

## ReadMe

### Introduction:

This README document has been created to serve as a historical reference, maintaining the supporting documentation that was previously available on [AtlasPlus](#). Specifically, it preserves content from the Technical Notes and Glossary necessary to analyze and interpret the records in AtlasPlus\_historic-data-extract\_20250430.csv. This README is to be used in conjunction with the corresponding historical CSV dataset – AtlasPlus\_historic-data-extract\_20250430.csv. The AtlasPlus\_historic-data-extract\_20250430.csv dataset and this accompanying README are provided for archival reference purposes only and pertain to data previously hosted on AtlasPlus as of January 20, 2025. Please note that all data and supporting materials will not receive any future updates.

For current supporting documentation, please refer to the Technical Notes, Glossary, and FAQs currently available and actively maintained on [AtlasPlus](#).

### About the AtlasPlus\_historic-data-extract\_20250430.csv dataset:

The AtlasPlus\_historic-data-extract\_20250430.csv includes 13 indicators from the National HIV Surveillance System and the Medical Monitoring Project listed in the table below. Indicators that are not listed are not present in this CSV file but can be accessed through [AtlasPlus](#).

Indicator	Section
HIV diagnoses	NHSS
HIV deaths	NHSS
HIV prevalence	NHSS
AIDS classification	NHSS
AIDS deaths	NHSS
AIDS prevalence	NHSS
HIV viral suppression	NHSS
Unstable housing or homelessness	MMP
HIV stigma	MMP
Good or better self-rated health	MMP
Unmet needs for mental health services	MMP
Unemployment	MMP
Hunger or food insecurity	MMP

### Technical Notes:

#### About the National HIV Surveillance System

CDC collects, analyzes, and disseminates case surveillance data on HIV diagnoses in the National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS); these data are one of the nation's primary sources of information on HIV in the United States. Data are presented for 12 HIV-related indicators based on cases that were reported and submitted to CDC's NHSS from state/local HIV surveillance programs.

Data re-release agreements between CDC and state/local HIV surveillance programs require specific levels of cell suppression at the state and county level to ensure confidentiality of personally identifiable information (see 1.8. Cell Suppression below for more information). Numbers less than 12, and rates and percentages based on these numbers, should be interpreted with caution. HIV surveillance data are considered preliminary until a 12-month reporting delay has been reached, except for deaths which require an 18-month reporting delay. Data provided using a NHSS dataset that is produced prior to reaching 12-month reporting delay for the year of interest are preliminary (18-month reporting delay for deaths) and should be interpreted with caution. Preliminary data should not be included when assessing trends.

**Years of data available for NHSS indicators included in AtlasPlus\_historic-data-extract.csv:**

NHSS Indicator	Data Year		
	2014–2022*	2023*	2024*
<i>Based on data reported to CDC through</i>	<i>December 2023</i>	<i>September 2024</i>	
HIV diagnoses	√	√	√
HIV deaths	√		
HIV viral suppression	√^		
HIV prevalence	√		
AIDS classifications	√		
AIDS deaths	√		
AIDS prevalence	√		

√ = data available

√^ = Available for years 2017 through 2022

\* = preliminary data (has not reached 12-month reporting delay or 18-month reporting delay for 2022 death and prevalence data)

**Levels of stratification available to query for the NHSS indicators:**

HIV indicators based on NHSS data can be queried for demographic/transmission category stratifications by age group, race/ethnicity, sex, gender, and transmission category. Levels of stratification are in accordance with levels approved by each jurisdiction under a data re-release agreement with CDC.

NHSS Indicator	Data Year											
	2014–2016				2017–2022*				2023*–2024*			
<i>Level of stratification</i>	<i>T/1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>T/1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>T/1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
HIV diagnoses	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
HIV deaths	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√				
HIV viral suppression					√	√	√‡					

HIV prevalence	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√				
AIDS classifications	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√				
AIDS deaths	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√				
AIDS prevalence	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√				

T= totals                      √ = data available                      √‡ = data available for limited stratifications  
 \* = preliminary data (has not reached 12-month reporting delay or 18-month reporting delay for 2022 death and prevalence data)

**Cell suppression**

Current data re-release agreements between CDC and state/local HIV surveillance programs require certain levels of cell suppression at the state and county levels to ensure confidentiality of personally identifiable information.

**National level:**

At the national level, the following data are suppressed:

1. Gender category stratifications
  - for 2-way stratifications for linkage to HIV medical care, receipt of HIV medical care, and HIV viral suppression
  - for 3- and 4-way stratifications for linkage to HIV medical care, receipt of HIV medical care, HIV viral suppression, HIV diagnoses, HIV deaths, HIV prevalence, AIDS classifications, AIDS deaths, and AIDS prevalence
  - by any transmission category

At the national level, the following stratifications of data are not available:

1. Estimated HIV incidence, estimated HIV prevalence, or knowledge of status
  - for gender category stratifications
  - for 2-, 3-, and 4-way demographic/transmission category stratifications
  - for estimates with an RSE >50%
2. Rates for 2023 and 2024 data years

**About the CDC Medical Monitoring Project**

The CDC Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) is a cross-sectional, representative, complex sample survey that assesses the behavioral and clinical characteristics of adults with diagnosed HIV infection in the United States. MMP provides information that is critical for achieving the goals of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy and the Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S. (EHE) initiative, which seek to reduce new HIV infections in the United States and improve outcomes among people with HIV.

During each annual cycle, data are collected during June of each cycle year through May of the following year. MMP uses a complex sample survey design that included two stages. In the first stage, 16 states and 1 territory were sampled from all U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. These jurisdictions included: California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. In the second stage, a simple random sample of persons aged ≥18 years with diagnosed HIV was selected

annually for each jurisdiction from the National HIV Surveillance System, a census of persons with diagnosed HIV in the United States.

Data were collected via phone or face-to-face interviews, and medical records were abstracted for interviewed respondents who received HIV care during the previous two years. MMP is conducted as a part of routine surveillance and is considered non-research. Participating jurisdictions obtained institutional review board approval for data collection as needed and informed consent was obtained from all respondents.

Data were weighted to adjust for nonresponse and post stratified to known population totals by age, race/ethnicity, and sex from NHSS.

More details on MMP’s methodology, including annual response rates, can be found at [Medical Monitoring Project \(MMP\) | HIV Data | CDC](#).

### **Indicators**

Estimates for all MMP measures are presented annually at the national level and for each of the 17 reporting jurisdictions. In addition, 1-way stratifications are provided at the national level.

### **Stratifications**

MMP data can be queried at the national level for demographic category stratifications by age group, race/ethnicity, sex, gender identity, and transmission category.

- Age group: MMP data are presented for age groups 13+ for comparability with other HIV indicators; however, MMP data are representative of adults with diagnosed HIV infection and do not include data for persons <18 years of age. Estimates are not representative of those aged 13-17 years with diagnosed HIV infection.
- Race/ethnicity: see section 1.9 – Stratifications – Race/ethnicity
- Gender: Gender categories are based on current identity at time of interview. In addition, estimates cannot be quantified for transgender men and transgender women separately due to small cell sizes and potentially unstable estimates.
- Transmission category: See section 1.9 – Stratifications – Transmission category

### **Glossary:**

**Additional gender identity (AGI):** includes individuals who were assigned “male” or “female” sex at birth who do not identify as a man, woman, transgender woman, or transgender man. AGI includes “nonbinary,” “gender queer,” and “two-spirit.”

**Gender:** Gender identity refers to a person’s internal understanding of their own gender, or gender with which a person identifies. HIV surveillance personnel collect data on gender identity, when available, from sources such as case report forms submitted by health care or HIV testing providers and medical records, or by matching with other health department databases (e.g., Ryan White program data). A

person's gender status in the National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS) is determined based on two variables – sex assigned at birth and current gender identity. Both variables are examined, using a two-step approach, to assess transgender status. Gender data from MMP are based on current gender identity at time of interview. Gender categories include man, woman, and transgender; MMP estimates on transgender persons cannot be further stratified by transgender men and transgender women because of small cell sizes

**Transgender persons:** Persons were classified as transgender if sex assigned at birth and current gender identity reported did not match, or if the person chose “transgender” in response to the question about self-identified gender. Gender identity refers to one's internal understanding of one's own gender, or the gender with which a person identifies. For MMP data, gender was based on current identity at the time of interview.

**Transgender woman:** a person assigned “male” sex who identifies as a woman.

**Transgender man:** a person assigned “female” sex who identifies as a man.