



**Massachusetts Department of Public Health
Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences**

**Massachusetts HIV/AIDS Epidemiologic Profile:
Data as of 1/1/2020**

Population Report: Adolescents and Young Adults

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Requests for additional data

<https://www.mass.gov/lists/infectious-disease-data-reports-and-requests>

Slide sets for HIV/AIDS Epidemiologic Profile Reports

<https://www.mass.gov/lists/hivaids-epidemiologic-profiles>

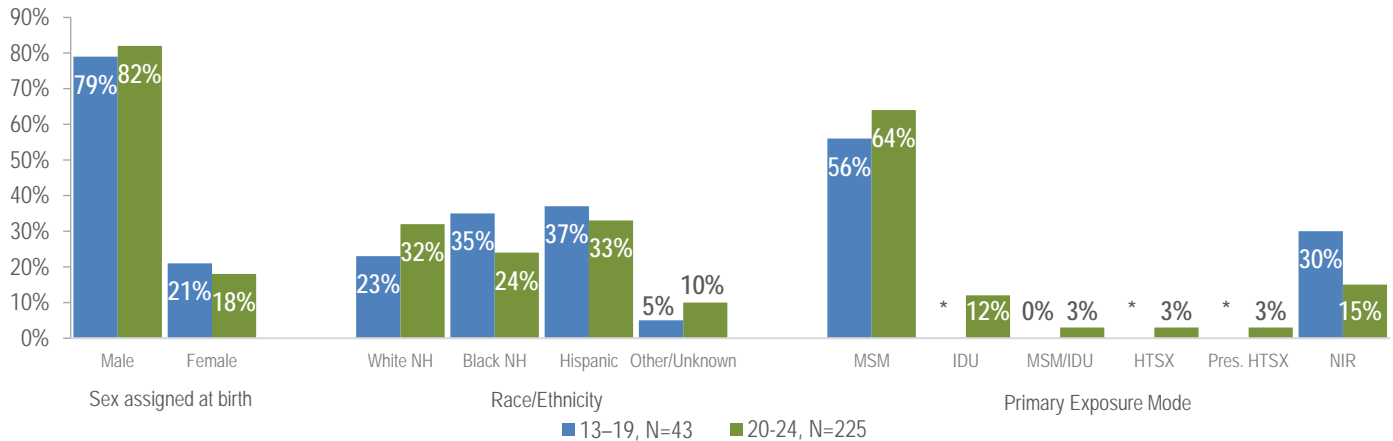
ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS

N=268 14% of new HIV diagnoses from 2016-2018 were among adolescents and young adults

N=457 2% of persons living with HIV infection in MA as of 12/31/2018 were adolescents and young adults

KEY FACT: Nationally, from 2016 to 2018, 21% of HIV infections were diagnosed among adolescents and young adults (aged 13 to 24 years),ⁱ compared to 14% in Massachusetts.

FIGURE 1. Individuals diagnosed with HIV infection at age 13–19 years vs. 20–24 years by sex assigned at birth, race/ethnicity, and exposure mode: Massachusetts, 2016–2018

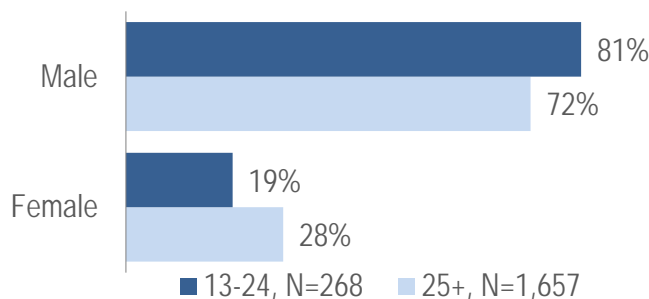


* Values less than five are suppressed for populations less than 50,000 or for populations of unknown size.
 NH=non-Hispanic, MSM=male-to-male sex, IDU= injection drug use, HTSX=heterosexual sex, Pres.=presumed, NIR=no identified risk

- Among adolescents and young adults (aged 13–24 years) recently diagnosed with HIV infection (2016–2018), 84% (N=225) were 20 to 24 years of age and 16% (N=43) were 13 to 19 years of age.
- The distribution by sex assigned at birth was similar for youth recently diagnosed with HIV infection at age 13–19 years and those diagnosed at age 20–24 years.
- A smaller proportion of youth diagnosed with HIV infection at age 13–19 years (23%) than at age 20–24 years (32%) was white (non-Hispanic) and a larger proportion were black (non-Hispanic) (35%) and Hispanic/Latino (37%), than individuals recently diagnosed at age 20–24 years (24% and 33%, respectively).
- The proportion of youth recently diagnosed with HIV infection at age 13–19 years with no identified risk for HIV exposure mode (30%) was double that among youth diagnosed at age 20–24 years (15%).

SEX ASSIGNED AT BIRTH

FIGURE 2. HIV infection diagnoses by age at HIV diagnosis and sex assigned at birth: Massachusetts, 2016–2018



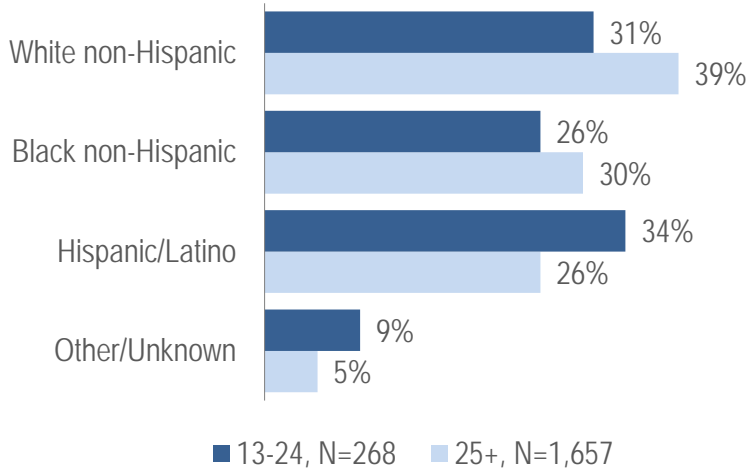
- A larger proportion of adolescents and young adults recently diagnosed with HIV infection at age 13–24 years (81%) than at age 25 years and older (72%) was assigned male at birth (AMAB).

ⁱ Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2018 (Updated); vol.31. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html>. Published May 2020. Accessed [11/24/2020].

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RACE/ETHNICITY

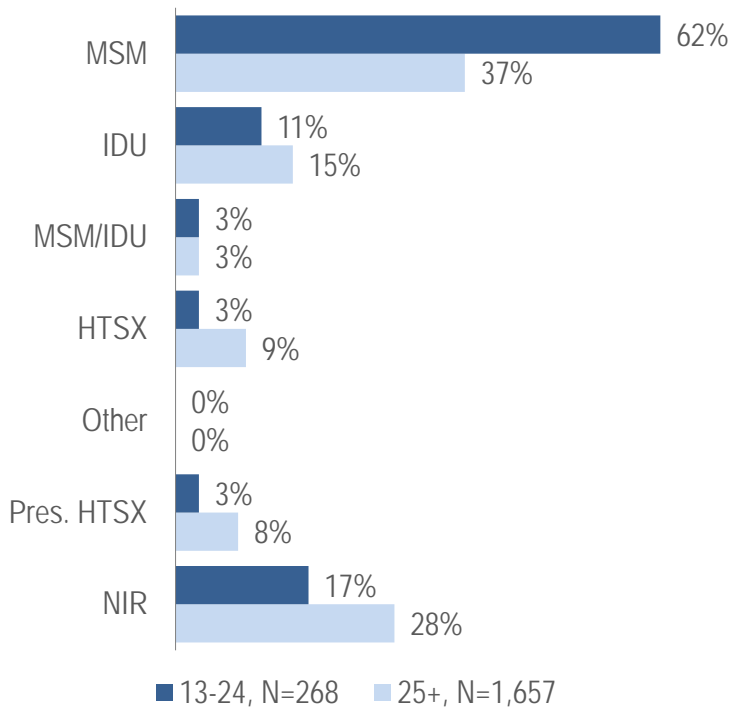
FIGURE 3. HIV infection diagnoses by age at HIV diagnosis and race/ethnicity: Massachusetts, 2016–2018



- While the largest proportion of adolescents and young adults recently diagnosed with HIV infection at age 13–24 years was Hispanic/Latino (34%), the largest proportion of individuals recently diagnosed at age 25 years and older was white (non-Hispanic) (39%).

EXPOSURE MODE

FIGURE 4. HIV infection diagnoses by age at HIV diagnosis and exposure mode: Massachusetts, 2016–2018



KEY FACT

- A larger proportion of individuals recently diagnosed with HIV infection at age 13–24 years (62%) than at age 25 years and older (37%) had MSM exposure mode.

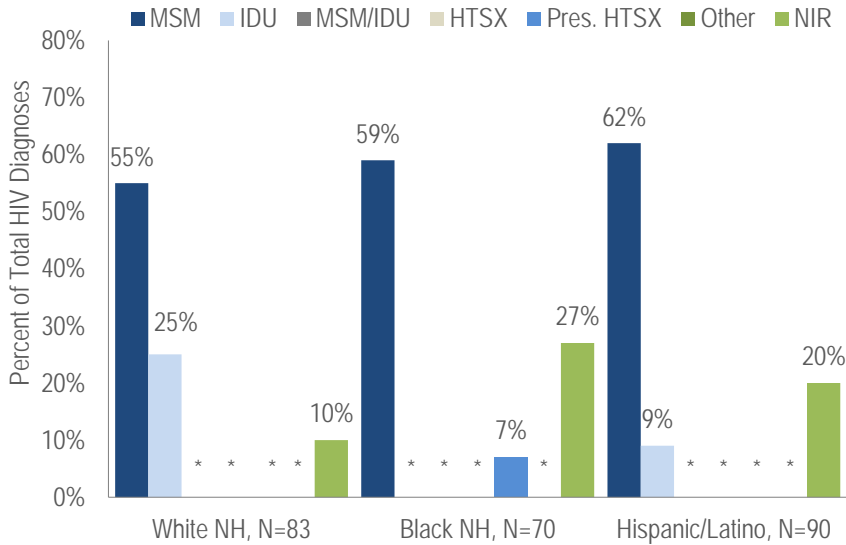
KEY FACT

- A larger proportion of individuals AMAB recently diagnosed with HIV infection at age 13–24 years (77%, N=167/218) than at age 25 years and older (51%, N=607/1,190) had MSM exposure mode.

MSM=male-to-male sex, IDU=injection drug use, HTSX=heterosexual sex, Pres.=presumed, NIR=no identified risk

ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS

FIGURE 5. HIV infection diagnoses among individuals aged 13–24 years by race/ethnicity and exposure mode: Massachusetts, 2016–2018



- The percentage of adolescents and young adults (aged 13–24 years) recently diagnosed with MSM exposure mode was 62% among Hispanic/Latino youth, 59% among black (non-Hispanic) youth and 55% among white (non-Hispanic) youth.
- The largest proportion of adolescent and young adults (aged 13–24 years) recently diagnosed with IDU exposure mode was among white (non-Hispanic) youth (25%).

* Values less than five are suppressed for populations less than 50,000 or for populations of unknown size.

AREA OF RESIDENCE

TABLE 1. Massachusetts cities/townsⁱ with the highest percentage of HIV diagnoses among adolescents and young adults (13–24 years old), 2016–2018

	HIV Diagnoses Among 13–24 Year-Olds (N)	HIV Diagnoses Among 13–24 Year-Olds as Percent of Total HIV Diagnoses (%)
Massachusetts Total	268	14%
Top Cities/Towns		
Framingham	6	29%
New Bedford	8	29%
Quincy	6	23%
Waltham	5	23%
Springfield	22	21%
Malden	6	19%
Lawrence	14	18%
Everett	5	16%
Lynn	7	15%
Boston	55	13%
All Other Cities/Townsⁱⁱ	134	12%

ⁱ City/town is based on residence at HIV infection diagnosis.

ⁱⁱ All Other Cities/Towns includes individuals diagnosed in a correctional facility

- Among cities and towns with over 20 reported HIV diagnoses in 2016–2018, Framingham, New Bedford, Quincy, Waltham, and Springfield had the largest proportions of HIV infections diagnosed among adolescents and young adults (aged 13–24 years old). Each had over 20% of new HIV infections diagnosed between the ages of 13 and 24 years.

ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS

INFORMATION FROM ADDITIONAL DATA SOURCES

Massachusetts Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): An anonymous survey of public high school students conducted every odd year that collects data on health-related behaviors that may threaten the health and safety of young people.

Sexual behaviors

- Respondents to the 2019 Massachusetts YRBS reported the following rates of sexual behaviors:
 - ever having sexual intercourse: 36.9% (95% Confidence Interval (CI): 32.8%–41.3%, n=1,946);
 - sexual intercourse in the past three months: 26.9% (95% CI: 23.6%–30.4% n=1,943);
 - condom use at last intercourse: 51.4% (95% CI: 45.3%–57.4%, n=427);
 - alcohol or drug use at last intercourse: 23.4% (95% CI: 19.5%–27.9%, n=434);
 - having four or more lifetime sexual partners: 7.8% (95% CI: 6.3%–9.5%, n=1,938); and
 - sexual intercourse before age 13: 2.5% (95% CI: 1.7%–3.4%, n=1,951).

Drug use

Both injection and non-injection substance use have been documented to increase risk for HIV and hepatitis C virus infection.

- Respondents to the 2019 Massachusetts YRBS reported the following rates of drug use:
 - ever using marijuana: 41.9% (95% CI: 37.5%–46.4%, n=1,917);
 - ever using cocaine: 3.7% (95% CI: 2.8%–5.0%, n=1,937);
 - ever using ecstasy 3.4% (95% CI: 2.4%–4.9%, n=1,933);
 - ever using methamphetamines: 2.2% (95% CI: 1.4%–3.5%, n=2,162); and
 - ever using heroin: 1.9% (95% CI: 1.2%–3.0%, n=2,152).

Data Source for Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2019 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Available at <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/>. Accessed on [9/2/2020] CDC, Accessed at Youth Online, <https://nccd.cdc.gov/Youthonline/App/Default.aspx>.