

HIV among Men

United States 2009

In 2009, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported 25,587 AIDS cases among men ages 13 and over in the U.S. The proportion of AIDS cases by sex has shifted over the years. In 2009 75% of the adult AIDS cases were men, down from 80% in 1995 and 93% in 1985. The same proportion of males (75%) was seen among the total of HIV cases reported from the 40 states with confidential name-based reporting in 2009. Of these cases, 66% were attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM), 15% to high-risk heterosexual contact, 12% to injection drug use (IDU) and 6% to MSM/IDU.

Racial disparities in both HIV and AIDS diagnoses continue to be an issue, with blacks representing a disproportionately large percentage of cases.

The Proportion of HIV and AIDS Cases Among Adult Males Diagnosed in the U.S., by Race/Ethnicity, 2009

| Race/Ethnicity | AIDS | HIV |
|-------------------------------|------|-----|
| White | 32% | 31% |
| Black | 47% | 43% |
| Hispanic | 19% | 21% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1% | 2% |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | <1% | <1% |

Among men diagnosed with HIV infection in 40 states in the U.S. in 2009, 74% of the cases were attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM), 14% to high-risk heterosexual contact and 8% to injection drug use (IDU)

According to both national and Florida data, the survival time from AIDS diagnosis to death is much longer for males than females. Of the AIDS cases that died in Florida from 2001-2010, males had a median survival of 54 months from time of diagnosis to death compared with females who had 44 months.

Why Focus on Men?

- **Men are at highest risk for acquiring and transmitting HIV.**
- **Men's sexual behavior can put women at risk for HIV.**
- **Heterosexual contact remains the dominant transmission mode of HIV for women.**
- **Male sex with male (MSM) accounts for more than half of all new infections of HIV in the U.S.**
- **A study among young black men who have sex with men found that 20% of the men reported having female sex partners.**
- **In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of syphilis and other sexually transmitted diseases among MSM, which increases one's risk for HIV infection**



Florida 2010

In Florida, men ages 13 and over accounted for 89% of reported AIDS cases in 1987. That proportion steadily declined to 68% in 2010. Men accounted for 75% of the HIV cases reported in 2010. In 2010, 2,362 AIDS and 3,873 HIV cases were reported among men.

In 2010, the male population ages 13 and over in Florida was 62% white, 14% black, 21% Hispanic and 2% other races. However, blacks comprised over 40% of AIDS and HIV cases reported in 2010.

The Number and Proportion of AIDS and HIV Cases Among Adult Males Reported in Florida by Race/Ethnicity, 2010

| Race/Ethnicity | AIDS | | HIV | |
|----------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| White | 709 | 30% | 1,338 | 35% |
| Black | 1,037 | 45% | 1,543 | 40% |
| Hispanic | 536 | 23% | 939 | 24% |
| Other | 50 | 2% | 53 | 1% |

Men are most likely to be infected through male to male sex (MSM), followed by heterosexual sex and injection drug use (IDU).

The Number and Proportion of AIDS and HIV Cases Among Adult Males Reported in Florida by Mode of Exposure, 2010

| Mode of Exposure | AIDS | | HIV | |
|----------------------|------|-----|------|-----|
| MSM | 1426 | 61% | 2829 | 74% |
| IDU | 176 | 7% | 130 | 3% |
| MSM/IDU | 83 | 4% | 87 | 2% |
| Heterosexual Contact | 668 | 28% | 822 | 21% |
| Other Risk | 8 | 1% | 5 | <1% |

Among men living with HIV disease through 2010, the majority (75%) were aged 40 and older. Also in 2010, 1 in 116 adult men were living in Florida with HIV/AIDS, including 1 in 41 blacks, 1 in 111 Hispanics, 1 in 201 whites and 1 in 169 other races.

In 2010, 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 7th leading cause among white males, the 4th leading cause among black males and the 6th leading cause among Hispanic males.

Data sources:

- Florida data: FL Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS
- For more Florida data, go to <http://floridaaids.org/>, then trends and statistics, then slide shows to find the slide set on men.
- U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2009 (most recent available) Vol. 29
- For national facts, go to: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/index.htm> or <http://www.kff.org/hiv/aids/>