

# HIV among Men

## United States

The number of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult men (age 13+) in the U.S. increased from 36,062 in 2009 to 37,887 in 2013.<sup>3</sup> In 2013, 80% of all new HIV infections diagnosed in the U.S. were among men.<sup>3</sup>

### The proportion of HIV infection and AIDS cases among adult males diagnosed in the U.S. by race/ethnicity<sup>3</sup>, 2013

Race/Ethnicity	HIV infection		AIDS	
White	11,495	30%	5,788	29%
Black	15,847	42%	8,930	44%
Hispanic	8,686	23%	4,443	22%
American Indian	169	<1%	79	<1%
Asian	799	2%	354	2%

Men account for 76% of all AIDS diagnoses in 2013.<sup>3</sup> Of the estimated 689,267 men living with HIV disease in the U.S. in 2012, 76% were attributed to an MSM-related risk, 19% to an injection drug use-related risk, and 10% to high risk heterosexual sex.<sup>3</sup>

### Why Focus on MSM?

As a group, gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (MSM) represent approximately 2% of the United States population, yet are the population most severely affected by HIV.<sup>4</sup> In 2010, gay and bisexual men accounted for 63% of all new HIV infections in the U.S.<sup>4</sup> That same year, young gay and bisexual men accounted for 72% of new HIV infections among persons aged 13–24 and 30% of new infections among all gay and bisexual men.<sup>4</sup> At the end of 2011, an estimated 500,022 (57%) persons living with an HIV diagnosis in the U.S. were gay and bisexual men, or gay and bisexual men who also inject drugs.<sup>4</sup>

Furthermore, many gay and bisexual men with HIV do not know they have HIV, especially young gay and bisexual men and gay and bisexual men of color.<sup>4</sup> Among those infected in 2011, only 49% of young gay and bisexual men aged 18 to 24 years knew of their infection.<sup>4</sup> Similarly, only 54% of black gay and bisexual men knew of their infection, compared with 63% of Hispanic gay and bisexual men, and 86% of white gay and bisexual men.<sup>4</sup> People who don't know they have HIV cannot get the medicines they need to stay healthy and may infect others without knowing it.

### Data sources:

1. Florida data: FL Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Section
2. For more Florida data, go to <http://floridaaids.org/>, select *Surveillance*, then select *State HIV/AIDS Slide Sets* to find the slide set on men.
3. U.S. data: CDC. (2015). *HIV Surveillance Report, 2013* (most recent available) Vol. 25 (HIV data for all 50 states), tables 1a, 2a, 3a, 4a and 14a. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/index.htm>
4. For national facts about HIV/AIDS among men, please visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/index.htm> or <http://www.kff.org/hiv/aids/>

## Florida

In Florida, HIV infection among adult men (ages 13+) accounted for 89% of reported cases in 1987. That figure steadily declined to 71% in 2004, but then increased up to 80% in 2014.

As per Florida's adult population for 2014, 59% of adult men were white, 14% were black, 23% were Hispanic and 4% were other races. In 2014, 4,878 HIV infection and 1,881 AIDS cases were reported among men. Blacks were over-represented, accounting for 44% of AIDS cases reported among men.

### The proportion of HIV infection and AIDS cases among adult males reported in Florida by race/ethnicity, 2014

Race/Ethnicity	HIV infection		AIDS	
White	1,689	35%	570	30%
Black	1,698	35%	828	44%
Hispanic	1,394	29%	433	23%
American Indian	15	<1%	3	<1%
Asian	48	1%	18	1%

Men are most likely to be infected through sex with other men, followed by high risk heterosexual sex and injection drug use.

### The proportion of HIV infection and AIDS cases among adult males reported in Florida by mode of exposure, 2014

Men Sex with Men (MSM)	3,805	78%	1,219	65%
Injection Drug User (IDU)	176	4%	124	7%
MSM/IDU	145	3%	70	4%
Heterosexual Contact	748	15%	462	25%
Other Risk	4	<1%	6	<1%

Among men living with HIV disease through 2014, the majority (77%) were aged 40 and older. Also in 2014, 1 in 103 adult men were living in Florida with HIV disease, including 1 in 30 black men, 1 in 98 Hispanic men, 1 in 170 white men and 1 in 200 men of other races.

In 2014, HIV was the 6th leading cause of death among men between the ages of 25-44. By race/ethnicity for the same age group, HIV was the 8<sup>th</sup> leading cause among white males, the 4<sup>th</sup> leading cause among black males and the 7<sup>th</sup> leading cause among Hispanic males.

According to both national and Florida data, the survival time from AIDS diagnosis to death is significantly longer for males than females. Of the AIDS cases that died in Florida from 2007-2014, males had a median survival of 77 months from time of diagnosis to death compared with a median survival of 62 months among females.