

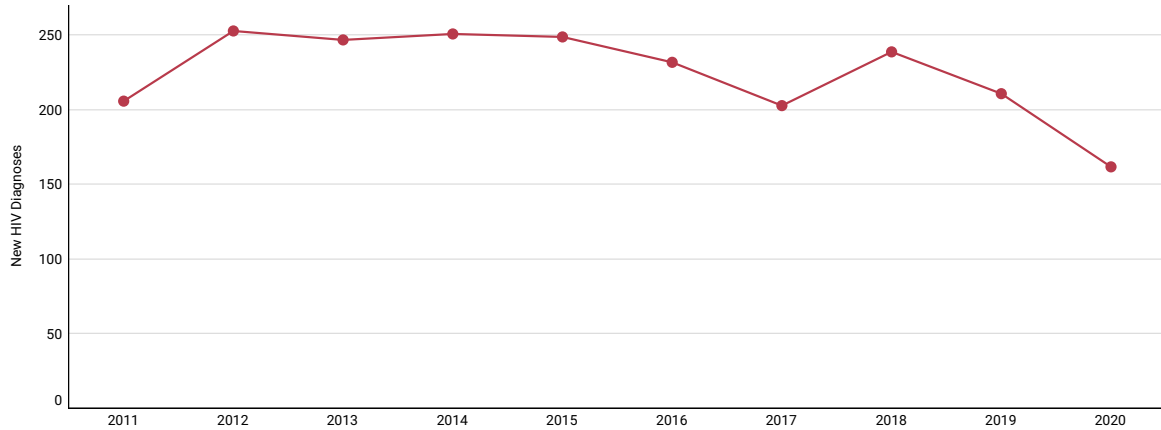
Diagnoses(1) Among Hispanic/Latinx MSM	Diagnoses(2) Among Hispanic/Latinx MSM	Prevalence Among Hispanic/Latinx MSM	HIV Care Continuum Among Hispanic/Latinx MSM	Progress to GTZ Targets for Hispanic/Latinx MSM
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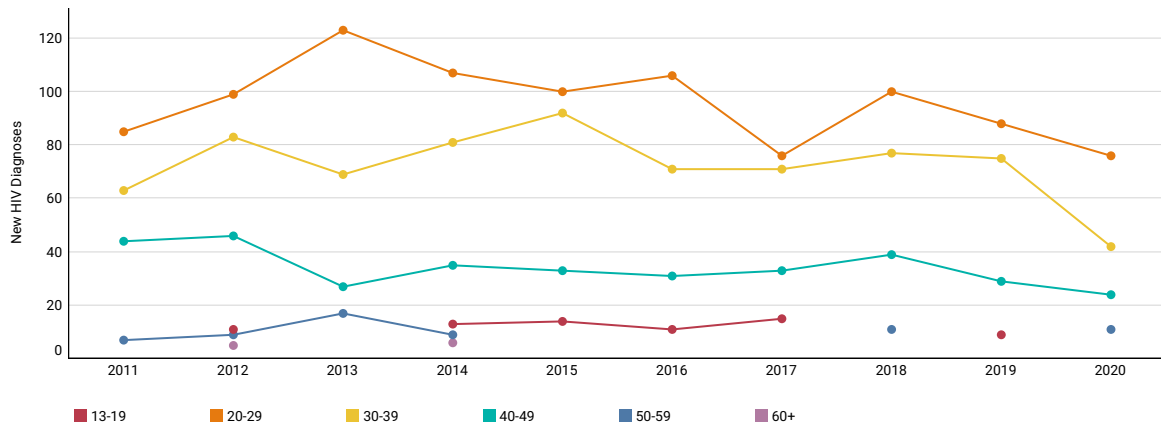
Diagnoses Among Hispanic/Latinx MSM

Approximately one in five new HIV diagnoses in 2020 were among Hispanic/Latinx gay, bisexual, same gender loving, and other men who have sex with men (Latinx MSM) in Illinois. Number of new HIV diagnoses among Latinx MSM increased from 2011 to 2012, and remained steady through 2020 with only an increase between 2017 and 2018. More than one in three new HIV diagnoses among Latinx MSM in 2020 were among those ages 20-29 (47%), while 26% were among Latinx MSM ages 30-39. Most changes in trends in new HIV diagnoses among Latinx MSM were among those in the 20-29 age group. Among Latinx MSM ages 20-29, new HIV diagnoses increased from 2011 to 2013, and mostly decreased through 2020 with the exception of increases in 2016 and 2018. Latinx MSM ages 20-29 had the largest number of HIV diagnoses among age groups. The percentage of late HIV diagnoses, a measure that represents missed opportunities to diagnose and treat HIV, has gradually declined for Latinx MSM, similar to the total population, and reached 22% in 2020.

New HIV Diagnoses, Illinois, 2011-2020¹



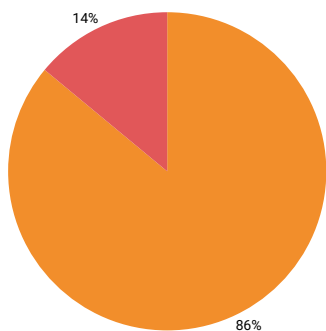
New HIV Diagnoses by Age Groups, Illinois, 2011-2020¹



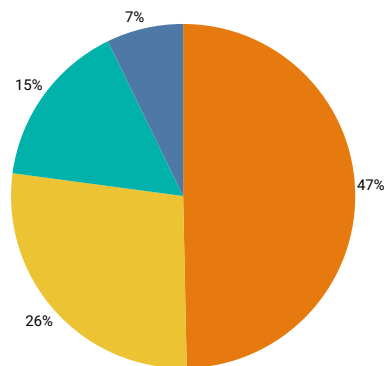


Diagnoses Among Hispanic/Latinx MSM

Percentage of New HIV Diagnoses, Illinois, 2020¹

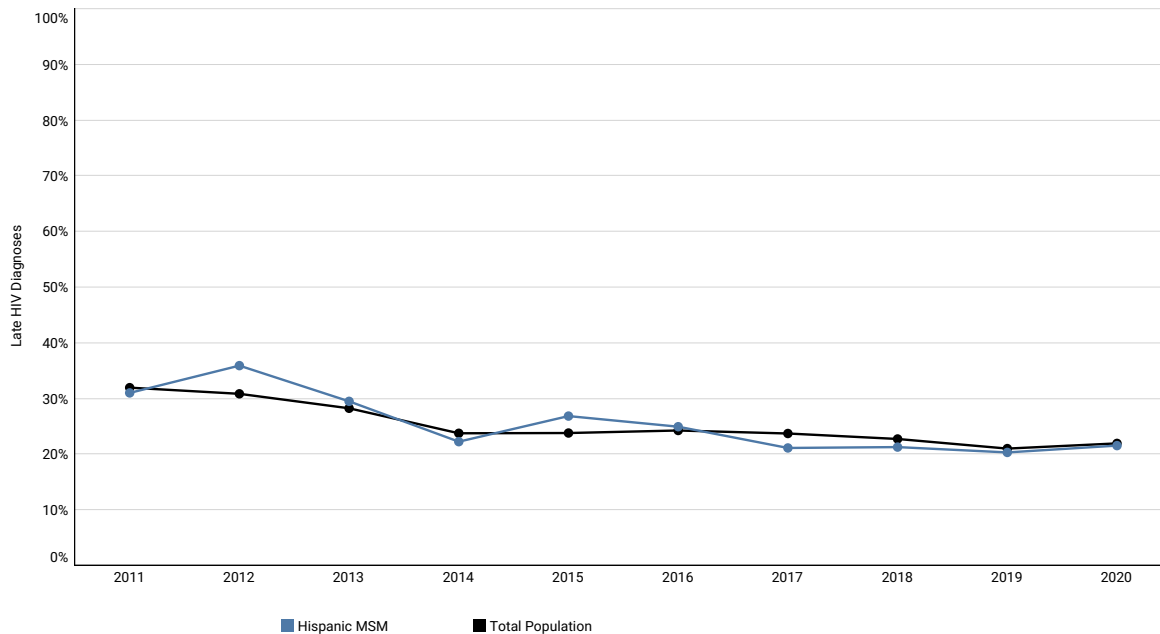


Percent of New HIV Diagnoses by Age Groups, Illinois, 2020¹



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

Late HIV Diagnoses, Illinois, 2011-2020²



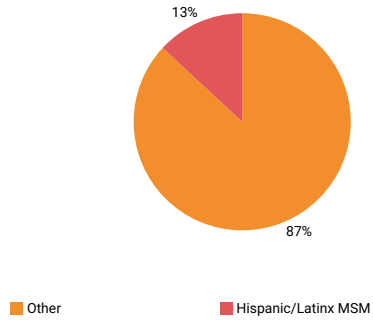
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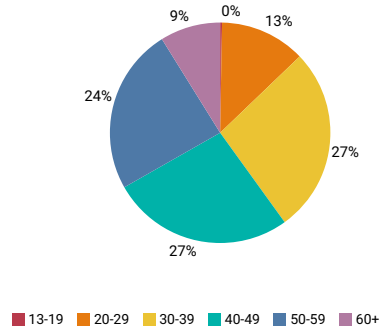
Prevalence Among Hispanic/Latinx MSM

A total of 4702 Hispanic/Latinx MSM were living with HIV in 2020 in Illinois, representing 13% of people living with HIV in Illinois. Fewer than one in five people living with HIV in Illinois are Latinx MSM. Latinx MSM living with HIV are equally distributed among age groups 30-39 (27%), 40-49 (27%), and 50-59 (24%).

Percent Living with Diagnosed HIV, Illinois, 2020³



Percent Living with Diagnosed HIV by Age Groups, Illinois, 2020³

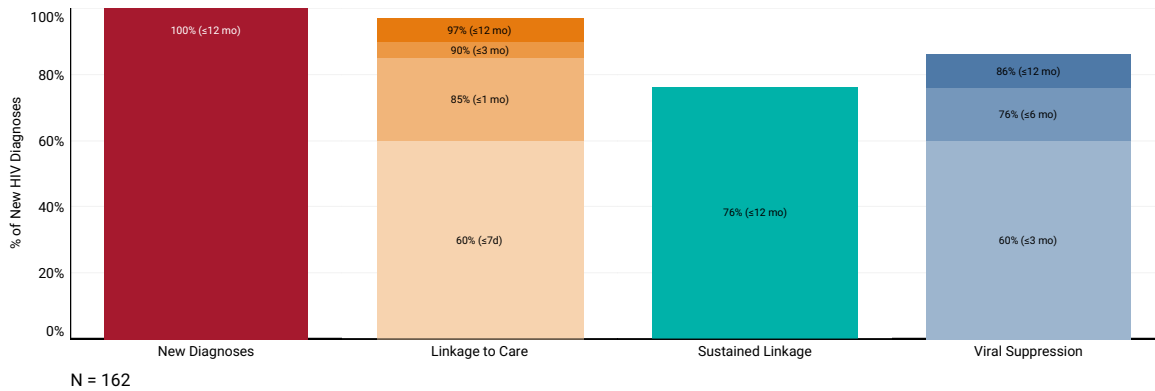




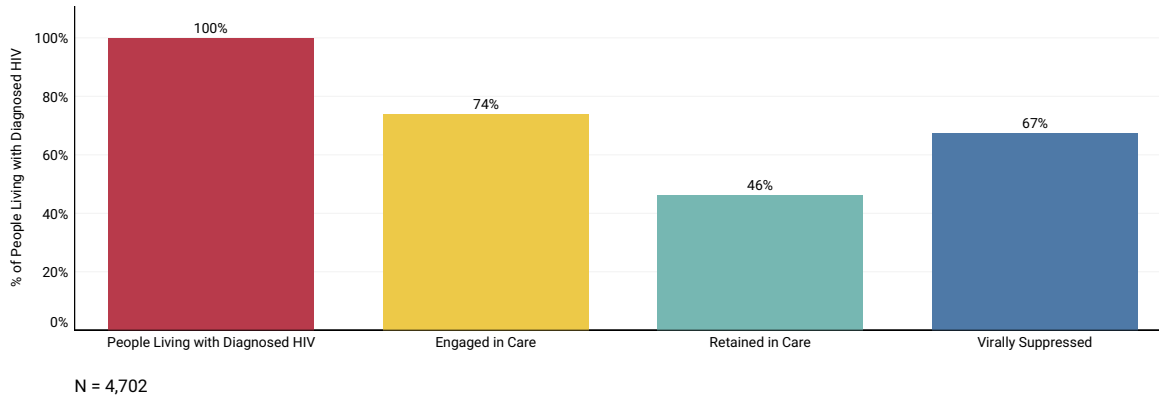
HIV Care Continuum Among Hispanic/Latinx MSM

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%) Latinx MSM in Illinois 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, only 76% achieved sustained linkage. However, more than three-quarters achieved viral suppression within one year of diagnosis. Among all Latinx MSM living with HIV in Illinois, more than two out of three were engaged in care in 2020, but only 46% were retained in care and 67% were virally suppressed. Among Latinx MSM in care, viral suppression is much higher, with 91% achieving viral suppression in 2020.

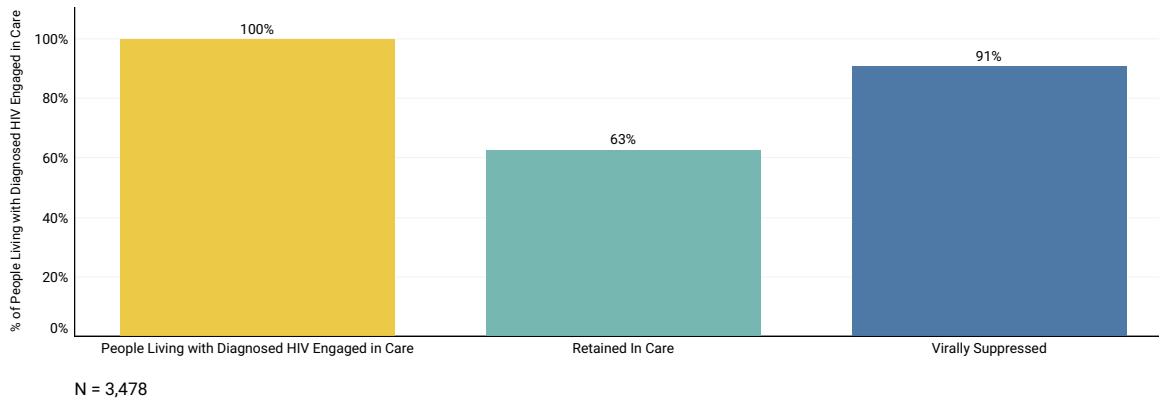
HIV Continuum - Newly Diagnosed, Illinois, 2020^{1, 4-6}



HIV Continuum - Living with HIV, Illinois, 2020^{3, 6-8}



HIV Continuum - Engaged in Care, Illinois, 2020⁶⁻⁸



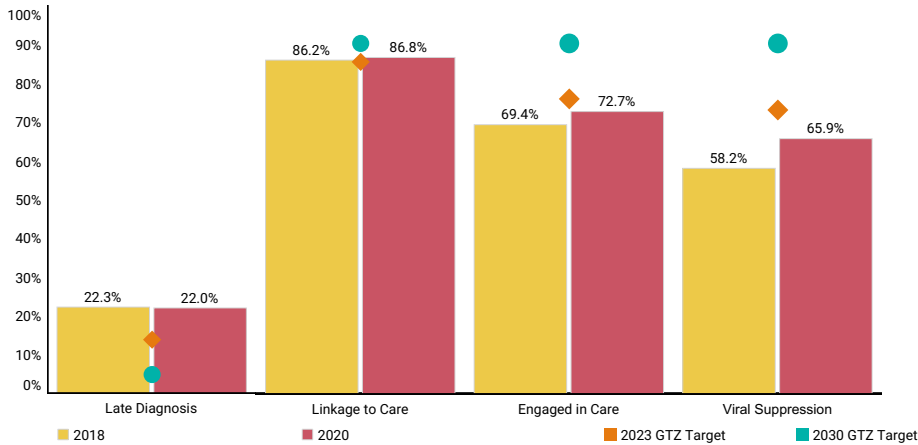
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Progress to GTZ Targets for Hispanic/Latinx MSM

Although there has been promising movement towards GTZ targets between 2018 and 2020, Latinx MSM in Illinois have yet to reach most GTZ targets set for 2023 and 2030. The percentage of late diagnoses remains the same 22%, but more work is needed to achieve the target of 14% in 2023 and 5% in 2030. Proportion of Latinx MSM living with HIV who were linked to care increased from 86% to 87% in 2020, slightly below the 90% 2023 GTZ target and below the 95% 2030 GTZ target. Greater focus is needed on achieving targets for engagement and viral suppression. The proportion of Latinx MSM living with HIV who were engaged in care (73% in 2020) and who achieved viral suppression (66% 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. 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. ¹ 'New HIV Diagnoses' defined as the number of persons 13 years of age or older newly diagnosed with HIV infection; ² '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; ³ 'People Living with Diagnosed HIV' defined as people diagnosed with HIV infection 13 years of age or older; ⁴ '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; ⁵ '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; ⁶ '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; ⁷ 'Engaged in Care' defined as PLWDH with a CD4, viral load or genotype lab result within the calendar year; ⁸ '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.