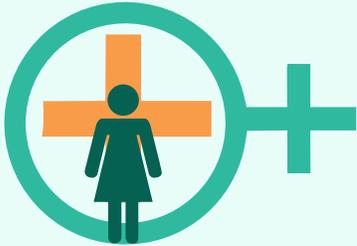


HIV/AIDS among Hispanic/Latina Women

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

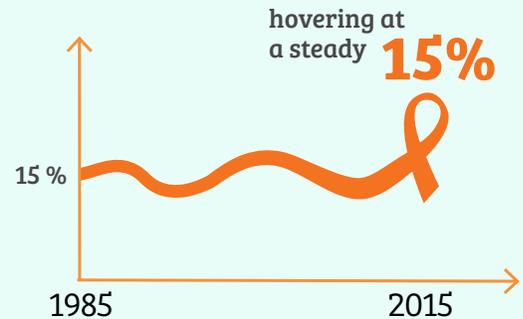
45,542 HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN WERE LIVING WITH HIV IN THE US AT THE END OF 2014



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



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

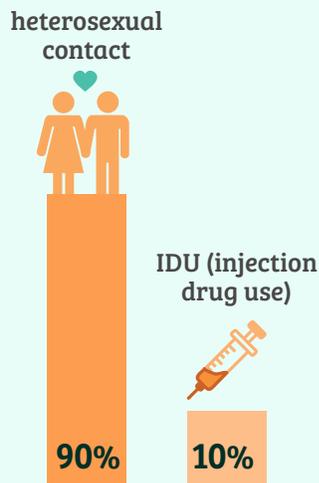


PUERTO RICO HAD MORE THAN **2x** THE RATE OF HIV DIAGNOSES FOR HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN IN 2014

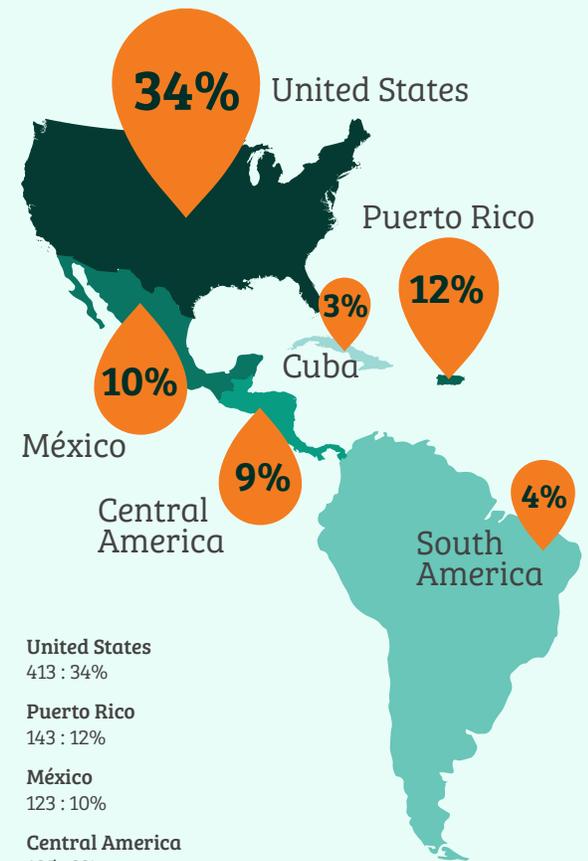


AND ALMOST **2x** THE RATE OF AIDS DIAGNOSES IN 2015

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



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).¹

THE FACTS

- In 2015 Hispanic/Latina adult and adolescent women comprised 20% of the female population in the US² and 16% of diagnosed HIV infections in women.¹
- 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.¹
- 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's¹
 - » 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.¹
- 15% (684) of women with Stage 3 (AIDS) in 2015 were Hispanic/Latina.¹

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).¹

- 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).¹
- 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).¹
- 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.³

RISK FACTORS

- Uninsured and underinsured Hispanic/Latina women face several barriers in accessing quality healthcare, including HIV testing and/or treatment.⁴
- 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.⁵

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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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5. National Hispanic Caucus of State Legislators (2006). A growing concern: HIV/AIDS and other STD's. Retrieved from: <http://www.nhcsl.org/healthcare/2006-2.html>