HIV and Hispanic/Latino Gay and Bisexual Men

OF THE 38,739 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE US AND DEPENDENT AREAS* IN 2017:
7,722 WERE AMONG ADULT AND ADOLESCENT HISPANIC/LATINO† GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN‡ **
ABOUT 2 OUT OF 3 HISPANIC/LATINO 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

Race/Ethnicity
- White
- Black/African American
- Hispanic/Latino
- Asian

From 2010 to 2016, HIV diagnoses increased 18% among Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men overall.†† But trends varied by age:

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

Subpopulations representing 2% or less of HIV diagnoses among gay and bisexual men are not reflected in this chart.

- Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men by age
  - 13 to 24: up 17%
  - 25 to 34: up 34%
  - 35 to 44: stable
  - 45 to 54: up 14%
  - 55 and older: up 10%

* 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.
‡ Includes infections attributed to male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use (men who reported both risk factors).
†† In 50 states and the District of Columbia.

CDC 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.

At the end of 2016, an estimated 168,400 Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men had HIV.††

4 in 5 knew they had the virus.‡‡

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.

For every 100 Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men with HIV in 2016:***

- 76 received some HIV care
- 62 were retained in care
- 61 were virally suppressed

What places some Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men at higher risk?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge of HIV Status</th>
<th>Older Sex Partners</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>Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men are more likely to report that their last sex partner was older. Having older partners may increase the likelihood of being exposed to HIV.</td>
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<th>Low PrEP Use</th>
<th>Access to HIV Prevention and Treatment Services</th>
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<td>A small number of Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men reported using pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). If taken daily, PrEP is highly effective for preventing HIV.</td>
<td>Immigration status, poverty, migration patterns, lower educational level, and language barriers may make it harder for some Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men to access HIV services.</td>
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</tbody>
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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.