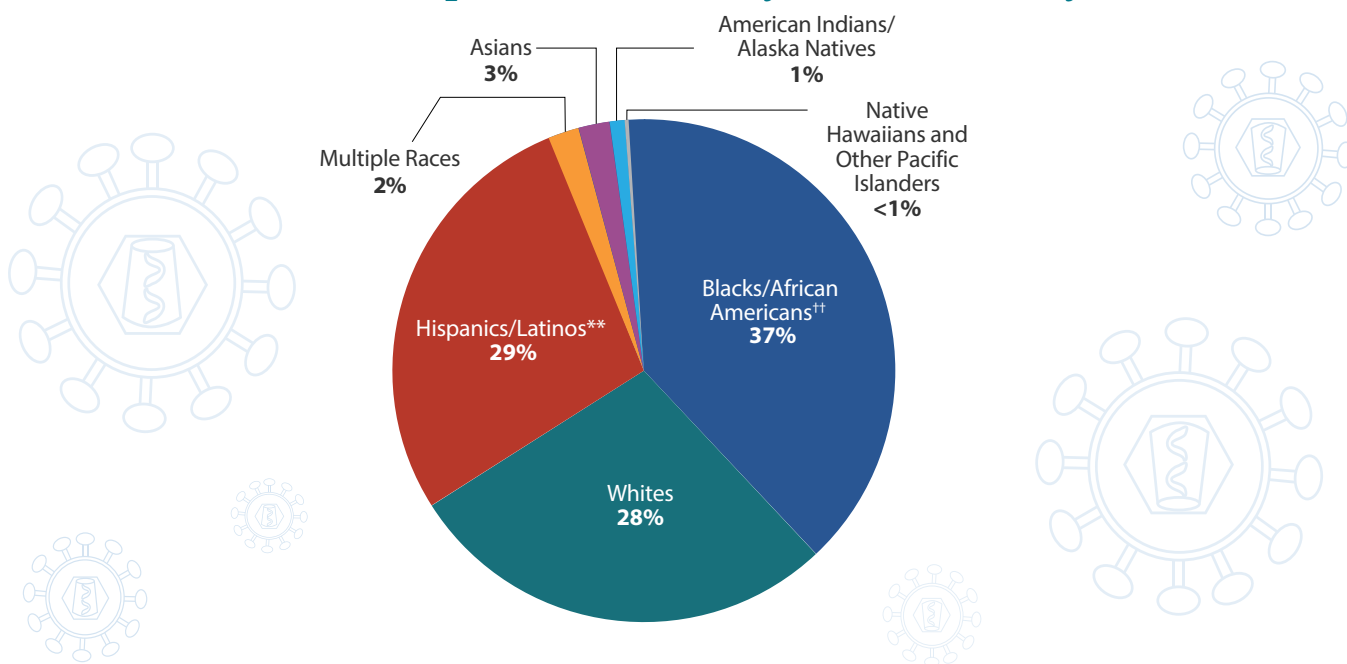


# HIV and Gay and Bisexual Men

OF THE 38,739 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE US AND DEPENDENT AREAS\* IN 2017, **27,000 (70%) WERE AMONG ADULT AND ADOLESCENT GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN.** † ‡

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



From 2010 to 2016, HIV diagnoses remained stable among gay and bisexual men overall.<sup>#</sup> But trends varied for different groups of gay and bisexual men:

<p><b>Gay and bisexual men by race/ethnicity</b></p>	<b>Black/African American: stable</b>	<p><b>Gay and bisexual men by age</b></p>	<b>13 to 24: stable</b>
	<b>Hispanic/Latino: up 18%</b>		<b>25 to 34: up 26%</b>
	<b>Asian: up 52%</b>		<b>35 to 44: down 24%</b>
	<b>White: down 16%</b>		<b>45 to 54: down 23%</b>
			<b>55 and older: up 5%</b>

\* American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the US Virgin Islands.  
 † 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.  
 \*\* Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.  
 †† *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.  
 # 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  
**707,100**  
GAY AND BISEXUAL  
MEN HAD HIV.††

**5 in 6**  
KNEW THEY HAD THE VIRUS.\*\*\*

For every **100 gay and bisexual men with HIV in 2016:**††



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 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.

### Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)



Having another STD can greatly increase the chance of getting or transmitting HIV.

### Sexual Behaviors



Most gay and bisexual men get HIV from having anal sex without a condom or taking medicine to prevent or treat HIV.

### Stigma



Stigma, homophobia, and discrimination may affect whether 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 to male-to-male sexual contact *only*. Among men with HIV infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use, 92% knew they had HIV.

## Reduce Your Risk



Not having sex



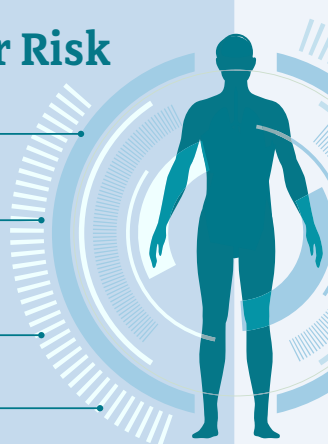
Using condoms



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](http://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](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv)