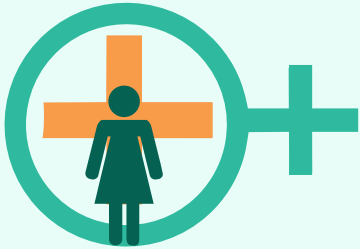


# HIV/AIDS among Hispanic/Latina Women

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

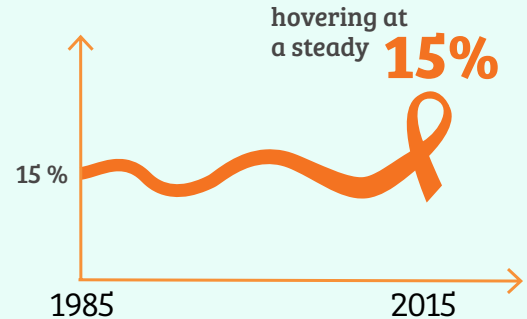
**45,542** HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN WERE LIVING WITH HIV IN THE US AT THE END OF 2014



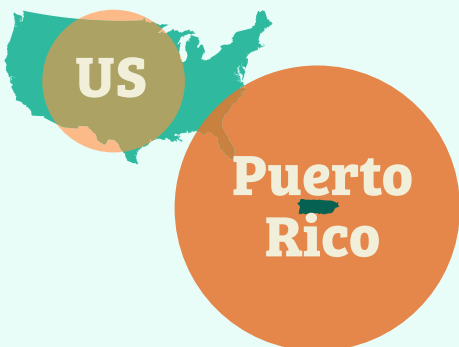
**1,223** HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN IN 2015



THE PERCENTAGE OF HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN OF ALL WOMEN WITH AIDS IS

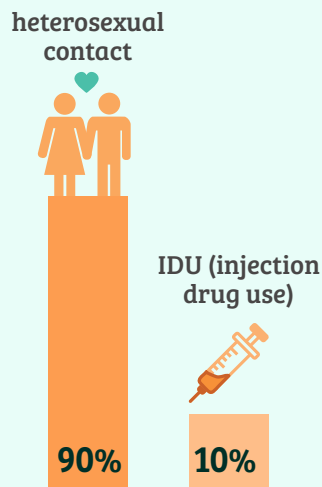


**PUERTO RICO** HAD MORE THAN **2x** THE RATE OF HIV DIAGNOSES FOR HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN IN 2014

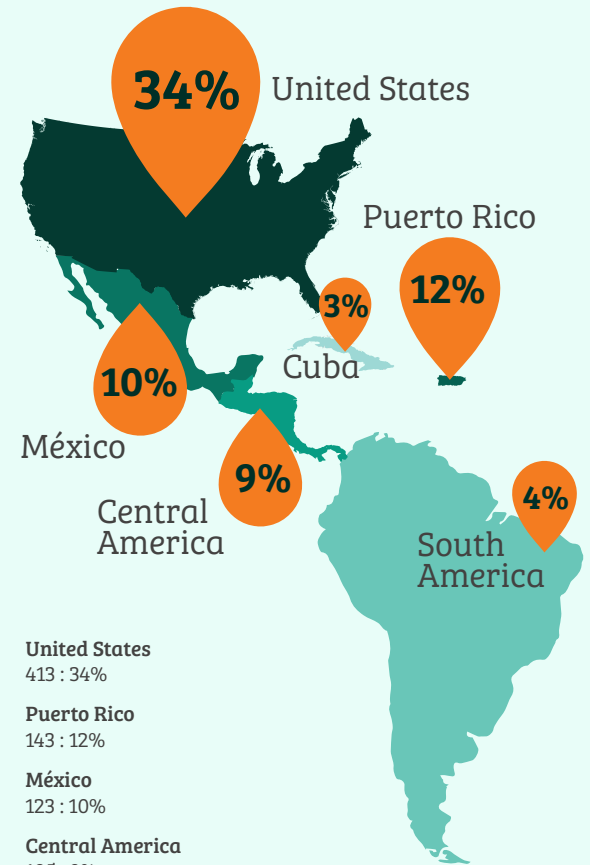


AND ALMOST **2x** THE RATE OF AIDS DIAGNOSES IN 2015

LEADING MODES OF HIV TRANSMISSION AMONG HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN IN 2015



HIV CASES VIA HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT AMONG HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN BY PLACE OF BIRTH



DELAYED HEALTH CARE FOR ADULT HISPANIC WOMEN/LATINAS DUE TO

- time constraints
- childcare
- financial struggle
- routine testing not followed by providers
- unable to access SRH services

United States  
413 : 34%

Puerto Rico  
143 : 12%

México  
123 : 10%

Central America  
105 : 9%

South America  
48 : 4%

Cuba  
34 : 3%

# HIV/AIDS AMONG HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN



In 2015 an estimated 1,223 diagnoses of HIV infection were among Hispanic/Latina females in the United States (US) and 6 dependent areas (DA's) including Puerto Rico. By the end of the year 2014, an estimated 45,542 Hispanic/Latina women were living with a diagnosed HIV infection in the US and 6 DA's. In the US alone (not counting the 6 DA's) the diagnosis rate (per 100,000 population) of HIV infection among adult and adolescent Hispanic/Latina women was 5.3, almost 4 times the rate of non-Hispanic white adult and adolescent women (1.6).<sup>1</sup>

## THE FACTS

- In 2015 Hispanic/Latina adult and adolescent women comprised 20% of the female population in the US<sup>2</sup> and 16% of diagnosed HIV infections in women.<sup>1</sup>
- Heterosexual contact accounted for 90% (n=1,096) of diagnosed HIV infections among Hispanic/Latina adult and adolescent women, compared to 68% (n=968) in non-Hispanic white women and 92% (n=4,146) in non-Hispanic African-American women in 2015 in the US and 6 DA's.<sup>1</sup>
- In 2015, injection drug use (IDU) was the second most common mode of HIV transmission among adult and adolescent women in the US and 6 DA's<sup>1</sup>
  - » 10% (121) of HIV infections diagnosed among adult and adolescent Hispanic/Latina women in 2015 were attributed to IDU, compared to 8% (363) in non-Hispanic African-American women and 32% (458) in non-Hispanic white women.<sup>1</sup>
- 15% (684) of women with Stage 3 (AIDS) in 2015 were Hispanic/Latina.<sup>1</sup>

## Differences across location:

- The percentages of HIV diagnosed in 2015 among Hispanic/Latina women were highest in the South (41%, n=505) followed by the Northeast (26%, n=322), the West (20%, n=248), U.S. dependent areas (8%, n=92), and the Midwest (4.6%, n=56).<sup>1</sup>

- The percentages of Stage 3/AIDS diagnoses in 2015 among Hispanic/Latina women were highest in the South (39%, n=268) followed by the Northeast (32%, n=221), the West (17%, n=113), U.S. dependent areas (8%, n=52), and the Midwest (4%, n=30).<sup>1</sup>
- Differences in the diagnoses of HIV infection among adult and adolescent Hispanic/Latina women were noted by place of birth in 2015. Latinas born in the U.S. were the largest group representing 34% (n=413), followed by the ones born in Puerto Rico 12% (n=143), Mexico 10% (n=123), Central America 9% (n=105), South America 4% (n=48) and Cuba 3% (n=34).<sup>1</sup>
- Adult and adolescent women in Puerto Rico are disproportionately impacted by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. For example:
  - » The rate of adult and adolescent women living with diagnosed HIV infection year-end 2014 was 326.6/100,000 in Puerto Rico, compared to 171.0/100,000 across all US and 6 DA's.
  - » The rate of stage 3/AIDS classification among adult and adolescent women with HIV infection in 2014 was 179.2/100,000 in Puerto Rico, compared to 91.6/100,000 in the US and 6 DA's.<sup>3</sup>

## RISK FACTORS

- Uninsured and underinsured Hispanic/Latina women face several barriers in accessing quality healthcare, including HIV testing and/or treatment.<sup>4</sup>
- For many adult women, including Hispanic/Latina women, the health of their family is a high priority that can often take precedence over personal health due to time, financial resources, and competing responsibilities (i.e. work, school, childcare, etc.). This may result in some Hispanic/Latina women delaying primary care and or/women's sexual and reproductive health care (including HIV/STI testing) until there is a pressing need or an emergency.<sup>5</sup>

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3. Center for Disease Control (2014). HIV Surveillance in Women. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/slidesets/cdc-hiv-surveillance-women.pdf>

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