



Massachusetts HIV/AIDS Data Fact Sheet

Who is experiencing differential impact from HIV/AIDS?

Overview

HIV/AIDS does not affect all Massachusetts populations equally. One way to reveal which groups are experiencing differential impact is to compare rates per 100,000 population of HIV/AIDS prevalence (people living with HIV/AIDS) and diagnoses of HIV infection. These rates are age-adjusted to make comparison across groups more valid as the distribution of age in various populations differ.¹

In Massachusetts, the age-adjusted prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS varies substantially by race/ethnicity. The age-adjusted prevalence rate among the black (non-Hispanic) population (1,718 per 100,000) is 12 times greater, and among the Hispanic/Latino population (1,512 per 100,000) is 11 times greater than among the white (non-Hispanic) population (142 per 100,000). Similarly, in recent years, the black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic/Latino populations have been diagnosed with HIV infection at higher rates than the white (non-Hispanic) population. The age-adjusted average annual rate of HIV diagnosis from 2006 to 2008 among the black (non-Hispanic) population (64 per 100,000) is 13 times greater, and among the Hispanic/Latino population (47 per 100,000) is 9 times greater than for the white (non-Hispanic) population (5 per 100,000). for white (non-Hispanic) individuals (5 per 100,000).

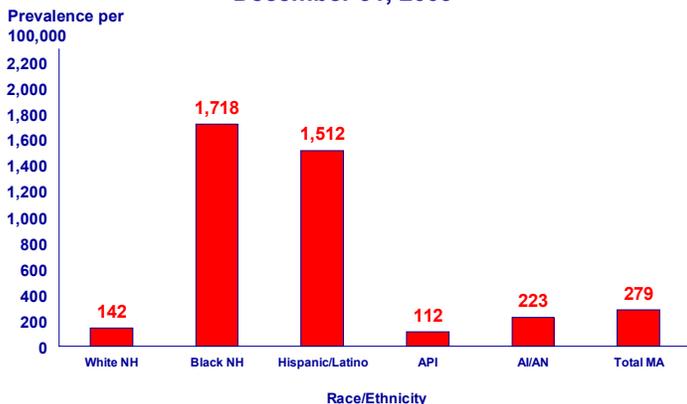
Age-Adjusted Rate of HIV/AIDS Prevalence (People Living with HIV/AIDS) by Race/Ethnicity

- On December 31, 2009, 279 out of every 100,000 people in Massachusetts were living with HIV/AIDS (rate adjusted for age differences of the population groups).
- The age-adjusted prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS among the black (non-Hispanic) population (1,718 per 100,000) is 12 times greater, and among the Hispanic/Latino population (1,512 per 100,000) is 11 times greater than for the white (non-Hispanic) population (142 per 100,000).
- When looking at the differential impact of HIV/AIDS by race/ethnicity, it is important to consider by place of birth. For example, 42% of black (non-Hispanic) individuals living with HIV/AIDS are non-US born as compared to 21% of Hispanic/Latino individuals and 5% of white (non-Hispanic) individuals. Non-US born black (non-Hispanic) individuals living with HIV/AIDS are primarily from Sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean Basin; the majority of non-US born Hispanic/Latino individuals living with HIV/AIDS are from Central and South America and the Caribbean. Non-US born white (non-Hispanic) individuals living with HIV/AIDS are primarily from North America and Europe.

Age-Adjusted Rate of HIV/AIDS Prevalence (People Living with HIV/AIDS) by Race/Ethnicity Among Males

- On December 31, 2009, 411 out of every 100,000 males in Massachusetts were living with HIV/AIDS (rate adjusted for age differences of the population groups).
- The age-adjusted prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS among both black (non-Hispanic) males (2,177 per 100,000) and Hispanic/Latino males (2,214 per 100,000) is nine times greater than for white (non-Hispanic) males (241 per 100,000).

Figure 1. Age-Adjusted HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate per 100,000¹ Population by Race/Ethnicity: Massachusetts, December 31, 2009



¹ Population sizes for rate calculations are based on year 2000 population estimates from the MDPH Center for Health Information, Statistics, Research and Evaluation; NH= Non-Hispanic, API = Asian/Pacific Islander, AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native; Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, data as of 1/1/10

For detailed data tables and technical notes see Appendix
Massachusetts Department of Public Health Office of HIV/AIDS
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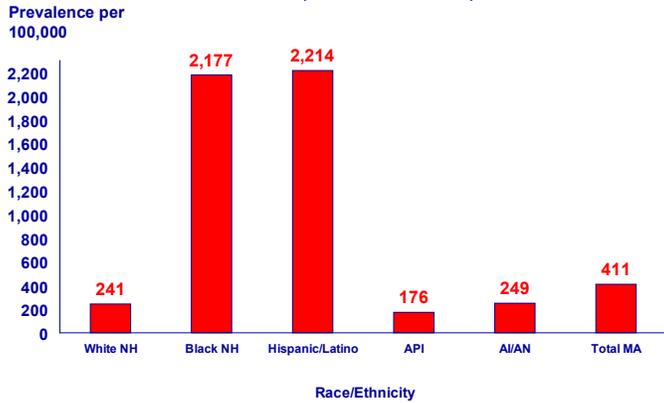




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Figure 2. Age-Adjusted HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate Among Males per 100,000¹ Population by Race/Ethnicity: Massachusetts, December 31, 2009

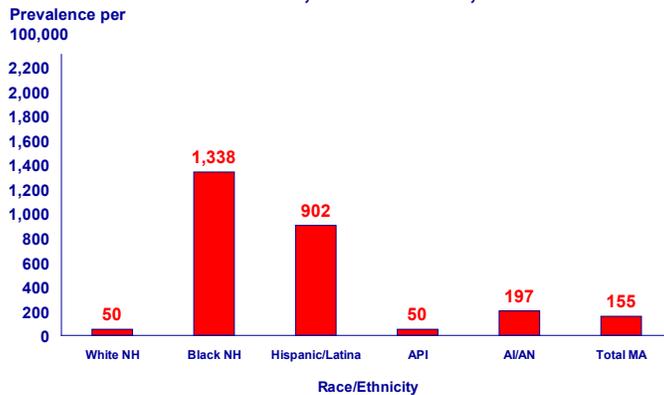


¹ Population sizes for rate calculations are based on year 2000 population estimates from the MDPH Center for Health Information, Statistics, Research and Evaluation; NH= Non-Hispanic, API = Asian/Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native; Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, data as of 1/1/10

Age-Adjusted Rate of HIV/AIDS Prevalence (People Living with HIV/AIDS) by Race/Ethnicity Among Females

- On December 31, 2009, 155 out of every 100,000 females in Massachusetts were living with HIV/AIDS (rate adjusted for age differences of the population groups).
- The age-adjusted prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS among black (non-Hispanic) females (1,338 per 100,000) is 27 times greater, and among Hispanic/Latina females (902 per 100,000) is 18 times greater than for white (non-Hispanic) females (50 per 100,000).

Figure 3. Age-Adjusted HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate Among Females per 100,000¹ Population by Race/Ethnicity: Massachusetts, December 31, 2009



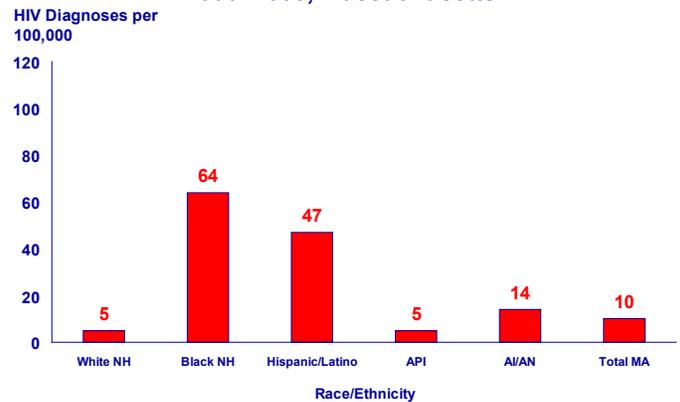
¹ Population sizes for rate calculations are based on year 2000 population estimates from the MDPH Center for Health Information, Statistics, Research and Evaluation; NH= Non-Hispanic, API = Asian/Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native; Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, data as of 1/1/10

Rate of HIV/AIDS Prevalence (People Living with HIV/AIDS) by Race/Ethnicity and Health Service Region (HSR)ⁱⁱ in Massachusetts

- The Boston HSR has the highest age-adjusted prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS at 865 per 100,000.
- In each region, the age-adjusted prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS among the black (non-Hispanic) population and the Hispanic/Latino population is higher than among the white (non-Hispanic) population.
- Among regions, the highest age-adjusted prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS for the black (non-Hispanic) population is in the Central region at 2,236 per 100,000. This rate is 24 times that of the white (non-Hispanic) population in the Central region (95 per 100,000).
- Among regions, the highest age-adjusted prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS for the Hispanic/Latino population is in the Western region at 2,074 per 100,000. This rate is 24 times that of the white (non-Hispanic) population in the Western region (86 per 100,000).

Average Annual Rate of HIV Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity, 2006–2008

Figure 4. Age-Adjusted Rate of HIV Diagnosis per 100,000¹ Population by Race/Ethnicity: Average Annual Rate 2006–2008, Massachusetts



¹ Population sizes for rate calculations are based on year 2000 population estimates from the MDPH Center for Health Information, Statistics, Research and Evaluation; NH= Non-Hispanic, API = Asian/Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native; Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, data as of 1/1/10



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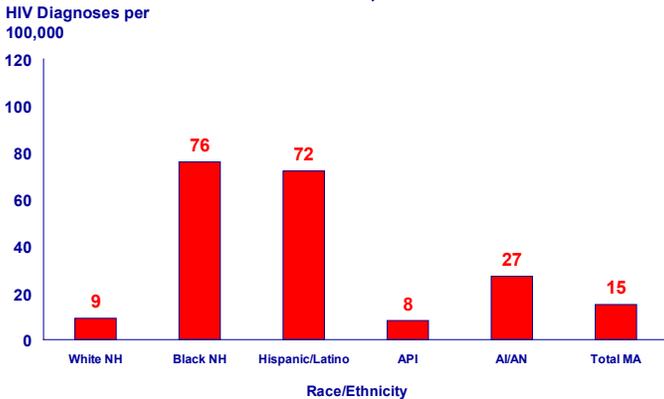
Massachusetts HIV/AIDS Data Fact Sheet

Who is experiencing differential impact from HIV/AIDS?

- An average of 10 out of every 100,000 people in Massachusetts were diagnosed with HIV infection each year within the three-year period 2006 to 2008 (rate adjusted for age differences of the population groups).
- The age-adjusted average annual rate of HIV diagnosis within the three-year period 2006 to 2008 among the black (non-Hispanic) population (64 per 100,000) is 13 times greater, and among the Hispanic/Latino population (47 per 100,000) is 9 times greater than for the white (non-Hispanic) population (5 per 100,000).
- As with HIV/AIDS prevalence, place of birth may be a factor in these differences. For example, 54% of black (non-Hispanic) individuals diagnosed with HIV infection within the three-year period 2006 to 2008 are non-US born as compared to 34% of Hispanic/Latino individuals and 7% of white (non-Hispanic) individuals. The majority of non-US born black (non-Hispanic) individuals diagnosed with HIV infection within the three-year period 2006 to 2008 are from Sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean; the majority of non-US born Hispanic/Latino individuals are from Central and South America and the Caribbean. The majority of white (non-Hispanic) individuals are from Central and South America, North America and Europe.

Average Annual Rate of HIV Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity Among Males, 2006–2008

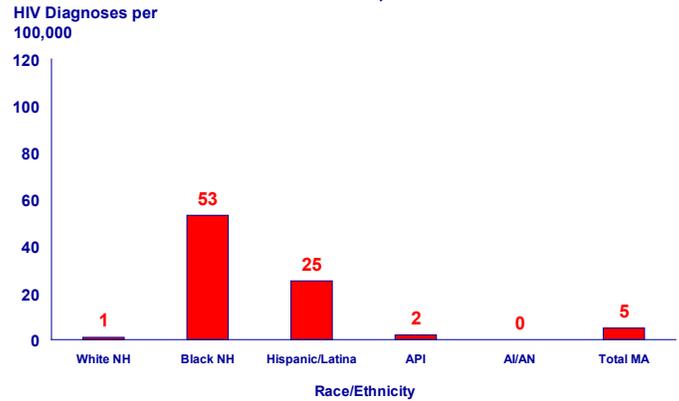
Figure 5. Age-Adjusted Rate of HIV Diagnosis per 100,000¹ Population Among Males by Race/Ethnicity: Average Annual Rate 2006–2008, Massachusetts



¹ Population sizes for rate calculations are based on year 2000 population estimates from the MDPH Center for Health Information, Statistics, Research and Evaluation; NH= Non-Hispanic, API = Asian/Pacific Islander, AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native; Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, data as of 1/1/10

- An average of 15 out of every 100,000 males in Massachusetts were diagnosed with HIV infection each year within the three-year period 2006 to 2008 (rate adjusted for age differences of the population groups).
- The age-adjusted average annual rate of HIV diagnosis within the three-year period 2006 to 2008 among both black (non-Hispanic) males (76 per 100,000) and Hispanic/Latino males (72 per 100,000) is eight times greater than for white (non-Hispanic) males (9 per 100,000).
- **Average Annual Rate of HIV Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity Among Females, 2006–2008**

Figure 6. Age-Adjusted Rate of HIV Diagnosis per 100,000¹ Population Among Females by Race/Ethnicity: Average Annual Rate 2006–2008, Massachusetts



¹ Population sizes for rate calculations are based on year 2000 population estimates from the MDPH Center for Health Information, Statistics, Research and Evaluation; NH= Non-Hispanic, API = Asian/Pacific Islander, AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native; Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, data as of 1/1/09

- An average of five out of every 100,000 females living in Massachusetts was diagnosed with HIV infection each year within the three-year period 2006 to 2008 (rate adjusted for age differences of the population groups).
- The age-adjusted average annual rate of HIV diagnosis within the three-year period 2006 to 2008 among black (non-Hispanic) females (53 per 100,000) is 53 times greater, and among Hispanic/Latino females (25 per 100,000) is 25 times greater than for white (non-Hispanic) females (1 per 100,000).



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Average Annual Rate of HIV Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity and Health Service Region (HSR), 2006–2008

- Among regions, the Boston HSR has the highest age-adjusted average annual rate of diagnosis of HIV infection within the three-year period 2006 to 2008 at 27 per 100,000.
- In each region, the age-adjusted average annual rate of HIV diagnosis among the black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic/Latino populations is higher than among the white (non-Hispanic) population.
- Among regions, the highest age-adjusted average annual rate of HIV diagnosis for the black (non-Hispanic) population is in the Central HSR at 104 per 100,000. This rate is 35 times the rate for the white (non-Hispanic) population in the Central region (3 per 100,000).
- Among regions, the highest age-adjusted average annual rate of HIV diagnosis for the Hispanic/Latino population is in the Western HSR at 62 per 100,000. This rate is 21 times the rate for the white (non-Hispanic) population in the Western region (3 per 100,000).
- Among regions, the highest age-adjusted average annual rate of HIV diagnosis for the white (non-Hispanic) population is in the Boston HSR at 18 per 100,000.

Data Sources

All HIV/AIDS Case Data: Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH) HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, Data as of 1/1/10

ⁱ See the detailed data tables and technical notes in the Appendix for a full description of age-adjustment and sample calculations.

ⁱⁱ HSRs are regions defined geographically to facilitate targeted health service planning. 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. Reflects the health service region of a person's residence at the time of report (not necessarily current residence).



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