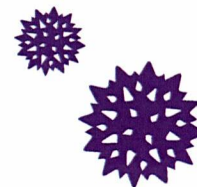


New Jersey



Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection

Data collected from June 2015 – May 2020



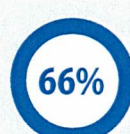
Retention in medical care and antiretroviral therapy (ART) are critical for sustained viral suppression.



were prescribed ART



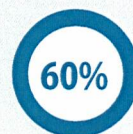
were retained in HIV care



took all of their ART doses in the past 30 days



Sustained viral suppression **leads to better health outcomes** and **lower HIV transmission risk.**



had sustained viral suppression



Many people with HIV faced challenges maintaining viral suppression.



40%

lived in households at or below the poverty threshold



6%

experienced homelessness



People experienced HIV **stigma**†



24%

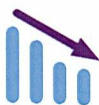
reported symptoms of depression or anxiety



22%

reported using drugs for non-medical purposes

5% engaged in high-risk sex*



▶ **Risk of HIV transmission can be lowered** through use of multiple HIV prevention strategies.



▶ For more information on how to protect others, go to www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/livingwithhiv/protecting-others.html.

The Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) is a cross-sectional, locally and nationally representative sample survey that assesses the behavioral and clinical characteristics of adults with diagnosed HIV in the United States and Puerto Rico.

To learn more about the project, visit www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/systems/mmp.

Questions? Contact us:

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†Median score calculated from a 10-item scale ranging from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma) that measures four dimensions of HIV stigma: personalized stigma, disclosure concerns, negative self-image, and perceived public attitudes about people living with HIV.

* High-risk sex is defined as not having sustained viral suppression and having condomless sex with an HIV-negative or unknown status partner who was not taking PrEP.

