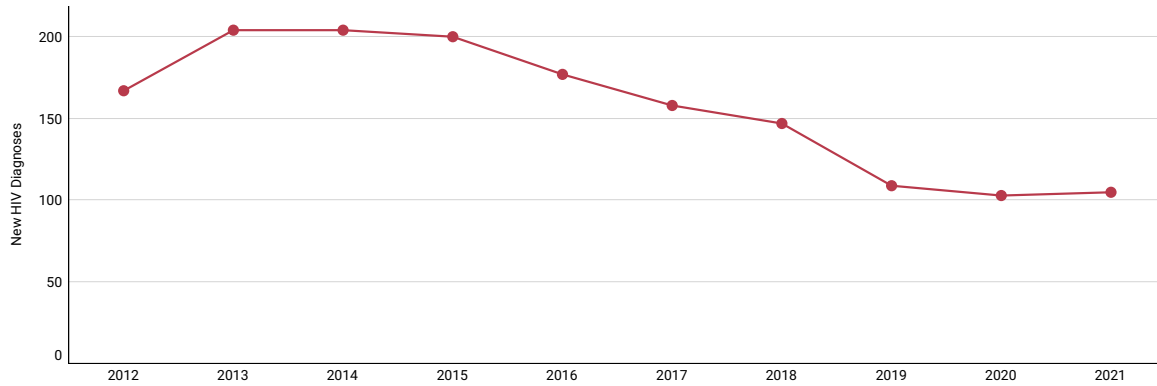




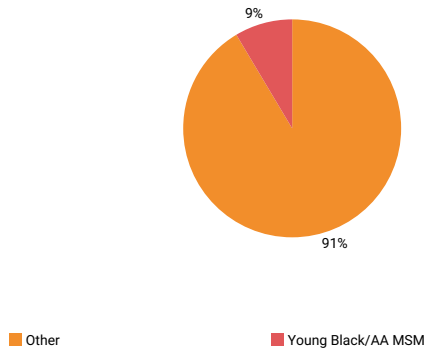
## Diagnoses Among Young Black MSM

Nine percent of new HIV diagnoses in Illinois in 2021 were among Black gay, bisexual, same gender loving, and other men who have sex with men, aged 13-24 (young Black MSM). New HIV diagnoses among young Black MSM declined between 2011 and 2012, with a substantial jump from 167 in 2012 to 204 in 2013. New HIV diagnoses then declined from 2013 to 2020, with an all-time low of 103 new diagnoses in 2020. There was a slight increase to 105 in 2021. The percentage of late HIV diagnoses, a measure that represents missed opportunities to diagnose and treat HIV, among young Black MSM remained lower than the total population in all years, and remained stable between 2011 and 2013, dropped from 23% in 2013 to 10% in 2014, and remained relatively stable with slight increases through 2019 and decreases in 2020. In 2021 Late Diagnosis was 8%.

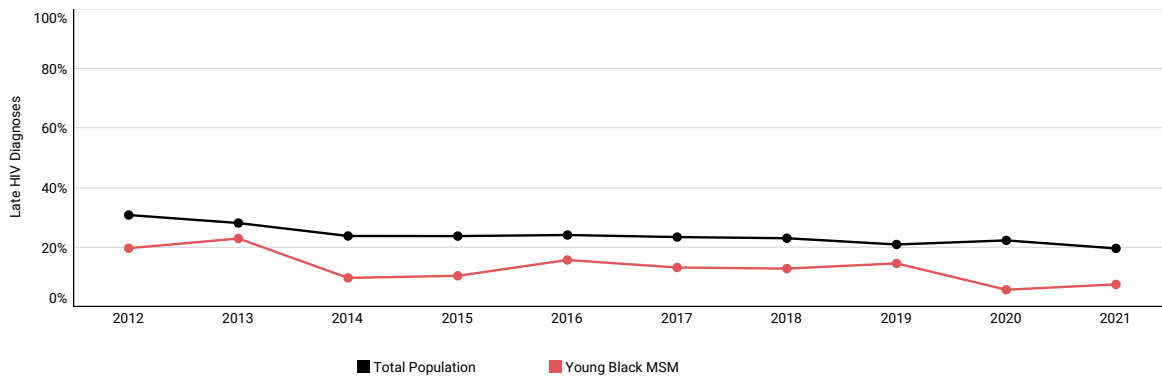
**New HIV Diagnoses, Illinois, 2012-2021<sup>1</sup>**



**Percentage of New HIV Diagnoses, Illinois, 2021<sup>1</sup>**



**Late HIV Diagnoses, Illinois, 2012-2021<sup>2</sup>**



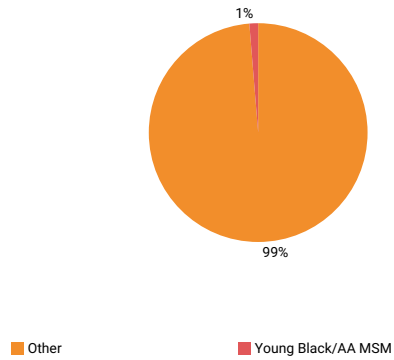
Diagnoses Among Young Black MSM	<b>Prevalence Among Young Black MSM</b>	HIV Care Continuum Among Young Black MSM	Progress Towards GTZ Targets for Young Black MSM
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## Prevalence Among Young Black MSM

A total of 455 young Black MSM were living with HIV in 2021 in Illinois, representing only 1% of people living with HIV in Illinois.

**Percent Living with Diagnosed HIV, Illinois, 2021<sup>3</sup>**

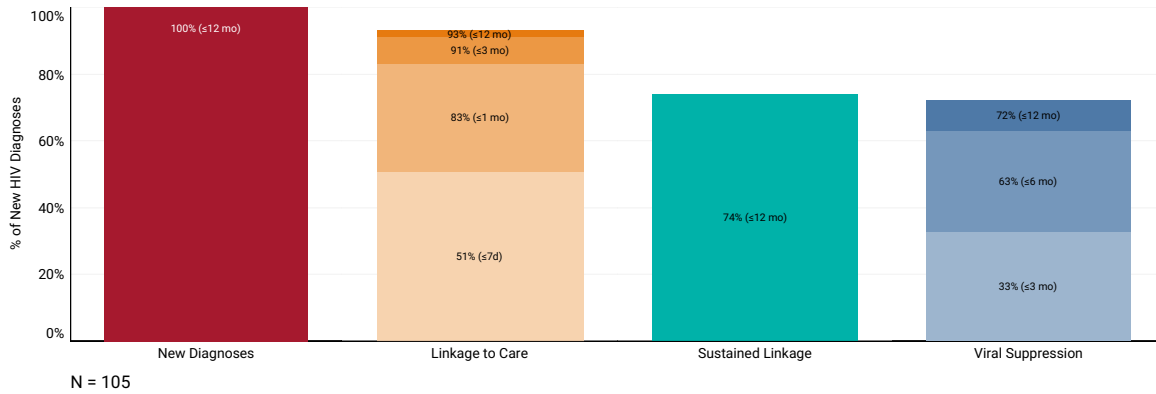




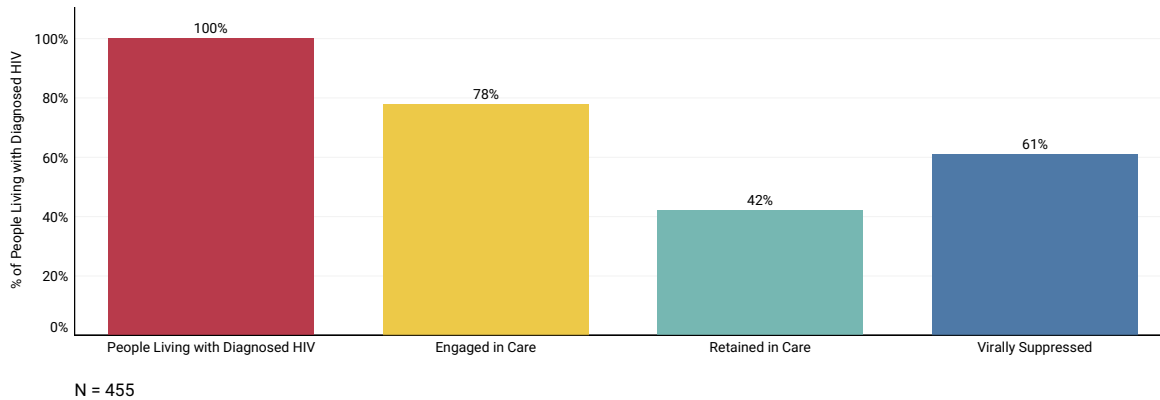
## HIV Care Continuum Among Young Black MSM

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 (93%) young Black MSM newly diagnosed with HIV in Illinois in 2021 were linked to care within one year of diagnosis. 51% were linked within one week from diagnosis, and 83% were linked within 1 month. Although rates of linkage are high, only 74% of young Black MSM who are newly diagnosed achieve sustained linkage and 72% achieve viral suppression. Among all young Black MSM living with HIV in Illinois, a little over three out of every four were engaged in care in 2021. However, less than half were retained in care and 61% were virally suppressed. Among young Black MSM in care, viral suppression is much higher, with 78% achieving viral suppression in 2021.

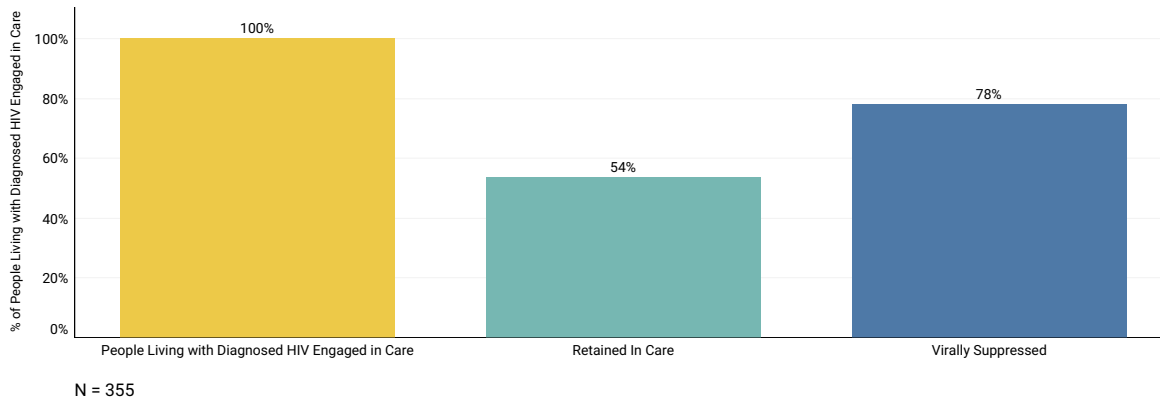
**HIV Continuum - Newly Diagnosed, Illinois, 2021<sup>1, 4-6</sup>**



**HIV Continuum - Living with HIV, Illinois, 2021<sup>3, 6-8</sup>**



**HIV Continuum - Engaged in Care, Illinois, 2021<sup>6-8</sup>**

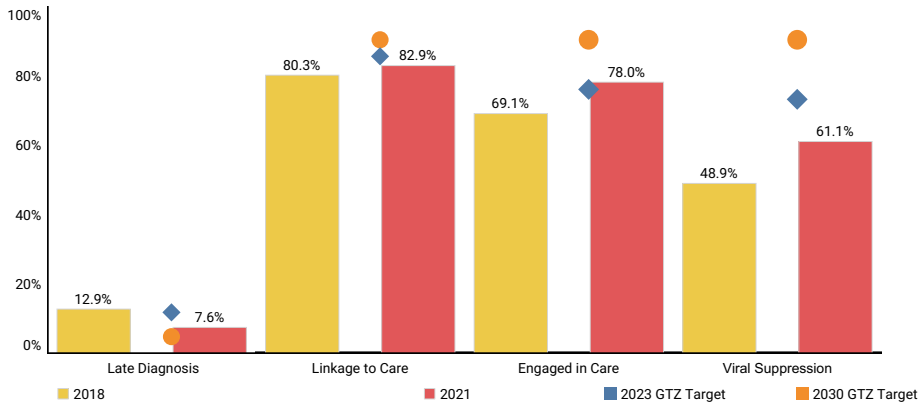




## Progress Towards GTZ Targets for Young Black MSM

Although there has been promising movement towards GTZ targets between 2018 and 2021, concentrated resources are required to ensure young Black MSM in Illinois reach the GTZ targets set for 2023 and 2030. The percentage of late diagnoses decreased from 13% to 8%, just under the GTZ target of 12% in 2023, but still below the 5% target for 2030. Greater focus is needed on achieving targets for linkage, engagement, and viral suppression. Proportion of young Black MSM living with HIV who were linked to care decreased from 80% to 83%, below the 90% 2023 and 95% 2030 GTZ targets. Although the proportion of young Black MSM living with HIV who were engaged in care increased to 78%, the proportions met the 80% 2023 and but falls below 95% 2030 GTZ targets. Viral suppression increased from to 61%, well below the 70% 2023 and 95% 2030 GTZ targets for viral suppression.

Progress Towards GTZ Target, Illinois, 2018 and 2021



Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (as of 3/26/23). Visualization Source: GTZ HIV Dashboard. Data for 2021 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. <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.