OF THE 38,739 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE US AND DEPENDENT AREAS* IN 2017, 31,239 (81%) WERE AMONG MEN.

New HIV Diagnoses Among Men by Race/Ethnicity in the US and Dependent Areas, 2017

- Blacks/African Americans: 39%
- Whites: 27%
- Hispanics/Latinos: 28%
- Asian: 3%
- Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders: <1%
- American Indians/Alaska Natives: 1%
- Multiple Races: 2%

New HIV Diagnoses Among Men by Transmission Category in the US and Dependent Areas, 2017

- Male-to-male sexual contact: 82%
- Heterosexual contact: 9%
- Injection drug use: 4%
- Other: <1%
- Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use: 4%

From 2010 to 2016, HIV diagnoses decreased 6% among men overall.**

But trends varied for different groups of men:

- Black/African American: down 7%
- Hispanic/Latino: up 11%
- Asian: up 45%
- White: down 15%
- Other Races/Ethnicities: down 31%

Men by transmission category

- Male-to-male sexual contact: stable
- Injection drug use: down 37%
- Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use: down 23%
- Heterosexual contact: down 21%

Men by age

- 13 to 24: stable
- 25 to 34: up 23%
- 35 to 44: down 27%
- 45 to 54: down 28%
- 55 and older: down 5%

* American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the US Virgin Islands.
† Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.
‡ Black refers to people having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa, including immigrants from the Caribbean, and South and Latin America. African American is a term often used for Americans of African descent with ancestry in North America. Individuals may self-identify as either, both, or choose another identity altogether.
** In 50 states and the District of Columbia.
Around 1.1 million people are living with HIV in the US.** People with HIV need to know their HIV status so they can take medicine to treat HIV. Taking HIV medicine as prescribed can make the level of virus in their body very low (called viral suppression) or even undetectable.

** At the end of 2016, an estimated 882,300 men had HIV.**

6 in 7 knew they had the virus.

For every 100 men with HIV in 2016:

- 63 received some HIV care
- 49 were retained in care
- 53 were virally suppressed

A person with HIV who takes HIV medicine as prescribed and gets and stays virally suppressed or undetectable can stay healthy and has effectively no risk of sexually transmitting HIV to HIV-negative partners.

### What places some men at higher risk?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge of HIV Status</th>
<th>Sexual Behaviors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People who don’t know they have HIV can’t get the care they need and may pass HIV to others without knowing it.</td>
<td>Most men get HIV through sexual contact, especially anal sex. Anal sex is the riskiest type of sex for getting or transmitting HIV.</td>
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</tbody>
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**Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)**

Having another STD can greatly increase the chance of getting or transmitting HIV.

**Injection Drug Use**

Sharing needles, syringes, and other injection drug equipment puts people at risk for HIV.

### How is CDC making a difference?

- Collecting and analyzing data and monitoring HIV trends.
- Supporting community organizations that increase access to HIV testing and care.
- Conducting prevention research and providing guidance to those working in HIV prevention.
- Promoting testing, prevention, and treatment through the Let’s Stop HIV Together campaign.
- Supporting health departments and community-based organizations by funding HIV prevention work and providing technical assistance.

### Reduce Your Risk

- Not having sex
- Using condoms
- Not sharing syringes
- Taking medicine to prevent or treat HIV

**HIV IS A VIRUS THAT ATTACKS THE BODY’S IMMUNE SYSTEM.**

It is usually spread by anal or vaginal sex or sharing syringes with a person who has HIV. The only way to know you have HIV is to be tested. Everyone aged 13-64 should be tested at least once, and people at high risk should be tested at least once a year. Ask your doctor, or visit gettested.cdc.gov to find a testing site. Without treatment, HIV can make a person very sick or may even cause death. If you have HIV, start treatment as soon as possible to stay healthy and help protect your partners.

**For More Information**

Call 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)

Visit www.cdc.gov/hiv

All content is based on the most recent data available in September 2019.