**Massachusetts Department of Public Health**

**Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences**

**2018 Massachusetts HIV/AIDS Epidemiologic Profile**

**Detailed Data Tables: Persons Who Inject Drugs (PWID)**

**Suggested citation:**

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**Requests for additional data**

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

**Slide sets for 2018 Epidemiologic Profile Reports**

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

**Individuals living with HIV infection by current residence:**

## As of January 1, 2018, the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (BIDLS), HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other HIV data presentations include all individuals living with HIV infection who are currently residing in Massachusetts. These prevalent cases include those who may have been first diagnosed in another state. Reports of incidence or new diagnoses will continue to include only individuals who are first diagnosed in Massachusetts. Please note that HIV/AIDS fact sheets, data reports, and presentations published from 2011 to 2017 include only cases first diagnosed in Massachusetts.

**Presumed heterosexual:**

The presumed heterosexual risk category is used exclusively for women to identify HIV exposure mode when sex with men was the only reported risk factor, there was no evidence of current or past injection drug use (IDU), and behavioral risk and HIV status information about male sexual partners were unknown. The rationale for the application of the presumed heterosexual risk category to women only has been addressed in the MDPH Office of HIV/AIDS report “Intersecting Risks: HIV Infection among Heterosexual Women and Men in Massachusetts.” (2010) <http://www.mass.gov/Eeohhs2/docs/dph/aids/intersecting_risks.pdf>.

## **Configuration of Health Service Regions (HSR)**



|  |
| --- |
| Table 1. Number and percentage of individuals living with HIV infection by exposure mode: Massachusetts1 |
|  | Individuals living with HIV infection on 1/1/18 |
| Exposure mode: | N | % |
|  |  |  |
| Male-to-male sex (MSM) | 8,682 | 39% |
| Injection drug use (IDU) | 3,722 | 17% |
| MSM/IDU | 862 | 4% |
| Receipt of blood/blood products/other | 62 | <1% |
| Pediatric | 385 | 2% |
| Total heterosexual sex (HTSX) | 3,110 | 14% |
| * HTSX w/ an injection drug user
 | 930 | 4% |
| * HTSX w/ bisexual men (women only)
 | 47 | <1% |
| * HTSX w/ a person w/ HIV or AIDS
 | 2,072 | 9% |
| * Other HTSX2
 | 61 | <1% |
| Total NIR/other | 5,289 | 24% |
| * Presumed heterosexual sex3
 | 1,979 | 9% |
| * NIR/other4
 | 3,310 | 15% |
| **Total** | **22,112** | **100%** |
|  |
| 1 HIV prevalence data include all individuals who were residing in Massachusetts as of 1/1/18, regardless of where they were first diagnosed.2 Includes heterosexual sex with a person who received blood/blood products.3 Includes a woman having sex with a man of unknown HIV status or risk. This category is limited to women only.4 Includes a man having sex with a woman of unknown HIV status or risk, those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk, and those lost to follow-up.NIR = No Identified RiskData Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

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| Table 2. Number and percentage distribution of individuals diagnosed with HIV infection by exposure mode: Massachusetts1, 2014–20162 |
|  | HIV Diagnoses |
| Reported risk: | N | % |
|  |  |  |
| Male-to-male sex (MSM) | 850 | 45% |
| Injection Drug Use (IDU) | 147 | 8% |
| MSM/IDU | 52 | 3% |
| Receipt of Blood/Blood products | 0 | 0% |
| Total pediatric | 9 | <1% |
| * Pediatric IDU-related3
 | 0 | 0% |
| * Pediatric not IDU-related
 | 9 | <1% |
| Total Heterosexual Sex (HTSX) | 116 | 6% |
| * HTSX w/ an injection drug user
 | 19 | 1% |
| * HTSX w/ bisexual men (women only)
 | <5 | N/A |
| * HTSX w/ a person w/ HIV or AIDS
 | 95 | 5% |
| * Other HTSX4
 | <5 | N/A |
| Total No Identified Risk (NIR)/Other | 725 | 38% |
| * Presumed Heterosexual Sex5
 | 218 | 11% |
| * NIR/Other6
 | 507 | 27% |
| **Total8** | **1,899** | **100%** |
|  |
| 1 New HIV diagnoses include only individuals who were first diagnosed in Massachusetts.2 Reflects year of HIV diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.3 Includes pediatric risk with a maternal risk of injection drug use and pediatric risk with a maternal risk of sex with an injection drug user4 Includes heterosexual sex with a person who received blood/blood products.5 Includes a woman having sex with a man of unknown HIV status or risk. This category is limited to women.6 Includes a man having sex with a woman of unknown HIV status or risk, those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk, and those lost to follow-up.7 Value >5 suppressed to protect privacy8 Total includes numbers suppressed to protect privacyPres. HTSX = Presumed Heterosexual Sex; N/A = Not Applicable, NIR=No Identified RiskData Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), Data as of 1/1/18 |

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| **Table 3. Number and percentage of individuals diagnosed with HIV infection by exposure mode and year of diagnosis: Massachusetts1, 2007–20162** |
|  | MSM | IDU | MSM/IDU | HTSX | Pres.HTSX3 | NIR4 | Total5 |
|  | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2007 | 295 | 39% | 99 | 13% | 25 | 3% | 83 | 11% | 84 | 11% | 175 | 23% | **766** |
| 2008 | 303 | 40% | 77 | 10% | 32 | 4% | 102 | 13% | 80 | 10% | 162 | 21% | **762** |
| 2009 | 313 | 44% | 51 | 7% | 22 | 3% | 95 | 13% | 63 | 9% | 158 | 22% | **707** |
| 2010 | 308 | 42% | 69 | 10% | 24 | 3% | 92 | 13% | 91 | 13% | 136 | 19% | **726** |
| 2011 | 284 | 41% | 62 | 9% | 21 | 3% | 87 | 12% | 76 | 11% | 163 | 23% | **698** |
| 2012 | 323 | 45% | 51 | 7% | 22 | 3% | 73 | 10% | 98 | 14% | 147 | 20% | **718** |
| 2013 | 321 | 46% | 42 | 6% | 13 | 2% | 56 | 8% | 99 | 14% | 160 | 23% | **696** |
| 2014 | 316 | 48% | 30 | 5% | 18 | 3% | 33 | 5% | 89 | 14% | 164 | 25% | **653** |
| 2015 | 264 | 44% | 50 | 8% | 20 | 3% | 35 | 6% | 67 | 11% | 164 | 27% | **605** |
| 2016 | 270 | 42% | 67 | 10% | 14 | 2% | 48 | 7% | 62 | 10% | 179 | 28% | **641** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 New HIV diagnoses include only individuals who were first diagnosed in Massachusetts.2 Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available ten-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.3 Includes a woman having sex with a man of unknown HIV status or risk. This category is limited to women.4 Includes a man having sex with a woman of unknown HIV status or risk, those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk, and those lost to follow-up.5 Totals include pediatric and blood/blood products exposure modes.MSM = Male-to-Male Sex; IDU = Injection Drug Use; HTSX = Heterosexual Sex; NIR = No Identified Risk; Pres. HTSX = Presumed Heterosexual Sex Data Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

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| **Table 4. Number and percentage of individuals diagnosed with HIV infection with IDU exposure mode by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis: Massachusetts1, 2007–20162** |
|  | White (NH) | Black (NH) | Hispanic/Latino | Total3 |
|  | N | % | N | % | N | % | N |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2007 | 42 | 42% | 18 | 18% | 37 | 37% | **99** |
| 2008 | 23 | 30% | 16 | 21% | 36 | 47% | **77** |
| 2009 | 19 | 37% | 7 | 14% | 25 | 49% | **51** |
| 2010 | 27 | 39% | 14 | 20% | 27 | 39% | **69** |
| 2011 | 26 | 42% | 12 | 19% | 22 | 35% | **62** |
| 2012 | 23 | 45% | <5 | N/A | 24 | 47% | **51** |
| 2013 | 15 | 36% | 7 | 17% | 20 | 48% | **42** |
| 2014 | 14 | 47% | <5 | N/A | 10 | 33% | **30** |
| 2015 | 30 | 60% | 8 | 16% | 12 | 24% | **50** |
| 2016 | 45 | 67% | 8 | 12% | 14 | 21% | **67** |
|  |
| 1 New HIV diagnoses include only individuals who were first diagnosed in Massachusetts.2 Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available ten-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.3 Totals include Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native individuals and those of other or undetermined race/ethnicity, therefore additional values >5 do not need to be suppressed to protect privacy, as back calculation is not possibleNH = Non-Hispanic, N/A=Not ApplicableData Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data are current as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

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| **Table 5. Number and percentage of individuals diagnosed with HIV infection with IDU exposure mode by sex at birth1 and year of diagnosis: Massachusetts2, 2007–20163** |
|  | **Men** | **Women** |  |
|  | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **Total** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2007 | 59 | 60% | 40 | 40% | **99** |
| 2008 | 50 | 65% | 27 | 35% | **77** |
| 2009 | 33 | 65% | 18 | 35% | **51** |
| 2010 | 44 | 64% | 25 | 36% | **69** |
| 2011 | 40 | 65% | 22 | 35% | **62** |
| 2012 | 27 | 53% | 24 | 47% | **51** |
| 2013 | 26 | 62% | 16 | 38% | **42** |
| 2014 | 19 | 63% | 11 | 37% | **30** |
| 2015 | 32 | 64% | 18 | 36% | **50** |
| 2016 | 43 | 64% | 24 | 36% | **67** |
|  |
| 1 Data reflect sex at birth and therefore not gender identity or gender expression of transgender individuals (N=107 transgender individuals living with HIV infection).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=24 children living with HIV infection under age 13 as of 1/1/18). 2 New HIV diagnoses include only individuals who were first diagnosed in Massachusetts.3 Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available ten-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.Data Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data are current as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

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| **Table 6. Number and percentage of women diagnosed with HIV infection with IDU exposure mode by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis: Massachusetts1, 2007–20162** |
|  | White (NH) | Black (NH) | Hispanic/Latino | Total3 |
|  | N | % | N | % | N | % | N |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2007 | 25 | 63% | 5 | 13% | 10 | 25% | **40** |
| 2008 | 8 | 30% | 7 | 26% | 12 | 44% | **27** |
| 2009 | 11 | 61% | <5 | N/A | 6 | 33% | **18** |
| 2010 | 17 | 68% | <5 | N/A | 5 | 20% | **25** |
| 2011 | 14 | 64% | <5 | N/A | 5 | 23% | **22** |
| 2012 | 14 | 58% | 0 | 0% | 10 | 42% | **24** |
| 2013 | 10 | 63% | <5 | N/A | <5 | N/A | **16** |
| 2014 | 7 | 64% | <5 | N/A | <5 | N/A | **11** |
| 2015 | 16 | 89% | <5 | N/A | 0 | 0% | **18** |
| 2016 | 20 | 83% | <5 | N/A | <5 | N/A | **24** |
|  |
| 1 New HIV diagnoses include only individuals who were first diagnosed in Massachusetts.2 Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available ten-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.3 Totals include Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native individuals and those of other or undetermined race/ethnicity, therefore additional values >5 do not need to be suppressed to protect privacy, as back calculation is not possibleNH = Non-Hispanic, N/A=Not ApplicableData Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data are current as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

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| **Table 7. Number and percentage of men diagnosed with HIV infection with IDU exposure mode by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis: Massachusetts1, 2007–20162** |
|  | White (NH) | Black (NH) | Hispanic/Latino | Total3 |
|  | N | % | N | % | N | % | N |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2007 | 17 | 29% | 13 | 22% | 27 | 46% | **59** |
| 2008 | 15 | 30% | 9 | 18% | 24 | 48% | **50** |
| 2009 | 8 | 24% | 6 | 18% | 19 | 58% | **33** |
| 2010 | 10 | 23% | 11 | 25% | 22 | 50% | **44** |
| 2011 | 12 | 30% | 9 | 23% | 17 | 43% | **40** |
| 2012 | 9 | 33% | <5 | N/A | 14 | 52% | **27** |
| 2013 | 5 | 19% | 5 | 19% | 16 | 62% | **26** |
| 2014 | 7 | 37% | <5 | N/A | 8 | 42% | **19** |
| 2015 | 14 | 44% | 6 | 19% | 12 | 38% | **32** |
| 2016 | 25 | 58% | 7 | 16% | 11 | 26% | **43** |
|  |
| 1 New HIV diagnoses include only individuals who were first diagnosed in Massachusetts.2 Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available ten-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.3 Totals include Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native individuals and those of other or undetermined race/ethnicity, therefore additional values >5 do not need to be suppressed to protect privacy, as back calculation is not possibleNH = Non-Hispanic, N/A=Not ApplicableData Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data are current as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

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| **Table 8. Number and percentage of individuals diagnosed with HIV infection with IDU exposure mode by age at diagnosis: Massachusetts1, 2007–20162** |
|  | <29 | 30–39 | 40–49 | 50+ | Total |
|  | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2007 | 10 | 10% | 33 | 33% | 37 | 37% | 19 | 19% | **99** |
| 2008 | 13 | 17% | 19 | 25% | 23 | 30% | 22 | 29% | **77** |
| 2009 | 8 | 16% | 11 | 22% | 20 | 39% | 12 | 24% | **51** |
| 2010 | 11 | 16% | 15 | 22% | 16 | 23% | 27 | 39% | **69** |
| 2011 | 8 | 13% | 15 | 24% | 22 | 35% | 17 | 27% | **62** |
| 2012 | 5 | 10% | 14 | 27% | 15 | 29% | 17 | 33% | **51** |
| 2013 | 7 | 17% | 10 | 24% | 14 | 33% | 11 | 26% | **42** |
| 2014 | 5 | 17% | 10 | 33% | 8 | 27% | 7 | 23% | **30** |
| 2015 | 9 | 18% | 12 | 24% | 13 | 26% | 16 | 32% | **50** |
| 2016 | 17 | 25% | 26 | 39% | 12 | 18% | 12 | 18% | **67** |
|  |
| 1 New HIV diagnoses include only individuals who were first diagnosed in Massachusetts.2 Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available ten-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.Data Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data are current as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

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| **Table 9. Number and percentage of individuals living with HIV infection on January 1, 2018 by sex at birth1 and exposure mode: Massachusetts2** |
|  | **Men** | **Women** |
| Exposure mode: | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Male-to-male sex (MSM) | 8,682 | 55% | N/A | N/A |
| Injection drug use (IDU) | 2,443 | 15% | 1,279 | 20% |
| MSM/IDU | 862 | 5% | N/A | N/A |
| Heterosexual sex | 901 | 6% | 2,209 | 35% |
| Other | 243 | 2% | 204 | 3% |
| Total NIR/other | 2,679 | 17% | 2,610 | 41% |
| * Presumed heterosexual sex3
 | N/A | N/A | 1,979 | 31% |
| * NIR4
 | 2,679 | 17% | 631 | 10% |
| **Total** | **15,810** | **100%** | **6,302** | **100%** |
|  |
| 1 Data reflect sex at birth and therefore not gender identity or gender expression of transgender individuals (N=107 transgender individuals living with HIV infection).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=24 children living with HIV infection under age 13 as of 1/1/18). 2 HIV prevalence data include all individuals who were residing in Massachusetts as of 1/1/18, regardless of where they were first diagnosed.3 Includes a woman having sex with a man of unknown HIV status or risk. This category is limited to women only.4 Includes a man having sex with a woman of unknown HIV status or risk, those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk, and those lost to follow-up.N/A = Not Applicable; NIR = No Identified RiskData Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

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| **Table 10. Individuals diagnosed with HIV infection by sex at birth1 and exposure mode: Massachusetts2, 2014–20163** |
|  | **Men** | **Women** | **State Total** |
| Exposure mode: | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male-to-male sex (MSM) | 850 | 60% | N/A | N/A | 850 | 45% |
| Injection drug use (IDU) | 94 | 7% | 53 | 11% | 147 | 8% |
| MSM/IDU | 52 | 4% | N/A | N/A | 52 | 3% |
| Heterosexual sex | 42 | 3% | 74 | 15% | 116 | 6% |
| Total NIR/other | 365 | 26% | 360 | 73% | 725 | 38% |
| - Pres. HTSX4 | N/A | N/A | 218 | 44% | 218 | 11% |
| - NIR5 | 365 | 26% | 142 | 29% | 507 | 27% |
| **Total6**  | **1,409** | **100%** | **490** | **100%** | **1,899** | **100%** |
|  |
| 1 Data reflect sex at birth and therefore not gender identity or gender expression of transgender individuals (N=107 transgender individuals living with HIV infection).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=24 children living with HIV infection under age 13 as of 1/1/18). 2 New HIV diagnoses include only individuals who were first diagnosed in Massachusetts.3 Reflects year of HIV diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.4 Includes a woman sex with men of unknown HIV status or risk. This category is limited to women.5 Includes a man sex with women of unknown HIV status or risk, those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk, and those lost to follow-up. 6 Total includes pediatric and blood/blood products exposure modes.Pres. HTSX = Presumed Heterosexual Sex; N/A = Not Applicable, NIR=No Identified RiskData Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), Data as of 1/1/18 |

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| Table 11. Number and percentage distribution of individuals diagnosed with HIV infection by sex at birth,1 race/ethnicity, and exposure mode: Massachusetts2, 2014–20163 |
|  | **IDU** | **MSM/IDU** | **HTSX w/ IDU** | **Pediatric-IDU-related4** | **All Other Modes5** |
| Gender: | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 94 | 64% | 52 | 100% | 7 | 37% | 0 | 0% | 1,256 | 75% |
| Women | 53 | 36% | N/A | N/A | 12 | 63% | 0 | 0% | 425 | 25% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Race/Ethnicity: | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White NH | 89 | 61% | 32 | 62% | 7 | 37% | 0 | 0% | 580 | 35% |
| Black NH | 21 | 14% | 7 | 13% | 5 | 26% | 0 | 0% | 563 | 33% |
| Hispanic | 36 | 24% | 13 | 25% | 6 | 32% | 0 | 0% | 444 | 26% |
| API | <5 | N/A | 0 | 0% | <5 | N/A | 0 | 0% | 71 | 4% |
| Other/Unk. | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 23 | 1% |
| Total7 | **147** | **100%** | **52** | **100%** | **19** | **100%** | **0** | **0%** | **1,681** | **100%** |
|  |
| 1 Data reflect sex at birth and therefore not gender identity or gender expression of transgender individuals (N=107 transgender individuals living with HIV infection).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=24 children living with HIV infection under age 13 as of 1/1/18). 2 New HIV diagnoses include only individuals who were first diagnosed in Massachusetts.3 Reflects year of HIV diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.4 Includes pediatric risk with a maternal risk of injection drug use and pediatric risk with a maternal risk of sex with an injection drug user. 5 Includes MSM, heterosexual sex with a person with HIV or AIDS, heterosexual sex with a bi-sexual man (women only), presumed heterosexual sex (women only), blood/blood products, pediatric risks where maternal risk was NOT injection drug use or sex with an injection drug user, and all other/undetermined risks.6 Value >5 suppressed to protect privacy, N/A=Not Applicable7 Total includes numbers suppressed to protect privacyNH = Non-HispanicData Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); Data are current as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

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| Table 12. Number and percentage distribution of individuals living with HIV infection on January 1, 2018 by sex at birth,1 race/ethnicity, and exposure mode: Massachusetts2 |
|  | **IDU** | **MSM/IDU** | **HTSX w/ IDU** | **Pediatric-IDU-related3** | **All Other Modes4** |
| Gender: | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 2,561 | 66% | 878 | 100% | 196 | 20% | 6 | 50% | 12,664 | 74% |
| Women | 1,327 | 34% | N/A | N/A | 765 | 80% | 6 | 50% | 4,436 | 26% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Race/Ethnicity: | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White NH | 1,317 | 34% | 519 | 59% | 263 | 27% | 6 | 50% | 7,273 | 43% |
| Black NH | 855 | 22% | 134 | 15% | 243 | 25% | <5 | N/A | 5,486 | 32% |
| Hispanic | 1,666 | 43% | 201 | 23% | 435 | 45% | <5 | N/A | 3,729 | 22% |
| API | 20 | 1% | 9 | 1% | 6 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 440 | 3% |
| Other/Unk. | 30 | 1% | 15 | 2% | 14 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 172 | 1% |
| Total6 | **3,888** | **100%** | **878** | **100%** | **961** | **100%** | **12** | **100%** | **17,100** | **100%** |
|  |
| 1 Data reflect sex at birth and therefore not gender identity or gender expression of transgender individuals (N=107 transgender individuals living with HIV infection).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=24 children living with HIV infection under age 13 as of 1/1/18). 2 HIV prevalence data include all individuals who were residing in Massachusetts as of 1/1/18, regardless of where they were first diagnosed.3 Includes pediatric risk with a maternal risk of injection drug use and pediatric risk with a maternal risk of sex with an injection drug user. 4 Includes MSM, heterosexual sex with a person with HIV or AIDS, heterosexual sex with a bi-sexual man (women only), presumed heterosexual sex (women only), blood/blood products, pediatric risks where maternal risk was NOT injection drug use or sex with an injection drug user, and all other/undetermined risks.5 Value >5 suppressed to protect privacy6 Total includes numbers suppressed to protect privacyNH = Non-Hispanic, N/A=Not ApplicableData Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); Data are current as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

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| **Table 13. Number and percentage of individuals living with HIV infection with IDU exposure mode on January 1, 2018; sex at birth1 by race/ethnicity, place of birth, and current age: Massachusetts2** |
|  | **Men** | **Women** |
| Race/Ethnicity: | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
| White, non-Hispanic | 718 | 28% | 599 | 45% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 583 | 23% | 272 | 20% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 1,231 | 48% | 435 | 33% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 17 | 1% | <5 | N/A |
| Other/Unknown | 12 | <1% | ≥53 | N/A |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Place of Birth: | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
| US | 1,606 | 63% | 1,036 | 78% |
| Puerto Rico/US Dependency3 | 822 | 32% | 234 | 18% |
| Non-US | 133 | 5% | 57 | 4% |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Age: | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
| <29 | 26 | 1% | 22 | 2% |
| 30–39 | 105 | 4% | 106 | 8% |
| 40–49 | 319 | 12% | 248 | 19% |
| 50+ | 2,111 | 82% | 951 | 72% |
| **Total** | **2,561** | **100%** | **1,327** | **100%** |
|  |
| 1 Data reflect sex at birth and therefore not gender identity or gender expression of transgender individuals (N=107 transgender individuals living with HIV infection).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=24 children living with HIV infection under age 13 as of 1/1/18). 2 HIV prevalence data include all individuals who were residing in Massachusetts as of 1/1/18, regardless of where they were first diagnosed.4 Value >5 suppressed to protect privacy, N/A=Not ApplicableData Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

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| **Table 14. Number and percentage of individuals diagnosed with HIV infection with IDU exposure mode; sex at birth1 by race/ethnicity, place of birth, and age at diagnosis**: **Massachusetts2, 2014–20163** |
|  | **Men** | **Women** |
| Race/Ethnicity: | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
| White, non-Hispanic | 46 | 49% | 43 | 81% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 16 | 17% | 5 | 9% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 31 | 33% | 5 | 9% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | <5 | N/A | 0 | 0% |
| Other/Unknown | <5 | N/A | 0 | 0% |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Place of Birth: | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
| US | 71 | 76% | 50 | 94% |
| Puerto Rico/US Dependency3 | 18 | 19% | <5 | N/A |
| Non-US | 5 | 5% | <5 | N/A |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Age: | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
| <29 | 14 | 15% | 17 | 32% |
| 30–39 | 33 | 35% | 15 | 28% |
| 40–49 | 21 | 22% | 12 | 23% |
| 50+ | 26 | 28% | 9 | 17% |
| **Total**  | **94** | **100%** | **53** | **100%** |
|  |
| 1 Data reflect sex at birth and therefore not gender identity or gender expression of transgender individuals (N=107 transgender individuals living with HIV infection).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=24 children living with HIV infection under age 13 as of 1/1/18). 2 New HIV diagnoses include only individuals who were first diagnosed in Massachusetts.3 Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.4 Value >5 suppressed to protect privacy, N/A=Not ApplicableData Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages |

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| Table 15. Number and percentage distribution of individuals with heterosexual sex with a PWID exposure mode living with HIV infection on January 1, 2018 by sex at birth1 and race/ethnicity: Massachusetts2 |
|  | **White NH** | **Black NH** | **Hispanic** | **Other/Unknown** | **Total** |
|  | N | **%** | N | **%** | N | **%** | N | **%** | N | **%** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 52 | 27% | ≥53 | N/A | 75 | 38% | <5 | N/A | **196** | **100%** |
| Women | 211 | 28% | 176 | 23% | 360 | 47% | 18 | 2% | **765** | **100%** |
|  |
| 1 Data reflect sex at birth and therefore not gender identity or gender expression of transgender individuals (N=71 transgender individuals living with HIV infection).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=21 children living with HIV infection under age 13 as of 1/1/17).2 HIV prevalence data include all individuals who were residing in Massachusetts as of 1/1/18, regardless of where they were first diagnosed.3 Value >5 suppressed to protect privacy, N/A=Not ApplicableData Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); Data are current as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

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| Table 16. Number and percentage distribution of individuals diagnosed with HIV infection by age at HIV diagnosis and exposure mode: Massachusetts1,2014–20162 |
|  | **IDU** | **MSM/IDU** | **HTSX w/ IDU** | **All Other Modes3** |
| Age (yrs) | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  <136 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 7 | <1% |
| 13–19 | N/A | N/A | <5 | N/A | 0 | 0% | 54 | 3% |
| 20–24 | 10 | 7% | <5 | N/A | <5 | N/A | 206 | 12% |
| 25–29 | 21 | 14% | 11 | 21% | 0 | 0% | 282 | 17% |
| 30–34 | 21 | 14% | 12 | 23% | 5 | 26% | 220 | 13% |
| 35–39 | 27 | 18% | 7 | 13% | <5 | N/A | 191 | 11% |
| 40–44 | 12 | 8% | 8 | 15% | <5 | N/A | 159 | 9% |
| 45–49 | 21 | 14% | <5 | N/A | <5 | N/A | 202 | 12% |
| 50–54 | 12 | 8% | <5 | N/A | <5 | N/A | 162 | 10% |
| 55–59 | 14 | 10% | <5 | N/A | <5 | N/A | 92 | 5% |
| 60–64 | <5 | N/A | <5 | N/A | <5 | N/A | 58 | 3% |
| 65–69 | 5 | 3% | 0 | 0% | <5 | N/A | 27 | 2% |
| 70+ | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | <5 | N/A | 21 | 1% |
| **Total5**  | **147** | **100%** | **52** | **100%** | **19** | **100%** | **1,681** | **100%** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 New HIV diagnoses include only individuals who were first diagnosed in Massachusetts.2 Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.3 Includes MSM, heterosexual sex with a person with HIV or AIDS, heterosexual sex with a bi-sexual man (women only), presumed heterosexual sex (women only), blood/blood products, pediatric risks where maternal risk was NOT injection drug use or sex with an injection drug user, and all other/undetermined risks.4 Value >5 suppressed to protect privacy, N/A=Not Applicable5 Total includes numbers suppressed to protect privacy6 More than 99% of HIV infections diagnosed under age 13 were among non-US born children who were first infected abroad, and were not new perinatal infections.Data Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); Data are current as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

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| Table 17. Number and percentage distribution of individuals living with HIV infection on January 1, 2018 by current age and exposure mode: Massachusetts1 |
|  | **IDU** | **MSM/IDU** | **HTSX w/ IDU** | **All Other Modes2** |
| Age (yrs) | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  <13 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 378 | 2% |
| 13–19 | 49 | 1% | 27 | 3% | 31 | 3% | 457 | 3% |
| 20–24 | 299 | 8% | 116 | 13% | 109 | 11% | 1,567 | 9% |
| 25–29 | 617 | 16% | 169 | 19% | 166 | 17% | 2,626 | 15% |
| 30–34 | 862 | 22% | 205 | 23% | 187 | 19% | 3,092 | 18% |
| 35–39 | 851 | 22% | 163 | 19% | 176 | 18% | 2,926 | 17% |
| 40–44 | 613 | 16% | 112 | 13% | 133 | 14% | 2,334 | 14% |
| 45–49 | 354 | 9% | 52 | 6% | 84 | 9% | 1,710 | 10% |
| 50–54 | 146 | 4% | 20 | 2% | 45 | 5% | 1,034 | 6% |
| 55–59 | 61 | 2% | 11 | 1% | 19 | 2% | 528 | 3% |
| 60–64 | 27 | 1% | <5 | N/A | 8 | 1% | 276 | 2% |
| 65–69 | 9 | <1% | <5 | N/A | <5 | N/A | 119 | 1% |
| 70+ | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | <5 | N/A | 65 | <1% |
| **Total4**  | **3,888** | **100%** | **878** | **100%** | **961** | **100%** | **17,112** | **100%** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 HIV prevalence data include all individuals who were residing in Massachusetts as of 1/1/18, regardless of where they were first diagnosed.2 Includes MSM, heterosexual sex with a person with HIV or AIDS, heterosexual sex with a bi-sexual man (women only), presumed heterosexual sex (women only), blood/blood products, pediatric risks where maternal risk was NOT injection drug use or sex with an injection drug user, and all other/undetermined risks.3 Value >5 suppressed to protect privacy, N/A=Not Applicable4 Total includes numbers suppressed to protect privacy.Data Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); Data are current as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

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| **Table 18. Percentage distribution of individuals living with HIV infection on January 1, 2018 by Health Service Region (HSR)1 and exposure mode: Massachusetts2** |
| **HSR** | **MSM** | **IDU** | **MSM/****IDU** | **HTSX** | **Other** | **Pres.****HTSX3** | **NIR4** | **Total** |
|  | **%** | **%** | **%** | **%** | **%** | **%** | **%** | **N** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston | 49% | 12% | 4% | 11% | 2% | 8% | 14% | **6,145** |
| Central | 30% | 22% | 4% | 18% | 3% | 12% | 12% | **1,991** |
| Metro west | 44% | 9% | 3% | 13% | 2% | 11% | 17% | **3,304** |
| Northeast | 35% | 15% | 3% | 15% | 2% | 11% | 19% | **3,822** |
| Southeast | 42% | 15% | 4% | 15% | 2% | 8% | 13% | **3,374** |
| Western | 31% | 23% | 4% | 18% | 3% | 8% | 13% | **2,522** |
| Prison5 | 8% | 65% | 8% | 6% | <1% | 1% | 12% | **937** |
| **Total6** | **8,682** | **3,722** | **862** | **3,110** | **447** | **1,979** | **3,310** | **22,112** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Reflects the health service region of a person’s current residence as of 1/1/18. See technical notes for configuration of health service regions2 HIV prevalence data include all individuals who were residing in Massachusetts as of 1/1/18, regardless of where they were first diagnosed.3 Includes a woman having sex with a man of unknown HIV status or risk. This category is limited to women only.4 Includes a man having sex with a woman of unknown HIV status or risk, those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk, and those lost to follow-up.5 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 infection while in a correctional facility. These data do not reflect current incarceration status.6 Mass. total includes individuals living with HIV infection with unknown residence.MSM = Male-to-Male Sex; IDU = Injection Drug Use; MSM/IDU = Male-to-Male Sex and Injection Drug Use; HTSX = Heterosexual Sex; NIR = No Identified Risk; Pres. HTSX = Presumed Heterosexual SexData Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

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| **Table 19. Number and percentage of individuals diagnosed with HIV infection with IDU exposure mode by Health Service Region (HSR)1: Massachusetts2, 2007–20163** |
|  | **Boston** | **Central** | **Metrowest** | **Northeast** | **Southeast** | **Western** | **Prison** | **Total** |
|  | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2007 | 23 | 23% | 8 | 8% | 7 | 7% | 16 | 16% | 15 | 15% | 16 | 16% | 14 | 14% | **99** |
| 2008 | 13 | 17% | 12 | 16% | 7 | 9% | 5 | 6% | 8 | 10% | 11 | 14% | 21 | 27% | **77** |
| 2009 | 10 | 20% | <5 | N/A | 7 | 14% | 7 | 14% | 8 | 16% | ≥5 | N/A | 9 | 18% | **51** |
| 2010 | 15 | 22% | 6 | 9% | 5 | 7% | 10 | 14% | 10 | 14% | 12 | 17% | 11 | 16% | **69** |
| 2011 | 13 | 21% | 7 | 11% | <5 | N/A | 8 | 13% | <5 | N/A | 14 | 23% | 12 | 19% | **62** |
| 2012 | 12 | 24% | <5 | N/A | <5 | N/A | 11 | 22% | 11 | 22% | <5 | N/A | 8 | 16% | **51** |
| 2013 | 8 | 19% | 5 | 12% | 5 | 12% | 5 | 12% | ≥5 | N/A | 10 | 24% | <5 | N/A | **42** |
| 2014 | 7 | 23% | <5 | N/A | <5 | N/A | 7 | 23% | <5 | N/A | <5 | N/A | 5 | 17% | **30** |
| 2015 | 11 | 22% | <5 | N/A | 6 | 12% | 9 | 18% | 8 | 16% | 8 | 16% | <5 | N/A | **50** |
| 2016 | 10 | 15% | ≥5 | N/A | <5 | N/A | 21 | 31% | 8 | 12% | 7 | 10% | 11 | 16% | **67** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Reflects the health service region of a person’s residence at the time of report (not necessarily current residence). See technical notes for configuration of health service regions.2 New HIV diagnoses include only individuals who were first diagnosed in Massachusetts.3 Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available ten-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.4 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 Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data are current as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

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| Table 20. Percentage distribution of individuals diagnosed with HIV infection by Health Service Region (HSR)1 and exposure mode: Massachusetts2, 2014–20163 |
|  | **MSM** | **IDU** | **MSM/****IDU** | **HTSX** | **Other** | **Pres.****HTSX4** | **NIR5** | **Total** |
| **HSR** | **%** | **%** | **%** | **%** | **%** | **%** | **%** | **N** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston | 51% | 5% | 2% | 4% | <1% | 12% | 25% | **519** |
| Central | 43% | 7% | 1% | 6% | 1% | 17% | 25% | **162** |
| Metro West | 55% | 4% | 3% | 5% | 1% | 9% | 23% | **305** |
| Northeast | 39% | 10% | 3% | 6% | 1% | 11% | 31% | **386** |
| Southeast | 39% | 7% | 4% | 9% | <1% | 13% | 28% | **296** |
| Western | 43% | 10% | 4% | 7% | 0% | 9% | 27% | **195** |
| Prison6 | 3% | 56% | 6% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 25% | **36** |
| **Total** | **850** | **147** | **52** | **116** | **9** | **218** | **507** | **1,899** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Reflects the health service region of a person’s residence at the time of report (not necessarily current residence). See technical notes for configuration of health service regions.2 New HIV diagnoses include only individuals who were first diagnosed in Massachusetts.3 Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.4 Includes a woman having sex with a man of unknown HIV status or risk. This category is limited to women.5 Includes a man having sex with a woman of unknown HIV status or risk, those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk, and those lost to follow-up.6 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.MSM = Male-to-Male Sex; IDU = Injection Drug Use; MSM/IDU = Male-to-Male Sex and Injection Drug Use; HTSX = Heterosexual Sex; Pres. HTSX = Presumed Heterosexual Sex; NIR = No Identified RiskData Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data are current as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

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| **Table 21. Rank of the ten cities/towns1 in Massachusetts2 by the highest proportion of injection drug use as primary exposure mode among HIV infection diagnoses (HIV DX): 2014–20163** |
| Rank | City/Town | Number of HIV DX with IDU | Percent of Total HIV DX |
| 1 | Lawrence | 15 | 22% |
| 2 | New Bedford | 6 | 15% |
| 3 | Springfield | 13 | 12% |
| 4 | Lowell | 9 | 11% |
| 5 | Brockton | 8 | 10% |
| 6 | Worcester | 7 | 7% |
| 7 | Boston | 28 | 6% |
|  | All others4 | 61 | 6% |
|  | Massachusetts Total | 147 | 8% |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 Among cities/towns with at least five individuals diagnosed with HIV infection with IDU exposure mode within the three-year period 2014 to 2016; reflects the city/town of a person’s residence at the time of report (not necessarily current residence). Individuals diagnosed while at a correctional facility are not included.2 New HIV diagnoses include only individuals who were first diagnosed in Massachusetts.3 Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.4 All others include diagnoses made in a correctional facilityData Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); Data are current as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

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| **Table 22. Individuals diagnosed with AIDS by exposure mode and year of diagnosis: Massachusetts1, 2007–2016** |
|  | MSM | IDU | MSM/IDU | HTSX | Pres.HTSX2 | NIR3 | Total4 |
| Year | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2007 | 181 | 32% | 119 | 21% | 17 | 3% | 80 | 14% | 53 | 9% | 110 | 19% | **570** |
| 2008 | 163 | 34% | 85 | 18% | 22 | 5% | 58 | 12% | 51 | 11% | 100 | 21% | **484** |
| 2009 | 169 | 35% | 86 | 18% | 15 | 3% | 62 | 13% | 44 | 9% | 100 | 21% | **481** |
| 2010 | 141 | 32% | 78 | 18% | 15 | 3% | 70 | 16% | 51 | 12% | 81 | 18% | **440** |
| 2011 | 141 | 32% | 64 | 15% | 17 | 4% | 54 | 12% | 49 | 11% | 107 | 25% | **436** |
| 2012 | 132 | 30% | 63 | 14% | 20 | 5% | 59 | 14% | 59 | 14% | 100 | 23% | **437** |
| 2013 | 126 | 33% | 59 | 16% | 9 | 2% | 44 | 12% | 49 | 13% | 87 | 23% | **380** |
| 2014 | 96 | 32% | 39 | 13% | 12 | 4% | 33 | 11% | 38 | 13% | 71 | 24% | **296** |
| 2015 | 79 | 28% | 46 | 17% | 10 | 4% | 21 | 8% | 30 | 11% | 84 | 30% | **278** |
| 2016 | 87 | 32% | 34 | 13% | <5 | N/A | ≥55 | N/A | 36 | 13% | 71 | 26% | **268** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 AIDS diagnoses include only individuals who were first diagnosed in Massachusetts.2 Includes a woman having sex with a man of unknown HIV status or risk. This category is limited to women.3 Includes a man having sex with a woman of unknown HIV status or risk, those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk, and those lost to follow-up.4 Totals include pediatric and blood/blood products exposure modes.5 Value >5 that was suppressed to protect privacy.MSM = Male-to-Male Sex; IDU = Injection Drug Use; HTSX = Heterosexual Sex; Pres. HTSX = Presumed Heterosexual Sex; NIR = No Identified RiskData Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), Data as of 1/1/18 |

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| **Table 23. Deaths among individuals reported with HIV/AIDS by exposure mode and year of death: Massachusetts1, 2007–2016** |
|  | MSM | IDU | MSM/IDU | HTSX | Pres.HTSX2 | NIR3 | Total4 |
|  | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2007 | 64 | 22% | 125 | 44% | 26 | 9% | 28 | 10% | 13 | 5% | 24 | 8% | **286** |
| 2008 | 58 | 20% | 127 | 45% | 15 | 5% | 26 | 9% | 12 | 4% | 41 | 14% | **283** |
| 2009 | 45 | 16% | 144 | 50% | 10 | 3% | 36 | 13% | 13 | 5% | 39 | 14% | **288** |
| 2010 | 60 | 22% | 124 | 46% | 14 | 5% | 19 | 7% | 10 | 4% | 39 | 14% | **270** |
| 2011 | 46 | 20% | 98 | 42% | 17 | 7% | 24 | 10% | 9 | 4% | 37 | 16% | **234** |
| 2012 | 53 | 22% | 114 | 46% | 12 | 5% | 24 | 10% | 11 | 4% | 27 | 11% | **246** |
| 2013 | 57 | 24% | 101 | 42% | 9 | 4% | 22 | 9% | 10 | 4% | 37 | 15% | **240** |
| 2014 | 62 | 26% | 103 | 44% | 9 | 4% | 17 | 7% | 14 | 6% | 27 | 11% | **236** |
| 2015 | 72 | 26% | 120 | 44% | 9 | 3% | 19 | 7% | 19 | 7% | 33 | 12% | **275** |
| 2016 | 63 | 24% | 108 | 42% | 12 | 5% | 20 | 8% | 10 | 4% | 45 | 17% | **260** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 All-cause HIV/AIDS death data include only individuals who were first diagnosed in Massachusetts.2 Includes a woman having sex with a man of unknown HIV status or risk. This category is limited to women.3 Includes a man having sex with a woman of unknown HIV status or risk, those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk, and those lost to follow-up.4 Totals include pediatric and blood/blood products exposure modes.MSM = Male-to-Male Sex; IDU = Injection Drug Use; HTSX = Heterosexual Sex; NIR = No Identified Risk; Pres. HTSX = Presumed Heterosexual SexData Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), Data as of 1/1/18 |

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| Table 24. Rate of death per 100 person-years1 of diagnosed HIV infection among individuals reported with HIV/AIDS by exposure mode: Massachusetts, 2016 |
| Exposure mode: | Rate per 100 Person-Years | Number of 2016 Deaths |
|  |  |  |
| Male-to-male sex (MSM) | 3.8 | 63 |
| Injection drug use (IDU) | 5.5 | 108 |
| MSM/IDU | 3.9 | 12 |
| Other | 4.4 | 2 |
| Heterosexual sex (HTSX) | 2.3 | 20 |
| Presumed Heterosexual Sex | 1.4 | 10 |
| No Identified Risk | 2.9 | 45 |
| **Total** | **3.8** | **260** |
|  |
| 1 Rate of death = (total number of deaths through 12/31/16 among each exposure mode/total person-years for individuals living with HIV infection through 12/31/16) \*100; Data Source: MDPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/18 and may be subject to change |

***Technical Notes:***

Table 25 includes data from the Massachusetts Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) among students in randomly selected Massachusetts public high schools, and conducted every odd year from 1993 to 2013. This anonymous survey 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. See http://www.doe.mass.edu/cnp/hprograms/yrbs/ for more information.

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| Table 25. Percentage and total number of Massachusetts Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) respondents reporting lifetime (ever) injection drug use by year and sex at birth: Massachusetts, 1993–20131 |
|  | Young Men | **Young Women** | Total**Men + Women** |
| Year | Total n2 | % | Total n2 | % | Total n2 | % |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1993 | 1,492 | 3.8% | 1,535 | 1.2% | 3,031 | 2.6% |
| 1995 | 2,056 | 4.5% | 2,038 | 1.0% | 4,102 | 2.8% |
| 1997 | 1,966 | 2.9% | 1,953 | 1.1% | 3,930 | 2.0% |
| 1999 | 2,188 | 3.6% | 2,178 | 1.6% | 4,382 | 2.7% |
| 2001 | 2,098 | 2.4% | 2,032 | 0.9% | 4,144 | 1.7% |
| 2003 | 1,765 | 2.9% | 1,816 | 1.5% | 3,588 | 2.2% |
| 2005 | 1,663 | 1.9% | 1,786 | 0.8% | 3,468 | 1.5% |
| 2007 | 1,499 | 3.3% | 1,594 | 1.6% | 3,100 | 2.5% |
| 2009 | 1,346 | 3.1% | 1,327 | 0.6%3 | 2,678 | 1.9% |
| 2011 | 1,353 | 2.7% | 1,342 | 0.8%3 | 2,700 | 1.8% |
| 2013 | 1,353 | 1.2% | 1,324 | 0.6% | 2,684 | 1.0% |
|  |
| 1 A random sample of high schools is selected for participation each year; data presented do not represent cohorts followed over time2 Total n = total number of respondents by sex (unweighted). The number of respondents for each question varies from year to year. 3 Number may be unreliable to due relative standard error of greater than 30%, interpret with caution.Data Source: Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993–2013 |

***Technical Notes:***

Program utilization data for HIV/AIDS prevention services describe individuals who utilize these services and who may be at risk for HIV infection. Data from the syringe service program (SSP) can be used to describe demographics and HIV risk behavior in a population of individuals who inject drugs. Not all individuals who inject drugs utilize state-funded SSPs; therefore, these data are not representative of all individuals who inject drugs in Massachusetts. Table 20 contains data on clients utilizing the state-funded SSP.

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| Table 18. Characteristics of clients receiving HIV testing at state-funded syringe services programs: Massachusetts, fiscal year 20171   |
| Gender: | N | % |
| Men  | 679 | 62% |
| Women | 333 | 30% |
| Transgender | 5 | 1% |
| Undetermined2 | 84 | 8% |
|  |  |   |
| Age, in Years: | N | % |
| 18–19 | 18 | 2% |
| 20–29 | 278 | 25% |
| 30–39 | 344 | 31% |
| 40–49 | 201 | 18% |
| 50–59 | 136 | 12% |
| 60+ | 40 | 4% |
| Undetermined2 | 84 | 8% |
|  |  |   |
| Race/Ethnicity: | N | % |
| White Non-Hispanic | 615 | 56% |
| Black/African American Non-Hispanic | 147 | 13% |
| Hispanic | 215 | 20% |
| Asian Non-Hispanic | 10 | 1% |
| Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Non-Hispanic | 0 | 0% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native Non-Hispanic | 0 | 0% |
| Multi-Race | 10 | 1% |
| Undetermined2 | 104 | 9% |
|  |  |   |
| Injection drug use in last 12 months: | N | % |
| Used injection drugs in last 12 months | 424 | 39% |
|  Shared drug injection equipment in last 12 months | 281 | 66% |
|  Did not share drug injection equipment in last 12 months | 63 | 15% |
|  Undetermined | 80 | 19% |
| Did not use injection drugs in last 12 months | 556 | 51% |
| Undetermined2 | 121 | 11% |
| **Total**  | **1,101** | **100%** |
|  |
| \* Denotes at least one individual fits criteria, however values are suppressed for confidentiality.1 July 1, 2016 through June 30, 20172 Undetermined includes sessions for participants who declined to include this information, were not asked this information or for whom the information is otherwise missing.Please note percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.Data Source: MDPH Office of Health Care Planning; data as of 6/17/2018 |

***Technical Notes:***

Tables 27–29 include program utilization data for substance use disorder treatment services funded through the Massachusetts Bureau of Substance Abuse Services. Not all individuals who receive substance abuse treatment receive it at one of these state-funded sites; therefore, these data are not representative of all individuals treated for substance abuse in Massachusetts. It is important to note that the data presented in this section represent admissions and not individual clients; therefore the data may contain more than one admission for some individuals.

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| Table 27. Number and percentage distribution of admissions to state-licensed substance addiction treatment programs by needle use in the past year: Massachusetts, state fiscal year1 2008–2017 |
|  | Used Needle | Did Not Use Needle | **Total2** |
| Year | N | % | N | % | N |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2008 |  34,443  | 32% |  73,849  | 68% | **108,626** |
| 2009 |  37,474  | 36% |  65,691  | 64% | **103,344** |
| 2010 |  41,180  | 39% |  63,390  | 60% | **105,284** |
| 2011 |  39,757  | 39% |  61,524  | 61% | **101,517** |
| 2012 |  43,111  | 42% |  59,407  | 58% | **102,680** |
| 2013 |  46,578  | 45% |  55,919  | 54% | **102,897** |
| 2014 |  53,072  | 50% |  52,664  | 50% | **105,895** |
| 2015 |  48,939  | 50% |  49,504  | 50% | **98,558** |
| 2016 |  48,390  | 49% |  49,429  | 50% | **98,576** |
| 2017 |  47,823  | 45% |  53,841  | 51% | **105,822** |
|  |
| 1 July 1 of previous year – June 30 of the indicated year2 Tabulations exclude cases with missing values for either variableData Source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Addiction Services, Office of Statistics and Evaluation, Data are current as of 7/17/18 and may be subject to change; Based on the SAS Data Mart Refresh of: 6/18/18; Based on EISM submissions through: 6/8/18 |

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| Table 28. Admissions to state-licensed substance addiction treatment programs by primary substance: Massachusetts, state fiscal year1 2008–2017 |
|  | Alcohol | Cocaine | Crack | Heroin | Other | **Total2** |
| Year | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2008 | 44,236  | 41% | 4,289  | 4% | 3,985  | 4% | 38,866  | 36% | 16,141  | 15% | **108,626** |
| 2009 | 41,052  | 40% | 3,399  | 3% | 3,116  | 3% | 39,855  | 39% | 15,649  | 15% | **103,344** |
| 2010 | 40,766  | 39% | 2,765  | 3% | 2,561  | 2% | 42,205  | 40% | 16,850  | 16% | **105,284** |
| 2011 | 38,816  | 38% | 2,644  | 3% | 1,952  | 2% | 39,602  | 39% | 18,251  | 18% | **101,517** |
| 2012 | 36,519  | 36% | 2,385  | 2% | 1,970  | 2% | 44,273  | 43% | 17,354  | 17% | **102,680** |
| 2013 | 34,800  | 34% | 2,069  | 2% | 1,629  | 2% | 49,800  | 48% | 14,179  | 14% | **102,897** |
| 2014 | 33,892  | 32% | 1,903  | 2% | 1,624  | 2% | 56,163  | 53% | 12,148  | 11% | **105,895** |
| 2015 | 32,914  | 33% | 1,675  | 2% | 1,241  | 1% | 52,430  | 53% | 10,192  | 10% | **98,558** |
| 2016 | 31,253  | 32% | 1,919  | 2% | 1,267  | 1% | 53,247  | 54% | 10,157  | 10% | **98,576** |
| 2017 | 33,569  | 32% | 2,603  | 2% | 1,659  | 2% | 53,041  | 50% | 10,797  | 10% | **105,822** |
|  |
| 1 July 1 of previous year – June 30 of the indicated year2 Tabulations exclude cases with missing values for either variableData Source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Addiction Services, Office of Statistics and Evaluation, Data are current as of 7/17/18 and may be subject to change; Based on the SAS Data Mart Refresh of: 6/18/18; Based on EISM submissions through: 6/8/18 |

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| Table 29. Characteristics of admissions to state-licensed substance addiction treatment programs by needle use in the past year: Massachusetts, fiscal year 20171  |
|  | **Used Needle** | **Did Not Use Needle** |
| **By Gender** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
|  | Men | 32,677 | 68% | 37,253 | 69% |
|  | Women | 15,125 | 32% | 16,525 | 31% |
|  | Transgender | 21 | <1% | 63 | <1% |
|  | Total5 | 47,823 | 100% | 53,841 | 100% |
| **By Race/Ethnicity (See Note at Foot of Tabulation)** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
|  | White, non-Hispanic | 36,479 | 76% | 37,716 | 70% |
|  | Black, non-Hispanic | 1,791 | 4% | 5,451 | 10% |
|  | Hispanic | 6,818 | 14% | 7,505 | 14% |
|  | Asian/Pacific Islander | 252 | 1% | 398 | 1% |
|  | American Indian | 135 | <1% | 281 | 1% |
|  | Other2 | 2,348 | 5% | 2,490 | 5% |
|  | Total5 | 47,823 | 100% | 53,841 | 100% |
| **By Region3** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
|  | Boston | 8,759 | 18% | 8,254 | 15% |
|  | Central | 6,699 | 14% | 5,863 | 11% |
|  | Metro West | 4,857 | 10% | 6,208 | 12% |
|  | Northeast | 7,868 | 16% | 9,676 | 18% |
|  | Southeast | 11,343 | 24% | 13,696 | 25% |
|  | Western | 7,997 | 17% | 9,230 | 17% |
|  | Out of State | 262 | 1% | 802 | 1% |
|  | Missing | 38 | <1% | 112 | <1% |
|  | Total5 | 47,823 | 100% | 53,841 | 100% |
| **By Education** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
|  | Less than High School | 13,462 | 29% | 11,807 | 23% |
|  | High School Graduate | 21,360 | 46% | 21,040 | 41% |
|  | More than High School | 12,058 | 26% | 18,815 | 36% |
|  | Total5 | 46,880 | 100% | 51,662 | 100% |
| **By Other Variables** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
|  | Employed | 4,898 | 12% | 16,028 | 38% |
|  | Not Employed4 | 36,465 | 88% | 25,995 | 62% |
|  | Not Homeless | 34,500 | 73% | 46,651 | 87% |
|  | Homeless | 12,958 | 27% | 6,933 | 13% |
|  | Not Pregnant | 47,393 | 99% | 53,550 | 100% |
|  | Pregnant | 429 | 1% | 268 | <1% |
| 1 July 1, 2016 – June 30, 20172 The race/ethnicity category "Other" includes all non-Hispanic enrollees who report multiple races, who refuse to report a race, or for whom race is unreported no matter what the reason.3 Region is the Health Service Region (HSR) of the client’s primary residence4 Starting with tabulations for FY 2013, the category "Not Employed" will exclude all those coded as "Not in Labor Force", e.g., students, homemakers, the incarcerated, the retired, the disabled, and others whose labor force participation is curtailed.5 Tabulations exclude cases with missing values for either variableData Source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Addiction Services, Office of Statistics and Evaluation, Data are current as of 7/17/18 and may be subject to change; Based on the SAS Data Mart Refresh of: 6/18/18; Based on EISM submissions through: 6/8/18 |