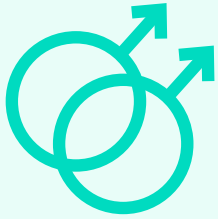


# HIV/AIDS among Hispanic/Latino Men who have sex with Men (MSM)

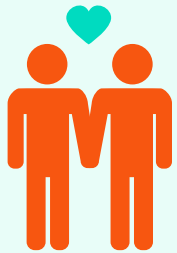
**TO DEFEAT HIV**  
YOU'RE A SUPERHERO.  
USE YOUR SUPERPOWERS.

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



**85%** of cases in 2015 were MSM transmission

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



regardless of sexual identity

- gay
- bisexual
- straight

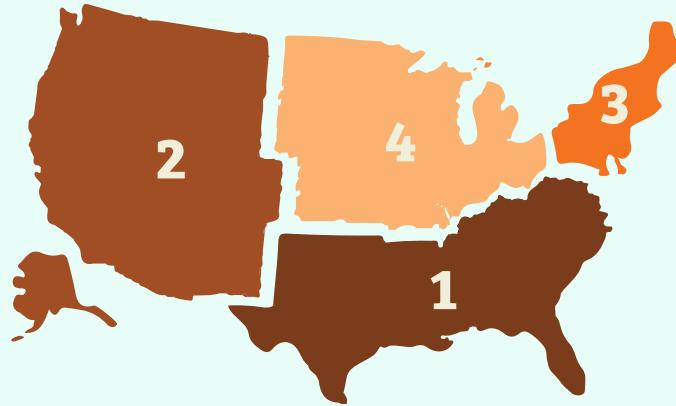
## YOUNG HISPANIC/LATINO MSM HESITATE TO TAKE PREP\*

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

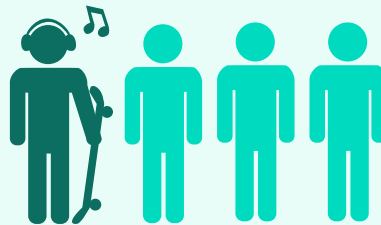


numbers are highest in the South & lowest in the Midwest

1- south      4- midwest  
2- west      5- DA's  
3- northeast

## IN 2015 HISPANICS/LATINOS ACCOUNTED FOR

**1 IN 4**

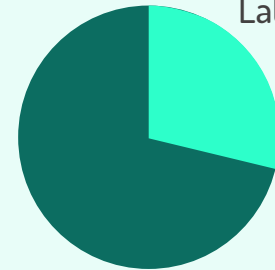


of the **7,159** HIV diagnoses among MSM ages **13-24**

## AMONG MSM IN THE US DIAGNOSED WITH HIV IN 2015

**27%**

were Hispanic/Latino



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

**125,375**

at the end of 2014 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



**1,080**  
DECEASED

Hispanic/Latino MSM with HIV in the US in 2014

# 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 2015 an estimated 8,563 adult and adolescent Hispanic/Latino males were diagnosed with HIV infection in the US and 6 dependent territories, including Puerto Rico.
  - » This accounted for 88% of infections among Hispanic/Latino adults and adolescents diagnosed in 2015.<sup>1</sup>
- Among all Hispanic/Latino males diagnosed with HIV during 2015, male-to-male sexual contact was the most frequent transmission category, accounting for 74% (7,271) or approximately 7.4 out of 10 infections among Hispanic/Latino males.<sup>1</sup>
  - » MSM and injecting Drug Use (IDU) transmission account for an additional 3 % (n=276), of diagnosed HIV infection among Hispanic/Latino males.<sup>1</sup>
- Among all MSM in the US diagnosed with HIV in 2015, over one in four (27%, n=7271) are Hispanic/Latino.<sup>1</sup>
- Differences among regions in the US exist with regards to HIV infection among MSM.
  - » The numbers of HIV diagnosed for Hispanic/Latino MSM (MSM and IDU included) are highest in the South (41%, n=3123), then the West (32%,n=2409), followed by the Northeast (17%,n=1265), Midwest (6%,n=481) and US Dependent Areas (4%,n=271).<sup>1</sup>
- The rate (37.4) of diagnosed HIV infections in 2015 among Hispanic/Latino men in the United States (not including the 6 DA's) is more than three times greater than non-Hispanic white men (10.8), with MSM bearing the greatest burden.<sup>1</sup>
- Hispanics/Latinos account for 24% (n=1721) or about 1 in 4 of the 7159 diagnoses of HIV infections among MSM aged 13-24 in 2015.<sup>1</sup>
- At the end of 2014, 114,064 Hispanic/Latino MSM were living with diagnosed HIV infection in the US and 6 dependent areas, including Puerto Rico. [1]About 22% or 1 in 5 of the 497,957 MSM living with diagnosed HIV at the end of 2013 were Hispanic/Latino MSM.
- About 22% or 1 in 5 of the 513,045 MSM living with diagnosed HIV at the end of 2014 was Hispanic/Latino MSM.<sup>1</sup>
- There were 1080 deaths of Hispanic/Latino MSM diagnosed with HIV infection in 2014.<sup>1</sup>
- Latino young MSM (YMSM) were more likely than white YMSM to state they would not use PrEP because of side effects concerns. Disparities are 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>2</sup>
- Over one-third of the men have never been tested for HIV. Non-testers are more likely to be men who have sex with men and women, have less knowledge about HIV risks, perceive their sexual behavior as less risky, and deflect HIV-related stigma.<sup>3</sup>

1. Center for Disease Control (2015). HIV Surveillance Report, Volume 27. Diagnoses of HIV Infection in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2015. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2015-vol-27.pdf>

2. Bauermeister, J.A., Meanly, S., Pingel, E., Soler, J. & Harper, G. (2013). 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. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4152728>

3. Solorio, R., Forehand, M. & Simoni, J. (2013). Attitudes towards and beliefs about HIV testing among Latino immigrant MSM: a comparison of testers and nontesters. *AIDS Research and Treatment*, Vol 2013(2013), Article ID 565557. Retrieved from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2013/565557>