

HIV and Hispanics/Latinos

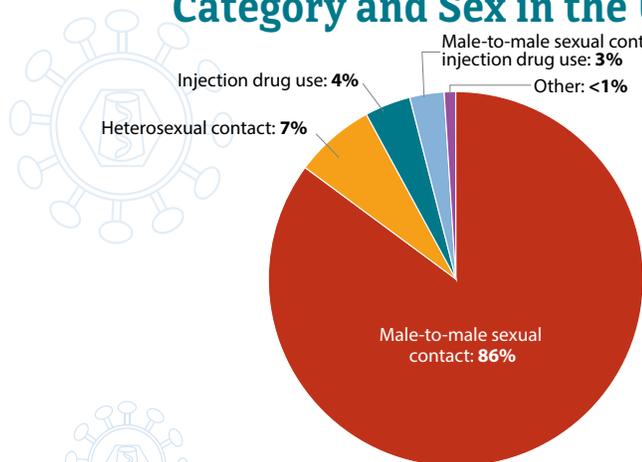
OF THE 38,739 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE US AND DEPENDENT AREAS* IN 2017:

26% WERE AMONG ADULT AND ADOLESCENT HISPANICS/ LATINOS†

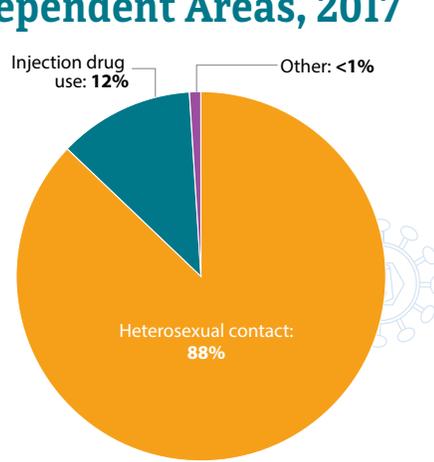
22% WERE AMONG HISPANIC/ LATINO MEN

3% WERE AMONG HISPANIC WOMEN/LATINAS

New HIV Diagnoses Among Hispanics/Latinos by Transmission Category and Sex in the US and Dependent Areas, 2017



Hispanic/Latino Men (N= 8,686)



Hispanic Women/Latinas (N=1,203)

From 2010 to 2016, HIV diagnoses increased 6% among Hispanics/Latinos overall.‡ But trends varied by transmission category:

Hispanic/Latino men by transmission category:
Male-to-male sexual contact: up 21%
Injection drug use: down 39%
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use: down 21%
Heterosexual contact: down 17%

Hispanic women/Latinas by transmission category:
Heterosexual contact: down 20%
Injection drug use: down 25%



* 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.
 ‡ In 50 states and the District of Columbia.



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.

AT THE END OF 2016,
AN ESTIMATED
254,600
HISPANICS/LATINOS
HAD HIV.‡

5 in 6
KNEW THEY HAD THE VIRUS.

For every 100 Hispanics/Latinos with HIV in 2016:†



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.

What places some Hispanics/Latinos at higher risk?

Knowledge of HIV Status



Many Hispanics/Latinos do not know their HIV status. People who do not know they have HIV can't get the care they need and may pass HIV to others without knowing it.

Stigma and Discrimination



Stigma, fear, discrimination, and homophobia may impact the lives of some Hispanics/Latinos. These issues may put some Hispanics/Latinos at higher risk for HIV.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)



Hispanics/Latinos have higher rates of some STDs. Having another STD can increase a person's chance of getting or transmitting HIV.

Access to HIV Prevention and Care



Immigration status, poverty, migration patterns, lower educational level, and language barriers may make it harder for some Hispanics/Latinos to get HIV testing and care.

How is CDC making a difference?



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.

Reduce Your Risk



Not having sex



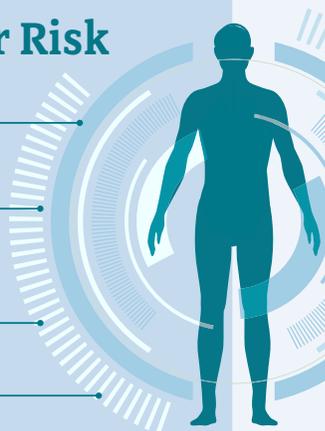
Using
condoms



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