Of the **37,968 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES** in the US and dependent areas* in 2018:

- **69%** were among gay and bisexual men†
- **24%** were among heterosexuals**
- **7%** were among people who inject drugs††

Gay and bisexual men are the population most affected by HIV.

There are also differences in HIV diagnoses by age. People aged 13 to 34 made up more than half of all new HIV diagnoses in 2018.

The number of new HIV diagnoses was highest among people aged 25 to 34.
From 2014 to 2018, HIV diagnoses decreased 7% among adults and adolescents overall. However, annual HIV diagnoses have increased among some groups.

Gay and bisexual men

- 2014: 28,000
- 2018: 25,600
- Decrease: 7%

Heterosexuals

- 2014: 11,000
- 2018: 11,100
- Increase: 10%

People who inject drugs

- 2014: 3,000
- 2018: 3,900
- Increase: 9%

Not all people with HIV are getting the care and treatment they need.

At the end of 2018, an estimated **1.2 MILLION AMERICANS** had HIV.†††

**6 in 7** knew they had the virus.

It is important for people 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.

Although more than half of adults and adolescents with HIV are virally suppressed, more work is needed to increase these rates. For every **100 adults and adolescents with HIV in 2018**:

- **65** received some HIV care
- **50** were retained in care
- **56** were virally suppressed

* 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 reported male-to-male sexual contact.
** Does not include heterosexuals who reported injection drug use.
†† Does not include infections attributed to male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use (men who reported both risk factors).
‡‡ Black refers to people having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. African American is a term often used for Americans of African descent with ancestry in North America.
*** Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.
††† In 50 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 more information visit www.cdc.gov/hiv