

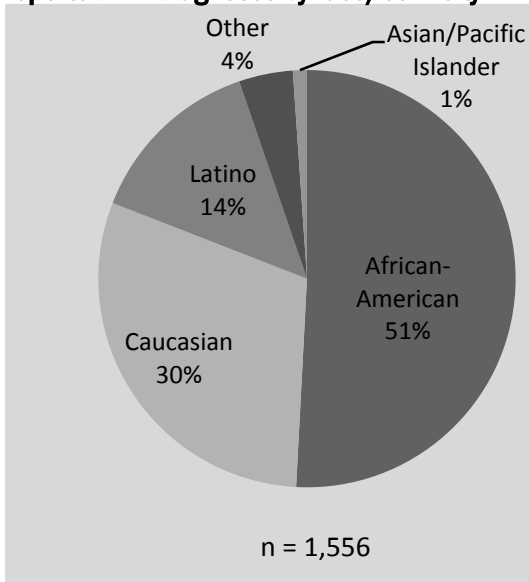
## African Americans and HIV/AIDS

### National

- **Estimated number living with HIV/AIDS:** African Americans accounted for an estimated 46% of people living with HIV/AIDS in the United States in 2006, or approximately 510,100 individuals, including undiagnosed cases.<sup>1</sup>
- **Estimated new infections:** African Americans represented an estimated 45% of new HIV infections in the U.S. in 2006, or approximately 24,900 new infections.<sup>2</sup> In 2006, African Americans had an estimated HIV infection rate of 83.7 per 100,000 population. This rate is approximately 7.5 times the infection rate of Caucasians and more than 2.5 times that of Latinos.<sup>3</sup>
- **Living with AIDS:** By the end of 2006, 192,278 African Americans were reported as living with AIDS, accounting for over 42% of all living cases.<sup>4</sup>
- **New reported cases:** In 2006, there were 18,759 new AIDS cases reported among African Americans, or 48% of new cases.<sup>5</sup>
- **Leading cause of death:** Among African Americans ages 25-44, HIV was the fourth leading cause of death for men and third leading cause of death for women, higher than any other racial group.<sup>6</sup> Through the end of 2006, over 218,000 African Americans were reported as having died with AIDS since the beginning of the epidemic in 1981.<sup>7</sup>
- In 2006, gay men and other men who have sex with men (MSM) accounted for more than 47% of all new HIV infections among African Americans, or 6,686 cases reported that year, and were the largest single risk group for African Americans.

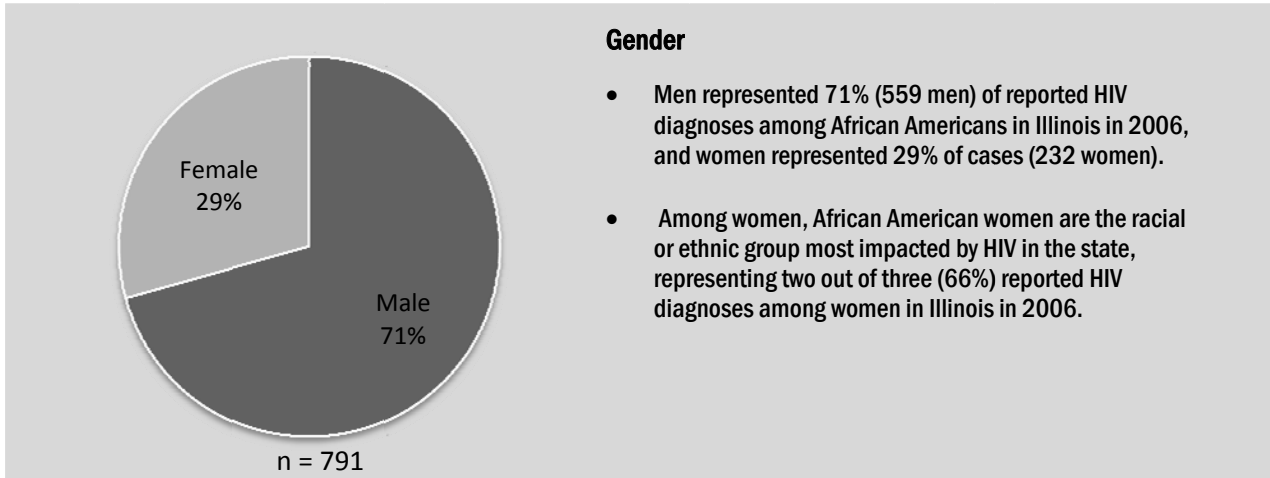
### Illinois<sup>8</sup>

#### Reported HIV diagnoses by race/ethnicity in Illinois, 2006



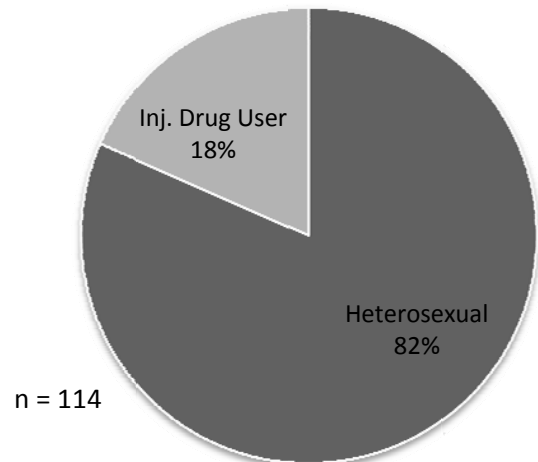
- **Living with HIV/AIDS:** At the end of 2006, 15,611 African Americans were reported as living with HIV/AIDS in Illinois. African Americans represented just over half (51%) of people living with HIV/AIDS in the state, and remain the largest racial or ethnic group living with the disease.
- **Cumulative AIDS cases:** At the end of 2006, 17,054 AIDS cases had been reported among African Americans since the beginning of the epidemic, including 8,940 deaths.
- **New reported cases:** In 2006, 791 Illinois African-Americans were diagnosed with HIV, representing 51% of total new cases. African Americans were the largest group of new HIV diagnoses, followed by Caucasians (32%) and Latinos (14%).

**Reported HIV diagnoses among African Americans by gender in Illinois, 2006**

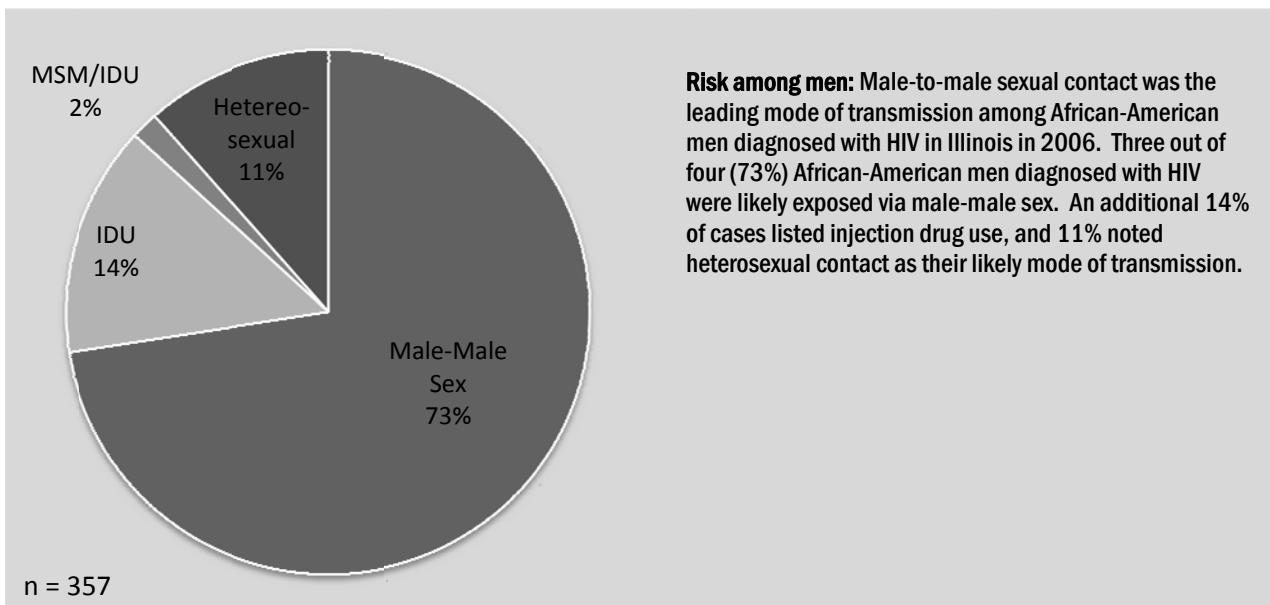


**Reported HIV diagnoses among African-American woman by risk in Illinois, 2006**

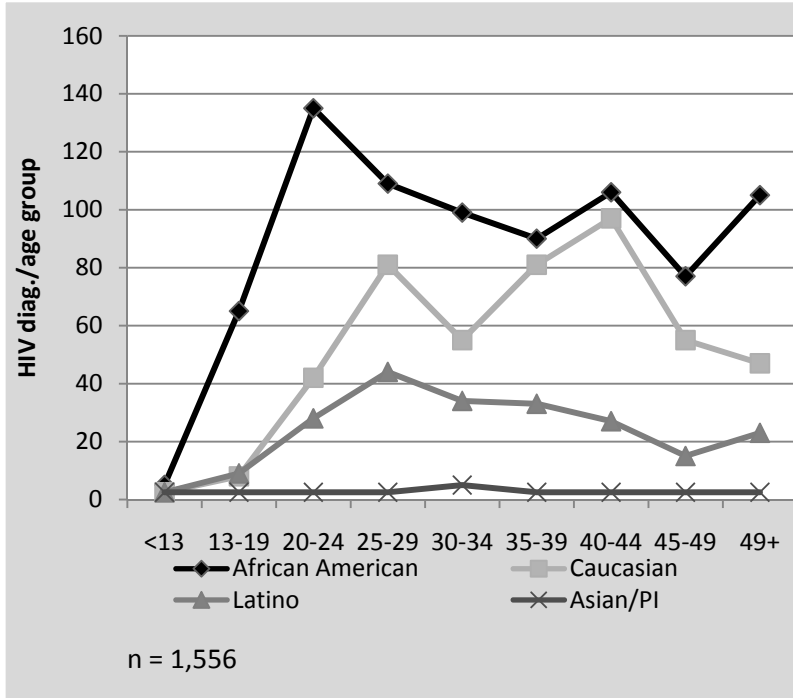
**Risk among women:** Among HIV-positive African-American women diagnosed in 2006, sex with men (82%) was the leading mode of reported transmission; injection drug use (18%) was the second leading mode of transmission.



**Reported HIV diagnoses among African-American men by risk in Illinois, 2006**



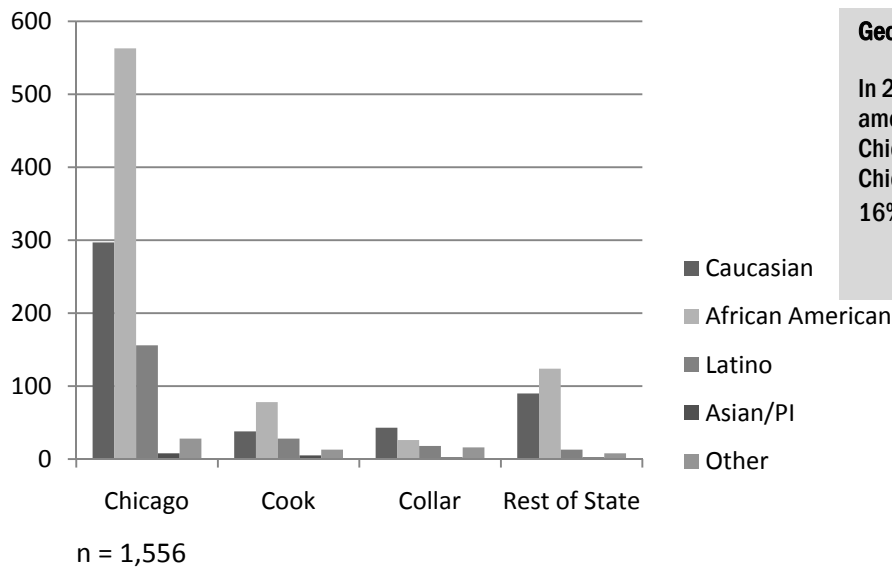
## Reported HIV diagnoses by age and race/ethnicity in Illinois, 2006



**HIV by age and race/ethnicity:** The age of African Americans diagnosed with HIV differs dramatically from other racial or ethnic groups.

- More African Americans are diagnosed with HIV than other groups, in every age group.
- African Americans 13-19 are reported as diagnosed with HIV at rates that are over 8 times higher (65 cases) than their Caucasian (8 cases) or Latino (9 case) peers.
- 3.2 times more African Americans age 20-24 were diagnosed with HIV (135 cases) than their Caucasian peers (42 cases). Rates were 4.8 times higher among African Americans in this age group than Latinos 28 cases).

## Reports of HIV Diagnoses by race/ethnicity and geography in Illinois, 2006



### Geography:

In 2006, 71% of reported HIV diagnoses among African Americans were in Chicago, 10% in Cook County outside of Chicago, 3% in the Collar Counties, and 16% in the remainder of the state.

## Chicago

- **AIDS cases:** 452 AIDS cases were diagnosed in 2006 among Chicago African Americans. This is a rate of 47.9 per 100,000 population, almost the equivalent of the AIDS diagnosis rate among African Americans at the national level. African Americans represented 59.9% of AIDS cases diagnosed in Chicago in 2006.<sup>9</sup>
- **New HIV cases:** 865 HIV cases were diagnosed in 2006 among African Americans. This represents 55.6% of the total HIV cases diagnosed in Chicago in 2006. This is slightly higher than the proportion represented at state level (51%).<sup>10</sup>
- **Risk among men:** African American gay men and MSM were the single largest group of African Americans diagnosed with HIV in 2006 in Chicago. Two out of three African-American men diagnosed with HIV in 2006 were gay men or MSM (65.4%, or 403 men, lower than the statewide percentage of 73%). African-American gay men/MSM represented 42% of all gay men diagnosed with HIV in 2006 in Chicago, and comprised the single largest racial or ethnic group diagnosed with HIV in the city.<sup>11</sup>
- **Risk among women:** Almost four out of five African-American women diagnosed with HIV in 2006 in Chicago were infected through sex with men (79.1% or 197 women). Injection drug use was responsible for 19% of new reported HIV cases among African-American women.<sup>12</sup>
- **Sex between men and women** accounted for almost one-third of new diagnosed HIV cases among male and female Chicago African Americans in 2006 (30.9%, or 267 out of 865 new cases).<sup>13</sup>

*Note: The City of Chicago Department of Public Health redistributes cases with unknown risk proportionately to cases with known risk. However, the data reported for the State of Illinois does not redistribute cases by risk. As a result, numbers for the City of Chicago may be higher than for the state of Illinois. However, the percentage of cases remains consistent.*

**NOTE:** Charts do not reflect cases with unknown, perinatal, or blood-transfusion risk. In some instances, cases among Asian and Pacific Islanders and other races/ethnicities are not shown because of extremely small numbers.

<sup>1</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Prevalence Estimates – United States, 2006. MMWR 2008;57:1074.

<sup>2</sup> H. Irene Hall and others. Estimation of HIV incidence in the United States. Journal of the American Medical Association, 300:5, p. 522.

<sup>3</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV incidence. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/incidence.htm>.

*NOTE: Charts do not show cases with unknown risk, perinatal, or blood transfusion. In some cases, Asian and Pacific Islanders and individuals of “other” race/ethnicities are not shown because of extremely small numbers.*

<sup>4</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention-Surveillance and Epidemiology, Special Data Request, March 2008. <http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/profileind.jsp?ind=520&cat=11&rgn=15>.

<sup>5</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention-Surveillance and Epidemiology, Special Data Request, March 2008. <http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/profileind.jsp?ind=512&cat=11&rgn=15>.

<sup>6</sup> “Black Americans and HIV/AIDS”. Kaiser Family Foundation. [http://www.kff.org/hivaids/upload/6089\\_05.pdf](http://www.kff.org/hivaids/upload/6089_05.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Cases of HIV infection and AIDS in the United States, and Dependent Areas, 2006, table 7. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/2006report/default.htm>.

<sup>8</sup> Special data request received July 2008, Illinois Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Section.

<sup>9</sup> Chicago Department of Public Health. STD/HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report (Summer 2008) Table 1.

<sup>10</sup> Chicago Department of Public Health. STD/HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report (Summer 2008) Table 3.

<sup>11</sup> Chicago Department of Public Health. STD/HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report (Summer 2008) Table 4.

<sup>12</sup> Chicago Department of Public Health. STD/HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report (Summer 2008) Table 4.

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