

HIV in Boston

2014

**BOSTON
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Methods

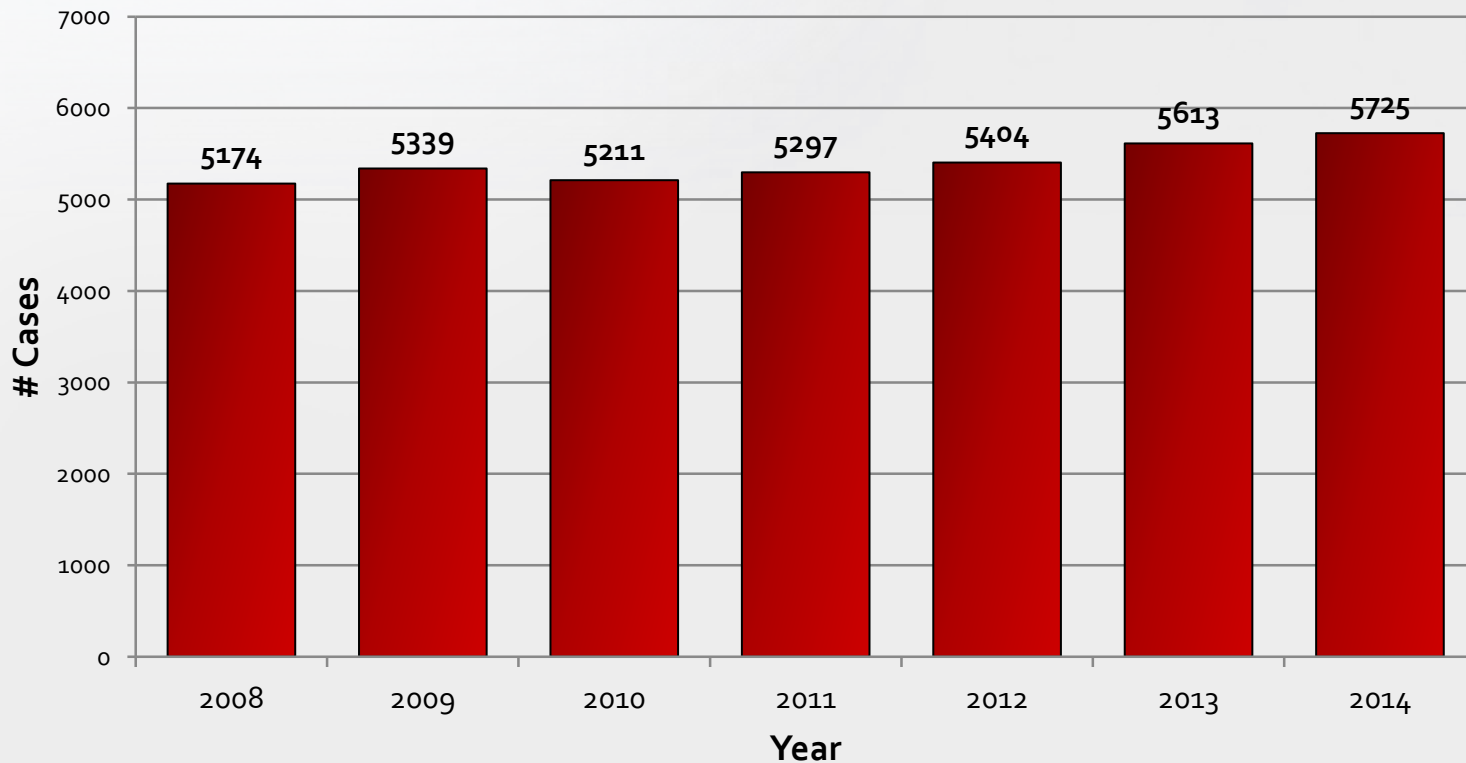
- Data were collected by Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH) according to CDC surveillance criteria
- De-identified, aggregate data are provided to the Boston Public Health Commission (BPHC)
 - Currently data for cases diagnosed through 2014 are available; prevalence data include all cases diagnosed and living as of 12/31/2014
 - Data are current through 2/23/2016 and subject to change
- Case residence is defined as where the person resides at the time of diagnosis of HIV infection; for those diagnosed with AIDS, it is the residence at the time of diagnosis of AIDS
 - “Boston cases” include persons living in Boston at the time of HIV diagnosis

People Living With HIV Boston 2014



Boston: People Living with HIV (PLWH) by Year

- As of 12/31/2014, there were **5,725** PLWH in Boston



Data exclude individuals diagnosed while incarcerated

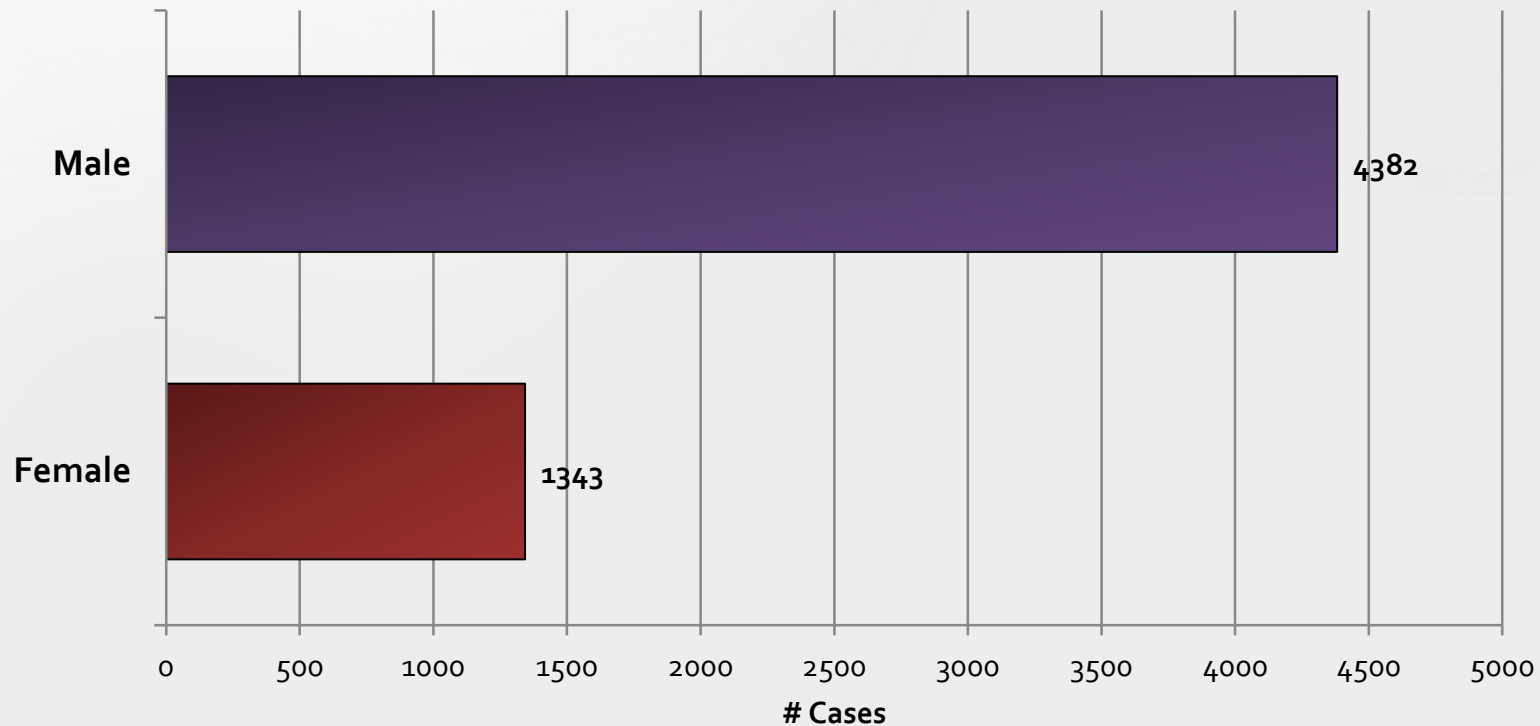
Source: MDPH

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Boston - PLWH in 2014: Gender

- In 2014, a majority (78%) of PLWH were men



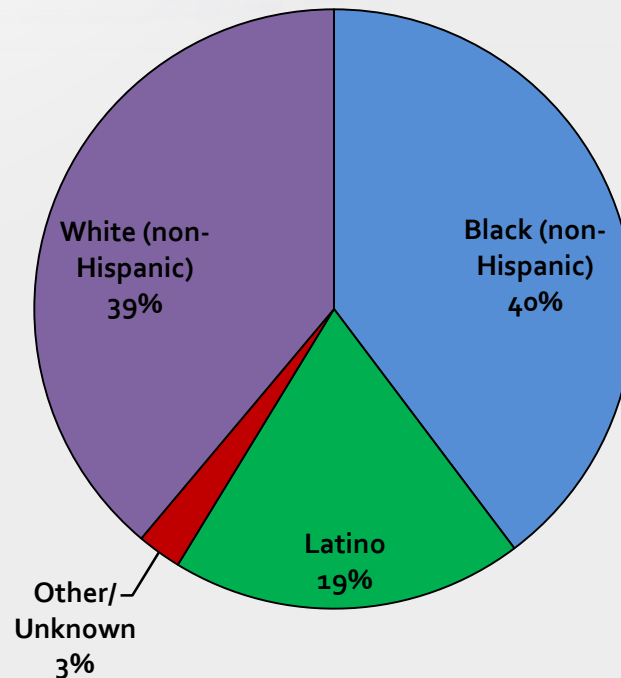
Data exclude individuals diagnosed while incarcerated

Source: MDPH



Boston - PLWH in 2014: Race/Ethnicity

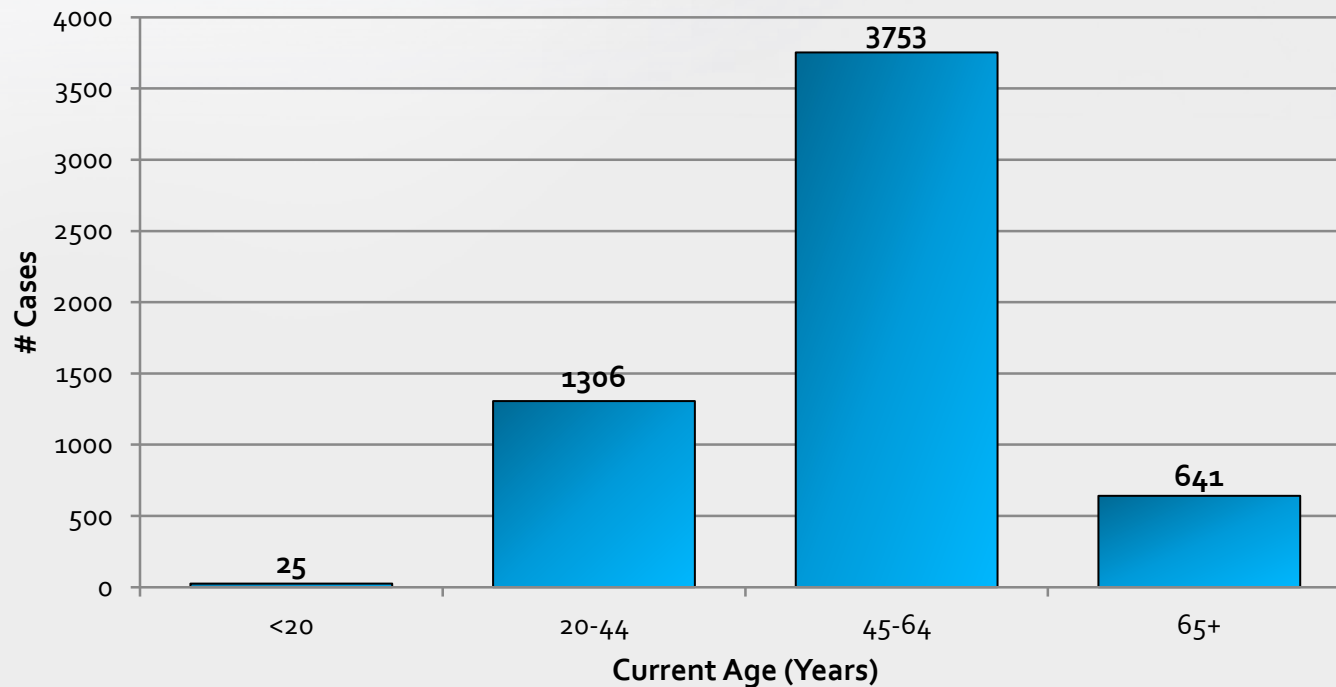
- Black (non-Hispanic) and Latino residents account for 24% and 17% of the Boston population respectively, but accounted for 40% and 19% of PLWH in 2014



Data exclude individuals diagnosed while incarcerated
Source: MDPH

Boston - PLWH in 2014: Current Age

- PLWH in 2014 are an aging population in Boston with 77% being 45 years old or older



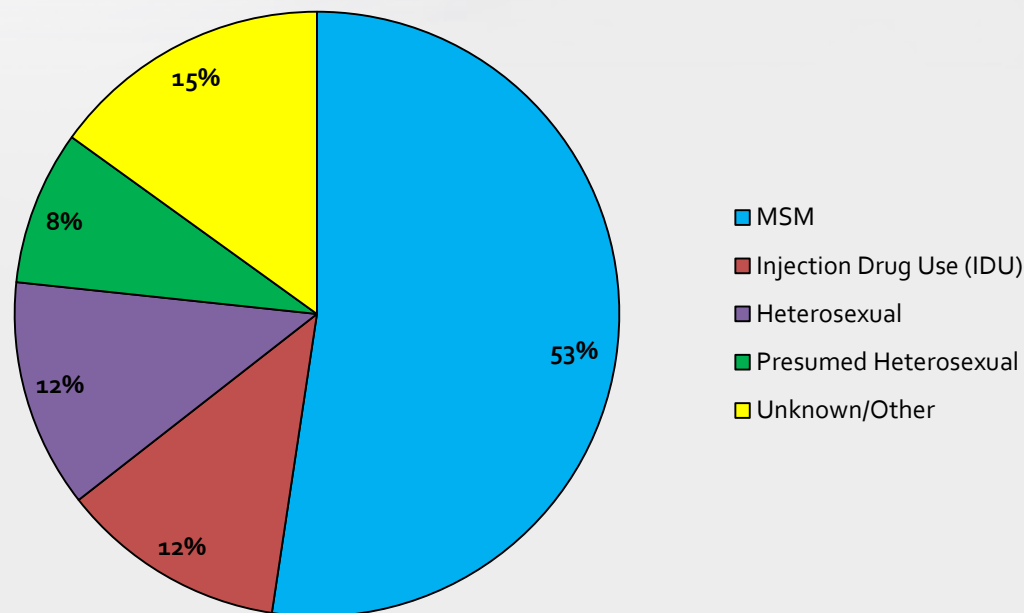
Data exclude individuals diagnosed while incarcerated

Source: MDPH



Boston - PLWH in 2014: Risk Exposure

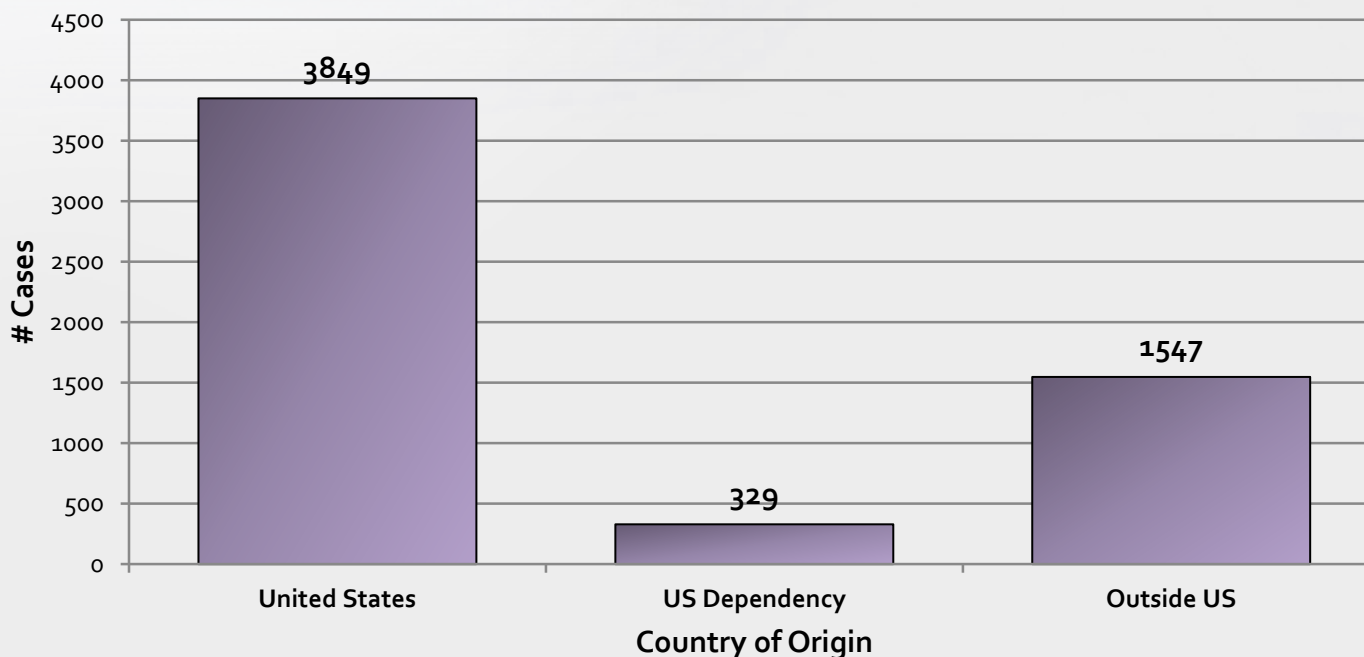
- Men who have sex with men (MSM) was the largest risk group, accounting for 53% of PLWH in 2014



Data exclude individuals diagnosed while incarcerated
Source: MDPH

Boston - PLWH in 2014: – Country of Origin

- 29% of PLWH in Boston in 2014 were born outside the United States



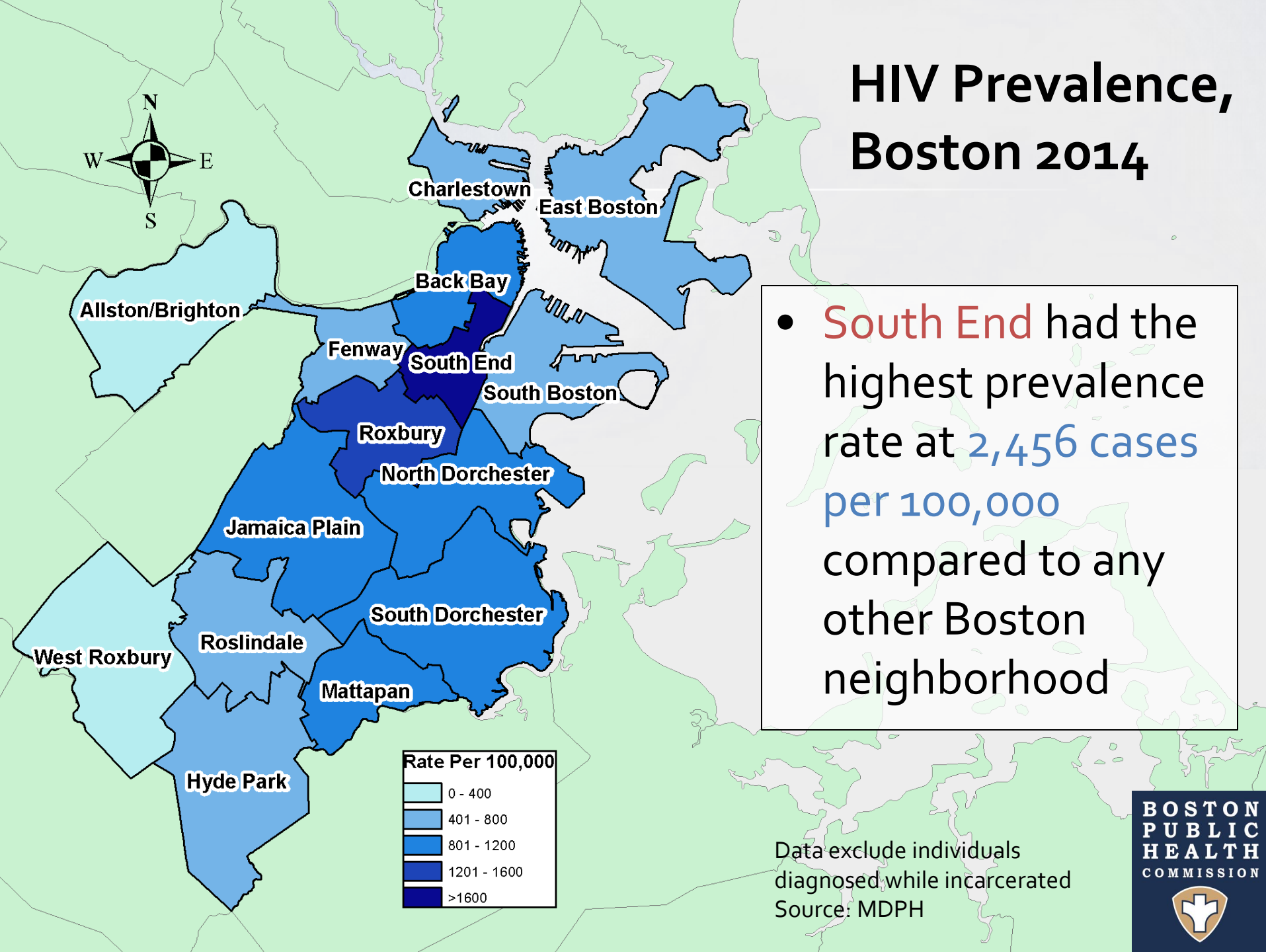
Data exclude individuals diagnosed while incarcerated

Source: MDPH

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HIV Prevalence, Boston 2014



Data exclude individuals diagnosed while incarcerated
Source: MDPH

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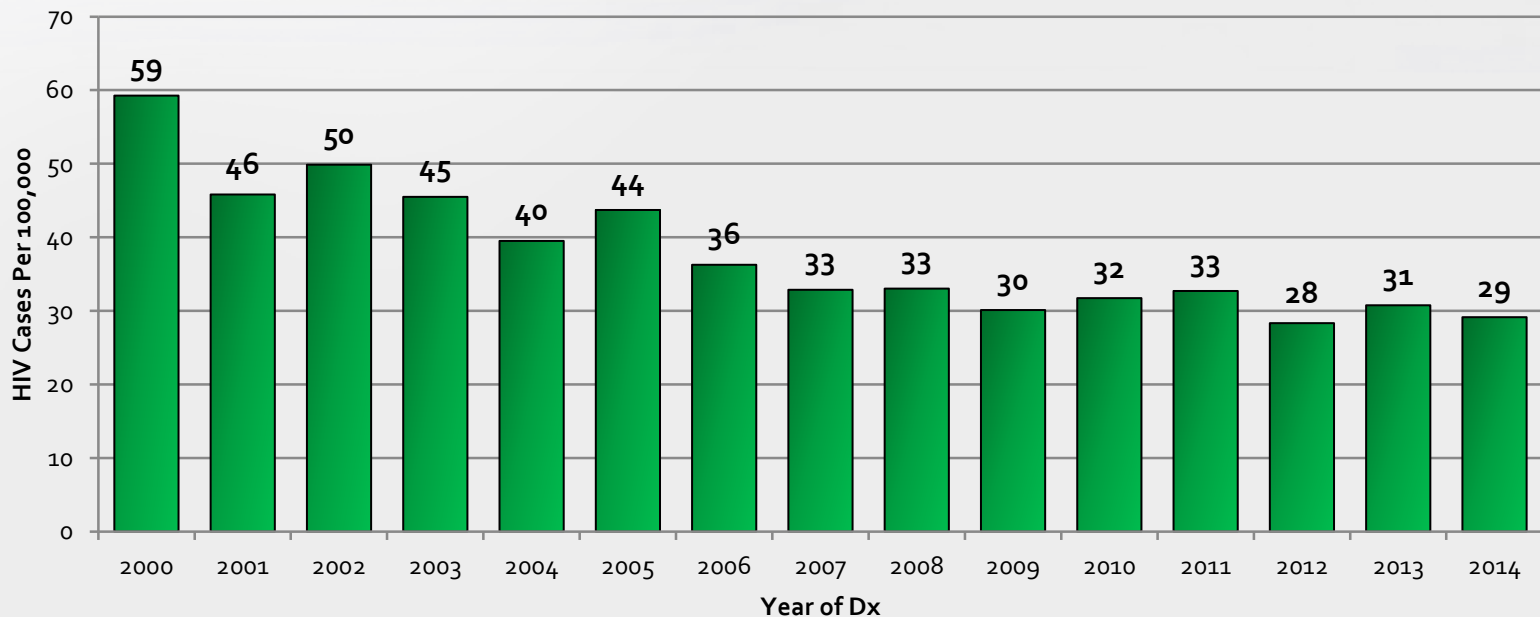


HIV Cases Diagnosed in 2014 Boston



Boston – HIV Incidence Rates by Year

- There were 180 new HIV cases diagnosed in Boston residents in 2014, down from 190 the year prior – 29 cases per 100,000



Data exclude individuals diagnosed while incarcerated

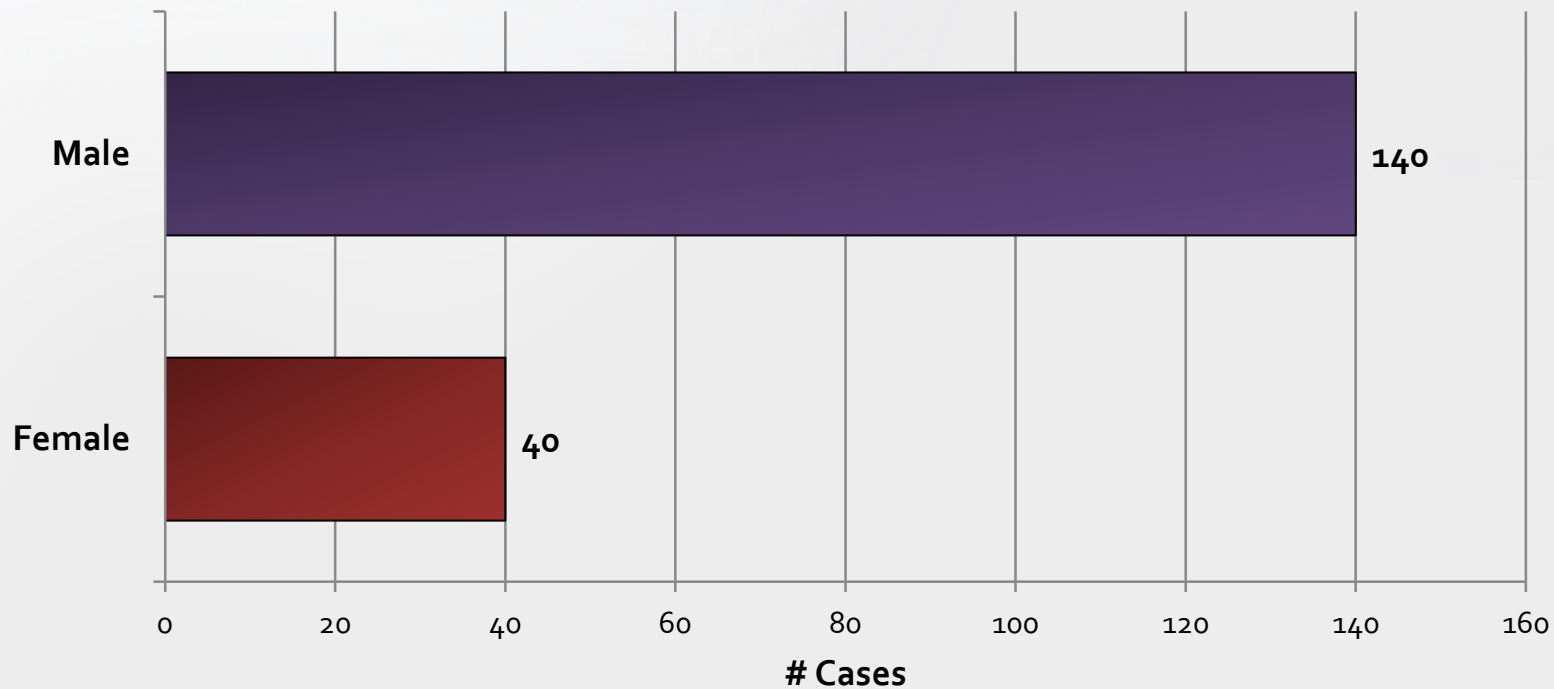
Source: MDPH

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Boston 2014 Cases: Gender

- The majority of newly diagnosed HIV cases in 2014 were among men (78%)



Data exclude individuals diagnosed while incarcerated

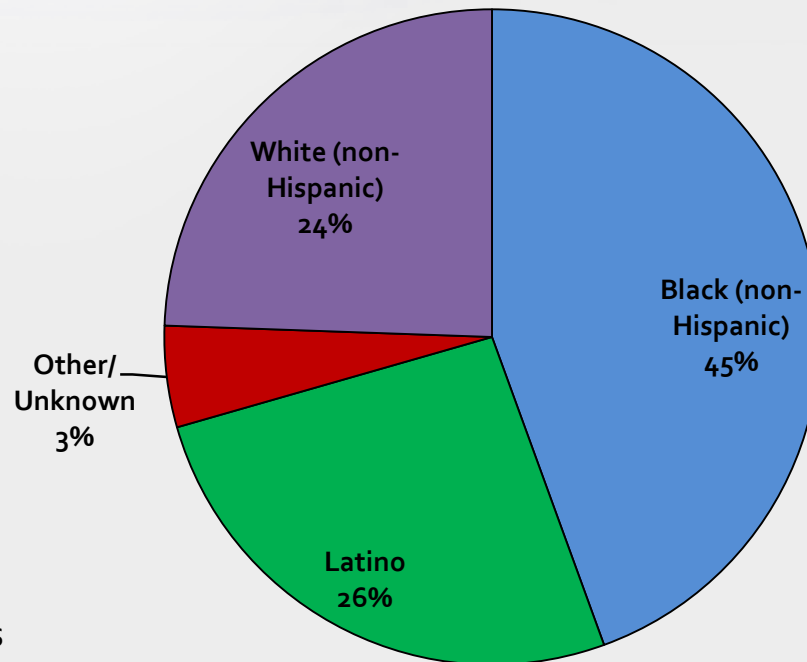
Source: MDPH

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Boston 2014 Cases: Race/Ethnicity

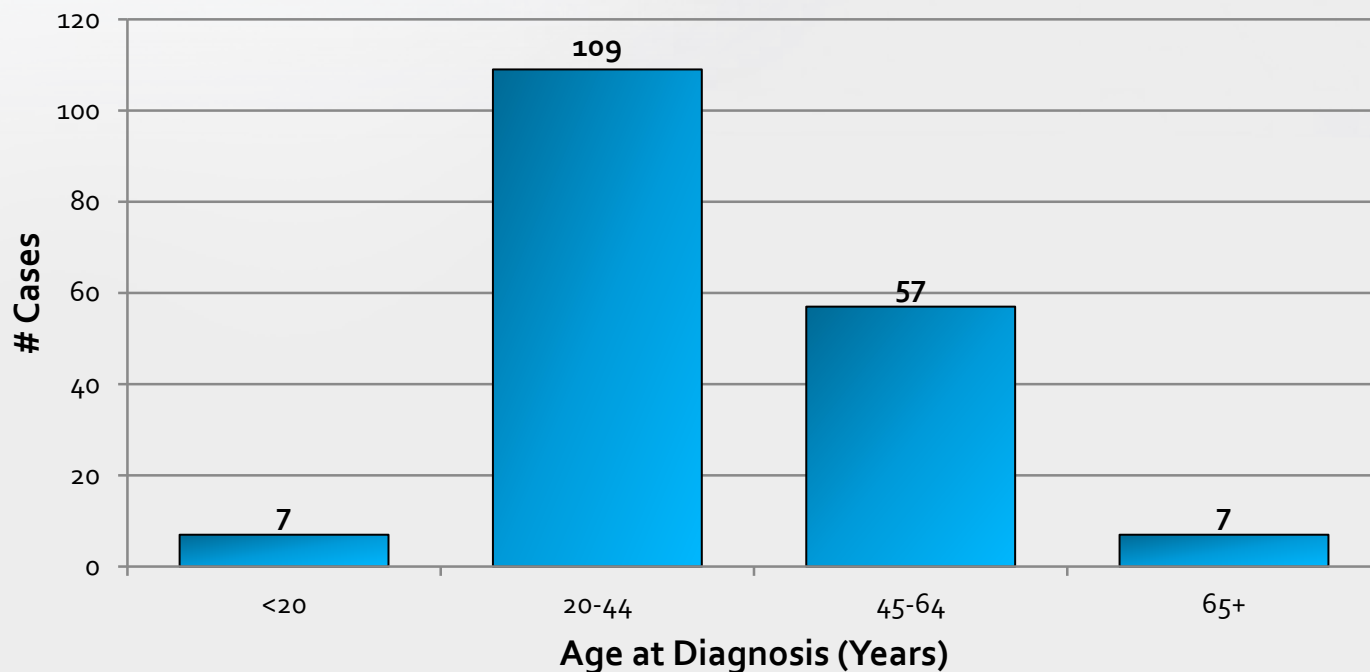
- Black (non-Hispanic) and Latino residents account for 24% and 17% of the Boston population respectively, but accounted for 45% and 26% of new HIV cases diagnosed in 2014



Data exclude individuals diagnosed while incarcerated
Source: MDPH

Boston 2014 Cases: Age at Diagnosis

- The majority of new cases (61%) were diagnosed at ages 20-44 years



Data exclude individuals diagnosed while incarcerated

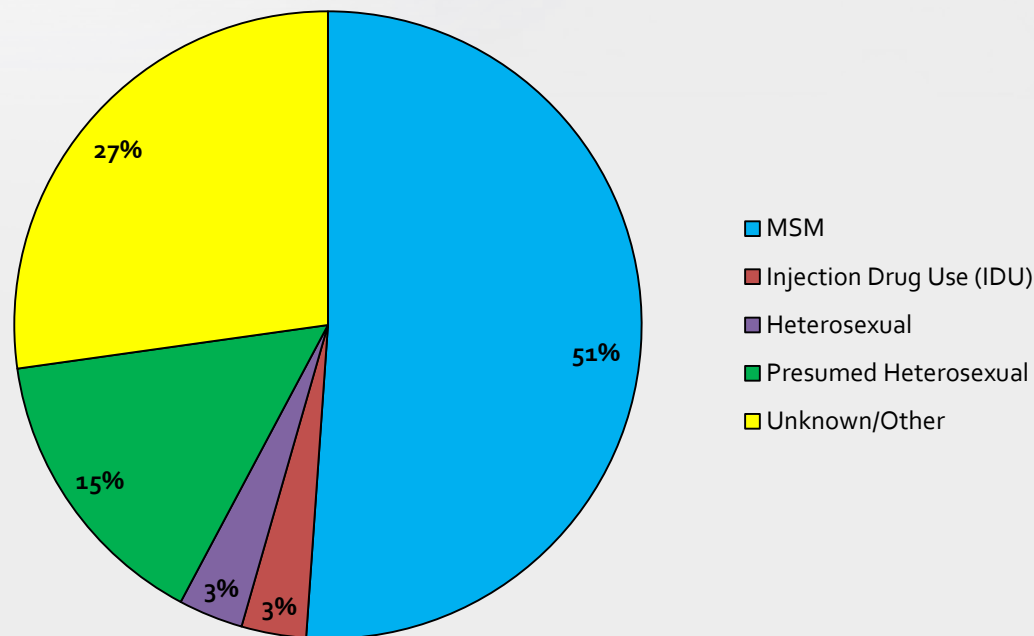
Source: MDPH

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Boston 2014 Cases: Risk Exposure

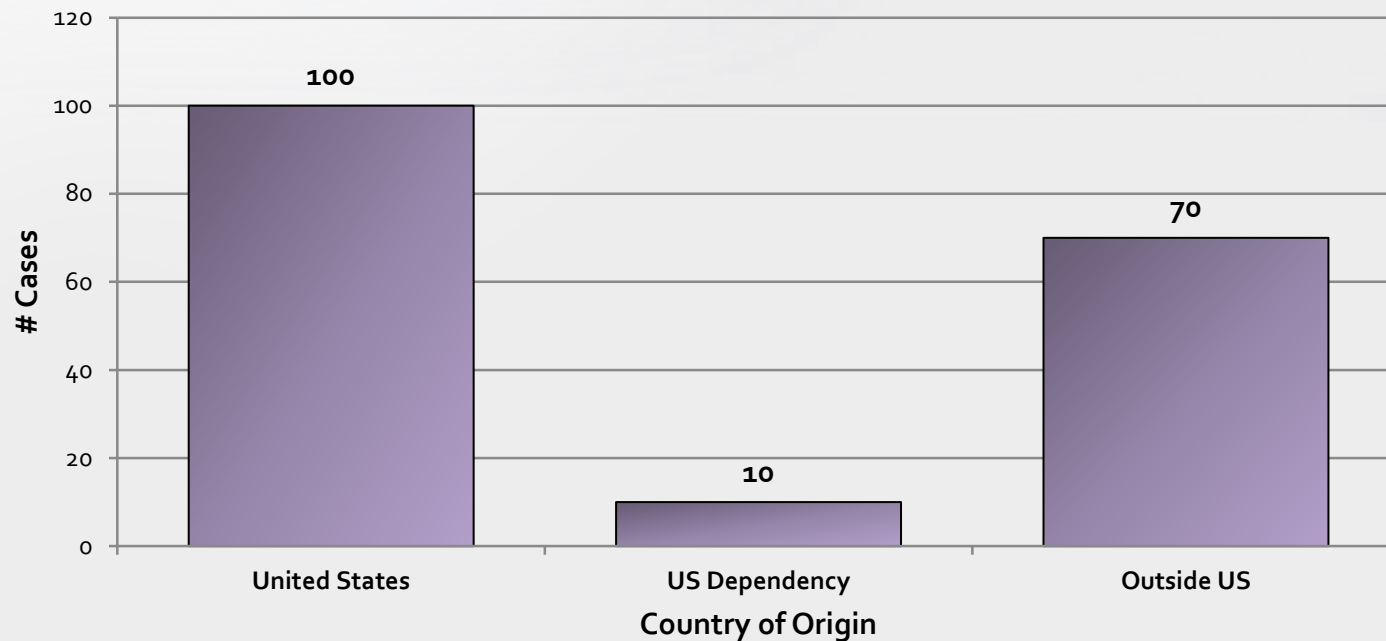
- Men who have sex with men (MSM) made up the largest proportion (51%) of new HIV cases in 2014



Data exclude individuals diagnosed while incarcerated
Source: MDPH

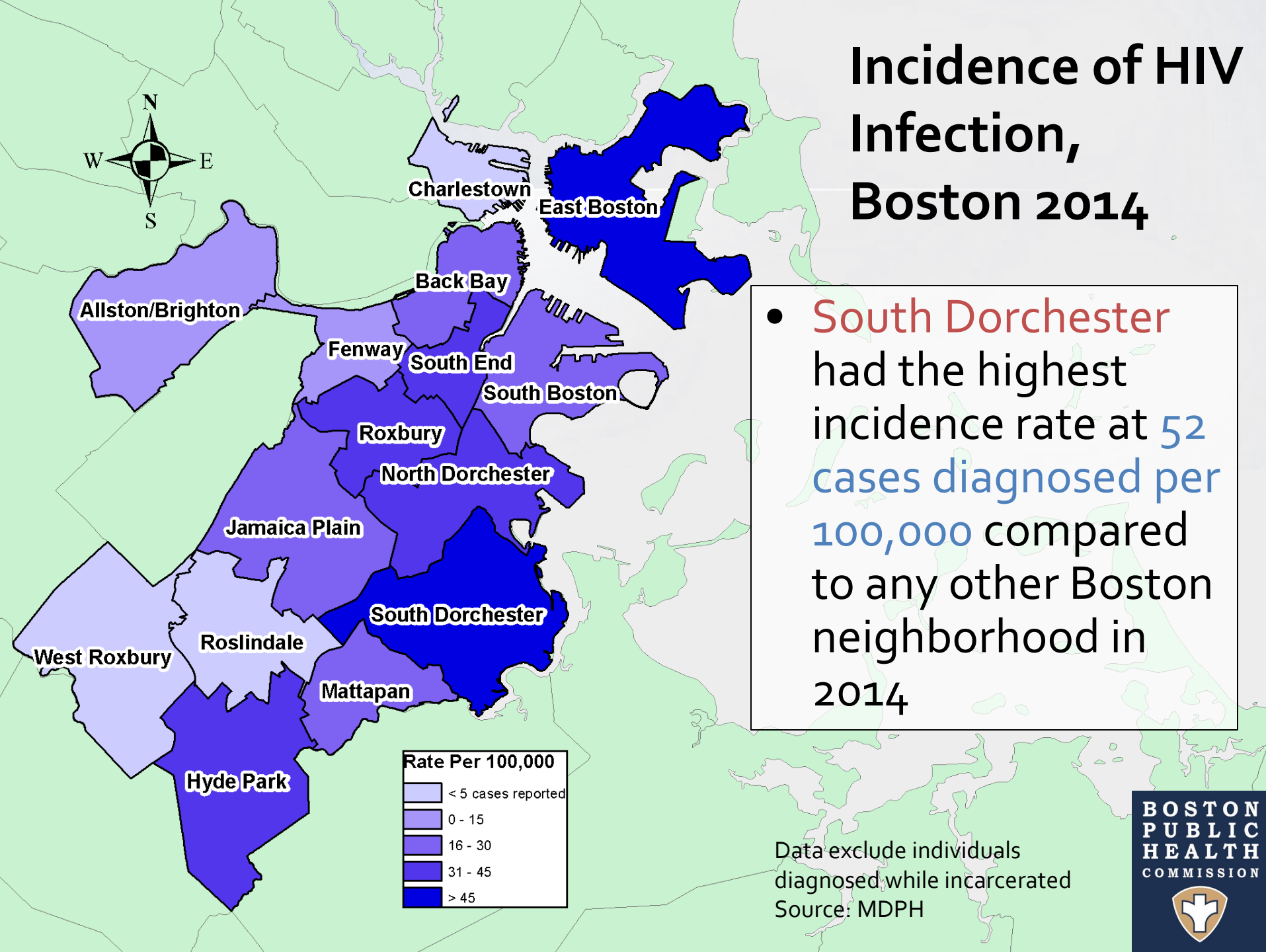
Boston – Country of Origin, 2014

- 39% of new Boston resident HIV cases diagnosed in 2014 were born **outside the United States**.



Data exclude individuals diagnosed while incarcerated
Source: MDPH

Incidence of HIV Infection, Boston 2014



- **South Dorchester** had the highest incidence rate at **52 cases diagnosed per 100,000** compared to any other Boston neighborhood in 2014

Data exclude individuals diagnosed while incarcerated
Source: MDPH



Boston – AIDS Cases, 2014

- 62 Boston residents were diagnosed with AIDS in 2014
 - Includes people living with HIV who progressed to AIDS AND people diagnosed with AIDS at initial diagnosis
- In 2014, 35 of 180 new Boston resident HIV cases (19%) were concurrently* diagnosed with AIDS
 - This may be a marker of late presentation for care, but also may be for other reasons (e.g. someone diagnosed outside of US and not having documentation of the earlier diagnosis in the medical record, and therefore not reported to surveillance, etc.)

*Received both an HIV and an AIDS diagnosis within 2 months of each other

Data exclude individuals diagnosed while incarcerated

Source: MDPH

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