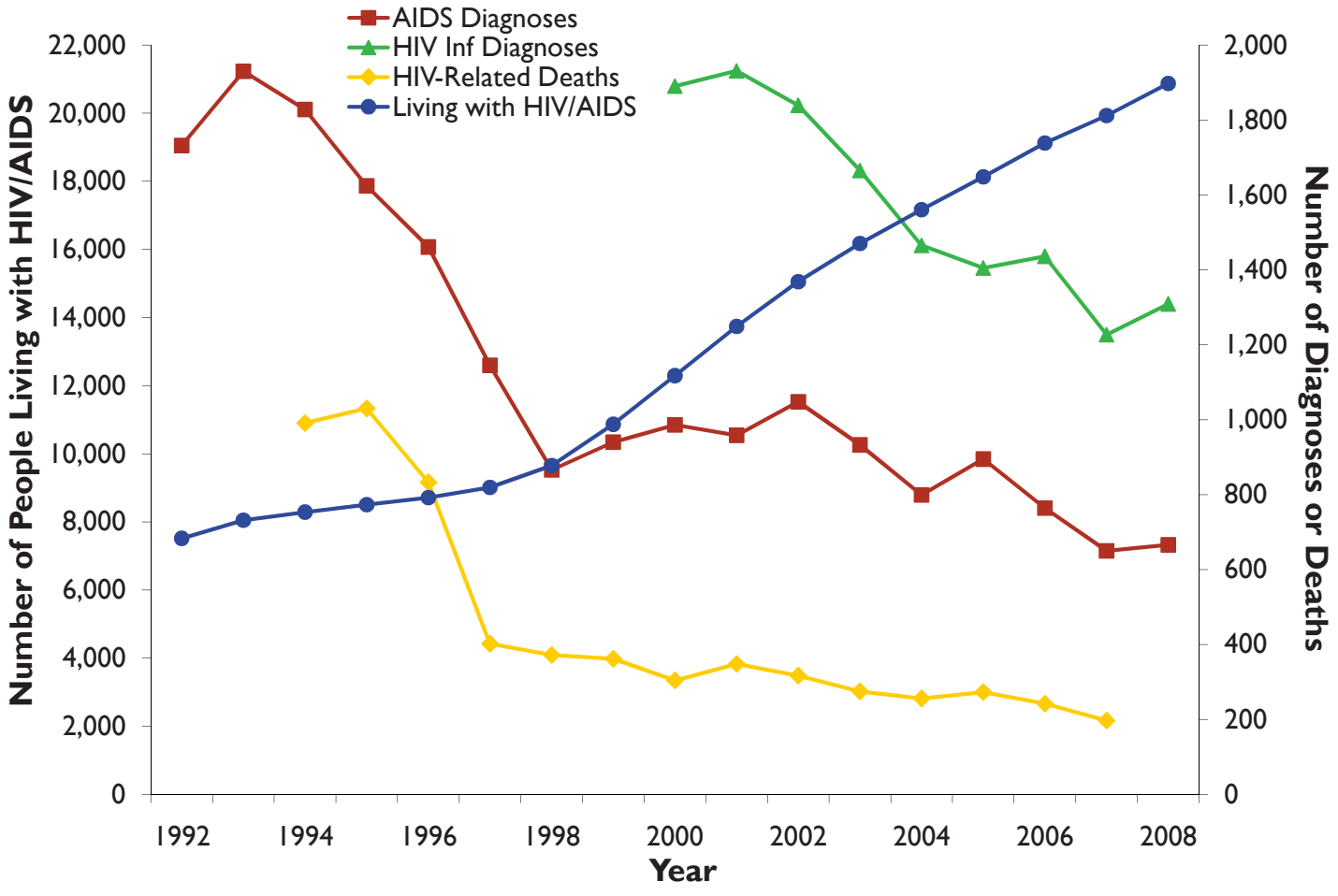
STI/HIV CHICAGO

Surveillance Report

Fall 2010

Figure 1. People Living and Diagnosed with HIV and AIDS, Chicago, 1992-2008 (as of 7/23/2010)



Chicago Department of Public Health - STI/HIV Division - Surveillance, Epidemiology and Research Section

Richard M. Daley
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HIV Highlights

Overall Trends

Since the beginning of the epidemic, 32,275 cases of HIV and AIDS have been reported in Chicago. Currently, there are 20,871 people living with HIV and AIDS in Chicago. Estimating that 21% of people infected with HIV are unaware of their status, there could be as many as 26,000 people living with HIV in the city. AIDS diagnoses have declined considerably since the peak in the mid-1990s. The number of diagnosed AIDS cases increased slightly between 1998 and 2002 before steadily declining through 2008 (see Figure 1). From 1999 when HIV reporting began, the number of HIV infection diagnoses (which include new HIV diagnoses regardless of stage of the disease) was highest in 2001. Since then, the number of HIV diagnoses has been declining steadily. Overall, between 2000 and 2008, the number of HIV infections has declined 31%, from 1,890 in 2000 to 1,309 in 2008. The number of deaths resulting from HIV declined markedly in the late 1990s and have continued to steadily decline, falling below 200 in 2007. Because new HIV infection diagnoses remain relatively high and persons infected with HIV are living longer, the number of people living with HIV infection is increasing considerably each year. The following section presents Chicago data on HIV and AIDS through 2008 as of July 23, 2010.

Table 1. HIV Infection, AIDS Diagnosis and Prevalence Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Chicago, 2008 (as of 7/23/2010)

	2008 Diagnoses in Chicago				HIV Prevalence†			
	AIDS		HIV Infection§		Chicago		United States**	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Race/Ethnicity* **								
NH Black	436	50.8	786	91.6	11,138	1,298.2	276,464	967.5
NH White	100	10.7	260	27.8	5,718	610.6	191,953	133.3
Hispanic	111	14.4	218	28.3	3,448	447.6	100,304	364.0
NH Other	19	10.8	43	24.4	560	317.1	N/A	N/A
Total Cases	666	24.3	1,309	47.7	20,871	761.3	580,371	275.4

§ HIV infection diagnoses represents people newly diagnosed with HIV in a given year, at any stage of disease through 07/23/2010.

† People living with HIV infection represents people living with HIV at any stage of disease.

**Rates per 100,000 population using 2008 population projections.*

***2007 rate per 100,000 population using 2008 US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2008; vol 20.*

**** NH = non-Hispanic*

Table 1

- In 2008, 47.7 out of every 100,000 people in Chicago were diagnosed with HIV infection and 24.3 out of every 100,000 were diagnosed with AIDS.
- Chicago's HIV infection prevalence rate of 761 per 100,000 population is nearly three times greater than the national rate of 275.4 per 100,000.
- Both nationally and locally there are considerable racial/ethnic disparities. In Chicago, non-Hispanic Blacks have an AIDS case rate that is four times greater than that of Whites, an HIV infection diagnosis rate three times higher than Whites and an HIV infection prevalence rate twice that of Whites. Hispanics have a considerably lower prevalence rate than Whites and Blacks and a slightly higher AIDS diagnosis rate than Whites.

Table 2. AIDS* Cases by Year of Diagnosis and Selected Characteristics, Chicago, 2003-2008 (as of 7/23/2010)

Characteristic	Year of Diagnosis 2003 No.	2003 %	2004 No.	2004 %	2005 No.	2005 %	2006 No.	2006 %	2007 No.	2007 %	2008 No.	2008 %
Sex												
Male	698	74.8	609	76.2	697	77.9	592	77.5	504	77.5	511	76.7
Female	235	25.2	190	23.8	198	22.1	172	22.5	146	22.5	155	23.3
Race/Ethnicity**												
Non-Hispanic Black	604	64.7	487	61.0	519	58.0	458	59.9	390	60.0	436	65.5
Non-Hispanic White	151	16.2	152	19.0	195	21.8	143	18.7	121	18.6	100	15.0
Hispanic	150	16.1	140	17.5	152	17.0	135	17.7	107	16.5	111	16.7
Non-Hispanic Other	28	3.0	20	2.5	29	3.2	28	3.7	32	4.9	19	2.9
Transmission Group												
Male Sex w/Male	439	47.1	400	50.1	451	50.4	376	49.2	343	52.8	325	48.8
Injection Drug Use	220	23.6	195	24.4	194	21.7	167	21.9	129	19.8	141	21.2
MSM and IDU§	74	7.9	52	6.5	58	6.5	51	6.7	35	5.4	35	5.3
Heterosexual	197	21.1	147	18.4	187	20.9	167	21.9	139	21.4	160	24.0
Other¶	-	-	5	0.6	5	0.6	-	-	-	-	5	0.8
Age†												
<13	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0
13-19	9	1.0	12	1.5	8	0.9	15	2.0	8	1.2	15	2.3
20-29	122	13.1	92	11.5	127	14.2	118	15.4	94	14.5	116	17.4
30-39	328	35.2	255	31.9	285	31.8	210	27.5	197	30.3	179	26.9
40-49	329	35.3	304	38.0	297	33.2	253	33.1	210	32.3	218	32.7
50+	145	15.5	136	17.0	177	19.8	167	21.9	140	21.5	138	20.7
Total	**933**	**100.0**	**799**	**100.0**	**895**	**100.0**	**764**	**100.0**	**650**	**100.0**	**666**	**100.0**

Note: Groups may not total 100% due to rounding. Cells representing 1-4 person(s) are marked with a dash (-).

** All persons diagnosed with AIDS, from the beginning of the epidemic through 07/23/2010.*

*** NH = non-Hispanic*

† Age at time of diagnosis.

§ Men who have sex wtih men and inject drugs.

¶ Includes perinatal transmission, blood transfusion and hemophilia.

Table 2

- Since 2003, the number of AIDS cases has declined by nearly 30%, from 933 AIDS diagnoses in 2003 to 666 diagnoses in 2006. The declined ocurred in both males and females but males continue to represent three out of every four AIDS diagnoses.

- All racial/ethnic groups in Chicago experienced a decrease in the number of annual AIDS diagnoses. However, NH Blacks continue to be disproportionately affected by AIDS. In 2008, NH Blacks accounted for 66% of AIDS diagnoses while NH Whites and Hispanics represented 15% and 17% of the diagnoses, respectively.

- While the number of annual AIDS cases has declined across all transmission groups, the largest decline occurred among IDUs. From 2003 to 2008, the number of cases due to IDU fell by 36%. However, men who have sex with men continue to represent the largest percentage of AIDS diagnoses, accounting for nearly half of all cases in 2008.

- The trend in annual number of AIDS diagnoses differed by age group. From 2003 to 2008, those aged 30-39 and 40-49 experienced the largest decline (45% and 34%, respectively). There were no substantial changes in the number of annual AIDS cases in the younger age groups. As a result of these varying trends, there has been a shift in the age distribution of AIDS cases. Specifically, from 2003 to 2008, the proportion of persons aged 30-39 decreased from 35% to 27%. Currently, those ages 20-49 account for three out of every four AIDS diagnoses.

Table 3. HIV Infections* by Year of Diagnosis and Selected Characteristics, Chicago, 2003-2008 (as of 7/23/2010)

Characteristic	Year of Diagnosis											
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex												
Male	1,272	76.4	1,128	77.0	1,127	80.2	1,132	78.8	962	78.4	1,015	77.5
Female	393	23.6	337	23.0	278	19.8	304	21.2	265	21.6	294	22.5
Race/Ethnicity**												
Non-Hispanic Black	951	57.1	812	55.4	758	54.0	814	56.7	710	57.9	786	60.0
Non-Hispanic White	392	23.5	375	25.6	383	27.3	348	24.2	278	22.7	260	19.9
Hispanic	279	16.8	235	16.0	226	16.1	233	16.2	196	16.0	218	16.7
Non-Hispanic Other	42	2.5	43	2.9	38	2.7	41	2.9	42	3.4	43	3.3
Transmission Group												
Male Sex w/Male	911	54.7	821	56.0	817	58.1	846	58.9	738	60.1	785	60.0
Injection Drug Use	307	18.4	282	19.2	229	16.3	217	15.1	180	14.7	181	13.8
MSM and IDU§	92	5.5	67	4.6	63	4.5	45	3.1	41	3.3	39	3.0
Heterosexual	346	20.8	286	19.5	288	20.5	315	21.9	257	20.9	295	22.5
Other¶	7	0.4	8	0.5	7	0.5	12	0.8	10	0.8	7	0.5
Age†												
<13	-	-	6	0.4	6	0.4	13	0.9	6	0.5	6	0.5
13-19	39	2.3	51	3.5	53	3.8	71	4.9	62	5.1	76	5.8
20-29	317	19.0	293	20.0	312	22.2	367	25.6	309	25.2	407	31.1
30-39	592	35.6	499	34.1	438	31.2	379	26.4	341	27.8	322	24.6
40-49	503	30.2	408	27.8	395	28.1	392	27.3	311	25.3	305	23.3
50+	211	12.7	208	14.2	201	14.3	214	14.9	198	16.1	193	14.7
Total	**1,665**	**100.0**	**1,465**	**100.0**	**1,405**	**100.0**	**1,436**	**100.0**	**1,227**	**100.0**	**1,309**	**100.0**

Note: Groups may not total 100% due to rounding. Cells representing 1-4 person(s) are marked with a dash (-).

** HIV infection diagnoses represents people newly diagnosed with HIV in a given year, at any stage of disease through 07/23/2010.*

*** NH = non-Hispanic*

† Age at time of diagnosis.

§ Men who have sex wtih men and inject drugs.

¶ Includes perinatal transmission, blood transfusion and hemophilia.

Table 3

- From 2003 to 2008, the number of HIV infection diagnoses fell from 1,665 to 1,309, representing a 21% decrease. The decline is observed for all race/ethnicity groups, with a 17% decline among Blacks, 34% among Whites and 22% among Hispanics.

- During this time period, the decline was sharper for females (25%) than males (20%) which resulted in a slight increase in the proportion of male HIV infection diagnoses. In 2008, males represented approximately eight of every ten diagnoses.

- The largest decline in the number of HIV infection diagnoses among transmission groups occurred among IDUs (41%). Consequently, from 2003 to 2008, the proportion of IDU cases overall dropped from 18% to 14%. In 2008, male-to-male sexual contact was the leading mode of transmission (60%), followed distantly by heterosexual contact (23%).

- There have been considerable differences in HIV trends by age group. Between 2003 and 2008, the number of HIV infection diagnoses actually increased for those ages 13-19 and 20-29 (95% and 28%, respectively), while the older age groups all experienced declines. The largest decline (46%) was for those ages 30-39. Therefore, the proportion of cases under the age of 29 increased from 21% to 37%.

Table 4. HIV Infection Diagnoses* in 2008: Race/Ethnicity and Age by Sex and Mode of Transmission, Chicago, (as of 7/23/2010)

	Race/Ethnicity**								Age†												Total	
	NH Black		NH White		Hispanic		NH Other		<13		13-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50+			
Transmission	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Males																						
Male Sex w/Male	401	72.7	225	90.6	136	75.5	23	70.3	0	0.0	51	87.8	292	89.1	205	83.1	173	73.1	64	44.9	785	77.3
Injection Drug Use	87	15.8	8	3.2	19	10.4	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	11	3.4	13	5.4	29	12.3	61	42.7	116	11.4
MSM and IDU§	16	3.0	10	4.1	11	6.1	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	11	3.2	12	4.7	9	3.8	5	3.7	39	3.8
Heterosexual	43	7.9	5	2.1	14	7.9	7	21.2	0	0.0	-	-	12	3.6	17	6.8	26	10.8	13	8.8	70	6.9
Other¶	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Total Males	552	100.0	248	100.0	180	100.0	33	100.0	-	-	58	100.0	328	100.0	247	100.0	236	100.0	142	100.0	1,015	100.0
Females																						
Injection Drug Use	55	23.5	-	-	5	13.4	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	6	7.3	15	19.3	23	33.2	21	42.0	66	22.4
Heterosexual	177	75.6	9	72.5	32	83.9	8	75.0	0	0.0	16	87.2	73	92.7	61	80.7	46	66.8	30	58.0	225	76.6
Other¶	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Total Females	234	100.0	12	100.0	38	100.0	10	100.0	-	-	18	100.0	79	100.0	75	100.0	69	100.0	51	100.0	294	100.0
All																						
Male Sex w/Male	401	51.0	225	86.4	136	62.3	23	54.0	0	0.0	51	67.0	292	71.8	205	63.8	173	56.6	64	33.0	785	60.0
Injection Drug Use	142	18.1	11	4.3	24	11.0	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	17	4.2	28	8.6	52	17.0	82	42.5	182	13.9
MSM and IDU§	16	2.1	10	3.9	11	5.0	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	11	2.6	12	3.6	9	2.9	5	2.7	39	2.9
Heterosexual	220	28.0	14	5.4	46	21.2	15	33.7	0	0.0	19	25.0	85	20.9	77	24.0	72	23.5	42	21.8	295	22.5
Other¶	6	0.8	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	6	100.0	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.5
Total	786	100.0	260	100.0	218	100.0	43	100.0	6	100.0	76	100.0	407	100.0	322	100.0	305	100.0	193	100.0	1,309	100.0

Note: Groups may not total 100% due to rounding. Cells representing 1-4 person(s) are marked with a dash (-).

** HIV infection diagnoses represents people newly diagnosed with HIV in a given year, at any stage of disease through 07/23/2010.*

*** NH = non-Hispanic*

† Age at time of diagnosis.

§ Men who have sex wtih men and inject drugs.

¶ Includes perinatal transmission, blood transfusion and hemophilia.

Table 4

- While males account for 78% of all HIV infections, this proportion varies by race/ethnicity. Among NH Black diagnoses 70% are males, compared to 95% for NH White and 83% for Hispanic diagnoses.

- Among MSM who were diagnosed with HIV infection in 2008, 51% were NH Black, 29% were NH White and 17% were Hispanic.

- Male-to-male sexual contact is the leading mode of transmission for males diagnosed with HIV in 2008 across all race/ethnicity groups. Among NH White males, however, male-to-male sexual contact is the predominant mode of transmission (90.6%). For NH Black males diagnosed with HIV, male-to-male sexual contact accounted for three quarters of all diagnoses and injection drug use (IDU) accounted for 15.8% of diagnoses.

- Heterosexual contact accounts for nearly 75% of all HIV infection diagnoses among females for all race/ethnicity groups. While heterosexual contact is the leading mode of transmission for Hispanic women (83.9%), injection drug use is responsible for 13.4% of HIV transmissions.

- Among adolescents and young adults up to 29 years of age, male-to-male sexual contact is the predominant mode of transmission for males and heterosexual contact for females. Injection drug use accounts for 40% of HIV infection diagnoses for both men and women ages 50 and over.

Table 5. People Living with HIV Infection* in 2008: Race/Ethnicity and Age by Sex and Mode of Transmission, Chicago, (as of 7/23/2010)

Transmission Group	Race/Ethnicity**								Current Age†												Total	
	NH Black		NH White		Hispanic		NH Other		<13		13-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50+			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Males																						
Male Sex w/Male	4,480	57.8	4,795	89.8	2,052	72.2	319	69.3	0	0.0	97	59.9	1,326	85.7	2,768	81.6	4,582	74.3	2,876	56.5	11,648	71.0
Injection Drug Use	1,840	23.7	191	3.6	369	13.0	49	10.7	0	0.0	-	-	43	2.8	195	5.7	710	11.5	1,498	29.4	2,449	14.9
MSM and IDU§	742	9.6	263	4.9	200	7.0	49	10.7	0	0.0	-	-	77	5.0	234	6.9	527	8.5	414	8.1	1,255	7.6
Heterosexual	591	7.6	74	1.4	196	6.9	38	8.2	0	0.0	-	-	80	5.2	186	5.5	340	5.5	288	5.7	898	5.5
Other¶	95	1.2	19	0.4	23	0.8	5	1.1	43	95.6	52	32.1	17	1.1	8	0.2	10	0.2	12	0.2	142	0.9
Total Males	7,756	100.0	5,342	100.0	2,842	100.0	460	100.0	45	100.0	162	100.0	1,548	100.0	3,392	100.0	6,170	100.0	5,090	100.0	16,407	100.0
Females																						
Injection Drug Use	1,193	35.3	172	45.6	134	22.0	42	42.0	0	0.0	5	3.9	72	12.7	273	24.1	604	41.5	587	51.9	1,540	34.5
Heterosexual	2,055	60.8	192	50.9	446	73.5	56	56.0	0	0.0	42	32.8	466	82.5	856	75.6	850	58.3	533	47.1	2,748	61.6
Other¶	127	3.8	12	3.2	27	4.5	-	-	49	96.1	78	60.9	25	4.4	-	-	-	-	11	1.0	168	3.8
Total Females	3,382	100.0	376	100.0	606	100.0	100	100.0	51	100.0	128	100.0	565	100.0	1,132	100.0	1,457	100.0	1,131	100.0	4,464	100.0
All																						
Male Sex w/Male	4,480	40.2	4,795	83.8	2,052	59.5	319	56.9	0	0.0	97	33.4	1,326	62.8	2,768	61.2	4,582	60.1	2,876	46.2	11,648	55.8
Injection Drug Use	3,034	27.2	363	6.3	502	14.6	91	16.3	0	0.0	7	2.4	115	5.4	468	10.3	1,314	17.2	2,085	33.5	3,990	19.1
MSM and IDU§	742	6.7	263	4.6	200	5.8	49	8.8	0	0.0	-	-	77	3.6	234	5.2	527	6.9	414	6.7	1,255	6.0
Heterosexual	2,646	23.8	265	4.6	642	18.6	94	16.7	0	0.0	46	15.9	547	25.9	1,042	23.0	1,190	15.6	821	13.2	3,646	17.5
Other¶	222	2.0	31	0.5	50	1.5	7	1.3	92	95.8	130	44.8	42	2.0	10	0.2	13	0.2	23	0.4	310	1.5
Total Chicago	11,138	100.0	5,718	100.0	3,448	100.0	560	100.0	96	100.0	290	100.0	2,113	100.0	4,524	100.0	7,627	100.0	6,221	100.0	20,871	100.0

Note: Groups may not total 100% due to rounding. Cells representing 1-4 person(s) are marked with a dash (-).

** People living with HIV infection represents people living with HIV at any stage of disease*

*** NH = non-Hispanic*

† Age in 2008.

§ Men who have sex wtih men and inject drugs.

¶ Includes perinatal transmission, blood transfusion and hemophilia.

Table 5

- Of the 20,871 people living with HIV infection, 78.6% are men, 53.4% are NH Black, and 55.8% are MSM.

- Among NH Black men living with HIV infection, 57.8% were infected as a result of male-to-male sexual contact, and 23.7% as a result of injection drug use. As observed with HIV diagnoses, the majority of NH White men were infected primarily through male-to-male sexual contact (89.8%).

- Nearly 70% of men and 58% of women living with HIV infection are currently over the age of 40. Of all people living with HIV 11.5% are under the age of 30.

- Overall, male-to-male sexual contact was the leading mode of transmission among males living with HIV infection (71%), while heterosexual transmission was the leading mode of transmission among women (61.6%). In both males and females living with HIV, IDU was the second leading mode of transmission (14.9% in males, 35.4% in females). In NH White females living with HIV, however, IDU and heterosexual contact were responsible for a similar proportion of HIV infections (45.6% and 50.9% respectively).

Table 6. 2007-2008 Average Annual HIV Infection Diagnoses by Community Area, Chicago, as of 7/23/2010

Community Area	Average HIV Infections†	Average HIV Infection Rate§	Community Area	Average HIV Infections†	Average HIV Infection Rate§
1 Rogers Park	50	76.7	40 Washington Park	10	77.2
2 West Ridge	17	22.8	41 Hyde Park	9	30.3
3 Uptown	65	101.6	42 Woodlawn	18	69.1
4 Lincoln Square	10	23.4	43 South Shore	34	55.3
5 North Center	9	28.4	44 Chatham	22	61.0
6 Lake View	63	63.8	45 Avalon Park	8	73.9
7 Lincoln Park	11	16.5	46 South Chicago	14	37.0
8 Near North Side	23	29.6	47 Burnside	-	-
9 Edison Park	0	0.0	48 Calumet Heights	8	52.8
10 Norwood Park	-	-	49 Roseland	21	43.4
11 Jefferson Park	-	-	50 Pullman	-	-
12 Forest Glen	-	-	51 South Deering	-	-
13 North Park	-	-	52 East Side	-	-
14 Albany Park	18	31.1	53 West Pullman	14	41.3
15 Portage Park	8	11.9	54 Riverdale	-	-
16 Irving Park	10	16.5	55 Hegewisch	-	-
17 Dunning	-	-	56 Garfield Ridge	-	-
18 Montclare	-	-	57 Archer Heights	-	-
19 Belmont Cragin	16	19.6	58 Brighton Park	7	15.4
20 Hermosa	6	21.8	59 McKinley Park	-	-
21 Avondale	8	18.1	60 Bridgeport	-	-
22 Logan Square	28	33.1	61 New City	19	38.1
23 Humboldt Park	33	52.7	62 West Elsdon	-	-
24 West Town	19	20.9	63 Gage Park	9	22.0
25 Austin	47	40.6	64 Clearing	-	-
26 West Garfield	11	51.1	65 West Lawn	5	17.3
27 East Garfield Park	18	90.3	66 Chicago Lawn	17	27.4
28 Near West Side	24	50.0	67 West Englewood	30	74.2
29 North Lawndale	19	49.0	68 Englewood	22	59.9
30 South Lawndale	38	42.2	69 Gr. Grand	15	39.1
31 Lower West Side	12	26.5	70 Ashburn	8	21.5
32 Loop	10	54.3	71 Auburn Gresham	28	52.5
33 Near South Side	12	112.9	72 Beverley	-	-
34 Armour Square	-	-	73 Washington	10	35.8
35 Douglas	12	48.8	74 Mount	-	-
36 Oakland	-	-	75 Morgan Park	8	33.6
37 Fuller Park	-	-	76 O'Hare	-	-
38 Grand Boulevard	21	81.5	77 Edgewater	67	106.7
39 Kenwood	13	70.0	**Chicago Total¶**	**1,268**	**46.9**
			U.S. Total**	**41,269**	**19.4**

Note: Use caution when interpreting data cased on 20 or fewer events, the rate/percent is unreliable. Number and rates are surpressed if count is <5.

†2007-2008 average annual number of new HIV Infections.

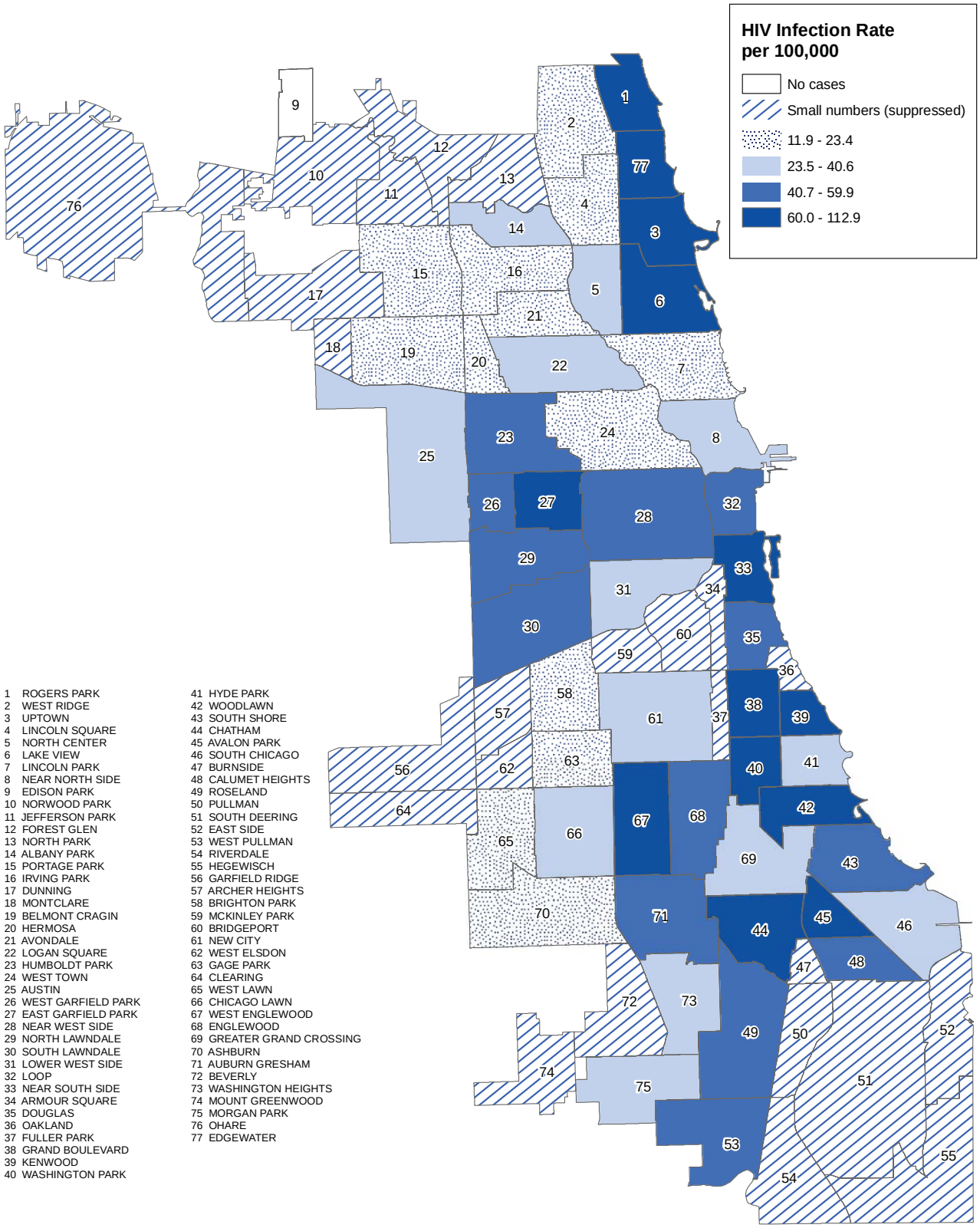
§Rate per 100,000 population using 2005 population projections.

¶Includes all persons with unknown/undetermined community area.

***2008 rate per 100,000 population using 2008 US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program.*

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2008; vol 20.
http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/. Published June 2010. Accessed November 10, 2010.

Figure 2. 2007-2008 Average Annual HIV Infection Diagnoses Rate by Community Area, Chicago, as of 7/23/2010



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67 WEST ENGLEWOOD
68 ENGLEWOOD
69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING
70 ASHBURN
71 AUBURN GRESHAM
72 BEVERLY
73 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
74 MOUNT GREENWOOD
75 MORGAN PARK
76 OHARE
77 EDGEWATER

Table 7. People Living with HIV Infection† by Community Area, Chicago, 2008 (as of 7/23/2010)

Community Area	HIV Prevalence Cases†	Prevalence Rate§	Community Area	HIV Prevalence Cases†	Prevalence Rate§
1 Rogers Park	844	1,295.3	40 Washington Park	144	1,111.8
2 West Ridge	244	327.7	41 Hyde Park	122	411.1
3 Uptown	1,416	2,212.9	42 Woodlawn	250	959.4
4 Lincoln Square	213	498.7	43 South Shore	474	770.3
5 North Center	139	438.3	44 Chatham	264	732.4
6 Lake View	1,317	1,334.0	45 Avalon Park	65	600.7
7 Lincoln Park	217	325.1	46 South Chicago	221	583.6
8 Near North Side	388	499.2	47 Burnside	15	496.7
9 Edison Park	6	53.8	48 Calumet Heights	78	515.0
10 Norwood Park	25	68.8	49 Roseland	253	522.7
11 Jefferson Park	37	140.3	50 Pullman	48	577.8
12 Forest Glen	18	102.2	51 South Deering	56	356.1
13 North Park	46	250.4	52 East Side	23	97.3
14 Albany Park	206	356.3	53 West Pullman	179	528.4
15 Portage Park	107	159.5	54 Riverdale	24	283.1
16 Irving Park	195	322.6	55 Hegewisch	8	90.2
17 Dunning	46	108.8	56 Garfield Ridge	47	137.6
18 Montclare	26	204.9	57 Archer Heights	14	105.4
19 Belmont Cragin	186	228.1	58 Brighton Park	81	178.3
20 Hermosa	99	358.9	59 McKinley Park	27	164.4
21 Avondale	170	385.4	60 Bridgeport	59	166.4
22 Logan Square	410	485.4	61 New City	215	430.8
23 Humboldt Park	447	713.8	62 West Elsdon	22	136.0
24 West Town	463	509.6	63 Gage Park	79	193.4
25 Austin	708	611.8	64 Clearing	23	103.9
26 West Garfield	201	933.4	65 West Lawn	39	134.8
27 East Garfield Park	270	1,353.9	66 Chicago Lawn	223	359.1
28 Near West Side	397	827.0	67 West Englewood	306	757.1
29 North Lawndale	320	824.6	68 Englewood	296	806.5
30 South Lawndale	620	689.0	69 Gr. Grand	240	625.7
31 Lower West Side	139	307.5	70 Ashburn	91	245.0
32 Loop	138	748.8	71 Auburn Gresham	316	592.0
33 Near South Side	108	1,015.8	72 Beverley	38	180.2
34 Armour Square	31	251.1	73 Washington	115	411.4
35 Douglas	183	744.6	74 Mount	9	50.9
36 Oakland	37	667.6	75 Morgan Park	93	390.1
37 Fuller Park	25	916.8	76 O'Hare	18	145.1
38 Grand Boulevard	259	1,005.5	77 Edgewater	1,197	1,907.0
39 Kenwood	124	667.8	**Chicago Total¶**	**20,871**	**772.4**
			U.S. Total**	**580,371**	**275.4**

Note: Use caution when interpreting data based on 20 or fewer events, the rate/percent is unreliable. Number and rate

†People living with HIV infection represents people living with HIV at any stage of disease through 2008.

§Rate per 100,000 population using 2005 population projections.

¶Includes all persons with unknown/undetermined community area.

***2007 rate per 100,000 population using 2008 US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program.*

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2008; vol 20.

Figure 3. HIV Infection Prevalence Rate by Community Area, Chicago, through 2008 (as of 7/23/2010)

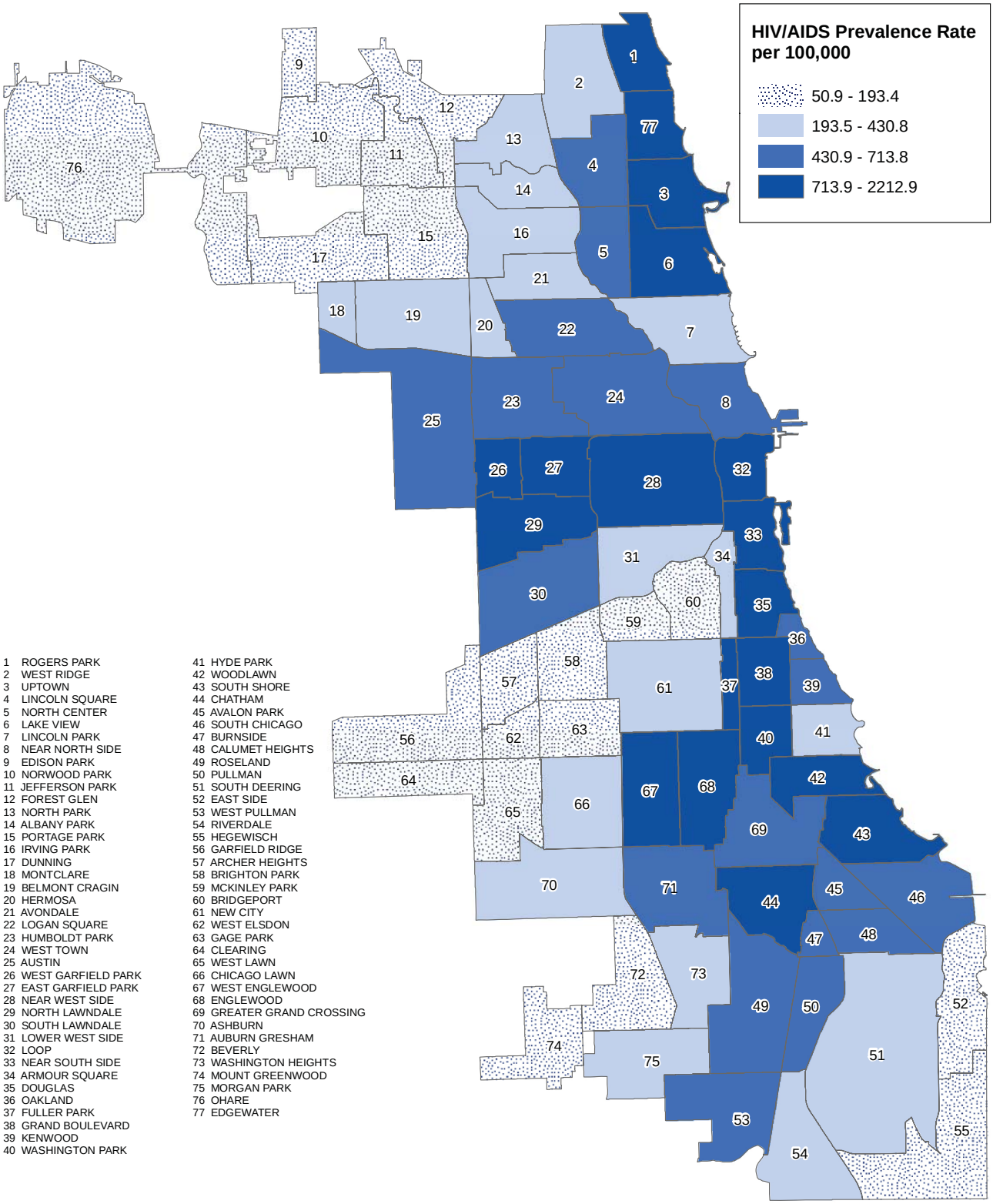

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Table 8. Trends in Gonorrhea Cases by Selected Characteristics, Chicago, 2003-2009 (as of 6/30/2010)

	Year of Report													
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Characteristic	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Sex														
Male	6,039	49.8	5,007	45.8	4,709	47.6	4,859	49.3	4,570	48.7	5,121	48.7	5,023	45.6
Female	6,082	50.2	5,928	54.2	5,179	52.4	4,994	50.7	4,818	51.3	5,388	51.3	5,983	54.4
Race/Ethnicity*														
NH Black	8,651	71.4	7,904	72.3	7,315	74.0	7,582	77.0	7,906	84.2	8,746	83.2	8,839	80.3
NH White	391	3.2	393	3.6	372	3.8	354	3.6	440	4.7	425	4.0	429	3.9
NH Other	67	0.6	48	0.4	42	0.4	57	0.6	56	0.6	119	1.1	88	0.8
Hispanic	280	2.3	356	3.3	298	3.0	302	3.1	276	2.9	352	3.3	387	3.5
Unknown	2,732	22.5	2,234	20.4	1,862	18.8	1,558	15.8	710	7.6	877	8.3	1,264	11.5
Age†														
Less than 13	35	0.3	30	0.3	14	0.1	14	0.1	16	0.2	18	0.2	22	0.2
13-19	3,222	26.6	2,826	25.8	2,763	27.9	2,608	26.5	2,743	29.2	3,041	28.9	3,142	28.5
20-29	5,930	48.9	5,448	49.8	4,898	49.5	4,920	49.9	4,620	49.2	5,313	50.6	5,700	51.8
20-24	3,888	32.1	3,501	32.0	3,240	32.8	3,074	31.2	2,921	31.1	3,532	33.6	3,832	34.8
25-29	2,042	16.8	1,947	17.8	1,658	16.8	1,846	18.7	1,699	18.1	1,771	16.9	1,868	17.0
30-39	1,848	15.2	1,687	15.4	1,446	14.6	1,456	14.8	1,308	13.9	1,394	13.3	1,420	12.9
40-49	839	6.9	707	6.5	565	5.7	610	6.2	494	5.3	610	5.8	510	4.6
50+	247	2.0	237	2.2	193	2.0	244	2.5	201	2.1	244	2.3	213	1.9
Total**	**12,121**	**100.0**	**10,935**	**100.0**	**9,889**	**100.0**	**9,853**	**100.0**	**9,388**	**100.0**	**10,509**	**100.0**	**11,007**	**100.0**

Note: Groups may not total 100% due to rounding. Cells representing 1-4 person(s) are marked with a dash (-).

** NH = non-Hispanic*

† Age at time of diagnosis.

***Includes cases with unknown sex or age.*

Table 8

- In 2009, gonorrhea (GC) cases increased by 4.7% compared to 2008, a second year increase after an eight-year trend in declines. Increases in the morbidity partially could be explained by changes within the STD surveillance data extraction procedures and enhanced data reporting through electronic laboratory reporting (ELR) from private as well as public providers.

- Males and females are equally affected by gonorrhea. Nearly 80% of 2009 gonorrhea cases were NH Black. NH Whites and Hispanics comprised just 5% of cases in 2009. Approximately 11% of cases were reported with unknown race/ethnicity making interpretation difficult.

- In 2009, the total number of reported cases for those ages 20-24 was almost twice the number of reported cases for those 25-29 years of age. More than 63% of cases occurred among people younger than 25 years of age.

Table 9. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Community Area
Community Area, Chicago, 2009 (as of 6/30/2010)

Community Area	Gonorrhea Cases	Rate§	Community Area	Gonorrhea Cases	Rate§
1 Rogers Park	128	196.4	40 Washington Park	120	926.5
2 West Ridge	30	40.3	41 Hyde Park	30	101.1
3 Uptown	82	128.1	42 Woodlawn	189	725.3
4 Lincoln Square	14	32.8	43 South Shore	341	554.2
5 North Center	16	50.4	44 Chatham	193	535.4
6 Lake View	120	121.5	45 Avalon Park	70	647.0
7 Lincoln Park	37	55.4	46 South Chicago	187	493.8
8 Near North Side	92	118.4	47 Burnside	20	662.3
9 Edison Park	-	-	48 Calumet Heights	46	303.7
10 Norwood Park	-	-	49 Roseland	277	572.3
11 Jefferson Park	-	-	50 Pullman	32	385.2
12 Forest Glen	-	-	51 South Deering	64	407.0
13 North Park	-	-	52 East Side	10	42.3
14 Albany Park	28	48.4	53 West Pullman	183	540.2
15 Portage Park	21	31.3	54 Riverdale	48	566.2
16 Irving Park	31	51.3	55 Hegewisch	-	-
17 Dunning	9	21.3	56 Garfield Ridge	26	76.1
18 Montclare	-	-	57 Archer Heights	7	52.7
19 Belmont Cragin	40	49.0	58 Brighton Park	29	63.8
20 Hermosa	16	58.0	59 McKinley Park	8	48.7
21 Avondale	20	45.3	60 Bridgeport	14	39.5
22 Logan Square	59	69.9	61 New City	213	426.8
23 Humboldt Park	270	431.1	62 West Elsdon	9	55.6
24 West Town	92	101.3	63 Gage Park	27	66.1
25 Austin	726	627.3	64 Clearing	13	58.7
26 West Garfield	176	817.3	65 West Lawn	18	62.2
27 East Garfield Park	201	1,007.9	66 Chicago Lawn	279	449.2
28 Near West Side	163	339.6	67 West Englewood	333	823.9
29 North Lawndale	349	899.3	68 Englewood	307	836.4
30 South Lawndale	81	90.0	69 Gr. Grand	306	797.7
31 Lower West Side	29	64.2	70 Ashburn	86	231.6
32 Loop	19	103.1	71 Auburn Gresham	316	592.0
33 Near South Side	31	291.6	72 Beverley	24	113.8
34 Armour Square	14	113.4	73 Washington	127	454.4
35 Douglas	65	264.5	74 Mount	5	28.3
36 Oakland	25	451.1	75 Morgan Park	78	327.2
37 Fuller Park	24	880.1	76 O'Hare	-	-
38 Grand Boulevard	165	640.6	77 Edgewater	78	124.3
39 Kenwood	54	290.8	Chicago Total¶	11,007	407.4

Note: Use caution when interpreting data cased on 20 or fewer events, the rate/percent is unreliable. Number and rates are surpressed if count is <5.

§Rate per 100,000 population using 2005 population projections.

¶Includes all persons with unknown/undetermined community area.

Figure 4. Gonorrhea Rate (per 100,000) by Community Area, Chicago, 2009 (as of 6/30/2010)

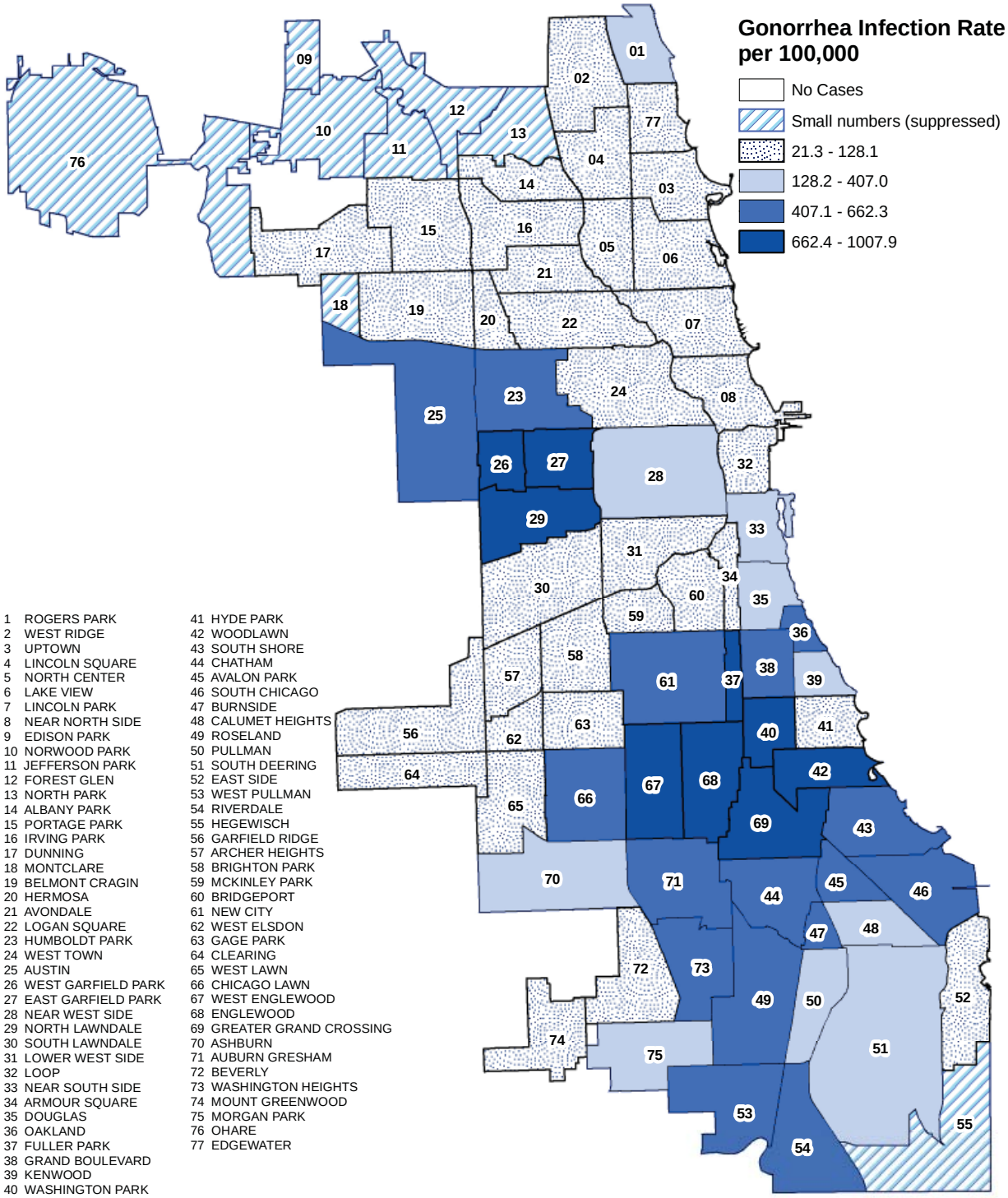

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Table 10. Trends in Chlamydia Cases by Selected Characteristics, Chicago, 2003-2009 (as of 6/30/2010)

	Year of Report													
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Characteristic	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Sex														
Male	6,201	26.4	5,314	24.6	6,339	27.7	6,479	27.5	5,603	25.3	7,334	28.8	7,413	27.7
Female	17,264	73.6	16,288	75.4	16,514	72.3	17,057	72.5	16,577	74.7	18,130	71.2	19,365	72.3
Race/Ethnicity*														
NH Black	14,409	61.4	14,004	64.8	14,704	64.3	15,859	67.4	15,905	71.7	18,293	71.8	18,552	69.2
NH White	731	3.1	832	3.9	926	4.1	881	3.7	1148	5.2	1,170	4.6	1,118	4.2
NH Other	132	0.6	171	0.8	174	0.8	8,194	34.8	216	1.0	340	1.3	274	1.0
Hispanic	1,877	8.0	1,914	8.9	2,135	9.3	2,203	9.4	2,555	11.5	2,770	10.9	2,478	9.2
Unknown	6,317	26.9	4,682	21.7	4,915	21.5	4,376	18.6	2,357	10.6	2,892	11.4	4,370	16.3
Age†														
Less than 13	70	0.3	68	0.3	39	0.2	64	0.3	41	0.2	50	0.2	57	0.2
13-19	7,179	30.6	6,524	30.2	7,220	31.6	7,454	31.7	7,052	31.8	8,491	33.3	8,612	32.1
20-29	12,527	53.4	11,607	53.7	12,279	53.7	12,462	52.9	11,738	52.9	13,113	51.5	14,033	52.4
20-24	8,560	36.5	7,771	36.0	8,182	35.8	8,222	34.9	7,729	34.8	8,774	34.5	9,449	35.3
25-29	3,967	16.9	3,836	17.8	4,097	17.9	4,240	18.0	4,009	18.1	4,339	17.0	4,584	17.1
30-39	2,754	11.7	2,590	12.0	2,524	11.0	2,715	11.5	2,542	11.5	2,854	11.2	3,059	11.4
40-49	763	3.3	646	3.0	626	2.7	656	2.8	629	2.8	713	2.8	769	2.9
50+	172	0.7	168	0.8	161	0.7	184	0.8	179	0.8	240	0.9	262	1.0
Total**	**23,466**	**100.0**	**21,603**	**100.0**	**22,854**	**100.0**	**23,536**	**100.0**	**22,181**	**100.0**	**25,465**	**100.0**	**26,792**	**100.0**

Note: Groups may not total 100% due to rounding. Cells representing 1-4 person(s) are marked with a dash (-).

** NH = non-Hispanic*

† Age at time of diagnosis.

***Includes cases with unknown sex or age.*

Table 10

- Three-quarters of Chlamydia reports are among females, both in Chicago and in the US overall. This sex disparity is likely a surveillance artifact resulting from the fact that screening guidelines target females almost exclusively, and reflecting differential patterns of health care utilization by women and men.

- Overall, 85% of Chlamydia cases occurred in individuals under the age of 30. Approximately 67% of cases were among persons less than 25 years of age.

- As was the case with gonorrhea, most Chlamydia cases were in NH Blacks (67%). NH Whites and Hispanics comprised just 13% of cases. Again, note that race/ethnicity is missing for approximately 19% of cases making data interpretation difficult.

Table 11. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Community Area, Chicago, 2009 (as of 6/30/2010)

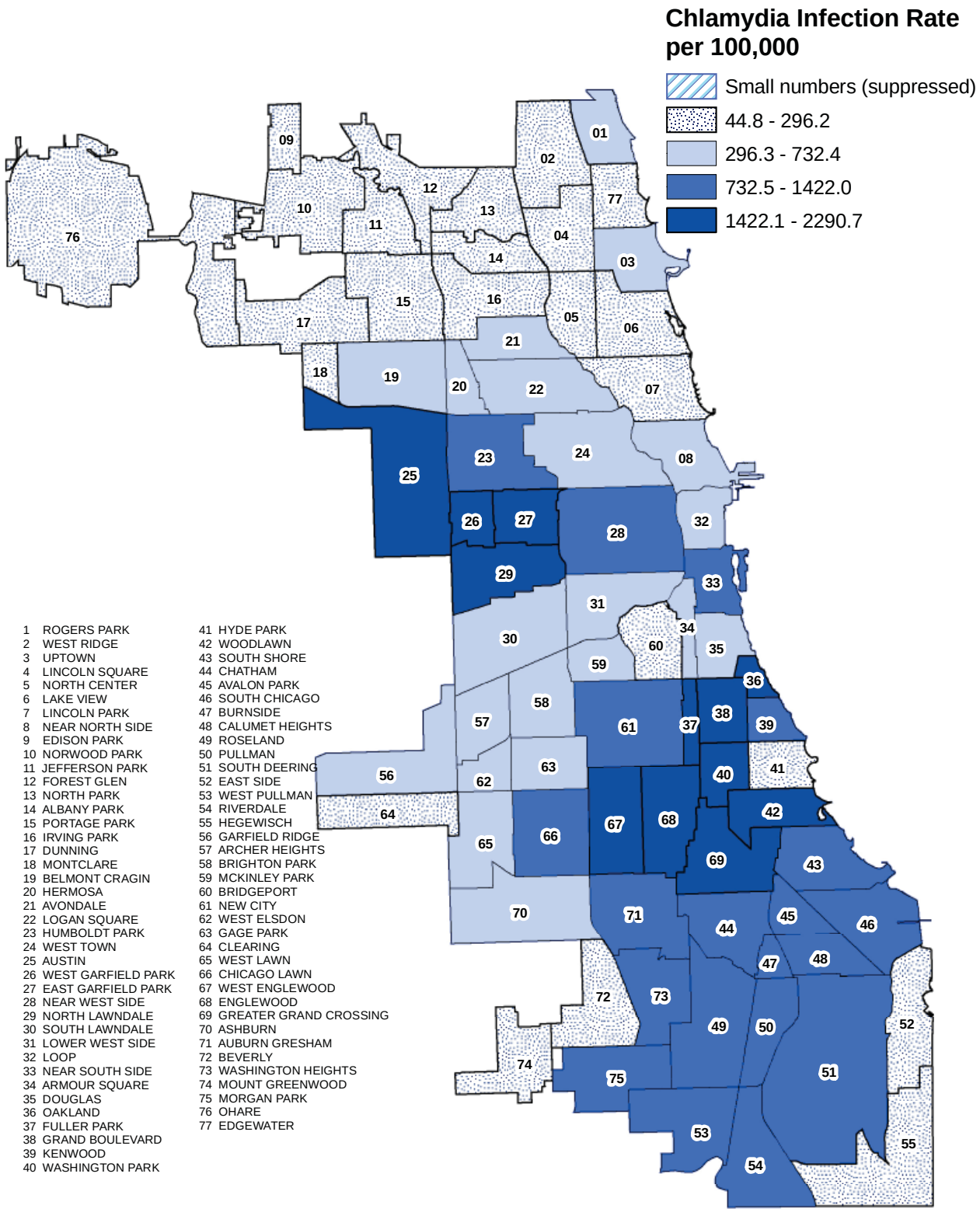
Community Area	Chlamydia Cases	Rate[§]	Community Area	Chlamydia Cases	Rate[§]
1 Rogers Park	293	449.7	40 Washington Park	271	2,092.3
2 West Ridge	123	165.2	41 Hyde Park	70	235.9
3 Uptown	206	321.9	42 Woodlawn	419	1,607.9
4 Lincoln Square	66	154.5	43 South Shore	820	1,332.6
5 North Center	49	154.5	44 Chatham	437	1,212.3
6 Lake View	220	222.8	45 Avalon Park	117	1,081.3
7 Lincoln Park	113	169.3	46 South Chicago	477	1,259.6
8 Near North Side	253	325.5	47 Burnside	36	1,192.1
9 Edison Park	5	44.8	48 Calumet Heights	129	851.7
10 Norwood Park	23	63.3	49 Roseland	630	1,301.6
11 Jefferson Park	27	102.4	50 Pullman	91	1,095.5
12 Forest Glen	12	68.1	51 South Deering	147	934.8
13 North Park	17	92.5	52 East Side	70	296.2
14 Albany Park	129	223.1	53 West Pullman	456	1,346.0
15 Portage Park	127	189.3	54 Riverdale	78	920.0
16 Irving Park	149	246.5	55 Hegewisch	20	225.5
17 Dunning	56	132.4	56 Garfield Ridge	118	345.5
18 Montclare	31	244.3	57 Archer Heights	53	399.0
19 Belmont Cragin	301	369.1	58 Brighton Park	198	435.7
20 Hermosa	129	467.7	59 McKinley Park	65	395.7
21 Avondale	138	312.8	60 Bridgeport	89	251.0
22 Logan Square	268	317.3	61 New City	505	1,011.8
23 Humboldt Park	747	1,192.8	62 West Elsdon	67	414.1
24 West Town	343	377.6	63 Gage Park	245	599.7
25 Austin	1,825	1,576.9	64 Clearing	58	261.9
26 West Garfield	442	2,052.6	65 West Lawn	114	394.1
27 East Garfield Park	443	2,221.3	66 Chicago Lawn	649	1,045.0
28 Near West Side	551	1,147.8	67 West Englewood	777	1,922.4
29 North Lawndale	889	2,290.7	68 Englewood	734	1,999.8
30 South Lawndale	507	563.4	69 Gr. Grand	665	1,733.6
31 Lower West Side	151	334.0	70 Ashburn	263	708.2
32 Loop	65	352.7	71 Auburn Gresham	759	1,422.0
33 Near South Side	93	874.7	72 Beverley	55	260.8
34 Armour Square	42	340.2	73 Washington	362	1,295.1
35 Douglas	180	732.4	74 Mount	28	158.4
36 Oakland	96	1,732.2	75 Morgan Park	202	847.3
37 Fuller Park	53	1,943.5	76 O'Hare	9	72.6
38 Grand Boulevard	401	1,556.7	77 Edgewater	153	243.7
39 Kenwood	152	818.6	Chicago Total[¶]	26,792	991.6

Note: Use caution when interpreting data cased on 20 or fewer events, the rate/percent is unreliable. Number and rates are surpressed if count is <5.

§Rate per 100,000 population using 2005 population projections.

¶Includes all persons with unknown/undetermined community area.

Figure 5. Chlamydia Rate (per 100,000) by Community Area, Chicago, 2009 (as of 6/30/2010)



1 ROGERS PARK
2 WEST RIDGE
3 UPTOWN
4 LINCOLN SQUARE
5 NORTH CENTER
6 LAKE VIEW
7 LINCOLN PARK
8 NEAR NORTH SIDE
9 EDISON PARK
10 NORWOOD PARK
11 JEFFERSON PARK
12 FOREST GLEN
13 NORTH PARK
14 ALBANY PARK
15 PORTAGE PARK
16 IRVING PARK
17 DUNNING
18 MONTCLARE
19 BELMONT CRAGIN
20 HERMOSA
21 AVONDALE
22 LOGAN SQUARE
23 HUMBOLDT PARK
24 WEST TOWN
25 AUSTIN
26 WEST GARFIELD PARK
27 EAST GARFIELD PARK
28 NEAR WEST SIDE
29 NORTH LAWNDALE
30 SOUTH LAWNDALE
31 LOWER WEST SIDE
32 LOOP
33 NEAR SOUTH SIDE
34 ARMOUR SQUARE
35 DOUGLAS
36 OAKLAND
37 FULLER PARK
38 GRAND BOULEVARD
39 KENWOOD
40 WASHINGTON PARK
41 HYDE PARK
42 WOODLAWN
43 SOUTH SHORE
44 CHATHAM
45 AVALON PARK
46 SOUTH CHICAGO
47 BURNSIDE
48 CALUMET HEIGHTS
49 ROSELAND
50 PULLMAN
51 SOUTH DEERING
52 EAST SIDE
53 WEST PULLMAN
54 RIVERDALE
55 HEGEWISCH
56 GARFIELD RIDGE
57 ARCHER HEIGHTS
58 BRIGHTON PARK
59 MCKINLEY PARK
60 BRIDGEPORT
61 NEW CITY
62 WEST ELSDON
63 GAGE PARK
64 CLEARING
65 WEST LAWN
66 CHICAGO LAWN
67 WEST ENGLEWOOD
68 ENGLEWOOD
69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING
70 ASHBURN
71 AUBURN GRESHAM
72 BEVERLY
73 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
74 MOUNT GREENWOOD
75 MORGAN PARK
76 OHARE
77 EDGEWATER

Table 12. Trends in Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Selected Characteristics, Chicago, 2003-2009 (as of 6/30/2010)

	Year of Report													
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Characteristic	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Sex														
Male	237	88.8	250	84.2	380	90.9	266	90.2	311	94.0	398	93.6	530	94.5
Female	30	11.2	47	15.8	38	9.1	29	9.8	20	6.0	27	6.4	31	5.5
Race/Ethnicity*														
NH Black	126	47.2	158	53.2	165	39.5	146	49.5	140	42.3	198	46.6	315	56.1
NH White	97	36.3	93	31.3	177	42.3	99	33.6	128	38.7	136	32.0	153	27.3
NH Other	6	2.2	5	1.7	8	1.9	-	-	4	1.2	17	4.0	6	1.1
Hispanic	26	9.7	32	10.8	49	11.7	33	11.2	53	16.0	64	15.1	69	12.3
Unknown	12	4.5	9	3.0	19	4.5	16	5.4	6	1.8	7	1.6	13	2.3
Transmission Group														
Male sex w/Male	170	63.7	162	54.5	304	72.7	169	57.3	235	71.0	271	63.8	345	61.5
Heterosexual Males	42	15.7	65	21.9	33	7.9	41	13.9	47	14.2	50	11.8	40	7.1
Females	30	11.2	47	15.8	38	9.1	29	9.8	20	6.0	27	6.4	31	5.5
Male unknown	25	9.4	23	7.7	43	10.3	85	28.8	29	8.8	77	18.1	145	25.8
Age†														
Less than 13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13-19	4	1.5	12	4.0	12	2.9	17	5.8	11	3.3	30	7.1	36	6.4
20-29	65	24.3	93	31.3	104	24.9	97	32.9	89	26.9	111	26.1	196	34.9
20-24	22	8.2	40	13.5	43	10.3	45	15.3	34	10.3	35	8.2	109	19.4
25-29	43	16.1	53	17.8	61	14.6	52	17.6	55	16.6	76	17.9	87	15.5
30-39	104	39.0	92	31.0	155	37.1	76	25.8	105	31.7	114	26.8	170	30.3
40-49	80	30.0	72	24.2	119	28.5	81	27.5	106	32.0	109	25.6	121	21.6
50+	14	5.2	28	9.4	28	6.7	24	8.1	20	6.0	31	7.3	38	6.8
Total*	**267**	**100.0**	**297**	**100.0**	**418**	**100.0**	**295**	**100.0**	**331**	**100.0**	**425**	**100.0**	**561**	**100.0**

Note: Groups may not total 100% due to rounding. Cells representing 1-4 person(s) are marked with a dash (-).

** NH = non-Hispanic*

† Age at time of diagnosis.

***Includes cases with unknown sex or age.*

Table 12

- Between 2008 and 2009, syphilis cases of all stages increased by 23%. Over this period, primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis cases increased by 32% (12% among NH Whites, 59% among NH Blacks and 8% in Hispanics).
- In 2009, the overwhelming majority of P&S syphilis cases were in men (94%), reflecting the continuing syphilis epidemic among men who have sex with men (MSM).
- Between 2008 and 2009 the number of P&S syphilis cases in MSM increased by 27%. However, 26% of the cases were reported as male with unknown gender of sex partner which, if known, could impact the magnitude of the MSM epidemic. P&S syphilis rates increased mostly due to increases of cases among NH Black MSM (up 59% from 2008 to 2009).
- In 2009, the highest proportion of P&S syphilis cases occurred in NH Blacks (56%) and in those ages 20-29 (35%).
- Since MSM sexual contact is the leading mode of HIV transmission in Chicago, syphilis and HIV share similar routes of transmission. Infection with either disease increases the likelihood of transmitting or acquiring the other from an infected partner.
- Overall, fifty three percent (184/345) of MSM patients diagnosed with P&S syphilis were co-infected with HIV.

Table 13 Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Community Area, Chicago, 2009 (as of 6/30/2010)

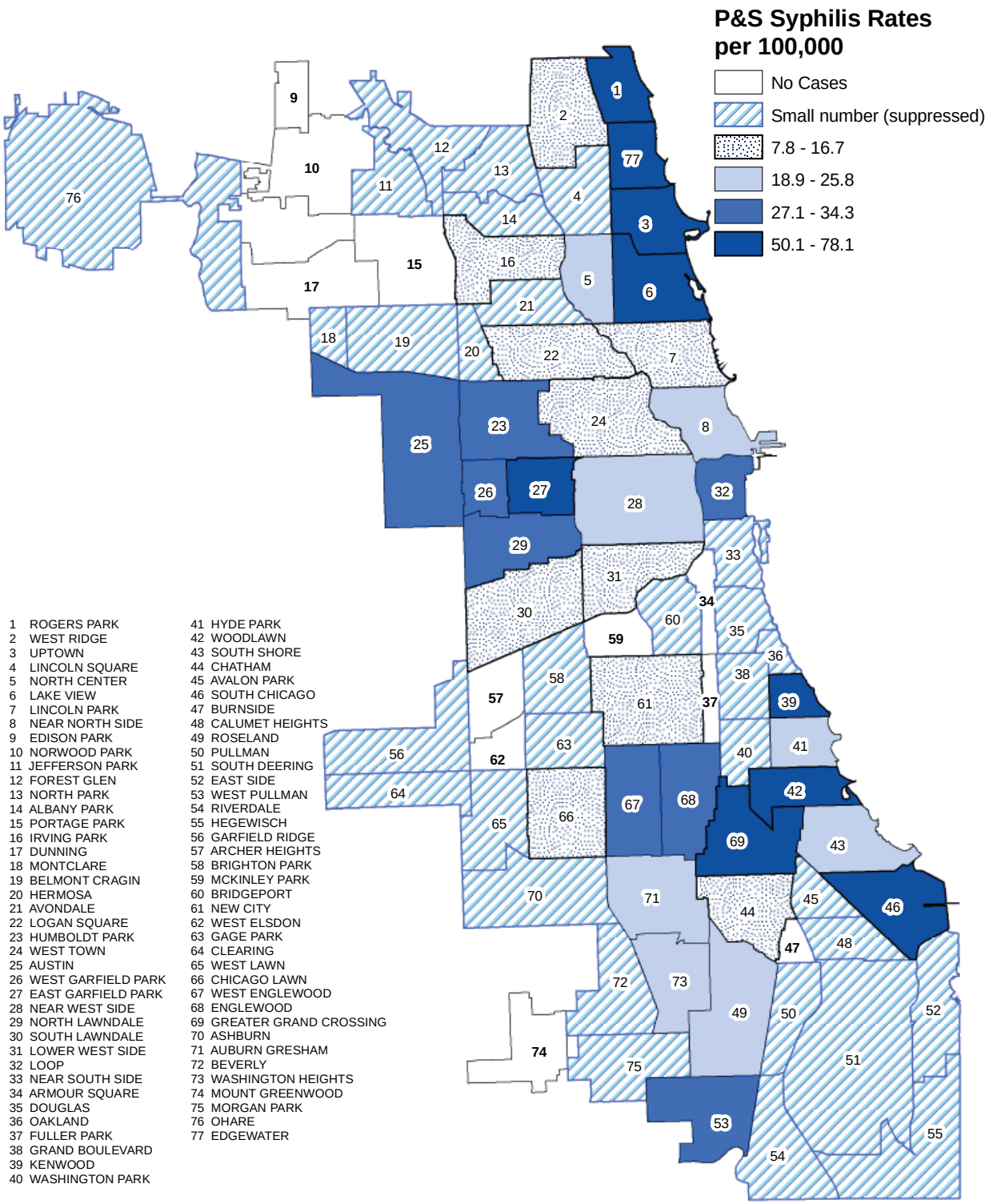
Community Area	P & S Syphilis Cases	Rate§	Community Area	P & S Syphilis Cases	Rate§
1 Rogers Park	33	50.6	40 Washington Park	-	-
2 West Ridge	8	10.7	41 Hyde Park	7	23.6
3 Uptown	38	59.4	42 Woodlawn	16	61.4
4 Lincoln Square	-	-	43 South Shore	14	22.8
5 North Center	6	18.9	44 Chatham	5	13.9
6 Lake View	51	51.7	45 Avalon Park	-	-
7 Lincoln Park	10	15.0	46 South Chicago	13	34.3
8 Near North Side	13	16.7	47 Burnside	0	0.0
9 Edison Park	0	0.0	48 Calumet Heights	-	-
10 Norwood Park	0	0.0	49 Roseland	10	20.7
11 Jefferson Park	-	-	50 Pullman	-	-
12 Forest Glen	-	-	51 South Deering	-	-
13 North Park	-	-	52 East Side	-	-
14 Albany Park	-	-	53 West Pullman	11	32.5
15 Portage Park	0	0.0	54 Riverdale	-	-
16 Irving Park	6	9.9	55 Hegewisch	-	-
17 Dunning	0	0.0	56 Garfield Ridge	-	-
18 Montclare	-	-	57 Archer Heights	0	0.0
19 Belmont Cragin	-	-	58 Brighton Park	-	-
20 Hermosa	-	-	59 McKinley Park	0	0.0
21 Avondale	-	-	60 Bridgeport	-	-
22 Logan Square	13	15.4	61 New City	5	10.0
23 Humboldt Park	15	24.0	62 West Elsdon	0	0.0
24 West Town	11	12.1	63 Gage Park	-	-
25 Austin	28	24.2	64 Clearing	-	-
26 West Garfield	6	27.9	65 West Lawn	-	-
27 East Garfield Park	10	50.1	66 Chicago Lawn	8	12.9
28 Near West Side	11	22.9	67 West Englewood	12	29.7
29 North Lawndale	10	25.8	68 Englewood	12	32.7
30 South Lawndale	7	7.8	69 Gr. Grand	13	33.9
31 Lower West Side	5	11.1	70 Ashburn	-	-
32 Loop	5	27.1	71 Auburn Gresham	11	20.6
33 Near South Side	-	-	72 Beverley	-	-
34 Armour Square	0	0.0	73 Washington	6	21.5
35 Douglas	4	16.3	74 Mount	0	0.0
36 Oakland	-	-	75 Morgan Park	-	-
37 Fuller Park	0	0.0	76 O'Hare	-	-
38 Grand Boulevard	-	-	77 Edgewater	49	78.1
39 Kenwood	10	53.9	Chicago Total¶	11,007	407.4

Note: Use caution when interpreting data cased on 20 or fewer events, the rate/percent is unreliable. Number and rates are surpressed if count is <5.

§Rate per 100,000 population using 2005 population projections.

¶Includes all persons with unknown/undetermined community area.

Figure 6. Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Case Rate by Community Area, Chicago, 2009 (as of 6/30/2010)



Technical Notes

As the HIV epidemic and HIV reporting systems change, new opportunities arise to better describe the epidemic. Thus, in keeping with these changes we have a made a number of modifications to STI/HIV Chicago. A description of the changes and other technical notes follow.

1) In January, 2006 Illinois transitioned from a code-based to a name-based HIV reporting system. To date, approximately 80% of previously reported code-based cases now have names and are in the new surveillance database (named eHARS) provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in June, 2009. While efforts are still underway to ascertain names on code-based HIV cases, epidemiological analyses of HIV and AIDS in this section will be based only on name-based HIV cases in eHARS and thus prevalence numbers in this report may be smaller than those in previous reports. When interpreting data in this report, keep in mind that the eHARS database is updated continuously to reflect the most current and complete information on people infected and newly diagnosed with HIV or AIDS.

2) The "HIV Infection Diagnosis" data presented in this issue include 3 categories of diagnoses: (1) a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), (2) a diagnosis of HIV infection with a later diagnosis of AIDS, and (3) concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS. HIV cases include both laboratory-defined cases as well as HIV cases diagnosed by a physician without laboratory tests. AIDS represent a later stage in the HIV disease spectrum. Data from the HIV reporting system should be interpreted with caution. HIV surveillance reports may not be representative of all persons infected with HIV because not all infected persons have been tested.

3) The guidelines for cell suppression used in this report try to balance data accessibility with confidentiality and confidence in the stability of the estimates published. Rates and percentages based on twenty or fewer cases can vary widely just by random chance even when there is no meaningful statistical difference between measurements. Thus, the number and rate for categories with less than 5 cases are suppressed.

4) Report delay is defined as the interval between the date an HIV or AIDS case is diagnosed and the date the case is reported to the health department. Reporting delays are important when interpreting trends in case numbers and rates over time and especially, the most recent year of diagnosis. Almost 50% of HIV/AIDS cases were actually reported within the same calendar year in which they were diagnosed, and more than 85% of all cases are reported within two calendar years of diagnosis. In order to present the most complete data as possible, we will be presenting trend data through 2008, the year of diagnosis for which we believe data are close to 100% complete. Nonetheless, additional cases continue to be reported in subsequent years and new cases are identified through laboratory reporting and registry matches. Thus, the number of cases diagnosed for each year--even for remote years--are subject to change as new information is received from any of the reporting sources.

5) For surveillance purposes, HIV and AIDS cases are counted only once in a hierarchy of modes of transmission. Persons with more than one reported mode of transmission are classified in the transmission mode first in the hierarchy. The exception is men who have sex with men and also inject drugs, which has its own category. Persons whose transmission mode is classified as male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) include men who report sexual contact with other men and men who report sexual contact with both men and women. Persons whose mode of transmission is classified as heterosexual contact are persons who report specific heterosexual contact with a person with, or at increased risk for, HIV infection (e.g., an injection drug user).

6) Because many cases of HIV infection and AIDS are initially reported without a defined mode of transmission, we use multiple imputation to assign a mode of transmission for these cases. Multiple imputation is a statistical approach in which each missing mode of transmission is replaced with a set of plausible values that represent the uncertainty about the true, but missing, value. The plausible values are analyzed by using standard procedures, and the results from these analyses are then combined to produce the final results. Multiple imputation is used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in their national HIV Surveillance Report.