# **HIV** SURVEILLANCE REPERT SPECIAL REPORT



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention Individual-level Social Determinants of Health and Quality of Life Among Persons With Diagnosed HIV Infection Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021 Data Cycle (June 2021–May 2022) This HIV Surveillance Special Report is published by the Behavioral and Clinical Surveillance Branch of the Division of HIV Prevention, National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, Georgia.

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

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# Commentary

Social determinants of health (SDOH) are the "conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks" [1]. Addressing social determinants of health among persons with diagnosed HIV (PWH) is a national priority highlighted in the White House's National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS), as it is essential for reducing disparities in health outcomes and achieving health equity among persons with HIV [2, 3], particularly among priority groups, including: 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; youths aged 13–24 years; and persons who inject drugs. Further, NHAS added several indicators in 2022 based on community input to monitor quality of life (QoL) among PWH that are related to SDOH, including aspects of physical health (i.e., self-reported health status), mental health (i.e., unmet needs for mental health services), and structural or subsistence factors (i.e., unemployment, hunger/food insecurity, and unstable housing or homelessness) [4].

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) is the only source of nationally representative data on individual-level SDOH and QoL among adults with diagnosed HIV in the United States, including among priority populations highlighted in NHAS. Estimates are also representative for each of MMP's reporting project areas: California (including separately funded jurisdictions of Los Angeles County and San Francisco), Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois (including the separately funded jurisdiction of Chicago), Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York (including the separately funded jurisdiction of New York City), North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania (including the separately funded jurisdiction of Philadelphia), Puerto Rico, Texas (including the separately funded jurisdiction of Houston), Virginia, and Washington. Data from MMP are critical for achieving the goals of NHAS [4] and the Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S. (EHE) initiative [5], which seek to reduce new HIV infections in the United States by 90% by 2030 and prioritize reducing HIV-related disparities and health inequities and improving PWH's health and well-being.

This report highlights aspects of individual-level SDOH—including socioeconomic status, health-related factors, neighborhood and built environment, and social and community context—and QoL among adults with diagnosed HIV (hereafter known as PWH). Estimates are presented overall, and stratified by cycle year, age, current gender identity, sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, NHAS priority populations, and jurisdiction. In addition, selected clinical outcomes are stratified by measures related to individual-level SDOH and QoL.

This is the first national HIV surveillance report that presents representative estimates of individual-level SDOH and QoL among PWH in the U.S. Continuing to monitor SDOH and QoL among PWH is an essential step towards meeting national goals aimed at ending the HIV epidemic and ensuring good health and well-being among PWH in the U.S.

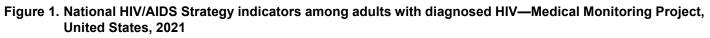
This report presents unweighted frequencies and weighted prevalence estimates with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for all characteristics represented by categorical variables. Continuous variables are represented using median values and 95% CIs. The estimates describe the characteristics of adults with diagnosed HIV infection who are living in the United States, hereafter referred to as *persons with diagnosed HIV* or *persons*. The period referenced for estimates is the 12 months before the respondents' interviews unless otherwise noted. Statistical software (SAS, version 9.4) was used for analysis of weighted data. For categorical variables, data are not reported for estimates derived from a denominator size <30 or for estimates with a coefficient of variation  $\geq 0.30$ . For continuous variables, estimates based on a denominator sample size <30 were suppressed. In both the tables and the narrative, estimates with an absolute confidence interval width  $\geq 130\%$ , and

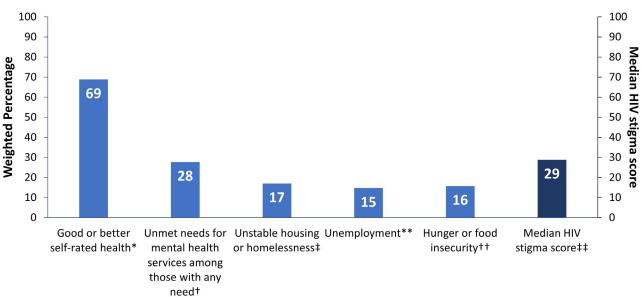
estimates of 0% or 100% are marked with an asterisk (\*) and should be interpreted with caution. No statistical tests were performed. Estimates from the 2020 and 2021 cycles presented in this report may have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Estimates for persons identifying as American Indian/Alaska Native or Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander were suppressed for all measures due to small numbers. Many estimates for Asian persons were also unreliable and were suppressed. Additional information on MMP is available at https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/systems/mmp/.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF ANALYSES

### Individual-level SDOH and QOL

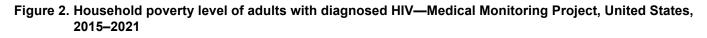
MMP reports information on QoL indicators and HIV stigma to monitor progress towards meeting national HIV prevention and treatment goals highlighted in NHAS. During 2021, 69% of persons with HIV had good or better self-rated health (2025 NHAS goal: 95%), and 28% had an unmet need for services from a mental health professional among those with any need (2025 NHAS goal: 12%) (Figure 1; Table 1). Overall, 17% experienced unstable housing or homelessness during the past 12 months (2025 NHAS goal: 11%), 15% were unemployed (2025 NHAS goal: 8%), and 16% experienced hunger or food insecurity during the past 12 months (2025 NHAS goal: 11%). During 2021, the median HIV stigma score based on a scale that ranged from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma) was 29 among PWH (2025 NHAS goal: 16).

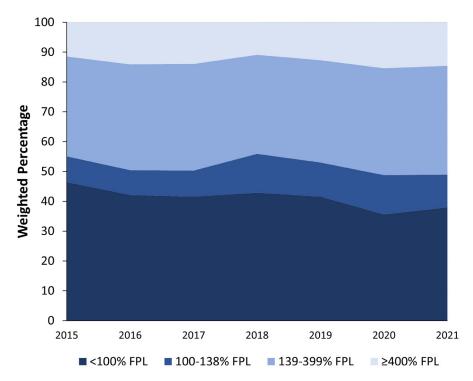




- \* "Good or better self-rated health" defined as rating one's health as good, very good, or excellent (as opposed to poor or fair) at the time of interview.
- \* "Unmet need for mental health services from a mental health professional" defined as needing, but not receiving, services from a mental health professional among those who indicated needing mental health services (i.e., receiving or needing but not receiving) during the past 12 months.
- \* "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) or homelessness (living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-roomoccupancy hotel, or in a car) at any time during the past 12 months.
- \*\* Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV.
- †† "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.
- ‡‡ "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 persons living with HIV, measured among persons aged ≥18 years with diagnosed HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico.

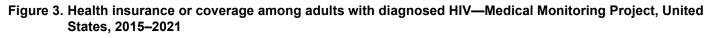
MMP also collects information on other individual-level SDOH related to economic stability, education, health-related factors, and social and community context. During 2021, 85% of PWH were living in a household with an income <400% of the federal poverty level (FPL); 38% were living in a household with an income <100% of the FPL, 11% in a household with an income between 100%–138% of the FPL, and 37% in a household with an income between 139%–399% (Figure 2; Table 1). The percentage of PWH living in a household with an income <100% of the FPL was lowest in 2020 (36%) and highest in 2015 (46%).

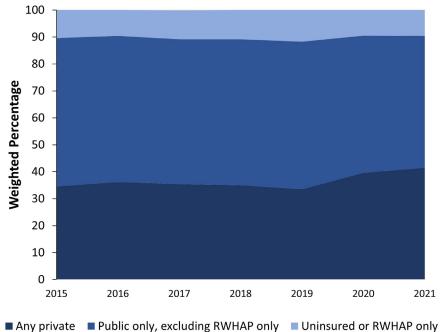




*Note.* Poverty guidelines as defined by HHS. For persons interviewed in a particular calendar year, the HHS poverty guidelines from the previous year were used. For instance, the 2020 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2021. More information regarding HHS poverty guidelines can be found at https://aspe.hhs.gov/frequently-asked-questions-related-poverty-guidelines-and-poverty.

During the past 12 months, 42% had any private insurance coverage, 49% had public insurance or coverage only (excluding those who had Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program [RWHAP] assistance only), and 10% were uninsured or received RWHAP assistance only (Figure 3; Table 1). The percentage of PWH who had any private insurance was lowest during 2019 (34%) and highest during 2021 (42%). In addition, 47% received any RWHAP assistance during the past 12 months (Table 1).





Abbreviation: RWHAP, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program.

During 2021, 41% of PWH reported a physical, mental, or emotional disability; the percentage of PWH with one or more disabilities was lowest during 2020 (40%) and highest during 2016 (47%).

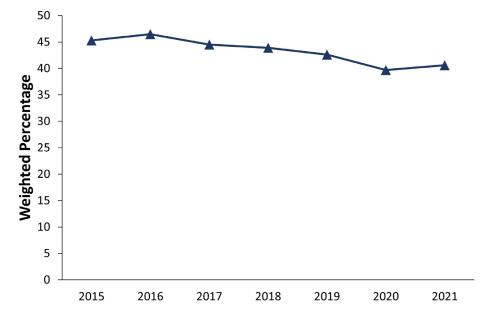
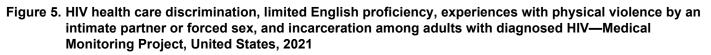
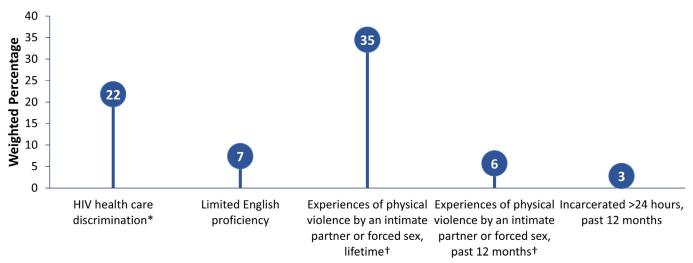


Figure 4. Disability among adults with diagnosed HIV—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2015–2021

Note. Disabilities are self-reported, and include physical, mental, and emotional disabilities.

During 2021, 22% of PWH experienced HIV health care discrimination during the past 12 months, and 7% reported speaking English "less than well" (Figure 5; Table 1). Overall, 35% had experiences of physical violence by an intimate partner or forced sex during their lifetime, and 6% had these experiences during the past 12 months. Three percent of PWH reported being incarcerated during the past 12 months.





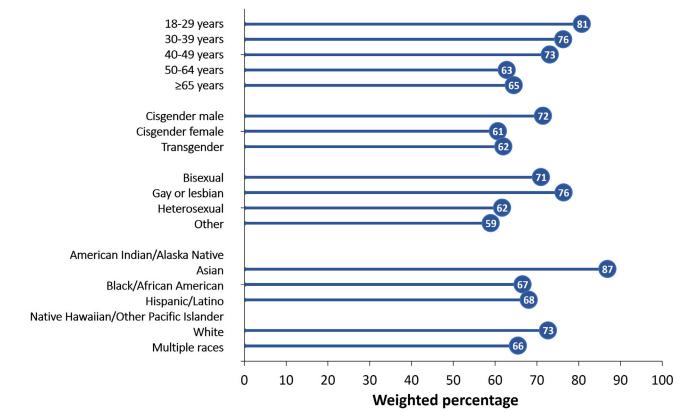
- \* HIV health care discrimination among those who received HIV care during the previous 12 months was assessed based on seven forms of discrimination, including: being treated with less courtesy than other persons, being treated with less respect than other persons, receiving poorer service than others, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she believed they were not smart, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were better than them, and having a doctor or nurse not listen to what they were saying. Participants were asked if they experienced this never, rarely, some of the time, most of the time, or all the time. Participants who reported experiencing at least one form of health care discrimination rarely, some of the time, most of the time, or all of time were considered to have experienced discrimination in an HIV health care setting.
- <sup>†</sup> Physical violence by an intimate partner was defined as ever being slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, choked, or otherwise physically hurt by a romantic or sexual partner. Forced sex was defined as ever being threatened with harm or physically forced to have unwanted vaginal, anal, or oral sex.

### NHAS Indicators and Other Individual-level SDOH by Demographic Characteristics

Estimates of all NHAS indicators and other individual-level SDOH are reported by demographic characteristics. Absolute and relative disparities (using prevalence differences and prevalence ratios, respectively) were used to quantify differences in indicators and other SDOH by demographic characteristics, which are reported in Tables 2–5.

Good or better self-rated health varied by age, current gender identity, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity (Tables 2–5, Figure 6). When stratified by age, good or better self-rated health was highest among persons aged 18–29 years (81%) and lowest among persons aged 50–64 years (63%). When stratified by current gender identity, good or better self-rated health was highest among cisgender males (72%) and lowest among cisgender females (61%). When stratified by sexual orientation, good or better self-rated health was highest among persons who identified as gay or lesbian (76%) and lowest among persons who identified as another sexual orientation (i.e., not lesbian or gay, straight, or bisexual; 59%). When stratified by race/ethnicity, good or better self-rated health was highest among persons who identified as multiple races (66%).

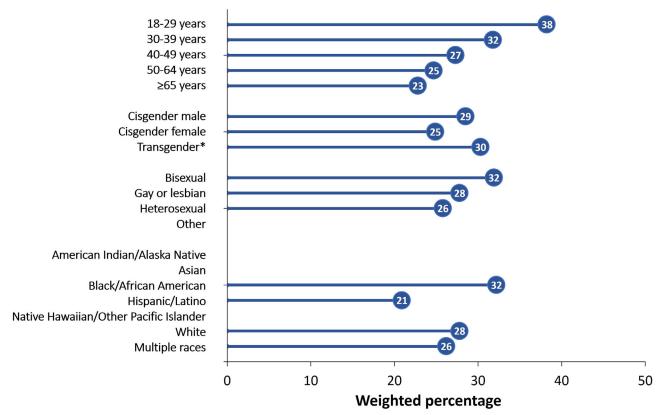
# Figure 6. Good or better self-rated health among adults with diagnosed HIV, by age, gender, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021



*Note.* "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. Estimates were suppressed if they had a coefficient of variation  $\geq 0.30$  or were based on a denominator sample size <30. Persons were classified as cisgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the person were the same. Persons were classified as transgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the person were different, or if the person chose "transgender" in response to the question about self-identified gender. Hispanics or Latinos can be of any race. Persons are classified in only 1 race/ethnicity category.

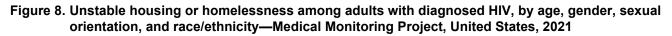
Unmet needs for services from a mental health professional among those who needed them varied by age, current gender identity, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity (Tables 2–5, Figure 7). When stratified by age, unmet needs for mental health services among those who needed them were highest among persons aged 18–29 years (38%) and lowest among persons aged  $\geq 65$  years (23%). When stratified by current gender identity, unmet needs for mental health services among those who needed them were highest among transgender persons (30%\*) and lowest among cisgender females (25%). When stratified by sexual orientation, unmet needs for mental health services among those who needed them were highest among persons who identified as bisexual (32%) and lowest among persons who identified as heterosexual (26%). When stratified by race/ ethnicity, unmet needs for mental health services among those who needed them were highest among persons who identified as Black/African American (32%) and lowest among persons who identified as Hispanic/ Latino (21%).

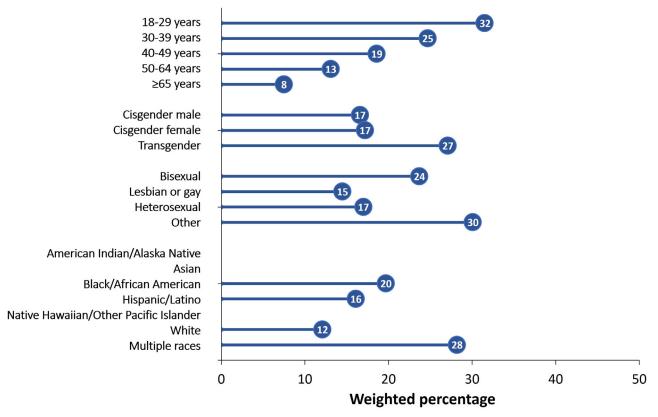
# Figure 7. Unmet needs for services from a mental health professional among adults with diagnosed HIV with a need for services, by age, gender, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021



*Note.* "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. Estimates were suppressed if they had a coefficient of variation  $\geq 0.30$  or were 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 >130%, and estimates of 0% or 100% are marked with an asterisk (\*) and should be interpreted with caution. Persons were classified as cisgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the person were the same. Persons were classified as transgender if sex at birth and gender. Hispanics or Latinos can be of any race. Persons are classified in only 1 race/ethnicity category.

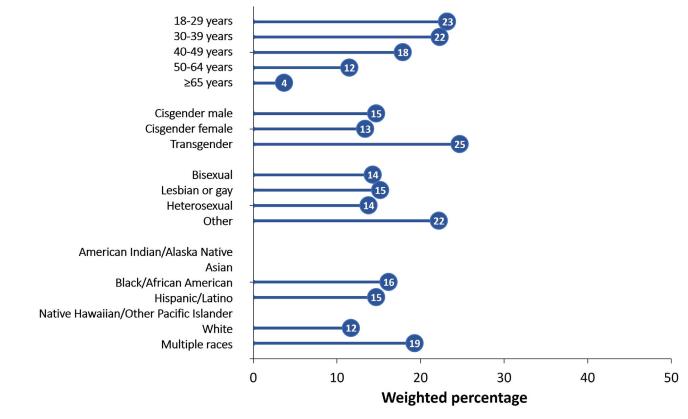
Unstable housing or homelessness varied by age, current gender identity, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity (Tables 2–5, Figure 8). When stratified by age, unstable housing or homelessness was highest among persons aged 18–29 years (32%) and lowest among persons aged  $\geq 65$  years (8%). When stratified by current gender identity, unstable housing or homelessness was highest among transgender persons (27%) and lowest among cisgender males (17%). When stratified by sexual orientation, unstable housing or homelessness was highest among persons who identified as another sexual orientation (30%) and lowest among persons who identified as gay or lesbian (15%). When stratified by race/ethnicity, unstable housing or homelessness was highest among persons who identified as multiple races (28%) and lowest among persons who identified as White (12%).





*Note.* "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) 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. Estimates were suppressed if they had a coefficient of variation  $\geq 0.30$  or were based on a denominator sample size <30. Persons were classified as cisgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the person were the same. Persons were classified as transgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the person were different, or if the person chose "transgender" in response to the question about self-identified gender. Hispanics or Latinos can be of any race. Persons are classified in only 1 race/ethnicity category.

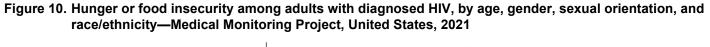
Unemployment varied by age, current gender identity, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity (Tables 2–5, Figure 9). When stratified by age, unemployment was highest among persons aged 18–29 years (23%) and lowest among persons aged  $\geq 65$  years (4%). When stratified by current gender identity, unemployment was highest among transgender persons (25%) and lowest among cisgender females (13%). When stratified by sexual orientation, unemployment was highest among persons who identified as another sexual orientation (22%) and lowest among persons who identified as heterosexual (14%). When stratified by race/ethnicity, unemployment was highest among persons who identified as multiple races (19%) and lowest among persons who identified as Mhite (12%).

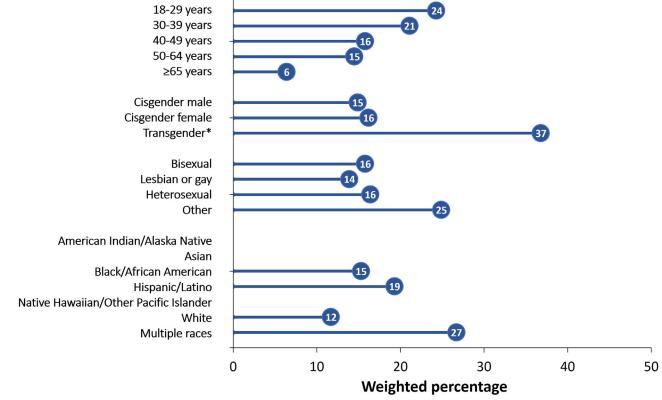


#### Figure 9. Unemployment among adults with diagnosed HIV, by age, gender, sexual orientation, and race/ ethnicity—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021

*Note.* Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV. Estimates were suppressed if they had a coefficient of variation  $\geq 0.30$  or were based on a denominator sample size <30. Persons were classified as cisgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the person were the same. Persons were classified as transgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the person were different, or if the person chose "transgender" in response to the question about self-identified gender. Hispanics or Latinos can be of any race. Persons are classified in only 1 race/ethnicity category.

Hunger or food insecurity varied by age, current gender identity, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity (Tables 2–5, Figure 10). When stratified by age, hunger or food insecurity was highest among persons aged 18–29 years (24%) and lowest among persons aged  $\geq 65$  years (6%). When stratified by current gender identity, hunger or food insecurity was highest among transgender persons (37%\*) and lowest among cisgender males (15%). When stratified by sexual orientation, hunger or food insecurity was highest among persons identifying as another sexual orientation (25%) and lowest among persons who identified as gay or lesbian (14%). When stratified by race/ethnicity, hunger or food insecurity was highest among persons who identified as multiple races (27%) and lowest among persons who identified as White (12%).





*Note.* "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months. Estimates were suppressed if they had a coefficient of variation  $\ge 0.30$  or were 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 > 130%, and estimates of 0% or 100% are marked with an asterisk (\*) and should be interpreted with caution. Persons were classified as cisgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the person were the same. Persons were classified as transgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the person were the same. Persons were classified as transgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the person were the same. Persons are classified as transgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the person were different, or if the person chose "transgender" in response to the question about self-identified gender. Hispanics or Latinos can be of any race. Persons are classified in only 1 race/ethnicity category.

Median HIV stigma scores varied by age, current gender identity, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity (Tables 2–5, Figure 11). When stratified by age, the median HIV stigma score was highest among persons aged 18–29 years (33) and lowest among persons aged  $\geq 65$  years (23). When stratified by current gender identity, the median HIV stigma score was highest among transgender persons (34) and lowest among cisgender males (28). When stratified by sexual orientation, the median HIV stigma score was highest among persons identifying as another sexual orientation (33) and lowest among persons who identified as gay or lesbian (27). When stratified by race/ethnicity, the median HIV stigma score was highest among persons who identified as multiple races (34) and lowest among persons who identified as White (27).

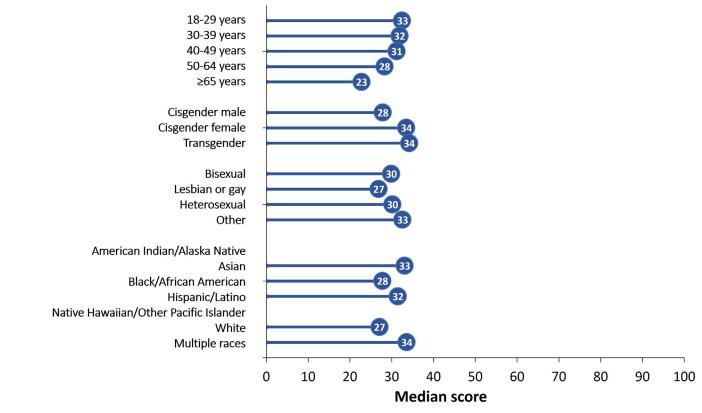


Figure 11. Median HIV stigma scores among adults with diagnosed HIV, by age, gender, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021

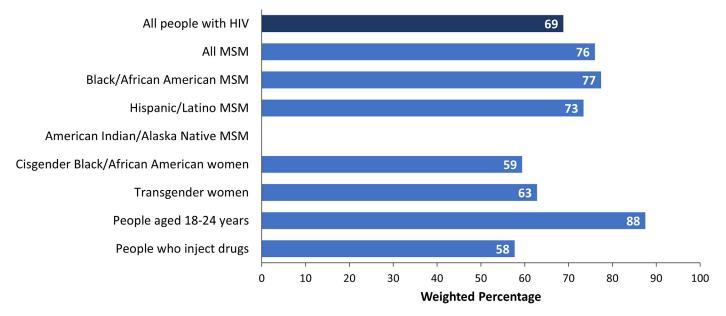
*Note.* "Median HIV stigma score" defined as the weighted median score on a 10-item scale ranging from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma) that measures 4 dimensions of HIV stigma: personalized stigma during the past 12 months, current disclosure concerns, current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about persons living with HIV, measured among persons aged  $\geq$ 18 years with diagnosed HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico. Estimates were suppressed if they had a coefficient of variation  $\geq$ 0.30 or were based on a denominator sample size <30. Persons were classified as cisgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the person were the same. Persons were classified as transgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the person were different, or if the person chose "transgender" in response to the question about self-identified gender. Hispanics or Latinos can be of any race. Persons are classified in only 1 race/ethnicity category.

Stratifications of other SDOH by age, current gender identity, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity are reported in Tables 2–5.

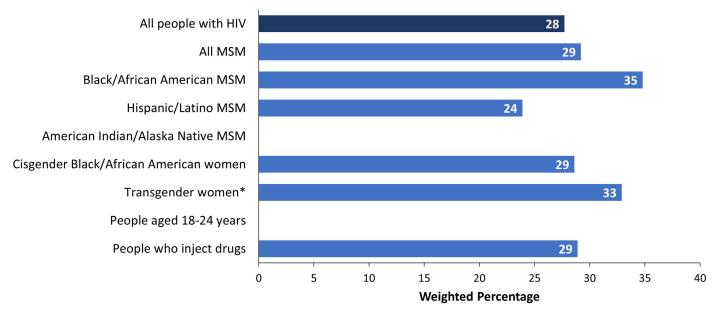
### NHAS Indicators and Other SDOH by NHAS Priority Populations

Table 6 shows that patterns in NHAS indicators and SDOH differed for each NHAS priority population during the 2021 MMP cycle. For instance, good or better self-rated health was highest among persons aged 18–24 years (88%) and lowest among persons who inject drugs (58%) (Table 6, Figure 12). Unmet needs for services from a mental health professional among persons who needed services were highest among Black or African American MSM (35%) and lowest among Hispanic or Latino MSM (24%; Figure 13). Unstable housing or homelessness was highest among persons who inject drugs (46%) and lowest among MSM (16%) (Table 6, Figure 14). Unemployment was highest among persons who inject drugs (39%) and lowest among cisgender Black or African American women (14%) (Figure 15). Hunger or food insecurity was highest among transgender women (40%\*) and lowest among MSM (14%) (Figure 16). Median HIV stigma score was highest among persons aged 18–24 years (42) and lowest among Black or African American MSM (25; Table 6, Figure 17).

#### Figure 12. Good or better self-rated health among adults with diagnosed HIV, by NHAS priority population— Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021



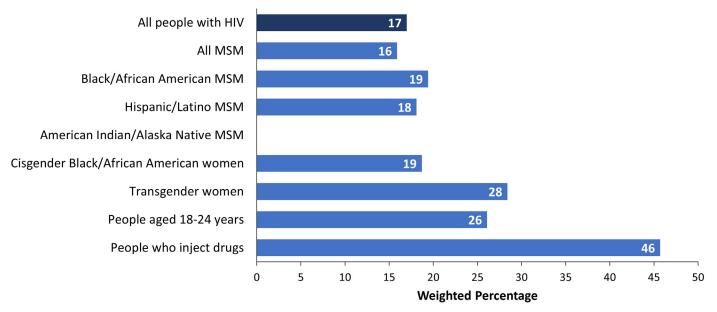
Abbreviations: NHAS, National HIV/AIDS Strategy; MSM, cisgender men who have sex with cisgender men. *Note.* "Good or better self-rated health" defined as rating one's health as good, very good, or excellent (as opposed to poor or fair) at the time of interview. Estimates were suppressed if they had a coefficient of variation  $\geq 0.30$  or were based on a denominator sample size < 30. Figure 13. Unmet needs for services from a mental health professional among adults with diagnosed HIV who needed services, by NHAS priority population—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021



Abbreviations: NHAS, National HIV/AIDS Strategy; MSM, cisgender men who have sex with cisgender men.

*Note.* "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. Estimates were suppressed if they had a coefficient of variation  $\geq 0.30$  or were 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 >130%, and estimates of 0% or 100% are marked with an asterisk (\*) and should be interpreted with caution.

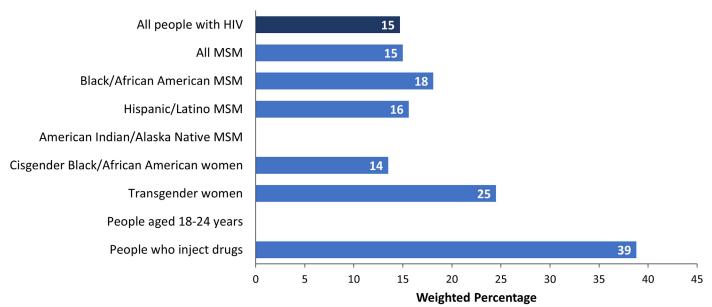
#### Figure 14. Unstable housing or homelessness among adults with diagnosed HIV, by NHAS priority population— Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021



Abbreviations: NHAS, National HIV/AIDS Strategy; MSM, cisgender men who have sex with cisgender men.

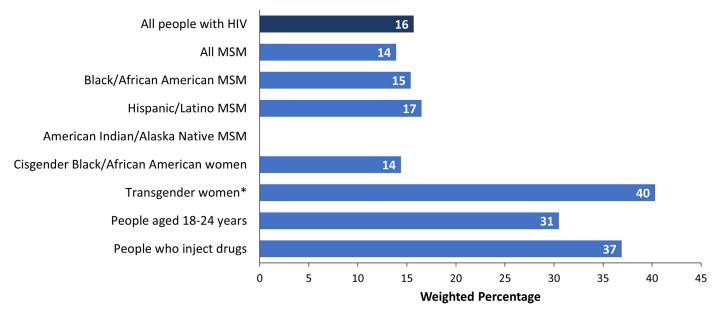
*Note.* "Unstable housing or homelessness" defined as experiencing unstable housing (i.e., moving in with others due to financial issues, moving 2 or more times, or being evicted) or homelessness (living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room–occupancy hotel, or in a car) at any time during the past 12 months. Estimates were suppressed if they had a coefficient of variation  $\geq 0.30$  or were based on a denominator sample size < 30.

# Figure 15. Unemployment among adults with diagnosed HIV, by NHAS priority population—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021



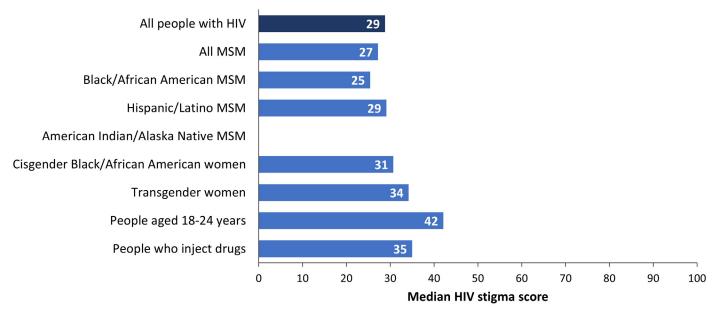
Abbreviations: NHAS, National HIV/AIDS Strategy; MSM, cisgender men who have sex with cisgender men. Note. Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV. Estimates were suppressed if they had a coefficient of variation  $\geq 0.30$  or were based on a denominator sample size < 30.

# Figure 16. Hunger or food insecurity among adults with diagnosed HIV, by NHAS priority population—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021



Abbreviations: NHAS, National HIV/AIDS Strategy; MSM, cisgender men who have sex with cisgender men. *Note.* "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months. Estimates were suppressed if they had a coefficient of variation  $\geq 0.30$  or were 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 >130%, and estimates of 0% or 100% are marked with an asterisk (\*) and should be interpreted with caution.

# Figure 17. Median HIV stigma scores among adults with diagnosed HIV, by NHAS priority population—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021



Abbreviations: NHAS, National HIV/AIDS Strategy; MSM, cisgender men who have sex with cisgender men.

*Note.* "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 persons living with HIV, measured among persons aged  $\geq 18$  years with diagnosed HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico. Estimates were suppressed if they had a coefficient of variation  $\geq 0.30$  or were based on a denominator sample size < 30.

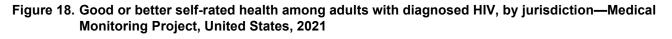
Estimates for other SDOH for each NHAS priority population are presented in Table 6.

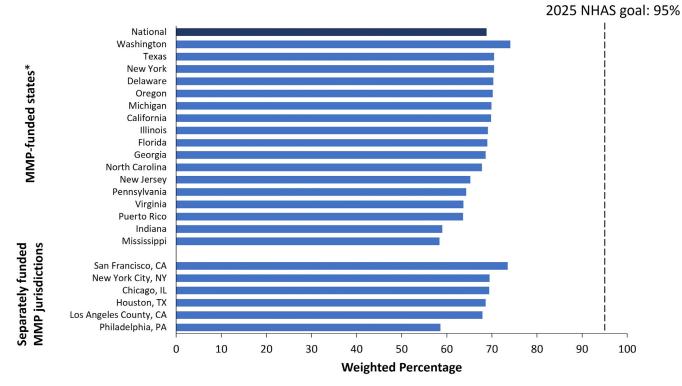
### **NHAS Indicators by Individual SDOH**

During the 2021 MMP cycle, NHAS indicators related to QoL and HIV stigma varied by other SDOH related to economic stability, education, health-related factors, neighborhood and built environment, and social and community context (Table 7).

### **NHAS Indicators by MMP Jurisdictions**

NHAS indicators related to QoL and HIV stigma varied by jurisdiction. During the 2021 MMP cycle, the percentage of persons with good or better self-rated health ranged from 58% in Mississippi to 74% in Washington (Table 8; Figure 18). The percentage of persons with unmet needs for services from a mental health professional during the past 12 months among those who needed them ranged from 17% in San Francisco to 44%\* in Michigan (Table 8; Figure 19). The percentage of persons who experienced unstable housing or homelessness during the past 12 months ranged from 11% in Illinois to 26% in Houston (Table 8; Figure 20). Illinois and Oregon were the only jurisdictions to have met the 2025 NHAS goal of 11% for unstable housing or homelessness. Unemployment ranged from 7% in Puerto Rico to 24% in New York City; only Puerto Rico (7%) and Florida (8%) met the 2025 NHAS goal of 8% for unemployment (Table 8; Figure 21). Hunger or food insecurity ranged from 9% in Washington to 25% in Philadelphia; only Washington met the 2025 NHAS goal of 11% for hunger or food insecurity (Table 8; Figure 22). Median HIV stigma scores ranged from 23 in Oregon to 37 in Michigan (Table 8; Figure 23). During the 2021 cycle, no jurisdiction met the 2025 NHAS goals for good or better self-rated health, unmet needs for services from a mental health professional among those who needed it, or HIV stigma.

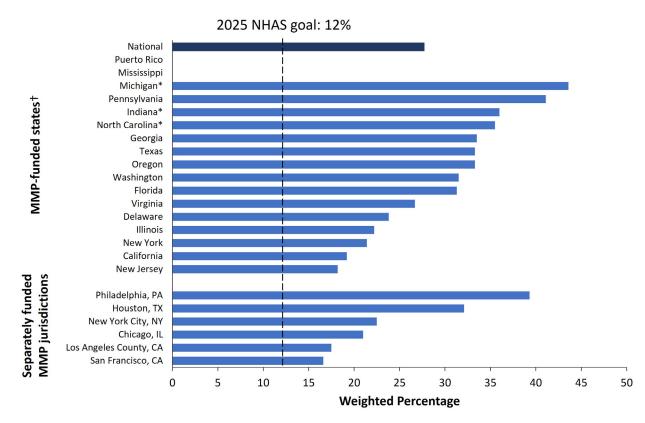




Abbreviations: NHAS, National HIV/AIDS Strategy; MMP, Medical Monitoring Project.

*Note.* "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.

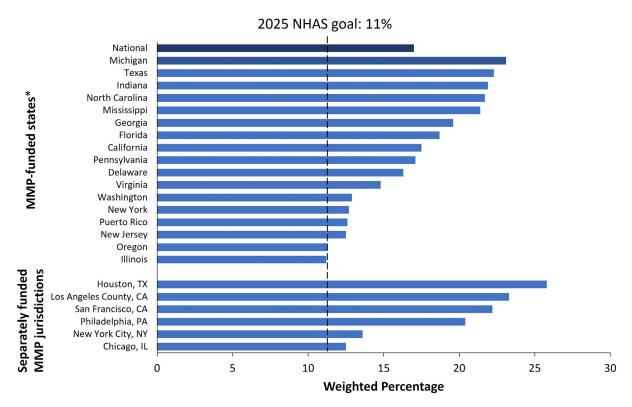
### Figure 19. Unmet needs for services from a mental health professional among adults with diagnosed HIV who needed services, by jurisdiction—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021



Abbreviations: NHAS, National HIV/AIDS Strategy; MMP, Medical Monitoring Project.

*Note.* "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. Estimates were suppressed if they had a coefficient of variation  $\geq 0.30$  or were 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 >130%, and estimates of 0% or 100% are marked with an asterisk (\*) and should be interpreted with caution.

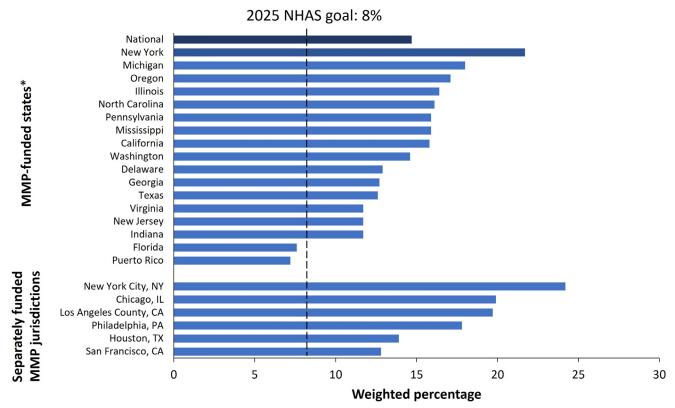
# Figure 20. Unstable housing or homelessness among adults with diagnosed HIV, by jurisdiction—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021



Abbreviations: NHAS, National HIV/AIDS Strategy; MMP, Medical Monitoring Project.

*Note.* "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) 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.

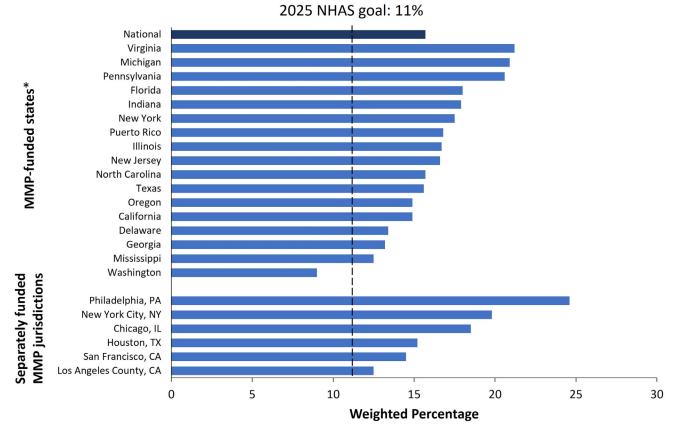
#### Figure 21. Unemployment among adults with diagnosed HIV, by jurisdiction—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021



Abbreviations: NHAS, National HIV/AIDS Strategy; MMP, Medical Monitoring Project.

*Note.* Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV.

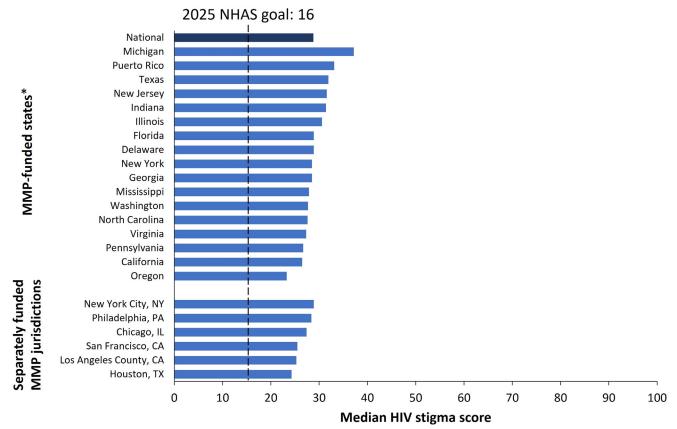
# Figure 22. Hunger or food insecurity among adults with diagnosed HIV, by jurisdiction—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021



Abbreviations: NHAS, National HIV/AIDS Strategy; MMP, Medical Monitoring Project.

Note. "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.

#### Figure 23. Median HIV stigma score among adults with diagnosed HIV, by jurisdiction—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021

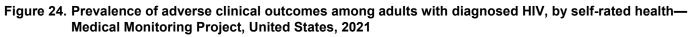


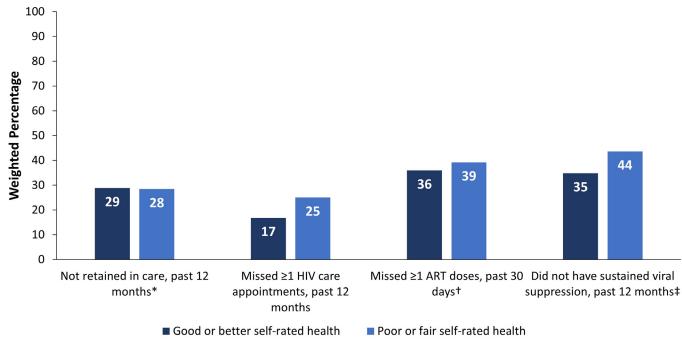
Abbreviations: NHAS, National HIV/AIDS Strategy; MMP, Medical Monitoring Project.

*Note.* "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 persons living with HIV, measured among persons aged  $\geq 18$  years with diagnosed HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico.

### Prevalence of Adverse HIV Outcomes by NHAS QoL Indicators

The prevalence of not being retained in care was similar among those who had good or better self-rated health (29%) and those who had poor or fair self-rated health (28%) (Table 9; Figure 24). The prevalence of certain adverse HIV outcomes was lower among persons with good or better self-rated health than those with poor or fair self-rated health, including missing  $\geq 1$  HIV care appointments during the past 12 months (17% vs. 25%), missing  $\geq 1$  ART doses during the past 30 days (36% vs. 39%), and not having sustained viral suppression during the past 12 months (35% vs. 44%).



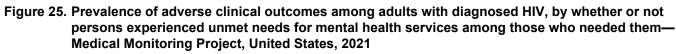


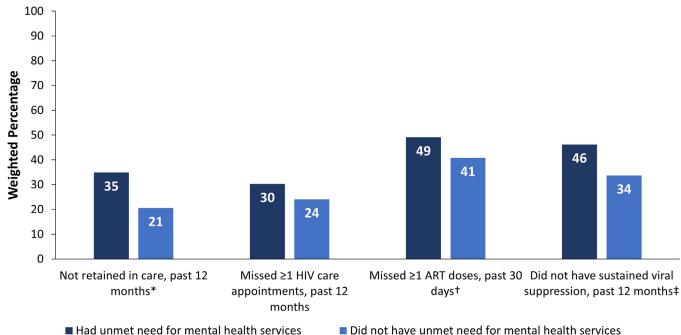
*Note*. Self-rated health evaluated at the time of interview.

\* Defined as having <2 elements of outpatient HIV care at least 90 days apart in the past 12 months.

† Based on self-report.

The prevalence of certain adverse HIV outcomes was higher among persons with unmet needs for services from a mental health professional among those who needed it than those who did not, including not being retained in care during the past 12 months (35% vs. 21%), missing  $\geq$ 1 HIV care appointments during the past 12 months (30% vs. 24%), missing  $\geq$ 1 ART doses during the past 30 days (49% vs. 41%), and not having sustained viral suppression during the past 12 months (46% vs. 34%) (Table 9; Figure 25).



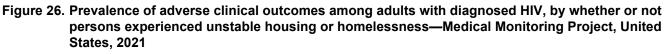


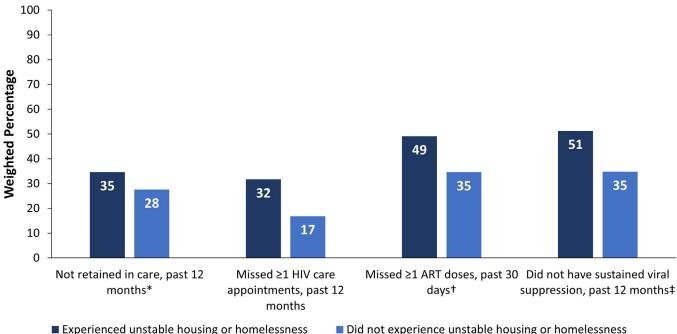
*Note.* "Unmet need for mental health services from a mental health professional" defined as needing, but not receiving, services from a mental health professional among those who indicated needing mental health services (i.e., receiving or needing but not receiving) during the past 12 months.

\* Defined as having <2 elements of outpatient HIV care at least 90 days apart in the past 12 months.

† Based on self-report.

The prevalence of certain adverse HIV outcomes was higher among persons who experienced unstable housing or homelessness during the past 12 months than those who did not, including not being retained in HIV care during the past 12 months (35% vs. 28%), missing  $\geq 1$  HIV care appointments during the past 12 months (32% vs. 17%), missing  $\geq 1$  ART doses during the past 30 days (49% vs. 35%), and not having sustained viral suppression during the past 12 months (51% vs. 35%) (Table 9; Figure 26).





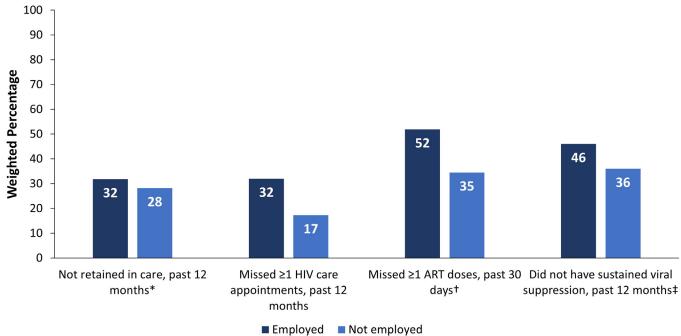
*Note.* "Unstable housing or homelessness" defined as experiencing unstable housing (i.e., moving in with others due to financial issues, moving 2 or more times, or being evicted) or homelessness (living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room–occupancy hotel, or in a car) at any time during the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

\* Defined as having <2 elements of outpatient HIV care at least 90 days apart in the past 12 months.

† Based on self-report.

The prevalence of certain adverse HIV outcomes was also higher among persons who were unemployed than those who were not, including not being retained in care during the past 12 months (32% vs. 28%), missing  $\geq$ 1 HIV care appointments during the past 12 months (32% vs. 17%), missing  $\geq$ 1 ART doses during the past 30 days (52% vs. 35%), and not having sustained viral suppression during the past 12 months (46% vs. 36%) (Table 9; Figure 27).



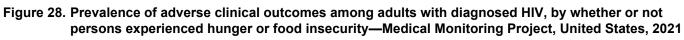


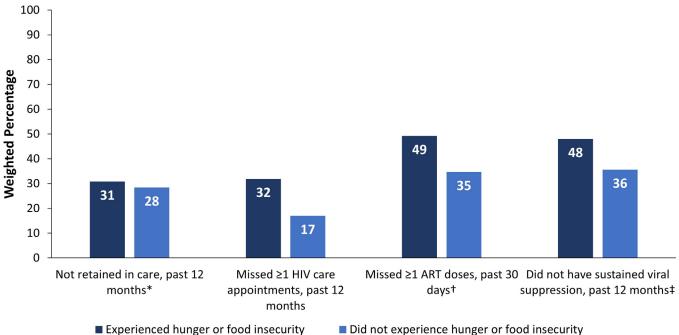
*Note.* Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV.

\* Defined as having <2 elements of outpatient HIV care at least 90 days apart in the past 12 months.

† Based on self-report.

The prevalence of certain adverse HIV outcomes was higher among persons who experienced hunger or food insecurity during the past 12 months than those who did not, including not being retained in care during the past 12 months (31% vs. 28%), missing  $\geq$ 1 HIV care appointments during the past 12 months (32% vs. 17%), missing  $\geq$ 1 ART doses during the past 30 days (49% vs. 35%), and not having sustained viral suppression during the past 12 months (48% vs. 36%) (Table 9; Figure 28).





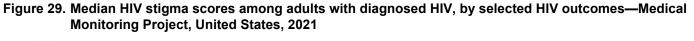
Note. "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.

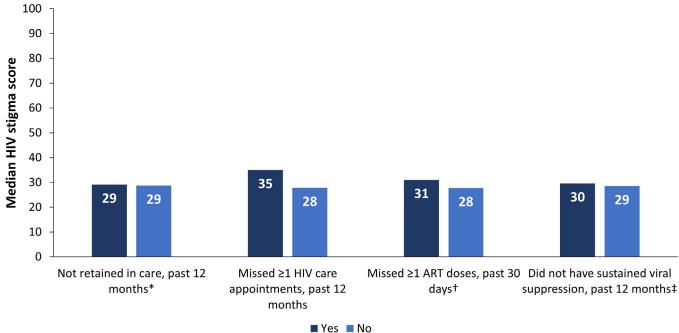
\* Defined as having  $\leq 2$  elements of outpatient HIV care at least 90 days apart in the past 12 months.

† Based on self-report.

### **HIV Stigma by HIV Outcomes**

Median HIV stigma scores were higher among those who missed  $\geq 1$  HIV care appointments during the past 12 months versus those who did not (35 vs. 28) or missed  $\geq 1$  ART doses during the past 30 days versus those who did not (31 vs. 28; Figure 29). Median scores were similar by retention in care (not retained in care: 29, retained in care: 29) and viral suppression status (did not have sustained viral suppression: 30, had sustained viral suppression: 29).





*Note.* "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 persons living with HIV, measured among persons aged  $\geq$ 18 years with diagnosed HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico.

\* Defined as having <2 elements of outpatient HIV care at least 90 days apart in the past 12 months.

† Based on self-report.

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Table 1. Individual-level social determinants of health and quality of life among adults with diagnosed HIV, by cycle year—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2015–2021

		2015			2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			2021	
	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI		col %	95% CI		col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI
Total	3,654			4,038			4,222			4,050			4,100			3,710			3,995		
National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators rel	lated to	social	determina	nts of h	ealth																
Quality of life																					
Physical health																					
Self-reported health status <sup>a</sup>										0 005	71 5	(60 / 72 6)	0 0 1 0	70.6	(60 7 70 E)	2 621	71 5	(70 0 72 1)	2 607	60 0	(67 / 70 2)
Good, very good, excellent Poor, fair	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2,825 1,196	71.5 28.5	(69.4–73.6) (26.4–30.6)	2,848	70.6 29.4	(68.7–72.5) (27.5–31.3)	2,621 1 071	71.5 28.5	(70.0–73.1) (26.9–30.0)	2,697 1 275	68.8 31.2	(67.4–70.3) (29.7–32.6)
Mental or emotional health										1,100	20.0	(20.1 00.0)	1,200	20.1	(21.0 01.0)	1,011	20.0	(20.0 00.0)	1,210	01.2	(20.1 02.0)
Unmet needs for services from a menta	al healtl	h profe	ssional am	ong the	ose wh	o needed s	ervices,	past 1	l2 months <sup>b</sup>	1											
Yes			(20.9–27.1)	350		(20.7–26.9)			(21.0-27.5)			(17.1–22.5)		20.8	(17.4–24.3)	275		(18.2-23.8)	389	27.7	(22.9-32.5)
No	1,206	76.0	(72.9–79.1)	1,274	76.2	(73.1–79.3)	1,311	75.8	(72.5–79.0)	1,346	80.2	(77.5–82.9)	1,352	79.2	(75.7–82.6)	1,124	79.0	(76.2–81.8)	1,120	72.3	(67.5–77.1)
Structural or subsistence factors Unstable housing or homelessness, pa	not 12 m	onthe	;																		
Yes	151 12 II	ionuis —	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	870	21.0	(19.5–22.6)	791	19.8	(18.0–21.6)	630	17.2	(15.2–19.2)	651	17.0	(15.3–18.6)
No	_	—	_	_	_	_	_	—	_	3,157		(77.4–80.5)	3,298	80.2	(78.4–82.0)		82.8	(80.8–84.8)	3,330	83.0	(81.4–84.7)
Unemployment <sup>d</sup>	<i>i</i>	40.0	(4E 0 40 E)	0.10	45 -	(110.170)	~~ ·					,			(10.0.45.0)	<b></b>		· · · · · ·			
Yes No	574 3.061	16.8 83.2	(15.2 - 18.5)	640 3,386	15.7 84 3	(14.2–17.3) (82.7–85.8)	634 3,566		(13.5–16.4)	550 3,483	13.9 86.1	(12.6–15.1) (84.9–87.4)	556 3,522	13.7 86.3	(12.2 - 15.3)	644 3,039	18.1 81.9	(16.5–19.7)	558 3,417	14.7 85.3	(13.4–16.0) (84.0–86.6)
Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 mor		03.2	(81.5–84.8)	5,500	84.3	(02.7-00.0)	5,500	00.1	(83.6–86.5)	5,405	00.1	(04.3–07.4)	J,JZZ	00.5	(84.7–87.8)	5,059	01.9	(80.3–83.5)	5,417	85.3	(0.00-0.0)
Yes	771	21.5	(19.6–23.3)	865	21.2	(19.6–22.9)	866		(19.2–22.9)	802	19.5	(18.2–20.8)	781	19.9	(18.0–21.8)	592	16.4	(15.2–17.6)	607	15.7	(14.2–17.3)
No	2,862	78.5	(76.7–80.4)	3,164	78.8	(77.1–80.4)	3,340	78.9	(77.1–80.8)	3,234	80.5	(79.2–81.8)	3,302	80.1	(78.2–82.0)	3,101	83.6	(82.4–84.8)	3,369	84.3	(82.7–85.8)
HIV stigma, past 12 months (n, median	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	3,824	31.2	(30.3–32.1)	3,904	30.7	(29.2–32.1)	3,518	28.4	(27.7–29.2)	3,712	28.8	(27.6–30.1)
score, 95% CI) <sup>†</sup>																					
Other factors important for health, incluc	ling tho	se that	affect qua	lity of li	ife																
Economic stability		-																			
Household income with respect to pover			(10 4 50 4)	4 000	40.4	(077.405)	4 004	44.0	(070,400)	4 054	10.0	(10.4.45.0)	4 500	44.0	(00 4 44 0)	4 4 0 0	0F 0	(04.0.00.0)	4 070	<u> </u>	(00.0.40.0)
<100% FPL 100%–138% FPL	1,608 294	46.4 8.7	(42.4–50.4) (7.5–9.9)	1,633 314	42.1 8.3	(37.7–46.5) (7.5–9.1)	329	41.6 8.7	(37.0–46.3) (7.8–9.6)	1,651 455	42.9 13.0	(40.1–45.6) (11.7–14.3)	1,593 422	41.6 11.4	(38.4–44.9) (10.3–12.5)	1,189 443	35.6 13.2	(31.9–39.2) (11.9–14.6)	1,373 383	38.0 10.9	(33.3-42.8) (9.2-12.7)
139%–399% FPL	1.109	33.4	(30.5–36.3)	1,291	35.5	(33.1–37.9)			(32.1–39.3)	1,186	33.2	(31.1–35.3)	1,235	34.3	(32.0–36.7)			(33.5–38.0)	1,279	36.5	(33.9–39.1)
≥400% FPL	416	11.5	(9.6-13.5)	508	14.1	(11.2–16.9)		14.0	(11.4–16.5)	414	10.9	(8.8–13.0)	488	12.6	(11.1–14.2)	526		(13.4–17.4)	543	14.5	(12.0–17.0)
Education																					
Educational attainment																					
Less than high school diploma	721	19.9	(17.4–22.3)	724	17.2	(14.8–19.6)	691		(15.1–18.1)	715	16.9	(14.9–18.9)	688	16.3	(15.0–17.6)	550	14.6	(12.9–16.3)	583	14.9	(12.4–17.4)
High school diploma or equivalent	916 1,995	24.2 55.9	(22.3–26.0) (52.7–59.2)	1,029	25.6	(23.7–27.4) (53.9–60.6)	1,116	27.3 56.1	(25.2-29.5)	1,088 2,237	27.1 56.1	(25.2-29.0)	1,103	26.7 57.0	(25.0–28.5) (54.7–59.2)	899 2,240		(22.8-27.3)	1,039 2,354	25.9 59.2	(24.1-27.7)
Greater than high school Health-related factors	1,990	55.9	(52.1-59.2)	2,273	57.2	(0.00-0.00)	2,390	50.1	(53.3–58.8)	2,201	50.1	(53.0–59.2)	2,296	57.0	(34.7-39.2)	2,240	00.4	(57.7–63.1)	2,004	J9.Z	(56.0–62.5)
	Dyan M	/hito UI		aram [	D\\/LI ^ I	) accietor		+ 12 m	onthe <sup>h</sup>												
Health insurance or coverage (including Any private			(31.4–37.7)			(33.3–39.1)		35.4	(32.0–38.9)	1,383	35.0	(31.8–38.3)	1,388	33.5	(30.7–36.2)	1,445	39.6	(37.2–42.0)	1,609	41.5	(38.7–44.3)
Public only, excluding RWHAP only	2,061		(50.4–59.6)	2,247	54.2	(51.1–57.2)	2,315	53.8	(50.3–57.4)	2,248	54.2	(49.7–58.8)	2,259		(50.8–58.8)	1,912	50.9	(47.5–54.3)		48.9	(44.3–53.6)
Uninsured or RWHAP only	309	10.4	`(6.8–14.1)	335	9.6	`(7.2–12.1)		10.7	`(7.5–14.0)́	373	10.8	`(7.6–13.9)	396	11.7	`(8.9–14.5)	295	9.5	`(7.7–11.3)́	314	9.6	(6.5–12.7)
Received RWHAP assistance, past 12 mo	onths	45.4	(10.0.17.1)	4 000		(10.4.10-)	4 000	45.0	(10.0 10.0)	4 005	45 7	111 17 0	4 0 - 0	40.4	(10.1.10.0)	4 -00	47.0	(11.0.10.0)	4 00-	47.4	(110 50 0)
Yes No	1,693 1,854	45.1 5/ 0	(42.8–47.4) (52.6–57.2)	1,900	44.4 55.6	(42.1-46.7)	1,988	45.9 57 1	(42.9–49.0)	1,925	45./ 5/ 2	(44.1-47.2)	1,950	46.1 52.0	(43.4-48.8)	1,796	47.2 52 9	(44.6–49.8) (50.2–55.4)	1,897	4/.1 52.0	(44.2–50.0) (50.0–55.8)
	1,004	04.9	(32.0-37.2)	2,001	55.0	(00.0-07.9)	2,110	54.1	(01.0-07.1)	2,007	04.0	(52.0-55.9)	2,030	55.9	(01.2-00.0)	1,191	52.0	(00.2-00.4)	1,920	52.9	(0.00-00.0)
<b>Confidence in completing health forms</b> Somewhat, a little bit, not at all	802	23.0	(21.0–25.0)	907	22.6	(20.8–24.5)	957	23.0	(21.4–24.7)	1.113	27.2	(25.5-28.9)	1.078	26.5	(24.9-28.2)	998	27.1	(24.9–29.3)	952	24.1	(22.2–25.9)
Extremely, quite a bit	2,826	77.0	(75.0–79.0)	3,104	77.4	(75.5–79.2)	3,237	77.0	(75.3–78.6)	2,916	72.8	(71.1–74.5)	2,999	73.5	(71.8–75.1)	2,689	72.9	(70.7–75.1)			
Has a disability			. ,			. /			. ,			. ,			. ,			. ,			. ,
Yes			(42.4-48.3)															(36.8-42.6)			(38.4-42.9)
No			(51.7–57.6)	2,146	53.5	(50.8–56.2)	2,316	55.5	(53.6–57.3)	2,222	56.1	(53.7–58.5)	2,288	57.4	(55.6–59.3)	2,178	60.3	(57.4–63.2)	2,303	59.4	(57.1–61.6)
Any unmet HIV ancillary service need, pa	ast 12 m	nonths								1 000	17 0	(117 50 0)	1 757	1E 0	(11 0 10 1)	1 /67	11 1	(30 6 43 0)	1 015	17 5	(110 =0 1)
Yes No	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	Ξ	_									(39.6–43.2) (56.8–60.4)			
	-		_	-		_			_	2,140	02.1	(00.0 00.0)	2,010	00.0	(00.0 00.0)	2,200	00.0	(00.0 00.4)	2,100	02.0	(10.0 00.1)

n         col %         95% Cl         n         col %         9			2015	:	2016 20					7		2018	2		2019		2020			2021		
Neighborhood and built environment         Any met or unmet need for transportation assistance, past 12 months <sup>2</sup> Yes       1222 321 (23-431 (23-431 (23))       1301 304 (28-423)       1302 314 (29-431 (1406 32.9 (16)-43.9)       1335 32.1 (30-34.1)       1302 32.7 (25-57.8 (23.8 72.9 (71.4 74.8 74.8 74.8 74.8 74.8 74.8 74.8 74								<b>n</b>														
Any meter of unmet need for transportation assistance, past 12 months <sup>1</sup> Yes No 2,006 67 2 (62-71) 1,222 321 (92-341) 1301 304 (92-423) 1322 314 (92-430) 1302 (92-423) 1322 314 (92-430) 1302 (91-49) 1336 32.1 (912-341) 999 26.1 (94-57) 1,265 - 22 No 2,006 7,2 7 16 2,270 7,9 (72-75) 2,638 7,2 (71-4) Social and community contact HW health care discrimination among persons who needved care, past 12 months <sup>1</sup> Yes No 	No include and an effective construction	п		90% CI	n	COI 70	90% CI	n		90% CI	п	COI 76	90% CI	n	COI 70	90% CI	n	COI 70	90% CI	п	COI 70	95% CI
Yes       1.222       22       21       23.1       30.0       30.4       28.4       23.2       31.2       31.4       24.4       24.7       1.08       27.1       (25.82)         Social and community context       HW beath need isocialization among persons who received care, past 12 months'       Yes $   -$ <th< td=""><td>5</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>u k</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>	5				u k																	
No 2406 67.9 (63.7-10;) 2,705 63.6 (67.7-16) 2,88 68.6 (65.7-16) 2,604 67.1 (63.7-80, 2,70 67, 9 (65.9-68.8) 2,675 73.9 (72.3-7.55) 2,838 72.9 (71.4-74. Social and community context HV health care discrimination among persons who received care, past 12 months <sup>1</sup> Yas $$						30.4	(00 / 20 2)	1 350	21/	(20 / 22 /)	1 /08	32.0	(21 0 24 0)	1 2 2 5	32.1	(20.2.24.1)	000	26.1	(21 5 27 7)	1 100	27.1	(256.286
Social and community control HW beach care discrimination among persons who received care, past 12 months <sup>11</sup> Why beach care discrimination among persons who received care, past 12 months <sup>12</sup> We beach care discrimination among persons who received care, past 12 months <sup>12</sup> We beach care discrimination among persons who received care, past 12 months <sup>12</sup> We beach care discrimination among persons who received care, past 12 months <sup>12</sup> We beach care discrimination among persons who received care, past 12 months <sup>12</sup> We beach care discrimination among persons who received care, past 12 months <sup>12</sup> We beach care discrimination among persons who received care, past 12 months <sup>12</sup> We beach care discrimination among persons who received care, past 12 months <sup>12</sup> We beach care discrimination care dis																						
HIV health care discrimination among persons who received care, past 12 months'       - <td< td=""><td></td><td>2,400</td><td>07.5</td><td>(00.7 70.1)</td><td>2,700</td><td>00.0</td><td>(01.1 11.0)</td><td>2,000</td><td>00.0</td><td>(00.0 70.0)</td><td>2,004</td><td>07.1</td><td>(00.1 00.0)</td><td>2,700</td><td>01.5</td><td>(00.0 00.0)</td><td>2,010</td><td>70.0</td><td>(12.0 10.0)</td><td>2,000</td><td>12.5</td><td>(11.1 11.1</td></td<>		2,400	07.5	(00.7 70.1)	2,700	00.0	(01.1 11.0)	2,000	00.0	(00.0 70.0)	2,004	07.1	(00.1 00.0)	2,700	01.5	(00.0 00.0)	2,010	70.0	(12.0 10.0)	2,000	12.5	(11.1 11.1
Yes       -	•					<b>1</b>	hal															
No $         -$		ersons	who rec	ceived care	, past 1	z mont	ns <sup>.</sup>				067	24.6	(21 0 27 2)	8/3	21.7	(18 0_2/ /)	724	20.4	(17 3_03 /)	815	21.8	(10 3_2/ /
Speaks English less than well Yes No 3,379 93.0 ( $182-978$ ) 3,775 93.6 ( $88-844$ ) 328 94 ( $1695-974$ ) 3,770 93.3 ( $83-874$ ) 3,794 92.9 ( $12-911$ , 3, 244 7,1 ( $2-113$ ) 244 7,1 ( $2-113$ ) 247 7,4 ( $3-107$ ) No 3,379 93.0 ( $182-978$ ) 3,775 93.6 ( $88-844$ ) 328 94 ( $1695-974$ ) 3,770 93.3 ( $83-874$ ) 3,794 92.9 ( $81-961$ , 12,17 3,21 ( $2-113$ ) 248 7,1 ( $2-113$ ) 249 7,1 ( $2-113$ ,1 ( $2-113$ ) 249 7,1 ( $2-113$ ) 249 7,1 ( $2-113$ ) 249 7,1 ( $2-113$ ) 249 7,1 ( $2-113$ ) 249 7,1 ( $2-113$ ) 249 7,1 ( $2-113$ ) 249 7,1 ( $2-113$ ) 249 7,1 ( $2-113$ ,1 ( $2-113$ ) 249 7,1 ( $2-113$ ) 249 7,1 ( $2-113$ ,1 ( $2-113$ ) 249 7,1 ( $2-113$ ,1 ( $2-113$ ) 249 7,1 ( $2-113$ ,1 ( $2-113$ ) 249 7,1 ( $2-113$ ,1 ( $2-113$ )		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2 883								(76 6-82 7)			1
Yes $-\frac{1}{3}$ $-\frac{1}$											2,000	10.1	(12.0 10.1)	0,001	10.0		2,101	10.0	(10.0 02.1)	2,000	10.2	(10.0 00.1
No 3,79 9.3,0 (82-97,6) 3,775 9.3,6 (82-97,6) 3,775 9.3,6 (82-97,6) 3,775 9.3,6 (82-97,6) 3,775 9.3,7 (92-9) 9.3,7 (92-9) (82-97,1) 3,411 92.9 (82-97,1) 3,411 92.9 (82-96,6) 3,657 92.6 (82-95,6) 9.299 4.5 (82-95,6) 1.217 33.2 (83-96,6) 3,657 92.6 (82-95,6) 1.217 33.2 (83-96,6) 1.330 33.0 (83-56,6) 1.347 32.0 (92-93,70,7) 2.537 66.0 (82-56,94) 2.736 66.6 (82-70.9) 2.492 68.1 (84-57,18) 2.596 65.5 (82-97,19) 2.492 9.1 (82-95,11) 2.41 1.218 1		_	_	_	_	_	_	283	5.9	(2.6-9.2)	_	_	_	292	7.1	(2.9–11.3)	284	7.1	(3.4–10.7)	327	7.4	(3.9–10.9
Experiences of physical violence by an intimate partner or forced sex, lifetime <sup>m</sup> Yes 1,217 322 (3)-540; 1,330 330, (0)-546; 1,340 330, (0)-546; 1,347 320, (2)-547, 1,337 340, (3)-571, 1,291 314, (2)-133, 1,138 319, (2)-245; (2)-246, (5)-240,		3,379	93.0	(88.2-97.8)	3,775	93.6	(88.8-98.4)				3,770	93.3	(89.3-97.4)									(89.1-96.1
Yes       1,217       33.2       (23-360)       1,330       33.0       (23-36)       1,347       31.0       (30-574)       1,237       34.0       (30-574)       1,238       1,138       31.9       (22-55)       1,292       24.5       (22-56)       67.0       (62-76)       7.14       (64-571)       2,538       65.5       (62-770)       7.46-66       (62-770)       7.46-66       (62-770)       7.46-65       3.66       9.52       (94-96)       3.467       9.52       (94-96)       3.67       9.52       (94-96)       3.67       9.52       (94-96)       3.66       9.52       (94-96)       3.66       9.52       (94-96)       3.66       9.52       (94-96)       3.67       9.5       (94-96)       3.86       9.5       (94-96)       3.66       9.5       (94-96)       3.66       9.5       (94-96)       3.66       9.5       (94-96)       3.66       9.5       (94-96)       3.66       9.5       (94-96)       3.66       9.5       (94-96)       3.66       9.5       (94-96)       3.66       9.5       (94-96)       3.66       9.5       (94-96)       3.66       9.5       (94-96)       3.66       9.5       (94-96)       3.66       9.5       (94-96)       3.65	Experiences of physical violence by an	intimate	e partne	· /	l sex. lif		( )	,		( )	,		( )			( )			( )			(
Experiences of physical violence by an initimate partner of forced sex, past 12 months <sup>m</sup> Yes 196 27 (44-66) 200 49 (42-65) 185 48 (41-55) 187 47 (38-56) 208 5.1 (44-96) 161 4.8 (40-66) 182 5.7 (46-66) No 3,407 94.3 (33-455) 208 5.1 (44-96) 3,456 95.2 (94-960) 3,673 94.3 (33-95. Incarcerate > 24 hours, past 12 months Yes 188 5.1 (39-62) 198 5.2 (43-62) 213 5.4 (45-64) 181 4.7 (37-56) 148 3.9 (30-48) 107 3.5 (24-46) 93 2.8 (22-3 No 3,447 94.9 (93-86) 3,866 97.2 (96-97. Abbreviations: n, number; col, column; Cl, confidere interview, FPL, (defined partner), FPL, (defined partner), FPL, (defined partner), PVL (PVL, FPL, PRL, PR, PR, Nih Hill HVI/NDS Program; HKJ, Department of Health and Human Services (foroles only). Wo: Unweighted numbers and weighted percentages are presented. Cls incorporate weighted percentages. Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation ≥ 0.30 and those based on a denominator sample size <30. * "Ording the past 12 months. * "Unsation broads of the past 12 mont								1,347	32.0	(29.3-34.7)	1,337	34.0		1,291	31.4	(29.1-33.8)		31.9	(28.2-35.5)	1,292	34.5	(32.2-36.8
Yes $192$ 5.7 (48-66) 200 4.9 (42-55) 186 4.8 (41-55) 187 4.7 (32-66) 208 5.1 (44-9.9) 161 4.8 (40-56) 182 5.7 (46-6 <b>Incarcerated</b> > 24 hours, past 12 months Yes $188$ 5.1 (34-952) 3.767 95.1 (94.5-95.8) 3.961 95.2 (94.5-65) 3.775 95.3 (94.4-96.2) 3.806 94.9 (94.1-96.5) 3.456 95.2 (94.4-96.0) 3.673 94.3 (93.3-95.7) Note $3188$ 5.1 (39.4-62) 188 5.2 (43-62) 188 5.2 (43-62) 188 5.2 (43-64.5) 187 4.7 (32-68) 3.803 95.1 (93.2-95.7) (95.4 (94.5-97.6) 3.588 95.2 (94.4-96.0) 3.573 94.3 (93.2-95.7) (95.4 (94.5-97.6) 3.983 94.6 (93.2-97.6) 3.983 94.6 (93.2-95.3) (94.2-96.3) 3.933 96.1 (95.2-97.6) 3.588 95.5 (24-47.6) 3.869 97.2 (96.5-97. Abbreviations: n, number; col. column; CI, confidence intervia; FPL, teared poverty level; RWHAP, Ryan White HV/MEP. Spagmer, HHS, Department of Health and Human Services [footnotes only]; VA Veterans Administration [footnotes only]. Work: Unvelighted porentages are presented. Cito incorporate weighted preartages. Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation $\geq 0.3$ and those based on a denominator sample size <30. <sup>a</sup> 'Cod of the real health services from a mental health professional demode as needing, but not reaciving, services from a mental health professional among those who indicated needing mental health services (i.e., receiving or needing but not reaciving 3 during the past 12 months. <sup>a</sup> 'Unstable housing or homelessness' (elimed as experiencing unstable housing (i.e., moving in with others due to financial issues, moving 2 or more times, or being evided) or homelessness (living on the street, in a sheller, in a single-room-occupancy hole or in a cari at an use 112 months. <sup>b</sup> 'Understable housing or homelessness' (elimed as the weighted median score on a 0.1 Hem scale ranging from 0 (no sigma) b 100 (high sigma) that measure 4 dimensions of HIV sigma scale and Pueto Rice. The HV sig	No	2,390	66.8	(64.0–69.5)	2,654	67.0	(64.4–69.5)	2,810	68.0	(65.3–70.7)	2,637	66.0	(62.6–69.4)	2,736	68.6	(66.2–70.9)	2,492	68.1	(64.5–71.8)	2,586	65.5	(63.2–67.8
No 3,407 94.3 (33,495.2) 3,767 95.1 (94,5-95.8) 3,961 95.2 (94,5-95.9) 3,775 95.3 (94,4-96.2) 3,806 94.9 (94,1-95.6) 3,466 95.2 (94,4-96.0) 3,673 94.3 (93,3-95. Incarcertad> 24 hours, past 12 months. Yes 1,487 94.9 9(3,8-96.1) (3,2-92 198 5.2 (4,3-6.2) 198 5.2 (4,3-6.2) 193 5.4 (4,5-6.4) 181 4.7 (3,7-5.8) 148 3.9 (3,0-4.8) 107 3.5 (2,4-4.6) 93 2.8 (2,2-3) (9,5-97.6) (3,866 97.2 (9,5-9.7) (3,966 97.2 (9,5-9.7	Experiences of physical violence by an	intimate	e partne	r or forced	l sex, pa	ast 12 n	nonths <sup>m</sup>															
Incarcerated >24 hours, past 12 monts Ye																						(4.6–6.7
Yes 188 5.1 (3.9-62) 198 5.2 (4.3-6.2) 213 5.4 (4.5-6.4) 181 4.7 (3.7-5.8) 148 3.9 (3.0-4.8) 107 3.5 (2.4-4.6) 93 2.8 (2.3-3) 24.0 (9.3-6.7) 393 94.6 (9.3-6.5) 383 95.6 (9.5-97.) 393 94.6 (9.3-6.7) 393 94.6 (9.3-6.7) 393 94.6 (9.3-6.7) 393 94.6 (9.3-7) 393 94.6	No	3,407	94.3	(93.4–95.2)	3,767	95.1	(94.5–95.8)	3,961	95.2	(94.5–95.9)	3,775	95.3	(94.4–96.2)	3,806	94.9	(94.1–95.6)	3,456	95.2	(94.4–96.0)	3,673	94.3	(93.3–95.4
No       3.447       94.9       (93.8-96.1)       3.828       94.6       (93.6-95.5)       3.853       95.3       (95.2-97.0)       3.588       95.5       (95.4-97.5)       3.886       97.2       (95.5-97.5)         Abbreviations: n, number; col, colum; Cl, colum; Cl, columer, Cl, confidence interval; FPL, federal participates       KWHAP, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program; HHS, Department of Health and Human Services [toomtotes only].       VAV. Veterans Administration [toomtotes only]. <sup>0</sup> Cub c																		_				
Abbreviations: n, number; col, column; CI, confidence interval; FPL, federal poverty level; RWHAP, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program; HHS, Department of Health and Human Services (footnotes only]; VA, Veterans Administration (footnotes only]. <i>Note.</i> Unweighted numbers and weighted percentages are presented. CIs incorporate weighted percentages. Excuted are estimates with a coefficient of variation > 0.30 and those based on a denominator sample size < 30. <sup>a</sup> "Good or better self-rade health" defined as rating ons's health as good, very good, or excellent (as opposed to poor or fair) at the time of interview. <sup>b</sup> "Unmet need for mental health services from a mental health professional" defined as needing, but not receiving) during the past 12 months. <sup>c</sup> "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) or homelessness (living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room-occupancy hote or in car) at any time during the past 12 months. <sup>d</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV. <sup>e</sup> "Hungerflood insecurity' 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. <sup>f</sup> "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: and Putro Resource oncerns, current hegalive self-image, and current perceived public attifuces about persons line previous gear were used. For instance, the 2020 guidelines and Puerto Ruo. The HIV stigma scale used for this indicat s available at https://www.ncbi. <i>J Adobes Chear</i> House Ying Weak King Ying were used. For instance, the 2020 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in a partic													(3.7–5.8)									
<ul> <li>Note: Unweighted numbers and weighted percentages are presented. CIs incorporate weighted percentages. Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation ≥0.30 and those based on a denominator sample size &lt;30.</li> <li><sup>9</sup> 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.</li> <li><sup>9</sup> Unment need for mental health percentages are presented. CIs incorporate weighted percentages. Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation ≥0.30 and those based on a denominator sample size &lt;30.</li> <li><sup>9</sup> Cond ro 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.</li> <li><sup>9</sup> Under theed for mental health percentages are presented. CIs incorporate weighted median score or a 10-time, moving in with others due to financial issues, moving 2 or more times, or being evicted) or homelessness (living on the street, in a sheller, in a single-room-occupancy hote or in a carj at any time during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>9</sup> "Hungerflood insecurity' defined as the weighted median score on a 10-time 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 persons living with HIV, measured among persons aged ≥18 years with diagnosed HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico. The HIV stigma score 'defined as the weighted median score on a 10-time scale ranging from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma) that measures 4 dimensions of HIV stigma: personalized stigma of HIV stigma scale beard on persons interviewed in a particular calendary year, the HHS poverty guidelines can be found at https://www.ncb/self-addites/PKC2001771 (Wight HK, Naar-King S, Lam P, Templin T, Fery N. Stigma scale can be found</li></ul>		- )		( /			· /	-		1 /			(			1 /			1 /			(96.5–97.8
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other persons, receiving poorer service than others, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she believed they were not smart, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were better than then and having a doctor or nurse not listen to what they were saying. Respondents were asked if they experienced these forms of discrimination never, rarely, some of the time, most of the time. Respondents who reported experiencing at least on form of health care discrimination rarely, some of the time, most of the time, or all of time were considered to have experienced discrimination in an HIV health care setting. <sup>m</sup> Physical violence by an intimate partner defined as ever being slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, choked, or otherwise physically hurt by a romantic or sexual partner. Forced sex defined as ever being threatened with harm or physically forced to have	k Represents those who needed transportation	assistanc	e, regard	lless of whet	her that a	issistanc	e was receive	d, amon	g all pe	rsons.												
form of health care discrimination rarely, some of the time, most of the time, or all of time were considered to have experienced discrimination in an HIV health care setting.	other persons, receiving poorer service than c	others, hav	ving a do	ctor or nurse	act as if	he or she	e believed the	y were n	iot smai	rt, having a d	loctor or r	nurse act	as if he or sh	ne were a	fraid of t	hem, having	a doctor	or nurse	act as if he o	or she we	re bette	than them
																ne, or all the		sponder	its who repor	leu expe	nencing	
	<sup>m</sup> Physical violence by an intimate partner defin		,	,										0	sex defin	ed as ever b	eing thre	atened v	vith harm or p	physically	forced	to have

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No. 36

# Table 2a. Individual-level social determinants of health and quality of life among adults with diagnosed HIV, by age—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021

		18–29 y	ears	3	30–39 ye	ears	4	0–49 y	ears	5	i0–64 y	ears	≥65 years		
	n col % 95% Cl			n col % 95% Cl			n	-	95% CI	n		95% CI	n		95% CI
Total (row %)	261	7.4	(5.9–8.9)	641	18.2	(16.5–20.0)	756	19.8	(17.8–21.7)	1,778	42.5	(39.8–45.2)	559	12.1	(10.9–13.3)
National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicato	rs relat	ed to so	cial determ	ninants	of heal	th									
Quality of life															
Physical health Self-reported health status <sup>a</sup>															
Good, very good, excellent Poor, fair	215 45	80.8 19.2	(75.7–85.9) (14.1–24.3)	482 155	76.3 23.7	(72.2–80.4) (19.6–27.8)	532 216	73.1 26.9	(69.4–76.8) (23.2–30.6)	1,100 671	62.8 37.2	(60.5–65.0) (35.0–39.5)	368 188	64.5 35.5	(59.2–69.9) (30.1–40.8)
Mental or emotional health			(			(			(		•••	(**** ****)			(**********
Unmet needs for services from a	mental	health p	rofessiona	l amon	g those	who need	ed serv	vices, p	ast 12 mor	nths <sup>b</sup>					
Yes	42		(25.6-50.7)	91		(25.8–37.8)	71	27.3	(19.8–34.7)	149	24.7	(18.8–30.6)	36	22.8	(12.9–32.7)
No	74	61.8	(49.3–74.4)	193	68.2	(62.2–74.2)	219	72.7	(65.3-80.2)	519	75.3	(69.4–81.2)	115	77.2	(67.3-87.1)
Structural or subsistence factors															
Unstable housing or homelessnes	ss, past	12 mor	nths <sup>c</sup>												
Yes	82	31.5	(25.7-37.4)	155	24.7	(19.4–30.0)	148	18.6	(14.9-22.4)	226	13.1	(11.3–14.8)	40	7.5	(4.9–10.1)
No	178	68.5	(62.6–74.3)	484	75.3	(70.0-80.6)	602	81.4	(77.6–85.1)	1,547	86.9	(85.2-88.7)	519	92.5	(89.9–95.1)
Unemployment <sup>d</sup>															
Yes	65	23.2	(17.0–29.3)	139	22.3	(18.9–25.8)	131	17.9	(14.7–21.1)	199	11.5	(9.8–13.2)	24	3.7	(2.3–5.0)
No	195	76.8	(70.7–83.0)	500	77.7	(74.2–81.1)	618	82.1	(78.9–85.3)	1,572	88.5	(86.8–90.2)	532	96.3	(95.0–97.7)
Hunger or food insecurity, past 12			(40.0.00.4)			(10.0.05.0)	400	45.0	(10 - 10 0)		<del>.</del>	(40.4.40.7)	<u>-</u>	~ 4	(4 0 0 7)
Yes	62	24.3	(18.2–30.4)	145	21.1	(16.9–25.4)	128	15.8	(12.7–18.8)	237	14.5	(12.4–16.7)	35	6.4	(4.0-8.7)
No	197	75.7	(69.6-81.8)	491	78.9	(74.6-83.1)	621	84.2	(81.2-87.3)		85.5	(83.3-87.6)	524	93.6	(91.3-96.0)
HIV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% CI) <sup>f</sup>	251	32.5	(29.1–36.0)	601	31.9	(29.0–34.8)	702	31.2	(28.4–33.9)	1,650	28.3	(26.4–30.2)	508	22.8	(20.3–25.2)
Other factors important for health, i	ncludin	g those	that affect	quality	of life										
Economic stability															
Household income with respect to p	overtv	auidelii	nes <sup>g</sup>												
<100% FPL	66	31.8	(20.7-43.0)	192	34.0	(28.4–39.6)	265	37.7	(31.9–43.6)	670	40.7	(35.9–45.5)	180	38.2	(31.3–45.2)
100%–138% FPL	21	12.8	(6.0–19.5)	61	11.4	(8.2–14.6)	55	7.6	(5.5–9.7)	184	11.4	(9.4–13.4)	62	12.8	(9.8–15.9)
139%–399% FPL	101	49.7	(41.8–57.5)	231	40.3	(36.6-44.1)	253	41.5	(35.9-47.1)	508	31.4	(29.2-33.5)	186	34.4	(29.3-39.5)
≥400% FPL	_	—	_	80	14.2	(10.9–17.6)	91	13.1	(9.7–16.5)	273	16.5	(13.2–19.8)	82	14.5	(11.3–17.8)
Education															
Educational attainment															
Less than high school diploma	_	_	_	82	13.7	(9.3–18.1)	129	18.5	(14.2-22.7)	265	14.1	(11.5–16.8)	89	17.6	(13.1–22.0)
High school diploma or equivalent	89	34.8	(28.9-40.6)	171	25.4	(21.7–29.1)	190	23.6	(19.5–27.7)	469	26.6	(24.0–29.2)	120	22.3	(19.1–25.5)
Greater than high school	153	57.1	(50.6-63.7)	385	60.9	(55.9-65.8)	431	58.0	(54.0-61.9)	1,036	59.3	(55.2-63.3)	349	60.2	(55.2-65.1)
Health-related factors															
Health insurance or coverage (inclu	dina Rv	/an Whi	te HIV/AIDS	S Proa	am (RW	/HAP1 assis	stance	. past 1	2 months <sup>h</sup>	ı					
Any private	116		(41.7–53.0)	257	-	(37.6–45.9)	327		(40.1–50.5)	695	39.7	(36.2-43.2)	214	37.8	(33.0-42.7)
Public only, excluding RWHAP only	98		(29.3–41.2)	293		(38.0–50.6)	317	39.8	(32.4–47.2)	949	53.9	(49.6–58.2)	333		(56.7–66.4)
Uninsured or RWHAP only	42	17.4	(10.8–24.1)	75	14.0	(9.8–18.2)	93	14.8	(9.9–19.8)	101	6.4	(3.8–9.0)	_	_	
Received RWHAP assistance, past	12 mon	ths	,			,			, ,			, ,			
Yes	132		(44.0–57.9)	347	52.9	(49.0–56.8)	358	46.6	(41.0–52.1)	814	45.2	(41.4–48.9)	246	43.8	(38.0–49.5)
No	120	49.0	(42.1–56.0)	257		(43.2–51.0)	368	53.4	(47.9–59.0)	891	54.8	(51.1–58.6)	290	56.2	(50.5–62.0)
Confidence in completing health for			. /			. /			. /			. /			. ,
Somewhat, a little bit, not at all	52	23.8	(16.4–31.3)	119	20.9	(17.6–24.3)	181	25.2	(21.5–28.8)	458	24.8	(22.3–27.3)	142	24.3	(20.0–28.6)
Extremely, quite a bit	207	76.2	(68.7–83.6)	518		(75.7–82.4)	569		(71.2–78.5)		75.2	(72.7–77.7)	414	75.7	(71.4–80.0)
Has a disability			. /			. /			. 7	•		. /			, ,
Yes	71	27.8	(20.6-35.0)	213	30.8	(26.4–35.2)	271	36.1	(31.7–40.5)	839	46.5	(44.1–48.8)	280	50.4	(44.7–56.1)
No	189		(65.0–79.4)	426	69.2	(64.8–73.6)	479	63.9	(59.5–68.3)	932	53.5	(51.2–55.9)	277	49.6	(43.9–55.3)
Any unmet HIV ancillary service nee			· . /			,	-		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	=			-		,
Yes	146 146		(47.1–65.6)	346	53.4	(46.3–60.4)	366	50.6	(46.5–54.7)	755	45.0	(41.5–48.4)	202	37.2	(33.4–40.9)
No	112		(34.4–52.9)	280	46.6	(39.6–53.7)	382	49.4	(45.3–53.5)		55.0	(51.6–58.5)	356	62.8	(59.1–66.6)
-			(			(			(	.,	20.0	(2.1.0 00.0)		22.0	()

### Table 2a. Individual-level social determinants of health and quality of life among adults with diagnosed HIV, by age—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021 (cont)

	1	8–29 ye	ears	30–39 years			4	40–49 ye	ears	į	50–64 ye	ears	≥65 years		
	n	col %	95% CI	n		95% CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI
Neighborhood and built environme	nt														
Any met or unmet need for transpo	rtation a	ssistan	ce, past 12	month	าร <sup>k</sup>										
Yes	56	21.7	(16.3–27.0)	176	25.1	(21.5-28.7)	188	25.0	(21.6-28.4)	531	29.8	(27.5-32.1)	157	27.1	(23.7-30.5)
No	202	78.3	(73.0-83.7)	453	74.9	(71.3–78.5)	556	75.0	(71.6–78.4)	1,225	70.2	(67.9–72.5)	402	72.9	(69.5-76.3)
Social and community context															
HIV health care discrimination amo	ng perse	ons who	o received o	care, p	ast 12 n	nonths									
Yes	57	22.9	(15.9–29.9)	141		(17.1–27.8)	191	25.0	(21.4-28.6)	341	21.1	(17.7–24.4)	85	17.8	(14.2-21.3)
No	180	77.1	(70.1–84.1)	439	77.6	(72.2–82.9)	505	75.0	(71.4–78.6)	1,298	78.9	(75.6–82.3)	436	82.2	(78.7–85.8)
Speaks English less than well															
Yes	_	_	_	39	5.6	(3.0-8.2)	68	8.1	(4.4–11.8)	_	_	_	57	9.8	(4.3–15.3)
No	252	96.9	(94.8–99.1)	600	94.4	(91.8-97.0)	684	91.9	(88.2-95.6)	1,619	92.1	(87.4–96.8)	502	90.2	(84.7-95.7)
Experiences of physical violence by	y an inti	mate pa	rtner or for	ced se	ex, lifetiı	me <sup>m</sup>									
Yes	104	45.1	(37.0-53.2)	263	42.9	(37.5-48.2)	269	38.8	(34.2-43.5)	558	32.0	(28.6-35.3)	98	17.3	(12.4-22.3)
No	151	54.9	(46.8-63.0)	354	57.1	(51.8-62.5)	458	61.2	(56.5-65.8)	1,172	68.0	(64.7-71.4)	451	82.7	(77.7-87.6)
Experiences of physical violence by	y an inti	mate pa	rtner or for	ced se	ex, past	12 months	m								
Yes	36	15.1	(10.4–19.8)	47	8.4	(5.8–11.0)	44	6.6	(4.1–9.1)	50	3.8	(2.7-4.8)	_	_	
No	217	84.9	(80.2-89.6)	566	91.6	(89.0-94.2)	679	93.4	(90.9–95.9)	1,669	96.2	(95.2–97.3)	542	99.0	(97.9–100)
Incarcerated >24 hours, past 12 mo	nths														
Yes	_	_	_	23	3.9	(2.2-5.7)	_	_	_	33	2.5	(1.6-3.4)	_	_	_
No	243	93.0	(87.0-99.0)	614	96.1	(94.3-97.8)	736	97.7	(96.3-99.1)	1,738	97.5	(96.6-98.4)	555	99.3	(98.5-100)

Abbreviations: n, number; col, column; CI, confidence interval; FPL, federal poverty level; RWHAP, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program; HHS, Department of Health and Human Services [footnotes only]; VA, Veterans Administration [footnotes only].

Note. Unweighted numbers and weighted percentages are presented. CIs incorporate weighted percentages. Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation  $\geq$  0.30 and those based on a denominator sample size < 30.

<sup>a</sup> "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.

<sup>b</sup> "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.

<sup>c</sup> "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) 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.

<sup>d</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV.

<sup>e</sup> "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.

f "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 persons 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].

<sup>g</sup> Poverty guidelines defined by HHS. For persons interviewed in a particular calendar year, the HHS poverty guidelines from the previous year were used. For instance, the 2020 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2021. More information regarding HHS poverty guidelines can be found at https://aspe.hhs.gov/frequently-asked-questions-related-poverty-guidelines-and-poverty.

<sup>h</sup> Persons could select more than 1 response for health insurance or coverage. Mutually exclusive categories are presented based on responses. Private coverage defined as receiving health insurance through a person's employer or a family member's employer or purchased through the Health Insurance Marketplace or directly from a health insurance company. Public insurance includes Medicaid, Medicare, VA, RWHAP, or other city, county, or state-funded insurance. Uninsured or RWHAP only category includes those who did not report having any insurance, or received RWHAP assistance only, without coverage through any other insurance categories.

<sup>1</sup> Self-reported, and includes physical, mental, and emotional disabilities.

<sup>J</sup> Represents those who needed, but did not receive, ≥1 HIV ancillary services, among all persons.

<sup>k</sup> Represents those who needed transportation assistance, regardless of whether that assistance was received, among all persons.

<sup>1</sup> HIV health care discrimination among those who received HIV care during the previous 12 months was assessed based on seven forms of discrimination, including: being treated with less courtesy than other persons, being treated with less respect than other persons, receiving poorer service than others, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she believed they were not smart, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were asked if they experienced these forms of discrimination never, rarely, some of the time, most of the time, or all the time. Respondents who reported experiencing at least one form of health care discrimination rarely, some of the time, or all of time were considered to have experienced discrimination in an HIV health care setting.

<sup>m</sup> Physical violence by an intimate partner defined as ever being slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, choked, or otherwise physically hurt by a romantic or sexual partner. Forced sex defined as ever being threatened with harm or physically forced to have unwanted vaginal, anal, or oral sex.

## Table 2b. Relative and absolute differences in individual-level social determinants of health and quality of life among adults with diagnosed HIV, by age—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021

	1	8–29 years	vs. ≥6	5 vears	3	0–39 years	vs. ≥6	5 vears	4	0–49 years	vs. ≥6	5 vears	5	50–59 years	vs. ≥6	5 vears
	PR	95% CI	PD	95% CI	PR	95% CI	PD	95% CI	PR	95% CI	PD	95% CI	PR	95% CI	PD	95% CI
Total (row %)				-												-
National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators related to social de	termina	nts of healt	h													
Quality of life																
Physical health																
Self-reported health status <sup>a</sup>	1.05	(1 16 1 25)	16.07	(11.00.01.50)	1 10	(1 06 1 22)	11 76	(1 10 10 22)	1 1 2	(1 OF 1 00)	0 50	(2 46 12 60)	0.07	(0 00 1 07)	4 77	(767 4 12)
Good, very good, excellent Poor, fair				(11.02–21.52) (-21.52–-11.02)				(4.19– 19.33) (-19.33– -4.19)		(1.05–1.22)		(3.46–13.60) (-13.60–-3.46)		(0.89–1.07) (0.89–1.24)		(-7.67– 4.13) (-4.13– 7.67)
Mental or emotional health	0.01	(0.10 0.00)	10.21	(2002 0002)	0.01	(0.02 0.01)	11.10	(10.00 1.10)	0.10	(0.00 0.00)	0.00	(10.00 0.10)	1.00	(0.00 1.21)		(
Unmet needs for services from a mental health professi					, past 1	2 months <sup>b</sup>										
Yes				(-1.12-31.81)	1.39	(0.87-2.22)	8.98		1.20	(0.76–1.88)			1.08	(0.72-1.64)		(-7.66-11.40)
No Structural or subsistence factors	0.80	(0.63–1.03)	-15.34	(-31.81– 1.12)	0.00	(0.76–1.03)	-8.98	(-20.39– 2.42)	0.94	(0.82–1.09)	-4.49	(-15.31–6.33)	0.98	(0.86–1.10)	-1.07	(-11.40– 7.66)
Unstable housing or homelessness, past 12 months <sup>c</sup>																
Yes	4.19			(18.38–29.68)				(11.66-22.68)	2.48			(6.35– 15.89)	1.74	(1.25–2.41)		(2.96-8.13)
No	0.74	(0.68–0.80)	-24.03	(-29.68– -18.38)	0.81	(0.76–0.87)	-17.17	(-22.68– -11.66)	0.88	(0.83–0.93)	-11.12	(-15.89– -6.35)	0.94	(0.91–0.97)	-5.55	(-8.13– -2.96)
<b>Unemployment</b> <sup>a</sup> Yes	6.35	(3 92-10 30)	19 54	(13.07–26.00)	6 11	(4 07_9 18)	18 67	(14.92-22.42)	4.90	(3 29-7 31)	14 25	(10.87– 17.64)	3.15	(2.07-4.81)	7.85	(5.49– 10.22)
No				(-26.0013.07)				(-22.4214.92)	0.85			(-17.6410.87)	0.92	(0.90-0.94)		(-10.22– -5.49)
Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 months <sup>e</sup>	0.00	(0 5 0 5 7 5)	47.00	(44.04.04.04)	0.00	(0.00 4.00)	44 70	(40.44.40.40)	0.40	. ,			0.00	(4 50 0 44)	0.40	// 00 // 00
Yes No				(11.81–24.04) (-24.04–-11.81)				(10.14–19.42) (-19.42–-10.14)	2.48 0.90	(1.67 - 3.69)		(5.80– 13.02) (-13.02– -5.80)		(1.53-3.41)		(4.98– 11.38) (-11.38– -4.98)
HIV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% CI) <sup>f</sup>	0.01	(0.75-0.00)	-17.52	(-24.0411.01)	0.04	(0.00-0.03)	-14.70	(-10.4210.14)	0.50	(0.00-0.0+)	-5.41	(-10.020.00)	0.51	(0.00-0.00)	-0.10	(-11.504.50)
Other factors important for health, including those that af	fect qua	lity of life														
Economic stability	icol quu	inty of the														
Household income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>g</sup>																
<100% FPL		(0.60-1.16)				(0.75–1.05)		(-10.32- 1.88)	0.99	(0.85–1.15)			1.06	(0.92–1.23)		(-3.09-7.99)
100%–138% FPL 139%–399% FPL	0.99	(0.55–1.81) (1.21–1.73)			0.89	(0.64–1.24) (1.00–1.37)		(-5.34– 2.52) (0.29– 11.60)	0.59 1.21	(0.43-0.82) (1.03-1.42)			0.89 0.91	(0.67–1.18) (0.79–1.06)		(-4.97– 2.12) (-8.12– 2.07)
≥400% FPL	1.44 0.39			(-13.05– -4.56)		(1.00-1.37) (0.73-1.31)		(-4.51– 3.88)	0.90	(1.03 - 1.42) (0.66 - 1.23)			1.14	(0.79–1.00) (0.89–1.46)		(-0.12-2.07) (-1.80-5.80)
Education	0.00	(0.2. 00)	0.01	(	0.00	(00	0.02	(	0.00	(0.0000)		(00 2.00)		(0.00		(
Educational attainment																
Less than high school diploma		(0.23-0.95)		(-16.462.42)	0.78	(0.58–1.05)	-3.85	(-8.29- 0.59)	1.05	(0.81–1.37)		(-3.86- 5.65)	0.81	(0.65-0.99)		(-7.00-0.15)
High school diploma or equivalent		(1.24–1.97) (0.83–1.09)				(0.95-1.37)		(-1.16-7.46)	1.06 0.96	(0.87-1.28)		(-3.13-5.74)	1.19 0.98	(1.00–1.42) (0.91–1.06)		(0.19-8.49)
Greater than high school Health-related factors	0.95	(0.03-1.09)	-3.04	(-10.99– 4.90)	1.01	(0.93–1.10)	0.70	(-4.43– 5.83)	0.90	(0.88–1.05)	-2.20	(-7.25– 2.84)	0.90	(0.91-1.00)	-0.91	(-5.41– 3.59)
Health insurance or coverage (including Ryan White HIV/		aram [PW		ssistanca) nas	+ 12 m	onthe <sup>h</sup>										
Any private				(1.71– 17.30)		(0.96–1.27)	3.89	(-1.75– 9.53)	1.20	(1.03–1.39)	7.49	(1.30-13.68)	1.05	(0.94–1.17)	1.86	(-2.35-6.08)
Public only, excluding RWHAP only	0.57	(0.47–0.70)	-26.27	(-34.3018.24)	0.72	(0.62–0.84)	-17.19	(-24.74– -9.64)	0.65	(0.53–0.79)	-21.67	(-30.0613.28)	0.88	(0.80–0.96)	-7.61	(-12.66– -2.57)
Uninsured or RWHAP only	26.07	(7.76–87.61)	16.76	(10.06–23.47)	20.89	(6.50–67.15)	13.30	(9.03– 17.57)	22.20	(6.93–71.10)	14.18	(9.23–19.12)	9.60	(2.83–32.56)	5.75	(3.01– 8.49)
Received RWHAP assistance, past 12 months	1 16	(0.07 1.40)	7 17	(153 15 87)	1 01	(1 06 1 38)	0 1 2	(2.95– 15.28)	1.06	(0.04 1.20)	2 78	(25/ 800)	1 03	(0 00 1 18)	1 20	(150 735)
Yes No		1		(-1.53– 15.87) (-15.87– 1.53)				(2.95-15.26) (-15.282.95)	0.95	(0.94–1.20) (0.86–1.05)	-2.78	(-2.54– 8.09) (-8.09– 2.54)	1.03 0.98	(0.90–1.18) (0.88–1.09)		(-4.59– 7.35) (-7.35– 4.59)
Confidence in completing health forms		(011 1 1100)		(		(00 0.0.)	•=	(		(0.00 1.00)		(0.00)	0.00	(0.00		(1.00
Somewhat, a little bit, not at all		(0.75–1.29)				(0.69–1.08)		(-8.52-1.82)	1.04	(0.80–1.33)	0.88	(-5.36-7.12)		(0.88–1.19)		(-3.20-4.27)
Extremely, quite a bit	1.01	(0.92–1.10)	0.45	(-6.06– 6.96)	1.04	(0.98–1.12)	3.35	(-1.82– 8.52)	0.99	(0.91–1.07)	-0.88	(-7.12– 5.36)	0.99	(0.95–1.04)	-0.54	(-4.27–3.20)
Has a disability <sup>l</sup> Yes	0 55	(0 40_0 75)	-22 60	(-33.04– -12.16)	0.61	(0 50_0 74)	-19 56	(-27.15– -11.97)	0 72	(0.61_0.84)	-14 33	(-21.15– -7.51)	0 02	(0.80_1.06)	-3 01	(-10.79– 2.91)
No				(12.16–33.04)				(11.97–27.15)		(1.13 - 1.46)						(-2.91–10.79)
Any unmet HIV ancillary service need, past 12 months <sup>j</sup>		(		,		,		,•)		(				(		,
Yes		(1.25–1.83)				(1.23–1.67)				(1.19–1.55)				(1.08–1.36)		(3.08–12.51)
No	0.69	(0.56–0.86)	-19.18	(-29.03– -9.33)	0.74	(0.64–0.87)	-16.18	(-23.64– -8.71)	0.79	(0.71–0.87)	-13.40	(-19.11– -7.68)	0.88	(0.81–0.95)	-7.80	(-12.51– -3.08)

No. 36

## Table 2b. Relative and absolute differences in individual-level social determinants of health and quality of life among adults with diagnosed HIV, by age—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021 (cont)

	15	8–29 years	vs. >6	5 vears	3	0–39 years	vs. >65	vears	1	0–49 years	vs. >64	5 vears	5	0–59 years	vs. >65	vears
,	PR	95% CI	PD	95% Cl	PR	95% CI	PD	95% CI	PR	95% CI	PD	95% CI	PR	95% CI	PD	95% Cl
leighborhood and built environment	<u> </u>												• • •			
ny met or unmet need for transportation assistance, past 12	2 mor	uthe <sup>k</sup>														
		(0.61–1.04)	-5.45	(-11.55– 0.64)	0.93	(0.76–1.13)	-2.00	(-7.09-3.09)	0.92	(0.77–1.10)	-2.13	(-6.83– 2.57)	1.10	(0.94–1.28)	2.65	(-1.55– 6.85
		(0.99–1.16)		( /	1.03	(0.96–1.10)	2.00	(-3.09-7.09)	1.03	(0.97–1.10)		(-2.57-6.83)	0.96	(0.91–1.02)		(-6.85-1.5
Social and community context	1.5.	(0.00	•	(0.0.1		(0.00)		(0.00		(0.0		(	0.00	(0.0		(
HV health care discrimination among persons who received	care	nact 12 m	onths													
		(0.92–1.81)		(-2.20- 12.48)	1.26	(0.96–1.67)	4.66	(-1.14– 10.46)	1.41	(1.13–1.75)	7.21	(2.69–11.74)	1.18	(0.92–1.52)	3.28	(-1.47– 8.0
		(0.85–1.03)			0.94	(0.88–1.02)	-4.66	(-10.46– 1.14)	0.91	(0.86-0.97)	-7.21	(-11.74– -2.69)	0.96	(0.91–1.02)		(-8.03-1.4
Speaks English less than well	•	(**** ,	-	\ · · ,	-	1		( ,	-	(,		,	-	1	-	1
	0.31	(0.11–0.91)	-6.72	(-13.410.02)	0.57	(0.37-0.90)	-4.17	(-8.50-0.17)	0.83	(0.56-1.23)	-1.68	(-5.52-2.16)	0.81	(0.62-1.05)	-1.85	(-4.26-0.5
		(1.00–1.16)		( )	1.05	(1.00–1.10)	4.17	(-0.17-8.50)	1.02	(0.98–1.06)	1.68	(-2.16-5.52)	1.02	(0.99–1.05)		(-0.56-4.2
Experiences of physical violence by an intimate partner or for	orced	sex, lifetim	e <sup>m</sup>	•				•				•		•		
Yes	2.60	(1.82-3.72)	27.77	(17.69-37.85)	2.47	(1.76–3.48)		(17.29-33.83)	2.24	(1.64-3.05)			1.84	(1.44-2.36)		(10.33-18.9
		` '		(-37.85– -17.69)	0.69	(0.61–0.78)	-25.56 (	(-33.83– -17.29)	0.74	(0.67–0.82)	-21.48	(-28.30– -14.66)	0.82	(0.78–0.87)	-14.62 (	18.91– -10.3
Experiences of physical violence by an intimate partner or for																
		(5.21-39.63)				(2.98–21.62)	7.37	(4.62–10.13)		(2.23–17.92)	5.58	(2.87-8.30)		(1.26–10.20)		(1.15–4.2
	0.86	(0.81–0.91)	-14.03	(-18.87– -9.20)	0.93	(0.90–0.95)	-7.37	(-10.13– -4.62)	0.94	(0.92–0.97)	-5.58	(-8.30– -2.87)	0.97	(0.96–0.99)	-2.71	(-4.28– -1.1
Incarcerated >24 hours, past 12 months						<b>24 00</b>	4									
	,	(2.30-44.84)		( )		(1.50-21.63)	3.24	(1.28-5.21)		(0.95–11.96)	1.63	(0.15-3.11)		(1.09–11.99)		(0.73-2.
No Abbreviations: PR, prevalence ratio; PD, prevalence difference; CI, confid		(0.88–1.00)		(-12.380.26)		(******	-3.24	(-5.211.28)		(0.97–1.00)		(-3.110.15)	0.98	(0.97-0.99)		(-2.870.
<i>Note.</i> persons aged $\geq$ 65 years were the referent group for each disparity a "Good or better self-rated health" defined as rating one's health as good	d, very	good, or exc	ellent (a	s opposed to poo					n a deno	ominator sam	ole size ·	<30.				
<sup>D</sup> "Unmet need for mental health services from a mental health profession	nal" de	fined as need	ding, but	not receiving, ser					those w	ho indicated i	needing	mental health se	rvices (i.	e., receiving c	or needing	j but not
receiving) during the past 12 months. <sup>c</sup> "Unstable housing or homelessness" defined as experiencing unstable h					rvices fro	om a mental h	ealth pro	fessional among								
<ul> <li>receiving) during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>c</sup> "Unstable housing or homelessness" defined as experiencing unstable h or in a car) at any time during the past 12 months.</li> </ul>	housing	g (i.e., movin	g in with	others due to fina	rvices fro ancial issi	om a mental h ues, moving 2	ealth pro 2 or more	fessional among times, or being e	evicted)	or homelessn						
<ul> <li>receiving) during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>c</sup> "Unstable housing or homelessness" defined as experiencing unstable h or in a car) at any time during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>d</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at</li> </ul>	housing at the tir	g (i.e., moving	g in with ew, exclu	others due to fina	rvices fro ancial issi	om a mental h ues, moving 2	ealth pro 2 or more	fessional among times, or being e	evicted)	or homelessn						
<ul> <li><sup>c</sup> "Unstable housing or homelessness" defined as experiencing unstable hor in a car) at any time during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>d</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at e "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of mod</li> </ul>	housing at the tir	g (i.e., moving me of intervie luring the pas	g in with ew, exclu	others due to fina uding persons wh nths.	rvices fro ancial issu o are una	om a mental h ues, moving 2 able to work,	ealth pro 2 or more calculate	ofessional among e times, or being e ed among all adul	evicted) o ts with ⊦	or homelessn IIV.	ess (livin	g on the street, ir	n a shelte	er, in a single-	room–oco	cupancy hol
<ul> <li>receiving) during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>C</sup> "Unstable housing or homelessness" defined as experiencing unstable h or in a car) at any time during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>d</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at <sup>e</sup> "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of mc <sup>f</sup> "Median HIV stigma score" defined as the weighted median score on a <sup>c</sup> current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about is available at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2001277/</li> </ul>	housing at the tir noney du 10-item ut perso / [Wright	g (i.e., moving me of intervie uring the pas n scale rangi ons living with tt K, Naar-Kir	g in with ew, exclu at 12 mor ng from n HIV, ma ng S, Lar	others due to fina uding persons wh nths. 0 (no stigma) to 1 easured among p m P, Templin T, F	rvices fro ancial issu o are una 100 (high ersons a frey M. S	om a mental h ues, moving 2 able to work, stigma) that i ged ≥18 year tigma scale ro	ealth pro 2 or more calculate measures rs with dia evised: re	ofessional among times, or being e d among all adul s 4 dimensions o agnosed HIV infe eliability and valid	evicted) of ts with H of HIV sti ection livi dity of a l	or homelessn IIV. gma: persona ng in the Unite prief measure	ess (livin lized stig ed State of stigm	g on the street, ir gma during the pa s and Puerto Ricc a for HIV+ youth	n a shelte ast 12 m o. The H . J Adole	er, in a single- ionths, current IV stigma scal esc <i>Health</i> 200	t disclosu le used fo 07;40(1):5	cupancy ho re concerna r this indica 6–98].
<ul> <li>receiving) during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>C</sup> "Unstable housing or homelessness" defined as experiencing unstable h or in a car) at any time during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>d</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at <sup>e</sup> "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of mo <sup>f</sup> "Median HIV stigma score" defined as the weighted median score on a current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about is available at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2001277/</li> <li><sup>g</sup> Poverty guidelines defined by HHS. For persons interviewed in a particul HHS poverty guidelines can be found at https://aspe.hhs.gov/frequently-</li> </ul>	housing at the tin noney du 10-item ut perso / [Wright ular cale y-asked	g (i.e., moving me of intervie uring the pas n scale rangi ons living with tt K, Naar-Kir endar year, th d-questions-re	g in with ew, exclu tt 12 mon ng from n HIV, mon ng S, Lan ne HHS   elated-po	others due to fina uding persons wh nths. 0 (no stigma) to 1 easured among p m P, Templin T, F poverty guidelines- overty-guidelines-	rvices fro ancial issu o are una 100 (high ersons a rey M. S s from the and-pove	om a mental h ues, moving 2 able to work, stigma) that t ged ≥18 year tigma scale ro e previous yea erty.	ealth pro 2 or more calculate measure: rs with dia evised: re ar were us	ofessional among times, or being e d among all adul s 4 dimensions o agnosed HIV infe eliability and valid sed. For instance	evicted) ( ts with F of HIV sti ection livi dity of a l e, the 20	or homelessni IIV. gma: persona ng in the Unit orief measure 20 guidelines	ess (livin lized stig ed State: of stigm were use	g on the street, ir gma during the p s and Puerto Ricc a for HIV+ youth ed for persons int	n a shelt ast 12 m o. The H . <i>J Adole</i> terviewe	er, in a single- nonths, curren IV stigma scal asc <i>Health</i> 200 d in 2021. Mor	t disclosu le used fo 07;40(1):S re informa	cupancy ho re concerns r this indica 6–98]. ttion regard
<ul> <li>receiving) during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>c</sup> "Unstable housing or homelessness" defined as experiencing unstable h or in a car) at any time during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>d</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at <sup>e</sup> "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of mo <sup>f</sup> "Median HIV stigma score" defined as the weighted median score on a current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about is available at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2001277/</li> <li><sup>g</sup> Poverty guidelines defined by HHS. For persons interviewed in a particul HHS poverty guidelines can be found at https://aspe.hhs.gov/frequently-</li> </ul>	housing at the tin noney du 10-item ut perso / [Wright ular cale y-asked verage. I rectly fro	g (i.e., moving ime of intervie uring the pas n scale rangi ons living with t K, Naar-Kir endar year, th d-questions-re Mutually exc rom a health i	g in with ew, exclu- the the table of the the the table of the the the table of the the table of the the table of the the table of the the table of the table of the table of the table of table of the table of the table of table of tabl	others due to fina uding persons wh nths. 0 (no stigma) to 1 easured among p m P, Templin T, F poverty guidelines- overty-guidelines- ategories are press the company. Publi	rvices fro ancial issu o are una 00 (high ersons a rey M. S s from the and-pove sented ba c insurar	om a mental h ues, moving 2 able to work, stigma) that i ged ≥18 year tigma scale rr e previous yea erty. ased on respo nce includes M	ealth pro 2 or more calculate measures rs with dia evised: re ar were us onses. Pri Medicaid,	ofessional among times, or being e d among all adul s 4 dimensions o agnosed HIV infe eliability and valid sed. For instance ivate coverage dr , Medicare, VA, R	evicted) ( ts with H of HIV sti ction livi dity of a l e, the 20: efined a	or homelessni IIV. gma: persona ng in the Unit orief measure 20 guidelines s receiving he	lized stig ed State: of stigm were use alth insu	g on the street, ir gma during the p s and Puerto Rica a for HIV+ youth ed for persons int urance through a	n a shelta ast 12 m o. The H . <i>J Adole</i> terviewer person's	er, in a single- nonths, curren IV stigma scal asc Health 200 d in 2021. Mor s employer or	t disclosu le used fo 07;40(1):9 re informa a family r	cupancy ho re concern r this indica 6–98]. ttion regard nember's
<ul> <li>receiving) during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>c</sup> "Unstable housing or homelessness" defined as experiencing unstable hor in a car) at any time during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>d</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at</li> <li><sup>e</sup> "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of modified and HIV stigma score" defined as the weighted median score on a fourrent negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about is available at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2001277/ j</li> <li><sup>g</sup> Poverty guidelines defined by HHS. For persons interviewed in a particul HHS poverty guidelines can be found at https://aspe.hhs.gov/frequently-h</li> <li><sup>h</sup> Persons could select more than 1 response for health insurance or cove employer or purchased through the Health Insurance Marketplace or direct or processing through the set of the set o</li></ul>	housing at the tir noney du 10-item ut perso / [Wright ular cale y-asked verage. I rectly fr WHAP a	g (i.e., moving ime of intervie uring the pas n scale rangi ons living with t K, Naar-Kir endar year, th d-questions-re Mutually exc rom a health i	g in with ew, exclu- the the table of the the the table of the the the table of the the table of the the table of the the table of the the table of the table of the table of the table of table of the table of the table of table of tabl	others due to fina uding persons wh nths. 0 (no stigma) to 1 easured among p m P, Templin T, F poverty guidelines- overty-guidelines- ategories are press the company. Publi	rvices fro ancial issu o are una 00 (high ersons a rey M. S s from the and-pove sented ba c insurar	om a mental h ues, moving 2 able to work, stigma) that i ged ≥18 year tigma scale rr e previous yea erty. ased on respo nce includes M	ealth pro 2 or more calculate measures rs with dia evised: re ar were us onses. Pri Medicaid,	ofessional among times, or being e d among all adul s 4 dimensions o agnosed HIV infe eliability and valid sed. For instance ivate coverage dr , Medicare, VA, R	evicted) ( ts with H of HIV sti ction livi dity of a l e, the 20: efined a	or homelessni IIV. gma: persona ng in the Unit orief measure 20 guidelines s receiving he	lized stig ed State: of stigm were use alth insu	g on the street, ir gma during the p s and Puerto Rica a for HIV+ youth ed for persons int urance through a	n a shelta ast 12 m o. The H . <i>J Adole</i> terviewer person's	er, in a single- nonths, curren IV stigma scal asc Health 200 d in 2021. Mor s employer or	t disclosu le used fo 07;40(1):9 re informa a family r	cupancy ho re concern r this indica 6–98]. ttion regard nember's
<ul> <li>receiving) during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>c</sup> "Unstable housing or homelessness" defined as experiencing unstable h or in a car) at any time during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>d</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at <sup>e</sup> "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of mo <sup>f</sup> "Median HIV stigma score" defined as the weighted median score on a <sup>f</sup> current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about is available at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2001277/  </li> <li><sup>g</sup> Poverty guidelines defined by HHS. For persons interviewed in a particul HHS poverty guidelines can be found at https://aspe.hhs.gov/frequently- h</li> <li><sup>h</sup> Persons could select more than 1 response for health insurance or cove employer or purchased through the Health Insurance Marketplace or dire includes those who did not report having any insurance, or received RW.</li> </ul>	housing at the tim noney du 10-item ut perso / [Wright ular cale y-asked /erage. I rectly fro WHAP a	g (i.e., moving me of intervie uring the pas m scale rangi ons living with tt K, Naar-Kir endar year, th J-questions-re Mutually exc rom a health i assistance or	g in with ew, exclu st 12 mon ng from n HIV, m ng S, Lan ne HHS   elated-pu lusive ca insurance nly, witho	others due to fina uding persons wh nths. 0 (no stigma) to 1 easured among p m P, Templin T, F poverty guidelines- overty-guidelines- ategories are press the company. Publi	rvices fro ancial issu o are una 00 (high ersons a rey M. S s from the and-pove sented ba c insurar	om a mental h ues, moving 2 able to work, stigma) that i ged ≥18 year tigma scale rr e previous yea erty. ased on respo nce includes M	ealth pro 2 or more calculate measures rs with dia evised: re ar were us onses. Pri Medicaid,	ofessional among times, or being e d among all adul s 4 dimensions o agnosed HIV infe eliability and valid sed. For instance ivate coverage dr , Medicare, VA, R	evicted) ( ts with H of HIV sti ction livi dity of a l e, the 20: efined a	or homelessni IIV. gma: persona ng in the Unit orief measure 20 guidelines s receiving he	lized stig ed State: of stigm were use alth insu	g on the street, ir gma during the p s and Puerto Rica a for HIV+ youth ed for persons int urance through a	n a shelta ast 12 m o. The H . <i>J Adole</i> terviewer person's	er, in a single- nonths, curren IV stigma scal asc Health 200 d in 2021. Mor s employer or	t disclosu le used fo 07;40(1):9 re informa a family r	cupancy ho re concern r this indice 6–98]. ttion regard nember's
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<ul> <li>receiving) during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>c</sup> "Unstable housing or homelessness" defined as experiencing unstable h or in a car) at any time during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>d</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of mc "Median HIV stigma score" defined as the weighted median score on a current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about is available at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2001277/ J</li> <li><sup>g</sup> Poverty guidelines defined by HHS. For persons interviewed in a particul HHS poverty guidelines can be found at https://aspe.hhs.gov/frequently-h</li> <li><sup>h</sup> Persons could select more than 1 response for health insurance or cove employer or purchased through the Health Insurance, or received RW Self-reported, and includes physical, mental, and emotional disabilities.</li> <li><sup>g</sup> Represents those who needed, but did not receive, ≥1 HIV ancillary ser</li> </ul>	housing at the tin noney du 10-item ut perso / [Wrigh: ular cale y-asked verage. I rectly fro WHAP a ervices, f whether ring the nurse a pondents	g (i.e., moving me of intervie uring the pas n scale rangin ons living with the K, Naar-Kir endar year, the d-questions-re Mutually exc rom a health in assistance or among all pe er that assist act as if he or s were asked	g in with ew, exclu- to 12 mon ng from h HIV, m ng S, Lan he HHS p elated-pr lusive ca insurance nly, with ersons. ance wa months she bel if they e	others due to fina uding persons wh nths. 0 (no stigma) to 1 easured among p m P, Templin T, F poverty guidelines- ategories are press e company. Publi out coverage throu ss received, amon was assessed ba ieved they were n xperienced these	rvices fro ancial issi o are una l00 (high ersons a irey M. S s from the and-pove sented ba ic insurar ugh any g all pers ased on s jot smart, forms of	om a mental h ues, moving 2 able to work, stigma) that i ged ≥18 year tigma scale rr e previous yea erty. ased on respor nce includes N other insuran sons. seven forms o having a doo discrimination	ealth pro 2 or more calculate measures s with dia evised: re ar were us onses. Pri Medicaid, ce catego f discrimit tor or nu n never, r	ofessional among times, or being e d among all adult s 4 dimensions o agnosed HIV infe eliability and valid sed. For instance ivate coverage de Medicare, VA, R ories.	evicted) of ts with H of HIV sti- ction livi dity of a l e, the 202 efined a: WHAP, : being t r she we he time, r	or homelessni IIV. gma: persona ng in the Unit orief measure 20 guidelines s receiving he or other city, reated with le re afraid of th	ess (livin lized stig ed State: of stigm were use alth insu county, c	g on the street, ir gma during the parts and Puerto Ricc a for HIV+ youth ed for persons int urance through a or state-funded in essy than other pe	n a shelt ast 12 m o. The H . <i>J Adole</i> terviewer person's isurance	er, in a single- tonths, current IV stigma scal esc Health 200 d in 2021. Mor s employer or . Uninsured or eing treated w as if he or she	t disclosu le used fo 07;40(1):9 re informa a family r r RWHAP vith less r	cupancy h re concerr r this indic i6–98]. tion regar nember's only cate espect that ter than th

n         Total (row %)       2,91         National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators related to social determinants of health         Quality of life         Physical health         Self-reported health status <sup>b</sup> Good, very good, excellent       2,07         Poor, fair       83         Mental or emotional health       2007         Unmet needs for services from a mental health professional among those who n         Yes       22         No       76         Structural or subsistence factors       243         Unstable housing or homelessness, past 12 months <sup>d</sup> 47         Yes       47         No       2,43         Unemployment <sup>e</sup> 42         Yes       42         No       2,44         Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 months <sup>f</sup> 42         Yes       42         No       2,44         HIV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% CI) <sup>g</sup> 2,72         Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of life       200%         Economic stability       27         Household income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>h</sup> 400%         100% -138% FPL       27 <td< th=""><th><b>74.8</b> 71.8 28.8 <b>eded s</b> 28.8 71.8 71.8 16.6 83.4 14.7 85.3 14.9</th><th>6         95%           3         (71.6-           5         (70.1-           5         (27.0-           5         (23.9-           5         (66.9-           6         (14.7-           4         (81.6-           7         (13.3-           3         (83.8-           9         (13.1-           1         (83.3-           9         (26.4-</th><th><b>78.0)</b> 9 <b>73.0)</b> 5 <b>29.9)</b> 4 <b>5</b> <b>76.1)</b> 3 <b>76.1)</b> 3 <b>76.1)</b> 3 <b>76.1)</b> 3 <b>76.2)</b> 1 <b>16.2)</b> 1 <b>86.7)</b> 8 <b>16.7)</b> 1</th><th>33         22.           69         60.           08         39.           months         31           24         75.           58         17.           23         82.           18         13.           52         86.</th><th>%         95% CI           9         (19.8–26.0)           7         (55.6–65.7)           3         (34.3–44.4)           c         9           9         (16.6–33.3)           1         (66.7–83.4)           2         (14.5–19.8)           8         (80.2–85.5)           4         (10.9–15.9)           6         (84.1–89.1)</th><th>n 91 57 34 10 30 21 70 20 71</th><th><b>2.3</b> 62.0 38.0 30.3* 69.7* 27.1 72.9</th><th><b>95% Cl</b> (1.9–2.7) (52.3–71.8) (28.2–47.7) (13.4–47.1) (52.9–86.6) (17.1–37.1) (62.9–82.9)</th></td<>	<b>74.8</b> 71.8 28.8 <b>eded s</b> 28.8 71.8 71.8 16.6 83.4 14.7 85.3 14.9	6         95%           3         (71.6-           5         (70.1-           5         (27.0-           5         (23.9-           5         (66.9-           6         (14.7-           4         (81.6-           7         (13.3-           3         (83.8-           9         (13.1-           1         (83.3-           9         (26.4-	<b>78.0)</b> 9 <b>73.0)</b> 5 <b>29.9)</b> 4 <b>5</b> <b>76.1)</b> 3 <b>76.1)</b> 3 <b>76.1)</b> 3 <b>76.1)</b> 3 <b>76.2)</b> 1 <b>16.2)</b> 1 <b>86.7)</b> 8 <b>16.7)</b> 1	33         22.           69         60.           08         39.           months         31           24         75.           58         17.           23         82.           18         13.           52         86.	%         95% CI           9         (19.8–26.0)           7         (55.6–65.7)           3         (34.3–44.4)           c         9           9         (16.6–33.3)           1         (66.7–83.4)           2         (14.5–19.8)           8         (80.2–85.5)           4         (10.9–15.9)           6         (84.1–89.1)	n 91 57 34 10 30 21 70 20 71	<b>2.3</b> 62.0 38.0 30.3* 69.7* 27.1 72.9	<b>95% Cl</b> (1.9–2.7) (52.3–71.8) (28.2–47.7) (13.4–47.1) (52.9–86.6) (17.1–37.1) (62.9–82.9)
National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators related to social determinants of health         Quality of life         Physical health         Self-reported health status <sup>b</sup> Good, very good, excellent       2,07         Poor, fair       83         Mental or emotional health       Unmet needs for services from a mental health professional among those who n         Yes       26         No       76         Structural or subsistence factors       Unstable housing or homelessness, past 12 months <sup>d</sup> Yes       47         No       2,43         Unemployment <sup>e</sup> 2,45         Yes       42         No       2,445         HIV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% CI) <sup>g</sup> 2,72         Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of life       27         Economic stability       27         Household income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>h</sup> 27         100% -FPL       27         139% -399% FPL       1,03         ≥400% FPL       49         Education       32         Educational attainment       32         Less than high school diploma       32         High school diploma or equivalent       66 <th>eded s 28.5 71.5 16.6 83.4 14.7 85.3 14.5 85.5</th> <th>5 (70.1– 5 (27.0– 5 (23.9– 5 (66.9– 6 (14.7– 4 (81.6– 7 (13.3– 3 (83.8– 9 (13.1– 1 (83.3–</th> <th>73.0)       5         29.9)       4         , past 12         33.1)         76.1)       3         18.4)       1         85.3)       8         16.2)       1         86.7)       8         16.7)       1</th> <th>69         60.           08         39.           months         91         24.           04         75.           58         17.           23         82.           18         13.           62         86.</th> <th>7 (55.6–65.7) 3 (34.3–44.4) c 9 (16.6–33.3) 1 (66.7–83.4) 2 (14.5–19.8) 8 (80.2–85.5) 4 (10.9–15.9)</th> <th>57 34 10 30 21 70 20</th> <th>62.0 38.0 30.3* 69.7* 27.1 72.9</th> <th>(52.3–71.8) (28.2–47.7) (13.4–47.1) (52.9–86.6) (17.1–37.1)</th>	eded s 28.5 71.5 16.6 83.4 14.7 85.3 14.5 85.5	5 (70.1– 5 (27.0– 5 (23.9– 5 (66.9– 6 (14.7– 4 (81.6– 7 (13.3– 3 (83.8– 9 (13.1– 1 (83.3–	73.0)       5         29.9)       4         , past 12         33.1)         76.1)       3         18.4)       1         85.3)       8         16.2)       1         86.7)       8         16.7)       1	69         60.           08         39.           months         91         24.           04         75.           58         17.           23         82.           18         13.           62         86.	7 (55.6–65.7) 3 (34.3–44.4) c 9 (16.6–33.3) 1 (66.7–83.4) 2 (14.5–19.8) 8 (80.2–85.5) 4 (10.9–15.9)	57 34 10 30 21 70 20	62.0 38.0 30.3* 69.7* 27.1 72.9	(52.3–71.8) (28.2–47.7) (13.4–47.1) (52.9–86.6) (17.1–37.1)
Quality of life         Physical health         Self-reported health status <sup>b</sup> Good, very good, excellent       2,07         Poor, fair       83         Mental or emotional health       9         Unmet needs for services from a mental health professional among those who n       26         No       76         Structural or subsistence factors       27         Unstable housing or homelessness, past 12 months <sup>d</sup> 76         Yes       47         No       2,43         Unemployment <sup>e</sup> 2         Yes       42         No       2,445         Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 months <sup>f</sup> 77         Yes       42         No       2,45         HIV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% CI) <sup>g</sup> 2,72         Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of life       2         Economic stability       27         Household income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>h</sup> 2         <100% FPL	eded s 28.5 71.5 16.6 83.4 14.7 85.3 14.5 85.5	5 (27.0- ervices 5 (23.9- 5 (66.9- 5 (14.7- 4 (81.6- 7 (13.3- 3 (83.8- 9 (13.1- 1 (83.3-	29.9)         4           , past 12         33.1)         7           76.1)         3         1         1           85.3)         8         1         1           16.2)         1         1         8           16.7)         8         1         1	months           91         24.           94         75.           58         17.           23         82.           18         13.           52         86.	3 (34.3–44.4) c 9 (16.6–33.3) 1 (66.7–83.4) 2 (14.5–19.8) 8 (80.2–85.5) 4 (10.9–15.9)	34 10 30 21 70 20	38.0 30.3* 69.7* 27.1 72.9	(28.2–47.7) (13.4–47.1) (52.9–86.6) (17.1–37.1)
Physical health Self-reported health status <sup>b</sup> Good, very good, excellent Coordination Coordinatio Coordination Coordination Coordinatio Coordination Coordi	eded s 28.5 71.5 16.6 83.4 14.7 85.3 14.5 85.5	5 (27.0- ervices 5 (23.9- 5 (66.9- 5 (14.7- 4 (81.6- 7 (13.3- 3 (83.8- 9 (13.1- 1 (83.3-	29.9)         4           , past 12         33.1)         7           76.1)         3         1         1           85.3)         8         1         1           16.2)         1         1         8           16.7)         8         1         1	months           91         24.           94         75.           58         17.           23         82.           18         13.           52         86.	3 (34.3–44.4) c 9 (16.6–33.3) 1 (66.7–83.4) 2 (14.5–19.8) 8 (80.2–85.5) 4 (10.9–15.9)	34 10 30 21 70 20	38.0 30.3* 69.7* 27.1 72.9	(28.2–47.7) (13.4–47.1) (52.9–86.6) (17.1–37.1)
Self-reported health status <sup>b</sup> 2,07         Good, very good, excellent       2,07         Poor, fair       83         Mental or emotional health       unmet needs for services from a mental health professional among those who n         Yes       26         No       78         Structural or subsistence factors       78         Unstable housing or homelessness, past 12 months <sup>d</sup> 78         Yes       47         No       2,43         Unemployment <sup>e</sup> 2,43         Yes       42         No       2,445         Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 months <sup>f</sup> 2,42         No       2,445         HV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% CI) <sup>g</sup> 2,72         Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of life       27         Economic stability       85         Household income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>h</sup> 40         <100% FPL	eded s 28.5 71.5 16.6 83.4 14.7 85.3 14.5 85.5	5 (27.0- ervices 5 (23.9- 5 (66.9- 5 (14.7- 4 (81.6- 7 (13.3- 3 (83.8- 9 (13.1- 1 (83.3-	29.9)         4           , past 12         33.1)         7           76.1)         3         1         1           85.3)         8         1         1           16.2)         1         1         8           16.7)         8         1         1	months           91         24.           94         75.           58         17.           23         82.           18         13.           52         86.	3 (34.3–44.4) c 9 (16.6–33.3) 1 (66.7–83.4) 2 (14.5–19.8) 8 (80.2–85.5) 4 (10.9–15.9)	34 10 30 21 70 20	38.0 30.3* 69.7* 27.1 72.9	(28.2–47.7) (13.4–47.1) (52.9–86.6) (17.1–37.1)
Good, very good, excellent2,07Poor, fair83Mental or emotional healthUnmet needs for services from a mental health professional among those who n YesYes28No78Structural or subsistence factorsUnstable housing or homelessness, past 12 monthsdYes47No2,43Unemploymente2Yes42No2,448Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 monthsf2,448Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 monthsf2,448HV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% Cl)g2,72Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of lifeEconomic stability27Household income with respect to poverty guidelinesh21<100% FPL	eded s 28.5 71.5 16.6 83.4 14.7 85.3 14.5 85.5	5 (27.0- ervices 5 (23.9- 5 (66.9- 5 (14.7- 4 (81.6- 7 (13.3- 3 (83.8- 9 (13.1- 1 (83.3-	29.9)         4           , past 12         33.1)         7           76.1)         3         1         1           85.3)         8         1         1           16.2)         1         1         8           16.7)         8         1         1	months           91         24.           94         75.           58         17.           23         82.           18         13.           52         86.	3 (34.3–44.4) c 9 (16.6–33.3) 1 (66.7–83.4) 2 (14.5–19.8) 8 (80.2–85.5) 4 (10.9–15.9)	34 10 30 21 70 20	38.0 30.3* 69.7* 27.1 72.9	(28.2–47.7) (13.4–47.1) (52.9–86.6) (17.1–37.1)
Poor, fair       83         Mental or emotional health       Unmet needs for services from a mental health professional among those who n         Yes       26         No       76         Structural or subsistence factors       Unstable housing or homelessness, past 12 months <sup>d</sup> Yes       47         No       2,43         Unemployment <sup>0</sup> 2,43         Yes       42         No       2,448         Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 months <sup>f</sup> 2,72         No       2,448         Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 months <sup>f</sup> 2,72         Yes       42         No       2,448         Hurger or food insecurity, past 12 months <sup>f</sup> 2,72         Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of life       26         Economic stability       85         Household income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>h</sup> 21         <100% -138% FPL	eded s 28.5 71.5 16.6 83.4 14.7 85.3 14.5 85.5	5 (27.0- ervices 5 (23.9- 5 (66.9- 5 (14.7- 4 (81.6- 7 (13.3- 3 (83.8- 9 (13.1- 1 (83.3-	29.9)         4           , past 12         33.1)         7           76.1)         3         1         1           85.3)         8         1         1           16.2)         1         1         8           16.7)         8         1         1	months           91         24.           94         75.           58         17.           23         82.           18         13.           52         86.	3 (34.3–44.4) c 9 (16.6–33.3) 1 (66.7–83.4) 2 (14.5–19.8) 8 (80.2–85.5) 4 (10.9–15.9)	34 10 30 21 70 20	38.0 30.3* 69.7* 27.1 72.9	(28.2–47.7) (13.4–47.1) (52.9–86.6) (17.1–37.1)
Mental or emotional health       Unmet needs for services from a mental health professional among those who n         Yes       26         No       78         Structural or subsistence factors       17         Unstable housing or homelessness, past 12 monthsd       77         Yes       47         No       2,43         Unemployment <sup>®</sup> 24         Yes       42         No       2,445         Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 months <sup>f</sup> 2,42         No       2,445         HUV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% Cl) <sup>9</sup> 2,72         Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of life       26         Economic stability       85         Household income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>h</sup> 27         100% -138% FPL       27         139% -399% FPL       1,03         ≥400% FPL       49         Education       49         Educational attainment       32         Less than high school diploma       32         High school diploma or equivalent       68         Greater than high school       1,85	eded s 28.5 71.5 16.6 83.4 14.7 85.5 14.5 85.5	ervices 5 (23.9– 5 (66.9– 4 (81.6– 7 (13.3– 3 (83.8– 9 (13.1– 1 (83.3–	<b>, past 12</b> 33.1) 76.1) 3 18.4) 1 85.3) 8 16.2) 1 86.7) 8 16.7) 1	months           91         24.           94         75.           58         17.           23         82.           18         13.           52         86.	c 9 (16.6–33.3) 1 (66.7–83.4) 2 (14.5–19.8) 8 (80.2–85.5) 4 (10.9–15.9)	10 30 21 70 20	30.3* 69.7* 27.1 72.9	(13.4–47.1) (52.9–86.6) (17.1–37.1)
Unmet needs for services from a mental health professional among those who n YesNo28No78Structural or subsistence factorsUnstable housing or homelessness, past 12 monthsdYes47No2,43Unemployment <sup>e</sup> 2Yes42No2,448Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 monthsf2Yes42No2,448HUV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% Cl) <sup>9</sup> 2,72Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of lifeEconomic stability27Household income with respect to poverty guidelinesh85100% -138% FPL2739% -399% FPL1,03≥400% FPL49Education32Education32High school diploma32High school diploma or equivalent68Greater than high school1,85	28.5 71.5 16.6 83.4 14.7 85.3 14.5 85.5	5 (23.9– 5 (66.9– 4 (81.6– 7 (13.3– 3 (83.8– 9 (13.1– 1 (83.3–	33.1) 76.1) 3 76.1) 3 18.4) 1 85.3) 8 16.2) 1 86.7) 8 16.7) 1	91         24.           04         75.           58         17.           23         82.           18         13.           52         86.	9 (16.6–33.3) 1 (66.7–83.4) 2 (14.5–19.8) 8 (80.2–85.5) 4 (10.9–15.9)	30 21 70 20	69.7* 27.1 72.9	(52.9-86.6)
Yes28No78Structural or subsistence factorsUnstable housing or homelessness, past 12 monthsdYes47No2,43Unemployment <sup>e</sup> 42Yes42No2,44Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 monthsf42No2,45Hurger or food insecurity, past 12 monthsf42No2,46HIV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% CI) <sup>g</sup> 2,72Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of life42Economic stability45Howsehold income with respect to poverty guidelinesh45<100% FPL	28.5 71.5 16.6 83.4 14.7 85.3 14.5 85.5	5 (23.9– 5 (66.9– 4 (81.6– 7 (13.3– 3 (83.8– 9 (13.1– 1 (83.3–	33.1) 76.1) 3 76.1) 3 18.4) 1 85.3) 8 16.2) 1 86.7) 8 16.7) 1	91         24.           04         75.           58         17.           23         82.           18         13.           52         86.	9 (16.6–33.3) 1 (66.7–83.4) 2 (14.5–19.8) 8 (80.2–85.5) 4 (10.9–15.9)	30 21 70 20	69.7* 27.1 72.9	(52.9-86.6)
Structural or subsistence factors       47         Ves       47         No       2,43         Unemployment <sup>e</sup> 42         Yes       42         No       2,48         Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 months <sup>f</sup> 42         Yes       42         No       2,48         Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 months <sup>f</sup> 42         Yes       42         No       2,48         HUV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% CI) <sup>g</sup> 2,72         Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of life       5         Economic stability       5         Household income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>h</sup> 5         <100% -138% FPL	16.6 16.6 83.4 14.7 85.3 85.3	5 (66.9- 6 (14.7- 4 (81.6- 7 (13.3- 3 (83.8- 9 (13.1- 1 (83.3-	76.1) 3 18.4) 1 85.3) 8 16.2) 1 86.7) 8 16.7) 1	58 17. 23 82. 18 13. 52 86.	2 (14.5–19.8) 8 (80.2–85.5) 4 (10.9–15.9)	21 70 20	69.7* 27.1 72.9	(52.9-86.6)
Unstable housing or homelessness, past 12 months <sup>d</sup> Yes47No2,43Unemployment <sup>e</sup> 42Yes42No2,44Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 months <sup>f</sup> 42Yes42No2,45HIV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% Cl) <sup>9</sup> 2,72Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of lifeEconomic stability45Household income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>h</sup> <100% FPL	83.4 14.7 85.3 14.9 85.7	4 (81.6– 7 (13.3– 3 (83.8– 9 (13.1– 1 (83.3–	85.3) 8. 16.2) 1 86.7) 8 16.7) 1	23 82. 18 13. 52 86.	8 (80.2–85.5) 4 (10.9–15.9)	70 20	72.9	```
Yes47No2,43Unemployment <sup>e</sup> 42Yes42No2,46Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 months <sup>f</sup> 42Yes42No2,46HIV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% Cl) <sup>9</sup> 2,72Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of lifeEconomic stabilityHousehold income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>h</sup> <100% FPL	83.4 14.7 85.3 14.9 85.7	4 (81.6– 7 (13.3– 3 (83.8– 9 (13.1– 1 (83.3–	85.3) 8. 16.2) 1 86.7) 8 16.7) 1	23 82. 18 13. 52 86.	8 (80.2–85.5) 4 (10.9–15.9)	70 20	72.9	( )
No2,43Unemployment <sup>e</sup> 42Yes42No2,44Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 months <sup>f</sup> 42Yes42No2,45 <i>HIV stigma, past 12 months</i> (n, median score, 95% Cl) <sup>9</sup> 2,72Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of life <i>Economic stability</i> 85Household income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>h</sup> <100% FPL	83.4 14.7 85.3 14.9 85.7	4 (81.6– 7 (13.3– 3 (83.8– 9 (13.1– 1 (83.3–	85.3) 8. 16.2) 1 86.7) 8 16.7) 1	23 82. 18 13. 52 86.	8 (80.2–85.5) 4 (10.9–15.9)	70 20	72.9	( )
Unemployment <sup>e</sup> 42Yes42No2,48Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 months <sup>f</sup> 42Yes42No2,48 <i>HIV stigma, past 12 months</i> (n, median score, 95% CI) <sup>9</sup> 2,72Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of life <i>Economic stability</i> Household income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>h</sup> <100% FPL	14.7 85.3 14.9 85.7	7 (13.3– 3 (83.8– 9 (13.1– 1 (83.3–	16.2) 1 86.7) 8 16.7) 1	18 13. 52 86.	4 (10.9–15.9)	20		(62.9–82.9)
Yes42No2,48Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 monthsf42Yes42No2,48HIV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% Cl)g2,72Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of lifeEconomic stabilityHousehold income with respect to poverty guidelinesh<100% -138% FPL	85.3 14.9 85.7	3 (83.8– 9 (13.1– 1 (83.3–	86.7) 8 16.7) 1	62 86.	```		24 7	
No2,48Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 monthsf42Yes42No2,48HIV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% Cl) <sup>9</sup> 2,72Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of lifeEconomic stabilityHousehold income with respect to poverty guidelinesh<100% -FPL	85.3 14.9 85.7	3 (83.8– 9 (13.1– 1 (83.3–	86.7) 8 16.7) 1	62 86.	```			(15.3–34.2)
Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 months <sup>f</sup> 42Yes42No2,46 <i>HIV stigma, past 12 months</i> (n, median score, 95% Cl) <sup>9</sup> 2,72Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of life <i>Economic stability</i> Household income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>h</sup> <100% FPL	5 14.9 85.1	) (13.1– I (83.3–	16.7) 1			71		(65.8–84.7)
Yes       42         No       2,48 <i>HIV stigma, past 12 months</i> (n, median score, 95% Cl) <sup>9</sup> 2,72         Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of life       2 <i>Economic stability</i> 400% FPL         Household income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>h</sup> 85         100%-138% FPL       27         139%-399% FPL       1,03         ≥400% FPL       49         Education       49         Educational attainment       32         Less than high school diploma       32         High school diploma or equivalent       68         Greater than high school       1,89	85.´	i (83.3–	,			•••		(0010 0111)
HIV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% Cl) <sup>9</sup> 2,72         Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of life       Economic stability         Household income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>h</sup> 85         <100% FPL			96.0) 0	56 16.	2 (13.6–18.8)	28	36.8*	(20.0-53.5)
Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of life         Economic stability         Household income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>h</sup> <100% FPL	27.	) (26.4-			8 (81.2–86.4)	62		(46.5-80.0)
Economic stability         Household income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>h</sup> <100% FPL		(=0.1	29.4) 8	99 33.	5 (30.4–36.5)	85	34.2	(28.6–39.9)
Household income with respect to poverty guidelinesh<100% FPL								
<100% FPL								
$100\%-138\%$ FPL27 $139\%-399\%$ FPL1,03 $\geq 400\%$ FPL49Education5Educational attainment32High school diploma32High school diploma or equivalent68Greater than high school1,89								
139%-399% FPL1,03≥400% FPL49Education5Educational attainment32Less than high school diploma32High school diploma or equivalent68Greater than high school1,89		4 (28.3–	,		5 (47.6–63.5)	45	57.9	(44.4–71.4)
≥400% FPL 49 Education Educational attainment Less than high school diploma 32 High school diploma or equivalent 68 Greater than high school 1,89		``		D1 11.	· · · ·			
EducationEducational attainmentLess than high school diplomaHigh school diploma or equivalentGreater than high school1,89		l (36.9– 5 (14.9–		28 28. 46 4.	4 (21.9–34.9) 5 (26.64)	19	25.0	(15.3–34.7)
Educational attainmentLess than high school diploma32High school diploma or equivalent68Greater than high school1,89	17.0	) (14.9-	20.2)	+0 4.	5 (2.6–6.4)	_	_	
Less than high school diploma32High school diploma or equivalent68Greater than high school1,89								
High school diploma or equivalent68Greater than high school1,89	11.8	3 (9.4–	1/2) 2	38 24.	4 (21.4–27.4)	20	20.7	(10.8–30.5)
Greater than high school 1,89		l (21.2–			7 (29.0–38.3)	32		(10.0–30.3) (25.8–48.7)
-		i (62.2–			0 (36.5–47.4)	38		(29.1–55.1)
		,	,		( )			,
Health insurance or coverage (including Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program [RWHAP] a	sistar	ce), pa	st 12 mor	nths <sup>i</sup>				
		(42.2-			5 (24.9–36.0)	28	33.6	(20.2-47.1)
Public only, excluding RWHAP only 1,30		3 (40.3–			7 (54.3–69.1)			(44.2–66.1)
Uninsured or RWHAP only 24	10.1	l (6.6–	13.6)	60 7.	8 (4.6–11.0)	—	—	_
Received RWHAP assistance, past 12 months								
Yes 1,38		4 (44.6-			7 (39.1–50.4)	53		(48.1–71.6)
No 1,40	52.6	6 (49.7–	55.4) 4	92 55.	3 (49.6–60.9)	30	40.2	(28.4–51.9)
Confidence in completing health forms		104.0	047) 0			20	20.0	(00 E 40 0)
Somewhat, a little bit, not at all 65 Extremely, quite a bit 2,24		) (21.3– ) (75.3–			7 (21.6–31.9) 3 (68.1–78.4)	32 59		(22.5–42.0) (58.0–77.5)
Has a disability <sup>j</sup>	11.0	. (10.0-	10.1j I	10 10.	5 (00.1-70.4)	29	07.0	(50.0-11.5)
Yes 1,09	37 (	) (34.6–	394) 5	30 50.	7 (46.2–55.1)	51	57 9	(46.0–69.7)
No 1,81		) (60.6–	,		3 (44.9–53.8)	40		(30.3–54.0)
Any unmet HIV ancillary service need, past 12 months <sup>k</sup>	63.0	1	,		(	-		
	63.0	(10.1	48.2) 4	87 52.	4 (47.2–57.6)	51	56.5	(45.3–67.6)
No 1,61	63.0 645.6	0 (43.1-			6 (42.4–52.8)	39		(32.4–54.7)

# Table 3a. Individual-level social determinants of health and quality of life among adults with diagnosed HIV, by current gender identity— Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021

#### Table 3a. Individual-level social determinants of health and quality of life among adults with diagnosed HIV, by current gender identity— Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021 (cont)

	Cis	gender	male <sup>a</sup>	Ciso	gender	female <sup>a</sup>	Т	ransgei	nder <sup>a</sup>
	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI
Neighborhood and built environment									
Any met or unmet need for transportation assistance, past 12 months <sup>l</sup>									
Yes	688	23.5	(21.9–25.2)	380	36.9	(33.2-40.5)	39	43.4	(32.6-54.2)
No	2,197	76.5	(74.8–78.1)	590	63.1	(59.5-66.8)	50	56.6	(45.8-67.4)
Social and community context									
HIV health care discrimination among persons who received care, past 12 m	onths <sup>m</sup>								
Yes	597	22.1	(19.7–24.5)	196	20.5	(15.8–25.1)	21	24.2	(13.9-34.5)
No	2,087	77.9	(75.5-80.3)	704	79.5	(74.9-84.2)	66	75.8	(65.5-86.1)
Speaks English less than well									
Yes	201	6.5	(3.2-9.8)	110	9.7	(4.3–15.1)	16	13.9	(8.2-19.6)
No	2,709	93.5	(90.2–96.8)	871	90.3	(84.9-95.7)	75	86.1	(80.4-91.8)
Experiences of physical violence by an intimate partner or forced sex, lifetim	ie <sup>n</sup>								
Yes	840	30.9	(28.5–33.3)	404	43.6	(39.4-47.7)	46	61.3	(50.9-71.8)
No	2,003	69.1	(66.7–71.5)	543	56.4	(52.3-60.6)	40	38.7	(28.2-49.1)
Experiences of physical violence by an intimate partner or forced sex, past 1	2 month	าร <sup>n</sup>							
Yes	127	5.1	(4.1-6.1)	42	6.2	(4.0-8.4)	12	18.7	(9.4-28.1)
No	2,706	94.9	(93.9-95.9)	892	93.8	(91.6-96.0)	74	81.3	(71.9-90.6)
Incarcerated >24 hours, past 12 months									
Yes	75	3.1	(2.2-4.0)	15	2.0	(0.8-3.1)	_	_	_
No	2,831	96.9	(96.0-97.8)	966	98.0	(96.9-99.2)	87	96.3	(91.8–100)

Abbreviations: n, number; col, column; CI, confidence interval; FPL, federal poverty level; RWHAP, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program; HHS, Department of Health and Human Services [footnotes only]; VA, Veterans Administration [footnotes only].

Note. Unweighted numbers and weighted percentages are presented. Cls incorporate weighted percentages. Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation  $\geq$ 0.30 and those based on a denominator sample size <30. Estimates with an absolute Cl width >30, estimates with an absolute Cl width between 5 and 30 and a relative Cl width >130%, and estimates of 0% or 100% are marked with an asterisk (\*) and should be interpreted with caution.

<sup>a</sup> Persons were classified as cisgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the person were the same. Persons were classified as transgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the person were different, or if the person chose "transgender" in response to the question about self-identified gender.

<sup>b</sup> "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.

<sup>c</sup> "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.

<sup>d</sup> "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) 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.

<sup>e</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV.

<sup>f</sup> "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.

<sup>g</sup> "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 persons 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].

<sup>h</sup> Poverty guidelines defined by HHS. For persons interviewed in a particular calendar year, the HHS poverty guidelines from the previous year were used. For instance, the 2020 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2021. More information regarding HHS poverty guidelines can be found at https://aspe.hhs.gov/frequently-asked-questions-related-poverty-guidelines-and-poverty.

Persons could select more than 1 response for health insurance or coverage. Mutually exclusive categories are presented based on responses. Private coverage defined as receiving health insurance through a person's employer or a family member's employer or purchased through the Health Insurance Marketplace or directly from a health insurance company. Public insurance includes Medicaid, Medicare, VA, RWHAP, or other city, county, or state-funded insurance. Uninsured or RWHAP only category includes those who did not report having any insurance, or received RWHAP assistance only, without coverage through any other insurance categories.

<sup>J</sup> Self-reported, and includes physical, mental, and emotional disabilities.

<sup>k</sup> Represents those who needed, but did not receive, ≥1 HIV ancillary services, among all persons.

Represents those who needed transportation assistance, regardless of whether that assistance was received, among all persons.

<sup>m</sup> HIV health care discrimination among those who received HIV care during the previous 12 months was assessed based on seven forms of discrimination, including: being treated with less courtesy than other persons, being treated with less respect than other persons, receiving poorer service than others, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she believed they were not smart, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were asked if they experienced these forms of discrimination never, rarely, some of the time, most of the time, or all the time. Respondents who reported experiencing at least one form of health care discrimination rarely, some of the time, or all of time were considered to have experienced discrimination in an HIV health care setting.

<sup>n</sup> Physical violence by an intimate partner defined as ever being slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, choked, or otherwise physically hurt by a romantic or sexual partner. Forced sex defined as ever being threatened with harm or physically forced to have unwanted vaginal, anal, or oral sex.

# Table 3b. Relative and absolute differences in individual-level social determinants of health and quality of life among adults with diagnosed HIV, by current gender identity—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021

	Cis	gender females	s vs. cisgen	der males <sup>a</sup>	Trans	sgender persor	ns vs. cisger	nder males <sup>a</sup>
-	PR	95% CI	PD	95% CI	PR	95% CI	PD	95% CI
otal (row %)								
lational HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators relate	ed to social	determinants	of health					
Quality of life								
Physical health								
Self-reported health status <sup>b</sup>								
Good, very good, excellent	0.85	(0.78-0.93)	-10.89	(-16.315.48)	0.87	(0.74-1.02)	-9.51	(-19.40 0.39
Poor, fair	1.38	(1.20-1.60)	10.89	(5.48– 16.31)	1.33	(1.03–1.74)	9.51	(-0.39- 19.40
Mental or emotional health		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		( , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		( , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		,
Unmet needs for services from a mental h	health profe	essional among	those who	needed services, pas	st 12 months <sup>c</sup>	:		
Yes	0.88	(0.65–1.17)	, -3.56	(-10.91-3.79)	1.06*	(0.61-1.84)	1.79*	(-14.78– 18.37
No	1.05	(0.95–1.16)	3.56	(-3.79– 10.91)	0.97*	(0.77–1.24)	-1.79*	(-18.37– 14.78
tructural or subsistence factors								
Unstable housing or homelessness, past	12 months	d						
Yes	1.03	(0.85-1.26)	0.58	(-2.73-3.89)	1.63	(1.16-2.29)	10.48	(1.12– 19.85
No	0.99	(0.95-1.03)	-0.58	(-3.89-2.73)	0.87	(0.77-0.99)	-10.48	(-19.85– -1.12
Unemployment <sup>e</sup>								
Yes	0.91	(0.74–1.11)	-1.35	(-4.15– 1.44)	1.68	(1.13–2.50)	9.99	(0.39–19.59)
No	<u>,</u> 1.02	(0.98–1.05)	1.35	(-1.44– 4.15)	0.88	(0.78–1.00)	-9.99	(-19.59– -0.39
Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 months								
Yes	1.09	(0.91–1.30)	1.28	(-1.53–4.10)	2.46*	(1.54–3.94)	21.83*	(4.96-38.69
No	0.98	(0.95–1.02)	-1.28	(-4.10– 1.53)	0.74*	(0.57–0.97)	-21.83*	(-38.69– -4.96
IV stigma, past 12 months								
(n, median score, 95% CI) <sup>g</sup>								
Other factors important for health, including	g those that	t affect quality	of life					
Economic stability								
lousehold income with respect to poverty g	quidelines <sup>h</sup>	1						
<100% FPL	1.71	(1.55–1.90)	23.13	(17.43-28.83)	1.79	(1.36-2.35)	25.50	(11.07-39.94)
00%–138% FPL	1.06	(0.88–1.27)	0.63	(-1.48– 2.73)	0.66	(0.29–1.50)	-3.71	(-9.95– 2.53
39%–399% FPL	0.73	(0.59-0.89)	-10.71	(-16.305.12)	0.64	(0.42-0.96)	-14.15	(-24.703.59
≥400% FPL	0.26	(0.18–0.37)	-13.05	(-15.4210.68)	0.56	(0.25-1.26)	-7.65	(-15.66– 0.36
Education								
ducational attainment								
ess than high school diploma	2.07	(1.69-2.54)	12.62	(9.43-15.80)	1.76	(1.15–2.68)	8.90	(-0.08– 17.88
ligh school diploma or equivalent	1.46	(1.24–1.71)	10.54	(5.55– 15.53)	1.61	(1.15–2.26)	14.11	(2.07-26.15
Greater than high school	0.64	(0.57–0.73)	-23.16	(-28.8817.44)	0.65	(0.48-0.87)	-23.01	(-35.6510.37
lealth-related factors		( <i>'</i>		( /		( )		,
lealth insurance or coverage (including Ry	an White H	IV/AIDS Progra		accistance) nect 12	monthe			
Any private	0.67	(0.57–0.81)	-14.67	(-20.27– -9.08)	0.75	(0.50–1.10)	-11.50	(-24.61–1.61)
Public only, excluding RWHAP only	1.38	(1.27–1.49)	16.93	(11.99– 21.86)	1.23	(1.00–1.52)	10.38	(-0.76-21.53)
Jninsured or RWHAP only	0.78	(0.53–1.14)	-2.25	(-5.64– 1.13)	1.11	(0.65–1.88)	1.12	(-4.89-7.12)
Received RWHAP assistance, past 12 mont		(0.00 1.11)	2.20	(0.01 1.10)		(0.00 1.00)	1.12	( 1.00 1.12)
(es	0.94	(0.84–1.07)	-2.67	(-8.13–2.79)	1.26	(1.04–1.54)	12.42	(0.72-24.11)
10	1.05	(0.04–1.07) (0.95–1.16)	2.67	(-2.79– 8.13)	0.76	(0.57–1.02)	-12.42	(-24.11– -0.72)
Confidence in completing health forms	1.00	(0.00 1.10)	2.01	(2.10 0.10)	0.10	(0.07 1.02)	12.72	(21.11 0.12
Somewhat, a little bit, not at all	1.16	(0.95–1.43)	3.74	(-1.69– 9.17)	1.40	(1.04–1.90)	9.24	(-0.44– 18.93
Extremely, quite a bit	0.95	(0.85–1.43) (0.88–1.02)	-3.74	(-9.17– 1.69)	0.88	(1.04–1.90) (0.76–1.02)	9.24 -9.24	(-0.44- 18.93) (-18.93- 0.44)
	0.30	(0.00-1.02)	-J./ <del>4</del>	(-0.17 - 1.09)	0.00	(0.70-1.02)	-J.2 <del>4</del>	(-10.33-0.44)
las a disability <sup>j</sup> (oc	1 07	(1.26, 1.40)	12 66	(0.60 17 72)	1 56	(1 26 1 04)	20.00	(Q 77 20 0E
/es No	1.37 0.78	(1.26–1.49) (0.72–0.85)	13.66 -13.66	(9.60– 17.73) (-17.73– -9.60)	1.56 0.67	(1.26–1.94)	20.86 -20.86	(8.77–32.95 (-32.95–-8.77
		(0.72–0.85) k	-13.00	(-17.73– -9.60)	0.07	(0.50–0.89)	-20.00	(-32.95– -8.77
Any unmet HIV ancillary service need, past			0 70	(0.40 44.45)	4.04	(1 00 4 50)	10.04	
és la	1.15	(1.05–1.26)	6.78	(2.10-11.45)	1.24	(1.00–1.53)	10.84	(-0.83-22.50
No	0.88	(0.79–0.97)	-6.78	(-11.45– -2.10)	0.80	(0.61–1.04)	-10.84	(-22.50-0.83)

## Table 3b. Relative and absolute differences in individual-level social determinants of health and quality of life among adults with diagnosed HIV, by current gender identity—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021 (cont)

	Cis	gender females	s vs. cisgend	ler males <sup>a</sup>	Tran	sgender persor	ns vs. cisgei	nder males <sup>a</sup>
	PR	95% CI	PD	95% CI	PR	95% CI	PD	95% CI
Neighborhood and built environment								
Any met or unmet need for transportation	assistance,	past 12 months	l					
Yes	1.57	. (1.39–1.76)	13.31	(9.43-17.19)	1.84	(1.41-2.40)	19.84	(8.74-30.94)
No	0.83	(0.78–0.88)	-13.31	(-17.19– -9.43)	0.74	(0.61–0.90)	-19.84	(-30.94– -8.74)
Social and community context								
HIV health care discrimination among pers	sons who re	ceived care, pa	st 12 months	s <sup>m</sup>				
Yes	0.93	(0.75-1.15)	-1.64	(-6.01-2.74)	1.09	(0.72-1.66)	2.09	(-7.94– 12.12)
No	1.02	(0.97-1.08)	1.64	(-2.74-6.01)	0.97	(0.85–1.11)	-2.09	(-12.12-7.94)
Speaks English less than well								
Yes	1.50	(1.09-2.07)	3.25	(-0.06-6.55)	2.14	(1.19–3.85)	7.42	(1.42-13.42)
No	0.97	(0.93-1.00)	-3.25	(-6.55-0.06)	0.92	(0.86-0.99)	-7.42	(-13.421.42)
Experiences of physical violence by an inf	timate partne	er or forced sex	, lifetime <sup>n</sup>					
Yes	1.41	(1.29-1.54)	12.67	(9.00- 16.35)	1.99	(1.67-2.36)	30.44	(20.20-40.69)
No	0.82	(0.77–0.87)	-12.67	(-16.359.00)	0.56	(0.43-0.73)	-30.44	(-40.6920.20)
Experiences of physical violence by an inf	timate partne	er or forced sex	, past 12 mo	onths <sup>n</sup>				
Yes	1.21	(0.85-1.72)	1.07	(-1.07-3.21)	3.67	(2.20-6.10)	13.62	(4.37-22.87)
No	0.99	(0.97–1.01)	-1.07	(-3.21– 1.07)	0.86	(0.76-0.96)	-13.62	(-22.874.37)
Incarcerated >24 hours, past 12 months								
Yes	0.63	(0.32-1.25)	-1.14	(-2.66-0.39)	1.20	(0.37-3.91)	0.60	(-3.77-4.98)
No	1.01	(1.00–1.03)	1.14	(-0.39-2.66)	0.99	(0.95-1.04)	-0.60	(-4.98-3.77)

Abbreviations: PR, prevalence ratio; PD, prevalence difference; CI, confidence interval; FPL, federal poverty level; RWHAP, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program; HHS, Department of Health and Human Services [footnotes only]; VA, Veterans Administration [footnotes only].

Note. Cisgender males were the referent group for each disparity assessment. Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation  $\geq$ 0.30 and those based on a denominator sample size <30. Associations derived from one or more estimates with an absolute CI width >30, estimates with an absolute CI width between 5 and 30 and a relative CI width >130%, and estimates of 0% or 100% are marked with an asterisk (\*) and should be interpreted with caution.

<sup>a</sup> Persons were classified as cisgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the person were the same. Persons were classified as transgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the person were different, or if the person chose "transgender" in response to the question about self-identified gender.

<sup>b</sup> "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.

<sup>c</sup> "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.

<sup>d</sup> "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) 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.

e Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV.

f "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.

<sup>g</sup> "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 persons 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].

<sup>h</sup> Poverty guidelines defined by HHS. For persons interviewed in a particular calendar year, the HHS poverty guidelines from the previous year were used. For instance, the 2020 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2021. More information regarding HHS poverty guidelines can be found at https://aspe.hhs.gov/frequently-asked-questions-related-poverty-guidelines-and-poverty.

Persons could select more than 1 response for health insurance or coverage. Mutually exclusive categories are presented based on responses. Private coverage defined as receiving health insurance through a person's employer or a family member's employer or purchased through the Health Insurance Marketplace or directly from a health insurance company. Public insurance includes Medicaid, Medicare, VA, RWHAP, or other city, county, or state-funded insurance. Uninsured or RWHAP only category includes those who did not report having any insurance, or received RWHAP assistance only, without coverage through any other insurance categories.

<sup>j</sup> Self-reported, and includes physical, mental, and emotional disabilities.

<sup>k</sup> Represents those who needed, but did not receive, ≥1 HIV ancillary services, among all persons.

<sup>1</sup> Represents those who needed transportation assistance, regardless of whether that assistance was received, among all persons.

<sup>m</sup> HIV health care discrimination among those who received HIV care during the previous 12 months was assessed based on seven forms of discrimination, including: being treated with less courtesy than other persons, being treated with less respect than other persons, receiving poorer service than others, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she believed they were not smart, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were asked if they experienced these forms of discrimination never, rarely, some of the time, most of the time, or all the time. Respondents who reported experiencing at least one form of health care discrimination rarely, some of the time, or all of time were considered to have experienced discrimination in an HIV health care setting.

<sup>n</sup> Physical violence by an intimate partner defined as ever being slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, choked, or otherwise physically hurt by a romantic or sexual partner. Forced sex defined as ever being threatened with harm or physically forced to have unwanted vaginal, anal, or oral sex.

# Table 4a. Individual-level social determinants of health and quality of life among adults with diagnosed HIV, by sexual orientation— Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021

		Bisexu	ıal	Ga	ıy or le	sbian	H	eterose	exual		Othe	r
	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI
Total (row %)	382	10.4	(8.9–11.9)	1,691	43.3	(38.6–47.9)	1,733	42.7	(38.9–46.5)	126	3.6	(3.0–4.1)
National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators related to socia	al dete	rminant	s of health									
Quality of life												
Physical health												
Self-reported health status <sup>a</sup>												
Good, very good, excellent	260		(65.7–76.2)	1,286		(74.5–78.2)	1,044		(58.7–64.7)	76		(49.8-68.2
Poor, fair	118	29.0	(23.8–34.3)	403	23.6	(21.8–25.5)	684	38.3	(35.3–41.3)	50	41.0	(31.8–50.2
Mental or emotional health							4 <b>4</b> 0					
Unmet needs for services from a mental health prof Yes	45 ression		(20.7–43.2)	/no nee 180		(23.2–32.5)			(18.8–32.8)			
No	113		(56.8–79.3)	499		(23.2–32.3) (67.5–76.8)			(10.0–32.0) (67.2–81.2)	42	73.3*	(51.2–95.4
Structural or subsistence factors	110	00.1	(00.0 10.0)	100		(01.0 10.0)	101		(01.2 01.2)		10.0	(01.2 00.1
Unstable housing or homelessness, past 12 months	sc											
Yes	88	23.7	(18.0–29.5)	231	14.5	(12.3–16.6)	287	17.0	(15.2–18.8)	38	30.1	(20.3-39.9)
No	294	76.3	(70.5-82.0)	1,459	85.5	(83.4–87.7)	1,444	83.0	(81.2-84.8)	88	69.9	(60.1–79.7
Unemployment <sup>d</sup>												
Yes	55		(10.6–17.9)	247		(12.9–17.5)	228		(11.6–16.0)	25		(14.3–30.1
No	326	85.7	(82.1–89.4)	1,442	84.8	(82.5–87.1)	1,503	86.2	(84.0–88.4)	100	77.8	(69.9–85.7
Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 months <sup>e</sup> Yes	67	15.9	(12.1.10.6)	219	12.0	(12.0–15.9)	276	16 /	(11 5 18 2)	32	24.0	(1/ 6 35 3)
No	312		(12.1–19.6) (80.4–87.9)	1,468	86.1	(12.0-15.9) (84.1-88.0)	1,456		(14.5–18.2) (81.8–85.5)	32 94		(14.6–35.3) (64.7–85.4)
HIV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% CI) <sup>f</sup>	353		(27.0–32.8)	1,614		(25.3–28.5)	1,588		(28.1–32.2)	120		(25.1–40.1)
			, ,	.,•	_0.0	()	.,		(		02.0	(
Other factors important for health, including those the	at arre	ct quaii	ty of life									
Economic stability	a											
Household income with respect to poverty guidelines		24.0	(00.0.44.0)	200	05.0	(04 7 00 4)	700	<b>545</b>		47	20.4	(00.0.50.0)
<100% FPL 100%–138% FPL	125 42	34.0 13.4	(28.0–41.3) (8.9–18.0)	386 140	25.6 9.0	(21.7–29.4) (7.2–10.7)	792 179	51.5 11.7	(44.6–58.5) (9.0–14.5)	47	38.4	(26.2–50.6
139%–399% FPL	42 141		(36.7–48.8)	629		(37.7–43.7)	462		(26.6–35.2)	39	36.4	(24.5-48.3
≥400% FPL	34	9.2	(6.2–12.1)	405		(21.0–28.5)	93	5.9	(4.4–7.3)	_		
Education			(* )			( )			( -)			
Educational attainment												
Less than high school diploma	39	10.3	(7.3–13.3)	106	7.0	(5.2–8.7)	420	24.3	(21.0–27.6)	_	_	_
High school diploma or equivalent	101		(20.4–28.7)	305		(16.7–20.8)	580		(30.5–35.5)	35	28.2	(21.1-35.4)
Greater than high school	242		(60.4–69.9)	1,279		(71.9–76.6)	728		(39.0–46.4)	82		(48.3-73.4)
Health-related factors												
Health insurance or coverage (including Ryan White I	HIV/AII	OS Prod	aram (RWH	AP] as	sistanc	e), past 12	months	h				
Any private	153		(34.5–48.8)			(48.0–56.3)			(27.6–34.9)	46	40.0	(27.2-52.8)
Public only, excluding RWHAP only	193	50.6	(41.6–59.7)	639	37.8	(32.7–43.0)	1,061	59.4	(53.4-65.4)	68	51.0	(39.4-62.6)
Uninsured or RWHAP only	29	7.7	(3.9–11.5)	141	10.0	(6.1–13.9)	124	9.4	(6.0–12.7)	—	—	_
Received RWHAP assistance, past 12 months												
Yes	187		(40.0–55.6)	820		(44.8–51.1)	802		(42.4–49.9)	63		(36.4–54.4)
No	178	52.2	(44.4–60.0)	817	52.0	(48.9–55.2)	848	53.8	(50.1–57.6)	59	54.6	(45.6–63.6)
Confidence in completing health forms												
Somewhat, a little bit, not at all	89 201		(16.9–27.1)	285		(14.9–19.3)	520		(26.8–33.8)	39		(26.8-46.8)
Extremely, quite a bit	291	10.0	(72.9–83.1)	1,403	ō2.9	(80.7–85.1)	1,205	09.7	(66.2–73.2)	87	03.Z	(53.2–73.2)
Has a disability <sup>i</sup>	160	11 1	(21 2 10 0)	EAC	21 0	(20 1 21 1)	070	100	(110 51 6)	70	ED 0	(11 7 61 6
Yes No	160 221		(34.3–48.0) (52.0–65.7)	546 1,143		(29.4–34.4) (65.6–70.6)	870 858		(44.8–51.6) (48.4–55.2)	72 54		(44.7–61.6 (38.4–55.3
		50.9	(02.0-00.7)	1,143	00.1	(0.07-0.0)	000	51.0	(+0.4-00.2)	04	40.0	(00.4-00.0)
Any unmet HIV ancillary service need, past 12 monthe Yes	<b>s</b> , 192	517	(44.9–58.5)	683	42.6	(39.9–45.2)	834	50.0	(46.0–53.9)	79	62 9	(53.2-72.6)
No	186		(44.9–56.5)	998		(54.8–60.1)			(40.0–55.9) (46.1–54.0)	47		(27.4–46.8)
	100	10.0	(11.0 00.1)	550	51. <del>1</del>	(01.0 00.1)	502	00.0	(10.1 04.0)	17	07.1	( +0.0)

#### Table 4a. Individual-level social determinants of health and quality of life among adults with diagnosed HIV, by sexual orientation-Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021 (cont)

		Bisexu	ual	Ga	ay or le	sbian	Н	eterose	xual		Othe	r
	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI
Neighborhood and built environment												
Any met or unmet need for transportation assistance	e, past	12 mon	ths <sup>k</sup>									
Yes	114		(23.4–35.3)	316	18.3	(16.5-20.1)	606	33.9	(31.6-36.2)	52	40.7	(31.9-49.4)
No	264	70.6	(64.7–76.6)	1,362	81.7	(79.9–83.5)	1,106	66.1	(63.8–68.4)	73	59.3	(50.6–68.1)
Social and community context												
HIV health care discrimination among persons who	receive	d care,	past 12 mo	nths								
Yes	89		(18.3–28.4)	352	22.1	(19.3–24.9)	323	20.0	(16.8–23.2)	40	34.2	(24.7-43.7)
No	261	76.7	(71.6–81.7)	1,229	77.9	(75.1–80.7)	1,267	80.0	(76.8–83.2)	74	65.8	(56.3–75.3)
Speaks English less than well												
Yes	20	4.5	(2.0-6.9)	_	_	_	208	11.0	(6.5–15.4)	_	_	_
No	362	95.5	(93.1–98.0)	1,610	95.4	(91.9–98.9)	1,525	89.0	(84.6–93.5)	122	97.2	(94.7–99.8)
Experiences of physical violence by an intimate par	tner or	forced s	sex, lifetime	e <sup>m</sup>								
Yes	127	33.0	(27.3–38.6)	596	38.3	(35.7–40.9)	502	29.8	(26.6-33.0)	53	48.4	(38.0–58.8)
No	246	67.0	(61.4–72.7)	1,065	61.7	(59.1–64.3)	1,178	70.2	(67.0–73.4)	68	51.6	(41.2–62.0)
Experiences of physical violence by an intimate par	tner or	forced s	sex, past 12	2 montł	ns <sup>m</sup>							
Yes	30	8.2	(5.2–11.3)	86	6.3	(4.6-8.0)	55	4.1	(2.8-5.5)	_	—	_
No	340	91.8	(88.7–94.8)	1,569	93.7	(92.0–95.4)	1,612	95.9	(94.5–97.2)	110	89.9	(83.6–96.2)
Incarcerated >24 hours, past 12 months												
Yes	17	4.9	(2.2–7.5)	31	2.2	(1.4–3.0)	37	2.6	(1.7–3.4)	—	—	_
No	365	95.1	(92.5–97.8)	1,659	97.8	(97.0–98.6)	1,692	97.4	(96.6–98.3)	120	92.7	(87.0–98.3)

Abbreviations: n, number; col, column; CI, confidence interval; FPL, federal poverty level; RWHAP, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program; HHS, Department of Health and Human Services [footnotes only]; VA, Veterans Administration [footnotes only].

Note. Unweighted numbers and weighted percentages are presented. CIs incorporate weighted percentages. Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation  $\geq$  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 >130%, and estimates of 0% or 100% are marked with an asterisk (\*) and should be interpreted with caution.

<sup>a</sup> "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.

<sup>b</sup> "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.

<sup>c</sup> "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) 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.

<sup>d</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV.

<sup>e</sup> "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.

f "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 persons 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].

<sup>g</sup> Poverty guidelines defined by HHS. For persons interviewed in a particular calendar year, the HHS poverty guidelines from the previous year were used. For instance, the 2020 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2021. More information regarding HHS poverty guidelines can be found at https://aspe.hhs.gov/frequently-asked-questions-related-poverty-guidelines-and-poverty.

<sup>h</sup> Persons could select more than 1 response for health insurance or coverage. Mutually exclusive categories are presented based on responses. Private coverage defined as receiving health insurance through a person's employer or a family member's employer or purchased through the Health Insurance Marketplace or directly from a health insurance company. Public insurance includes Medicaid, Medicare, VA, RWHAP, or other city, county, or state-funded insurance. Uninsured or RWHAP only category includes those who did not report having any insurance, or received RWHAP assistance only, without coverage through any other insurance categories.

<sup>1</sup> Self-reported, and includes physical, mental, and emotional disabilities.

<sup>j</sup> Represents those who needed, but did not receive, ≥1 HIV ancillary services, among all persons.

<sup>k</sup> Represents those who needed transportation assistance, regardless of whether that assistance was received, among all persons.

<sup>1</sup> HIV health care discrimination among those who received HIV care during the previous 12 months was assessed based on seven forms of discrimination, including: being treated with less courtesy than other persons, being treated with less respect than other persons, receiving poorer service than others, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she believed they were not smart, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were asked if they experienced these forms of discrimination never, rarely, some of the time, most of the time, or all the time. Respondents who reported experiencing at least one form of health care discrimination rarely, some of the time, most of the time, or all of time were considered to have experienced discrimination in an HIV health care setting.

<sup>m</sup> Physical violence by an intimate partner defined as ever being slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, choked, or otherwise physically hurt by a romantic or sexual partner. Forced sex defined as ever being threatened with harm or physically forced to have unwanted vaginal, anal, or oral sex.

#### Table 4b. Relative and absolute differences in individual-level social determinants of health and quality of life among adults with diagnosed HIV, by sexual orientation-Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021

	Bise	kual vs. gay	or lesbia	an persons	Heteros	sexual vs. ga	ay or les	bian persons		ns who ide ation vs. ga	-	
	PR	95% CI	PD	95% CI	PR	95% CI	PD	95% CI	PR	95% CI	PD	95%
Fotal (row %)												
National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators related to social determinants of health												
Quality of life												
Physical health												
Self-reported health status <sup>a</sup>	0.02	(0.96 1.01)	E 20	(11.06 0.40)	0.01	(0.76.0.05)	14 69	(10.21 11.04)	0 77	(0.66, 0.04)	17 20	( )6 00
Good, very good, excellent Poor, fair	0.93 1.23	(0.86–1.01) (1.00–1.51)	-5.38 5.38	(-11.26– 0.49) (-0.49– 11.26)	0.81 1.62	(0.76–0.85) (1.45–1.82)		(-18.31– -11.04) (11.04– 18.31)	0.77 1.74	(0.66–0.91) (1.36–2.21)		(-26.88) (7.89-
Mental or emotional health	1.20	(1.00 1.01)	0.00	(0.40 11.20)	1.02	(1.40 1.02)	14.00	(11.04 10.01)	1.74	(1.00 2.21)	17.00	(1.00
Unmet needs for services from a mental health professional among those wh	no needed	services, pa	ast 12 m	onths <sup>b</sup>								
Yes	1.15	(0.81–1.64)	4.12	(-7.04– 15.28)	0.93	(0.72–1.19)	-2.01	(-8.58-4.57)	0.96*	(0.42-2.20)	-1.13*	(-23.27-
No	0.94	(0.80–1.11)	-4.12	(-15.28– 7.04)	1.03	(0.94–1.12)	2.01	(-4.57– 8.58)	1.02*	(0.75–1.37)	1.13*	(-21.01-
Structural or subsistence factors												
Unstable housing or homelessness, past 12 months <sup>c</sup>	1 61	(1 28 2 14)	0.06	(365 1107)	1 17	(0 07 1 /0)	ງ⊑ງ	(039 513)	2 00	(1 /7 2 0 /)	15 65	(5.77-
Yes No	1.64 0.89	(1.28–2.11) (0.83–0.96)	9.26 -9.26	(3.65– 14.87) (-14.87– -3.65)	1.17 0.97	(0.97–1.42) (0.94–1.00)	2.52 -2.52	(-0.38– 5.43) (-5.43– 0.38)	2.08 0.82	(1.47–2.94) (0.71–0.94)		(5.77- (-25.52
Unemployment <sup>d</sup>	0.00	· · · ·	0.20	(	0.07	(0.01 1.00)	2.02	(0.10 0.00)	0.02	,	10.00	1 20.02
Yes	0.94	(0.72-1.22)	-0.95	(-4.70-2.80)	0.91	(0.72–1.14)	-1.41	(-4.69- 1.87)	1.46	(0.96-2.23)	7.00	(-1.82-
No	1.01	(0.97–1.06)	0.95	(-2.80–4.70)	1.02	(0.98–1.06)	1.41	(-1.87– 4.69)	0.92	(0.82–1.03)	-7.00	(-15.8
Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 months <sup>e</sup> Yes	1.14	(0.88–1.46)	1.91	(-1.99– 5.81)	1.17	(0.99–1.39)	2.44	(-0.06–4.94)	1.79	(1.17–2.73)	11 01	(0.72
No	0.98	(0.00-1.40) (0.93-1.02)	-1.91	(-5.81– 1.99)	0.97	(0.99–1.39) (0.94–1.00)		(-4.94– 0.06)	0.87	(0.76 - 1.00)		(-21.30
HIV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% CI) <sup>f</sup>	5.00	()		( )	5.0.	(		(		(		,
Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of life												
Economic stability												
Household income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>g</sup>												
<100% FPL	1.35	(1.05–1.74)	9.03	(1.17–16.89)	2.01	(1.76–2.31)	25.95	(20.18-31.72)	1.50	(1.09-2.06)	12.81	(0.92-
100%-138% FPL	1.50	(1.02–2.22)	4.49	(-0.37– 9.35)	1.31	(1.07–1.60)	2.79	(0.53– 5.05)	2.00	(0.91–4.36)	8.92	(-4.82-
139%-399% FPL	1.05	(0.91-1.22)	2.09	(-4.21-8.39)	0.76	(0.65-0.89)	-9.82	(-15.174.47)	0.89	(0.65–1.23)		(-15.7)
≥400% FPL	0.37	(0.28–0.50)	-15.60	(-19.29– -11.91)	0.24	(0.19–0.29)	-18.92	(-22.15– -15.69)	0.30	(0.12–0.70)	-17.45	(-24.52-
Education												
Educational attainment Less than high school diploma	1.47	(1.02–2.13)	3.31	(-0.04– 6.66)	3.48	(2.84-4.25)	17 30	(14.59–20.01)	1.56	(0.69–3.56)	3.93	(-4.88-
High school diploma or equivalent	1.47	(1.02-2.13) (1.09-1.56)	5.77	(1.62-9.93)	3.46 1.76	(2.04–4.23) (1.54–2.01)	14,22	(14.59–20.01) (10.93–17.52)	1.50	(0.09-3.00) (1.13-2.00)		(-4.00- (1.84-
Greater than high school	0.88	(0.81–0.95)	-9.09	(-14.203.98)	0.58	(0.53–0.63)		(-35.7427.31)	0.82	(0.67–1.00)		(-25.25
Health-related factors		. ,		, , ,		. ,		. ,		. ,		
Health insurance or coverage (including Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program [RWHA	P] assista	ince), past 1	2 month	is <sup>h</sup>								
Any private	0.80	(0.65-0.98)	-10.47	(-19.521.42)	0.60	(0.54-0.67)		(-25.0216.77)	0.77	(0.55–1.07)		(-25.80
Public only, excluding RWHAP only	1.34	(1.11–1.61)		(3.98–21.61)	1.57	(1.42–1.74)		(16.95–26.15)	1.35	(1.08–1.68)		(2.19-
Uninsured or RWHAP only	0.77	(0.48–1.22)	-2.33	(-6.29– 1.64)	0.93	(0.69–1.27)	-0.66	(-3.67–2.36)	0.90	(0.47–1.73)	-1.01	(-7.03
Received RWHAP assistance, past 12 months	1.00	(0.85–1.17)	_0 10	(-7.78– 7.41)	0 06	(0.88–1.06)	_1 80	(-6.16–2.55)	0.95	(0.77–1.16)	-2.54	(-11.7
Yes No	1.00	(0.05-1.17) (0.87-1.16)	0.19	(-7.70–7.41) (-7.41–7.78)	1.03	(0.00-1.00) (0.95-1.12)	1.80	(-0.10– 2.55) (-2.55– 6.16)	0.95 1.05	(0.77 - 1.16) (0.88 - 1.24)		(-6.69-
Confidence in completing health forms	1.00	(0.0. 1.10)	0.10	(	1.00	(0.00 1.12)		()		(0.00 1.21)		, 0.00
Somewhat, a little bit, not at all	1.29	(0.99–1.67)	4.89	(-0.57–10.36)	1.77	(1.49–2.11)	13.20	(9.05-17.35)	2.15	(1.60-2.90)	19.71	(9.54
Extremely, quite a bit	0.94	(0.88–1.01)	-4.89	(-10.36- 0.57)	0.84	(0.79–0.89)		(-17.35– -9.05)	0.76	(0.65–0.89)		(-29.89
Has a disability <sup>i</sup>								,				
Yes	1.29	(1.09–1.53)	9.27	(2.42-16.12)	1.51	(1.37–1.67)	16.35	(12.48-20.22)	1.67	(1.41–1.98)	21.29	(12.72
	0.86	(0.77–0.97)	-9.27	(-16.12– -2.42)	0.76	(0.71–0.81)	-16.35	(-20.22– -12.48)	0.69	(0.57–0.82)	-21.29	(-29.87-
Any unmet HIV ancillary service need, past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	1 01	(1 06 1 20)	0 1 2	(0.00 45.07)	1 17	(1 06 1 20)	7 / 1	(262 12 20)	1 40	(1 0/ 1 70)	20.25	(0 07
Yes No	1.21 0.84	(1.06–1.39) (0.73–0.97)	9.13 -9.13	(2.28– 15.97) (-15.97– -2.28)	1.17 0.87	(1.06–1.30) (0.79–0.96)	7.41 -7 41	(2.62– 12.20) (-12.20– -2.62)	1.48 0.65	(1.24–1.76) (0.49–0.85)		-9.87) (-30.83)
	0.0-	(0.10-0.07)	0.10	(10.01 - 2.20)	0.01	(0.10-0.00)	1.71	( 12.20-2.02)	0.00	(0.0-0-0.00)	20.00	1 00.00

# Table 4b. Relative and absolute differences in individual-level social determinants of health and quality of life among adults with diagnosed HIV, by sexual orientation—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021 (cont)

eighborhood and built environment ny met or unmet need for transportation assistance, past 12 months <sup>k</sup> es o	<b>PR</b> 1.60 0.86	<b>95% CI</b> (1.28–2.00)	PD	95% CI	PR	95% CI	PD	95% CI	PR	95% CI	PD	95% CI
ny met or unmet need for transportation assistance, past 12 months <sup>k</sup> es			44.00									
es a la construction de la const			44.00									
			44 00									
)	0.86		11.03	(4.86–17.21)	1.85	(1.65–2.07)	15.56	(12.83– 18.28)	2.22	(1.78–2.76)	22.34	(13.74– 30.93)
		(0.79–0.94)	-11.03	(-17.21– -4.86)	0.81	(0.78–0.84)	-15.56	(-18.28– -12.83)	0.73	(0.63–0.84)	-22.34	(-30.93– -13.74)
ocial and community context												
V health care discrimination among persons who received care, past 12 months												
es	1.06	(0.85–1.31)	1.25	(-3.67–6.16)	0.91	(0.79-1.05)	-2.07	(-5.02-0.88)	1.55	(1.17–2.05)	12.11	(2.81-21.41)
0	0.98	(0.92–1.05)	-1.25	(-6.16– 3.67)	1.03	(0.99–1.07)	2.07	(-0.88– 5.02)	0.84	(0.73–0.97)	-12.11	(-21.41– -2.81)
peaks English less than well												
es	0.98	(0.51–1.88)	-0.10	(-3.08–2.88)	2.38	(1.54–3.69)	6.35	(4.28–8.43)	0.60	(0.19–1.93)	-1.85	(-6.05–2.36)
0	1.00	(0.97–1.03)	0.10	(-2.88– 3.08)	0.93	(0.91–0.96)	-6.35	(-8.43– -4.28)	1.02	(0.98–1.07)	1.85	(-2.36–6.05)
xperiences of physical violence by an intimate partner or forced sex, lifetime <sup>m</sup>												
	0.86	(0.71–1.04)	-5.37	(-11.91– 1.17)	0.78	(0.69–0.88)	-8.49	(-12.35– -4.64)	1.26	(1.01–1.58)	10.08	(-0.47-20.64)
0	1.09	(0.98–1.20)	5.37	(-1.17– 11.91)	1.14	(1.07–1.21)	8.49	(4.64– 12.35)	0.84	(0.68–1.03)	-10.08	(-20.64– 0.47)
xperiences of physical violence by an intimate partner or forced sex, past 12 mon												
	1.31	(0.79–2.15)	1.93	(-1.84– 5.70)	0.66	(0.46–0.94)	-2.17	(-4.02– -0.32)	1.60	(0.79–3.23)	3.78	(-2.90– 10.45)
0	0.98	(0.94–1.02)	-1.93	(-5.70– 1.84)	1.02	(1.00–1.04)	2.17	(0.32-4.02)	0.96	(0.89–1.03)	-3.78	(-10.45– 2.90)
carcerated >24 hours, past 12 months												
	2.25	(1.19–4.26)	2.71	(-0.01– 5.44)	1.19	(0.75–1.91)	0.42	(-0.69– 1.53)	3.37	(1.32-8.59)	5.14	(-0.75-11.03)
0	0.97	(0.94–1.00)	-2.71	(-5.44– 0.01)	1.00	(0.98–1.01)	-0.42	(-1.53– 0.69)	0.95	(0.89–1.01)	-5.14	(-11.03– 0.75)

Abbreviations: PR, prevalence ratio; PD, prevalence difference; CI, confidence interval; FPL, federal poverty level; RWHAP, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program; HHS, Department of Health and Human Services [footnotes only]; VA, Veterans Administration [footnotes only].

Note. Gay or lesbian persons were the referent group for each disparity assessment. Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation  $\geq 0.30$  and those based on a denominator sample size <30. Associations derived from one or more estimates with an absolute CI width >30, estimates with an absolute CI width >130%, and estimates of 0% or 100% are marked with an asterisk (\*) and should be interpreted with caution.

a "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.

<sup>b</sup> "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.

<sup>c</sup> "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) 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.

<sup>d</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV.

<sup>e</sup> "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.

f "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 persons 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].

<sup>g</sup> Poverty guidelines defined by HHS. For persons interviewed in a particular calendar year, the HHS poverty guidelines from the previous year were used. For instance, the 2020 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2021. More information regarding HHS poverty guidelines can be found at https://aspe.hhs.gov/frequently-asked-questions-related-poverty-guidelines-and-poverty.

<sup>h</sup> Persons could select more than 1 response for health insurance or coverage. Mutually exclusive categories are presented based on responses. Private coverage defined as receiving health insurance through a person's employer or a family member's employer or purchased through the Health Insurance Marketplace or directly from a health insurance company. Public insurance includes Medicaid, Medicare, VA, RWHAP, or other city, county, or state-funded insurance. Uninsured or RWHAP only category includes those who did not report having any insurance, or received RWHAP assistance only, without coverage through any other insurance categories.

<sup>1</sup> Self-reported, and includes physical, mental, and emotional disabilities.

<sup>j</sup> Represents those who needed, but did not receive, ≥1 HIV ancillary services, among all persons.

<sup>k</sup> Represents those who needed transportation assistance, regardless of whether that assistance was received, among all persons.

<sup>1</sup> HIV health care discrimination among those who received HIV care during the previous 12 months was assessed based on seven forms of discrimination, including: being treated with less courtesy than other persons, being treated with less respect than other persons, receiving poorer service than others, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she believed they were not smart, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were setter than them, and having a doctor or nurse not listen to what they were saying. Respondents were asked if they experienced these forms of discrimination never, rarely, some of the time, or all the time. Respondents who reported experiencing at least one form of health care discrimination rarely, some of the time, most of the time, nost of the time, nos

<sup>m</sup> Physical violence by an intimate partner defined as ever being slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, choked, or otherwise physically hurt by a romantic or sexual partner. Forced sex defined as ever being threatened with harm or physically forced to have unwanted vaginal, anal, or oral sex.

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Table 5a. Individual-level social determinants of health and quality of life among adults with diagnosed HIV, by racial/ethnic identity—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021

		nerican India Alaska Native	9		Asian		Black/A		American	His	panic/L				Islander		White		М	ultiple i	
	n	col % 95	% CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% C
Total (row %)	_	_	_	42	1.4	(0.8–1.9)	1,592	41.1	(32.0-50.2)	992	24.2	(16.8–31.6)	_	_	_	1,165	28.0	(22.4-33.5)	179	4.7	(3.7–5.
National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators rel	ated	to social dete	erminar	nts of I		( )			, ,			( /						· /			
Quality of life																					
Physical health																					
Self-reported health status <sup>D</sup> Good, very good, excellent	_	—	_	37	86.9	(74.1–99.6)	1,041 543	66.6 33.4	(64.3–68.9) (31.1–35.7)	653 333	68.1	(64.4–71.7) (28.3–35.6)	_	—	-	846 312	72.7 27.3	(69.9–75.5) (24.5–30.1)	107 70	65.5	(58.2–72. (27.2–41.
Poor, fair	_	—	_	_	_	_	045	55.4	(31.1-33.7)	333	31.9	(20.3–33.0)	_	_	_	312	21.5	(24.5-50.1)	70	34.5	(21.2–41.
Mental or emotional health Unmet needs for services from a menta	al has	Ith profossio	nal am	ona th	oco who	noodod	onvioos	nact	12 monthe <sup>C</sup>												
Yes				ung un			149	, pasi 32.2	(26.3–38.1)	86	20.9	(12.5–29.3)	_	_	_	121	27.8	(22.8–32.7)	23	26.2	(17.4–35.
No	Ξ	_	_		_	_	350	67.8		347	79.1	(70.7–87.5)	_	_	_	358	72.2	(22.0-32.7) (67.3-77.2)	56	73.8	(65.0-82.
Structural or subsistence factors							000	07.0	(01.0 10.1)	047	75.1	(10.1 01.0)				000	12.2	(01.0 11.2)	00	10.0	(00.0 02.
Unstable housing or homelessness, pa Yes	ist 12	months <sup>d</sup>					207	19.7	(17 / 00 0)	170	16.1	(13.3–18.8)				101	12.1	(0 5 1/ 9)	40	າດຳ	(10 0 27
No	_	_	_	36	87.9	(75.1–100)	297 1,290	80.3	(17.4–22.0) (78.0–82.6)	172 817	83.9	(81.2-86.7)	_	_	_	121 1,039	87.9	(9.5–14.8) (85.2–90.5)	49 129	28.2 71.8	(18.8–37. (62.4–81.
Unemployment <sup>e</sup>	_	_	_	50	07.9	(10.1-100)	1,230	00.5	(10.0-02.0)	017	00.9	(01.2-00.7)	_	_	_	1,009	01.3	(00.2-90.0)	123	11.0	(02.4-01.
Yes	_	_	_	_	_	_	240	16.2	(13.8–18.5)	141	14.7	(11.3–18.2)	_	_	_	135	11.7	(9.6–13.8)	36	19.3	(14.1–24.
No	_	_	_	36	83.0	(68.5–97.6)	1,345	83.8	(81.5-86.2)	846	85.3	(81.8–88.7)	_	_	_	1,024	88.3	(86.2–90.4)	142	80.7	(75.4–85.
Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 mon	nths <sup>f</sup>					(	,		(* * * * )			(* * * * )				<b>,</b> -		(******)			(
Yes	_	_	_	_	_	_	239	15.3	(13.5-17.1)	191	19.3	(16.4-22.2)	_	_	_	116	11.7	(9.6-13.7)	52	26.7	(19.0-34.
No	—	—	—	41	94.3	(83.2–100)	1,345	84.7	(82.9–86.5)	797	80.7	(77.8–83.6)	—	—	_	1,044	88.3	(86.3–90.4)	125	73.3	(65.5–81.
HIV stigma, past 12 months (n, median	—	—	-	35	33.1	(25.1–41.2)	1,476	27.8	(25.9–29.8)	916	31.5	(29.8–33.3)	—	—	—	1,096	27.1	(24.6–29.6)	166	33.6	(31.1–36.
score, 95% CI) <sup>g</sup>																					
Other factors important for health, includ	ling tl	nose that affe	ect qua	lity of	life																
Economic stability																					
Household income with respect to pover	ty gui	delines <sup>h</sup>																			
<100% FPL	-	—	_	—	—	_	618	44.9	(38.6-51.1)	427	45.6	(38.0-53.1)	_	—	_	249	23.7	(20.1-27.2)	62	39.4	(28.7-50.
100%–138% FPL	—	_	_				153	11.0	(7.7–14.2)	90	9.7	(7.9–11.6)	—	—	-	116	11.5	(8.1–14.9)	14	8.2	(3.5–12
139%–399% FPL	_	—	—	19	52.6*	(32.8–72.4)	486	35.2	(31.6–38.7)	284	34.9	(28.8–41.0)	—	—	—	423	38.6	(35.6–41.5)	61	39.3	(31.3–47.
≥400% FPL	—	_	_	—	—	-	127	9.0	(6.8–11.2)	85	9.8	(6.3–13.2)	_	_	-	298	26.2	(22.6–29.9)	—	—	
Education																					
Educational attainment																					
Less than high school diploma	—	_	_	—	_	_	270	17.0	(13.8–20.3)	243	25.1	(19.3–31.0)	_	_	_	48	4.5	(2.9–6.1)	_	_	
High school diploma or equivalent	_	—	—	_			513	32.1	(29.5–34.8)	244	23.1	(19.6–26.6)	—	—	—	230	19.9	(16.6–23.1)	40	23.7	(16.1–31.
Greater than high school	_	_	_	32	79.3	(66.2–92.3)	802	50.8	(47.2–54.5)	499	51.8	(47.0–56.6)	_	—	_	884	75.6	(72.4–78.9)	118	66.1	(53.6–78.
Health-related factors																					
Health insurance or coverage (including	Ryan	White HIV/A	IDS Pro	ogram			ice), pas	st 12 m													
Any private	_	_	_	22		(27.4–68.3)	571	37.7	(34.4–41.1)	323	35.2	(29.8-40.7)	—	_	_	608	52.0	(48.4–55.6)	78	43.1	(28.5-57.
Public only, excluding RWHAP only	_	_	-	—	—	_	833	50.1	(43.6–56.6)	543	52.7	(42.9-62.5)	—	_	_	501	44.2	(40.2-48.2)	84	51.5	(38.8–64.
Uninsured or RWHAP only		—	_	_	_	_	157	12.1	(7.8–16.5)	103	12.1	(6.5–17.6)	—	—	_	39	3.8	(1.9–5.7)	—	_	
Received RWHAP assistance, past 12 mc	onths			~~		(00 4 <b>-</b> 0 C)			(10.0.10.0)			(10.0.01 =				/ <del>~-</del>		(00 4 40 O)	<u>.</u>		(10.0.0-
Yes	—	-	-	20		(26.4–76.6)	740	44.9	(40.9-49.0)	532	55.1	(48.6–61.5)	_	_	-	497	42.2	(36.1–48.3)	94	52.6	(42.3-63.
No	_	_	-	21	48.5	(23.4–73.6)	797	55.1	(51.0–59.1)	389	44.9	(38.5–51.4)	_	_	_	635	57.8	(51.7–63.9)	74	47.4	(37.0–57.
Confidence in completing health forms							070	05 4	(00 4 07 0)	040	24.4					404	40.0	(40 4 40 4)		00 <del>7</del>	(40 4 04
Somewhat, a little bit, not at all	_	_	-	22	 00.0*	(6/ 1 06 /)	379	25.4	(23.1–27.6)	316	31.4		_	_	_	191	16.2	(13.4–19.1)	50	23.7	(16.4-31.
Extremely, quite a bit	_	—	-	33	80.2*	(64.1–96.4)	1,204	74.6	(72.4–76.9)	667	00.0	(65.0–72.3)	_	—	_	967	83.8	(80.9–86.6)	128	76.3	(69.0–83.
Has a disability <sup>j</sup>							655	20.7	(266 10 7)	111	11 0	(07 E 40 0)				101	20.7	(26 0 42 4)	04	E0 7	(17 0 00
Yes No	_	_	_	32	 75 3*	(58.8–91.8)	655 931	39.7 60.3	(36.6–42.7) (57.3–63.4)	441 547	41.8 58.2	(37.5–46.0) (54.0–62.5)		_	_	461 697	39.7 60.3	(36.0–43.4) (56.6–64.0)	94 84	53.7 46.3	(47.3–60. (39.9–52.
		k	_	JZ	15.5	(0.18-0.00)	301	00.3	(07.0-00.4)	047	00.Z	(04.0-02.0)	_	_	_	091	00.5	(00.0-04.0)	04	40.3	(09.9–02.
Any unmet HIV ancillary service need, pa	ist 12	months		10	50.0*	(30 8 60 0)	701	50 C		150	16 5	(10 0 50 0)				110	10 0	(36 6 1E 1)	111	65.0	(5) / 77
Yes No	_	_	_	19 23	50.0* 50.0*	(30.8–69.2) (30.8–69.2)	781 790	50.6 49.4	(45.4–55.9) (44.1–54.6)	450 533	46.5 53 5	(40.9–52.0) (48.0–59.1)	_	_	_	442 713	40.8 59.2	(36.6–45.1) (54.9–63.4)	111 67		(52.4–77. (22.5–47.
	_	_	_	20	00.0	(30.0-09.2)	190	43.4	(44.1–04.0)	000	00.0	(40.0-09.1)	_	_	_	113	J9.Z	(04.5-05.4)	07	55.0	(22.0-47.

No       -       -       35       84.0 $(70.7-97.3)$ $1,032$ $67.4$ $(64.7-70.0)$ $705$ $73.5$ $(70.1-76.8)$ -       -       946 $81.6$ $(78.2-85.1)$ $107$ $65.4$ $(58.7-5)$ Social and community context         HIV health care discrimination among persons who received care, past 12 months <sup>m</sup> 297 $19.3$ $(158-22.8)$ $204$ $22.3$ $(192-25.3)$ -       -       - $255$ $24.4$ $(21.1-27.7)$ $49$ $29.6$ $(18.9-2)$ No       -       - $30$ $94.4$ $(87.3-100)$ $1,157$ $80.7$ $(77.2-84.2)$ $710$ $77.7$ $(74.7-80.8)$ -       - $ 830$ $75.6$ $(72.3-78.9)$ $115$ $70.4$ $(59.8-4)$ Speaks English less than well       Yes       -       - $   38$ $92.0$ $(85.5-98.5)$ $1,557$ $98.4$ $(97.7-99.1)$ $704$ $73.2$ $(66.1-80.3)$ -       - $       -$			merican													tive Hav							
Note       Second and built environment         Any met or unnet need for transportation assistance, past 12 months       536       32.6 $(30.0-35.3)$ 279       26.5 $(232-28.9)$ —       205       18.4 $(149-21.8)$ 70       34.6 $(28.0-35.4)$ No       —       —       35       84.0 $(70.7-97.3)$ $1,002$ 67.4 $(817-73.0)$ 705 $73.5$ $(70.1-97.3)$ $-$ 946       81.6 $(72.2+65.1)$ 107       65.4 $(82.0-9)$ No       —       —       30       94.4 $(87.3-100)$ 1,157       60.7 $(72.9-28.3)$ —       —       255       24.4 $(2197.7)$ 49       29.6 $(8.9-28.3)$ No       —       —       30       94.4 $(87.3-100)$ 1,157       60.7 $(72.9-23.2)$ 265       28.8 $(19.7-33.9)$ —       —       1,159       99.8       (94.100)       174       98.3       (65.7-98.2)       1,157       70.4       46.4       (97.7-91.1)       70.32       (61.94.2)       28.5       (85.9-85.1)       1,557       84.4       (97.7-91.1)       70.32       (61.94.2)       (62.92.2)       <																							
Any met or unmet need for transportation assistance, past 12 months <sup>1</sup> Yes		n	col %	<u>95% (</u>	CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI	n	col %	95% CI
Yes $         -$	Neighborhood and built environment																						
Yes $  -$		on ass <sup>;</sup>	istance,	, past 12	2 mon	iths																	
Social and community context HW health care discrimination among persons who received care, past 12 months <sup>m</sup> Yes No No No No No No No No No No	Yes	—	_		—	—		_							—	—	_						(28.0-41.3)
HIV health care discrimination among persons who received care, past 12 months <sup>m</sup> Ygs		—	—		_	35	84.0	(70.7–97.3)	1,032	67.4	(64.7–70.0)	705	73.5	(70.1–76.8)	—	—	_	946	81.6	(78.2–85.1)	107	65.4	(58.7–72.0)
Yes $  -$	Social and community context																						
Yes $  -$	-	ersons	s who re	ceived	care,	past '	12 mon <sup>r</sup>	(hs <sup>m</sup>															
Speaks English less than well Tes $         -$	Yes	_	_		_	· —	—	_							—	—	_	255					(18.9-40.2
Yes       -	No	—	_		_	30	94.4	(87.3–100)	1,157	80.7	(77.2–84.2)	710	77.7	(74.7–80.8)	—	—	-	830	75.6	(72.3–78.9)	115	70.4	(59.8–81.1
Yes       -																							
Experiences of physical violence by an intimate partner or forced sex, lifetime <sup>n</sup> Yes $         -$		_	_		_		_	_				285			_	_	-	_	_	_		_	-
Yes $         -$		—	—		—	38		(85.5–98.5)	1,557	98.4	(97.7–99.1)	704	73.2	(66.1–80.3)	—	—	_	1,159	99.8	(99.4–100)	174	98.3	(96.7–99.9
No $         -$		intima	te partn	er or for	rced s	sex, li	fetimen				- ( -												
Experiences of physical violence by an intimate partner or forced sex, past 12 months <sup>n</sup> Yes		—	—		—	_									—	—	_	450					(41.8-57.9
Yes $         -$		—	_		-	34		( )	1,114	71.2	(68.2–74.3)	641	66.2	(62.5–69.9)	—	_	-	695	58.8	(55.1–62.4)	88	50.2	(42.1–58.2
No       -       -       40       100*       (100-100)       1,460       94.0       (92.1-95.9)       900       94.5       (93.0-96.0)       -       -       1,099       95.8       (93.7-97.8)       153       86.7       (80.4-4)         Incarcerated >24 hours, past 12 months       -       -       -       0       0.0*       -       46       3.4       (22-46)       19       2.1       (1.1-3.0)       -		intima	te partn	er or for	rced s	sex, p				~ ~		- 4						20		20.00		10.0	
Incarcerated >24 hours, past 12 months Yes		_	_		-	0									—	_	-						(6.9–19.6
Yes       —       _       0       0.0*       _       46       3.4       (2.2-4.6)       19       2.1       (1.1-3.0)       _       _       2.0       2.3       (1.2-3.3)       _       _       _       _       _       _       0       0.1       0.0*       (100-100)       1,539       96.6       (95.4-97.8)       96.9       97.9       (97.0-98.9)       _       _       1,141       97.7       (96.7-98.8)       170       93.8       (89.1-4)         Abbreviations: n, number; col, column; Cl, confidence interval; FPL, federal poverty level; RWHAP, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program; HHS, Department of Health and Human Services (footnotes only); VA, Veterans Administration [footnotes only].       Note: Unweighted numbers and weighted percentages are presented. Cls incorporate weighted percentages. Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation ≥ 0.30 and those based on a denominator sample size < 30. Estimates with an absolute Cl with sample sample size < 30. estimates with an absolute Cl with sample sample size < 30. estimates with an absolute Cl with sample sample sample size < 30. estimates with an absolute Cl with a sample sa		—	_		-	40	100	(100–100)	1,400	94.0	(92.1–95.9)	900	94.5	(93.0–90.0)	—	_	-	1,099	95.ŏ	(93.7–97.8)	153	80.7	(80.4–93.1
No       -       -       42       100*       (100-100)       1,539       96.6       (95.4-97.8)       97.9       (97.0-98.9)       -       -       1,141       97.7       (96.7-98.8)       170       93.8       (89.1-4)         Abbreviations: n, number; col, column; Cl, confidence interval; FPL, federal poverty level; RWHAP, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program; HHS, Department of Health and Human Services [footnotes only]; VA, Veterans Administration [footnotes only].         Note.       -       1.01% of the expendence of the		•				0	0.0*		46	24	(0 0 4 6)	40	0.1	(4 4 2 0)				20	0.0	(4 0 2 2)			
Abbreviations: n, number; col, column; Cl, confidence interval; FPL, federal poverty level; RWHAP, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program; HHS, Department of Health and Human Services (footnotes only); VA, Veterans Administration (footnotes only). Note. Unweighted numbers and weighted percentages are presented. Cls incorporate weighted percentages. Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation ≥0.30 and those based on a denominator sample size <30. Estimates with an absolute Cl w >30, estimates with an absolute Cl width between 5 and 30 and a relative Cl width >130%, and estimates of 0% or 100% are marked with an asterisk (*) and should be interpreted with caution. <sup>a</sup> Hispanic or Latino persons can be of any race. Persons are classified in only 1 race/ethnicity category. <sup>b</sup> "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. <sup>c</sup> "Unmet need for mental health services from a mental health professional" defined as needing, but not receiving, services from a mental health professional mong those who indicated needing mental health services (i.e., receiving or needing but not receiving) during the past 12 months. <sup>d</sup> "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) or homelessness (living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room–occupancy h or in a car) at any time during the past 12 months. <sup>e</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV. <sup>f</sup> "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months. <sup>g</sup> "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 mo		_	_		_	10 12		(100,100)							_	_	_			(1.2-3.3) (06 7 08 8)	170	03.8	- /00 1_08
Note: Unweighted numbers and weighted percentages are presented. CIs incorporate weighted percentages. 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 >130%, and estimates of 0% or 100% are marked with an asterisk (*) and should be interpreted with caution. <sup>a</sup> Hispanic or Latino persons can be of any race. Persons are classified in only 1 race/ethnicity category. <sup>b</sup> "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. <sup>c</sup> "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. <sup>d</sup> "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) or homelessness (living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room–occupancy h or in a car) at any time during the past 12 months. <sup>e</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV. <sup>f</sup> "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months. <sup>g</sup> "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 concert current negative self-image, and current perceived public attributes about persons 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 indic is available at https:/					-			( )			( /			, ,				,		, ,			(09.1-90.
<ul> <li>&gt;30, estimates with an absolute CI width between Š and 30 and a relative CI width &gt;130%, and estimates of 0% or 100% are marked with an asterisk (*) and should be interpreted with caution.</li> <li><sup>a</sup> Hispanic or Latino persons can be of any race. Persons are classified in only 1 race/ethnicity category.</li> <li><sup>b</sup> "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.</li> <li><sup>c</sup> "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.</li> <li><sup>d</sup> "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) or homelessness (living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room–occupancy h or in a car) at any time during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>e</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV.</li> <li><sup>f</sup> "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>g</sup> "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 concerr current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about persons 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 indic 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</li></ul>					•						•	•				•				•			
<ul> <li><sup>b</sup> "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.</li> <li><sup>c</sup> "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.</li> <li><sup>d</sup> "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) or homelessness (living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room–occupancy h or in a car) at any time during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>e</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV.</li> <li><sup>f</sup> "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>g</sup> "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 concerr current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about persons 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 indic 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. <i>J Adolesc Health</i> 2007;40(1):96–98].</li> </ul>	>30, estimates with an absolute CI width betwee	en 5 and	nd 30 and a	a relative	CI wid	dth >13	30%, and	estimates of										nator sar	nple size	e < 30. Estimat	tes with	an absol	ute CI wiai
<ul> <li><sup>c</sup> "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.</li> <li><sup>d</sup> "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) or homelessness (living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room–occupancy h or in a car) at any time during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>e</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV.</li> <li><sup>f</sup> "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>g</sup> "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 concerr current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about persons 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 indic 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. <i>J Adolesc Health</i> 2007;40(1):96–98].</li> </ul>																							
<ul> <li>receiving) during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>d</sup> "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) or homelessness (living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room–occupancy h or in a car) at any time during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>e</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV.</li> <li><sup>f</sup> "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.</li> <li><sup>g</sup> "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 concerr current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about persons 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 indic 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. <i>J Adolesc Health</i> 2007;40(1):96–98].</li> </ul>																							
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<ul> <li>f "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.</li> <li>g "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 concerr current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about persons 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 indic 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].</li> </ul>	<sup>d</sup> "Unstable housing or homelessness" defined a or in a car) at any time during the past 12 mon	is exper oths.	riencing ur	nstable h	iousinę	ิ (i.e., r	moving in	with others	due to fin	ancial is	sues, moving	2 or mo	re times,	or being evic	ted) or l	homelessi	ness (living o	n the stre	eet, in a	shelter, in a si	ngle-roo	m–occuj	ancy hote
<ul> <li>f "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.</li> <li>g "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 concerr current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about persons 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 indic 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].</li> </ul>	<sup>e</sup> Unemployed persons included those who repc	orted be	eing unem	ployed a	t the ti	me of i	nterview	excluding pr	ersons wł	no are u	nable to work	calcula	ted amor	ng all adults v	with HIV								
<sup>g</sup> "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 concerr current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about persons 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 indic 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].	f "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going with	iout foor	d due to l	ack of mc	oney dr	uring th	ne past 1'	2 months.						•									
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].	<sup>g</sup> "Median HIV stigma score" defined as the weig	ighted m	median sco	ore on a 1	10-item	m scale	e ranging f	from 0 (no st	tigma) to 1 among r	100 (hig persons	h stigma) thai aged ≥18 vea	measur	res 4 dim	ensions of H d HIV infectio	IV stigm	na: person	alized stigma ted States ar	a during t	the past	12 months, cu	urrent di scale i	sclosure used for t	concerns
	is available at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pm	nc/article	les/PMC20	2001277/ [	[Wrigh	nt K, Na	aar-King S	S, Lam P, Te	mplin T, İ	Frey M.	Stigma scale	revised:	reliability	and validity	of a brid	ef measur	e of stigma fo	or HIV+ y	outh. J	Adolesc Healt	h 2007;	40(1):96-	-98].

nes defined by HHS. For persons interviewed in a particular calendar year, the HHS poverty guidelines from the previous year were used. For instance, the 2020 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2021. HHS poverty guidelines can be found at https://aspe.hhs.gov/frequently-asked-guestions-related-poverty-guidelines-and-poverty.

Persons could select more than 1 response for health insurance or coverage. Mutually exclusive categories are presented based on responses. Private coverage defined as receiving health insurance through a person's employer or a family member's employer or purchased through the Health Insurance Marketolace or directly from a health insurance company. Public insurance includes Medicaid, Medicaie, VA, RWHAP, or other city, county, or state-funded insurance. Uninsured or RWHAP only category includes those who did not report having any insurance, or received RWHAP assistance only, without coverage through any other insurance categories.

Self-reported, and includes physical, mental, and emotional disabilities.

<sup>k</sup> Represents those who needed, but did not receive, ≥1 HIV ancillary services, among all persons.

Represents those who needed transportation assistance, regardless of whether that assistance was received, among all persons.

<sup>m</sup> HIV health care discrimination among those who received HIV care during the previous 12 months was assessed based on seven forms of discrimination, including: being treated with less courtesy than other persons, being treated with less respect than other persons, receiving poorer service than others, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she believed they were not smart, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were better than them, and having a doctor or nurse not listen to what they were saving. Respondents were asked if they experienced these forms of discrimination never. rarely, some of the time, most of the time. or all the time. Respondents who reported experiencing at least one form of health care discrimination rarely, some of the time, most of the time, or all of time were considered to have experienced discrimination in an HIV health care setting.

<sup>n</sup> Physical violence by an intimate partner defined as ever being slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt by a romantic or sexual partner. Forced sex defined as ever being threatened with harm or physically forced to have unwanted vaginal, anal, or oral sex.

# Table 5b. Relative and absolute differences in individual-level social determinants of health and quality of life among adults with diagnosed HIV, by racial/ethnic identity—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021

	Black	African Ame		ersons vs.		_						
		White p		0.50/ 01		Latino <sup>a</sup> perso				icial persons		
	PR	col %	PD	95% CI	PR	col %	PD	95% CI	PR	col %	PD	95% CI
otal (row %) Internel UNVAIDS Strategy indicators related to acciel dategy increts of boold	h											
lational HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators related to social determinants of healt Quality of life	n											
hysical health												
Self-reported health status <sup>b</sup>												
Good, very good, excellent	0.92	(0.86-0.97)	-6.10	(-10.172.03)	0.94	(0.87–1.01)	-4.64	(-9.97-0.69)	0.90	(0.80-1.02)	-7.19	(-15.48– 1.10)
Poor, fair	1.22	(1.07–1.40)	6.10	(2.03– 10.17)	1.17	(0.98–1.40)	4.64	(-0.69– 9.97)	1.26	(0.98–1.62)	7.19	(-1.10– 15.48)
lental or emotional health Unmet needs for services from a mental health professional among those	who need	ded services	nast 12	months <sup>c</sup>								
Yes	1.16	(0.94–1.43)	4.46	(-1.93– 10.85)	0.75	(0.49–1.15)	-6.87	(-16.29-2.55)	0.94	(0.64–1.38)	-1.57	(-11.74– 8.60)
No	0.94	(0.86–1.03)	-4.46	(-10.85– 1.93)	1.10	(0.97–1.24)	6.87	(-2.55– 16.29)	1.02	(0.89–1.17)	1.57	(-8.60– 11.74)
tructural or subsistence factors												
Unstable housing or homelessness, past 12 months <sup>d</sup> Yes	1.62	(1.23–2.15)	7.56	(3.52– 11.60)	1.33	(1.01–1.74)	3.98	(0.28–7.67)	2.33	(1.59–3.40)	16.07	(6.57–25.57)
No	0.91	(0.87–0.96)	-7.56	(-11.60– -3.52)	0.95	(0.91–1.00)	-3.98	(-7.67– -0.28)	0.82		-16.07	(-25.57–-6.57)
Unemployment <sup>e</sup>	1 20	(4.07.4.70)	4 40	(0.04 0.00)	1.00	(0.04.4.00)	2 02		4.05	(1 10 0 20)	7.05	(1.00, 10.05)
Yes No	1.38 0.95	(1.07–1.79) (0.91–0.99)	4.48 -4.48	(0.94– 8.02) (-8.02– -0.94)	1.26 0.97	(0.94–1.69) (0.92–1.01)	3.03 -3.03	(-0.96– 7.02) (-7.02– 0.96)	1.65 0.91	(1.19–2.30) (0.85–0.98)	7.65 -7.65	(1.96– 13.35) (-13.35– -1.96)
Hunger or food insecurity, past 12 months <sup>f</sup>		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		· · · ·		,		. ,		,
Yes No	1.31	(1.08–1.59)	3.63	(1.18-6.09)	1.66 0.91	(1.33 - 2.06)	7.64	(4.26– 11.03) (-11.03– -4.26)	2.29	(1.77-2.98)	15.08	(8.02-22.13)
IV IV stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% CI) <sup>g</sup>	0.96	(0.93–0.99)	-3.63	(-6.09– -1.18)	0.91	(0.88–0.95)	-7.64	(-11.03– -4.20)	0.83	(0.75–0.91)	-15.08	(-22.13– -8.02)
Other factors important for health, including those that affect quality of life												
lousehold income with respect to poverty guidelines <sup>h</sup>												
100% FPL	1.89	(1.54-2.33)	21.18	(13.99-28.38)	1.93	(1.55-2.39)	21.91	(13.81– 30.00)	1.67	(1.23-2.26)	15.75	(4.61-26.88)
00%-138% FPL	0.95	(0.66–1.36)	-0.57	(-4.64 - 3.49)	0.85	(0.57-1.25)	-1.78	(-6.09 - 2.52)	0.71	(0.34-1.48)	-3.31	(-10.01-3.39)
39%-399% FPL :400% FPL	0.91 0.34	(0.79–1.06) (0.27–0.44)	-3.40 -17.21	(-8.81– 2.01) (-20.88– -13.53)	0.90 0.37	(0.74–1.11) (0.26–0.54)	-3.68 -16.44	(-10.99– 3.63) (-21.37– -11.52)	1.02 0.50	(0.82–1.26) (0.26–0.96)	0.68 -13.11	(-7.58– 8.94) (-21.59– -4.64)
ducation	0.01	(0.2. 0.17)		( ( ) ) ) )	5.01	(0.20 0.01)		()	0.00	(0.20 0.00)		(
ducational attainment												
ess than high school diploma	3.76	(2.73–5.18)	12.49	(9.55-15.43)	5.56	(3.80-8.13)	20.61	(14.86-26.37)	2.25	(1.02-5.00)	5.67	(-1.67-13.01)
ligh school diploma or equivalent Sreater than high school	1.62 0.67	(1.39–1.89) (0.62–0.73)	12.29 -24.78	(8.85– 15.74) (-29.55– -20.02)	1.16 0.68	(0.91–1.49) (0.62–0.76)	3.26 -23.87	(-2.10– 8.62) (-29.87– -17.87)	1.19 0.87	(0.88–1.61) (0.74–1.04)	3.83 -9.50	(-3.20– 10.85) (-20.86– 1.86)
lealth-related factors	0.07	(0.02-0.13)	27.10	( 20.00 <sup></sup> 20.02)	0.00	(0.02-0.10)	20.01	(20.01-11.01)	0.07	(+0.11.04)	-0.00	(-20.00- 1.00)
lealth insurance or coverage (including Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program [RW	HAP1 ass	istance), pas	t 12 mor	nths <sup>i</sup>								
ny private	0.73	(0.65–0.81)	-14.26	(-18.83– -9.68)	0.68		-16.78	(-23.659.92)	0.83	(0.59-1.16)	-8.88	(-23.55- 5.80)
ublic only, excluding RWHAP only	1.13	(1.00–1.29)	5.91	(-0.29-12.11)	1.19	(0.97 - 1.46)	8.52	(-1.96-19.00)	1.16	(0.90-1.51)	7.28	(-5.92-20.48)
Ininsured or RWHAP only Received RWHAP assistance, past 12 months	3.20	(2.16–4.75)	8.35	(4.89– 11.81)	3.18	(1.92–5.28)	8.27	(3.27– 13.26)	1.42	(0.71–2.86)	1.60	(-2.23–5.43)
eceived RWHAP assistance, past 12 months	1.06	(0.88–1.29)	2.74	(-5.48– 10.96)	1.30	(1.08–1.58)	12.86	(3.80-21.92)	1.25	(0.97–1.61)	10.43	(-1.96– 22.82)
lo	0.95	(0.82–1.10)	-2.74	(-10.96– 5.48)	0.78	(0.65–0.93)		(-21.923.80)	0.82	(0.64–1.05)		(-22.82– 1.96)
confidence in completing health forms	1 50	(1 01 4 07)	0 4 4		4.00	(4 57 0 00)	45 40	(10 54 40 70)	1 40	(0.00, 0.40)	7 54	(0.00 45.00)
omewhat, a little bit, not at all xtremely, quite a bit	1.56 0.89	(1.31–1.87) (0.86–0.93)	9.14 -9.14	(5.92– 12.35) (-12.35– -5.92)	1.93 0.82		15.16 -15.16	(10.54– 19.78) (-19.78– -10.54)	1.46 0.91	(0.99–2.16) (0.82–1.02)	7.51 -7.51	(-0.96– 15.98) (-15.98– 0.96)
las a disability <sup>j</sup>	0.00	(0.00 0.00)	U. 17	(12.00 0.02)	0.02	(0.11 0.01)	10.10	(10.10 10.01)	0.01	(0.02 1.02)	1.01	(10.00 0.00)
las a disability	1.00	(0.90-1.12)	-0.02	(-4.40-4.35)	1.05	(0.92–1.21)	2.10	(-3.56–7.75)	1.35	(1.17–1.57)		(6.70–21.31)
	1 00		0.02	(-4.35– 4.40)	0.97	(0.88–1.06)	-2.10	(-7.75– 3.56)	0.77	(0.66–0.89)	1/ 01	(-21.316.70)
lo	1.00	(0.93–1.08)	0.02	(-4.33- 4.40)	0.97	(0.00-1.00)	-2.10	(1.10 0.00)	0.11	(0.00-0.03)	-14.01	(-21.310.70)
	1.00	(0.93-1.08)	9.81	(2.79– 16.83)	1.14	(0.00-1.00)	5.66	(-1.62- 12.94)	1.59	. ,	24.15	(10.25– 38.05)

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No. 36

# Table 5b. Relative and absolute differences in individual-level social determinants of health and quality of life among adults with diagnosed HIV, by racial/ethnic identity—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021 (cont)

	Blac	k/African Ame	erican pe	ersons vs.								
			bersons		Hispanic	/Latino <sup>a</sup> perso	ons vs. V	Vhite persons	Multir	acial persons	s vs. Wh	ite persons
	PR	col %	PD	95% CI	PR	col %	PD	95% CI	PR	col %	PD	95% CI
Neighborhood and built environment												
Any met or unmet need for transportation assistance, past 12 months												
Yes	1.78	(1.45-2.18)	14.26	(9.90-18.63)	1.44	(1.13–1.84)	8.16	(2.99-13.32)	1.88	(1.49-2.38)	16.25	(9.56-22.95)
No	0.83	(0.78–0.87)	-14.26	(-18.63– -9.90)	0.90	(0.84–0.96)	-8.16	(-13.32– -2.99)	0.80	(0.72–0.89)	-16.25	(-22.95– -9.56)
Social and community context												
HIV health care discrimination among persons who received care, past 12 n	nonths <sup>m</sup>											
Yes	0.79	(0.63–1.00)	-5.11	(-10.05– -0.17)	0.91	(0.78–1.06)	-2.16	(-5.69– 1.37)	1.21	(0.86–1.71)	5.14	(-5.06- 15.34)
No	1.07	(1.00–1.14)	5.11	(0.17–10.05)	1.03	(0.98–1.08)	2.16	(-1.37– 5.69)	0.93	(0.81–1.08)	-5.14	(-15.34– 5.06)
Speaks English less than well												
Yes	6.40	(1.21-33.80)	1.35	(0.51-2.19)	107.27	(28.65-401.68)	26.55	(19.76-33.34)	6.69	(1.03-43.49)	1.42	(-0.24-3.09)
No	0.99	(0.98–0.99)	-1.35	(-2.19– -0.51)	0.73	(0.67–0.81)	-26.55	(-33.34– -19.76)	0.99	(0.97–1.00)	-1.42	(-3.09– 0.24)
Experiences of physical violence by an intimate partner or forced sex, lifeting	ne <sup>n</sup>											
Yes	0.70	(0.61-0.79)	-12.46	(-16.858.06)	0.82	(0.73-0.93)	-7.44	(-11.922.97)	1.21	(1.03-1.42)	8.62	(0.84-16.39)
No	1.21	(1.13–1.30)	12.46	(8.06–16.85)	1.13	(1.05–1.21)	7.44	(2.97–11.92)	0.85	(0.73–1.00)	-8.62	(-16.390.84)
Experiences of physical violence by an intimate partner or forced sex, past	12 month	າຣ <sup>n</sup>										
Yes	1.42	(0.80-2.50)	1.77	(-0.97-4.51)	1.30	(0.73-2.33)	1.28	(-1.38-3.95)	3.14	(1.58-6.23)	9.05	(2.34-15.76)
No	0.98	(0.95–1.01)	-1.77	(-4.51– 0.97)	0.99	(0.96–1.01)	-1.28	(-3.95– 1.38)	0.91	(0.84–0.98)	-9.05	(-15.762.34)
Incarcerated >24 hours, past 12 months												
Yes	1.52	(0.80-2.89)	1.18	(-0.58-2.93)	0.91	(0.47-1.76)	-0.21	(-1.65– 1.23)	2.76	(1.12-6.82)	3.99	(-0.85- 8.82)
No	0.99	(0.97–1.01)	-1.18	(-2.93– 0.58)	1.00	(0.99–1.02)	0.21	(-1.23– 1.65)	0.96	(0.91–1.01)	-3.99	(-8.82– 0.85)

Abbreviations: PR, prevalence ratio; PD, prevalence difference; CI, confidence interval; FPL, federal poverty level; RWHAP, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program; HHS, Department of Health and Human Services [footnotes only]; VA, Veterans Administration [footnotes only].

Note. White persons were the referent group for each disparity assessment. Due to sample size issues with other racial/ethnic groups, disparities could only be assessed for Black/African American persons and Hispanic/Latino persons, versus White persons. Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation >0.30 and those based on a denominator sample size <30.

<sup>a</sup> Hispanic or Latino persons can be of any race. Persons are classified in only 1 race/ethnicity category.

<sup>b</sup> "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.

<sup>c</sup> "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.

d "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) 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.

<sup>e</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV.

f "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.

<sup>g</sup> "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 persons 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].

<sup>h</sup> Poverty guidelines defined by HHS. For persons interviewed in a particular calendar year, the HHS poverty guidelines from the previous year were used. For instance, the 2020 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2021. More information regarding HHS poverty guidelines can be found at https://aspe.hhs.gov/frequently-asked-questions-related-poverty-guidelines-and-poverty.

Persons could select more than 1 response for health insurance or coverage. Mutually exclusive categories are presented based on responses. Private coverage defined as receiving health insurance through a person's employer or a family member's employer or purchased through the Health Insurance Marketplace or directly from a health insurance company. Public insurance includes Medicaid, Medicare, VA, RWHAP, or other city, county, or state-funded insurance. Uninsured or RWHAP only category includes those who did not report having any insurance, or received RWHAP assistance only, without coverage through any other insurance categories.

<sup>J</sup> Self-reported, and includes physical, mental, and emotional disabilities.

<sup>k</sup> Represents those who needed, but did not receive, ≥1 HIV ancillary services, among all persons.

<sup>1</sup> Represents those who needed transportation assistance, regardless of whether that assistance was received, among all persons.

<sup>m</sup> HIV health care discrimination among those who received HIV care during the previous 12 months was assessed based on seven forms of discrimination, including: being treated with less courtesy than other persons, being treated with less respect than other persons, receiving poorer service than others, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she believed they were not smart, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were better than them, and having a doctor or nurse not listen to what they were saying. Respondents were asked if they experienced these forms of discrimination never, rarely, some of the time, or all the time. Respondents who reported experiencing at least one form of health care discrimination rarely, some of the time, most o

<sup>n</sup> Physical violence by an intimate partner defined as ever being slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt by a romantic or sexual partner. Forced sex defined as ever being threatened with harm or physically forced to have unwanted vaginal, anal, or oral sex.

## Table 6. Individual-level social determinants of health and quality of life among adults with diagnosed HIV, by National HIV/AIDS Strategy priority populations—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021

United States, 2021				DI	ack/Af	frican							C	lack	African	American				P	ersons	hane	Do	ersons	who
			SM <sup>a</sup>			L.	Hispa	nic/Lat	tino MSM <sup>c</sup>	А	i/an m	SMd				women <sup>e</sup>	Trans	gende	r women <sup>f</sup>		8–24 ye			ject dr	Ŀ
	n		6 95% CI	n		5 95% CI	n		95% CI		col %		CI	n		5 95% CI	n	•	95% CI	n		95% CI			95% CI
. ,			(47.5–56.0)			(11.8–18.0)	520	13.2	(9.1–17.4)	-	_		-	537	13.1	(9.5–16.8)	82	2.1	(1.6–2.5)	59	1.7	(1.2–2.3)	107	2.7	(2.1–3.4)
National HIV/AIDS Strategy indica	itors r	elated	to social d	leterm	inants	of health																			
Quality of life Physical health																									
Self-reported health status																									
	1,525 491		(74.2–77.8) (22.2–25.8)			(74.0–80.7) (19.3–26.0)		73.4 26.6	(69.0–77.8) (22.2–31.0)	_	_		_	311 223	59.4 40.6	(53.4–65.4) (34.6–46.6)	52 30	62.8 37.2	(52.1–73.5) (26.5–47.9)	50 9	87.5 12.5	(82.0–93.0) (7.0–18.0)	61 46		(46.5–68.8) (31.2–53.5)
Mental or emotional health												i													
Unmet needs for services from Yes	a men 226		(24.7–33.7)	sional 67	amon 34.8	(28.5–41.2)	ho nee 54		ervices, pa (15.2–32.5)	st 12 n	nonths	L.	_	45	28.6	(17.0–40.3)	10	32 9	' (14.9–51.0)	_	_	_	20	28.9	(14.9–42.9)
No	583	70.8	(66.3–75.3)		65.2	(58.8–71.5)	173		(67.5-84.8)	_	_		_	135	71.4	(59.7–83.0)	28		(49.0-85.1)	_	_	_	54	71.1	(57.1–85.1)
Structural or subsistence factors			n u k																						
Unstable housing or homelessr Yes	1 <b>ess, p</b> 302	15 0	2 months <sup>~</sup> (13.5–18.2)	104	19.4	(14.1–24.7)	101	18 1	(14.1–22.1)	_	_		_	90	18.7	(14.7–22.7)	19	28.4	(18.2–38.7)	17	26.1	(14.5–37.7)	44	45.7	(34.8–56.6)
No	1,719		(81.8–86.5)	447	80.6	(75.3–85.9)	419	81.9	(77.9–85.9)	_	_		_	446	81.3	(77.3–85.3)			(61.3–81.8)	42		(62.3–85.5)	63		
Unemployment <sup>l</sup>	202		· · · ·	06		· ,	00							۶Ō		. ,			, ,			. ,	40	20 0	(25.9–51.6)
Yes No	292 1,726		(12.8–17.1) (82.9–87.2)	96 456	18.1 81.9	(14.1–22.0) (78.0–85.9)	82 438	15.6 84.4	(11.8–19.4) (80.6–88.2)	_	_		_	59 477	13.5 86.5	(9.9–17.0) (83.0–90.1)	19 63	24.5 75.5	(15.6–33.3) (66.7–84.4)	46	83.7	(73.8–93.6)	40 67		(25.9–51.6) (48.4–74.1)
Hunger or food insecurity, past	12 m	onths <sup>m</sup>	n',			· ,			· · · · · · · ·										, ,						· · ·
Yes No	274 1.743	13.9 86.1	(12.1–15.7) (84.3–87.9)	89 462		(12.3–18.5) (81.5–87.7)	93 425	16.5 83.5		Ξ	_		_	72 463	14.4 85.6	· · · /	28 54		(23.8–56.8) (43.2–76.2)	19 40		(18.0–43.1) (56.9–82.0)	39 68		(27.2–46.5) (53.5–72.8)
	1,922		(25.5–28.9)	529		(23.5–27.3)	489		(27.0–31.2)	_	_		_	494			76		(28.3-40.0)	<del>5</del> 4		(33.4–50.9)	105		(26.8–43.3)
(n, median score, 95% CI) <sup>n</sup>			, ,			. ,			, ,							,			· · · ·			. ,			. ,
Other factors important for health	, inclu	uding t	those that a	affect	quality	/ of life																			
Economic stability																									
Household income with respect to				400	07.4	(00.0.00.4)	400	24.0	(00 5 40 4)					050	<b>-</b>			~~ ~	(40.4.70.0)	40	22.0	(00.0.47.4)	40		(20 5 55 7)
<100% FPL 100%–138% FPL	465 173	25.1 9.6	(21.6–28.6) (8.2–11.0)	136 58	27.4 12.0	(22.3-32.4) (8.4-15.7)	169 40	34.8 8.0		_	_		_	252 44	57.7 8.0	(50.1–65.3) (5.5–10.5)	44	60.2	(46.4–73.9)	18	33.8	(20.2–47.4)	46 10	44.1 11.4	(32.5–55.7) (5.1–17.7)
139%–399% FPL	785	42.7	(39.5–45.9)	218	43.4	(38.0–48.8)	194	43.3	(36.7–50.0)	_	_		_	133	30.7	(23.9-37.5)	16	23.2	(13.7–32.7)	22	52.0	(37.8–66.3)	30		(23.3–45.7)
≥400% FPL	443	22.6	(19.3–26.0)	87	17.2	(12.3–22.1)	66	13.9	(9.2–18.6)	-	_		-	22	3.6	(2.0–5.1)	-	_	_	—	-	_	_	_	-
Education																									
Educational attainment Less than high school diploma	123	6.8	(5.3–8.4)	42	8.4	(4.6–12.2)	63	13.4	(8.4–18.5)	_	_		_	121	22.7	(19.4–26.1)	19	21.4	(11.8–31.0)	_	_	_	19	15.6	(7.2–23.9)
High school diploma or equivalent	386	19.2	(17.0–21.4)	140	24.4	(19.5–29.3)	106	19.8	(16.2–23.4)	_	_		—	187	36.8	(31.3–42.4)	26	34.8	(22.5–47.1)	23		(15.5–50.0)	12	9.6	(4.5–14.8)
0	1,512	74.0	(71.9–76.0)	370	67.3	(63.2–71.3)	350	66.7	(60.9–72.6)	_	_		-	227	40.5	(34.2–46.7)	36	43.8	(29.6–58.1)	29	57.3*	(40.7–73.9)	76	/4.8	(65.4–84.2)
Health-related factors Health insurance or coverage (inc	Judin	a Dvar	white UIV	ייעוי	Drogr	om [D\//U/		cictory	oo) nact 13	mont	he <sup>p</sup>														
	1,034	51.1	(48.0–54.2)	260		(43.3–52.6)			(37.0–49.2)				_	165	32.1	(26.8–37.3)	26	34.1*	(18.6–49.5)	27	52.4	(38.2–66.5)	31	28.5	(18.2–38.8)
Public only, excluding RWHAP only						(28.8–46.5)			(34.7–53.3)	—	—		—	325	58.1	(50.7–65.5)	45	53.6	(40.6–66.6)	23	36.6*	(20.5–52.7)	69	65.3	(54.1–76.5)
Uninsured or RWHAP only Received RWHAP assistance, pas	166 •• <b>12</b> ••	9.5	( )	68	14.4	(7.8–20.9)	61	13.0	(7.0–18.9)	_	_		_	41	9.9	(5.6–14.2)	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_
Yes	973		(44.0–50.6)	274	46.6	(42.1–51.1)	278	54.2	(47.6–60.8)	_	_		_	240	43.8	(37.2–50.3)	49	60.7	(49.3–72.1)	28	46.5	(31.9–61.1)	56	51.1	(41.0–61.2)
No	982	52.7	(49.4–56.0)	264	53.4	(48.9–57.9)	211	45.8	(39.2–52.4)	—	_		—	280		(49.7–62.8)		39.3	(27.9–50.7)	29	53.5	(38.9–68.1)	43	48.9	(38.8–59.0)
Confidence in completing health f			(16 2 10 0)	07	17/	(13 6 01 0)	100	210	(20 5 20 0)					120	97 G	(01 6 00 6)	20	21 1	(22.3–39.9)	15	20 I	(160 100)	<b>2</b> ⊑	<b>26 0</b>	(117 20 0)
Somewhat, a little bit, not at all Extremely, quite a bit	356 1,661	82.0	(16.2–19.8) (80.2–83.8)	87 464	82.6	(13.6–21.2) (78.8–86.4)	129 390	∠4.0 75.2	(20.5–29.0) (71.0–79.5)	_	_		_	139 396	27.0 72.4	(21.6–33.6) (66.4–78.4)	29 53	68.9	(22.3–39.9) (60.1–77.7)	43	20.4 71.6	(16.0–40.8) (59.2–84.0)	25 82	20.0 73.2	(14.7–38.8) (61.2–85.3)
Has a disability <sup>q</sup>			, ,			. ,			( ,							,			· · · ·			. ,			. ,
Yes No	675	32.9	(30.5–35.4) (64.6–69.5)	152 400	26.6	(22.2–31.0) (69.0–77.8)	189	34.8	(29.9–39.7) (60.3–70.1)	-	_		-	270 266	47.0	(42.5–51.6) (48.4–57.5)	48 34	59.4	(46.8–72.0) (28.0–53.2)	15	22.2	(9.4–34.9) (65.1–90.6)	61 46	57.7	(46.8-68.7)
Any unmet HIV ancillary service n	1,344 need. r			400	13.4	(03.11–0.60)	330	0 <u></u> 0.2	(00.3-70.1)	_	_		-	200	55.0	(40.4–07.0)	54	40.0	(20.0–00.2)	44	11.0	(00.1–90.0)	40	42.3	(31.3–53.2)
Yes	856	44.4	(41.6-47.2)	262	49.1	(44.2–54.0)	234		(39.0–49.1)	_	_		_	270		(44.5–61.3)		58.1	(44.7–71.5)	33		(43.6–70.5)	78	74.8	(66.3–83.3)
No	1,154	55.6	(52.8–58.4)	286	50.9	(46.0–55.8)	283	56.0	(50.9–61.0)	—	_		-	261	47.1	(38.7–55.5)	33	41.9	(28.5–55.3)	25	42.9	(29.5–56.4)	29	25.2	(16.7–33.7)

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### Table 6. Individual-level social determinants of health and quality of life among adults with diagnosed HIV, by National HIV/AIDS Strategy priority populations—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021 (cont)

			ма		ack/Afri		Llanc	ala/  - 4	ine MOMO			end	В			America			f		Persons	•			s who
—		All MS	95% CI		erican M col %		nispai n		tino MSM <sup>c</sup> 95% CI			15M <sup>°°</sup> 95%				women <sup>e</sup> 5 95% C			er women <sup>®</sup> 6 95% Cl	1 	18–24 y	ears <sup>s</sup> 6 95% (		-	rugs <sup>n</sup> 6 95% C
			95% CI	<u> </u>	COI 70	90% CI	п		90% CI	п	COI 70	90%	UI	п	COI 70	95%0	I N	COL	0 9 <b>570 CI</b>	n	COI 7	0 95%	1 11	COL	0 9 <b>5%</b> C
Neighborhood and built environme						s																			
Any met or unmet need for transpo							110	04.0	(47.0 05.0)					047	20 5	100 7 45	1) 20	45.0	(DE E EC 0)	04	20.0	(00.0.4)	1) 50	15.0	100 0 55
	401 .607		(17.7–21.5)			(19.7–26.2) (73.8–80.3)	118 400		(17.3–25.2) (74.8–82.7)	_	_		-	217 311		(33.7–45 (54.6–66			(35.5–56.0) (44.0–64.5)	21 37		(20.8–44 (55.6–79			(36.0-55
·	,007	00.4	(78.5–82.3)	415	11.0 (	(13.0-00.3)	400	10.1	(14.0-02.1)	_	_		_	311	00.5	(04.0-00	3) 44	04.2	(44.0-04.3)	31	07.4	(00.0-78	.2) 57	04.1	(44.1–64
Social and community context							+																		
HIV health care discrimination amo		ersons	who rece	ived c				00.0	(40.0.00.5)					00	47.0	(40.4.00	0) 40	04.0	(40.0.007)						104 0 47
	434	22.9	(20.4–25.4) (74.6–79.6)	101		(14.6-23.9)		23.0	(19.6-26.5)	_	_		-	96		(12.4-22	9) 18 6) 60		(13.0-36.7)	42	70.0	(67.3–92	— 32	34.4	(21.9-47
	,447	11.1	(14.0-19.0)	410	00.0 (	(76.1–85.4)	370	11.0	(73.5–80.4)	_	_		_	394	82.4	(77.1–87	6) 60	75.1	(63.3–87.0)	42	19.0	(07.3–92	.2) 66	05.0	(53.0–7
Speaks English less than well				0	0.0*		07	10.0	(0 4 00 0)					10	07	(1.0.4	1) 10	45.0	(0 4 04 0)						
Yes No 1.	025	05.0	(92.9–98.7)	0 552	0.0* 100*	(100–100)	87 433	16.3	(9.1–23.6) (76.4–90.9)	_	_		-	18 518	2.7	(1.2–4 (95.9–98	1) 16 8) 66	15.3 84.7		 58	98.6	(95.8–1	0) 104	97.2	(93.9–
								03.1	(70.4–90.9)	_	_		_	010	91.5	(95.9–90	0) 00	04.7	(70.0-90.0)	00	90.0	(95.0-1	10) 104	91.2	(93.9-
Experiences of physical violence by		ntima			cea sex			20.7	(00 0 27 1)					160	<b>^ ^ ^ 0</b>	(20.0.20	c) 10	61.1	(50 2 71 0)	10	25.4	100 6 17	6) 60	EAC	(12.1 6
	695 .290		(34.1–38.3) (61.7–65.9)	180 362	55.0 (. 66.4 (	(29.7–37.4) (62.6–70.3)	165 341	52.1 67 3	(28.0–37.4) (62.6–72.0)	_	_		_	169 346	33.0 66.2	(29.0–38 (61.4–71	6) 43 0) 35	38.0	(50.3–71.9) (28.1–49.7)	18 39	55.1 64.0	(22.6–47 (52.4–77	.6) 60 .4) 45		(43.1–68 (34.8–56
	,		( )			· ,			(02.0-12.0)	_	_		_	040	00.Z	(01.4–71	0) 33	30.9	(20.1–49.7)	29	04.9	(52.4-11	. <del>4</del> ) 40	40.0	(J4.0-0
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ricarcerated >24 hours, past 12 hours	44	2.5	(1.8–3.3)	19	3.6	(1.6–5.6)	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_					_	_		- 12	11.3	(6.5–1
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I should past 1 or trans ns ageo al amon or being g all adu ensions I HIV inf and val i instance verage re, VA,	I be interp 2 months 2 months sgender. d 18–24 y g those w evicted) ( ults with H of HIV sti fection livi idity of a l ce, the 202 defined as RWHAP, g: being t or she we	eted wi and cis ears. no indic r homel IV. gin the rief mea 0 guide receivi or other eated w e afraid	th caution gender n ated need essness United S asure of s lines wer ng health city, cour ith less c of them,	n. nen with diagr ding mental h (living on the d stigma durin states and Pu stigma for HIV e used for per insurance th nty, or state-fr ourtesy than having a doc	ealth s street, ng the erto Ri /+ yout rsons i rough unded other p	HIV who services in a she past 12 ico. The th. <i>J Ado</i> nterview a persor insurance persons, nurse ac	(i.e., rece (i.e., rece lter, in a s lter, in a s let in 202 n's employ se. Uninsu being tre t as if he	tes with a identifying ving or ne ingle-roor urrent dis a scale us th 2007;4 I. More in er or a fa red or RV ated with or she we	eding b n-occu closure d for t (1):96- ormation nily me HAP o ess ress e bette	or bise ut not bancy h concern his indic -98]. on regar mber's hly cate
30, estimates with an absolute CI width b Includes cisgender men with diagnosed I (among those who did not have sex duri Includes MSM with diagnosed HIV who i Includes MSM who identified as Hispanic Includes MSM who identified as America Includes MSM who identified as America Includes cisgender women with diagnose Persons with diagnosed HIV were classi Priority population for youths includes per Includes persons with diagnosed HIV were "Good or better self-rated health" defined "Unmet need for mental health services for receiving) during the past 12 months. "Unstable housing or homelessness" def or in a car) at any time during the past 12 Unemployed persons included those whi "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going "Median HIV stigma score" defined as the current negative self-image, and current is available at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.g Poverty guidelines defined by HHS. For p HHS poverty guidelines can be found at Persons could select more than 1 respor employer or purchased through the Heal includes those who did not report having Self-reported, and includes physical, me Represents those who needed, but did in Represents those who needed transport HIV health care discrimination among the other persons, receiving poorer service t and having a doctor or nurse not listen to	betwee HIV with ing the identifiing the c/Latin an Indii ed HIV fified as ersons no reproduce d as ras from a from a 2 monimous o reproduce gov/pm person https:// nose foi pov/pm person https:// any ir ental, a toose with than otto what	tages a s and or approximate the second sec	are presented 30 and a re- rited having : 2 months). ion-Hispanicc ethnicity. His ska Native ra dentified as r jender wome agnosed HIV jecting drugs e's health as I health profit riencing unemplo d due to lack ing unemplo d due to lack d due to lack eblic attitudes es/PMC2007 riewed in a p nhs.gov/freq insurance o Marketplace ce, or received tional disabi 1 HIV ancilla roce, regardle ived HIV can aving a doct pre saying. F	elative C sex with c/Latino spanic c ace/ethn non-Hisp en if the V aged s during s good, ressiona table ho byed at t c of a adout s about p 2777/ [V barticula uently-a or covera e or direc ed RWF illities ary servi ess of w re during tor or nu Respont	Cl width > h ≥ 1 cisge Black/Afr or Latino I nicity. panic Bla person ru 13–24 ye g the past very good I" defined busing (i.e the time of the time of persons Ii Wright K, ru calenda asked-que age. Mut city from a tAP assis ices, amo hether the g the previous irse act ast dents wer	130%, and ender men rican Amer MSM can I work/African reported the ars; howev 12 months d, or excell d as needir d, or excell d as needir as, moving i of interview g the past ale ranging iving with F Naar-King ar year, the estions-relauly excluse a health ins a stance only ong all pers at assistar vious 12 m is if he or si of hore si if he or si	d estima in the p ican rac be of ar Americ at their ver, data s. lent (as ig, but r n with c v, exclud 12 mont from 0 11V, me S, Lam HHS po ted-po sive cat surance v, withou sons. ice was he beliet they ext	ates of ( past 12 i ce/ethnin by race. an race, sex ass a from N oppose hot received thers du ding per ths. (no stig asured a P, Tem overty g verty-gu egories compa it cover receive vas asse verd the porter of compa	0% or 100% months (amo city. /ethnicity. igned at birth /MP are only ed to poor or iving, service ue to financia rsons who ar gma) to 100 among perso are present are present ny. Public in: age through ed, among al essed based ey were not s ed these form	are marl ang pers a was may a vailab fair) at the fair) at the fai	ked wit ked wit ale but le and he time a menta a menta b, movir a to wor gma) th J ≥ 18 y ma scal evious /. d on re: include er insu s. en form virg a . form include	h an ast o had so identifie present e of inter al health ng 2 or n rk, calcu lat meas ears wit e revise year we sponses so Medic rance ca so of disc doctor o tion nev	erisk ( ex dur ed as fi ed for view. profe hore til alated a sures 4 h diag d: relia re use s. Priva said, N ategori crimina r nurs rer, rar	(*) and ring the remale perso essiona mes, c amono 4 dime ability ad. For ate cov dedica ies.	al amon or trans ns ageo al amon or being g all adu ensions I HIV inf and val instance verage re, VA,	I be interp 2 months 2 months sgender. d 18–24 y g those w evicted) o ults with H of HIV stii fection livi idity of a l se, the 202 defined a: RWHAP, g: being t or she we the time, r	eted wi and cis ears. no indic r homel IV. gin the rief mea 0 guide receivi or other eated w e afraid	th caution gender n ated need essness United S asure of s lines wer ng health city, cour ith less c of them,	n. nen with diagr ding mental h (living on the d stigma durin states and Pu stigma for HIV e used for per insurance th nty, or state-fr ourtesy than having a doc	ealth s street, ng the erto Ri /+ yout rsons i rough unded other p	HIV who services in a she past 12 ico. The th. <i>J Ado</i> nterview a persor insurance persons, nurse ac	(i.e., rece (i.e., rece lter, in a s lter, in a s let in 202 n's employ se. 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For p HHS poverty guidelines can be found at Persons could select more than 1 respor employer or purchased through the Heal includes those who did not report having Self-reported, and includes physical, me Represents those who needed, but did in Represents those who needed, but did no ther persons, receiving poorer service t	betwee HIV with ing the identification of the ed HIV ified as ersons to report a srand an India ed HIV ified as ersons to report a srand fined a srand fined fined	tages a s and n 5 and no repop past 12 ed as n o race/ an/Alas v who ici transg with dia orace/ an/Alas v who ici transg with dia orace/ an/Alas v who ici transg with dia orace/ transg with transg with tr	are presented 30 and a re- rited having 2 2 months). non-Hispanici ethnicity. His ska Native ra dentified as r gender wome agnosed HIV jecting drugs e's health as I health profi- riencing unst ing unemplo d due to lack redia score se/PMC200' riewed in a p nhs.gov/frequ insurance o Se, or receive tional disabi 1 HIV ancilla nce, regardle ived HIV car aving a doct ere saying. F	elative C sex with c/Latino spanic C ace/ethn non-Hisj en if the V aged s during s good, ressiona table ho by ed at f c of mon e on a 10 s about p 12777 (V particula uently-a or or or e or direc e d RWH illities. ary servi ess of w re during for or nu Respond	Cl width > h ≥ 1 cisge Black/Afr or Latino I incity. panic Bla person n 13–24 ye; the past very good I" defined pusing (i.e the time c persons li Wright K, ar calenda asked-que asked-que asked-que asked-que the time c the time c persons li Wright K, ar calenda asked-que	130%, and ender men rican Amer MSM can I work/African reported the ars; however 12 monthe d, or excell d as needir a, moving i of interview g the past - ale ranging iving with F Naar-King ar year, the estions-rela- ually exclu- a health insistance only ong all pers- iat assistar vious 12 m s if he or s re asked if - of time wear.	d estima in the p ican rac be of ar Americ at their ver, data s. ent (as ig, but r n with c n with c n with c n exclud 12 moni from 0 fIV, mei S, Lam HHS po ated-por sive cat surance v, withou sons. ice was ionths w he belie they exp	ates of ( past 12 i past 1	0% or 100% months (amo city. /ethnicity. igned at birth /MP are only ed to poor or iving, service ue to financia rsons who ar gma) to 100 mong perso plin T, Frey uidelines-and are present ny. Public in: age through ed, among al essed based ey were not s ed these form o have experient	are marl ang pers a was may a vailab fair) at the a vailab fair) at the s from a al issues e unable high stig m the pr -poverty ed based surance any othe persona on seven mart, ha is of dis ienced of	ked wit ked wit ked wit le and he time a menta a movir a movir gma) th ≥ 18 y ma scal vevious /. d on re- er insul s. en form ving a a discrim	h an ast io had so identifie present of inter al health ng 2 or m rk, calcu- tat meas ears wit ears wit ears wit ears wit sponses as Medic rance ca so of disc doctor o ination in ination in	erisk ( ex dur ed as fi ed for view. a profe nore til lated a d. relia re use s. Prive caid, N ategori crimina r nurs ver, rar n an H	(*) and ring the female perso essiona mes, c amons a dimes, c amons a dimes, c amons a dimes, c a amons a dimes a dimes, c a amons a dimes, c a di dimes, c a dimes, c a dimes, c a dimes, c a di dimes, c	or trans or trans al amon or being g all adu nusions I HIV inf and val instanc verage re, VA,	I be interp 2 months sgender. d 18–24 y g those w evicted) o ults with H of HIV sti- rection livi idity of at cer, the 202 defined a: RWHAP, g: being t or she we the time, r e setting.	eted wi and cis ears. no indic r homel IV. gma: pen g in the ref mea 0 guide receivi or other eated w e afraid nost of th	ated need essness United S asure of s lines wer ng health city, coul ith less c of them, ne time, c	n. nen with diagr ding mental h (living on the d stigma durini states and Pu tigma for HIV e used for pel insurance th nty, or state-fi ourtesy than having a doc or all the time.	ealth s street, street, rough unded other p ctor or i Response	HIV who services in a she past 12 ico. The th. <i>J Add</i> nterview a persor insurance persons, nurse ac ondents	(i.e., rece elter, in a s HIV stigm blesc Hea red in 202 n's employ ce. Uninsu being tre t as if he who repo	tes with a identifying ving or ne ingle-roor urrent dis a scale us th 2007;4 I. More in er or a fa red or RV ated with or she we ted exper	eding b n-occu closuret (1):96 iormatic mily me (HAP o ess res e bette encing	ut not or bise ut not opancy l opancy l opancy l opancy l opancy

No. 36 unwanted vaginal, anal, or oral sex.

		od or b rated h			services from a me ng those who neede	ental health professional ed services <sup>b</sup>		table h omeles	ousing sness <sup>c</sup>	Un	employ	ment <sup>d</sup>	Hunge	er/food in	nsecurity <sup>e</sup>	-	Median tigma s	
	n	row %	95% CI	n	row %	95% CI	n	row %	95% CI	n	row %	95% CI	n	row %	95% CI	n	Mediar score	י 95% CI
Total (row %) 2	2.697		(67.4–70.3)	389	27.7	(22.9–32.5)	651		(15.3–18.6)	558		(13.4–16.0)			(14.2–17.3)			
Economic stability	.,		(0			()			(1010-1010)			()	•••		()	•,		(
Household income with respect to	pove	rtv auio	delines <sup>g</sup>															
<100% FPL	709		(49.8–56.5)	147	23.2	(18.3–28.1)	360	27.0	(23.3–30.6)	267	20.7	(18.0–23.3)	347	25.6	(22.0–29.1)	1.272	30.3	(27.5-33.2
100%–138% FPL	235		(54.0-64.0)	45	38.6	(26.6–50.5)	52	15.7	(9.7–21.7)	42	12.1	(8.0–16.2)	50	14.8	(9.3–20.2)	368		
139%–399% FPL	996		(76.6–81.2)	130	32.1	(24.4–39.8)	140	10.5	(8.7–12.4)	138	11.0	(9.3–12.8)		10.8	(8.7–13.0)			(
≥400% FPL	478		(86.3–92.3)	38	24.3	(16.6–32.0)	20	4.1	(2.0-6.2)	29	4.8	(2.5–7.1)		_	(			(23.0-26.4
Education																		
Educational attainment																		
Less than high school diploma	310	55.2	(50.2-60.2)	65	30.9	(24.0-37.7)	140	25.6	(22.0–29.2)	98	18.0	(13.1–22.9)	142	25.9	(21.1–30.7)	528	32.6	(27.6–37.6
High school diploma or equivalent	651		(61.7–67.4)	100	28.2	(21.5–34.8)	209		(16.5–22.2)	178		(14.9–21.4)			(14.6–19.5)	969		(26.2–31.9
Greater than high school 1	,732	74.2	(72.4–75.9)	224	26.9	(21.6–32.1)	300	13.8	(12.2–15.3)	282	12.4	(10.7–14.0)	286	12.6	(10.9–14.3)	2,211	28.2	(26.8–29.6
Health-related factors																		
Health insurance or coverage (inclu	uding	Ryan	White HIV/	AIDS Program [R)	NHAP] assistance),	past 12 months <sup>h</sup>												
Any private 1	,315	81.9	(79.4–84.3)	141	29.7	(24.0-35.4)	148	10.5	(8.3–12.6)	137	8.6	(6.8–10.3)	149	10.1	(7.9–12.3)	1,519	28.2	(26.6–29.7
Public only, excluding RWHAP only 1	,113	56.9	(54.5–59.3)	204	24.9	(18.8–30.9)	403	20.7	(18.4–23.0)	328	17.2	(15.2–19.2)	380	19.5	(17.4–21.6)	1,839	29.5	(27.2–31.8
Uninsured or RWHAP only	228	74.3	(68.9–79.6)	35	40.8	(29.0–52.6)	81	24.6	(20.3–28.9)	83	28.3	(22.2–34.5)	63	19.1	(13.9–24.4)	294	27.7	(23.3–32.7
Received RWHAP assistance, past	12 m	onths																
Yes 1	,252	66.8	(64.8–68.9)	200	27.1	(21.0-33.2)	355	19.6	(17.7–21.5)	275	14.9	(12.9–16.9)	338	18.3	(16.4–20.2)	1,779	28.7	(27.0–30.5
No 1	,345	71.0	(68.6–73.5)	174	28.4	(24.3–32.5)	261	14.2	(11.9–16.6)	253	13.9	(12.0–15.8)	236	12.9	(10.4–15.4)	1,796	28.9	(27.5–30.3
Confidence in completing health for	orms																	
Somewhat, a little bit, not at all	466	51.4	(48.0–54.8)	103	27.0	(20.2–33.8)	218	23.0	(19.5–26.5)	137	16.6	(13.8–19.3)	242	25.5	(22.1–28.8)	877	34.8	(32.1–37.5
Extremely, quite a bit 2	2,224	74.3	(72.8–75.8)	286	28.1	(23.4–32.8)	428	15.0	(13.4–16.6)	419	14.0	(12.7–15.3)	361	12.5	(11.2–13.9)	2,831	27.8	(26.5–29.2
Has a disability <sup>i</sup>																		
Yes	808	49.9	(47.6–52.2)	217	28.0	(23.1–32.8)	380	23.8	(21.1–26.4)	257	16.6	(14.7–18.6)	406	25.8	(23.7–28.0)	1,543	33.2	(30.7–35.6
No 1	,886,	81.8	(80.0–83.6)	172	27.5	(21.3–33.7)	268	12.3	(10.6–14.0)	301	13.4	(11.2–15.6)	199	8.7	(6.9–10.5)	2,165	26.7	(25.1–28.3
Any unmet HIV ancillary service ne	ed, p	ast 12	months <sup>j</sup>															
Yes 1	,100	62.3	(59.9–64.6)	—	—	_	434	24.0	(21.7–26.4)	350	20.4	(18.5–22.3)	465	26.2	(23.8–28.7)	1,693	33.6	(31.5–35.7
No 1	,579	74.8	(72.8–76.9)	_	_	_	206	10.3	(8.1–12.5)	205	9.4	(7.4–11.4)	135	6.1	(5.1–7.1)	2,010	25.0	(23.5–26.4
Neighborhood and built environme	ent																	
Any met or unmet need for transpo	ortatio	on assis	stance, pa	st 12 months <sup>k</sup>														
Yes	530	50.1	(46.5–53.7)	154	27.5	(22.6–32.5)	317	29.4	(26.5–32.4)	222	21.8	(19.2–24.5)	332	30.9	(27.8–34.0)	1,046	33.2	(30.2–36.2
No 2	2,144	75 7	(73.8–77.6)	234	27.8	(21.5-34.0)	319	12.0	(10.3–13.7)	329	11 9	(10.4–13.4)	266	10.0	(8.6–11.3)	2 662	27 Q	(26.5-29.2

HIV Surveillance Special Report

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No. 36

		ood or l -rated l	better health <sup>a</sup>		r services from a me	ental health professional ed services <sup>b</sup>		table h omeles	ousing sness <sup>c</sup>	Un	employ	ment <sup>d</sup>	Hunge	r/food ir	nsecurity <sup>e</sup>		Median tigma so	1
			25% 01			05% 01		0/	0.50/ 01			0.5% 01			0.50/ 01		Median	
	n	row %	95% CI	n	row %	95% Cl	n	row %	95% CI	n	row %	95% CI	n	row %	95% CI	n	score	95% CI
Social and community c	ontext																	
HIV health care discrimin	nation among p	ersons	who rece	ived care, past 12	months													
Yes	480	61.0	(58.0-64.1)	128	31.2	(26.1-36.4)	164	20.7	(17.6–23.9)	134	16.3	(13.3–19.3)	204	25.2	(21.8–28.7)	765	37.4	(34.4-40.4)
No	2,022	71.6	(69.9–73.4)	221	22.6	(17.1–28.2)	418	15.0	(13.1–17.0)	372	13.4	(11.7–15.0)	346	12.4	(10.8–13.9)	2,704	27.1	(25.8-28.4)
Speaks English less that	n well																	
Yes	186	58.9	(53.7–64.1)	_	_	_	51	14.6	(7.7–21.6)	36	11.2	(5.8–16.5)	69	22.0	(12.6–31.4)	283	34.4	(31.5–37.2)
No	2,511	69.6	(68.1–71.1)	376	29.2	(25.4–33.1)	600	17.2	(15.6–18.7)	522	14.9	(13.6–16.2)	538	15.2	(13.5–16.9)	3,429	28.5	(27.2–29.9)
Experiences of physical	violence by an	intimat	e partner	or forced sex, life	time <sup>m</sup>													
Yes	826	65.2	(62.4–68.1)	185	28.5	(22.7-34.3)	284	23.1	(20.1–26.1)	224	18.7	(16.4–21.1)	304	24.3	(21.2–27.5)	1,228	33.9	(32.0–35.9)
No	1,808	71.0	(69.0–73.0)	198	27.1	(21.9–32.4)	343	13.7	(11.9–15.5)	319	12.5	(10.7–14.2)	282	11.0	(9.6–12.4)	2,421	26.3	(24.7–27.9)
Experiences of physical	violence by an	intimat	e partner	or forced sex, pas	st 12 months <sup>m</sup>													
Yes			(53.4–70.9)		26.1	(18.2-34.0)	78	38.9	(29.2-48.6)	56	33.4	(23.6-43.2)	77	41.1	(32.9–49.2)	175	38.2	(30.1–46.3)
No	2,511	69.4	(67.9–71.0)	349	28.1	(22.7–33.4)	539	15.5	(13.7–17.2)	483	13.5	(12.1–14.9)	498	13.9	(12.4–15.4)	3,454	28.4	(27.0–29.8)
Incarcerated >24 hours,	past 12 months	6																
Yes	58	59.0	(49.6-68.4)	12	26.5	(11.8-41.2)	43	44.9	(32.1–57.7)	32	33.4	(21.5-45.3)	32	37.6	(23.9–51.3)	84	43.2	(30.1–56.3)
No	2,637	69.2	(67.7–70.6)	376	27.8	(23.0–32.5)	605	16.1	(14.6–17.6)	525	14.1	(12.7–15.4)	575	15.1	(13.7–16.5)	3.625	28.6	(27.4–29.9)

Table 7. National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators among adults with diagnosed HIV, by other individual-level social determinants of health—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021

Abbreviations: n, number; CI, confidence interval; FPL, federal poverty level; RWHAP, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program; HHS, Department of Health and Human Services [footnotes only]; VA, Veterans Administration [footnotes only].

Note. Unweighted numbers and weighted percentages are presented. Cls incorporate weighted percentages. Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation >0.30 and those based on a denominator sample size <30.

a "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.

<sup>b</sup> "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.

<sup>c</sup> "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) 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.

<sup>d</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV.

<sup>e</sup> "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.

f "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 persons 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/ IWright K. Naar-King S. Lam P. Templin T. Frev M. Stigma scale revised: reliability and validity of a brief measure of stigma for HIV+ vouth. J Adolesc Health 2007:40(1):96–981.

<sup>g</sup> Poverty quidelines defined by HHS. For persons interviewed in a particular calendar year, the HHS poverty quidelines from the previous year were used. For instance, the 2020 quidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2021. More information regarding HHS poverty guidelines can be found at https://aspe.hhs.gov/freguently-asked-guestions-related-poverty-guidelines-and-poverty-

h Persons could select more than 1 response for health insurance or coverage. Mutually exclusive categories are presented based on responses. Private coverage defined as receiving health insurance through a person's employer or a family member's employer or purchased through the Health Insurance Marketolace or directly from a health insurance company. Public insurance includes Medicaid, Medicare, VA, RWHAP, or other city, county, or state-funded insurance. Uninsured or RWHAP only category includes those who did not report having any insurance, or received RWHAP assistance only, without coverage through any other insurance categories.

Self-reported, and includes physical, mental, and emotional disabilities.

<sup>j</sup> Represents those who needed, but did not receive,  $\geq 1$  HIV ancillary services, among all persons.

<sup>k</sup> Represents those who needed transportation assistance, regardless of whether that assistance was received, among all persons.

<sup>1</sup> HIV health care discrimination among those who received HIV care during the previous 12 months was assessed based on seven forms of discrimination, including; being treated with less courtesv than other persons, being treated with less respect than other persons, receiving poorer service than others, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she believed they were not smart, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were afraid of them, having a doctor or nurse act as if he or she were better than them. and having a doctor or nurse not listen to what they were saving. Respondents were asked if they experienced these forms of discrimination never, rarely, some of the time, most of the time. Respondents who reported experiencing at least one form of health care discrimination rarely, some of the time, most of the time, or all of time were considered to have experienced discrimination in an HIV health care setting.

<sup>m</sup> Physical violence by an intimate partner defined as ever being slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, choked, or otherwise physically hurt by a romantic or sexual partner. Forced sex defined as ever being threatened with harm or physically forced to have unwanted vaginal, anal, or oral sex.

Ϋ́

		ood or l -rated			or services from a me long those who neede	ental health professional ed services <sup>b</sup>			ousing ssness <sup>c</sup>	Un	employ	ment <sup>d</sup>	Hunge	r/food i	nsecurity <sup>e</sup>		/ledian igma s	1
Jurisdiction <sup>g</sup>	n	row %	95% CI	n	row %	95% CI	n	row %	95% CI	n	row %	95% CI	n	row %	95% CI	n	Media score	
California	404	69.8	(65.4–74.2)	41	19.2	(12.7–25.7)	98	17.5	(13.7–21.3)	86	15.8	(12.2–19.4)	80	14.9	(11.3–18.5)	537	26.5	(23.9-29.0)
Chicago, IL	134	69.4	(62.3–76.5)	14	21.0	(10.8–31.1)	24	12.5	(7.3–17.8)	37	19.9	(13.5–26.3)	31	18.5	(11.9–25.0)	185	27.4	(22.6-32.2)
Delaware	136	70.3	(63.4–77.3)	22	23.8	(14.4–33.1)	30	16.3	(10.5–22.1)	25	12.9	(7.8–18.1)	27	13.4	(8.3–18.6)	192	28.9	(25.7–32.0)
Florida	168	69.0	(62.4–75.7)	24	31.3	(19.7–42.9)	44	18.7	(13.1–24.2)	16	7.6	(3.4–11.8)	43	18.0	(12.4–23.5)	226	28.9	(25.5-32.3)
Georgia	126	68.6	(62.0-75.3)	23	33.5	(22.1-44.8)	35	19.6	(13.7–25.6)	22	12.7	(7.6–17.8)	23	13.2	(8.1–18.4)	182	28.5	(25.1–31.9)
Houston, TX	115	68.6	(61.3–75.9)	18	32.1	(19.0-45.2)	43	25.8	(18.6–33.0)	24	13.9	(8.5–19.4)	26	15.2	(9.5-20.9)	155	24.3	(19.9-28.7)
Illinois	197	69.1	(63.3-74.9)	22	22.2	(13.3–31.0)	34	11.2	(7.4–15.0)	45	16.4	(11.5-21.2)	42	16.7	(11.6–21.8)	267	30.6	(26.6-34.7)
Indiana	81	59.0	(49.3-68.7)	16	36.0*	(20.2–51.9)	25	21.9	(13.2-30.5)	17	11.7	(6.1–17.4)	22	17.9	(10.3-25.5)	131	31.4	(26.3-36.5)
Los Angeles County, CA	119	67.9	(60.4–75.4)	12	17.5	(8.1–26.9)	38	23.3	(15.9–30.8)	34	19.7	(12.9-26.5)	26	12.5	(7.8–17.2)	172	25.3	(21.5-29.1)
Michigan	135	69.9	(61.3-78.5)	22	43.6*	(26.4–60.8)	36	23.1	(14.3–31.8)	28	18.0	(9.5-26.4)	32	20.9	(12.3–29.6)	184	37.2	(32.9-41.6)
Mississippi	103	58.4	(50.1-66.7)	_	_	· _	37	21.4	(14.8–27.9)	29	15.9	(10.3-21.5)	20	12.5	(6.8–18.2)	164	27.9	(23.0-32.8)
New Jersey	152	65.2	(56.9-73.4)	17	18.2	(9.7-26.7)	28	12.5	(6.6–18.3)	33	11.7	(7.5–15.8)	35	16.6	(10.0-23.3)	204	31.6	(28.5-34.6)
New York	238	70.5	(65.0-76.0)	36	21.4	(14.4–28.5)	46	12.7	(8.7–16.7)	72	21.7	(16.6-26.8)	60	17.5	(12.9-22.1)	299	28.5	(25.8-31.3)
New York City, NY	173	69.5	(62.9-76.1)	30	22.5	(14.4–30.6)	36	13.6	(8.7–18.4)	61	24.2	(18.2–30.3)	47	19.8	(13.9–25.7)	217	28.9	(26.0-31.9)
North Carolina	124	67.8	(59.9-75.7)	18	35.5*	(20.5-50.5)	37	21.7	(14.8-28.5)	27	16.1	(10.0-22.2)	26	15.7	(9.5-22.0)	171	27.6	(23.8-31.4)
Oregon	129	70.2	(63.5-76.9)	25	33.3	(22.4-44.2)	20	11.3	(6.5-16.0)	29	17.1	(11.3-22.8)	27	14.9	(9.5-20.3)	177	23.3	(19.9-26.7)
Pennsylvania	126	64.3	(57.1–71.6)	35	41.1	(28.9-53.3)	37	17.1	(11.3-22.9)	31	15.9	(9.7-22.1)	40	20.6	(14.2-27.0)	197	26.7	(22.0-31.4)
Philadelphia, PA	81	58.6	(49.1–68.0)	22	39.3	(24.5-54.2)	26	20.4	(12.0-28.7)	22	17.8	(9.5-26.1)	28	24.6	(15.3-33.9)	136	28.4	(24.0-32.7)
Puerto Rico	120	63.6	(55.8–71.3)	_	_	_	22	12.6	(7.3–18.0)	15	7.2	(3.3–11.0)	30	16.8	(10.9–22.8)	174	33.1	(29.3-36.8)
San Francisco, CA	112	73.5	(66.3-80.8)	13	16.6	(7.8–25.3)	26	22.2	(13.0–31.3)	19	12.8	(6.3–19.2)	21	14.5	(8.4-20.6)	149	25.5	(20.1-30.8)
Texas	241	70.5	(65.2–75.8)	36	33.3	(23.5-43.2)	79	22.3	(17.4–27.2)	46	12.6	(8.9–16.4)	56	15.6	(11.3–19.9)	322	31.9	(27.6-36.2)
Virginia	92	63.7	(54.5–72.8)	15	26.7	(13.4–40.1)	21	14.8	(8.2-21.3)	13	11.7	(5.1–18.2)	27	21.2	(13.4–29.0)	127	27.3	(23.7-31.0)
Washington	125	74.1	(66.7–81.5)	20	31.5	(19.7–43.4)	22	12.9	(7.6–18.2)	24	14.6	(8.5–20.8)	17	9.0	(4.7–13.4)	158	27.7	(23.9–31.4)
National	2,697	68.8	(67.4–70.3)	389	27.7	(22.9–32.5)	651	17.0	(15.3–18.6)	558	14.7	(13.4–16.0)	607	15.7	(14.2–17.3)	3.712	28.8	(27.6-30.1)

### Table 8. National HIV/AIDS Strategy indicators among adults with diagnosed HIV, by project area—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021

Abbreviations: n, number; CI, confidence interval.

Note. Unweighted numbers and weighted percentages are presented. Cls incorporate weighted percentages. Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation  $\geq 0.30$  and those based on a denominator sample size <30. Estimates with an absolute Cl width >30, estimates with an absolute Cl width > 130%, and estimates of 0% or 100% are marked with an asterisk (\*) and should be interpreted with caution.

<sup>a</sup> "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.

<sup>b</sup> "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.

<sup>c</sup> "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) 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.

<sup>d</sup> Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV.

<sup>e</sup> "Hunger/food insecurity" defined as going without food due to lack of money during the past 12 months.

f "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 persons 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].

<sup>g</sup> States include separately funded jurisdictions within those states.

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		ot retai HIV ca st 12 m		ар	Missed pointm st 12 m	nents,	A pa	Missed \RT do Ist 30 (	ses, lays <sup>b</sup>	a	t last i	-	viral	suppi		HIV an	cillary	t needs for services, onths <sup>e</sup>	rc	oom v			•	≥1 ations, nonths
-	n	row %	6 95% CI	n	row %	95% CI	n	row %	95% CI	n	row %	95% CI	n	row %	6 95% CI	n	row %	6 95% CI	n	row %	6 95% CI	n		6 95% C
Total (row %)			. ,			. ,	1,407	36.9	(35.4–38.4)	1,125	33.8	(31.3–36.3)	1,290	37.6	(35.4–39.8)	1,815	47.5	(44.9–50.1) 1	1,472	36.5	(34.5–38.6)	684	16.7	(15.2–18.
National HIV/AIDS Strategy indica	itors i	related	to social d	determ	inants	of health																		
<i>Quality of life</i> Physical health																								
Self-reported health status <sup>f</sup>																								
Good, very good, excellent	607		(25.2–32.4)	427			921		(34.2-37.7)	699	31.1	(28.0-34.2)	802		(32.1–37.5)				794			307		(10.1–12
Poor, fair	263	28.4	(24.8–32.1)	327	25.0	(21.7–28.3)	484	39.2	(36.6–41.8)	413	39.5	(36.0–42.9)	475	43.6	(40.4–46.7)	710	57.5	(53.9–61.1)	673	51.9	(48.1–55.7)	374	28.2	(25.1–31
lental or emotional health Unmet needs for services from	a mei	ntal he	alth profes	siona	l amon	a those wi	no nee	ded se	rvices na	nst 12 n	onthe	g												
Yes	98		(26.1–43.6)						(40.5–57.6)		41.5	(32.9–50.1)			(38.5–53.9)	_	_	_	160	42.6	(37.0-48.2)	69	18.1	(13.7–22
No	186	20.6	(16.8–24.4)	268	24.1	(20.8–27.5)	449	40.8	(38.0–43.7)	280	28.6	(24.3–32.9)	338	33.7	(29.6–37.7)	—	—	—	519	45.6	(40.5–50.7)	272	24.1	(20.7–27
Structural or subsistence factors		noot 15	monthah																					
Unstable housing or homelessr Yes			(28.8–40.4)	209	31.7	(28.0-35.3)	271	49.1	(44.9–53.4)	248	45.1	(40.5–49.7)	294	51.3	(47.5–55.2)	434	67.8	(62.2–73.5)	321	50.3	(45.9–54.7)	160	23.7	(19.4–28
No .			(24.4–30.8)			(15.0–18.9)		34.6	(33.0–36.3)	872	31.5	(28.9–34.2)	991	34.8	(32.5–37.2)	1,380		(40.7–46.1)						(14.0–16
<b>Unemployment</b> ' Yes	128	31.8	(27.1–36.4)	17/	32.0	(27.2–36.8)	252	51 0	(16 9_56 9)	186	112	(35.6–46.8)	217	161	(/11 7_51 0)	350	66.2	(60.0–72.4)	212	15.6	(30 5_51 7)	115	21.8	(17.1–26
No	745	28.2	(24.9–31.6)		17.3	(15.6–18.9)	1,153	34.5	(33.0–36.1)	933			1,066	36.2	(33.8–38.5)	1,460	44.2	(41.5-46.9)	1,228	35.1	(33.3–36.9)			(14.5–17
Hunger or food insecurity, past			(04.0.07.4)	000	24.0		007	40.0		014	44 7	(00.0.47.5)	055	40.0	(40 5 50 0)	405	70 7		040	50 A		404	07.0	
Yes No	735	30.8 28.4	(24.3–37.4) (25.6–31.2)	202 552	31.9 17.0	(28.0-35.8)	207	49.2 34.7	(44.0-55.9) (33.2-36.3)	214 902	41.7	(30.0-47.5) (29.8-34.8)	200	48.0 35.6	(42.5–53.6) (33.4–37.8)	405	79.7 41.5	(76.2–83.1) (39.0–44.0)	1 151	53.4 33.4	(48.8–58.1) (31.5–35.3)	164 518		(22.3-32 (13.5-15
Other factors important for health			. ,			. ,	1,101	01.1	(00.2 00.0)	002	02.0	(20.0 0 1.0)	1,020	00.0	(00.1 01.0)	1,010	11.0	(00.0 11.0)	1,101	00.1	(01.0 00.0)	010		(10.0 10
Economic stability	,				4	••••••																		
lousehold income with respect to	o pov																							
100% FPL	284		(22.9–31.9) (20.4–35.0)	364	26.7	(23.5-29.8)	502		(36.5-41.7)	406	36.0	(32.9-39.2)	485		(38.4-45.2)	758	57.1	(52.5-61.7)	627			307		(18.3-24
100%–138% FPL 139%–399% FPL	76 277		(20.4-35.0) (23.9-30.6)	63 209	16.7 16.7	(12.6–20.9) (13.7–19.6)	145 455		(35.5–47.4) (33.8–39.5)		33.3 30.3	(24.0-42.6) (26.5-34.1)	111 377		(25.7–43.7) (29.1–36.8)	197 563		(47.8–59.7) (41.7–49.9)		37.2 31.9		76 177	20.2 13.6	(15.5–24 (11.8–15
≥400% FPL	142		(29.1–38.5)	36	8.2	(5.3–11.1)	173		(24.9–35.3)		33.7	(29.3–38.1)	152		(31.0-40.3)	124		(19.8–27.2)			(20.1–29.6)	49	8.3	
Education																								
Educational attainment	405	05.0	(40.0.04.0)	4-4		(00 - 04 0)		40.0	(00.0.44.0)		~~~~	(07.0.07.0)	400	0 <del>7</del> 0	(00 7 40 4)	0.40		(50 7 00 0)	o 4 =	40.0	(04.0.45.0)	400	~~~~	// · - · ·
Less than high school diploma High school diploma or equivalent	105 232		(19.9–31.3) (25.8–34.2)	154 239		(22.5–31.3) (19.8–25.1)	211 360	40.3	(36.3–44.3) (31.8–38.1)	149 320		(27.3–37.9) (31.3–39.6)	180 374		(32.7–42.4) (36.8–44.1)	319 522		(50.7–62.9) (46.4–55.6)	245 406		(34.8–45.6) (36.4–42.7)	129 170	20.2	(14.7–2 (13.4–1
Greater than high school	539		(26.0–32.2)			(14.0–18.5)	835		(34.8–39.2)	650		(31.1–35.9)	730		(34.0–38.9)	969		(40.4–35.0)	819			383		(14.3–1
lealth-related factors			· · · ·			, ,			,			,			,			( )			( )			,
lealth insurance or coverage (inc	ludin	g Ryan	White HIV	//AIDS			P] as	sistand	e), past 1	2 mont	hs													
Any private	407		(27.7 - 36.3)			(11.3–15.0) (20.3–25.6)			(31.5–36.9) (37.1–41.7)			(28.3–35.5) (31.7–38.5)	479 657		(30.9–37.8) (35.2–42.6)	579		(35.6–40.9) (49.8–57.3)			(28.6 - 33.1)	204 437	13.1 20.9	(11.4–14) (18.6–23
Public only, excluding RWHAP only Jninsured or RWHAP only			(22.9-29.9) (22.1-33.1)			(20.3-25.0) (21.1-32.9)	101		(37.1-41.7) (30.4-40.7)			(29.0–39.9)	122		(36.5-48.7)	168		(49.6-57.5) (43.6-63.8)	94		(41.0–46.0) (22.3–31.4)	437	20.9	
Received RWHAP assistance, pas			· · · · ·			()			()			()			(**** ****)			(,			(			(****
les	329	21.9	(18.4–25.3)	407	22.0	(20.2–23.9)	719	38.8	(36.2-41.4)	454	27.9	(24.6-31.2)	553	32.7	(29.7-35.8)	872	47.5	(43.3–51.8)	703	36.4	(33.9–38.9)	328		(15.1–1
NO Nomfidanaa in aanunlatinu haalth (			(32.2–38.4)	311	16.7	(14.1–19.4)	640	35.5	(33.0–38.1)	625	39.4	(36.1–42.6)	686	42.2	(39.3–45.1)	860	46.8	(44.0–49.5)	709	36.2	(33.6–38.9)	327	16.2	(14.2–1
Confidence in completing health f Somewhat. a little bit. not at all			(22.6–29.8)	238	25.3	(21 4-29 2)	343	39.8	(36 8-42 9)	259	32.8	(29.6-36.1)	309	377	(34 5-40 9)	523	55 7	(52.2–59.3)	395	40 8	(36 5-45 1)	198	20.3	(17.0–23
Extremely, quite a bit	683	29.5	(25.9–33.2)	516	17.5	(15.4–19.6)	1,061	36.1	(34.4–37.7)	854	34.0	(31.1–36.9)	968	37.5	(35.0–40.0)	1,289	44.9	(42.1–47.7)	1,073	35.2	(33.2–37.2)	483		(14.1–16
las a disability <sup>m</sup>																								
íes Io	337	26.8	(23.5–30.1) (26.6–33.7)	422	26.0	(23.5–28.5) (12.8–16.7)	633	40.2	(37.2-43.1)	500	35.9	(32.8-39.0)	580	40.4	(37.6–43.2) (32.7–38.7)	972	60.7	(57.5–63.9) (35.4–41.6)	813	48.9	(46.1–51.8)	435		(23.6–2 (8.8–1
NO Any unmet HIV ancillary service n	539			331	14.0	(12.0-10.7)	112	34.0	(32.4–37.1)	010	32.4	(29.2-33.0)	102	35.7	(32.7–30.7)	040	30.5	(55.4-41.0)	004	20.0	(20.9-00.1)	247	10.1	(0.0-1
es	419	. 30.5	(26.0-34.9)	470	25.7	(23.3–28.0)	771	45.7	(42.9–48.5)	549	36.7	(32.4–41.0)	639	41.4	(37.6–45.2)	_	_	_	784	43.2	(40.1–46.3)	385		(18.8–23
lo	445	27.0	(23.6–30.3)	280	13.6	(11.7–15.6)	633	29.5	(27.4–31.5)	552	30.7	(28.2–33.2)	627	33.8	(31.6–36.0)	_	_	_	677	30.4	(28.5–32.3)	294		(11.3–1

		retaine IV care I2 mor	e,	ap	/lissed pointme st 12 me	ents,	A	Missed ART do ast 30 (	ses,	a	t last t	•	vira	suppr	sustained ession, onths <sup>d</sup>	HIV an	cillary	t needs for services, onths <sup>e</sup>	rc	oom vi	ergency sits, ionths		≤ Had pitaliz t 12 m	ations,
	n ro	w %	95% CI	n	row %	95% CI	n	row %	6 95% CI	n	row %	95% CI	n	row %	5 95% CI	n	row %	5 95% CI	n	row %	5 95% CI	n	row %	95% C
Neighborhood and built environm	ent																							
Any met or unmet need for transp Yes No	213 2	25.8 (2	21.6-29.9)	326	30.6	o (27.5–33.8) (13.3–17.0)	457 944		(40.3–47.3) (32.4–36.5)			(33.0–41.0) (30.0–34.8)	408 858		(39.1–45.9) (33.4–37.8)			(64.0–72.0) (37.2–42.9)			(45.8–53.5) (29.7–33.5)	311 369		(24.7–31. (11.4–13.
Social and community context		``	,			. ,			( )			( )			( )	,		( )			( )			
IIV health care discrimination am	170 2	24.4 (2	20.8–28.0)	213	26.0	(22.2-29.9)	385	48.6	(45.3–51.9)	232	32.6	(27.9–37.3)	266	36.9	(32.3-41.4)	511		(60.6–67.7)	379	45.8	(42.4–49.1)	180	22.0	(18.7–25
0 nacha Fusikah lasa than wall	521 2	.3.2 (2	20.7–25.8)	479	17.3	(15.8–18.8)	940	33.7	(31.7–35.7)	719	29.0	(26.8–31.2)	845	33.0	(30.9–35.2)	1,165	42.1	(39.5–44.7)	984	34.0	(32.0–36.0)	453	15.2	(13.5–16
p <b>eaks English less than well</b> es lo			10.4–21.8) 26.8–32.8)	74 682	22.7 19.1	(18.9–26.5) (17.4–20.8)	89 1.318		(22.4–33.5) (35.9–39.4)		21.8 34.8	(16.0–27.6) (32.0–37.5)	78 1.207		(20.5–32.7) (36.1–40.9)	128 1.686		(31.6–48.5) (45.4–50.7)	116 1.356		(28.0–39.2) (34.6–39.0)	61 623		(13.0–20 (15.1–18
xperiences of physical violence								0.10	(00.0 00)	.,	••	(02.0 01.0)	.,_•.		(0011 1010)	.,		()	.,		(0.00 0000)	020		(
es lo	284 2 567 2	29.4 (2 28.5 (2	25.7–33.0) 25.1–31.9)	307 423	22.9 17.2	(20.1–25.8) (15.6–18.9)	565 814	32.4	(43.3–49.3) (30.4–34.4)	367 708	34.1 33.2	(30.3–37.9) (30.7–35.7)	426 810		(34.9–41.9) (34.5–39.1)		59.2 41.3	(55.5–62.9) (38.6–44.1)	557 873		(37.4–46.8) (31.5–35.1)	250 418		(16.1–21 (14.2–16
Experiences of physical violence										64	20.0	(00 4 44 0)	70	44.0	(00.0.54.0)	400	70 7	(CC F 70 0)	00	50 F	(40.4.00.0)	40	074	400.01
íes Io			22.7-40.2)		32.9 18.3	(16 6-20 1)	1 268	60.7 35.7	(52.8-68.5)	61 1 008	30.2 33.4	(28.1–44.3)	1 153	44.3 36.9	(36.9–51.6)	1630	12.1 45.8	(66.5–78.9) (43.1–48.5)	96 1 324		(40.4–60.6) (33.4–37.5)	48 614		(19.6-34) (14.5-17)
ncarcerated >24 hours, past 12 m		0.0 (/	-0.0 01.0)	000	10.0	(10.0 20.1)	1,200	00.1	(01.2 01.2)	1,000	00.1	(00.0 00.0)	1,100	00.0	(01.1 00.2)	1,000	10.0	(10.1 10.0)	1,021	00.1	(00.1 01.0)	011	10.0	(11.0 11
es lo	20 2		13.3–41.5) 25.9–31.8)	37 718		(26.9–51.8)					38.4	(26.8-49.9)	37	45.7	(33.9–57.6)			(63.2–83.4) (44.1–49.3)	48	52.5 36.1	(38.3–66.7) (34.2–38.0)	24 660		(15.8–4)
Vote. Unweighted numbers and weighted Defined as having <2 elements of outp test or tropism assay, ART prescription	batient HIV	/ care a	at least 90 (	days ap	art in the	•		•											•			test res	ult, HIV	resistan
Based on self-report.																								
<sup>2</sup> Defined as having most recent viral loa <sup>1</sup> Defined as having ≥1 viral load measu								s/mL																
Defined as needing, but not receiving,	≥1 HIV ar	ncillary	services re	elated to	HIV sup	port (i.e., H	IIV case	e manag	gement, med	licino thr	ouah Al	DAP adhere	ence sur	port, p	atient naviga	tion, HI	/ peer g	group suppor	t), non-l	HIV me	dical service	s (i.e., d	ental ca s.	ire, men
health services, drug or alcohol counse	eling or tre									P or WIC	C, meal	or food serv	vices, tra	insporta	ation assista	nce, she	lter or	nousing servi	ces). C	alculate	ed among all	person		
health services, drug or alcohol counse "Good or better self-rated health" define	eling or tre ed as ratir	ng one'	's health as	s good,	very goo	d, or excell	ent (as	oppose	d to poor or	<pre>\P or WIC fair) at the second se</pre>	C, meal he time	or food serv of interview	vices, tra	•	ation assista		lter or	•	ces). C	alculate	-			
health services, drug or alcohol counse "Good or better self-rated health" define "Unmet need for mental health service: receiving) during the past 12 months.	eling or tre led as ratir s from a m	ng one' mental l	's health as health prof	is good, fessiona	very goo I" define	d, or excell d as needin	ent (as ıg, but r	oppose not recei	d to poor or iving, servic	NP or WIC fair) at the strom a	C, meal he time a menta	or food serv of interview I health prof	rices, tra Tessiona	l amon	ation assista g those who	indicate	elter or d need	ing mental he	ces). C ealth se	alculate	i.e., receivin	g or nee	eding bu	
health services, drug or alcohol counse "Good or better self-rated health" define "Unmet need for mental health services receiving) during the past 12 months. "Unstable housing or homelessness" do or in a car) at any time during the past	eling or tre led as ratir s from a n efined as e 12 month	ng one' nental ł experie is.	's health as health prof encing unsi	is good, fessiona stable ho	very goo l" defined using (i.e	d, or excell d as needin e., moving i	ent (as ig, but r n with c	oppose not recei others du	ed to poor or iving, servic ue to financi	NP or WIC fair) at thes from a al issues	C, meal he time a menta , movin	or food serv of interview I health prof g 2 or more	rices, tra Tessiona times, o	l among r being	ation assista g those who evicted) or h	indicate omeles	elter or d need	ing mental he	ces). C ealth se	alculate	i.e., receivin	g or nee	eding bu	
health services, drug or alcohol counse "Good or better self-rated health" define "Unmet need for mental health services receiving) during the past 12 months. "Unstable housing or homelessness" do or in a car) at any time during the past Unemployed persons included those w	eling or tre led as ratir s from a m efined as e 12 months who reporte	ng one' mental h experie is. ed bein	's health as health prof encing unsi ng unemplo	is good, fessiona fessiona stable ho oyed at t	very goo l" define using (i.e the time	od, or excell d as needin e., moving i of interview	ent (as ig, but r n with c r, exclue	oppose not recei others du ding per	ed to poor or iving, servic ue to financi	NP or WIC fair) at thes from a al issues	C, meal he time a menta , movin	or food serv of interview I health prof g 2 or more	rices, tra Tessiona times, o	l among r being	ation assista g those who evicted) or h	indicate omeles	elter or d need	ing mental he	ces). C ealth se	alculate	i.e., receivin	g or nee	eding bu	
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No. 36

## Table 10. Median HIV stigma scores by key clinical outcomes among adults with diagnosed HIV—Medical Monitoring Project, 2021

	n	Median score	95% CI
Not retained in care, past 12 months <sup>a</sup>			
Yes	815	29.1	(26.7–31.5)
No	2,764	28.7	(27.4–30.0)
Missed ≥1 HIV care appointments, past 12 months			
Yes	708	35.0	(31.6–38.3)
No	2,982	27.8	(26.6–29.1)
Missed ≥1 ART doses, past 30 days <sup>b</sup>			
Yes	1,325	31.0	(28.4–33.5)
No	2,255	27.7	(26.7–28.8)
Virally unsuppressed at last test, past 12 months <sup>c</sup>			
Yes	1,043	29.8	(27.5–32.1)
No	2,669	28.5	(27.4–29.5)
Did not have sustained viral suppression, past 12 months <sup>d</sup>			
Yes	1,194	29.6	(27.4–31.8)
No	2,518	28.5	(27.4–29.6)
Had ≥1 unmet needs for HIV ancillary services, past 12 months <sup>e</sup>			
Yes	1,693	33.6	(31.5–35.7)
No	2,010	25.0	(23.5–26.4)
Had ≥1 emergency room visits, past 12 months			
Yes	1,379	30.6	(28.0–33.1)
No	2,329	28.0	(26.7–29.2)
Had ≥1 hospitalizations, past 12 months			
Yes	649	31.1	(28.3–33.8)
No	3,057	28.5	(27.3–29.6)

Abbreviation: n, number; CI, confidence interval; ART, antiretroviral therapy; CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/mm<sup>3</sup> or cells/µL) or percentage [footnotes only]; PCP, *Pneumocystis* pneumonia [footnotes only]; MAC, *Mycobacterium avium* complex [footnotes only]; ADAP, AIDS Drug Assistance Program [footnotes only]; SNAP, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program [footnotes only]; WIC, Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children [footnotes only].

Note. Unweighted numbers and weighted median scores are presented. CIs incorporate weighted medians.

<sup>a</sup> Defined as having <2 elements of outpatient HIV care at least 90 days apart in each 12-month period. Outpatient care was defined as any documentation of the following: encounter with an HIV care provider, viral load test result, CD4 test result, HIV resistance test or tropism assay, ART prescription, PCP prophylaxis, or MAC prophylaxis.

<sup>b</sup> Based on self-report.

<sup>c</sup> Defined as having most recent viral load documented in medical record as detectable or ≥200 copies/mL.

<sup>d</sup> Defined as having ≥1 viral load measurements documented as detectable or ≥200 copies/mL.

<sup>e</sup> Defined as needing, but not receiving, ≥1 HIV ancillary services related to HIV support (i.e., HIV case management, medicine through ADAP, adherence support, patient navigation, HIV peer group support), non-HIV medical services (i.e., dental care, mental health services, drug or alcohol counseling or treatment, domestic violence services), or subsistence services (i.e., SNAP or WIC, meal or food services, transportation assistance, shelter or housing services). Calculated among all persons.

## **TECHNICAL NOTES**

## **Population of Inference**

For the 2021 Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) data collection cycle (data collected June 1, 2021–May 31, 2022), the population of inference was adults with diagnosed HIV (aged  $\geq$ 18 years) living in the United States.

A total of 23 areas were funded to conduct data collection for the 2021 cycle: California (including the separately funded jurisdictions of Los Angeles County and San Francisco), Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois (including the separately funded jurisdiction of Chicago), Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York (including the separately funded jurisdiction of New York City), North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania (including the separately funded jurisdiction of Philadelphia), Puerto Rico, Texas (including the separately funded jurisdiction), Virginia, and Washington.

### **Data Collection**

Persons with diagnosed HIV were sampled for MMP by using data from the National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS). Sampled persons were recruited by mail, by telephone, or in person. To be eligible to be included in MMP's 2021 data cycle, the person had to be, as of December 31, 2020: living with diagnosed HIV infection, aged  $\geq 18$  years, and residing in an MMP project area. The participant eligibility criteria were the same in all participating project areas.

A trained interviewer conducted an interview via telephone, in-person, or video format. English and Spanish versions of the questionnaire were used in the 2021 cycle. Persons speaking a language other than English or Spanish were offered an interview in their native language if an interpreter was available.

Persons who agreed to participate were offered an interview over the telephone or in person or video in a private location (e.g., at home or in a clinic). The interview (approximately 40 minutes) included questions about demographic characteristics, social determinants of health, health care use, met and unmet needs for ancillary services, sexual behavior, symptoms of depression and anxiety, gynecologic and reproductive history, substance use, and use of HIV/STD prevention services. Respondents were given a token of appreciation of no more than \$50 in cash or the equivalent for participation; tokens differed by project area according to local considerations.

After the interview, MMP staff abstracted clinical data from the medical records of respondents at the health care facility identified by the respondents as their most frequent source of HIV care. Abstracted information included diagnoses of AIDS-defining conditions, prescription of antiretroviral therapy (ART) medications, laboratory results, and health care use in the 24 months before the interview.

For further technical details, please see the appendix.

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## **APPENDIX**

### Methods

The Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) uses a stratified, 2-stage sampling design. States were sampled first, with probability proportional to size (PPS). All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (defined as primary sampling units [PSUs]) were eligible for selection.

From these 52 PSUs, 20 were selected by using PPS sampling based on AIDS prevalence at the end of 2002. According to the PPS sampling method, states with a higher AIDS prevalence had a higher probability of selection, and those with a lower AIDS prevalence had a lower probability of selection [1, 2]. Six municipal jurisdictions receive separate funding for HIV surveillance (Chicago, Illinois; Houston, Texas; Los Angeles County, California; New York City, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and San Francisco, California); these areas were included with the state for first-stage sampling and constituted a city-state unit. If a state included a city with independent HIV surveillance authority (e.g., Texas, which includes Houston), selection of the state included selection of the city (i.e., city-state units were selected together).

In 2004, 19 states (including the 6 separately funded areas within those states) and Puerto Rico were selected from the 52 PSUs, resulting in 26 MMP project areas. Because of funding constraints for the 2009 data collection cycle, 3 project areas (Maryland, Massachusetts, and South Carolina) were randomly selected to discontinue participation in MMP, and the total number of MMP areas was reduced to 23.

Analyses carried out in 2014 and subsequently in 2021 found that the original measure of size with which states were originally sampled (i.e., AIDS prevalence in 2002) was still a reasonable proxy for the distribution of HIV prevalence. The selected sample of states was still sufficiently representative of the population of persons with diagnosed HIV; consequently, selecting a new sample for the 2015 and subsequent data collection cycles was unwarranted. In addition, the change in the sampling frame and the availability of national totals from the National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS) presented new options for calibrating weights, further lessening the need for any adjustments to the sample of states.

At the second stage, persons with a reported diagnosis in NHSS were sampled after the selection of the states. The sampling frame was the national case surveillance data set containing records submitted to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as of December 31, 2020. Using NHSS data, the initial national frame dataset was created for persons who were alive, had diagnosed HIV infection, were aged 18 years or older, and were living in the United States, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico on the sampling date (i.e., December 31, 2020). Each case was assigned to a surveillance jurisdiction based on the most recently reported residence in NHSS. These addresses primarily came from case report forms and HIV-related laboratory reports. From this initial national frame, CDC staff drew simple random samples for each of the 23 project areas; project area staff then linked their samples to local case surveillance systems and extracted contact information for use in locating sampled persons, whom they then attempted to recruit.

### **Eligibility and Response Classifications**

Persons were eligible for participation if, as of the sampling date, they had received a diagnosis of HIV, were aged  $\geq 18$  years, were alive, and were a resident of an MMP project area. Sampled persons were presumed to be eligible based on their information in NHSS unless data from another source contradicted this status. Persons were classified into 4 categories: (1) eligible respondents, (2) contacted nonrespondents, (3) nonrespondents who were not contacted, and (4) ineligible persons. These categories were used in calculating final response rates and contact rates following standard formulas [3].

## Weighting

### Overview

For the 2021 MMP cycle, sets of weights were produced nationally, for the city-state combinations, and for each project area. This report presents national weighted data and, thus, represents all adults with diagnosed HIV infection living in the United States. Nationally, data were weighted based on known probabilities of selection at the state or jurisdiction level and person level and then adjusted for multiplicity and nonresponse. After adjusting for nonresponse, the weights were poststratified to population totals from the NHSS frame. Extreme weights, if present, were trimmed, and the weights were adjusted to the same population totals.

For the weighting process, an updated sampling frame was obtained from NHSS data approximately a year and a half after sampling, during which time additional information reported to NHSS may have become available for sampled persons and additional diagnoses may have been reported. This updated sampling frame added records that would have been eligible if their information had been reported to NHSS on the date the initial sample was drawn; primarily, these were diagnoses that occurred during the year prior to the MMP sampling date (for the 2021 cycle, December 31, 2020). Additionally, some persons were found to have had multiple records at the time of sampling that were later identified as duplicate records. In some cases, updated information indicated that a person originally judged eligible and included on the original frame was ineligible. The updated sampling frame data also provided descriptive information for all sampled persons regardless of response and were the source of data used for nonresponse analysis and weighting.

### Adjustments for unequal selection probabilities

The first step in the computation of weights was the calculation of base weights that reflect the sampling design probabilities. The base weight for each sampled person incorporates both the probability of selecting a project area and the probability of selecting a person within a project area. A person who was sampled from one jurisdiction but lived in another area at the time of sampling retained the original base weight. Prior to weighting, such cross-jurisdictional records were grouped with their project area of residence at the time of sampling. This moving of records did not affect the national weights but did affect the project area weight totals, increasing some while decreasing others.

### Adjustments for multiplicity

A multiplicity factor was applied to the person weight for persons with records found to be present more than once after the original frame was compared to the updated sampling frame. This factor, which accounts for some persons' multiple opportunities for being sampled, was capped at 2.0 and was applicable for only 29 persons.

### Adjustments for nonresponse

A nonresponse adjustment factor was applied to the multiplicity-adjusted base weight based on an analysis of nonresponse. In 2021, updated sampling frame data provided descriptive information about all sampled persons, which was used to assess how these characteristics were associated with nonresponse. The potential predictors of nonresponse were: race/ethnicity, male-to-male sexual contact (MMSC) HIV transmission category, HIV/AIDS disease stage, disease progression measured by most recent viral load test reported to NHSS, time since HIV diagnosis, age of most recent contact information, the person's frequency of receipt of HIV care (as indicated by NHSS records), movement to a different MMP jurisdiction since the time of sampling, non-U.S. birthplace, sex at birth, and age at sampling date. The nonresponse analysis followed a 2-step process. First, a bivariate analysis was conducted to determine which characteristics were potential predictors of nonresponse; then, a multivariate analysis using the significant characteristics from the bivariate analysis was conducted to identify independent predictors of nonresponse. Three significant predictors from this multivariate analysis were used to create weighting classes for the national data. In 2021, the significant predictors of nonresponse were: the person's frequency of receipt of HIV care (as indicated by NHSS records), sex at birth, and age of latest contact information. Within weighting classes, the adjustment factor

for nonresponse was the ratio of the sum of the multiplicity-adjusted base weights for eligible sampled cases to the sum of these weights for eligible respondents. The multiplicity adjusted weight within each nonresponse weighting class was then multiplied by the nonresponse adjustment factor to produce the nonresponse adjusted weights.

### Poststratification and trimming

Poststratification methods ensure that weighted totals sum to known population totals and, therefore, minimize the potential for biases due to nonresponse and noncoverage. However, poststratification can also add additional variance to the weights. Thus, trimming procedures are used to control weight variability and reduce its impact on survey variances. MMP used an iterative approach that combines poststratification and trimming so that trimmed weights retain their variance-reducing features after poststratification and ensures that poststratified weights add up to known population totals.

The nonresponse adjusted weights were first poststratified to population totals from the updated sampling frame. The poststratification cells were defined by crossing sex at birth, race/ethnicity, and age group. Nationally, there were 32 poststratification cells. Poststratification adjustments were performed within each poststratification cell so that the weighted sum was preserved in each cell. To reduce additional variance added to poststratified weights, cells were collapsed and the need for weight trimming was evaluated. Poststratified cells were collapsed when cells had 2 or fewer respondents or had an extreme adjustment factor ( $\geq 1.75$ ). The need for trimming was then assessed. If the design effect due to weighting (measured as  $1 + CV^2$ , where CV is the coefficient of variation of the weights) had exceeded 1.75, we would have capped the weights at the median weight plus 4 times the interquartile range of the weights; where trimming was needed for the 2021 MMP national weights.

### Design variables

Nationally, design variables indicating strata and cluster membership for each participating person accounting for the sample design were created. Many project areas were sampled with certainty because of higher AIDS prevalence, and each of these was defined as its own stratum. Elsewhere, strata were created by grouping 2 to 3 project areas (PSUs in the stratified PPS design) that had similar selection probabilities. Among the 23 project areas, 14 were sampled with certainty. The 14 certainty project areas each represent a stratum, and each person within the stratum is a cluster. The remaining 9 noncertainty project areas were grouped to create strata, and each noncertainty project area was a cluster within the stratum. Multiple project areas within certainty states were effectively substrata, and each project area remained its own stratum. For local estimates, variance estimation was conditional on the initial sampling of states as PSUs, meaning that this stage of sampling was ignored. Respondents were treated as having come from a simple random sample with replacement, although the various adjustment factors induced unequal weights.

## Definitions

### **NHAS** indicators

- Self-rated health: Self-rated health is assessed using a single question that captures the respondent's selfperceived 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 who needed services: This measure was assessed through 2 questions. First, respondents 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 persons 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 included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview, excluding persons who are unable to work, calculated among all adults with HIV.
- 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 during the past 12 months. Persons were considered 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 persons 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].

### Demographic characteristics and additional social determinants of health

- Gender: Categories were cisgender male, cisgender female, and transgender. Respondents were classified as transgender if reported sex at birth and current gender as reported by the respondent were not the same or if the respondent answered "transgender" to the interview question regarding self-identified gender.
- Race/ethnicity: Respondents were asked about whether they considered themselves as being of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin. They were also asked about racial groups they identified as; respondents could check all categories that applied to them. These data were used to create the following analytic racial/ethnic categories: American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander, White, and multiple races. Hispanic/Latino persons could be of any race.

### **NHAS** priority populations

- Gay, bisexual, or other men who had sex with men (MSM): Included cisgender men with diagnosed HIV who reported having sex with ≥1 cisgender man 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 with diagnosed HIV who identified as Hispanic/Latino race/ ethnicity. Hispanic or Latino MSM could be of any race.
- American Indian/Alaska Native MSM: Included MSM with diagnosed HIV who identified as American Indian/Alaska Native race/ethnicity.
- 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.
- Persons who inject drugs: Included persons with diagnosed HIV who reported injecting drugs for nonmedical purposes during the past 12 months.

### Other factors related to social determinants of health

- Federal poverty guidelines: Respondents were asked about their combined monthly or yearly household income (in U.S.\$) from all sources during the calendar year prior to the interview date. The number of persons meeting the current federal poverty threshold was determined by using the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines that corresponded to the calendar year for which income was asked. These guidelines are issued yearly for the 48 contiguous states and Washington, D.C., and are an indicator used for determining eligibility for many federal and state programs. The 2020 guidelines [8] were used for respondents interviewed in 2021, and the 2021 guidelines [9] were used for persons interviewed in 2022. Because the poverty guidelines are not defined for the territory of Puerto Rico, the guidelines for the contiguous states and Washington, D.C. were used for this jurisdiction. Respondents were asked to specify their income range, and household income was assumed to be the midpoint of the income range.
- Health insurance or coverage (including receipt of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program [RWHAP] assistance): Respondents were asked whether they had health insurance or coverage during the 12 months before interview—including assistance through the RWHAP, a federally-funded comprehensive care program that provides HIV primary care, medications, and essential support services for low-income persons with HIV [10]. Respondents could select more than 1 response for health insurance or coverage. Responses to these questions were combined and categorized as having any private health insurance; having public insurance only; and being uninsured or being covered through RWHAP only. Private insurance included receipt of health insurance through a person's employer or family member's employer, or health insurance purchased through the Health Insurance Marketplace or directly from a health insurance company. Public insurance included Medicaid, Medicare, TRICARE/CHAMPUS, Veterans Administration insurance, and other public health insurance plans. Those who only received RWHAP assistance were considered to not have health insurance.
- Disability: Defined as having a physical, mental, and/or emotional disability. Respondents were considered to have a disability if they reported being deaf or having serious difficulty hearing; being blind or having serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses; having serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition; having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs; having difficulty dressing or bathing; or having difficulty completing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition.

### **Clinical outcomes**

- Outpatient HIV medical care: Defined as documentation of any of the following at the most frequent source of HIV care: encounter with an HIV care provider, viral load test result, CD4 test result, HIV resistance test or tropism assay, ART prescription, pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) prophylaxis, or Mycobacterium avium complex (MAC) prophylaxis. All were measured through documentation in the person's medical record; an encounter with an HIV care provider was also measured based on interview self-report.
- Retention in HIV care: Persons were considered to be retained in care if they had 2 elements of outpatient HIV care at least 90 days apart in each 12-month period reviewed.
- ART dose adherence: Respondents were asked about how many days they missed at least 1 dose of their HIV medicines during the 30 days before interview as part of a 3-item ART adherence scale developed by

Wilson and colleagues [11]. Respondents were considered ART dose adherent if they reported not missing any doses of their HIV medicines during the 30 days before interview.

- Viral suppression: Viral loads were abstracted from medical records from the facility where respondents most frequently received HIV care. Lack of viral suppression was assessed based on two measures. Lack of viral suppression at last test was defined as having the viral load measurement at last test documented as detectable or ≥200 copies/mL. Lack of sustained viral suppression was defined as having any viral load measurement during the past 12 months documented as detectable or ≥200 copies/mL. Those with no viral load tests were considered to be unsuppressed.
- Unmet needs for HIV ancillary services: HIV ancillary services were defined as services that support retention in routine HIV medical care and viral suppression, such as HIV case management, dental care, and mental health services [12]. HIV ancillary services include services that support HIV medical care more directly, or those that support a person's general health through other types of services. HIV ancillary services included: HIV case management; medicine through ADAP; adherence support services; HIV peer group support; and patient navigation services (patient navigation services could have been for HIV medical care or other types of care); dental care; mental health services; drug or alcohol counseling or treatment; and domestic violence services; Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) or Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); transportation assistance; meal or food services; and shelter or housing services. Needs for SSI, SSDI, interpreter services, and lawyer/legal services were dropped after the 2017 cycle and could not be incorporated in estimates for unmet needs for ≥1 HIV ancillary service were not reported from 2015–2017.

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