# THE LANCET HIV

# Supplementary appendix

This appendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: Rosenberg ES, Millett GA, Sullivan PS, del Rio C, Curran JW. Understanding the HIV disparities between black and white men who have sex with men in the USA using the HIV care continuum: a modelling study. *Lancet HIV* 2014; published online Nov 18. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2352-3018(14)00011-3.

### Appendix, Table 1. United States population parameters for incidence estimation

Published quantities	Value	Reference		
A. Men who have sex with men (MSM) ages $\geq 13$ years, 2008	4,791,262	Purcell et al., 2012 <sup>1</sup>		
B. Male residents ages ≥13 years, 2008	122,656,982	United States Census Bureau <sup>2</sup>		
C. Male residents ages $\geq 13$ years, 2010	124,732,856	United States Census Bureau <sup>2</sup>		
D. Male non-Hispanic black/African-American residents ages ≥13 years, 2010	14,400,083	United States Census Bureau <sup>2</sup>		
E. Male non-Hispanic white residents ages $\geq 13$ years, 2010	82,715,604	4 United States Census Bureau <sup>2</sup>		
Derived quantities	Value	Formula		
F. Black/African-American MSM ages ≥13 years, 2010	562,500	$A \times (C/B) \times (D/C)$		
G. Black/African-American MSM ages ≥13 years living with an HIV infection, 2010	180,477	From Figure 1: Hall et al, 2013 <sup>3</sup> ; CDC, 2013 <sup>4</sup>		
H. Black/African-American MSM ages ≥13 years living without an HIV infection, 2010	382,024	F - G		
I. White MSM ages $\geq 13$ years, 2010	3,231,061	$A \times (C/B) \times (E/C)$		
J. White MSM ages $\geq$ 13 years living with an HIV infection, 2010	243,174	From Figure 1: Hall et al, 2013 <sup>3</sup> ; CDC, 2013 <sup>4</sup>		
K. White MSM ages $\geq$ 13 years living without an HIV infection, 2010	2,987,886	I — J		

## Appendix, Table 2. Scenarios for sensitivity analyses of racial/ethnic mixing in serodiscordant relationships of MSM

		<b>Race/ethnicity of HIV-uninfected</b>			Notes		
		partner					
		White non-	Black non-	Hispanic			
		Hispanic	Hispanic	/Other			
		(row %)	(row %)	(row %)			
Scenario	Race/ethnicity of HIV- infected person						
A. 100% racial concordance (assortativity) – base	White non-Hispanic	100%	0%	0%			
analysis	Black non-Hispanic	0%	100%	0%			
	Hispanic/Other	0%	0%	100%			
	White non-Hispanic	90%	5%	5%			
B. 90% racial concordance	Black non-Hispanic	5%	90%	5%			
	Hispanic/Other	5%	5%	90%			
C. 80% racial concordance	White non-Hispanic	80%	10%	10%			
	Black non-Hispanic	10%	80%	10%			
	Hispanic/Other	10%	10%	80%			
D. 80% black and white non-Hispanic, 60% Hispanic/Other concordance	White non-Hispanic	80%	10%	10%			
	Black non-Hispanic	10%	80%	10%			
1	Hispanic/Other	20%	20%	60%			
E. Serodiscordant anal intercourse partnerships in	White non-Hispanic	77%	6%	17%	Involvement and MAN Project studies		
the Involvement, MAN Project, and Checking In	Black non-Hispanic	6%	87%	7%	(2010-2014) included HIV testing and		
studies	Hispanic/Other	30%	40%	29%	conducted among white and black		
					MSM only. <sup>5,6</sup> Checking In (2009-2010)		
					was a national online study that did not		
					include HIV testing and contributes		
					estimates for only Hispanic/Other HIV- infected MSM. <sup>7,8</sup>		
F. All anal intercourse partnerships in the	White non-Hispanic	64%	12%	24%	National study of young MSM, but		
Checking In study	Black non-Hispanic	16%	68%	16%	serodiscordance not considered because		
	Hispanic/Other	38%	19%	43%	did not include HIV testing of all participants. <sup>7,8</sup>		

#### Appendix, Table 3. Results of sensitivity analyses of racial/ethnic mixing in serodiscordant relationships of MSM

	Scenario 1: Observed Continuum	Scenario 2: Racially-equivalent care		Scenario 3: Black MSM have 95% diagnosis		Scenario 4: Black MSM have 95% retention		Scenario 5: Black MSM have concurrent 95% diagnosis and 95% retention	
	Incidence rate ratio		Change from		Change from		Change from	Incidence	
Racial/ethnic mixing scenario		rate ratio		rate ratio	Scenario 1	rate ratio	Scenario 1	rate ratio	Scenario 1
A. 100% racial concordance	7.92	5.80	-27%	5.81	-27%	5.93	-25%	3.28	-59%
B. 90% racial concordance	7.91	6.07	-23%	6.07	-23%	6.18	-22%	3.81	-52%
C. 80% racial concordance	7.89	6.35	-20%	6.35	-20%	6.44	-18%	4.39	-44%
D. 80% black and white non- Hispanic, 60% Hispanic/Other concordance	7.89	6.47	-18%	6.47	-18%	6.14	-17%	4.68	-41%
E. Serodiscordant anal intercourse partnerships in the Involvement, MAN Project, and Checking In studies	9.20	7.62	-17%	7.62	-17%	7.71	-16%	5.66	-38%
F. All anal intercourse partnerships in the Checking In study	9.22	8.08	-12%	8.09	-12%	8.15	-12%	4.24	-37%

#### References

- Purcell DW, Johnson CH, Lansky A, Prejean J, Stein R, Denning P, et al. Estimating the Population Size of Men Who Have Sex with Men in the United States to Obtain HIV and Syphilis Rates. The Open AIDS Journal. 2012; 6: 98-107.
- 2. United States Census Bureau. National Intercensal Estimates (2000-2010)., 2010. Available at: http://www.census.gov/popest/data/intercensal/national/nat2010.html (Accessed August, 15, 2014)
- 3. Hall HI, Holtgrave DR, Tang T, Rhodes P. HIV transmission in the United States: considerations of viral load, risk behavior, and health disparities. AIDS Behav. 2013; 17(5): 1632-6.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2011. Atlanta, GA. 2013. Available at: <u>http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/2011/surveillance\_Report\_vol\_23.html</u> (accessed August 15, 2014)
- Grey JA, Rothenberg R, Sullivan PS, Rosenberg ES. Racial Differences in the Accuracy of Perceived Partner HIV Status among Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM) in Atlanta, Georgia. J Int Assoc Provid AIDS Care. 2014 Oct 27. pii: 2325957414555226. [Epub ahead of print]
- 6. Rosenberg ES, Staple TS, Rothenberg RB, Sullivan PS. To what extent can men who have sex with men identify and contact their online sex partners? Results from a sexual networks study in Atlanta, GA. 2012 National STD Prevention Conference. Minneapolis, MN; 2012.
- Khosropour CM, Johnson BA, Ricca AV, Sullivan PS. Enhancing retention of an Internet-based cohort study of men who have sex with men (MSM) via text messaging: randomized controlled trial. Journal of medical Internet research. 2013; 15(8): e194.
- Winter AK, Sullivan PS, Khosropour CM, Rosenberg ES. Discussion of HIV Status by Serostatus and Partnership Sexual Risk Among Internet-Using MSM in the United States. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2012; 60(5): 525-9.