

Key Facts



Hispanic/Latina Women and HIV/AIDS – For Hispanic/Latina women living with HIV/AIDS, the most common methods of HIV transmission are: 1) high-risk heterosexual contact and 2) injection drug use (IDU).⁴ In 2005, the majority of Latinas living with HIV/AIDS were infected through heterosexual contact—approximately 70% of Latinas.⁵

Hispanics/Latinos in the United States and HIV/AIDS – As the largest minority group in the U.S., Hispanics are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS. In 2006, Hispanics comprised 15% of the U.S. population or 44.3 million people¹, yet represented 18% of the HIV/AIDS cases that same year, among 33 states with a name-based reporting, excluding Puerto Rico.² Among Hispanics/Latinos, males had a higher AIDS rate (per 100,000) of 31.3, than females, 9.5.³

Hispanic/Latino Men who have sex with men (MSM) – For Latino men living with HIV, the most common mode of transmission is sexual contact with another man. At the end of 2005, 57% of all Hispanics living with HIV/AIDS in the U.S reported male-to-male sexual contact as the transmission category, compared to 49% among Blacks and 77% among non-Hispanic Whites.



Hispanics/Latinos, Drug Use, and HIV/AIDS - Communities of Color in the U.S. are most heavily affected by AIDS associated with substance use. At the end of 2006 in 33 states with confidential name-based reporting, 14,427 male adult or adolescent Hispanics living with HIV/AIDS became infected through injecting drugs with HIV contaminated needles, representing 23% of Hispanic males living with HIV/AIDS.



Hispanic/Latino Youth and HIV/AIDS – Hispanic/Latino adolescents in the U.S. face unique obstacles that help account for their disproportionately high rate of HIV infection. Hispanic/Latino teens aged 13-19 accounted for 19% of AIDS cases among U.S. teens in 2006 although they represented 17% of the U.S. teen population that same year.⁶



Resources/links:

- www.nlaad.org
- www.latinoaids.org
- www.hispanicfederation.org
- www.nastad.org
- www.napwa.org
- www.nmac.org
- www.cdcnpin.org
- www.hivinsite.ucsf.edu
- www.housingworks.org
- www.effectiveinterventions.org
- www.cdc.gov/hiv
- www.aidsinfo.nih.gov
- www.aidsinfo.nih.gov/infoSIDA
- www.acria.org
- www.aegis.com
- www.aactg.org
- www.thebody.com/hotlines/state.html
- www.aidsmeds.com
- www.unaids.org
- www.niaid.nih.gov/daids
- www.hiv.drugabuse.gov

1. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates July 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006.
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "HIV/AIDS Among Hispanics/Latinos: Factsheet". Atlanta: Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/hispanics/resources/factsheets/hispanic.htm>
3. Centers for Disease Control. "HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2006, Volume 18, Table 10." Atlanta: Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/2006report/table10.htm>
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "HIV/AIDS Among Hispanics/Latinos: Factsheet". Atlanta: Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/hispanics/resources/factsheets/hispanic.htm>
5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "HIV/AIDS Among Women: Factsheet". Atlanta: Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/women/resources/factsheets/women.htm>
6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Slide Set: HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults (through 2006)". Atlanta: Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/slides/adolescents/slides/Adolescents.pdf>