

People With HIV – Staten Island, 2024

HIV Epidemiology Program
New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
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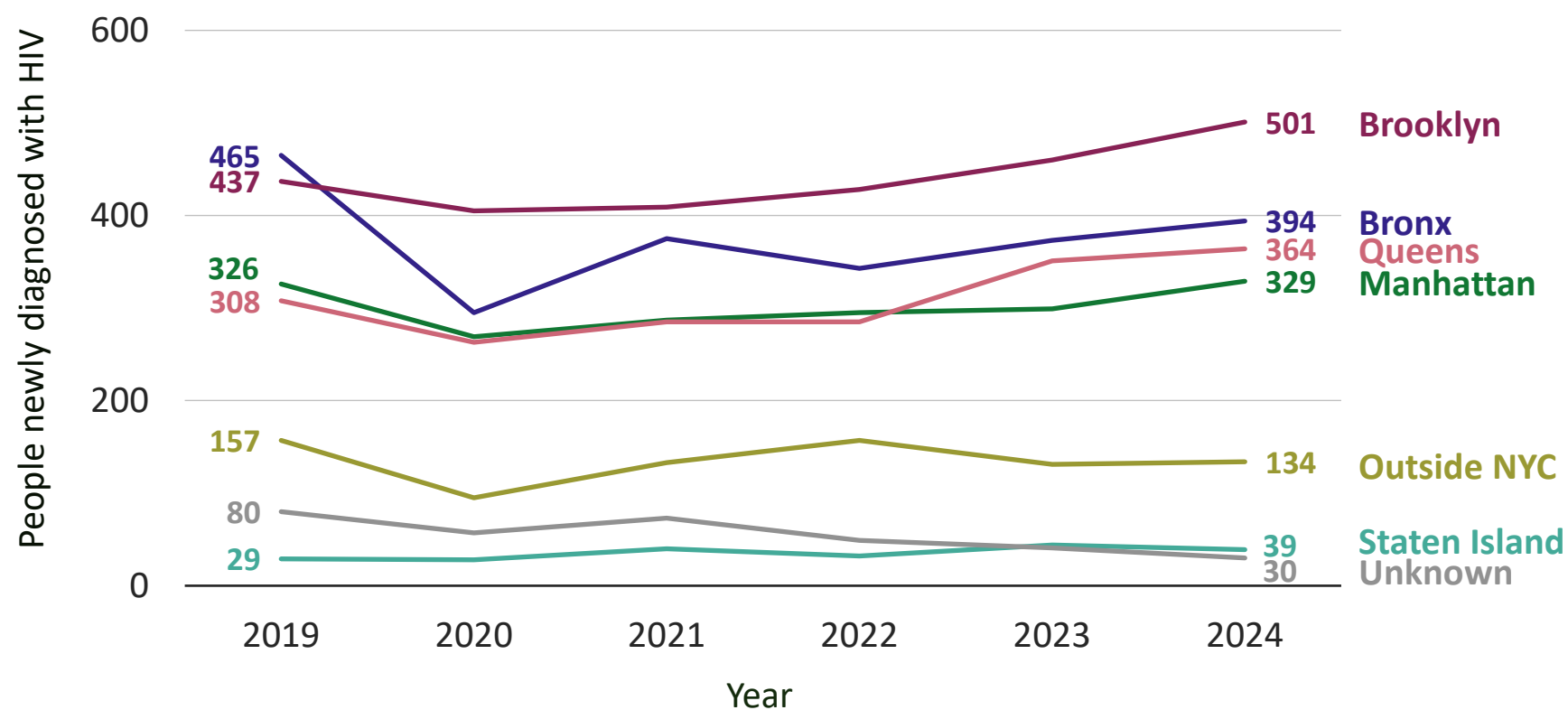
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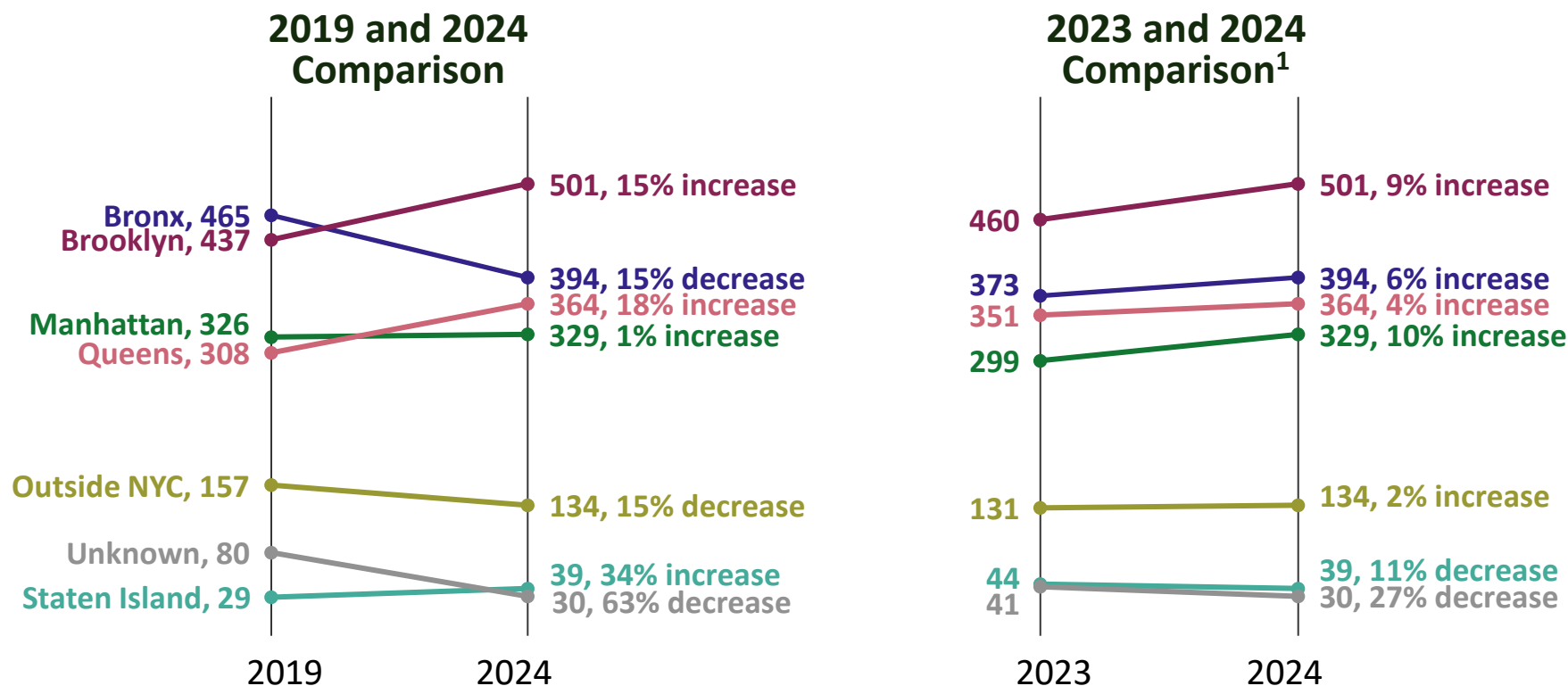
Number of People Newly Diagnosed With HIV

by Borough of Residence – New York City, 2019-2024



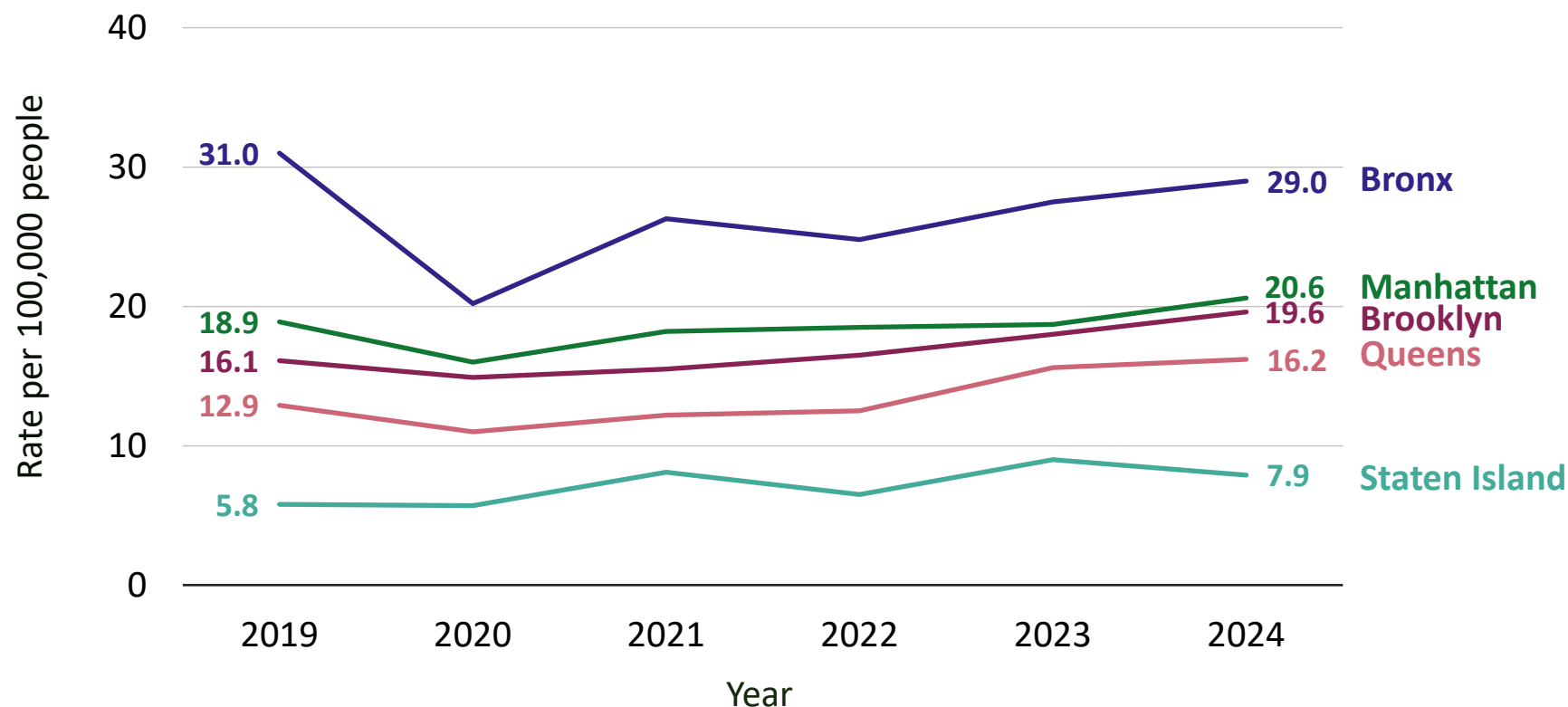
People residing in Brooklyn and the Bronx consistently experienced the highest number of new HIV diagnoses, accounting for a combined 50% of new diagnoses in 2024. The number of people newly diagnosed with HIV increased among people residing in Staten Island, Queens, and Brooklyn from 2019 to 2024. The number of people newly diagnosed with HIV in all other borough of residence groups decreased or remained relatively stable.

Number of People Newly Diagnosed With HIV and Percent Change by Borough of Residence – New York City in 2019, 2023, and 2024



From 2019 to 2024, the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV increased among residents of Staten Island (34%), Queens (18%), and Brooklyn (15%), and decreased among residents of the Bronx (15%). From 2023 to 2024, increases were seen among residents of all boroughs except for Staten Island, which decreased by 11%.

Rate of New HIV Diagnoses^{1,2} per 100,000 People by Borough of Residence – New York City, 2019-2024



People in the Bronx consistently experienced the highest rate of new HIV diagnoses. From 2019 to 2024, the rate of new HIV diagnoses increased among people residing in Brooklyn (22%), Manhattan (9%), Queens (26%), and Staten Island (36%); the number of Staten Island residents newly diagnosed with HIV remains relatively low, the rate should be interpreted with caution. People residing in the Bronx experienced a steep decline from 2019 to 2020 and then an increase from 2020 to 2024.

Basic Statistics of HIV – Staten Island, 2024

- **39 people newly diagnosed with HIV¹**
 - Including 9 people concurrently diagnosed with AIDS² (23.1% of diagnoses)
- **25 people newly diagnosed with AIDS³**
- **There are an estimated 2,000 people with HIV⁴**
- **44 deaths⁵ among people with HIV**
 - 13.6 deaths per 1,000 people with HIV⁶

¹Excludes people known to have been diagnosed outside NYC.

²An AIDS diagnosis within 31 days of an HIV diagnosis is considered a concurrent diagnosis.

³Includes people concurrently diagnosed with HIV and AIDS.

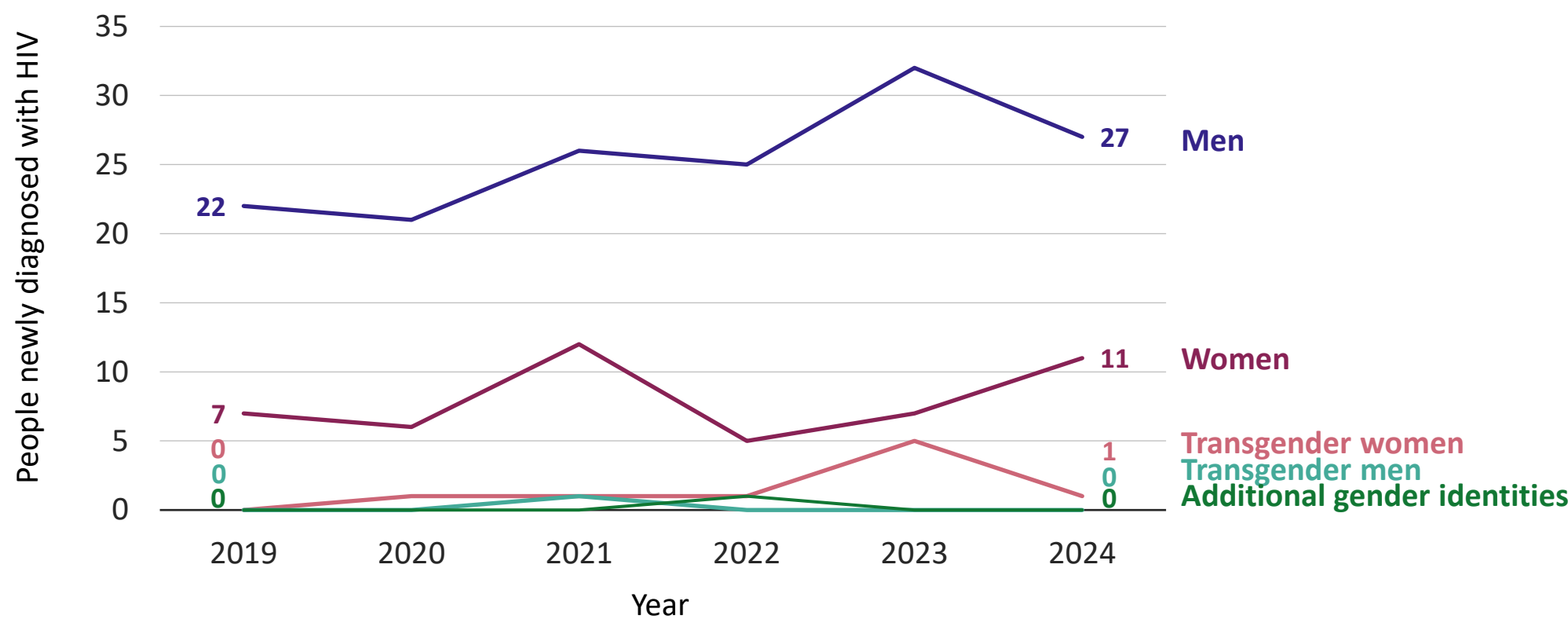
⁴Approximate value calculated as the number of people with HIV divided by the estimated proportion of people with HIV who had been diagnosed, see Technical Notes for more details.

⁵Includes deaths from any cause in people with HIV. Death data for 2024 are incomplete.

⁶Age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard Population. People newly diagnosed with HIV at death were excluded from the analysis.

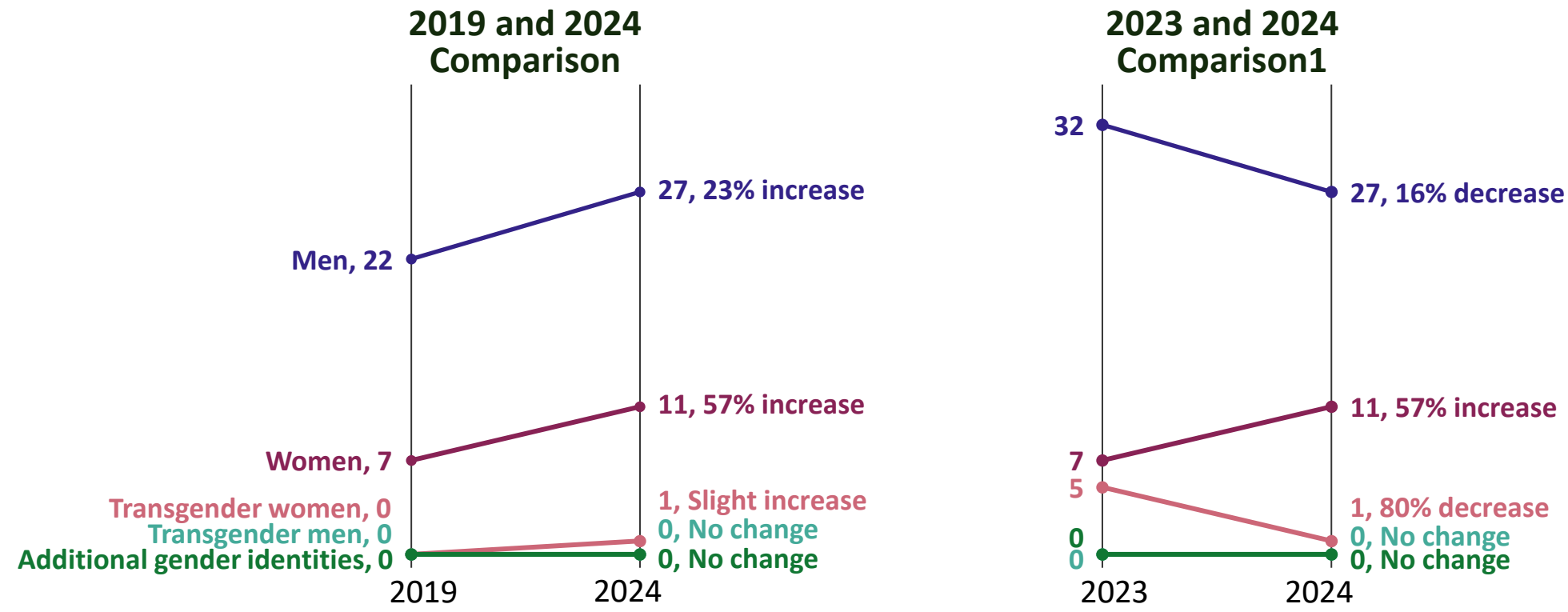
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Number of People Newly Diagnosed With HIV by Gender – Staten Island, 2019-2024



Men consistently experienced the highest number of new HIV diagnoses in Staten Island, representing 69% of new diagnoses in 2024, lower than citywide proportion of 75%. From 2019 to 2024, the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV increased among men and women in Staten Island. The number new HIV diagnoses in all other gender groups either decreased or remained relatively stable.

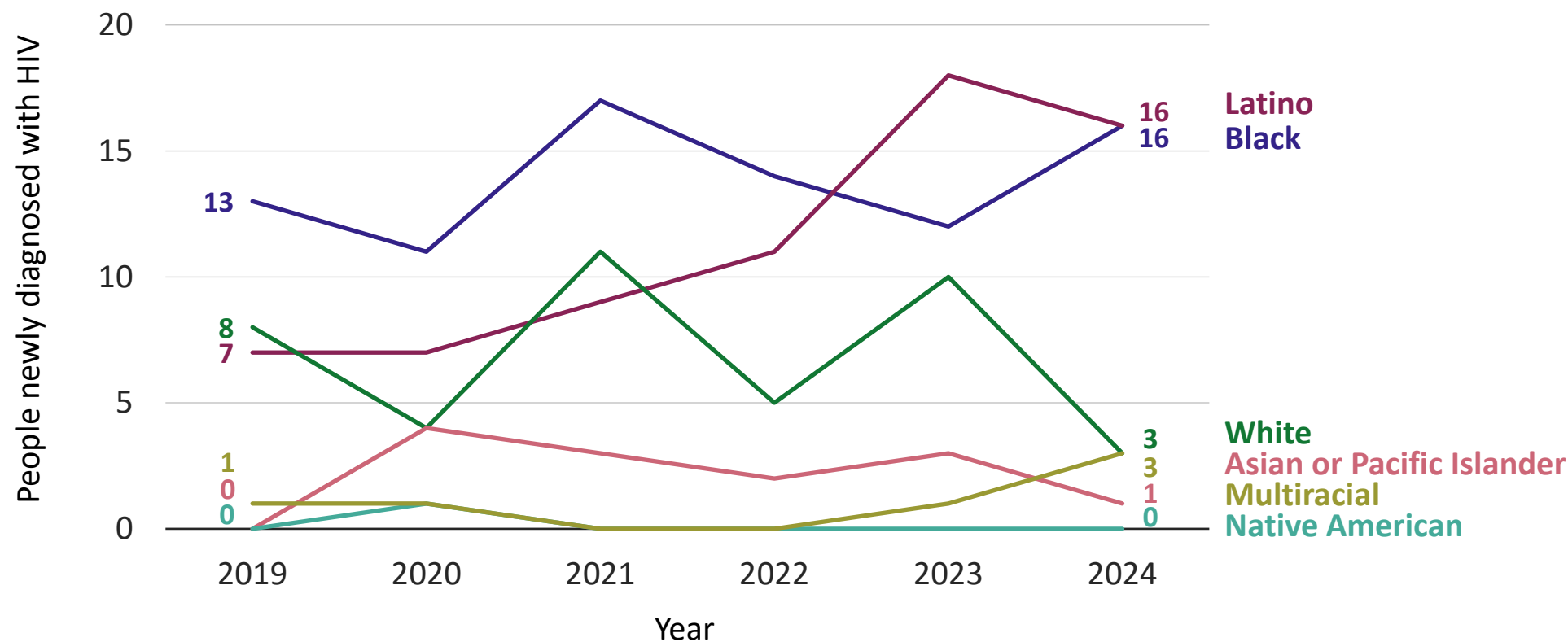
Number of People Newly Diagnosed With HIV and Percent Change by Gender – Staten Island in 2019, 2023, and 2024



From 2019 to 2024, the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV increased among men (23%) and women (57%) in Staten Island. From 2023 to 2024, the number of new HIV diagnoses increased among women (57%).

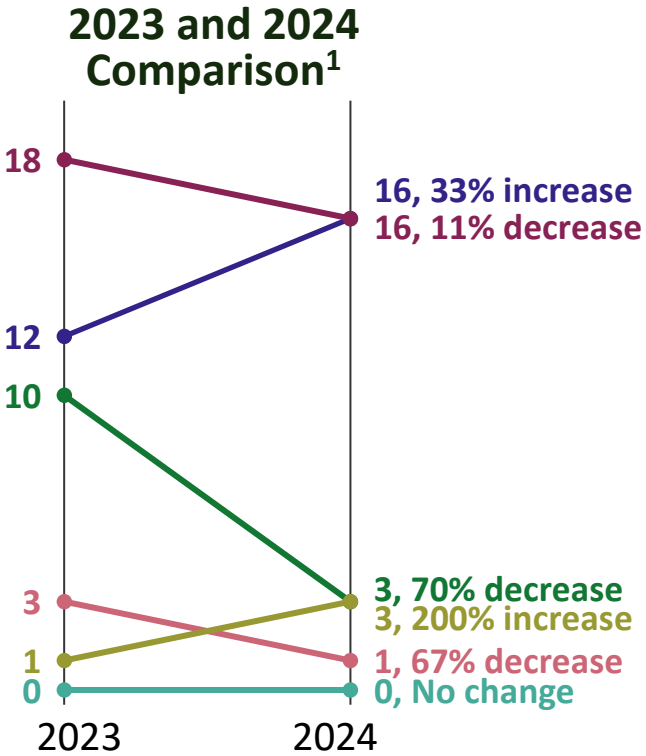
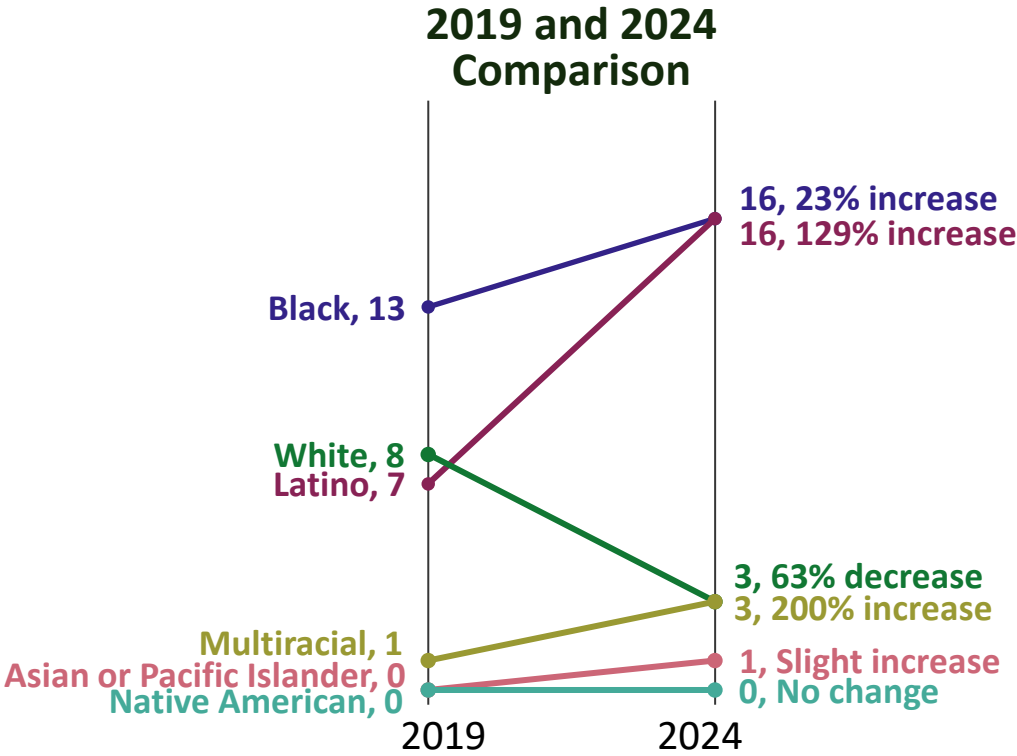
¹One-year increases or decreases are not indicative of a trend and should be interpreted with caution. As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Number of People Newly Diagnosed With HIV by Race and Ethnicity – Staten Island, 2019-2024



Black and Latino people predominantly experienced the highest number of new HIV diagnoses in Staten Island, representing a combined 82% of new diagnoses in 2024, slightly lower than the citywide proportion of 85%. From 2019 to 2024, the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV increased among Latino people and Black people in Staten Island. The number of new HIV diagnoses in all other race and ethnicity groups either decreased or remained relatively stable.

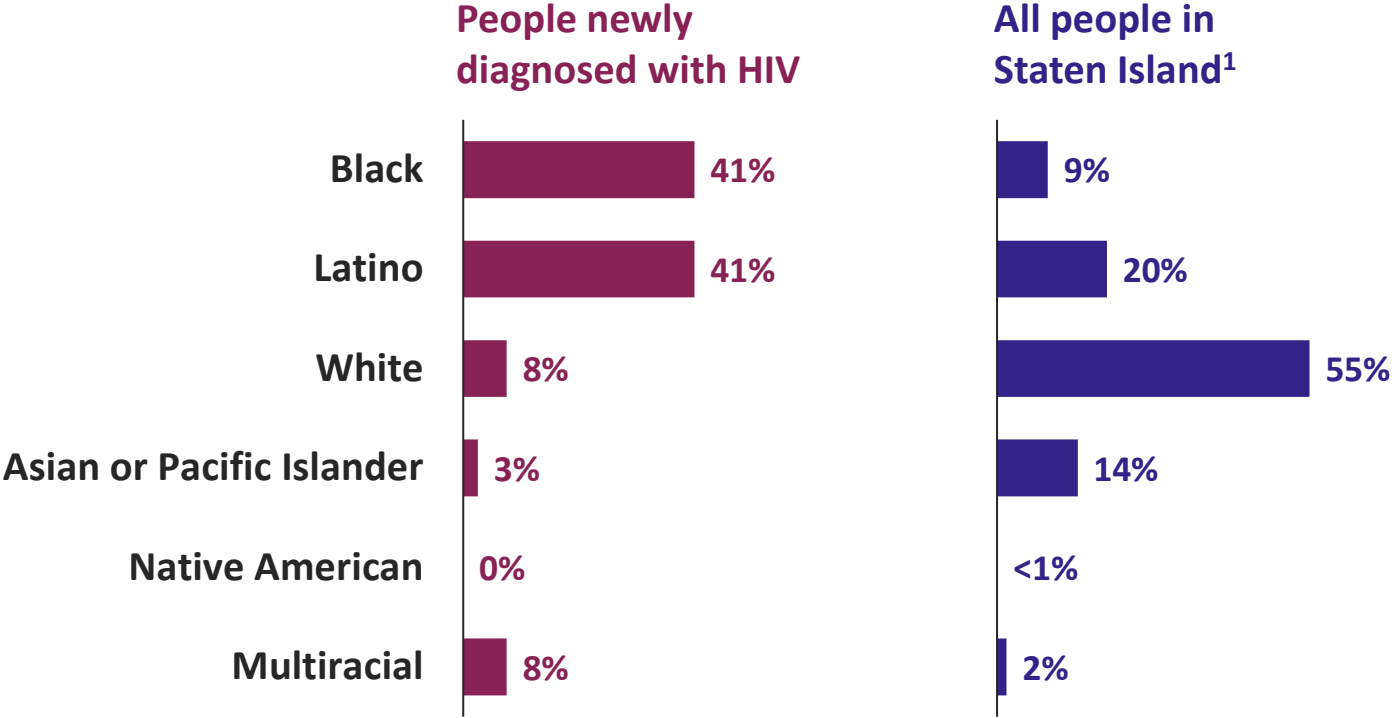
Number of People Newly Diagnosed With HIV and Percent Change by Race and Ethnicity – Staten Island in 2019, 2023, and 2024



From 2019 to 2024, the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV increased among Latino people (129%) and Black people (23%) in Staten Island. From 2023 to 2024, the number of new HIV diagnoses increased among Black people (33%).

¹One-year increases or decreases are not indicative of a trend and should be interpreted with caution. As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

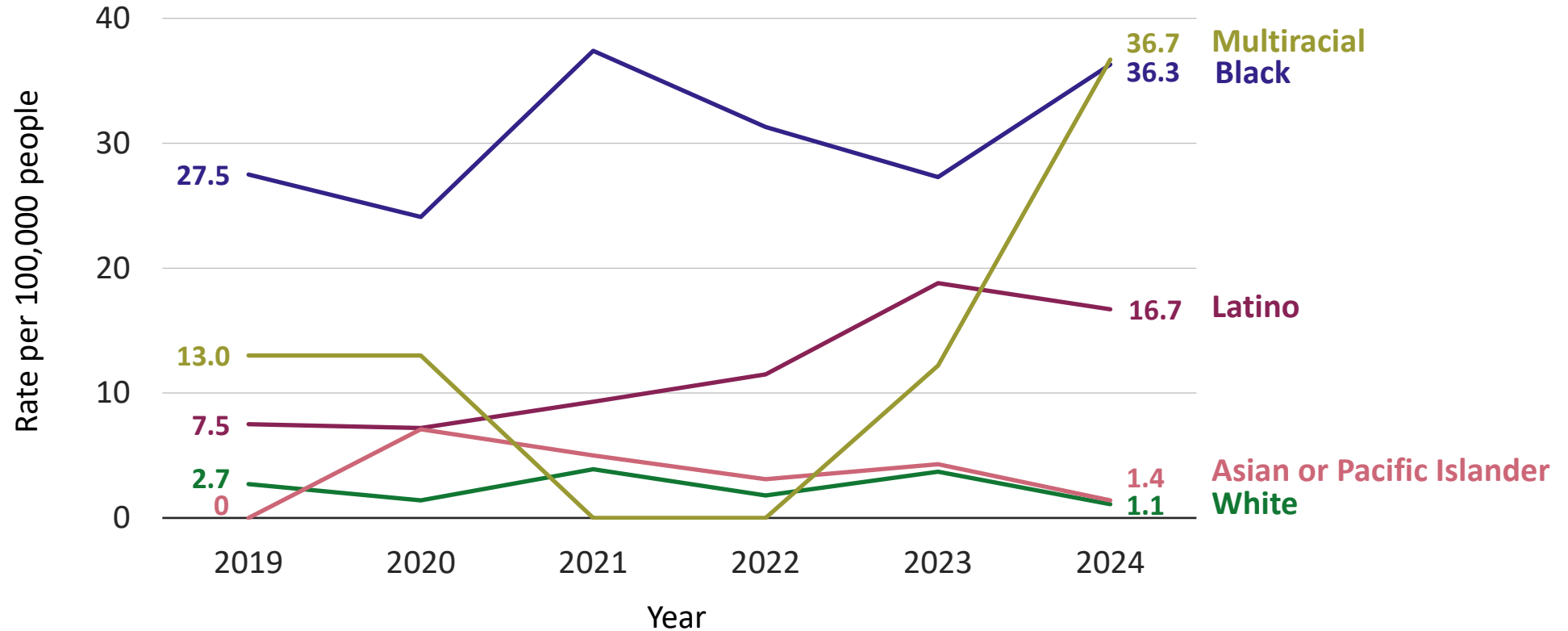
Proportion of People Newly Diagnosed With HIV and All People¹ by Race and Ethnicity – Staten Island, 2024



The proportion of new HIV diagnoses among Black people was more than four times higher than that group’s proportion in the Staten Island population. Among Latino people, the proportion of new HIV diagnoses was more than double that group’s proportion in the people in Staten Island population.

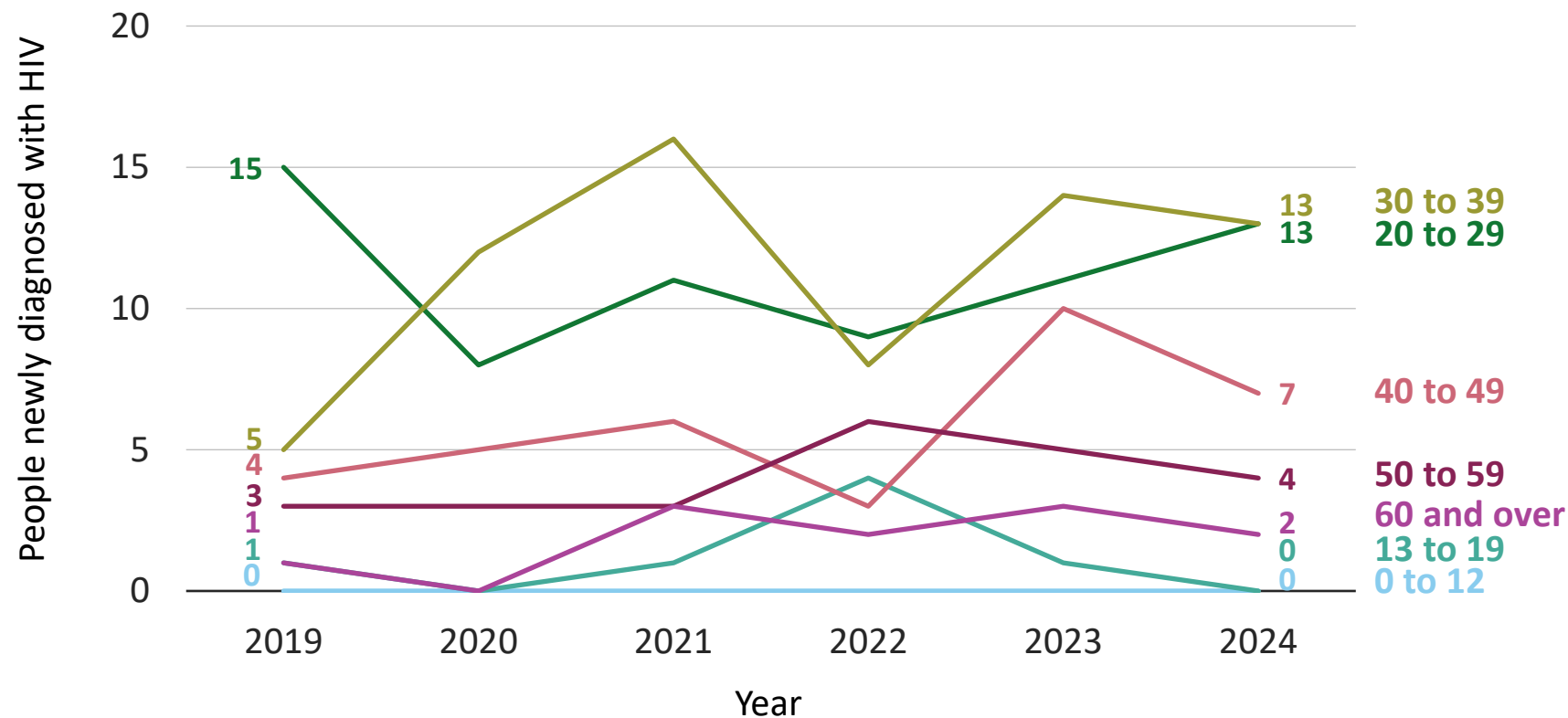
¹NYC population calculated using Health Department population estimates, modified from U.S. Census Bureau intercensal population estimates. As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Rate of New HIV Diagnoses¹ per 100,000 People by Race and Ethnicity² – Staten Island, 2019-2024



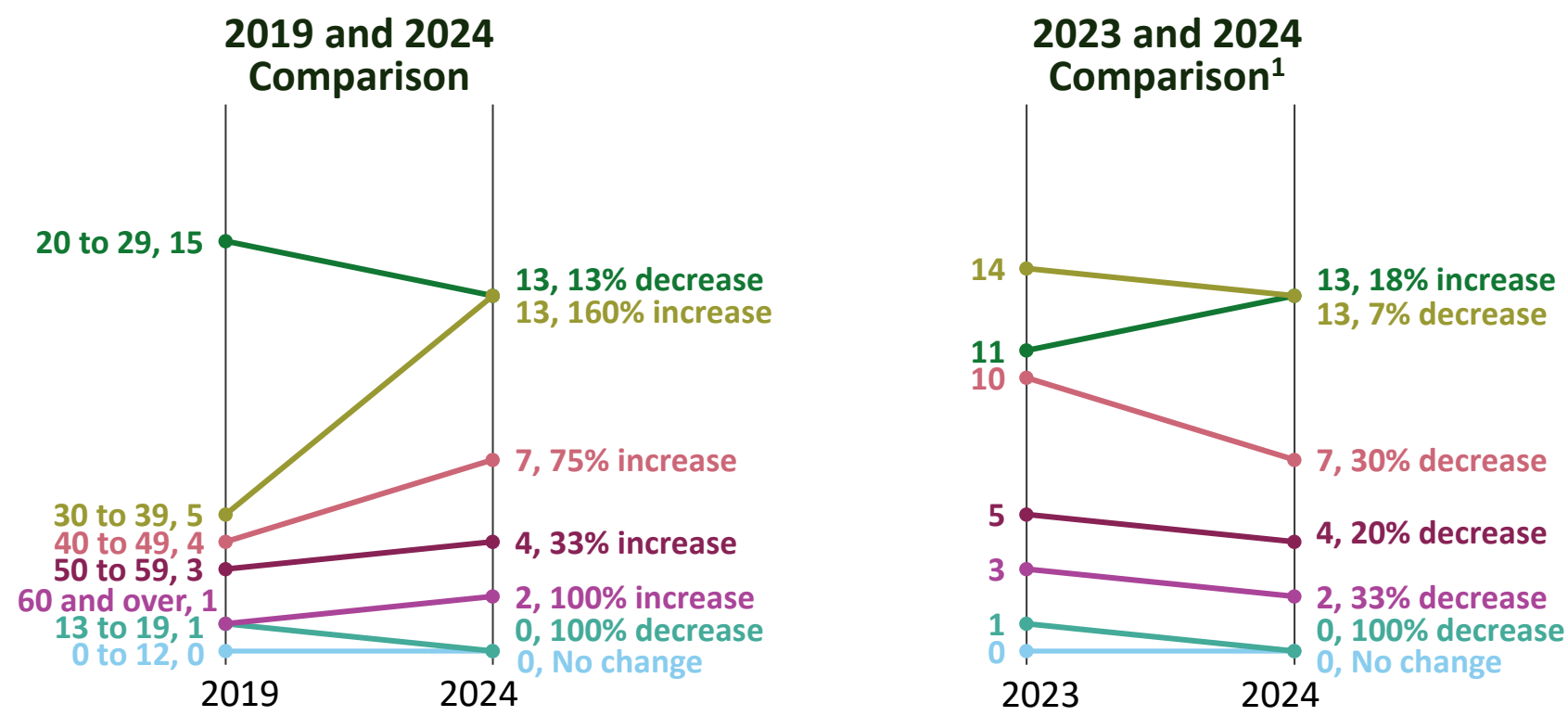
Black people experienced the highest rate of new HIV diagnoses across most years in Staten Island. From 2019 to 2024, the rate of new HIV diagnoses increased among Black people (32%), Latino people (123%), and multiracial people (182%) in Staten Island; the number of multiracial people newly diagnosed with HIV remained low, and the rate should be interpreted with caution. The rate of new HIV diagnoses in all other race and ethnicity groups either decreased or remained relatively stable.

Number of People Newly Diagnosed With HIV by Age Group – Staten Island, 2019-2024



People ages 20 to 39 consistently experienced the highest number of new HIV diagnoses in Staten Island, representing a combined 67% of new diagnoses in 2024, similar to the citywide proportion of 66%. From 2019 to 2024, the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV increased among people ages 30 to 39 and 40 to 49 in Staten Island. The number of people newly diagnosed with HIV in all other age groups decreased or remained relatively stable.

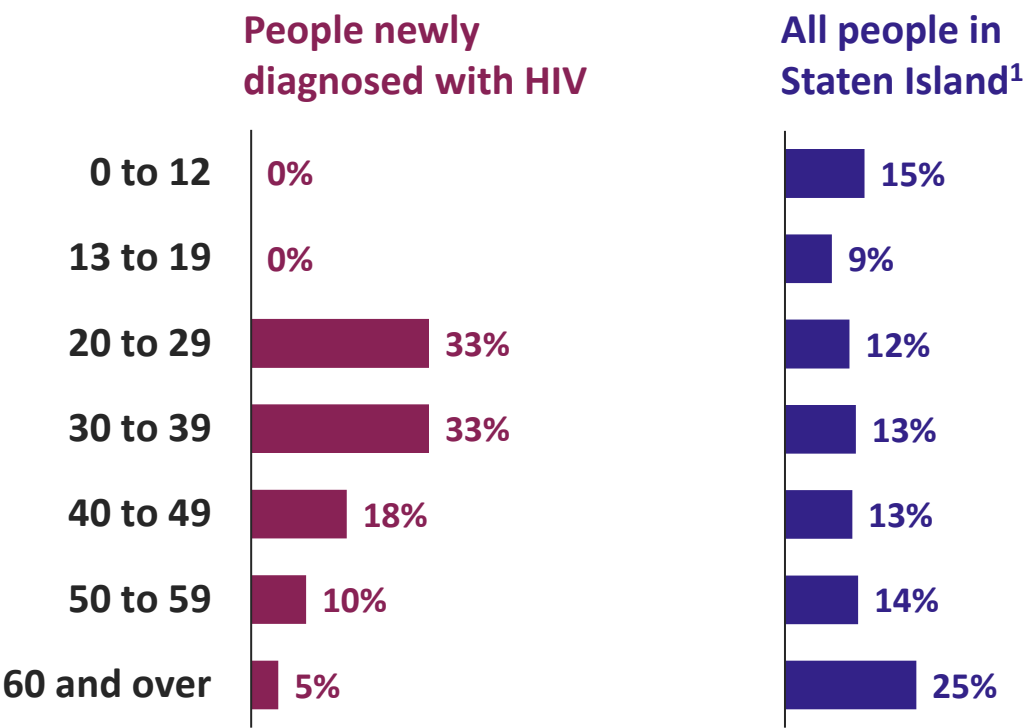
Number of People Newly Diagnosed With HIV and Percent Change by Age Group – Staten Island in 2019, 2023, and 2024



From 2023 to 2024, the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV increased among people ages 30 to 39 (160%) and 40 to 49 (75%) in Staten Island. From 2023 to 2024, all age groups experienced decreases or stable numbers except people ages 20 to 29, which experienced and increase (18%).

¹One-year increases or decreases are not indicative of a trend and should be interpreted with caution. As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

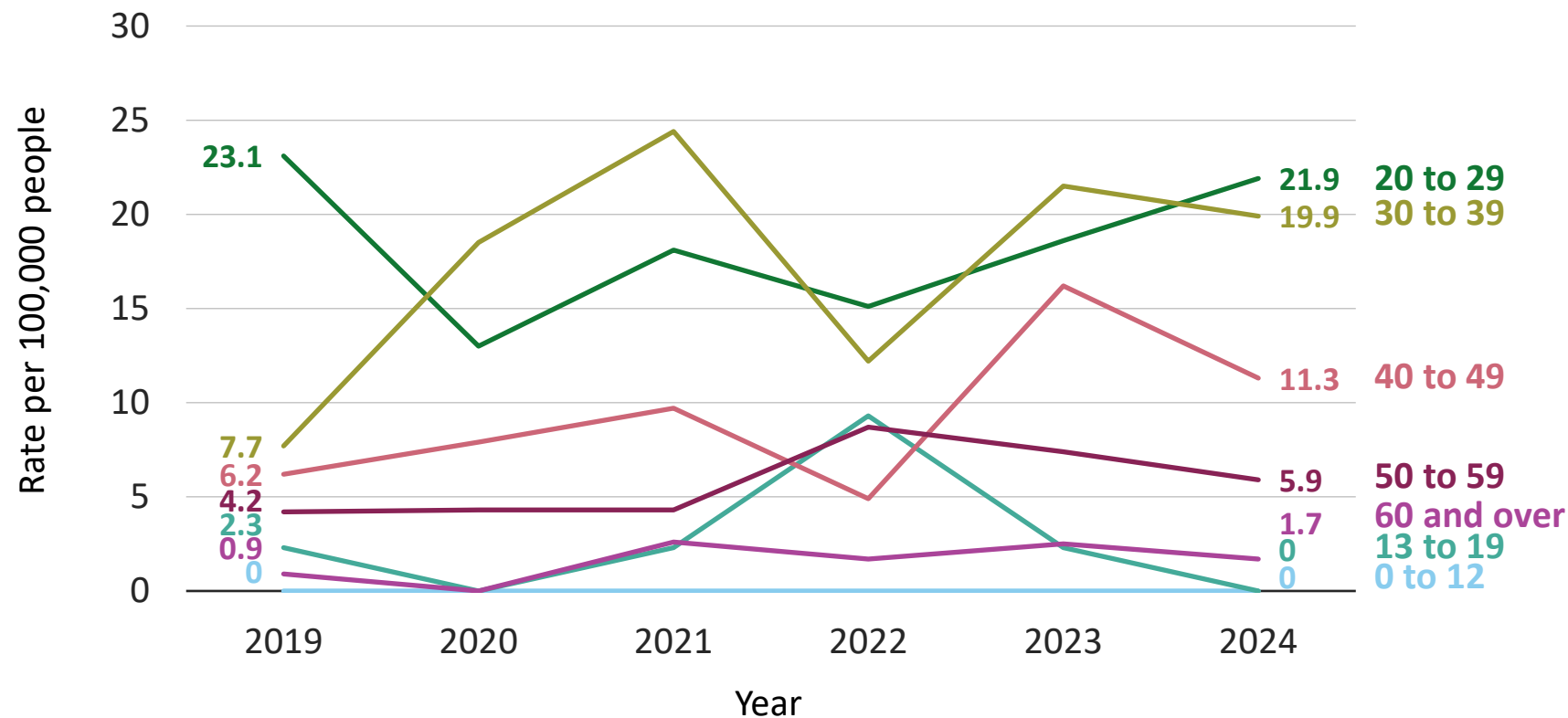
Proportion of People Newly Diagnosed With HIV and All People¹ by Age Group – Staten Island, 2024



The proportions of new HIV diagnoses among people ages 20 to 49 were higher than those groups’ proportions in the Staten Island population.

¹NYC population calculated using Health Department population estimates, modified from U.S. Census Bureau intercensal population estimates. As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Rate of New HIV Diagnoses¹ per 100,000 People by Age Group – Staten Island, 2019-2024



People ages 20 to 39 consistently experienced the highest rates of new HIV diagnoses in Staten Island. From 2019 to 2024, the rate of new HIV diagnoses increased among people ages 30 to 39 (158%), 40 to 49 (82%), and 50 to 59 (40%) in Staten Island. The rate of new HIV diagnoses in all other age groups either decreased or remained relatively stable.



¹Rates are a measure that account for population size, allowing for a clearer comparison in new HIV diagnoses. Rates were calculated using Health Department population estimates, modified from U.S. Census Bureau intercensal population estimates. As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

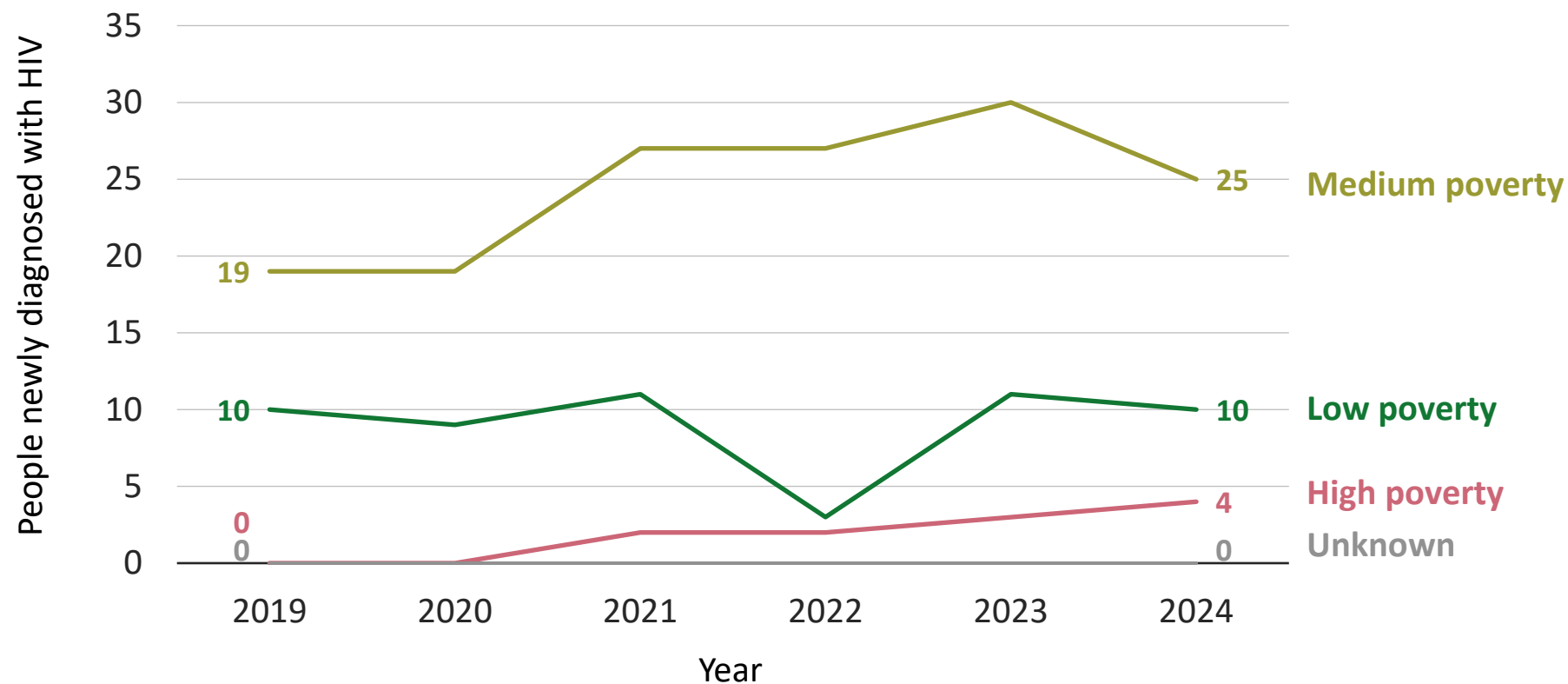
Number of People Newly Diagnosed With HIV

by Race and Ethnicity and Age Group – Staten Island, 2024



Black and Latino people ages 20 to 39 in Staten Island experienced the highest number of people newly diagnosed with HIV in 2024, representing a combined 54% of new diagnoses in 2024, slightly lower than the citywide proportion of 56%.

Number of People Newly Diagnosed With HIV by Neighborhood Poverty Level^{1,2} – Staten Island, 2019-2024



People residing in medium-poverty neighborhoods experienced the highest number of new HIV diagnoses in Staten Island in 2024, representing 64% of new diagnoses, higher than the citywide proportion of 41%. From 2019 to 2024, the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV increased among people residing in medium-poverty neighborhoods in Staten Island. The number of new HIV diagnoses in all other neighborhood poverty level groups either decreased or remained relatively stable.

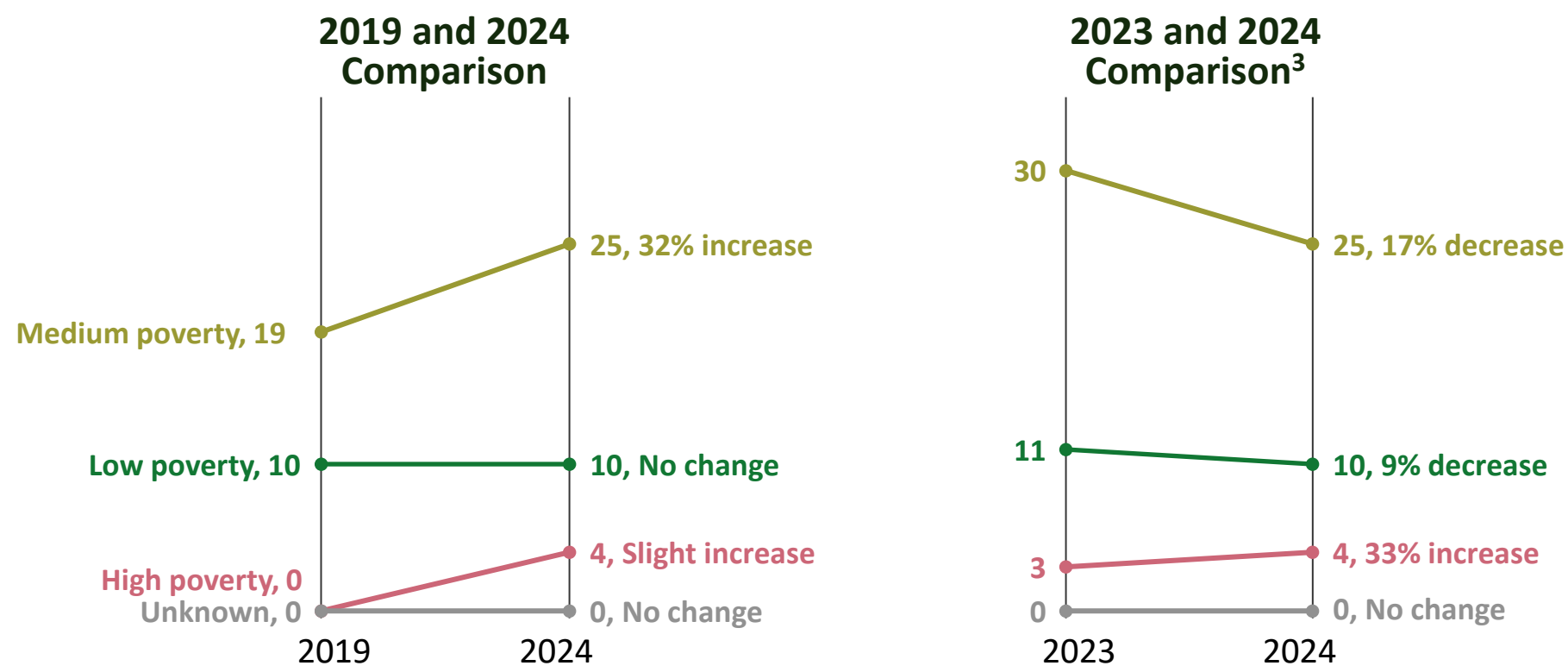


¹Neighborhood poverty level is determined by the proportion of residents living below the federal poverty level (FPL) in the NYC ZIP code of residence at diagnosis. Low poverty=<10% below FPL; Medium poverty=10 to <20% below FPL; High poverty=20 to <30% below FPL; Very high poverty= \geq 30% below FPL.

²Staten Island does not have very-high-poverty neighborhoods.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Number of People Newly Diagnosed With HIV and Percent Change by Neighborhood Poverty Level^{1,2} – Staten Island in 2019, 2023, and 2024



The number of people newly diagnosed with HIV residing in medium-poverty neighborhoods increased from 2019 to 2024 (32%) and decreased from 2023 to 2024 (17%) in Staten Island.

¹Neighborhood poverty level is determined by the proportion of residents living below the federal poverty level (FPL) in the NYC ZIP code of residence at diagnosis.

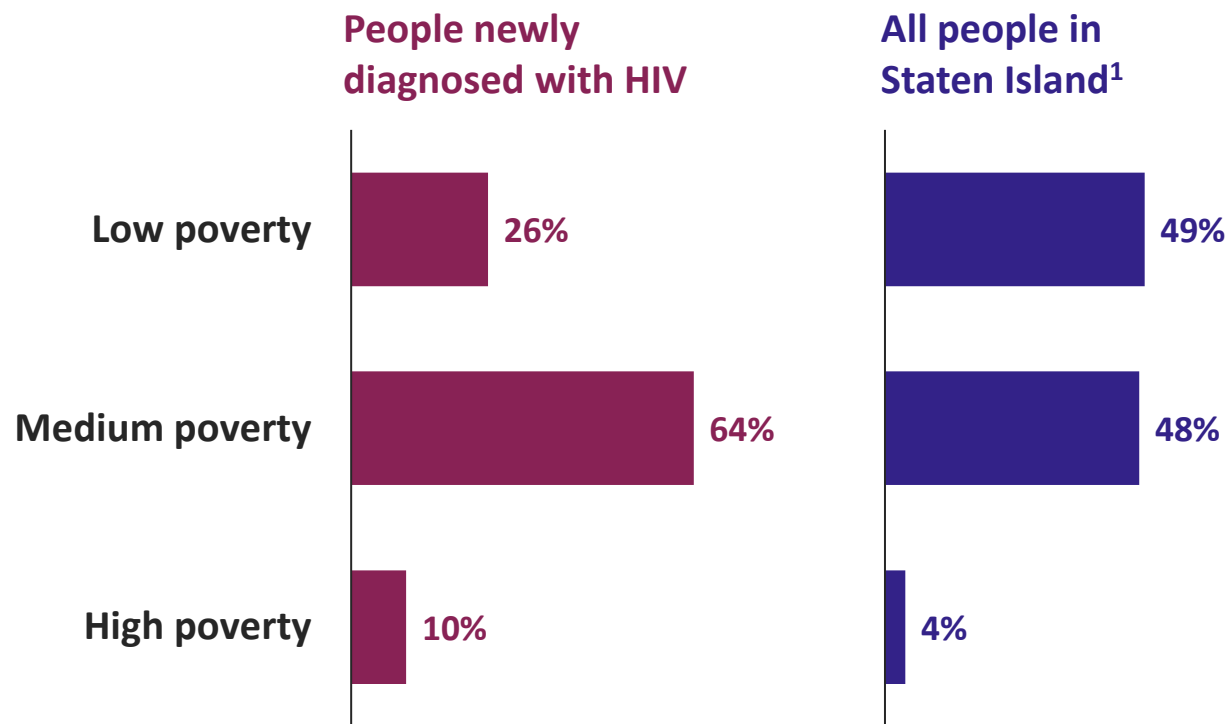
Low poverty= \leq 10% below FPL; Medium poverty=10 to $<$ 20% below FPL; High poverty=20 to $<$ 30% below FPL; Very high poverty= \geq 30% below FPL.

²Staten Island does not have very-high-poverty neighborhoods.

³One-year increases or decreases are not indicative of a trend and should be interpreted with caution.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Proportion of People Newly Diagnosed With HIV and All People¹ by Neighborhood Poverty Level²⁻⁴ – Staten Island, 2024

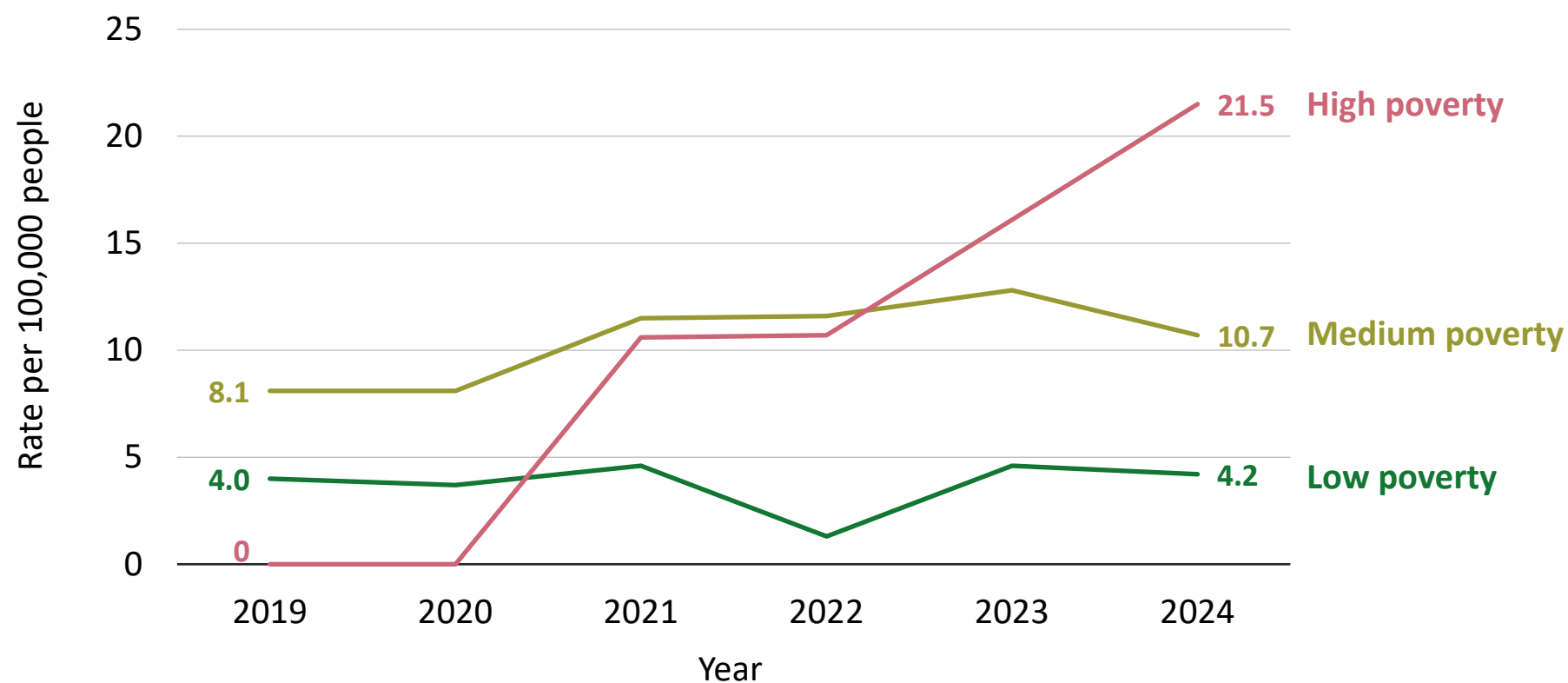


The proportions of new HIV diagnoses among people residing in medium- and high-poverty neighborhoods were higher than those groups’ proportions in the Staten Island population.



¹NYC population calculated using Health Department population estimates, modified from U.S. Census Bureau intercensal population estimates.
²Neighborhood poverty level is determined by the proportion of residents living below the federal poverty level (FPL) in the NYC ZIP code of residence at diagnosis.
Low poverty=<10% below FPL; Medium poverty=10 to <20% below FPL; High poverty=20 to <30% below FPL; Very high poverty=≥30% below FPL.
³Proportions exclude people living in areas with unknown neighborhood poverty level
⁴Staten Island does not have very-high-poverty neighborhoods.
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Rate of New HIV Diagnoses¹ per 100,000 People by Neighborhood Poverty Level^{2,3} – Staten Island, 2019-2024



People living in high-poverty neighborhoods experienced the highest rate of new HIV diagnoses in Staten Island in 2024. From 2019 to 2024, the rate of new HIV diagnoses increased among people residing in medium-poverty neighborhoods (32%) and people residing in high-poverty neighborhoods (0 to 21.5) in Staten Island; prior to 2021, Staten Island did not have high-poverty neighborhoods. The rate of new HIV diagnoses among people residing in low-poverty neighborhoods remained relatively stable.

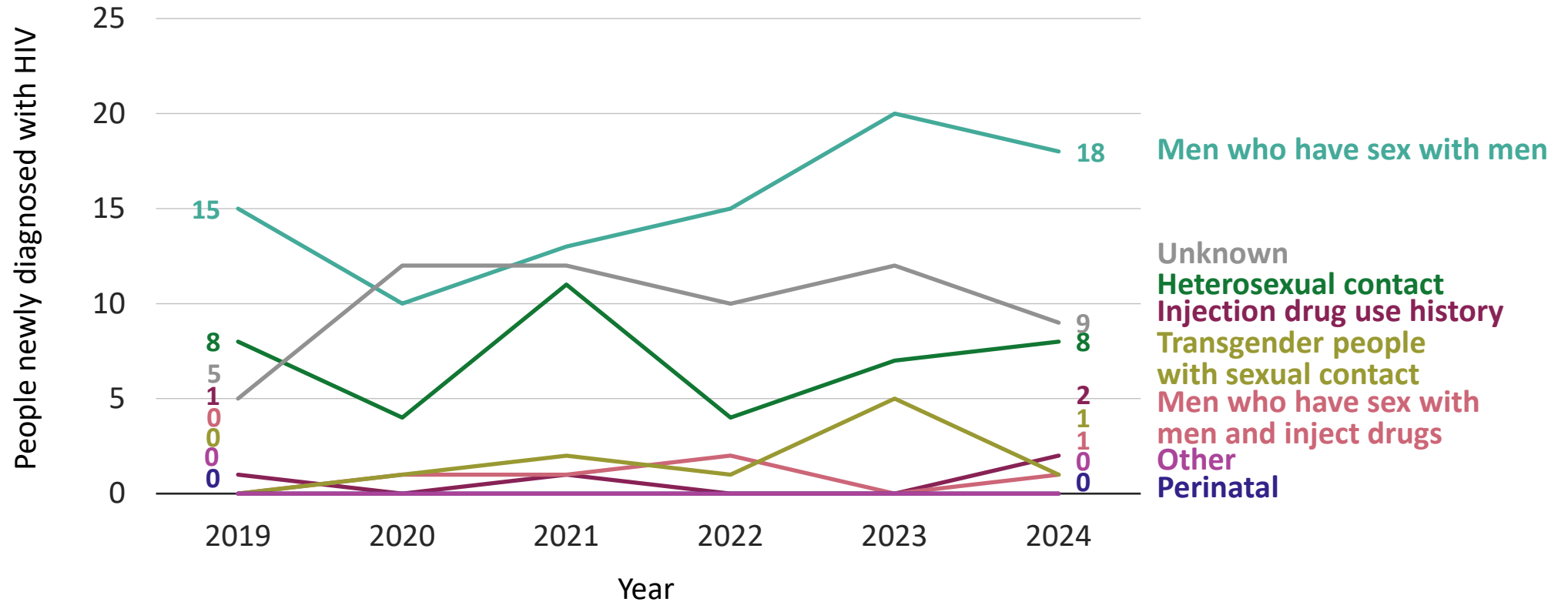
¹Rates are a measure that account for population size, allowing for a clearer comparison in new HIV diagnoses. Rates were calculated using Health Department population estimates, modified from U.S. Census Bureau intercensal population estimates.

²Neighborhood poverty level is determined by the proportion of residents living below the federal poverty level (FPL) in the NYC ZIP code of residence at diagnosis. Low poverty=<10% below FPL; Medium poverty=10 to <20% below FPL; High poverty=20 to <30% below FPL; Very high poverty=≥30% below FPL.

³Staten Island does not have very-high-poverty neighborhoods.

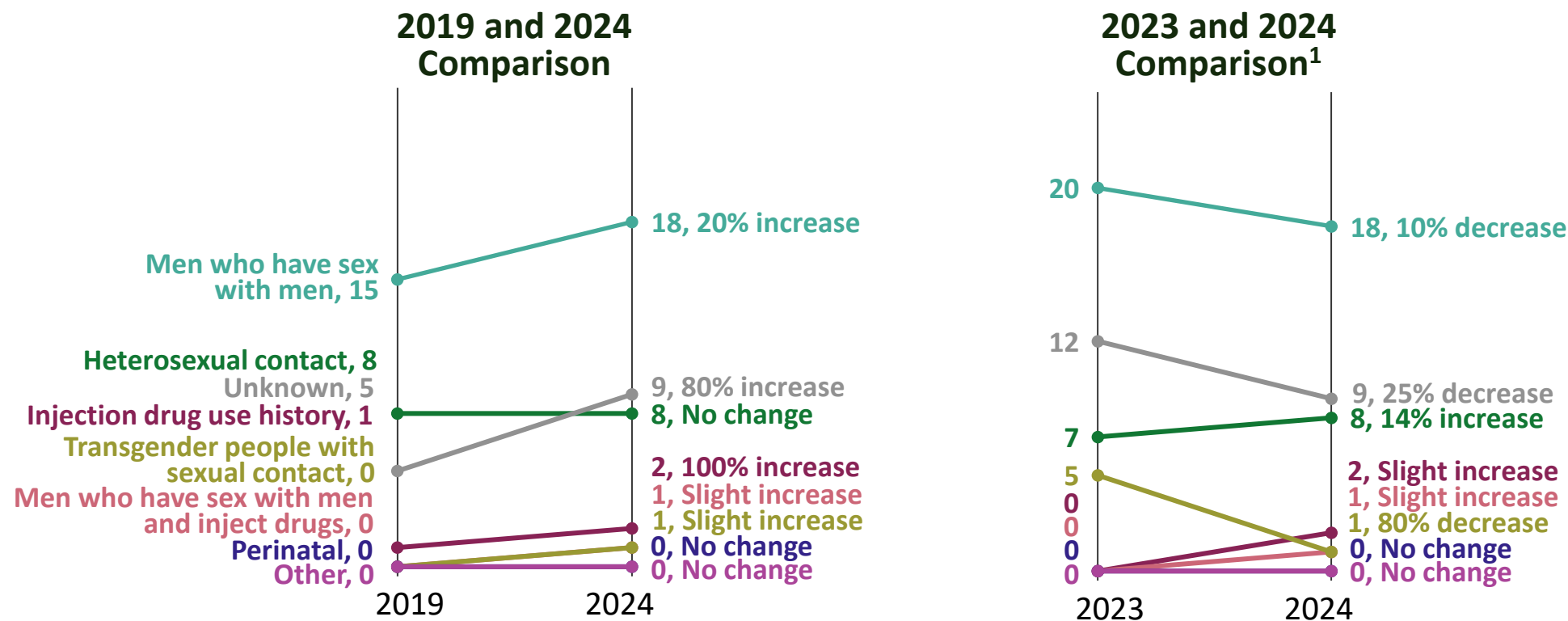
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Number of People Newly Diagnosed With HIV by Transmission Category – Staten Island, 2019-2024



Men who have sex with men predominantly experienced the highest number of new HIV diagnoses in Staten Island, representing 60% of new diagnoses among people for whom data on transmission category were available in 2024, lower than the citywide proportion of 65%. From 2019 to 2024, the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV increased among men who have sex with men and people with an unknown transmission category. The number of new HIV diagnoses in all other transmission category groups either decreased or remained relatively stable in Staten Island.

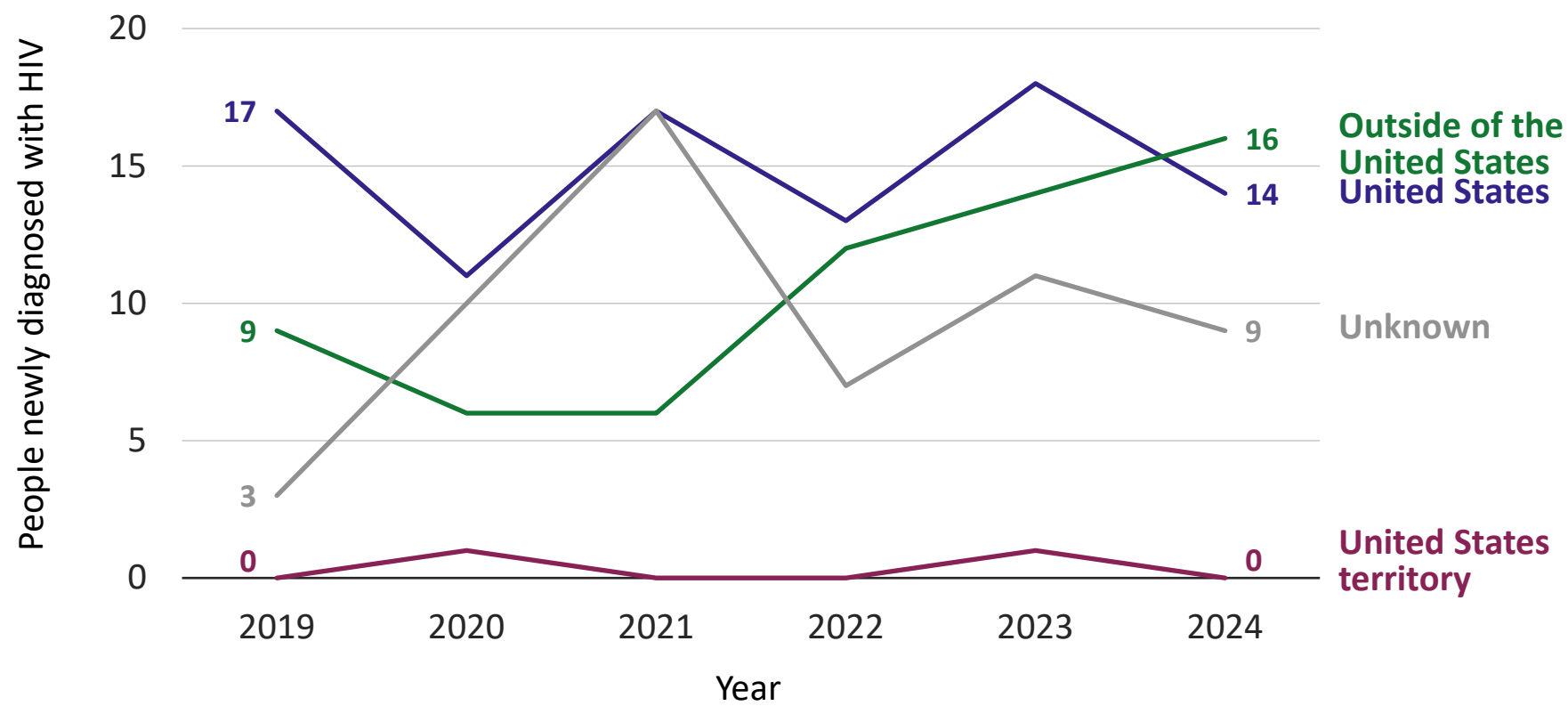
Number of People Newly Diagnosed With HIV and Percent Change by Transmission Category – Staten Island in 2019, 2023, and 2024



From 2019 to 2024, the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV increased among men who have sex with men (20%) and people with an unknown transmission category (80%). Due to the relatively large number of people with an unknown transmission category, percent change calculations for all other groups should be interpreted with caution.

¹One-year increases or decreases are not indicative of a trend and should be interpreted with caution.
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

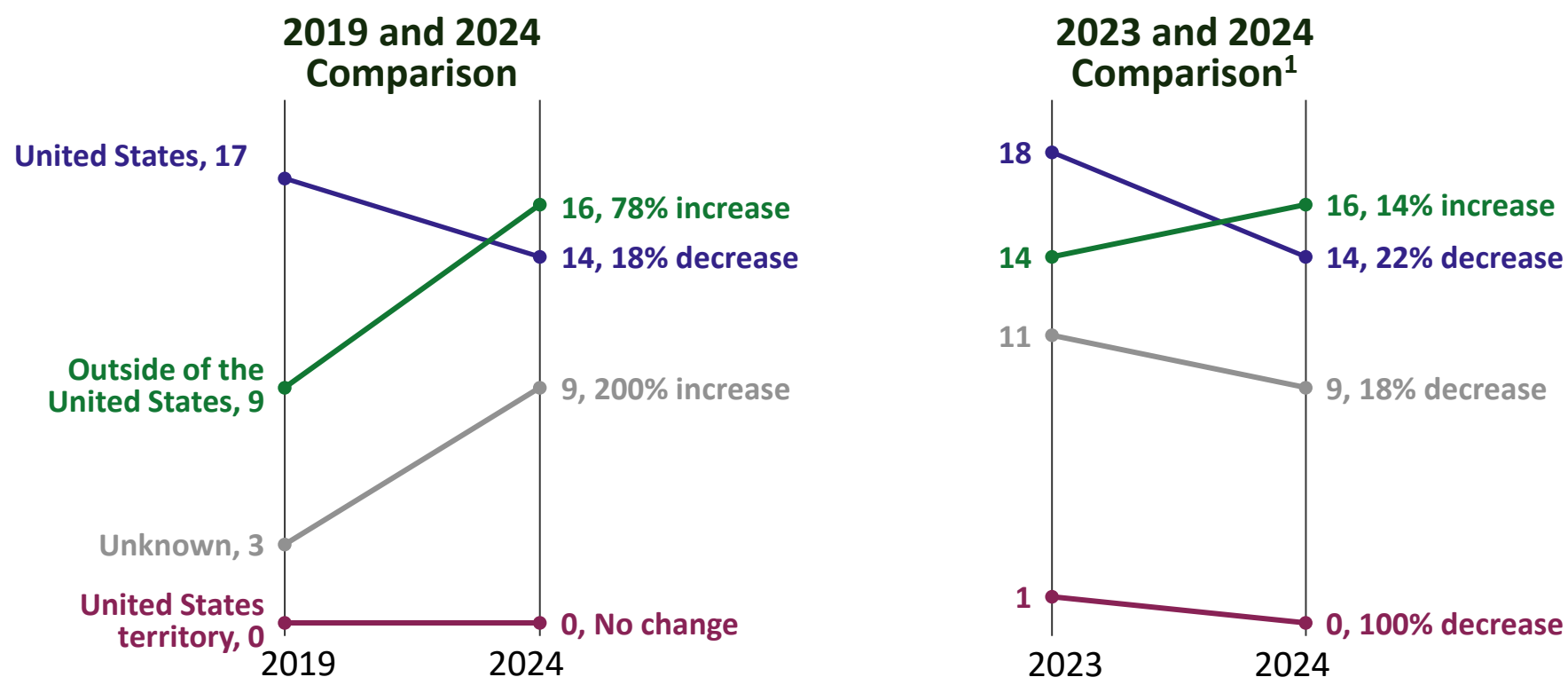
Number of People Newly Diagnosed With HIV by Place of Birth – Staten Island, 2019-2024



People born outside the United States experienced the highest number of new HIV diagnoses in Staten Island in 2024, representing 41% of new diagnoses, higher than the citywide proportion of 35%. From 2019 to 2024, the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV increased among people born outside the United States. The number of new HIV diagnoses in all other place of birth groups either decreased or remained relatively stable.

¹The number of people newly diagnosed with HIV with an unknown place of birth increased due to changes in access to medical records after the emergence of COVID-19 in New York City. As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Number of People Newly Diagnosed With HIV and Percent Change by Place of Birth – Staten Island in 2019, 2023, and 2024



From 2019 to 2024, the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV increased among people born outside the United States (78%) and people with an unknown transmission category (200%) in Staten Island. Due to the relatively large number of people with an unknown place of birth, percent change calculations for all other groups should be interpreted with caution.

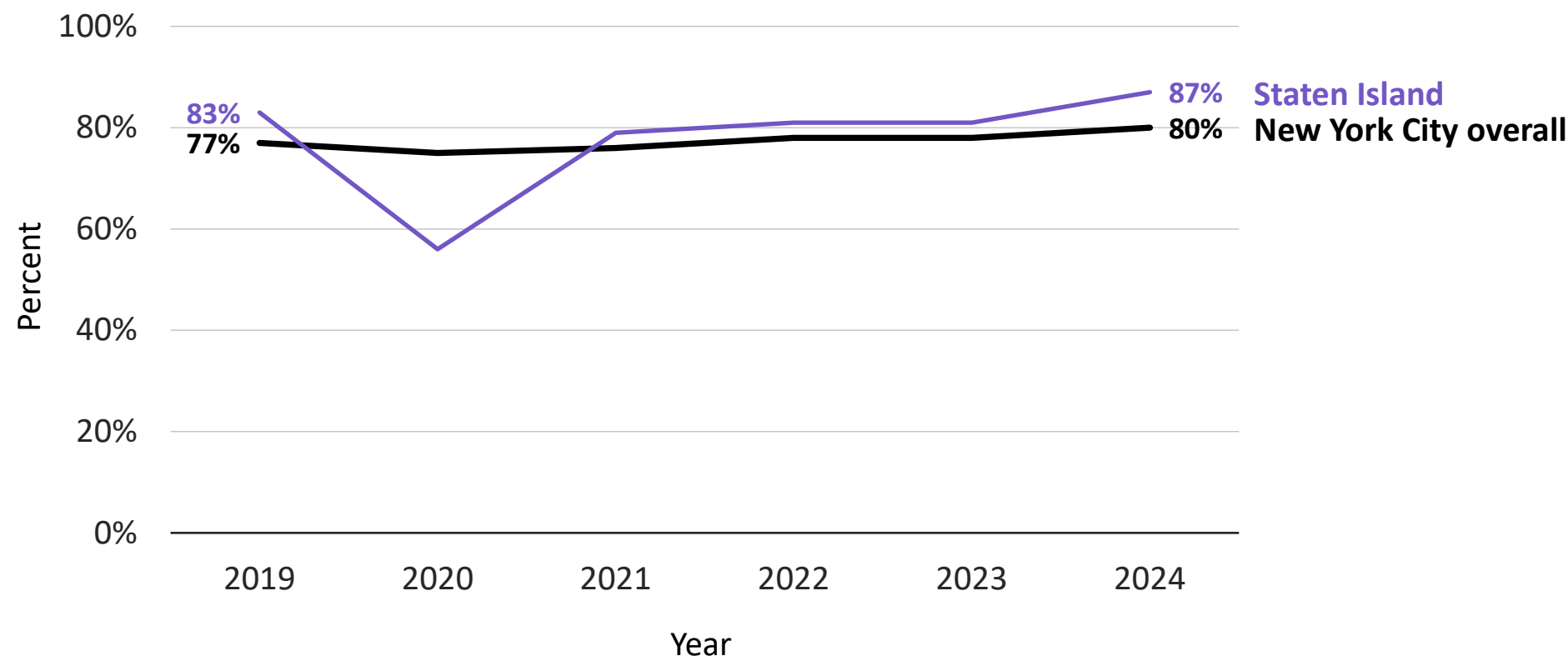
¹One-year increases or decreases are not indicative of a trend and should be interpreted with caution. As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Care Outcomes Among People Newly Diagnosed With HIV

Staten Island

Initiation of Care¹ Within 30 Days of Diagnosis

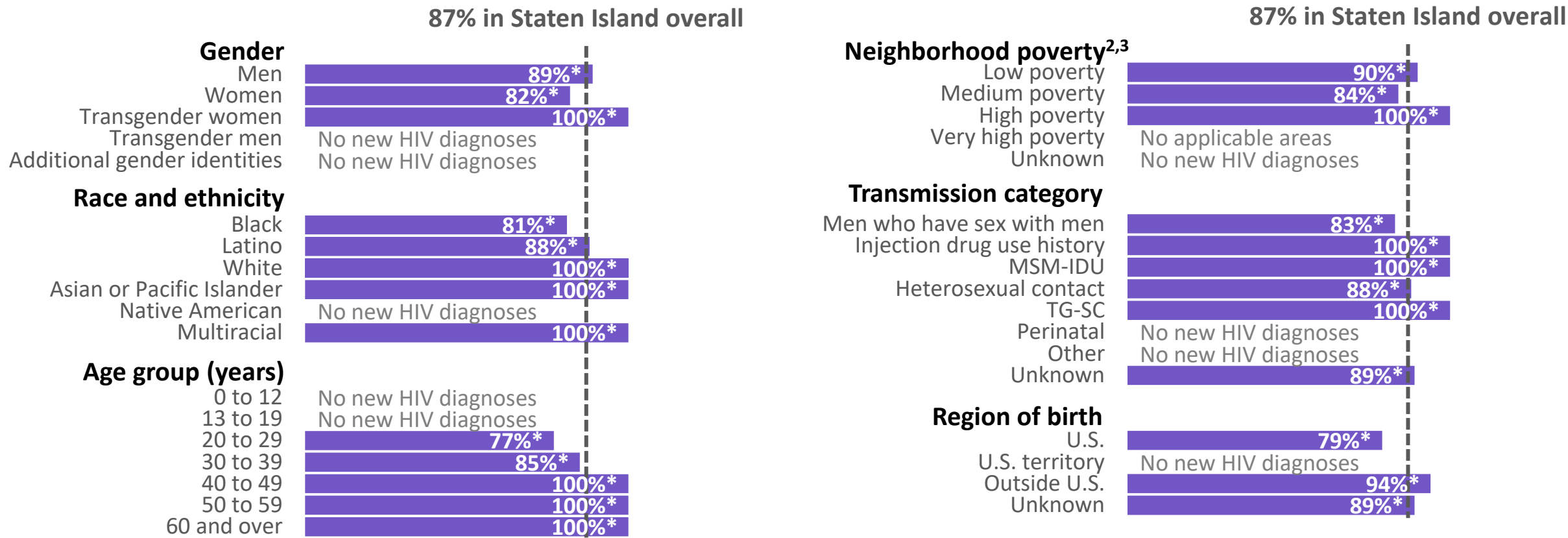
– Staten Island and New York City Overall, 2019-2024



From 2019 to 2024, initiation of care within 30 days of diagnosis fluctuated in Staten Island. New York City overall experienced a more stable proportion of people with timely initiation of care.

¹Initiation of care is defined as receiving a CD4, viral load, or genotype test after an 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, 2025.

Initiation of Care¹ Within 30 Days of Diagnosis by Demographic Group – Staten Island, 2024



Differences in initiation of care within 30 days of diagnosis exist across demographic groups in Staten Island.

*Data should be interpreted with caution because of small population size.

MSM-IDU=Men who have sex with men and inject drugs; TG-SC=Transgender people with sexual contact.

¹Initiation of care is defined as receiving a CD4, viral load, or genotype test after an HIV diagnosis. People diagnosed at death have been excluded.

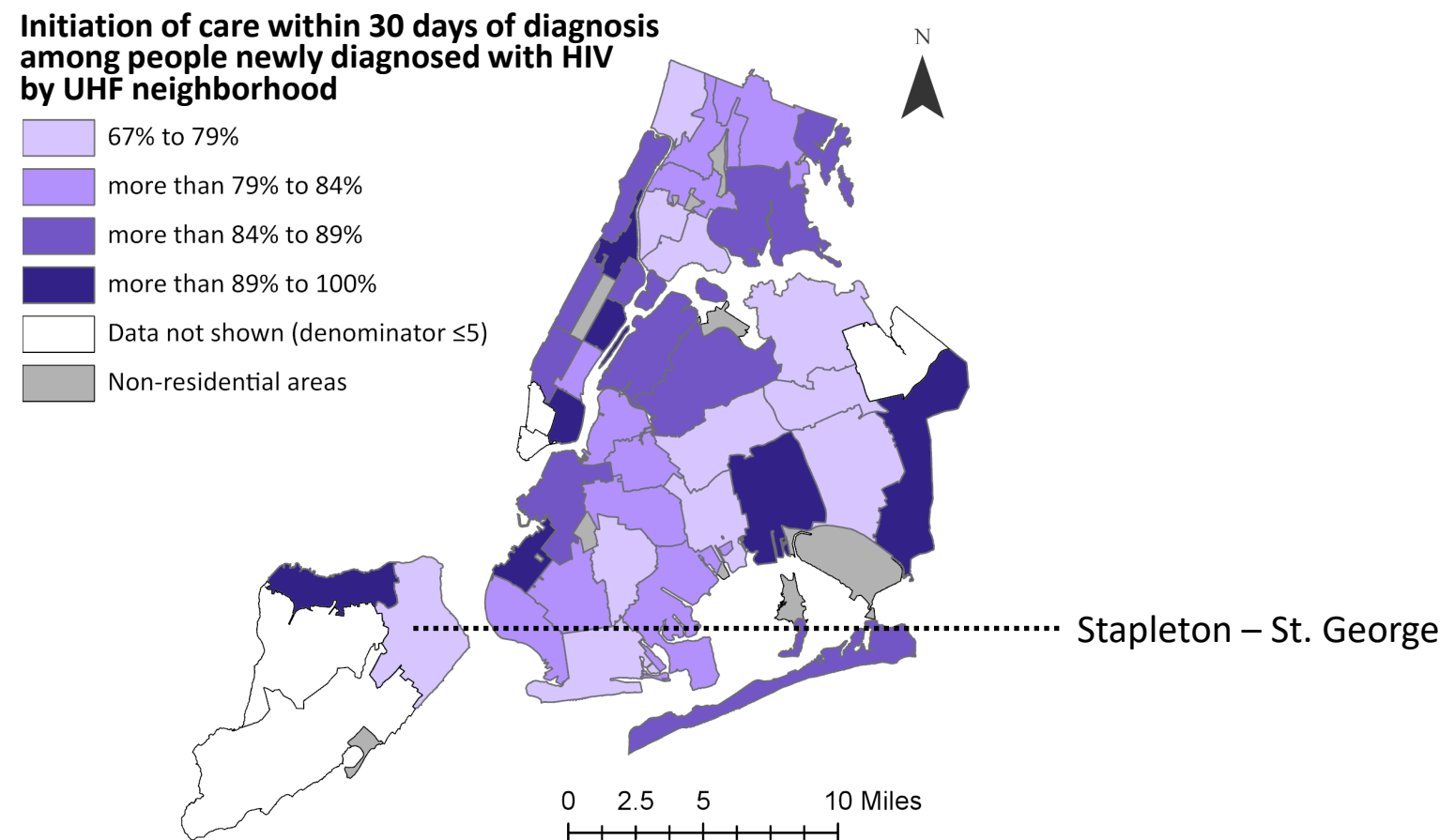
²Neighborhood poverty level is determined by the proportion of residents living below the federal poverty level (FPL) in the NYC ZIP code of residence at diagnosis.

Low poverty=<10% below FPL; Medium poverty=10 to <20% below FPL; High poverty=20 to <30% below FPL; Very high poverty>=30% below FPL.

³Staten Island does not have very-high-poverty neighborhoods.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Initiation of Care¹ Within 30 Days of Diagnosis by United Hospital Fund Neighborhood – Staten Island, 2024

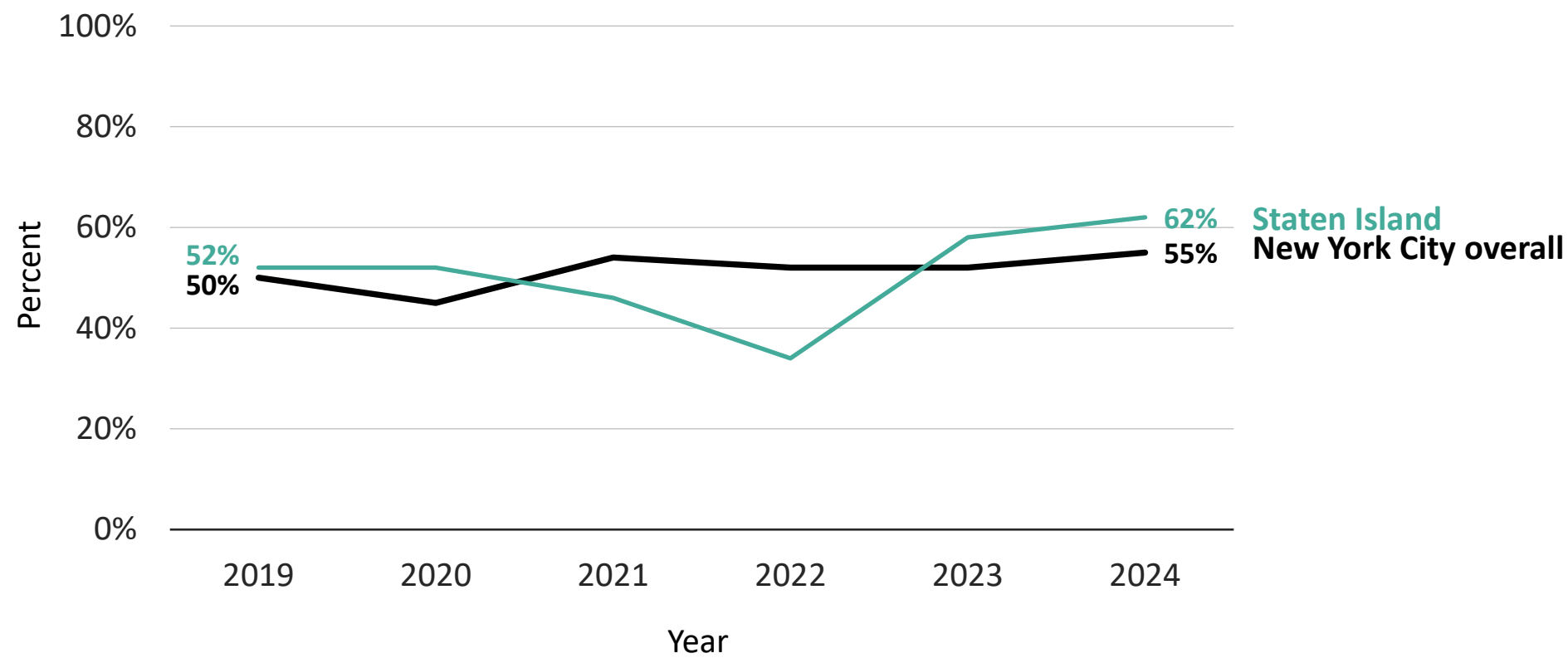


The neighborhood in Staten Island with the lowest proportion of initiation of care within 30 days of diagnosis was Stapleton – St. George (75%).

¹Initiation of care is defined as receiving a CD4, viral load, or genotype test after an 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, 2025.

Viral Suppression¹ Within Three Months of Diagnosis

– Staten Island and New York City Overall, 2019-2024



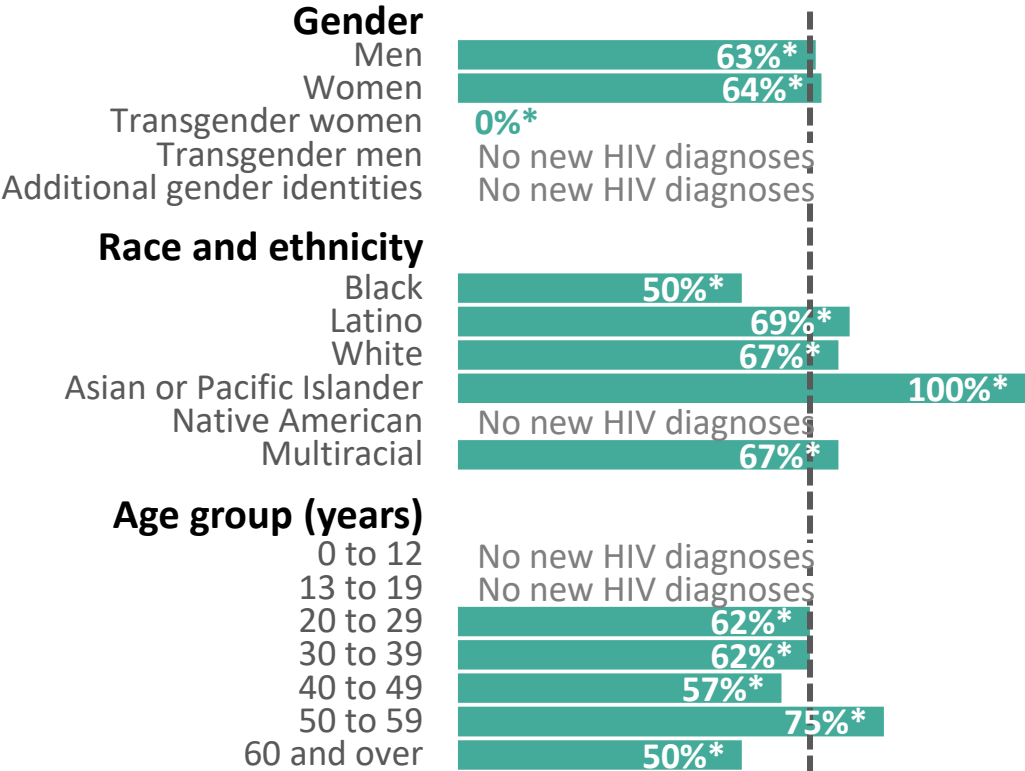
From 2019 to 2024, Viral suppression within three months of an HIV diagnosis fluctuated from year to year and increased by ten percentage points in Staten Island. New York City overall experienced a more stable proportion of people with viral suppression within three months of an HIV diagnosis.



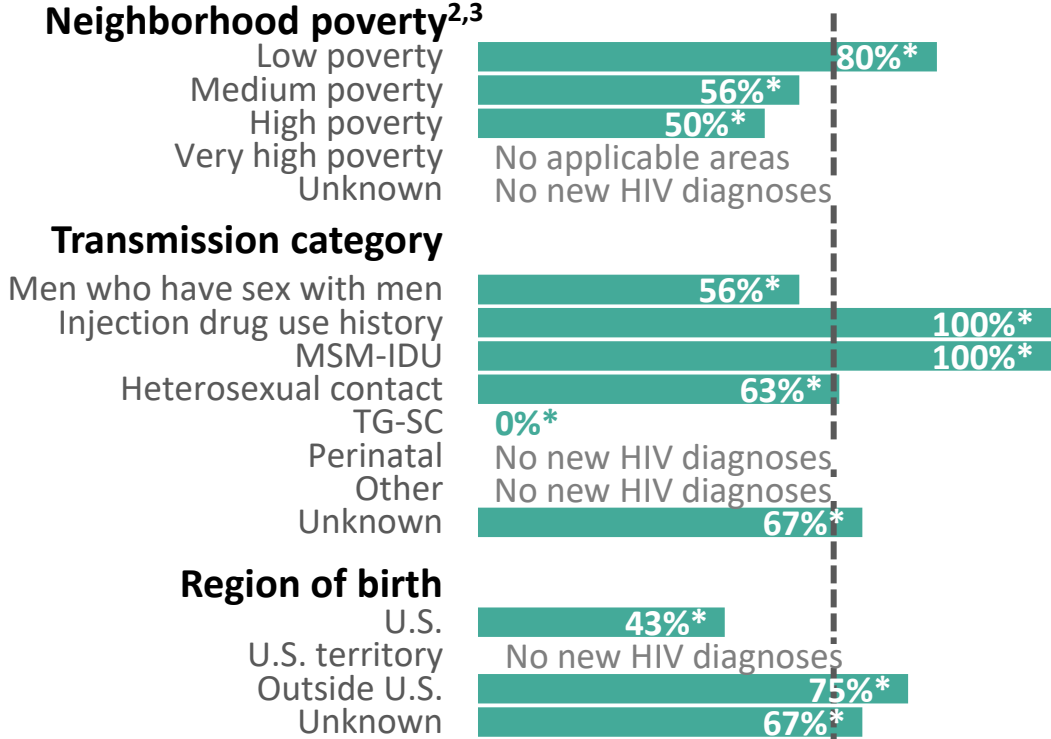
¹Viral suppression is defined as an HIV viral load in the calendar year <200 copies/mL within three months of diagnosis. People diagnosed at death have been excluded. As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Viral Suppression¹ Within Three Months of Diagnosis by Demographic Group – Staten Island, 2024

62% in Staten Island overall



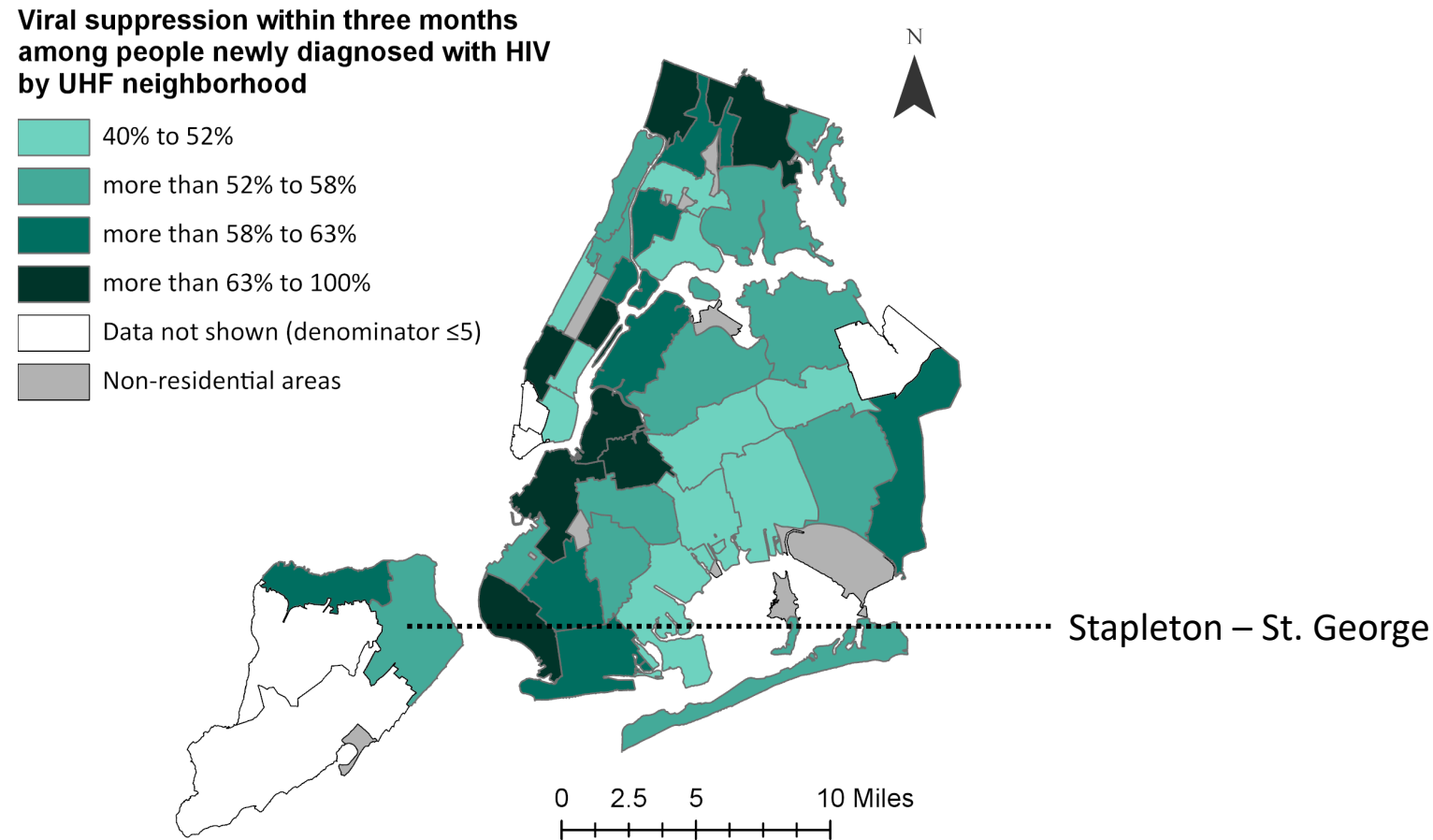
62% in Staten Island overall



Differences exist in viral suppression within three months of an HIV diagnosis across demographic groups in Staten Island.

*Data should be interpreted with caution because of small population size.
MSM-IDU=Men who have sex with men and inject drugs; TG-SC=Transgender people with sexual contact.
¹Viral suppression is defined as an HIV viral load in the calendar year <200 copies/mL within three months of diagnosis. People diagnosed at death have been excluded.
²Neighborhood poverty level is determined by the proportion of residents living below the federal poverty level (FPL) in the NYC ZIP code of residence at diagnosis. Low poverty=<10% below FPL; Medium poverty=10 to <20% below FPL; High poverty=20 to <30% below FPL; Very high poverty>=30% below FPL.
³Staten Island does not have very-high-poverty neighborhoods.
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Viral Suppression¹ Within Three Months of Diagnosis by United Hospital Fund Neighborhood – Staten Island, 2024



The neighborhood in Staten Island with the lowest proportion of people virally suppressed within three months of an HIV diagnosis was Stapleton – St. George (56%).

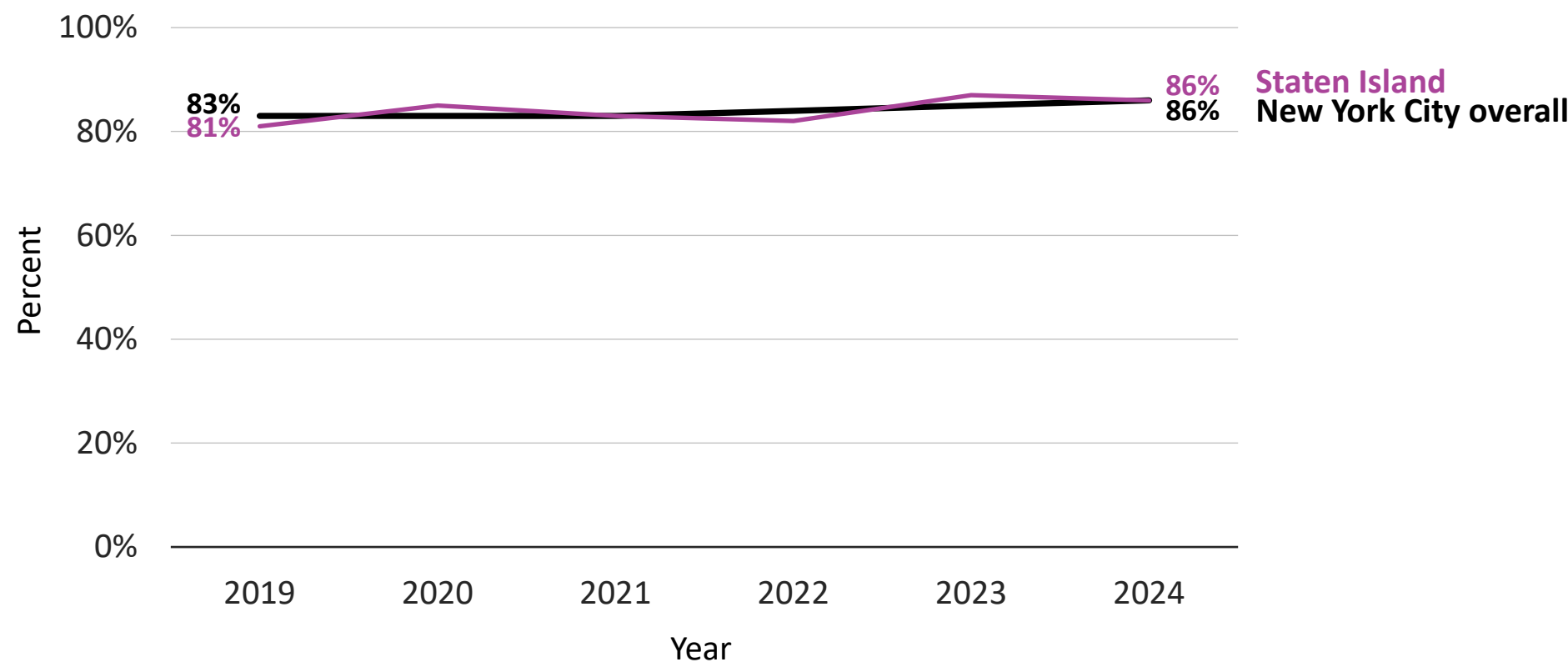
¹Viral suppression is defined as an HIV viral load in the calendar year <200 copies/mL within three months of diagnosis. People diagnosed at death have been excluded. As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Care Outcomes Among People With HIV

Staten Island

Viral Suppression¹ Among People With Diagnosed HIV²

– Staten Island and New York City Overall, 2019-2024

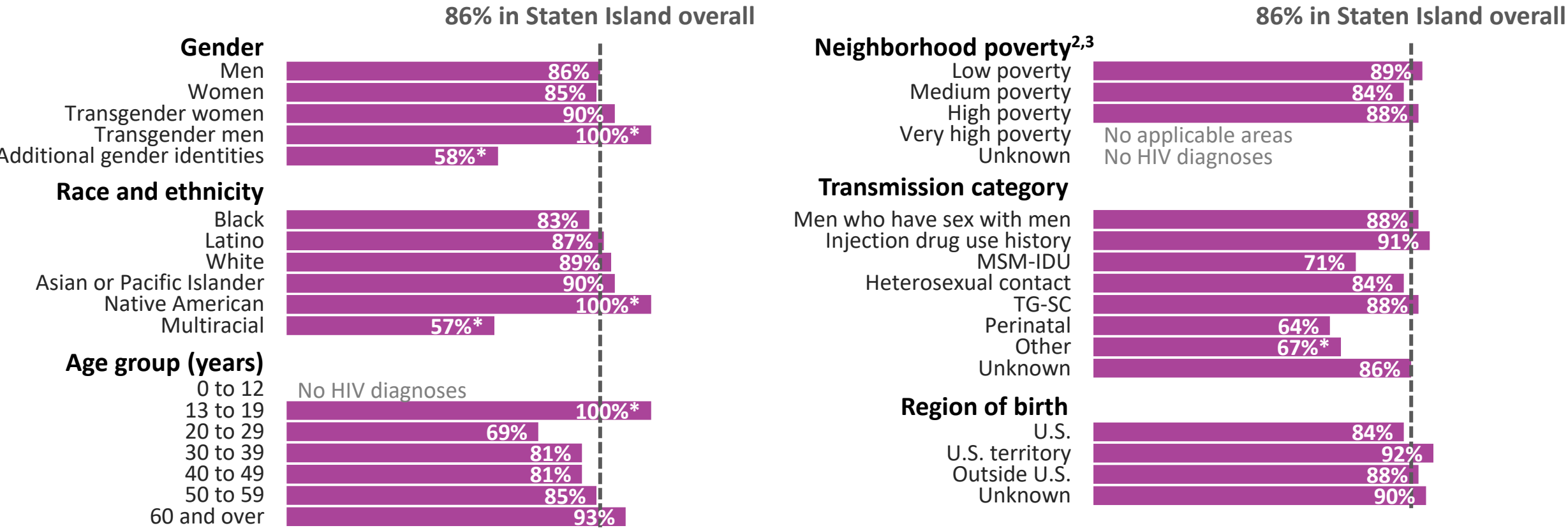


From 2019 to 2024, viral suppression among people with diagnosed HIV increased by five percentage points in Staten Island and was approximately equal to New York City overall.



¹Viral suppression is defined as the last HIV viral load in the calendar year <200 copies/mL.
²People with diagnosed HIV and viral suppression were calculated using the statistical weighting method. For more details and references, see Technical Notes.
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Viral Suppression¹ Among People With Diagnosed HIV² by Demographic Group – Staten Island, 2024



Differences exist in viral suppression across demographic groups in Staten Island.

MSM-IDU=Men who have sex with men and inject drugs; TG-SC=Transgender people with sexual contact.

¹Viral suppression is defined as the last HIV viral load in the calendar year <200 copies/mL. People diagnosed at death have been excluded.

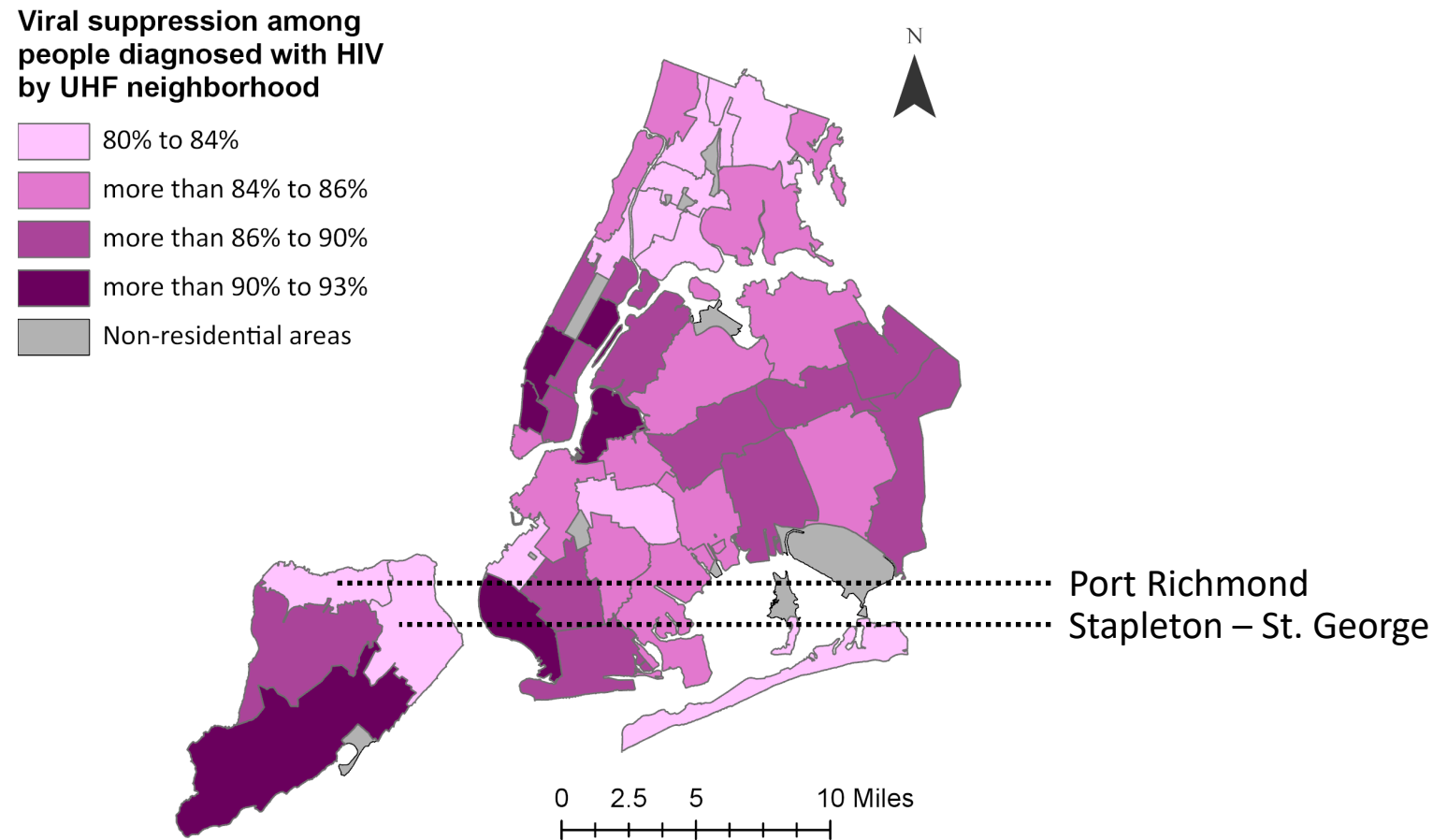
²People with diagnosed HIV and viral suppression were calculated using the statistical weighting method. For more details and references, see Technical Notes.

³Neighborhood poverty level is determined by the proportion of residents living below the federal poverty level (FPL) in the NYC ZIP code of residence at diagnosis. Low poverty=<10% below FPL; Medium poverty=10 to <20% below FPL; High poverty=20 to <30% below FPL; Very high poverty>=30% below FPL.

⁴Staten Island does not have very-high-poverty neighborhoods.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Viral Suppression¹ Among People With Diagnosed HIV² by United Hospital Fund Neighborhood – Staten Island, 2024

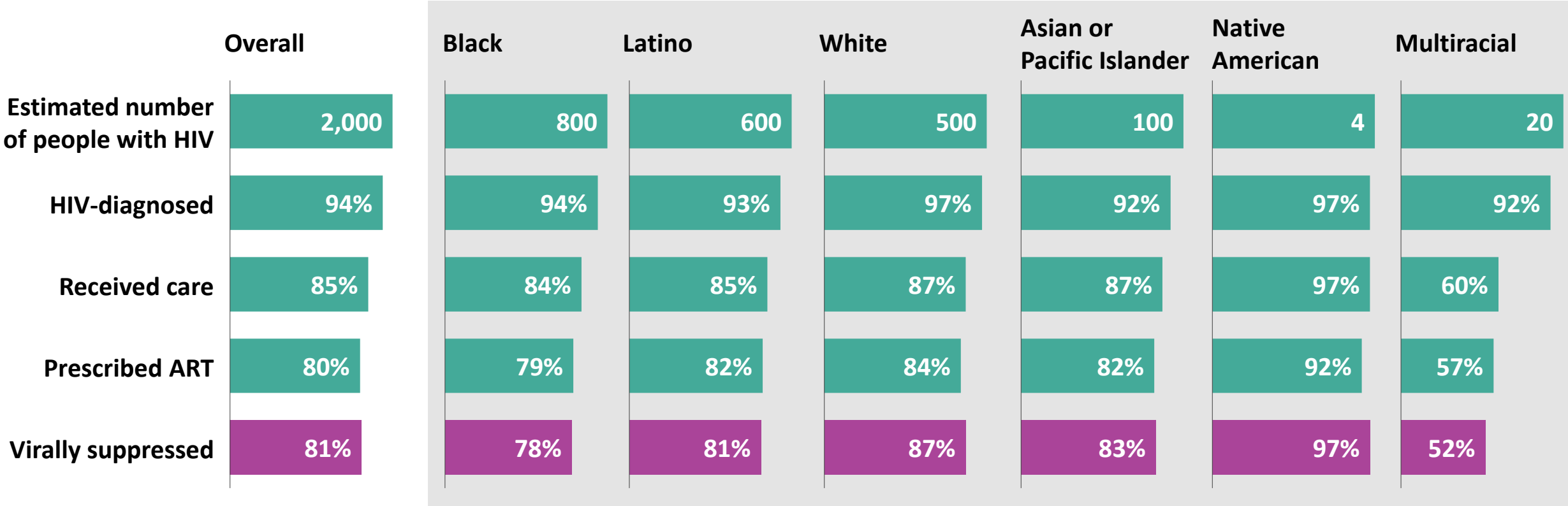


The neighborhoods in Staten Island with the lowest proportions of viral suppression among people with diagnosed HIV were Port Richmond (83%) and Stapleton – St. George (84%).

¹Viral suppression is defined as the last HIV viral load in the calendar year <200 copies/mL.
²People with diagnosed HIV and viral suppression were calculated using the statistical weighting method. For more details and references, see Technical Notes.
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Proportion of People With HIV in Stages of the HIV Care Continuum^{1,2}

Overall and by Race and Ethnicity³ – Staten Island, 2024



Of approximately 2,000 people with HIV in Staten Island in 2024, 81% had a suppressed viral load, the same as the citywide proportion. There were differences in the HIV care continuum by race and ethnicity in 2024.

¹The HIV care continuum is a series of key stages for people with HIV. The denominator for each displayed proportion is the estimated number of people with HIV within a given group.

²Proportions in the care continuum may not align between stages due to the use of multiple data sources in calculations (e.g., proportion prescribed ART may be lower than the proportion virally suppressed)

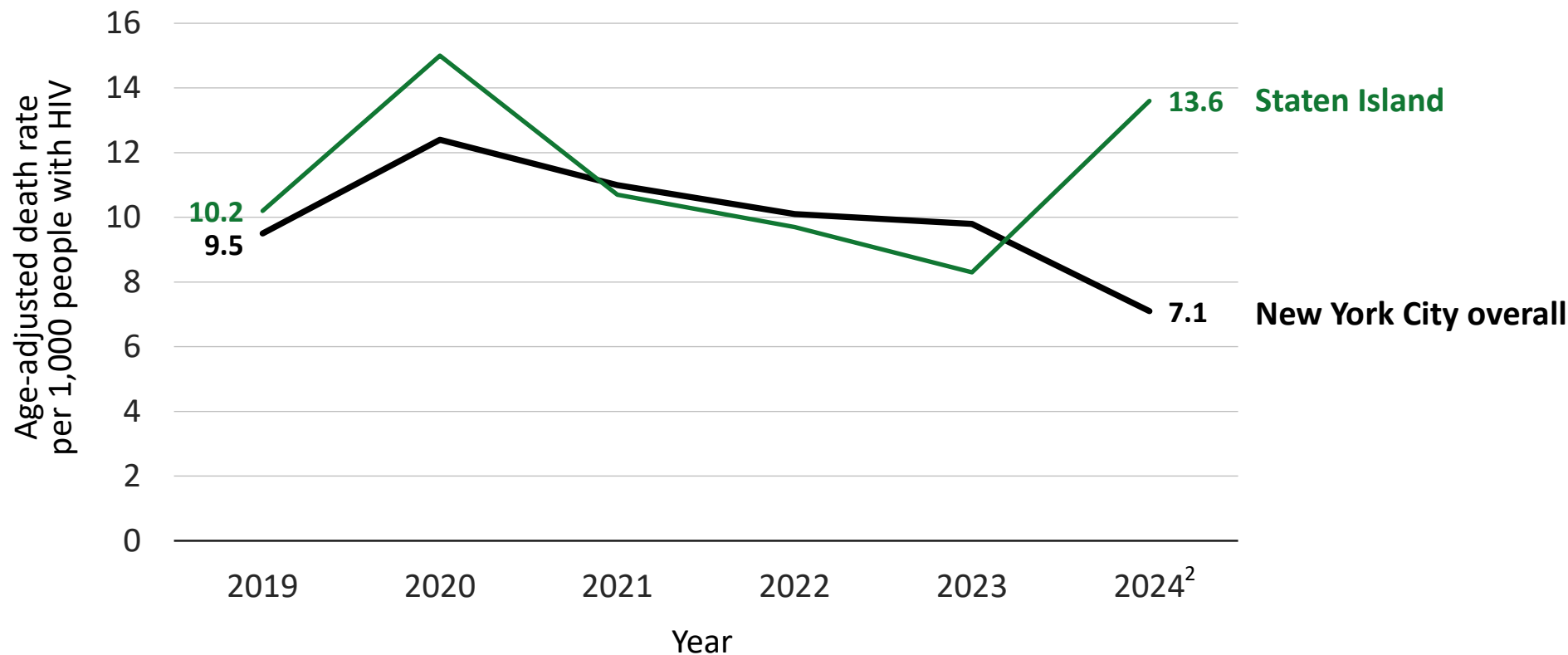
³The estimated number of people with HIV by race and ethnicity may not sum to the overall value due to rounding and the use of specific estimated proportions of people with HIV who have been diagnosed within each race and ethnicity group.

For definitions of the stages of the continuum of care, see Technical Notes.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Age-Adjusted¹ Death Rate per 1,000 People With HIV

– Staten Island and New York City Overall, 2019-2024

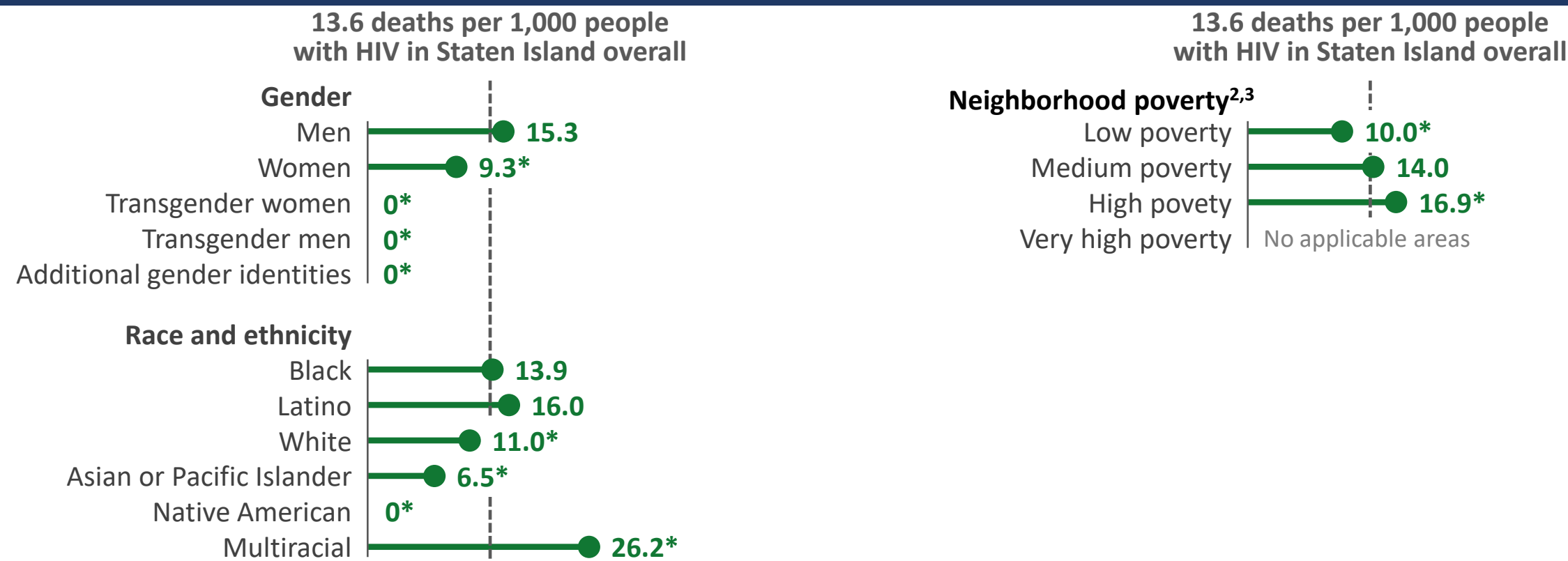


The age-adjusted death rate increased from 2023 to 2024 and is now higher than the rate in 2019.
The age-adjusted death rate in Staten Island varied more than the overall rate in New York City.



¹Age-adjusted to the standard 2000 U.S. population. People newly diagnosed with HIV at death were excluded from the numerator.
²Death data for 2024 are incomplete.
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Age-Adjusted¹ Death Rate per 1,000 People With HIV by Demographic Group – Staten Island , 2024



Differences exist in the age-adjusted death rate across demographic groups in Staten Island.

*Data should be interpreted with caution because of small population size.

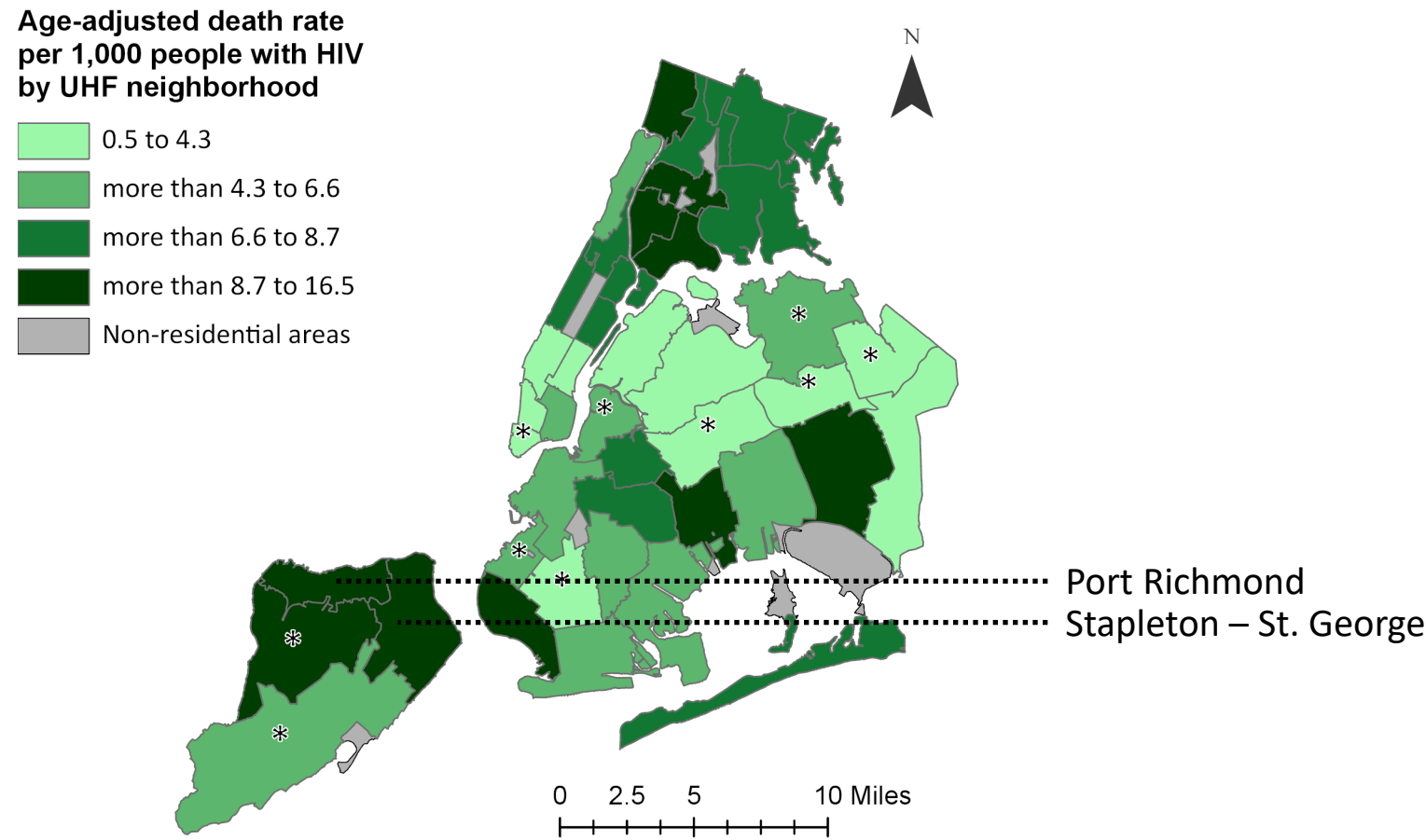
¹Age-adjusted to the standard 2000 U.S. population. People newly diagnosed with HIV at death were excluded from the numerator.

²Neighborhood poverty level is determined by the proportion of residents living below the federal poverty level (FPL) in the NYC ZIP code of residence at diagnosis. Low poverty=<10% below FPL; Medium poverty=10 to <20% below FPL; High poverty=20 to <30% below FPL; Very high poverty>=30% below FPL.

³Staten Island does not have very-high-poverty neighborhoods.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

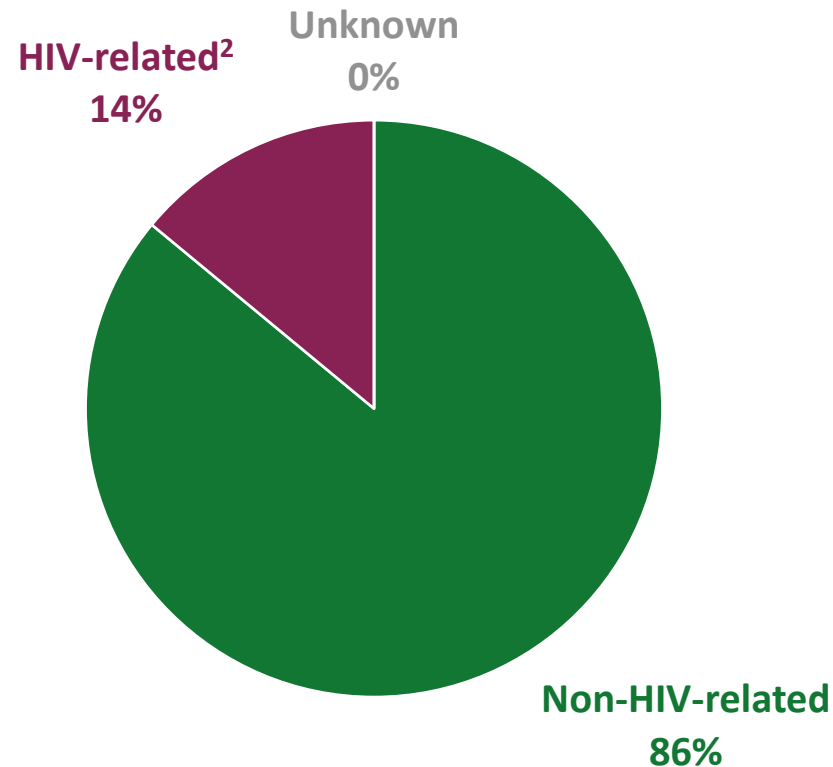
Age-Adjusted¹ Death Rate per 1,000 People With HIV by United Hospital Fund Neighborhood – Staten Island, 2024



The neighborhoods in Staten Island with the highest age-adjusted death rates were Stapleton – St. George (16.5 per 1,000) and Port Richmond (14.7 per 1,000).

*Data should be interpreted with caution because of small population size.
¹Age-adjusted to the standard 2000 U.S. population. People newly diagnosed with HIV at death were excluded from the numerator.
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2025.

Proportion of Deaths Among People With HIV by Cause of Death – Staten Island, 2023¹



In 2023, 86% of deaths among people with HIV in Staten Island were due to non-HIV-related causes. Among these, the top causes were cardiovascular disease (27%), accidents (22%), and non-HIV-related cancers (19%).

Appendix: How to Find Our Data

The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (NYC Health Department) issues the various publications related to our HIV surveillance data, including:



- **Annual HIV surveillance reports, surveillance slide sets, and statistics tables**, *available at:* <https://www.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/hiv-aids-surveillance-and-epidemiology-reports.page>
- **HIV Care Status Reports**, *available at:* <https://www.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/health-topics/aids-hiv-care-status-reports-system.page>
- **HIV Care Continuum Dashboards**, *available at:* <https://www.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/health-topics/care-continuum-dashboard.page>

For HIV surveillance data requests, email HIVReport@health.nyc.gov. Please allow a minimum of two weeks for requests to be completed.

Appendix: Technical Notes

- **Inclusion criteria:** NYC HIV surveillance data include all people who are diagnosed with HIV by a provider located in NYC, regardless of their place of residence. NYC HIV surveillance investigates all people who were previously unknown to the NYC HIV Surveillance Registry. People who have an indication of previous HIV diagnosis, through health record review, interview, or federal duplication efforts (e.g., Routine Interstate Duplicate Review [RIDR]), are not included under people newly diagnosed with HIV in this report.
- **HIV Incidence:** HIV incidence is the number of people who acquired HIV in a population in a given period (such as a calendar year) as estimated based on a CD4 depletion model.¹ This differs from HIV diagnoses, which is the number of people who were newly diagnosed with HIV in a population in a given period (such as a calendar year), regardless of when they may actually have acquired HIV, which may have been many years prior to their diagnosis.
- **Gender Identity:** NYC HIV surveillance has routinely collected information on gender identity since 2005 for newly reported cases. This report displays the following gender categories: men, women, transgender women, transgender men, and additional gender identities. In this report, people whose current gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth are considered transgender people, and people who reported a nonbinary, genderqueer, gender nonconforming or any gender identity not previously listed are grouped under additional gender identities. Gender identities listed here are included without any intended hierarchy or prioritization – and are based on limited data reported to HIV surveillance. Classifying gender in surveillance requires accurate collection of sex assigned at birth and gender identity. Sex assigned at birth and gender information are collected from people’s self-reports, their health care providers, or medical chart reviews. This information may or may not be complete or reflect self-identification. Reported numbers in this report among transgender people and people with additional gender identities are likely to be underestimates.
- **Race and Ethnicity:** NYC HIV surveillance collects data on race and ethnicity from multiple sources, including medical charts, provider reporting, vital statistics records, and patient interviews. Black, white, Asian or Pacific Islander, Native American, and multiracial race categories exclude Latino ethnicity. People with the ethnicity Latino are grouped in the Latino race and ethnicity category, regardless of their race classification. People not identified as Latino who identify with more than one race are classified under multiracial.
- **Area-Based Poverty:** 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. In this report, for HIV and AIDS diagnoses, ZIP code of residence at diagnosis; for people with HIV and deaths, ZIP code of residence on most recent record available. This measure is not available for people missing a ZIP code or living outside NYC. Income data used in this report are from the five-year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates centered on the year of the numerator data (for example, 2019 to 2023 ACS five-year estimate for 2021 data); if the preferred five-year file was not available, the most recent five-year ACS file was used. Cut points for area-based poverty categories in NYC were defined by a NYC Health Department work group.²

Appendix: Technical Notes

- **Transmission Category:** NYC HIV surveillance collects data on behaviors possibly related to HIV transmission that occurred any time prior to diagnosis. Transmission categories include men who have sex with men, injection drug use, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, heterosexual contact, transgender people with sexual contact, perinatal transmission, and other. Men who have sex with men includes men with reported sexual contact with another man, and men with a history of a rectal sexually transmitted infection or proctitis and no other definitive transmission category. Injection drug use includes people with a history of taking nonprescribed drugs by injection, intravenously, intramuscularly or subcutaneously, excluding men reporting a history of sex with men. Men who have sex with men and inject drugs includes people meeting the definition of both the men who have sex with men and injection drug use categories as described above. Heterosexual contact includes people who had heterosexual sex with a person they know to have HIV, a person they know to have injected drugs, or a person they know to have received blood products. For women only, it also includes history of sex work, multiple sex partners, sexually transmitted infection, crack or cocaine use, sex with a bisexual man, probable heterosexual transmission as noted in a medical chart, or sex with a man and no injection drug use history. Transgender people with sexual contact includes people identified as transgender at any time who have reported sexual contact and no injection drug use history. Transgender people with injection drug use history are categorized under injection drug use history. Perinatal includes people who were exposed to HIV during gestation, birth or postpartum through breastfeeding to a parent with HIV. Other includes people who received treatment for hemophilia, people who received a transfusion or transplant, people with other health care-associated transmission, and children with non-perinatal transmission. Unknown includes people for whom data are not available to classify them in one of the transmission categories described above.
- **Death Data:** NYC HIV surveillance collects data on deaths among people with HIV occurring in NYC through matches with the NYC Vital Statistics registry, medical chart reviews, and provider reports, including on autopsies of people with HIV by the NYC Office of Chief Medical Examiner. Data on deaths occurring outside NYC are from matches with the U.S. Social Security Administration's Death Master File and CDC's National Death Index. At the time of publication of this report, death data for the reporting period are incomplete. They include preliminary NYC death data, National Death Index data, and partial Death Master File data.
- **Cause of Death:** In this report, cause of death is a person's underlying cause of death. For deaths occurring between 1984 and 1986, ICD-9 code 279.1 was used to denote AIDS-related deaths. For deaths occurring between 1987 and 1998, ICD-9 codes 042-044 were used to denote HIV- or AIDS-related deaths. For deaths occurring between 1999 and the most recent year, ICD-10 codes B20-B24 were used to denote HIV/AIDS-related deaths. For technical notes on cause of death by the NYC Health Department's Bureau of Vital Statistics, see nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/vs/2022sum.pdf. HIV infection and its management may contribute to causes of death classified as non-HIV-related, such as cardiovascular disease and certain cancers.^{1,2}

Appendix: Technical Notes on the HIV Care Continuum

NYC HIV Care Continuum: The care continuum is a common model used to quantify the progress of people with HIV through the stages of HIV care, with the ultimate goal being viral suppression. The stages of the care continuum are defined as follows:

- **People with HIV** is the estimated number of people diagnosed and undiagnosed with HIV. This estimate is calculated as the number of people diagnosed with HIV divided by the estimated proportion of people with HIV who are diagnosed, based on a CD4 depletion model.¹ All proportions in the Continuum use this number as the denominator.
- **HIV-Diagnosed** is calculated as the number of people with HIV retained in care plus the estimated number of people with HIV who were out of care, based on a statistical weighting method. This estimated number aims to account for migration out of NYC and therefore is different from the total number of people diagnosed and reported with HIV in NYC as seen in Figure 1 and Table 1 of the HIV surveillance annual report.²
- **Received care** is defined as people with HIV with one or more viral load or CD4 laboratory result reported in the calendar year to NYC HIV surveillance.³
- **Prescribed ART** is calculated as the number of people with HIV who received care multiplied by the estimated proportion of people with HIV prescribed ART in the previous 12 months, based on the proportion of NYC MMP participants whose medical record included documentation of ART prescription.⁴
- **Virally suppressed** is calculated as people with HIV in care with a most recent viral load measurement in the calendar year of less than 200 copies per milliliter, plus the estimated number of out-of-care people with HIV in the calendar year with a viral load of less than 200 copies per milliliter, based on a statistical weighting method.²

Appendix: Reporting HIV and AIDS Diagnoses for Health Care Providers

New York State (NYS) law requires health care providers to report HIV and AIDS diagnoses.

NYS [Public Health Law](#)¹ requires providers to report within seven days of diagnosis or receipt of laboratory results:

- New HIV diagnoses
- New AIDS diagnoses (if the patient has fewer than 200 CD4 cells per μ L or an AIDS-related opportunistic infection)
- Previously diagnosed HIV or AIDS (if seeing the patient for the first time)

Providers must report within 24 hours of diagnosis:

- Acute HIV infections

Submit reports using the NYS Medical Provider HIV/AIDS and Partner/Contact Report Form (DOH-4189) by:

- Submitting the form electronically through the NYS Health Commerce System's Provider Portal at commerce.health.state.ny.us. For assistance with the portal, see the provider reporting guide at [Provider Reporting Guide](#) or call the NYS Department of Health at 518-474-4284.
- Obtaining paper forms from the NYC Health Department and arranging for the pickup of completed paper forms by calling 212-442-3388. You may also fax the completed form to the NYC Health Department at 347-396-8816. To protect patient confidentiality, completed forms must not be mailed to the NYC Health Department.



For more information and resources on reporting HIV and AIDS diagnoses, scan the QR code or visit: nyc.gov/health/hivproviderreporting

Providers should notify their patients newly diagnosed with HIV that they may be contacted by NYC Health Department's Assess.Connect.Engage. (ACE) Team who can assist them and their partners to:

- Assess health care and supportive service needs
- Connect patients who did not receive their HIV test results or missed their first medical appointment to HIV care
- Engage patient's partners in HIV testing, prevention, treatment, and supportive services, as needed

To contact the ACE Team, call 347-396-7601 Monday to Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. or email ACE@health.nyc.gov.

Appendix: Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by the HIV Epidemiology Program in the NYC Health Department's Bureau of Hepatitis, HIV, and Sexually Transmitted Infections. We would like to acknowledge staff in the HIV Epidemiology Program's Surveillance Unit, ACE Team, Core HIV Surveillance Special Projects, and Data Support Unit, whose work is the foundation of this report.

The HIV Epidemiology Program's work depends on the participation of NYC providers, New Yorkers with HIV, community members and multiple other contributors. To them we are immensely indebted. Thank you.