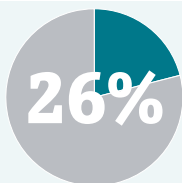
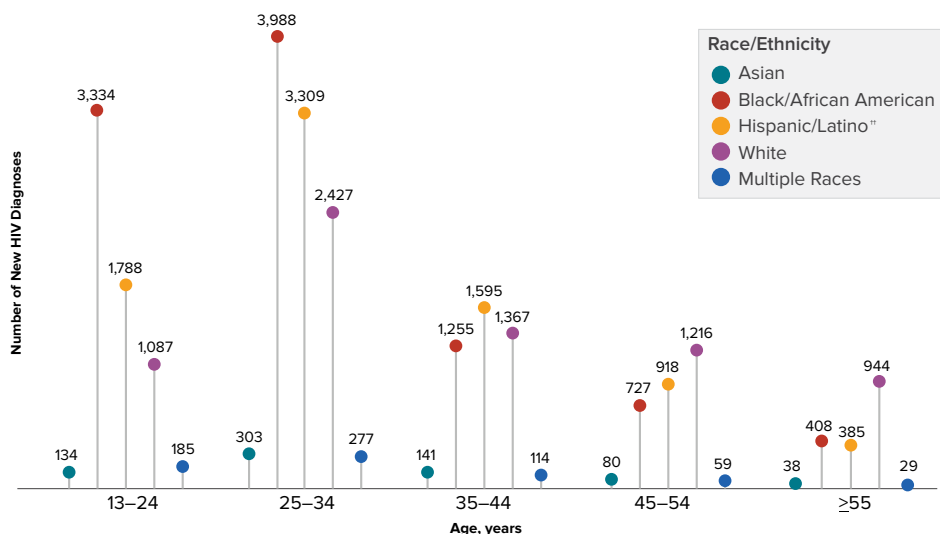


HIV and African American Gay and Bisexual Men



Of the **37,968 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES** in the US and dependent areas* in 2018, 26% were among Black/African American† gay and bisexual men. ‡ **

About 3 out of 4 Black/African American gay and bisexual men who received an HIV diagnosis were aged 13 to 34.

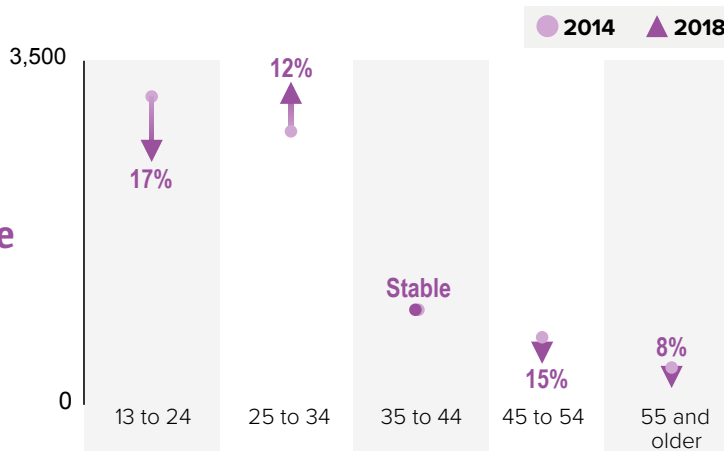


Subpopulations representing 2% or less of HIV diagnoses among gay and bisexual men are not reflected in this chart.

From 2014 to 2018, HIV diagnoses remained stable among Black/African American gay and bisexual men. ** But trends varied by age.



Trends by Age



* American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the US Virgin Islands.

† *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. This fact sheet uses African American, unless referencing surveillance data.

‡ 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.

†† Hispanics /Latinos can be of any race.

‡‡ In 50 states and the District of Columbia.



Black/African American gay and bisexual men who don't know they have HIV cannot get the care and treatment they need to stay healthy.



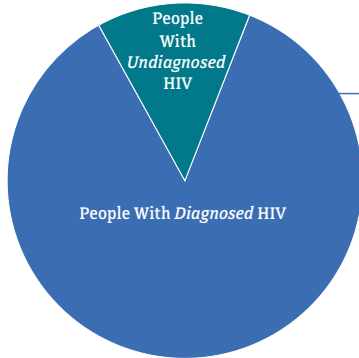
At the end of 2018, an estimated **1.2 MILLION AMERICANS** had HIV. #
Of those, 235,100 were Black/African American gay and bisexual men.

4 in 5

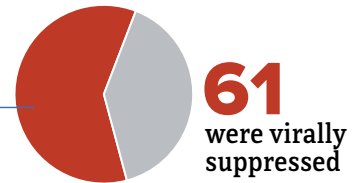
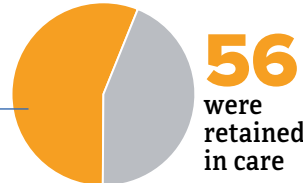
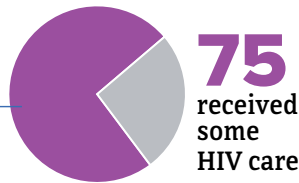
Black/African American gay and bisexual men knew they had the virus.***



It is important for Black/African American 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 diagnosed HIV*, Black/African American gay and bisexual men have lower viral suppression rates. More work is needed to increase these rates. For every **100 Black/African American gay and bisexual men with diagnosed HIV** in 2018:###



For comparison, for every **100 people overall with diagnosed HIV**, **76 received some HIV care**, **58 were retained in care**, and **65 were virally suppressed**.##

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

Delay in Linkage to HIV Medical Care



Not all African American gay and bisexual men with diagnosed HIV are linked to care within 90 days of the diagnosis.

Lower Viral Suppression Percentages



African American gay and bisexual men have lower percentages of viral suppression than gay and bisexual men of other races/ethnicities.

Socioeconomic Factors



Higher poverty rates among some African American gay and bisexual men can mean limited access to quality health care, HIV prevention education, and lower income, placing them at higher risk for HIV.

Racism, HIV Stigma, and Homophobia



Racism, HIV stigma, and homophobia can negatively impact risk-taking behaviors, knowledge of HIV status, HIV care, and other needed services for many African American gay and bisexual men.

How is CDC making a difference for African American 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.

*** Includes infections attributed male-to-male sexual contact only. Among Black/African American men with HIV attributed to male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use, 94% knew they had HIV.

In 41 states and the District of Columbia.

Learn more about CDC's different HIV care continuum approaches at www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/factsheets/cdc-hiv-care-continuum.pdf. 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