

HIV among Men

United States

From 2008 through 2011, the number of diagnoses of HIV infection among adult men (age 13+) in the U.S. decreased in 2009 and 2010, but increased in 2011. In 2011, 79% (N=38,825) of all new HIV infections diagnosed in the U.S. were men.

The proportion of HIV infection and AIDS cases among adult males diagnosed in the U.S. by race/ethnicity, 2011

Race/Ethnicity	HIV infection		AIDS	
White	12,040	31%	7,101	29%
Black	16,447	42%	10,635	44%
Hispanic	8,605	22%	5,223	22%
American Indian	161	0%	108	0%
Asian	891	2%	445	2%
Multiple Races	679	2%	574	2%

Of the estimated 653,126 men living with HIV disease in the U.S., 76% were attributed to an MSM-related risk, 21% to an injection drug use-related risk, and 11% to high risk heterosexual sex.

Among those with an MSM identified risk, the largest proportion of new HIV infection cases occurred in those aged 40–49.

Why Focus on MSM?

- In 2011, in the United States, gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (MSM) accounted for 79% of 38,825 estimated HIV diagnoses among all males aged 13 years and older and 62% of 49,273 estimated diagnoses among all persons receiving an HIV diagnosis that year. At the end of 2010, of the estimated 872,990 persons living with an HIV diagnosis, 440,408 (50%) were gay and bisexual men. As a group, gay, bisexual, and other MSM represent approximately 2% of the United States population, yet are the population most severely affected by HIV.
- Further, many gay and bisexual men with HIV do not know they have HIV, especially MSM of color and young MSM. Of MSM who tested positive for HIV in 2008, 44% did not know they were infected. Among those infected, young MSM aged 18–29 (63%) and racial/ethnic minority MSM (54%) were more likely to be unaware they had HIV. Persons who don't know they have HIV don't get medical care and can unknowingly infect others.

Data sources:

- Florida data: FL Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease, HIV/AIDS Section
- 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.
- U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2011 (most recent available) Vol. 23 (HIV data for all 50 states) <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/index.htm>
- For national facts, go to: <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 70% in 2004, but then increased, up to 77% in 2013.

As per Florida's adult population estimates for 2013, 59% of adult men were white, 15% were black, 22% were Hispanic and 4% were other races. In 2013, 4,542 HIV infection and 2,336 AIDS cases were reported among men. Blacks were over-represented, accounting for 36% of the the HIV infection cases and 44% of AIDS cases reported among men.

The proportion of HIV infection and AIDS cases among adult males reported in Florida by race/ethnicity, 2013

Race/Ethnicity	HIV infection		AIDS	
White	1,537	34%	706	30%
Black	1,629	36%	1,024	44%
Hispanic	1,297	29%	562	24%
American Indian	7	0%	3	0%
Asian	45	1%	16	1%
Multiple Races	27	1%	25	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, 2013

Mode of Exposure	HIV infection		AIDS	
Men Sex with Men (MSM)	3,512	77%	1,486	64%
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	173	4%	152	7%
MSM/IDU	107	2%	88	4%
Heterosexual Contact	747	16%	603	26%
Other Risk	3	0%	7	0%

Among men living with HIV disease through 2013, the majority (76%) were aged 40 and older. Also in 2013, 1 in 111 adult men were living in Florida with HIV disease, including 1 in 40 blacks, 1 in 106 Hispanics, 1 in 187 whites and 1 in 219 other races.

In 2013, 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 8th leading cause among white males, the 4th leading cause among black males and the 7th 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 2007-2013, males had a median survival of 72 months from time of diagnosis to death compared with a median survival of 59 months among females.

