

HIV Infections Among Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) in the United States¹

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), there were 38,281 new HIV diagnoses in the United States during 2017. There were 25,513 new diagnoses attributed to male-to-male sexual contact. Additionally, there were 1,241 new diagnoses reported in males who had male-to-male sexual contact and also used injection drugs. In all, almost 70 percent (n=26,754) of all new diagnoses and 87 percent of new diagnoses among males in the United States in 2017 were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact.

There were 6,527 new diagnoses of HIV among males aged 15-24 who had male-to-male sexual contact in the United States in 2017. Additionally, there were 208 new diagnoses of HIV among males aged 15-24 who had male-to-male sexual contact and also injected drugs. Together, young Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) aged 15-24 years accounted for 84 percent (n=6,735) of new HIV diagnoses among all persons aged 15-24 years, and 25 percent of new diagnoses among MSM in the United States. Of the new HIV diagnoses in the United States among MSM in 2017, black/African-American MSM accounted for 38 percent (n=10,069), white MSM accounted for 28 percent (n=7,607), and Hispanic/Latino MSM accounted for 28 percent (n=7,483).

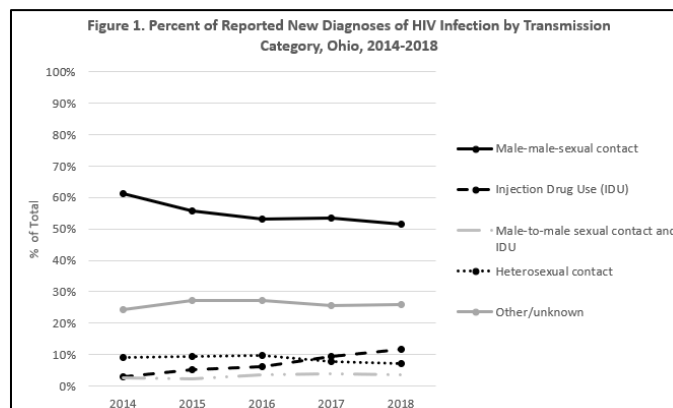
The CDC estimates that 60 percent (n=596,137) of the 991,447 persons living with diagnosed HIV in the United States as of the end of 2016, were either MSM or MSM who also injected drugs.

¹Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV Surveillance Report*, 2017; vol. 29. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html>. Published November 2018. Accessed 8/8/2019.

New Reported Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among MSM in Ohio

There were 989 new diagnoses of HIV infection reported in Ohio in 2018. Male-to-male sexual contact remains the most common mode of transmission, accounting for 51 percent (n=509) of all new diagnoses of HIV infection and 63 percent of new diagnoses among males in Ohio in 2018. In addition, four percent (n=35) of all new diagnoses of HIV in Ohio in 2018 were reported with male-to-male sexual contact/injection drug use (IDU) as the

transmission category (Figure 1).

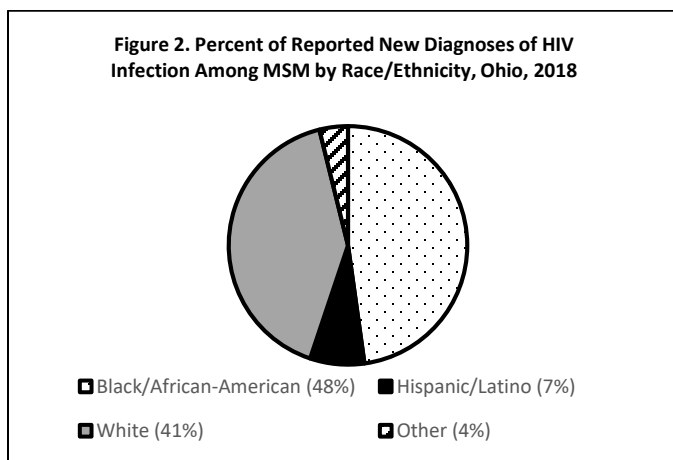


Among Black/African-American MSM, 68 percent (n=178) of new diagnoses of HIV in Ohio in 2018 were among those under 30 years of age and 32 percent (n=82) were among those age 30 or older. However, among white MSM, 38 percent (n=84) of new diagnoses of HIV in Ohio in 2018 were among those under 30 years of age and 62 percent (n=139) were among those age 30 or older.

Table 1. New Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among MSM by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2018

Age Group	Black/African-American MSM		Hispanic/Latino MSM		White MSM		Other/Unknown		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Under 30	178	68%	23	58%	84	38%	8	38%	293
30+	82	32%	17	43%	139	62%	13	62%	251
Total	260		40		223		21		544

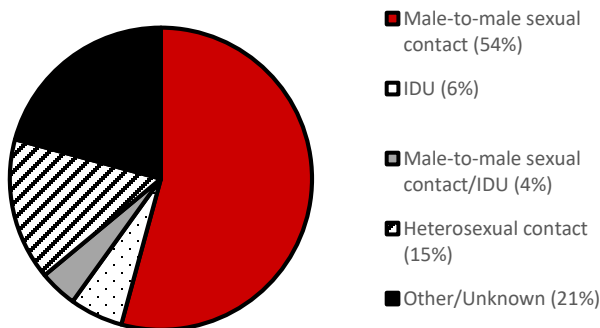
In 2018, whites accounted for 41 percent (n=223) of new reported diagnoses of HIV infection among MSM. Blacks/African-Americans made up 48 percent (n=260) of new reported diagnoses of HIV among MSM, while Hispanics/Latinos made up seven percent (n=40) (Figure 2).



MSM Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection in Ohio

Of the 24,130 persons reported as living with diagnosed HIV infection in Ohio at the end of 2018, 54 percent (n=13,085) were MSM and an additional four percent (n=976) were MSM who also injected drugs (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Percent of Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Transmission Category, Ohio, 2018



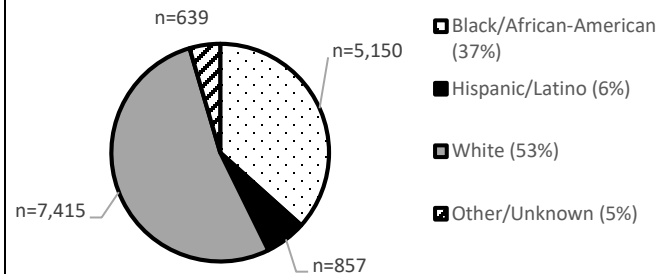
Sixty-seven percent (n=3,459) of black/African-American MSM living with diagnosed HIV infection in Ohio at the end of 2018 were under the age of 50 and 33 percent (n=1,691) were 50 or older. However, 44 percent (n=3,248) of white MSM living with diagnosed HIV infection in Ohio at the end of 2018 were under the age of 50, and 56 percent (n=4,167) were 50 or older (Table 2).

Table 2. MSM Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2018

Age Group	Black/African-American MSM		Hispanic/Latino MSM		White MSM		Other/Unknown		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Under 50	3,459	67%	589	69%	3,248	44%	400	63%	7,696
50+	1,691	33%	268	31%	4,167	56%	239	37%	6,365
Total	5,150		857		7,415		639		14,061

Whites made up 53 percent (n=7,415) of MSM living with diagnosed HIV infection in Ohio at the end of 2018. Blacks/African-Americans made up 37 percent (n=5,150) of MSM living with diagnosed HIV infection in Ohio at the end of 2018, and Hispanics/Latinos made up six percent (n=857) (Figure 4).

Figure 4. MSM Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2018



Explanation of Terms:

- Diagnoses of HIV infection include persons with a diagnosis of HIV (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV and an AIDS diagnosis within 12 months (HIV & later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS). The rate is the number of persons with a reported diagnosis of HIV infection per 100,000 population calculated using U.S. Census estimates for that year.

- Living with diagnosed HIV infection represents all persons ever diagnosed and reported with HIV or AIDS who have not been reported as having died as of December 31, 2018. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection represent persons living in Ohio as of December 31, 2018, regardless of whether the person was a resident of Ohio at time of initial HIV and/or AIDS diagnosis. The rate is the number of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection per 100,000 population calculated using 2018 U.S. Census estimates.

- Males and Females refer to sex assigned at birth.

- Hispanics/Latinx may be of any race. Persons with a race of American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, Black/African-American, White, or Multi-Race are not-Hispanic. Asian/Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiians.

- Transmission categories are mutually exclusive, hierarchical categories defined by the CDC and system-calculated using sex at birth and risk factor history to determine mode of transmission. A person with multiple risks is only represented in the highest category based on the CDC hierarchical algorithm. Thus, transgender women are included in the male-to-male sexual contact transmission category if assigned male at birth and risk factor history indicates sex with males. Please note this is for the categorization of HIV transmission categories only and not to describe sexual orientation.

- Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2019.

Please direct questions about this report to: Ohio Department of Health / Division of Health Improvement and Wellness / HIV Surveillance Program / 614-387-2722