In 2016, 1 of 4 newly diagnosed HIV cases in Illinois were among youth (13-24 years old).

In 2016, 83% of all youth who were newly diagnosed with HIV in Illinois identified as MSM.

It is estimated that 47% of all male youth living with HIV are Black MSM.

In 2016, 4 of 5 youth living with HIV in Illinois were Black or Hispanic.

Compared to White youth, the rate of HIV was 3 times higher among Hispanic youth and 22 times higher among Black youth.

In the United States, it is estimated that 50% of youth living with HIV do not know their HIV status.

Risk factors for HIV and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) are similar. In the United States:

- The estimated positivity rate of chlamydia among MSM was 18% in 2017.
- The estimated rate of gonorrhea among MSM increased by 283% from 2010 to 2017.
- MSM accounted for 68% of newly diagnosed syphilis cases in 2017.

HIV and STIs among women of color are not influenced by behavioral factors alone.

Social factors such as:

- Racism
- Provider Bias
- Stigma
- Limited Access to Medical Services
- Classism

can impact the way that HIV and STIs affect a community.