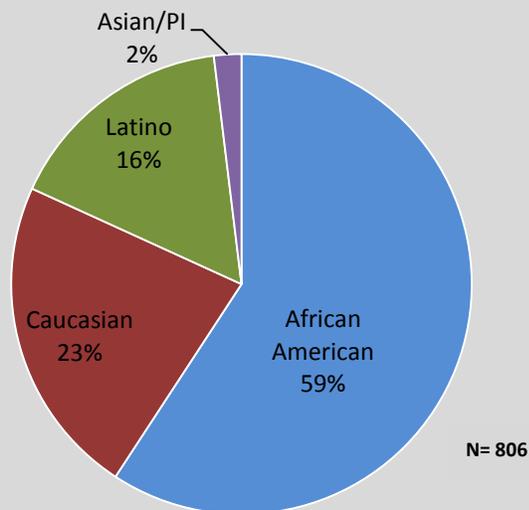


HIV/AIDS in Chicago (2009)

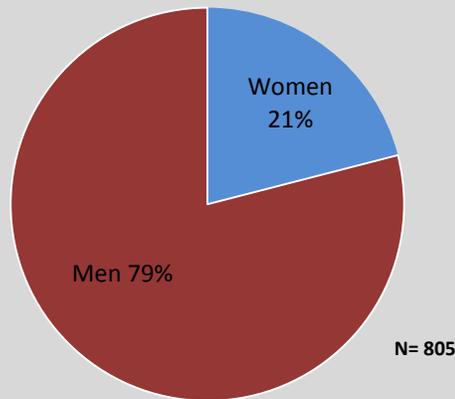
- **Living with HIV/AIDS:** By the end of 2009 there were 20,676 people reported as living with HIV/AIDS in Chicago. 10,799 Chicagoans were living with AIDS and 9,872 people were living with HIV.
- **New reported cases:** In 2009 there were 342 new diagnosed AIDS cases in Chicago, and 832 HIV cases. The majority of whom were men, more than half were African American, more than half were gay men and men who have sex with men (MSM), and most were between the ages of 20-29.
- **Race:** African Americans account for a disproportionately large share of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Chicago. While representing 36.8% of the Chicago population,¹ they represent 59% of Chicagoans living with HIV. Caucasians represented 42% of the population and 23% of 2009 HIV cases, and Latinos represent 26% of the population but 16% of new HIV cases.

Reported HIV diagnoses by race in Chicago, 2009



Race: African Americans account for a disproportionately large share of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Chicago. While representing 36.8% of the Chicago population,¹ they represent 59% of Chicagoans reported as living with HIV.¹ Caucasians represented 42% of the population and 23% of 2009 HIV cases, and Latinos represent 26% of the population but 16% of new HIV cases.

Reported HIV diagnoses by gender in Chicago, 2009

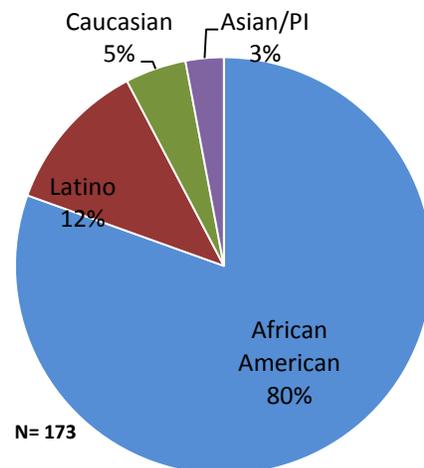


Gender: Four out of five new HIV diagnoses in Chicago were among men.

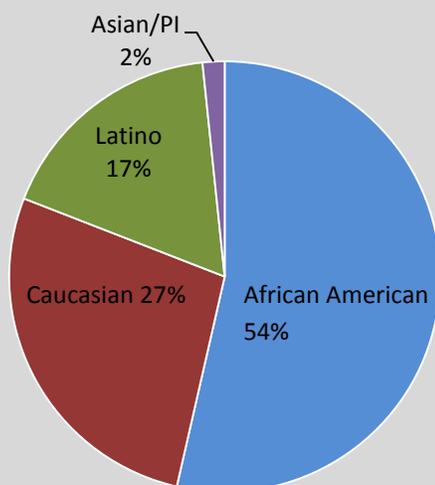
Race of Chicago women reported with HIV in 2009

Race/ethnicity of Chicago women reported with HIV in 2009: Of the 173 women reported as HIV-positive in 2009, four out of five were African-American (136 women or 80%). Latinas represented 12% (20 women) and Caucasian women accounted for 5% (8 women). The remaining 3% (3 women) were of another or unknown race/ethnicity.

Risk for Chicago women reported with HIV in 2009: Of Chicago women with reported risk, 59% reported sex with men as their likely risk factor, and 41% reported that they had injected drugs.



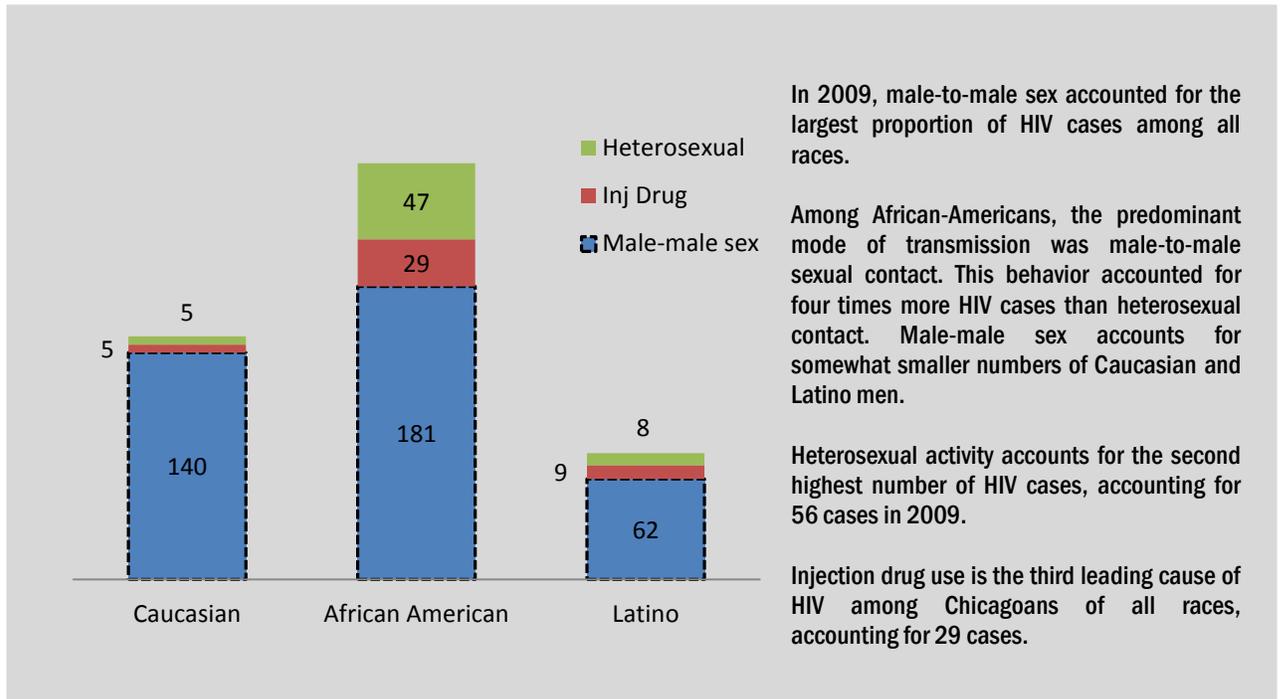
Race of Chicago men reported with HIV in 2009



Race/ethnicity of Chicago men reported with HIV in 2009: Of the 658 men reported as HIV-positive in 2009, 54% were African-American (341 men). Caucasians represented 27% of new diagnoses (174) and Latinos accounted for 17% (111). Men of another or unknown race or ethnicity accounted for the remaining 2% (10).

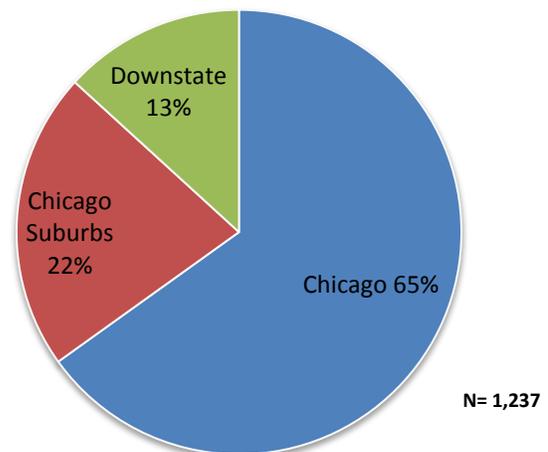
Risk of Chicago men reported with HIV in 2009: Among men who reported their HIV risk, four out of five men (87%) reported male-male sex as the likely mode of transmission. Five percent reported injection drug use as their primary risk factor. Sex with women was the risk factor for 6% of men, and 2% indicated they had sex with men and injected drugs.

Reported HIV diagnoses by race/ethnicity & mode of transmission, males and females in Chicago, 2009



Reported HIV Diagnoses by Geography In Illinois 2009

Geography: Chicago has the highest number of HIV diagnoses in 2009 with 65% of cases, followed by the Chicago suburbs (22% of cases) and downstate (13% of cases.)



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 & County Quick Facts. US Census Bureau. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/17/1714000.html>.