



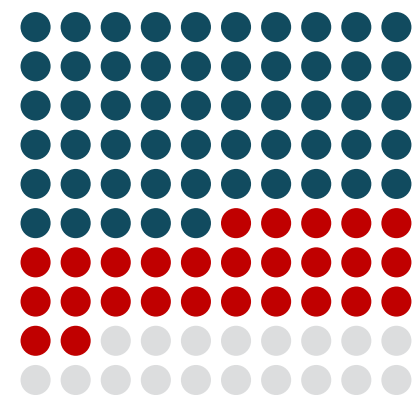
A Snapshot of HIV Among People Ages 50 and Older in NYC, 2024

Addressing the needs of older people with HIV is critical to ending the HIV epidemic in NYC. Due to advancements in HIV treatment and public health, more people ages 50 and older with HIV are now living longer, healthier lives.

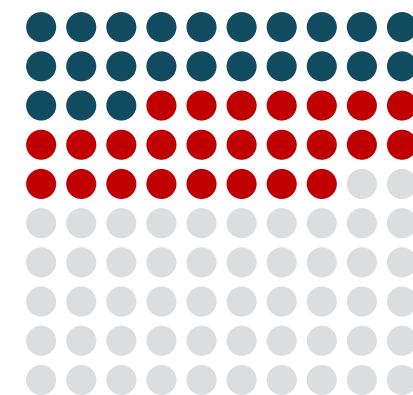
Among the 1,791 people who were newly diagnosed with HIV in NYC in 2024, **282 (16%) were ages 50 and older.**

Among NYC residents, **87% of new diagnoses were Black or Latino,**¹ even though people in those race and ethnicity groups accounted for only 48% of New Yorkers ages 50 and older.

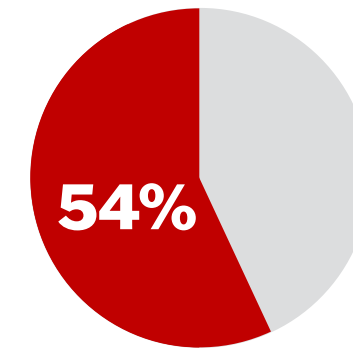
Proportion of New Yorkers ages 50 and older who were newly diagnosed with HIV, by race and ethnicity



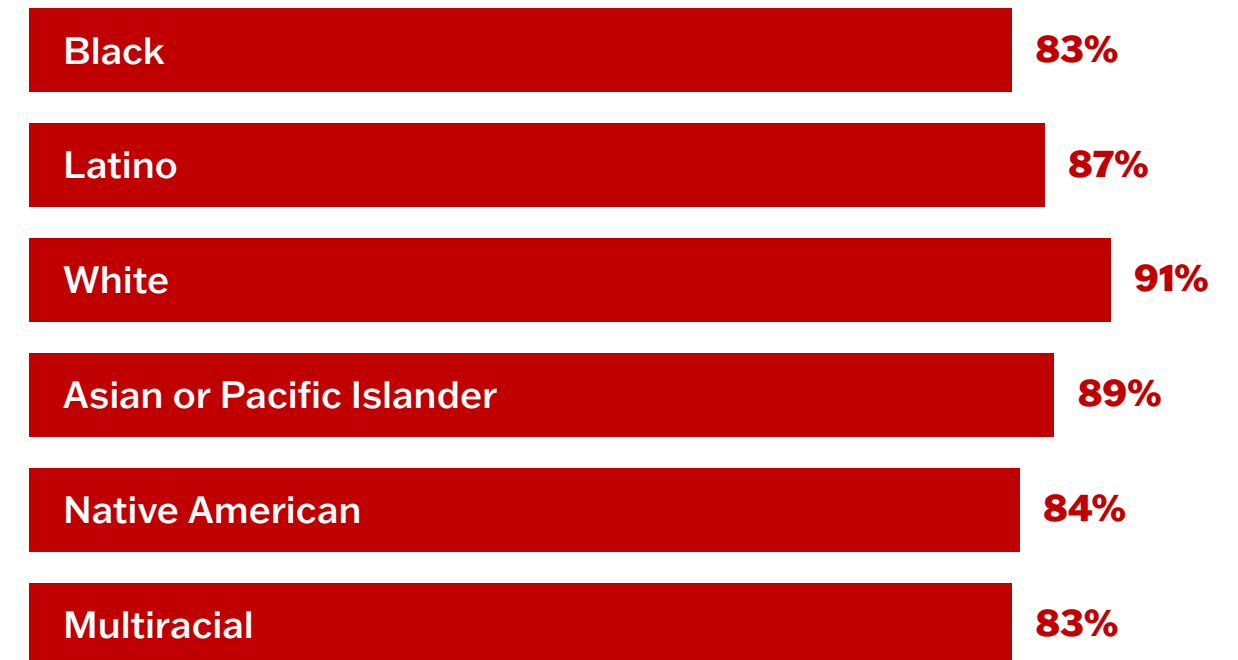
Proportion of New Yorkers ages 50 and older, by race and ethnicity



In 2024, an estimated **54% of people with HIV in NYC were ages 50 and older.**²



In 2024, **86% of people ages 50 and older with HIV were virally suppressed,**³ though differences existed by race and ethnicity.¹

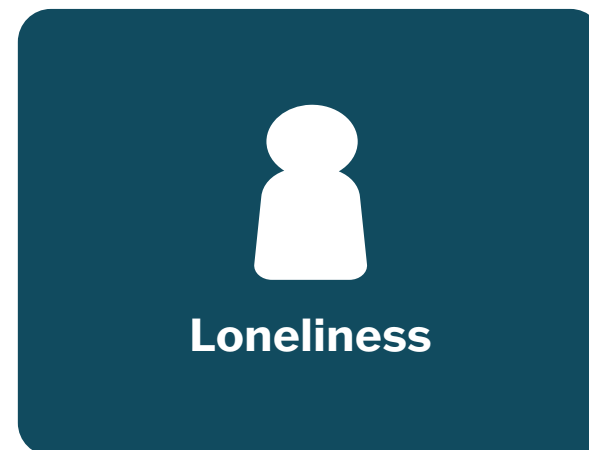


Note: Data reported to the NYC Health Department as of March 31, 2025. For information about data and definitions, and to read the full HIV Surveillance Annual Report, 2024, visit nyc.gov/hivreports.

¹ Race categories exclude Latino ethnicity. People with the ethnicity Latino are grouped in the Latino category regardless of their race classification. ² 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. ³ People who had an undetectable viral load (less than 200 copies per milliliter) on their last test in 2024 were considered virally suppressed.

The Complex Needs of People Aging With HIV

- People with HIV may develop aging-related health conditions at a younger age.
- Side effects from taking HIV medicines with other medicines may occur more frequently in older people with HIV.
- Older people with HIV are at higher risk of poor bone health and have higher rates of cognitive decline, disability, depression, and other age-related health conditions compared with older people who do not have HIV.
- Cardiovascular disease, diabetes, kidney disease, and cancer occur frequently in older people with HIV.
- Older people with HIV may experience:



Healthy Aging With HIV

- It is important to receive regular follow-up care with a health care provider who is experienced in managing HIV and aging.
- Talk to your provider about your concerns with aging with HIV and the preventive screenings that may be important for you based on your individual health needs and medical history.
- HIV care and treatment services are available to all New Yorkers with HIV regardless of their ability to pay or immigration status.
- To find a provider near you, call **311** or visit nyc.gov/health/map.

Additional Resources

- NYC Health Department: HIV webpage (nyc.gov/health/hiv), Sexual Health webpage (nyc.gov/sexualhealth), and Healthy Aging webpage (nyc.gov/health/healthyaging)
- NYC Department for the Aging: nyc.gov/dfta
- National Institutes of Health (NIH): HIV and Older People webpage (hivinfo.nih.gov/understanding-hiv/fact-sheets/hiv-and-older-people)
- NIH's National Institute on Aging: HIV, AIDS, and Older Adults webpage (nia.nih.gov/health/hiv-aids/hiv-aids-and-older-adults)
- Center for HIV Law and Policy: Aging and HIV resources webpage (bit.ly/chlp-aging-hiv)
- HIV.gov: HIV/AIDS and Aging Awareness Day webpage (hiv.gov/events/awareness-days/aging)

Know Your Rights

- The NYC Human Rights Law prohibits discrimination on the basis of age and HIV status in employment, housing, and public accommodations, including health care settings.
- If you believe you have experienced or witnessed discrimination, call:
 - **311** and ask for the NYC Commission on Human Rights
 - The NYC Commission on Human Rights directly at 212-416-0197
- For more information on protections against discrimination, visit nyc.gov/humanrights.