

HIV Among Gay and Bisexual Men



Annual HIV infections among gay or bisexual men have been stable in recent years, an encouraging sign after more than a decade of increases.

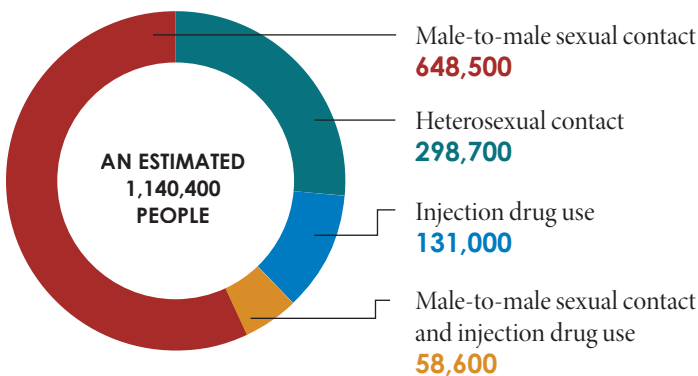
However, HIV continues to disproportionately affect gay and bisexual men who are younger and African American or Latino. And nearly 330,000 gay and bisexual men with stage 3 HIV (AIDS) have died since the 1980s.

There is an urgent need to expand access to HIV prevention and treatment for all gay and bisexual men, underscoring the importance of the federal initiative 'Ending the Epidemic: A Plan for America'.

GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN ARE THE POPULATION MOST DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECTED BY HIV IN THE UNITED STATES

OVER HALF of people with HIV are gay and bisexual men

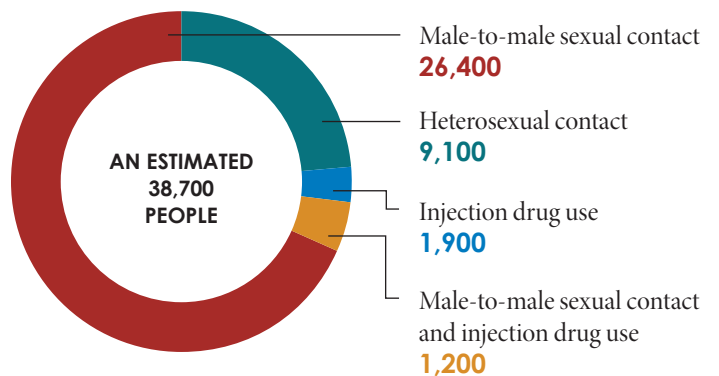
PEOPLE WITH HIV INFECTION IN THE U.S., 2016



Complete data set available [here](#)

MOST NEW HIV infections occur among gay and bisexual men

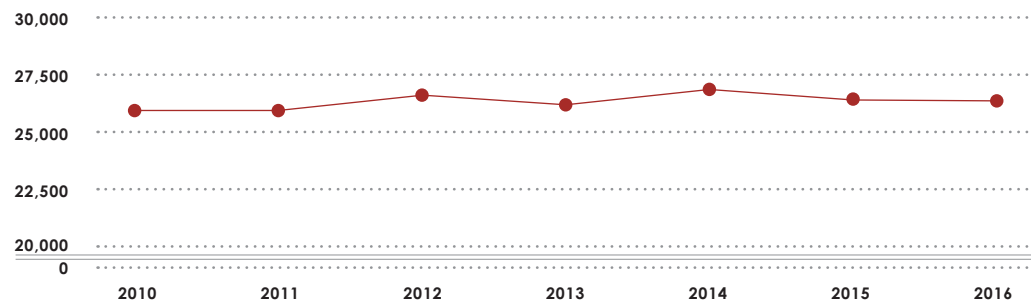
NEW HIV INFECTIONS IN THE U.S., 2016



Complete data set available [here](#)

HIV INCIDENCE HAS BEEN STABLE among gay and bisexual men, at about 26,000 new infections per year

NEW HIV INFECTIONS AMONG GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN IN THE U.S., 2010-2016



Complete data set available [here](#)

LIFETIME HIV RISK AMONG GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN

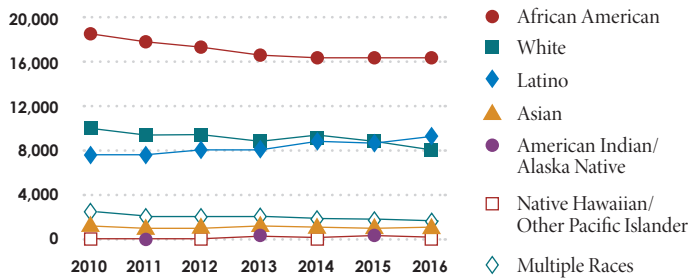
If current rates persist

- ▶ **1 IN 6**
gay and bisexual men
- ▶ **1 IN 2**
African American gay and bisexual men
- ▶ **1 IN 4**
Latino gay and bisexual men

may be diagnosed with HIV in their lifetime

BY RACE/ETHNICITY, African Americans and Latinos accounted for the most new HIV infections among gay and bisexual men in 2016

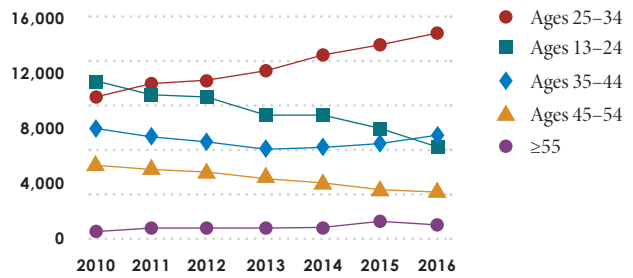
NEW HIV INFECTIONS AMONG GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN IN THE U.S., BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2010–2016



Complete data set available [here](#)

BY AGE GROUP, 25 to 34 year olds accounted for the largest number of new infections among gay and bisexual men in 2016

NEW HIV INFECTIONS AMONG GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN IN THE U.S., BY AGE GROUP, 2010–2016

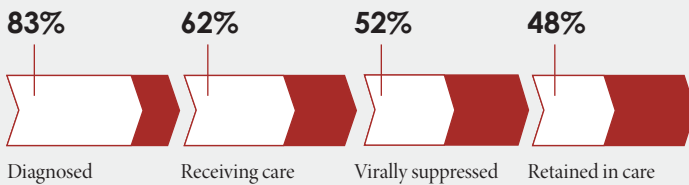


Complete data set available [here](#)

HIV PREVENTION PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

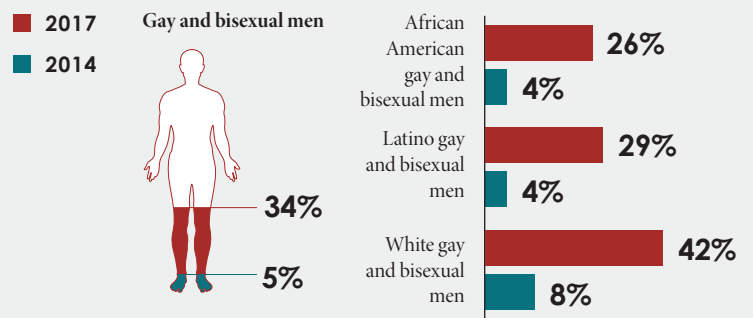
Not all gay and bisexual men with HIV have been diagnosed, and too few are receiving the HIV care and treatment that will help them live longer, healthier lives and get and keep an undetectable viral load—meaning there is effectively no risk of transmitting HIV.

HIV CARE OUTCOMES FOR GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN, 2015



Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is a pill that people who do not have HIV take as prescribed to prevent getting HIV. PrEP use among gay and bisexual men at high risk for HIV has increased in recent years, but significant gaps remain, particularly among African Americans and Latinos.

PREP USE AMONG GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN AT HIGH RISK OF HIV BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN 20 U.S. CITIES, 2014 VS. 2017



UNKNOWN HIV STATUS

Studies show people who know they have HIV take steps to protect their partners.

People who don't know their HIV status may unknowingly transmit HIV to others.

Some may also falsely assume or have inaccurate information about their partner's status.

SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION AND CULTURAL ISSUES

Social and economic factors like homophobia, stigma, and lack of access to care that some people experience—especially African American and Latino gay and bisexual men—can increase risk behaviors or be a barrier to receiving HIV prevention services.

HIGH HIV PREVALENCE

HIV is more prevalent among gay and bisexual men compared to heterosexual people—meaning gay and bisexual men face greater exposure risk than heterosexual people during sexual encounters.

SUBSTANCE MISUSE

Using alcohol and illegal drugs contributes to increased risk for HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases through sex and sharing needles, or other injection equipment.



For more information visit www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom