

# A Place to Call Home

## APPENDIX F

### *HIV/AIDS Data in the Chicago EMSA*

**T**his section provides an overview of the demographic profile of recent HIV and AIDS cases and people living with HIV/AIDS in the Chicago EMSA (Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, McHenry, and Will counties.)

Note: 2005 is the most recent year for which comparable and complete demographic information for the entire region was available from both the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) and Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH). Also, due to HUD’s revision of HOPWA jurisdictions in 2004, which reallocated Lake County to the State of Illinois grant service area, this section does not compare current data against epidemiological information provided in the 2001 HIV/AIDS Housing Plan. Thus, the discussion of demographic trends is largely limited to the city of Chicago, which accounts for 80% of all HIV/AIDS cases in the Chicago EMSA.

### HIV/AIDS IN THE CHICAGO EMSA TODAY

According to the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), there were 27,770 people living with HIV/AIDS in the Chicago EMSA as of September 30, 2007. Approximately 83% of all persons living with HIV/AIDS in the state of Illinois reside in the Chicago EMSA.

**TABLE 1:**

#### TOTAL REPORTED LIVING CASES OF HIV (NOT AIDS) AND AIDS IN 2007

County	People Living with HIV as of 9/30/07*	People Living with AIDS as of 9/30/07**
Cook	13,082 ▼	12,698 ▼
<i>Chicago</i>	11,505	10,702
<i>Suburbs</i>	1,527	1,996
DeKalb	29	23
Du Page	273	333
Grundy	7	7
Kane	238	324
Kendall	8	7
McHenry	36	63
Will	328	314
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,001</b>	<b>13,769</b>

\*reported since July 1999

\*\*report since January 1981

▼ *Total of Chicago and Suburbs*

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois HIV/AIDS/STD Monthly Surveillance Update, October 2007.

# A Place to Call Home

## APPENDIX F

### HIV/AIDS Data in the Chicago EMSA

Since 1981, 15,370 individuals with AIDS in the Chicago EMSA have died. Over the past decade, advances in HIV/AIDS prevention, medication, and treatment have dramatically reduced mortality due to the disease, and enabled many individuals with HIV/AIDS to live longer, healthier lives. As a result, the seropositive population as a whole continues to grow, despite progress in curbing the rate of new infections. Between January 1 and September 30, 2007, the number of reported HIV and AIDS cases dropped significantly across most EMSA counties, when compared with the same period in 2006. Yet the number of people living with HIV in the EMSA has increased by 6%, and the number of people living with AIDS has increased by approximately 4.8%. (IDPH, *Illinois HIV/AIDS/STD Monthly Surveillance Updates*, October 2007 and December 2006.)

### CHANGING DEMOGRAPHICS

The city of Chicago accounts for approximately 80% of all individuals living with HIV/AIDS in the Chicago EMSA. Table 2 compares the number of AIDS and HIV (not AIDS) diagnoses reported in Chicago in 2000 and 2005 by gender, race, age, and mode of transmission.

**TABLE 2: City of Chicago: Demographic Comparison of Reported AIDS and HIV (not AIDS) Cases Diagnosed in 2000 and 2005**

Characteristics	Reported AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 2000		Reported AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 2005*▼		Reported HIV (not AIDS) Cases Diagnosed in 2000		Reported HIV (not AIDS) Cases Diagnosed in 2005*▼	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	769	77	698	79	779	70	874	78
Female	226	23	181	21	334	30	244	22
Total	995	100	879	100	1,113	100	1,118	100
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>								
White, not Hispanic	188	19	189	22	257	23	283	25
Black, not Hispanic	639	64	519	59	672	60	644	58
Hispanic	157	16	155	18	158	14	143	13
Other	11	1	16	2	26	2	48	4
<b>Age</b>								
12 years or younger	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	1	N/A	N/A
13–19	12	1	6	<1	32	3	55	5
20–29	109	11	109	13	245	22	278	24
30–39	388	39	286	33	409	37	334	30
40–49	338	34	297	34	317	28	301	27
50 years and older	147	15	180	20	103	9	146	13
<b>Exposure Category</b>								
Men who have sex with Men (MSM)	373	37	384	44	391	35	503	45
Injection Drug Users (IDU)	272	27	143	16	229	21	120	11
MSM and IDU**	67	7	37	4	22	2	37	3
Heterosexual Contact	149	15	138	16	188	17	128	11
Other***	13	1	8	1	18	2	6	1
Undetermined	121	12	169	19	265	24	324	29

Sources:

Chicago Department of Public Health, *STD/HIV/AIDS Chicago, Winter 2006 and HIV/AIDS/STD Surveillance Report, 2004*

\* Data for 2005 is provisional  
 \*\* Men who have sex with men and inject drugs  
 \*\*\* Includes perinatal transmission, blood transfusion, and hemophilia

# A Place to Call Home

## City of Chicago: AIDS Diagnoses and Characteristics 2000–2005<sup>1</sup>

While Table 2 shows a reduction in AIDS diagnoses in Chicago from 2000 to 2005, it is important to note that the number of AIDS diagnoses increased during first two years of this period—reaching a high of 1,078 new cases in 2002—before declining to 975 new cases in 2003 and 805 cases in 2004. Thus, the 2005 total represents a 9% increase in new AIDS diagnoses over the prior year. The 2005 AIDS incidence rate for Chicago was 30.4 per 100,000 population—nearly triple the rate for Illinois as a whole (11.3) and nearly double the national rate (18.1).

The number of AIDS diagnoses among Non-Hispanic Blacks rose steadily during the period 2000–2002, before dropping to 490 in 2004. Thus, the 2005 total represents an increase of almost 6% over the prior year. The AIDS epidemic continues to disproportionately affect the black community: in 2005, three times as many AIDS cases were Non-Hispanic Black than Non-Hispanic White or Hispanic. Between 2000 and 2004, the proportion of female AIDS cases also rose to as high as 25%, before declining to 21% in 2005.

Men who have sex with men (MSM) continue to represent the largest proportion of AIDS cases in Chicago, at 44%. Notably, the proportion of AIDS cases attributed to injection drug use has declined steadily over this five-year period, from 27% in 2000 to 16% in 2005. While persons aged 30–49 continue to make up the largest proportion of AIDS cases, diagnoses among individuals aged 30–39 declined consistently over this five-year period, from 39% of all cases in 2000 to 33% in 2005.

## City of Chicago: HIV Diagnoses and Characteristics 2000–2005<sup>2</sup>

HIV diagnoses in Chicago rose steadily from 2000 to 2002, peaking at 1,276 new cases in 2002 before declining to 1,149 in 2003 and 1,233 in 2004. The 2005 total represents a further 9% decrease in the number of new HIV diagnoses from the prior year. (However, as noted by CDPH, 2005 HIV data as of December 31, 2006, was provisional and likely to increase.) After reaching a high of 27% in 2001, the proportion of women diagnosed with HIV declined through 2005, to 22%. Notably, HIV diagnoses among women decreased by nearly 20% from 2004 to 2005.

Throughout this five-year period, non-Hispanic Blacks continued to represent the largest proportion of HIV diagnoses, and male-to-male sexual contact remained the leading mode of transmission. Significantly, the proportion of HIV diagnoses attributed to injection drug use (IDU) declined dramatically during this period, from 21% to 11%. In 2003 and 2005, heterosexual contact was the second-highest identified mode of HIV transmission, despite a steady decline in the proportion of diagnoses in this category over 2000–2005. Notably, the proportion of diagnoses reported with no identified risk factor increased substantially, from 20% in 2000 to 29% in 2005.

In 2005, individuals aged 30–49 accounted for 57% of all new HIV diagnoses. However, the proportion of diagnoses among those aged 30–39 decreased steadily over much of this five-year period, from a high of 39% in 2001 to 30% in 2005.

<sup>1</sup> Information from Chicago Department of Public Health, *STD/HIV/AIDS Chicago*, Winter 2006 and *HIV/AIDS/STD Surveillance Report*, 2004.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

# A Place to Call Home

## APPENDIX F

### HIV/AIDS Data in the Chicago EMSA

### Demographic Characteristics of the Chicago EMSA

Table 3 summarizes demographic characteristics of 2005 AIDS diagnoses reported in the entire Chicago EMSA, as well as for all people living with HIV or AIDS in the Chicago EMSA reported as of December 31, 2005. Notably, the city of Chicago accounted for more than 67% of all AIDS cases diagnosed in the Chicago EMSA.

**TABLE 3: CHICAGO EMSA  
AIDS Diagnoses Reported in 2005 (1/1/05–12/31/05)  
Total People Reported Living with AIDS as of 12/31/05  
Total People Reported Living with HIV (not AIDS) as of 12/31/05**

Demographic Group/ Exposure Category	2005 Reported AIDS Diagnoses 1/1/05–12/31/05		People Reported Living with HIV as of 12/31/05		People Reported Living with HIV (not HIV) as of 12/31/05	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	1,141	77.6	13,042	80.2	11,792	75.2
Female	329	22.3	3,215	19.8	3,879	24.8
Total	1,470	100	16,257	100	15,671	100
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, not Hispanic	415	28.3	5,130	31.6	5,138	32.8
Black, not Hispanic	807	54.9	8,370	51.5	7,897	50.4
Hispanic	218	14.8	2,471	15.1	2,025	12.9
Other	30	2	286	1.8	602	3.9
<b>Age</b>						
12 years or younger	3	<1	41	<1	147	<1
13–19	24	1.6	103	<1	226	1.4
20–44	1,062	27.9	7,568	46.6	9,665	61.7
45 years or older	381	25.9	8,544	52.6	5,631	35.9
<b>Exposure Category</b>						
Men who have sex with Men (MSM)	631	42.9	7,455	75.9	6,985	44.6
Injection Drug Users (IDU)	216	14.7	3,340	20.5	2,274	14.5
MSM and IDU	62	4.2	1,160	7.1	492	3.1
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	7	<1	64	<1	32	<1
Heterosexual Contact	240	16.3	2,307	14.2	2,245	14.3
Blood Transfusion	8	<1	113	<1	63	<1
Perinatal	3	<1	41	<1	147	<1
Risk not reported/identified	303	20.6	1,730	10.6	3,325	21.2
Other			101	<1	108	<1

Note: Groups may not total 100% due to rounding.

Source: Chicago Department of Public Health

# A Place to Call Home

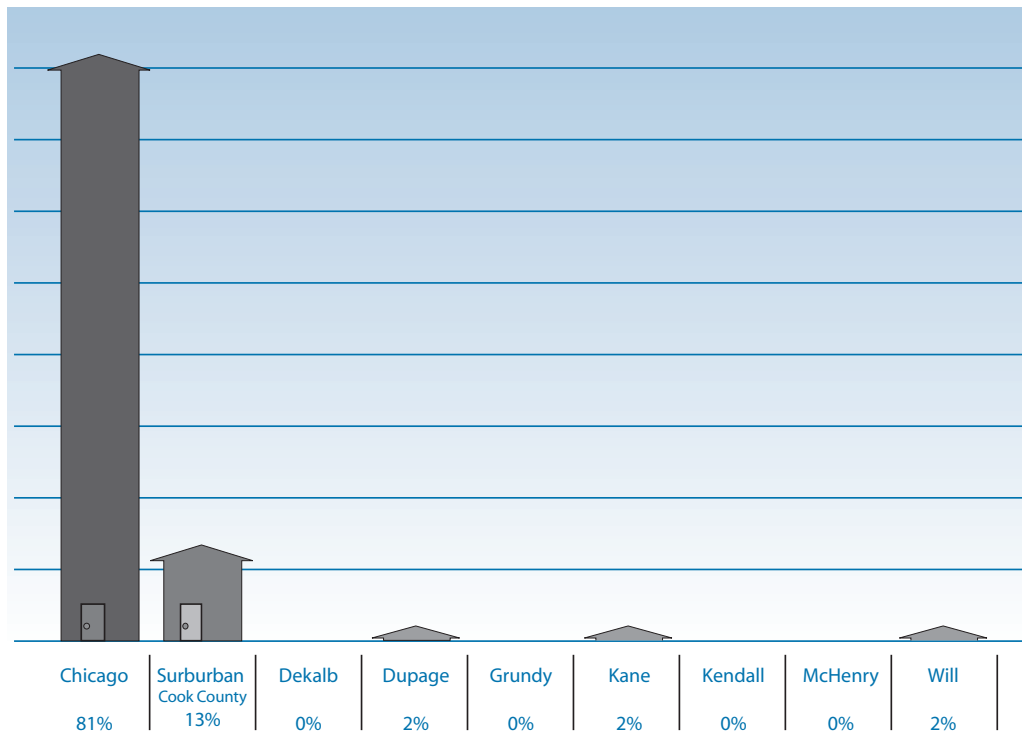
As Table 3 demonstrates, Non-Hispanic Blacks represented the largest proportion of persons living with HIV or AIDS in the Chicago EMSA, comprising nearly 51% of all cases. Additionally, more than 22% of persons living with HIV or AIDS in the Chicago EMSA were female. The largest proportion of living HIV and AIDS cases was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, followed by injection drug use. However, among new AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005, heterosexual contact surpassed injection drug use as the second-highest known form of transmission.

## Geographic Distribution of HIV/AIDS in the Chicago EMSA

Chart 1 illustrates the geographic distribution of persons living with HIV or AIDS in the Chicago EMSA as of 12/31/05. Approximately 81% of all individuals resided in the city of Chicago.

Among Chicago's 77 Community Areas, Uptown had the highest number of persons living with HIV or AIDS (803), followed by Lake View (713), Edgewater (581), Austin (489), and Rogers Park (410). Areas with the highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS included Rogers Park, Edgewater, Uptown, and Lake View on the city's North Side; Austin, Loop, Near West Side, Near South Side, West Garfield Park, and East Garfield Park on the city's West Side; and Englewood, West Englewood, South Shore, Fuller Park, Woodlawn, Oakland, Grand Boulevard, and Washington Park on the South Side. (Chicago Department of Public Health, STD/HIV/AIDS Chicago, Winter 2005–2006.)

**CHART 1: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF LIVING HIV AND AIDS CASES IN THE CHICAGO EMSA AS OF 12/31/05**



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS/STD Monthly Surveillance Update, December 2005