

Diagnoses(1) Among Cisgender Black Women

Diagnoses(2) Among Cisgender Black Women

Prevalence Among Cisgender Black Women

HIV care Continuum Among Cisgender Black Women

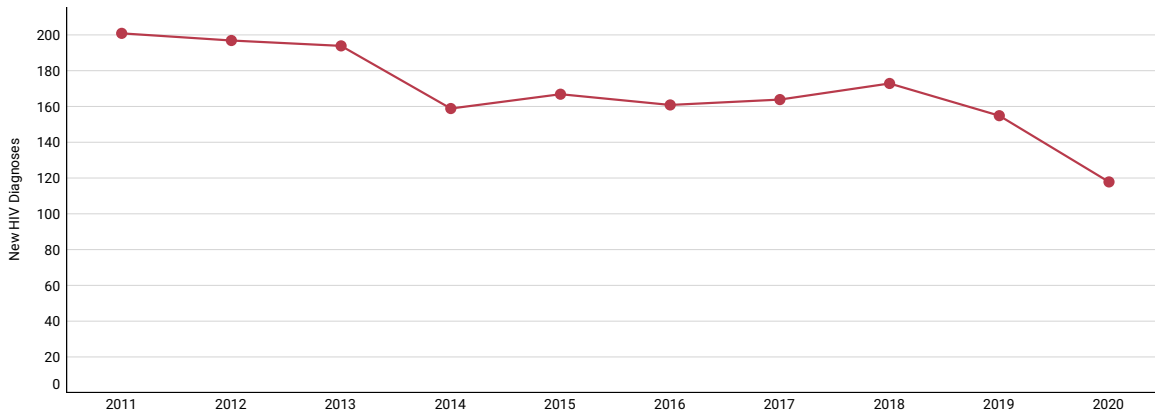
Progress to GTZ Targets for Cisgender Black Women



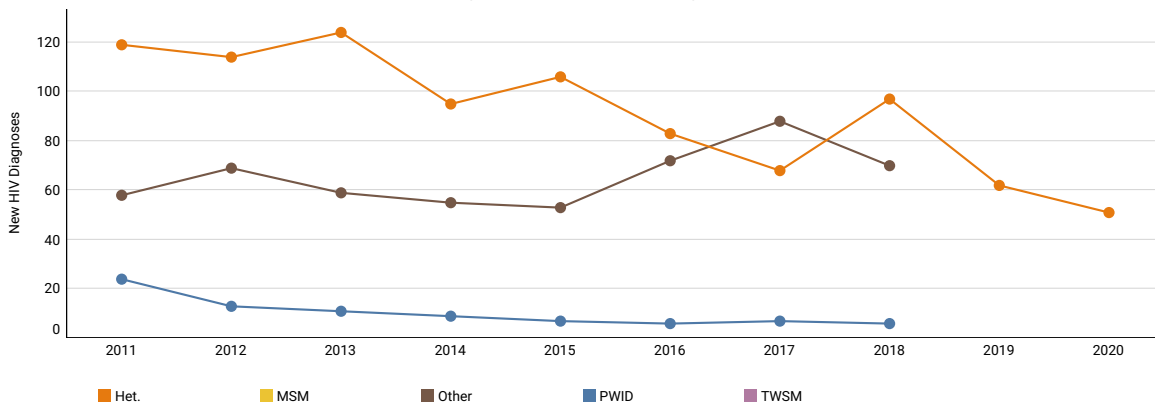
## Diagnoses Among Cisgender Black/AA Women

More than one in ten new HIV diagnoses in 2020 in Illinois were among cisgender Black women. New HIV diagnoses among cisgender Black women remained relatively stable between 2011 and 2013, with a sharp decline in 2014 followed by another period of stability, with an all-time low of 118 in 2020. The overwhelming majority of new HIV diagnoses among cisgender Black women were due to heterosexual contact. Although the number of new HIV diagnoses among cisgender Black women fluctuated substantially by age group, some patterns emerged. In all years, number of new HIV diagnoses among cisgender Black women ages 13-19 and 60+ were the lowest, those 50-59 were in the middle, and cisgender Black women ages 20-29, 30-39, and 40-49 were highest. Of note, number of new HIV diagnoses among cisgender Black women ages 20-29 increased from 2016 to 2019 and decreased in 2020, while for those between the ages of 30-39, the number decreased from 2017 to 2019 and then increased in 2020.

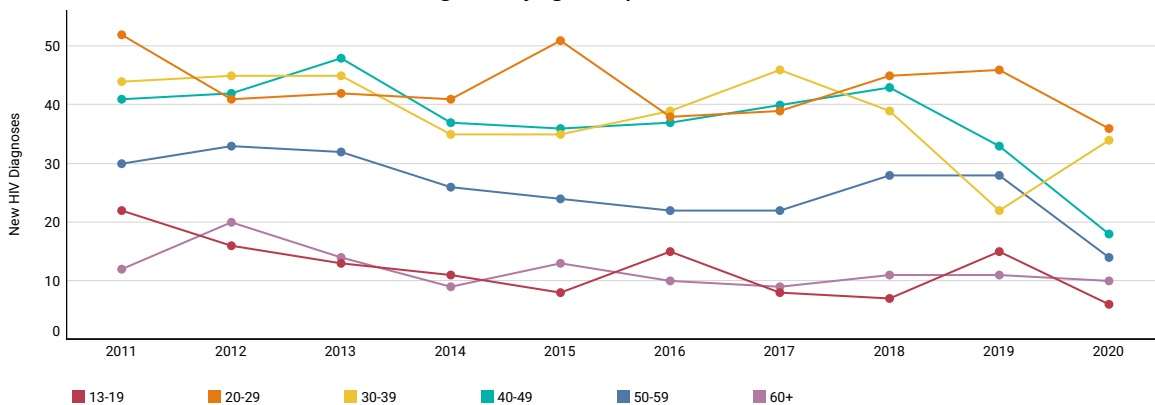
**New HIV Diagnoses, Illinois, 2011-2020<sup>1</sup>**



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



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



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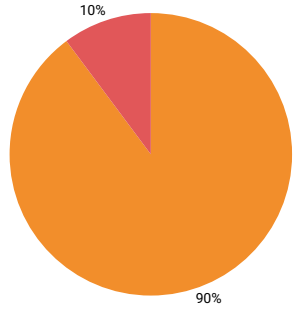
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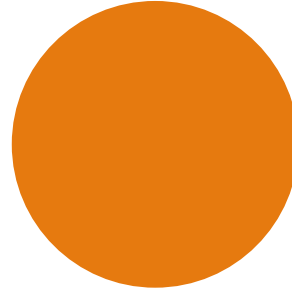
## Diagnoses Among Cisgender Black/AA Women

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



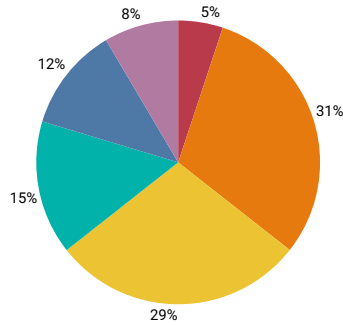
Other Cisgender Black/AA Women

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



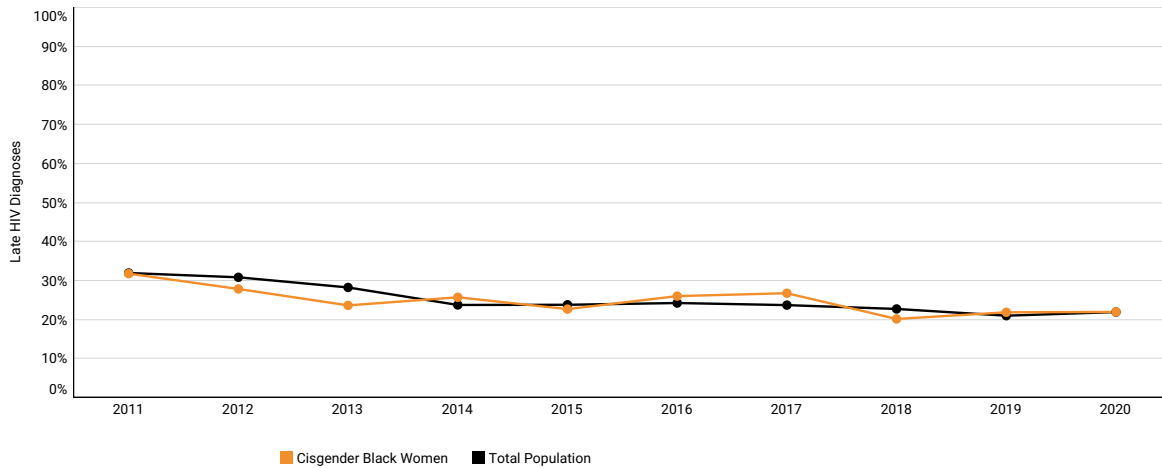
Het. MSM Other PWID TWSM

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



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

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



Cisgender Black Women Total Population

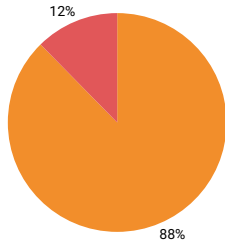
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## Prevalence Among Cisgender Black Women

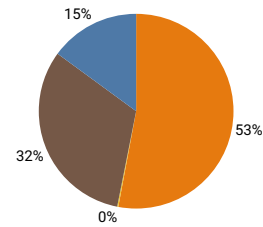
A total of 4,440 cisgender Black women were living with HIV in 2020 in Illinois, representing 12% of people living with HIV in Illinois. More than one in ten people living with HIV in Illinois are cisgender Black women. Three-quarters of HIV diagnoses among cisgender Black women are attributable to heterosexual contact, with 15% among people who inject drugs (PWID). By age group, more than one in four cisgender Black women living with HIV are between 40 and 49 years of age (26%) or between 50 – 59 years of age (26%); fewer are ages 60+ (19%) and ages 30 – 39 (18%).

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



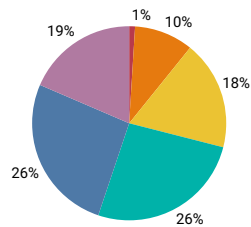
Other Cisgender Black/AA Women

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



Het. MSM Other PWID TWSM

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



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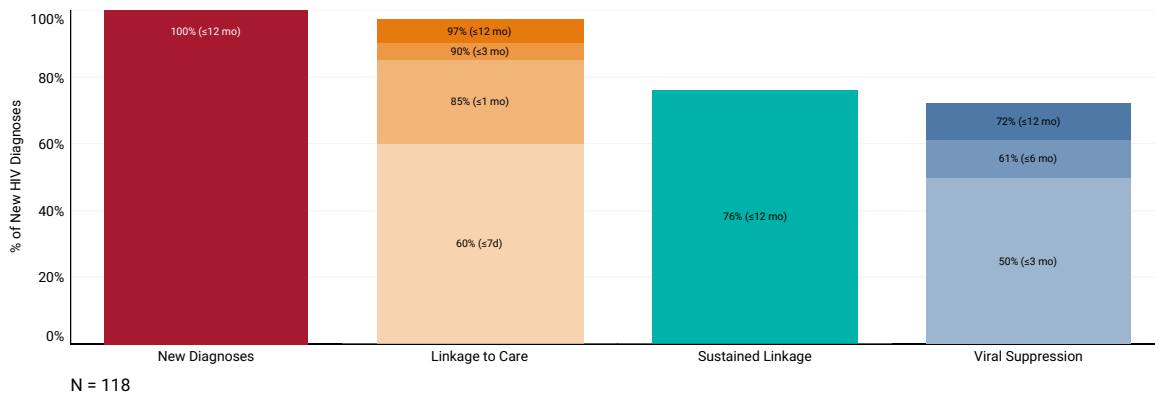
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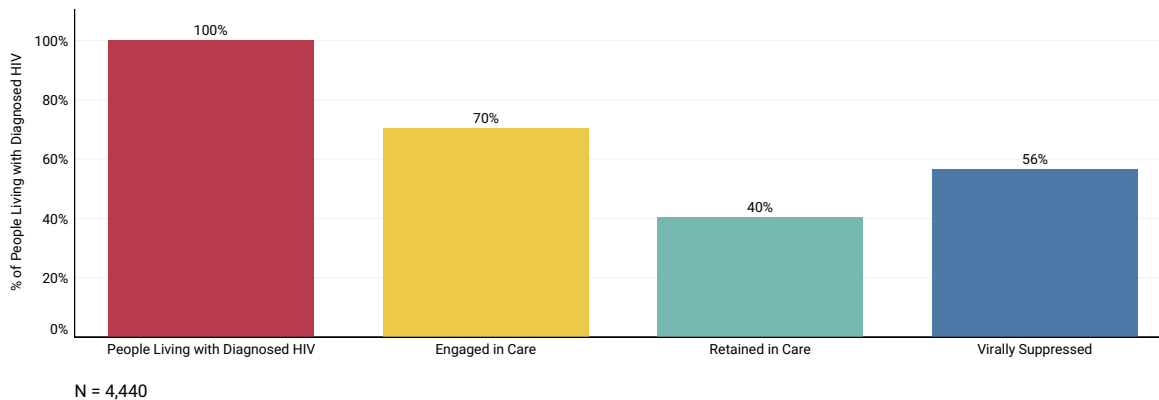
## HIV Care Continuum Among Cisgender Black Women

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 (97%) cisgender Black women newly diagnosed with HIV in Illinois 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 cisgender Black women who are newly diagnosed achieve sustained linkage and fewer than 75% achieve viral suppression. Among all cisgender Black women living with HIV in Illinois, almost two-thirds were engaged in care, but fewer than 40% were retained in care and only 56% were virally suppressed. Among cisgender Black women in care, viral suppression is substantially better, with 80% achieving viral suppression.

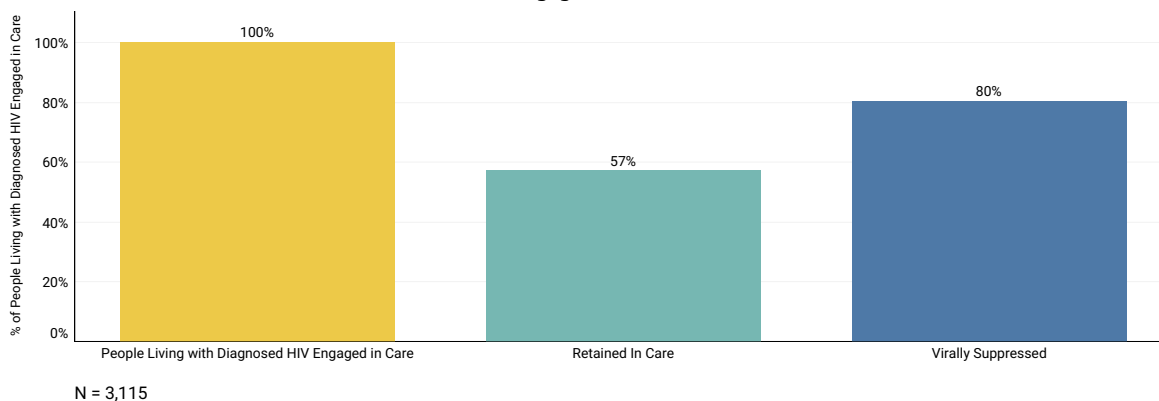
**HIV Continuum - Newly Diagnosed, Illinois, 2020<sup>1, 4-6</sup>**



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



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



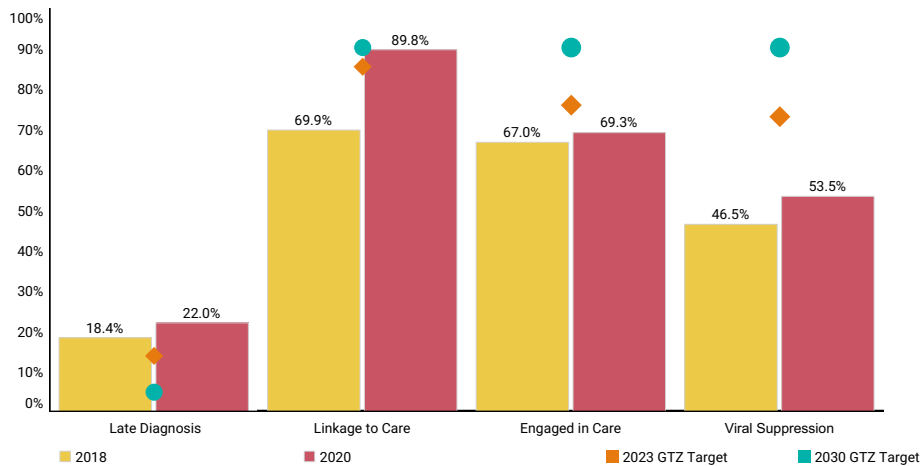
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## Progress to GTZ Targets for Cisgender Black Women

Although there has been promising movement towards GTZ targets between 2018 and 2020, cisgender Black women in Illinois 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 14% 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, Illinois, 2018 and 2020



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. (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 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.