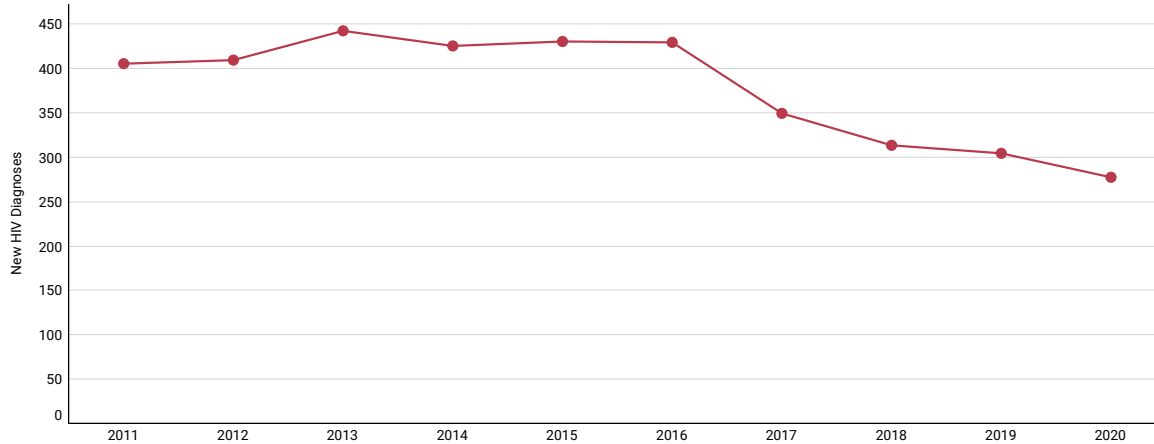




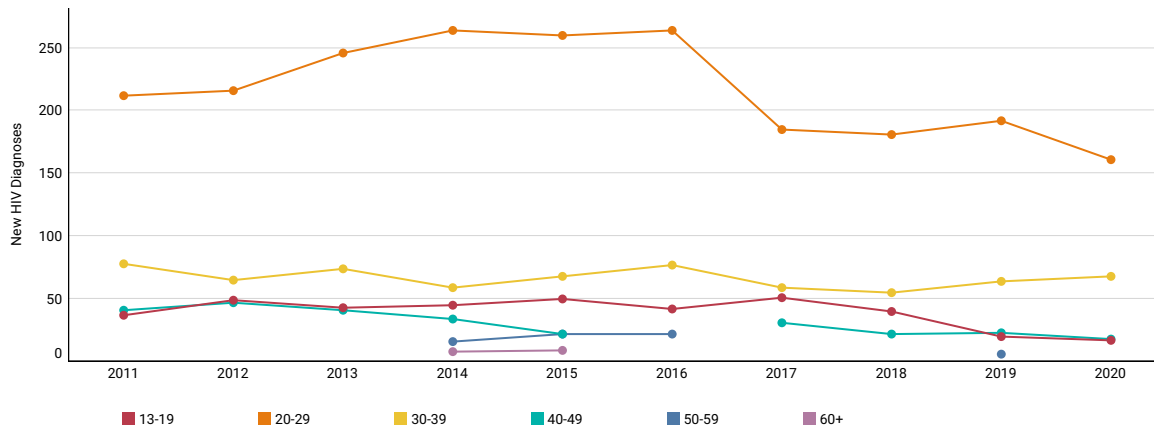
## Diagnoses Among Black MSM

Nearly one in three new HIV diagnoses in 2020 were among Black gay, bisexual, same gender loving, and other men who have sex with men (Black MSM) in Illinois. New HIV diagnoses among Black MSM remained relatively stable between 2011 and 2016, with a downward trend starting in 2017 and reaching an all-time low of 278 new diagnoses in 2020. Declines since 2017 are most prominent among Black MSM between the ages of 13-19 and 50-59. More than half of new HIV diagnoses were among Black MSM ages 20-29 and 24% were among those between the ages of 30 and 39. The percentage of late HIV diagnoses, a measure that represents missed opportunities to diagnose and treat HIV, declined from 2013 to 2014 and has remained stable through 2020.

New HIV Diagnoses, Illinois, 2011-2020<sup>1</sup>



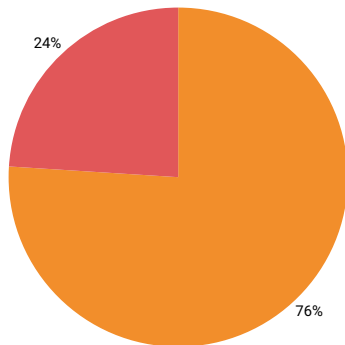
New HIV Diagnoses by Age Groups, Illinois, 2011-2020<sup>1</sup>



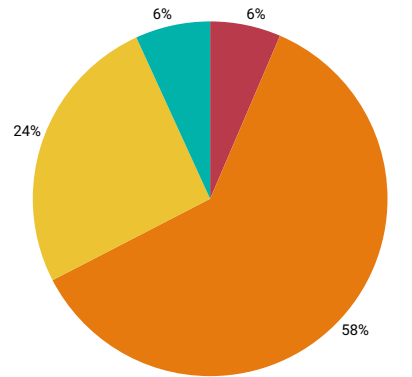


## Diagnoses Among Black MSM

### Percent of New HIV Diagnoses, Illinois, 2020<sup>1</sup>

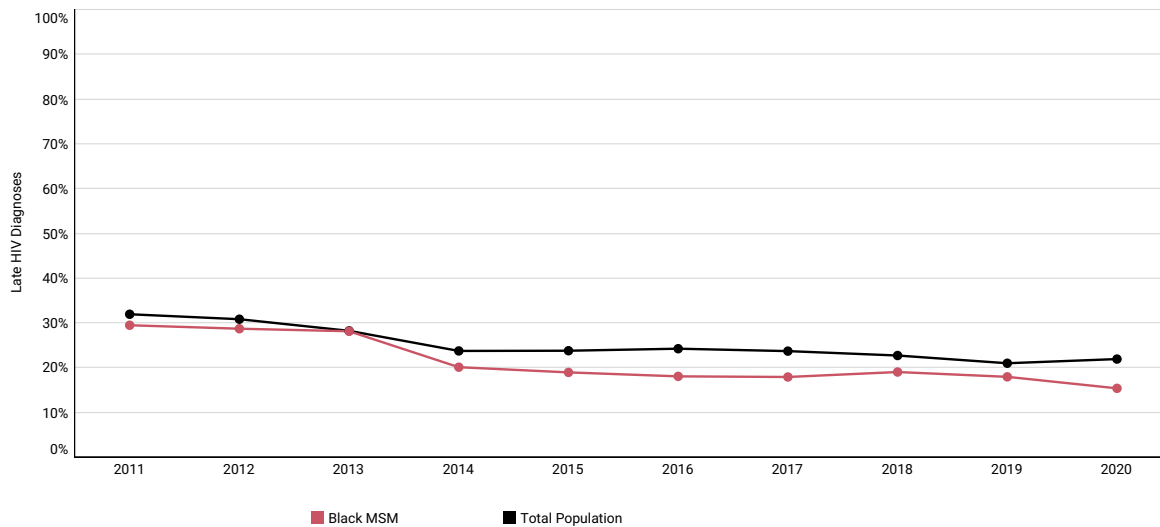


### Percent of New HIV Diagnoses by Age Groups, Illinois, 2020<sup>1</sup>



Other Black/AA MSM 13-19 20-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 60+

### Late HIV Diagnoses, Illinois, 2011-2020<sup>2</sup>



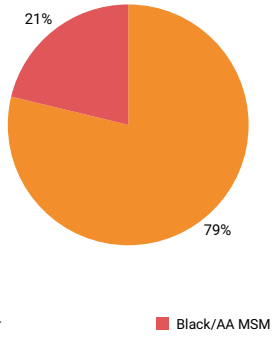
Diagnoses(1) Among Black MSM	Diagnoses(2) Among Black MSM	<b>Prevalence Among Black MSM</b>	HIV Care Continuum Among Black MSM	Progress to GTZ Targets for Black MSM
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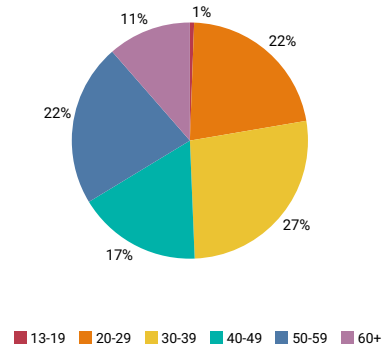
## Prevalence Among Black MSM

A total of 7630 Black MSM were living with HIV in 2020 in Illinois, representing 21% of people living with HIV in Illinois. Black MSM living with HIV are equally distributed among age groups 20-29 (22%), 30-39 (27%), and 50-59 (22%).

**Percent Living with Diagnosed HIV, Illinois, 2020<sup>3</sup>**



**Percent Living with Diagnosed HIV by Age Groups, Illinois, 2020<sup>3</sup>**



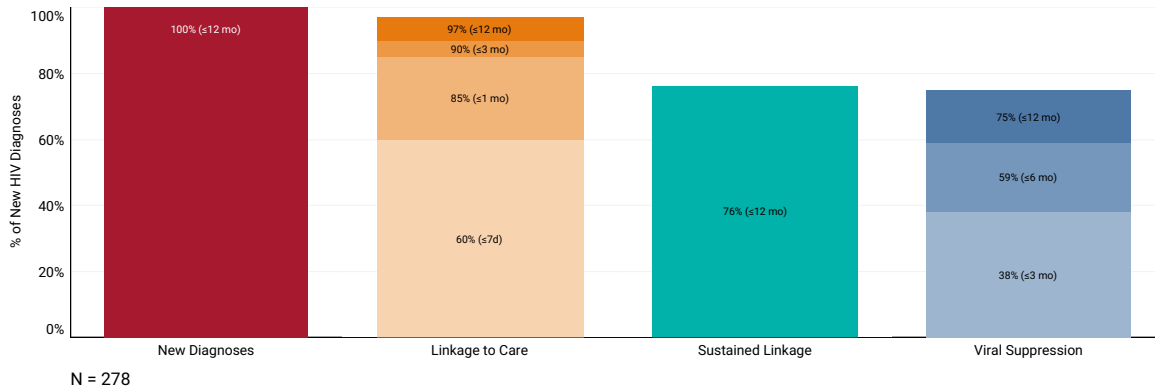
Diagnoses(1) Among Black MSM	Diagnoses(2) Among Black MSM	Prevalence Among Black MSM	HIV Care Continuum Among Black MSM	Progress to GTZ Targets for Black MSM
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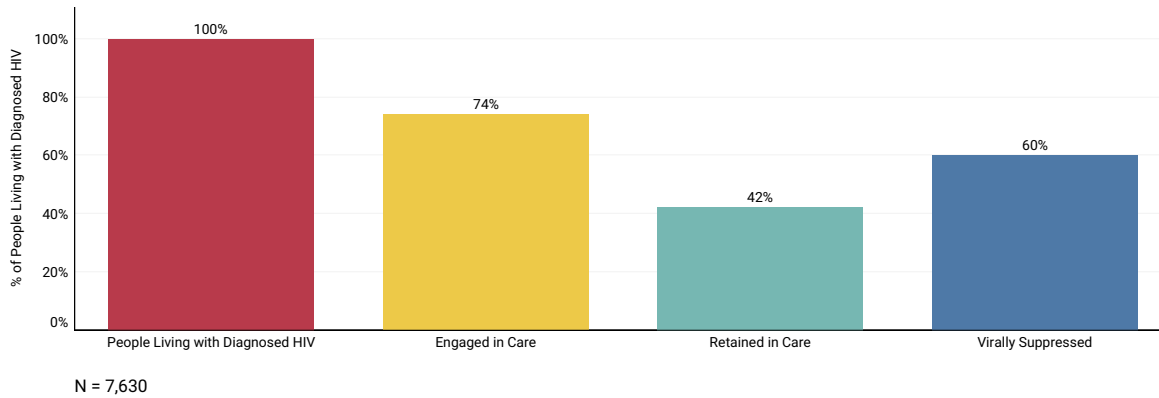
## HIV Care Continuum Among Black MSM

The HIV care continuum outlines the steps or stages that people with HIV go through from diagnosis to sustained linkage to achieving and maintaining viral suppression. Nearly all (97%) Black MSM newly diagnosed with HIV in 2020 were linked to care within one year of diagnosis. Two-thirds were linked within one week from diagnosis, and 85% were linked within 1 month. Although rates of linkage are high, fewer than 80% of Black MSM who are newly diagnosed achieve sustained linkage and viral suppression within a year. Among all Black MSM living with HIV in Illinois, two out of every three were engaged in care in 2019. However, less than half were retained in care and 60% were virally suppressed. Among Black MSM in care, viral suppression is much higher, with 81% achieving viral suppression in 2020.

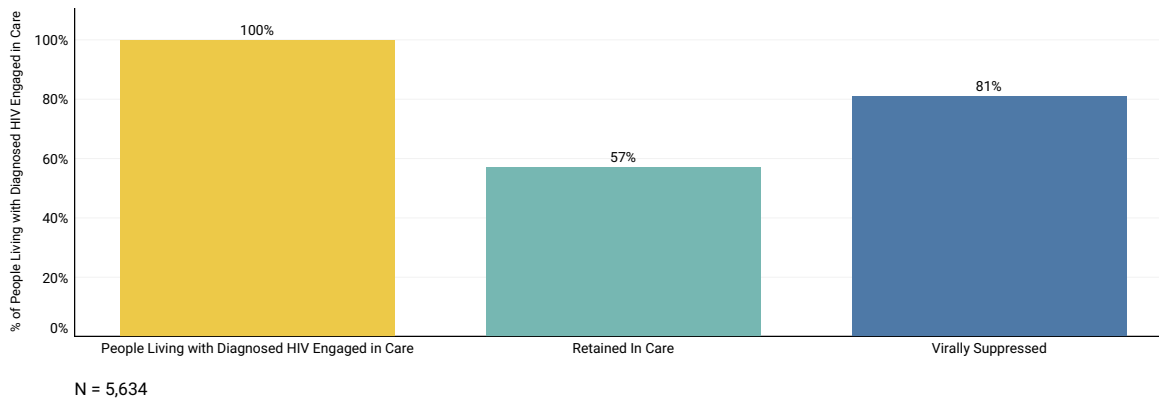
**HIV Continuum - Newly Diagnosed, Illinois, 2020<sup>1, 4-6</sup>**



**HIV Continuum - Living with HIV, Illinois, 2020<sup>3, 6-8</sup>**



**HIV Continuum - Engaged in Care, Illinois, 2020<sup>6-8</sup>**

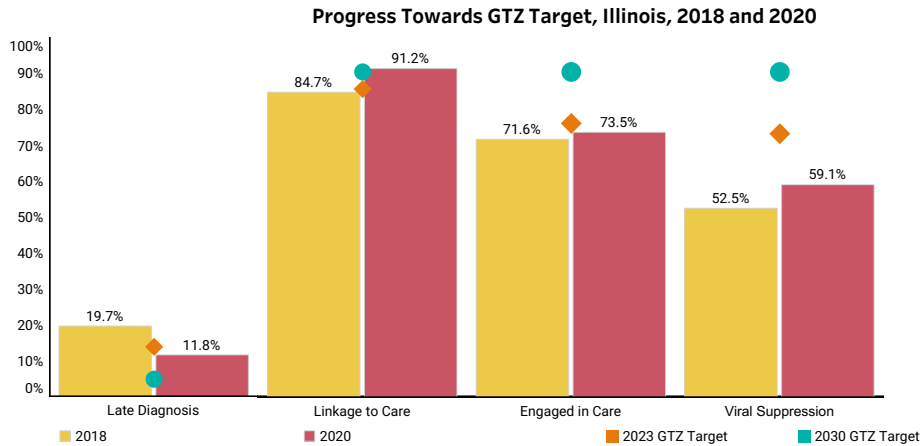


Diagnoses(1) Among Black MSM	Diagnoses(2) Among Black MSM	Prevalence Among Black MSM	HIV Care Continuum Among Black MSM	Progress to GTZ Targets for Black MSM
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## Progress to GTZ Targets for Black MSM

Although there has been promising movement towards GTZ targets between 2018 and 2020, concentrated efforts and resources are required to ensure Black MSM in Illinois reach the GTZ targets set for 2023 and 2030. The percent of Black MSM with a late diagnosis decreased from 20% to 12%, but more work is needed to achieve the target of 5% in 2030. Greater focus is needed to achieve the target for linkage, engagement, and viral suppression. The percent of Black MSM living with HIV who were linked to care increased slightly in 2020 to 91.2%, but still below the 95% 2030 GTZ targets. Further, the percentage of Black MSM living with HIV who were engaged in care (74% in 2020) and who achieved viral suppression (59.1% in 2020) remain well below the 80% 2023 and 95% 2030 GTZ targets for engagement in care and 77% 2023 and 95% 2030 GTZ targets for viral suppression.



Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (as of 9/28/20). Visualization Source: GTZ HIV Dashboard. Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities. Notes: (a) Data are only displayed for groups for which there are 5 or more individuals. (b) 'Age' refers to age at time of diagnosis. Indicator definitions: <sup>1</sup> 'New HIV Diagnoses' defined as the number of persons 13 years of age or older newly diagnosed with HIV infection; <sup>2</sup> 'Late HIV Diagnoses' defined as the number of persons 13 years of age or older newly diagnosed with HIV infection who were diagnosed with stage 3 HIV (AIDS) within 12 months of HIV diagnosis; <sup>3</sup> 'People Living with Diagnosed HIV' defined as people diagnosed with HIV infection 13 years of age or older; <sup>4</sup> 'Linkage to Care' defined as people newly diagnosed with HIV infection with a CD4, VL or genotype lab result within X days after their date of diagnosis; <sup>5</sup> 'Sustained Linkage' defined as people newly diagnosed with HIV infection with 2 CD4, VL, or genotype lab results at least 90 days apart and within a year after their date of diagnosis; <sup>6</sup> 'Viral suppression' defined as people newly diagnosed with HIV with a viral load less than 200 copies/mL at X days after their date of diagnosis; <sup>7</sup> 'Engaged in Care' defined as PLWDH with a CD4, viral load or genotype lab result within the calendar year; <sup>8</sup> 'Retained in Care' defined as PLWDH with 2 CD4, viral load, or genotype lab results at least 90 days apart and within the calendar year.