HIV Among Gay and Bisexual Men

Annual HIV infections among gay or bisexual men have been stable in recent years, an encouraging sign after more than a decade of increases.

However, HIV continues to disproportionately affect gay and bisexual men who are younger and African American or Latino. And nearly 330,000 gay and bisexual men with stage 3 HIV (AIDS) have died since the 1980s.

There is an urgent need to expand access to HIV prevention and treatment for all gay and bisexual men, underscoring the importance of the federal initiative ‘Ending the Epidemic: A Plan for America’.

GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN ARE THE POPULATION MOST DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECTED BY HIV IN THE UNITED STATES

OVER HALF of people with HIV are gay and bisexual men

PEOPLE WITH HIV INFECTION IN THE U.S., 2016

- Male-to-male sexual contact: 648,500
- Heterosexual contact: 298,700
- Injection drug use: 131,000
- Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use: 58,600

Complete data set available here

MOST NEW HIV infections occur among gay and bisexual men

NEW HIV INFECTIONS IN THE U.S., 2016

- Male-to-male sexual contact: 26,400
- Heterosexual contact: 9,100
- Injection drug use: 1,900
- Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use: 1,200

Complete data set available here

HIV INCIDENCE HAS BEEN STABLE among gay and bisexual men, at about 26,000 new infections per year


LIFETIME HIV RISK AMONG GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN
If current rates persist

- 1 IN 6 gay and bisexual men
- 1 IN 2 African American gay and bisexual men
- 1 IN 4 Latino gay and bisexual men

may be diagnosed with HIV in their lifetime

Complete data set available here
**BY RACE/ETHNICITY**, African Americans and Latinos accounted for the most new HIV infections among gay and bisexual men in 2016.

**NEW HIV INFECTIONS AMONG GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN IN THE U.S., BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2010–2016**

- African American
- White
- Latino
- Asian
- American Indian/Alaska Native
- Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
- Multiple Races

**BY AGE GROUP**, 25 to 34 year olds accounted for the largest number of new infections among gay and bisexual men in 2016.

**NEW HIV INFECTIONS AMONG GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN IN THE U.S., BY AGE GROUP, 2010–2016**

- Ages 25–34
- Ages 13–24
- Ages 35–44
- Ages 45–54
- ≥55

*Complete data set available here*

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**HIV PREVENTION PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES**

Not all gay and bisexual men with HIV have been diagnosed, and too few are receiving the HIV care and treatment that will help them live longer, healthier lives and get and keep an undetectable viral load—meaning there is effectively no risk of transmitting HIV.

**HIV CARE OUTCOMES FOR GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN, 2015**

- 83% Diagnosed
- 62% Receiving care
- 52% Virally suppressed
- 48% Retained in care

**PREP USE AMONG GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN AT HIGH RISK OF HIV BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN 20 U.S. CITIES, 2014 VS. 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African American gay and bisexual men</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino gay and bisexual men</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White gay and bisexual men</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**UNKNOWN HIV STATUS**

Studies show people who know they have HIV take steps to protect their partners.

People who don’t know their HIV status may unknowingly transmit HIV to others.

Some may also falsely assume or have inaccurate information about their partner’s status.

**HIGH HIV PREVALENCE**

HIV is more prevalent among gay and bisexual men compared to heterosexual people—meaning gay and bisexual men face greater exposure risk than heterosexual people during sexual encounters.

**SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION AND CULTURAL ISSUES**

Social and economic factors like homophobia, stigma, and lack of access to care that some people experience—especially African American and Latino gay and bisexual men—can increase risk behaviors or be a barrier to receiving HIV prevention services.

**SUBSTANCE MISUSE**

Using alcohol and illegal drugs contributes to increased risk for HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases through sex and sharing needles, or other injection equipment.

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For more information visit [www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom](http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom)