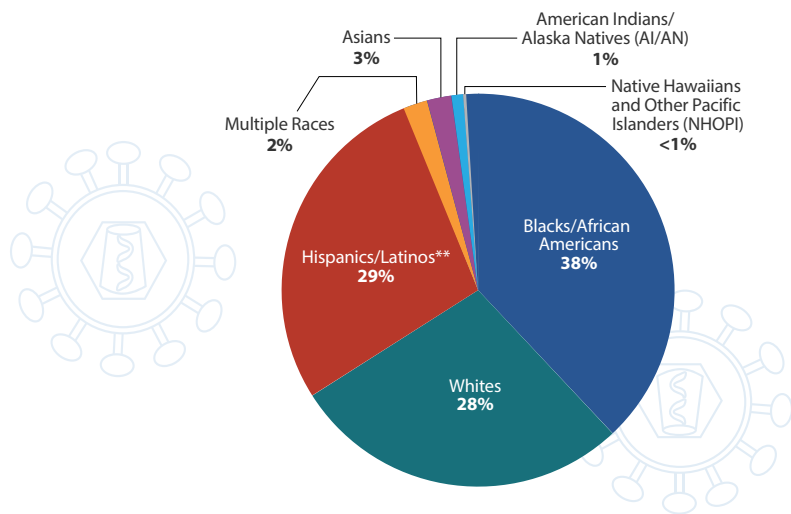


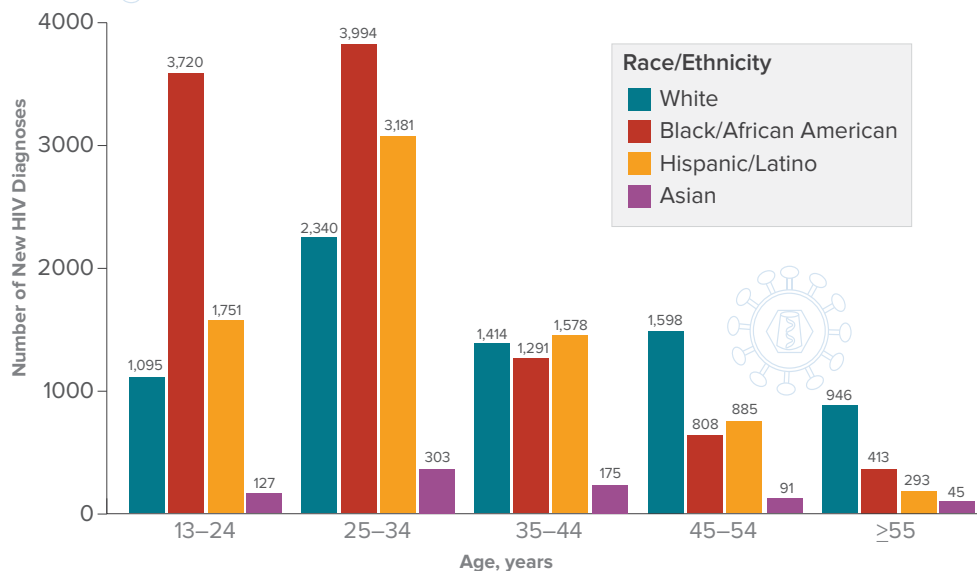
HIV and Gay and Bisexual Men

OF THE 40,324 HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE US AND 6 DEPENDENT AREAS IN 2016:*
26,844 (67%) WERE AMONG GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN

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



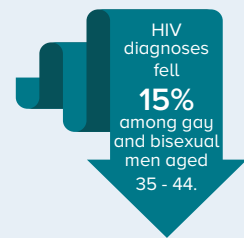
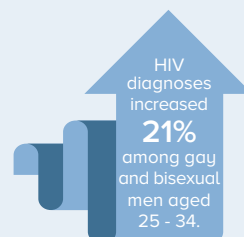
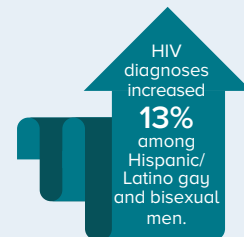
HIV Diagnoses Among Gay and Bisexual Men by Age and Race/Ethnicity in the US and 6 Dependent Areas, 2016



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

* 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.

From 2011 to 2015, HIV diagnoses remained stable among all gay and bisexual men.



Around 11 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.



A person with HIV who gets and stays virally suppressed or undetectable can stay healthy and has effectively no risk of transmitting HIV to HIV-negative partners through sex.

What places some gay and bisexual men at higher risk?

- More gay and bisexual men have HIV compared to any other group in the United States. Therefore, gay and bisexual men have a higher chance of having an HIV-positive partner.
- 1 in 6 gay and bisexual men with HIV are unaware they have it. People who do not know they have HIV cannot get the treatment they need and may pass the infection to others without knowing it. Among African American gay and bisexual men with HIV, a lower percentage know their status compared to HIV-positive gay and bisexual men of some other races/ethnicities.
- Most gay and bisexual men get HIV through having anal sex without condoms or medicines to prevent or treat HIV. Anal sex is the riskiest type of sex for getting or transmitting HIV.
- Gay and bisexual men are at increased risk for STDs, like syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia. Having another STD can significantly increase a person's chance of getting or transmitting 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 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 gay and bisexual men and providing technical assistance.
- Supporting community organizations that can increase access to HIV testing and care and other services for gay and bisexual men.
- Promoting testing, prevention, and treatment through *Act Against AIDS* campaigns that feature gay and bisexual men, such as *Start Talking. Stop HIV.*, *Doing It*, and *HIV Treatment Works*.

* In 50 states and District of Columbia.

Reduce Your Risk



Not having sex



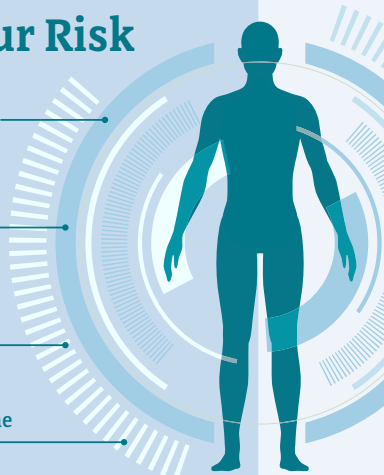
Using condoms



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.

AT THE END OF 2015,
AN ESTIMATED
632,300

**GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN
HAD HIV.†**

5 in 6
KNEW THEY HAD THE VIRUS.

**FOR EVERY 100 GAY
AND BISEXUAL MEN
WITH HIV IN 2015:†**



For More Information

Call 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
Visit www.cdc.gov/hiv