

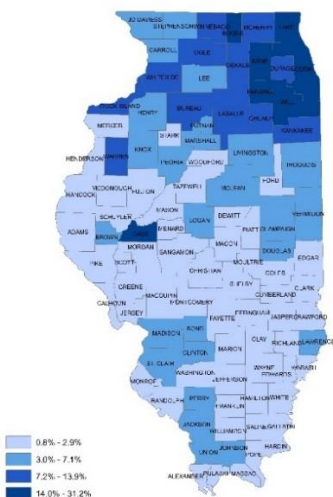
Hispanics

Hispanics are the largest racial/ethnic minority in the United States. In 2015, Hispanics accounted for an estimated 17.7% of the U.S. population. By 2050, this proportion is estimated to increase to 26.5% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015).

In 2010, Hispanics accounted for 20% of new HIV infections in the U.S. with an HIV infection rate three times higher than among non-Hispanic whites (CDC, 2015). Poverty, educational status, inadequate or no health insurance, and language barriers may contribute to HIV infection among Hispanics (CDC, 2015). Fear of disclosing immigration status may influence HIV prevention and treatment access (CDC, 2015). Traditional gender roles, cultural norms, and stigma around homosexuality may add to prevention challenges (CDC, 2015).

In 2013, there were over 2.1 million persons of Hispanic origin living in Illinois, accounting for 16.5% of the state’s population (U. S. Census Bureau, 2014). The largest proportion of Hispanics living in Illinois were of Mexican descent followed by Puerto Ricans and Cubans (U.S. Census Bureau). Hispanics primarily lived in the northern part of the state, concentrating in the City of Chicago and the surrounding counties.

Figure 1. Percent of Population that is Hispanic by County, Illinois, 2013



Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 2014

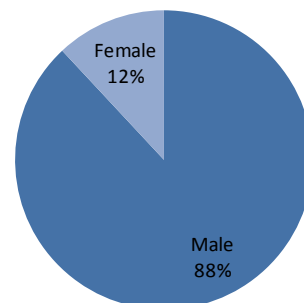
HIV Disease Diagnoses

In 2013, Hispanics accounted for 19% of new HIV disease diagnoses in Illinois. The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses among Hispanic males and females was three times higher than among non-Hispanic (NH) whites.

Sex

Among Hispanics diagnosed with HIV disease from 2009–2013, women accounted for a lower proportion (12%) of diagnoses compared with the Illinois population overall where women accounted for 19% of new HIV disease diagnoses (see section, “Overview of HIV Disease in Illinois”). By comparison, among NH blacks diagnosed with HIV disease, women accounted for 26% of all new HIV disease diagnoses from 2009–2013 (see section, “Blacks”).

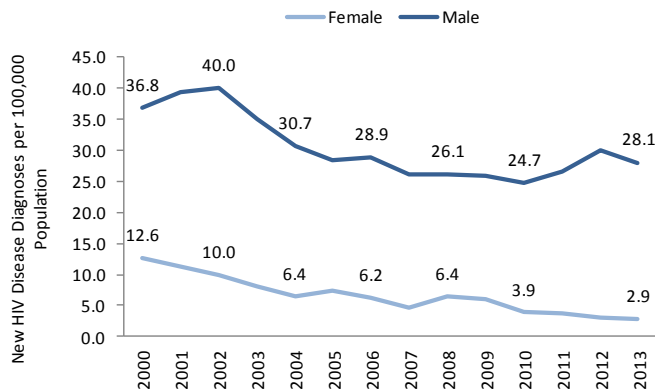
Figure 2. HIV Disease Diagnoses among Hispanics by Sex, Illinois, 2009–2013



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, June, 2014

As seen with all racial/ethnic populations in Illinois, the rate of new HIV disease diagnoses among Hispanics declined from 2000–2013. Among Hispanic women, the rate declined by 77% compared to a 24% decline among Hispanic men. From 2010–2012, there was actually a slight upward trend in the rate of HIV disease diagnoses upon Hispanic men. In 2013, the rate of HIV disease diagnoses among Hispanic men was 10-fold higher than among Hispanic women.

Figure 2. Rate of HIV Disease Diagnoses among Hispanics by Sex and Year of Diagnosis, Illinois, 2000–2013

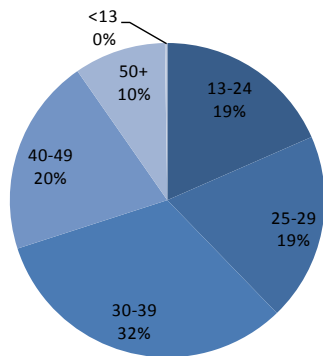


Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, June, 2014

Age at Diagnosis

The majority of Hispanics diagnosed with HIV disease in Illinois from 2009–2013 were ≥30 years at time of diagnosis. Older age at diagnosis is associated with late-stage diagnoses, or diagnoses that progress to AIDS within 12 months of initial diagnosis. In Illinois, Hispanics had the highest rate of late-stage diagnoses from 2009–2013 (see section, “Late HIV Diagnoses”). Factors identified earlier that affect access to prevention and treatment likely contributed to later age of diagnosis in this population.

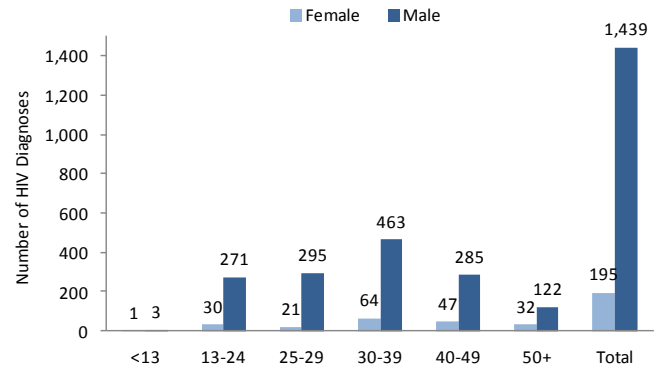
Figure 3. HIV Disease Diagnoses among Hispanics by Age of Diagnosis, Illinois, 2009–2013



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, June, 2014

Among both Hispanic males and females, the number of new HIV disease diagnoses from 2009–2013 peaked at age 30–39 years.

Figure 4. HIV Disease Diagnoses among Hispanics by Sex and Age of Diagnosis, Illinois, 2009–2013

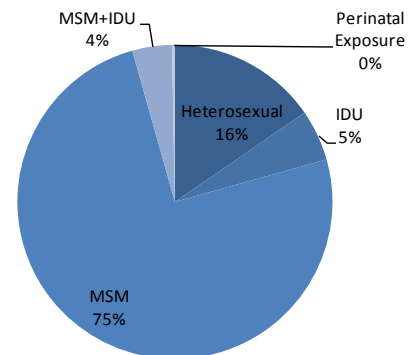


Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, June, 2014

Transmission Risk Category

Male-to-male sexual contact was the main transmission risk category for HIV disease diagnosis from 2009–2013 among Hispanics in Illinois, followed by heterosexual contact.

Figure 5. HIV Disease Diagnoses among Hispanics by Transmission Risk Category, Illinois, 2009–2013

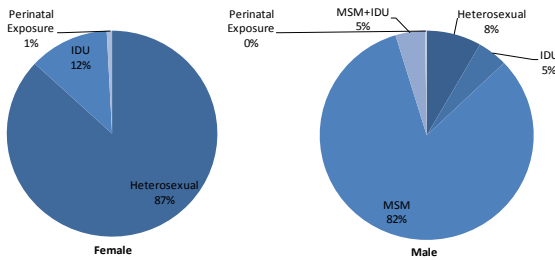


Note: 280 Hispanics with no transmission risk category reported were excluded from the chart.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, June, 2014

Among Hispanic women, heterosexual contact was the most common mode of transmission followed by intravenous drug use. Among Hispanic men, having sexual contact with men was the most common risk factor for HIV infection. Heterosexual contact was less commonly identified as a transmission risk factor for Hispanic men than for NH black men (see section, “Blacks”).

Figure 6. HIV Disease Diagnoses among Hispanics by Transmission Risk Category and Sex, Illinois, 2009–2013



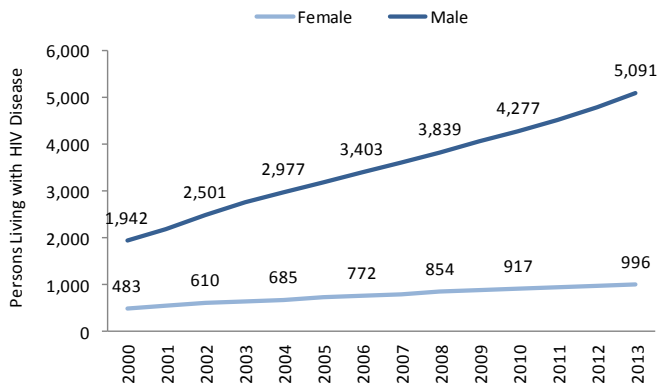
Note: 73 Hispanic women and 207 Hispanic men with no transmission risk category reported were excluded from the chart.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, June, 2014

Persons Living with HIV Disease

The number of Hispanics living with HIV disease more than doubled from 2000–2013. The number of Hispanic men living with HIV disease increased at a higher rate than among Hispanic women. At the end of 2013, 0.5% of Hispanic males and 0.1% of Hispanic females were living with diagnosed HIV disease.

Figure 7. Hispanics Living with HIV Disease by Sex, Illinois, 2000–2013



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, June, 2014

Did You Know?

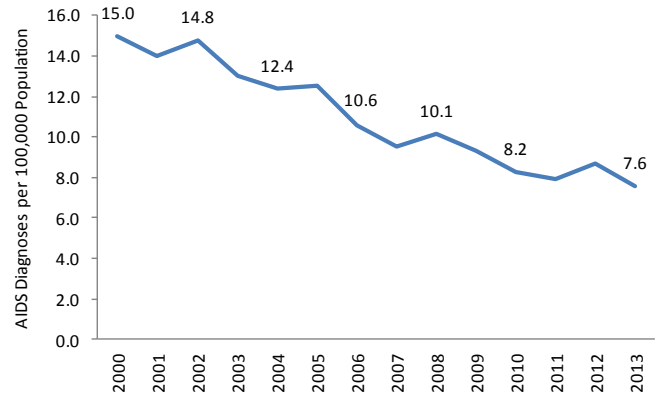
1 in 10,590 Hispanic women in Illinois was living with HIV disease in 2013

1 in 2,353 Hispanic men in Illinois was living with HIV disease in 2013

AIDS Diagnoses

The rate of new AIDS diagnoses among Hispanics declined by over 50% from 2000–2013, even as the number of persons living with HIV disease increased. This decline is likely due to improved access to care and improved treatment interventions.

Figure 8. Rate of AIDS Diagnoses among Hispanics, Illinois, 2000–2013

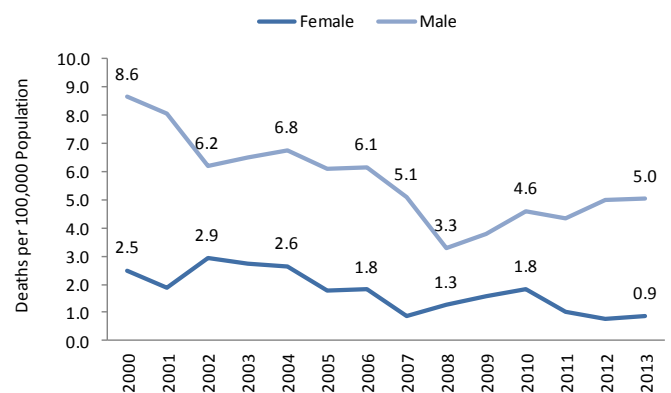


Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, June, 2014

Mortality

Mortality rates among Hispanic men and women living with HIV disease declined overall from 2000–2013. Since 2009, the mortality rate among Hispanic men has increased. Although the reason for this increase is not well understood, this increase indicates the need for targeted prevention and treatment efforts in this population.

Figure 9. Mortality among Hispanics Living with HIV Disease, Illinois, 2000–2013



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, June, 2014

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