

HIV and Hispanics/Latinos

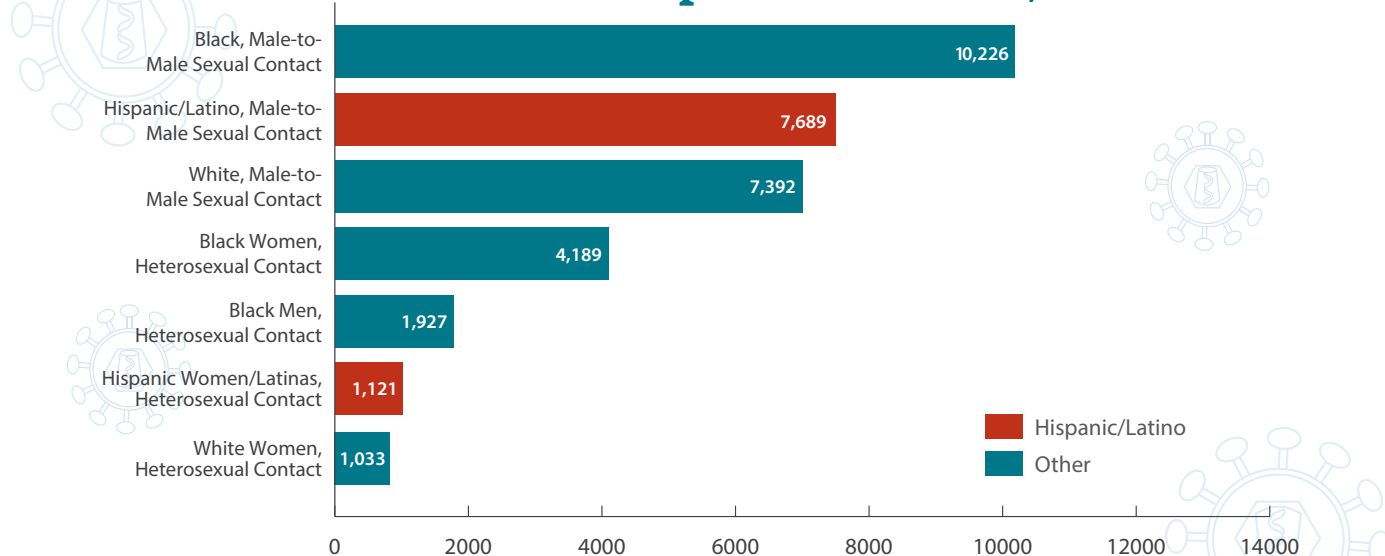
OF THE 40,324 HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE US AND 6 DEPENDENT AREAS IN 2016:*

10,292 (26%) WERE AMONG HISPANICS/LATINOS**

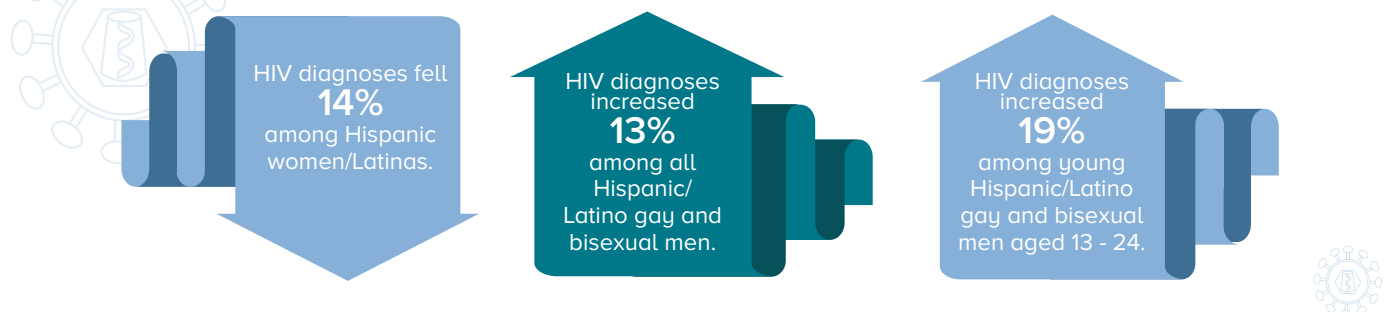
8,999 (22%) WERE AMONG HISPANIC/LATINO MEN

1,277 (3%) WERE AMONG HISPANIC WOMEN/LATINAS

HIV Diagnoses Among the Most-Affected Subpopulations in the US and 6 Dependent Areas, 2016



From 2011 to 2015, HIV diagnoses remained stable among all Hispanics/Latinos.



* 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 have 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.

What places some Hispanics/Latinos at higher risk?

- Many Hispanics/Latinos do not know their HIV status. People who do not know they have HIV cannot get the treatment they need and may pass the infection to others without knowing it.
- More Hispanics/Latinos have HIV compared to some other races/ethnicities. Therefore, Hispanics/Latinos have an increased chance of having an HIV-positive partner if they have other Hispanic/Latino partners.
- Hispanics/Latinos have higher rates of some STDs. Having another STD can increase a person's chance of getting or transmitting HIV.
- Poverty, migration patterns, lower educational level, and language barriers may make it harder for some Hispanics/Latinos to get HIV testing and care.
- 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 infection.

How is CDC making a difference?

- Collecting and analyzing data and monitoring HIV trends among Hispanics/Latinos.
- Conducting prevention research and providing guidance to those working in HIV prevention.
- Supporting health departments and community organizations by funding HIV prevention work for Hispanics/Latinos and providing technical assistance.
- Supporting community organizations that can increase access to HIV testing and care and other services for Hispanics/Latinos.
- Promoting testing, prevention, and treatment through campaigns like *Act Against AIDS*.

* In 50 states and District of Columbia.

Reduce Your Risk



Not having sex



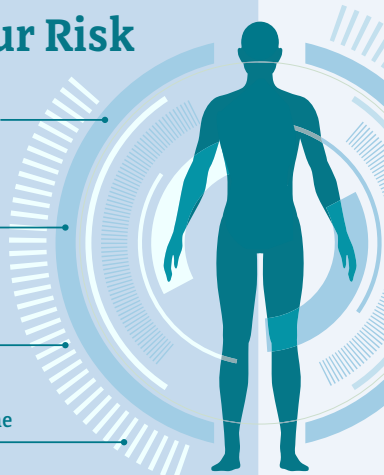
Using condoms



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.

AT THE END OF 2015,
AN ESTIMATED
252,400
HISPANICS/LATINOS
HAD HIV.†

5 in 6
KNEW THEY HAD THE VIRUS.

FOR EVERY 100
HISPANICS/LATINOS
WITH HIV IN 2015:†



received
some
HIV care



were
retained
in care



were virally
suppressed

For More Information

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