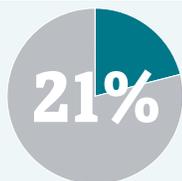
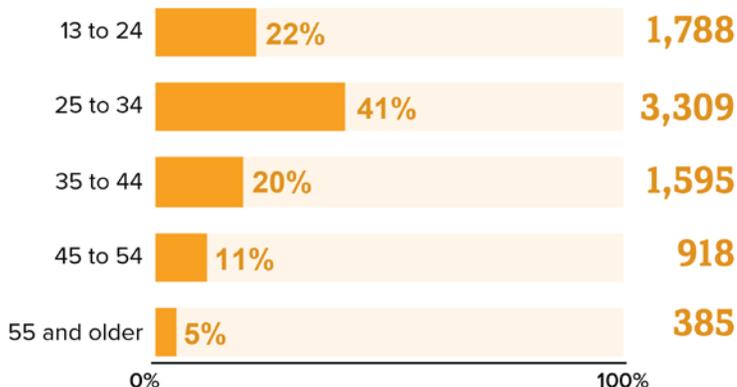


HIV and Hispanic/Latino Gay and Bisexual Men



Of the **37,968 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES** in the US and dependent areas* in 2018, 21% were among 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.

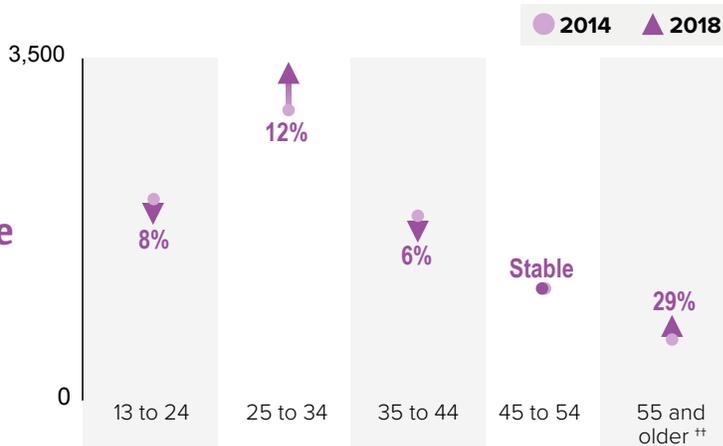


The numbers have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission categories. Values may not equal the subpopulation total.

Though HIV diagnoses remained stable among Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men overall from 2014 to 2018, trends varied by age.



Trends by Age



* 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.

[‡] This fact sheet uses the term *gay and bisexual men* to represent gay, bisexual, and other men who reported male-to-male sexual contact aged 13 and older.

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

^{‡‡} Changes in subpopulations with fewer HIV diagnoses can lead to a large percentage increase or decrease.

^{‡‡} In 50 states and the District of Columbia.



Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men who don't know they have HIV can't get the care and treatment they need to stay healthy.

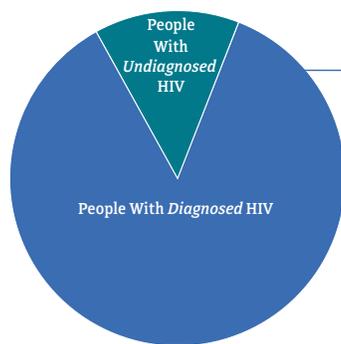


At the end of 2018, an estimated **1.2 MILLION AMERICANS** had HIV.##
Of those, 186,900 were Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men.

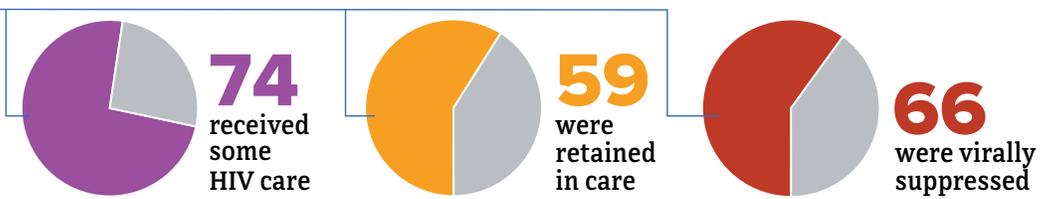
4 in 5
Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men knew they had the virus.***



It is important for Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual 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.



Compared to all **people with diagnosed HIV**, Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men have about the same viral suppression rates. For every **100 Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men with diagnosed HIV**:^{†††}



For comparison, for every **100 people overall with diagnosed HIV**, **76 received some HIV care**, **58 were retained in care**, and **65 were virally suppressed**.^{†††}

There are several challenges that place some Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men at higher risk for HIV.

Racism, HIV Stigma, and Homophobia



Racism, HIV stigma, and homophobia can negatively impact risk-taking behaviors, knowledge of HIV status, HIV care, and other needed services for many Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men.

Low PrEP Use



A small number of Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men reported using pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). If taken as prescribed, PrEP is highly effective for preventing HIV.

Older Sex Partners



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.

Access to HIV Prevention and Treatment Services



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.

How is CDC making a difference for Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual 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.

*** Includes infections attributed male-to-male sexual contact only. Among Hispanic/Latino men with HIV attributed to male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use, 10 in 11 knew they had HIV.

††† In 41 states and the District of Columbia.

Learn more about CDC's different HIV care continuum approaches at www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/factsheets/cdc-hiv-care-continuum.pdf. For more information about HIV surveillance data and how it is 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