



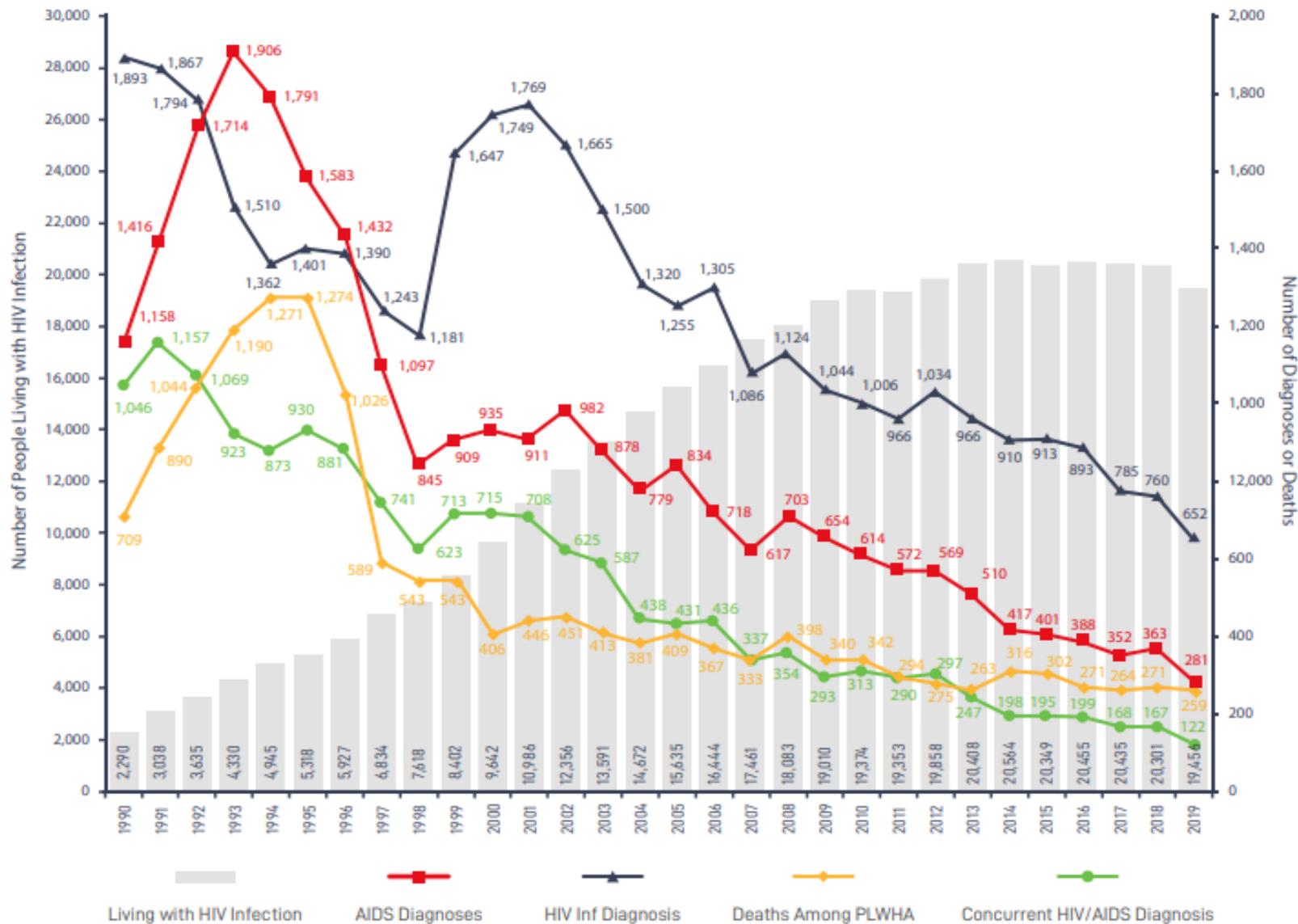
HIV Services Portfolio: Chicago Department of Public Health

July 15, 2022

HIV in Chicago – Still Much Work to Do, but Remarkable Progress

- **We are within reach of ending the HIV epidemic as we know it.**
- In 2019 in Chicago:
 - 32-year low in new HIV diagnoses (652).
 - 34-year low in new AIDS diagnoses (281).
 - 33-year low in deaths among People Living With HIV (259).
 - Prevalent HIV cases are declining for the first time since the beginning of the epidemic.
- **Decreases in new HIV diagnoses were recorded for ALL genders, age groups, and racial/ethnic groups (including Black Chicagoans)**
 - New HIV diagnoses in Black Chicagoans declined 24% between 2015 and 2019.
 - AIDS diagnoses in Black Chicagoans declined 26% between 2015 and 2019.
- However, **still disproportionate HIV burden in Black Chicagoans**—more than half of newly diagnosed HIV cases.

HIV and AIDS in Chicago – 1990-2019



HIV in Chicago – Data

Despite decades of decline, new HIV diagnoses persist among certain groups in Chicago (and nationally)

- Cisgender males (82% of new diagnoses in Chicago)
- Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (74%)
- Non-Hispanic Blacks (56%)

Geographically in Chicago (2019)

- Highest rates of new HIV diagnoses: Washington Park, Grand Boulevard, and Greater Grand Crossing
- Highest numbers of new HIV diagnoses: Uptown, Austin, South Shore
- Highest HIV prevalence rates: Uptown, Edgewater, Rogers Park

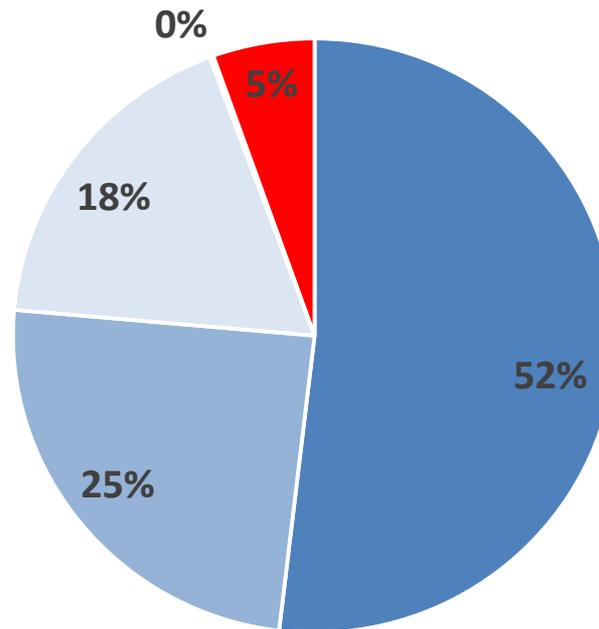
HIV in Chicago – Programs

To address persistence in certain groups, CDPH re-envisioned HIV services.

- HIV services are highly focused on 2 primary goals:
 - Increasing viral suppression.
 - Increasing successful PrEP use.
- Wherever possible, services are comprehensive and available to residents **regardless of HIV status**.
- Services are provided across the Chicagoland area, with an emphasis on Chicago's south and west sides and Chicago's Black and Latino/x populations.
- All programs prioritize services for Black and Latino gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men; Black cisgender heterosexual women; and Black and Latina transgender women.

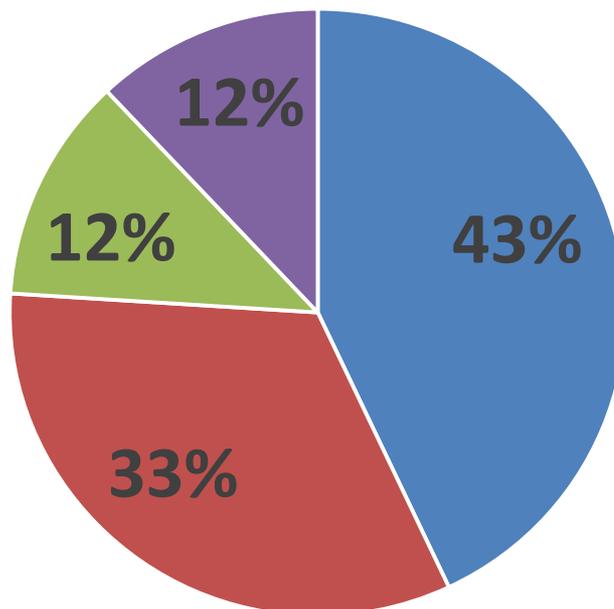
HIV in Chicago – CDPH Funding Sources

- Approximately 95% of CDPH HIV funding comes from the federal government (blue shading), with more than half from Ryan White.



- HRSA Ryan White (all grants)
- CDC HIV (all grants)
- HUD HOPWA
- IDPH
- Corporate

HIV in Chicago – Funding Allocations



- Programs that provide medical care
- Programs with specialized capacity
- Programs to maintain safe/stable housing
- Programs with no inherent requirements

HIV in Chicago – Outcomes

- **A majority of CDPH HIV funding directly serves Black and Latinx residents of the Chicagoland area.**
 - In 2020, CDPH-funded Health Homes served more than 15,300 people living with HIV (PLWH).
 - 56% of PLWH served were Black
 - 23% of PLWH served were Latino/x.
- **91% of PLWH served by CDPH-funded Health Homes in Chicagoland were virally suppressed**
 - Far exceeds the 80% National HIV/AIDS Strategy goal.

HIV in Chicago – Health Homes



HIV in Chicago – Other Highlights

- Chicago was the **first jurisdiction in the country** to:
 - Fully implement a **status-neutral** HIV services system, where all services are available to both persons living with and persons vulnerable to HIV.
 - Fund **housing for Black and Latino/x gay/bi men who use PrEP**.
Since the program launched, all participants have remained HIV-negative.
 - Fund a **comprehensive resource hub** to connect residents to needed services.
In its first year, the hub served almost 1,000 people and distributed >\$600K in emergency financial assistance.

CDPH, and its health care and community partners, remain steadfastly committed to promoting approaches that work—and to doing what’s necessary to hasten the end of HIV in Chicago.

In particular, we acknowledge and deeply appreciate the work done by community-based organizations--and want to identify ways to strengthen our partnership.



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HealthyChicago@CityofChicago.org



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