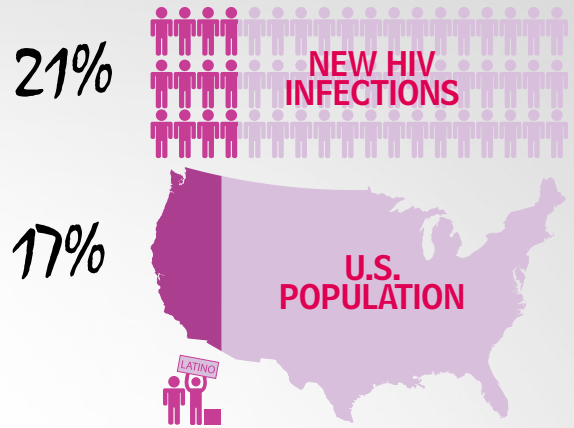
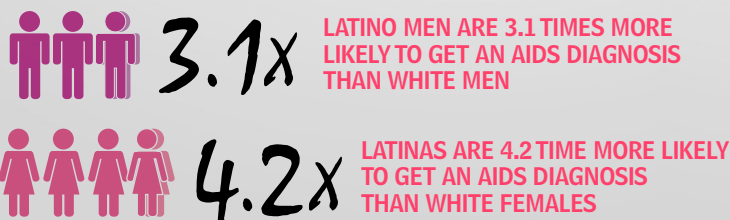
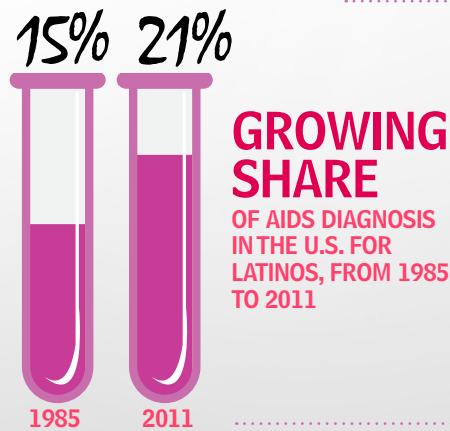
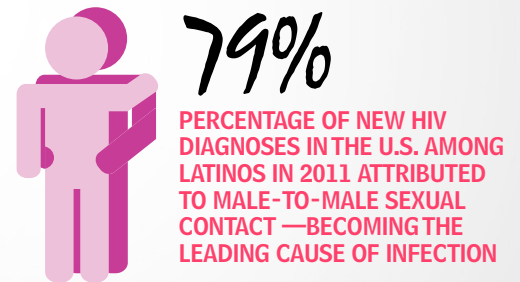


HISPANICS/LATINOS & HIV/AIDS



LATINOS AND HIV IN THE U.S.
IN 2011, LATINOS REPRESENTED 17% OF THE POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT ACCOUNTED FOR 21% OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS



HISPANICS/LATINOS AND HIV/AIDS

Addressing HIV/AIDS in Hispanic/Latino communities is particularly important to the nation's health, given that Latinos represent the largest and fastest growing ethnic minority group in the U.S. Hispanics/Latinos in the United States are heavily impacted by HIV/AIDS, accounting for higher rates of new HIV infections, AIDS diagnoses, and people living with HIV than their white counterparts.¹

THE FACTS:²

- In 2011, Latinos represented 17% of the population in the United States, but accounted for 21% of new HIV infections.³
- In other words, the HIV rate for Latinos is 24% higher than expected based on population share.
- In 2011, there were 11,032 HIV diagnoses among Hispanics/Latinos, accounting for 22% of total HIV diagnoses in the United States and its six dependent areas.
- In 2011, of the total HIV diagnoses among Latinos, 84% were among males, while 16% were among females.
- The rate of new HIV infections for Latino males was 2.9 times the rate for white non-Latino males and the rate of new HIV infections for Latinas was 4.2 times the rate for white non-Latina females in 2010.⁴
- Between 2008 and 2010, the number of Latinos living with HIV increased by 8% compared to an increase of 5% among whites and 7% among blacks.⁵
- Latinos accounted for 21% of the total 32,545 AIDS diagnoses in 2011 in the United States and its six dependent areas.
- Among Latinos, 81% of AIDS diagnoses were among males, while 19% were among females.
- The rate of new AIDS infections for Latino males was 3.1 times rate for white non-Latino males and the rate of new AIDS infections for Latinas was 4.2 times the rate for white non-Latina females in 2011.⁶
- Latinos have represented a growing share of AIDS diagnoses over the course of the epidemic, rising from 15% in 1985 to 21% in 2011.

- The most common cause for HIV diagnosis in the United States for 2011 in Latinos was male-to-male sexual contact, accounting for 79% of new diagnoses, followed by heterosexual contact as the next leading cause.⁷
- The increase in AIDS diagnoses is often attributed to the late testing patterns Latinos engage in, which can be a result of limited access to health care. For example, many Latino immigrants do not have health insurance and thus experience infrequent opportunities for HIV screening.⁸

 **NATIONAL LATINO AIDS AWARENESS DAY** www.nlaad.org

1. The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. (2013, March 6). *Latinos and HIV/AIDS*. Retrieved from <http://kff.org/hivaids/fact-sheet/latinos-and-hivaids/>

2. 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 2011, the year in which the most recent data is available. Citation information follows below. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013, February). *HIV Surveillance Report, 2011*; vol.23. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_2011_HIV_Surveillance_Report_vol_23.pdf

3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.) *HIV Surveillance by Race/Ethnicity (through 2011)*. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_surveillance_raceEthnicity.pdf

4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.) *HIV in the United States: At A Glance*. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/basics/ata glance.html>

5. The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. (2014, April 15). *Latinos and HIV/AIDS*. Retrieved from <http://kff.org/hivaids/fact-sheet/latinos-and-hivaids/>

6. Office of Minority Health. (2013, August). *HIV/AIDS and Hispanic Americans*. Retrieved from <http://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/templates/content.aspx?vl=3&vIID=7&ID=3327>

7. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014, March). *Diagnosed HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents in Metropolitan Statistical Areas—United States and Puerto Rico, 2011*; vol. 18. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/HSSR_MSA_2013_REVISIED-PDF04.pdf

8. Latino Commission on AIDS. (2008). *Shaping the New Response: HIV/AIDS & Latinos in the Deep South*. Retrieved from <http://www.latinoaids.org/downloads/deepsouthreport.pdf>

HIV/AIDS & HISPANICS/LATINO MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (MSM)



62% OF HIV INFECTIONS AMONG ADULTS & ADOLESCENTS IN 2011 WERE ATTRIBUTED TO MALE-TO-MALE SEXUAL CONTACT



YOUNGER MSM AT GREATER RISK
90% OF MALE DIAGNOSED WITH HIV DURING 2008-2011, IN THE 13-24 AGE CATEGORY WERE ATTRIBUTED TO MALE-TO-MALE SEXUAL CONTACT



82%

OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS AMONG MALE LATINOS IN 2011 WERE ATTRIBUTED TO MALE-TO-MALE SEXUAL CONTACT



20%

NOT USING IT. INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF LATINO MSM WHO HAD CONDOMLESS SEX IN THE LAST YEAR, FROM 2005 TO 2011



196,200
 TOTAL HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG ADULTS AND ADOLESCENTS 2008-2011

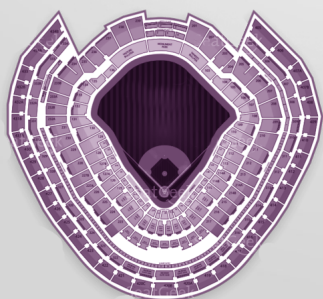
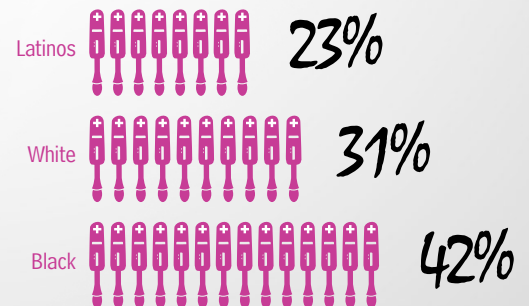


151,074
 TOTAL HIV DIAGNOSES MALES AMONG ADULTS AND ADOLESCENTS 2008-2011



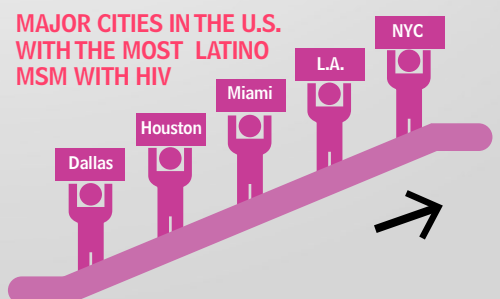
114,816
 TOTAL HIV DIAGNOSES MSM AMONG ADULTS AND ADOLESCENTS 2008-2011

MALES WITH NEW HIV DIAGNOSES IN 2011



444,092

NUMBER OF MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN LIVING WITH AN HIV DIAGNOSIS IN THE U.S. AS OF THE END OF 2010 THAT EQUALS 10 TIMES A FULL YANKEE STADIUM



HIV/AIDS AND HISPANIC/LATINO MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (MSM)


MSM, or men who have sex with men, refers to all men who have sex with other men, regardless of how they identify themselves (gay, bisexual, or heterosexual). MSM have experienced high rates of prevalence and incidence since the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Rising rates for Hispanic/Latino MSM indicate that more support and culturally relevant prevention efforts are needed. Additionally, more research is needed to understand the causes for these higher rates, especially in young MSM.

THE FACTS:¹

In 2011:

- Approximately 62% of HIV infections diagnosed among adults and adolescents were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact.
- Among all males newly diagnosed with HIV, male-to-male sexual contact was the most frequent transmission category, accounting for 78% of new infections.
- Among male Latinos, male-to-male sexual contact was the most frequent transmission category, accounting for 82% of new infections, 3% of which occur from male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use.²
- Among males with new HIV diagnoses, Latinos represented 23%, Whites represented 31%, and African Americans represented 42%.
- There were more cases of Latino men who have sex with men with an HIV diagnosis in the South and West regions than in the Midwest or Northeast.
- Of the 196,200 diagnoses of HIV among adults and adolescents during 2008 through 2011:
 - 77% were among males
 - 76% of diagnosed HIV infections in males were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact
 - 90% of diagnosed HIV infections in males aged 13-24 years were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact

- As of the end of 2010, there were 444,092 men who have sex with men living with diagnosed HIV, 20% of whom were Latino, 30% of whom were Black/African American, and 46% of whom were White.³
- The major cities with the most Latino men with HIV from male-to-male sexual contact are New York, Los Angeles, Miami, Houston, and Dallas.⁴

 **NATIONAL LATINO AIDS AWARENESS DAY** www.nlaad.org

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 2011, the year in which the most recent data is available. Citation information follows below.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013, February). *HIV Surveillance Report, 2011*; vol.23. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_2011_HIV_Surveillance_Report_vol_23.pdf

2. Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014, March). *Diagnosed HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents in Metropolitan Statistical Areas—United States and Puerto Rico, 2011*; vol. 18. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/HSSR_MSA_2013_REVISIED-PDF04.pdf

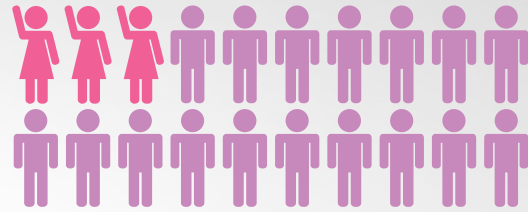
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.). *HIV Surveillance in Men Who Have Sex with Men (through 2011)*. Slide set. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_surveillance_MSM.pdf

4. Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014, March). *Diagnosed HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents in Metropolitan Statistical Areas—United States and Puerto Rico, 2011*; vol. 18. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/HSSR_MSA_2013_REVISIED-PDF04.pdf

HIV/AIDS & HISPANIC WOMEN/LATINAS



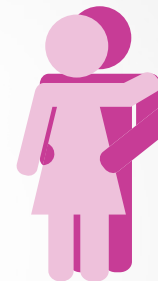
4X
RATE OF HIV INFECTION AMONG LATINAS IS 4 TIMES THAT OF WHITE WOMEN



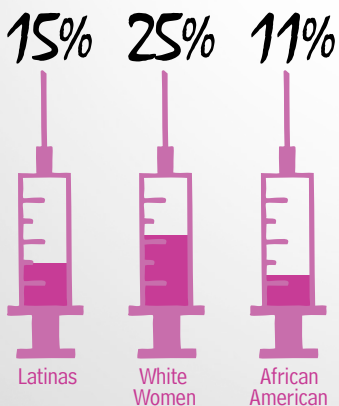
15% OF HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG HISPANIC ADULTS AND ADOLESCENTS IN 2011 WERE ATTRIBUTED TO LATINAS



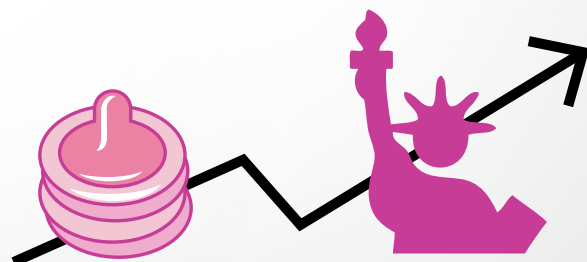
DISTRIBUTION OF DIAGNOSES OF HIV INFECTION AMONG FEMALES IN 2011 BY RACE/ETHNICITY



86%
PERCENTAGE OF LATINAS LIVING WITH HIV IN 2011 REPORTED HETEROSEXUAL SEX AS THEIR SOURCE OF TRANSMISSION



INJECTION DRUG USE
HIV TRANSMISSION BY INJECTION DRUG USE ACCOUNTS FOR 15% OF NEW HIV CASES AMONG LATINAS IN 2011



CONDOMS AND ACCULTURATION

THERE IS A POSITIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN LATINA'S CONDOM USE AND A HIGHER LEVELS OF ACCULTURATION



HARD TO TELL
LATINAS MAY BE UNAWARE OF THEIR MALE PARTNER'S RISK FACTORS OR INCORRECTLY ASSESS THEM



FAMILY FIRST

FOR MANY LATINAS, THE HEALTH OF THEIR FAMILY IS A HIGHER PRIORITY THAN THEIR OWN PERSONAL HEALTH

HIV/AIDS AND HISPANIC WOMEN/LATINAS


In the United States, the HIV/AIDS epidemic has adversely affected women. Hispanic Women/Latinas are disproportionately affected at all stages of HIV infection compared with their white counterparts. While Latina women accounted for 15% (1,530) of new infections among Hispanics in 2011, their rate of HIV infection was more than four times that of white women.¹

THE FACTS:

- Since the beginning of the epidemic, women overall have accounted for 19% of all AIDS cases.²
- 86% of Hispanic women/Latinas living with HIV in 2011 reported heterosexual contact as their source of transmission.³
- Injection drug use has been other primary mode of HIV transmission among Hispanic women/Latinas, accounting for 15% of new cases in 2011, compared to 25% among white women and 11% among African American women.⁴
- Rates of diagnoses for both HIV and AIDS among Hispanic women/Latinas are highest in the Northeast, followed by the South, Midwest and West, in descending order.⁵
- For Hispanic women/Latinas, the most common reason for admission to substance abuse treatment facilities has been opiate use, which is often injected intravenously (for Hispanic/Latino men, the primary basis for admission was alcohol use which poses less of a risk of blood contact).⁶

RISK FACTORS:

- Hispanic/Latina women may be unaware of their male partner's risk factors or incorrectly assess them.⁷
- Acculturation is an important factor in acquiring HIV/AIDS knowledge and condom use.⁸
- There is a positive correlation between women's condom use and higher levels of acculturation and a negative correlation between women's condom use and lower levels of acculturation. Less acculturated Hispanic women/Latinas were less likely to use condoms and more embarrassed to buy them.⁹
- Traditional Hispanic/Latino values and norms may be barriers to encouraging women to use condoms in preventing heterosexual transmission.¹⁰
- For many Hispanic women/Latinas, the health of their family is a higher priority than their personal health. This causes some Latinas to focus on HIV/AIDS only when infection impacts the care of their family.
- There is a decent percentage of Hispanic women that have not been taught fully by HIV testing due to less media education with HIV.

 **NATIONAL LATINO AIDS AWARENESS DAY** www.nlaad.org

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2013). *HIV and Women: Surveillance Slide set* http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_surveillance_Women.pdf

2. "HIV/AIDS among Women." *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*. Web. 28 June 2010.

3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2013). *HIV and Women: Surveillance Slide set* http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_surveillance_Women.pdf

4. Ibid

5. Ibid.

6. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: *Drug and Alcohol Services Information System*. (2002). Hispanics in Substance Abuse Treatment 1999

7. CDC. *HIV among Hispanics/Latinos*. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/hispanics/resources/factsheets/pdf/hispanic.pdf>

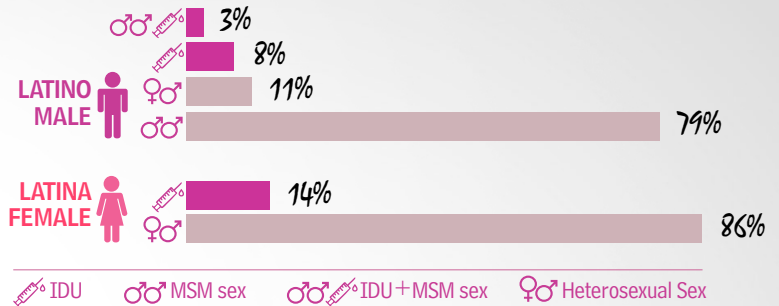
8. Mendoza, Sofia. *The Influence of Acculturation, Values and Relationship Power on Hispanic/Latina HIV Prevention*

9. 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

10. Peragallo N, Vasquez E, DeForge B, O'Campo P, Lee SM, Kim YJ, Cianelli R, Ferrer L, Yali P. *The impact of acculturation on the effects of an HIV risk reduction intervention among Latino women in the US*. Int Conf AIDS. 2004 Jul 11-16; 15: abstract no. ThPeD7634. University of Maryland, School of Nursing, Baltimore, United States

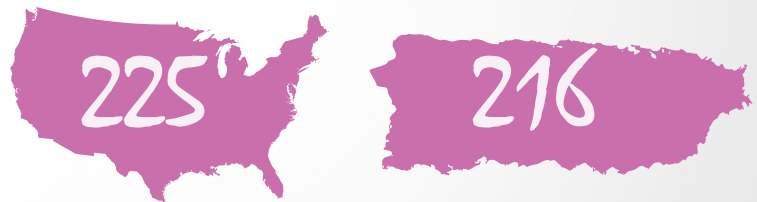
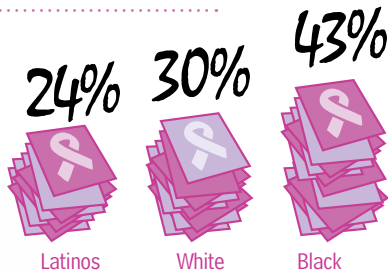
HIV/AIDS & HISPANICS/LATINOS INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)

1 in 5 AIDS DIAGNOSES AMONG LATINAS IS ATTRIBUTED TO IDU



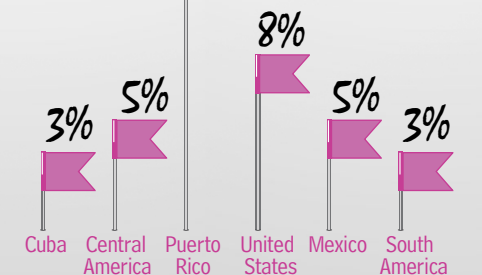
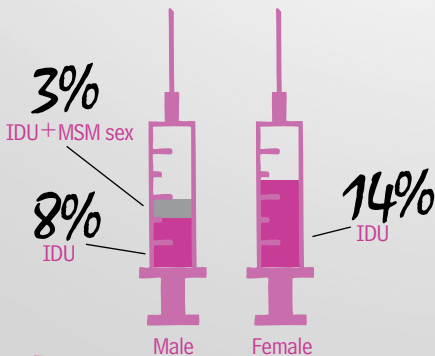
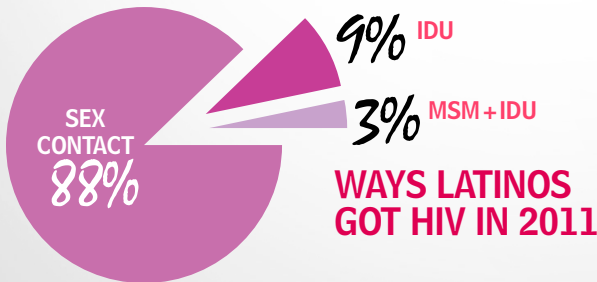
IDU AS WAY OF GETTING HIV
FOR LATINAS, IDU WAS THE SECOND GREATEST CAUSE OF HIV —FOR LATINO MEN, IT WAS THE THIRD AND FOURTH

HIV BY IDU BY RACE

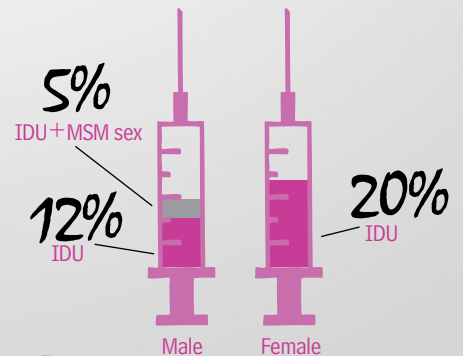


U.S. & P.R. ALMOST THE SAME

THE NUMBER OF HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG LATINO MALES ATTRIBUTED TO IDU BASED ON PLACE OF BIRTH WAS 225 FOR THE U.S. AND 216 FOR PUERTO RICO



HIV TRANSMISSION THROUGH IDU AMONG HISPANICS BY PLACE OF BIRTH IN 2011



AIDS DIAGNOSIS BY IDU AMONG LATINOS, 2011

HIV/AIDS & HISPANICS/LATINOS

INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)

One of the ways that HIV is transmitted is through sharing injection equipment (i.e., syringe, cooker, water and cotton) that has the virus in it. People sharing syringes can be injecting a variety of both legal and illegal substances including heroin and other opiates, amphetamines, cocaine, and hormones.¹

THE FACTS:²

- Since 2008, the number of HIV diagnoses due to IDU transmission has gone down each year through 2011.
 - Approximately 11% of all HIV diagnoses made in 2011 were attributable to injection drug use, 3% of which represent transmission through injection drug use and male-to-male sexual contact.
 - Of the HIV diagnoses attributable to injection drug use in 2011, 24% were among Latinos, 30% were among Whites, and 43% were among Blacks/African Americans.
 - In 2011, 14% of all Latina females diagnosed with HIV acquired the virus from IDU; 11% of all Latino males diagnosed with HIV acquired the virus from injection drug use, 3% of these cases were from IDU and male-to-male sexual contact.
 - Among Hispanics in the U.S., contracting HIV through IDU varies by place of birth. Those born in Puerto Rico acquire the virus more often through IDU (21% of cases) compared to those born in the US (8%), those born in Mexico (5%), those born in Central America (5%), those born in Cuba (3%), or South America (3%).
 - Approximately 17% of all AIDS diagnoses made in 2011 were attributable to injection drug use, 3% of which represent transmission through injection drug use and male-to-male sexual contact.
 - Among Latinos, 18% of all AIDS diagnoses made in 2011 were attributable to injection drug use, 4% of which represent transmission through injection drug use and male-to-male sexual contact.
- An estimated 20% of all females diagnosed with AIDS in 2011 contracted the disease through IDU; 16% of all males diagnosed with AIDS in 2011 contracted the disease through IDU, 6% of which was attributable to IDU and male-to-male sexual contact.
 - Similarly, of Latina female AIDS diagnoses in 2011, 20% were due to IDU; of Latino male diagnoses, 17% were from IDU, 5% of which were attributable to IDU and male-to-male sexual contact
 - For Hispanic/Latina females, IDU is the second greatest transmitter of HIV; the first is heterosexual contact.
 - Among Hispanics in the U.S., contracting AIDS through IDU varies by place of birth. Those born in Puerto Rico more often acquire the virus through IDU (28% of cases) compared to those born in the U.S. (14%), those born in Mexico (6%), those born in Central America (6%), those born in Cuba (6%), or South America (5%).

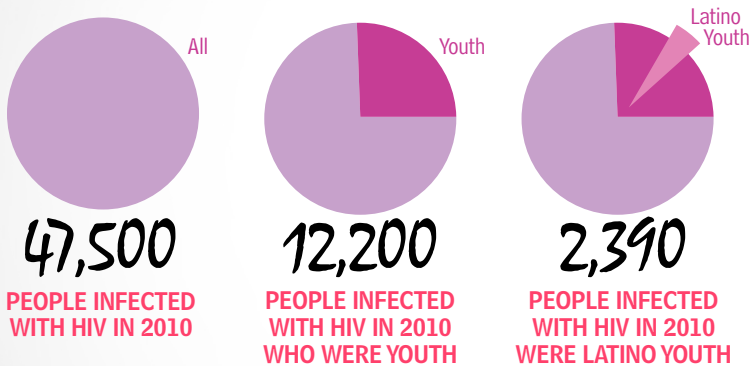
1. AVERT. (n.d.). *HIV & Injecting Drug Users*. Retrieved from <http://www.avert.org/injecting.htm>

2. 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 2011, the year in which the most recent data is available. Citation information follows below.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013, February). *HIV Surveillance Report*, 2011; vol.23. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_2011_HIV_Surveillance_Report_vol_23.pdf

HIV/AIDS & LATINO YOUTH

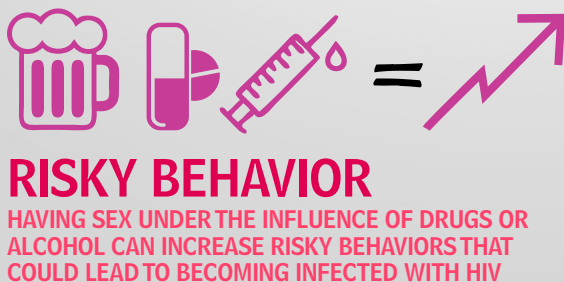
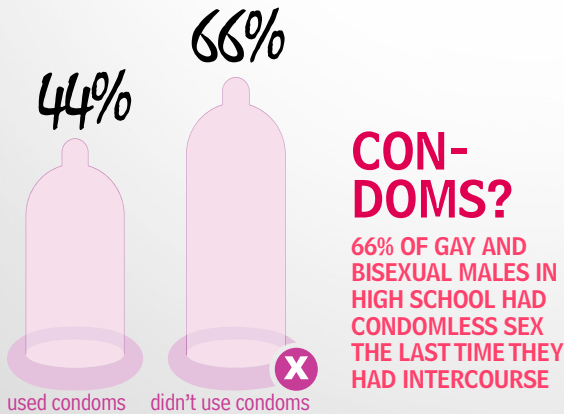


LATINO TEENS, AGES 13-19, ACCOUNTED FOR 21% OF THE 567 AIDS CASES AMONG TEENS IN THE U.S. IN 2010



YOUTH MSM

IN 2010, OF THE 2,390 NEW INFECTIONS AMONG LATINO YOUTH, 1,900 (79%) WERE ATTRIBUTED TO MALE-TO-MALE SEXUAL CONTACT



HIV/AIDS AND LATINO YOUTH

Hispanic/Latino Youth refers to all youth of Hispanic/Latino origin regardless of race. It is important to note that the categorized age range of youth varies by reporting agency and/or government entity. Hispanic/Latino youth encompasses first generation adolescents, second-generation adolescents and foreign born- adolescents living in the United States. Hispanic/Latino youth is a diverse group in which many may be bi-lingual in English and Spanish or identify either Spanish or English as their primary language. Hispanic/Latino adolescents in the U.S. face unique obstacles that help account for their disproportionately high rate of HIV infection.


THE FACTS:

- An estimated 12,200 young persons were infected with HIV infection in 2010 in the United States with long-term HIV reporting, representing about 25.7% of the persons diagnosed during that year.¹
- As of 2009, 59.5% of youth infected with HIV were unaware of their infection.²
- In 2010, young MSM accounted for 78% of new HIV infections in the US among males and 63% of all new HIV infections among.³
- In 2010, Latino teens, ages 13–19, accounted for 21% of AIDS cases among teens.⁴
- HIV diagnoses of Hispanics/Latinos aged 15-19 were at a rate of 8.1 cases per 100,000 population compared to whites at a rate of 2.5 cases per 100,000 population.⁵
- HIV diagnoses of Hispanics/Latinos aged 20-24 were at a rate of 33.3 cases per 100,000 population compared to whites at a rate of 12.3 cases per 100,000 population.⁴

RISK FACTORS:

- Engagement in sexual behavior before safe sex education is provided in the school systems.
- Higher tendency to be in unequal relationships where one partner is afraid to insist on safe sex practices and HIV testing.
- For both males and females, having sex under the influence of drugs or alcohol can increase risky behaviors that could lead to becoming infected with HIV.¹
- Youth are at a higher risk for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) which can increase their chance of contracting HIV/AIDS.

- Young people may not view HIV/AIDS as a serious disease due to the great achievements in recent years in HIV/AIDS education, prevention and treatment.⁶
 - There has been less media awareness towards Latino youth engaging in MSM behavior compare to Caucasian awareness⁷
- Hispanics/Latinos residing in the U.S. experience two conflicting cultures, which can increase the likelihood that they will become infected with HIV/AIDS: "When a member of a minority group is exposed to stressful situations (i.e., language difficulties, discrimination), there is increased vulnerability to maladaptive behaviors."⁸
- The situation for Hispanic/Latino youth is further complicated by higher rates of poverty and homelessness.
- Hispanics/Latinos are generally less willing to talk openly about sexuality.
- Young men who have sex with men (MSM) are also at risk because they are often unwilling to seek testing and treatment for fear of the stigma associated with homosexuality.
- Sexual issues are more private in Hispanic/Latino culture: a "good girl" will not bring up issues about sexuality, such as condom use, for fear of angering her partner⁹ thus increasing the risk of HIV/AIDS among female adolescents.
- Discomfort, religious or moral beliefs that sexual activity is not acceptable for adolescents, lack of information, and the belief that discussing sexuality will encourage sexual activity can also contribute to the silence about sexual issues in the Hispanic/Latino community.
- Less than half (44%) of gay and bisexual males in high school used condoms the last time they had sex.¹

 **NATIONAL LATINO AIDS AWARENESS DAY** www.nlaad.org

1. CDC "Vital Signs: HIV Infection, Testing, and Risk Behaviors Among Youths – United States" <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6147a5.htm>

2. CDC "Vital Signs: HIV Infection, Testing, and Risk Behaviors Among Youths-United States" <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6147a5.htm>

3. CDC "HIV in the United States: At A Glance" <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/basics/ata glance.html#ref2>

4. CDC. Slide Set: HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults (through 2011). http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_surveillance_Adolescents.pdf

5. CDC "Diagnoses of HIV Infection in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2011" http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_2011_HIV_Surveillance_Report_vol_23.pdf#Page=17

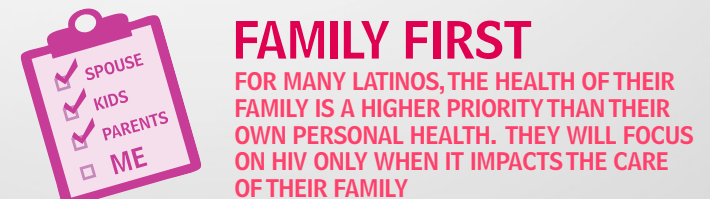
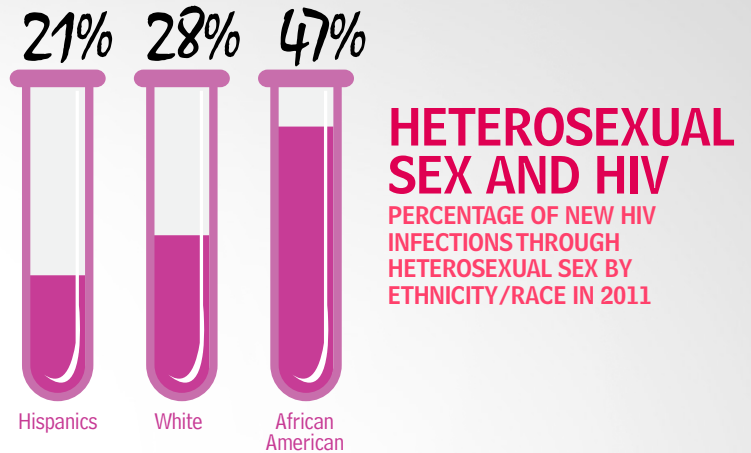
6. Center for Disease Control: HIV/AIDS Among Youth (August 2008) , HIV/AIDS and Young Men Who Have Sex with Men (May 2009) and HIV/AIDS in the United States (August 2009).

7. AIDS Research and Treatment "Attitudes towards and Beliefs about HIV Testing Among Latino Immigrant MSM: A Comparison of Testers and Non-Testers (2013, December 7)

8. Vincent Guilamo-Ramos et al, p. 88

9. Thomas F. Locke, Michael D. Newcomb and Rodney K. Goodyear, "Childhood Experiences and Psychological Influences on Risky Sexual Behavior, Condom use, and HIV Attitudes – Behavior Among Hispanic/Latino Males." Psychology of Men and Masculinity 2005, Vol. 6, No. 1, 25-38, p. 25.

HIV/AIDS & HISPANIC/LATINO HETEROSEXUALS



HIV/AIDS & HISPANIC/LATINO HETEROSEXUALS

People who identify as heterosexual, or “straight,” are romantically or sexually attracted to those of the opposite sex. The information provided below is in regards to Latinos who report being sexually active with the opposite sex.


THE FACTS:

- Across all races and ethnicities, 28% of new HIV infections reported in 2011 were through heterosexual contact. ¹
- Among Hispanic women/Latinas, heterosexual contact was the main route of HIV infection, accounting for 86% of infections in 2011. The other route of infection is through injection drug use, which accounts for the remaining 14% of infections. ²
- 11% of new HIV infections among Hispanic/Latino men in 2011 were due to heterosexual contact.
- In 2011, the majority of new HIV infections through heterosexual contact were among African Americans (47%), followed by whites (28%), Hispanics (21%), Asian (2%), multiple races (2%) Native American (<1%) and Native Hawaiian (<1%). ³
- Among women, 14% of the newly reported cases of AIDS in 2011 were among Hispanics/Latinas contracting the virus from high-risk heterosexual contact.

RISK FACTORS:

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

- Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) increase the chance a person can be infected with HIV, or transmitting their HIV to another person. In 2011, Hispanics had over 3 times the rate of STIs compared to whites. ⁴
- Hispanic women may be unaware of their male partner’s risk factors or incorrectly assess them. ⁵
- Acculturation is an important factor in acquiring HIV/AIDS knowledge and condom use. According to a 2003 study conducted by Salabarria-Pena, et al., there is a positive correlation between women’s condom use and level of acculturation; ⁶ less acculturated Latinas were less likely to use condoms and more embarrassed to buy them. ⁷
- Traditional Hispanic values and norms may be barriers to encouraging women to use condoms in preventing heterosexual transmission. ⁸
- For many Latinos, the health of their family is a higher priority than their personal health. This causes some women to focus on HIV/AIDS only when infection impacts the care of their family. ⁹

 **NATIONAL LATINO AIDS AWARENESS DAY** www.nlaad.org

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Epidemiology of HIV Infection – Slide Set, 2011*. http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_surveillance_Epi-HIV-infection.pdf

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). *HIV/AIDS Surveillance by Race/Ethnicity – Slide Set, 2011*. http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_surveillance_Women.pdf

3. Ibid.

4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2011). *STD Rates by Race or Ethnicity*. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/health-disparities/race.htm>

5. CDC *HIV among Hispanics/Latinos*. <<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/hispanics/resources/factsheets/pdf/hispanic.pdf>

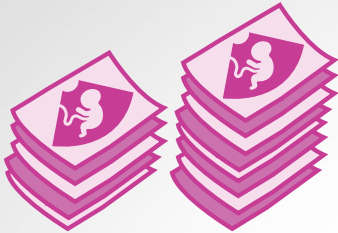
6. Mendoza, Sofía. *The Influence of Acculturation, Values and Relationship Power on Hispanic/Latina HIV Prevention*

7. 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

8. Peragallo N, Vasquez E, DeForge B, O’Campo P, Lee SM, Kim YJ, Cianelli R, Ferrer L, Yali P. *The impact of acculturation on the effects of an HIV risk reduction intervention among Latino women in the US*. Int Conf AIDS. 2004 Jul 11-16; 15: abstract no. ThPeD7634. University of Maryland, School of Nursing, Baltimore, United States

9. National Hispanic Caucus of State Legislators (NHCSL), 2006. *Healthy States Initiative: A Growing Concern: Hispanic/Hispanic/Latinas, HIV/AIDS and other STDs*.

HIV/AIDS & MOTHER-TO CHILD TRANSMISSION



MOTHER-TO-CHILD (PERINATAL) TRANSMISSION IS THE MOST COMMON ROUTE OF HIV AND AIDS INFECTION IN CHILDREN 13 YEARS OF AGE AND YOUNGER IN THE U.S.



10,834

NUMBER OF HIV INFECTIONS AMONG CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 13 AT THE END OF 2009.

22%

OF THE 10,834 INFECTIONS WERE AMONG HISPANIC/LATINO

2%



25%



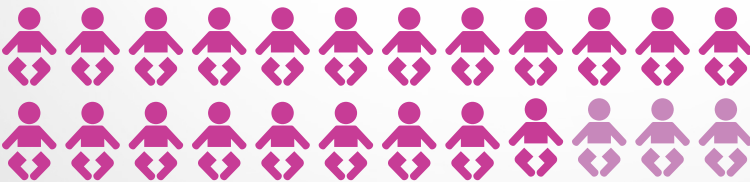
CHANCES OF PASSING HIV

WOMEN WHO TAKE THEIR HIV MEDICATION DURING PREGNANCY CAN REDUCE THE RISK OF TRANSMITTING HIV TO THEIR BABIES TO LESS THAN 2%. WOMEN WITHOUT TREATMENT HAVE 25% CHANCES OF TRANSMITTING HIV



14%

OF AIDS CASES IN CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 13 YEARS ARE AMONG LATINOS

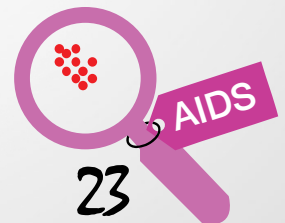


YOUNGER THAN 13 & HIV POSITIVE

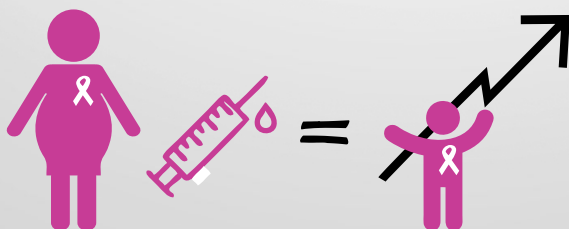
88% PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO WERE DIAGNOSED WITH HIV WHEN THEY WERE YOUNGER THAN 13 WHO ACQUIRED THE INFECTION PERINATALLY



HIV diagnosis among children younger than 13 in 2010



AIDS diagnosis among children younger than 13 in 2010



IDU INCREASES RISK OF INFECTION

THE ODDS OF A MOTHER HAVING AN HIV-INFECTED INFANT ARE HIGHER IF THE MOTHER IS A SUBSTANCE ABUSER



31%

OF THE MOTHERS OF HIV-INFECTED INFANTS HAD NOT BEEN TESTED FOR HIV UNTIL AFTER DELIVERY

HIV/AIDS AND MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

A woman infected with HIV/AIDS can pass the virus to her child. Mother-to-child (perinatal) transmission is the most common route of HIV infection in children and is now the source of almost all AIDS cases in children 13 years of age and under in the U.S.¹

THE FACTS:

- In 2009, an estimated 10,834 persons who were diagnosed with HIV were living in the 46 states with long-term, confidential name-based HIV reporting. Of the total, 88% of these persons acquired HIV perinatally.¹
- 22% of the 10,834 diagnosed with HIV perinatally were Hispanic/Latino.²
- Most transmission occurs close to or during labor and delivery.²
- In 2009, Hispanic/Latino children under the age of 13 represented an estimated 1.7 per 100,000 populations who were diagnosed perinatally with acquired HIV infections compared to 0.1 per 100,000 populations for Whites, and 9.9 per 100,000 populations for Blacks.²
- In 2010, an estimated 217 children younger than 13 years were diagnosed with HIV and 23 were diagnosed with AIDS.²
- 14% of AIDS cases in children younger than 13 years are among Hispanics/Latinos.

RISK FACTORS:

- Lack of Awareness of HIV Serostatus is the main risk factor. 2005 CDC data show that among HIV-infected infants born in the 33 states which report HIV-exposed infants, 31% of the mothers of HIV-infected infants had not been tested for HIV until after delivery.⁴
- Uneven HIV Testing Rates studies show that HIV testing rates for pregnant women varied widely. A relatively high proportion of women of childbearing age were unaware that treatment is available with HIV.³
- The odds of a mother having an HIV-infected infant are higher if the mother engages in substance use.⁴

 **NATIONAL LATINO AIDS AWARENESS DAY** www.nlaad.org

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "HIV Among Pregnant Women, Infants, and Children". Atlanta: Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/gender/pregnantwomen/facts/index.html>

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "HIV Among Pregnant Women, Infants, and Children" (10 January 2014). Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/gender/pregnantwomen/facts/>

3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Mother-to-Child (Perinatal) HIV Transmission and Prevention". <http://www.cdc.gov/primarycare/materials/hivtransmission/docs/hivtransmission.pdf>

4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "One Test. Two Lives". Atlanta: Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/perinatal/1test2lives/>

5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Reducing HIV Transmission From Mother-to-Child: An Opt Out Approach to HIV Screening". Atlanta: Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/gender/pregnantwomen/opt-out.html>

6. Espinoza, Lorena, Suzanne K. Whittmore, Allan Taylor, et al. "Correlates of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV in United States and Puerto Rico" (2012). Retrieved from <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/129/1/e74.full.html#cite-by>