

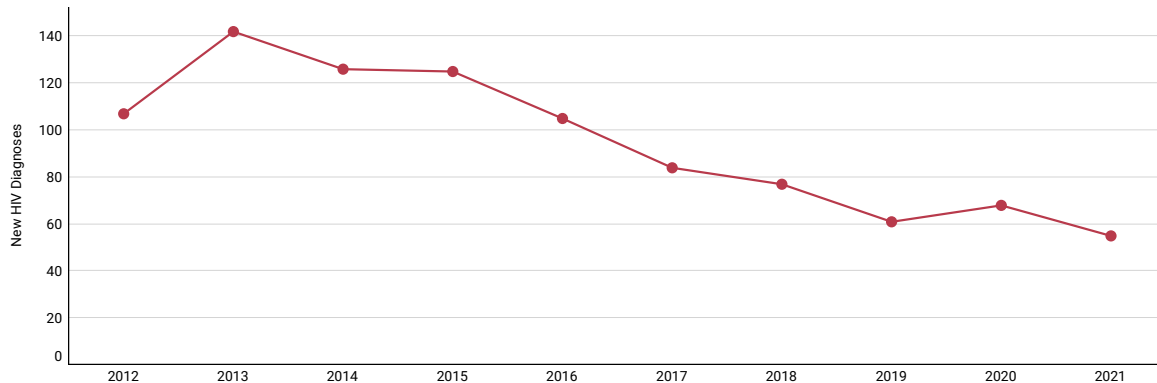
Diagnoses Among Young Black MSM	Prevalence Among Young Black MSM	HIV Care Continuum Among Young Black MSM	Progress to GTZ Targets for Young Black MSM
---------------------------------	----------------------------------	--	---



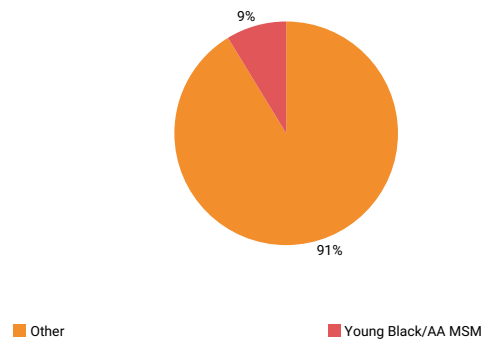
Diagnoses Among Young Black MSM

Less than one in ten new HIV diagnoses in 2021 were among Black gay, bisexual, same gender loving, and other men who have sex with men ages 13-24 (young Black MSM). New HIV diagnoses among young Black MSM has steadily declined from a peak in 2013 to 55 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. The percentage of late diagnoses among young Black MSM increased between 2012 and 2013, dropped from 26% in 2013 to 11% in 2014, and remained relatively stable through 2020. Due to no data or low numbers, data on percentage of late HIV diagnoses in 2021 is not available.

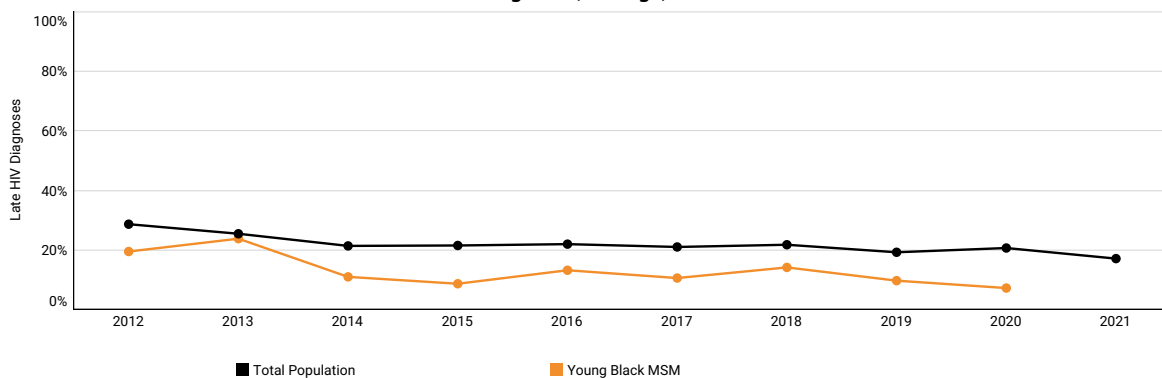
New HIV Diagnoses, Chicago, 2013-2021¹



Percentage of New HIV Diagnoses, Chicago, 2021¹



Late HIV Diagnoses, Chicago, 2012-2021²



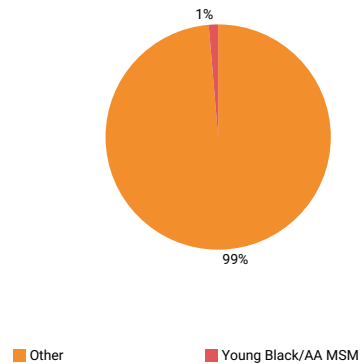
Diagnoses Among Young Black MSM	Prevalence Among Young Black MSM	HIV Care Continuum Among Young Black MSM	Progress to GTZ Targets for Young Black MSM
---------------------------------	----------------------------------	--	---



Prevalence Among Young Black MSM

A total of 251 young Black MSM were living with HIV in 2021 in Chicago, representing only 1% of people living with HIV in Chicago.

Percent Living with Diagnosed HIV, Chicago, 2021³



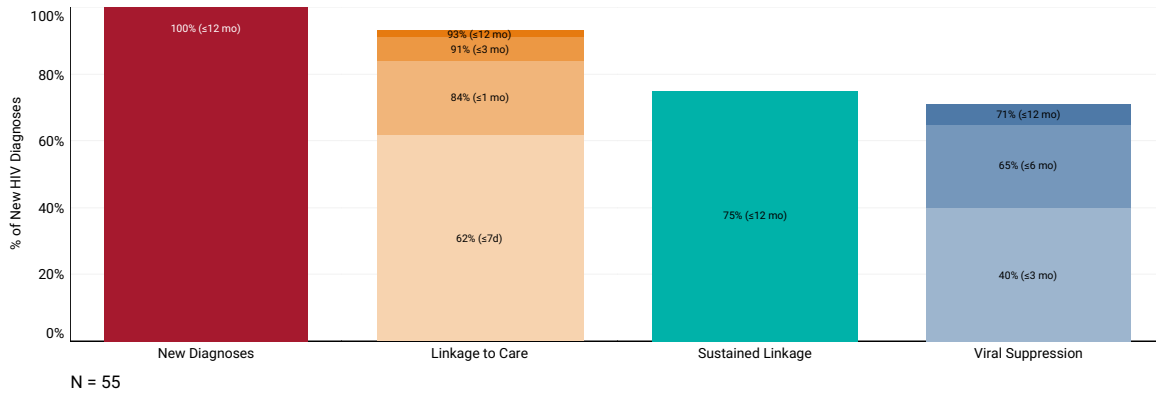
Diagnoses Among Young Black MSM	Prevalence Among Young Black MSM	HIV Care Continuum Among Young Black MSM	Progress to GTZ Targets for Young Black MSM
---------------------------------	----------------------------------	--	---



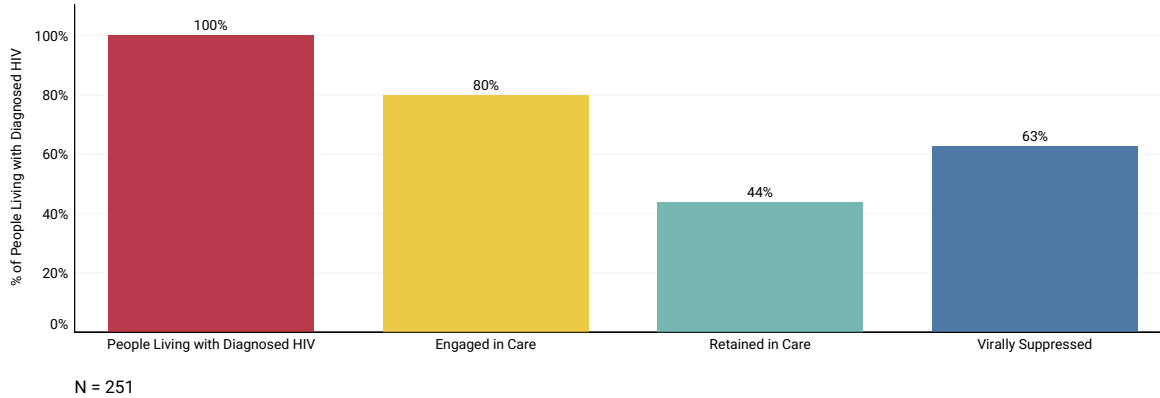
HIV Care Continuum Among Young Black MSM

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 (94%) young Black MSM newly diagnosed with HIV in 2021 were linked to care within one year of diagnosis. 63% were linked within one week from diagnosis, and 84% were linked within 1 month. Although rates of linkage are high, only 75% of young Black MSM who are newly diagnosed achieve sustained linkage and 71% achieve viral suppression. Among all young Black MSM living with HIV in Chicago, 80% were engaged in care in 2021. However, less than half were retained in care and 63% were virally suppressed. Among young Black MSM in care, viral suppression is much higher, with 78% achieving viral suppression in 2021.

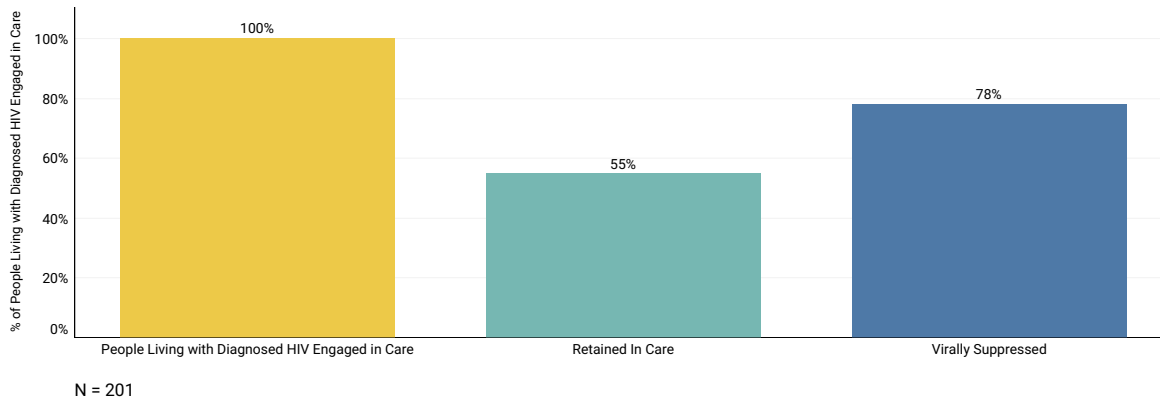
HIV Continuum - Newly Diagnosed, Chicago, 2021^{1,4-6}



HIV Continuum - Living with HIV, Chicago, 2021^{3,6-8}



HIV Continuum - Engaged in Care, Chicago, 2021⁶⁻⁸



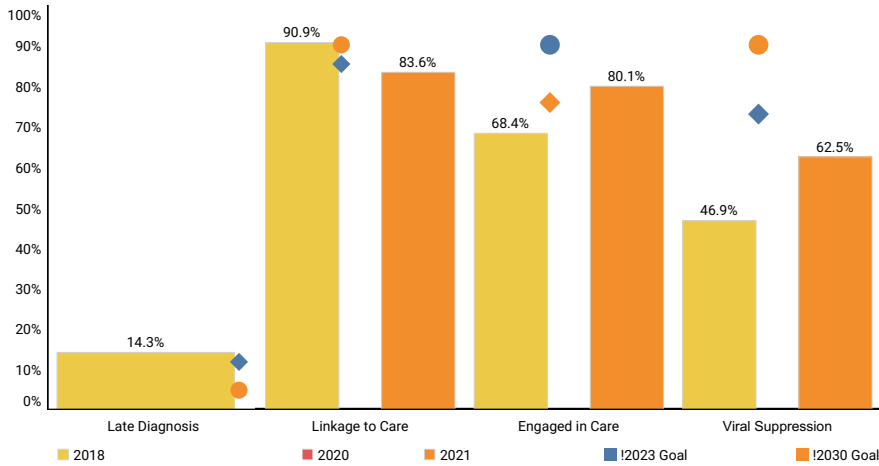
Diagnoses Among Young Black MSM	Prevalence Among Young Black MSM	HIV Care Continuum Among Young Black MSM	Progress to GTZ Targets for Young Black MSM
---------------------------------	----------------------------------	--	---



Progress to 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 Chicago reach the GTZ targets set for 2023 and 2030. The percentage of late diagnoses for 2021 cannot be calculated due to low or missing data, under the GTZ target of 12% in 2023, but still above 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 91% to 84%, below the 90% 2023 and 95% 2030 GTZ targets. While the proportion of young Black MSM living with HIV who were engaged in care increased from 68% to 80%, the proportions remain below the 80% 2023 and 95% 2030 GTZ targets. Viral suppression increased from 47% to 62%, well below the 77% 2023 and 95% 2030 GTZ targets for viral suppression.

Progress Towards GTZ Target, Chicago, 2018 and 2021



Data Source: Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH), Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (as of 3/26/23). Visualization Source: GTZ HIV Dashboard. Notes: (a) Data are only displayed for groups for which there are 5 or more individuals. 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.