

HIV AMONG PEOPLE IDENTIFIED AS TRANSGENDER IN NEW YORK CITY, 2017-2021



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



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HOW IS TRANSGENDER STATUS¹ COLLECTED BY NYC HIV SURVEILLANCE? (PART 1)

- Includes people identified as transgender by diagnosing provider, self-report, or medical chart review
 - Requires accurate collection of both current gender identity and sex assigned at birth
- Since 2005, the HIV surveillance registry has been able to collect both gender identity and sex assigned at birth. Multiple data sources, including linkages with other databases, are used to ascertain gender identity
 - Not all cases have accurate information on gender identity, thus the registry likely undercounts persons identified as transgender
- Data collection regarding current gender identity for PLWH is conducted on an ongoing basis. Surveillance may have collected new information regarding a person's current gender identity between the time of their HIV diagnosis and publication of this slide set; those identified as transgender at any time are included as transgender

HOW IS TRANSGENDER STATUS¹ COLLECTED BY NYC HIV SURVEILLANCE? (PART 2)

- Gender identity options are women, men, transgender woman and transgender man
 - Surveillance classifies all transgender persons as either:
 - Transgender woman** = assigned male sex at birth and currently identifies as a woman
 - Transgender man** = assigned female sex at birth and currently identifies as a man
- The total population of transgender people living in NYC is unknown, though approximations² are available. The Williams Institute estimates approximate ranges in New York state of :
 - 26,000 to 43,000 transgender people aged 13 to 17 (2.28% to 3.72% of the general population in this age range)
 - 66,000 to 96,000 transgender people aged 18+ (0.43% to 0.62% of the general population in this age range)

¹“Transgender status” refers to whether data indicate that a person is or is not transgender.

²Please see The Williams Institute’s report “[How Many Adults and Youth Identify as Transgender in the United States?](#)” for more information

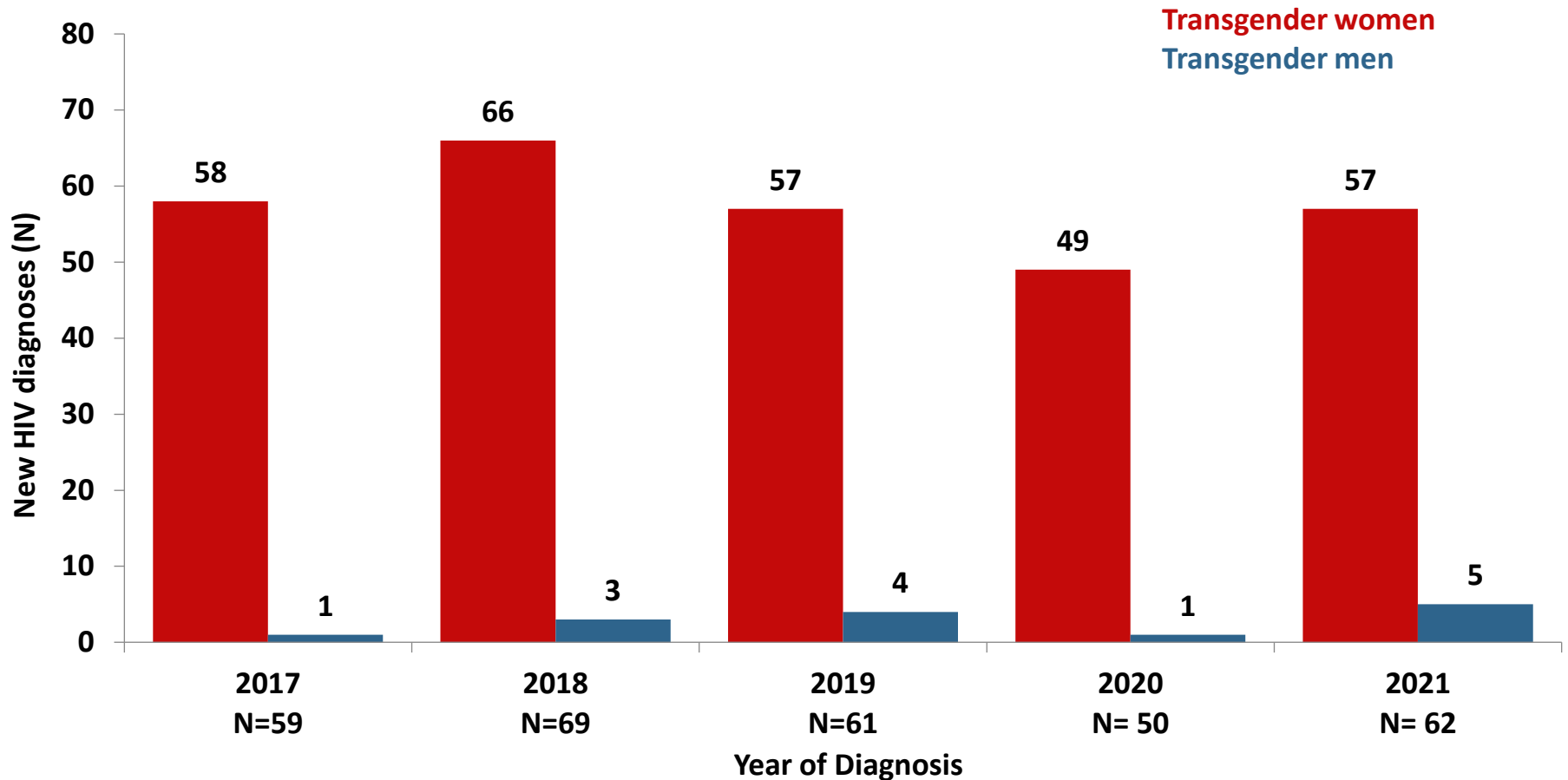
NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG PEOPLE IDENTIFIED AS TRANSGENDER IN NYC, 2017-2021

- **301 new HIV diagnoses in 2017-2021**
 - 287 transgender women (95%)
 - 14 transgender men (5%)
- Includes 20 diagnoses of HIV concurrent with AIDS¹ (7%)
- Transgender people comprised 3.4% of all new HIV diagnoses
 - Transgender women comprised 3.2% of new HIV diagnoses
 - Transgender men comprised 0.2% of new HIV diagnoses

¹AIDS diagnosed within 31 days of HIV.

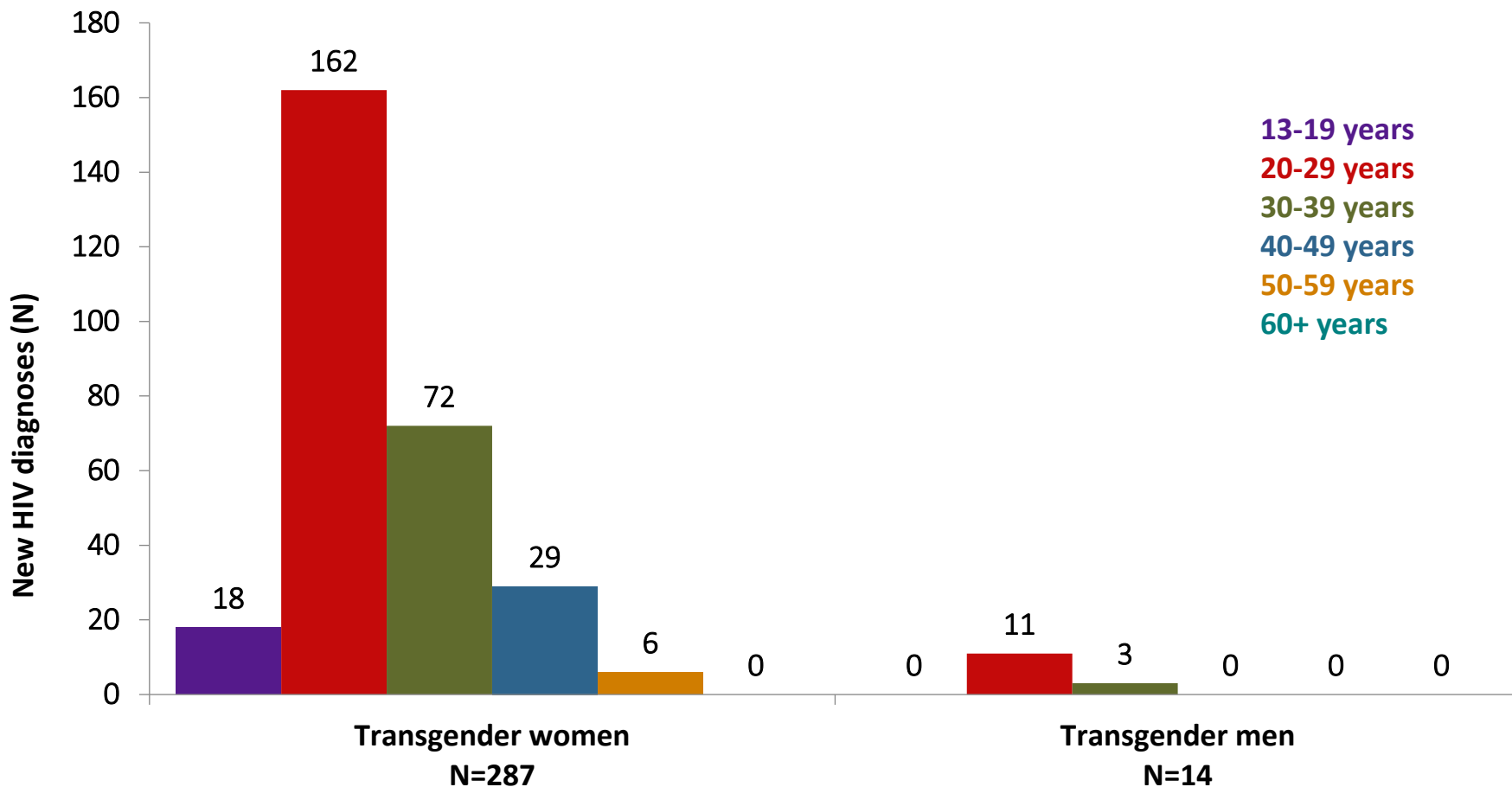
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2022.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG PEOPLE IDENTIFIED AS TRANSGENDER BY GENDER IDENTITY AND YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS IN NYC, 2017-2021



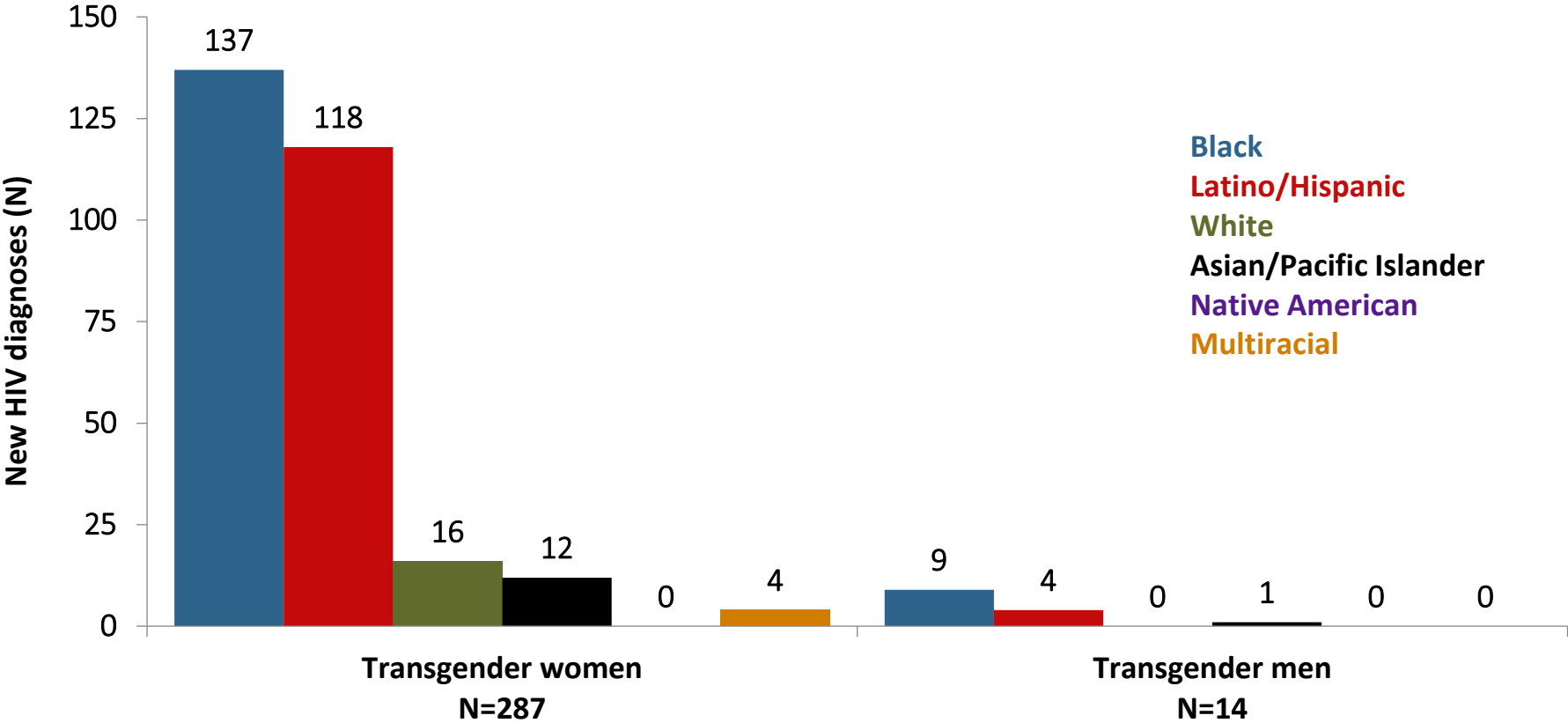
Between 2017 and 2021, 301 transgender people were newly diagnosed with HIV in NYC. This included 49-66 transgender women and 1-5 transgender men each year.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG PEOPLE IDENTIFIED AS TRANSGENDER BY GENDER IDENTITY AND AGE AT DIAGNOSIS IN NYC, 2017-2021



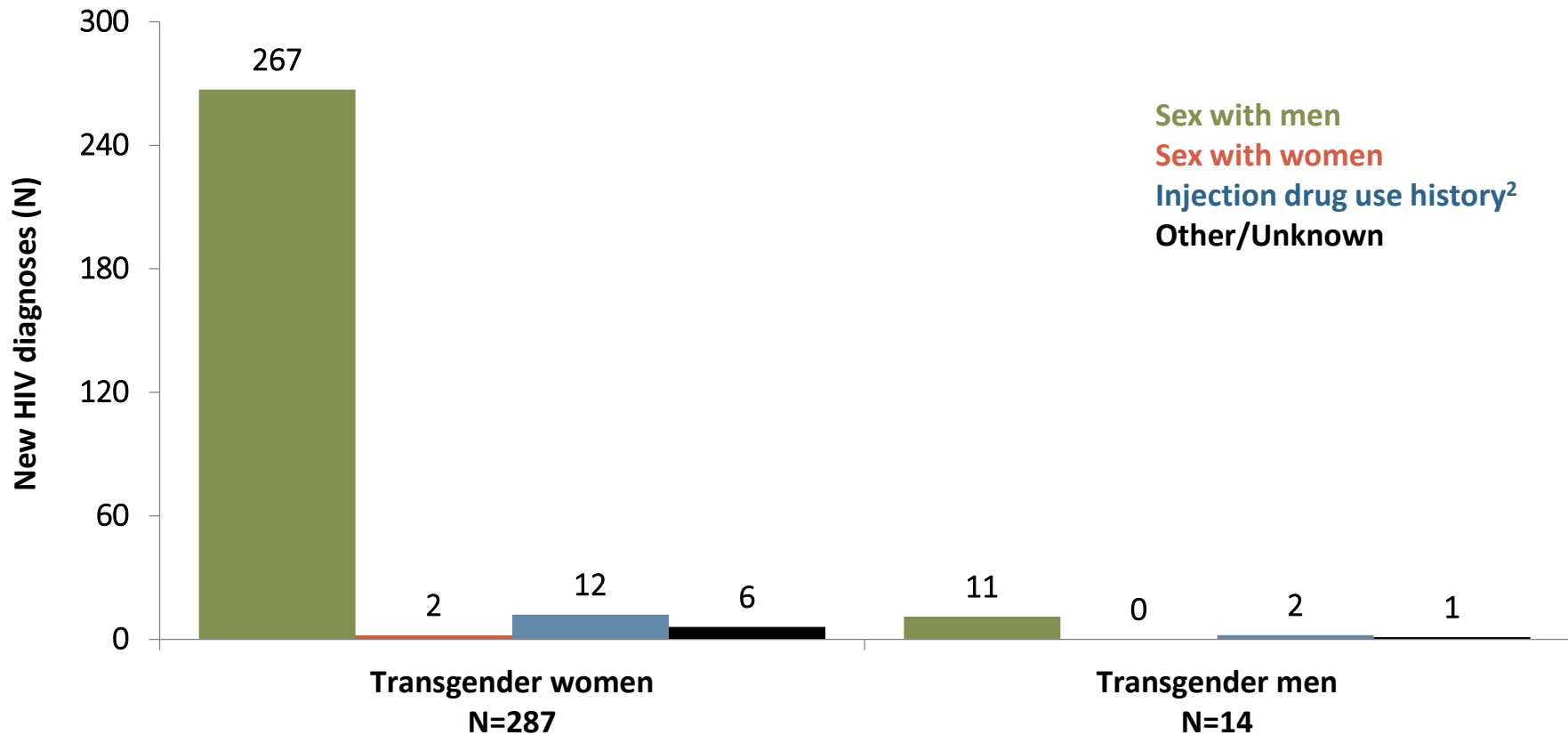
The majority of newly diagnosed transgender women and men were in their 20s at diagnosis.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG PEOPLE IDENTIFIED AS TRANSGENDER BY GENDER IDENTITY AND RACE/ETHNICITY IN NYC, 2017-2021



Eighty-nine percent of transgender women newly diagnosed with HIV between 2017 and 2021 were Black or Latina/Hispanic. Newly diagnosed transgender men were mostly Black or Latino/Hispanic.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG PEOPLE IDENTIFIED AS TRANSGENDER BY GENDER IDENTITY AND HIV TRANSMISSION CATEGORY¹ IN NYC, 2017-2021



Sex with men was the predominant HIV transmission category among newly diagnosed transgender women and transgender men.

¹Anyone with a history of injecting drugs was assigned this risk. Non-injectors reporting sex with men were assigned “sex with men,” and non-injectors reporting sex with women only were assigned “sex with women.”

²The injection drug use history category is not designed to include injection of hormones.
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2022.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG PEOPLE IDENTIFIED AS TRANSGENDER BY GENDER IDENTITY AND BOROUGH IN NYC, 2017-2021



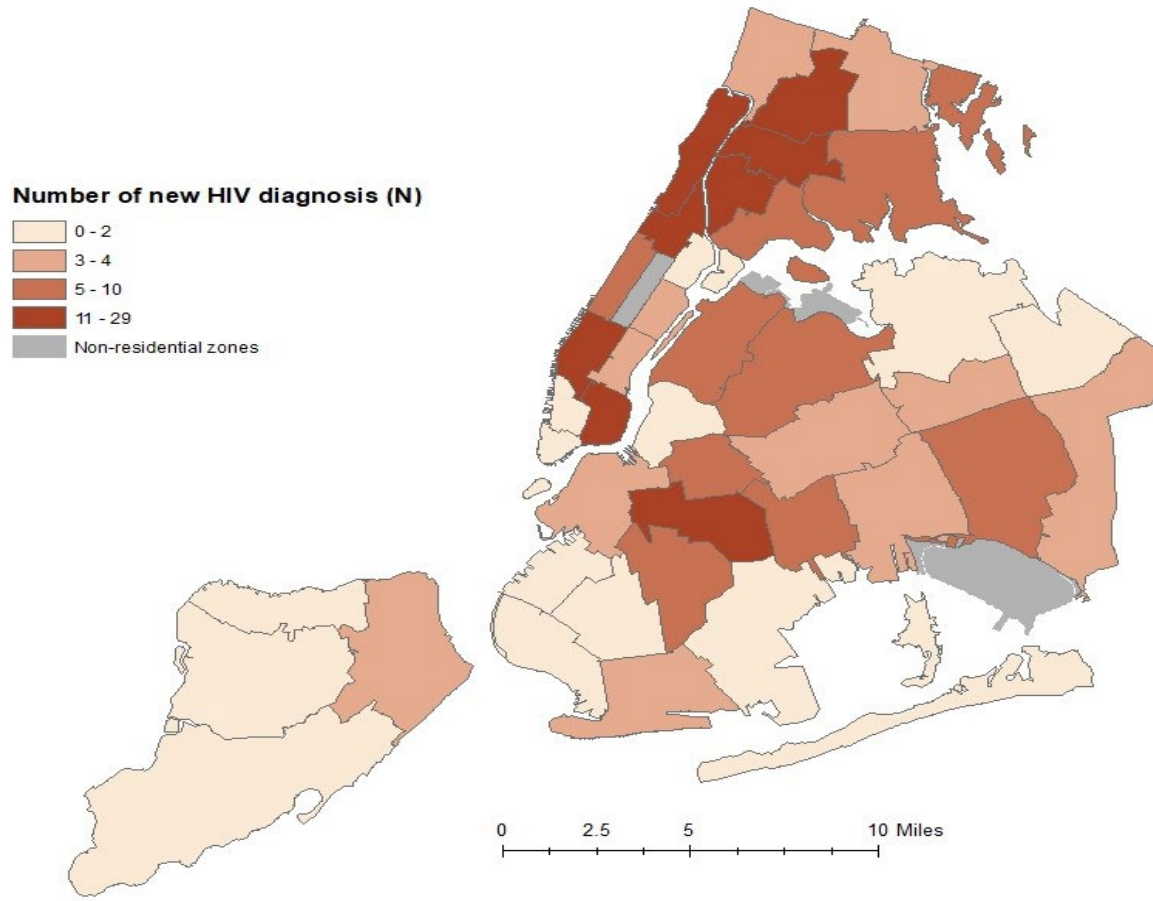
The largest proportion of transgender women newly diagnosed in NYC between 2017 and 2021 lived in the Bronx.

Newly diagnosed people living outside NYC or with unknown residence are not displayed but are included in total Ns.

Borough refers to residence at time of HIV diagnosis.

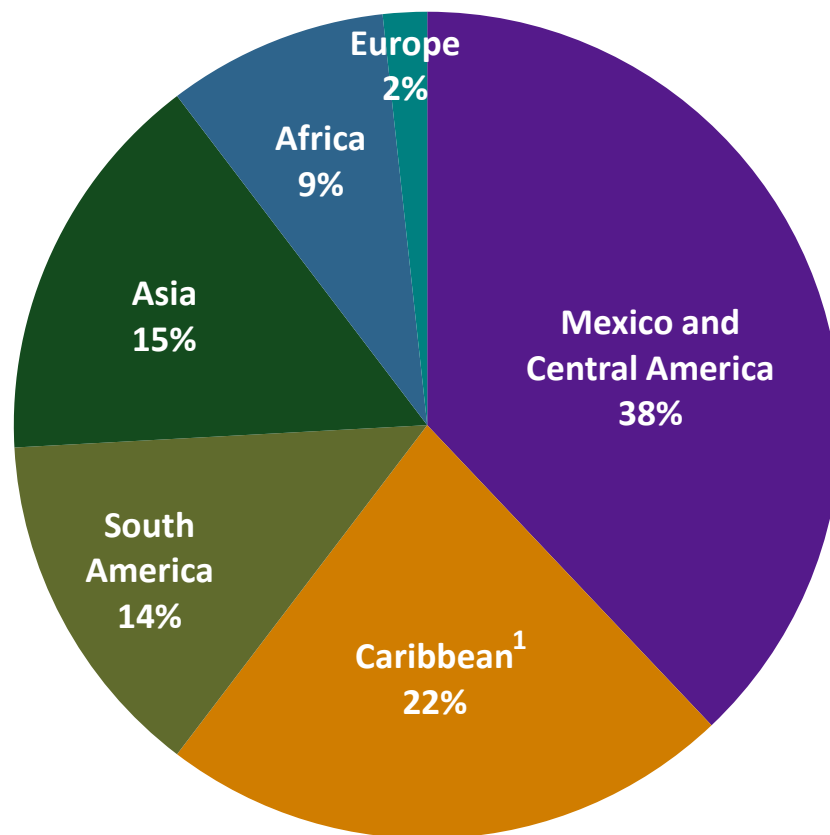
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2022.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG PEOPLE IDENTIFIED AS TRANSGENDER BY UHF NEIGHBORHOOD IN NYC, 2017-2021



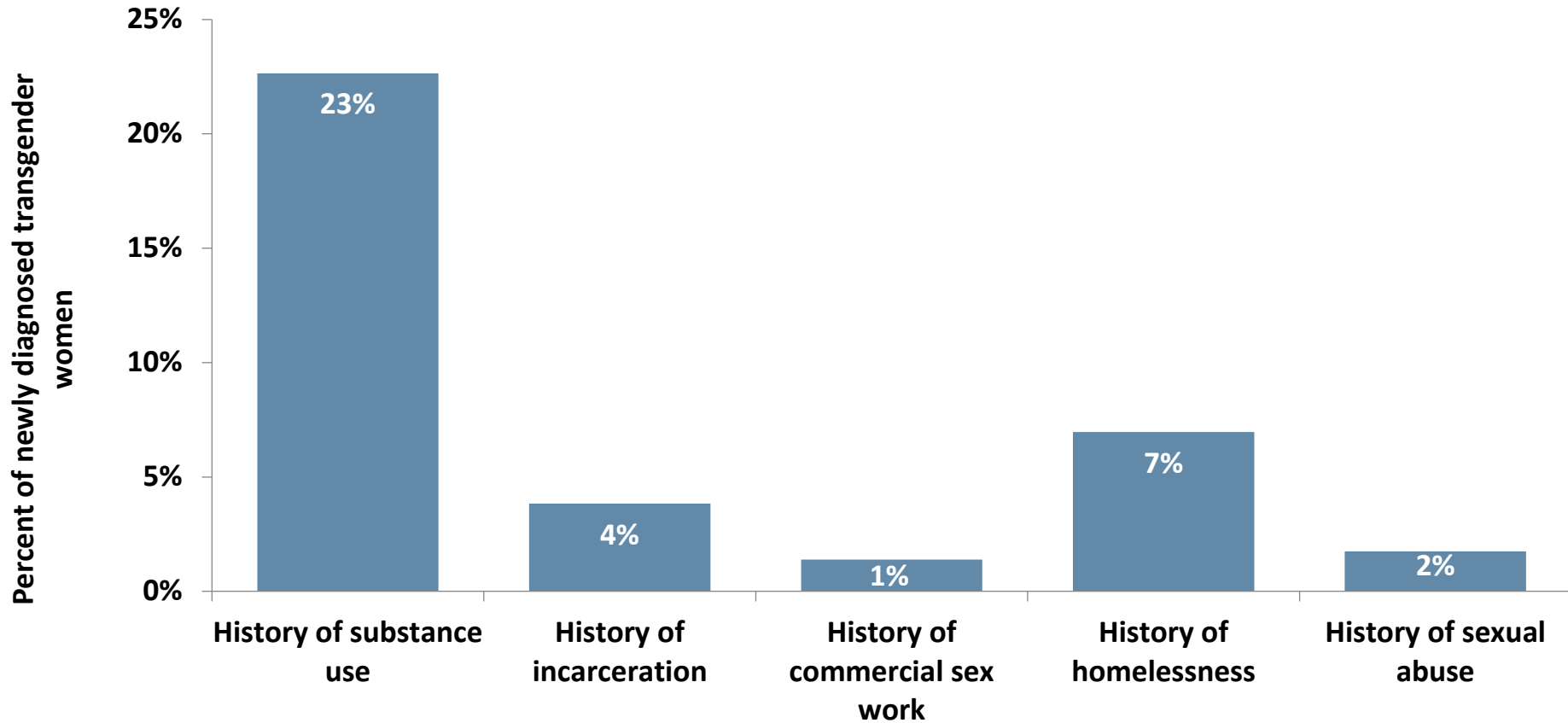
The UHF neighborhoods of Fordham-Bronx Park, High Bridge-Morrisania, Chelsea-Clinton, and Crotona-Tremont had the highest numbers of newly diagnosed transgender people.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG PEOPLE IDENTIFIED AS TRANSGENDER BORN OUTSIDE THE US BY REGION OF BIRTH, NYC, 2017-2021



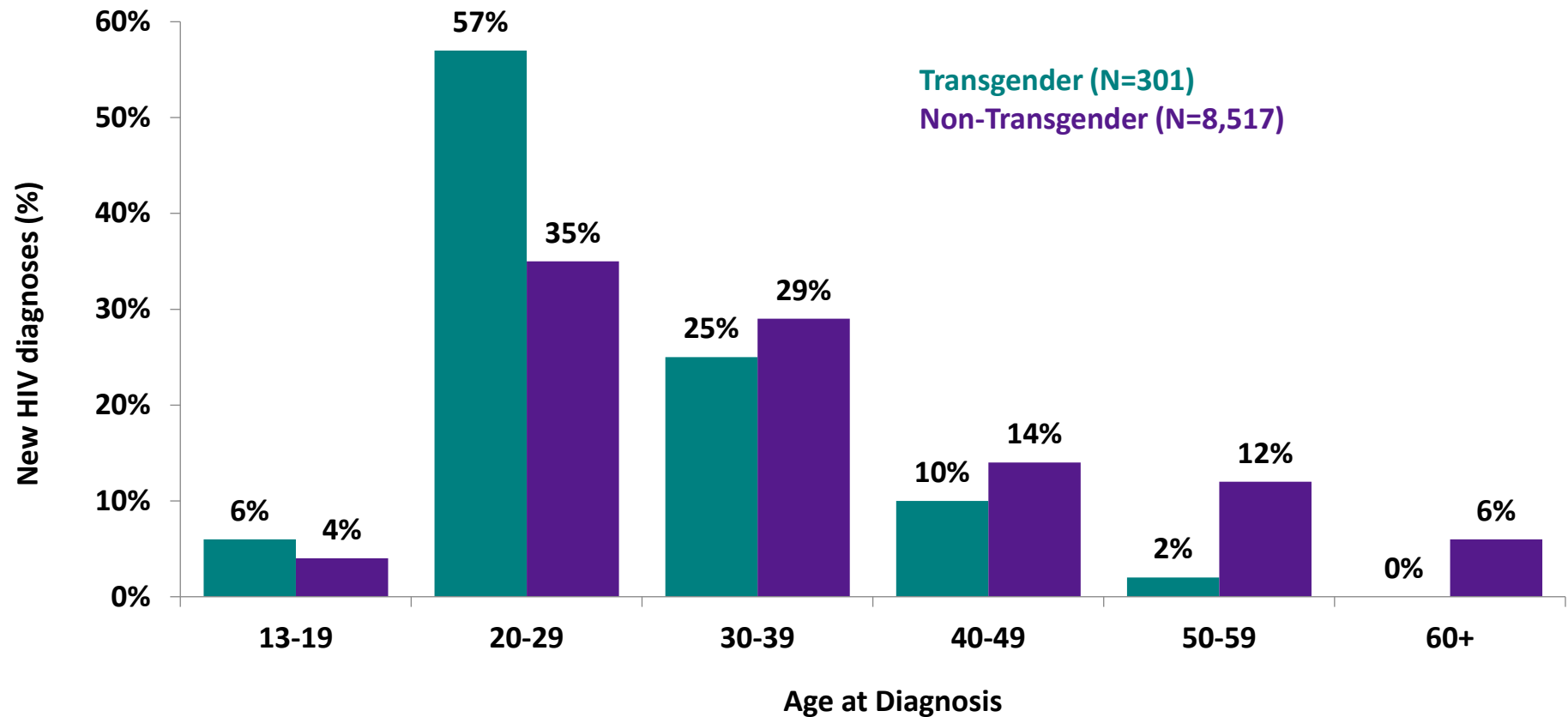
Among transgender people newly diagnosed with HIV between 2017 and 2021, 58 (19.3%) were born outside the US. The highest percentage of transgender people born outside the US (37.9%) were from Mexico and Central America.

SELECT VULNERABILITIES OF TRANSGENDER WOMEN NEWLY DIAGNOSED WITH HIV IN NYC, 2017-2021



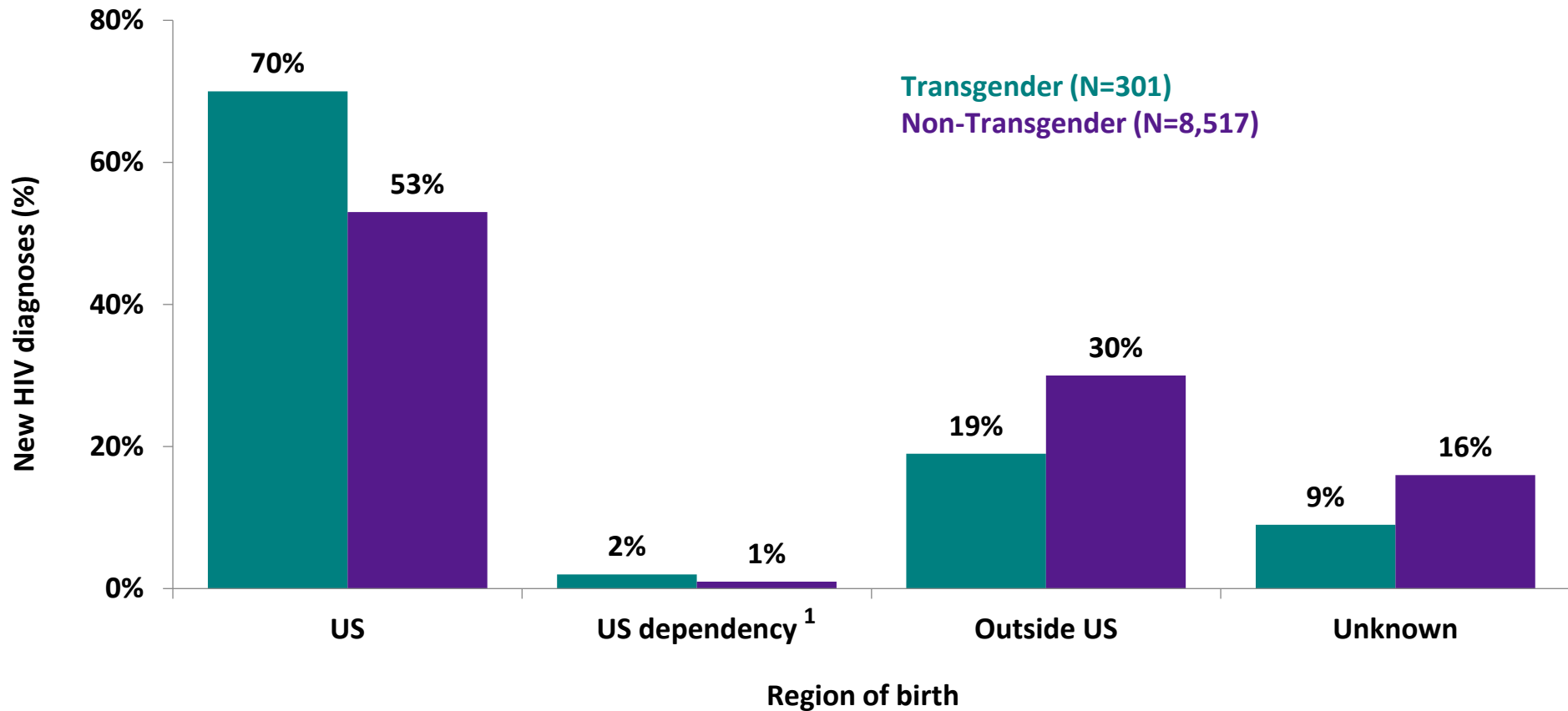
Among the 287 newly diagnosed transgender women in 2017-2021, 29% had a history of at least one of the characteristics presented above¹, compared with 21% of non-transgender people newly diagnosed with HIV (not shown).

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG PEOPLE IDENTIFIED AS TRANSGENDER AND NON-TRANSGENDER BY AGE AT DIAGNOSIS IN NYC, 2017-2021



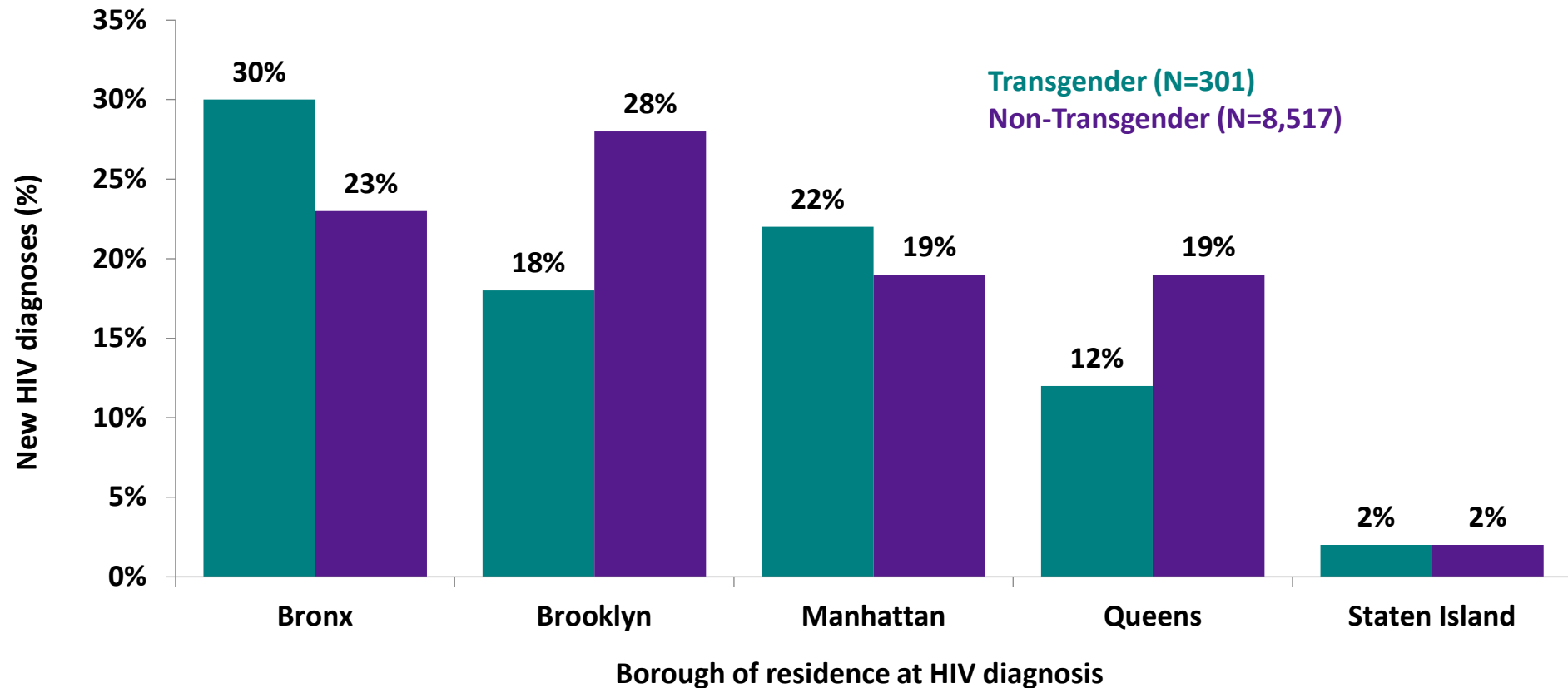
A larger proportion of newly diagnosed transgender people were under 30 years of age at the time of diagnosis compared to non-transgender people.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG PEOPLE IDENTIFIED AS TRANSGENDER AND NON-TRANSGENDER BY REGION OF BIRTH IN NYC, 2017-2021



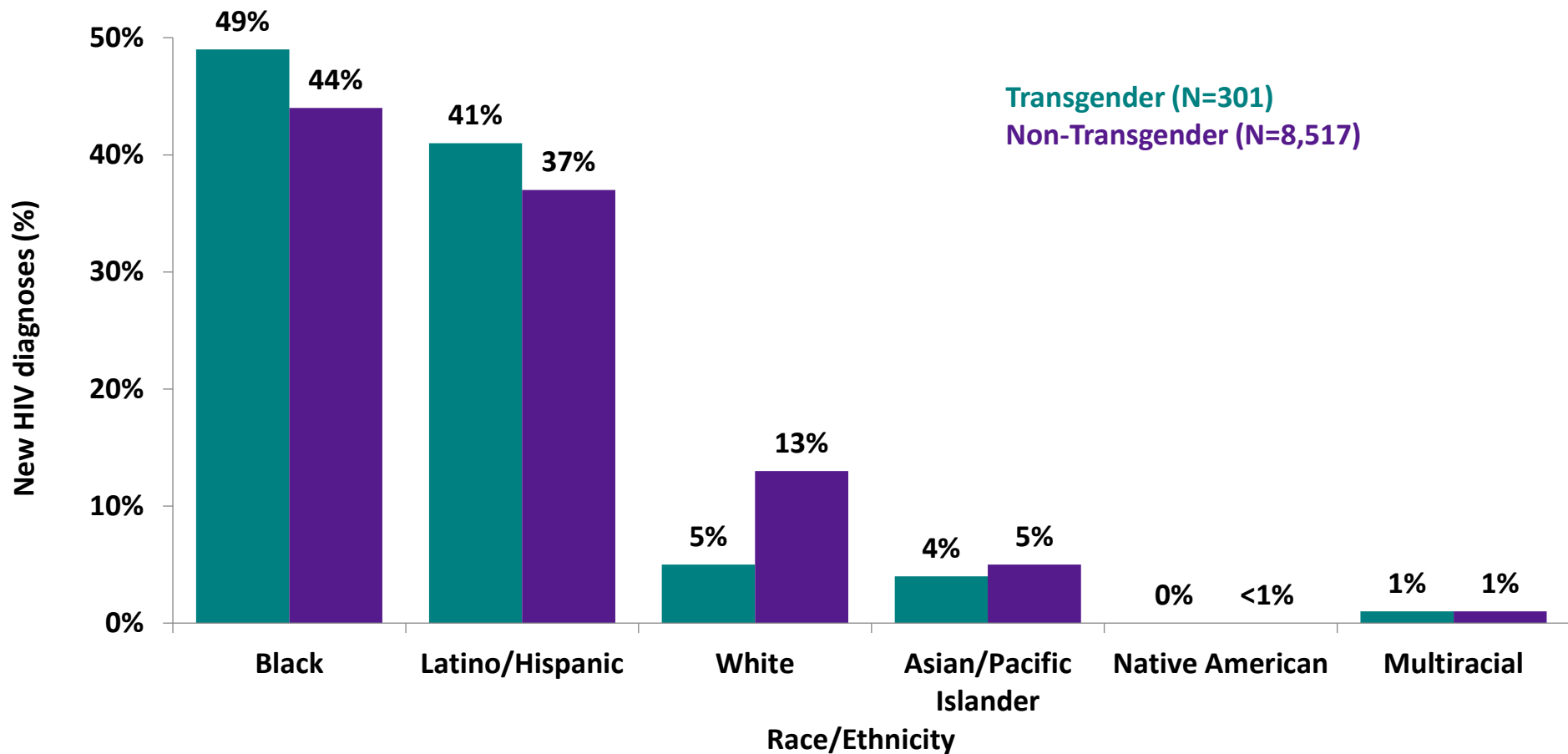
A larger proportion of newly diagnosed transgender people were born in the US compared to non-transgender people.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG PEOPLE IDENTIFIED AS TRANSGENDER AND NON-TRANSGENDER BY BOROUGH OF RESIDENCE AT DIAGNOSIS IN NYC, 2017-2021



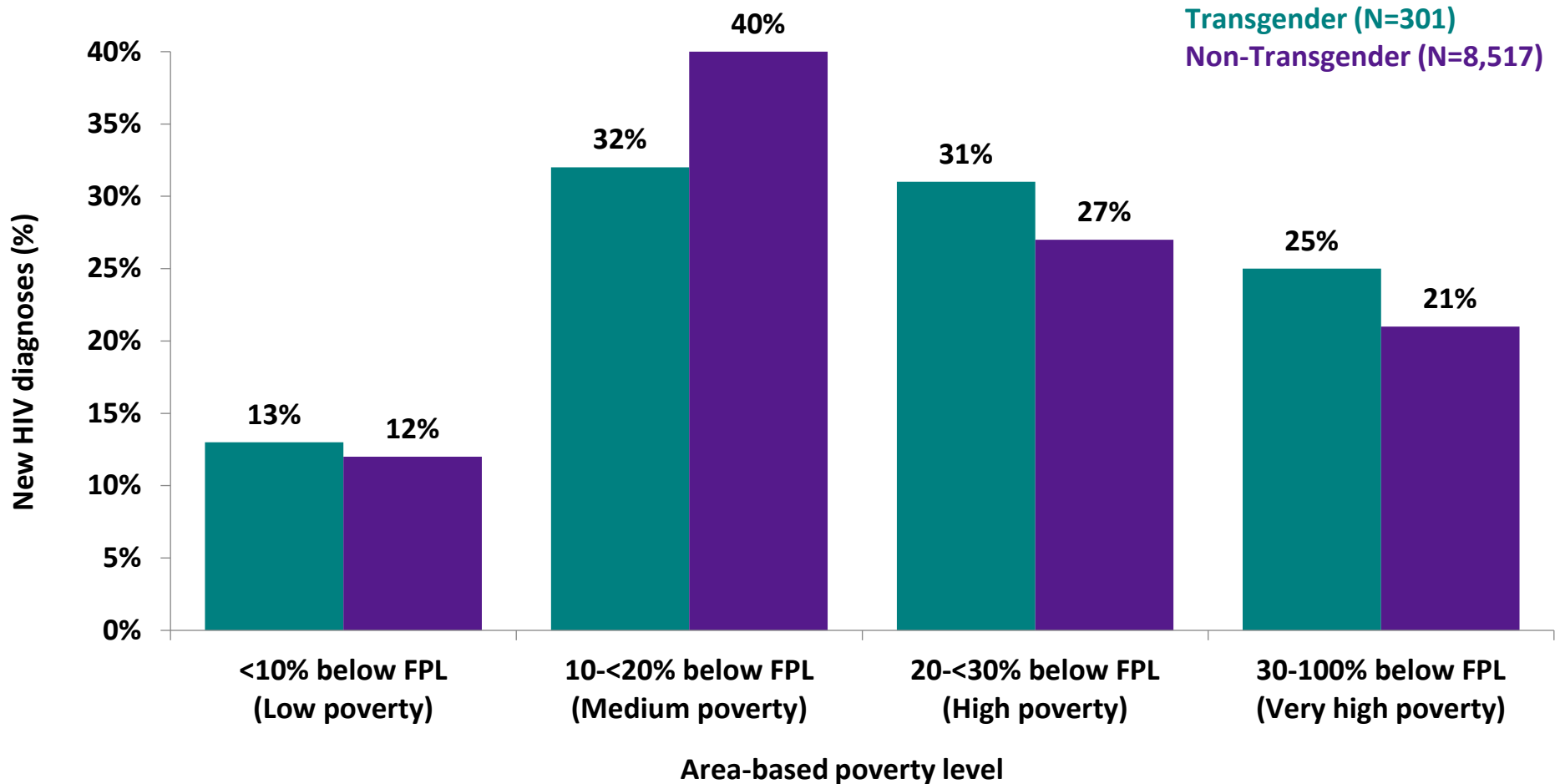
A larger proportion of transgender people lived in the Bronx at the time of HIV diagnosis compared to non-transgender people, while a smaller proportion of transgender people lived in Brooklyn at the time of HIV diagnosis compared to non-transgender people.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG PEOPLE IDENTIFIED AS TRANSGENDER AND NON-TRANSGENDER BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN NYC, 2017-2021



A smaller proportion of newly diagnosed transgender people were White or API and a larger proportion were Black or Latino/Hispanic compared to non-transgender people.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG PEOPLE IDENTIFIED AS TRANSGENDER AND NON-TRANSGENDER BY AREA BASED POVERTY AT DIAGNOSIS IN NYC, 2017-2021

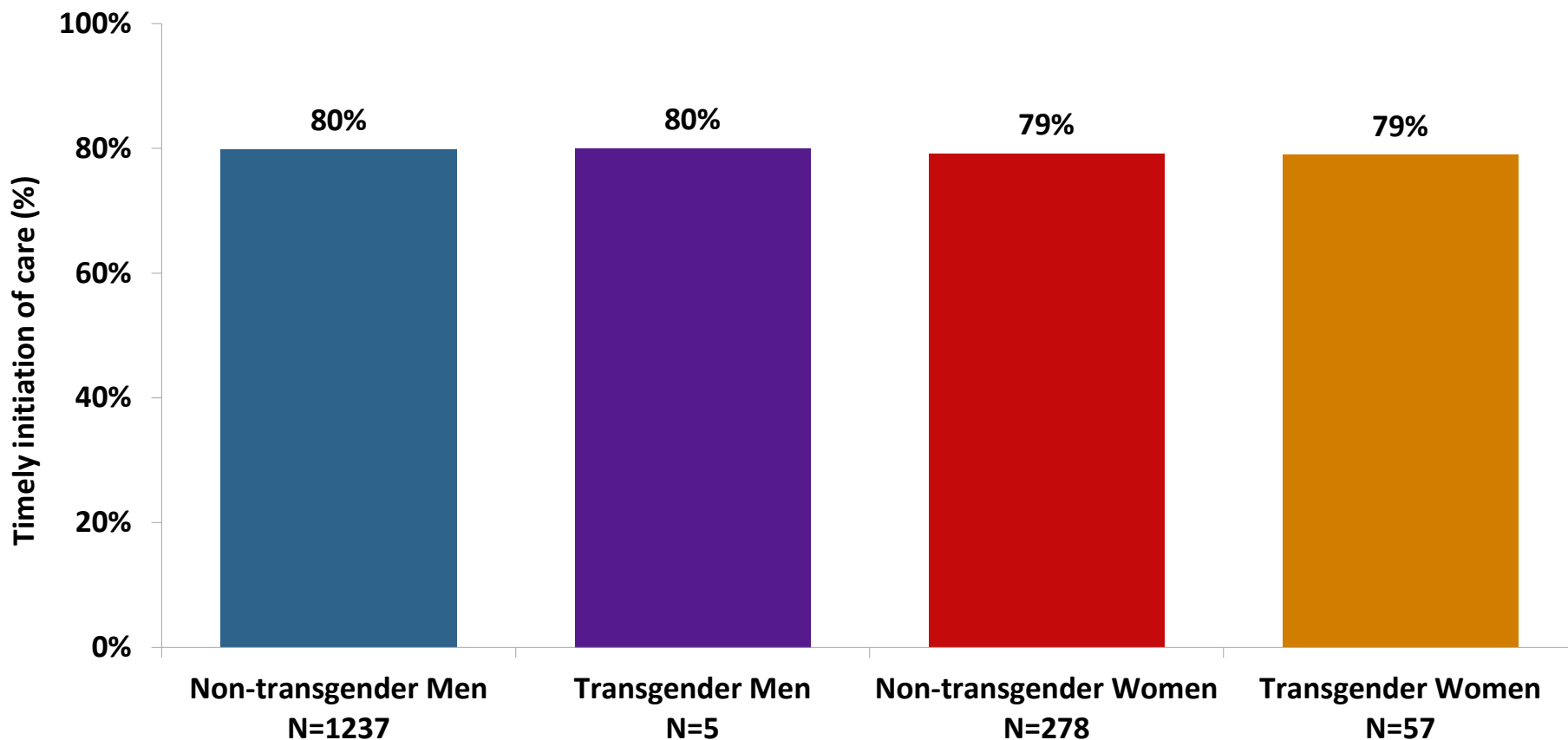


A larger proportion of transgender people newly diagnosed with HIV live in very high poverty neighborhoods compared to non-transgender people.

NEW HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG PEOPLE IDENTIFIED AS TRANSGENDER IN NYC, 2021

- **62 new HIV diagnoses among transgender individuals in 2021**
 - 57 transgender women (92%)
 - Includes 3 diagnoses of HIV concurrent with AIDS¹ (5%)
- Transgender people comprised 3.9% of all new HIV diagnoses in NYC in 2021
 - Transgender women comprised 3.6% of all new HIV diagnoses
 - Transgender men comprised 0.3% of all new HIV diagnoses

TIMELY INITIATION OF CARE AMONG PEOPLE NEWLY DIAGNOSED WITH HIV BY GENDER IN NYC, 2021



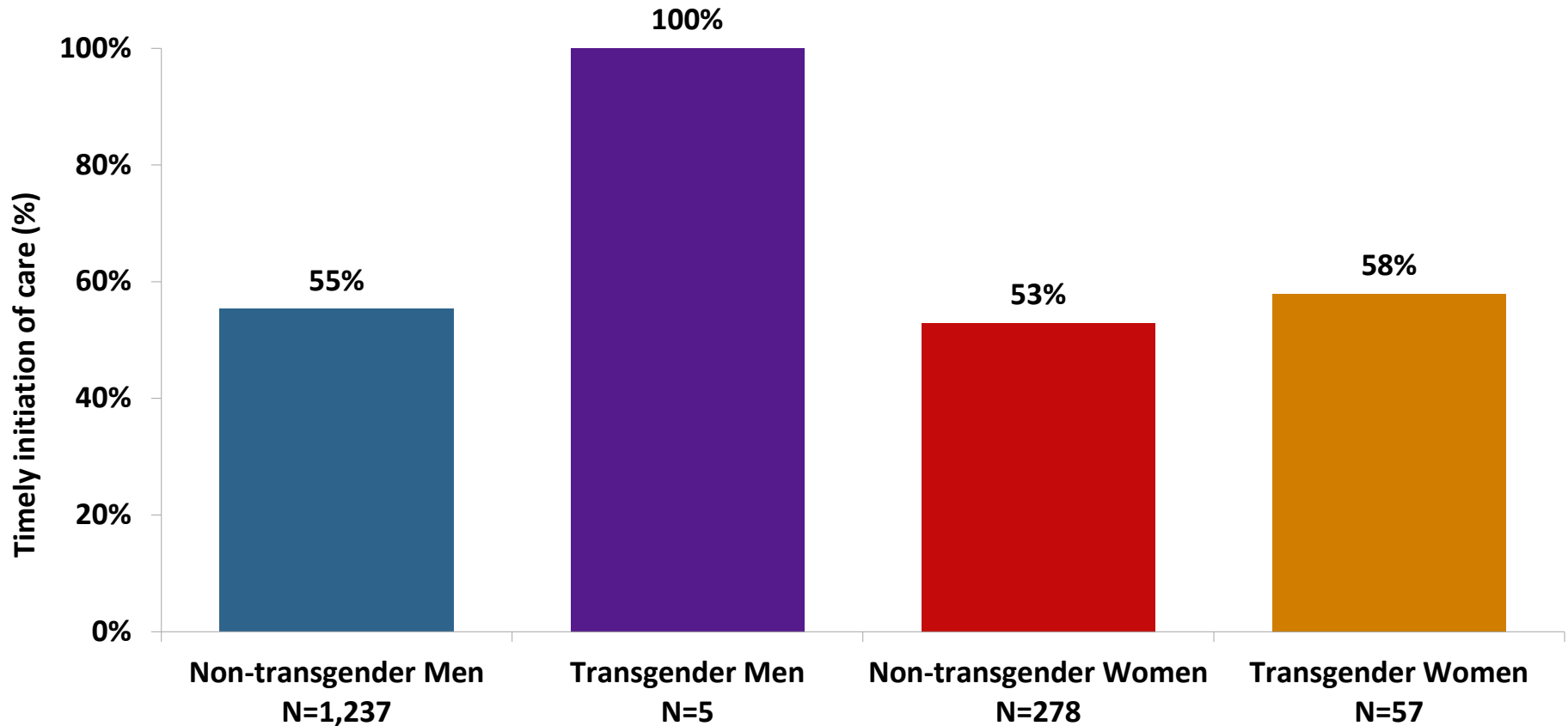
Among people newly diagnosed with HIV in NYC in 2021, the proportion of men and women with timely initiation of care was similar across transgender and non-transgender groups.

Timely initiation of care is defined as HIV viral load, CD4, or genotype test drawn within 1 month (30 days) of HIV diagnosis.

People diagnosed at death have been excluded.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2022.

VIRAL SUPPRESSION WITHIN 3 MONTHS OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSIS BY GENDER IN NYC, 2021

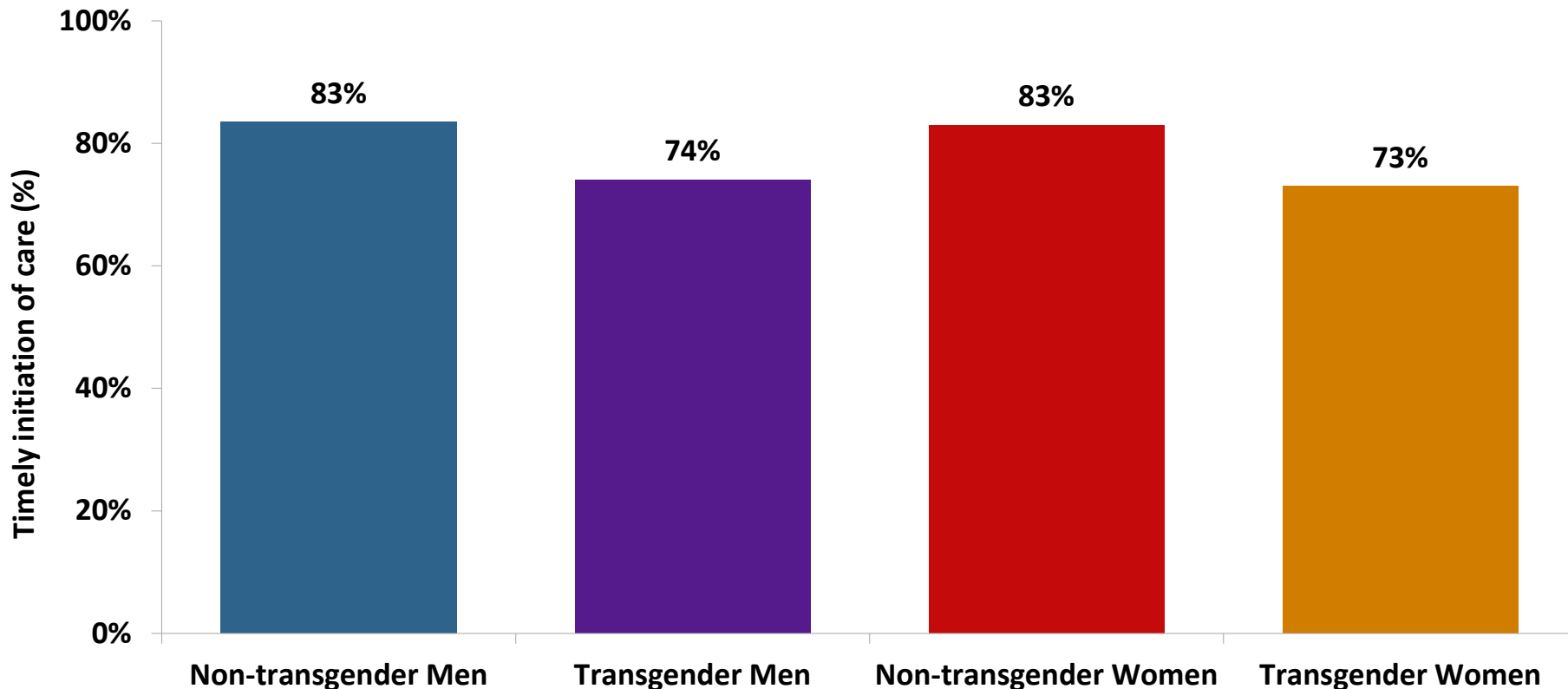


Among people newly diagnosed with HIV in NYC in 2021, a larger proportion of transgender men and women were virally suppressed within 3 months of diagnosis than non-transgender men and women.

PEOPLE IDENTIFIED AS TRANSGENDER LIVING WITH HIV IN NYC, 2021

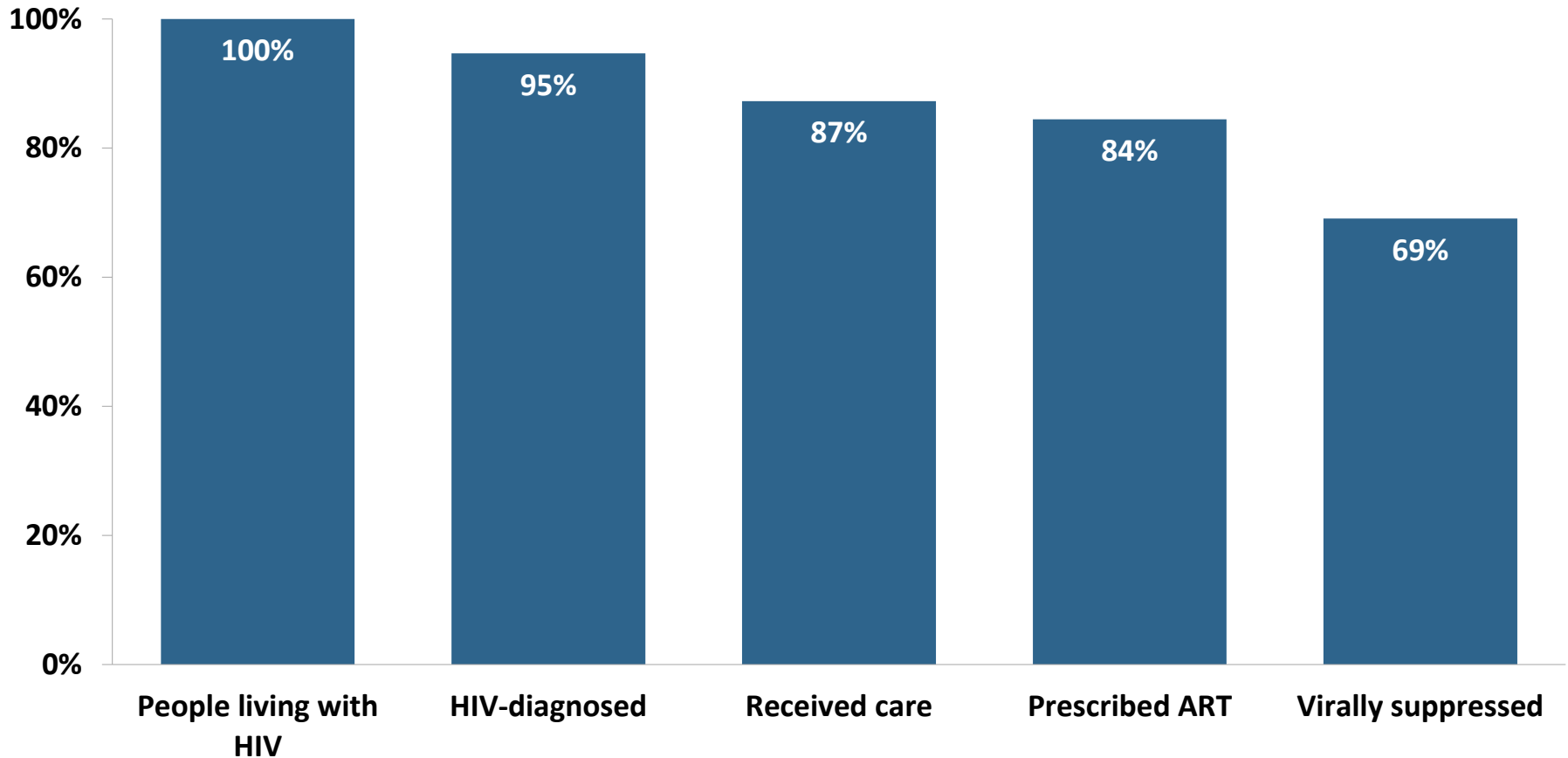
- Approximately 2,325 transgender people were known to be living with HIV in NYC at the end of 2021
 - 98% transgender women and 2% transgender men
 - 49% Black and 41% Latino/Hispanic

VIRAL SUPPRESSION¹ AMONG DIAGNOSED PLWH BY GENDER IN NYC, 2021



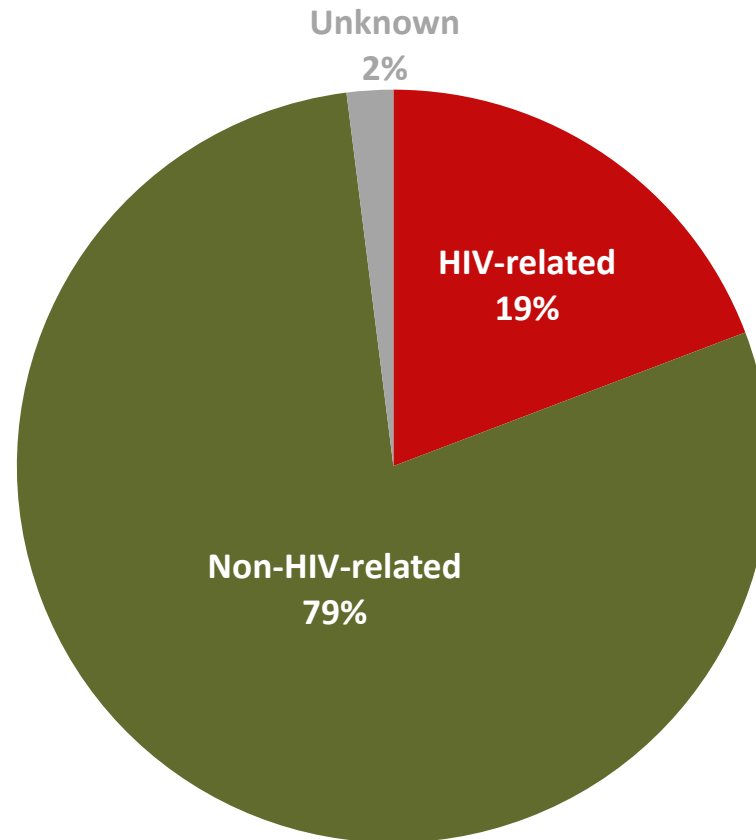
Among diagnosed people living with HIV (PLWH) in NYC, a smaller proportion of transgender men and women were virally suppressed compared to non-transgender men and women.

PROPORTION OF PLWH IDENTIFIED AS TRANSGENDER ENGAGED IN SELECTED STAGES OF THE HIV CARE CONTINUUM IN NYC, 2021



Of the approximately 2,021 transgender people living with HIV (PLWH) in NYC in 2021, 69% had a suppressed viral load compared to 79% among all PLWH.

CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG TRANSGENDER PERSONS WITH HIV IN NYC, 2020¹



In 2020, 79% of deaths among transgender people with HIV were due to non-HIV-related causes. Among these, the top causes were COVID-19 (22%), cardiovascular diseases (18%), and malignant neoplasms (18%).

¹Cause of death data are not yet available for 2021.

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 March 31, 2022.

HIV AMONG PEOPLE IDENTIFIED AS TRANSGENDER IN NYC

SUMMARY

- Among 301 transgender people newly diagnosed with HIV between 2017 and 2021:
 - 57% were ages 20 to 29 years
 - 49% were Black and 41% were Latino/Hispanic
 - 95% were transgender women
- Compared with non-transgender people, a larger proportion of transgender people newly diagnosed with HIV between 2017 and 2021 were:
 - Under 30 years old
 - Black & Latino/Hispanic
 - Lived in high and very high-poverty neighborhoods
- Compared with non-transgender people, a smaller proportion of transgender people newly diagnosed with HIV between 2017 and 2021 were concurrently diagnosed with AIDS.
- Compared with non-transgender people, a similar proportion of transgender people newly diagnosed with HIV in 2021 initiated HIV care within one month of diagnosis.
- Among all people living with HIV in NYC in 2021, a smaller proportion of both transgender men & transgender women were virally suppressed compared with non-transgender men & women.

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
 - Please allow a minimum of two weeks for requests to be completed

APPENDIX 1:

METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

Surveillance for HIV among transgender people:

- Collected routinely since 2005 for newly reported cases.
- NYC HIV Surveillance considers people whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth to be transgender. “Sex assigned at birth” refers to male or female sex that was assigned to a person at birth based on their anatomy. 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-identity.
- Transgender status in surveillance refers to whether data indicate that a person is or is not transgender. Ascertainment of transgender status requires accurate collection of both sex assigned at birth and current gender identity.
- Surveillance classifies all transgender people as one of the following:
 - Transgender woman = assigned male sex at birth and currently identifies as a woman
 - Transgender man = assigned female sex at birth and currently identifies as a man
- People identified as transgender may or may not have received hormone therapy or gender affirming surgeries.
- People identified as transgender can be of any sexual orientation.

General HIV surveillance:

- “HIV diagnoses” include diagnoses of HIV (non-AIDS) and HIV concurrent with AIDS (AIDS diagnosed within 31 days of HIV), unless otherwise specified.
- “PLWH” refers to people living with HIV during the reporting period and alive at the end of the reporting period.
- Area-based poverty is based on NYC ZIP code of residence and is defined as the percentage 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 of NYC. Income data used in this report are from the 5-year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates centered on the year of the numerator data (e.g., 2014-2018 ACS 5-year estimate for 2016 data), if the preferred 5-year file is not available, the most recent 5-year ACS file was used. Cut-points for area-based poverty categories in NYC were defined by a NYC DOHMH work group.

APPENDIX 2:

TECHNICAL NOTES: NYC HIV CARE CONTINUUM

- “People living with HIV”: calculated as “HIV-diagnosed” divided by the estimated proportion of people living with HIV (PLWH) who had been diagnosed, based on a CD4 depletion mode.
 - Source: NYC HIV Surveillance Registry. Method: Song R, et al. Using CD4 Data to Estimate HIV Incidence, Prevalence, and Percent of Undiagnosed Infections in the United States. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2018 Jan 1;74(1):3-9.
- “HIV-diagnosed”: calculated as PLWH “Received Care” plus the estimated number of PLWH who were out of care, based on a statistical weighting method. This estimated number aims to account for out-migration from NYC, and therefore is different from the total number of people diagnosed and reported with HIV in NYC. Source: NYC HIV Surveillance Registry. Method: Xia Q, et al. Proportions of Patients With HIV Received Care and Virally Suppressed in New York City and the United States. *JAIDS* 2016;68(3):351-358.
- “Received Care”: PLWH with ≥ 1 VL or CD4 count or CD4 percent drawn in 2021 and reported to NYC HIV surveillance.
 - Source: NYC HIV Surveillance Registry.
- “Prescribed ART”: calculated as PLWH “Received Care” multiplied by the estimated proportion of PLWH prescribed ART in the previous 12 months, based on the proportion of NYC Medical Monitoring Project participants whose medical record included documentation of ART prescription.
 - Source: NYC HIV Surveillance Registry and NYC Medical Monitoring Project, 2018.
- “Virally suppressed”: calculated as PLWH in care with a most recent viral load measurement in 2021 of < 200 copies/mL, plus the estimated number of out-of-care 2021 PLWH with a viral load < 200 copies/mL, based on a statistical weighting method.
 - Source: NYC HIV Surveillance Registry. Method: Xia Q, et al. Proportions of Patients With HIV Received Care and Virally Suppressed in New York City and the United States. *JAIDS* 2016;68(3):351-358.

APPENDIX 3:

TECHNICAL NOTES: GENDER IDENTITY

- Surveillance collects information about individuals' current gender identity, when available. People whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth are considered transgender. Classifying transgender people 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 status has been collected routinely since 2005 for newly reported cases. Reported numbers of new transgender HIV diagnoses and transgender PLWH are likely to be underestimates. Surveillance collects information on other gender identity categories, including "Non-binary/Gender non-conforming." In these slides, data for these individuals are displayed by sex at birth.