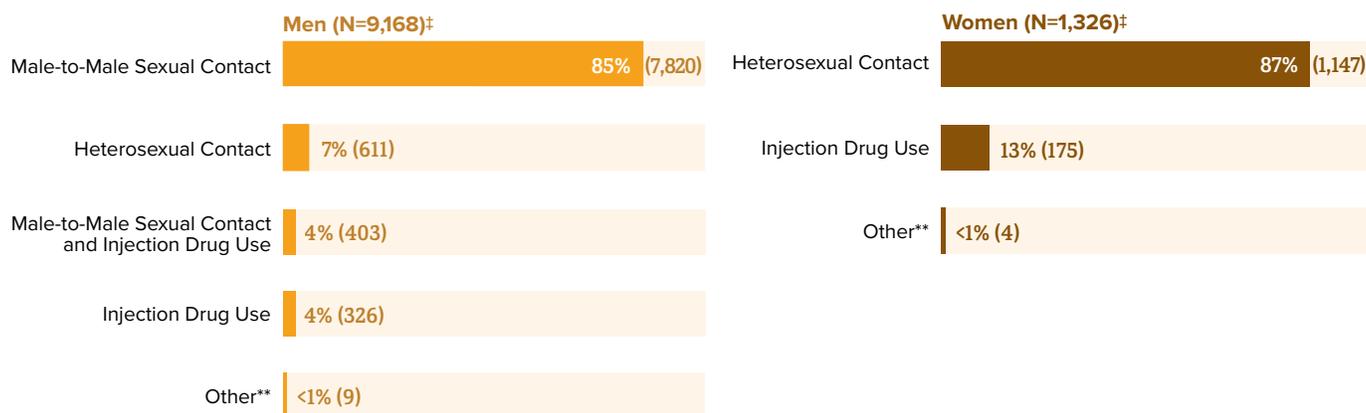


HIV and Hispanic/Latino People



Of the **36,801 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES** in the US and dependent areas* in 2019, 29% (10,494) were among Hispanic/Latino people.†

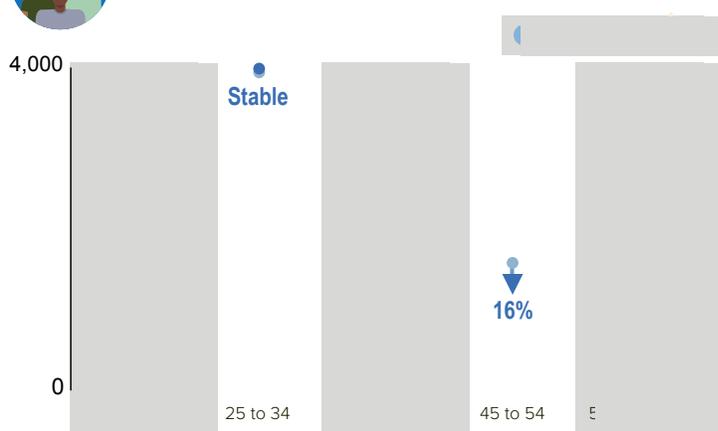
Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men accounted for most new HIV diagnoses in 2019.



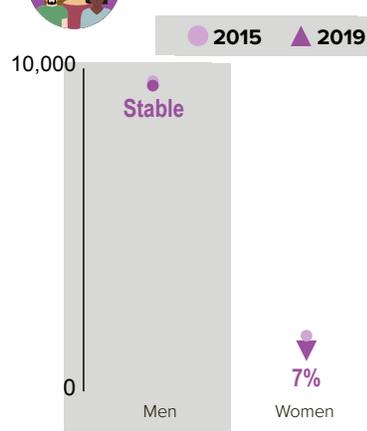
From 2015 to 2019, HIV diagnoses remained stable among Hispanic/Latino people overall. Although trends varied for different groups of Hispanic/Latino people, HIV diagnoses declined for some groups, including Hispanic/Latina women and Hispanic/Latino youth aged 13 to 24.



Trends by Age^{††}



Trends by Sex



* American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the US Virgin Islands.
 † Hispanic/Latino people can be of any race.
 ‡ Based on sex assigned at birth and includes transgender people.
 ** Includes perinatal exposure, blood transfusion, hemophilia, and risk factors not reported or not identified.
 †† Does not include *perinatal* and *other* transmission categories.
 ‡‡ In 50 states and the District of Columbia.
 *** In 44 states and the District of Columbia.

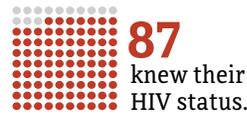


Hispanic/Latino people who don't know they have HIV can't get the care and treatment they need to stay healthy.

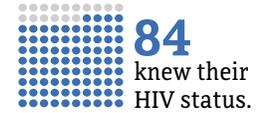


In 2019, an estimated **1.2 MILLION PEOPLE** had HIV.# Of those, **294,200** were Hispanic/Latino people.

For every 100 people with HIV

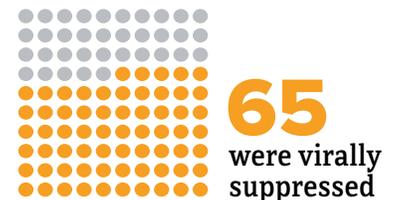
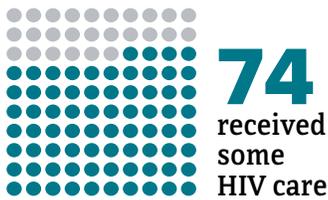


For every 100 Hispanic/Latino people with HIV



It is important for Hispanic/Latino people 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 remain virally suppressed) can stay healthy for many years and have effectively no risk of transmitting HIV to their sex partners.

Compared to all people with diagnosed HIV, Hispanic/Latino people have about the same viral suppression rates. For every **100 Hispanic/Latino people with diagnosed HIV in 2019*****



For comparison, for every **100 people overall** with diagnosed HIV, **76** received some care, **58** were retained in care, and **66** were virally suppressed.

There are several challenges that place some Hispanic/Latino people at higher risk for HIV.

Knowledge of HIV Status



People who don't know they have HIV can't get the care they need and may transmit HIV to others without knowing it.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)



Hispanic/Latino people have higher rates of other STDs. Having another STD can increase a person's chance of getting or transmitting 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 Hispanic/Latino people.

Access to HIV Prevention and Treatment Services



Immigration status, poverty, migration patterns, lower educational level, and language barriers may make it harder for some Hispanic/Latino people to get HIV services.

How is CDC making a difference for Hispanic/Latino people?



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 in the U.S.* initiative.

For more information about HIV surveillance data, read the "Technical Notes" in the HIV surveillance reports at www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html.

For data on HIV risk behaviors and barriers to HIV care, visit www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/raciaethnic/hispaniclatinos.