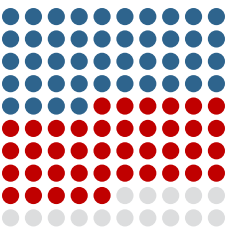


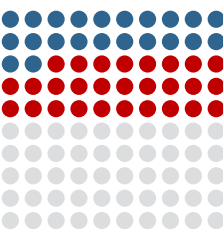
New York City HIV surveillance data are used to plan and implement HIV prevention, testing, and treatment initiatives to improve the health of New Yorkers. In 2024, the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV (1,791) increased by 5.4% from 2023. Data showing increases and inequities in new diagnoses and estimated incidence underscore the need for a sustained and even accelerated HIV public health response.

1,791 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in NYC in 2024 — an increase of **5.4%** from 2023.

Proportion of people newly diagnosed with HIV in NYC by race and ethnicity



Proportion of NYC population by race and ethnicity



85% of people newly diagnosed with HIV were **Black** or **Latino**,¹ yet these groups accounted for only **50% of NYC's population**.

Among people newly diagnosed with HIV:

75% were men

20% were women

4% were transgender women

< 1% were transgender men

< 1% had additional gender identities²

66% were **ages 20 to 39** years

0 to 12

< 1%

13 to 19

3%

20 to 29

34%

30 to 39

32%

40 to 49

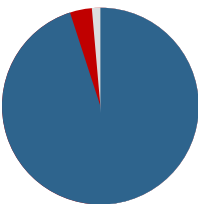
16%

50 to 59

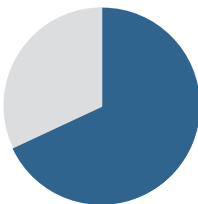
9%

60+

7%



96% likely acquired HIV through **sexual contact** and **3%** reported an **injection drug use history**^{3,4}



65% were **men who have sex with men**^{3,4}

An estimated **91,300** people with HIV were living in NYC in 2024.

Out of every 100 people with HIV in NYC:

94 were diagnosed

87 received HIV medical care

83 were prescribed HIV treatment medicines

81 were virally suppressed

Viral suppression⁵ among people with HIV differed by race and ethnicity.¹

Black **77%**

Latino **81%**

White **89%**

Asian or Pacific Islander **83%**

Native American **76%**

Multiracial **74%**

Information and resources on HIV prevention, testing, and treatment are available in NYC.

Prevention

In addition to condoms and other barrier methods, there are safe and effective medicines anyone can take to prevent HIV.

- PrEP (pre-exposure prophylaxis) prevents HIV in advance.
- PEP (post-exposure prophylaxis) is emergency medicine that can prevent a new HIV infection if taken soon after an exposure.

Testing

You can find low- or no-cost HIV testing near you by:

- Visiting an NYC Sexual Health Clinic, where anyone 12 years or older can get a confidential, anonymous test: nyc.gov/sexualhealthclinics
- Searching the NYC Health Map: nyc.gov/health/map
- Texting “TESTNYC” to 55676
- Calling **311**
- For assistance with partner notification, call **311**.

Treatment

Medicines to treat HIV are safe and more effective than ever.

- Undetectable = Untransmittable (U=U): People with HIV who are on treatment and maintain an undetectable viral load cannot transmit HIV through sex.

Note: Data reported to the NYC Health Department as of March 31, 2025. For information about data and definitions, and to read the full HIV Surveillance Annual Report, 2024, visit nyc.gov/hivreports.

¹Race categories exclude Latino ethnicity; people with the ethnicity Latino are grouped in the Latino category regardless of their race classification. ²Additional gender identities include nonbinary, genderqueer, gender-nonconforming, and any gender identity not previously listed. Gender identities are based on limited reported HIV surveillance data and are listed without any intended hierarchy or prioritization. ³Percentages exclude people with unknown transmission information (n = 582). ⁴Men who have sex with men excludes men who have sex with men and have an injection drug use history. ⁵People who had an undetectable viral load (a viral load of less than 200 copies per milliliter) on their last test in 2024 were considered virally suppressed.



For more information and resources on HIV in NYC, scan the QR code or visit nyc.gov/health/hiv.
For more information and resources on STIs, visit nyc.gov/sti.