



# Massachusetts HIV/AIDS Data Fact Sheet

## The Massachusetts HIV/AIDS Epidemic at a Glance

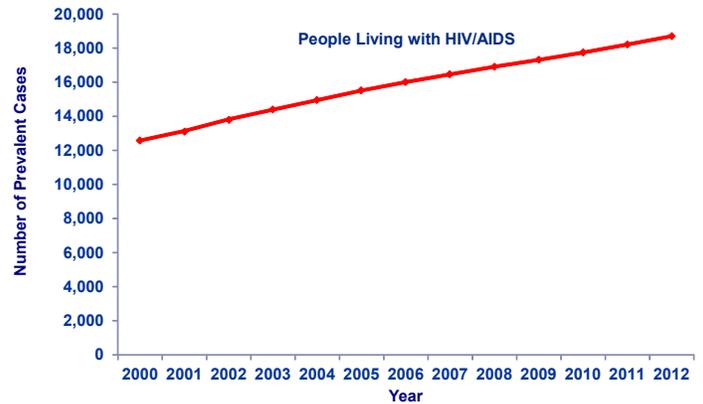
### Fast Facts

- Reported HIV infection diagnoses and deaths among people living with HIV/AIDS in Massachusetts have both decreased by 41% during the period 2000 to 2013.
- The improvement of health and longevity due to current HIV treatment has meant that the number of people living with HIV/AIDS has continued to grow (at a rate of approximately three percent per year).
- While the reduction in new cases and survival of people living with HIV/AIDS is good news, vulnerable populations remain disproportionately impacted:
  - The proportion of new HIV infection diagnoses among MSM increased from 33% in 2003 (N=318/958) to 46% in 2012 (N=317/694).
  - Persons with IDU risk constitute about half of all deaths among persons with HIV/AIDS and 19% of all persons living with HIV/AIDS (as of 1/1/14).
  - Black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic/Latino populations are diagnosed with HIV infection at levels ten and seven times that of the white (non-Hispanic) population, respectively.

### HIV/AIDS Trends from 2000 to 2012

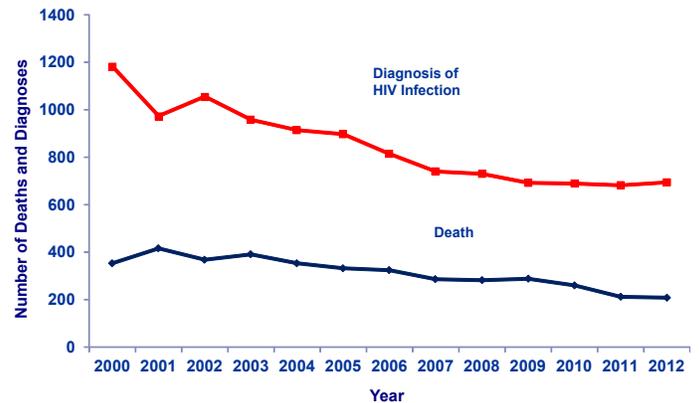
- Since 2000, there are more people living with HIV/AIDS in Massachusetts but fewer people being diagnosed with HIV infection and fewer people with HIV who die. From 2000 to 2012, the number of people living with HIV/AIDS increased by 49% (Figure 1). During the same time period the number of HIV infection diagnoses decreased by 41%, and the number of deaths among people reported with HIV/AIDS also decreased by 41% (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Trends in HIV/AIDS Prevalence by Year: Massachusetts, 2000–2012



Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program; Data as of 1/1/14

Figure 2. Trends in HIV Infection<sup>1</sup> and Death among People Reported with HIV/AIDS by Year: Massachusetts, 2000–2012



<sup>1</sup> Reflects year of diagnosis for HIV infection among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis. Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program; Data as of 1/1/14

### General Statistics

- As of December 31, 2013, a cumulative total of 32,345 individuals were diagnosed with HIV infection and reported in Massachusetts, with or without an AIDS diagnosis.
  - 41% (N=13,180) have died and 59% (N=19,165) are living with HIV/AIDS
  - As of December 31, 2013, there were 19,165 people living with HIV/AIDS who were diagnosed in Massachusetts. An additional 3,162 people living with HIV/AIDS in Massachusetts were first diagnosed in another state.<sup>i</sup>



For detailed data tables and technical notes see Appendix  
 Massachusetts Department of Public Health Office of HIV/AIDS  
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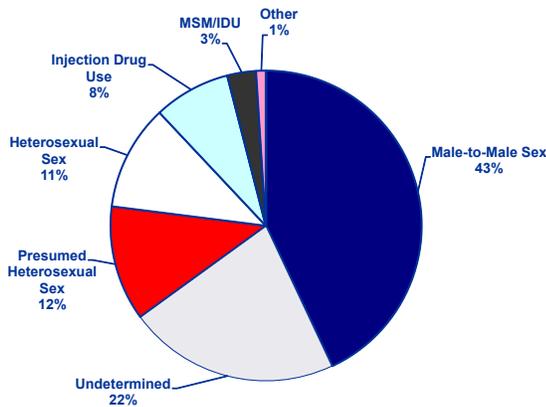
## The Massachusetts HIV/AIDS Epidemic at a Glance

- Including estimates of Massachusetts residents infected with HIV who do not yet know their status, or have not been reported, or were first reported in another state, there are 25,000 – 26,000 individuals currently living with HIV/AIDS in the Commonwealth.
  - An estimated 15.8% of people with HIV infection do not know their status <sup>ii</sup>

### Who is most impacted by HIV infection?

- Among individuals recently diagnosed with HIV infection (within the three-year period 2010 to 2012), male-to-male sex was the leading reported exposure mode, accounting for 43% of diagnoses, followed by people of undetermined risk (22%) (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. People Diagnosed with HIV Infection Within the Years 2010–2012 by Exposure Mode: Massachusetts**



Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, Data as of 1/1/14

- The proportion of all HIV infection diagnoses with male-to-male sex as an exposure mode increased from 33% in 2003 to 46% in 2012.
- Among males, the proportion of HIV diagnoses with male-to-male sex as the primary reported exposure mode increased from 49% in 2003 to 61% in 2012.
- During the same time period, the proportion of reported cases with injection drug use as the reported exposure mode decreased from 15% in 2003 to 6% in 2012 and the number of cases decreased by 71% (from 146 to 43).

- From 2003 to 2012, the number of white (non-Hispanic) individuals diagnosed with HIV infection decreased by 31% (from 382 to 265); the number of black (non-Hispanic) individuals decreased by 37% (from 336 to 211); the number of Hispanic/Latino individuals decreased by 14% (from 222 to 190).
- While 45% of males diagnosed with HIV infection within the years 2010 to 2012 were white (non-Hispanic), 54% of females diagnosed during this time period were black (non-Hispanic).
- With age-adjusted average annual rates of HIV diagnosis from 2010 to 2012 of 52.7 and 29.8 cases per 100,000 population, black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic/Latino populations are affected by HIV/AIDS at levels ten and six times that of the white (non-Hispanic) population (5.1 per 100,000).
- With age-adjusted average annual rates of HIV diagnosis from 2010 to 2012 of 59.3 and 45.3 cases per 100,000 population, black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic/Latino males are affected by HIV/AIDS at levels seven and five times that of white (non-Hispanic) males (9.0 per 100,000).
- With age-adjusted average annual rates of HIV diagnosis from 2010 to 2012 of 46.5 and 15.4 cases per 100,000 population, black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic/Latina females are affected by HIV/AIDS at levels 33 and 11 times that of white (non-Hispanic) females (1.4 per 100,000).
- Fifty-five percent of black (non-Hispanic) individuals diagnosed with HIV infection within the three-year period 2010 to 2012 were born outside the US, compared with 39% of Hispanic/Latino individuals and 8% of white (non-Hispanic) individuals. An additional 27% percent of Hispanic/Latino individuals diagnosed with HIV infection during this time period were born in Puerto Rico or another US Dependency, compared to less than one percent of both black (non-Hispanic) and white (non-Hispanic) individuals (Figure 4).



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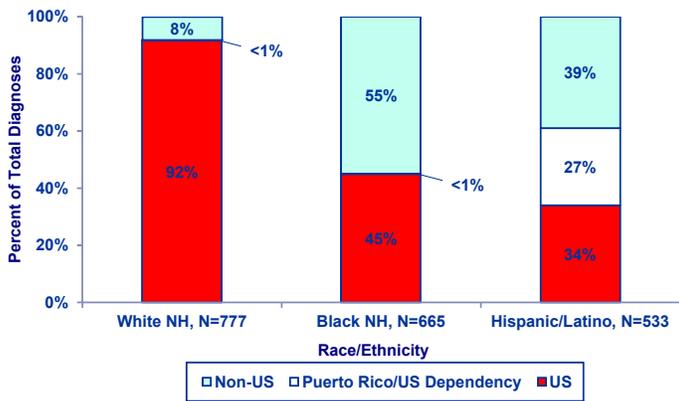




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## The Massachusetts HIV/AIDS Epidemic at a Glance

**Figure 4. People Diagnosed with HIV Infection Within the Years 2010–2012 by Race/Ethnicity and Place of Birth: Massachusetts**



Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, Data as of 1/1/14 NH = Non-Hispanic

- From 2003 to 2012, the number of males diagnosed with HIV infection decreased by 20% (from 649 to 517) while the number of females diagnosed with HIV infection decreased by 43% (from 309 to 177).

### Who is currently living with HIV/AIDS?

- Male-to-male sex and injection drug use are the leading reported exposure risks for HIV infection among all people living with HIV/AIDS, accounting for 37% and 19% of all exposures, respectively. <sup>iii</sup>
- Forty-three percent of people living with HIV/AIDS in Massachusetts are white (non-Hispanic), 30% are black (non-Hispanic), 24% are Hispanic/Latino, 2% are Asian/Pacific Islander, and less than 1% are of other/undetermined race/ethnicity. Black (non-Hispanic) individuals make up 6%, and Hispanic/Latino individuals 10% of the total Massachusetts population.
- Among males living with HIV/AIDS, 51% are white (non-Hispanic), 24% are black (non-Hispanic) and 23% are Hispanic/Latino.
- Among females living with HIV/AIDS, 25% are white (non-Hispanic), 46% are black (non-Hispanic) and 27% are Hispanic/Latina.

### Who is being concurrently diagnosed with HIV and AIDS?

- From 2010 to 2012, 662 people had AIDS when HIV infection was diagnosed (or were diagnosed with AIDS within two months), representing 32% of the 2,065 diagnoses of HIV infection during this time period.

### Who is dying with HIV/AIDS and how has this changed over time?

- In 2012, the annual number of deaths of people reported with HIV/AIDS declined to a low of 208.
- From 2003 to 2013, the distribution of deaths among people reported with HIV/AIDS by exposure mode remained fairly stable, with roughly half of deaths each year in people with a primary reported risk of injection drug use and 16% to 22% in people with a risk of male-to-male sex.
- From 2003 to 2012, the proportion of deaths among people reported with HIV/AIDS by race/ethnicity remained fairly stable with roughly half of deaths each year among white (non-Hispanic) individuals and roughly one quarter each among black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic/Latino individuals.

### Data Source

HIV/AIDS Case Data: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, all data as of 1/1/14

<sup>i</sup> Effective January 1, 2011, the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

<sup>ii</sup> CDC. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 U.S. dependent areas—2010. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2012;17(No. 3, part A). Published June 2012.

<sup>iii</sup> The category of presumed heterosexual is used exclusively for females, to define HIV exposure mode in cases when sex with males is the only reported risk factor for HIV infection.



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