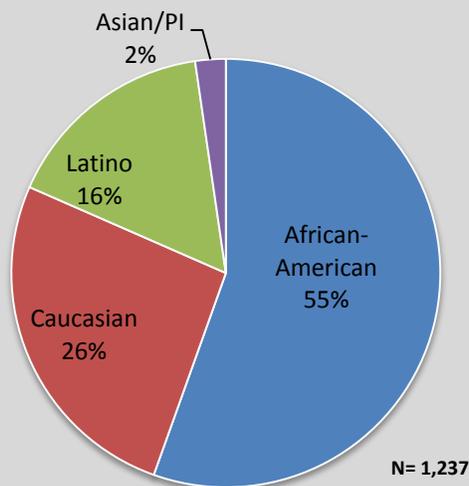


HIV/AIDS in Illinois (2009)

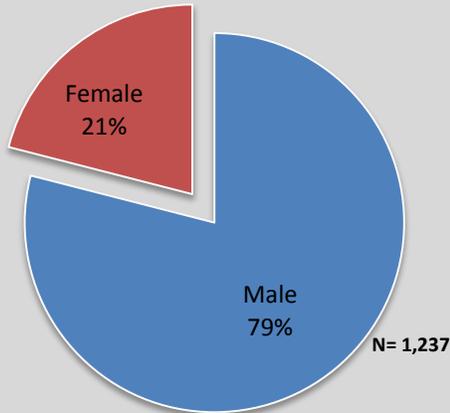
- **Living with HIV/AIDS:** 30,295 Illinois residents were reported as living with HIV at the end of 2009. Over half (16,407 people or 55%) were living with AIDS, and less than half were living with HIV (13,888 Illinoisans or 45%). Illinois' 2007 population living with AIDS accounted for 3.6% of the national total of people living with AIDS, and the state had the eighth largest number of people living with AIDS.¹
- **New reported cases:** In 2009 there were 1,351 new reported HIV diagnoses and an additional 768 new AIDS diagnoses. On average, 1,150 new HIV cases were reported in Illinois each year from 2000-2009. Illinois ranked ninth nationally among states with the largest number of new AIDS cases for 2008, accounting for 3.4% of the national total of new AIDS diagnoses.²
- **AIDS case rates:** The AIDS case rate in 2008 for Illinois (10.1 reported AIDS cases per 100,000 population, lower than the nationwide rate of 12.3) was highest among African Americans (49.9), followed by Latinos (14.6), whites (4.6) and Asians (3.0). The reported case rates are lower than national averages of 61.3 for African Americans, 20.2 for Latinos, 6.2 for whites, and 4.7 for Asians.³

Reported HIV diagnoses by race/ethnicity in Illinois, 2009



Race/ethnicity: African Americans are the population most impacted by HIV/AIDS disease in Illinois. African Americans represent more than half of new HIV cases, cumulative cases, and people living with HIV/AIDS. However, African Americans are just 15% of the state's population. Caucasians are just a quarter (26% of newly diagnosed people living with HIV in Illinois), but 73.3% of the population. Latinos represent 16% of people diagnosed with HIV in Illinois, slightly more than the 12.3% they represent of Illinois' total population.⁴

Reported HIV diagnoses by gender in Illinois, 2009



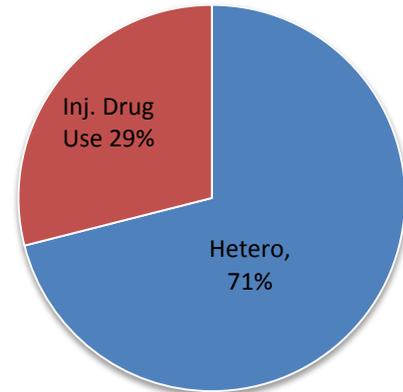
Gender

- More than three out of four (79%, or 966 men) of people diagnosed with HIV in 2009 were men.
- Less than one in four (21%, or 271 women) people diagnosed with HIV in 2009 were women.

Risk for women diagnosed with HIV in Illinois, 2009

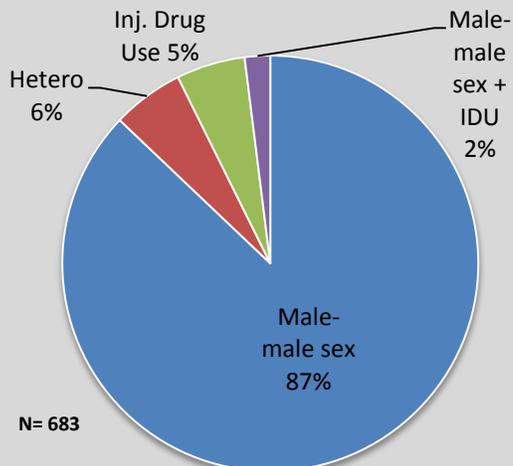
Race of women with reported HIV diagnosis: Three out of four Illinois women (71%, 202 women) reported with HIV in 2009 were African-American. Latinos were the second largest group of women, accounting for nearly one in eight women (13%, 35 women) and Caucasians ranked third at 9% or 25 women.

Risk for women diagnosed with HIV (see chart at right): Three out of four (71%) women diagnosed with HIV in 2009 reported sex with men as their primary HIV risk. One out of four (29%) indicated they contracted HIV through injection drug use.



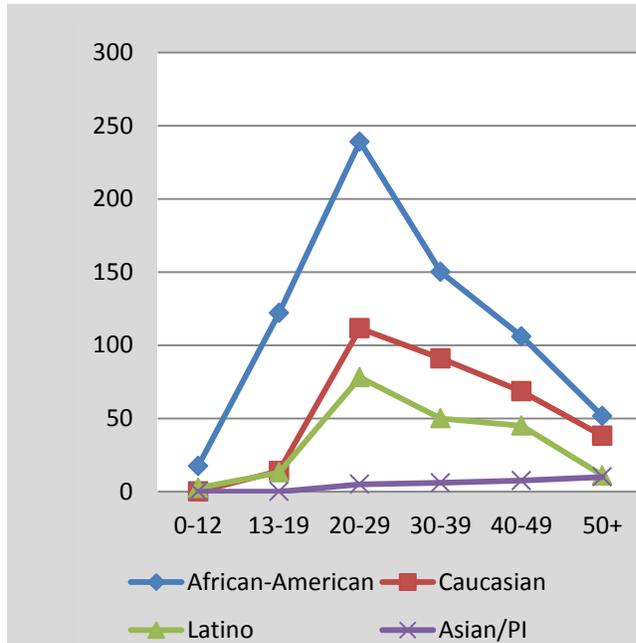
N= 92

Risk for men diagnosed with HIV in Illinois, 2009



- **Race/ethnicity of men diagnosed with HIV:** African American men were the largest group of men reported with HIV in 2009 by race, representing 50% of new cases (485 men). Caucasian men represented 31% of new cases (298 men), Latinos 17% (165 men), and Asian/Pacific Islander/other 2% (19 men).
- **Risk for men with HIV (see chart at left):** Nearly nine out of ten (87%) new HIV diagnoses among men in Illinois in 2009 were attributed to sex with men. Injection drug use was the reported mode of transmission for 5% of the new cases among men. Sex with women was the mode of transmission for 6% of male cases. Men who reported both male-male sex and injection drug use represented about 2% of 2009 cases.

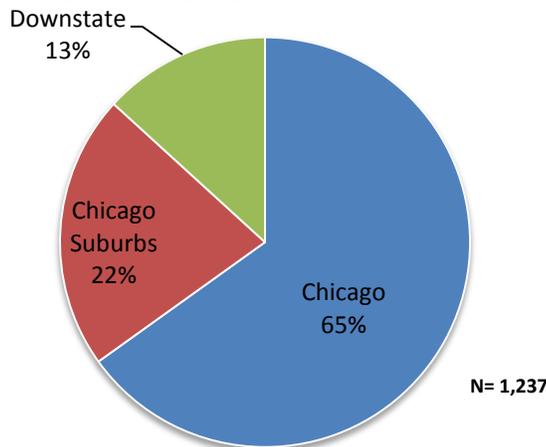
Reported HIV diagnoses by age and race/ethnicity in Illinois, 2009



HIV by age and race/ethnicity: Patterns of HIV diagnoses differ significantly by age group among different races.

- African Americans age 20-29 had the largest number of HIV diagnoses. Twice as many African Americans 20-29 were diagnosed with HIV than whites in the same age group (239 vs. 112).
- Massive racial disparities are evident among youth. A staggering nine times more young African-Americans 13-19 were diagnosed with HIV than their white peers (122 vs. 14).
- Among Caucasians, most diagnoses were concentrated in the 20-49 age groups, with about 100 diagnoses per group per year.
- Among Latinos, the highest number of cases occurred among 20-29 year-olds, with 78 cases. Cases declined steadily in other age groups.

Reported HIV diagnoses by geography in Illinois, 2009



Geography: Two out of three (65%) people diagnosed with HIV in Illinois in 2009 resided in Chicago, and an additional 22% lived in the suburbs outside Chicago (suburban Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake McHenry Will). One in six (13%) lived in the rest of Illinois.

NOTE: Charts do not reflect cases with unknown, perinatal, or blood transfusion risk. Cases among Asians and Pacific Islanders and other or unknown races/ethnicities may not be shown because of extremely small numbers. Data for 2009 are provisional and subject to change. Data with small cell sizes (<5) have been suppressed. Illinois data source (unless otherwise noted): Illinois Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Unit, October 2010.

¹ State Health Facts. *Kaiser Foundation*. Estimated Numbers of Persons Living with an AIDS Diagnosis, All Ages, 2007, <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/comparetable.jsp?ind=516&cat=11&sub=121&yr=62&typ=1&sort=a>, accessed Dec. 1, 2010.

² State Health Facts. *Kaiser Foundation*. Estimated Numbers of AIDS Diagnoses, All Ages, 2008. <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/comparetable.jsp?typ=2&ind=508&cat=11&sub=119>, accessed Dec. 1, 2010.

³ State Health Facts. *Kaiser Foundation*. <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/profileind.jsp?ind=847&cat=11&rgn=15>, accessed Dec. 1, 2010.

⁴ State & County Quick Facts. *US Census Bureau*. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/17/1714000.html>, accessed August 29, 2008.