

HIV in Illinois: Key Facts and Statistics

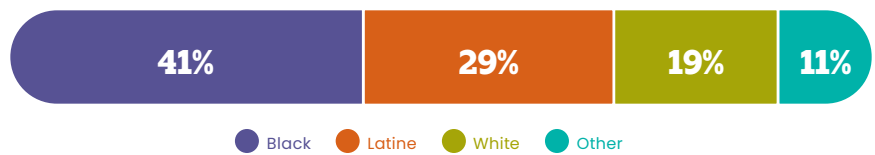


The HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to impact the lives of Illinoisians with a disproportionate burden on Black men who have sex with men (MSM), Latiné MSM, Black cisgender women, and Transgender Women. Aligning with our statewide goals under the Getting to Zero-Illinois (GTZ) plan, continuing to bridge the divide in awareness, access to health care and housing, among other factors is critical in ending the HIV epidemic in the state by 2030.

2022 HIV Incidence and Prevalence¹

New HIV cases are going down among all groups but not evenly. Across the state, there is a **2.5% decrease in new HIV diagnoses since 2017**.² Disproportionate impacts of HIV become evident when comparing the distribution of HIV transmission among various racial and ethnic groups with state demographic data.

HIV Transmissions



● Black ● Latine ● White ● Other

State Demographics³



● Black ● Latine ● White ● Other



+1,385
New HIV Diagnoses



42,942
People Living with HIV

Estimate includes **5,711** people who are undiagnosed



2022 HIV Prevention⁴

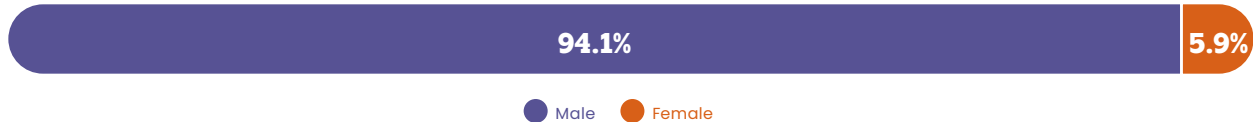
PrEP or Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis can reduce the chances of HIV transmission from sex or injection drug use. When taken as prescribed, PrEP is highly effective at preventing HIV. Residents are able to access [PrEP4Illinois](#) which is a medication assistance program for HIV-negative people who have risk factors for HIV and have a prescription for PrEP from a medical provider, among other resources.

In 2022, Illinois had 200 PrEP Users per 100,000 residents or 21,443 people in total.

+3,382

More people across the state used PrEP in 2022 compared to the previous year.

Percentage of PrEP users, by Sex, 2022

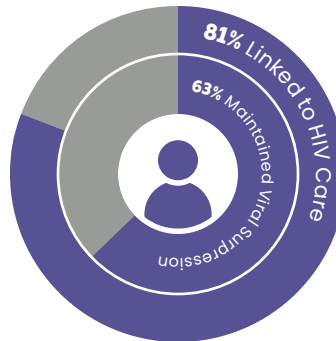


Percentage of PrEP users, by Race/Ethnicity, 2022



HIV Treatment and Care⁵

Medical advancements in HIV care now offer the possibility of healthy lives for people living with HIV through ongoing treatment. HIV treatment, besides being essential for individual health, serves as a preventative measure supported by public health findings known as Undetectable=Untransmittable or U=U.⁶ Individuals living with HIV who maintain an undetectable viral load for at least six months through treatment cannot transmit the virus through sexual activity also known as maintaining viral suppression. For people newly diagnosed, an important measure is looking at the percentage of the population that are connected to HIV care within one month of receiving their diagnosis.



21% of new HIV diagnoses are later diagnosed with stage 3 HIV (AIDS) within the same year but Black Illinoisians account for 41% of late-HIV diagnoses.

GTZ-IL Data Dashboard, 2021

Information and Resources

- **AFC** | aidschicago.org
- **IDPH** | dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/diseases-and-conditions/hiv-aids.html
- **PrEP4Illinois** | [prep4illinois.com/\(S\(plsnrkeotpmityixrbtjgc0\)\)](https://prep4illinois.com/(S(plsnrkeotpmityixrbtjgc0)))
- **GTZ-IL** | gtzillinois.hiv
- **HIV.Gov** | hiv.gov

¹Illinois Department of Public Health, 2022 HIV Incidence, Prevalence, Late DX, and Mortality (Statewide). Data as of August 2023.

²Getting to Zero Illinois Dashboard. "New HIV Diagnoses, Illinois, 2012-2021." Accessed January 31, 2024. <https://dashboard.gtzillinois.hiv/graphs/new-hiv-diagnoses-il/>.

³U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts, Illinois." Accessed April 23, 2024. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/IL/PST045222>.

⁴AIDSVu. "Local Data: Illinois." AIDSVu. Accessed November 6, 2023. <https://aidsvu.org/local-data/united-states/midwest/illinois/>.

⁵Getting to Zero Illinois (GTZ-IL) HIV Dashboard. Accessed October 18, 2023. <https://dashboard.gtzillinois.hiv/>.

⁶Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Treatment | Living with HIV," November 21, 2023. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/livingwithhiv/treatment.html>.