

Detailed Data Tables: Women at Risk

Table 1. People diagnosed with HIV infection by gender: Massachusetts, 2006–2008¹		
Gender:	N	%
Male	1,427	73%
Female	537	27%
Total	1,964	100%

¹ Reflects year of HIV diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); data as of 1/1/10

Table 2. People living with HIV/AIDS on December 31, 2009 by gender: Massachusetts		
	HIV/AIDS	
Gender:	N	%
Male	12,878	71%
Female	5,167	29%
Total	18,045	100%

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); data as of 1/1/10

Table 3. People diagnosed with HIV infection by Health Service Region (HSR)¹ and gender: Massachusetts, 2006–2008²

Health Service Region:	Male		Female		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Boston HSR	478	80%	121	20%	599
Central HSR	105	60%	69	40%	174
Metro West HSR	220	71%	89	29%	309
Northeast HSR	219	69%	100	31%	319
Southeast HSR	199	73%	75	27%	274
Western HSR	139	64%	77	36%	216
Prisons ³	65	92%	6	8%	71
Massachusetts Total	1,427	73%	537	27%	1,964

¹ Reflects the Health Service Region of a person's residence at the time of report (not necessarily current residence); see Epidemiologic Profile General Appendices, Health Service Region Maps, available at http://www.mass.gov/dph/aids/research/profile2005/app5_hrs_maps.pdf for configuration of Health Service Regions

² Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis

³ HSRs are regions defined geographically to facilitate targeted health service planning. While prisons do not constitute an HSR, the prison population is presented separately in this analysis because of its unique service planning needs. Prisons include only persons who were diagnosed with HIV/AIDS while in a correctional facility

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); data as of 1/1/10

Table 4. People living with HIV/AIDS on December 31, 2009 by Health Service Region (HSR)¹ and gender: Massachusetts

Health Service Region	Male		Female		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Boston HSR	4,427	77%	1,359	23%	5,786
Central HSR	1,009	62%	612	38%	1,621
Metro West HSR	1,740	72%	688	28%	2,428
Northeast HSR	1,783	67%	876	33%	2,659
Southeast HSR	1,755	71%	715	29%	2,470
Western HSR	1,329	63%	789	37%	2,118
Prison ²	829	87%	124	13%	953
Massachusetts Total³	12,878	71%	5,167	29%	18,045

¹ Reflects the Health Service Region of a person's residence at the time of report (not necessarily current residence); see Epidemiologic Profile General Appendices, Health Service Region Maps, available at http://www.mass.gov/dph/aids/research/profile2005/app5_hrs_maps.pdf for configuration of Health Service Regions

² HSRs are regions defined geographically to facilitate targeted health service planning. While prisons do not constitute an HSR, the prison population is presented separately in this analysis because of its unique service planning needs. Prisons include only persons who were diagnosed with HIV/AIDS while in a correctional facility

³ MA Total includes 5 people living with HIV/AIDS for whom residence at diagnosis was unknown at time of report

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); data as of 1/1/10

Table 5. Ten cities/towns¹ in Massachusetts with the highest proportion of women among HIV infection diagnoses (HIV Dx): 2006–2008²

Rank	City/Town	Number of HIV Dx among women	Percent of Total HIV Dx
1	Chicopee	11	55.0%
2	Brockton	30	50.8%
3	New Bedford	22	46.8%
4	Worcester	49	46.2%
5	Framingham	11	44.0%
5	Holyoke	11	44.0%
6	Lowell	19	41.3%
7	Waltham	10	40.0%
8	Quincy	11	39.3%
9	Lawrence	18	39.1%
10	Springfield	38	37.3%

¹ Among cities/towns with over 20 reported HIV infection diagnoses in the years 2006–2008. Note: reflects the city/town of a person's residence at the time of report (not necessarily current residence). People diagnosed while at a correctional facility are not included

² Reflects year of HIV diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); data as of 1/1/10

Table 6. People diagnosed with HIV infection by gender and race/ethnicity: Massachusetts, 2006–2008¹

Race/Ethnicity:	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
White Non-Hispanic	701	49%	115	21%
Black Non-Hispanic	335	23%	272	51%
Hispanic	351	25%	139	26%
Asian/Pacific Islander	35	2%	10	2%
Other/Unknown	5	<1%	1	<1%
Total	1,427	100%	537	100%

¹ Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); data as of 1/1/10

Table 7. People living with HIV/AIDS on December 31, 2009 by gender and race/ethnicity: Massachusetts

Race/Ethnicity:	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
White Non-Hispanic	6,595	51%	1,429	28%
Black Non-Hispanic	2,962	23%	2,181	42%
Hispanic	3,077	24%	1,467	28%
Asian/Pacific Islander	188	1%	58	1%
Other/Unknown	56	<1%	32	1%
Total	12,878	100%	5,167	100%

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); data as of 1/1/10

Explanation of age adjusted rates

A “rate” of a disease per 100,000 population is a useful way to compare groups that have substantially different population sizes rather than relying on the raw number of cases. For example, the number of people living with HIV/AIDS on December 31, 2009 who are Hispanic, is 4,544 whereas the number of people living with HIV/AIDS who are white (non-Hispanic) is 8,024. Although the *number* of people living with HIV/AIDS who are Hispanic in Massachusetts is smaller than the number of people living with HIV/AIDS who are white (non-Hispanic), we also need to consider that there are far fewer people of Hispanic heritage living in Massachusetts than white (non-Hispanic) individuals. Hispanic individuals represent 6% of the Massachusetts population compared to white (non-Hispanic) individuals who represent 82% of the population¹. So, if HIV/AIDS had the same impact on the Hispanic population of the state as on the white (non-Hispanic) individuals, then there should be almost 12 times as many cases in white (non-Hispanic) individuals, but there are less than twice as many. By calculating a rate which takes into consideration the differences in the population size, it is evident that the number of people living with HIV/AIDS for every 100,000 Hispanic individuals in Massachusetts is much higher than the rate for every 100,000 white (non-Hispanic) individuals. This is called a “crude rate” and is calculated by dividing the number of people living with HIV/AIDS by the population of interest (the total number of Hispanic individuals in Massachusetts, for example) and multiplying by 100,000. (See example 1.A below).

¹ The denominators for prevalence calculations are based on year 2000 population estimates from the MDPH Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation

Example 1.A: Calculation of crude HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for white (non-Hispanic) individuals, Massachusetts (150.6 per 100,000)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Crude HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for white (non-Hispanic) individuals} &= (\text{number of white (non-Hispanic) individuals living with HIV/AIDS} \div \text{population size of white (non-Hispanic) individuals}) \times 100,000 \\ &= (8,024/5,326,585) \times 100,000 \\ &= (.001506406) \times 100,000 \\ &= \mathbf{150.6} \end{aligned}$$

However, sometimes, in addition to the population size being different, the age composition of the populations is different. In Massachusetts, black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic populations are generally younger than white (non-Hispanic). The median age of black (non-Hispanic) people (29.7 years) and Hispanic people (24.5 years) is younger than that of white (non-Hispanic) people (38.8 years). Therefore, it is necessary to “age-adjust” the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate to get a true comparison of the impact of the disease across racial/ethnic groups without an effect from the differences in age composition. Age-adjustment of rates minimizes the distortion created by differences in age composition.

Age-adjusted rates are calculated by weighting the age-specific rates for a given population by the age distribution of a standard population. The weighted age-specific rates are then added to produce the adjusted rate for all ages combined. (See example 1.B below).

Example 1.B: Calculation of age-adjusted HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for white (non-Hispanic) individuals, Massachusetts (142.3 per 100,000)

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
<i>Age group (in years)</i>	<i># of prevalent HIV/AIDS cases</i>	<i>Population (2000)</i>	<i>2000 US standard population weight</i>	<i>Age-adjusted rate ((B÷CxD)×100,000))</i>
<1	0	61,381	0.013818	0.00
1-4	0	245,562	0.055317	0.00
5-14	13	675,388	0.145565	0.28
15-24	98	634,387	0.138646	2.14
25-34	523	734,417	0.135573	9.65
35-44	2045	902,498	0.162613	36.85
45-54	3633	771,970	0.134834	63.45
55-64	1403	491,985	0.087247	24.88
65-74	268	396,458	0.066037	4.46
75-84	39	300,442	0.044842	0.58
85+ years	2	112,097	0.015508	0.03
Total				142.3

To see the effect of age-distribution on prevalence rates see Table 8 and 9 below for a comparison of crude and age-adjusted rates by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. Crude and age-adjusted rates of diagnosis of HIV infection per 100,000 population¹ by race/ethnicity and gender: Average annual rate 2006–2008², Massachusetts		
State total:	Crude rate per 100,000	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000
White (non-Hispanic)	5.1	4.9
Black (non-Hispanic)	60.1	63.7
Hispanic	38.1	47.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.1	5.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	14.5	13.5
Total rate	10.3	10.0
Males:	Crude rate per 100,000	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000
White (non-Hispanic) Males	9.1	8.6
Black (non-Hispanic) Males	68.8	76.0
Hispanic Males	55.3	72.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Males	9.7	8.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native Males	29.2	27.1
Total rate among males	15.6	15.0
Females:	Crude rate per 100,000	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000
White (non-Hispanic) Females	1.4	1.4
Black (non-Hispanic) Females	52.0	53.2
Hispanic Females	21.3	25.3
Asian/Pacific Islander Females	2.7	2.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Females	0.0	0.0
Total rate among females	5.4	5.4
¹ The denominators for rate calculations are based on year 2000 population estimates from the MDPH Center for Health Information, Statistics, Research and Evaluation		
² Reflects year of HIV diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis		
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program; data as of 1/1/10		

Table 9. Crude and age-adjusted HIV/AIDS prevalence per 100,000 population¹ on December 31, 2009 by race/ethnicity and gender: Massachusetts		
State Total:	Crude rate per 100,000	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000
White (non-Hispanic)	150.6	142.3
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,528.1	1,718.0
Hispanic	1,059.9	1,511.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	100.1	111.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native	235.0	222.6
Total prevalence	281.6	278.7
Males:	Crude rate per 100,000	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000
White (non-Hispanic) Males	257.8	240.8
Black (non-Hispanic) Males	1,826.2	2,176.5
Hispanic Males	1,453.5	2,214.2
Asian/Pacific Islander Males	155.8	175.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native Males	262.4	248.5
Total prevalence among males	416.7	411.1
Females:	Crude rate per 100,000	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000
White (non-Hispanic) Females	51.6	49.8
Black (non-Hispanic) Females	1,250.9	1,337.7
Hispanic Females	675.9	901.7
Asian/Pacific Islander Females	46.4	49.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native Females	207.8	197.2
Total prevalence among females	156.0	155.2
¹ The denominators for prevalence calculations are based on year 2000 population estimates from the MDPH Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program; data as of 1/1/10		

Table 10. People diagnosed with HIV infection within the years 2006–2008¹ by gender and place of birth: Massachusetts

Race/Ethnicity:	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
United States (US)	968	68%	243	45%
Puerto Rico/US Dependency ²	116	8%	56	10%
Non-US	343	24%	238	44%
Total	1,427	100%	537	100%

¹ Reflects year of HIV diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis
² Ninety-seven percent of people diagnosed with HIV infection from 2006–2008 who were born in a US dependency were born in Puerto Rico, 1% were born in the US Virgin Islands and 2% were born in an unknown US dependency
 Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); data as of 1/1/10

Table 11. People living with HIV/AIDS on December 31, 2009 by gender and place of birth: Massachusetts

Race/Ethnicity:	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
United States (US)	9,216	72%	2,916	56%
Puerto Rico/US Dependency ¹	1,469	11%	701	14%
Non-US	2,193	17%	1,550	30%
Total	12,878	100%	5,167	100%

¹ Ninety-six percent of people living with HIV/AIDS who were born in a US Dependency were born in Puerto Rico, <1% were born in the US Virgin Islands, and 3% were born in an unknown dependency
 Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); data as of 1/1/10

Table 12. Females diagnosed with HIV infection by place of birth and year of diagnosis: Massachusetts, before 1999, 1999–2008¹

	US		Puerto Rico/ US Dependency ²		Non-US		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
< 1999	3,324	70%	747	16%	650	14%	4,721
1999	250	59%	56	13%	115	27%	421
2000	200	53%	41	11%	133	36%	374
2001	162	53%	35	11%	109	36%	306
2002	164	46%	36	10%	154	44%	354
2003	141	44%	42	13%	135	42%	318
2004	124	42%	42	14%	129	44%	295
2005	100	41%	26	11%	116	48%	242
2006	108	49%	18	8%	95	43%	221
2007	78	46%	17	10%	75	44%	170
2008	57	39%	21	14%	68	47%	146

¹ Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis

² Ninety-seven percent of all people diagnosed with HIV infection in MA who were born in a US dependency were born in Puerto Rico, 1% were born in the US Virgin Islands, <1% were born in American Samoa, and 2% were born in an unknown dependency

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/10

Table 13. People diagnosed with HIV infection by gender and exposure mode: Massachusetts, 2006–2008¹				
Exposure Mode:	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
Male-to-Male Sex (MSM)	786	55%	N/A ²	N/A
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	150	11%	87	16%
MSM/IDU	56	4%	N/A	N/A
Heterosexual Sex	73	5%	123	23%
Other ³	5	<1%	5	1%
Total Undetermined	357	25%	322	60%
• Presumed Heterosexual Sex ⁴	198	14%	250	47%
• Undetermined ⁵	159	11%	72	13%
Total	1,427	100%	537	100%

¹ Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis
² N/A = Not Applicable;
³ Other includes pediatric and receipt of blood/blood products
⁴ Heterosexual sex with partners with unknown risk and HIV status
⁵ Includes those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk and those lost to follow-up
 Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); data as of 1/1/10

Note: The category of “presumed heterosexual sex” is used in Massachusetts to re-assign people who are reported with no identified risk but who have reported heterosexual sex with a partner of unknown HIV status or risk. Massachusetts uses this category to distinguish these cases from other undetermined cases about which we know less. Nationally, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention categorizes “presumed heterosexual sex” cases as “no identified risk” (NIR). As such, comparisons of the presumed heterosexual category cannot be made to national data. Caution should be used in interpreting data for presumed heterosexual, as it is still not clear what the exposure risk is for people in this category. Although a person may not report other risk behaviors such as injection drug use or male-to-male sex to his/her health care provider, it does not necessarily mean that he/she has not engaged in them. There are many barriers to disclosing HIV risk behaviors in the health care setting such as a limited patient-provider relationship or stigma.

Table 14. People living with HIV/AIDS on December 31, 2009 by gender and exposure mode: Massachusetts

Exposure Mode:	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
Male-to-male sex (MSM)	6316	49%	N/A ¹	N/A
Injection drug use (IDU)	2904	23%	1,381	27%
MSM/IDU	608	5%	N/A	N/A
Total Heterosexual Sex (HTSX)	731	6%	1,747	34%
• HTSX w/ IDU	190	1%	764	15%
• HTSX w/ bisexual male	0	0%	48	1%
• HTSX w/ blood/blood products ²	9	<1%	17	<1%
• HTSX w/ person w/HIV/AIDS	532	4%	918	18%
Other ³	245	2%	189	4%
Total Undetermined	2,074	16%	1,850	36%
• Presumed heterosexual sex ⁴	1,322	10%	1,493	29%
• Undetermined ⁵	752	6%	357	7%
Total	12,878	100%	5,167	100%

¹ N/A=Not Applicable² Heterosexual sex with a person who received blood/blood products³ Other includes pediatric and receipt of blood/blood products⁴ Heterosexual sex with partners with unknown risk and HIV status⁵ Includes those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk, those lost to follow-up

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); data as of 1/1/10

Table 15. Females diagnosed with HIV infection by race/ethnicity¹ and exposure mode: Massachusetts, 2006–2008²

Exposure Mode:	White NH		Black NH		Hispanic		API	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
IDU	44	38%	12	4%	30	22%	1	10%
HTSX	23	20%	54	20%	45	32%	1	10%
Other	0	0%	4	1%	1	1%	0	0%
Total Undetermined	48	42%	202	74%	63	45%	8	80%
Pres. HTSX ³	38	33%	162	60%	46	33%	4	40%
Undetermined ⁴	10	9%	40	15%	17	12%	4	40%
Total	115	100%	272	100%	139	100%	10	100%

¹ Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Other/Unknown race/ethnicity are not presented due to small numbers² Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis³ Heterosexual sex with partners with unknown risk and HIV status⁴ Includes those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk and those lost to follow-up
NH = Non-Hispanic, API = Asian/Pacific Islander, IDU = Injection Drug Use, HTSX = Heterosexual Sex, Pres. HTSX = Presumed Heterosexual Sex

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/10

Table 16. Females living with HIV/AIDS on December 31, 2009 by race/ethnicity¹ and exposure mode: Massachusetts

Exposure Mode:	White NH		Black NH		Hispanic		API	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
IDU	652	46%	314	14%	406	28%	2	3%
HTSX	423	30%	654	30%	638	43%	20	34%
Other	52	4%	78	4%	56	4%	3	5%
Total Undetermined	302	21%	1,135	52%	367	25%	33	57%
• Pres. HTSX ²	230	16%	950	44%	289	20%	18	31%
• Undetermined ³	72	5%	185	8%	78	5%	15	26%
Total	1,429	100%	2,181	100%	1,467	100%	58	100%

¹ Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Other/Unknown race/ethnicity are not presented due to small numbers

² Heterosexual sex with partners with unknown risk and HIV status

³ Includes those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk and those lost to follow-up, and those with confirmed occupational exposure

NH = Non-Hispanic, API = Asian/Pacific Islander, IDU = Injection Drug Use, HTSX = Heterosexual Sex, Pres. HTSX = Presumed Heterosexual Sex

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/10

Table 17. People diagnosed with HIV infection by gender and age at HIV diagnosis: Massachusetts, 2006–2008¹

Age (years):	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
Under 13	2	<1%	4	1%
13 to 19	21	1%	18	3%
20 to 24	112	8%	43	8%
25 to 29	174	12%	71	13%
30 to 34	163	11%	79	15%
35 to 39	238	17%	79	15%
40 to 44	248	17%	86	16%
45 to 49	217	15%	69	13%
50 to 54	131	9%	36	7%
55 to 59	55	4%	22	4%
60+	66	5%	30	6%
Total	1,427	100%	537	100%

¹ Reflects year of HIV diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); data as of 1/1/10

Technical Notes:

Tables 18 includes data reported by Massachusetts residents through anonymous telephone interviews from 2007 to 2008. This ongoing random-digit-dial telephone survey, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), covers a broad range of topic areas (including risk related to sexual activity) and is part of a CDC-funded national survey program.

Table 18. Number of sexual partners in the past year,¹ female BRFSS respondents ages 18–64 Massachusetts, 2007–2008				
	0 Partners	1 Partner	2+ Partners	N²
Total Females	18%	78%	4%	4,363
Age in Years:	0 Partners	1 Partner	2+ Partners	N
18-24	20.1%	62.7%	17.2%	221
25-34	8.3%	87.8%	3.8%	622
35-44	10.3%	87.6%	2.1%	1,018
45-64	26.3%	72.7%	1.1%	2,454
Race/Ethnicity:³	0 Partners	1 Partner	2+ Partners	N
White NH ⁴	16.3%	79.4%	4.3%	3,472
Black NH ⁴	32.3%	64.7%	3.0%	227
Hispanic	22.6%	74.3%	3.0%	503
Sex of Partner:⁵	0 Partners	1 Partner	2+ Partners	N
Same sex	Not Applicable	94.8%	5.2%	85
Opposite sex	Not Applicable	95.6%	4.4%	3,061
¹ "Number of sexual partners in past year" is a state-added question administered to a sub-sample of BRFSS respondents ² Column sub-totals may not equal overall total because some respondents do not answer every question ³ Data for Asian Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native respondents are not presented due to small numbers ⁴ NH= Non-Hispanic ⁵ Only asked of sexually active adults Data source: Massachusetts Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2007–2008				

Technical Notes:

Tables 19–21 include data reported by students in randomly selected Massachusetts high schools every odd year from 1993 to 2007. This anonymous survey, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), is administered by the Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and focuses on risk behaviors that may affect the health and/or safety of high school students.

Table 19. Sexual behavior as reported among female respondents to the Youth Risk Behavior Survey: Massachusetts, 2007		
By Behavior:	Percent of total responding yes to specified question	N¹ (total number of respondents for each question)
Ever had sexual intercourse	43.7%	1,495
Sexual intercourse before age 13	3.6%	1,496
4 or more lifetime sexual intercourse partners	10.6%	1,479
Sexual intercourse in last 3 months	34.0%	1,493
Condom used at last intercourse ²	59.2%	505
Alcohol/drugs used at last intercourse ²	21.9%	504
Ever been, gotten someone pregnant	5.2%	1,562
Ever had sexual contact against their will	18.0%	1,574

¹ The number of respondents for each question varies because some survey participants do not provide an answer
² Among females reporting sexual intercourse in the past three months
 Data Source: Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Table 20. Percentage of Massachusetts Youth Risk Behavior Survey respondents reporting condom use at last sexual intercourse by year and gender: Massachusetts, 1993–2007¹

Year	Males		Females		Total Males + Females	
	%	Total N ²	%	Total N ²	%	Total N ²
1993	57.4%	409	46.7%	462	51.8%	872
1995	59.9%	623	52.0%	626	55.9%	1,253
1997	64.2%	517	50.4%	559	57.0%	1,079
1999	62.6%	589	52.0%	639	57.2%	1,237
2001	61.6%	553	54.9%	582	58.1%	1,139
2003	60.3%	424	57.4%	496	57.4%	922
2005	71.6%	442	59.2%	542	65.0%	986
2007	63.2%	422	59.2%	505	61.1%	929

¹ A random sample of high schools is selected for participation each year, data presented do not represent cohorts followed over time

² Total N = total number of respondents by sex. The number of respondents for each question varies from year to year

Data Source: Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Table 21. Massachusetts Youth Risk Behavior Survey respondents reporting sexual intercourse (ever) by year and gender: Massachusetts, 1993–2007¹

Year	Males		Females		Total Males + Females	
	%	Total N ²	%	Total N ²	%	Total N ²
1993	51.4%	1,326	46.0%	1,435	48.7%	2,763
1995	50.3%	1,870	42.8%	1,930	46.5%	3,806
1997	46.8%	1,800	42.4%	1,858	44.7%	3,664
1999	46.4%	1,922	41.8%	2,017	44.1%	3,954
2001	46.3%	1,886	42.3%	1,892	44.3%	3,786
2003	40.8%	1,581	41.1%	1,676	41.0%	3,261
2005	47.9%	1,512	42.9%	1,669	45.4%	3,185
2007	45.2%	1344	43.7%	1495	44.4%	2,844

¹ A random sample of high schools is selected for participation each year, data presented do not represent cohorts followed over time

² Total N = total number of respondents by sex (unweighted). The number of respondents for each question varies from year to year

Data Source: Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Table 22. Total reported AIDS cases by gender and year of diagnosis: Massachusetts, selected years, 1985–2008¹

Year of diagnosis:	Male		Female		Total
	N	%	N	%	
1985	205	90%	23	10%	228
1990	884	82%	195	18%	1,079
1995	1083	76%	344	24%	1,427
1999	694	73%	255	27%	949
2000	572	71%	234	29%	806
2001	500	69%	228	31%	728
2002	498	70%	215	30%	713
2003	414	68%	198	32%	612
2004	469	69%	209	31%	678
2005	463	71%	188	29%	651
2006	412	70%	174	30%	586
2007	313	67%	154	33%	467
2008	236	73%	88	27%	324

Data Source MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); data as of 1/1/10

Table 23. Deaths among persons reported with AIDS by gender and year of death: Massachusetts, selected years, 1985–2008

Year of death	Male		Female		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
1985	108	90%	12	10%	120
1990	556	88%	76	12%	632
1995	944	80%	242	20%	1,186
1999	267	77%	82	23%	349
2000	248	74%	89	26%	337
2001	266	72%	104	28%	370
2002	228	71%	91	29%	319
2003	233	70%	101	30%	334
2004	203	74%	72	26%	275
2005	175	70%	74	30%	249
2006	184	72%	71	28%	255
2007	144	69%	64	31%	208
2008	139	74%	49	26%	188

Data Source MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); data as of 1/1/10