

## 2023 Early Identification of Individuals with HIV/AIDS

During the 2009 re-authorization of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program legislation, coordination of efforts to identify people with HIV (PWH) unaware of their status was written into the responsibilities of Ryan White grant recipients. The Early Identification of Individuals with HIV/AIDS (EIIHA) for Hennepin County, the [Part A recipient](#), involves developing an annual plan to identify PWH unaware of their status in collaboration with the HIV community, HIV service providers, and government partners. This includes both Ryan White funding streams as well as other early intervention funding not included in Ryan White. The EIIHA workgroup develops strategies that coordinate with other available resources.

This report was prepared for the Spring 2024 EIIHA community meeting with HIV stakeholders. Each year, Hennepin County Public Health strives to provide better data to inform and empower community members. If you have questions or comments, contact information is available on the final page of the report.

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## Hennpin County Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program

The performance measures related to Early Identification of Individuals with HIV/AIDS (EIIHA) are the first two steps of the HIV care continuum. Early intervention services and outreach services funded by the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program aim to identify people with HIV (PWH) unaware of their status and link them to HIV medical care within 30 days.

This work often results in identifying PWH who are aware of their HIV status but are not in HIV medical care. These efforts are reported on, even though it is not directly part of EIIHA.



Figure 1: HIV care continuum stages. Credit: Health Resources and Services Administration

### Linkage to care definition

Linkage to care is formally [defined by the HIV/AIDS Bureau \(HAB\)](#)<sup>1</sup> as “Percentage of patients, regardless of age, who attended a routine HIV medical care visit within 1 month of HIV diagnosis.” In addition to

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<sup>1</sup> Housed within Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the federal funder of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program

measuring linkage to care for newly diagnosed clients, Hennepin County Public Health (HCPH) and its subrecipients<sup>2</sup> track linkage to care for out of care case findings.

The numbers presented here represent all case findings of HCPH’s funded subrecipients, regardless of geography. Though, most of these clients live within the Minneapolis-St. Paul Transitional Grant Area (MSP-TGA). The MSP-TGA is the thirteen-county metro area centered on Hennepin County (Minneapolis) and Ramsey County (St. Paul) where people with HIV are eligible to receive Part A funded services. The date ranges represent when a case finding was identified.

### Linkage to care for Hennepin County Public Health managed programs

| Population                              | Jan 1, 2020 – Dec 31, 2020 | Jan 1, 2021 – Dec 31, 2021 | Jan 1, 2022 – Dec 31, 2022 |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Newly Diagnosed (Clinical)              | 95% (18/19)                | 89% (34/38)                | 84% (11/13)                |
| Newly Diagnosed (Community)             | 71% (10/14)                | 78% (7/9)                  | 100% (13/13)               |
| <i>Out of care/previously diagnosed</i> | <i>88% (28/32)</i>         | <i>91% (32/35)</i>         | <i>95% (59/62)</i>         |

| Linkage to Care Terminology | Defined  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Goal                        | 2020 – 2022 : 90%  |
| Definition                  | <p>Percentage of Ryan White clients identified as a case finding through Hennepin County Public Health (HCPH) managed programs and linked to care within 30 days. For the performance measures, a case finding is defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newly diagnosed (clinical): initial HIV diagnosis identified in a clinical setting</li> <li>• Newly diagnosed (community): initial HIV diagnosis identified through community outreach</li> </ul> |

<sup>2</sup> Subrecipient is the HRSA term for contracted provider. These include healthcare systems and community-based organizations who provide Ryan White services.

| Linkage to Care Terminology | Defined  |
|-----------------------------|--|
|                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Out of care/previously diagnosed: being found as out of care for at least six months and previously diagnosed with HIV (excludes Data To Care)<sup>3</sup></li> </ul> |
| Numerator                   | Number of clients who attended a routine HIV medical care visit within 30 days of the case finding   |
| Denominator                 | Number of clients identified as a case finding by HCPH managed programs  |
| Time of measure             | 12 months  |
| Data Source                 | CAREWare: the database system used by all Ryan White subrecipients to report service, health outcomes, and other data to the recipients.   |
| Service Area(s)             | Early Intervention Services  |
| Funding Sources             | Part A, Rebate (HCPH managed)  |
| Administator                | HCPH   |
| Frequency of Evaluation     | Quarterly  |

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<sup>3</sup> The Data to Care program utilizes HIV surveillance data to contact people with HIV who appear out of HIV medical care according to surveillance. This work can only be conducted by public health departments. The Hennepin County Public Health Clinic (Red Door) is responsible for this work in Hennepin County only.

# HIV and hepatitis A outbreak among people who inject drugs

## HIV outbreak

On February 3, 2020, the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) issued a [health alert](#) indicating an HIV outbreak among people who inject drugs (PWID) and experience homelessness. Between December 2018 and December 2023, there have been 223 cases associated with the outbreak in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties. Many of the individuals are coinfecting with hepatitis C virus (HCV). Typically, there are 0-3 cases of HIV in persons who inject drugs (PWID) per year in these counties. This is a significant increase and has the potential to spread quickly due to blood-to-blood contact. Hennepin County has collaborated with MDH to investigate these cases.

People at high risk for HIV in this outbreak include:

- Sex partners or syringe-sharing partners of people known to be living with HIV
- People who inject drugs, along with their sex partners and needle/equipment sharing partners
- People who exchange sex for income or other items they need
- People who have experienced or are currently experiencing homelessness

For additional information about the HIV outbreak, contact:

Jonathan Hanft

Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program

Hennepin County Public Health

[Jonathan.Hanft@hennepin.us](mailto:Jonathan.Hanft@hennepin.us)

612-348-5964

# Preliminary HIV incidence statistics for the Minneapolis-St. Paul Transitional Grant Area

This preliminary HIV incidence data only includes the data for the eleven Minnesota counties of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Transitional Grant Area (MSP-TGA). There are two additional counties in western Wisconsin. Due to HIV data from the Wisconsin Department of Health being aggregated, these cases are excluded from the MSP-TGA analysis. The data in this report comes from the Minnesota Department of Health's HIV surveillance system: eHARS, the enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System. This preliminary release of data is subject to change in the official HIV statistics report released by Hennepin County Public Health later in 2020 after further analysis. The tables below breakouts that include smaller demographic groups. Case numbers less than 12, and rates and trends based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. It is recommended that trends are only examined for larger demographic groups.

*From 2013 to 2022, new HIV diagnoses has fallen by 57 cases from 266 to 209.*

The past ten years have seen a successful decline in HIV incidence (the number of new HIV diagnoses). This success is driven by success among a single demographic group: white men who have sex with men (MSM). While this success should be noted, it leaves work to be done in addressing health disparities among people of color.

## Where are people with HIV diagnosed?

The earlier part of this report focused on the efforts of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program to identify people with HIV unaware of their HIV status. However, most new HIV diagnoses are identified outside of Ryan White funded efforts. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act required health insurance plans to cover the full cost of HIV tests. In turn, people are often tested and diagnosed as part of a medical visit – not community testing that is funded by Hennepin County or other government partners.

## Late testing

Late testers are defined as anyone with an AIDS diagnosis within one year of their initial HIV diagnosis.<sup>4</sup> Late testing breakouts for the four largest race/ethnicities are provided in the second and third table below.

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<sup>4</sup> Find more information on the Minnesota Department of Health HIV/AIDS Statistics website: <https://www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/hiv/stats/>

## HIV incidence by race/ethnicity 2013 – 2022

| Race/Ethnicity   | 2013       | 2014       | 2015       | 2016       | 2017       | 2018       | 2019       | 2020       | 2021       | 2022       |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Hispanic (all Races)                                       | 24         | 31         | 26         | 22         | 30         | 33         | 34         | 26         | 35         | 31         |
| White, not Hispanic  | 115        | 122        | 99         | 93         | 74         | 79         | 76         | 49         | 68         | 62         |
| Black or African American, not Hispanic (not African-born) | 64         | 60         | 63         | 54         | 56         | 42         | 58         | 63         | 60         | 67         |
| Black, not Hispanic (African-born)                         | 43         | 47         | 61         | 66         | 50         | 55         | 36         | 20         | 44         | 23         |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, not Hispanic                       | 5          | 7          | 11         | 12         | 7          | 7          | 8          | 7          | 8          | 12         |
| American Indian, not Hispanic                              | 2          | 2          | 1          | 1          | 2          | 5          | 7          | 5          | 7          | 8          |
| Multi-racial, not Hispanic                                 | 13         | 9          | 9          | 10         | 13         | 9          | 8          | 13         | 5          | 6          |
| Other/Unknown  | -          | 1          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 2          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>266</b> | <b>279</b> | <b>271</b> | <b>258</b> | <b>232</b> | <b>232</b> | <b>228</b> | <b>183</b> | <b>227</b> | <b>209</b> |

Among White, not Hispanic individuals, the incidence has been nearly halved from 2013 to 2022. This significant decline in incidence has not been shared among other racial / ethnic groups and represents a significant health disparity. The incidence among American Indians, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and people who are multi-racial is small and unstable, so a conclusion cannot be drawn about the trend. Incidence among Hispanic, Black or African Americans (not African-born), and Black (African-born) people, over the past ten years, has seen inclines and declines, with no clear trends.

According to the Minnesota Department of Health, it is possible that incidence among African-born Black populations remain high, because those transmissions could have occurred outside of the United States. Black (African-born) populations have high numbers of late testers. This is a possible explanation for other foreign-born cases in non-white racial/ethnic groups with high, stable incidence.

## HIV incidence for select race/ethnicities stratified by late testing status 2013 - 2022

| Race/Ethnicity  | 2013       | 2014       | 2015      | 2016      | 2017      | 2018      | 2019      | 2020      | 2021      | 2022      |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Hispanic (all Races)</b>                                       | <b>24</b>  | <b>31</b>  | <b>26</b> | <b>22</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>33</b> | <b>34</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>35</b> | <b>31</b> |
| Late Tester   | 12         | 5          | 7         | 5         | 9         | 9         | 9         | 4         | 11        | 6         |
| Not Late Tester   | 12         | 26         | 19        | 17        | 21        | 24        | 25        | 22        | 24        | 25        |
| <b>White, not Hispanic</b>  | <b>115</b> | <b>122</b> | <b>99</b> | <b>93</b> | <b>74</b> | <b>79</b> | <b>76</b> | <b>49</b> | <b>68</b> | <b>62</b> |
| Late Tester   | 39         | 30         | 24        | 16        | 20        | 22        | 16        | 10        | 11        | 13        |
| Not Late Tester   | 76         | 92         | 75        | 77        | 54        | 57        | 60        | 39        | 57        | 49        |
| <b>Black or African American, not Hispanic (not African-born)</b> | <b>64</b>  | <b>60</b>  | <b>63</b> | <b>54</b> | <b>56</b> | <b>42</b> | <b>58</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>67</b> |
| Late Tester   | 16         | 10         | 13        | 10        | 11        | 14        | 15        | 14        | 10        | 7         |
| Not Late Tester   | 25         | 30         | 39        | 38        | 36        | 20        | 42        | 53        | 49        | 54        |
| <b>Black, not Hispanic (African-born)</b>                         | <b>43</b>  | <b>47</b>  | <b>61</b> | <b>66</b> | <b>50</b> | <b>55</b> | <b>36</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>44</b> | <b>23</b> |
| Late Tester   | 15         | 18         | 21        | 24        | 15        | 14        | 13        | 8         | 17        | 4         |
| Not Late Tester   | 28         | 29         | 40        | 42        | 35        | 41        | 23        | 12        | 27        | 19        |



## HIV incidence for select race/ethnicities stratified by late testing status percentage 2013 - 2022

| Race/Ethnicity  | 2013       | 2014       | 2015      | 2016      | 2017      | 2018      | 2019      | 2020      | 2021      | 2022      |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Hispanic (all Races)</b>                                       | <b>24</b>  | <b>31</b>  | <b>26</b> | <b>22</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>33</b> | <b>34</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>35</b> | <b>31</b> |
| Late Tester Percentage  | 50%        | 16%        | 27%       | 23%       | 30%       | 27%       | 27%       | 15%       | 31%       | 19%       |
| Not Late Tester Percentage  | 50%        | 84%        | 73%       | 77%       | 70%       | 73%       | 77%       | 85%       | 69%       | 81%       |
| <b>White, not Hispanic</b>  | <b>115</b> | <b>122</b> | <b>99</b> | <b>93</b> | <b>74</b> | <b>79</b> | <b>76</b> | <b>49</b> | <b>68</b> | <b>62</b> |
| Late Tester Percentage  | 34%        | 25%        | 24%       | 17%       | 27%       | 28%       | 21%       | 20%       | 16%       | 21%       |
| Not Late Tester Percentage  | 66%        | 75%        | 76%       | 83%       | 73%       | 72%       | 79%       | 80%       | 84%       | 79%       |
| <b>Black or African American, not Hispanic (not African-born)</b> | <b>64</b>  | <b>60</b>  | <b>63</b> | <b>54</b> | <b>56</b> | <b>42</b> | <b>58</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>67</b> |
| Late Tester Percentage  | 25%        | 17%        | 21%       | 19%       | 20%       | 26%       | 26%       | 22%       | 17%       | 10%       |
| Not Late Tester Percentage  | 75%        | 83%        | 79%       | 81%       | 80%       | 74%       | 74%       | 78%       | 83%       | 90%       |
| <b>Black, not Hispanic (African-born)</b>                         | <b>43</b>  | <b>47</b>  | <b>61</b> | <b>66</b> | <b>50</b> | <b>55</b> | <b>36</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>44</b> | <b>23</b> |
| Late Tester Percentage  | 35%        | 38%        | 34%       | 36%       | 30%       | 33%       | 36%       | 40%       | 39%       | 17%       |
| Not Late Tester Percentage  | 65%        | 62%        | 66%       | 64%       | 70%       | 67%       | 64%       | 60%       | 61%       | 83%       |

## HIV incidence among men by race/ethnicity 2013 - 2022

| Race/Ethnicity   | 2013       | 2014       | 2015       | 2016       | 2017       | 2018       | 2019       | 2020       | 2021       | 2022       |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Hispanic (all Races)                                       | 19         | 26         | 23         | 20         | 27         | 30         | 30         | 24         | 34         | 29         |
| White, not Hispanic  | 104        | 110        | 90         | 83         | 60         | 63         | 62         | 46         | 60         | 52         |
| Black or African American, not Hispanic (not African-born) | 50         | 46         | 49         | 43         | 46         | 45         | 48         | 55         | 53         | 57         |
| Black, not Hispanic (African-born)                         | 10         | 19         | 22         | 33         | 21         | 19         | 11         | 12         | 20         | 13         |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, not Hispanic                       | 3          | 6          | 9          | 10         | 6          | 7          | 6          | 6          | 6          | 11         |
| American Indian, not Hispanic                              | 1          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 2          | 4          | 2          | 3          | 3          | 1          |
| Multi-racial, not Hispanic                                 | 9          | 8          | 8          | 6          | 11         | 7          | 5          | 10         | 4          | 4          |
| Other/Unknown  | 0          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>196</b> | <b>216</b> | <b>201</b> | <b>196</b> | <b>173</b> | <b>176</b> | <b>165</b> | <b>156</b> | <b>180</b> | <b>167</b> |

Men in this table refers to sex assigned at birth, not gender identity.

## HIV incidence among men who have sex with men (MSM) by race/ethnicity 2013 - 2022

| Race/Ethnicity   | 2013       | 2014       | 2015       | 2016       | 2017       | 2018       | 2019       | 2020       | 2021       | 2022       |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Hispanic (all Races)                                       | 13         | 18         | 15         | 14         | 22         | 27         | 25         | 19         | 24         | 25         |
| White, not Hispanic  | 86         | 93         | 80         | 69         | 51         | 51         | 54         | 39         | 43         | 36         |
| Black or African American, not Hispanic (not African-born) | 28         | 24         | 32         | 28         | 33         | 33         | 30         | 42         | 37         | 35         |
| Black, not Hispanic (African-born)                         | 2          | 1          | 2          | 5          | 2          | 3          | 0          | 3          | 3          | 3          |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, not Hispanic                       | 2          | 5          | 7          | 5          | 5          | 4          | 3          | 5          | 5          | 5          |
| American Indian, not Hispanic                              | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 1          | 0          | 1          | 2          | 1          |
| Multi-racial, not Hispanic                                 | 7          | 7          | 7          | 6          | 9          | 5          | 4          | 5          | 3          | 1          |
| Other/Unknown  | 0          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>138</b> | <b>149</b> | <b>143</b> | <b>127</b> | <b>123</b> | <b>125</b> | <b>116</b> | <b>114</b> | <b>117</b> | <b>106</b> |

Like the previous table, men in this table refers to sex assigned at birth, not gender identity. Sex assigned at birth is used to align with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) definition of MSM. HIV incidence among white, not Hispanic MSM has more than halved from 2013 to 2022. While this public health success is noteworthy, HIV incidence among Hispanic MSM and Black (not African-born) MSM remains either stable or is marked by slight increases. Addressing these health disparities is key to ending the HIV epidemic in the Minneapolis-St. Paul Transitional Grant Area (MSP-TGA). Based on this data, Hennepin County Public Health recommends Hispanic MSM and Black (not African-born) MSM as EIHA priority populations.

## HIV incidence among men (not MSM) by race/ethnicity 2013 - 2022

| Race/Ethnicity   | 2013      | 2014      | 2015      | 2016      | 2017      | 2018      | 2019      | 2020      | 2021      | 2022      |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Hispanic (all Races)                                       | 6         | 8         | 8         | 6         | 5         | 3         | 5         | 5         | 10        | 4         |
| White, not Hispanic  | 18        | 17        | 10        | 14        | 9         | 12        | 8         | 7         | 17        | 16        |
| Black or African American, not Hispanic (not African-born) | 22        | 22        | 17        | 15        | 13        | 12        | 18        | 13        | 16        | 22        |
| Black, not Hispanic (African-born)                         | 8         | 18        | 20        | 28        | 19        | 16        | 11        | 9         | 17        | 10        |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, not Hispanic                       | 1         | 1         | 2         | 5         | 1         | 3         | 3         | 1         | 1         | 6         |
| American Indian, not Hispanic                              | 1         | 0         | 0         | 1         | 1         | 3         | 2         | 2         | 1         | 0         |
| Multi-racial, not Hispanic                                 | 2         | 1         | 1         | 0         | 2         | 2         | 1         | 5         | 1         | 3         |
| Other/Unknown  | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 1         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>58</b> | <b>67</b> | <b>58</b> | <b>69</b> | <b>50</b> | <b>51</b> | <b>49</b> | <b>42</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>61</b> |

HIV Incidence among men who are not MSM has stayed relatively stable from 2013 – 2022. The stability in cases over time helps illustrate that the decline from 2013-2022 has mostly been among MSM incidence. It is important to note that Black (African – born) population is the only population where the majority of male incidence is among not MSM incidence, rather than MSM incidence. Hennepin County Public Health recommends including Black (African-born) men and Black (not African-born) men as EIIHA priority populations. The next two tables detail how MSM status is observed in male populations for the four largest race/ethnicities.

## HIV incidence among men for select race/ethnicities stratified by MSM status 2013 - 2022

| Race/Ethnicity  | 2013       | 2014       | 2015      | 2016      | 2017      | 2018      | 2019      | 2020      | 2021      | 2022      |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Hispanic (all Races)</b>                                       | <b>19</b>  | <b>26</b>  | <b>23</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>27</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>24</b> | <b>34</b> | <b>29</b> |
| MSM   | 13         | 18         | 15        | 14        | 22        | 27        | 25        | 19        | 24        | 25        |
| Not MSM   | 6          | 8          | 8         | 6         | 5         | 3         | 5         | 5         | 10        | 4         |
| <b>White, not Hispanic</b>  | <b>104</b> | <b>110</b> | <b>90</b> | <b>83</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>62</b> | <b>46</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>52</b> |
| MSM   | 86         | 93         | 80        | 69        | 51        | 51        | 54        | 39        | 43        | 36        |
| Not MSM   | 18         | 17         | 10        | 14        | 9         | 12        | 8         | 7         | 17        | 16        |
| <b>Black or African American, not Hispanic (not African-born)</b> | <b>50</b>  | <b>46</b>  | <b>49</b> | <b>43</b> | <b>46</b> | <b>45</b> | <b>48</b> | <b>55</b> | <b>53</b> | <b>57</b> |
| MSM   | 28         | 24         | 32        | 28        | 33        | 33        | 30        | 42        | 37        | 35        |
| Not MSM   | 22         | 22         | 17        | 15        | 13        | 12        | 18        | 13        | 16        | 22        |
| <b>Black, not Hispanic (African-born)</b>                         | <b>10</b>  | <b>19</b>  | <b>22</b> | <b>33</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>13</b> |
| MSM   | 2          | 1          | 2         | 5         | 2         | 3         | 0         | 3         | 3         | 3         |
| Not MSM   | 8          | 18         | 20        | 28        | 19        | 16        | 11        | 9         | 17        | 10        |

## HIV incidence among men for select race/ethnicities stratified by MSM status percentage 2013 - 2022

| Race/Ethnicity  | 2013       | 2014       | 2015      | 2016      | 2017      | 2018      | 2019      | 2020      | 2021      | 2022      |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Hispanic (all Races)</b>                                       | <b>19</b>  | <b>26</b>  | <b>23</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>27</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>24</b> | <b>34</b> | <b>29</b> |
| MSM   | 68%        | 69%        | 65%       | 70%       | 81%       | 90%       | 83%       | 79%       | 71%       | 86%       |
| Not MSM   | 32%        | 31%        | 35%       | 30%       | 19%       | 10%       | 17%       | 21%       | 29%       | 14%       |
| <b>White, not Hispanic</b>  | <b>104</b> | <b>110</b> | <b>90</b> | <b>83</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>62</b> | <b>46</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>52</b> |
| MSM   | 83%        | 85%        | 89%       | 83%       | 85%       | 81%       | 87%       | 85%       | 72%       | 69%       |
| Not MSM   | 17%        | 15%        | 11%       | 17%       | 15%       | 19%       | 13%       | 15%       | 28%       | 31%       |
| <b>Black or African American, not Hispanic (not African-born)</b> | <b>50</b>  | <b>46</b>  | <b>49</b> | <b>43</b> | <b>46</b> | <b>45</b> | <b>48</b> | <b>55</b> | <b>53</b> | <b>57</b> |
| MSM   | 56%        | 52%        | 65%       | 65%       | 72%       | 73%       | 63%       | 76%       | 70%       | 61%       |
| Not MSM   | 44%        | 48%        | 35%       | 35%       | 28%       | 27%       | 38%       | 24%       | 30%       | 39%       |
| <b>Black, not Hispanic (African-born)</b>                         | <b>10</b>  | <b>19</b>  | <b>22</b> | <b>33</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>13</b> |
| MSM   | 20%        | 5%         | 9%        | 15%       | 10%       | 16%       | 0%        | 25%       | 15%       | 23%       |
| Not MSM   | 80%        | 95%        | 91%       | 85%       | 90%       | 84%       | 100%      | 75%       | 85%       | 77%       |

## HIV incidence among women by race/ethnicity 2013 – 2022

| Race/Ethnicity   | 2013      | 2014      | 2015      | 2016      | 2017      | 2018      | 2019      | 2020      | 2021      | 2022      |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Hispanic (all Races)                                       | 5         | 5         | 3         | 2         | 3         | 3         | 4         | 2         | 1         | 2         |
| White, not Hispanic  | 11        | 12        | 9         | 10        | 14        | 16        | 14        | 3         | 8         | 10        |
| Black or African American, not Hispanic (not African-born) | 14        | 14        | 14        | 11        | 10        | 10        | 10        | 8         | 7         | 10        |
| Black, not Hispanic (African-born)                         | 33        | 28        | 39        | 33        | 29        | 23        | 25        | 8         | 24        | 10        |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, not Hispanic                       | 2         | 1         | 2         | 2         | 1         | 0         | 2         | 1         | 2         | 1         |
| American Indian, not Hispanic                              | 1         | 2         | 1         | 0         | 0         | 1         | 5         | 2         | 4         | 7         |
| Multi-racial, not Hispanic                                 | 4         | 1         | 1         | 4         | 2         | 2         | 3         | 3         | 1         | 2         |
| Other/Unknown  | 0         | 0         | 1         | 0         | 0         | 1         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>70</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>70</b> | <b>62</b> | <b>59</b> | <b>56</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>27</b> | <b>47</b> | <b>42</b> |

While most HIV infections occur among men, HIV disproportionately affects women of color. This is particularly pronounced among Black (African-born) women – the only of the four largest racial/ethnic groups to have more HIV infections among women than men. Hennepin County Public Health recommends Black (African-born) women as an EIIHA priority population.

## HIV incidence by gender identity 2013 - 2022

| Gender Identity       | 2013       | 2014       | 2015       | 2016       | 2017       | 2018       | 2019       | 2020       | 2021       | 2022       |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Men                   | 193        | 211        | 195        | 191        | 167        | 173        | 155        | 147        | 170        | 161        |
| Women                 | 70         | 63         | 70         | 60         | 55         | 56         | 62         | 27         | 47         | 41         |
| Transmen              | 0          | 0          | 0          | 2          | 4          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 1          |
| Transwomen            | 3          | 4          | 6          | 5          | 5          | 3          | 8          | 8          | 9          | 5          |
| Other gender identity | 0          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 2          | 1          | 1          | 1          |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>266</b> | <b>279</b> | <b>271</b> | <b>258</b> | <b>232</b> | <b>232</b> | <b>228</b> | <b>183</b> | <b>227</b> | <b>209</b> |

Medical records are the primary source of information for most data systems utilized by the Minnesota Department of Health, and gender identity is not consistently documented in all medical records. For this reason, transgender numbers, including numbers of other gender identities are most likely an undercount. HIV surveillance teams and disease investigators interview every new HIV case as long as that individual consents to the interview, and normally ask questions about gender identity. Still, this information is not always available or complete.

Due to this lack of data completeness, HIV services for transgender/gender minority populations is informed through community engagement. Based on this qualitative data, including the recommendation of the [Disparities Elimination Committee, of the Minnesota Council for HIV Care and Prevention](#), Hennepin County Public Health recommends transgender/gender minority populations as an EIIHA priority population.



## HIV incidence by age group 2013 - 2022

| Age Group    | 2013       | 2014       | 2015       | 2016       | 2017       | 2018       | 2019       | 2020       | 2021       | 2022       |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Less than 15 | 7          | 3          | 4          | 4          | 1          | 0          | 1          | 1          | 0          | 2          |
| 15 – 19      | 9          | 15         | 8          | 14         | 6          | 4          | 7          | 8          | 8          | 19         |
| 20 – 24      | 36         | 37         | 49         | 48         | 38         | 26         | 30         | 29         | 39         | 38         |
| 25 – 29      | 49         | 45         | 46         | 41         | 43         | 51         | 48         | 36         | 31         | 28         |
| 30 – 34      | 36         | 42         | 35         | 36         | 29         | 36         | 41         | 25         | 40         | 23         |
| 35 – 39      | 20         | 39         | 42         | 35         | 23         | 39         | 33         | 28         | 32         | 30         |
| 40 – 49      | 50         | 58         | 42         | 44         | 46         | 44         | 29         | 32         | 46         | 32         |
| 50+          | 59         | 40         | 45         | 36         | 46         | 32         | 39         | 24         | 31         | 37         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>266</b> | <b>279</b> | <b>271</b> | <b>258</b> | <b>232</b> | <b>232</b> | <b>228</b> | <b>183</b> | <b>227</b> | <b>209</b> |

In recent years, HIV infections among children, including perinatal transmission, have become rare – a clear public health success. Additionally, HIV diagnoses remain rare among teens, although there was a jump in new diagnoses in 2022. HIV diagnoses have declined among those who are 25-29 but are still a significant age group for new HIV diagnoses. There has been a significant decline in HIV diagnoses among people aged 40 or older.

## HIV incidence among men who have sex with men (MSM) by age group 2013 - 2022

| Age Group    | 2013       | 2014       | 2015       | 2016       | 2017       | 2018       | 2019       | 2020       | 2021       | 2022       |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 15-19        | 5          | 8          | 7          | 8          | 4          | 4          | 7          | 8          | 6          | 12         |
| 20 – 24      | 25         | 27         | 37         | 33         | 28         | 20         | 20         | 21         | 33         | 23         |
| 25 – 29      | 23         | 30         | 28         | 29         | 28         | 36         | 31         | 25         | 20         | 16         |
| 30 – 34      | 22         | 22         | 19         | 16         | 14         | 20         | 19         | 20         | 24         | 14         |
| 35 – 39      | 10         | 16         | 14         | 10         | 16         | 15         | 16         | 15         | 14         | 17         |
| 40 – 49      | 23         | 25         | 23         | 20         | 16         | 17         | 11         | 17         | 11         | 13         |
| 50+          | 30         | 21         | 15         | 11         | 17         | 13         | 11         | 8          | 9          | 11         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>138</b> | <b>149</b> | <b>143</b> | <b>127</b> | <b>123</b> | <b>125</b> | <b>115</b> | <b>114</b> | <b>117</b> | <b>106</b> |

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the Federal funder of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, has provided guidance to focus on young men who have sex with men (MSM). HRSA defines young MSM as 13 – 24. In Minnesota, young MSM does not usually represent a large portion of diagnoses, except for the portion of young MSM aged 20-24. However, in 2022 there was a jump in the number new cases among MSM individuals aged 15-19. It remains to be seen if that increase is anomalous or represents a growing trend. In general, MSM diagnoses are concentrated in individuals in their 20's with diagnosis falling off as individuals get older.

Based on this information, Hennepin County would recommend prioritizing MSM ages 20-39. As shown in the next table, this priority group is not mutually exclusive to the already recommended Hispanic MSM and Black (not African-born) MSM priority groups.

## HIV incidence among MSM ages 20-39 by race/ethnicity 2013 - 2022

| Age Group  | 2013      | 2014      | 2015      | 2016      | 2017      | 2018      | 2019      | 2020      | 2021      | 2022      |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Hispanic (all Races) MSM                                       | 8         | 11        | 9         | 9         | 18        | 21        | 20        | 15        | 16        | 18        |
| White, not Hispanic  | 42        | 56        | 50        | 47        | 30        | 30        | 34        | 20        | 34        | 19        |
| Black or African American, not Hispanic (not African-born) MSM | 23        | 19        | 28        | 22        | 24        | 27        | 27        | 33        | 30        | 26        |
| All other race/ethnicities                                     | 7         | 9         | 11        | 10        | 14        | 13        | 5         | 13        | 11        | 7         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>80</b> | <b>95</b> | <b>98</b> | <b>88</b> | <b>86</b> | <b>91</b> | <b>86</b> | <b>81</b> | <b>91</b> | <b>70</b> |

## HIV incidence among MSM ages 20-39 (select race/ethnicities details) 2013 - 2022

| Age Group  | 2013      | 2014      | 2015      | 2016      | 2017      | 2018      | 2019      | 2020      | 2021      | 2022      |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>20 – 24 (MSM, all race/ethnicities)</b>                     | <b>25</b> | <b>27</b> | <b>37</b> | <b>33</b> | <b>28</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>33</b> | <b>23</b> |
| Hispanic (all Races) MSM                                       | 1         | 4         | 3         | 5         | 6         | 3         | 4         | 3         | 9         | 4         |
| Black or African American, not Hispanic (not African-born) MSM | 8         | 8         | 14        | 11        | 11        | 6         | 6         | 15        | 12        | 14        |
| <b>25-29 (MSM, all race/ethnicities)</b>                       | <b>23</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>28</b> | <b>29</b> | <b>28</b> | <b>36</b> | <b>31</b> | <b>25</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>16</b> |
| Hispanic (all Races) MSM                                       | 2         | 0         | 4         | 1         | 5         | 10        | 7         | 5         | 1         | 7         |
| Black or African American, not Hispanic (not African-born) MSM | 9         | 8         | 10        | 4         | 11        | 12        | 12        | 7         | 7         | 4         |
| <b>30-34 (MSM, all race/ethnicities)</b>                       | <b>22</b> | <b>22</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>24</b> | <b>14</b> |
| Hispanic (all Races) MSM                                       | 4         | 3         | 0         | 1         | 3         | 6         | 5         | 6         | 3         | 3         |
| Black or African American, not Hispanic (not African-born) MSM | 4         | 2         | 4         | 2         | 1         | 6         | 5         | 7         | 7         | 3         |
| <b>35-39 (MSM, all race/ethnicities)</b>                       | <b>10</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>17</b> |
| Hispanic (all Races) MSM                                       | 1         | 4         | 2         | 2         | 4         | 2         | 4         | 1         | 3         | 4         |
| Black or African American, not Hispanic (not African-born) MSM | 2         | 1         | 0         | 5         | 1         | 3         | 4         | 4         | 4         | 5         |

## Recommended EIIHA priority populations

In summary, based on the HIV outbreak, incidence data, and community engagement before the Spring 2024 EIIHA meeting, Hennepin County Public Health would recommend prioritizing these populations within the Minneapolis-St. Paul Transitional Grant Area:

- People who inject drugs
- Men who have sex with men (MSM) ages 20-39
- Hispanic MSM
- Black (not African-born) men, both MSM and not MSM
- Black (African-born) men
- Black (African-born) women
- Transgender/gender minorities (transwomen, transmen, and other gender identities)

## Contact

Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program

525 Portland Ave MC L963

Minneapolis, MN 55415

612-348-7414

[RyanWhite@hennepin.us](mailto:RyanWhite@hennepin.us)

<https://www.hennepin.us/ryan-white>

January 20, 2024

To obtain this information in a different format, call: 612-348-7414.