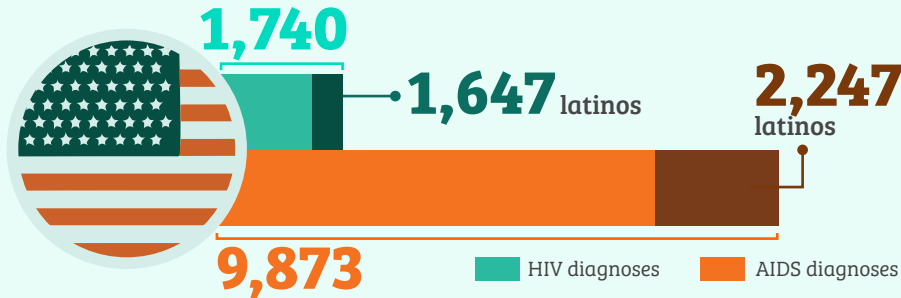


HIV/AIDS among Hispanic/Latino Youth

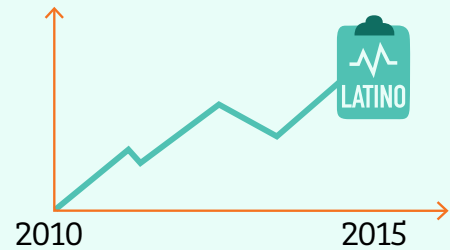
TO DEFEAT HIV
YOU'RE A SUPERHERO.
USE YOUR SUPERPOWERS.

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

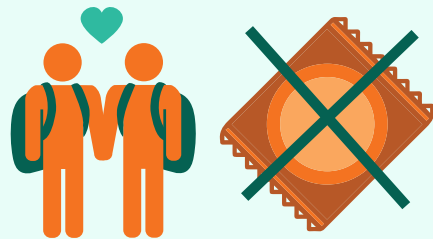
AND **20%** OF THE AIDS DIAGNOSES IN THE US



THE HIV DIAGNOSIS RATE FOR HISPANIC/LATINO YOUTH INCREASED FROM 2010 TO 2015



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



AND LESS LIKELY TO USE CONDOMS

WITH HIGHER RATES OF UNEXPECTED PREGNANCY DUE TO EARLY SEXUAL ACTIVITY

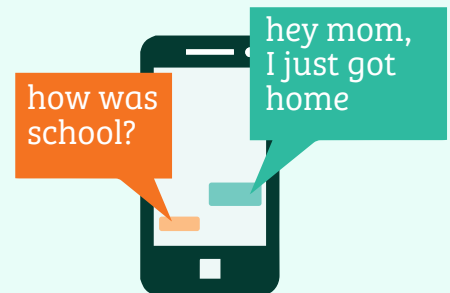


RISKING INFECTION OF HIV & OTHER STI'S*

*sexually transmitted infections

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

- 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



leading to risky behavior and the increased chance of HIV infection

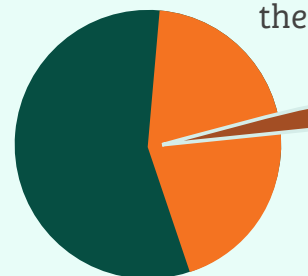
THERE IS A LACK OF MEDICALLY ACCURATE SEX EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS



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

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

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 their non-Hispanic white counterparts and are less likely to use condoms consistently. These factors result in higher rates of unintended pregnancy and risk of sexually transmitted infection (STI) including HIV.²

THE FACTS

- In 2015 an estimated 9,000 youth aged 24 years and younger were diagnosed with HIV in the United States and 6 dependent territories: Hispanic/Latino youth represented 23% (2,041) of the diagnosis compared to 17% (1,524) non-Hispanic white youth.³
- In 2015, an estimated 1,529 youth ages 24 and younger were classified with stage 3/AIDS in the US and 6 dependent territories. Hispanic/Latino youth represented 21% (316) of the classification compared to 11.4% (175) non-Hispanic white youth.³
- Among male adolescents and youth between the ages of 13 and 24 years living with a diagnosis of HIV infection year-end 2014 in the United States and 6 dependent areas, 21% (7,998) were Hispanic/Latino compared to 13.7% (5,248) non Hispanic white.³
- CDC defines adolescents as being between the ages of 13 and 19 and young adults as being between the ages of 20 and 24.⁵
- 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 risk of HIV acquisition.⁷
- 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 US.⁸ Furthermore, medical providers may be hesitant to discuss sex and sexuality with youth.⁹
- Lack of communication with parents/adult caregivers: Parents in the US often feel uncomfortable discussing sex with their children. Studies indicate that communication between teens and their parents is associated with delayed age of sexual debut, lower rates of sexual activity, less risky behavior, and lower rates of teen pregnancy.^{9,10}

RISK FACTORS

- Age: Adolescence is on itself a risk factor. Youth with an early age of sexual debut are at higher risk for STIs, including HIV. Other risk factors include having older

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6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2016). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance, United States 2015. Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2015/ss6506_updated.pdf

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