HIV and African American Gay and Bisexual Men

OF THE 40,324 HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE US AND 6 DEPENDENT AREAS IN 2016:* 10,226 (25%) WERE AMONG AFRICAN AMERICAN GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN

AFRICAN AMERICAN GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN MADE UP 38% OF HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG ALL GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN

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

AFRICAN AMERICAN GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN MADE UP 38% OF HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG ALL GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN

HIV Diagnoses Among Gay and Bisexual Men by Age and Race/Ethnicity in the US and 6 Dependent Areas, 2016

| Race/Ethnicity   | 13–24 | 25–34 | 35–44 | 45–54 | 55+
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1,095</td>
<td>1,751</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>1,414</td>
<td>91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>3,720</td>
<td>2,340</td>
<td>3,994</td>
<td>3,181</td>
<td>3,994</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino**</td>
<td>1,177</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>1,578</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>413</td>
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From 2011 to 2015, HIV diagnoses remained stable among all African American gay and bisexual men.


HIV diagnoses increased 30% among African American gay and bisexual men aged 25 - 34.

HIV diagnoses fell 25% among African American gay and bisexual men aged 45 - 54.

* 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.

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention
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.

What places some African American gay and bisexual men at higher risk?

- 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.
- African American gay and bisexual men have lower rates of viral suppression compared to gay and bisexual men of other races/ethnicities. Because of the low rates of viral suppression and greater number of people living with HIV in that population, African American gay and bisexual men have a greater chance of coming in contact with HIV.
- 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.

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

* In 50 states and District of Columbia.
*† In 37 states and District of Columbia. These jurisdictions are included because they had complete reporting of CD4 and viral load results to CDC.

AT THE END OF 2015, AN ESTIMATED 201,800 AFRICAN AMERICAN GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN HAD HIV.†

4 in 5 KNEW THEY HAD THE VIRUS.

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

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All content is based on the most recent data available in September 2018.