Introduction

• We will discuss:
  • Incidence – new cases in 2014 or 2015
  • Prevalence – persons living with HIV in 2015 or 2016
  • Trends (2008 to 2014) – comparison to CDC Surveillance Report produced earlier this year.

• HIV data will be examined by demographic status: gender, age, race, and exposure category

• Review geographic dispersion of HIV in NJ
• NJ Care Continuum 2016
HIV Infection in New Jersey

• New Jersey ranked 6th among the 50 states in the rate of adults and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS in 2014 and 10th in the rate of adults and adolescents diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in 2015.

• Cumulatively, 80,208 cases of HIV/AIDS have been reported in New Jersey. As of December 31, 2016, 37,170 individuals were known to be alive and residing in New Jersey. Prevalent cases include 17,637 (47.5%) persons living with HIV and 19,533 (52.5%) persons living with AIDS.

• Between 2008 and 2014, the number of new adult/adolescent HIV/AIDS diagnoses decreased 18%. This paralleled the national 18% decrease.

• In 2014, there were 1,187 new HIV/AIDS diagnoses in New Jersey. The greatest # of HIV/AIDS diagnoses occurred among:
  ➢ Hispanic/Latino MSM (not including MSM/IDU) - 200;
  ➢ Black Heterosexual Men - 190;
  ➢ Black MSM (not including MSM/IDU) - 170;
  ➢ Black Heterosexual Women -143.

• The percentage of simultaneous HIV and AIDS diagnoses has remained consistent over the last decade at roughly 25%.

• The percentage of pediatric infections was just 2% in 2015 (3) and 2016 (2); while there were no infections reported in 2014.
Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, 2015—United States and 6 Dependent Areas
Estimated N = 39,920  Total Rate = 14.7
Number of HIV/AIDS Diagnoses by Gender in New Jersey, 2008 - 2014
HIV/AIDS Among Females

- New Jersey has historically had one of the highest proportions of HIV infections occurring in females. Nationally, New Jersey ranked 7th in the number of HIV diagnoses among females in 2015, while in 2014 we ranked 5th. The number of diagnoses among females declined by 27% between 2008 and 2014 (decline for males was 13%).

- In NJ, 26.9% of adolescent and adult HIV/AIDS diagnoses in 2014 were among females.

- 32.7% of 2016 NJ prevalent cases are among females compared to a quarter (25%) of prevalent cases nationally. In 2014, NJ ranked 4th in the rate of adults and adolescent females living with HIV.
HIV/AIDS Among Transgenders

• ‘Transgender’ indicates a difference between 1) Sex at birth and 2) Current gender identity.

• Ninety-five (95) transgender persons were cumulatively diagnosed with HIV among New Jersey residents as of December 31, 2016.

• Seven (7) were diagnosed with HIV prior to 1990, 26 between 1990 and 1999, 25 between 2000 to 2009 and 37 since 2010.

• Seventy-eight percent (78%) of transgender persons were known to be alive through December 31, 2016.

• Six (6) have had an episode of incarceration; 4 ever had an episode of homelessness (these categories are not mutually exclusive).
Transgender Cases -- New Jersey, December 31, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cumulative Cases (N=95)</th>
<th>Prevalent Cases (N=77)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M to Female</td>
<td>M to Female</td>
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<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>97%</td>
<td>96%</td>
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<td>F to Male</td>
<td>F to Male</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>1%</td>
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<td>Other gender identity</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Race/Ethnicity</strong></td>
<td><strong>Race/Ethnicity</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>White</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Black</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>59%</td>
<td>60%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>26</td>
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<td>36%</td>
<td>34%</td>
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<td><strong>Age at Diagnosis</strong></td>
<td><strong>Age at Diagnosis</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>13-24</td>
<td>13-24</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>31%</td>
<td>32%</td>
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<td>25-34</td>
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<td>44</td>
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<td>46%</td>
<td>45%</td>
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<td>35-44</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
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<td>45+</td>
<td>45+</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Transmission</strong></td>
<td><strong>Transmission</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>49</td>
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<tr>
<td>87%</td>
<td>87%</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDU-Related</td>
<td>IDU-Related</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
HIV/AIDS and Age

- More than two-thirds (70.0%) of prevalent cases in New Jersey were age 45 or older in 2016.
- Between 2008-2014, the number of diagnoses decreased among those 25-34 (6%); 35-44 (32%) and 45-54 (34%).
- Diagnoses increased by 8% among those age 55 and above.
Number Adult/Adolescent HIV/AIDS Diagnoses by Age Group -- New Jersey, 2008 - 2014
Percent Adult/Adolescent HIV/AIDS Diagnoses by Age Group and Sex -- New Jersey, 2014

Men (aged 13+, N=863)
- 13-24: 178 (20.5%)
- 25-34: 258 (29.8%)
- 35-44: 175 (20%)
- 45-54: 152 (17.6%)
- 55+: 103 (12%)

Women (aged 13+, N=319)
- 13-24: 39 (12%)
- 25-34: 84 (26%)
- 35-44: 86 (27%)
- 45-54: 60 (19%)
- 55+: 59 (16%)
Rate per 100,000 Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in 2015 by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

• The Statewide HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in New Jersey was 419 per 100,000 persons in 2015.
  • Among African Americans the rate was 1,594 per 100,000 population, or nearly 4 times the Statewide rate;
  • 572 per 100,000 for Hispanics;
  • 154 per 100,000 for Whites;
  • 70 per 100,000 for Other (include Asians and Pacific Islanders).

• The disparity of rates of HIV by race/ethnicity is greater for women compared with men. For instance, the rate of HIV prevalence was 17.6 times higher for African American women and 4.9 times higher for Hispanic women compared to White women in 2015.

• Consequently, about two percent (2%) of Black males and one percent (1%) of Black females were living with HIV/AIDS in New Jersey in 2015.


Population New Jersey 2015, N=8,958,013
- White 5,098,171 (56.9%)
- Black 1,199,458 (13.4%)
- Hispanic 1,762,181 (19.7%)
- Other 898,203 (10%)

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS New Jersey, 2016, N=37,170
- White 7,709 (20.7%)
- Black 18,699 (50.3%)
- Hispanic 10,181 (27.4%)

Source: data as of June 2016 Bridged-Race estimates for 2015 population
Number HIV/AIDS Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity
New Jersey, 2008 - 2014
Number Adult/Adolescent HIV/AIDS Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group -- New Jersey, 2014

- **Black**
  - 13-24: 21.9%
  - 25-34: 26.6%
  - 35-44: 21.3%
  - 45-54: 17.1%
  - 55+: 13.1%

- **Hispanic**
  - 13-24: 17.5%
  - 25-34: 31.7%
  - 35-44: 27.2%
  - 45-54: 13.2%
  - 55+: 10%

- **White**
  - 13-24: 12%
  - 25-34: 29.6%
  - 35-44: 27.6%
  - 45-54: 18.1%
  - 55+: 13.6%
Rate per 100,000 Persons 2016 Living with HIV/AIDS by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

New Jersey Bridged-race population Estimates for July 2015
Number of persons Living with HIV/AIDS 2016 by Gender and Race in New Jersey

- **Black**
  - Men: 7373
  - Women: 11326

- **Hispanic**
  - Men: 2921
  - Women: 7260

- **White**
  - Men: 6017
  - Women: 1692
Number HIV/AIDS Adults/Adolescent Diagnoses by Exposure Category
New Jersey, 2008 - 2014

• The # new infections attributable to injection drug use is down by 50% (112 to 56); nationally this figure is 56%.

• The # of new infections as a result of Heterosexual exposure is down by 35% (664 to 432).

• Overall, there was a 13% increase in cases among MSM in NJ:
  • 28% decrease among White MSM;
  • 84% increase among Latino MSM (109 to 200)
  • 11% increase among young MSM, age 13 -24
  • 38% increase among MSM age 25 to 34
Number HIV/AIDS Adults/Adolescent Diagnoses by Exposure Category -- New Jersey, 2008 - 2014
PLWHA (2016) by Exposure Category – New Jersey

Males Living with HIV/AIDS 2016, N=25,030
- IDU 4,055 (16.2%)
- MSM 11,222 (44.8%)
- Heterosexual 6,327 (25.3%)
- Other 3,430 (13.7%)

Females Living with HIV/AIDS 2016, N=12,140
- IDU 2,459 (20%)
- MSM 1,552 (13%)
- Heterosexual 8,129 (67%)
HIV/AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 2014 by Planning Area

New HIV/AIDS Cases
Diagnosed in CY2014 per 100,000
2014 population, by Planning Area
Statewide rate = 13.3 per 100,000

Planning Area: 2014 New Cases Rate
1 Jersey City TGA 24.8
2 Newark EMA 19.4
3 Mercer 15.8
4 Bergen-Passaic TGA 11.2
5 Southern NJ 9.4
6 Atlantic-Cape May TGA 8.9
7 Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon 8.6
8 Cumberland 7.0
9 Monmouth-Ocean 5.8

eHARS Data as of 12/31/2016
Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in 2016 by County

Prevalence Rate: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS as of 12/31/2016 per 100,000 population (Bridged Race Estimates for July 1, 2015)
Statewide rate= 415 per 100,000

Counts:  
1 Essex        9578 (1201)  
2 Hudson      5008 (742)  
3 Union      2872 (517)  
4 Atlantic       1385 (505)  
5 Passaic       2488 (487)  
6 Mercer         1525 (411)  
7 Cumberland   606 (389)  
8 Camden       1884 (369)  
9 Monmouth   1897 (302)  
10 Middlesex   2106 (250)  
11 Salem            157 (245)  
12 Cape May      221 (233)  
13 Burlington    869 (193)  
14 Bergen          188 (176)  
15 Somerset    623 (187)  
16 Warren        188 (176)  
17 Morris          862 (173)  
18 Gloucester  436 (150)  
19 Ocean        781 (133)  
20 Hunterdon   166 (132)  
21 Sussex        172 (120)

Data as of 12/31/2016
Socio-economic Status in New Jersey

- The percentage of New Jersey’s population living in poverty is lower than the nation as a whole. Roughly, eleven percent (10.8%) of New Jersey’s residents had incomes below the poverty level in 2015 compared to 15.5% nationally.

- Counties with the lowest percentage of residents living below the poverty level (richest counties) are Hunterdon, Morris and Somerset. The richer counties tend to have lower HIV prevalence.

- Counties with the highest percentage of residents living below the poverty level (poorest counties) conversely, tend to have higher HIV prevalence.

- Essex, Hudson, Atlantic, Passaic, Mercer, Cumberland and Camden counties had the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in 2016 and had the highest poverty rate in 2015 as well.

2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year estimates.
Counties:          Poverty Rates
1 Hudson          19.5%
2 Passaic         18.2%
3 Cumberland      17.2%
4 Essex           16.8%
5 Atlantic        14.1%
6 Camden          13.1%
7 Salem           11.9%
8 Mercer          11.2%
9 Ocean           10.9%
10 Union          10.6%
11 Cape May       10.5%
12 Middlesex      8.5%
13 Warren         7.7%
14 Burlington     7.7%
15 Gloucester     7.7%
16 Monmouth       7.5%
17 Bergen         7.1%
18 Sussex         5.6%
19 Somerset       5.5%
20 Morris         5.3%
21 Hunterdon      5.0%

Living w HIV/AIDS,2016
by County

Data as of 12/31/2016
Various Measures of HIV Care in New Jersey, 2016

- **Adjusted Denominator**: 29,597
- **Retained in any care in 2016 (>=CD4/VL/ART)**: 20,711
- **Continuously Retained in care in 2016 (>=2 CD4/vl / 3 mons. Apart)**: 13,283
- **Suppressed VL <=200 Copies/ML in 2016**: 15,201
HIV Continuum of Care
Percent in Care NJ, 2016

Denominator: N=29,597

- Retained in any care: 70%
- Continuously Retained in care: 45%
- Suppressed VL: 51%

Of those who had a VL the suppressed VL increases to 73%
HIV Continuum of Care by Gender NJ, 2016

- Retained in any care: All (70%), Males (69%), Females (72%)
- Continuously retained in Care: All (45%), Males (45%), Females (46%)
- Suppressed VL: All (51%), Males (51%), Females (51%)
HIV Continuum of Care by Race/Ethnicity, NJ 2016

- **Retained in any care**:
  - All (29,597): 70%
  - Non-Hispanic White (n=6,273): 72%
  - Non-Hispanic Black (14,902): 69%
  - Hispanic (7,979): 71%

- **Continuously Retained in Care**:
  - All (29,597): 45%
  - Non-Hispanic White (n=6,273): 47%
  - Non-Hispanic Black (14,902): 43%
  - Hispanic (7,979): 47%

- **Suppressed VL**:
  - All (29,597): 51%
  - Non-Hispanic White (n=6,273): 58%
  - Non-Hispanic Black (14,902): 48%
  - Hispanic (7,979): 53%
HIV Continuum of Care by Exposure Category, NJ 2016

- Retained in any care:
  - All (n=29,597): 70%
  - MSM (8,795): 71%
  - IDU (4,685): 71%
  - Heterosexual (n=11,901): 72%
  - Other/Unknown (4,216): 62%

- Continuously Retained in care:
  - All (n=29,597): 45%
  - MSM (8,795): 45%
  - IDU (4,685): 46%
  - Heterosexual (n=11,901): 45%
  - Other/Unknown (4,216): 42%

- Suppressed VL:
  - All (n=29,597): 51%
  - MSM (8,795): 54%
  - IDU (4,685): 49%
  - Heterosexual (n=11,901): 52%
  - Other/Unknown (4,216): 48%
HIV Continuum of Care by Age at Diagnosis, NJ 2016: Percentages

- Retained in any care
- Continuously Retained in Care
- Suppressed VL

- All (29,597)
- 13-24 (n=4,029)
- 25-34 (9,729)
- 35-44 (9,530)
- 45-54 (n=4,721)
- 55+ (n=1,588)
Key Points

• New HIV infections are down overall; between 2008 and 2014, there was a 17% decline in new infections.

• Racial/ethnic disparities still exist; Blacks accounted for 48% of new infections in 2014, Hispanics 34% and Whites 17%.

• The only demographic group experiencing a growth in new infections is MSM, particularly in the Hispanic population, where there was an 84% increase in the number of new infections between 2008 and 2014.

• Perinatal infection was at 2% of exposed newborns in 2015 and 2016.

• The percentage of simultaneous HIV and AIDS diagnoses is high at 25% of new diagnoses.

• Seventy percent (70%) of persons living with HIV were minimally retained in care in 2016 and 51% were virally suppressed.
Further Information

Go to the Division of HIV, STD and TB Services website:

http://nj.gov/health/hivstdtb/

Or call:

New Jersey Department of Health
Division of HIV, STD and TB Services
Epidemiologic Services Unit
(609) 984-5940