

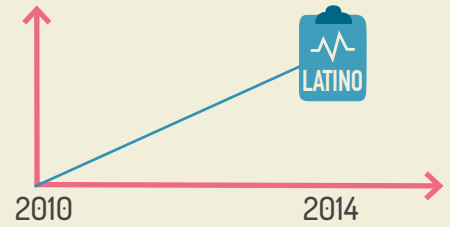
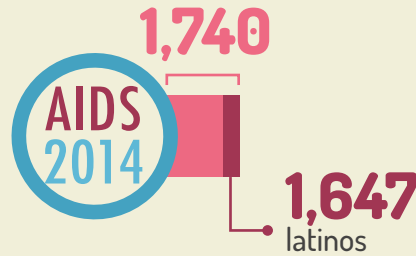
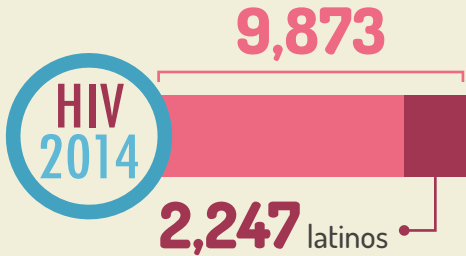
HIV/AIDS AMONG HISPANIC/LATINO YOUTH

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

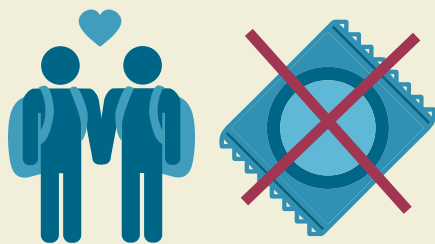
THE HIV DIAGNOSIS RATE FOR HISPANIC/LATINO YOUTH INCREASED FROM 2010 TO 2014



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

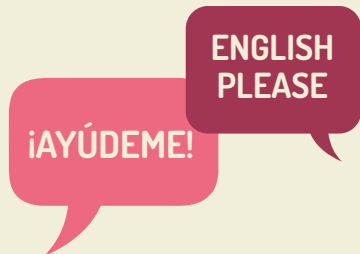
- later age of sexual debut
- lower rates of sexual activity
- less risky sexual behavior
- lower rates of pregnancy



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

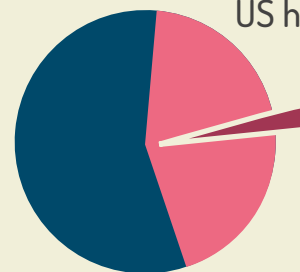


leading to risky behavior and the increased chance of HIV infection



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

HIV/AIDS AMONG HISPANIC/LATINO YOUTH



Hispanic/Latino youth are at considerable risk for HIV.¹ On average, Hispanic/Latino adolescents engage in sexual debut at an earlier age compared to non-Hispanic white and are less likely to use condoms consistently resulting in higher rates of unintentional pregnancy and heightened risk of contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs).¹

THE FACTS

- In 2014, an estimated 9873 youth ages 24 years and younger were diagnosed, with HIV in the United States and 6 dependent areas: Hispanic/Latino youth represented 23% (2,247) of the diagnoses compared to 17% (1,647) non-Hispanic white youth.³
- In 2014, an estimated 1,740 youth ages 24 years and younger were classified with Stage 3/AIDS in the United States and 6 dependent areas: Hispanic/Latino youth represented 20% (357) of the classifications compared to 12% (218) non-Hispanic white youth.³
 - » From 2010 through 2014, the rates of diagnosed HIV infection for Asian and Hispanic/Latino adolescents increased. The rates for black/African American and white adolescents decreased.
- Overall rate for all adolescents and young adults in the US remained stable at 18.6. CDC defines adolescents as being between the ages of 13 and 19 and young adults as being between the ages of 20-24.

RISK FACTORS

- Age: Adolescence in and of itself is a risk factor, particularly for youth with an early age of sexual debut, and those with older sexual partners. Youth and

adolescents are also at higher risk for STIs.⁵ STIs place an individual at greater risk for acquiring HIV.^{5,6} According to data from the recently released Youth Risk Behavioral Survey (YRBS) 2015; 43% of Latino adolescents in the United States have had sexual intercourse compared to 40% of their non-Hispanic white counterparts; of these 5% of Latino youth had engaged in sexual intercourse prior to the age of 13 – twice the percentage of their non-Hispanic white counterparts (2.5%).

- Cultural Stressors: Latino youth living in the United States are exposed to social and structural stressors, including discrimination and language barriers that make them more vulnerable to engaging in risky behaviors that increase the likelihood of becoming infected with HIV.^{9,10}
- Lack of Comprehensive, Medically Accurate Sex Education: State-by-state variation in mandated comprehensive and medically accurate sexual health education within the public school system exists in the United States.¹¹ Furthermore, medical providers may be hesitant to discuss sex and sexuality with youth.¹²
- Lack of Communication with Parents/Adult Caregivers: Parents in the United States often feel uncomfortable discussing sex with their children. Studies indicate that communication between teens and their parents is associated with delayed age at sexual debut, lower rates of sexual activity, less risky sexual behavior, and lower rates of teen pregnancy.^{12, 13}

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