

HIV in the United States and Dependent Areas

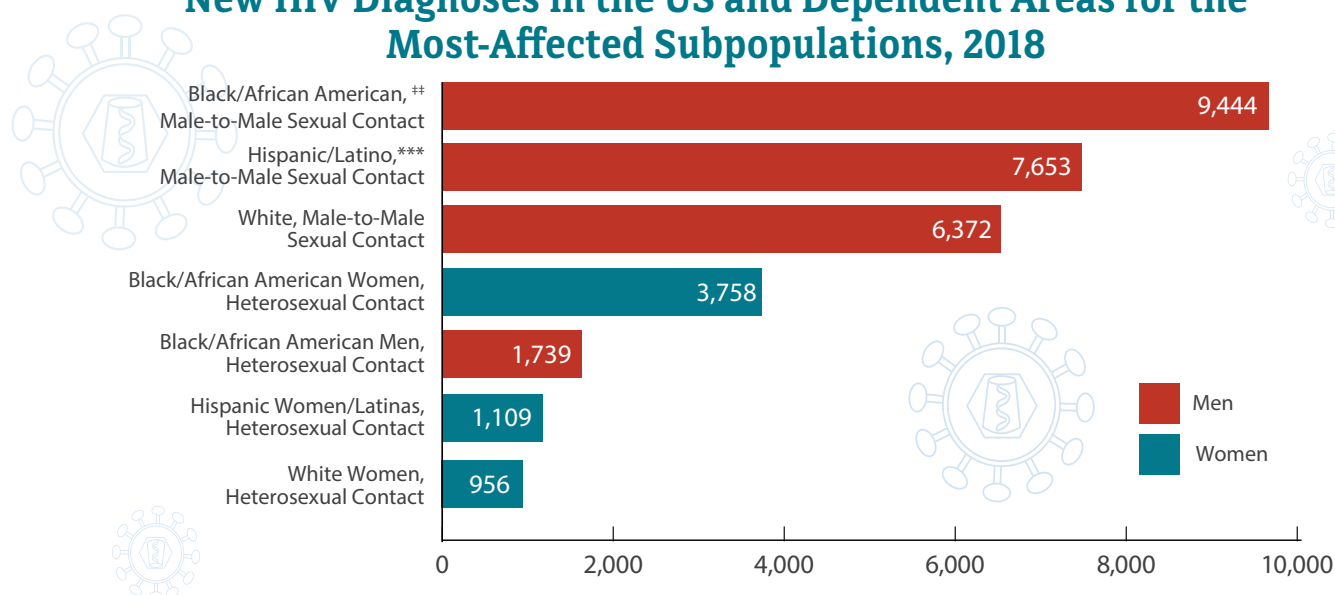
OF THE 37,968 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE US AND DEPENDENT AREAS* IN 2018:

69% WERE AMONG GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN[†]

24% WERE AMONG HETEROSEXUALS^{**}

7% WERE AMONG PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS (PWID)^{††}

New HIV Diagnoses in the US and Dependent Areas for the Most-Affected Subpopulations, 2018



From 2014 to 2018, HIV diagnoses decreased 7% overall. But trends varied for different groups of people:

Gay and bisexual men:[†] down 7%



Heterosexuals:^{} down 10%**



People who inject drugs:^{††} up 9%



* 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 have sex with men.

^{‡‡} 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, including immigrants from the Caribbean, and South and Latin America.

^{‡‡‡} *African American* is a term often used for Americans of African descent with ancestry in North America. Individuals may self-identify as either, both, or choose another identity altogether.

^{‡‡‡} Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

^{‡‡‡} In 50 states and the District of Columbia.



Around 1.2 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.

AT THE END OF 2018,
AN ESTIMATED
1,173,900
PEOPLE HAD HIV.^{†††}

6 in 7
KNEW THEY HAD THE VIRUS.

For every 100 people with HIV in 2018:^{†††}



received
some
HIV care



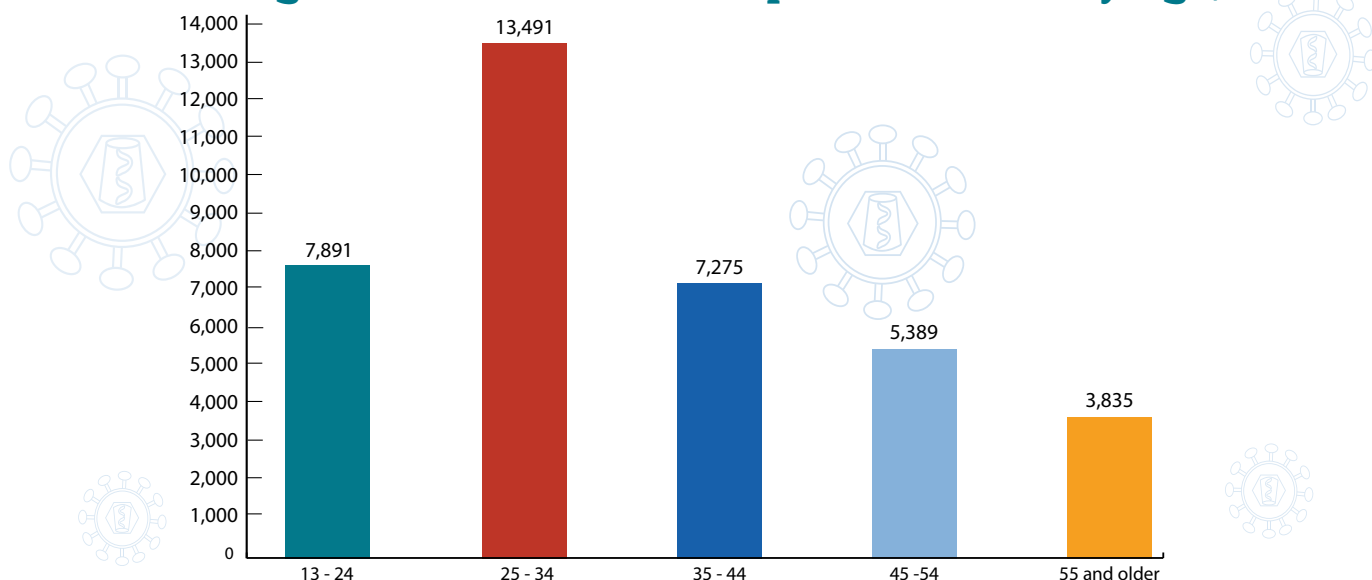
were
retained
in care



were virally
suppressed

A person with HIV who takes HIV medicine as prescribed and gets and stays virally suppressed or undetectable can stay healthy and has effectively no risk of sexually transmitting HIV to HIV-negative partners.

New HIV Diagnoses in the US and Dependent Areas by Age, 2018



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](https://www.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