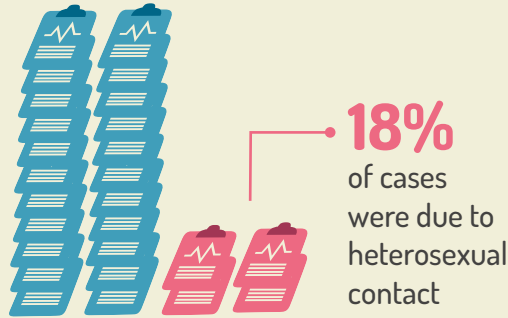


HIV/AIDS AMONG HETEROSEXUAL HISPANICS/LATINOS

WE'LL DEFEAT AIDS
CON GANAS

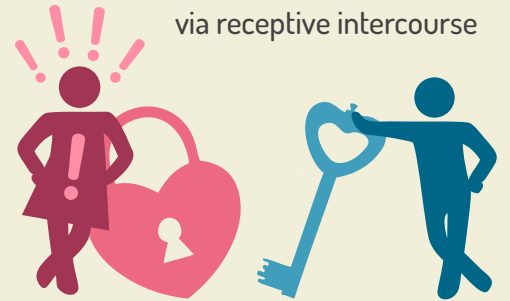
THERE WERE **51,321** HIV DIAGNOSES FROM 2010-2014 AMONG HISPANICS/LATINOS



MANY HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN ARE UNAWARE OF THEIR MALE PARTNER'S SEXUAL HISTORY



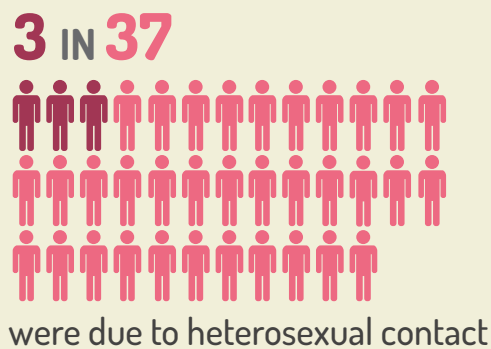
HETEROSEXUAL HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN ARE AT HIGHER RISK THAN MEN



OF THE **1,490** HIV CASES FOR HISPANIC/LATINA WOMEN IN 2014

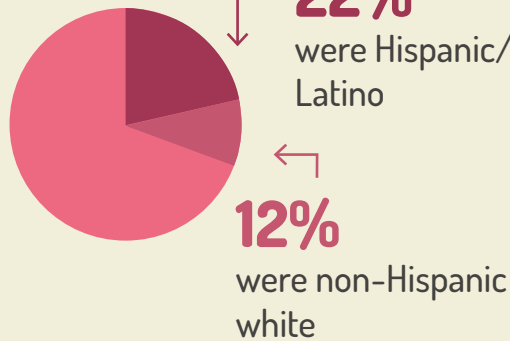


OF THE **9,379** HIV CASES FOR HISPANIC/LATINO MEN IN 2014

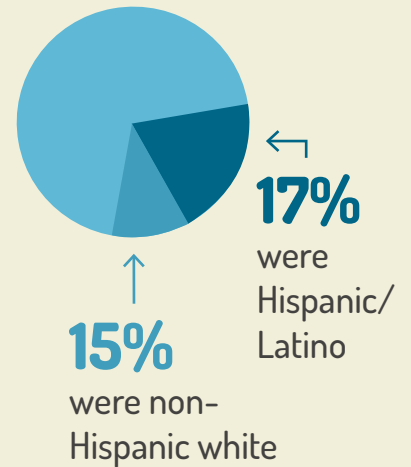


OF HIV DIAGNOSES IN 2014 ACQUIRED VIA HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT

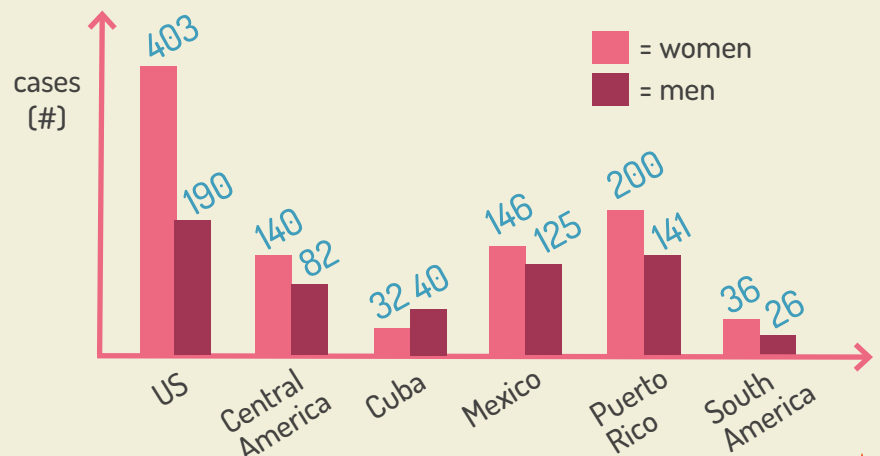
AMONG MEN



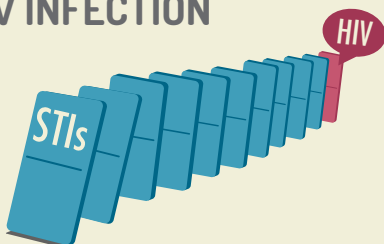
AMONG WOMEN



FOR HETEROSEXUAL HISPANICS/LATINOS, HIV VARIES BY SEX AND PLACE OF BIRTH



STI'S INCREASE THE RISK OF HIV INFECTION



HIV/AIDS AMONG HETEROSEXUAL HISPANICS/LATINOS



The information provided below is in regards to adult and adolescent cisgender Latinos/Hispanics who report being sexually active with the opposite sex. Unless otherwise stated, all facts are inclusive of the United States and six dependant areas. Women have a higher risk of HIV exposure from a male partner via receptive sexual intercourse (vaginal, anal) compared to males engaging in insertive sexual intercourse with female partners.

THE FACTS¹

- There were a total of 51,321 diagnoses of HIV infection from 2010-2014 among Hispanics/Latinos: 18% of the infections were attributed to heterosexual contact.
- Twenty-two percent (744) of all diagnosed HIV infections in 2014 acquired via heterosexual contact among adult and adolescent males were in Latino/Hispanic males compared to 12% (422) non-Hispanic white males.
- Seventeen percent (1,282) of all diagnosed HIV infections in 2014 acquired via heterosexual contact among adult and adolescent females were in Latina/Hispanic females compared to 15% (1,115) non-Hispanic white females.
- Of the 9,379 diagnosed HIV infections in 2014 among adult and adolescent Hispanic/Latino males, 8% were attributed to heterosexual contact. Of the 1,490 diagnosed HIV infections in 2014 among adult and adolescent Hispanic/Latina females, 86% were attributed to heterosexual contact.
- Among Hispanics/Latinos in the U.S., contracting HIV through heterosexual contact varies by place of birth and sex. Of the 1,282 cases of diagnosed HIV in 2014 attributed to heterosexual contact in Hispanic/Latina women, an estimated 403 were US born adult

and adolescent women compared to 140 women born in Central America, 32 in Cuba, 146 in Mexico, 200 in Puerto Rico, and 36 in South America. Among the 744 cases among Hispanic/Latino adult and adolescent males attributed to heterosexual contact, an estimated 190 were among US born males, compared to 82 born in Central America, 40 born in Cuba, 125 in Mexico, 141 in Puerto Rico, and 26 in South America.

RISK FACTORS

Heterosexual Hispanics/Latinos confront several obstacles when it comes to preventing HIV infection and seeking treatment once infected.

- » Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) increase risk of HIV transmission. Surveillance data show higher rates of reported STIs among some racial or ethnic minority groups when compared with rates among whites. Race and ethnicity in the United States are population characteristics that also correlate with other fundamental determinants of health status.²
- » Hispanic/Latina women may be unaware of their male partner's sexual risk factors or incorrectly assess them.⁵
- » Country of origin and number of years living in the United States is an important factor in acquiring HIV/AIDS knowledge and condom use.⁴

1. Note: Unless otherwise noted, all statistics represent data from the CDC's HIV Surveillance Report of the United States and its six dependent areas from the year 2014, the year in which the most recent data is available. Citation information follows below. 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. (2013). STDs in Racial and Ethnic Minorities. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats13/minorities.htm>

3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). HIV/AIDS Surveillance by Race/Ethnicity-Slideset, 2011. http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_surveillance_women.pdf <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats13/minorities.htm>***slides: HIV surveillance by Race/Ethnicity: slides from CDC

4. Marin BV, Marin G. Acculturation differences in Hispanic condom use. Int Conf AIDS. 1990 Jun 20-23; 6: 105 (abstract no. S.C.37). UCSF Center for AIDS Prevention Studies, San Francisco, California, USA