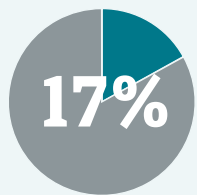
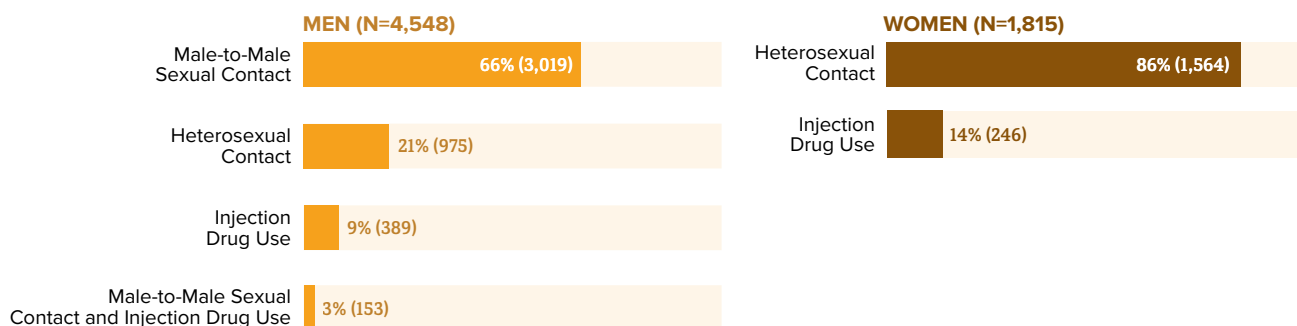


HIV and Older Americans



Of the **37,968 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES** in the US and dependent areas* in 2018, 17% were among people aged 50 and older.

Among people aged 50 and older, most new HIV diagnoses were among men.[†]

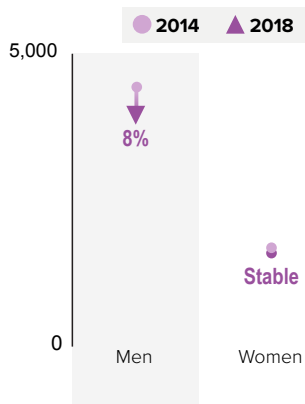


Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

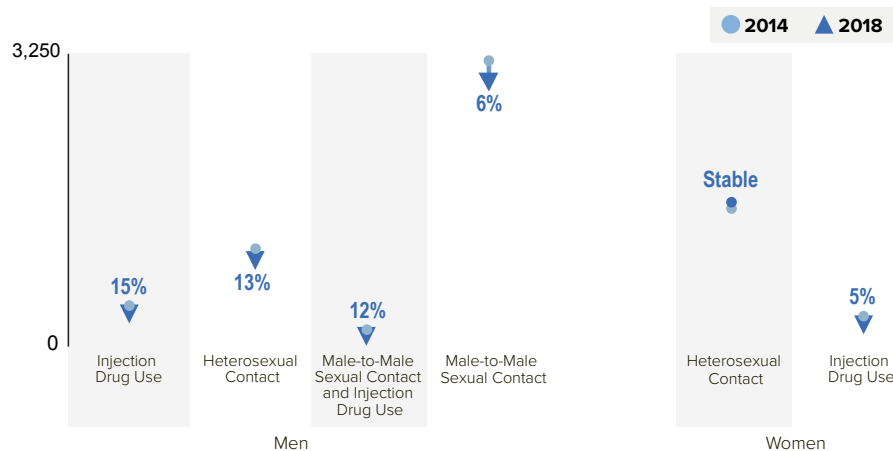
HIV diagnoses decreased 6% overall among people aged 50 and older from 2014 to 2018.



Trends by Sex[†]



Trends by Transmission Category[†]



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

[†] Based on sex at birth and includes transgender people.

[‡] In 50 states and the District of Columbia.



People aged 50 and older who don't know they have HIV can't get the care and treatment they need to stay healthy.



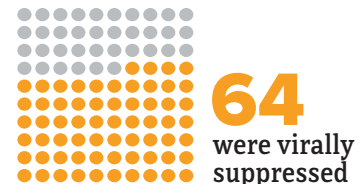
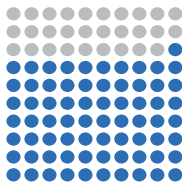
At the end of 2018, an estimated **1.2 MILLION AMERICANS** had HIV.† Of those, 379,000 were aged 55 and older.

9 in 10
people aged 55 and older knew they had the virus.



It is important for people aged 50 and older 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, people aged 55 and older have higher viral suppression rates. In 2018, for every **100 people aged 55 and older with HIV**: ‡



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 people aged 50 and older at higher risk for HIV.

Fewer Discussions with Doctors



Although they visit their doctors more frequently, older people and their health care providers are less likely to discuss HIV testing and sexual or drug use behaviors.

Knowledge of HIV Prevention



Older people may not be as knowledgeable about HIV prevention and sexual risk and may be less likely to use a condom or other prevention options.

Delayed Treatment



Older people are more likely to have late-stage HIV at the time of diagnosis, may start treatment late, and suffer more immune system damage.

Stigma



Older people may have additional challenges getting into care due to stigma, isolation, and loss of support from their family, friends, and community.

How is CDC making a difference for people aged 50 and older?



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.

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