

HIV in Chicago: Key Facts and Statistics



The HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to impact the lives of Chicagoans 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 Chicago.

2022 HIV Incidence and Prevalence¹

New HIV cases are going down among all groups, but not evenly. While we saw a 0.5% increase when compared to 2021, there is a **21% 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 city demographic data.

+625
New HIV Diagnoses

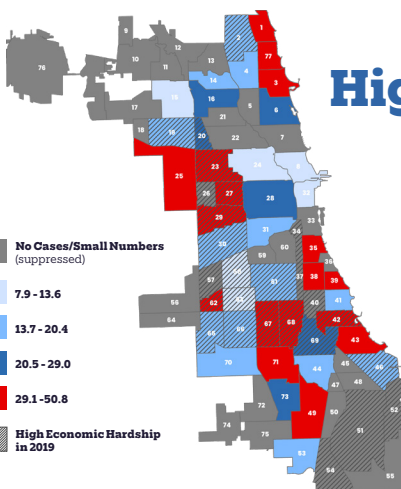
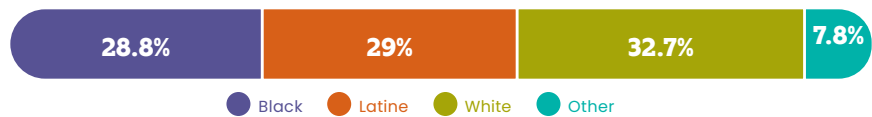
21,784
People Living with HIV

Estimate includes **2,897** people who are undiagnosed

HIV Transmissions



City Demographics³



High Impact Community Areas

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Rogers Park | 27. East Garfield Park | 53. West Pullman |
| 2. West Ridge | 28. Near West Side | 54. Riverdale |
| 3. Uptown | 29. North Lawndale | 55. Hegewisch |
| 4. Lincoln Square | 30. South Lawndale | 56. Garfield Ridge |
| 5. North Center | 31. Lower West Side | 57. Archer Heights |
| 6. Lake View | 32. Loop | 58. Brighton Park |
| 7. Lincoln Park | 33. Near South Side | 59. McKinley Park |
| 8. Near North Side | 34. Armour Square | 60. Bridgeport |
| 9. Edison Park | 35. Douglas | 61. New City |
| 10. Norwood Park | 36. Oakland | 62. West Elsdon |
| 11. Jefferson Park | 37. Fuller Park | 63. Gage Park |
| 12. Forest Glen | 38. Grand Boulevard | 64. Clearing |
| 13. North Park | 39. Kenwood | 65. West Lawn |
| 14. Albany Park | 40. Washington Park | 66. Chicago Lawn |
| 15. Portago Park | 41. Hyde Park | 67. West Englewood |
| 16. Irving Park | 42. Woodlawn | 68. Englewood |
| 17. Dunning | 43. South Shore | 69. Gr. Grand Crossing |
| 18. Montclare | 44. Chatham | 70. Ashburn |
| 19. Belmont Cragin | 45. Avalon Park | 71. Auburn Gresham |
| 20. Hermosa | 46. South Chicago | 72. Beverly |
| 21. Avondale | 47. Burnside | 73. Washington Heights |
| 22. Logan Square | 48. Calumet Heights | 74. Mount Greenwood |
| 23. Humboldt Park | 49. Roseland | 75. Morgan Park |
| 24. West Town | 50. Pullman | 76. O'Hare |
| 25. Austin | 51. South Deering | 77. Edgewater |
| 26. West Garfield Park | 52. East Side | |

- North Lawndale
- Washington Park
- South Shore
- West Englewood
- Great Grand Crossing

Listed community areas experienced more than **29.1** New HIV Cases per **100,000** residents.



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. Chicagoans 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, Cook County had 373 PrEP Users per 100,000 residents or 16,271 people in total.

+2,402

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

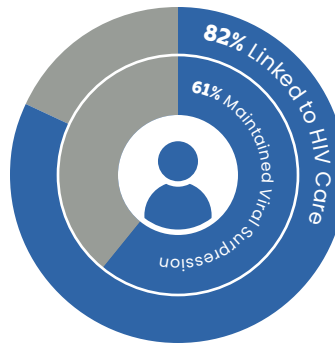
Percentage of PrEP users, by Sex, 2022



● Male ● Female

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 or linked to HIV care within one month of receiving their diagnosis.



GTZ-IL Data Dashboard, 2021

17% of new HIV diagnoses are later diagnosed with stage 3 HIV (AIDS) within the same year but Black Chicagoans account for nearly half of late-HIV diagnoses.

Information and Resources

- **AFC** | aidschicago.org
- **CDPH** | chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cdph/provdrs/infectious_disease/svcs/sti_hiv_resources.html
- **HIV Hub** | hivhub.org
- **GTZ-IL** | gtzillinois.hiv
- **HIV.Gov** | hiv.gov

¹Chicago Department of Public Health. "HIV+STI Data Brief, 2022" December 2023. https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cdph/HIV_STI/CDPH-039_HIVSyphilis_DataBrief_DIGITAL_r3a.pdf.

²Getting to Zero Illinois Dashboard. "New HIV Diagnoses, Chicago, 2012-2021." Accessed April 23, 2024. <https://dashboard.gtzillinois.hiv/graphs/new-hiv-diagnoses/>.

³"U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts, Chicago." Accessed April 23, 2024. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/chicagocityillinois/PST045223>.

⁴AIDSvu. "View Local HIV Data for Cook County, Illinois on AIDSvu." Accessed October 18, 2023. <https://aidsvu.org/local-data/united-states/midwest/illinois/cook-county/>.

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>.