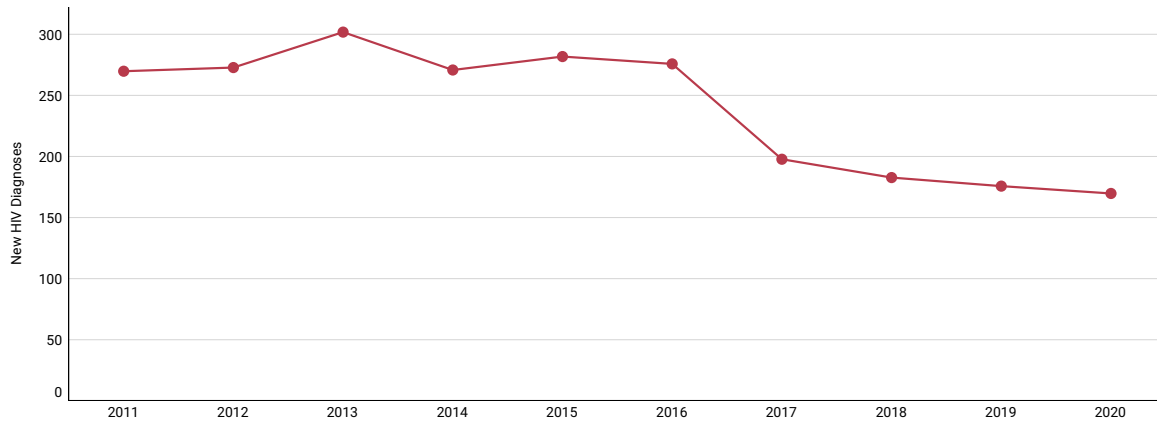




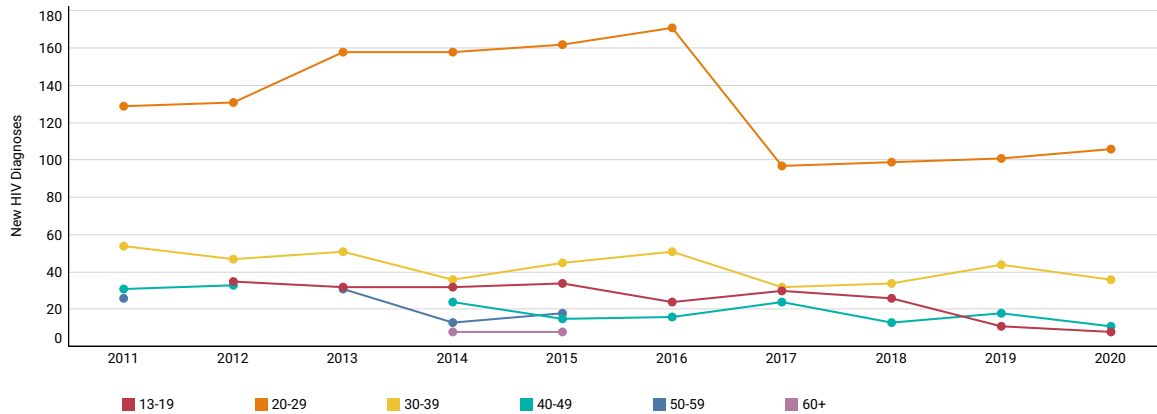
## Diagnoses Among Black MSM

More than one in four new HIV diagnoses in 2020 were among Black gay, bisexual, same gender loving, and other men who have sex with men (Black MSM). New HIV diagnoses among Black MSM stayed relatively stable between 2011 and 2016, with a downward trend starting in 2017 and reaching an all-time low of 170 new diagnoses in 2020. Additionally, more than half of new HIV diagnoses were among Black MSM ages 20-29, and 25% were among those between the ages of 30 and 39. Trends in the number of new HIV diagnoses among Black MSM changed very little across age groups in the last ten years. The only exceptions were among 20-29 year olds, where the number of new diagnoses greatly decreased in 2017, and those aged 13-19 where there was a large decrease in new diagnoses between 2017 and 2020. The percent of late HIV diagnoses, a measure that represents missed opportunities to diagnose and treat HIV, has declined by 19% for Black MSM between 2011 and 2020, similar to the total population, and reached 12% in 2020.

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



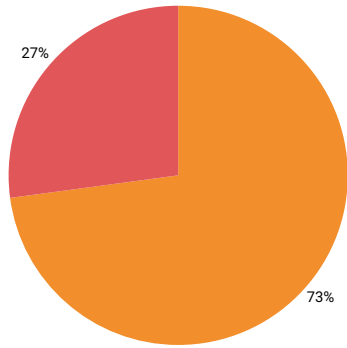
**New HIV Diagnoses by Age Groups, Chicago, 2011-2020<sup>1</sup>**



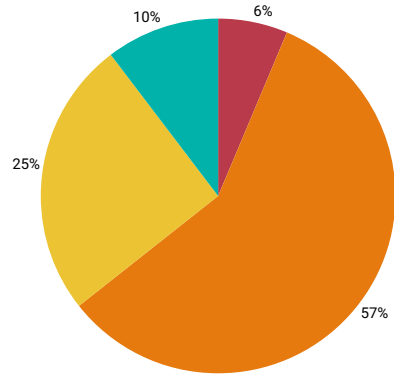


## Diagnoses Among Black MSM

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



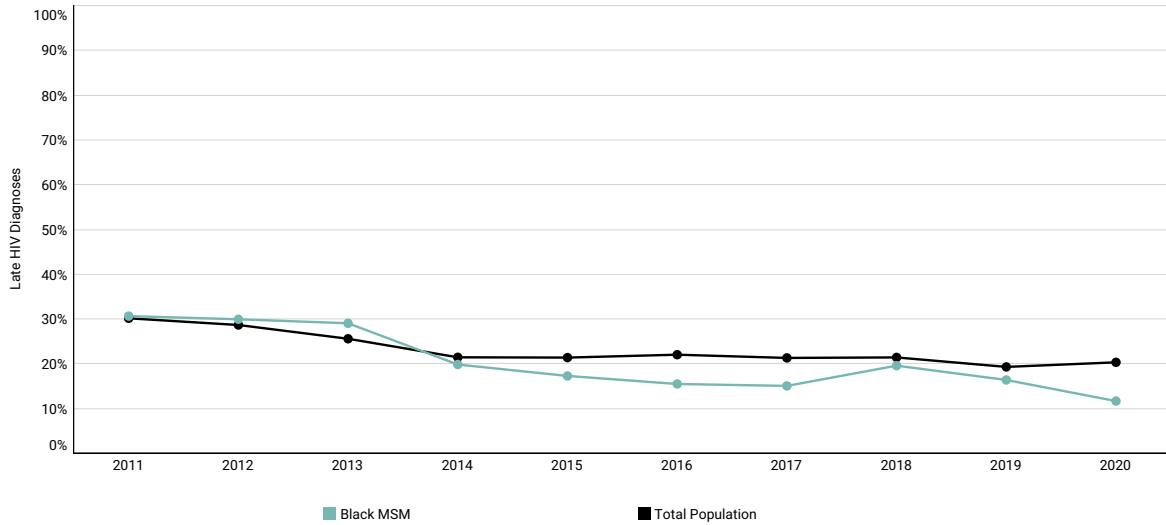
### Percent of New HIV Diagnoses by Age Groups, Chicago, 2020<sup>1</sup>



Other Black/AA MSM

13-19 20-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 60+

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

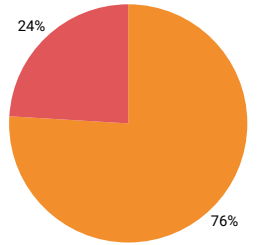




## Prevalence Among Black MSM

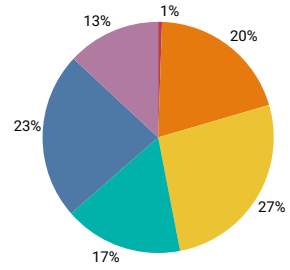
A total of 4,649 Black MSM were living with HIV in 2020 in Chicago, representing one in four people. Black MSM living with HIV are equally distributed among age groups 20-29 (20%), 30-39 (27%), and 50-59 (23%).

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



Other Black/AA MSM

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



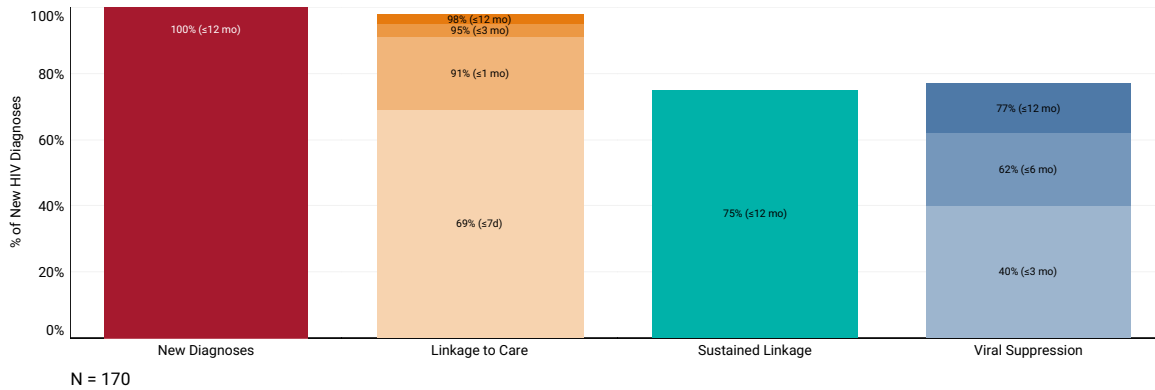
13-19 20-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 60+



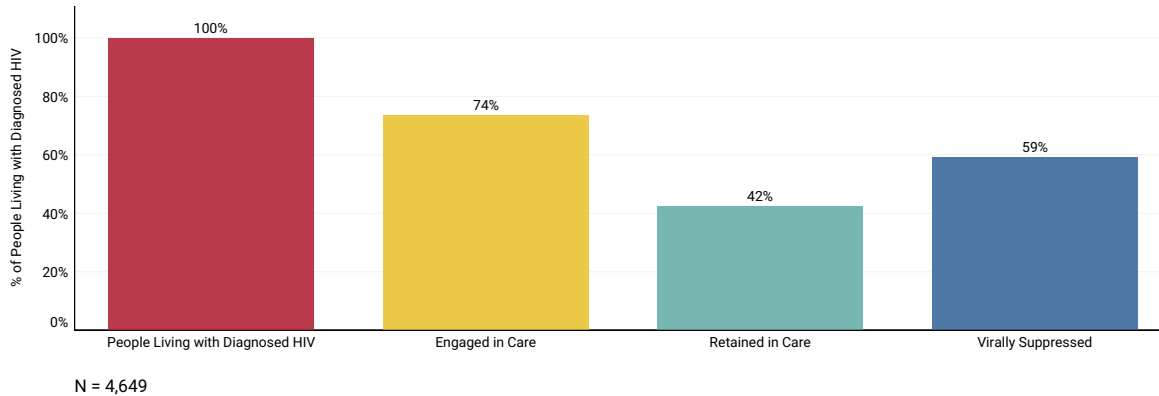
## HIV Care Continuum Among Black MSM

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 (98%) 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 91% 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. Among all Black MSM living with HIV in Chicago, three out of every four were engaged in care in 2020. However, less than half were retained in care and 59% were virally suppressed. Among Black MSM in care, viral suppression is much higher, with 80% achieving viral suppression in 2020.

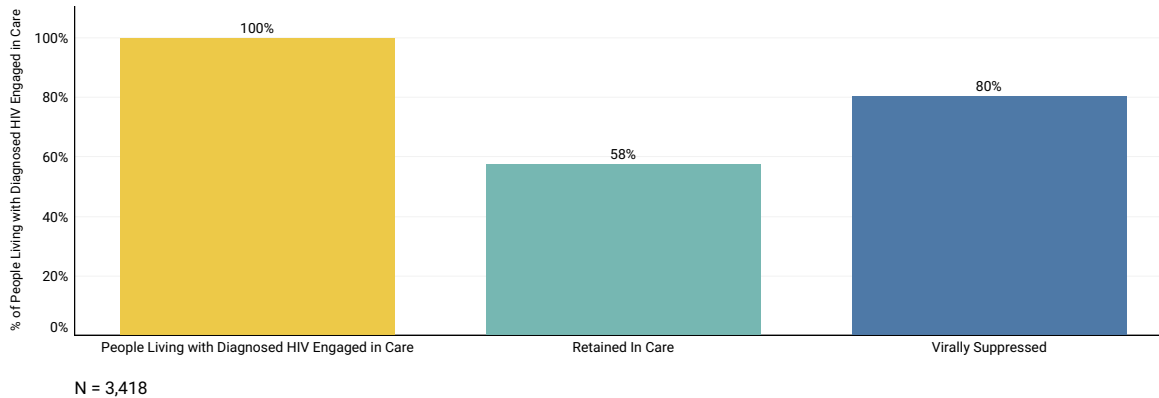
**HIV Continuum - Newly Diagnosed, Chicago, 2020<sup>1, 4-6</sup>**



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



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

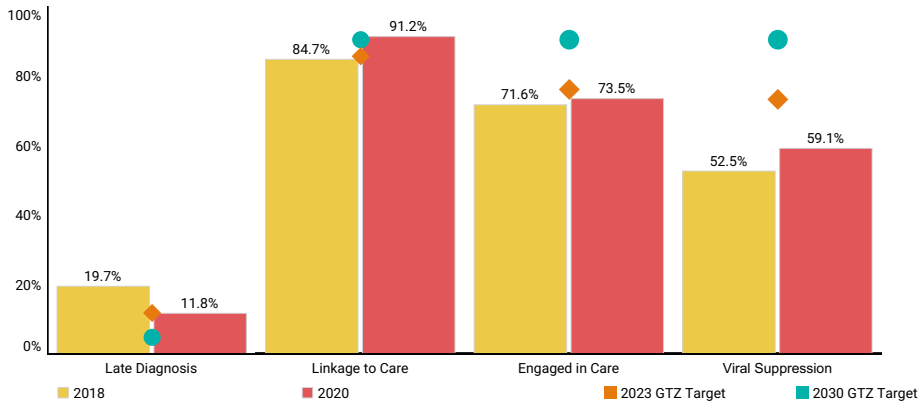




## Progress to GTZ Targets for Black MSM

Although there has been promising movement towards GTZ targets between 2018 and 2020, concentrated resources are required to ensure Black MSM in Chicago reach the GTZ targets set for 2023 and 2030. The percentage of late diagnoses 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 from 85% to 91%, below the 95% 2030 GTZ targets. Further, the percent of Black MSM living with HIV who were engaged in care (74% in 2020) and who achieved viral suppression (59% in 2020) increased between 2018 and 2020. The percent remains 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.

**Progress Towards GTZ Target, Chicago, 2018 and 2020**



Data Source: Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH), 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.