx, Central Brooklyn and Harlem.
- Almost one-half of persons newly diagnosed with HIV born in South and Central America live in Queens (45.2%, n=114).

<sup>1</sup> Van Wye G, Kim M, Kerker B, Thorpe L, Frieden TR. The Health of Immigrants in New York City. New York: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2006.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000. Washington DC 2002.
<sup>3</sup> Based on data reported through September 30, 2005.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Borough information is unknown for 36 foreign-born persons newly diagnosed with HIV.

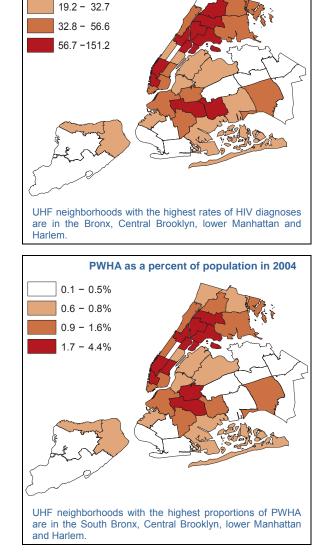
## Rates of reported HIV diagnoses, PWHA, and deaths among PWHA by United Hospital Fund (UHF) neighborhood, New York City 2004<sup>1</sup>

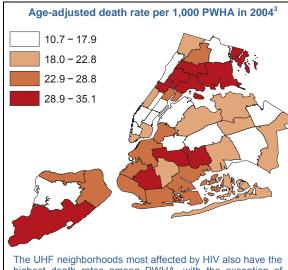
.,	,			,
	HIV diagnoses <sup>2</sup> per 100,000 population	Reported PWHA as percent of population	Age- adjusted death rate per 1,000 PWHA <sup>3</sup>	Population from 2000 Census
Total	45.6	1.2	22.6	8,008,278
Bronx⁴	67.6	1.6	28.8	1,327,690
Crotona – Tremont	82.2	2.1	34.0	199,530
Fordham – Bronx Park	71.1	1.5	25.9	250,491
High Bridge – Morrisania	105.4	2.4	29.4	189,755
Hunts Point – Mott Haven	105.0	2.3	33.2	122,875
Kingsbridge – Riverdale	19.1	0.5	20.0	88,989
Northeast Bronx	33.9	0.8	16.0	185,998
Pelham – Throgs Neck	42.8	1.1	29.6	290,052
Brooklyn⁴	40.2	1.0	27.8	2,465,326
Bedford/Stuyvesant – Crown Heights	88.9	1.8	31.8	317,296
Bensonhurst – Bay Ridge	8.2	0.2	28.7	194,558
Borough Park	11.1	0.3	34.0	324,411
Canarsie – Flatlands	30.3	0.5	24.4	197,819
Coney Island - Sheepshead Bay	13.2	0.4	28.8	286,901
Downtown – Heights – Park Slope	40.5	1.3	23.1	214,696
East Flatbush – Flatbush	56.2	1.1	18.1	316,734
East New York	57.6	1.4	35.1	173,716
Greenpoint	22.5	0.7	24.4	124,449
Sunset Park	24.1	0.6	24.2	120,441
Williamsburg – Bushwick	56.6	1.7	31.1	194,305
Manhattan <sup>4</sup>	62.8	2.0	18.7	1,529,375
Central Harlem – Morningside Heights	119.8	2.6	30.9	151,113
Chelsea – Clinton	151.2	4.4	14.6	122,998
East Harlem	102.7	2.6	27.7	108,092
Gramercy Park – Murray Hill	45.0	1.6	16.1	124,477
Greenwich Village – Soho	63.3	2.3	11.6	83,709
Lower Manhattan	48.6	1.3	21.8	30,895
Union Square – Lower East Side	38.0	1.6	18.7	197,138
Upper East Side	19.7	0.6	11.9	218,167
Upper West Side	29.3	1.4	18.1	222,109
Washington Heights – Inwood	48.4	1.2	17.1	270,677
Queens <sup>4</sup>	24.4	0.6	18.0	2,242,159
Bayside – Little Neck	9.1	0.1	15.2	88,164
Flushing – Clearview	7.0	0.2	20.5	255,542
Fresh Meadows	11.8	0.3	19.9	93,148
Jamaica	42.0	0.9	17.9	285,568
Long Island City – Astoria	30.8	0.7	11.6	220,960
Ridgewood – Forest Hills	11.2	0.4	10.7	240,901
Rockaway	30.0	0.7	20.0	106,738
Southeast Queens	19.1	0.5	21.2	203,670
Southwest Queens	20.0	0.4	22.8	269,952
West Queens	31.8	0.7	19.8	477,516
Staten Island⁴	16.5	0.4	24.3	443,728
Port Richmond	27.1	0.6	24.6	62,788
South Beach – Tottenville	6.1	0.2	30.5	179,892
Stapleton – St. George	32.7	0.7	26.3	116,227
Willowbrook	2.4	0.2	17.1	84,821

PWHA = Persons with HIV/AIDS.

<sup>1</sup> Based on data reported through September 30, 2005.

<sup>3</sup> Age-adjusted to the city-wide population of PWHA at the end of 2004.
<sup>4</sup> Borough level data include persons residing in unknown UHF neighborhoods.





highest death rates among PWHA, with the exception of lower Manhattan.

#### January 2006

HIV diagnoses per 100,000 in 2004<sup>2</sup>

2.4 - 19.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes diagnoses of HIV without AIDS and HIV concurrent with AIDS. <sup>3</sup> Are adjusted to the side wide provide of DMILA at the and of 2001.