

HIV and African American Gay and Bisexual Men

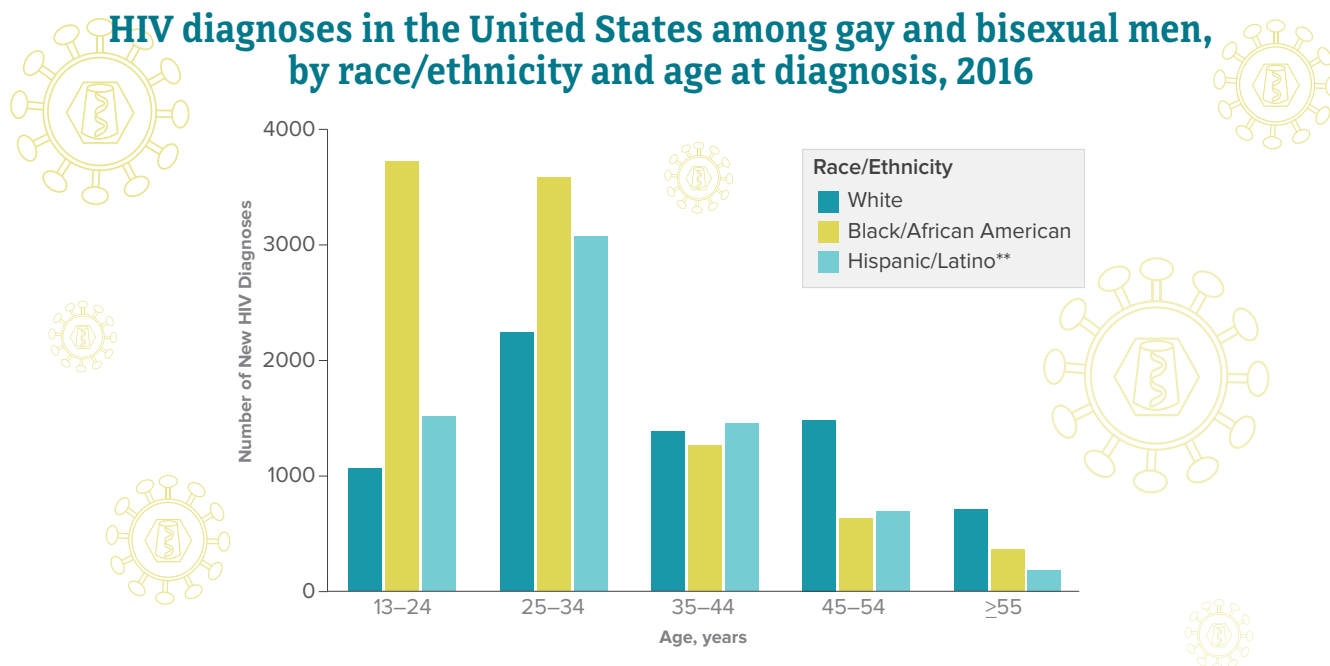
HIV DIAGNOSES IN 2016:*

39,782 AMONG ALL AMERICANS

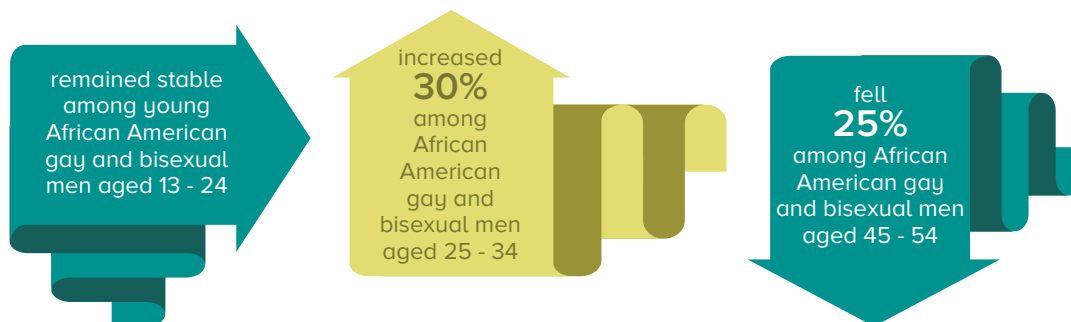
10,223 AMONG AFRICAN AMERICAN GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN

3 OUT OF 4 AFRICAN AMERICAN GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN DIAGNOSED WITH HIV WERE AGED 13 - 34

HIV diagnoses in the United States among gay and bisexual men, by race/ethnicity and age at diagnosis, 2016



From 2011 to 2015, HIV diagnoses remained stable among African American gay and bisexual men.***



* HIV diagnoses are the number of people diagnosed with HIV during a year.

** Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

*** From 2010 to 2014, new HIV infections (incidence) remained stable among African American gay and bisexual men. New infections are the estimated number of people who get HIV during a year, which is different from the number of people diagnosed with HIV during a year.

Around 1.1 million people are living with HIV in the US. People living 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. A person living with HIV who gets and stays virally suppressed or undetectable can stay healthy and has effectively no risk of sexually transmitting HIV to HIV-negative partners.

Why are African American gay and bisexual men at higher risk?

- African American gay and bisexual men often have smaller sexual networks with more partners living with HIV, compared to white or Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men. Because their sex partners tend to be of the same race, African American gay and bisexual men have a greater chance of coming in contact with HIV.
- Many African American gay and bisexual men do not know their HIV status. People who do not know they have HIV cannot get the treatment they need and may pass the infection to others without knowing it.
- Limited access to quality health care, lower income and educational levels, and higher rates of unemployment and incarceration may place some African American gay and bisexual men at higher risk for HIV.
- Stigma, homophobia, and discrimination put gay and bisexual men of all races/ethnicities at risk for many health issues and may affect whether they are able to get quality health care.

How is CDC making a difference?

- Collecting and analyzing data and monitoring HIV trends among African American gay and bisexual men.
- Conducting prevention research and providing guidance to those working in HIV prevention.
- Supporting health departments and community organizations by funding HIV prevention work for African American gay and bisexual men and providing technical assistance.
- Promoting testing, prevention, and treatment through campaigns like *Act Against AIDS*.

Visit www.cdc.gov/hiv for more information about CDC's HIV prevention activities among African American gay and bisexual men.

**** People living with HIV who take HIV medicine as prescribed and get and stay virally suppressed have effectively no risk of sexually transmitting HIV to HIV-negative partners.

AT THE END OF 2014,
AN ESTIMATED
198,100
AFRICAN AMERICAN
GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN
WERE LIVING WITH HIV.

1 in 5
DIDN'T KNOW IT.

FOR EVERY 100 AFRICAN AMERICAN GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN WHO RECEIVED AN HIV DIAGNOSIS IN 2013 OR EARLIER:

71 received some HIV care

54 were retained in care

52 were virally suppressed****

Reduce Your Risk

- Not having sex
- Using condoms
- Not sharing needles
- 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 needles with a person who is living with 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 are living with 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