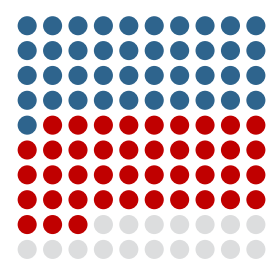


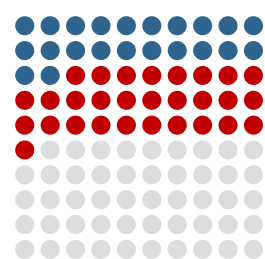
New York City surveillance data are used to plan and implement HIV prevention, testing, care, and treatment initiatives to increase the health of New Yorkers. Data from 2023 show that some communities continue to be disproportionately affected by HIV, and ongoing systemic injustices continue to limit access to care and resources and prevent people from leading full, healthy lives.

1,686 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in NYC in 2023 — an increase of **7.6%** from 2022.

Proportion of people newly diagnosed with HIV



Proportion of NYC population



83% of people newly diagnosed with HIV were Black or Latino,¹ yet these groups accounted for only 51% of NYC's population.

Among people newly diagnosed with HIV:

79% were men

18% were women

3% were transgender women

Less than **1%** were transgender men

68% were ages **20 to 39** years

0 to 12 No new HIV diagnoses

13 to 19 **2%**

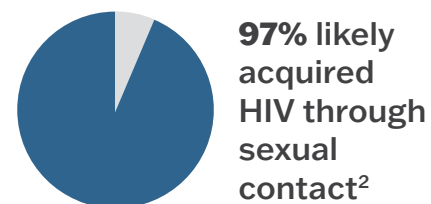
20 to 29 34%

30 to 39 34%

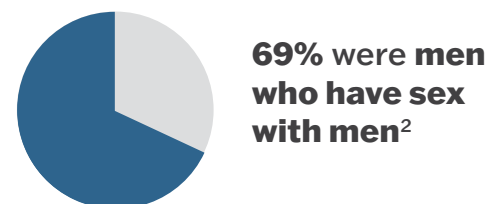
40 to 49 **16%**

50 to 59 **9%**

60+ **6%**



97% likely acquired HIV through sexual contact²



69% were men who have sex with men²

An estimated **88,700** people with HIV were living in NYC in 2023.

Out of every 100 people with HIV in NYC:

95 were diagnosed

88 received HIV medical care

82 were prescribed HIV treatment medicines

80 were virally suppressed

Viral suppression³ among people with HIV differed by race or ethnicity.¹

Black 77%

Latino 81%

White 88%

Asian or Pacific Islander 83%

Native American 79%

Multiracial 72%

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

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/health/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 for at least six months cannot transmit HIV through sex.

Prevention

In addition to condoms and other barrier methods, there are safe and effective medicines 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.

Note: Data reported to the NYC Health Department as of March 31, 2024. For information about data and definitions, and to read the full 2023 report, visit nyc.gov/health and search for **hiv in nyc**.

¹Race categories exclude Latino ethnicity; people with the ethnicity Latino are grouped in the Latino category regardless of their race classification. ²Percentages exclude people with unknown transmission information (n = 487).

³People who had an undetectable viral load on their last test in 2023.



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/health/sti.