Data Overview and Current Planning/Programs: New York State
Persons Living with HIV/AIDS

- HIV/AIDS Registry
- Matching
  - NYS Death Registry
  - National Death Registry

Source: NYSDOH Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology (BHAE)
Persons Living with HIV/ AIDS
By Age, New York State, end of year, 2002 and 2008*

2002 (N=102,464)
- 12 & under: 5.1%
- 13-19: 18.2%
- 20-24: 38.9%
- 25-29: 27.3%
- 30-39: 10.3%
- 40-49: 37.2%
- 50-59: 38.9%
- 60+: 40%

2008 (N=124,782)
- 12 & under: 4.6%
- 13-19: 20.3%
- 20-24: 36.3%
- 25-29: 20.4%
- 30-39: 8.9%
- 40-49: 27.3%
- 50-59: 27.2%
- 60+: 40%

* 2008 data are provisional

Source: NYSDOH BHAE
Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
By Age, New York State, end of year, 2002 and 2008*

2002 (N=102,464)
- 23.3% 50+

2008 (N=124,782)
- 37.7%

Source: NYSDOH BHAEE

* 2008 data are provisional
Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
By Age, New York State, end of 2008*

74.8% of PLWHA are 40 and older (93,426)

Source: NYSDOH BHAЕ
Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
By Race/Ethnicity, New York State, end of year, 2002 and 2008*

2002 (N=102,464)
2008 (N=124,782)

Source: NYSDOH BHAE

* 2008 data are provisional
Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
By Age, New York State, end of year, 2002 and 2008*


Source: NYSDOH BHAE
PLWHA 50 and Older, NYS, 2002-2007
PLWHA 50 Years and Older, by Gender, NYS, 2002-2007

Source: NYSDOH BHAE
Change Among PLWHA 50 Years and Older, by Gender, NYS, 2002-2007

- Total Male Female
- 75% 69% 84%
- Source: NYSDOH BHAE
Persons Living with HIV and AIDS, Age 50-59 and 60+, 2002 and 2008*

* 2008 data are provisional.
Persons Living with HIV and AIDS, Age 50-59 and 60+, 2002 and 2008*

* 2008 data are provisional
New Diagnoses among 50 and Older, NYS, 2002-2007
New HIV and AIDS Diagnoses Among Men 50Yrs. of Age and Older
New York State, 2002-2007

NOTE: In 2002, there were 18,270 men living with HIV/AIDS
In 2007, there were 30,886

Source: NYSDOH BHAE
New HIV and AIDS Diagnoses Among Women 50Yrs. of Age and Older
New York State, 2002-2007

# of Diagnoses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>AIDS</th>
<th>HIV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: In 2002, there were 5,920 women living with HIV/AIDS
In 2007, there were 11,498

Source: NYSDOH BHAE
New HIV Diagnoses Among 50 Yrs. of Age and Older, by Gender
New York State, 2002-2007

Source: NYSDOH BHAE
New HIV Diagnoses Among 50 Yrs. of Age and Older, by Race/Ethnicity
New York State, 2002-2007

Source: NYSDOH BHAЕ
HIV and Other Chronic Diseases

- Diabetes
- Metabolic diseases (other than diabetes)
- Cardiovascular diseases (CVD)
- Risk factors
Diabetes Among PLWHA, NYS, 1996-2005

Source: SPARCS and Medicaid
Metabolic Diseases Among PLWHA, NYS, 1996-2005

Source: SPARCS

Metabolic Diseases
(other than Diabetes)

Source: Medicaid
Cardiovascular Diseases Among PLWHAs, NYS, 1996-2005

Source: SPARCS

Source: Medicaid
Main Modifiable Risk Factors for Chronic Diseases

- Smoking
- Physical activity
- Diet
## Smoking Prevalence among PLWHA Receiving Care in NYS 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use Status</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Currently Use</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>59.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used in the Past</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never Used</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1077</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tesoriero, J et al. Smoking Among HIV Positive New Yorkers: Prevalence, Frequency, and Opportunities for Cessation. AIDS Behav 2008; Sep. 7

NYS DOH AIDS Institute
Smoking Among PLWHA vs General Population in NYS

Sources: Tesoriero, J et al. and BRFSS, 2008
It's time to live

HIV and Smoking

People with HIV or AIDS are living longer, healthier lives. But, a lot of people with HIV or AIDS, between 60% and 70%, still smoke cigarettes. If you have HIV or AIDS and you smoke, you put a lot of extra stress on your body. Smoking can lead to many serious health problems — like lung cancer, stroke, and heart disease. Quitting is one of the biggest steps you can take to stay healthy.

This brochure shows how HIV and smoking work together to harm your body. It explains how your health gets better as soon as you quit smoking and gives you advice on how to quit.

HIV-positive smokers get more infections and have more serious health problems.

If you want to quit, we offer free help.

Call the New York State Smokers' Quitline at 1-866-NY-QUITS (1-866-697-8487).
Statewide survey of PLWHA receiving care in NYS

- Assess prevalence/characteristics of diet/nutrition and physical activity
- Assess progress re. smoking
HIV Medicaid Expenditures, NYS, 2007, by Age

Medicaid Expenditures, Per Recipient, FFY2007

Source: NYS Medicaid
Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
Projections to 2025
“Late Breaker”
Room 205, Concourse Level
1:00 to 1:30 PM