HIV/AIDS in Illinois

- **Living with HIV/AIDS**: 30,637 Illinois residents were reported as living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2006. Just under half (14,763 people or 48%) were living with HIV, and slightly more than half were living with AIDS (15,874 Illinoisans or 52%). Illinois’ population living with AIDS accounts for 4% of the national total of people living with AIDS. Illinois has the eighth largest number of people living with AIDS.¹

- **New reported cases**: In 2006 there were 1,556 new HIV diagnoses and an additional 1,236 new AIDS diagnoses. Illinois ranks eighth nationally among states with the largest number of new AIDS cases for 2006, accounting for 3.5% of the national total of new AIDS diagnoses.²

- **AIDS case rates**: The AIDS case rate (reported AIDS cases per 100,000 population) for Illinois is highest among African Americans (49.1), followed by Latinos (16.0), whites (5.4) and Asians/Pacific Islanders (5.0). The reported case rates are lower than national averages of 62.3 for African Americans, 21.2 for Latinos, 6.6 for whites, and 4.4 for Asian/Pacific Islanders.³

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

- **Race/ethnicity**: African Americans bear the heaviest burden of HIV/AIDS disease in Illinois. African Americans represent about 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 one-third (32%) of people living with HIV/AIDS in Illinois, but 73.3% of the population. Latinos represent 14% of people living with HIV/AIDS in Illinois, slightly more than the 12.3% they represent of Illinois’ total population.¹

1. 11/08
**Reported HIV diagnoses by gender in Illinois, 2006**

Gender

- More than three out of four (77%, or 1,203 men) of people with HIV were men.
- One in four (23%, or 353 women) people with HIV in 2006 were women.

n = 1,556

**Risk for women diagnosed with HIV in Illinois, 2006**

**Race of women with reported HIV diagnosis:** Two out of three Illinois women (65.7%, 252 women) reported with HIV in 2006 were African-American. Caucasians were the second largest group of women, accounting for one in six women (17%, 60 women) and Latinas ranked third at 12% or 43 women.

**Risk for women diagnosed with HIV:** Three out of four (76%) women contracted HIV in Illinois in 2006 through sex with men. One out of five (20%) contracted HIV through injection drug use.

**Risk for men diagnosed with HIV in Illinois, 2006**

**Race/ethnicity of men with HIV:** African American men were the largest group of men reported with HIV in 2006 by race, representing 46% of new cases (559 men). Caucasians men represented 34% of new cases (408 men), and Latinos 14% (172 men).

**Risk for men with HIV:** Four out of five (82%) new HIV diagnoses among men in Illinois in 2006 were attributed to sex with men. Injection drug use was the mode of transmission for 8% of the new cases among men. Sex with women was the mode of transmission for 7% of male cases. Male-male sex and injection drug use represented about 3% of 2006 cases among men.
Reported HIV diagnoses by age and race/ethnicity in Illinois, 2006

HIV by age and race/ethnicity: Most reported HIV diagnoses are among individuals ages 25-44. However, there are significant differences by race:

- Among African Americans, cases peak at age 20-24 with 135 cases; they decline to rise again with over 100 cases at age 40-44, and 59+.
- Among Caucasians, cases rise to 80 cases among 25-29 year olds, and then peak again age 40-44, with almost 100 cases per group.
- Among Latinos, the highest number of cases occur among 25-29 year-olds, with 44 cases. Cases decline steadily in other age groups, rising again among the 49+ group.
- Cases are steady among Asians/Pacific Islanders. Five or fewer cases are reported per age group.

Reported HIV diagnoses by geography in Illinois, 2006

Geography: Two out of three (66%) people living with HIV/AIDS in Illinois reside in Chicago, and an additional 11% live in Cook County outside Chicago. Eight percent live in the Collar Counties. One in eight (15%) live in the rest of Illinois.

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.


Other Illinois data provided by the Illinois Department of Public Health, special data request, received July and September 2008.