



# Massachusetts HIV/AIDS Data Fact Sheet

## The Massachusetts HIV/AIDS Epidemic at a Glance

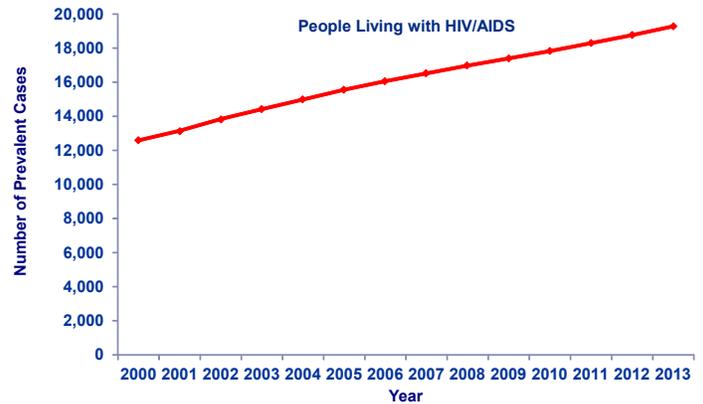
### Fast Facts

- Reported HIV infection diagnoses decreased by 41% and deaths among people living with HIV/AIDS decreased by 47% in Massachusetts during the period 2000 to 2014, but reported diagnoses have appeared to have plateaued in recent years.
- 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 3% 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 32% in 2004 (N=292/922) to 46% in 2013 (N=321/698).
  - Persons with injection drug risk constitute about half of all deaths among persons with HIV/AIDS and 18% of all persons living with HIV/AIDS (as of 1/1/15).
  - Black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic/Latino populations are diagnosed with HIV infection at levels ten and six times that of the white (non-Hispanic) population, respectively.

### HIV/AIDS Trends from 2000 to 2013

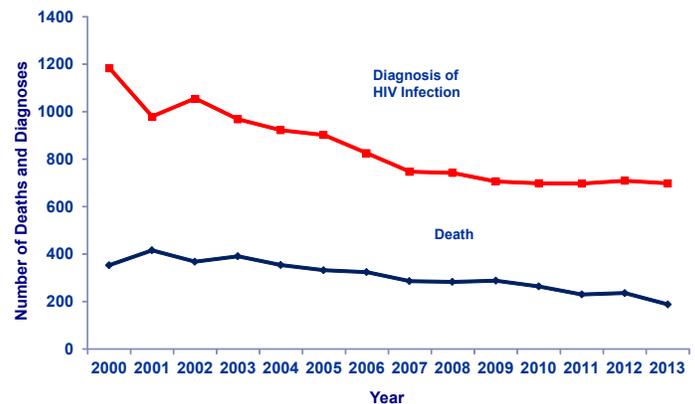
Since 2000, there are more people living with HIV/AIDS in Massachusetts, but fewer people being diagnosed with HIV infection, and fewer people with HIV infection who die. From 2000 to 2013, the number of people living with HIV/AIDS increased by 53% (Figure 1). During the same time period, the number of deaths among people reported with HIV/AIDS decreased by 47%. The number of HIV infection diagnoses decreased by 37% from 2000 to 2008, then plateaued at about 700 diagnoses each year from 2009 to 2013 (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Trends in HIV/AIDS Prevalence by Year: Massachusetts, 2000–2013



Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program; Data as of 1/1/15

Figure 2. Trends in HIV Infection<sup>1</sup> and Death among People Reported with HIV/AIDS by Year: Massachusetts, 2000–2013



<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 1/1/15

### General Statistics

- As of December 31, 2014, a cumulative total of 33,165 individuals were diagnosed with HIV infection and reported in Massachusetts, with or without an AIDS diagnosis.
  - 40% (N=13,428) have died and 60% (N=19,737) are living with HIV/AIDS
  - As of December 31, 2014, there were 19,737 people living with HIV/AIDS who were diagnosed in Massachusetts. An additional 3,380 people living with HIV/AIDS in Massachusetts were first diagnosed in another state.<sup>1</sup>



For detailed data tables and technical notes see Appendix  
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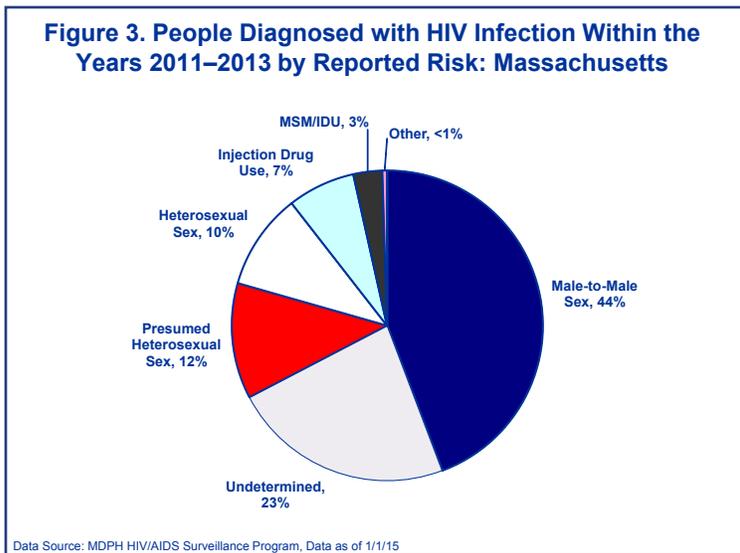
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- Including estimates of Massachusetts residents infected with HIV who do not yet know their status, have not been reported, or were first reported in another state, there are 26,000 – 27,000 individuals currently living with HIV/AIDS in the Commonwealth.
  - An estimated 14% of people with HIV infection in the U.S. 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 2011 to 2013), male-to-male sex was the leading reported risk, accounting for 44% of diagnoses, followed by people of undetermined risk (23%) (Figure 3).<sup>iii</sup>



- The proportion of all HIV infection diagnoses with male-to-male sex as the reported risk increased from 32% in 2004 to 46% in 2013.
- Among men,<sup>iv</sup> the proportion of HIV diagnoses with male-to-male sex as the primary reported risk increased from 45% in 2004 to 60% in 2013.
- During the same time period, the proportion of reported cases with injection drug use as the reported risk decreased from 15% in 2004 to 5% in 2013 and the number of cases decreased by 71% (from 100 to 29).

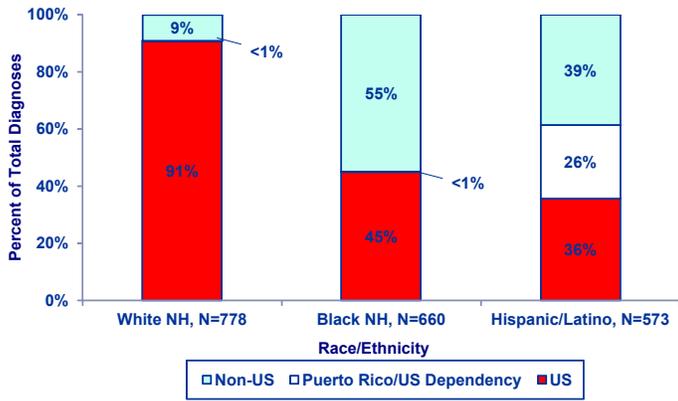
- From 2004 to 2013, the number of white (non-Hispanic) individuals diagnosed with HIV infection decreased by 23% (from 346 to 268); the number of black (non-Hispanic) individuals decreased by 35% (from 310 to 201); the number of Hispanic/Latino individuals decreased by 16% (from 243 to 204).
- While 44% of men diagnosed with HIV infection within the years 2011 to 2013 were white (non-Hispanic), 53% of women diagnosed during this time period were black (non-Hispanic).
- With age-adjusted average annual rates of HIV diagnosis from 2011 to 2013 of 52.6 and 31.8 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 2011 to 2013 of 61.6 and 48.7 cases per 100,000 population, black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic/Latino men are affected by HIV/AIDS at levels seven and five times that of white (non-Hispanic) men (9.0 per 100,000).
- With age-adjusted average annual rates of HIV diagnosis from 2011 to 2013 of 44.6 and 16.0 cases per 100,000 population, black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic/Latina women are affected by HIV/AIDS at levels 34 and 12 times that of white (non-Hispanic) women (1.3 per 100,000).
- Fifty-five percent of black (non-Hispanic) individuals diagnosed with HIV infection within the three-year period 2011 to 2013 were born outside the US, compared with 39% of Hispanic/Latino individuals and 9% of white (non-Hispanic) individuals. An additional 26% 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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**Figure 4. People Diagnosed with HIV Infection Within the Years 2011–2013 by Race/Ethnicity and Place of Birth: Massachusetts**



Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, Data as of 1/1/15 NH = Non-Hispanic

- From 2004 to 2013, the number of men diagnosed with HIV infection decreased by 17% (from 646 to 533) while the number of women diagnosed with HIV infection decreased by 40% (from 276 to 165).

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

- Male-to-male sex and injection drug use are the leading reported risks for HIV infection among all people living with HIV/AIDS, accounting for 38% and 18% of all risks, respectively.
- Forty-three percent of people living with HIV/AIDS in Massachusetts are white (non-Hispanic), 30% are black (non-Hispanic), 25% 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 men living with HIV/AIDS, 50% are white (non-Hispanic), 23% are black (non-Hispanic) and 24% are Hispanic/Latino.
- Among women 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 2011 to 2013, 641 people had AIDS when HIV infection was diagnosed (or were diagnosed with AIDS within two

months), representing 30% of the 2,104 diagnoses of HIV infection during this time period.

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

- In 2013, the annual number of deaths of people reported with HIV/AIDS declined to a low of 188.
- In 2013, the proportion of deaths among people reported with HIV/AIDS with a primary reported risk of injection drug use reached a ten-year low of 42% while the proportion in people with a risk of male-to-male sex reached a ten-year high of 27%.
- From 2003 to 2012, the proportion of deaths among people reported with HIV/AIDS by race/ethnicity remained fairly stable with roughly half (46%-53%) of deaths each year among white (non-Hispanic) individuals and roughly one quarter (24%-28%) among black (non-Hispanic) and one fifth to one quarter (20%-25%) among Hispanic/Latino individuals.

### Data Source

HIV/AIDS Case Data: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, all data as of 1/1/15

<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 dependent areas—2012. HIV Surveillance 3Report 2014;19(No.3). Published November 2014.

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

<sup>iv</sup> Please note “women” and “men” are used for stylistic reasons to describe female and male populations diagnosed with HIV infection that include a small number of girls and boys (N=23 children living with HIV/AIDS under age 13 as of 1/1/15).



For detailed data tables and technical notes see Appendix  
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