

HIV Among Latinos



HIV disproportionately affects Latino communities in the United States. More than 100,000 Latinos with stage 3 HIV (AIDS) have died since the start of the epidemic.

Prevention efforts previously led to promising declines in HIV among Latinos. However, progress has stalled in recent years, with new infections beginning to rise, particularly among Latino gay and bisexual men.

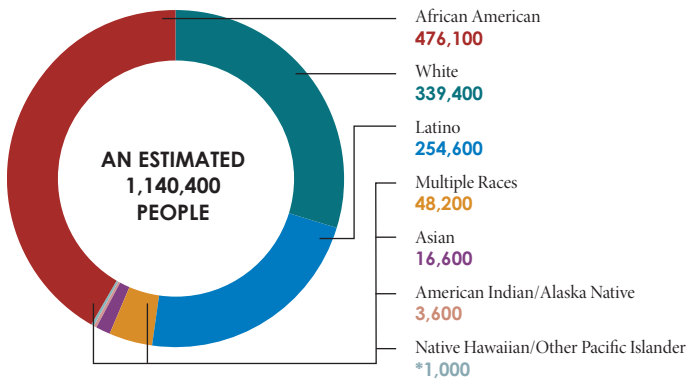
There is an urgent need to expand access to HIV prevention and treatment in order to reverse this trend, underscoring the importance of the federal initiative [‘Ending the Epidemic: A Plan for America’](#)

FACTORS DRIVING THE HIV EPIDEMIC IN THIS POPULATION ARE AS DIVERSE AS LATINO COMMUNITIES THEMSELVES

ONE-FIFTH of people with HIV in the United States are Latino

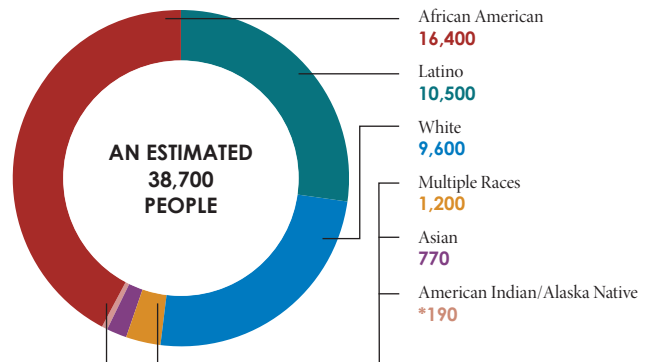
A QUARTER of new HIV infections in the United States occur among Latinos

PEOPLE WITH HIV INFECTION IN THE U.S. BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2016



Complete data set available [here](#)

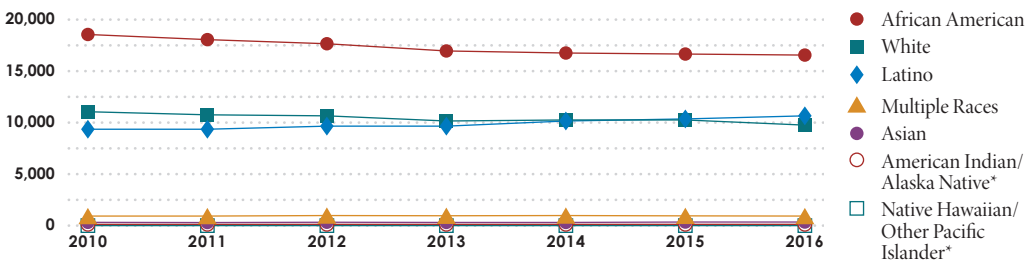
NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN THE U.S., 2016



Complete data set available [here](#)

FROM 2010–2016, new HIV infections among Latinos remained stable at about 10,000 per year

NEW HIV INFECTIONS IN THE U.S., BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2010–2016



Complete data set available [here](#)

LIFETIME HIV RISK

If current rates persist

- ▶ **1 IN 5**
Latino gay and bisexual men
- ▶ **1 IN 48**
Latino men
- ▶ **1 IN 227**
Latina women

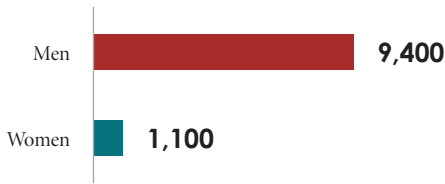
may be diagnosed with HIV in their lifetime



* Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 30%–50% are preceded by an asterisk (*) and should be used with caution because they do not meet the standard of reliability. Estimates with an RSE of >50% are not shown.

LATINO MEN accounted for 90 percent of new HIV infections among Latinos in 2016, and 88 percent of these were among Latino gay and bisexual men

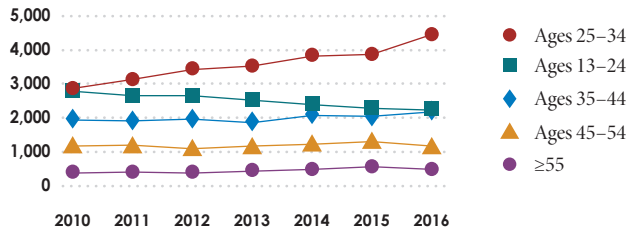
NEW HIV INFECTIONS IN THE U.S. AMONG LATINOS, BY GENDER, 2016



Complete data set available [here](#)

25 TO 34 YEAR OLDS accounted for the largest number of new infections among Latinos in 2016

NEW HIV INFECTIONS IN THE U.S. AMONG LATINOS, BY AGE GROUP, 2010-2016

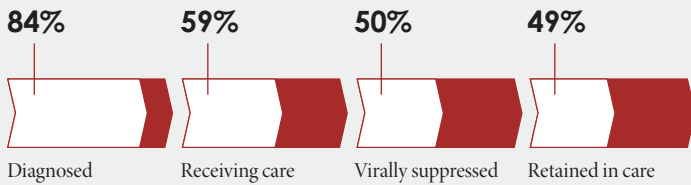


Complete data set available [here](#)

HIV PREVENTION PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

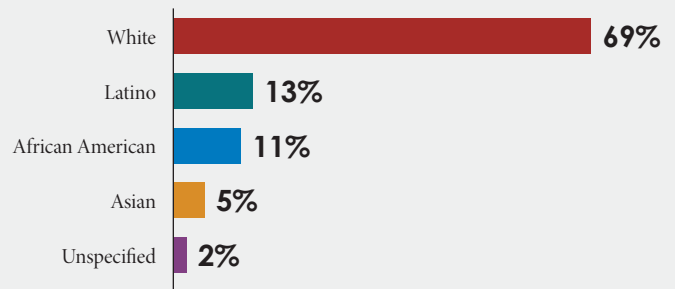
Not enough Latinos with HIV are aware of their status, and too few are receiving the HIV care and treatment that will help them live longer, healthier lives and get and keep an undetectable viral load—meaning there is effectively no risk of transmitting HIV.

HIV CARE OUTCOMES FOR LATINOS, 2015



Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is a pill that people who do not have HIV take as prescribed to prevent getting HIV. Despite recent increases in PrEP use among Latinos, significant gaps remain.

PREP UPTAKE BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2016



STIGMA

In some communities, the cultural value of machismo may create reluctance to acknowledge sensitive, yet risky behaviors, such as male-to-male sexual contact or substance misuse.

The fear of disclosing risk behaviors or sexual orientation can prevent people from seeking testing, prevention and treatment services, and support from friends and family. As a result, some Latinos may lack critical information about HIV prevention.

HIGH PREVALENCE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs) AND HIGHER RATES OF HIV

STDs can place people at greater risk for HIV. STDs are higher among Latinos compared to whites, which may contribute to the disproportionate level of HIV among Latino communities.

Disproportionate rates of HIV among Latinos, as well as high prevalence of HIV in some communities where Latinos reside, also increase exposure risk to HIV.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

Social and economic factors like poverty, racial discrimination, less and lack of access to health care can increase HIV risk.

Language barriers, low educational attainment, and mistrust of the healthcare system may also affect the quality of care and prevention services received by Latinos.

CULTURAL FACTORS

Research shows that Latinos born in different countries have distinct behavioral risk factors for HIV. For example, data suggest that Latinos born in Puerto Rico are more likely than other Latinos to contract HIV as a result of injection drug use or from high-risk heterosexual contact. By contrast, sexual contact with other men is the primary cause of HIV among Latino men born in places such as Mexico and the 50 U.S. states.

