



# HEALTHY CHICAGO STI/HIV SURVEILLANCE REPORT

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## FALL 2011



City of Chicago  
Mayor Rahm Emanuel



Chicago Department of Public Health  
Bechara Choucair, M.D., Commissioner

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
CITY OF CHICAGO

Dear Residents,

This year marks the 30<sup>th</sup> year that HIV and AIDS have been a part of our lives. HIV prevention and treatment efforts throughout Chicago have led to a 40% reduction in the number of HIV infections since 2000. The decline is due in part to collaborative efforts between the Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) and many local and national community partners. We are all committed to preventing the spread of HIV, early detection of the virus in people living with HIV, and the provision of a comprehensive system of prevention, care and support services. All of these efforts work together to reduce the burden of disease in Chicago and help ensure those living with HIV enjoy long, productive and healthy lives.

Today, there are 20,391 people in Chicago living with HIV. As a City, while we have come a long way in the prevention and treatment of HIV and AIDS, there is still work to be done. Chicago is faced with the same challenges observed nationally, such as racial disparities and a younger population affected by HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STI).

Through the framework set forth in the *Healthy Chicago* Public Health Agenda released earlier this year, the CDPH will remain committed to working with community partners to provide HIV and STI education, testing, diagnosis, treatment and support to all of our residents in need of services. HIV prevention is one of the top priorities outlined in the *Healthy Chicago* agenda and one of the main goals of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy. CDPH will continue to be a leader in HIV and STI education, prevention, and treatment to improve the health and well being of all Chicagoans.

This report provides a detailed picture of HIV, AIDS and STIs in Chicago, along with insights into our successes and the challenges we face in the future. Using the *Healthy Chicago* Public Health Agenda as a blueprint, we are enhancing our efforts to track these diseases, developing new prevention and treatment intervention strategies, reinvigorating our existing programs and services, and stepping up our policy initiatives to make structural changes to the existing service delivery systems throughout Chicago. By 2020, *Healthy Chicago's* goal is to reduce the number of new reported cases of HIV by 25 percent. Together with our community partners, we can achieve this goal - making Chicago a healthier city for residents in every neighborhood.

Bechara Chouciar, M.D.  
Commissioner of Public Health



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# Overview

Chicago, like most other large urban areas, has significantly higher rates of diagnosis of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections than the country overall. Chicago's 2009 HIV infection prevalence rate of 756.5 per 100,000 population is nearly three times greater than the national rate of 276.5 per 100,000. In 2009/2010 there were similar rates of AIDS and primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis diagnoses in Chicago and a higher rate of HIV infection.

HIV and STI infections are prevalent among the same risk groups and have been reported to enhance the acquisition and transmission of one another. In 2010, 57% of men who have sex with men (MSM) who were diagnosed with P&S syphilis were co-infected with HIV. Co-infection analysis with other STIs shows that within two years of an HIV diagnosis, 1 in 13 persons acquired an STI.

Both nationally and locally there are considerable racial/ethnic disparities in STI/HIV rates. In Chicago, non-Hispanic (NH) Blacks have an AIDS case rate that is four times greater than that of NH Whites, an HIV infection diagnosis rate three times higher and an HIV infection prevalence rate twice that of NH Whites. Hispanics have a considerably lower prevalence rate than NH Whites and NH Blacks and a slightly higher AIDS diagnosis rate than NH Whites.

Compared to the U.S. the HIV prevalence rate is higher in Chicago for all race/ethnicity groups but the magnitude of difference varies. Most notable is the difference for NH Whites who have a prevalence rate five times greater than that of the US.

**Table I. STI and HIV Infection Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Chicago (as of 8/25/2011)**

	Diagnosed/Reported Cases <sup>‡</sup>										HIV Prevalence <sup>†</sup>			
	AIDS		HIV Infection <sup>§</sup>		Gonorrhea		Chlamydia		P & S Syphilis		Chicago		United States**	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate
<b>Race/Ethnicity***</b>														
NH Black	393	45.1	644	73.8	5,267	603.8	14,672	1,682.0	402	46.1	10,696	1,226.2	315,468	979.9
NH White	99	11.6	211	24.7	402	47.0	1,185	138.6	152	17.8	5,406	632.5	215,720	131.3
Hispanic	122	15.7	184	23.6	333	42.8	2,838	364.4	92	11.8	3,461	444.4	115,203	369.2
NH Other	34	17.9	53	27.9	96	50.6	465	245.1	29	15.3	816	430.1	N/A	N/A
<b>Chicago</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>7,892</b>	<b>292.8</b>	<b>25,288</b>	<b>938.1</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>20,391</b>	<b>756.5</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>34,247</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>42,959</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>309,341</b>	<b>191.5</b>	<b>1,307,893</b>	<b>426.0</b>	<b>13,774</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>663,084</b>	<b>276.5</b>

‡2009 Diagnoses for HIV and AIDS; 2010 Reported Cases for STIs. \*Rate per 100,000 population using 2010 U.S. Census Bureau Population figures.

\*\*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2009; vol 21, pg. 50. †Prevalence rate per 100,000 population. \*\*\* NH = non-Hispanic.

§ HIV infection diagnosis and prevalence represents people with HIV at any stage of disease through 08/25/2011.

# HIV Trends

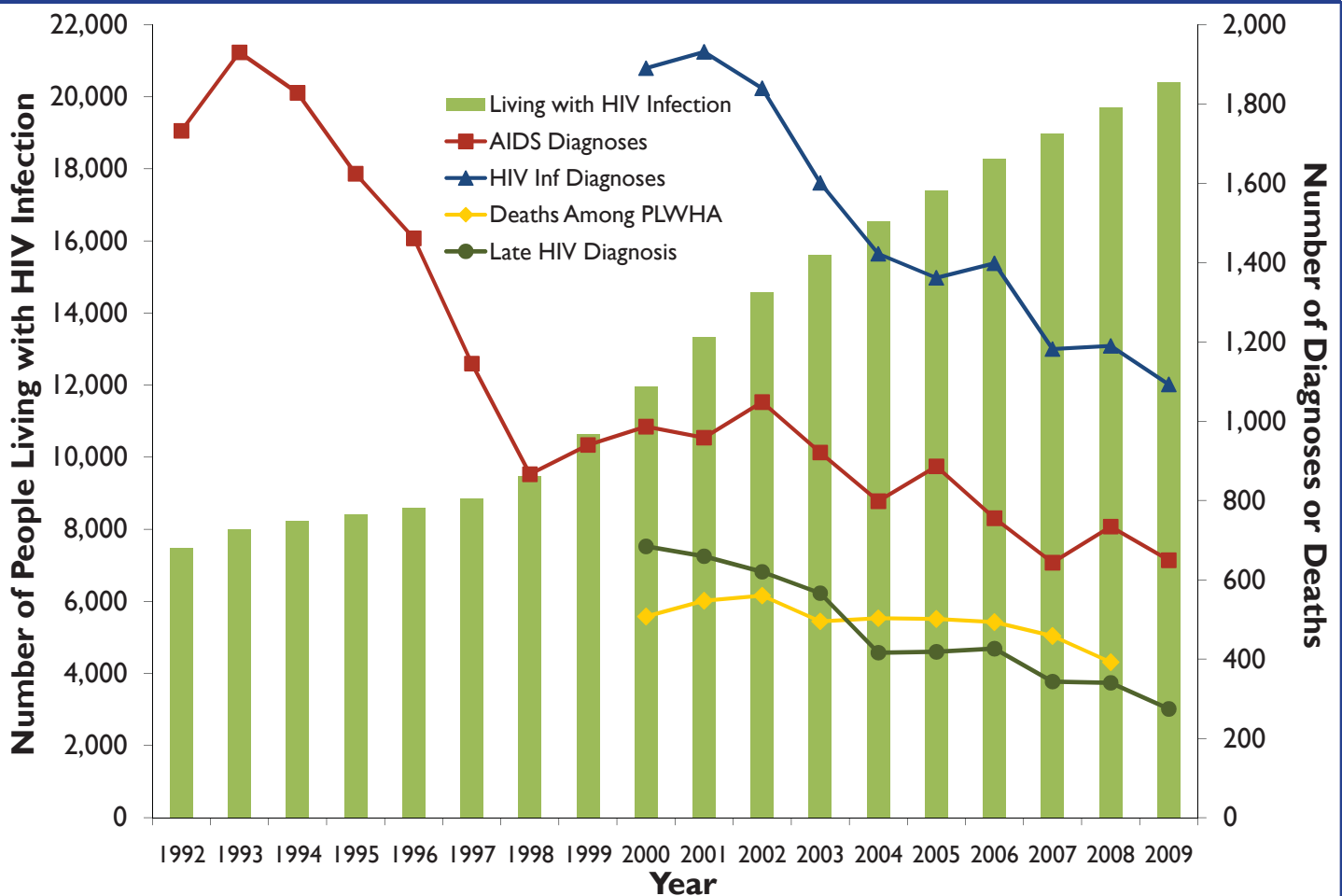
There are currently 20,391 people living with HIV infection in Chicago. Estimating that 20% of people infected with HIV are unaware of their status, there could be over 25,000 people living with HIV in the city. AIDS diagnoses have declined considerably since the peak in the mid-1990s. The number of diagnosed AIDS cases increased slightly between 1998 and 2002 before steadily declining through 2009 (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 2009, the number of

HIV infections has declined 40%, from 1,830 in 2000 to 1,092 in 2009. The number of deaths among people living with HIV declined markedly in the late 1990s and have continued to decline, falling below 400 in 2008. Because there continue to be new HIV infection diagnoses every year and persons infected with HIV are living longer, the number of people living with HIV infection continues to increase every year.

Expanded testing initiatives citywide have contributed to more timely identification of HIV, thus reducing the number of late HIV infection diagnoses defined as an HIV and AIDS diagnosis within the same year.

**Figure 1. People Living and Diagnosed with HIV Infection, Chicago, 1992-2009 (as of 8/25/2011)**





**Table 2. AIDS\* Cases by Year of Diagnosis and Selected Characteristics, Chicago, 2003-2009 (as of 8/25/2011)**

Characteristic	Year of Diagnosis													
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex														
Male	693	75.2	609	76.3	696	78.6	586	77.6	499	77.6	561	76.4	496	76.4
Female	228	24.8	189	23.7	190	21.4	169	22.4	144	22.4	173	23.6	153	23.6
Race/Ethnicity**														
Non-Hispanic Black	590	64.1	477	59.8	500	56.4	449	59.5	385	59.9	452	61.6	393	60.6
Non-Hispanic White	146	15.9	152	19.0	194	21.9	134	17.7	120	18.7	122	16.6	99	15.3
Hispanic	149	16.2	143	17.9	155	17.5	136	18.0	104	16.2	131	17.8	122	18.8
Non-Hispanic Other	36	3.9	26	3.3	37	4.2	36	4.8	34	5.3	29	4.0	34	5.2
Transmission Group														
Male Sex w/Male	436	47.3	403	50.5	454	51.2	380	50.3	345	53.7	376	51.2	349	53.8
Injection Drug Use	213	23.1	190	23.8	189	21.3	161	21.3	127	19.8	146	19.9	111	17.1
MSM and IDU <sup>§</sup>	76	8.3	53	6.6	56	6.3	48	6.4	34	5.3	39	5.3	30	4.6
Heterosexual	193	21.0	148	18.5	182	20.5	163	21.6	134	20.8	167	22.8	148	22.8
Other <sup>¶</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.7	-	-
Age <sup>†</sup>														
<13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-19	9	1.0	12	1.5	6	0.7	14	1.9	8	1.2	18	2.5	16	2.5
20-29	120	13.0	93	11.7	125	14.1	121	16.0	98	15.2	130	17.7	140	21.6
30-39	323	35.1	257	32.2	283	31.9	200	26.5	195	30.3	186	25.3	166	25.6
40-49	326	35.4	303	38.0	292	33.0	252	33.4	202	31.4	245	33.4	206	31.7
50-59	110	11.9	99	12.4	140	15.8	129	17.1	103	16.0	122	16.6	96	14.8
60+	33	3.6	34	4.3	39	4.4	37	4.9	36	5.6	32	4.4	25	3.9
Total	921	100.0	798	100.0	886	100.0	755	100.0	643	100.0	734	100.0	649	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 08/25/2011.

\*\* NH = non-Hispanic. § Men who have sex with men and inject drugs. † Age at time of diagnosis. ¶ Includes perinatal transmission, blood transfusion and hemophilia.

**Table 2**

- Since 2003, the number of AIDS cases has declined by nearly 30%, from 921 AIDS diagnoses in 2003 to 649 diagnoses in 2009. The decline occurred 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 2009, NH Blacks accounted for 61% of AIDS diagnoses while NH Whites and Hispanics represented 15% and 19% of the diagnoses, respectively.
- While the number of annual AIDS cases has declined across all transmission groups, the largest decline occurred among injection drug users (IDU). From 2003 to 2009, the number of cases due to IDU fell by 48%.
- However, men who have sex with men continue to represent the largest percentage of AIDS diagnoses, accounting for more than half of all cases in 2009.
- In 2009, one out of every four people diagnosed with AIDS were under the age of 30. The trend in annual number of AIDS diagnoses differed by age group. From 2003 to 2009, those aged 30-39 and 40-49 experienced the largest decline (48% and 37%, respectively). Slight increases were observed in the number of annual AIDS cases among those diagnosed between the ages of 20-29 (17% increase). As a result of these varying trends, there has been a shift in the age distribution of AIDS cases. Specifically, from 2003 to 2009, the percent of persons aged 30-39 decreased from 35% to 26% while the percent of 20-29 year olds increased from 13% in 2003 to 22% in 2009.

**Table 3. HIV Infections\* by Year of Diagnosis and Selected Characteristics, Chicago, 2003-2009 (as of 8/25/2011)**

Characteristic	Year of Diagnosis													
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex														
Male	1,220	76.2	1,094	76.9	1,086	79.8	1,105	79.0	927	78.4	915	76.9	861	78.8
Female	381	23.8	328	23.1	275	20.2	293	21.0	255	21.6	275	23.1	231	21.2
Race/Ethnicity**														
Non-Hispanic Black	909	56.8	789	55.5	730	53.6	789	56.4	677	57.3	706	59.3	644	59.0
Non-Hispanic White	365	22.8	351	24.7	361	26.5	320	22.9	263	22.3	218	18.3	211	19.3
Hispanic	272	17.0	231	16.2	221	16.2	229	16.4	188	15.9	209	17.6	184	16.8
Non-Hispanic Other	55	3.4	51	3.6	49	3.6	60	4.3	54	4.6	57	4.8	53	4.9
Transmission Group														
Male Sex w/Male	874	54.6	792	55.7	785	57.7	834	59.7	713	60.3	711	59.7	676	61.9
Injection Drug Use	292	18.2	270	19.0	223	16.4	207	14.8	179	15.1	167	14.0	135	12.4
MSM and IDU <sup>§</sup>	92	5.7	67	4.7	63	4.6	40	2.9	42	3.6	40	3.4	23	2.1
Heterosexual	334	20.9	285	20.0	283	20.8	304	21.7	236	20.0	265	22.3	231	21.2
Other <sup>¶</sup>	7	0.4	8	0.6	7	0.5	11	0.8	10	0.8	6	0.5	7	0.6
Age <sup>†</sup>														
<13	-	-	6	0.4	6	0.4	12	0.9	6	0.5	6	0.5	7	0.6
13-19	40	2.5	50	3.5	45	3.3	70	5.0	61	5.2	75	6.3	60	5.5
20-29	305	19.1	286	20.1	311	22.9	356	25.5	305	25.8	369	31.0	365	33.4
30-39	570	35.6	478	33.6	422	31.0	366	26.2	324	27.4	289	24.3	253	23.2
40-49	478	29.9	397	27.9	378	27.8	384	27.5	294	24.9	275	23.1	264	24.2
50-59	161	10.1	151	10.6	154	11.3	163	11.7	145	12.3	134	11.3	108	9.9
60+	44	2.7	54	3.8	45	3.3	47	3.4	47	4.0	42	3.5	35	3.2
Total	1,601	100.0	1,422	100.0	1,361	100.0	1,398	100.0	1,182	100.0	1,190	100.0	1,092	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 08/25/2011.

\*\* NH = non-Hispanic. § Men who have sex with men and inject drugs. † Age at time of diagnosis. ¶ Includes perinatal transmission, blood transfusion and hemophilia.

**Table 3**

- From 2003 to 2009, the number of HIV infection diagnoses fell from 1,601 to 1,092, representing a 32% decrease. The decline is observed for all race/ethnicity groups, with a 29% decline among Blacks, 42% among Whites and 32% among Hispanics.
- During this time period, the decline was sharper for females (39%) than males (29%) which resulted in a slight increase in the proportion of male HIV infection diagnoses. In 2009, males represented approximately eight of every ten diagnoses.
- The largest decline in the number of HIV infection diagnoses among transmission groups occurred among IDUs (54%). Consequently, from 2003 to 2009, the percentage of IDU cases overall dropped from 18% to 12%. In 2009, male-to-male sexual contact was the leading mode of transmission (62%), followed distantly by heterosexual contact (21%).
- There have been considerable differences in HIV trends by age group. Between 2003 and 2009, the number of HIV infection diagnoses actually increased for those ages 13-19 and 20-29 (50% and 20%, respectively), while the older age groups all experienced declines. The largest decline (56%) was for those ages 30-39. Therefore, the proportion of cases under the age of 30 increased from 22% to 40%.

**Table 4. HIV Infection Diagnoses\* in 2009: Race/Ethnicity and Age by Sex and Mode of Transmission, Chicago (as of 8/25/2011)**

Transmission	Race/Ethnicity**								Selected Age Groups†												Total	
	NH Black		NH		Hispanic		NH Other		13-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60+			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				
Males																						
Male Sex w/Male	337	74.0	183	91.0	123	78.0	33	84.0	44	97.0	276	89.0	167	82.0	148	77.0	34	42.0	10	36.0	677	78.6
Injection Drug Use	56	12.0	10	5.0	13	8.0	-	-	-	-	10	3.0	10	5.0	21	11.0	30	37.0	11	42.0	82	9.6
MSM and IDU§	13	3.0	-	-	7	4.0	-	-	-	-	6	2.0	6	3.0	6	3.0	-	-	-	-	23	2.7
Heterosexual	42	9.0	-	-	15	9.0	-	-	-	-	14	5.0	17	8.0	13	7.0	11	14.0	6	22.0	61	7.1
Other¶	5	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.6
Total Males	456	100.0	201	100.0	157	100.0	39	100.0	45	100.0	308	100.0	203	100.0	192	100.0	81	100.0	27	100.0	861	100.0
Females																						
Injection Drug Use	39	21.0	-	-	9	33.0	-	-	-	-	5	8.0	9	18.0	21	29.0	12	45.0	-	-	53	22.9
Heterosexual	144	76.0	6	58.0	18	67.0	-	-	12	79.0	53	92.0	40	80.0	47	65.0	15	55.0	5	56.0	170	73.6
Other¶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Females	188	100.0	10	100.0	27	100.0	5	100.0	15	100.0	57	100.0	50	100.0	72	100.0	27	100.0	8	100.0	231	100.0
All																						
Male Sex w/Male	337	52.0	183	87.0	123	67.0	33	74.0	44	73.0	276	76.0	167	66.0	148	56.0	34	31.0	10	27.0	677	62.0
Injection Drug Use	95	15.0	13	6.0	22	12.0	6	14.0	-	-	14	4.0	20	8.0	41	16.0	42	39.0	15	43.0	135	12.4
MSM and IDU§	13	2.0	-	-	7	4.0	-	-	-	-	6	2.0	6	3.0	6	2.0	-	-	-	-	23	2.1
Heterosexual	185	29.0	9	4.0	-	-	5	11.0	12	20.0	67	18.0	57	22.0	59	23.0	26	24.0	10	29.0	231	21.2
Other¶	7	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0.6
Total	644	100.0	211	100.0	184	100.0	44	100.0	60	100.0	365	100.0	253	100.0	264	100.0	108	100.0	35	100.0	1,092	100.0

Note: Groups may not total 100% due to rounding. Totals include people with missing risk. Cells representing 0-4 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 08/25/2011.

\*\* NH = non-Hispanic. † Age at time of diagnosis. § Men who have sex with men and inject drugs. ¶ Includes perinatal transmission, blood transfusion and hemophilia.

**Table 4**

- While males account for 79% of all HIV infections, this percentage varies by race/ethnicity. Among NH Black diagnoses 71% are males, compared to 95% for NH White and 85% for Hispanic diagnoses.
- Among MSM who were diagnosed with HIV infection in 2009, 50% were NH Black, 27% were NH White and 18% were Hispanic.
- Male-to-male sexual contact is the leading mode of transmission for males diagnosed with HIV in 2009 for all race/ethnicity groups. Among NH White males, however, male-to-male sexual contact is the predominant mode of transmission (91%). 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 12% of diagnoses. For Hispanic males diagnosed with HIV, male-to-male sexual contact accounted for 78% of all diagnoses and injection drug use (IDU) and heterosexual contact accounted for 8% and 9% respectively.
- Heterosexual contact accounts for nearly 74% of all HIV infection diagnoses among females for all race/ethnicity groups. While heterosexual contact is the leading mode of transmission for Hispanic women (67%), injection drug use is responsible for 33% of HIV transmissions.
- Adolescents and young adults up to 29 years of age represented 39% of HIV infections diagnoses in 2009. In this age group, male-to-male sexual contact is the predominant mode of transmission for males and heterosexual contact for females.
- People 50 and older represent 13% of 2009 HIV diagnoses. The leading mode of transmission in this age group is injection drug use, accounting for 34% of HIV diagnoses among women and 38% among men.

**Table 5. People Living with HIV Infection\* in 2009: Race/Ethnicity and Age by Sex and Mode of Transmission, Chicago (as of 8/25/2011)**

Race/Ethnicity**										Selected Current Age Groups†												Total	
Transmission	NH Black		NH White		Hispanic		NH Other		13-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60+				
Group	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Males																							
Male Sex w/Male	4,430	59.8	4,558	90.1	2,110	73.7	493	71.6	93	61.2	1,407	86.9	2,582	82.7	4,468	76.1	2,297	58.8	746	56.7	11,593	72.3	
Injection Drug Use	1,618	21.8	165	3.3	344	12.0	68	9.9	-	-	35	2.2	162	5.2	576	9.8	1,043	26.7	380	28.9	2,196	13.7	
MSM and IDU‡	681	9.2	247	4.9	198	6.9	77	11.1	-	-	71	4.4	209	6.7	487	8.3	345	8.8	88	6.7	1,204	7.5	
Heterosexual	580	7.8	70	1.4	186	6.5	44	6.4	-	-	80	4.9	157	5.0	329	5.6	213	5.4	98	7.4	879	5.5	
Other¶	96	1.3	18	0.4	23	0.8	7	1.0	52	34.2	23	1.4	7	0.2	9	0.2	8	0.2	5	0.4	144	0.9	
Total Males	7,413	100.0	5,060	100.0	2,862	100.0	689	100.0	152	100.0	1,620	100.0	3,122	100.0	5,875	100.0	3,909	100.0	1,316	100.0	16,035	100.0	
Females																							
Injection Drug Use	1,086	33.1	157	45.4	140	23.3	51	40.4	7	5.7	61	11.0	227	21.5	543	38.8	492	52.6	104	42.8	1,434	32.9	
Heterosexual	2,065	62.9	176	50.9	434	72.5	73	57.2	35	28.5	465	83.9	825	78.1	850	60.7	437	46.7	135	55.6	2,747	63.1	
Other¶	126	3.8	11	3.2	25	4.2	-	-	79	64.2	27	4.9	-	-	-	-	6	0.6	4	1.6	165	3.8	
Total Females	3,283	100.0	346	100.0	599	100.0	127	100.0	123	100.0	554	100.0	1,056	100.0	1,400	100.0	935	100.0	243	100.0	4,356	100.0	
All																							
Male Sex w/Male	4,430	41.4	4,558	84.3	2,110	61.0	493	60.4	93	33.8	1,407	64.7	2,582	61.8	4,468	61.4	2,297	47.4	746	47.9	11,593	56.9	
Injection Drug Use	2,704	25.3	322	6.0	484	14.0	119	14.6	7	2.5	96	4.4	389	9.3	1,119	15.4	1,535	31.7	483	31.0	3,629	17.8	
MSM and IDU‡	681	6.4	247	4.6	198	5.7	77	9.4	-	-	71	3.3	209	5.0	487	6.7	345	7.1	88	5.6	1,204	5.9	
Heterosexual	2,644	24.7	246	4.5	620	17.9	117	14.3	37	13.5	545	25.1	983	23.5	1,179	16.2	650	13.4	233	14.9	3,626	17.8	
Other¶	222	2.1	29	0.5	48	1.4	10	1.2	131	47.6	50	2.3	10	0.2	11	0.2	14	0.3	9	0.6	309	1.5	
Total Chicago	10,696	100.0	5,406	100.0	3,461	100.0	816	100.0	275	100.0	2,174	100.0	4,178	100.0	7,275	100.0	4,844	100.0	1,559	100.0	20,391	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 at any stage of disease.

\*\* NH = non-Hispanic. † Age in 2009. § Men who have sex with men and inject drugs. ¶ Includes perinatal transmission, blood transfusion and hemophilia.

**Table 5**

- Of the 20,391 people living with HIV infection, 79% are men, 52% are NH Black, and 57% are MSM.
- Among NH Black men living with HIV infection, 60% were infected as a result of male-to-male sexual contact, and 22% 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 (90%). Male-to-male sexual contact accounted for approximately 3 out of every four (74%) living HIV cases among Hispanic men.
- Overall, male-to-male sexual contact was the leading mode of transmission among males living with HIV infection (72%), while heterosexual transmission was the leading mode of transmission among women (63%). In both males and females living with HIV, IDU was the second leading mode of transmission (13% in males, 33% in females).
- Of all people living with HIV 12% are under the age of 30. In this age group, male-to-male sexual contact is the predominant mode of transmission for males and heterosexual contact for females.
- Nearly 33% of men and 27% of women living with HIV infection are currently over the age of 49. The leading mode of transmission in this age group is male-to-male sexual contact (58%) for men while for women it is both heterosexual contact (51%) and injection drug use (49%).

**Table 6. 2009-2010 Average Annual HIV Infection Diagnoses by Community Area, Chicago (as of 8/25/2011)**

Community Area	Average HIV Infections <sup>†</sup>	Average HIV Infection Rate <sup>§</sup>	Community Area	Average HIV Infections <sup>†</sup>	Average HIV Infection Rate <sup>§</sup>
1 Rogers Park	33	60.0	40 Washington Park	9	76.8
2 West Ridge	10	13.2	41 Hyde Park	5	19.5
3 Uptown	55	96.7	42 Woodlawn	14	52.0
4 Lincoln Square	6	15.2	43 South Shore	39	77.4
5 North Center	6	17.3	44 Chatham	14	45.1
6 Lake View	62	65.2	45 Avalon Park	5	44.2
7 Lincoln Park	9	14.0	46 South Chicago	16	51.3
8 Near North Side	16	19.9	47 Burnside	-	-
9 Edison Park	-	-	48 Calumet Heights	6	43.4
10 Norwood Park	-	-	49 Roseland	16	35.9
11 Jefferson Park	-	-	50 Pullman	-	-
12 Forest Glen	-	-	51 South Deering	-	-
13 North Park	-	-	52 East Side	-	-
14 Albany Park	15	29.1	53 West Pullman	11	35.4
15 Portage Park	-	-	54 Riverdale	-	-
16 Irving Park	7	13.1	55 Hegewisch	-	-
17 Dunning	-	-	56 Garfield Ridge	-	-
18 Montclare	-	-	57 Archer Heights	-	-
19 Belmont Cragin	10	12.7	58 Brighton Park	7	15.4
20 Hermosa	-	-	59 McKinley Park	2	9.6
21 Avondale	5	12.7	60 Bridgeport	-	-
22 Logan Square	22	29.9	61 New City	12	27.0
23 Humboldt Park	25	43.5	62 West Elsdon	-	-
24 West Town	18	21.5	63 Gage Park	3	7.5
25 Austin	43	43.1	64 Clearing	-	-
26 West Garfield Park	7	38.9	65 West Lawn	-	-
27 East Garfield Park	9	41.3	66 Chicago Lawn	16	28.8
28 Near West Side	19	34.6	67 West Englewood	27	74.6
29 North Lawndale	22	61.3	68 Englewood	18	58.7
30 South Lawndale	17	21.4	69 Gr. Grand	23	70.5
31 Lower West Side	7	18.2	70 Ashburn	7	17.0
32 Loop	7	23.9	71 Auburn Gresham	21	43.1
33 Near South Side	6	28.1	72 Beverley	4	17.5
34 Armour Square	-	-	73 Washington	-	-
35 Douglas	7	35.6	74 Mount Greenwood	2	10.5
36 Oakland	-	-	75 Morgan Park	-	-
37 Fuller Park	-	-	76 O'Hare	-	-
38 Grand Boulevard	11	47.9	77 Edgewater	54	95.5
39 Kenwood	11	61.7	<b>Chicago Total<sup>¶</sup></b>	<b>991</b>	<b>36.8</b>
			<b>U.S. Total<sup>**</sup></b>	<b>42,959</b>	<b>17.4</b>

Note: Use caution when interpreting data based on less than 20 events, rate/percent is unreliable. Number and rates are suppressed if count is <5.

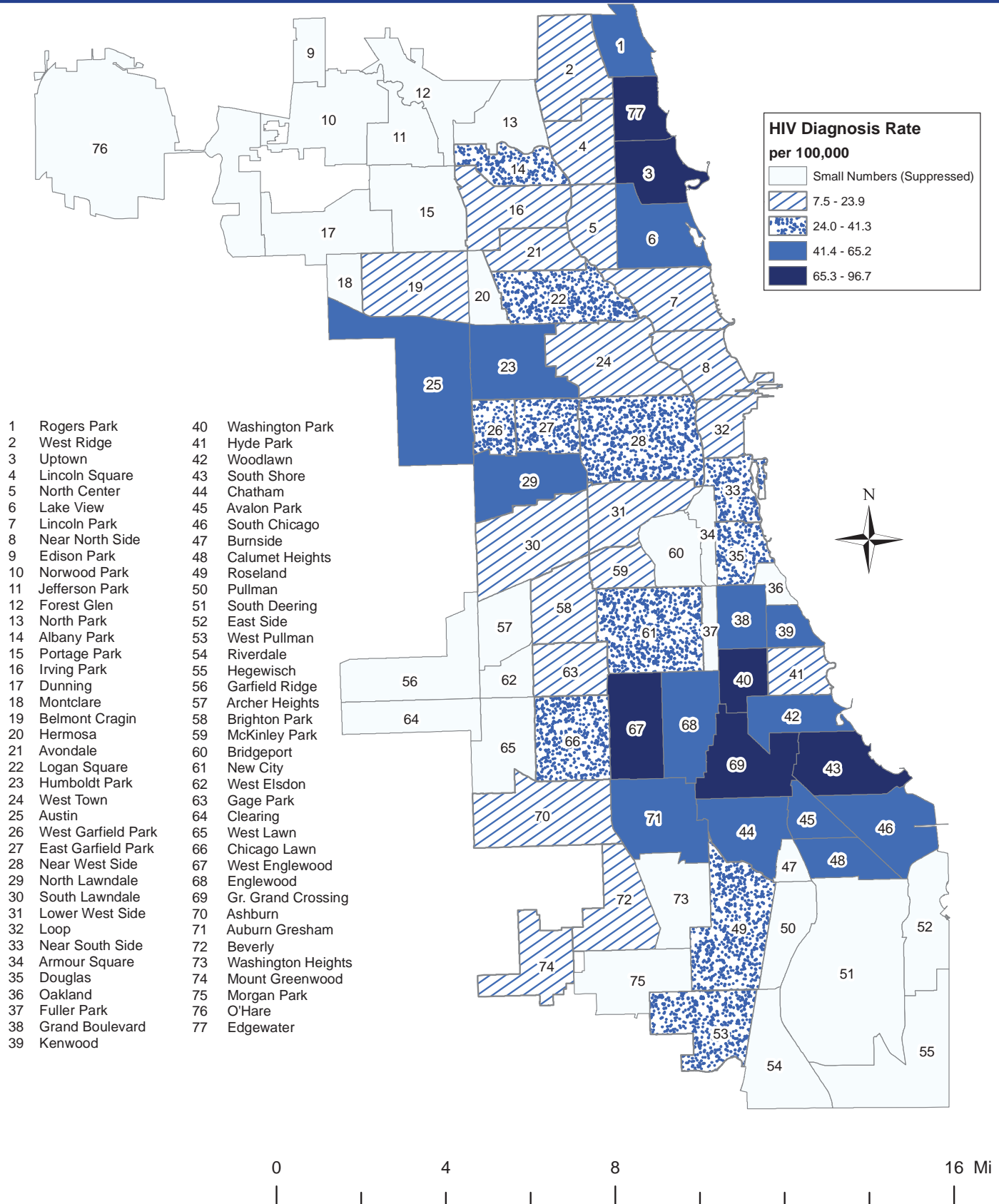
<sup>†</sup>2009-2010 average annual number of new HIV Infections.

<sup>§</sup>Rate per 100,000 population using 2010 U.S. Census Bureau population figures.

<sup>¶</sup>Includes all persons with unknown/undetermined community area.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2009; vol 21, pg. 20.

**Figure 2. 2009-2010 Average Annual HIV Infection Diagnoses Rate by Community Area, Chicago (as of 8/25/2011)**





**Table 7. People Living with HIV Infection<sup>†</sup> by  
Community Area, Chicago, 2009 (as of 8/25/2011)**

Community Area	Prevalent Cases <sup>†</sup>	Prevalence Rate <sup>§</sup>	Community Area	Prevalent Cases <sup>†</sup>	Prevalence Rate <sup>§</sup>
1 Rogers Park	743	1,351.1	40 Washington Park	119	1,015.6
2 West Ridge	231	321.1	41 Hyde Park	110	428.3
3 Uptown	1,195	2,120.2	42 Woodlawn	217	835.2
4 Lincoln Square	186	471.0	43 South Shore	457	918.3
5 North Center	111	348.3	44 Chatham	223	718.7
6 Lake View	1,105	1,170.9	45 Avalon Park	55	540.0
7 Lincoln Park	192	299.5	46 South Chicago	198	634.7
8 Near North Side	313	388.9	47 Burnside	13	445.8
9 Edison Park	5	44.7	48 Calumet Heights	61	441.6
10 Norwood Park	28	75.6	49 Roseland	220	493.1
11 Jefferson Park	31	121.8	50 Pullman	36	491.5
12 Forest Glen	21	113.5	51 South Deering	49	324.3
13 North Park	41	228.7	52 East Side	25	108.5
14 Albany Park	191	370.6	53 West Pullman	144	485.6
15 Portage Park	91	141.9	54 Riverdale	25	385.7
16 Irving Park	177	331.7	55 Hegewisch	8	84.9
17 Dunning	40	95.4	56 Garfield Ridge	35	101.4
18 Montclare	21	156.4	57 Archer Heights	11	82.1
19 Belmont Cragin	158	200.7	58 Brighton Park	76	167.5
20 Hermosa	85	339.9	59 McKinley Park	25	160.1
21 Avondale	144	366.8	60 Bridgeport	56	175.1
22 Logan Square	384	521.8	61 New City	179	403.4
23 Humboldt Park	369	655.1	62 West Elsdon	19	104.9
24 West Town	402	493.7	63 Gage Park	64	160.4
25 Austin	616	625.3	64 Clearing	24	103.7
26 West Garfield Park	161	894.4	65 West Lawn	33	98.9
27 East Garfield Park	220	1,069.7	66 Chicago Lawn	203	364.9
28 Near West Side	340	619.5	67 West Englewood	253	712.6
29 North Lawndale	295	821.5	68 Englewood	245	799.2
30 South Lawndale	537	677.3	69 Gr. Grand	239	733.1
31 Lower West Side	124	346.7	70 Ashburn	82	199.6
32 Loop	112	382.5	71 Auburn Gresham	291	597.0
33 Near South Side	88	411.4	72 Beverley	36	179.7
34 Armour Square	26	194.2	73 Washington	95	358.6
35 Douglas	153	838.9	74 Mount Greenwood	10	52.4
36 Oakland	29	490.0	75 Morgan Park	71	314.9
37 Fuller Park	17	591.1	76 O'Hare	9	70.6
38 Grand Boulevard	206	939.4	77 Edgewater	1,091	1,930.3
39 Kenwood	108	605.3	<b>Chicago Total¶</b>	<b>20,391</b>	<b>756.5</b>
			<b>U.S. Total**</b>	<b>663,084</b>	<b>276.5</b>

Note: Use caution when interpreting data based on less than 20 events, rate/percent is unreliable. Number and rates are suppressed if count is <5.

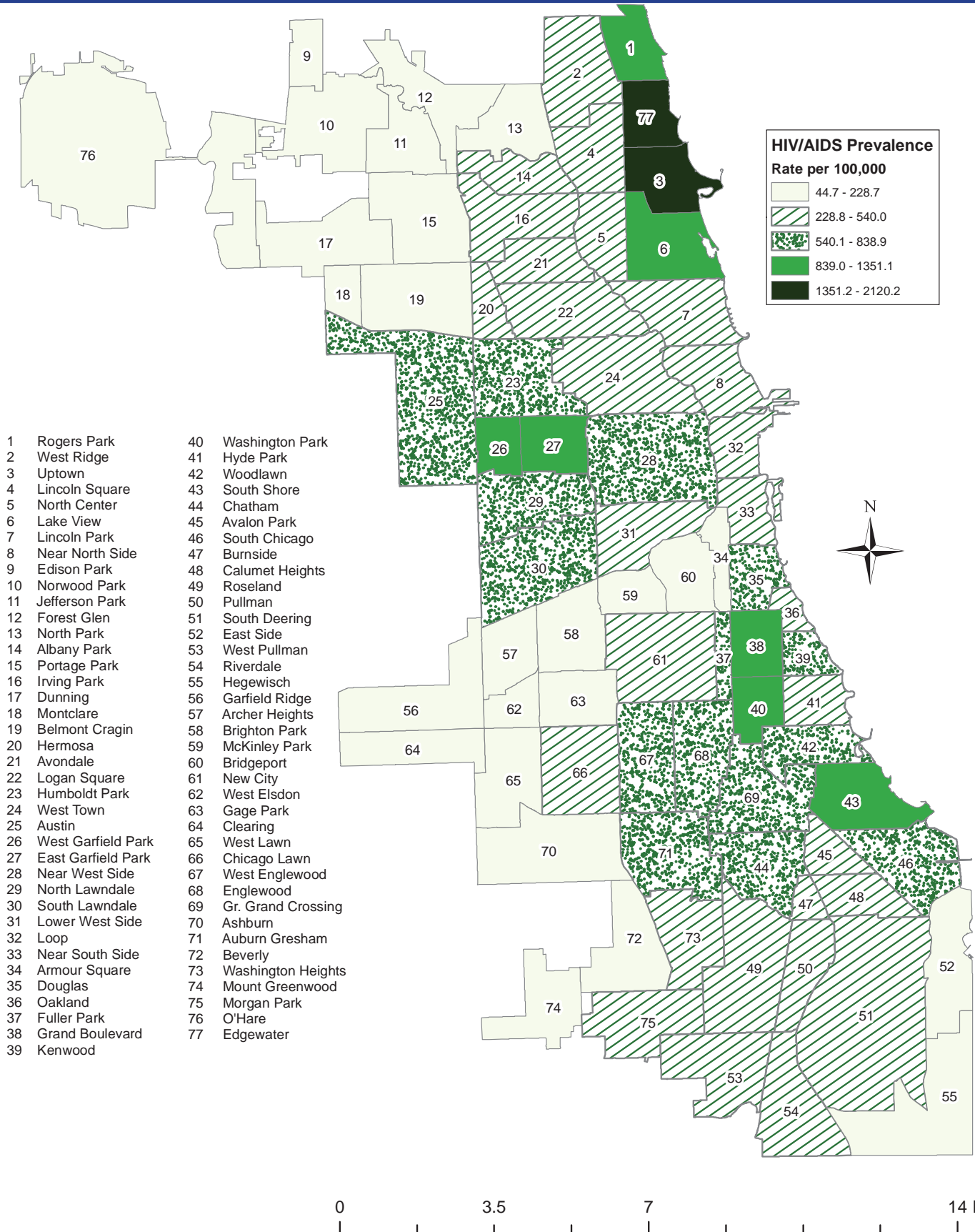
<sup>†</sup>People living with HIV infection represents people living with HIV at any stage of disease through 2009.

<sup>§</sup>Rate per 100,000 population using 2010 U.S. Census Bureau population figures.

<sup>¶</sup>Includes all persons with unknown/undetermined community area.

\*\*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2009; vol 21, pg. 50. Prevalence rate per 100,000 population.

**Figure 3. HIV Infection Prevalence Rate by Community Area, Chicago, through 2009 (as of 8/25/2011)**





# Sexually Transmitted Infections Trends

**Table 8. Trends in Gonorrhea Cases by Selected Characteristics, Chicago, 2003-2010 (as of 8/25/2011)**

Characteristic	Year of Report															
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	No.	%	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	3,623	45.9
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	4,248	53.8
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	5,267	66.7
NH White	391	3.2	393	3.6	372	3.8	354	3.6	440	4.7	425	4.0	429	3.9	402	5.1
NH Other	67	0.6	48	0.4	42	0.4	57	0.6	56	0.6	119	1.1	88	0.8	96	1.2
Hispanic	280	2.3	356	3.3	298	3.0	302	3.1	276	2.9	352	3.3	387	3.5	333	4.2
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	1,794	22.7
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	23	0.3
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	2,730	34.6
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	3,694	46.8
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	2,520	31.9
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	1,174	14.9
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	938	11.9
40-49	839	6.9	707	6.5	565	5.7	610	6.2	494	5.3	610	5.8	510	4.6	368	4.7
50+	247	2.0	237	2.2	193	2.0	244	2.5	201	2.1	244	2.3	213	1.9	139	1.8
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	7,892	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 2010, gonorrhea cases decreased by 28.3% compared to 2009, after two years of increases. Decreases in the morbidity partially could be explained by implementation of the new STI Surveillance system and changes within the STI surveillance data submission from private as well as public providers.
- Males and females are almost equally affected by gonorrhea (46% of males and 54% of females were diagnosed with gonorrhea in 2010). Nearly 67% of 2010 gonorrhea cases were NH Black. NH Whites comprised 5% and Hispanics comprised just 4% of total gonorrhea cases in 2010. Approximately 23% of cases were reported with unknown race/ethnicity making interpretation difficult.
- In 2010, 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 67% of cases occurred among people younger than 25 years of age.

**Table 9. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Community Area  
Community Area, Chicago, 2010 (as of 8/25/2011)**

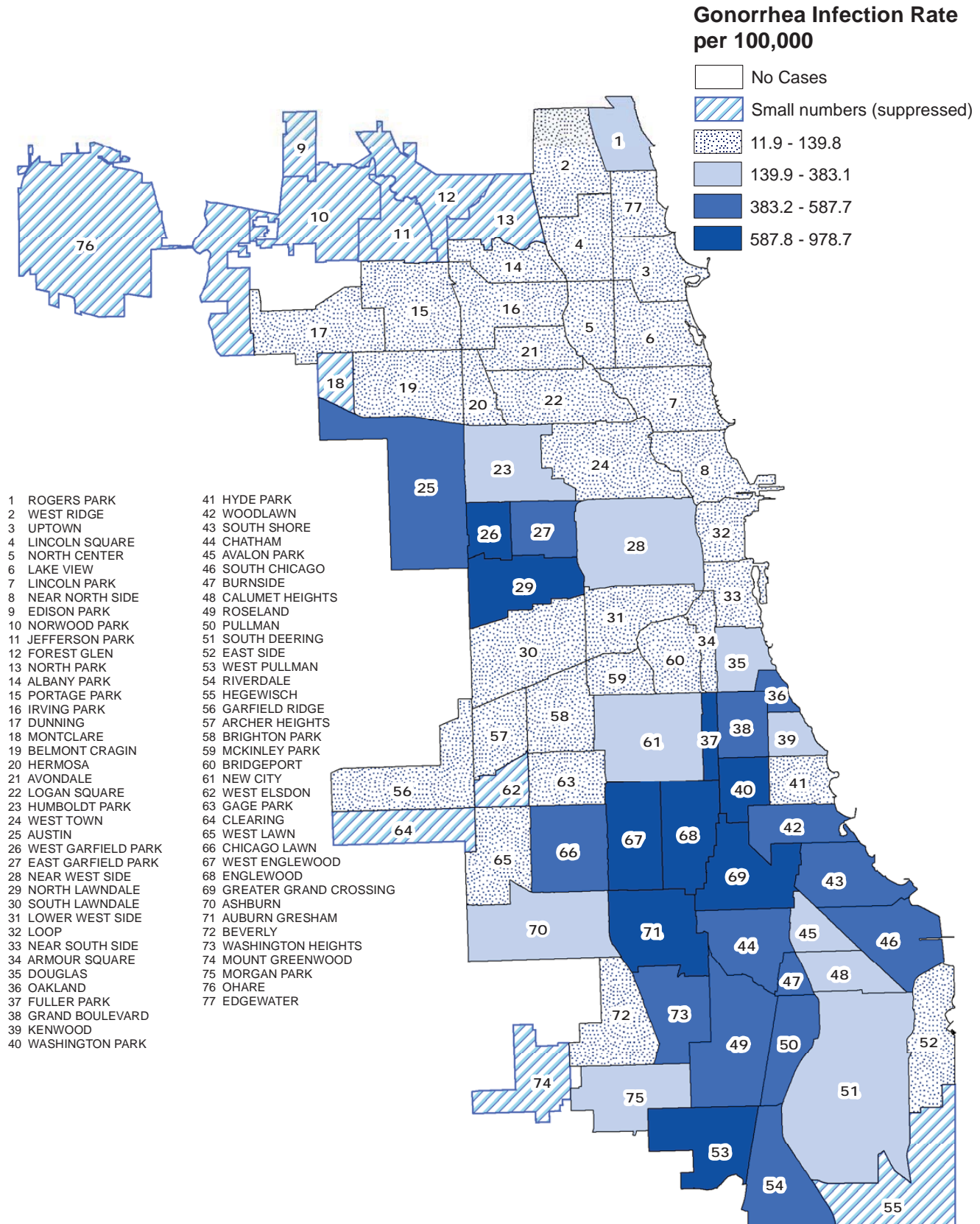
<b>Community Area</b>	<b>Gonorrhea Cases</b>	<b>Rate<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>Community Area</b>	<b>Gonorrhea Cases</b>	<b>Rate<sup>§</sup></b>
1 Rogers Park	104	189.1	40 Washington Park	84	716.9
2 West Ridge	39	54.2	41 Hyde Park	33	128.5
3 Uptown	77	136.6	42 Woodlawn	129	496.5
4 Lincoln Square	24	60.8	43 South Shore	243	488.3
5 North Center	20	62.8	44 Chatham	145	467.3
6 Lake View	118	125.0	45 Avalon Park	29	284.7
7 Lincoln Park	35	54.6	46 South Chicago	129	413.5
8 Near North Side	73	90.7	47 Burnside	16	548.7
9 Edison Park	-	-	48 Calumet Heights	49	354.8
10 Norwood Park	-	-	49 Roseland	255	571.5
11 Jefferson Park	-	-	50 Pullman	35	477.8
12 Forest Glen	-	-	51 South Deering	51	337.5
13 North Park	-	-	52 East Side	12	52.1
14 Albany Park	20	38.8	53 West Pullman	185	623.9
15 Portage Park	23	35.9	54 Riverdale	28	432.0
16 Irving Park	33	61.8	55 Hegewisch	-	-
17 Dunning	5	11.9	56 Garfield Ridge	14	40.6
18 Montclare	-	-	57 Archer Heights	6	44.8
19 Belmont Cragin	45	57.1	58 Brighton Park	12	26.5
20 Hermosa	14	56.0	59 McKinley Park	9	57.6
21 Avondale	15	38.2	60 Bridgeport	11	34.4
22 Logan Square	68	92.4	61 New City	170	383.1
23 Humboldt Park	207	367.5	62 West Elsdon	-	-
24 West Town	76	93.3	63 Gage Park	19	47.6
25 Austin	579	587.7	64 Clearing	-	-
26 West Garfield Park	123	683.3	65 West Lawn	14	42.0
27 East Garfield Park	118	573.7	66 Chicago Lawn	235	422.4
28 Near West Side	139	253.3	67 West Englewood	276	777.4
29 North Lawndale	266	740.7	68 Englewood	300	978.7
30 South Lawndale	50	63.1	69 Gr. Grand	206	631.9
31 Lower West Side	22	61.5	70 Ashburn	83	202.0
32 Loop	24	82.0	71 Auburn Gresham	310	636.0
33 Near South Side	19	88.8	72 Beverley	19	94.8
34 Armour Square	13	97.1	73 Washington	116	437.9
35 Douglas	54	296.1	74 Mount Greenwood	-	-
36 Oakland	30	506.9	75 Morgan Park	59	261.7
37 Fuller Park	18	625.9	76 O'Hare	0	0.0
38 Grand Boulevard	105	478.8	77 Edgewater	79	139.8
39 Kenwood	46	257.8	Chicago Total <sup>¶</sup>	7,892	292.8

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

<sup>§</sup>Rate per 100,000 population using 2010 population estimates.

<sup>¶</sup>Includes all persons with unknown/undetermined community area.

**Figure 4. Gonorrhea Rate (per 100,000) by Community Area, Chicago, 2010 (as of 8/25/2011)**



**Table 10. Trends in Chlamydia Cases by Selected Characteristics, Chicago, 2003-2010 (as of 8/25/2011)**

Characteristic	Year of Report															
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Sex</b>																
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	7,023	27.8
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	18,192	71.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity*</b>																
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	14,672	58.0
NH White	731	3.1	832	3.9	926	4.1	881	3.7	1,148	5.2	1,170	4.6	1,118	4.2	1,185	4.7
NH Other	132	0.6	171	0.8	174	0.8	8,194	34.8	216	1.0	340	1.3	274	1.0	465	1.8
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	2,838	11.2
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	6,128	24.2
<b>Age†</b>																
Less than 13	70	0.3	68	0.3	39	0.2	64	0.3	41	0.2	50	0.2	57	0.2	115	0.5
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	9,245	36.6
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	12,334	48.8
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	8,405	33.2
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	3,929	15.5
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	2,636	10.4
40-49	763	3.3	646	3.0	626	2.7	656	2.8	629	2.8	713	2.8	769	2.9	716	2.8
50+	172	0.7	168	0.8	161	0.7	184	0.8	179	0.8	240	0.9	262	1.0	242	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	25,288	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, 86% of Chlamydia cases occurred in individuals under the age of 30. Approximately 70% of cases were among persons less than 25 years of age.
- As was the case with gonorrhea, most Chlamydia cases were in NH Blacks (58%). NH Whites and Hispanics comprised just 16% of cases. Again, note that race/ethnicity is missing for approximately 24% of cases making data interpretation difficult.

**Table 11. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Community Area,  
Chicago, 2010 (as of 8/25/2011)**

<b>Community Area</b>	<b>Chlamydia Cases</b>	<b>Rate<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>Community Area</b>	<b>Chlamydia Cases</b>	<b>Rate<sup>§</sup></b>
1 Rogers Park	291	529.2	40 Washington Park	252	2,150.7
2 West Ridge	138	191.8	41 Hyde Park	90	350.5
3 Uptown	160	283.9	42 Woodlawn	403	1,551.0
4 Lincoln Square	81	205.1	43 South Shore	733	1,472.9
5 North Center	49	153.8	44 Chatham	422	1,360.1
6 Lake View	214	226.8	45 Avalon Park	112	1,099.7
7 Lincoln Park	116	180.9	46 South Chicago	395	1,266.1
8 Near North Side	269	334.2	47 Burnside	60	2,057.6
9 Edison Park	5	44.7	48 Calumet Heights	134	970.2
10 Norwood Park	21	56.7	49 Roseland	675	1,512.8
11 Jefferson Park	29	114.0	50 Pullman	87	1,187.7
12 Forest Glen	12	64.8	51 South Deering	174	1,151.6
13 North Park	24	133.8	52 East Side	71	308.1
14 Albany Park	120	232.8	53 West Pullman	451	1,521.0
15 Portage Park	143	223.0	54 Riverdale	67	1,033.6
16 Irving Park	157	294.2	55 Hegewisch	13	137.9
17 Dunning	46	109.7	56 Garfield Ridge	75	217.3
18 Montclare	28	208.6	57 Archer Heights	38	283.7
19 Belmont Cragin	303	384.8	58 Brighton Park	184	405.6
20 Hermosa	94	375.8	59 McKinley Park	56	358.7
21 Avondale	139	354.0	60 Bridgeport	67	209.5
22 Logan Square	303	411.7	61 New City	440	991.5
23 Humboldt Park	677	1,202.0	62 West Elsdon	47	259.5
24 West Town	291	357.4	63 Gage Park	210	526.4
25 Austin	1,743	1,769.3	64 Clearing	48	207.4
26 West Garfield Park	340	1,888.8	65 West Lawn	124	371.8
27 East Garfield Park	402	1,954.6	66 Chicago Lawn	707	1,270.9
28 Near West Side	537	978.5	67 West Englewood	756	2,129.3
29 North Lawndale	842	2,344.6	68 Englewood	710	2,316.2
30 South Lawndale	426	537.3	69 Gr. Grand	604	1,852.6
31 Lower West Side	185	517.2	70 Ashburn	299	727.8
32 Loop	88	300.5	71 Auburn Gresham	815	1,672.0
33 Near South Side	72	336.6	72 Beverley	72	359.4
34 Armour Square	48	358.4	73 Washington	356	1,343.8
35 Douglas	167	915.7	74 Mount Greenwood	18	94.3
36 Oakland	87	1,470.1	75 Morgan Park	202	896.0
37 Fuller Park	44	1,529.9	76 O'Hare	13	101.9
38 Grand Boulevard	335	1,527.7	77 Edgewater	162	286.6
39 Kenwood	137	767.9	Chicago Total <sup>¶</sup>	25,288	938.1

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

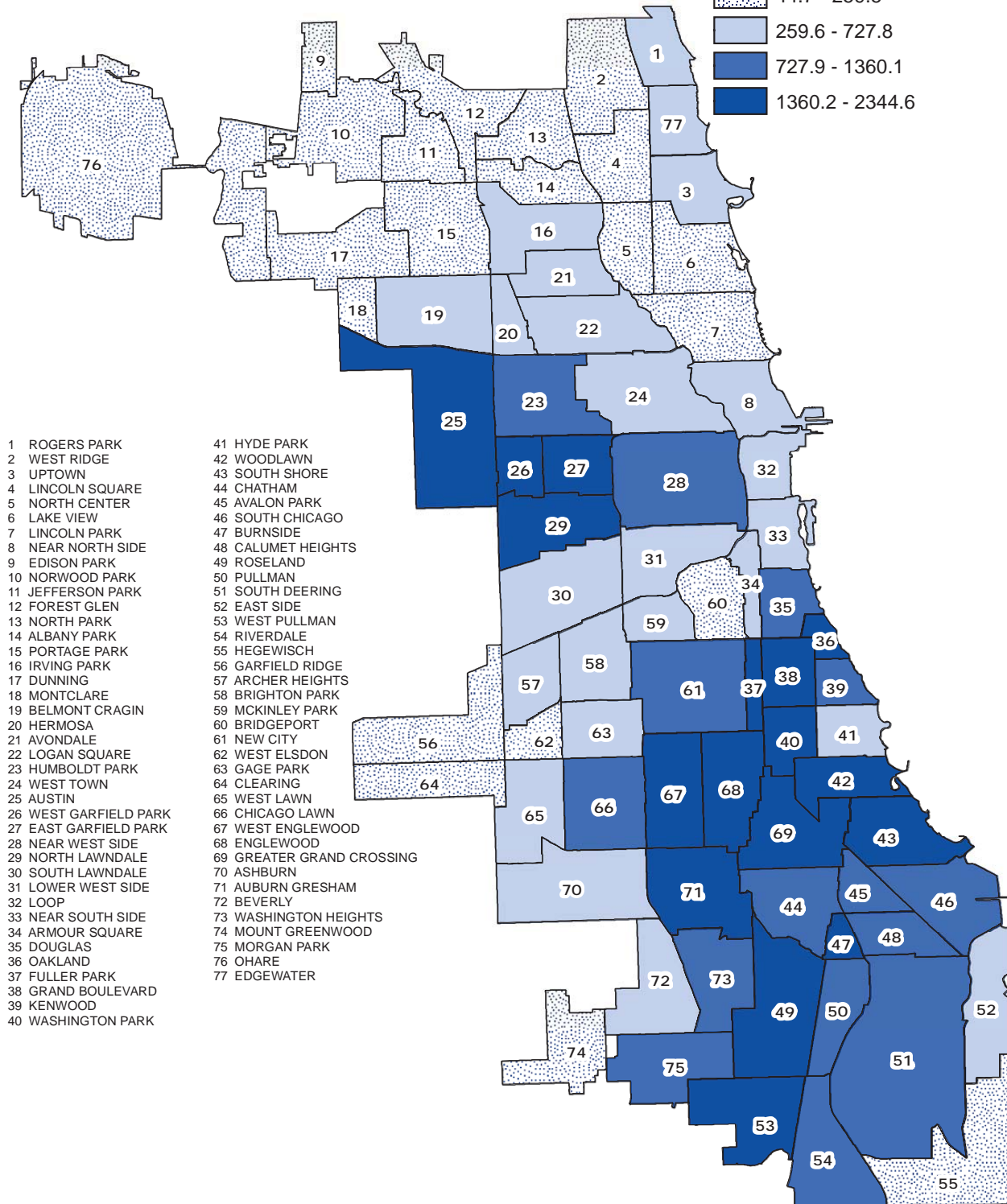
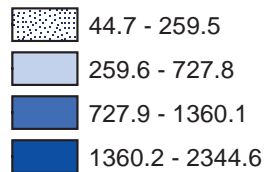
§Rate per 100,000 population using 2010 population estimates.

¶Includes all persons with unknown/undetermined community area.



**Figure 5. Chlamydia Rate (per 100,000) by Community Area, Chicago, 2010 (as of 8/25/2011)**

**Chlamydia Infection Rate  
per 100,000**



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

**Table 12. Trends in Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Selected Characteristics, Chicago, 2003-2010 (as of 8/25/2011)**

Characteristic	Year of Report															
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Sex</b>																
Male	237	88.8	250	84.2	380	90.9	266	90.2	311	94.0	398	93.6	530	94.5	602	87.8
Female	30	11.2	47	15.8	38	9.1	29	9.8	20	6.0	27	6.4	31	5.5	84	12.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity*</b>																
NH Black	126	47.2	158	53.2	165	39.5	146	49.5	140	42.3	198	46.6	315	56.1	402	58.6
NH White	97	36.3	93	31.3	177	42.3	99	33.6	128	38.7	136	32.0	153	27.3	152	22.2
NH Other	6	2.2	5	1.7	8	1.9	-	-	4	1.2	17	4.0	6	1.1	11	1.6
Hispanic	26	9.7	32	10.8	49	11.7	33	11.2	53	16.0	64	15.1	69	12.3	92	13.4
Unknown	12	4.5	9	3.0	19	4.5	16	5.4	6	1.8	7	1.6	13	2.3	29	4.2
<b>Transmission Group</b>																
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	340	49.6
Heterosexual Males	42	15.7	65	21.9	33	7.9	41	13.9	47	14.2	50	11.8	40	7.1	86	12.5
Females	30	11.2	47	15.8	38	9.1	29	9.8	20	6.0	27	6.4	31	5.5	84	12.2
Male unknown	25	9.4	23	7.7	43	10.3	85	28.8	29	8.8	77	18.1	145	25.8	176	25.7
<b>Age†</b>																
Less than 13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13-19	-	-	12	4.0	12	2.9	17	5.8	11	3.3	30	7.1	36	6.4	35	5.1
20-29	65	24.3	93	31.3	104	24.9	97	32.9	89	26.9	111	26.1	196	34.9	260	37.9
20-24	22	8.2	40	13.5	43	10.3	45	15.3	34	10.3	35	8.2	109	19.4	136	19.8
25-29	43	16.1	53	17.8	61	14.6	52	17.6	55	16.6	76	17.9	87	15.5	124	18.1
30-39	104	39.0	92	31.0	155	37.1	76	25.8	105	31.7	114	26.8	170	30.3	167	24.3
40-49	80	30.0	72	24.2	119	28.5	81	27.5	106	32.0	109	25.6	121	21.6	162	23.6
50+	14	5.2	28	9.4	28	6.7	24	8.1	20	6.0	31	7.3	38	6.8	62	9.0
<b>Total**</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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 2009 and 2010, primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis cases increased by 23% (22% among NH Whites, 59% among NH Blacks and 13% in Hispanics).
- In 2010, the overwhelming majority of P&S syphilis cases were in men (88%), reflecting the continuing syphilis epidemic among men who have sex with men (MSM).
- Between 2009 and 2010 the number of P&S syphilis cases in MSM slightly decreased (by 1.5%). 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.
- Between 2009 and 2010 the number of P&S syphilis cases among females and heterosexual males increased by 171% and 115%, respectively.
- In 2010, the highest proportion of P&S syphilis cases occurred in NH Blacks (59%) and in those ages 20-29 (38%).
- 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 seven percent (194/340) 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, 2010 (as of 8/25/2011)**

Community Area	P&S Syphilis Cases	Rate <sup>§</sup>	Community Area	P&S Syphilis Cases	Rate <sup>§</sup>
1 Rogers Park	32	58.2	40 Washington Park	6	51.2
2 West Ridge	9	12.5	41 Hyde Park	7	27.3
3 Uptown	56	99.4	42 Woodlawn	11	42.3
4 Lincoln Square	6	15.2	43 South Shore	30	60.3
5 North Center	-	-	44 Chatham	15	48.3
6 Lake View	56	59.3	45 Avalon Park	-	-
7 Lincoln Park	12	18.7	46 South Chicago	8	25.6
8 Near North Side	12	14.9	47 Burnside	0	0.0
9 Edison Park	0	0.0	48 Calumet Heights	-	-
10 Norwood Park	0	0.0	49 Roseland	10	22.4
11 Jefferson Park	-	-	50 Pullman	-	-
12 Forest Glen	-	-	51 South Deering	0	0.0
13 North Park	-	-	52 East Side	-	-
14 Albany Park	-	-	53 West Pullman	9	30.4
15 Portage Park	-	-	54 Riverdale	-	-
16 Irving Park	-	-	55 Hegewisch	0	0.0
17 Dunning	-	-	56 Garfield Ridge	-	-
18 Montclare	-	-	57 Archer Heights	-	-
19 Belmont Cragin	-	-	58 Brighton Park	5	11.0
20 Hermosa	-	-	59 McKinley Park	0	0.0
21 Avondale	5	12.7	60 Bridgeport	-	-
22 Logan Square	16	21.7	61 New City	6	13.5
23 Humboldt Park	16	28.4	62 West Elsdon	-	-
24 West Town	9	11.1	63 Gage Park	-	-
25 Austin	55	55.8	64 Clearing	-	-
26 West Garfield Park	15	83.3	65 West Lawn	-	-
27 East Garfield Park	8	38.9	66 Chicago Lawn	13	23.4
28 Near West Side	18	32.8	67 West Englewood	11	31.0
29 North Lawndale	12	33.4	68 Englewood	26	84.8
30 South Lawndale	-	-	69 Gr. Grand	11	33.7
31 Lower West Side	-	-	70 Ashburn	-	-
32 Loop	-	-	71 Auburn Gresham	7	14.4
33 Near South Side	5	23.4	72 Beverley	-	-
34 Armour Square	0	0.0	73 Washington	9	34.0
35 Douglas	-	-	74 Mount Greenwood	-	-
36 Oakland	-	-	75 Morgan Park	0	22.2
37 Fuller Park	-	-	76 O'Hare	-	-
38 Grand Boulevard	15	68.4	77 Edgewater	43	76.1
39 Kenwood	-	-	Chicago Total <sup>¶</sup>	686	25.4

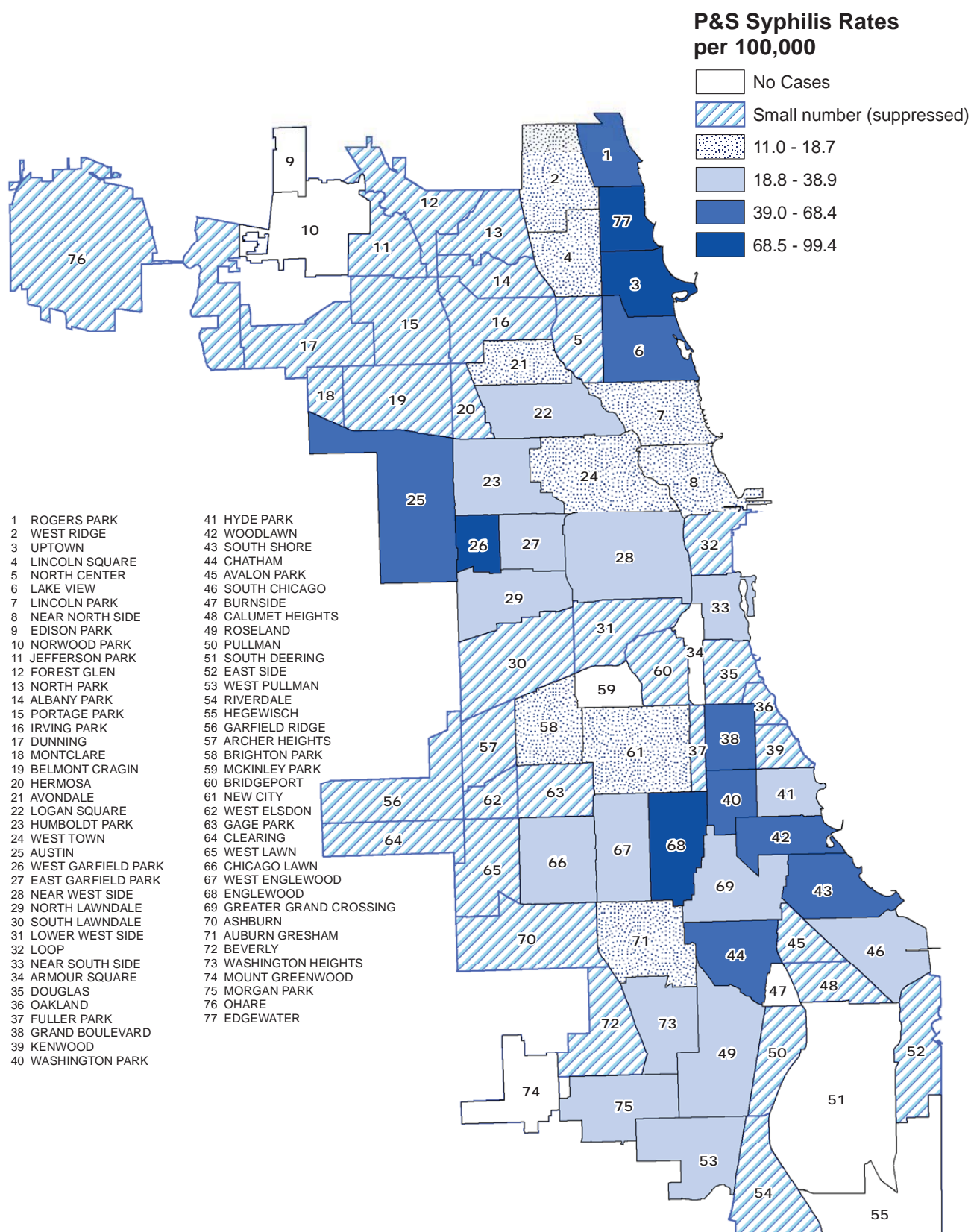
Note: Use caution when interpreting data based on 20 or fewer events, the rate/percent is unreliable. Number and rates are suppressed if count is <5.

<sup>§</sup>Rate per 100,000 population using 2010 population estimates.

<sup>¶</sup>Includes all persons with unknown/undetermined community area.



**Figure 6. Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Case Rate by Community Area, Chicago, 2010 (as of 8/25/2011)**



## **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 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, data in this report were up-to-date as of 8/25/11.
- 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. 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 2009, the year of diagnosis for which we believe data are close to 100% complete. 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 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.

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## **Appendix A - List of Acronyms**

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AIDS = Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

ART = Anti-retroviral therapy

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

HIV = Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IDU = Injection drug users

MSM = Men who have sex with men

MSM/IDU = Men with a history of injection drug use who have sex with men

NH = Non-Hispanic

P & S = Primary and secondary syphilis


STI = Sexually transmitted infection



To find more information about Healthy Chicago, HIV and STI programs  
contact the Chicago Department of Public Health: [www.cityofchicago.org/health](http://www.cityofchicago.org/health)

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