

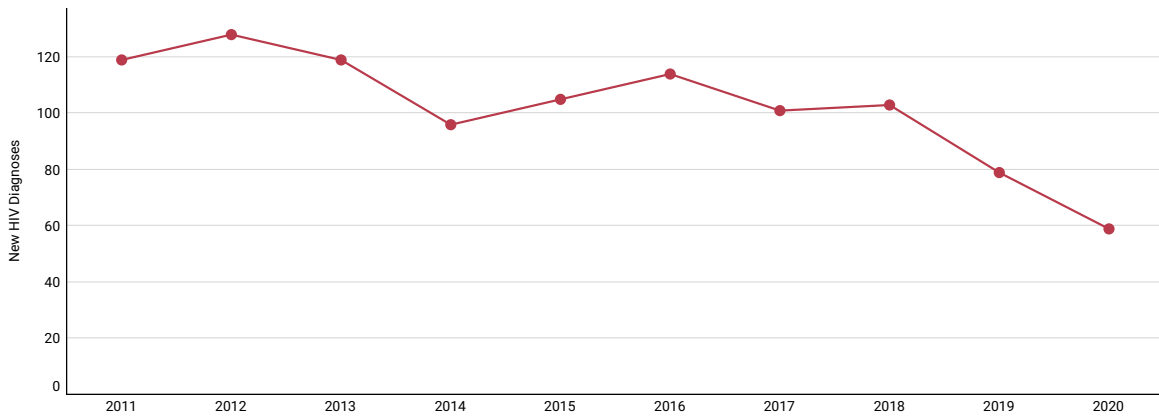
Diagnoses(1) Among Cisgender Black Women	Diagnoses(2) Among Cisgender Black Women	Prevalence Among Cisgender Black Women	HIV Care Continuum Among Cisgender Black Women	Progress to GTZ Targets for Cisgender Black Women
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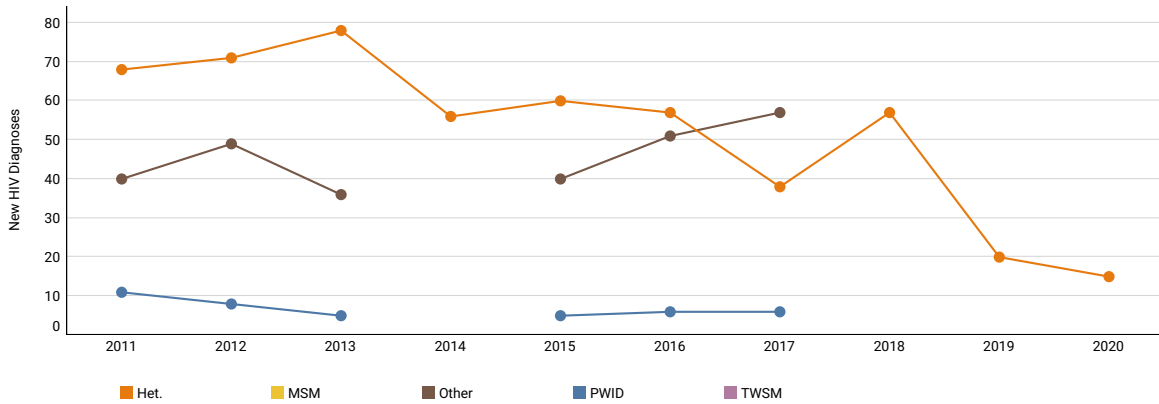
## Diagnoses Among Cisgender Black Women

Approximately one in ten new HIV diagnoses in 2020 were among cisgender Black women. New HIV diagnoses among cisgender Black women generally declined between 2011 and 2020, with increases between 2011 and 2012, and between 2014 and 2016; number of new HIV diagnoses reached an all-time low of 59 in 2020. The overwhelming majority of new HIV diagnoses among cisgender Black women were due to heterosexual contact. Nearly one in three new HIV diagnoses among cisgender Black women were among those ages 20-29. Approximately one-fifth of new HIV diagnoses were among cisgender Black women ages 40-49 and 50-59. The percentage of late HIV diagnoses, a measure that represents missed opportunities to diagnose and treat HIV infection, has mostly mirrored the gradual decline among the total population. However, the proportion of late diagnoses among cisgender Black women increased from 2013 to 2016, and 2019 to 2020.

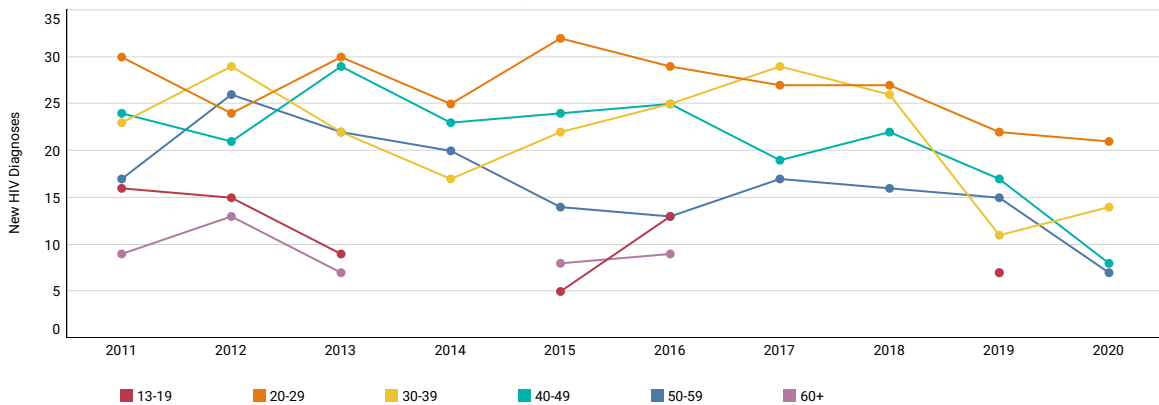
**New HIV Diagnoses, Chicago, 2011-2020<sup>1</sup>**



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



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

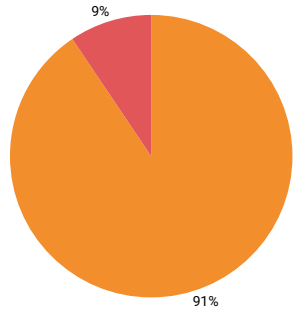


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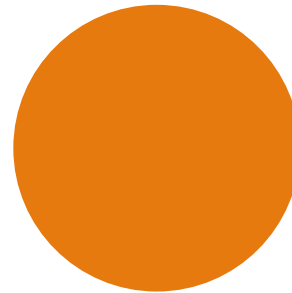


## Diagnoses Among Cisgender Black Women

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

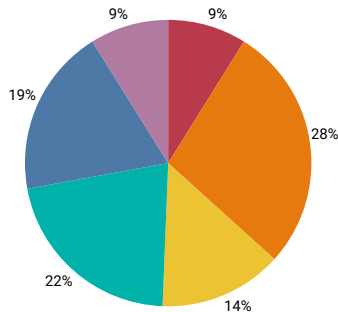


Percent of New HIV Diagnoses by Transmission Category, Chicago, 2020<sup>1</sup>



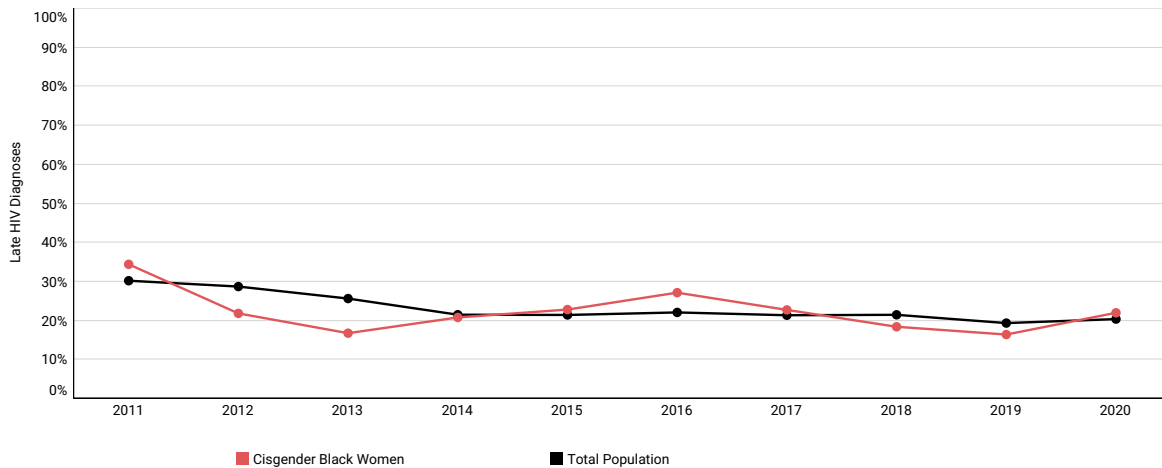
■ Other     
 ■ Cisgender Black/AA Women     
 ■ Het.     
 ■ MSM     
 ■ Other     
 ■ PWID     
 ■ TWSM

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



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

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



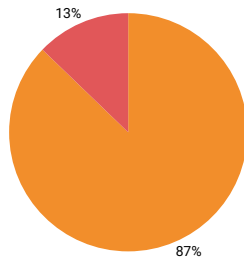
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## Prevalence Among Cisgender Black Women

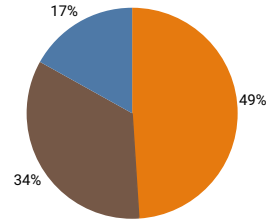
A total of 2,474 cisgender Black women were living with HIV in 2020 in Chicago representing one in ten people living with HIV in Chicago. Nearly half of HIV diagnoses among cisgender Black women are attributable to heterosexual contact, with 17% due to injection drug use. By age group, more than one in four cisgender Black women living with HIV are between 50 and 59 years of age (27%); slightly fewer are ages 40-49 (24%), ages 30-39 (18%), and age 60+ (20%).

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



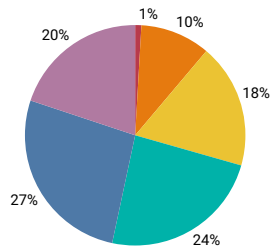
Other Cisgender Black/AA Women

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



Het. MSM Other PWID TWSM

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



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

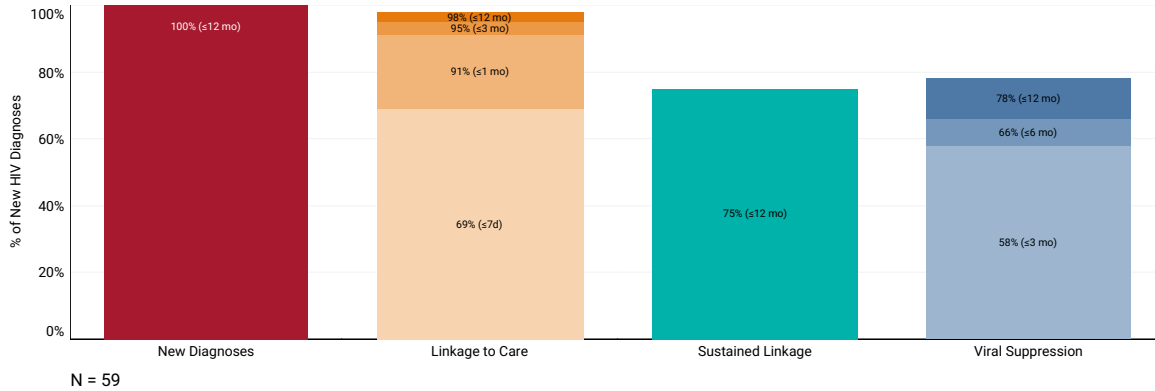
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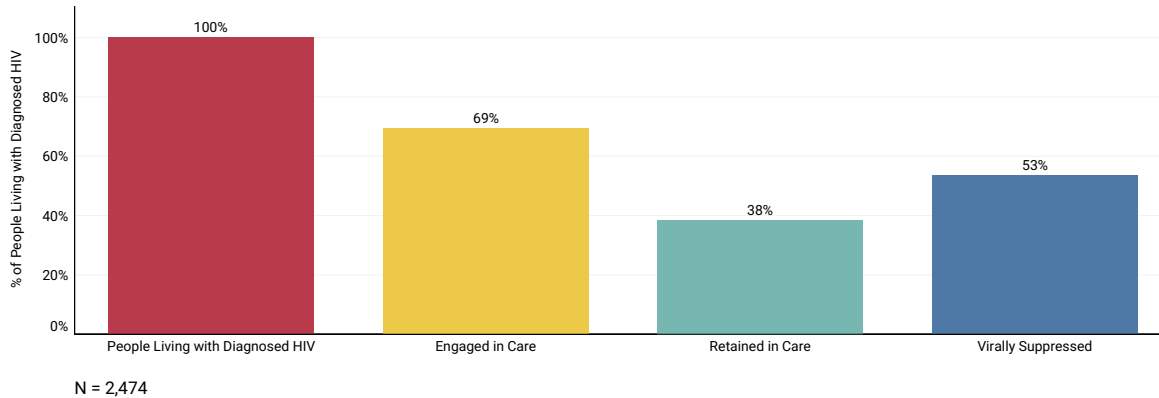
## HIV Care Continuum Among Cisgender Black Women

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%) cisgender Black women newly diagnosed with HIV in 2020 were linked to care within one year of diagnosis. 69% were linked within one week from diagnosis, and 91% were linked within 1 month. Although rates of linkage are high, fewer than 80% of cisgender Black women who are newly diagnosed achieve sustained linkage and viral suppression. Among all cisgender Black women living with HIV in Chicago, almost 70% were engaged in care, but fewer than 40% were retained in care and 53% were virally suppressed. Among cisgender Black women in care, viral suppression is substantially better, with 77% achieving viral suppression.

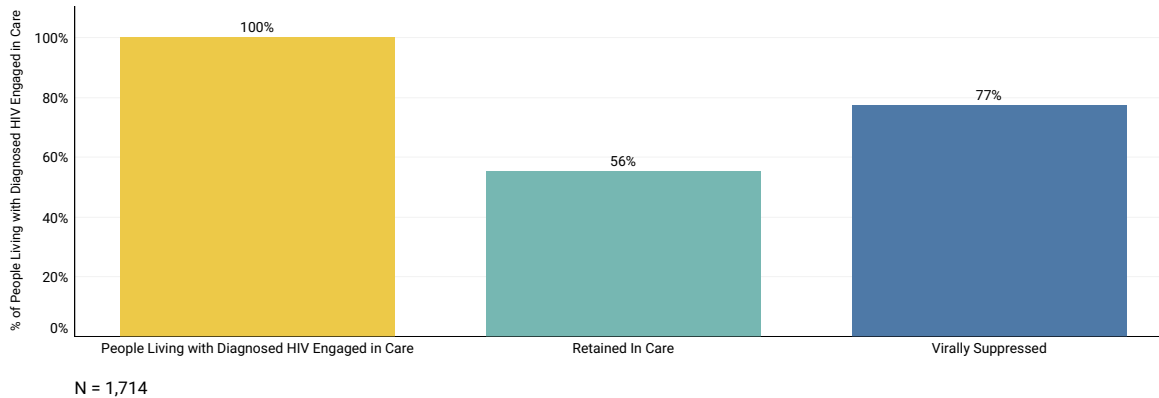
**HIV Continuum - Newly Diagnosed, Chicago, 2020<sup>1,4-6</sup>**



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



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



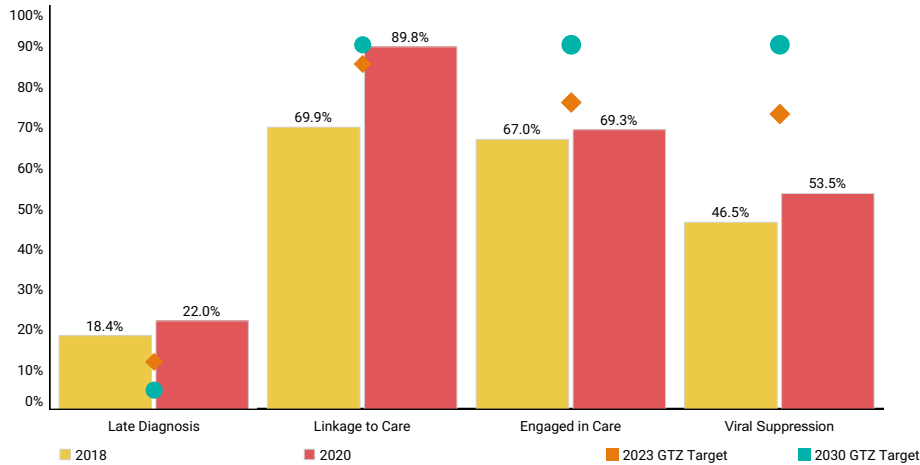
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## Progress to GTZ Targets for Cisgender Black Women

Although there has been promising movement towards GTZ targets between 2018 and 2020, cisgender Black women in Chicago have yet to reach the GTZ targets set for 2023 and 2030. The percentage of late diagnoses increased from 18% to 22%, but more work is needed to achieve the target of 12% in 2023 and 5% in 2030. Greater focus is needed on achieving targets for linkage, engagement, and viral suppression. Proportion of cisgender Black women living with HIV who were linked to care increased from 70% to 90%, below the 95% 2030 GTZ targets. The proportion of cisgender Black women living with HIV who were engaged in care (69% in 2020) and who achieved viral suppression (54% in 2020) increased between 2018 and 2020. These proportions 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.

**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. 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. (c) 'PWID' includes people who inject drugs; 'TWSM' includes trans women who have sex with men and trans women with a history of injection drug use who have sex with men; 'MSM' includes men who have sex with men or men with a history of injection drug use who have sex with men; 'Other/unknown' transmission category includes perinatal transmission, blood transfusion, hemophilia, and those with no identified risk. <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 diagnoses; <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 diagnoses; <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.