

# HIV infection among Hispanics in Oregon

## Background

Among 725 Hispanic HIV cases estimated to be living in Oregon at the end of 2013, 57 percent (412/725) were born in another country with 78 percent (321/412) born in Mexico. Hispanic cases born outside the United States were more likely to be male (86 percent) than female (14 percent). Since 1998, the number of Hispanic cases that were born outside the United States exceeds the number of U.S.-born Hispanic cases (Figure 1).

## Recent trends (2004–2013)

Among the 433 Hispanic Oregon residents diagnosed with HIV infection during 2004–2013, the mean rate of new HIV diagnoses was nearly twice as high compared to whites (10.4 vs. 6.0 per 100,000 residents, Figure 2). Recently diagnosed Hispanic cases were more likely than whites to progress to AIDS within 12 months of testing positive (47 percent vs. 39 percent); this indicates a prolonged infection prior to diagnosis. Sixty percent of recently diagnosed Hispanic cases were born in another country (262/433).

## Hispanics facts at a glance

- Approximately 11 percent of people estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS in Oregon at the end of 2013 were Hispanic. Fifty-seven percent of these people were born outside the United States, predominantly in Mexico.

Diagnosed with HIV infection in Oregon, 2004–2013:

- 16 percent were Hispanic.
- No transmission category was identified for 17 percent of recently diagnosed Hispanic cases.

**Hispanic Oregon HIV cases, 1998–2013**

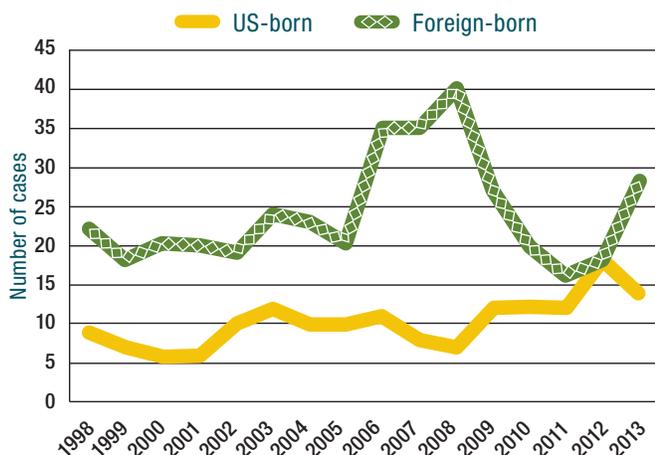


Figure 1

**HIV diagnosis rates by race/ethnicity**

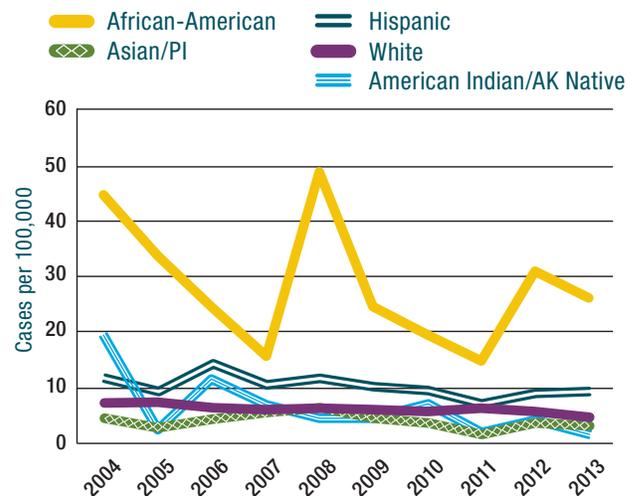


Figure 2

## Likely HIV transmission route by race/ethnicity among males and females, Oregon, 2004–2013<sup>†</sup>

Likely transmission route <sup>†</sup>	Race or ethnicity <sup>†</sup> (%)		
	Hispanic	Black and African American	White
<b>Males</b>			
MSM	254 (66.5)	70 (54.7)	1213 (73.5)
IDU	12 (3.1)	4 (3.1)	98 (5.9)
MSM and IDU	24 (6.3)	10 (7.8)	163 (9.9)
Hemophilia	0	1 (0.8)	0
Heterosexual contact with IDU	3 (0.8)	2 (1.6)	14 (0.8)
Heterosexual contact with transfusion or transplant recipient	1 (0.3)	0	0
Heterosexual contact with a person living with HIV/AIDS	7 (1.8)	17 (13.3)	18 (1.1)
Undetermined infection mode	74 (19.4)	18 (14.1)	118 (7.2)
Mother had HIV/AIDS	0	2 (1.6)	2 (0.1)
Presumed heterosexual male	7 (1.8)	4 (3.1)	24 (1.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>382 (100%)</b>	<b>128 (100%)</b>	<b>1,650 (100%)</b>
<b>Females</b>			
IDU	9 (17.6)	2 (3.8)	51 (27.0)
Heterosexual contact with IDU	3 (5.9)	3 (5.8)	27 (14.3)
Heterosexual contact with MSM	5 (9.8)	0	15 (7.9)
Heterosexual contact with hemophiac	0	1 (1.9)	0
Heterosexual contact with transfusion or transplant recipient	0	1 (1.9)	0
Heterosexual contact with a person living with HIV/AIDS	25 (49.0)	33 (63.5)	58 (30.7)
Undetermined infection mode	1 (2.0)	0	8 (4.2)
Mother had HIV/AIDS	1 (2)	2 (3.8)	0
Presumed heterosexual female	7 (13.7)	10 (19.2)	30 (15.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>51 (100%)</b>	<b>52 (100%)</b>	<b>189 (100%)</b>

<sup>†</sup> Schema prioritizes Hispanic identity over white or black/African American race, e.g., a theoretical person who identifies as black or African American and Hispanic would be classified here as Hispanic.

Recently diagnosed Hispanic cases were mostly men (88 percent). Seventy-three percent (278/382) of all male cases were men who reported sex with other men (MSM), with or without a history of injection drug use (IDU). No likely transmission category was reported for 19 percent (74/382) of recently diagnosed Hispanic men.

Among the 51 Hispanic women diagnosed with HIV infection during 2009–2013, 59 percent (30/51) reported having had a high-risk male sexual partner<sup>‡</sup> compared to 39 percent (73/189) of newly diagnosed white women (Table 1).

<sup>‡</sup> High-risk male partners of women include men who also have sex with men, use injection drugs or are known to be HIV-infected.



PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION

### Epidemiologic resources:

Oregon Health Authority, HIV/AIDS epidemiology:  
<http://public.health.oregon.gov/DiseasesConditions/CommunicableDisease/DiseaseSurveillanceData/HIVData/Pages/index.aspx>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:  
[www.cdc.gov/hiv](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv)

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