

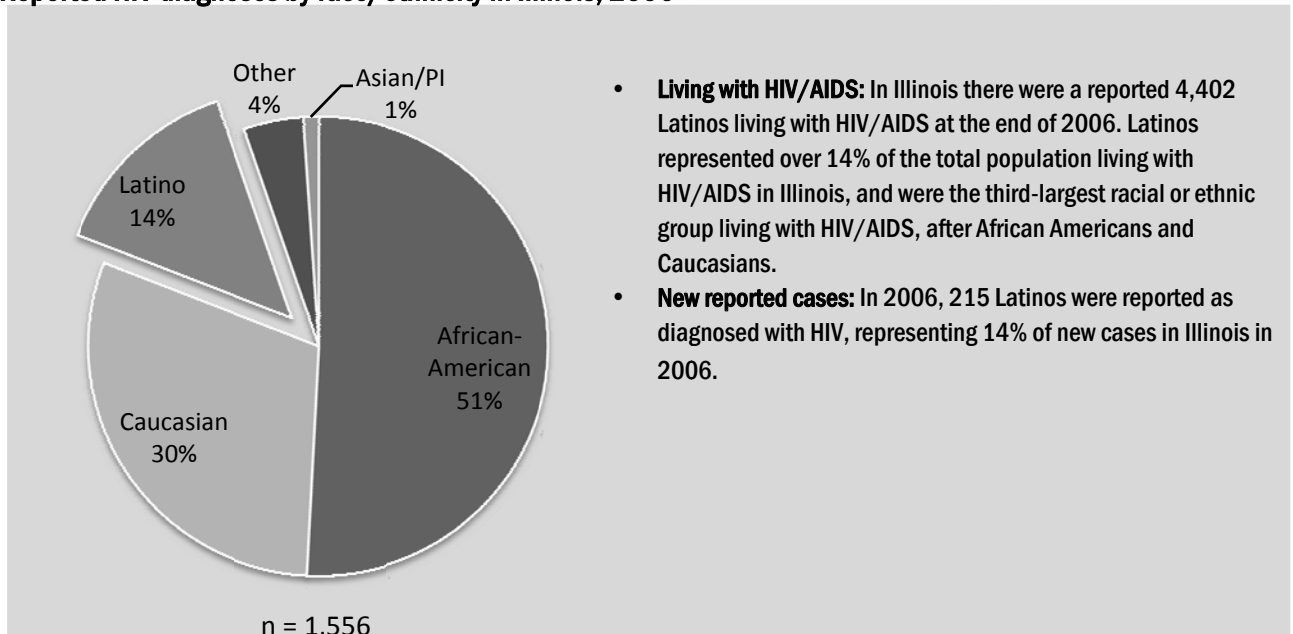
Latinos and HIV/AIDS

National

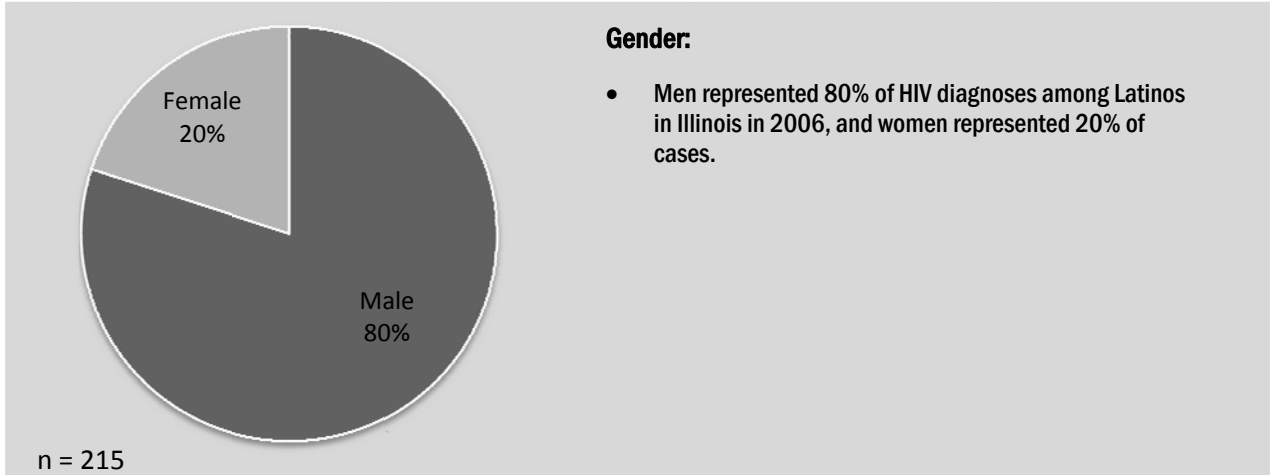
- **Estimated number living with HIV/AIDS:** Latinos are estimated to account for 17.5% of people living with HIV/AIDS in the United States in 2006, or approximately 194,000 individuals, including undiagnosed cases.
- **Estimated new infections:** Latinos represented an estimated 17% of new HIV infections in the U.S. in 2006, or approximately 9,700 new infections.¹
- **Rate of infection:** In 2006 the rate of infection in the Latino population was 25.5 per 100,000 population, more than three times higher than the Caucasian rate of 8.2 per 100,000, but 2.6 times lower than the African-American rate of 67.7 per 100,000.²
- **Living with AIDS:** 91,970 Latinos were reported to be living with AIDS in the United States as of December 2006, representing 21% of the total living, reported AIDS cases.³
- **New reported cases:** 7,879 newly reported AIDS cases were among adult/adolescent Latinos in 2006. This represents 20% of newly reported AIDS cases.⁴
- **Leading cause of death:** In Latinos age 25-44, HIV was the sixth leading cause of death for men and the fifth leading cause of death for women in 2004.⁵

Illinois⁶

Reported HIV diagnoses by race/ethnicity in Illinois, 2006

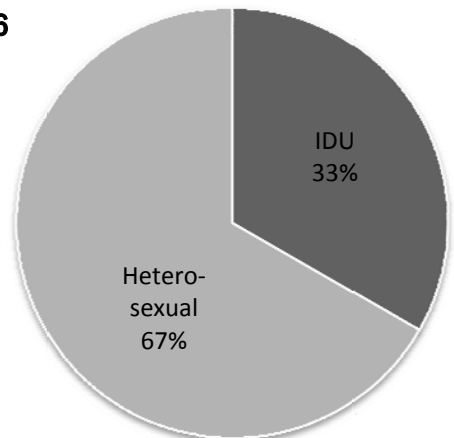


Reported HIV diagnoses among Latinos by gender in Illinois, 2006



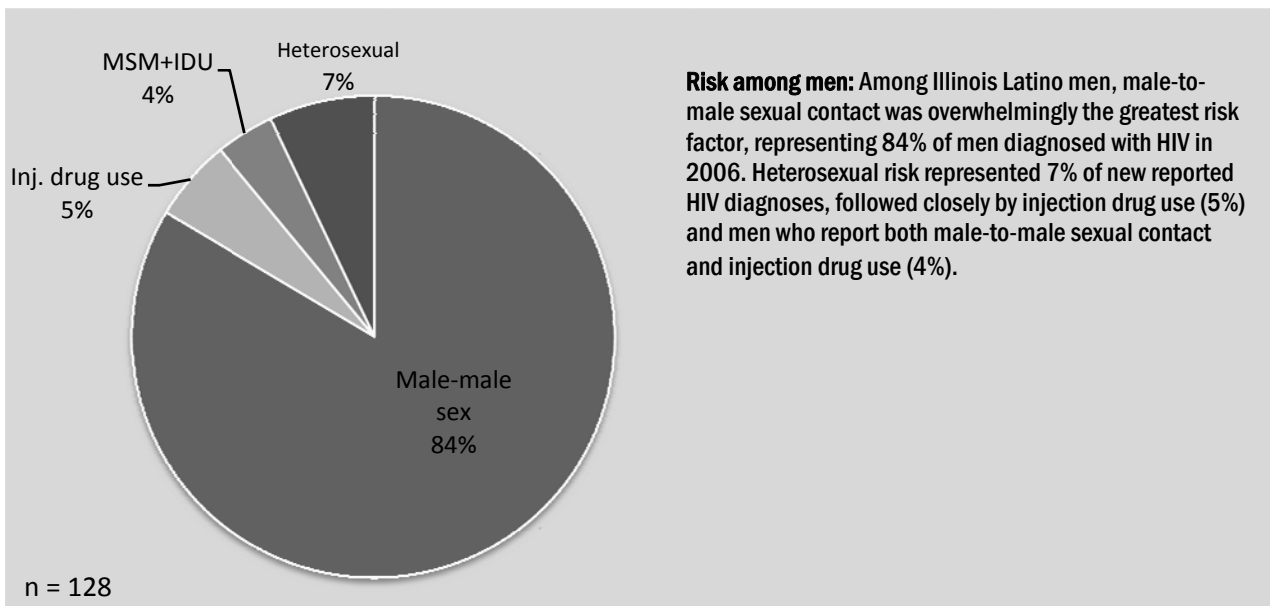
Risk for Illinois Latino women reported as diagnosed with HIV, 2006

Risk among women: More than two-thirds (67%) of Illinois Latinas diagnosed with HIV in Illinois in 2006 reported sex with men as their likely mode of transmission. The remaining third (33%) reported injection drug use as their likely mode of transmission.

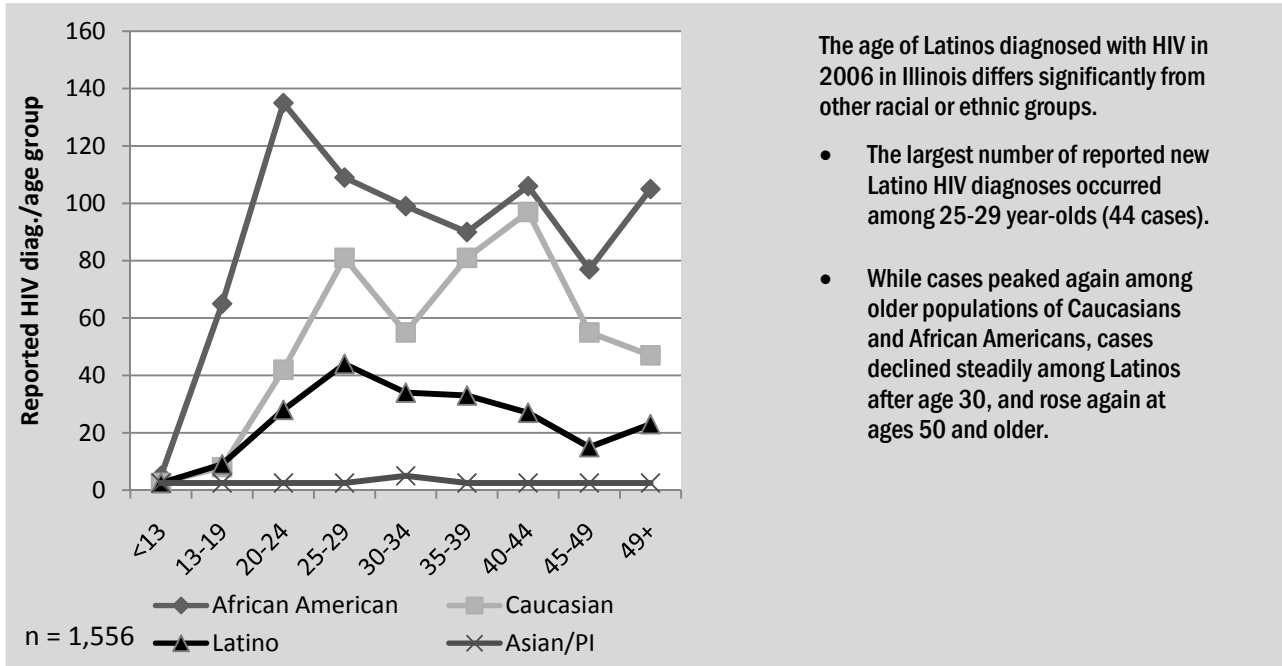


n = 24

Risk for Latino men diagnosed with HIV, 2006



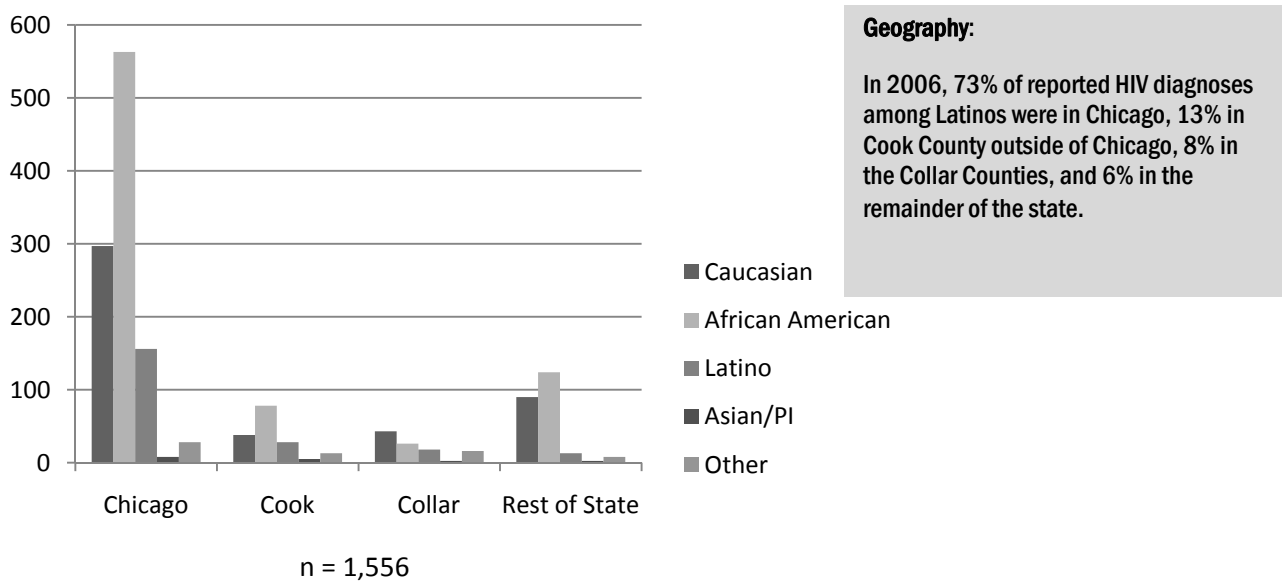
Reported HIV diagnoses by age and race/ethnicity in Illinois, 2006



The age of Latinos diagnosed with HIV in 2006 in Illinois differs significantly from other racial or ethnic groups.

- The largest number of reported new Latino HIV diagnoses occurred among 25-29 year-olds (44 cases).
- While cases peaked again among older populations of Caucasians and African Americans, cases declined steadily among Latinos after age 30, and rose again at ages 50 and older.

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



Geography:

In 2006, 73% of reported HIV diagnoses among Latinos were in Chicago, 13% in Cook County outside of Chicago, 8% in the Collar Counties, and 6% in the remainder of the state.

Chicago

- **AIDS cases:** 129 AIDS cases were reported in 2006 among Chicago Latinos. This is a rate of 16.6 per 100,000 population, higher than the 15.6 national rate among Latinos. Latinos represented 17% of AIDS cases diagnosed in Chicago in 2006.⁷
- **New HIV cases:** 242 HIV cases were reported in 2006 among Latinos. This represented 15.5% of the total HIV cases reported in Chicago in 2006. This is slightly higher than the proportion represented at the state level (14%).⁸
- **Risk among men:** Male-to-male sex was the single largest risk factor for HIV diagnoses among Latino men in 2006 in Chicago. Four out of five (81%, or 163 men) Latino men diagnosed with HIV reported male-to-male sexual contact as their primary risk factor. Latinos represented 17% of all HIV diagnoses attributed to male-to-male sex in Chicago.⁹
- **Risk among women:** More than half of Latina women (58.5% or 24 women) diagnosed with HIV in 2006 in Chicago reported sex with men as their primary risk factor. More than one-third (34.1%) of Latina women reported injection drug use as their primary risk factor. The number of cases attributed to injection drug use is higher than among other racial/ethnic groups, although the proportion may be unreliable because of the small number of cases (14). An additional 7.4% of women reported other risk factors.¹⁰
- **National origin and HIV among Latinos:** According to the Chicago Department of Public Health, “Although classified together as Hispanic, there are considerable differences in the way HIV is transmitted and acquired among people in different Hispanic subgroups, particularly in men. Among males, male-to-male sexual contact is the predominant mode of transmission for both Mexicans (75%) and Puerto Ricans (63%) in Chicago. However, the proportion infected as a result of IDU was substantially higher in Puerto Ricans. It is important to note that these observations are based on somewhat small numbers of cases, but this pattern has been observed consistently for a number of years, and has important implications for Hispanics and their healthcare providers.”¹¹

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 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.

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV incidence. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/incidence.htm>.

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report vol 18, Table 5b. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/2006report/default.htm>.

³ State Health Facts.org. <http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/profileind.jsp?ind=520&cat=11&rgn=15>.

⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report vol 18, Tables 19 and 21. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/2006report/default.htm>.

⁵ “Latinos and HIV/AIDS”. Kaiser Family Foundation. <http://www.kff.org/hiv/aids/upload/6007-05.pdf>.

⁶ Illinois data is from a Special data request received July 2008, Illinois Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Section.

⁷ Chicago Department of Public Health. STD/HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report (Summer 2008), Table 1.

⁸ Chicago Department of Public Health. STD/HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report (Summer 2008), Table 3.

⁹ Chicago Department of Public Health. STD/HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report (Summer 2008), Table 4.

¹⁰ Chicago Department of Public Health. STD/HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report (Summer 2008), Table 4.

¹¹ Chicago Department of Public Health. STD/HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report (Winter 2006), page 7.