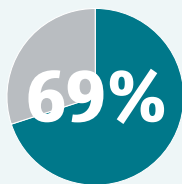
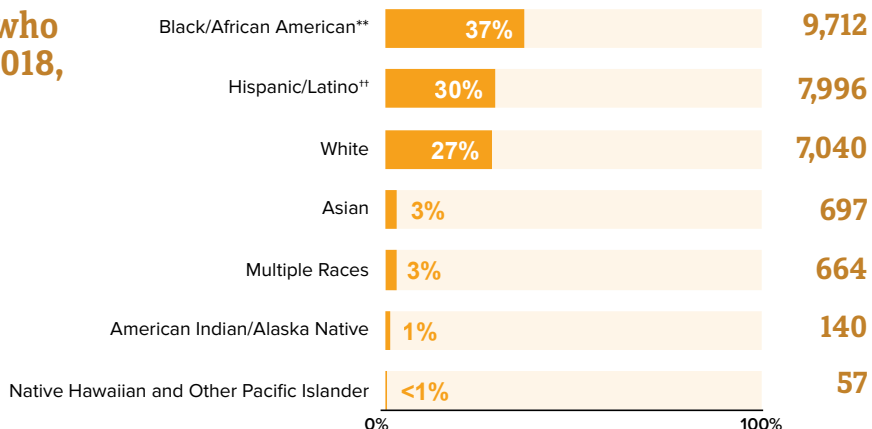


HIV and Gay and Bisexual Men



Of the **37,968 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES** in the US and dependent areas* in 2018, 69% were among gay and bisexual men.†‡

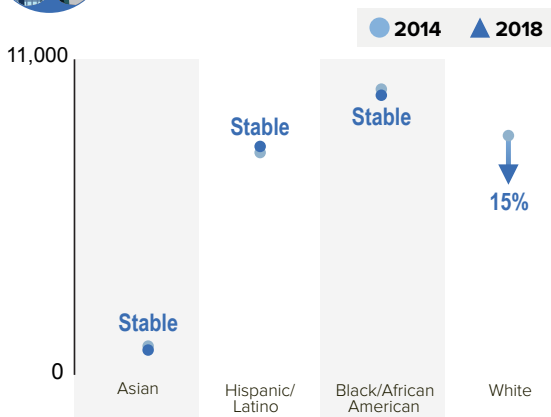
Among gay and bisexual men who received an HIV diagnosis in 2018, racial and ethnic disparities continue to exist.



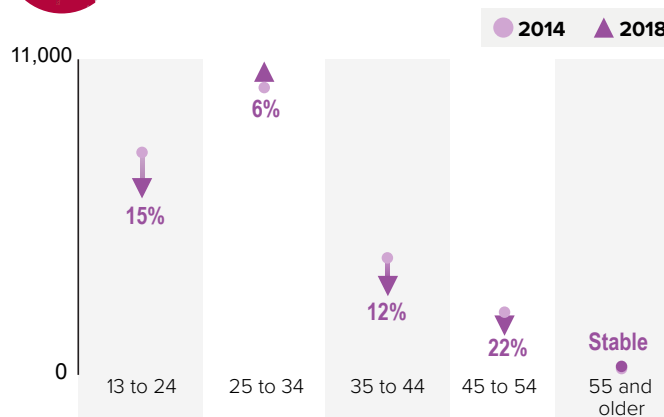
From 2014 to 2018, HIV diagnoses decreased 7% among gay and bisexual men overall.



Trends by Race and Ethnicity



Trends by Age



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.
 † This fact sheet uses the term *gay and bisexual men* to represent gay, bisexual, and other men who reported male-to-male sexual contact aged 13 and older.
 ‡ Includes 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.



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

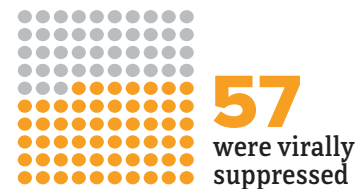
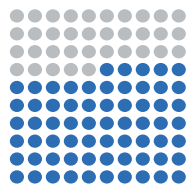


At the end of 2018, an estimated **1.2 MILLION AMERICANS** had HIV.## Of those, 740,400 were gay and bisexual men.



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 stay virally suppressed) can live a long and healthy life. They also have effectively no risk of transmitting HIV to HIV-negative sex partners.

Compared to all people with HIV, gay and bisexual men have about the same viral suppression rates. For every **100 gay and bisexual men with HIV** in 2018:##



For comparison, for every **100 people overall** with HIV, **65 received some HIV care**, **50 were retained in care**, and **56 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.

Increased Risk for Other STDs



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

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 medicine to prevent or treat 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* initiative.

In 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*** 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, 12 in 13 knew they had HIV.

For more information about HIV surveillance data and how it is used, 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