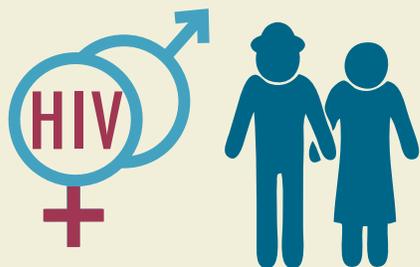


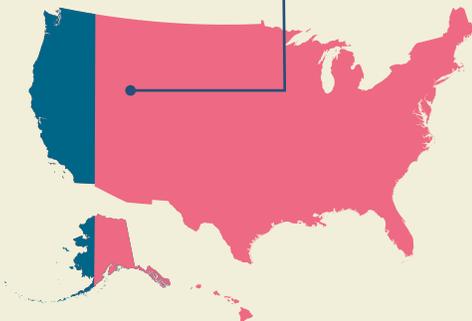
# HIV/AIDS AMONG HISPANIC/LATINOS AGES 50+

WE'LL DEFEAT AIDS  
CON GANAS

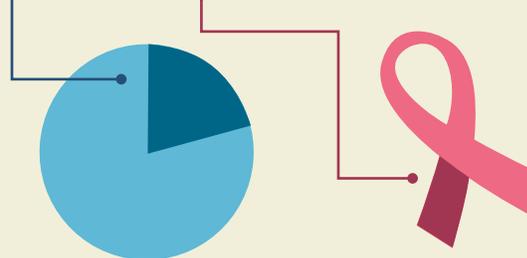
**77,375** HISPANICS/LATINOS AGES 50+ WERE LIVING WITH HIV AT THE END OF 2013



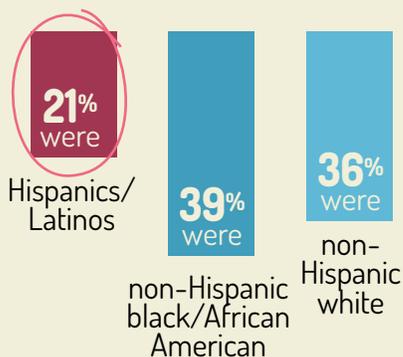
HISPANICS/LATINOS AGES 50+ ARE **11%** OF THE US POPULATION



THEY ACCOUNTED FOR **18% OF HIV INFECTIONS & 17% OF AIDS CASES** IN 2014



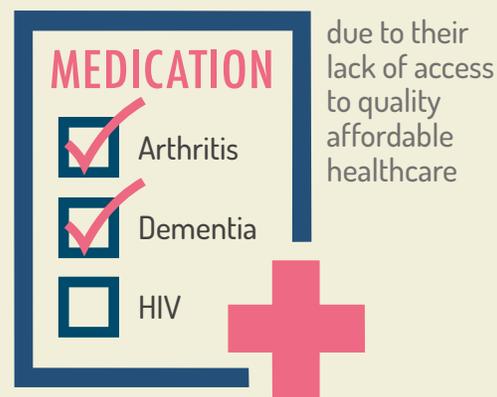
OF THE ESTIMATED **264,210** PERSONS AGES 50+ DIAGNOSED WITH AIDS BY YEAR END 2013



HISPANICS/LATINOS AGES 50+ UNDERESTIMATE THEIR HIV RISK DUE TO THEIR AGE



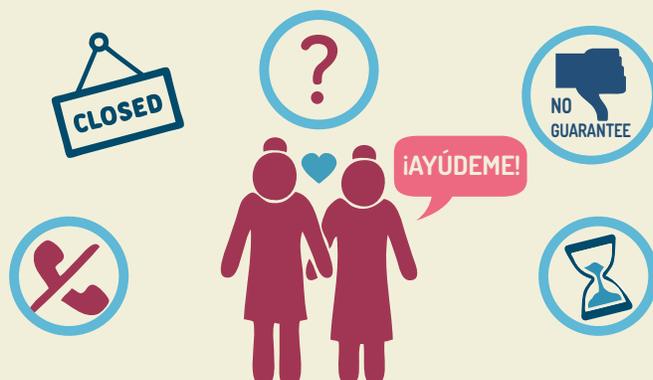
MANY HISPANICS/LATINOS AGES 50+ PRIORITIZE URGENT HEALTH CONCERNS OVER SEXUAL HEALTH



STIGMA AMONG HIV POSITIVE HISPANICS/LATINOS AGES 50+ PREVENTS THEM FROM DISCUSSING SEXUALITY WITH OTHERS



THERE IS A LACK OF QUALITY SERVICES FOCUSED ON THE NEEDS OF BILINGUAL OLDER LGBT PEOPLE, & OLDER MEN & WOMEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN



# HIV/AIDS AMONG HISPANIC/LATINOS AGES 50+



## THE FACTS

- Half of all people living with HIV are over 50. As the US population ages and mortality from HIV decreases, it is estimated that 65% of all people living with HIV will be over 50 in the next few years. In the United States (US) and 6 Dependent Areas there were an estimated 7,541 diagnosed cases of HIV in 2014 among adults ages 50 and older and an estimated 6,010 cases of diagnosed Stage 3 AIDS. Hispanics/Latinos ages 50 years and older are overrepresented in diagnosed HIV cases compared to their size in the general population. Although accounting for roughly 11% of the total US and PR population aged 50 and older, Hispanics/Latinos in this age range comprise an estimated 18% (1,342) of diagnosed HIV and an estimated 17% (1,016) of diagnosed Stage 3 AIDS.<sup>1,2</sup>
  - An estimated 77,375 Hispanic/Latino adults ages 50 and over were living with HIV at year end 2013 in the US and 6DAs: 19% of the total case number (404,552) compared to 37% (151,076) non-Hispanic white individuals and 39% (158,815) non-Hispanic Black/African-American individuals. Of the estimated 264,210 persons ages 50 and older with diagnosed HIV infection ever classified as Stage 3 AIDS year end 2013, 21% (54,643) were Hispanics/Latinos, 39% (103,146) were non-Hispanic black/African-American and 36% (94,194) were non-Hispanic white.
2. **Mental Health:** higher levels of depression and depressive symptoms are found in older adults compared to those under the age of 50, and in older adults living with HIV.
  3. **Decreased socialization/increased isolation** often occurs as one ages, and friends, family members and other support networks become less accessible, infirm, or pass away.

Social determinants of health such as poverty, geographic location and educational attainment may act as barriers to accessing quality, comprehensive healthcare, remaining in treatment, and/or adhering to a healthcare regimen, including medications. Knowledge and awareness may vary - older adults may not have had access to or given knowledge related to sexuality, sexual health and/or reproduction that may strengthen prevention efforts.

Individual-level factors, such as assessment of one's risk, also play a role. Older adults may underestimate their risk for HIV because of their age (i.e. "I am too old to become infected.") Competing morbidities also influence behaviors and outcomes: older Latinos, like all older adults, experience the effects of the aging process and resulting morbidities. However, Latinos without health insurance or access to affordable quality healthcare may forgo sexual and reproductive health (SRH) in order to give priority to more urgent and immediate health concerns.

Community-level factors such as stigma and discrimination: Older adults experience barriers related to discussing sexuality with providers, partners, family members and other members of their communities including shame and fear. Ageism is a source of discrimination, where younger individuals and groups may judge or treat older individuals and groups with disdain. A lack of culturally- responsive and quality services that focus on the needs of non-English speaking or bi-lingual seniors, older LGBT, older men who have sex with men (MSM) and older women who have sex with men (WSM) leave these individuals at risk.

## THE TAKEAWAY

- » 1 in every 10 older adults living in the U.S. is Hispanic/Latino
- » 1 in every 5 new HIV infections is Hispanic/Latino
- » 1 in every 5 older adults living with HIV is Hispanic/Latino

## RISK FACTORS<sup>3</sup>

Risk factors for HIV are complex, and are heightened by the process of aging and magnified by social determinants of health. The following risk factors related to aging may complicate HIV prevention, transmission and treatment.

1. **Biological changes:** Thinning of the vaginal walls and decreased lubrication leave older women at increased risk for HIV infection during sexual intercourse.

1. US Census Bureau: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015. 2015 Population Estimates. <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk> Accessed [August 30, 2016].

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2014; vol. 26. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>. Published November 2015. Accessed [August 30, 2016].

3. Centers for Disease Control: HIV Among People Aged 50 and Over. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/age/olderamericans/index.html> Accessed [August 30, 2016].