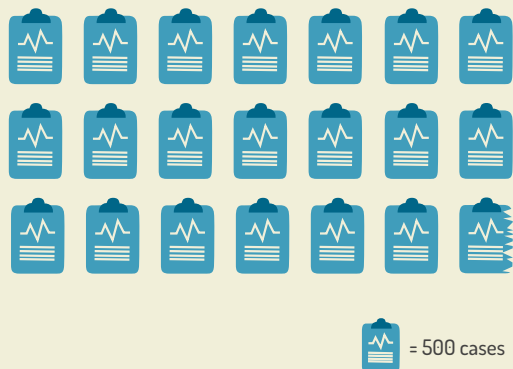


HIV/AIDS AMONG HISPANICS/LATINOS

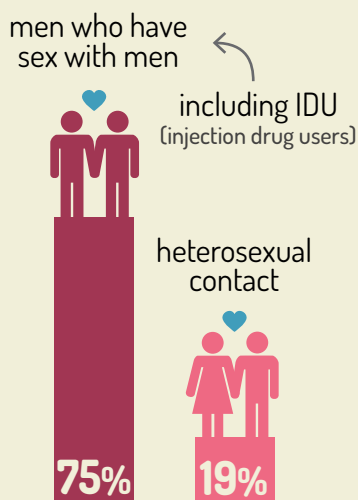
WE'LL DEFEAT AIDS
CON GANAS

10,868 HIV DIAGNOSES

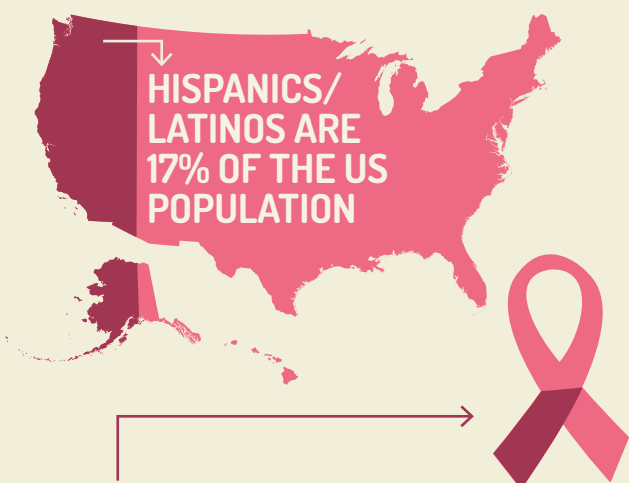
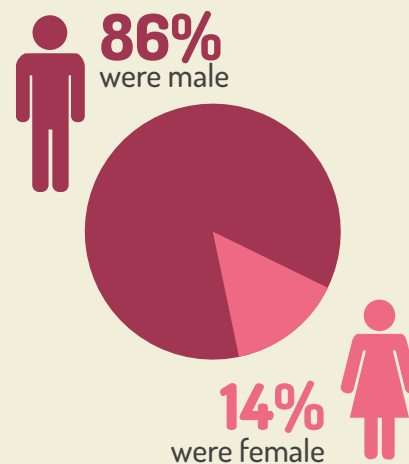
that's how many **Hispanics/Latinos** tested positive for HIV in the US and 6 dependant areas in 2014



HIV TRANSMISSION CATEGORIES



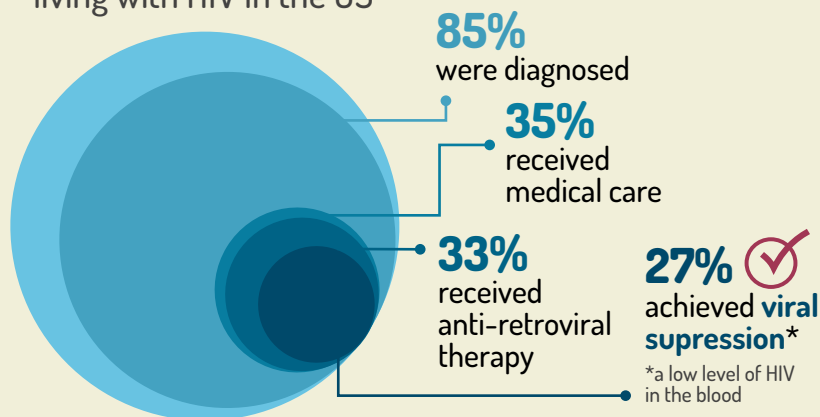
OF THE NUMBER OF HIV CASES FOR HISPANICS/LATINOS IN 2014



HISPANICS/LATINOS ACCOUNTED FOR **24%** OF HIV INFECTIONS IN 2014

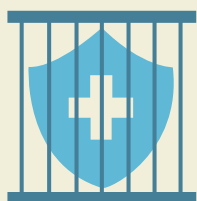
MANY ARE NOT RECEIVING MEDICAL CARE

of roughly **251,700** Hispanic/Latinos living with HIV in the US



FACTORS THAT LIMIT HEALTH CARE ACCESS FOR HISPANICS/LATINOS

- lack of health insurance
- language barriers
- stigma
- poverty
- lack of familiarity with the US health care system

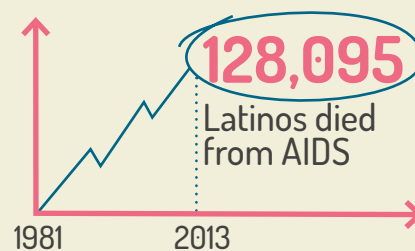


HISPANICS/LATINOS TEND TO HAVE A DELAYED HIV DIAGNOSIS

waiting to seek care increases the risk of developing **AIDS**



SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE EPIDEMIC



Hispanics/Latinos in the United States (US) are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS. They represent 17% of the US population yet accounted for almost 1 in 4 (24%) infections among adults and adolescents in 2014.¹ Factors such as lack of health insurance, language barriers, lack of familiarity with the US healthcare system and stigma often limit the health care access of Hispanics/Latinos in the US, thereby limiting opportunities for HIV/AIDS screening and treatment.^{2,3} Given that Hispanics/Latinos are the largest and fastest growing minority group in the US, addressing HIV/AIDS in their community is important to the nation's health.^{4,5}

THE FACTS⁶

HIV

- At the end of 2013, about 209,073 Hispanics/Latinos of any race were living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US and 6 dependent areas including Puerto Rico (PR).
- In 2014, there were 10,868 estimated cases of HIV diagnosed among Hispanics/Latinos in the US and 6 dependent areas including PR.
- Approximately 86% (9,379) were male while 14% (1,490) were female among the adults and adolescent Hispanics/Latinos diagnosed with HIV in 2014.
- Diagnosed HIV cases among Hispanics/Latinos in the US by place of birth are predominately from the US (38%; 4,177), then Mexico (14%; 1,528), Puerto Rico (10%; 1,035), Central America (6%; 698), South America (5%; 548), and Cuba (4%; 455).
- The leading transmission category for HIV diagnosis among adult and adolescent Hispanics/Latinos in 2014 in the US and 6 territories was male-to-male sexual contact, accounting for 75% (8,150) including male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use (2%; 257).

- The second highest transmission category was attributed to heterosexual contact among adult and adolescent Hispanic/Latino males and females 19%; 2,026.
- Many Hispanics/Latinos diagnosed with HIV are not receiving needed care. Of the estimated 251,700 Hispanic/Latino adults and adolescents living with HIV infection in the United States and Puerto Rico, at the end of 2012:
 - » 85.3% had been diagnosed;
 - » About 35.3% received medical care;
 - » Only 32.9% were prescribed anti-retroviral therapy;
 - » Just about 27% had achieved “viral suppression” – a very low level of HIV in the blood that can help a person stay healthy, live longer and reduce the chance of passing HIV on to others.⁷

AIDS

- Since the beginning of the epidemic, approximately 128,095 Latinos died from AIDS.
- In 2014, there were an estimated 4,676 cases of AIDS diagnosed among Hispanics/Latinos in the US and 6 dependent areas, contributing to an estimated 255,036 cumulative AIDS cases diagnosed since the beginning of the epidemic.
- Hispanics/Latinos are at significantly greater risk for delayed diagnosis of HIV and AIDS than non-Hispanic whites, with Hispanic/Latino males and foreign-born Hispanics/Latinos at the greatest risk.⁸
- A study done in 2006 found that late or delayed diagnosis of HIV infection is epidemiologically significant and likely to be a major contributor to the ongoing domestic epidemic.⁹

1. Centers for Disease Control (2014). HIV/AIDS Surveillance by Race/Ethnicity. Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/slideSets/index.html>

2. Latino Commission on AIDS. (2008). Shaping the New Response: HIV/AIDS & Latinos in the Deep South. Retrieved from <http://www.latinoaids.org/downloads/deepsouthreport.pdf>

3. Chen, N.E., Gallant, J.E., & Page, K.R. (2012). A systematic review of HIV/AIDS survival and delayed diagnosis among Hispanics in the United States. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*, 14(1), 65-81. doi:10.1007/s10903-011-9497-y.

4. United States Census Bureau. (2015, June 8). USA QuickFacts. Retrieved from <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/00000.html>

5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2015, May 5). Minority Health: Hispanic or Latino Populations. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/minorityhealth/populations/REMP/hispanic.html>

6. Note: Unless otherwise noted, all statistics represent data from the CDC's HIV Surveillance Report of the United States and its six dependent areas from the year 2014, the year in which the most recent data is available. Citation information follows below. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2015, November). HIV Surveillance Report, 2014; vol.26. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-us.pdf>

7. Centers for Disease Control (2014). HIV Care Continuum for the United States and Puerto Rico. Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/slideSets/index.html>

8. Chen, N.E., Gallant, J.E., & Page, K.R. (2012). A systematic review of HIV/AIDS survival and delayed diagnosis among Hispanics in the United States. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*, 14(1), 65-81. doi:10.1007/s10903-011-9497-y.

9. Marks, G., Crepaz, N., & Janssen, R. S. (2006). Estimating sexual transmission of HIV from persons aware and unaware that they are infected with the virus in the USA. *Aids*, 20(10), 1447-1450.