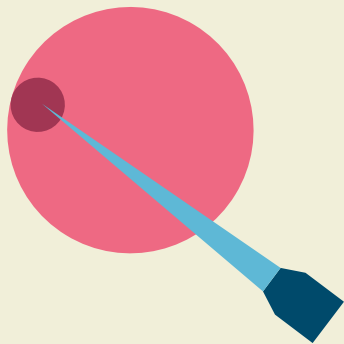


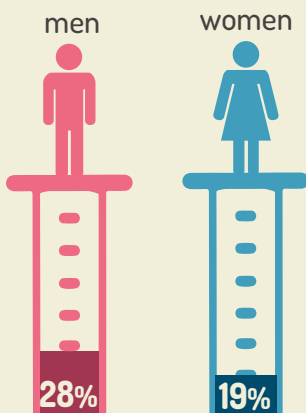
HIV/AIDS AMONG HISPANIC/LATINO INJECTION DRUG USERS (IDU)

WE'LL DEFEAT AIDS
CON GANAS

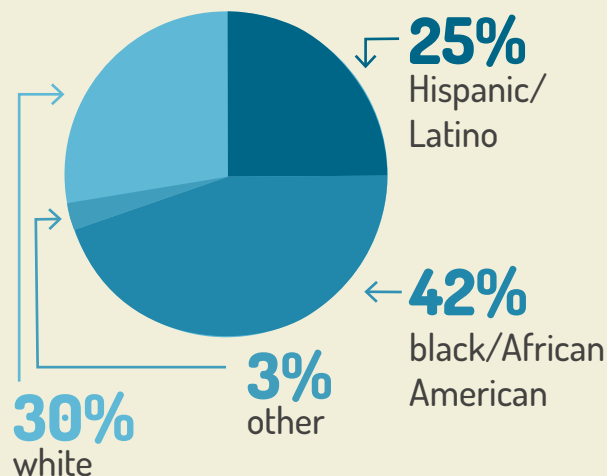
9% OF HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG HISPANICS/LATINOS IN 2014 WERE DUE TO IDU



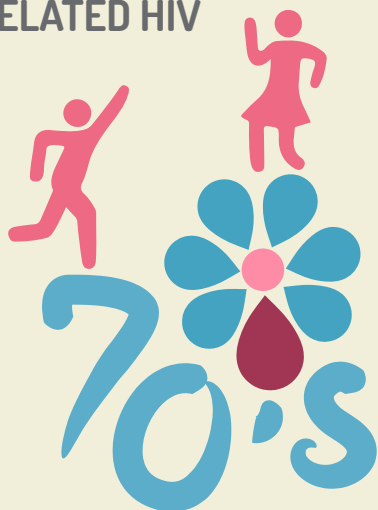
THE PERCENTAGE OF IDU-RELATED HIV POSITIVE HISPANICS/LATINOS BY SEX



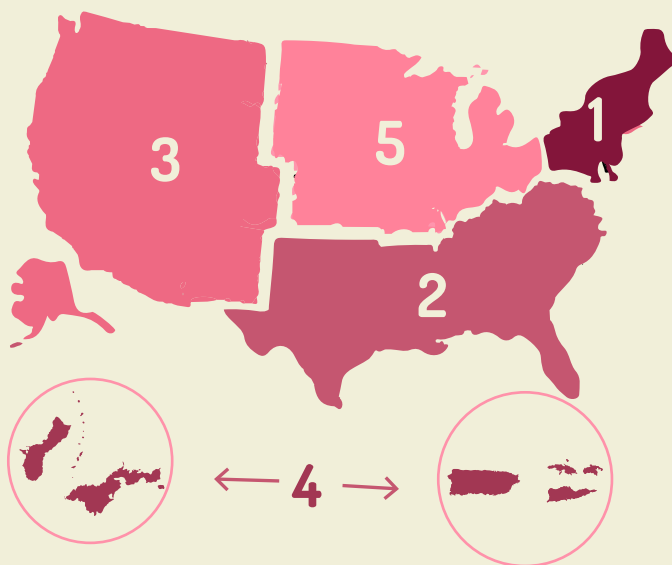
IDU-RELATED HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE US IN 2014 BY RACE



HISPANICS/LATINOS IN THE **35-44** AGE GROUP WERE MOST AFFECTED BY IDU-RELATED HIV



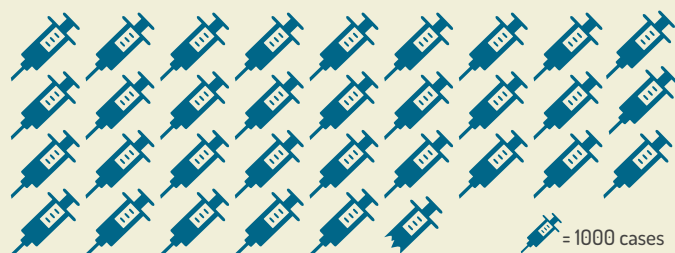
IDU-RELATED HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG HISPANICS/LATINOS BY US REGIONS



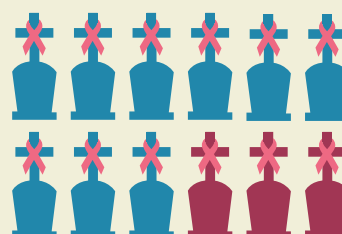
numbers are highest in the Northeast & lowest in the Midwest

- 1- northeast
- 2- south
- 3- west
- 4- dependant areas
- 5- midwest

THERE WERE **36,835** CASES OF IDU-RELATED HIV AMONG HISPANICS/LATINOS IN THE US AT 2013 END



THERE WERE **1,036** DEATHS AMONG HISPANICS/LATINOS WITH IDU-RELATED HIV LIVING IN THE US AT 2013 END



representing **25%** of all deaths among those with IDU-related HIV

HIV/AIDS AMONG HISPANIC/LATINO INJECTION DRUG USERS (IDU)



Since 2010, the percent of HIV diagnoses among adults and adolescents attributed to IDU in the United States (US) and 6 dependent areas remained relatively stable through 2014. From the 44,609 estimated HIV diagnoses among adults and adolescents in 2014, injecting drug use (IDU) accounted for about 8% of cases among males (including 3% among male-to-male sexual contact and IDU) and 13% among females, regardless of race/ethnicity.¹ IDU remains an HIV transmission category that continues to impact Hispanics/Latinos in the United States and dependent areas.

THE FACTS

- Approximately 9% (929) of HIV diagnoses among Hispanics/Latinos in 2014 were attributed to injection drug use, including 2% (257) of cases among MSM and IDU.²
- Of the HIV diagnoses attributed to IDU in the US and 6 dependent areas in 2014, 1 in 4 or 25% (672) were among Hispanics/Latinos, 42% (1,133) were among Blacks/African Americans, and 30% (815) were among Whites.³
- In 2014, about 28% (474) of 1,672 males and 19% (198) of 1060 females diagnosed with HIV infection among IDU persons were Hispanic/Latino.⁴
- Differences among regions in the US exist with regard to HIV infection among persons with IDU.
 - » Numbers of HIV diagnoses attributed to IDU for Hispanics/Latinos are highest in the Northeast, then the South, West, US Dependent Areas, and Midwest.⁵
- With regard to HIV infections related to IDU, Hispanics/Latinos accounted for 25% among the 13-19 age group, 22% among 20-24 age group, 23% among 25-34 age group, 27% among 35-44 age group, and 22% among the IDU infections in the over 45 years age group.⁶
- At the end of 2013, approximately 1,036 deaths occurred among Hispanic/Latino persons diagnosed with HIV infection who injected drugs. This represented 25% of all deaths among those with HIV due to IDU.⁷
- An estimated 36,835 Hispanic/Latino persons are living with diagnosed HIV infection and who inject drugs in the US and 6 dependent areas at the end of 2013.⁸
- Among Hispanics/Latinos in the US, diagnosis of contracting HIV through IDU (not including male to male sex and IDU) varies by place of birth. Hispanics/Latinos born in the US bear the greatest burden among IDU (32%; 152 cases of 474) compared to those born in Puerto Rico (26%; 123), Mexico (11%; 53), Central America (4.4%; 21), South America (1.3%; 6) or Cuba (1%; 5).⁹

1. Centers for Disease Control (2015). HIV Surveillance Among Persons Who Inject Drugs (through 2014). Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/slideSets/index.html>

2. 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>

3. Centers for Disease Control (2015). HIV Surveillance Among Persons Who Inject Drugs (through 2014). Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/slideSets/index.html>

4. Centers for Disease Control (2015). HIV Surveillance Among Persons Who Inject Drugs (through 2014). Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/slideSets/index.html>

5. Centers for Disease Control (2015). HIV Surveillance Among Persons Who Inject Drugs (through 2014). Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/slideSets/index.html>

6. Centers for Disease Control (2015). HIV Surveillance Among Persons Who Inject Drugs (through 2014). Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/slideSets/index.html>

7. Centers for Disease Control (2015). HIV Surveillance Among Persons Who Inject Drugs (through 2014). Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/slideSets/index.html>

8. Centers for Disease Control (2015). HIV Surveillance Among Persons Who Inject Drugs (through 2014). Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/slideSets/index.html>

9. 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>