

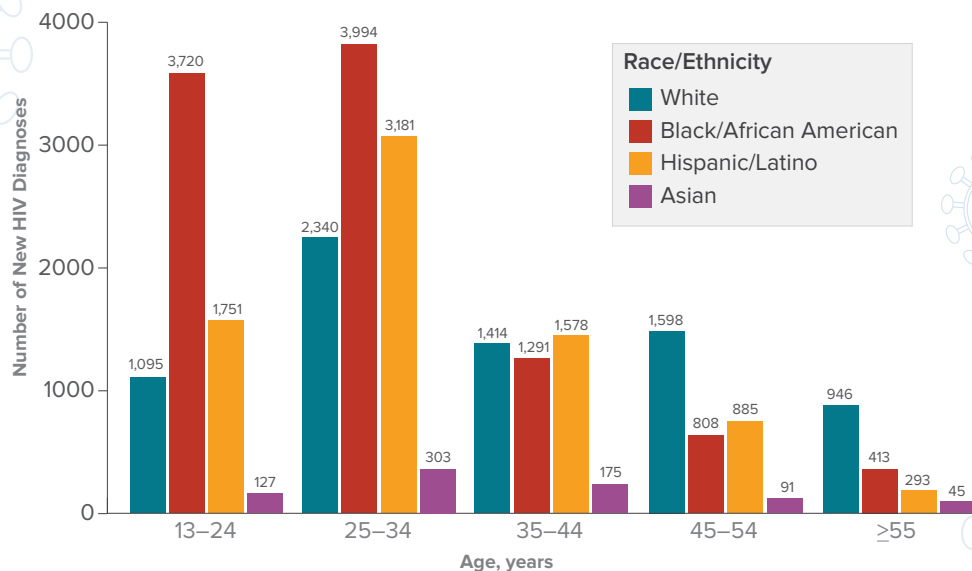
HIV and Hispanic/Latino Gay and Bisexual Men

OF THE 40,324 HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE US AND 6 DEPENDENT AREAS IN 2016:* 7,689 (19%) WERE AMONG HISPANIC/LATINO GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN**

HISPANIC/LATINO GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN ACCOUNTED FOR 29% OF HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG ALL GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN

ABOUT 2 OUT OF 3 HISPANIC/LATINO GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN WHO RECEIVED AN HIV DIAGNOSIS WERE AGED 13 - 34

HIV Diagnoses Among Gay and Bisexual Men by Age and Race/Ethnicity in the US and 6 Dependent Areas, 2016



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

HIV Diagnoses From 2011 to 2015

Increased **13%** among Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men

Increased **19%** among Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men aged 13 to 24

Increased **21%** among Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men aged 25 to 34

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

** Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

Around 1.1 million people are living with HIV in the US.[†] People with HIV need to know their HIV status so they can take medicine to treat HIV. Taking HIV medicine as prescribed can make the level of virus in their body very low (called viral suppression) or even undetectable.



A person with HIV who gets and stays virally suppressed or undetectable can stay healthy and has effectively no risk of transmitting HIV to HIV-negative partners through sex.

Why are some Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men at higher risk?

- An estimated 80% of Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men with HIV know they have it.[†] People who do not know they have HIV cannot get the treatment they need and may transmit HIV to others without knowing it.
- Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men are more likely to report that their last sex partner was older, compared to white or African American gay and bisexual men. Having older male partners may increase the likelihood of being exposed to HIV.
- Overall, a very small number of Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men reported using PrEP, and a much lower number than white gay and bisexual men.
- Poverty, migration patterns, lower educational level, and language barriers may make it harder for Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men to get HIV testing and care.
- Immigration status of some Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men may make them less likely to use HIV prevention services, get tested, or get treated if they have HIV because of lack of access.
- Stigma, homophobia, and discrimination put gay and bisexual men of all races/ethnicities at risk for many health issues and may affect whether they are able to get quality health care.

How is CDC making a difference?

- Collecting and analyzing data and monitoring HIV trends among Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men.
- Conducting prevention research and providing guidance to those working in HIV prevention.
- Supporting health departments and community organizations by funding HIV prevention work for Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men and providing technical assistance.
- Promoting testing, prevention, and treatment through campaigns like *Act Against AIDS*.

AT THE END OF 2015,
AN ESTIMATED
151,200
HISPANIC/LATINO
GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN
HAD HIV.[†]

4 in 5
KNEW THEY HAD THE VIRUS.

FOR EVERY 100 HISPANIC/LATINO
GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN
WHO RECEIVED AN HIV DIAGNOSIS
IN 2013 OR EARLIER:[‡]



[†] In 50 states and District of Columbia

[‡] In 37 states and District of Columbia. These jurisdictions are included because they had complete reporting of CD4 and viral load results to CDC.

Reduce Your Risk



Not having sex



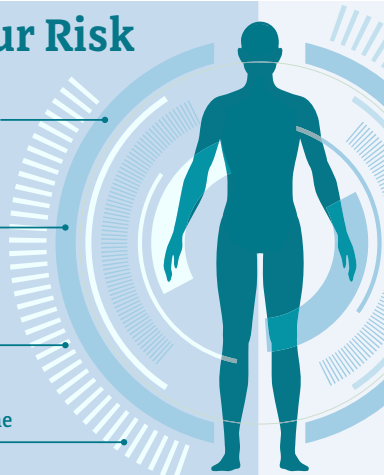
Using
condoms



Not sharing
syringes



Taking medicine
to prevent
or treat HIV



HIV IS A VIRUS THAT ATTACKS THE BODY'S IMMUNE SYSTEM.

It is usually spread by anal or vaginal sex or sharing syringes with a person who has HIV. The only way to know you have HIV is to be tested. Everyone aged 13-64 should be tested at least once, and people at high risk should be tested at least once a year. Ask your doctor, or visit gettested.cdc.gov to find a testing site. Without treatment, HIV can make a person very sick or may even cause death. If you have HIV, start treatment as soon as possible to stay healthy and help protect your partners.

For More Information

Call 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
Visit www.cdc.gov/hiv