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
As of 12/31/2014, there were 5,725 PLWH in Boston.
In 2014, a majority (78%) of PLWH were men.
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
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
Men who have sex with men (MSM) was the largest risk group, accounting for 53% of PLWH in 2014.
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
HIV Prevalence, Boston 2014

- South End had the highest prevalence rate at 2,456 cases per 100,000 compared to any other Boston neighborhood.

Data exclude individuals diagnosed while incarcerated.

Source: MDPH
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
The majority of newly diagnosed HIV cases in 2014 were among men (78%).

Data exclude individuals diagnosed while incarcerated
Source: MDPH
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**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at Diagnosis (Years)</th>
<th># Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-44</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Data exclude individuals diagnosed while incarcerated
Source: MDPH
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
• 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