

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



In 2019, an estimated **1.2 MILLION PEOPLE** had HIV.^{***} Of those, **754,700** were gay and bisexual men.

For every 100 people with HIV

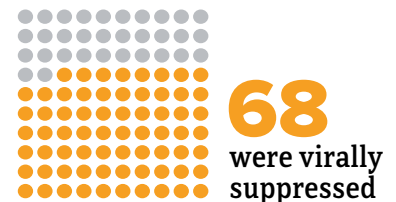
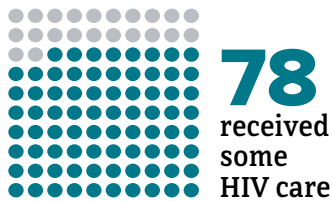


For every 100 gay and bisexual men with HIV



It is important for 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 remain virally suppressed) can stay healthy for many years and will not transmit HIV to their sex partners.

Compared to all people with diagnosed HIV, gay and bisexual men have higher viral suppression rates. For every **100 gay and bisexual men with diagnosed HIV in 2019:**^{†††}



For comparison, for every **100 people overall** with diagnosed HIV, **76** received some care, **58** were retained in care, and **66** were virally suppressed.

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

Lack of Awareness 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.

Sexual Behaviors



Some factors put gay and bisexual men at higher risk for HIV, including having anal sex with someone who has HIV without using protection (like condoms or medicines to prevent or treat HIV).

Increased Risk for Other STDs



Having another sexually transmitted disease (STD) can greatly increase the chance of getting or transmitting HIV.

Stigma, Homophobia, and Discrimination



Stigma, homophobia, and discrimination may affect whether gay and bisexual men seek or receive high-quality health services.

How is CDC making a difference for 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 in the U.S.* initiative.

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

^{†††} Includes infections attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *only*. Among men with HIV attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use, 92% knew they had HIV.

^{‡‡‡} In 44 states and the District of Columbia.

For more information about HIV surveillance data, read the "Technical Notes" in the HIV surveillance reports at www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html.

For data on HIV risk behaviors and barriers to HIV care, visit www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/msm.