Hepatitis A, B, and C in New York City

In 2021, there were 91 people reported with hepatitis A in New York City (NYC); in 2022, there were 47 people reported with hepatitis A in NYC; and in 2023, there were 61 people reported with hepatitis A in NYC. In 2023, the increase in the number of people reported with hepatitis A was related to people newly arrived from countries where hepatitis A is endemic.

In 2021, there were 44 people confirmed with acute hepatitis B and 5,350 people newly reported with chronic hepatitis B in NYC; in 2022, there were 30 people confirmed with acute hepatitis B and 5,518 people newly reported with chronic hepatitis B in NYC; and in 2023, there were 19 people confirmed with acute hepatitis B and 6,947 people newly reported with chronic hepatitis B in NYC. In 2021 and 2022, the number of people newly reported with chronic hepatitis B increased, and in 2023 surpassed the number seen in 2019 prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2021, there were 132 people confirmed with acute hepatitis C and 2,700 people newly reported with chronic hepatitis C in NYC; in 2022, there were 140 people confirmed with acute hepatitis C and 2,665 people newly reported with chronic hepatitis C in NYC; and in 2023, there were 145 people confirmed with acute hepatitis C and 2,375 people newly reported with chronic hepatitis C in NYC. In 2020, NYC implemented a new case definition for acute hepatitis C (following an update to the case definition by the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists) which drove the increase in reported acute hepatitis C cases in NYC compared with prior years.

For additional information, see the NYC Health Department's Hepatitis A, B, and C Annual Reports for 2023 (with appendices), 2022, and 2021. The above data for 2021 and 2022 are adjusted to reflect ongoing surveillance activities. The NYC Health Department is currently collecting and analyzing hepatitis A, B, and C surveillance data for 2024 to be released in late 2025.

HIV in New York City

In 2021, 1,595 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in NYC; in 2022, 1,567 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in NYC; and in 2023, 1,686 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in NYC. While the number of new HIV diagnoses increased 7.6% from 2022 to 2023, the number of new HIV infections estimated to have occurred in 2023 decreased by 17%, from 1,347 in 2022 to 1,122 in 2023. This divergence in new diagnoses and estimated new infections may suggest that more existing infections were diagnosed for the first time. From 2019 to 2023, new HIV diagnoses in NYC decreased 5%, from 1,781 in 2019 to 1,686 in 2023; and from 2014 to 2023, new HIV diagnoses in NYC decreased 36%, from 2,634 in 2014 to 1,686 in 2023.

For additional information, see the NYC Health Department's HIV Surveillance Annual Reports for 2023, 2022, and 2021. The above data for 2021 and 2022 are adjusted to reflect ongoing surveillance activities. Updated data appear in the NYC Health Department's HIV Annual Surveillance Statistics tables for 2023, 2022, and 2021. The NYC Health Department is currently collecting and analyzing HIV surveillance data for 2024 to be released in late 2025.

Tuberculosis in New York City

In 2022, 535 NYC residents with confirmed tuberculosis (TB) were reported; in 2023, 679 NYC residents with confirmed TB were reported; and in 2024, 839 NYC residents with confirmed TB were reported. The reduction in TB cases in 2022 compared to prior to 2020 may be due to changes in care access and travel related to the COVID-19 pandemic, which may have led to delayed diagnoses; COVID-19 prevention measures may also have had an impact.

For additional information, see the NYC Health Department's Tuberculosis in New York City, 2024 Infographic. The above data for 2022 and 2023 has been adjusted to reflect ongoing surveillance activities.

Measles in New York City

In 2022, there were no confirmed cases of measles among NYC residents; in 2023, there was one confirmed case; and in 2024, there were 14 confirmed cases. From January through May 2025, six measles cases were confirmed among NYC residents.