

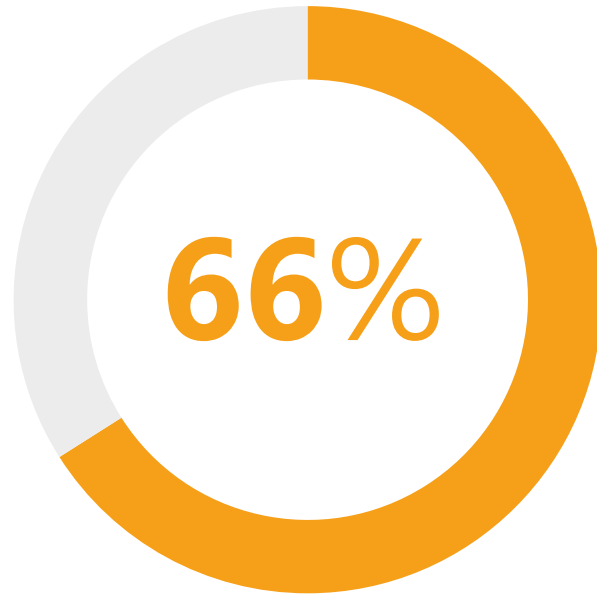
# Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Adults with Diagnosed HIV Infection Medical Monitoring Project : New Jersey 2015-2020 Cycle

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD,  
and TB Prevention

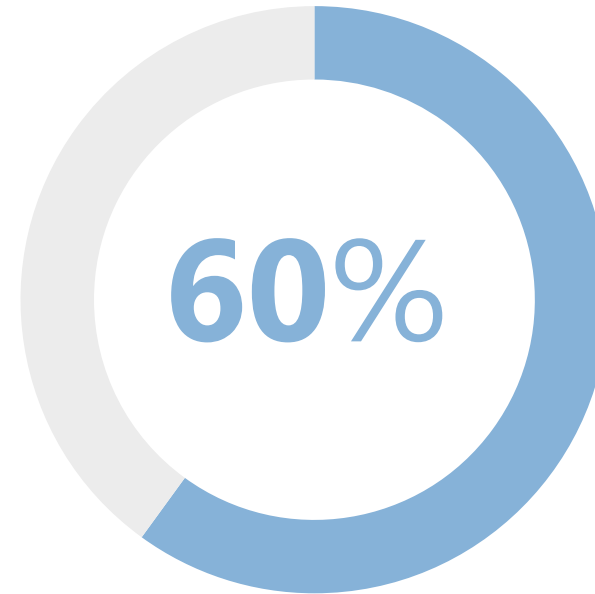


**NJ Health**  
New Jersey Department of Health

Viral suppression is critical for staying healthy and reducing risk of HIV to sexual and injection partners.



Were virally suppressed at last test\*

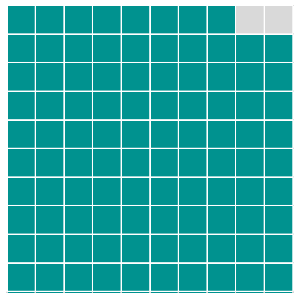


Were virally suppressed at all tests (sustained viral suppression)\*

\*Viral suppression defined as viral load documented as undetectable or <200 copies/mL; viral suppression was assessed during the past 12 months.

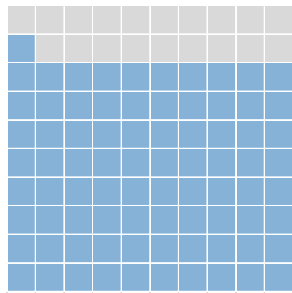
Receiving HIV medical care and taking HIV medicines (known as antiretroviral therapy, or ART) as prescribed help people maintain viral suppression.

## HIV medical care engagement



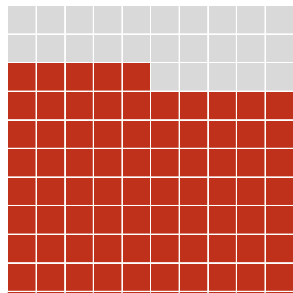
**98%**

received HIV medical care  
in the past 12 months



**81%**

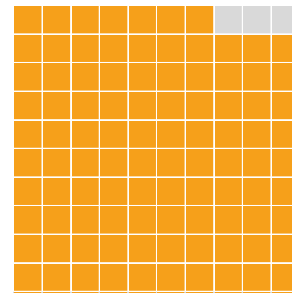
were retained in  
HIV medical care in  
the past 12 months\*



**75%**

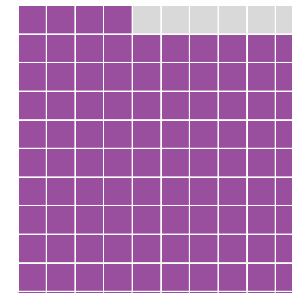
did not miss any HIV  
medical care appointments  
in the past 12 months

## ART use



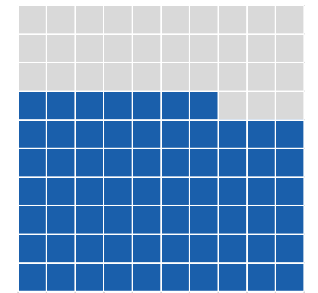
**97%**

have ever taken ART



**94%**

are currently taking ART



**67%**

took all prescribed ART  
doses in past 30 days

\*Retained in HIV medical care defined as having two elements of outpatient HIV care at least 90 days apart in each 12-month period.

# Barriers to HIV Treatment Among People with Diagnosed HIV in New Jersey, 2015-2020

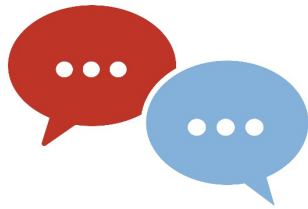
There may be many barriers to taking or adhering to HIV treatment (antiretroviral therapy or ART).

## Top reasons for not currently taking ART:



**53%**

Money or insurance problems



**11%**

Health care provider never discussed restarting ART



**5%\***

Person thinks ART would make them feel sick or harm them

## Top reasons for missing at least 1 ART dose:\*



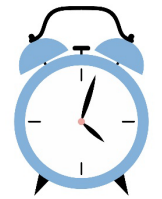
**47%**

Forgot to take ART



**27%**

Change in daily routine or were out of town



**26%**

Fell asleep early or overslept

\*Based on the past 30 days.

\* The estimate is unstable.



# Socioeconomic, Behavioral, and Medical Issues\* Among People with Diagnosed HIV in New Jersey, 2015-2020

Many people with HIV may have experiences that could complicate HIV care or make it harder to maintain viral suppression.

## Socioeconomic issues reported by people with HIV:



## Behaviors reported by people with HIV:



## Medical issues reported by people with HIV:



\*All characteristics reported for the past 12 months, except for symptoms of depression or anxiety, which are reported for the past 2 weeks, and binge drinking, which are reported for the past 30 days.

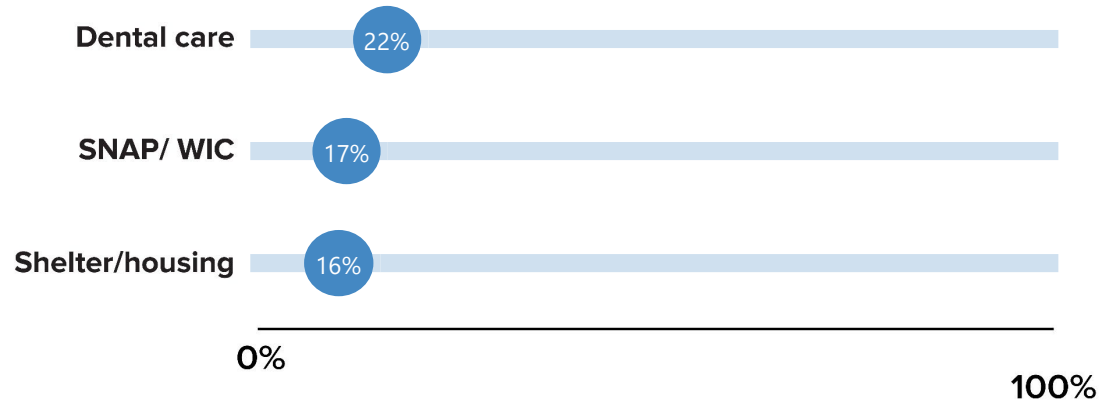
† Includes injection and non-injection drug use.

# Needed HIV Ancillary Services\* Among People with Diagnosed HIV in New Jersey, 2015-2020

People with HIV may need ancillary services to address socioeconomic factors, behaviors, or medical issues they experience. However, needs for services are not always met.



TOP 3 HIV ANCILLARY SERVICES PEOPLE WITH HIV REPORTED NEEDING, BUT NOT RECEIVING IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS:

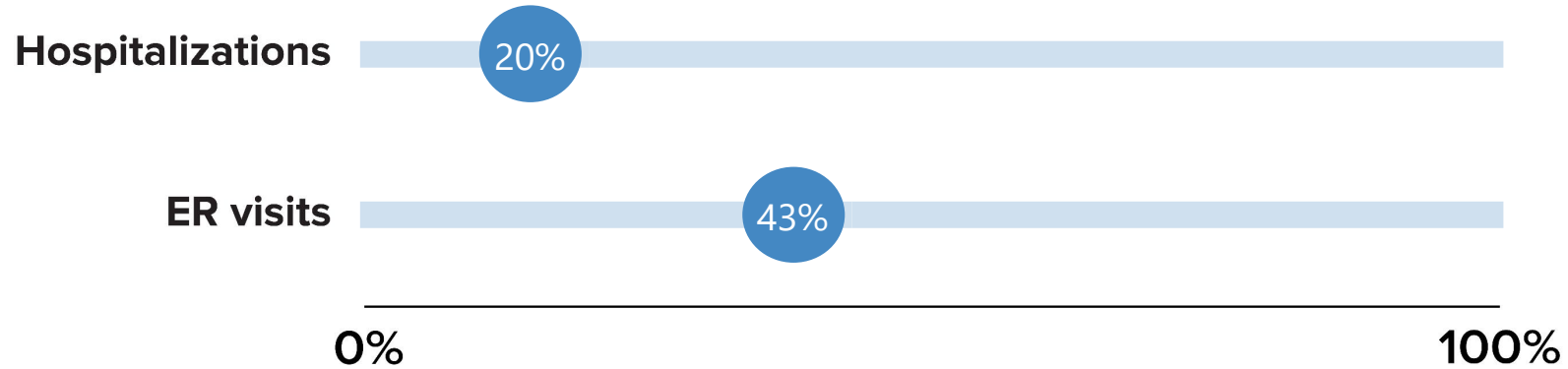


51% of all people with HIV needed, but did not receive, at least one HIV ancillary service in the past 12 months.

Abbreviations: SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

\*Ancillary services are those that support retention in routine HIV medical care and viral suppression. Need for services are reported for the past 12 months.

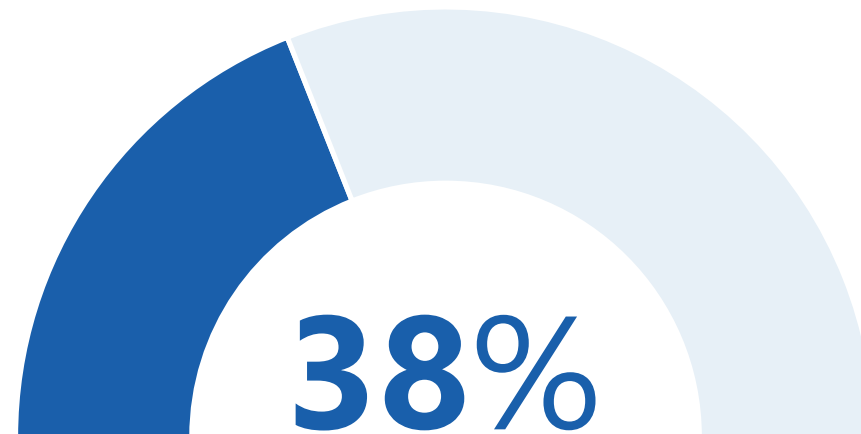
In addition, certain social or medical conditions could lead to hospitalizations or emergency room (ER) visits\*.



\*Hospitalizations and ER visits based on past 12 months.

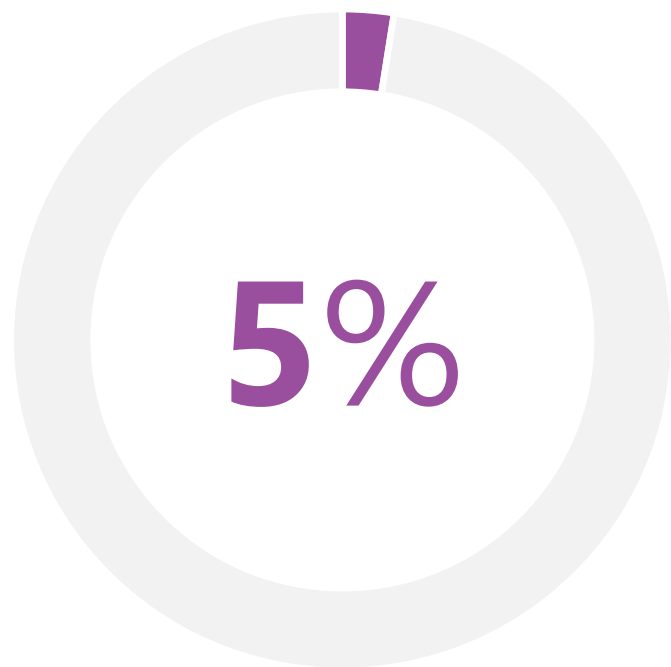
# Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (RWHAP) Coverage Among People with Diagnosed HIV in New Jersey, 2015-2020

RWHAP provides comprehensive care services to people with HIV, especially those who are under- or uninsured. Many people with HIV rely on RWHAP for assistance with health insurance or coverage for medication or care, including ancillary services.

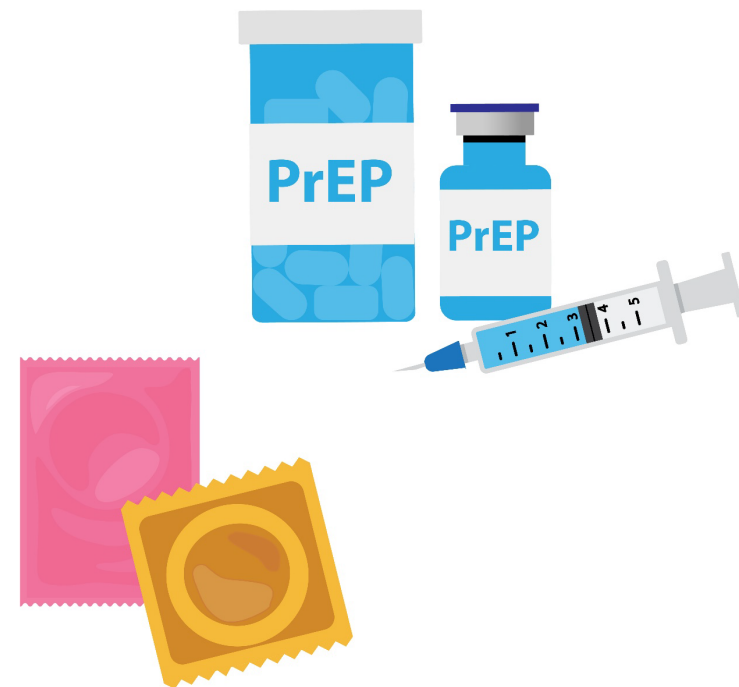


had coverage through RWHAP

# Engaging in sex without use of an HIV prevention strategy could increase risk of HIV transmission.



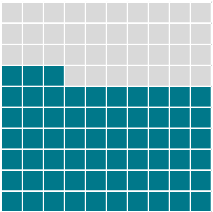
engaged in sex without use of an HIV prevention strategy during the past 12 months\*



\*Defined as vaginal or anal sex with at least 1 partner with an HIV-negative or unknown status while not having sustained viral suppression (defined as having all HIV viral loads being undetectable or <200 copies/mL, as documented in the medical record in the past 12 months before interview), a condom was not used, and the partner was not taking PrEP. PrEP use was only measured among the 5 most recent partners.

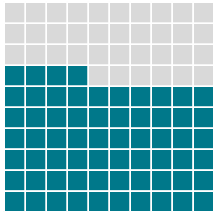
# However, sexually active people with HIV used a number of HIV prevention strategies during the past 12 months.

## For every 100 cisgender men who have sex with cisgender men:



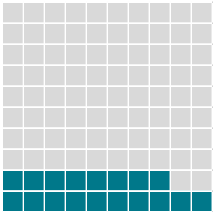
63

Engaged in sex and had sustained viral suppression



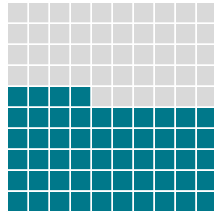
64

Had sex with a condom



18

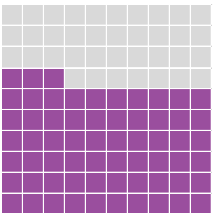
Had sex without a condom with a partner on PrEP



54

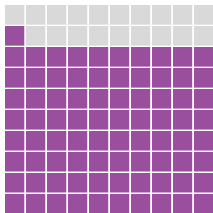
Had sex with a person with HIV

## For every 100 cisgender men who have sex with cisgender women:



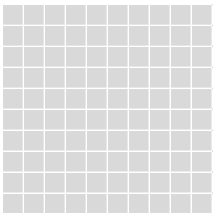
63

Engaged in sex and had sustained viral suppression



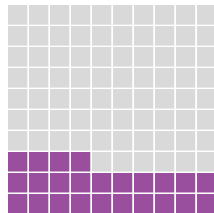
81

Had sex with a condom



\*

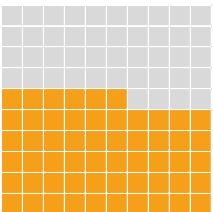
Had sex without a condom with a partner on PrEP



24

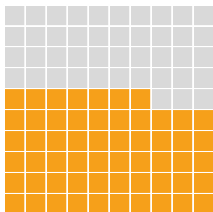
Had sex with a person with HIV

## For every 100 cisgender women who have sex with cisgender men:



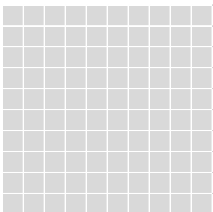
56

Engaged in sex and had sustained viral suppression



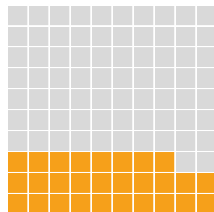
57

Had sex with a condom



\*

Had sex without a condom with a partner on PrEP



28

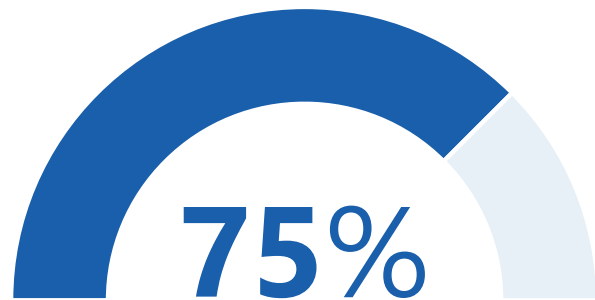
Had sex with a person with HIV

\* The estimate is unstable.

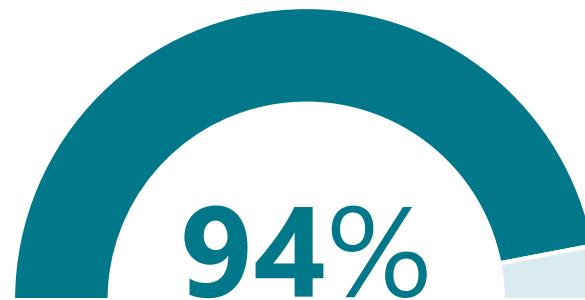


# HIV Medical Care and Treatment Among People with Diagnosed HIV in New Jersey, 2015-2020

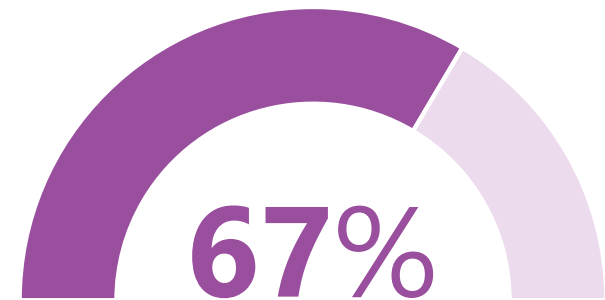
Receiving HIV medical care and taking HIV treatment (antiretroviral therapy or ART) as prescribed help people with HIV maintain viral suppression.



did not miss any HIV medical care appointments in the past 12 months



are currently taking ART

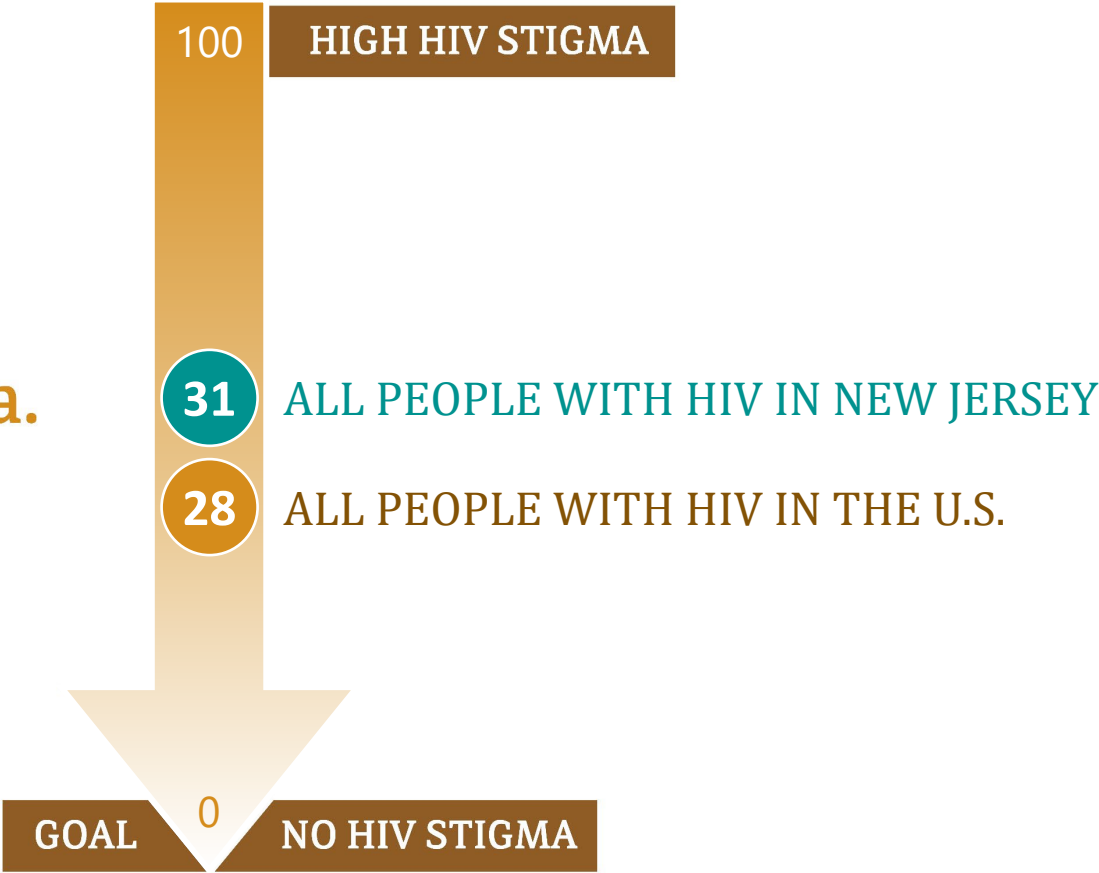


took all prescribed ART doses in the past 30 days



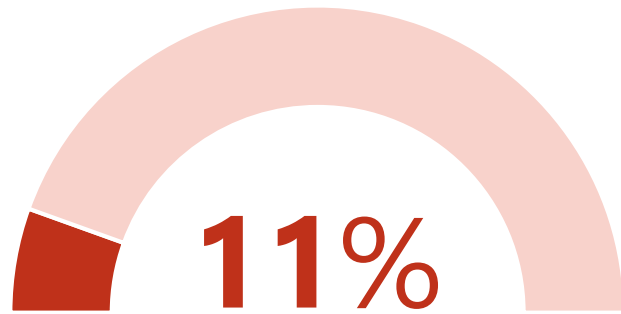
# Median HIV Stigma Score Among People with Diagnosed HIV in New Jersey, 2015-2020

People with HIV experience stigma.



# Sexual Behaviors Among People with Diagnosed HIV in New Jersey, 2015-2020

Some people with HIV who are sexually active may engage in sex without the use of an HIV prevention strategy,\* which could increase the risk of HIV transmission.



of cisgender men who have sex with cisgender men



of cisgender men who have sex with cisgender women



of cisgender women who have sex with cisgender men

had sex without using any HIV prevention strategy in the past 12 months

\* Had anal or vaginal sex while not virally suppressed with at least 1 partner whose HIV status was negative or unknown, a condom was not used, and the partner was not taking PrEP. PrEP use was only measured among the 5 most recent partners.

\* The estimate is unstable.