

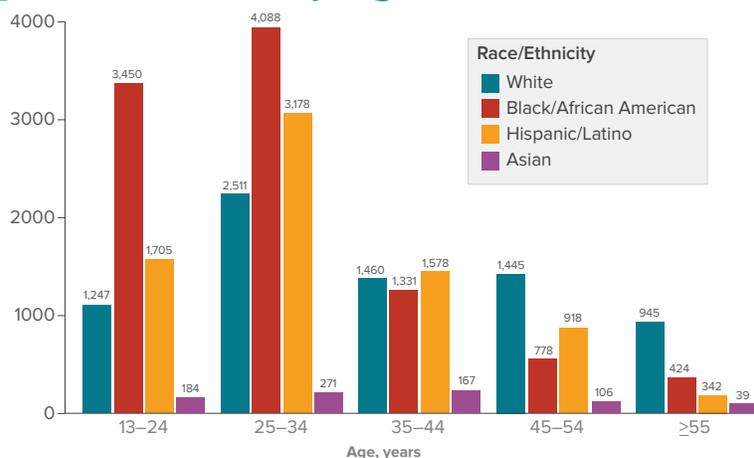
HIV and African American Gay and Bisexual Men

OF THE 38,739 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE US AND DEPENDENT AREAS* IN 2017, **10,070 WERE AMONG ADULT AND ADOLESCENT BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN† GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN.‡ ****

BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN MADE UP 37% OF HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG ALL GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN

3 OUT OF 4 BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN WHO RECEIVED AN HIV DIAGNOSIS WERE AGED 13 TO 34

New HIV Diagnoses Among Gay and Bisexual Men in the US and Dependent Areas By Age and Race/Ethnicity, 2017



Subpopulations representing 2% or less of HIV diagnoses among gay and bisexual men are not reflected in this chart. Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

From 2010 to 2016, HIV diagnoses remained stable overall among black/African American gay and bisexual men.† But trends varied by age:

Black/African American gay and bisexual men by age



13 to 24: **down 5%**

25 to 34: **up 38%**

35 to 44: **down 23%**

45 to 54: **down 33%**

55 and older: **stable**

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

† *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. This fact sheet uses *African American*, unless referencing surveillance data.

‡ Includes infections attributed to male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use (men who reported both risk factors).

** This fact sheet uses the term *gay and bisexual men* to represent gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men.

†† 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
225,200

BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN
GAY AND BISEXUAL
MEN HAD HIV.

8 in 10

KNEW THEY HAD THE VIRUS.^{‡‡}

For every 100 Black/African American gay and bisexual men with HIV in 2016:^{***}



received
some
HIV care



were
retained
in care



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 African American gay and bisexual men at higher risk?

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.

Socioeconomic Factors



Issues such as limited access to quality health care, lower income, and education may place some African American gay and bisexual men at higher risk for HIV.

Lower Viral Suppression Percentages



African American gay and bisexual men have lower percentages of viral suppression than gay and bisexual men of other races/ethnicities.

Stigma



Stigma, homophobia, and discrimination may affect whether African American gay and bisexual men seek or receive high-quality health services.

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.

^{††} Includes infections attributed male-to-male sexual contact only. Among black/African American men with HIV infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use, 94% knew they had HIV.

^{***} In 41 states and the District of Columbia.

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