

HIV | SURVEILLANCE REPORT

SPECIAL REPORT



Data Tables: Quality of Life and HIV Stigma—Indicators for the National HIV/AIDS Strategy 2022–2025, by Priority Populations, CDC Medical Monitoring Project, 2017–2021 Data Cycles



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention

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MMP project areas—<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/systems/mmp/projectareas.html>

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Commentary



The National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) outlines a national plan for ending the HIV epidemic in the United States by 2030, including a 75% reduction in new HIV infections by 2025 and a 90% reduction by 2030. NHAS includes 4 goals, 2 of which focus on improving HIV-related health outcomes among people with HIV (PWH) and reducing disparities and health inequities among PWH [1].

NHAS underscores the importance of addressing social determinants of health (SDOH) to decrease disparities in HIV clinical outcomes and improve quality of life among PWH. In 2022, the NHAS Federal Implementation Plan 2022–2025 expanded the indicators of progress towards meeting national HIV prevention and care goals to include Quality of Life measures from the CDC Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) [2]. To date, NHAS indicators that are monitored using MMP data include the following:

- Quality of life: NHAS recommends addressing domains of physical, mental, and emotional health—as well as structural factors—to improve HIV clinical outcomes, address disparities, and improve quality of life among PWH. The national quality of life indicators include:
 - Physical health: Self-rated health is the indicator measure for physical health among people with diagnosed HIV.
 - Mental/emotional health: The indicator for mental or emotional health is unmet need for services from a mental health professional, among persons with diagnosed HIV with a need for mental health services.
 - Structural factors, including subsistence needs: Hunger/food insecurity, unemployment, and unstable housing or homelessness represent the national indicators for this domain.
- HIV stigma: The vision of NHAS is for every person with HIV to live free from stigma and discrimination. The NHAS indicator for stigma is a multidimensional measure of HIV stigma among persons with diagnosed HIV.

More information on these indicators, including justification for including these measures in the national strategy and related targets, is available in the National HIV/AIDS Strategy Federal Implementation Plan 2022–2025 [2].

NHAS prioritizes five priority populations that are disproportionately impacted by HIV to focus efforts and resources to achieve the greatest impact [1]. These populations are:

- Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (MSM), in particular Black, Latino, and American Indian/Alaska Native men;
- Black women;
- Transgender women;

- Youth aged 13–24 years; and
- People who inject drugs.

The purpose of this report is to provide annual estimates from MMP for each of these indicators during 2017–2021, by NHAS priority populations. Estimates are presented for all NHAS priority populations, except for American Indian/Alaska Native MSM due to a limited sample size. Because MMP data are only available for persons with diagnosed HIV aged ≥ 18 years, estimates among youths are presented for persons with diagnosed HIV aged 18–24 years. All measures are available for 2017–2021, except for HIV stigma, self-rated health, and unstable housing or homelessness, for which data collection began during the 2018 MMP data cycle.

Technical Notes

DESCRIPTION OF MMP AND METHODOLOGY

MMP is a cross-sectional, nationally representative, complex sample survey that assesses the behavioral and clinical characteristics of adults with diagnosed HIV infection in the United States. MMP also provides information on behaviors and clinical outcomes affecting the risk of HIV transmission, morbidity, and mortality that are critical for ending the HIV epidemic.

During the 2017–2021 data cycles, MMP data were collected from a 2-stage probability sample. During the first stage, 16 U.S. states and Puerto Rico were selected from all U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. A total of 23 project areas from 16 states, including 6 separately funded jurisdictions within these states, and Puerto Rico were funded to conduct data collection. In the second stage, simple random samples of persons aged ≥ 18 years with diagnosed HIV infection who were reported to the National HIV Surveillance System as of December 31 during the year before each data cycle were selected from each participating jurisdiction. More details related to MMP methodology are available at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/systems/mmp/reports.html>.

This report presents unweighted frequencies and weighted prevalence estimates with 95% confidence intervals for all characteristics. Statistical software (SAS, version 9.4) was used for analysis of weighted data [3]. Data are not reported for estimates derived from a denominator size < 30 or for estimates with a coefficient of variation ≥ 0.30 . For continuous variables, estimates based on a denominator sample size < 30 were suppressed. Estimates with an absolute confidence interval width ≥ 30 and estimates with an absolute confidence interval width between 5 and 30 and a relative confidence interval width ≥ 130 are marked with an asterisk and should be interpreted with caution. No statistical tests were performed. Estimates from the 2020 and 2021 cycles presented in this report may have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Additional information on MMP is available at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/systems/mmp/>.

DEFINITIONS

NHAS Indicators

- **Self-rated health:** Self-rated health is assessed using a single question that captures the respondent's self-perceived general health at the time of interview using a Likert-type scale with the following responses: poor, fair, good, very good, or excellent. Self-rated health was dichotomized as good or better health (i.e., good, very good, or excellent) versus less than good health (i.e., poor, fair). This measure is also used in several other national initiatives and surveys examining self-rated health among the general U.S. population (e.g., Healthy People 2030, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey [NHANES], Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System [BRFSS]) [4, 5, 6].
- **Unmet needs for mental health services from a mental health professional among persons with diagnosed HIV who reported an unmet or met need for services from a mental health professional:** This measure was assessed through two questions. First, participants were asked if they saw or talked to a mental health professional (e.g., psychologist, psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse, or clinical social worker) about their health during the past 12 months. Next, they were asked if they needed to see or talk to a mental

health professional about their health. The denominator represents people who needed mental health services (i.e., those with a met or unmet need), and was defined as those who received services (met need) and those who needed, but did not receive, services (unmet need). The numerator represents those who needed, but did not receive, services (unmet need).

- **Hunger/food insecurity:** Persons who reported being hungry and not eating because there was not enough money for food in the past 12 months were considered to be food insecure.
- **Unemployment:** Unemployed persons include those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview.
- **Unstable housing or homelessness:** Persons were considered to have experienced unstable housing if they reported moving in with others due to financial issues, moving 2 or more times, or being evicted at any time during the past 12 months. Persons were considered to have experienced homelessness if they reported living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room–occupancy hotel, or in a car at any time during the past 12 months. Persons were considered to have experienced unstable housing or homelessness if they reported any form of unstable housing or homelessness during the past 12 months.
- **HIV stigma:** Defined as the weighted median score on a 10-item scale ranging from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma) that measures 4 dimensions of HIV stigma: personalized stigma during the past 12 months, current disclosure concerns, current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about people living with HIV, measured among persons aged ≥ 18 years with diagnosed HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico. The HIV stigma scale used for this indicator is discussed in Wright, et al [7].

NHAS Priority Populations and Related Variables

- **Gay, bisexual, or other men who had sex with men (MSM):** Included cisgender men with diagnosed HIV who reported having sex with ≥ 1 cisgender men in the past 12 months (among persons who had sex during the past 12 months) and cisgender men with diagnosed HIV who reported identifying as gay or bisexual (among those who did not have sex during the past 12 months).
- **Black/African American MSM:** Included MSM with diagnosed HIV who identified as non-Hispanic/Latino, Black/African American race/ethnicity.
- **Hispanic/Latino MSM:** Included MSM who identified as Hispanic/Latino race/ethnicity. Hispanic or Latino persons could be of any race.
- **Black/African American cisgender women:** Included cisgender women with diagnosed HIV who identified as non-Hispanic, Black/African American race/ethnicity.
- **Transgender women:** Persons with diagnosed HIV were classified as transgender women if the person reported that their sex assigned at birth was male but identified as female or transgender.
- **Persons aged 18–24 years:** Priority population for youths includes persons with diagnosed HIV aged 13–24 years; however, data from MMP are only available and presented for persons aged 18–24 years.
- **People who inject drugs:** Included persons with diagnosed HIV who reported injecting drugs during the past 12 months.

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Table 1. Annual estimates for National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators among MSM with diagnosed HIV—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2017–2021

Indicators	No.	%	95% CI
		2017	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	NA	NA	NA
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	NA	NA	NA
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	213	27.0	22.9–31.2
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	376	18.2	15.4–20.9
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	287	13.3	11.7–14.9
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	NA	NA	NA
		2018	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	1,873	29.3	28.0–30.5
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	1,504	78.0	75.5–80.5
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	166	19.6	16.5–22.7
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	333	16.7	15.0–18.3
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	248	12.5	10.9–14.1
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	373	18.5	16.5–20.5
		2019	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	1,941	28.2	25.8–30.5
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	1,557	77.6	74.9–80.4
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	183	24.1	19.5–28.7
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	338	17.7	15.5–19.9
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	266	12.6	11.1–14.1
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	369	19.0	16.9–21.1

**Table 1. Annual estimates for National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators among MSM with diagnosed HIV—
Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2017–2021 (cont)**

Indicators	No.	%	95% CI
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	1,883	27.0	25.9–28.1
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	1,518	77.4	75.0–79.7
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	171	24.3	21.0–27.5
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	288	15.3	13.3–17.3
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	345	19.1	17.2–20.9
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	327	16.9	14.8–19.1
			2021
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	1,922	27.2	25.5–28.9
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	1,525	76.0	74.2–77.8
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	226	29.2	24.7–33.7
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	274	13.9	12.1–15.7
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	292	15.0	12.8–17.1
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	302	15.9	13.5–18.2

Abbreviations: MSM, cisgender men who had sex with cisgender men during the past 12 months; CI, confidence interval; NA, not available.

Note. Percentages are weighted. 95% confidence intervals include weighted percentages. Numbers might not add to total because of “don't know” and skipped (missing) responses. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding. All measures are available for 2017–2021, except for HIV stigma, self-rated health, and unstable housing or homelessness, for which data collection began during the 2018 MMP data cycle.

MSM included cisgender men with diagnosed HIV who reported having sex with ≥1 cisgender men in the past 12 months (among persons who had sex during the past 12 months) and cisgender men with diagnosed HIV who reported identifying as gay or bisexual (among those who did not have sex during the past 12 months).

^a Median and 95% CIs.

^b “Median HIV stigma score” defined as the weighted median score on a 10-item scale ranging from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma) that measures 4 dimensions of HIV stigma: personalized stigma during the past 12 months, current disclosure concerns, current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about people living with HIV, measured among persons aged ≥18 years with diagnosed HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico. The HIV stigma scale used for this indicator is available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2001277/> [Wright K, Naar-King S, Lam P, Templin T, Frey M. Stigma scale revised: reliability and validity of a brief measure of stigma for HIV+ youth. *J Adolesc Health* 2007;40(1):96–98]. HIV stigma estimates are not available prior to 2018 cycle year.

^c “Good or better self-rated health” defined as rating one's health as good, very good, or excellent (as opposed to poor or fair) at the time of interview.

^d “Unmet need for mental health services from a mental health professional” defined as needing, but not receiving, services from a mental health professional among those who indicated needing mental health services (i.e., receiving, or needing but not receiving) during the past 12 months.

^e “Hunger/food insecurity” defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.

^f Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of the interview. Persons who were unable to work were not considered unemployed.

^g “Unstable housing or homelessness” defined as experiencing unstable housing (i.e., moving in with others due to financial issues, moving 2 or more times, or being evicted at any time) or homelessness (living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room-occupancy hotel, or in a car at any time) during the past 12 months.

Table 2. Annual estimates for National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators among Black/African American MSM with diagnosed HIV—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2017–2021

Indicators	No.	%	95% CI
		2017	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	NA	NA	NA
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	NA	NA	NA
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	66	30.9	23.1–38.6
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	132	20.4	15.9–24.9
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	112	19.0	15.7–22.3
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	NA	NA	NA
		2018	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	528	32.8	29.3–36.3
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	421	78.3	71.6–85.0
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	40	18.9	13.9–23.8
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	127	22.9	18.9–27.0
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	95	16.8	13.7–20.0
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	150	26.2	22.3–30.1
		2019	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	542	29.7	27.3–32.2
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	444	80.2	76.0–84.4
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	50	27.6	21.2–33.9
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	113	20.4	15.4–25.5
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	84	14.9	11.8–18.0
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	148	27.8	22.4–33.2

Table 2. Annual estimates for National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators among Black/African American MSM with diagnosed HIV—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2017–2021 (cont)

Indicators	No.	%	95% CI
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	496	28.7	26.6–30.9
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	396	77.2	72.9–81.6
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	45	27.1	19.3–34.9
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	103	21.5	17.7–25.2
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	109	23.8	20.0–27.7
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	119	22.6	18.7–26.5
			2021
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	529	25.4	23.5–27.3
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	419	77.4	74.0–80.7
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	67	34.8	28.5–41.2
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	89	15.4	12.3–18.5
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	96	18.1	14.1–22.0
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	104	19.4	14.1–24.7

Abbreviations: MSM, cisgender men who had sex with cisgender men during the past 12 months; CI, confidence interval; NA, not available.

Note. Percentages are weighted. 95% confidence intervals include weighted percentages. Numbers might not add to total because of “don't know” and skipped (missing) responses. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding. All measures are available for 2017–2021, except for HIV stigma, self-rated health, and unstable housing or homelessness, for which data collection began during the 2018 MMP data cycle.

Black/African American MSM included MSM with diagnosed HIV who identified as non-Hispanic/Latino, Black/African American race/ethnicity.

^a Median and 95% CIs.

^b “Median HIV stigma score” defined as the weighted median score on a 10-item scale ranging from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma) that measures 4 dimensions of HIV stigma: personalized stigma during the past 12 months, current disclosure concerns, current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about people living with HIV, measured among persons aged ≥18 years with diagnosed HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico. The HIV stigma scale used for this indicator is available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2001277/> [Wright K, Naar-King S, Lam P, Templin T, Frey M. Stigma scale revised: reliability and validity of a brief measure of stigma for HIV+ youth. *J Adolesc Health* 2007;40(1):96–98]. HIV stigma estimates are not available prior to 2018 cycle year.

^c “Good or better self-rated health” defined as rating one's health as good, very good, or excellent (as opposed to poor or fair) at the time of interview.

^d “Unmet need for mental health services from a mental health professional” defined as needing, but not receiving, services from a mental health professional among those who indicated needing mental health services (i.e., receiving, or needing but not receiving) during the past 12 months.

^e “Hunger/food insecurity” defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.

^f Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of the interview. Persons who were unable to work were not considered unemployed.

^g “Unstable housing or homelessness” defined as experiencing unstable housing (i.e., moving in with others due to financial issues, moving 2 or more times, or being evicted at any time) or homelessness (living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room-occupancy hotel, or in a car at any time) during the past 12 months.

Table 3. Annual estimates for National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators among Hispanic/Latino MSM with diagnosed HIV—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2017–2021

Indicators	No.	%	95% CI
		2017	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	NA	NA	NA
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	NA	NA	NA
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	43	25.2	15.5–34.8
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	87	19.2	14.9–23.5
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	67	14.4	10.5–18.2
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	NA	NA	NA
		2018	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	436	32.0	29.6–34.3
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	364	81.1	77.5–84.8
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	42	20.5	12.5–28.4
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	92	18.0	13.7–22.2
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	68	14.2	10.5–17.8
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	86	18.5	14.9–22.2
		2019	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	458	28.9	26.4–31.3
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	389	80.8	76.2–85.4
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	49	21.0	14.4–27.5
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	86	17.8	13.4–22.2
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	70	13.1	10.3–16.0
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	93	18.0	13.6–22.3

Table 3. Annual estimates for National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators among Hispanic/Latino MSM with diagnosed HIV—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2017–2021 (cont)

Indicators	No.	%	95% CI
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	445	28.1	25.7–30.4
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	361	76.4	72.0–80.8
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	46	24.7	16.1–33.3
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	85	18.0	13.8–22.2
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	93	21.6	16.4–26.7
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	95	19.0	14.6–23.5
			2021
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	489	29.1	27.0–31.2
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	372	73.4	69.0–77.8
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	54	23.9	15.2–32.5
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	93	16.5	13.2–19.9
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	82	15.6	11.8–19.4
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	101	18.1	14.1–22.1

Abbreviations: MSM, cisgender men who had sex with cisgender men during the past 12 months; CI, confidence interval; NA, not available.

Note. Percentages are weighted. 95% confidence intervals include weighted percentages. Numbers might not add to total because of “don't know” and skipped (missing) responses. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding. All measures are available for 2017–2021, except for HIV stigma, self-rated health, and unstable housing or homelessness, for which data collection began during the 2018 MMP data cycle.

Hispanic/Latino MSM included MSM with diagnosed HIV who identified as Hispanic/Latino race/ethnicity. Hispanic or Latino persons could be of any race; persons were classified in only 1 race/ethnicity category.

^a Median and 95% CIs.

^b “Median HIV stigma score” defined as the weighted median score on a 10-item scale ranging from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma) that measures 4 dimensions of HIV stigma: personalized stigma during the past 12 months, current disclosure concerns, current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about people living with HIV, measured among persons aged ≥ 18 years with diagnosed HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico. The HIV stigma scale used for this indicator is available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2001277/> [Wright K, Naar-King S, Lam P, Templin T, Frey M. Stigma scale revised: reliability and validity of a brief measure of stigma for HIV+ youth. *J Adolesc Health* 2007;40(1):96–98]. HIV stigma estimates are not available prior to 2018 cycle year.

^c “Good or better self-rated health” defined as rating one's health as good, very good, or excellent (as opposed to poor or fair) at the time of interview.

^d “Unmet need for mental health services from a mental health professional” defined as needing, but not receiving, services from a mental health professional among those who indicated needing mental health services (i.e., receiving, or needing but not receiving) during the past 12 months.

^e “Hunger/food insecurity” defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.

^f Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of the interview. Persons who were unable to work were not considered unemployed.

^g “Unstable housing or homelessness” defined as experiencing unstable housing (i.e., moving in with others due to financial issues, moving 2 or more times, or being evicted at any time) or homelessness (living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room-occupancy hotel, or in a car at any time) during the past 12 months.

Table 4. Annual estimates for National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators among Black/African American cisgender women with diagnosed HIV—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2017–2021

Indicators	No.	%	95% CI
		2017	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	NA	NA	NA
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	NA	NA	NA
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	57	25.2	18.3–32.1
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	132	22.3	19.0–25.5
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	96	15.7	12.4–19.0
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	NA	NA	NA
		2018	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	581	37.5	34.8–40.2
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	408	68.3	62.9–73.7
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	58	28.4	20.4–36.5
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	135	21.1	16.5–25.8
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	79	14.8	12.0–17.6
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	134	21.0	17.8–24.3
		2019	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	598	35.3	32.4–38.2
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	380	60.2	56.4–64.0
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	52	22.3	17.0–27.6
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	113	17.6	14.1–21.0
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	82	13.1	9.8–16.3
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	128	21.3	17.7–25.0

Table 4. Annual estimates for National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators among Black/African American cisgender women with diagnosed HIV—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2017–2021 (cont)

Indicators	No.	%	95% CI
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	464	29.3	27.5–31.1
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	325	66.3	62.3–70.2
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	25	20.9	13.6–28.3
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	62	12.1	8.8–15.4
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	79	14.8	11.4–18.2
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	85	15.1	11.7–18.5
			2021
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	494	30.7	25.3–36.1
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	311	59.4	53.4–65.4
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	45	28.6	17.0–40.3
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	72	14.4	11.0–17.8
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	59	13.5	9.9–17.0
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	90	18.7	14.7–22.7

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; NA, not available.

Note. Percentages are weighted. 95% confidence intervals include weighted percentages. Numbers might not add to total because of “don’t know” and skipped (missing) responses. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding. All measures are available for 2017–2021, except for HIV stigma, self-rated health, and unstable housing or homelessness, for which data collection began during the 2018 MMP data cycle.

Black/African American cisgender women included cisgender women with diagnosed HIV who identified as non-Hispanic/Latino, Black/African American race/ethnicity.

^a Median and 95% CIs.

^b “Median HIV stigma score” defined as the weighted median score on a 10-item scale ranging from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma) that measures 4 dimensions of HIV stigma: personalized stigma during the past 12 months, current disclosure concerns, current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about people living with HIV, measured among persons aged ≥ 18 years with diagnosed HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico. The HIV stigma scale used for this indicator is available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2001277/> [Wright K, Naar-King S, Lam P, Templin T, Frey M. Stigma scale revised: reliability and validity of a brief measure of stigma for HIV+ youth. *J Adolesc Health* 2007;40(1):96–98]. HIV stigma estimates are not available prior to 2018 cycle year.

^c “Good or better self-rated health” defined as rating one’s health as good, very good, or excellent (as opposed to poor or fair) at the time of interview.

^d “Unmet need for mental health services from a mental health professional” defined as needing, but not receiving, services from a mental health professional among those who indicated needing mental health services (i.e., receiving, or needing but not receiving) during the past 12 months.

^e “Hunger/food insecurity” defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.

^f Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of the interview. Persons who were unable to work were not considered unemployed.

^g “Unstable housing or homelessness” defined as experiencing unstable housing (i.e., moving in with others due to financial issues, moving 2 or more times, or being evicted at any time) or homelessness (living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room-occupancy hotel, or in a car at any time) during the past 12 months.

Table 5. Annual estimates for National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators among transgender women with diagnosed HIV—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2017–2021

Indicators	No.	%	95% CI
		2017	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	NA	NA	NA
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	NA	NA	NA
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	—	—	—
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	18	32.1	18.7–45.5
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	19	30.1	17.7–42.5
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	NA	NA	NA
		2018	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	65	33.7	26.6–40.8
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	43	65.0	53.5–76.6
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	—	—	—
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	28	41.3	26.9–55.7
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	—	—	—
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	22	32.1	18.4–45.8
		2019	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	74	32.5	25.2–39.8
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	51	71.9	61.0–82.9
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	—	—	—
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	32	43.7	29.0–58.5
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	17	27.2	13.0–41.4
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	30	38.9	26.0–51.8

Table 5. Annual estimates for National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators among transgender women with diagnosed HIV—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2017–2021 (cont)

Indicators	No.	%	95% CI
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	64	34.1	26.0–42.2
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	43	68.8	57.0–80.5
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	—	—	—
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	19	25.5	13.2–37.9
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	21	37.0*	21.9–52.2*
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	19	32.5	19.6–45.3
		2021	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	76	34.2	28.3–40.0
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	52	62.8	52.1–73.5
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	10	32.9*	14.9–51.0*
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	28	40.3*	23.8–56.8*
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	19	24.5	15.6–33.3
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	19	28.4	18.2–38.7

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; NA, not available.

Note. Percentages are weighted. 95% confidence intervals include weighted percentages. Numbers might not add to total because of “don't know” and skipped (missing) responses. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding. Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation ≥ 0.30 and those based on a denominator sample size < 30 . Estimates with an absolute CI width ≥ 30 , estimates with an absolute CI width between 5 and 30 and a relative CI width $\geq 130\%$, and estimates of 0% or 100% are marked with an asterisk (*) and should be interpreted with caution. All measures are available for 2017–2021, except for HIV stigma, self-rated health, and unstable housing or homelessness, for which data collection began during the 2018 MMP data cycle.

Persons with diagnosed HIV were classified as transgender women if sex at birth and current gender identity reported by the person were different, or if the person reported that their sex assigned at birth was male but identified as female or transgender.

^a Median and 95% CIs.

^b “Median HIV stigma score” defined as the weighted median score on a 10-item scale ranging from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma) that measures 4 dimensions of HIV stigma: personalized stigma during the past 12 months, current disclosure concerns, current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about people living with HIV, measured among persons aged ≥ 18 years with diagnosed HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico. The HIV stigma scale used for this indicator is available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2001277/> [Wright K, Naar-King S, Lam P, Templin T, Frey M. Stigma scale revised: reliability and validity of a brief measure of stigma for HIV+ youth. *J Adolesc Health* 2007;40(1):96–98]. HIV stigma estimates are not available prior to 2018 cycle year.

^c “Good or better self-rated health” defined as rating one's health as good, very good, or excellent (as opposed to poor or fair) at the time of interview.

^d “Unmet need for mental health services from a mental health professional” defined as needing, but not receiving, services from a mental health professional among those who indicated needing mental health services (i.e., receiving, or needing but not receiving) during the past 12 months.

^e “Hunger/food insecurity” defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.

^f Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of the interview. Persons who were unable to work were not considered unemployed.

^g “Unstable housing or homelessness” defined as experiencing unstable housing (i.e., moving in with others due to financial issues, moving 2 or more times, or being evicted at any time) or homelessness (living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room-occupancy hotel, or in a car at any time) during the past 12 months.

Table 6. Annual estimates for National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators among persons aged 18–24 years with diagnosed HIV—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2017–2021

Indicators	No.	%	95% CI
		2017	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	NA	NA	NA
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	NA	NA	NA
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	—	—	—
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	27	29.7	20.2–39.2
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	19	21.3	13.3–29.4
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	NA	NA	NA
		2018	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	87	39.5	33.4–45.6
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	79	93.7	88.5–98.8
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	—	—	—
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	32	30.8	20.4–41.3
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	23	24.4	13.3–35.5
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	39	47.5*	32.1–62.8*
		2019	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	82	36.6	27.8–45.4
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	70	83.7	76.6–90.8
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	—	—	—
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	21	25.3	15.2–35.4
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	22	23.2	14.0–32.4
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	35	40.8	30.1–51.5

Table 6. Annual estimates for National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators among persons aged 18–24 years with diagnosed HIV—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2017–2021 (cont)

Indicators	No.	2020	
		%	95% CI
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	70	44.3	34.3–54.3
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	61	83.4	71.4–95.4
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	—	—	—
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	24	28.8	16.5–41.1
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	24	34.1	19.5–48.7
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	23	30.4	20.2–40.7
		2021	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	54	42.1	33.4–50.9
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	50	87.5	82.0–93.0
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	—	—	—
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	19	30.5	18.0–43.1
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	—	—	—
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	17	26.1	14.5–37.7

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; NA, not available.

Note. Percentages are weighted. 95% confidence intervals include weighted percentages. Numbers might not add to total because of “don't know” and skipped (missing) responses. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding. Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation ≥ 0.30 and those based on a denominator sample size < 30 . Estimates with an absolute CI width ≥ 30 , estimates with an absolute CI width between 5 and 30 and a relative CI width $\geq 130\%$, and estimates of 0% or 100% are marked with an asterisk (*) and should be interpreted with caution. All measures are available for 2017–2021, except for HIV stigma, self-rated health, and unstable housing or homelessness, for which data collection began during the 2018 MMP data cycle.

Priority populations for youths includes persons with diagnosed HIV aged 13–24 years; however, data from MMP are only available and presented for persons aged 18–24 years.

^a Median and 95% CIs.

^b “Median HIV stigma score” defined as the weighted median score on a 10-item scale ranging from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma) that measures 4 dimensions of HIV stigma: personalized stigma during the past 12 months, current disclosure concerns, current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about people living with HIV, measured among persons aged ≥ 18 years with diagnosed HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico. The HIV stigma scale used for this indicator is available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2001277/> [Wright K, Naar-King S, Lam P, Templin T, Frey M. Stigma scale revised: reliability and validity of a brief measure of stigma for HIV+ youth. *J Adolesc Health* 2007;40(1):96–98]. HIV stigma estimates are not available prior to 2018 cycle year.

^c “Good or better self-rated health” defined as rating one's health as good, very good, or excellent (as opposed to poor or fair) at the time of interview.

^d “Unmet need for mental health services from a mental health professional” defined as needing, but not receiving, services from a mental health professional among those who indicated needing mental health services (i.e., receiving, or needing but not receiving) during the past 12 months.

^e “Hunger/food insecurity” defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.

^f Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of the interview. Persons who were unable to work were not considered unemployed.

^g “Unstable housing or homelessness” defined as experiencing unstable housing (i.e., moving in with others due to financial issues, moving 2 or more times, or being evicted at any time) or homelessness (living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room-occupancy hotel, or in a car at any time) during the past 12 months.

Table 7. Annual estimates for National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators among people who inject drugs with diagnosed HIV—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2017–2021

Indicators	No.	%	95% CI
		2017	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	NA	NA	NA
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	NA	NA	NA
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	21	30.2	19.2–41.3
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	49	45.4*	29.2–61.6*
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	38	38.2*	22.4–54.0*
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	NA	NA	NA
		2018	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	116	34.9	25.2–44.6
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	69	60.9	51.8–70.0
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	22	28.1	14.8–41.5
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	52	46.6	34.5–58.7
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	37	32.7	22.3–43.0
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	57	46.7	32.8–60.7
		2019	
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	103	29.3	18.5–40.1
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	64	57.3	44.1–70.5
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	—	—	—
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	51	49.2	38.3–60.2
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	33	29.6	18.5–40.7
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	58	56.1	45.6–66.5

Table 7. Annual estimates for National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators among people who inject drugs with diagnosed HIV—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2017–2021 (cont)

Indicators	No.	%	95% CI
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	102	28.0	20.0–36.0
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	70	71.1	62.1–80.2
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	15	19.9	10.4–29.4
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	34	28.1	15.0–41.3
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	29	30.1	19.7–40.6
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	39	29.4	17.4–41.3
			2021
Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from the 2018 baseline median score on a 10-item questionnaire ^{a,b}	105	35.0	26.8–43.3
Increase the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report good or better health to 95% from the 2018 baseline ^c	61	57.7	46.5–68.8
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report an unmet need for services from a mental health professional from the 2017 baseline ^d	20	28.9	14.9–42.9
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report ever being hungry and not eating because there wasn't enough money for food from the 2017 baseline ^e	39	36.9	27.2–46.5
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unemployed from the 2017 baseline ^f	40	38.8	25.9–51.6
Decrease by 50% the proportion of people with diagnosed HIV who report being unstably housed or homeless from the 2018 baseline ^g	44	45.7	34.8–56.6

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; NA, not available; em dash [—] denotes data not available.

Note. Percentages are weighted. 95% confidence intervals include weighted percentages. Numbers might not add to total because of “don't know” and skipped (missing) responses. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding. Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation ≥ 0.30 and those based on a denominator sample size < 30 . Estimates with an absolute CI width ≥ 30 , estimates with an absolute CI width between 5 and 30 and a relative CI width $\geq 130\%$, and estimates of 0% or 100% are marked with an asterisk (*) and should be interpreted with caution. All measures are available for 2017–2021, except for HIV stigma, self-rated health, and unstable housing or homelessness, for which data collection began during the 2018 MMP data cycle.

People who inject drugs included people with diagnosed HIV who reported injecting drugs during the past 12 months.

^a Median and 95% CIs.

^b “Median HIV stigma score” defined as the weighted median score on a 10-item scale ranging from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma) that measures 4 dimensions of HIV stigma: personalized stigma during the past 12 months, current disclosure concerns, current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about people living with HIV, measured among persons aged ≥ 18 years with diagnosed HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico. The HIV stigma scale used for this indicator is available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2001277/> [Wright K, Naar-King S, Lam P, Templin T, Frey M. Stigma scale revised: reliability and validity of a brief measure of stigma for HIV+ youth. *J Adolesc Health* 2007;40(1):96–98]. HIV stigma estimates are not available prior to 2018 cycle year.

^c “Good or better self-rated health” defined as rating one's health as good, very good, or excellent (as opposed to poor or fair) at the time of interview.

^d “Unmet need for mental health services from a mental health professional” defined as needing, but not receiving, services from a mental health professional among those who indicated needing mental health services (i.e., receiving, or needing but not receiving) during the past 12 months.

^e “Hunger/food insecurity” defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.

^f Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of the interview. Persons who were unable to work were not considered unemployed.

^g “Unstable housing or homelessness” defined as experiencing unstable housing (i.e., moving in with others due to financial issues, moving 2 or more times, or being evicted at any time) or homelessness (living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room-occupancy hotel, or in a car at any time) during the past 12 months.