

Profile of HIV in Minnesota

Data from the Minnesota Department of Health HIV/STD Surveillance 2018, the most recent data available. Updated April 2019.



One New HIV Infection in Minnesota Nearly Every Day

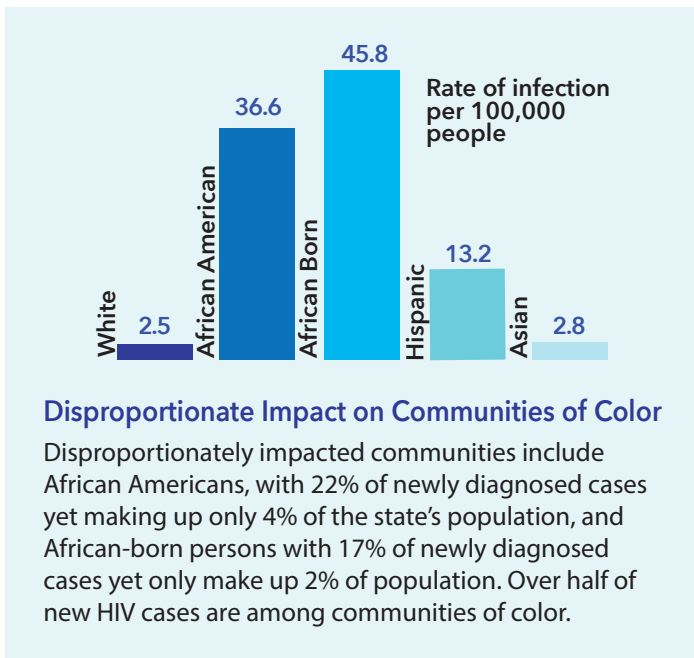
In 2018, 286 new cases of HIV were reported in Minnesota. This represents a slight increase from 2017, but is below the 5 year average of 296 cases from 2014-2018.

Steadily Increasing Number Living With HIV in Minnesota

As of December 31, 2018, 8,981 people are known to be living with HIV in Minnesota. It is not known how many other Minnesotans are living with HIV, but have not yet been tested.

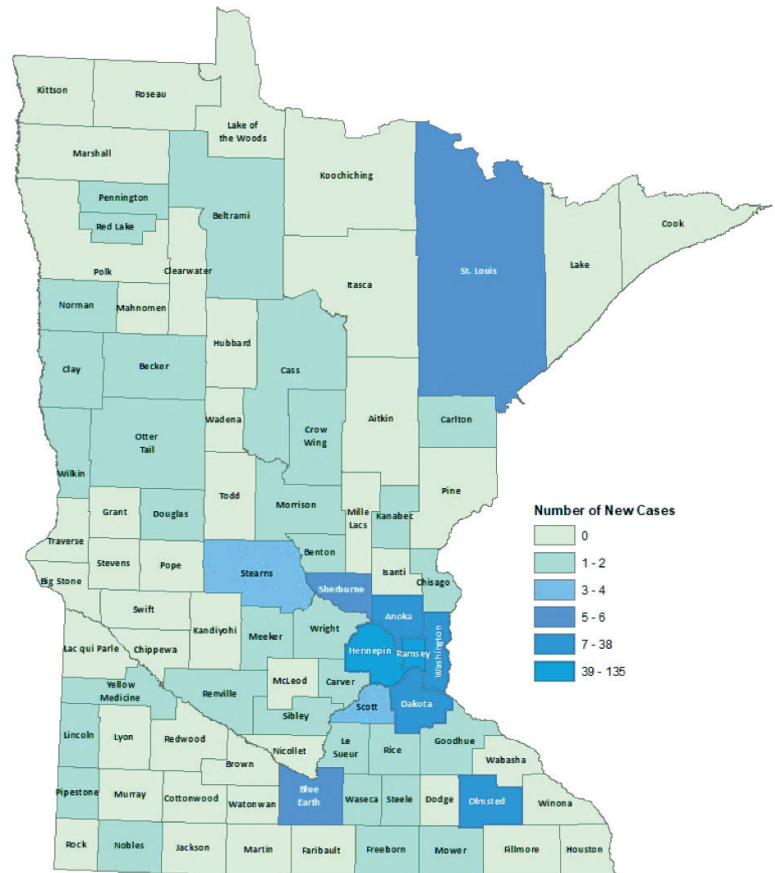
Disproportionate Impact on LGBTQ Communities

Gay, bisexual men, and men who have sex with men (MSM) continue to be disproportionately impacted by HIV in Minnesota (52% of cases). In 2018, the estimated rate of HIV diagnosis among MSM was 164.3 per 100,000 population. This is more than 60 times higher than the rate among non-MSM men.



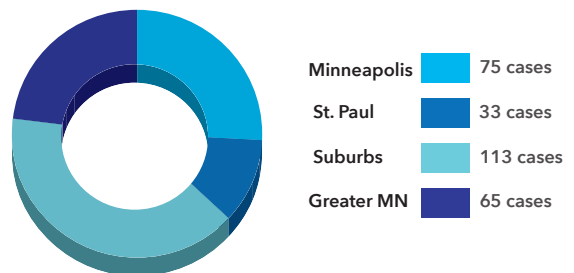
Disproportionate Impact on Communities of Color

Disproportionately impacted communities include African Americans, with 22% of newly diagnosed cases yet making up only 4% of the state's population, and African-born persons with 17% of newly diagnosed cases yet only make up 2% of population. Over half of new HIV cases are among communities of color.



HIV Infection More Prevalent in Seven County Metro Area

In 2018, 26% of newly reported cases of HIV resided in Minneapolis, 11% in Saint Paul, 40% in Twin Cities' suburbs, and 23% in Greater Minnesota.



High number of cases among young people

36% of cases in 2018 were in people under the age of 30. Most of these cases were among young people assigned the sex of male at birth, where 83% of cases under the age of 30 were male. The age groups from 25-34 had the largest number of cases in 2018, a change from 2017 when the most cases were seen in 20-29 age group.

Disproportionate Impact on Women of Color

Women of color made up 70% of all the newly diagnosed females in 2018 with African-born and Non-Hispanic African-American women most disproportionately affected.