

# HIV/AIDS AMONG HISPANIC/LATINO MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (MSM)

WE'LL DEFEAT AIDS  
CON GANAS

## AMONG HISPANIC/LATINO MEN DIAGNOSED WITH HIV IN 2014



**84%** of cases were MSM transmission

## MSM REFERS TO ALL MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN



regardless of sexual identity

- gay
- bisexual
- straight

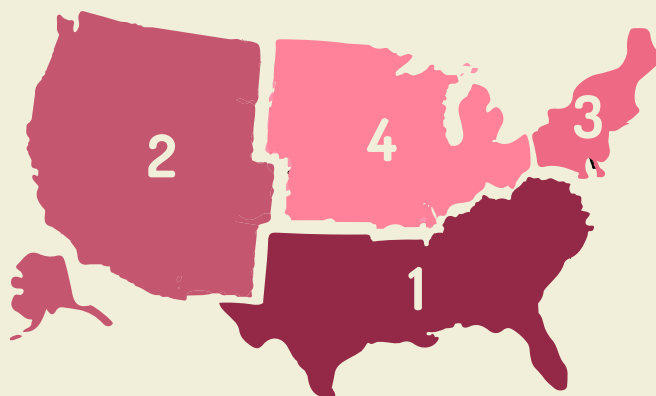
## YOUNG HISPANIC/LATINO MSM HESITATE TO TAKE PREP\*

due to the lack of affordable access to health care



\*PrEP is an HIV prevention pill taken once a day to reduce risk of infection

## DIFFERENCES AMONG REGIONS IN THE US EXIST WITH REGARDS TO HIV INFECTION AMONG MSM

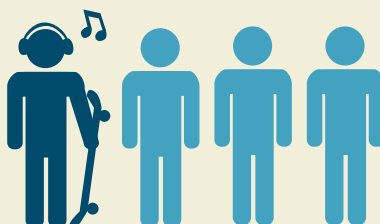


numbers are highest in the South & lowest in the Midwest

1- south    3- northeast  
2- west    4- midwest

## IN 2014 HISPANICS/LATINOS ACCOUNTED FOR

**1 IN 4**

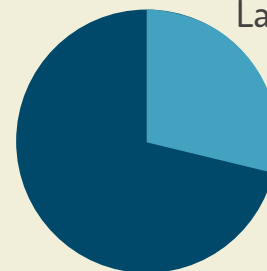


of the **8,018** HIV diagnoses among MSM ages **13-24**

## AMONG MSM IN THE US DIAGNOSED WITH HIV IN 2014

**27%**

were Hispanic/Latino



## THE NUMBER OF HISPANIC/LATINO MSM LIVING WITH HIV

**108,786**

at the end of 2013 in the US

## 1/3 OF LATINO IMMIGRANT MSM HAVE NEVER BEEN TESTED FOR HIV & ARE MORE LIKELY TO:

- have sex with men and women
- have less knowledge of HIV risks
- perceive their sexual behavior as less risky



HISPANIC/LATINO MSM WITH HIV in the US in 2013

**1,097**  
DECEASED

# HIV/AIDS AMONG HISPANIC/LATINO MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (MSM)



MSM, or men who have sex with men, refers to all men who have sex with other men, regardless of how they identify themselves (gay, bisexual, or heterosexual). MSM have experienced high rates of HIV infection since the beginning of the epidemic. Rising rates for Hispanic/Latino MSM indicate that more support and culturally relevant prevention efforts are needed. Additionally, more research is needed to understand the causes for these higher rates, especially in young MSM (29 years or younger).

## THE FACTS<sup>1</sup>

- In 2014, an estimated 9,379 adult and adolescent Hispanic/Latino males were diagnosed with HIV infection in the US and 6 dependent areas, including Puerto Rico.
  - » This accounted for 86% of infections among Hispanic/Latino adults and adolescent diagnosed in 2014.
- Among all Hispanic/Latino males diagnosed with HIV during 2014, male-to-male sexual contact was the most frequent transmission category, accounting for 84% (7,893) or approximately 8 out of 10 infections among Hispanic/Latino males.
  - » MSM and Injecting Drug Use (IDU) transmission account for an additional 257 cases or 3%, contributing to an increased 87% of diagnosed HIV infection among Hispanic/Latino males attributed to male-to-male sex.
- Among all MSM in the US diagnosed with HIV in 2014, one in four (26.5%) are Hispanic/Latino.<sup>2</sup>
- Differences among regions in the US exist with regard to HIV infection among MSM.

- Numbers of HIV diagnoses for Hispanic/Latino MSM are highest in the South, then the West, followed by the Northeast, Midwest and US Dependent Areas.<sup>3</sup>
- The rate of diagnosed HIV infections in 2014 among Hispanic/Latino men in the United States (41.5) is three times greater than non-Hispanic white men (12.6), with MSM bearing the greatest burden.
- Hispanics/Latinos account for 24% or about 1 in 4 of the 8,018 diagnoses of HIV infections among MSM aged 13-24 in 2014.
- At the end of 2013, 108,786 Hispanic/Latino MSM were living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US and 6 dependent areas including Puerto Rico.
- About 22% or 1 in 5 of the 497,957 MSM living with diagnosed HIV at the end of 2013 were Hispanic/Latino MSM.
- There were 1,097 deaths of Hispanic/Latino MSM diagnosed with HIV infection in 2013.<sup>4</sup>
- Latino young MSM (YMSM) were more likely than white YMSM to state they would not use PrEP because of side effect concerns. Disparities linked to educational attainment, income, homelessness and lack of affordable access to health care. These social vulnerabilities may affect YMSM's awareness of and/or willingness to use PrEP.<sup>5</sup>
- Over one-third of the men have never been tested for HIV. Nontesters are more likely to be men who have sex with men and women, have less knowledge about HIV risks, perceive their sexual behaviors as less risky, and deflect HIV-related stigma.<sup>6</sup>

1. 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 2013, 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/library/reports/surveillance/index.html>.

2. Centers for Disease Control (2014). HIV Surveillance – Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM) (through 2014). Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/slideSets/index.html>

3. Centers for Disease Control (2014). HIV Surveillance – Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM) (through 2014). Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/slideSets/index.html>

4. Centers for Disease Control (2014). HIV Surveillance – Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM) (through 2014). Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/slideSets/index.html>

5. Bauermeister, Jose A., Steven Meanley, Emily Pingel, Jorge Soler H., and Gary Harper W. "PrEP Awareness and Perceived Barriers among Single Young Men Who Have Sex with Men in the United States." Current HIV Research. U.S. National Library of Medicine, Oct. 2013. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4152728>

6. Solorio, Rosa, Mark Forehand, and Jane Simoni. "Attitudes towards and Beliefs about HIV Testing among Latino Immigrant MSM: A Comparison of Testers and Nontesters." AIDS Research and Treatment. Hindawi Publishing Corporation, 23 Dec. 2015. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3884801>