

HIV/AIDS AMONG HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN

WE'LL DEFEAT AIDS
CON GANAS

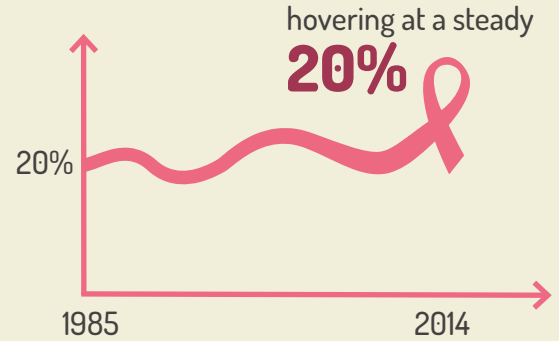
44,620 HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV IN THE US AT THE END OF 2013



1,490 HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN IN 2014



THE PERCENTAGE OF HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN WITH AIDS HASN'T CHANGED MUCH



PUERTO RICO HAD MORE THAN **2x** THE RATE OF HIV DIAGNOSES FOR HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN IN 2013

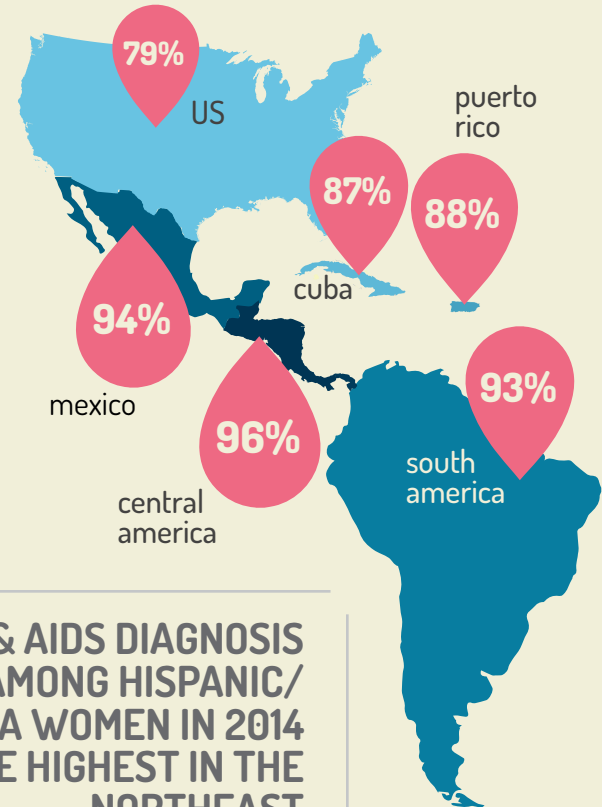


AND ALMOST **2x** THE RATE OF AIDS DIAGNOSES IN 2014

LEADING MODES OF HIV TRANSMISSION AMONG HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN IN 2014



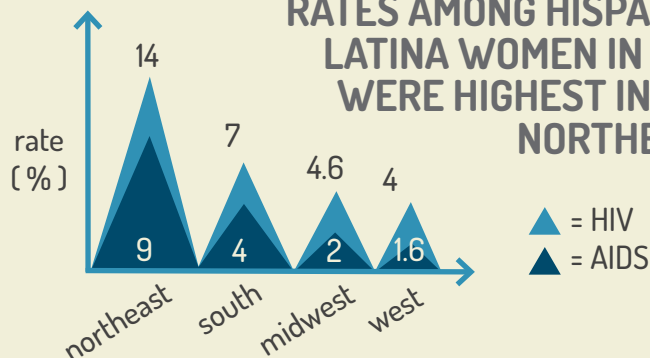
HIV CASES VIA HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT AMONG HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN BY PLACE OF BIRTH



DELAYED HEALTH CARE FOR ADULT HISPANIC WOMEN/LATINAS DUE TO



HIV & AIDS DIAGNOSIS RATES AMONG HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN IN 2014 WERE HIGHEST IN THE NORTHEAST



HIV/AIDS AMONG HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN



In 2014, an estimated 1,490 diagnoses of HIV infection were among Hispanic/Latina females in the United States (US) and 6 Dependent Areas (DAs), including Puerto Rico. By the year end of 2013, an estimated 44,620 Hispanic women/Latinas were living with a diagnosed HIV infection in the US and 6 DAs. In the US alone (not counting the 6 DAs) the diagnosis rate (per 100,000 population) of HIV infection among adult and adolescent Hispanic/Latina women was 6.5, almost 4 times the rate of non-Hispanic white adult and adolescent women.

THE FACTS^{1,2}

- In 2014, Hispanic/Latina adult and adolescent women comprised 15% of the female population in the United States and 16% of diagnosed HIV infections.
- Heterosexual contact accounted for 86% (1,282) of diagnosed HIV infections among Hispanic/Latina adult and adolescent women, compared to 75% (1,115) non-Hispanic white women and 91% (4,657) non-Hispanic African-American women in 2014 in the US and 6 DAs.
- In 2014, injection drug use (IDU) was the second most common mode of HIV transmission among adult and adolescent women in the United States and 6 dependent areas.
 - » 13%(198) of HIV infections diagnosed among adult and adolescent Hispanic/Latina women in 2014 were attributed to IDU, compared to 9% (451) non-Hispanic African-American women and 24% (360) non-Hispanic white women.
- From 1985 through 2014, the percentage of Stage 3/AIDS classifications among adult and adolescent Hispanic/Latina women has not changed considerably, hovering at about 20%.²

DIFFERENCES ACROSS LOCATION:

- Rates of HIV diagnoses in 2014 among Hispanic/Latina women were highest in the Northeast (13.8), followed by the South (6.8), Midwest (4.6) and West (3.9).²

- Rates of Stage 3/AIDS diagnoses in 2014 among Hispanic/Latina women were highest in the Northeast (8.6), followed by the South (3.9), Midwest (2.3), and West (1.6).²
- Differences in the diagnoses of HIV infection among adult and adolescent Hispanic/Latina women were noted by place of birth and transmission category in 2014: a lower percentage of Latinas born in the United States acquired HIV via heterosexual transmission compared to those born in Puerto Rico (79% versus 88%), Cuba (87%), South America (93%), Mexico (94%) and Central America (96%).
- Adult and adolescent women in Puerto Rico are disproportionately impacted by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. For example:²
 - » The rate of adult and adolescent women living with diagnosed HIV infection year-end 2013 was 364.3 in Puerto Rico, compared to 170.1 across all United States and 6 Dependent Areas.
 - » The rate of Stage 3/AIDS classification among adult and adolescent women with HIV infection in 2014 was 7.5 in Puerto Rico, compared to 3.8 in the United States and 6 Dependent Areas.

RISK FACTORS

- Uninsured and underinsured Hispanic/Latina women face several barriers in accessing quality healthcare, including HIV testing and/or treatment.³
- For many adult women, including Hispanic women/Latinas, the health of their family is a high priority that can often take precedence over personal health due to time, financial resources, and competing responsibilities (i.e. work, school, childcare, etc.). This may result in some Hispanic/Latina women delaying primary care and/or women's sexual and reproductive health care (including HIV/STI testing) until there is a pressing need or an emergency.⁴

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2015, November). HIV Surveillance Report, 2014; vol. 26. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>. Accessed March 28, 2015.

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2015). HIV Surveillance in Women (through 2014). Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/slideSets/index.html>.

3. Kates J, Levi J. Insurance coverage and access to HIV testing and treatment: considerations for individuals at risk for infection and for those with undiagnosed infection. *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, 2007. Volume 45; Issue Supplement 4: S255-S260. http://cid.oxfordjournals.org/content/45/Supplement_4/S255.long.

4. National Hispanic Caucus of State Legislators. (2006). A Growing Concern: HIV/AIDS and Other STDs. Retrieved from <http://www.nhcsl.org/healthcare/2006-2.html> on August 27, 2015.

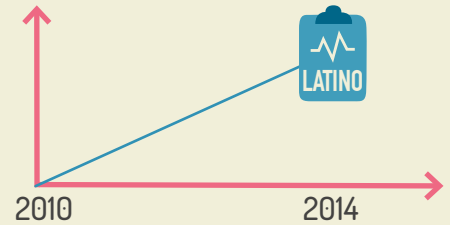
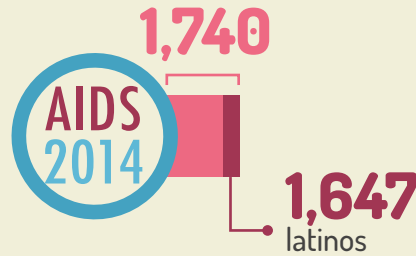
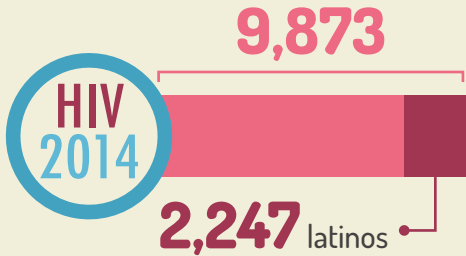
HIV/AIDS AMONG HISPANIC/LATINO YOUTH

WE'LL DEFEAT AIDS
CON GANAS

HISPANIC/LATINO YOUTH WERE **23%** OF THE HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE US

AND **20%** OF THE AIDS DIAGNOSES IN THE US

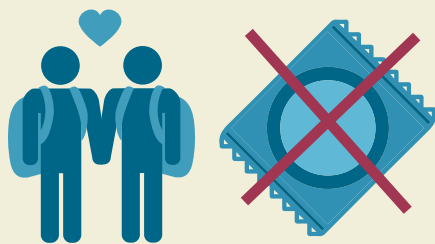
THE HIV DIAGNOSIS RATE FOR HISPANIC/LATINO YOUTH INCREASED FROM 2010 TO 2014



HISPANIC/LATINO YOUTH ARE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE SEX AT A YOUNGER AGE THAN NON-HISPANIC WHITE YOUTH

WITH HIGHER RATES OF UNEXPECTED PREGNANCY DUE TO EARLY SEXUAL ACTIVITY

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HISPANIC/LATINO TEENS & PARENTS IS VITAL & ASSOCIATED WITH



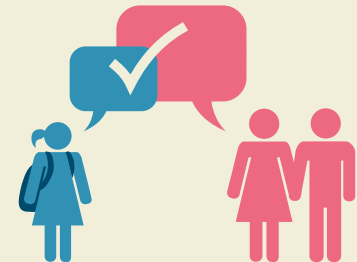
AND LESS LIKELY TO USE CONDOMS



RISKING INFECTION OF HIV & OTHER STI'S*

*sexually transmitted infections

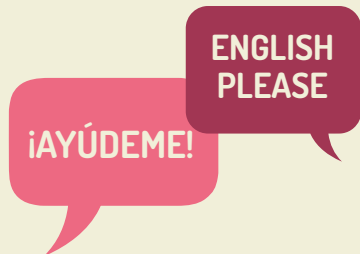
- later age of sexual debut
- lower rates of sexual activity
- less risky sexual behavior
- lower rates of pregnancy



HISPANIC/LATINO YOUTH FACE LANGUAGE BARRIERS AND DISCRIMINATION

THERE IS A LACK OF MEDICALLY ACCURATE SEX EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ADOLESCENTS ARE AT RISK OF CATCHING HIV THROUGH STI'S BY HAVING SEX EARLIER & WITH OLDER PARTNERS

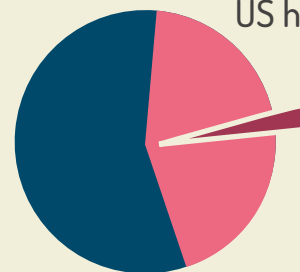


leading to risky behavior and the increased chance of HIV infection



medical providers are hesitant to discuss sex and sexuality in many states

43% of Hispanic/Latino adolescents in the US have had sex



5% of these have had sex before the age of 13