

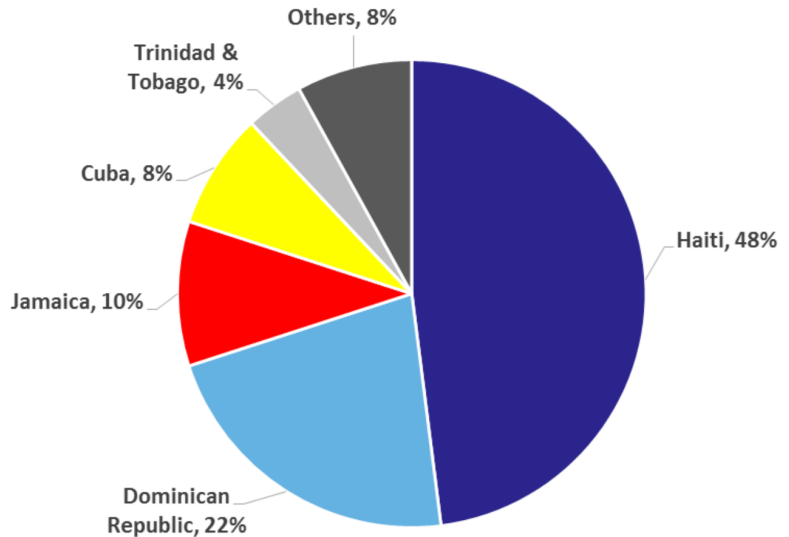
## HIV Prevalence

The HIV epidemic in the Caribbean has been stable over the last decade with a reported HIV prevalence of 1.3% and an estimated 310,000 people living with the disease at the end of 2016.

Five countries in the Caribbean accounted for the majority (92%) of infections:

- Haiti (48%)
- Dominican Republic (22%)
- Jamaica (10%)
- Cuba (8%)
- Trinidad and Tobago (4%)

Proportion of HIV Cases by Countries



## New Infections

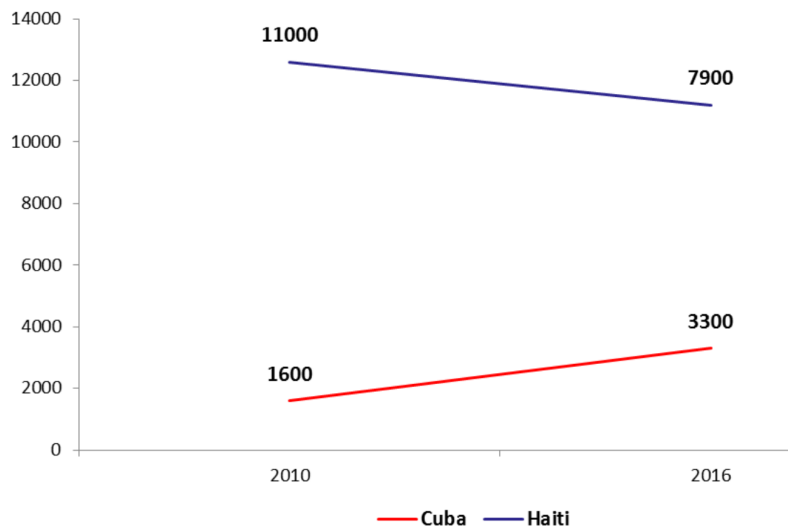
HIV incidence is 0.82 per 1,000 population with an estimated 17,000 new infections in 2016.

The majority of new infections occurred in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Jamaica.

New infections in children (0-14 years) decreased by 44% from 1,800 in 2010 to below 1,000 in 2016. The largest decline was reported in the Dominican Republic and Haiti of nearly 60%.

New infections doubled in Cuba from 1,600 in 2010 to 3,300 in 2016 and decreased by nearly a quarter in Haiti from 11,000 in 2011 to 7,900 in 2016.

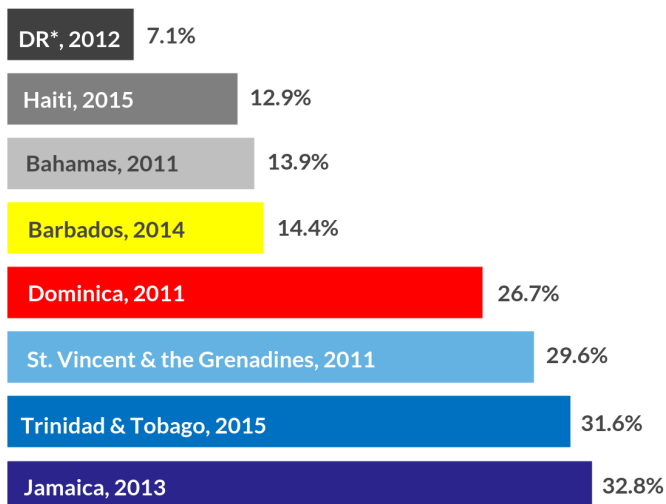
New Infections in Cuba and Haiti, 2010 - 2016



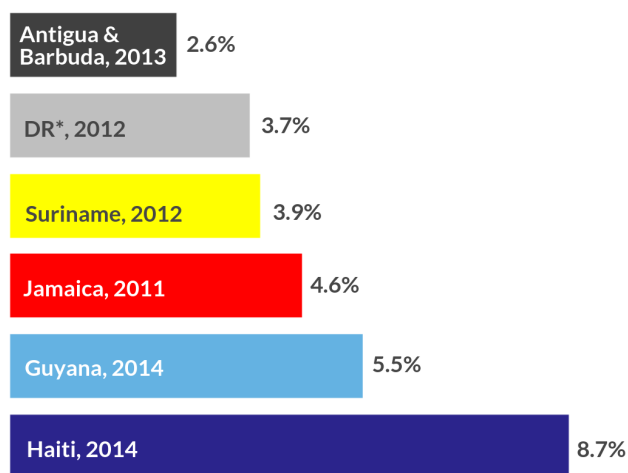
## HIV Infections by Key Populations

Persons at higher risk continue to be disproportionately affected by HIV. In many countries, prevalence among female commercial sex workers (FCSW), men who have sex with men (MSM), and transgender (TG) persons are many times higher than the general population. Significantly higher prevalence is noted among the MSM populations when compared to female commercial sex workers.

### HIV Prevalence Among MSM



### HIV Prevalence Among FCSW

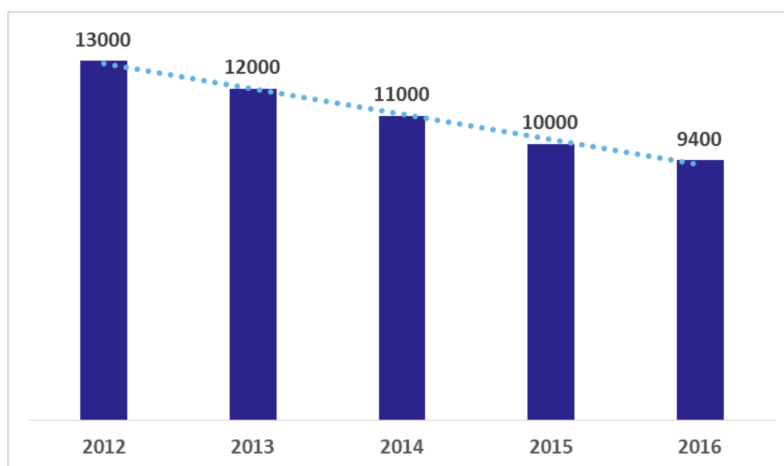


\*Dominican Republic

## AIDS-Related Deaths

AIDS-related deaths declined by 55% from 21,000 in 2000 to 9,400 in 2016. This can be attributed to the number of people accessing antiretroviral therapy over the last six years has more than doubled.

### AIDS-Related Deaths in the Caribbean, 2012-2016



For more additional information, visit the PANCAP website: [www.pancap.org](http://www.pancap.org) September 2017

This fact sheet is made possible by the support of the American People through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) under the Knowledge for Health (K4Health) Project (AID-OAA-A-13-00068). The contents of this fact sheet do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Government, PEPFAR, USAID, or K4Health.

