

Ending the HIV Epidemic: Screening, Treatment and Prevention

A Guide for Health Care Providers
2022



Ending
the
HIV
Epidemic



Overview



- The scope of HIV in the United States
- New HIV diagnoses in United States subpopulations and trends
- Introduction to *Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S.*

HIV in the United States

In 2019

The number of new HIV diagnoses fell 9% between 2015 and 2019:

from **40,431** in 2015

to **36,801** in 2019¹

~1.2M

people were living with HIV in the United States²

1 in 8

people with HIV did not know it²

1 in 5

people diagnosed with HIV were young adults (13–24 years)¹

1 in 5

people already had AIDS³

About **40% of new HIV transmissions** are from people undiagnosed and unaware they have HIV⁴

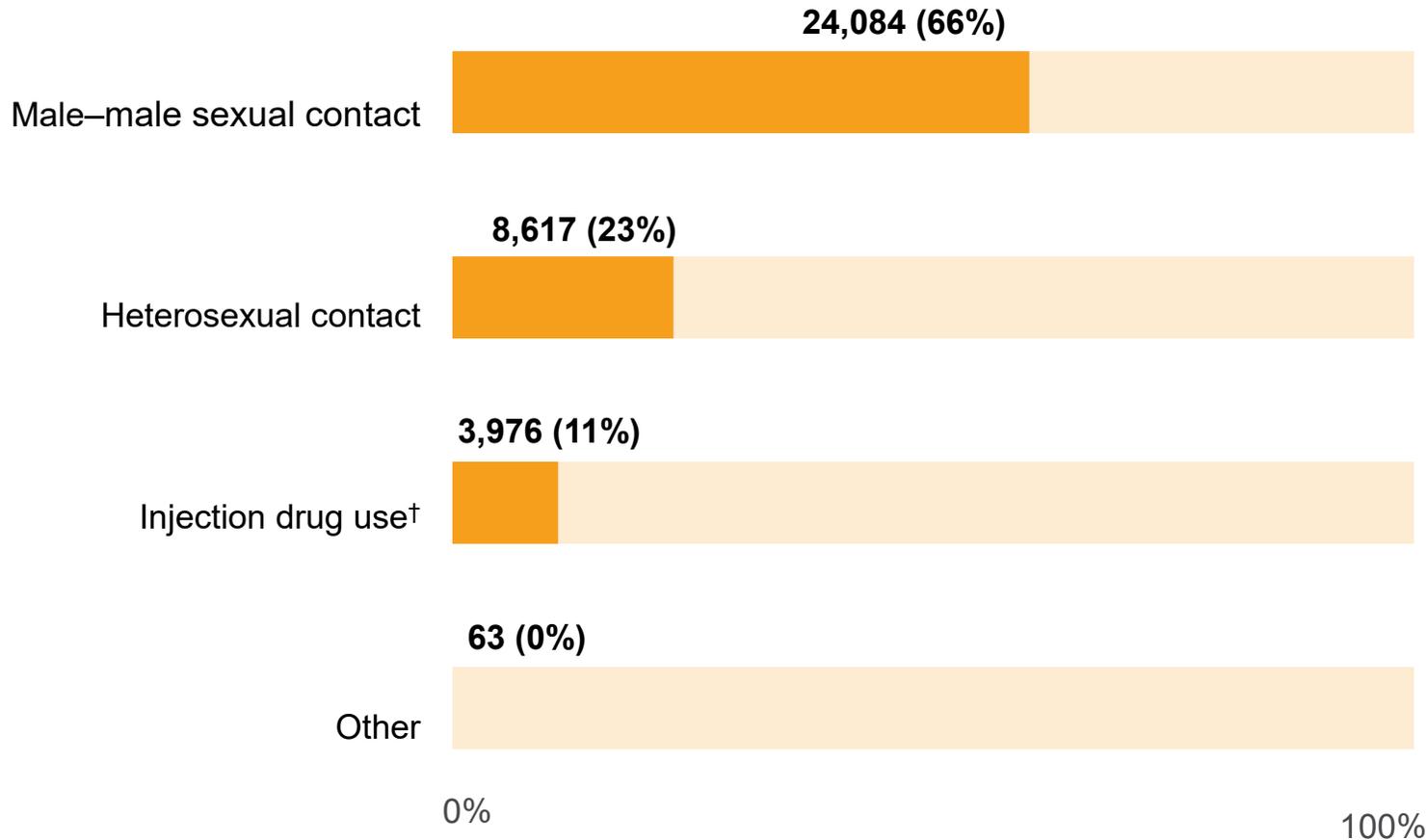
¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2019. *HIV Surveillance Report*. 2021;32:51. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2018-updated-vol-32.pdf>

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Estimated HIV incidence and prevalence in the United States, 2015–2019. *HIV Surveillance Report: Supplemental Report*. 2021;26(1):44. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-supplemental-report-vol-26-1.pdf>

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using surveillance data. United States and 6 dependent areas, 2019. *HIV Surveillance Report: Supplemental Report*. 2021;26(2): 11. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-vol-26-no-2.pdf>

⁴ Dailey AF, Hoots BE, Hall HI, et al. Vital signs: human immunodeficiency virus testing and diagnosis delays—United States. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2017;66:1301-1302.

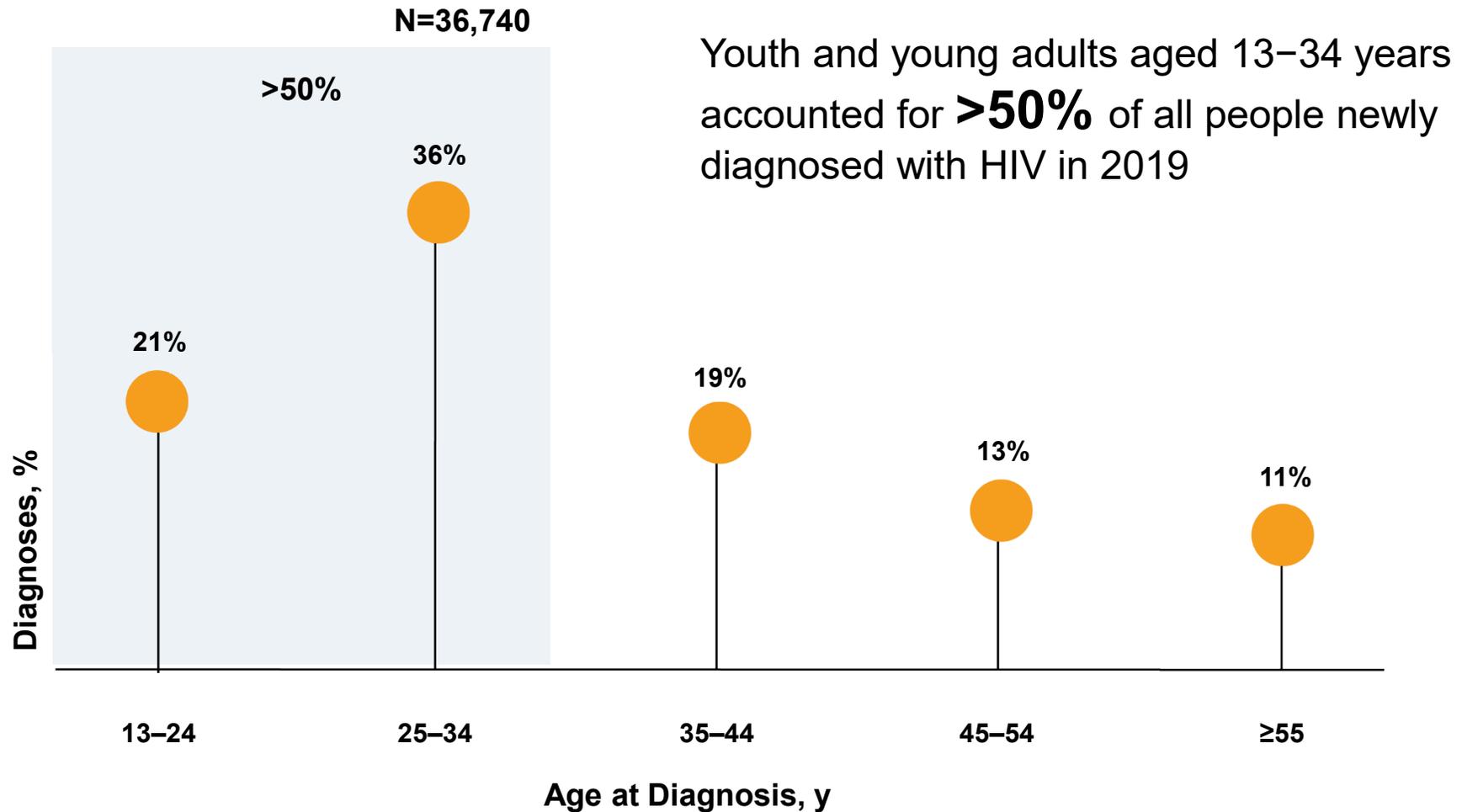
HIV Diagnoses by Transmission Category*



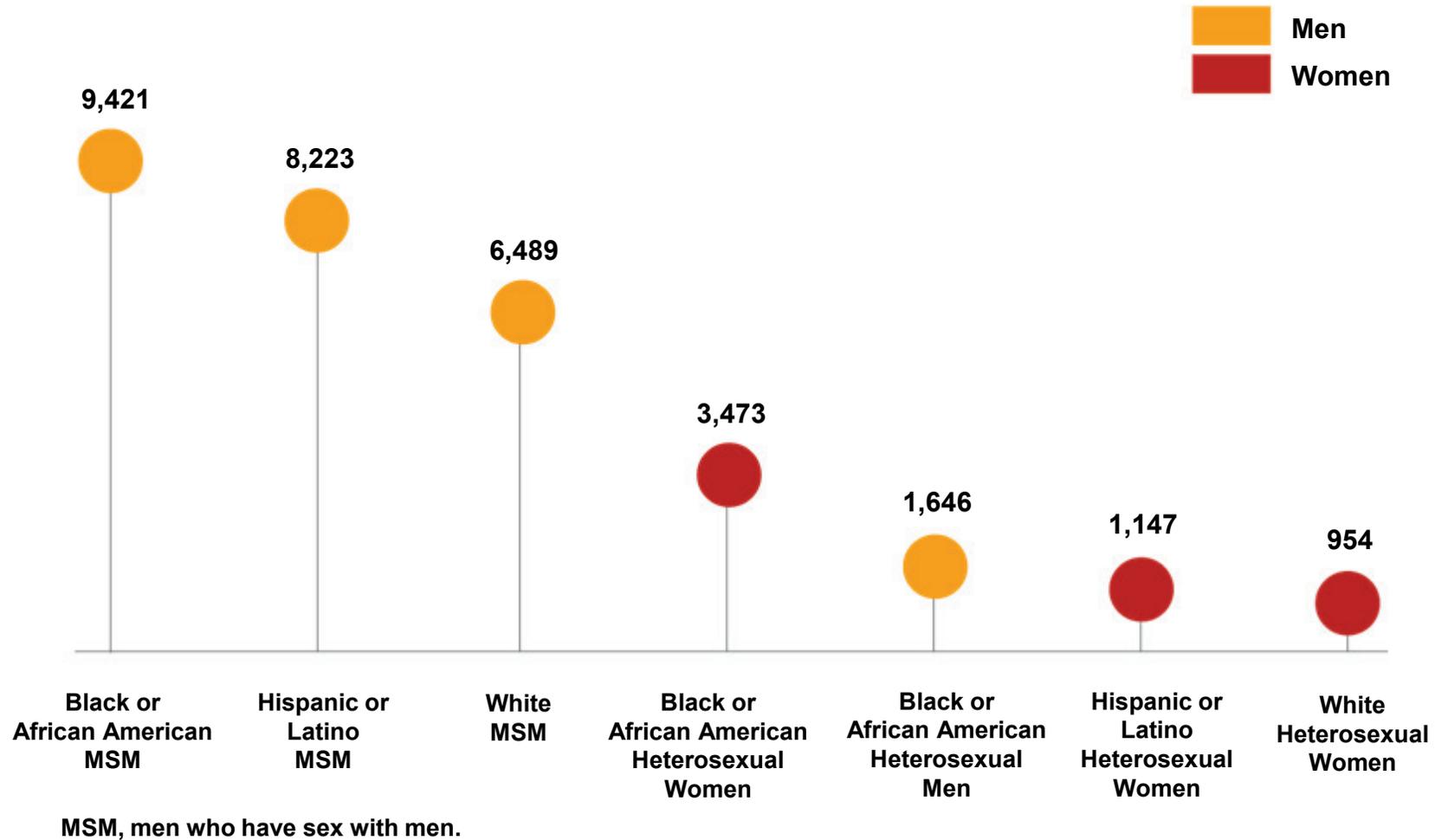
Two-thirds of new HIV diagnoses in 2019 were among gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men

*Excluding children (aged <13 y; n=61); †Includes infections attributed to both male-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use.

HIV Diagnoses by Age at the Time of Diagnosis



HIV Diagnoses by Subpopulation



HIV and Transgender People

Nearly
1 million
adults in the United
States identify as
transgender¹

HIV diagnoses among
transgender adults and
adolescents
increased
7%
between 2015 and
2019²

Approximately
1 in 7
transgender people
with HIV already had
AIDS when they were
diagnosed³

Disproportionately high
numbers of
transgender people of
color were diagnosed
with HIV in 2019:
48% were
**Black or African
American,**
and **37%** were
Hispanic or Latino²

¹ Becasen JS, Denard CL, Mullins MM, Higa DH, Sipe TA. Estimating the prevalence of HIV and sexual behaviors among the US transgender population: a systematic review and meta-analysis, 2006-2017. *Am J Public Health.* 2018;109(1):e1-e8.

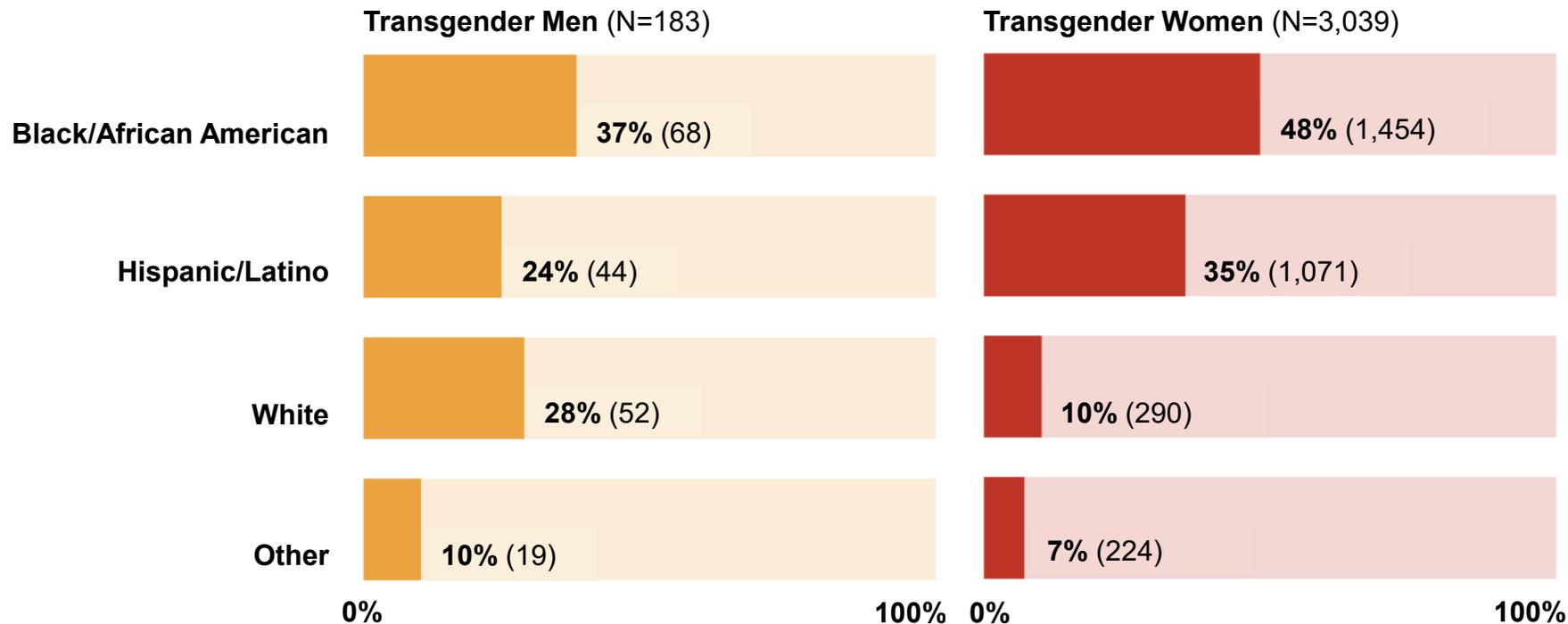
² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2019. *HIV Surveillance Report.* 2021;32:57. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2018-updated-vol-32.pdf>

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using surveillance data: United States and 6 dependent areas, 2019. *HIV Surveillance Report: Supplemental Report.* 2021;26(2):69.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-vol-26-no-2.pdf>

HIV Diagnosis Disparities Among Transgender People*

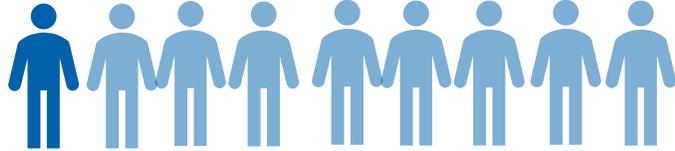
HIV Diagnoses Among Transgender People in the United States, 2015–2019



Between 2015 and 2019, transgender women accounted for **94% of all HIV diagnoses** among transgender people¹

*Data for people of additional gender identities, such as nonbinary, genderqueer, two spirit, and others, are not included because of small numbers.

HIV Diagnoses Among People Who Inject Drugs*



In 2019, **1 in 9 people** (3,978/36,801) diagnosed with HIV got HIV through injection drug use

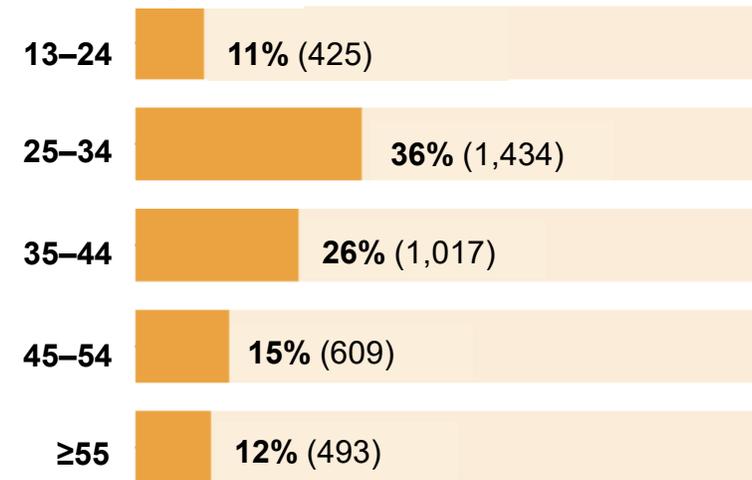
28%

Female
(1,111)

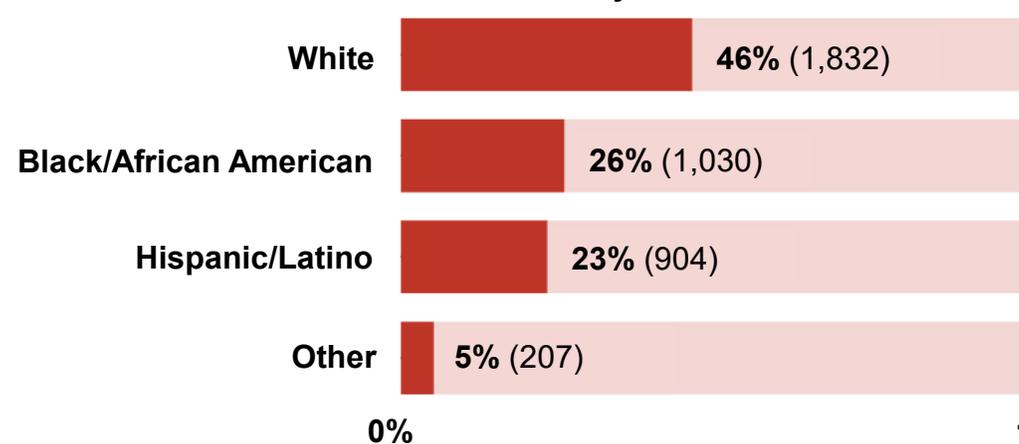
72%

Male
(2,867)

Age



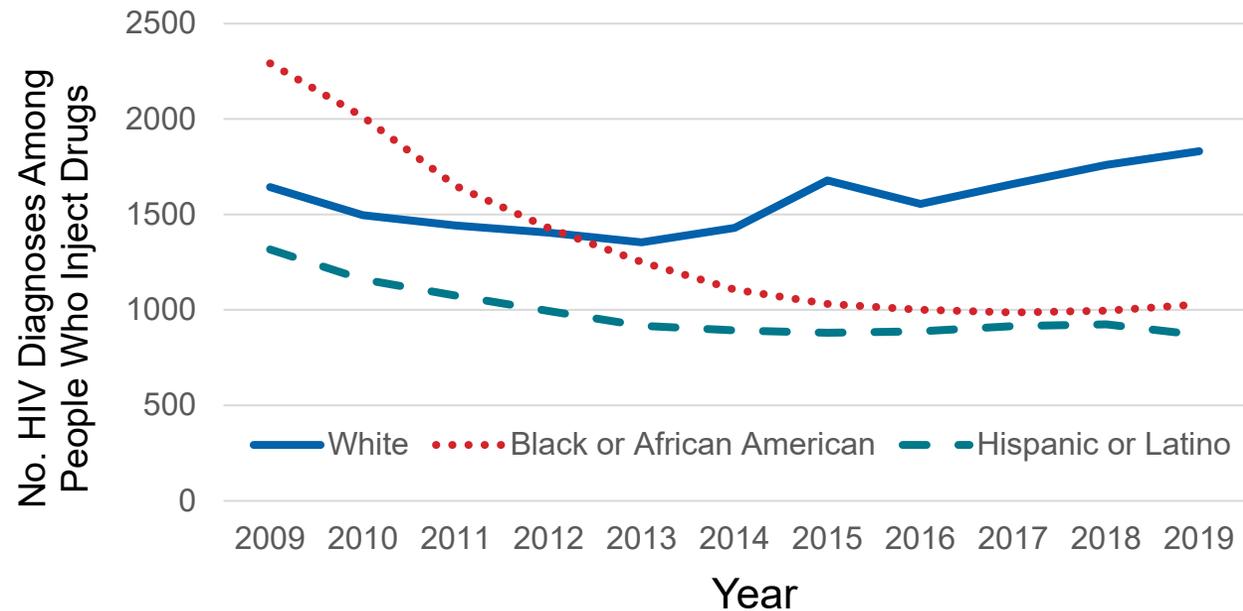
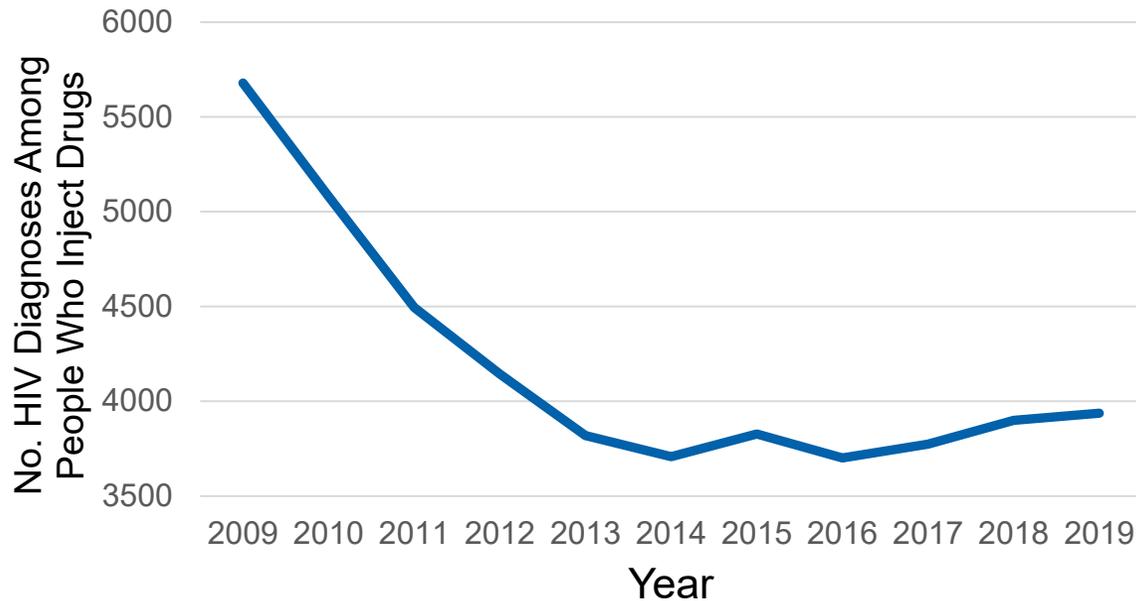
Race/Ethnicity



* These data include infections attributed to male-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (i.e., men who reported both risk factors)

Trends in HIV Diagnoses Among People Who Inject Drugs*

Between 2009 and 2019, HIV diagnoses attributed to injection drug use decreased by **31%**

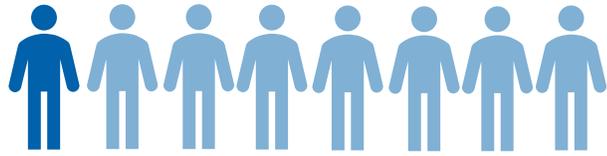


* These data include infections attributed to male-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (i.e., men who reported both risk factors). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. NCHHSTP AtlasPlus. Accessed July 19, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/atlas/index.htm>

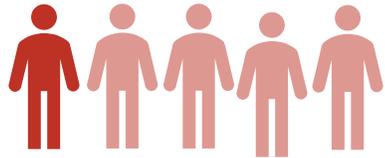
Summary: HIV in the United States



Around **1.2 million people** in the United States are living with HIV¹



Approximately **1 in 8** do not know they have HIV¹



Roughly **1 in 5** already have AIDS at the time of HIV diagnosis²

HIV disproportionately affects some populations:

- Men who have sex with men
- People of color
- Transgender people
- People who inject drugs

If current trends continue, an additional

400,000 people in the United States will be diagnosed with HIV over the **next 10 years**³

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Estimated HIV incidence and prevalence in the United States, 2015–2019. *HIV Surveillance Report: Supplemental Report*. 2021;26(1):44. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-supplemental-report-vol-26-1.pdf>

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using surveillance data. United States and 6 dependent areas, 2019. *HIV Surveillance Report: Supplemental Report*. 2021;26(2): 11. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-vol-26-no-2.pdf>

³ About Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S.: Overview. HIV.gov. Updated June 2, 2021. Accessed July 19, 2021. <https://www.hiv.gov/federal-response/ending-the-hiv-epidemic/overview>

Looking to the Future: *Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S.*

Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S. is a bold plan announced in 2019 that aims to end the HIV epidemic in the United States by 2030 by:

- Reducing the number of new HIV infections by **75% by 2025**
- Reducing the number of new HIV infections by **at least 90% by 2030**
- Averting an estimated **250,000 total HIV infections**

Ending
the
HIV
Epidemic
A PLAN FOR AMERICA

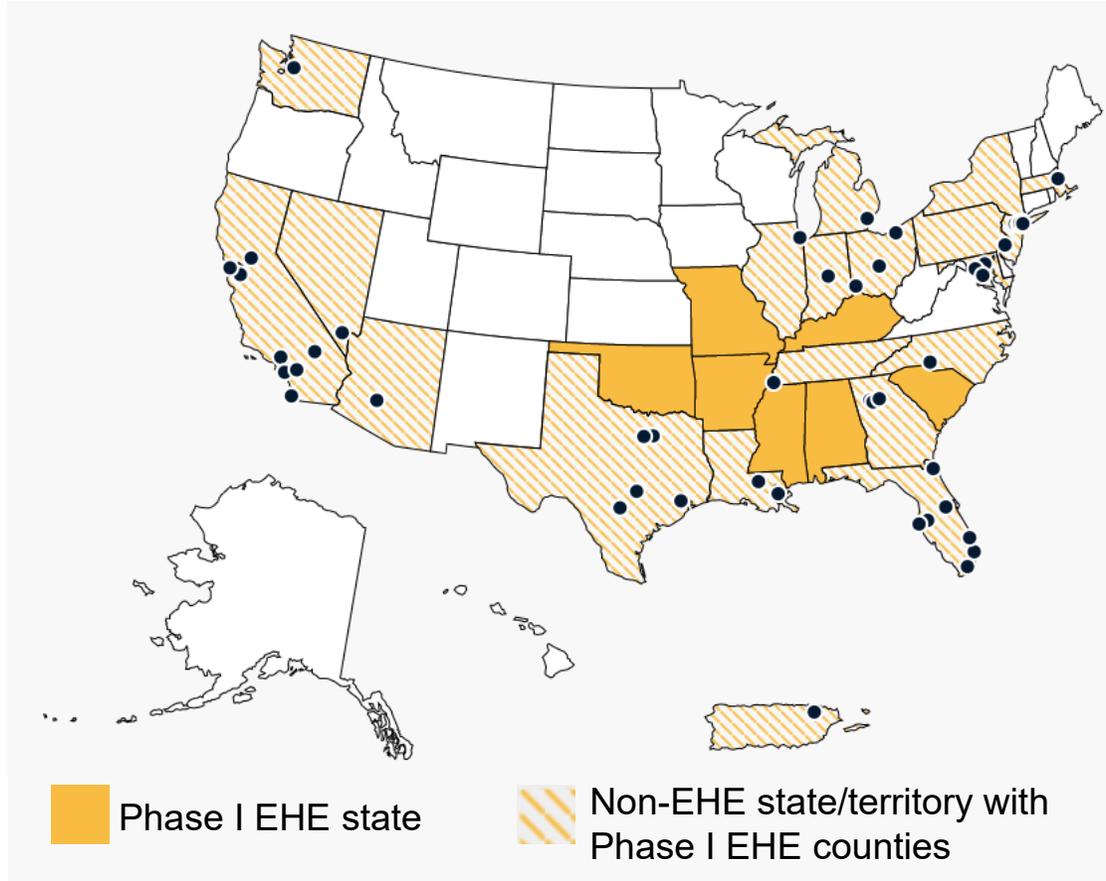


GOAL:

75%
reduction in new
HIV infections
by 2025
and at least
90%
reduction
by 2030.

www.hiv.gov

Ending the HIV Epidemic Priority Jurisdictions



Ending the HIV Epidemic identified 57 U.S. jurisdictions highly impacted by HIV¹:

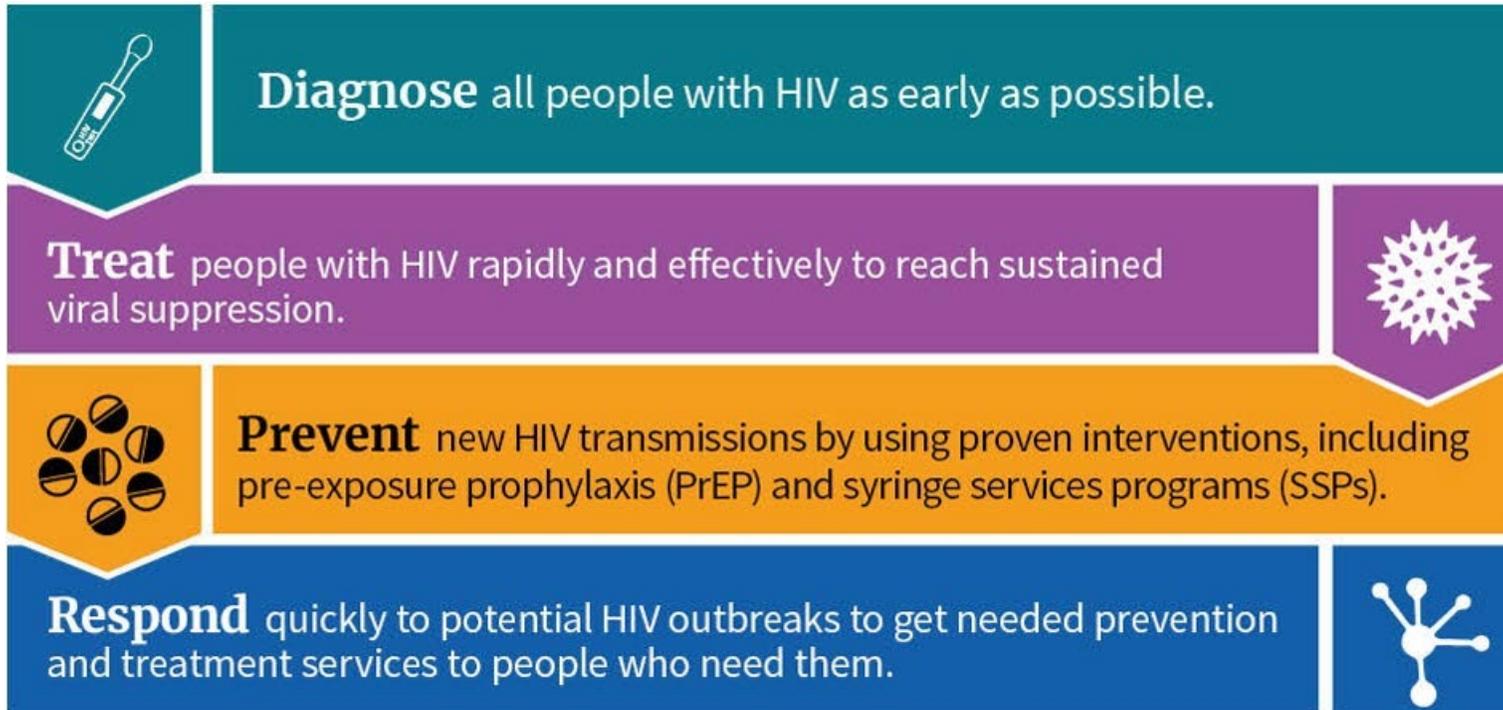
- 48 counties
- Washington, DC
- San Juan, Puerto Rico
- 7 states with substantial HIV burden in rural areas

Phase I (the first 5 years) of this initiative will target these jurisdictions with additional personnel, prevention resources, expertise, and technology²

¹ AHEAD: America's HIV Epidemic Analysis Dashboard. AHEAD.HIV.Gov. Accessed July 19, 2021. <https://ahead.hiv.gov/>

² About Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S.: Key Strategies. HIV.gov. Updated May 8, 2020. Accessed July 19, 2021. <https://www.hiv.gov/federal-response/ending-the-hiv-epidemic/key-strategies>

Ending the HIV Epidemic: Four Pillars



Through its four pillars—
Diagnose, Treat, Prevent,
Respond—Phases I and II of
Ending the HIV Epidemic aim to
reduce the number of new HIV
diagnoses by 90% by 2030

Phase III will leverage intensive
case management to maintain
<3,000 new HIV infections per year

Ending the HIV Epidemic: AHEAD Indicators

Overarching Goal: To decrease HIV incidence in the United States by 75% by 2025 and by 90% by 2030



Incidence

Estimated number of new HIV infections in a given year

Midterm Goal: Will be used to show historical movement toward achieving the overall goal



Knowledge of Status

Estimated percentage of people with HIV who have received an HIV diagnosis

Leading Indicators (Ending the HIV Epidemic pillars)



Diagnoses

Number of people with HIV diagnosed in a given year confirmed by laboratory or clinical evidence



Linkage to HIV Medical Care

Percentage of people with HIV diagnosed in a given year who receive medical care for HIV within 1 month of diagnosis



Viral Suppression

Percentage of people living with diagnosed HIV infection in a given year who have <200 copies per milliliter of blood



Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) Coverage

Estimated percentage of individuals with indications for PrEP classified as having been prescribed PrEP

Ending the HIV Epidemic: Indicators



Diagnoses



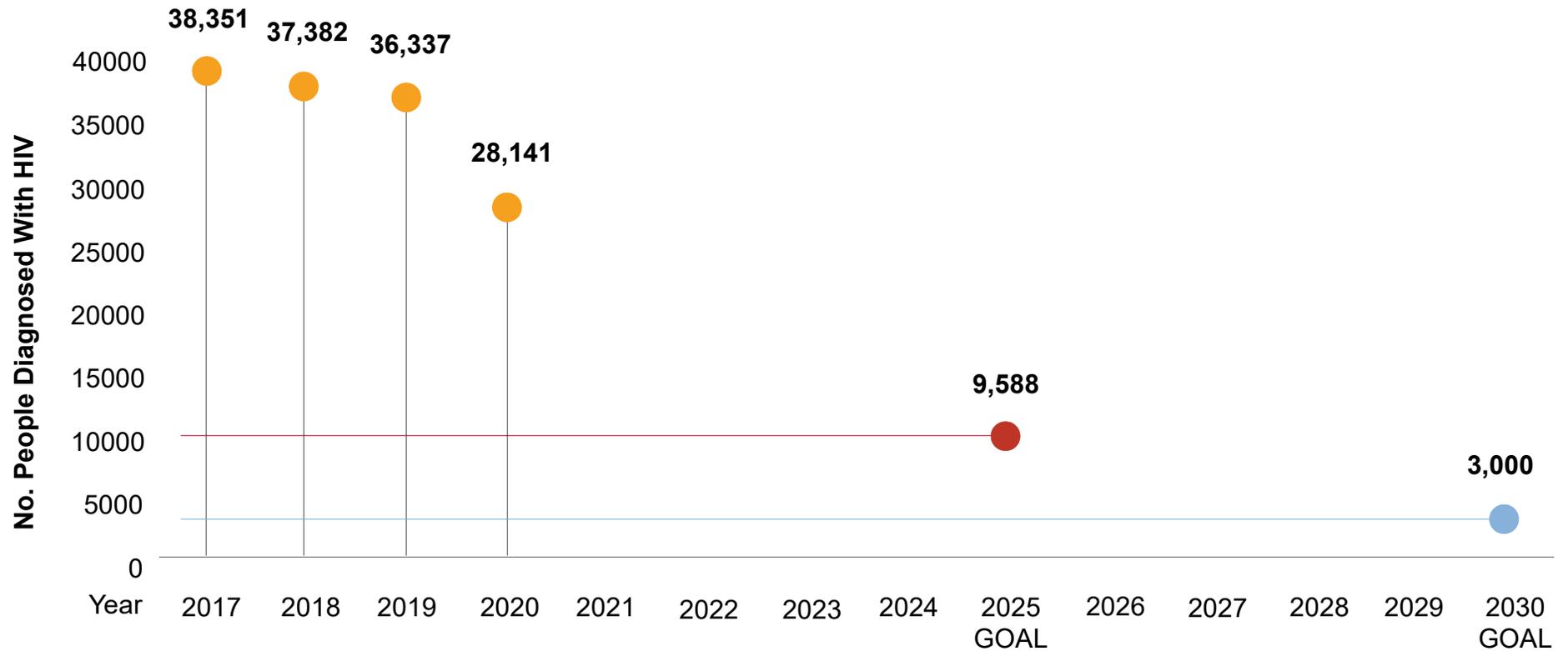
Linkage to HIV
Medical Care



Viral Suppression



PrEP Coverage



Ending the HIV Epidemic: Indicators



Diagnoses



Linkage to HIV Medical Care

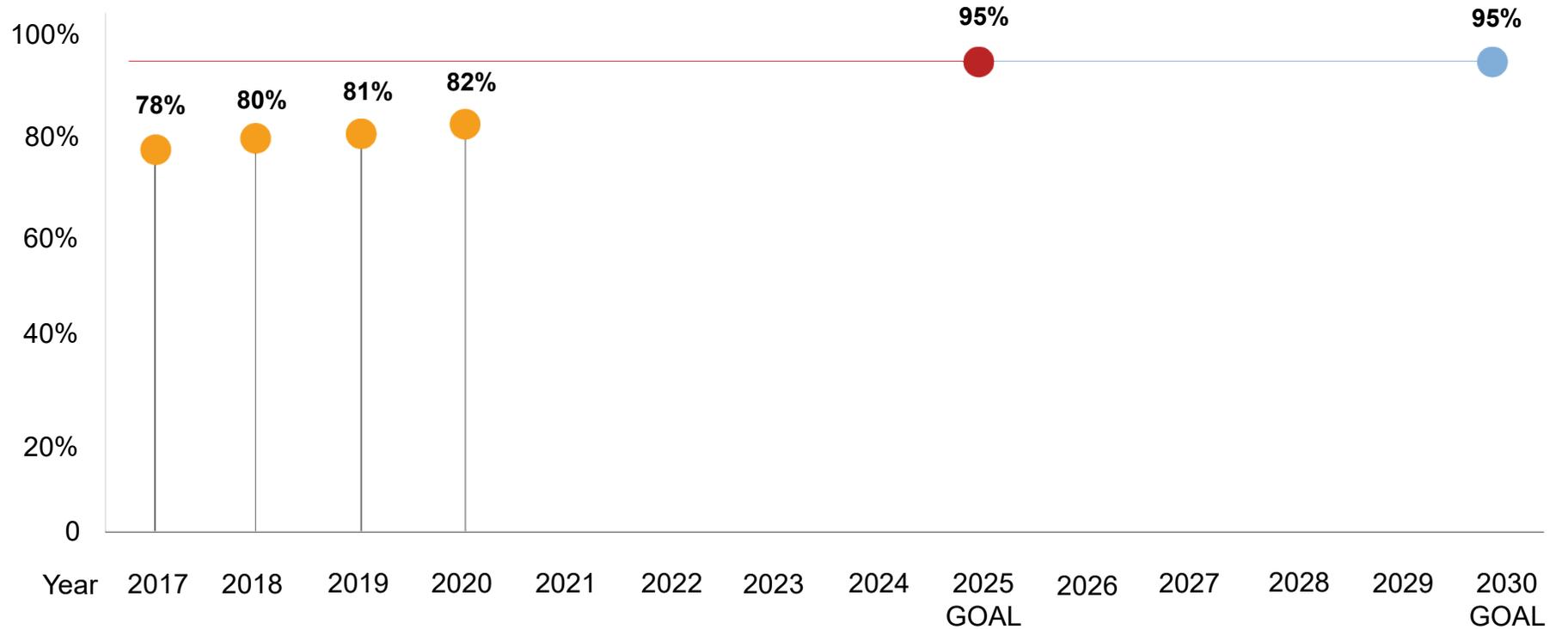


Viral Suppression



PrEP Coverage

Percentage of People Linked to Medical Care
<1 Month After Diagnosis



Ending the HIV Epidemic: Indicators



Diagnoses



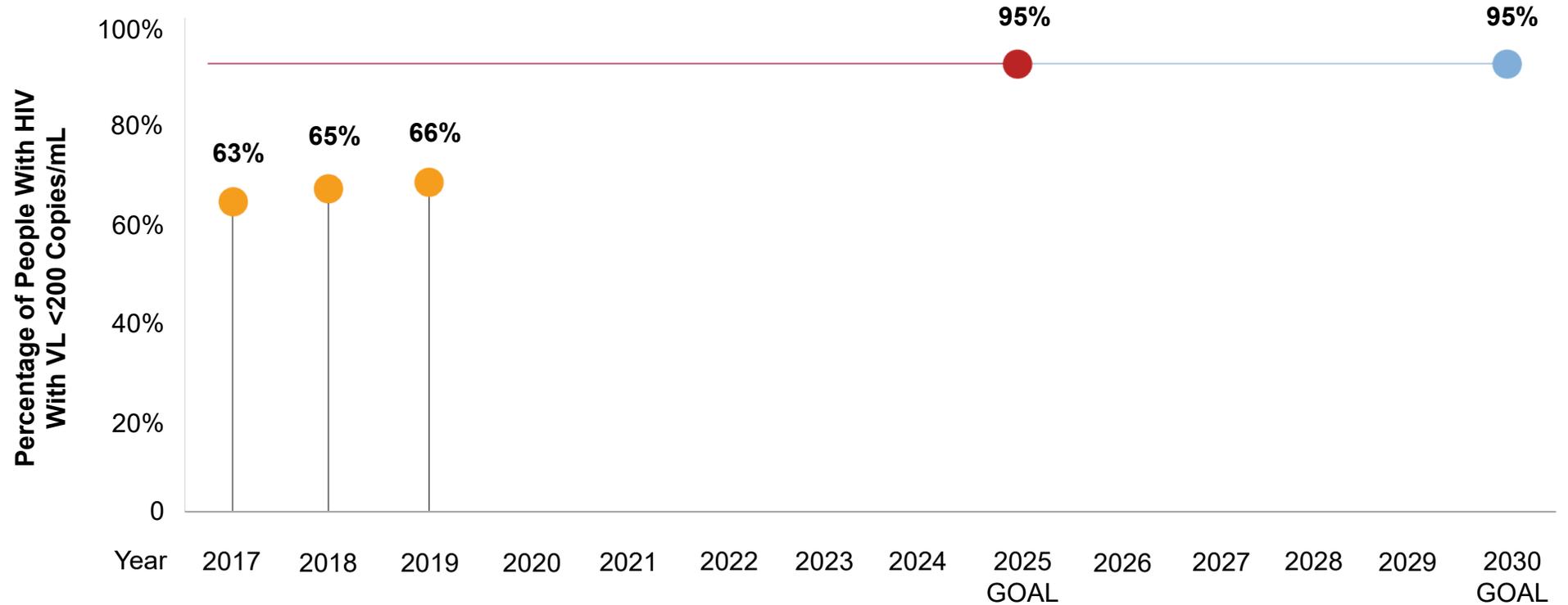
Linkage to HIV
Medical Care



Viral Suppression



PrEP Coverage



Ending the HIV Epidemic: Indicators



Diagnoses



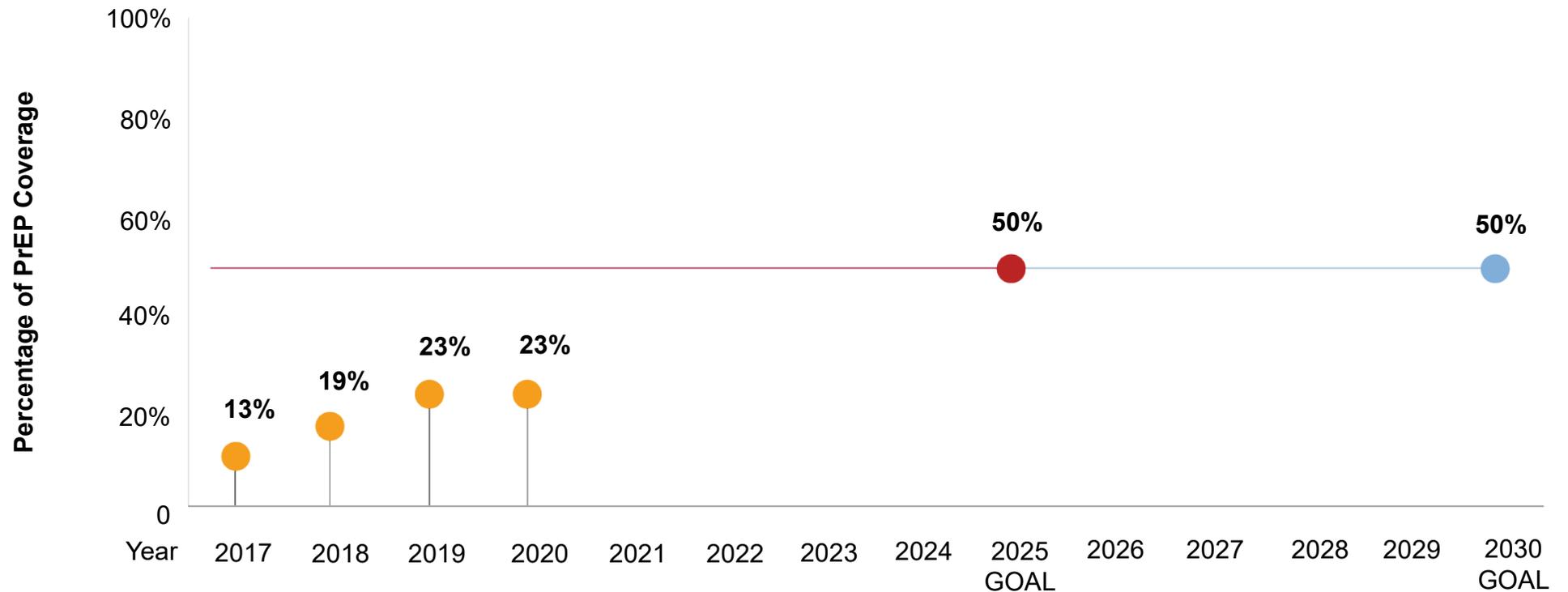
Linkage to HIV Medical Care



Viral Suppression



PrEP Coverage



“We can do this. We can eliminate HIV transmission. We can get the epidemic under control here in the United States and in countries around the world. We have the scientific understanding, we have the treatments, and we have the tools we need.”

—President Biden

More information on ***Ending the HIV Epidemic*** can be found at: **[HIV.gov](https://www.hiv.gov)**.

Biden, J. Remarks by President Biden to commemorate World AIDS Day, launch the National HIV/AIDS Strategy, and kick off the Global Fund replenishment process. whitehouse.gov. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-remarks/2021/12/01/remarks-by-president-biden-to-commemorate-world-aids-day-launch-the-national-hiv-aids-strategy-and-kick-off-the-global-fund-replenishment-process/>

Speaker's Notes

Speaker's Notes, Slide 1:

Welcome to this presentation on Ending the HIV Epidemic: Screening, Treatment and Prevention.

Speaker's Notes, Slide 2:

This slide presents an overview of what this presentation will cover, including:

- The scope of HIV in the United States.
- New HIV diagnoses in United States subpopulations and trends.
- Introduction to *Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S.*

Speaker's Notes, Slide 3:

- The number of new HIV diagnoses in the United States decreased 9%, from 40,431 in 2015 to 36,801 in 2019.¹
- In 2019, an estimated 1.2 million people were living with HIV in the United States.²
- Approximately 1 in 8 people with HIV did not know it.²
- One in 5 people diagnosed with HIV were young adults between 13 and 24 years old.¹
- One in 5 people diagnosed with HIV already had AIDS at the time of diagnosis.³
- About 40% of new HIV transmissions involve people with HIV who are unaware they have HIV because it has not been diagnosed.⁴

References:

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2019. *HIV Surveillance Report*. 2021;32:51.
<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2018-updated-vol-32.pdf>

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Estimated HIV incidence and prevalence in the United States, 2015–2019. *HIV Surveillance Report: Supplemental Report*. 2021;26(1):44.
<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-supplemental-report-vol-26-1.pdf>

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using surveillance data. United States and 6 dependent areas, 2019. *HIV Surveillance Report: Supplemental Report*. 2021;26(2): 11.
<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-vol-26-no-2.pdf>

⁴ Dailey AF, Hoots BE, Hall HI, et al. Vital signs: human immunodeficiency virus testing and diagnosis delays—United States. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2017;66:1301-1302.

Speaker's Notes, Slide 4:

- In the United States, in 2019, there were an estimated 36,740 new HIV diagnoses in adults and adolescents aged ≥ 13 years.
- Of these, 66% were diagnosed among gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men; 23% among heterosexual individuals; and 11% among people who inject drugs.

Reference:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2019. *HIV Surveillance Report*. 2021;32:51. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2018-updated-vol-32.pdf>

Speaker's Notes, Slide 5:

- Of 336,740 diagnoses of HIV among adults and adolescents in 2019:
 - 21% were among people aged 13–24 years.
 - 36% were among people aged 25–34 years.
 - 19% were among people aged 35–44 years.
 - 13% were among people aged 45–54 years.
 - 11% were among people aged ≥ 55 years.

Reference:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2019. *HIV Surveillance Report*. 2021;32:51. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2018-updated-vol-32.pdf>

Speaker's Notes, Slide 6:

- This chart shows that people of all races, ethnicities, genders, and sexual behaviors can benefit from HIV testing, treatment, and prevention.¹
- In 2019, approximately 12% of the United States population identified as Black or African American, roughly 18% identified as Hispanic or Latino, and 60% identified as White.²
- Although Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino individuals make up minorities within the United States population, in comparison to their White counterparts, they are disproportionately affected by HIV diagnosis across gender and sexual behavior.¹

Note that subpopulations representing 2% or less of 2019 HIV diagnoses are not reflected in this chart.

References:

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2019. *HIV Surveillance Report*. 2021;32:53.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2018-updated-vol-32.pdf>

² Comparative demographic estimates. 2019: ACS 1-year estimates comparison profiles. American Community Survey. U.S. Census Bureau. Accessed July 15, 2021.

<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=cp05&tid=ACSCP1Y2019.CP05>

Speaker's Notes, Slide 7:

- Approximately 1 million people living in the United States are transgender,¹ meaning that their gender identity and/or expression differs from the sex they were assigned at birth.
- HIV diagnoses among transgender adults and adolescents increased by 7% between 2015 and 2019.²
- At the time of diagnosis, 1 in 7 transgender people diagnosed with HIV already had AIDS.³
- Transgender people of color are disproportionately affected by HIV compared to their White counterparts. In 2019, 48% of transgender people diagnosed with HIV were Black or African American, and 37% were Hispanic or Latino.²
- It is important to note that data and research about transgender health are limited.
- Transgender people's data may be incorrectly classified because of the challenges of collecting data on gender identity,⁴ and some transgender people may not share their accurate gender identity because they fear discrimination or have had previous negative experiences in health care settings.⁵

References:

¹ Becasen JS, Denard CL, Mullins MM, Higa DH, Sipe TA. Estimating the prevalence of HIV and sexual behaviors among the US transgender population: a systematic review and meta-analysis, 2006-2017. *Am J Public Health*. 2018;109(1);e1-e8.

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2019. *HIV Surveillance Report*. 2021;32:57.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2018-updated-vol-32.pdf>

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using surveillance data: United States and 6 dependent areas, 2019. *HIV Surveillance Report: Supplemental Report*. 2021;26(2):69.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-vol-26-no-2.pdf>

⁴ Deutsch MB, Buchholz D. Electronic health records and transgender patients—Practical recommendations for the collection of gender identity data. *J Gen Intern Med.* 2015;30(6):843.

⁵ James SE, Herman JL, Rankin S, Keisling M, Mottet L, Anafi M. *The Report of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey.* National Center for Transgender Equality; 2016.

Speaker's Notes, Slide 8:

- HIV-related disparities exist not only between transgender people and their cisgender counterparts but also among transgender subpopulations.
- For example, between 2015 and 2019, transgender women accounted for 94% of all HIV diagnoses among transgender people in the United States.
- Additionally, transgender people of color are disproportionately affected by new HIV diagnoses compared to their White counterparts.

Reference:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2019. *HIV Surveillance Report.* 2021;32:57.
<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2018-updated-vol-32.pdf>

Speaker's Notes, Slide 9:

- In 2019, 11% or 1 in 9 people diagnosed with HIV in the United States got HIV through injection drug use.
- HIV diagnoses attributed to injection drug use do not occur uniformly across subpopulations.
- In 2019, of all new HIV diagnoses attributed to injection drug use, over 60% occurred among people aged 25-44, 72% occurred among men, and 46% occurred among White people.
- Note that the data on this slide include infections attributed to injection drug use alone and to both male-male sexual contact and injection drug use.

Reference:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2019. *HIV Surveillance Report.* 2021;32:62-65, 70-73.
<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2018-updated-vol-32.pdf>

Speaker's Notes, Slide 10:

- The number of HIV diagnoses attributed to injection drug use (including those attributed to both male-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use) has decreased over the last 10 years.
- This overall decreasing trend has also been observed in some racial/ethnic groups: between 2009 and 2019, HIV diagnoses among Black or African American people who inject drugs decreased 55%, and those among Hispanic or Latino people who inject drugs decreased 34%. In contrast, HIV diagnoses among White people who inject drugs increased by 11% over the same time period.

Reference:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. NCHHSTP AtlasPlus. Accessed July 19, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/atlas/index.htm>

Speaker's Notes, Slide 11:

In summary:

- Around 1.2 million people in the United States are living with HIV.¹
- Of these:
 - Roughly 1 in 8 do not yet know they have HIV¹; and
 - About 1 in 5 already have AIDS by the time they are diagnosed with HIV.²
- HIV disproportionately affects some populations and geographic regions, including men who have sex with men, people of color, transgender people, and people who inject drugs.
- If currently observed trends in HIV diagnoses continue, another 400,000 people living in the United States will be diagnosed with HIV in the next 10 years.³

References:

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Estimated HIV incidence and prevalence in the United States, 2015–2019. *HIV Surveillance Report: Supplemental Report*. 2021;26(1):44. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-supplemental-report-vol-26-1.pdf>

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using surveillance data. United States and 6 dependent areas, 2019. *HIV Surveillance Report: Supplemental Report*. 2021;26(2): 11. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-vol-26-no-2.pdf>

³ About Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S.: Overview. HIV.gov. Updated June 2, 2021. Accessed July 19, 2021. <https://www.hiv.gov/federal-response/ending-the-hiv-epidemic/overview>

Speaker's Notes, Slide 12:

- Given the current status of HIV in the United States, it is important to look toward the future and what can be done to address the HIV epidemic in this country.
- The United States Government's *Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S.* was announced in 2019.
- This bold plan aims to end the HIV epidemic in the United States by:
 - Reducing the number of new HIV infections by 75% by 2025.
 - Reducing the number of new HIV infections by at least 90% by 2030.
 - Averting an estimated 250,000 total HIV infections.

Reference:

About Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S.: Overview. HIV.gov. Updated June 2, 2021. Accessed July 19, 2021. <https://www.hiv.gov/federal-response/ending-the-hiv-epidemic/overview>

Speaker's Notes, Slide 13:

- *Ending the HIV Epidemic* identified 57 U.S. jurisdictions highly impacted by HIV¹:
 - 48 counties
 - Washington, DC
 - San Juan, Puerto Rico
 - 7 states with substantial HIV burden in rural areas.
- In Phase I (the first 5 years), *Ending the HIV Epidemic* will target these jurisdictions with additional personnel, prevention resources, expertise, and technology to follow up on all HIV cases, intervene to stop transmission, and link community members with appropriate treatment, care, and prevention resources.²

References:

¹ AHEAD: America's HIV Epidemic Analysis Dashboard. AHEAD.HIV.Gov. Accessed July 19, 2021. <https://ahead.hiv.gov/>

² About Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S.: Key Strategies. HIV.gov. Updated May 8, 2020. Accessed July 19, 2021. <https://www.hiv.gov/federal-response/ending-the-hiv-epidemic/key-strategies>

Speaker's Notes, Slide 14:

- *Ending the HIV Epidemic* comprises four pillars that, combined, will help to end the HIV epidemic in the United States.
- The four pillars are: Diagnose, Treat, Prevent, and Respond.

- In Phases I and II, these four pillars will be leveraged to reduce the number of new HIV diagnoses by 90% by 2030.
- In Phase III, intensive case management will be used to maintain the number of new HIV infections at less than 3,000 per year.

Reference:

About Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S.: Key Strategies. HIV.gov. Updated May 8, 2020. Accessed July 19, 2021. <https://www.hiv.gov/federal-response/ending-the-hiv-epidemic/key-strategies>

Speaker's Notes, Slide 15:

- Progress toward the *Ending the HIV Epidemic* initiative's goal—to decrease HIV incidence in the United States by 75% by 2025 and by 90% by 2030—is tracked using six indicators in America's HIV Epidemic Analysis Dashboard, which is also known as AHEAD.
- These data can be accessed at ahead.hiv.gov.
- Two indicators are measured to show overall progress toward the initiative's overarching goal. These are "Incidence" and "Knowledge of Status".
- Incidence is the estimated number of new HIV infections that occur in a given year and corresponds directly to the overarching *Ending the HIV Epidemic* goal.
- Knowledge of Status is the estimated percentage of people with HIV who have received an HIV diagnosis. This indicator is measured to show movement toward the overarching goal, as knowledge of one's HIV status is linked to all four pillars of the *Ending the HIV Epidemic* strategy to decrease the HIV incidence.
- The four pillars of the *Ending the HIV Epidemic* are monitored using four leading indicators:
 - Diagnoses, or the number of people with HIV diagnosed in a given year confirmed by laboratory or clinical evidence;
 - Linkage to HIV Medical Care, or the percentage of people with HIV diagnosed in a given year who receive medical care for HIV within 1 month of diagnosis;
 - Viral Suppression, or the percentage of people living with diagnosed HIV infection in a given year who have an amount of HIV that is less than 200 copies per milliliter of blood; and
 - Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) Coverage, or the estimated percentage of individuals with indications for PrEP classified as having been prescribed PrEP.
- Current data for the four leading indicators, as well as their corresponding 2025 and 2030 goals, are presented on the following slides.

Reference:

AHEAD: America's HIV Epidemic Analysis Dashboard. AHEAD.HIV.gov. Accessed July 19, 2021.
<https://ahead.hiv.gov/>

Speaker's Notes, Slide 16:

- The "Diagnoses" indicator has decreased from over 38,000 new HIV diagnoses in 2017 to slightly over 28,000 new HIV diagnoses in 2020.
- EHE goals for this indicator are to decrease this number to just 9,588 new HIV diagnoses by 2025 and to 3,000 new HIV diagnoses by 2030.

Reference:

AHEAD: America's HIV Epidemic Analysis Dashboard. AHEAD.HIV.gov. Accessed January 12, 2022.
<https://ahead.hiv.gov/>

Speaker's Notes, Slide 17:

- The "Linkage to HIV Medical Care" indicator is measured as the percentage of people diagnosed with HIV who are linked to medical care within 1 month of their HIV diagnosis.
- This indicator has increased from 78% in 2017 to 83% as of the third quarter of 2020.
- EHE goals for this indicator are to reach 95% by 2025 and to maintain that value in 2030.

Reference:

AHEAD: America's HIV Epidemic Analysis Dashboard. AHEAD.HIV.gov. Accessed January 12, 2022.
<https://ahead.hiv.gov/>

Speaker's Notes, Slide 18:

- The "Viral Suppression" indicator is measured as the percentage of people with HIV who have a viral load of less than 200 copies/mL or who have achieved viral suppression.
- This indicator has increased from 63% in 2017 to 66% in 2019.
- EHE goals for this indicator are to reach 95% by 2025 and to maintain that value in 2030.

Reference:

AHEAD: America's HIV Epidemic Analysis Dashboard. AHEAD.HIV.gov. Accessed January 12, 2022.
<https://ahead.hiv.gov/>

Speaker's Notes, Slide 19:

- The “PrEP Coverage” indicator is measured as the percentage of people indicated for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) who were prescribed PrEP.
- This indicator has increased from 13% in 2017 to 23% as of the third quarter of 2020.
- EHE goals for this indicator are to reach 50% by 2025 and to maintain that value in 2030.

Reference:

AHEAD: America's HIV Epidemic Analysis Dashboard. AHEAD.HIV.gov. Accessed January 12, 2022.
<https://ahead.hiv.gov/>

Speaker's Notes, Slide 20:

- This quote from President Biden, taken from a speech in recognition of World AIDS Day 2021, highlights President Biden's belief that we have the tools and science we need to stop the HIV epidemic through the *Ending the HIV Epidemic* initiative.
- For more information on *Ending the HIV Epidemic*, visit <https://hiv.gov/>.

Reference:

Biden, J. Remarks by President Biden to commemorate World AIDS Day, launch the National HIV/AIDS Strategy, and kick off the Global Fund replenishment process. whitehouse.gov.
<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-remarks/2021/12/01/remarks-by-president-biden-to-commemorate-world-aids-day-launch-the-national-hiv-aids-strategy-and-kick-off-the-global-fund-replenishment-process/>