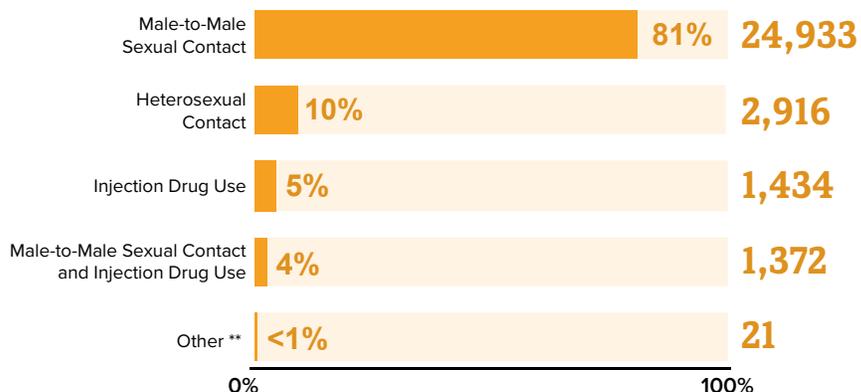


HIV and Men



Of the **37,968 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES** in the US and dependent areas* in 2018, 81% were among men.†‡

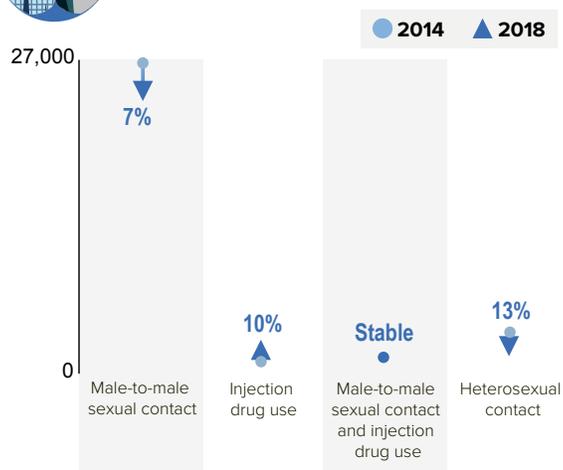
Most new HIV diagnoses among men were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact.



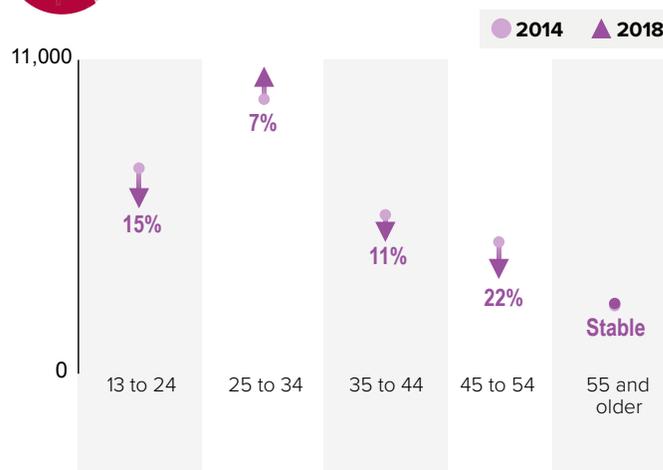
From 2014 to 2018, HIV diagnoses decreased 7% among men overall, but trends varied for different groups of men.



Trends by Transmission Category



Trends by Age



* American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the US Virgin Islands.

† Adult and adolescent men aged 13 and older.

‡ Based on sex at birth and includes transgender people.

**Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factors not reported or not identified.

†† In 50 states and the District of Columbia.



Men who don't know they have HIV cannot get the care and treatment they need to stay healthy.



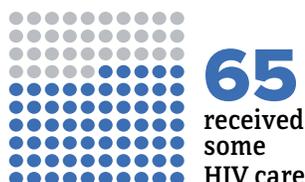
At the end of 2018, an estimated **1.2 MILLION AMERICANS** had HIV.^{††} Of those, 912,100 were men.

6 in 7
men knew they had the virus.



It is important for men to know their HIV status so they can take medicine to treat HIV if they have the virus. Taking HIV medicine every day can make the viral load undetectable. People who get and keep an undetectable viral load (or stay virally suppressed) can live a long and healthy life. They also have effectively no risk of transmitting HIV to HIV-negative sex partners.

When compared to people overall with HIV, men have the same viral suppression rates. But more work is needed to increase these rates. In 2018, for every **100 men with HIV**:^{††}



For comparison, for every **100 people overall** with HIV, **65 received some HIV care**, **50 were retained in care**, and **56 were virally suppressed**.

There are several challenges that place some men at higher risk for HIV.

Knowledge of HIV Status



People who don't know they have HIV can't get the care they need and may pass HIV to others without knowing it.

Sexual Behaviors



Most men get HIV through sexual contact, especially anal sex. Anal sex is the riskiest type of sex for getting or transmitting HIV.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)



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

Access to HIV Prevention and Treatment Services



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

How is CDC making a difference for men?



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.



Strengthening successful HIV prevention programs and supporting new efforts funded through the *Ending the HIV Epidemic* initiative.

For more information about HIV surveillance data and how they are used, read the "Technical Notes" in the HIV surveillance reports at www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html.

For more information visit www.cdc.gov/hiv