

HIV among Hispanics

United States	Florida
CDC estimates a total of 933,941 persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection through 2013 Hispanics accounted for:	A total of 109,969 persons living with a diagnosis of HIV Infection in Florida through 2014 Hispanics accounted for:
22% (n=209,073) of total 21% of adult men and 17% of adult women 14% of the pediatric cases 21% of MSM 23% of IDU 17% of heterosexuals	21% (n=23,621) of total 24% of adult men and 15% of adult women 8% of the pediatric cases 27% of MSM 20% of IDU 15% of heterosexuals
19% of deaths with HIV infection in 2013	12% of AIDS case deaths in 2014
According to the 2013 US Population Estimates 17% of the US population is Hispanic	According to Florida's 2014 Population Estimates 24% of Florida's population is Hispanic

The estimated case rate among Hispanics diagnosed with HIV infection in the U.S. in 2014 was 18.4 per 100,000 population. Florida's rate for the same year was higher, at 27.7 per 100,000.

The estimated AIDS case rate among Hispanics in the U.S. in 2014 was 7.7 per 100,000 population. Florida's rate for the same year was higher, at 11.6 per 100,000.

Prevalence of Selected Risk Factors for HIV disease among Hispanic Populations in the U.S. and Florida

	Males		Females	
	US through 2013	FL through 2014	US through 2013	FL through 2014
MSM ¹	70%	75%	-----	-----
IDU ²	14%	7%	25%	13%
MSM/IDU	7%	5%	-----	-----
Heterosexual	9%	12%	75%	84%
Other/NIR ³	<1%	1%	<1%	3%

1. MSM=Male-to-male sexual contact, 2. IDU=Injection Drug User, 3. NIR=No identifiable Risk

According to both national and Florida data, the survival time from AIDS diagnosis to death is significantly different for Hispanics than other racial/ethnic groups. Of the AIDS cases that died in Florida from 2007-2014, Hispanics had a median survival of 67 months, compared with whites at 90 months and blacks at 66 months.

Key steps to reducing HIV and AIDS in Hispanic populations:

- Raise awareness about HIV disease and related risks among Hispanics;
- Encourage individuals to be tested for HIV;
- If you are living with HIV/AIDS, get it into treatment and care;
- Increase youth involvement in HIV community planning, decision making and HIV prevention programming;
- Reduce barriers to HIV testing, prevention and care by reducing HIV/AIDS stigma; and
- Disseminate information on the health benefits of condoms and other risk reduction measures.

Data sources:

Florida data: FL Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Section
 For more Florida data, go to <http://floridaaids.org/>, then trends and statistics, then slide shows to find the slide set on Hispanics
 U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2014 (most recent available) Vol. 26 (HIV data for all 50 states)
<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/index.htm>
 For national facts, go to: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/index.htm> or <http://www.kff.org/hiv/aids/>

The proportion of all newly diagnosed adult HIV infection cases among Hispanics increased from 21% in 2005 to 27% in 2014.

Of the newly diagnosed adult HIV infection cases in 2014, the case rate among Hispanic men was 2.4 times higher than the rate among white men; likewise the case rate among Hispanic women was 2.2 times higher than the rate among white women.

Among adults, one in every 98 Hispanic men and one in every 422 Hispanic women were living with HIV/AIDS in 2014; compared to one in every 170 white men and one in every 1,049 white women.

Of the 21,091 Hispanics living with a diagnosis of HIV through 2014, 35% were U.S.-born, 18% were Cuban-born, 13% were Puerto Rican-born, 6% were Mexican-born, and 17% were born elsewhere, while the country of birth was unknown for 11%.

In 2014, HIV was the 7th leading cause of death in Florida for Hispanic men ages 25-44, and the 8th leading cause of death for Hispanic women ages 25-44.

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