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Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Persons Receiving Medical Care for HIV Infection

Medical Monitoring Project
United States, 2012

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

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MMP study group members
http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/systems/mmp/resources.html#StudyGroupMembers

Contents

As of December 31, 2012, an estimated 933,996 persons in the United States and 6 dependent areas were living with diagnosed HIV infection [1]. In 2012, the estimated number of new HIV diagnoses was 46,154 [1]. Although the National HIV Surveillance System collects information about persons with diagnosed HIV infection [2], other surveillance systems provide detailed information about care seeking, health care use, use of ancillary services, and other behaviors [3]. In 2005, in response to an Institute of Medicine report outlining the need for representative data on persons living with HIV [4], the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) implemented the Medical Monitoring Project (MMP).

MMP is a cross-sectional, nationally representative, complex sample survey that assesses the clinical and behavioral characteristics of HIV-infected adults who are receiving outpatient medical care in the United States and Puerto Rico [3, 5, 6]. The 2012 MMP sample was selected in 3 consecutive stages: (1) United States and dependent areas, (2) outpatient facilities providing HIV care, and (3) HIV-infected adults aged ≥18 years who made at least 1 medical care visit to a participating facility during January–April, 2012. A total of 23 areas were funded to conduct data collection for the 2012 cycle (Table 1).

This report presents unweighted sample sizes and weighted prevalence estimates with 95% confidence intervals for selected characteristics. The term *patients* refers to HIV-infected adults who are living in the United States or Puerto Rico and who are receiving outpatient medical care. The period referenced is the 12 months before the patient interview unless otherwise noted. Statistical software (SAS, version 9.3) was used for analysis of weighted data [7]. Data are not reported for variables with <5 responses or a coefficient of variation of ≥30%. No statistical tests were performed. Additional information on MMP is available at http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/systems/mmp/.

Highlights of Analyses

Facility and Patient Response Rates

Of 548 sampled eligible facilities in 23 project areas, 467 participated in MMP; the facility response rate, adjusted for eligibility, was 85%. In total, 9,394 patients were sampled from the 467 participating facilities. Of these, 4,901 patients completed the standard questionnaire, and their medical records were abstracted (Table 1). Adjusted for eligibility, the patient response rate was 53%.

Sociodemographic Characteristics

The 4,901 respondents represent an estimated 476,366 (95% confidence interval [CI], 411,561–541,171) adults living with HIV who received outpatient medical care in the United States and Puerto Rico during January–April 2012. An estimated 74% of patients were male, 25% were female, and 1% were transgender (Table 2). Nearly half (49%) of patients identified themselves as heterosexual, or straight; 44% as homosexual, gay, or lesbian; and 8% as bisexual. An estimated 42% were black or African American, 35% were white, and 19% were Hispanic or Latino. More than three-quarters (77%) were aged at least 40 years, and 59% had received an HIV diagnosis at least 10 years earlier. More than half (52%) had more than a high school education, and 82% were born in the United States. The estimated prevalence of homelessness was 8%. An estimated 98% had health insurance or coverage for antiretroviral therapy (ART) medications: 42% had coverage through the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, 39% had Medicaid, 31% had private health insurance, and 26% had Medicare. An estimated 44% had household incomes at or below the federal poverty threshold.

Clinical Characteristics

According to the CDC stage of disease classification for HIV infection [8], an estimated 69% of patients had stage 3 (AIDS) disease (Table 3). An estimated 10% of patients had a mean CD4 T-lymphocyte (CD4) count of 0–199 cells/μL. The estimated geometric mean CD4 count among all patients was 553 cells/μL, and the median CD4 count was 521 cells/μL (range, 1–2,001) (data not shown in table). An estimated 77% of patients had an undetectable (<200 copies/ml) viral load at the most recent measurement.

Use of Health Care Services

An estimated 62% of patients had at least 3 CD4 or HIV viral load tests documented in the medical record (Table 4). As recommended by guidelines, most patients had at least 1 viral load test in each 6-month period (72%) and at least 1 CD4 test annually (95%). Overall, an estimated 93% of patients had an ART prescription documented in the medical record. Of patients who met the clinical criteria for *Pneumocystis* pneumonia (PCP) prophylaxis, 80% had a prescription for PCP prophylaxis documented in the medical record. Of patients who met the clinical criteria for *Mycobacterium avium* complex (MAC) prophylaxis, 77% had a prescription for MAC prophylaxis documented in the medical record.

Nearly 100% of patients had a usual place for HIV medical care (e.g., a physician's office or a clinic) (Table 5). Patients' estimated travel time to their usual HIV care provider averaged 34 minutes. In total, 4% of patients participated in an HIV clinical trial. Among sexually active patients, an estimated 36% were tested for gonorrhea, 37% for chlamydia, 61% for syphilis, and 31% for all 3 sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) (Table 6).

An estimated 8% of patients were seen in an emergency department or an urgent care center at least 1 time, and 1% were seen at least 5 times (Table 7). An estimated 5% of patients were admitted to a hospital for an HIV-related illness at least 1 time; fewer than 1% were admitted at least 5 times.

Self-reported Antiretroviral Medication Use and Adherence

An estimated 94% of patients were currently taking ART based on self-report (Table 8). Among the estimated 4% of patients without a history of ART use, 80% had never taken ART because a physician advised a delay in treatment; 9% believed that medications were unnecessary because they felt healthy or believed their HIV laboratory test results (e.g., CD4 count and HIV viral load) were good. Patients' ART medications were most commonly paid for by the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (40%), Medicaid (31%), private health insurance (26%), or Medicare (19%).

Estimated adherence to dose, schedule, and special instructions for taking ART during the past 3 days was 89%, 76%, and 74%, respectively. Among patients currently taking ART, 72% had never been troubled by ART side effects during the past 30 days; 14% had rarely been troubled.

Among patients currently taking ART, an estimated 95% were "very" or "extremely" sure that they could take all of their medication as directed, and 90% were "very" or "extremely" sure that their medication would have a positive effect on their health (Table 9). Among the estimated 55% of patients who were currently taking ART and ever missed a dose (Table 8), 38% most recently missed a dose because they forgot to take it, and 27% most recently missed a dose because of a change in daily routine (Table 10).

Depression and Substance Use

The estimated prevalence of major or other depression based on the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-8) algorithm [9] was 20%, including 10% with major depression (Table 11). Based on the total PHQ-8 symptom score (see the appendix), an estimated 20% of patients had current moderate or severe depression.

The estimated prevalence of smoking was 40%: 34% of patients smoked daily, 4% weekly, 1% monthly, and 2% less than monthly (Table 12). The estimated prevalence of alcohol use was 64%: 7% of patients drank alcohol daily, 19% weekly, 13% monthly, and 24% less than monthly (Table 13). Nearly 23% of patients drank alcohol before or during sex. An estimated 51% of patients drank alcohol during the past 30 days. Among patients who drank alcohol during the past 30 days, the estimated typical average daily consumption was 2.8 drinks. An estimated 16% of patients engaged in binge drinking during the past 30 days. Among patients who drank alcohol in the past 30 days, the estimated mean number of binge-drinking days was 1.7.

An estimated 25% of patients used noninjection drugs for nonmedical purposes, and 12% used noninjection drugs before or during sex (Table 14). In total, an estimated 21% used marijuana, 4% used poppers (amyl nitrite), 4% used methamphetamine, and 4% used cocaine. An estimated 2% of patients used injection drugs for nonmedical purposes (Table 15). The drugs most frequently injected were methamphetamine by 2% and heroin by fewer than 1%. Of patients who injected drugs, 78% did so before or during sex.

Gynecologic and Reproductive Health

An estimated 21% of female patients received HIV care at an obstetrics and gynecology clinic, and 77% received a Papanicolaou (Pap) test (Table 16). An

estimated 24% of female patients had been pregnant at least once since testing positive for HIV infection; of these, 80% gave birth to 1 or more children after learning their HIV status.

Sexual Behavior

An estimated 49% of patients were gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (collectively referred to as MSM); 24% were men who exclusively have sex with women; 25% were women who have sex with men; and fewer than 1% were women who exclusively have sex with women (Table 17). An estimated 63% of patients were sexually active, including 72% of MSM, 59% of men who have sex with women, 51% of women who have sex with men, 55% of women who have sex with women, and 54% of transgender persons. Among all patients, 24% had engaged in unprotected sex (without a condom), and 11% had engaged in unprotected sex with a partner of negative or unknown HIV status.

Among MSM, 33% had engaged in unprotected anal intercourse (without a condom), and 12% had engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with a partner of negative or unknown HIV status (Table 18). Among men who have sex with women, 13% had engaged in unprotected vaginal intercourse (without a condom), and 8% had engaged in unprotected vaginal intercourse with a partner of negative or unknown HIV status (Table 19). Among women who have sex with men, 17% had engaged in unprotected vaginal intercourse (without a condom), and 10% had engaged in unprotected vaginal intercourse with a partner of negative or unknown HIV status (Table 20).

Met and Unmet Need for Ancillary Services

An estimated 60% of patients received dental care, 57% received HIV case management services, 43% received medicine through the AIDS Drug Assistance Program, and 41% received counseling about how to prevent the transmission of HIV (Table 21). An estimated 22% of patients had unmet needs for dental care; 11% for public benefits, such as Social Security Income or Social Security Disability Insurance; 8% for transportation assistance; 7% for HIV peer group support; 7% for shelter or housing services; 6% for meal or food services; 6% for mental health services; and 4% for case management services.

Prevention Activities

An estimated 43% of patients received counseling from a physician, nurse, or other health care worker about HIV and STD prevention; 28% had a one-on-one conversation with an outreach worker, a counselor, or a prevention program worker about prevention; and 13% participated in a small-group session (excluding discussions with friends) to discuss the prevention of HIV and other STDs (Table 22). An estimated 54% of patients received free condoms from various organizations; of these, 61% received free condoms from a general health clinic, 29% from an HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organization, 15% from a social venue (e.g., bar, club, bathhouse, gym, bookstore), 7% from a special event, 6% from an STD clinic, 1% from an outreach organization focused on injection drug use (excluding needle exchange programs), and 1% from a family planning clinic.

For further technical details, please see the appendix.

Population of Inference

For each MMP data collection cycle, the population of inference is HIV-infected adults (aged 18 years and older) who received care from known providers of outpatient HIV medical care in the United States during the population definition period (PDP). The PDP is a predefined period during which HIV-infected persons must have received care in a sampled facility in order to be sampled for participation in MMP. The PDP for the 2012 data collection cycle was January 1 through April 30, 2012. Published research suggests that of all HIV-infected persons in medical care, 88% had visited their HIV medical care provider at least once during the first 4 months of the specified calendar year [10].

A total of 23 areas were funded to conduct data collection for the 2012 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 of Houston), Virginia, and Washington.

Data Collection

Patients were enrolled by either MMP staff or health facility staff. The enrollment strategy depended on clinic needs, project area needs, local institutional review board requirements, and the number of patients sampled from a given facility. For enrollment by MMP staff, facilities provided local MMP staff with contact information for patients. For enrollment by HIV medical care providers, selected patients were initially contacted by their health care providers—in person, by telephone, or by mail—and then were contacted by MMP staff. The participant eligibility criteria were the same in all participating project areas: diagnosis of HIV infection, age of ≥18 years at the beginning of the 4-month period when patients were eligible for selection (PDP), no previous participation in MMP during the current data collection cycle, and receipt of medical care at the sampled facility during the PDP.

A trained interviewer conducted either a computer-assisted in-person interview or a telephone interview. Two versions of the questionnaire (both available in English and in Spanish) were used in 2012: a standard questionnaire and a short questionnaire. The short questionnaire was administered when a patient was too ill to complete the longer standard interview or when translation to a language other than Spanish was required. Only standard questionnaire data are included in this report.

Persons who agreed to participate were interviewed in a private location (e.g., at home or in a clinic) or over the telephone. The standard interview (approximately 45 minutes) included questions about demographics, health care utilization, met and unmet needs for ancillary services, sexual behavior, depression, gynecologic and reproductive history (women only), drug and alcohol use, and use of prevention services. Participants were reimbursed approximately $25 in cash or the equivalent for participation; reimbursement amounts differed by project area according to local considerations.

After the interview, medical records were abstracted by MMP staff, using an electronic application provided by CDC. Abstracted information included diagnoses of AIDS-defining conditions, prescription of ART, laboratory results, and health care utilization in the 12 months before the interview.

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Table 1. Participants, by project area—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

Project area	No.	%
California (excluding Los Angeles County and San Francisco)	224	4.6
Chicago, IL	220	4.5
Delaware	193	3.9
Florida	416	8.5
Georgia	179	3.7
Houston, TX	222	4.5
Illinois (excluding Chicago)	36	0.7
Indiana	247	5.0
Los Angeles County, CA	247	5.0
Michigan	164	3.3
Mississippi	161	3.3
New Jersey	208	4.2
New York (excluding New York City)	100	2.0
New York City, NY	445	9.1
North Carolina	180	3.7
Oregon	255	5.2
Pennsylvania (excluding Philadelphia)	40	0.8
Philadelphia, PA	195	4.0
Puerto Rico	222	4.5
San Francisco, CA	246	5.0
Texas (excluding Houston)	248	5.1
Virginia	228	4.7
Washington	225	4.6
Total	**4,901**	**100.0**

Note. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Table 2. Characteristics of patients—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Gender			
Male	3,571	73.5	69.9–77.2
Female	1,268	25.4	21.8–28.9
Transgender[d]	60	1.1	0.8–1.4
Sexual orientation			
Heterosexual or straight	2,419	48.5	42.7–54.3
Homosexual or gay	2,027	43.6	37.5–49.8
Bisexual	391	7.9	6.7–9.1
Race/ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	21	0.4	0.2–0.6
Asian	48	1.1	0.6–1.6
Black/African American	2,072	41.6	31.9–51.3
Hispanic/Latino[e]	1,060	18.7	12.7–24.6
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—
White	1,560	35.3	27.4–43.2
Multiple races	124	2.7	2.1–3.2
Age at time of interview (yr)			
18–24	144	3.1	2.3–3.9
25–29	235	4.7	3.9–5.5
30–34	344	7.5	6.6–8.5
35–39	392	7.9	7.1–8.7
40–44	623	12.7	11.8–13.7
45–49	955	19.2	18.1–20.3
50–54	914	18.2	16.8–19.7
55–59	645	13.4	12.2–14.6
60–64	421	8.4	7.7–9.2
≥65	228	4.7	3.8–5.6
Education			
Less than high school	1,038	19.8	16.9–22.6
High school diploma or GED	1,372	27.9	25.6–30.2
More than high school	2,487	52.3	47.6–57.0
Country or territory of birth			
United States	3,915	81.7	76.2–87.1
Puerto Rico	—	—	—
Mexico	209	3.9	3.1–4.7
Cuba	—	—	—
Other	434	9.1	7.3–10.8
Time since HIV diagnosis (yr)			
<5	957	21.6	20.1–23.0
5–9	965	19.4	18.1–20.8
≥10	2,979	59.0	56.9–61.2

Table 2. Characteristics of patients—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012 *(cont)*

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Homeless[f] at any time			
Yes	399	8.3	6.9–9.7
No	4,502	91.7	90.3–93.1
Incarcerated >24 hours			
Yes	224	4.7	3.8–5.7
No	4,675	95.3	94.3–96.2
Health insurance or coverage for antiretroviral medications[g]			
Yes	4,787	97.9	97.1–98.6
No	104	2.1	1.4–2.9
Type of health insurance or coverage for antiretroviral medications			
Ryan White			
Yes	1,992	41.9	39.1–44.7
No	2,891	58.1	55.3–60.9
Medicaid			
Yes	1,909	38.8	34.1–43.5
No	2,977	61.2	56.5–65.9
Private health insurance			
Yes	1,422	30.6	25.8–35.5
No	3,460	69.4	64.5–74.2
Medicare			
Yes	1,276	26.2	24.7–27.6
No	3,607	73.8	72.4–75.3
Other public insurance			
Yes	—	—	—
No	—	—	—
Tricare/CHAMPUS or Veterans Administration			
Yes	—	—	—
No	—	—	—
Insurance type unknown[h]			
Yes	189	3.9	3.1–4.7
No	4,697	96.1	95.3–96.9

Table 2. Characteristics of patients—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012 *(cont)*

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Primary source of most financial support			
Salary or wages	1,827	38.4	34.5–42.2
SSI or SSDI	1,919	38.0	35.2–40.7
Family, partner, or friends	497	10.8	9.1–12.4
Illegal or possibly illegal activities	—	—	—
No income or financial support	54	1.1	0.7–1.5
Other	589	11.7	9.5–13.8
Combined yearly household income[i] (US$)			
0–19,999	3,106	64.5	59.9–69.1
20,000–39,999	770	17.0	15.4–18.6
40,000–74,999	455	10.5	8.1–12.9
≥75,000	347	8.0	6.0–9.9
Poverty guidelines[j]			
Above poverty threshold	2,541	56.2	51.5–60.8
At or below poverty threshold	2,136	43.8	39.2–48.5
Total	**4,901**	**100.0**	

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; GED, general educational development; CHAMPUS, Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services; SSI, Supplemental Security Income; SSDI, Social Security Disability Insurance.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Numbers are unweighted.

[b] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[c] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

[d] Patients were classified as transgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the patient were different, or if the patient chose transgender in response to the question about self-identified gender.

[e] Hispanics or Latinos might be of any race. Patients are classified in only one race/ethnicity category.

[f] Living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room–occupancy hotel, or in a car.

[g] Patients could select more than one response for health insurance or coverage for antiretroviral medications.

[h] Unknown insurance type means that the patient had insurance or coverage for antiretroviral medications, but the type of insurance or coverage could not be determined.

[i] Income from all sources, before taxes, in the last calendar year.

[j] Poverty guidelines as defined by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS); the 2011 guidelines were used for patients interviewed in 2012 and the 2012 guidelines were used for patients interviewed in 2013. More information regarding the HHS poverty guidelines can be found at http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/faq.cfm.

Table 3. Stage of disease, CD4 counts, and viral suppression during the 12 months before the interview—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Stage of disease			
Stage 1[d]	365	8.0	7.0–9.0
Stage 2[e]	1,135	23.4	21.8–25.0
Stage 3 (AIDS)[f]	3,380	68.6	66.4–70.8
Geometric mean CD4 count (cells/μL)			
0–199	477	10.0	8.6–11.4
200–349	694	14.4	12.8–16.1
350–499	1,013	22.3	20.7–23.9
≥500	2,460	53.3	51.2–55.3
Lowest CD4 count (cells/μL)			
0–49	134	2.9	2.3–3.4
50–199	505	10.4	9.0–11.7
200–349	883	18.8	17.2–20.4
350–499	1,120	24.4	23.0–25.8
≥500	2,002	43.6	41.5–45.7
Viral suppression			
Most recent viral load documented undetectable or <200 copies/mL	3,829	77.3	75.4–79.2
Most recent viral load documented detectable, ≥200 copies/mL, or missing/unknown	1,072	22.7	20.8–24.6
Durable viral suppression			
All viral load measurements documented undetectable or <200 copies/mL	3,283	66.2	64.1–68.3
Any viral load ≥200 copies/mL or missing/unknown	1,618	33.8	31.7–35.9
Total	**4,901**	**100.0**	

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; CD4, CD4 T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL).

Source of stages: CDC. Revised surveillance case definitions for HIV infection among adults, adolescents, and children aged <18 months and for HIV infection and AIDS among children aged 18 months to <13 years—United States, 2008. *MMWR* 2008;57(RR-10):1–12.

Note. CD4 counts are from medical record abstraction.

Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Numbers are unweighted.

[b] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[c] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

[d] HIV infection, stage 1: No AIDS-defining condition and either CD4 count of ≥500 cells/μL or CD4 percentage of total lymphocytes of ≥29.

[e] HIV infection, stage 2: No AIDS-defining condition and either CD4 count of 200–499 cells/μL or CD4 percentage of total lymphocytes of 14–28.

[f] HIV infection, stage 3 (AIDS): Documentation of an AIDS-defining condition or either a CD4 count of <200 cells/μL or a CD4 percentage of total lymphocytes of <14. Documentation of an AIDS-defining condition supersedes a CD4 count or percentage that would not, by itself, be the basis for a stage 3 (AIDS) classification.

Table 4. CD4 and viral load monitoring and prescription of antiretroviral therapy, *Pneumocystis* pneumonia (PCP) prophylaxis, and *Mycobacterium avium* complex (MAC) prophylaxis during the 12 months before the interview—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Number of outpatient laboratory tests[d]			
CD4 or HIV viral load			
0	165	3.7	2.5–4.8
1	519	10.8	9.5–12.0
2	1,131	23.7	21.2–26.2
≥3	3,036	61.9	58.5–65.2
CD4			
0	205	4.7	3.4–5.9
1	607	12.7	11.3–14.2
2	1,232	25.6	23.1–28.0
≥3	2,807	57.0	53.4–60.6
HIV viral load			
0	259	5.6	4.3–6.9
1	648	13.4	12.0–14.7
2	1,255	26.4	24.1–28.6
≥3	2,689	54.6	51.4–57.9
HIV viral load measurement at least once every 6 months			
Yes	3,489	71.6	69.1–74.1
No	1,362	28.4	25.9–30.9
CD4 measured at least once annually			
Yes	4,646	95.3	94.1–96.6
No	205	4.7	3.4–5.9
Prescribed ART			
Yes	4,563	92.7	91.8–93.6
No	338	7.3	6.4–8.2
Prescribed PCP prophylaxis[e]			
Yes	514	80.4	76.4–84.5
No	124	19.6	15.5–23.6
Prescribed MAC prophylaxis[f]			
Yes	104	76.6	68.0–85.1
No	30	23.4	14.9–32.0
Total	**4,901**	**100.0**	

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; CD4, CD4 T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL) or percentage; ART, antiretroviral therapy; PCP, *Pneumocystis* pneumonia; MAC, *Mycobacterium avium* complex.

Note. CD4 counts and viral load measurements are from medical record abstraction.

Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Numbers are unweighted.

[b] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[c] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

[d] Only includes those tests with a documented result.

[e] Among patients with CD4 cell count <200 cells/μL.

[f] Among patients with CD4 cell count <50 cells/μL.

Table 5. Clinical services during the 12 months before the interview—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Had usual place for primary HIV care			
Yes	4,891	99.8	99.7–100.0
No	9	0.2	0.0–0.3
Received influenza vaccination			
Yes	3,955	81.8	79.5–84.1
No	903	18.2	15.9–20.5
Participated in HIV clinical trial			
Yes	183	3.5	2.8–4.3
No	4,702	96.5	95.7–97.2
Travel time to primary HIV care (estimated in minutes)			
Mean	34.1		
Median	28.1		
Range	1–360		
Total	**4,901**	**100.0**	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Numbers are unweighted.

[b] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[c] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

Table 6. Sexually transmitted disease testing during the 12 months before the interview, by sexual activity—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	Total population			Sexually active[a] persons only		
	No.[b]	%[c]	95% CI[d]	No.[b]	%[c]	95% CI[d]
Gonorrhea[e]						
Yes, received test	1,650	32.6	28.2–36.9	1,122	36.0	31.6–40.4
No test documented	3,201	67.4	63.1–71.8	1,892	64.0	59.6–68.4
Chlamydia[f]						
Yes, received test	1,684	33.3	28.8–37.8	1,149	37.0	32.5–41.5
No test documented	3,167	66.7	62.2–71.2	1,865	63.0	58.5–67.5
Syphilis[g]						
Yes, received test	2,880	57.0	52.8–61.3	1,876	60.5	55.9–65.0
No test documented	1,971	43.0	38.7–47.2	1,138	39.5	35.0–44.1
Gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis						
Yes, received test	1,364	26.8	22.7–30.9	950	30.5	26.3–34.6
No test documented	3,487	73.2	69.1–77.3	2,064	69.5	65.4–73.7
Total	**4,901**	**100.0**		**3,039**	**100.0**	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Information on laboratory testing for sexually transmitted diseases was based on documentation in medical records.

Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Sexual activity was reported in the patient interview component of the Medical Monitoring Project and was defined as oral sex or anal or vaginal intercourse.

[b] Numbers are unweighted.

[c] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[d] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

[e] Testing for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* was defined as documentation of a result from culture, gram stain, the nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT), or the nucleic acid probe.

[f] *Chlamydia trachomatis* testing was defined as a result from culture, direct fluorescent antibody (DFA), enzyme immunoassay (EIA) or enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA), the nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT), or nucleic acid probe.

[g] Syphilis testing was defined as a result from non-treponemal syphilis tests (rapid plasma reagin [RPR], Venereal Disease Research Laboratory [VDRL]), treponemal syphilis tests (*Treponema pallidum* hemagglutination assay [TPHA], *T. pallidum* particle agglutination [TP-PA], microhemagglutination assay for antibody to *T. pallidum* [MHA-TP], fluorescent treponemal antibody absorbed [FTA-ABS] tests), or dark-field microscopy.

Table 7. Emergency department or urgent care clinic use and hospital admission during the 12 months before the interview—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Number of visits to emergency department or urgent care clinic			
0	4,499	92.1	90.8–93.5
1	207	4.2	3.3–5.1
2–4	144	2.8	2.3–3.4
≥5	41	0.8	0.5–1.1
Number of hospital admissions			
0	4,657	95.2	94.5–96.0
1	154	3.1	2.5–3.8
2–4	68	1.3	1.0–1.6
≥5	17	0.4	0.2–0.5
Total	**4,901**	**100.0**	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Numbers are unweighted.

[b] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[c] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

Table 8. Antiretroviral therapy use, payment source, and adherence—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Ever taken antiretroviral medications (ART)			
Yes	4,729	96.4	95.8–97.0
No	166	3.6	3.0–4.2
Currently taking ART			
Yes	4,605	93.9	93.2–94.6
No	288	6.1	5.4–6.8
Main reason for never taking ART			
Doctor advised to delay treatment	127	80.4	72.1–88.7
Patient believed he or she didn't need medications because felt healthy or believed HIV laboratory results were good	17	8.7	3.9–13.4
Due to side effects of medication	—	—	—
Felt depressed or overwhelmed	—	—	—
Didn't want to think about being HIV positive	—	—	—
Worried about ability to adhere	—	—	—
Drinking or using drugs	—	—	—
Money or insurance issues	—	—	—
Homeless	—	—	—
Other	8	4.6	1.2–8.0
Main reason for not currently taking ART, among those persons with a history of ART use			
Doctor advised to delay treatment	36	33.4	22.7–44.2
Patient believed he or she didn't need medications because felt healthy or believed HIV laboratory results were good	—	—	—
Due to side effects of medication	25	20.7	13.2–28.2
Felt depressed or overwhelmed	—	—	—
Didn't want to think about being HIV positive	—	—	—
Worried about ability to adhere	—	—	—
Drinking or using drugs	—	—	—
Money or insurance issues	20	15.8	9.8–21.8
Homeless	—	—	—
Other	15	11.0	5.3–16.7
ART medications paid for by			
AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP)			
Yes	1,792	39.8	36.2–43.4
No	2,763	60.2	56.6–63.8
Medicaid			
Yes	1,441	30.9	26.4–35.3
No	3,114	69.1	64.7–73.6
Private health insurance			
Yes	1,101	25.7	20.7–30.8
No	3,454	74.3	69.2–79.3

Table 8. Antiretroviral therapy use, payment source, and adherence—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012 *(cont)*

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Medicare			
Yes	855	18.6	17.2–19.9
No	3,700	81.4	80.1–82.8
Out of pocket			
Yes	489	10.3	6.4–14.2
No	4,066	89.7	85.8–93.6
Other public insurance			
Yes	—	—	—
No	—	—	—
Other unspecified insurance			
Yes	128	2.9	2.2–3.6
No	4,472	97.1	96.4–97.8
AIDS service organizations			
Yes	—	—	—
No	—	—	—
Clinical trial or drug study			
Yes	25	0.6	0.4–0.9
No	4,530	99.4	99.1–99.6
Public clinic			
Yes	22	0.4	0.2–0.6
No	4,533	99.6	99.4–99.8
Veterans Administration			
Yes	—	—	—
No	—	—	—
Tricare or CHAMPUS			
Yes	—	—	—
No	—	—	—
100% ART medication adherence (during preceding 72 hours)			
By dose			
Yes	3,915	88.7	87.1–90.2
No	548	11.3	9.8–12.9
By schedule			
Yes	3,413	75.6	73.1–78.1
No	1,180	24.4	21.9–26.9
By special instructions (among those with special instructions for taking ART)			
Yes	2,148	73.8	71.0–76.2
No	797	26.2	23.4–29.0

Table 8. Antiretroviral therapy use, payment source, and adherence—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012 *(cont)*

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Troubled by ART side effects (during past 30 days)			
Never	3,323	72.0	69.6–74.4
Rarely	614	13.9	12.4–15.4
About half the time	262	5.7	4.7–6.8
Most of the time	179	4.1	3.4–4.8
Always	192	4.0	3.2–4.9
Been on medications less than 30 days	—	—	—
Troubled by ART side effects half of the time or more (during past 30 days)			
Yes	633	13.9	12.3–15.5
No	3,937	86.1	84.5–87.7
Any drug holiday			
Yes	358	7.0	5.7–8.3
No	4,238	93.0	91.7–94.3
Ever missed a dose of ART medications			
Yes	2,209	55.3	52.6–58.1
No	1,820	44.7	41.9–47.4
Total	**4,901**	**100.0**	

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; ART, antiretroviral therapy; CHAMPUS, Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Numbers are unweighted.

[b] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[c] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

Table 9. Beliefs among patients currently taking antiretroviral medications—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

Belief	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Will be able to take all or most of medication as directed			
Not at all sure	55	1.1	0.8–1.4
Somewhat sure	196	4.3	3.5–5.1
Very sure	1,312	27.7	25.1–30.4
Extremely sure	3,035	66.9	64.0–69.7
Medication will have a positive effect on health			
Not at all sure	121	2.7	2.1–3.3
Somewhat sure	329	7.5	6.7–8.3
Very sure	1,427	30.4	27.9–32.8
Extremely sure	2,706	59.5	57.2–61.7
HIV will become resistant to antiretroviral medications if medication is not taken exactly as instructed			
Not at all sure	295	6.4	5.5–7.3
Somewhat sure	545	11.9	10.3–13.4
Very sure	1,374	29.5	27.1–32.0
Extremely sure	2,322	52.2	49.5–54.8
Total	**4,605**	**100.0**	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Numbers are unweighted.

[b] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[c] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

Table 10. Reasons for missed antiretroviral therapy dose, among those missing a dose during the 12 months before the interview—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Forgot to take them			
Yes	834	38.1	35.0–41.1
No	1,363	61.9	58.9–65.0
Change in daily routine, including travel			
Yes	581	26.9	23.6–30.1
No	1,616	73.1	69.9–76.4
Problem with prescription or refill			
Yes	299	14.0	11.4–16.6
No	1,898	86.0	83.4–88.6
Felt sick or tired			
Yes	270	12.1	10.2–14.0
No	1,927	87.9	86.0–89.8
Drinking or using drugs			
Yes	85	3.8	2.9–4.6
No	2,112	96.2	95.4–97.1
Money or insurance issues			
Yes	63	3.3	1.9–4.7
No	2,134	96.7	95.3–98.1
Felt depressed or overwhelmed			
Yes	70	2.9	2.3–3.5
No	2,127	97.1	96.5–97.7
Due to side effects of medication			
Yes	49	2.0	1.5–2.5
No	2,148	98.0	97.5–98.5
Had too many pills to take			
Yes	—	—	—
No	—	—	—
Homeless[d]			
Yes	—	—	—
No	—	—	—
Total	**2,209**	**100.0**	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Patients could report more than 1 reason.

Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Numbers are unweighted.

[b] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[c] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

[d] Living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room–occupancy hotel, or in a car.

Table 11. Depression during the 12 months before the interview—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Depression based on DSM-IV criteria[d]			
No depression	3,882	80.4	78.9–81.8
Other depression	490	9.7	8.8–10.6
Major depression	484	9.9	8.8–11.0
Moderate or severe depression (PHQ-8 score >10)			
Yes	986	20.0	17.8–22.1
No	3,870	80.0	77.9–82.2
Total	**4,901**	**100.0**	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Numbers are unweighted.

[b] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[c] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

[d] Responses to the 8 items on the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-8) were used to define "major depression" and "other depression," according to criteria from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th ed. (DSM-IV-TR). "Major depression" was defined as having at least 5 symptoms of depression; "other depression" was defined as having 2–4 symptoms of depression.

Table 12. Cigarette smoking—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Smoked ≥100 cigarettes (lifetime)			
Yes	3,036	62.5	60.0–64.9
No	1,848	37.5	35.1–40.0
Smoking status			
Never smoked	1,848	37.5	35.1–40.0
Former smoker	1,067	22.3	20.2–24.3
Current smoker	1,969	40.2	37.1–43.3
Frequency of cigarette smoking			
Never	2,915	59.8	56.7–62.9
Daily	1,660	33.9	31.0–36.8
Weekly	168	3.5	2.8–4.1
Monthly	43	1.0	0.7–1.3
Less than monthly	98	1.8	1.4–2.2
Total	**4,901**	**100.0**	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Numbers are unweighted.

[b] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[c] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

Table 13. Alcohol use during the 12 months before the interview—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Any alcohol use[d]			
Yes	3,080	63.8	60.3–67.2
No	1,808	36.2	32.8–39.7
Frequency of alcohol use			
Daily	324	7.4	5.6–9.2
Weekly	922	19.1	17.3–20.8
Monthly	636	13.2	11.7–14.6
Less than monthly	1,198	24.2	22.3–26.1
Never	1,808	36.2	32.8–39.7
Alcohol use before or during sex			
Yes	1,070	22.8	21.1–24.6
No	3,770	77.2	75.4–78.9
Alcohol use (during past 30 days)			
Yes	2,440	51.2	48.5–53.8
No	2,436	48.8	46.2–51.5
Binge drinking[e] (during past 30 days)			
Yes	764	15.5	14.5–16.6
No	4,103	84.5	83.4–85.5
Heavy drinking[f] (during past 30 days)			
Yes	232	5.1	4.3–5.9
No	4,632	94.9	94.1–95.7
Days ≥1 drink consumed[g] (estimated numbers during past 30 days)			
Mean	7.9		
Median	3.3		
Range	1–30		
Drinks consumed per day[g] (estimated numbers during past 30 days)			
Mean	2.8		
Median	1.7		
Range	0–30		
Binge drinking days[g] (estimated numbers during past 30 days)			
Mean	1.7		
Median	0.0		
Range	0–30		
Total	**4,901**	**100.0**	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Numbers are unweighted.

[b] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[c] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

[d] Patients who drank at least 1 alcoholic beverage during the 12 months preceding the interview. Alcoholic beverage was defined as a 12-ounce beer, 5-ounce glass of wine, or 1.5-ounce shot of liquor.

[e] Patients who drank ≥5 alcoholic beverages at one sitting (≥4 for women) during the 30 days preceding the interview.

[f] Patients who drank, on average, >2 alcoholic beverages (>1 for women) per day during the 30 days preceding the interview.

[g] Among patients who drank alcohol in the past 30 days.

Table 14. Noninjection drug use during the 12 months before the interview—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Use of any noninjection drugs[d]			
Yes	1,201	24.6	22.7–26.5
No	3,682	75.4	73.5–77.3
Use of any noninjection drugs[d] before or during sex			
Yes	568	11.7	10.1–13.2
No	4,283	88.3	86.8–89.9
Noninjection drugs[d] used by patients			
Marijuana			
Yes	1,021	20.8	19.2–22.5
No	3,864	79.2	77.5–80.8
Poppers (amyl nitrite)			
Yes	213	4.3	2.6–5.9
No	4,672	95.7	94.1–97.4
Methamphetamine (crystal meth, tina, crank, ice)			
Yes	192	3.9	2.5–5.4
No	4,693	96.1	94.6–97.5
Cocaine that is smoked or snorted			
Yes	181	3.6	3.1–4.2
No	4,703	96.4	95.8–96.9
Crack			
Yes	142	3.0	2.4–3.6
No	4,743	97.0	96.4–97.6
Painkiller (e.g., Oxycontin, Vicodin, or Percocet)			
Yes	102	2.1	1.6–2.6
No	4,782	97.9	97.4–98.4
X or Ecstasy			
Yes	75	1.7	0.9–2.6
No	4,809	98.3	97.4–99.1
GHB			
Yes	79	1.6	0.9–2.3
No	4,805	98.4	97.7–99.1

Table 14. Noninjection drug use during the 12 months before the interview—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012 *(cont)*

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Downer (e.g., Valium, Ativan, or Xanax)			
Yes	75	1.5	1.0–1.9
No	4,809	98.5	98.1–99.0
Amphetamine (speed)			
Yes	49	1.0	0.6–1.4
No	4,836	99.0	98.6–99.4
Hallucinogen (e.g., LSD or mushrooms)			
Yes	34	0.7	0.3–1.1
No	4,850	99.3	98.9–99.7
Special K (ketamine)			
Yes	26	0.6	0.3–0.9
No	4,858	99.4	99.1–99.7
Heroin or opium that is smoked or snorted			
Yes	27	0.4	0.3–0.6
No	4,857	99.6	99.4–99.7
Steroid			
Yes	—	—	—
No	—	—	—
Total	**4,901**	**100.0**	

Disclaimer: The use of trade names is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the Department of Health and Human Services or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; GHB, gamma hydroxybutyrate; LSD, lysergic acid diethylamide.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Numbers are unweighted.

[b] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[c] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

[d] Includes all drugs that were not injected (i.e., administered by any route other than injection), including legal drugs that were not used for medical purposes.

Table 15. Injection drug use during the 12 months before the interview—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Use of any injection drugs			
Yes	125	2.4	1.3–3.5
No	4,764	97.6	96.5–98.7
Use of any injection drugs before or during sex[d]			
Yes	83	77.8	69.5–86.0
No	26	22.2	14.0–30.5
Injection drugs used by patients			
Methamphetamine (crystal meth, tina, crank, ice)			
Yes	95	1.8	0.8–2.8
No	4,794	98.2	97.2–99.2
Heroin			
Yes	30	0.6	0.3–0.8
No	4,859	99.4	99.2–99.7
Cocaine			
Yes	—	—	—
No	—	—	—
Heroin and cocaine (speedball)			
Yes	—	—	—
No	—	—	—
Crack			
Yes	—	—	—
No	—	—	—
Amphetamine (speed)			
Yes	—	—	—
No	—	—	—
Oxycontin			
Yes	—	—	—
No	—	—	—
Total	**4,901**	**100.0**	

Disclaimer: The use of trade names is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the Department of Health and Human Services or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Numbers are unweighted.

[b] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[c] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

[d] Among patients who used any injection drugs.

Table 16. Gynecological care and reproductive health among women—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Received HIV care at a gynecological clinic			
Yes	289	21.3	16.6–26.0
No	978	78.7	74.0–83.4
Papanicolaou (Pap) smear			
Yes	965	76.6	73.2–80.0
No	295	23.4	20.0–26.8
Pregnant since HIV diagnosis			
Yes	295	24.0	20.3–27.7
No	968	76.0	72.3–79.7
Given birth since HIV diagnosis[d]			
Yes	243	79.9	75.3–84.4
No	52	20.1	15.6–24.7
Pregnant (during past 12 months)[d]			
Yes	35	12.6	7.7–17.5
No	260	87.4	82.5–92.3
Given birth (during past 12 months)[e]			
Yes	—	—	—
No	—	—	—
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Numbers are unweighted.

[b] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[c] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

[d] Among women who had been pregnant since HIV diagnosis.

[e] Among women who had been pregnant during past 12 months.

Table 17. Sexual orientation and sexual activity during the 12 months before the interview—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Classification of sexual behavior and sexual orientation[d]			
Any MSM (MSM only, and men who have sex with men and women)	2,301	49.2	43.3–55.1
Men who have sex with women only	1,234	24.2	21.6–26.9
Any women who have sex with men (women who have sex with men only, and women who have sex with men and women)	1,230	24.9	21.5–28.3
Women who have sex with women only	33	0.6	0.4–0.9
Any sexual activity			
Yes	3,039	62.9	60.1–65.8
No	1,821	37.1	34.2–39.9
Any sexual activity among			
MSM			
Yes	1,636	72.3	68.7–75.9
No	657	27.7	24.1–31.3
Men who have sex with women only			
Yes	722	59.1	56.0–62.2
No	500	40.9	37.8–44.0
Women who have sex with men			
Yes	629	50.6	47.9–53.4
No	588	49.4	46.6–52.1
Women who have sex with women only			
Yes	18	54.8	32.9–76.6
No	15	45.2	23.4–67.1
Transgender			
Yes	32	53.8	40.9–66.6
No	28	46.2	33.4–59.1
Engaged in any unprotected[e] sex with			
Any partner			
Yes	1,120	23.9	20.5–27.3
No	3,620	76.1	72.7–79.5
Any partner whose HIV status was negative or unknown			
Yes	535	10.9	9.4–12.5
No	4,190	89.1	87.5–90.6

Table 17. Sexual orientation and sexual activity during the 12 months before the interview—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012 *(cont)*

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Estimated number of sex partners[f] among			
MSM			
Mean	5.7		
Median	1.3		
Range	1–300		
Men who have sex with women only			
Mean	1.5		
Median	1.0		
Range	1–20		
Women who have sex with men			
Mean	1.3		
Median	1.0		
Range	1–26		
Women who have sex with women only			
Mean	1.2		
Median	1.0		
Range	1–3		
Transgender			
Mean	2.3		
Median	1.0		
Range	1–13		
Total	**4,901**	**100.0**	

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; MSM, men who have sex with men.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Numbers are unweighted.

[b] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[c] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

[d] Sixty transgender persons not included in any of these categories.

[e] A condom was not used.

[f] Among sexually active patients.

Table 18. Sexual risk behaviors during the 12 months before the interview among men who have sex with men, by type of partner—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	Any partner[a]			Main partner[b]			Casual partner[c]		
Behavior	**No.[d]**	**%[e]**	**95% CI[f]**	**No.[d]**	**%[e]**	**95% CI[f]**	**No.[d]**	**%[e]**	**95% CI[f]**
Any anal sex									
Yes	1,321	59.5	56.0–63.0	902	40.9	38.0–43.8	766	33.3	30.1–36.6
No	932	40.5	37.0–44.0	1,352	59.1	56.2–62.0	1,492	66.7	63.4–69.9
Any unprotected[g] anal sex									
Yes	714	32.9	29.2–36.7	475	22.2	18.7–25.7	414	17.8	14.8–20.9
No	1,486	67.1	63.3–70.8	1,761	77.8	74.3–81.3	1,802	82.2	79.1–85.2
Unprotected[g] anal sex with partner whose HIV status was negative or unknown									
Yes	284	12.4	10.4–14.5	156	6.7	5.3–8.1	171	7.3	6.0–8.7
No	1,905	87.6	85.5–89.6	2,079	93.3	91.9–94.7	2,043	92.7	91.3–94.0
Insertive anal sex									
Yes	1,059	47.4	44.3–50.6	692	30.8	28.2–33.5	621	27.1	24.6–29.7
No	1,194	52.6	49.4–55.7	1,562	69.2	66.5–71.8	1,636	72.9	70.3–75.4
Unprotected[g] insertive anal sex									
Yes	553	24.7	21.7–27.7	344	15.7	12.9–18.5	324	13.7	11.7–15.7
No	1,697	75.3	72.3–78.3	1,910	84.3	81.5–87.1	1,932	86.3	84.3–88.3
Unprotected[g] insertive anal sex with partner whose HIV status was negative or unknown									
Yes	166	7.2	5.9–8.4	82	3.5	2.6–4.3	105	4.4	3.5–5.4
No	2,083	92.8	91.6–94.1	2,172	96.5	95.7–97.4	2,151	95.6	94.6–96.5

Table 18. Sexual risk behaviors during the 12 months before the interview among men who have sex with men, by type of partner—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012 *(cont)*

	Any partner[a]			Main partner[b]			Casual partner[c]		
Behavior	**No.[d]**	**%[e]**	**95% CI[f]**	**No.[d]**	**%[e]**	**95% CI[f]**	**No.[d]**	**%[e]**	**95% CI[f]**
Receptive anal sex									
Yes	1,030	47.7	43.4–52.0	689	32.3	28.9–35.8	578	25.6	22.5–28.7
No	1,198	52.3	48.0–56.6	1,556	67.7	64.2–71.1	1,661	74.4	71.3–77.5
Unprotected[g] receptive anal sex									
Yes	552	26.0	22.0–30.0	373	18.1	14.4–21.8	307	13.2	10.6–15.9
No	1,644	74.0	70.0–78.0	1,863	81.9	78.2–85.6	1,909	86.8	84.1–89.4
Unprotected[g] receptive anal sex with partner whose HIV status was negative or unknown									
Yes	209	9.5	7.8–11.2	118	5.2	4.0–6.4	120	5.4	4.3–6.5
No	1,979	90.5	88.8–92.2	2,117	94.8	93.6–96.0	2,094	94.6	93.5–95.7
Total	**2,301**	**100.0**		**2,301**	**100.0**		**2,301**	**100.0**	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Men who have sex with men were defined as men who reported sex with men during the 12 months preceding the interview, regardless of whether they also reported sex with women, or if no sexual activity was reported, men who identified as homosexual, gay, or bisexual.

Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Indicates whether the behavior was reported with any sexual partner.

[b] A partner with whom the patient had sex and to whom he felt most committed (e.g., boyfriend, spouse, significant other, or life partner).

[c] A partner with whom the patient had sex but to whom he did not feel committed or whom he did not know very well.

[d] Numbers are unweighted.

[e] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[f] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

[g] A condom was not used.

Table 19. Sexual risk behaviors during the 12 months before the interview among men who have sex with women, by type of partner—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	Any partner[a]			Main partner[b]			Casual partner[c]		
Behavior	**No.[d]**	**%[e]**	**95% CI[f]**	**No.[d]**	**%[e]**	**95% CI[f]**	**No.[d]**	**%[e]**	**95% CI[f]**
Any vaginal sex									
Yes	692	56.8	53.5–60.0	545	44.4	40.6–48.2	184	15.6	13.1–18.1
No	527	43.2	40.0–46.5	675	55.6	51.8–59.4	1,035	84.4	81.9–86.9
Any unprotected[g] vaginal sex									
Yes	169	13.2	9.6–16.9	138	10.8	7.5–14.1	40	3.3	1.8–4.7
No	1,050	86.8	83.1–90.4	1,082	89.2	85.9–92.5	1,179	96.7	95.3–98.2
Unprotected[g] vaginal sex with partner whose HIV status was negative or unknown									
Yes	102	7.8	5.3–10.2	85	6.4	4.1–8.7	—	—	—
No	1,117	92.2	89.8–94.7	1,135	93.6	91.3–95.9	—	—	—
Any anal sex									
Yes	81	6.5	4.7–8.2	53	4.2	2.9–5.5	32	2.5	1.6–3.4
No	1,129	93.5	91.8–95.3	1,160	95.8	94.5–97.1	1,186	97.5	96.6–98.4
Unprotected[g] anal sex									
Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unprotected[g] anal sex with partner whose HIV status was negative or unknown									
Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**1,234**	**100.0**		**1,234**	**100.0**		**1,234**	**100.0**	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Men who exclusively have sex with women were defined as men who reported sex only with women during the 12 months preceding the interview, or if no sexual activity was reported, men who identified as heterosexual or straight.

Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Indicates whether the behavior was reported with any sexual partner.

[b] A partner with whom the patient had sex and to whom he felt most committed (e.g., girlfriend, spouse, significant other, or life partner).

[c] A partner with whom the patient had sex but to whom he did not feel committed or whom he did not know very well.

[d] Numbers are unweighted.

[e] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[f] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

[g] A condom was not used.

Table 20. Sexual risk behaviors during the 12 months before the interview among women who have sex with men, by type of partner—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	Any partner[a]			Main partner[b]			Casual partner[c]		
Behavior	**No.[d]**	**%[e]**	**95% CI[f]**	**No.[d]**	**%[e]**	**95% CI[f]**	**No.[d]**	**%[e]**	**95% CI[f]**
Any vaginal sex									
Yes	605	49.1	46.5–51.7	550	44.5	42.0–47.0	85	6.8	5.6–8.0
No	605	50.9	48.3–53.5	660	55.5	53.0–58.0	1,126	93.2	92.0–94.4
Any unprotected[g] vaginal sex									
Yes	209	16.8	14.4–19.2	196	16.0	13.6–18.4	15	0.9	0.5–1.4
No	1,001	83.2	80.8–85.6	1,014	84.0	81.6–86.4	1,196	99.1	98.6–99.5
Unprotected[g] vaginal sex with partner whose HIV status was negative or unknown									
Yes	128	10.3	8.7–12.0	120	9.9	8.4–11.5	—	—	—
No	1,082	89.7	88.0–91.3	1,090	90.1	88.5–91.6	—	—	—
Any anal sex									
Yes	62	5.3	4.0–6.6	54	4.6	3.3–5.8	—	—	—
No	1,144	94.7	93.4–96.0	1,153	95.4	94.2–96.7	—	—	—
Unprotected[g] anal sex									
Yes	32	2.5	1.3–3.8	30	2.4	1.2–3.6	—	—	—
No	1,174	97.5	96.2–98.7	1,177	97.6	96.4–98.8	—	—	—
Unprotected[g] anal sex with partner whose HIV status was negative or unknown									
Yes	19	1.6	0.7–2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
No	1,187	98.4	97.5–99.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**1,230**	**100.0**		**1,230**	**100.0**		**1,230**	**100.0**	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Women who have sex with men were defined as women who reported sex with men during the 12 months preceding the interview, regardless of whether they also reported sex with women, or if no sexual activity was reported, women who identified as heterosexual, straight, or bisexual.

Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Indicates whether the behavior was reported with any sexual partner.

[b] A partner with whom the patient had sex and to whom she felt most committed (e.g., boyfriend, spouse, significant other, or life partner).

[c] A partner with whom the patient had sex but to whom she did not feel committed or whom she did not know very well.

[d] Numbers are unweighted.

[e] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[f] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

[g] A condom was not used.

Table 21. Met and unmet needs for ancillary services during the 12 months before the interview—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	Persons who received services			Persons who needed but did not receive services by time of interview			Persons who did not need or receive services		
	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Dental care									
Yes	2,880	59.5	56.5–62.5	1,155	22.3	19.7–24.8	862	18.2	16.6–19.8
No	2,019	40.5	37.5–43.5	3,743	77.7	75.2–80.3	4,036	81.8	80.2–83.4
HIV case management services									
Yes	2,859	57.1	52.5–61.6	215	4.4	3.4–5.4	1,812	38.5	34.0–42.9
No	2,033	42.9	38.4–47.5	4,679	95.6	94.6–96.6	3,074	61.5	57.1–66.0
Medicine through ADAP									
Yes	2,093	43.4	40.4–46.4	113	2.3	1.7–2.8	2,598	54.3	51.1–57.4
No	2,715	56.6	53.6–59.6	4,734	97.7	97.2–98.3	2,208	45.7	42.6–48.9
Public benefits (e.g., SSI or SSDI)									
Yes	2,182	42.9	40.4–45.3	515	10.7	9.1–12.2	2,197	46.4	43.3–49.5
No	2,717	57.1	54.7–59.6	4,379	89.3	87.8–90.9	2,698	53.6	50.5–56.7
Counseling about how to prevent spread of HIV									
Yes	2,073	41.1	36.2–45.9	55	1.0	0.7–1.3	2,770	58.0	53.1–62.8
No	2,825	58.9	54.1–63.8	4,844	99.0	98.7–99.3	2,128	42.0	37.2–46.9
Meal or food services									
Yes	1,351	27.1	24.6–29.6	309	5.9	4.9–6.9	3,240	67.0	64.0–70.0
No	3,549	72.9	70.4–75.4	4,591	94.1	93.1–95.1	1,660	33.0	30.0–36.0
Mental health services									
Yes	1,324	26.2	23.9–28.5	290	5.9	4.4–7.4	3,284	67.9	65.3–70.6
No	3,576	73.8	71.5–76.1	4,608	94.1	92.6–95.6	1,614	32.1	29.4–34.7
Transportation assistance									
Yes	1,190	23.5	20.5–26.4	381	7.5	6.2–8.8	3,327	69.0	65.7–72.4
No	3,709	76.5	73.6–79.5	4,518	92.5	91.2–93.8	1,571	31.0	27.6–34.3
Professional help remembering to take HIV medicines on time or correctly (adherence support services)									
Yes	956	18.5	16.2–20.8	101	1.9	1.4–2.4	3,841	79.6	77.3–81.9
No	3,943	81.5	79.2–83.8	4,798	98.1	97.6–98.6	1,057	20.4	18.1–22.7

Table 21. Met and unmet needs for ancillary services during the 12 months before the interview—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012 *(cont)*

	Persons who received services			Persons who needed but did not receive services by time of interview			Persons who did not need or receive services		
	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Shelter or housing services									
Yes	788	15.7	14.3–17.2	326	6.7	5.6–7.7	3,785	77.6	75.9–79.3
No	4,111	84.3	82.8–85.7	4,573	93.3	92.3–94.4	1,114	22.4	20.7–24.1
HIV peer group support									
Yes	759	14.4	12.4–16.4	340	7.0	5.5–8.5	3,788	78.6	76.4–80.7
No	4,140	85.6	83.6–87.6	4,548	93.0	91.5–94.5	1,099	21.4	19.3–23.6
Drug or alcohol counseling or treatment									
Yes	449	8.4	7.0–9.8	73	1.4	1.0–1.8	4,376	90.2	88.8–91.7
No	4,449	91.6	90.2–93.0	4,826	98.6	98.2–99.0	522	9.8	8.3–11.2
Home health services									
Yes	335	6.8	5.9–7.8	120	2.6	2.1–3.2	4,445	90.5	89.3–91.7
No	4,565	93.2	92.2–94.1	4,780	97.4	96.8–97.9	455	9.5	8.3–10.7
Interpreter services									
Yes	181	3.4	2.5–4.4	13	0.2	0.1–0.4	4,706	96.3	95.4–97.3
No	4,719	96.6	95.6–97.5	4,887	99.8	99.6–99.9	194	3.7	2.7–4.6
Domestic violence services									
Yes	75	1.6	1.1–2.1	28	0.5	0.3–0.6	4,797	97.9	97.4–98.4
No	4,825	98.4	97.9–98.9	4,872	99.5	99.4–99.7	103	2.1	1.6–2.6
Childcare services									
Yes	50	1.1	0.6–1.6	49	0.9	0.6–1.2	4,800	97.9	97.4–98.5
No	4,850	98.9	98.4–99.4	4,850	99.1	98.8–99.4	99	2.1	1.5–2.6
Total	**4,901**	**100.0**		**4,901**	**100.0**		**4,901**	**100.0**	

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; SSI, Supplemental Security Income; SSDI, Social Security Disability Insurance; ADAP, AIDS Drug Assistance Program.

Note. Patients could report receiving or needing more than one service.

Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Numbers are unweighted.

[b] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[c] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

Table 22. Prevention services received during the 12 months before the interview—Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2012

	No.[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
One-on-one conversation with physician, nurse, or other health care worker			
Yes	2,151	43.4	39.2–47.6
No	2,725	56.6	52.4–60.8
One-on-one conversation with outreach worker, counselor, or prevention program worker			
Yes	1,418	28.0	23.8–32.2
No	3,457	72.0	67.8–76.2
Organized session involving a small group of people			
Yes	727	13.3	10.5–16.1
No	4,154	86.7	83.9–89.5
Free condoms			
Yes	2,640	54.2	50.7–57.6
No	2,243	45.8	42.4–49.3
Source of free condoms[d]			
General health clinic			
Yes	1,562	61.3	55.6–67.0
No	1,074	38.7	33.0–44.4
Community-based organization			
Yes	780	29.3	23.4–35.2
No	1,856	70.7	64.8–76.6
Social venue			
Yes	372	15.4	10.5–20.3
No	2,264	84.6	79.7–89.5
Special event			
Yes	176	7.0	4.4–9.5
No	2,460	93.0	90.5–95.6
Sexually transmitted disease clinic			
Yes	198	6.3	1.8–10.7
No	2,438	93.7	89.3–98.2
Outreach organization for persons who inject drugs			
Yes	32	1.1	0.6–1.6
No	2,604	98.9	98.4–99.4
Family planning clinic			
Yes	26	1.0	0.4–1.5
No	2,610	99.0	98.5–99.6
Total	**4,901**	**100.0**	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Patients could report receiving more than one prevention service.

Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation ≥30%, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

[a] Numbers are unweighted.

[b] Percentages are weighted percentages.

[c] CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

[d] Among patients who received free condoms.

Appendix: Methods and Definitions

Methods

Sampling and nonresponse analyses were conducted, and weighting methods were applied, as described previously [1]. There were 5 updates to the nonresponse analysis and weighting procedures used for 2011 and 2012 data, none of which substantially changed prevalence estimates from previous years. First, patient eligibility was categorized in the same way across datasets. For example, a patient who was categorized as ineligible in the interview datasets was also categorized as ineligible in the medical record abstraction (MRA) dataset. Second, patient interview data were used as the primary source for demographic data in 2011 and 2012, while MRA data were used as the primary source for demographic data in 2010. Third, the nonresponse analysis was conducted separately for the overlap dataset (contains all patients who were both interviewed and had their medical records abstracted) and for the MRA dataset. Nonresponse analysis for the overlap datasets was informed by factors associated with nonresponse to the overlap dataset, and nonresponse analysis for the MRA dataset was informed by factors associated with nonresponse to the MRA. Fourth, an additional facility eligibility adjustment was applied to account for underestimation of ineligible facilities due to the linkage of large and small facilities for sampling purposes. Fifth, an adjustment that used patient data to weight facilities up to the frame total was removed from weighting procedures.

Definitions

Sociodemographic Characteristics

- **Gender:** Categories were male, female, and transgender. Participants were classified as transgender if reported sex at birth and current gender as reported by the participant were not the same or if the participant answered "transgender" to the interview question regarding self-identified gender.
- **Health insurance or other coverage for antiretroviral therapy (ART) medications:** Participants were asked whether they had health insurance and whether they had other coverage for ART medications during the 12 months before interview. Responses to these questions were combined and categorized as private health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, Tricare/CHAMPUS and Veterans Administration coverage, insurance classified as other public health insurance, and unknown insurance. Participants could select >1 response for health insurance or other coverage for ART medications.
- **Federal poverty guidelines:** Participants were asked about their combined monthly or yearly household income (in US$) from all sources during the 12 months before interview. 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 U.S. states and Washington, D.C., and are one indicator used for determining eligibility for many federal and state programs. The 2011 guidelines [2] were used for participants interviewed in 2012, and the 2012 guidelines [3] were used for persons interviewed in 2013. 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. Participants were asked to specify the range of their income. If the participant's income range and household size resulted in an ambiguous determination of poverty level, the participant's household income was assumed to be the midpoint of the income range.

Clinical Characteristics

- **CDC stage of disease classification for HIV infection:** Defined according to CDC's 2008 revised surveillance case definition for HIV infection [4]. To determine the stage of HIV infection, medical record data from the time since HIV diagnosis and the 12 months before interview were abstracted.

Use of Health Care Services

- **HIV medical care:** Participants were asked whether, during the 12 months before the interview, they had a usual source of primary HIV medical care. HIV medical care was defined as CD4 count or viral load testing and prescribing ART in the context of treating and managing a patient's HIV disease on an outpatient basis.
- **ART prescription:** Defined as a prescription in the medical record, during the 12 months before the interview, of any of the following medications: abacavir, amprenavir, atazanavir, cobicistat, darunavir, delavirdine, didanosine, dolutegravir, efavirenz, elvitagravir, emtricitabine, enfuvirtide, etravirine, fosamprenavir, indinavir, lamivudine, lopinavir/ritonavir, maraviroc, nelfinavir, nevirapine, raltegravir, rilpivarine, ritonavir, saquinavir, stavudine, tenofovir, tipranavir, zalcitabine, or zidovudine.
- ***Pneumocystis* pneumonia (PCP) prophylaxis:** Defined as documentation in the medical record, during the 12 months before the interview, that prophylaxis for PCP was prescribed or that regimens typically given as PCP prophylaxis were prescribed (trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, dapsone with or without pyrimethamine and leucovorin, aerosolized pentamidine, and atovaquone) among persons with a CD4 count of <200 cells/μL during the 12 months before the interview [5].
- ***Mycobacterium avium* complex (MAC) prophylaxis:** Defined as documentation in the medical record, during the 12 months before the interview, that prophylaxis for MAC disease was prescribed or that regimens typically given as MAC prophylaxis were prescribed: (azithromycin with or without ethambutol and/or rifabutin, clarithromycin with or without ethambutol and/or rifabutin, and rifabutin with or without azithromycin or azithromycin along with ethambutol) among persons with a CD4 count of <50 cells/μL in the 12 months before the interview [5].
- ***Neisseria gonorrhoeae* testing:** Defined as documentation in the medical record, during the 12 months before the interview, of a result from culture, gram stain, nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT), or nucleic acid probe.
- ***Chlamydia trachomatis* testing:** Defined as documentation in the medical record, during the 12 months before the interview, of a result from culture, direct fluorescent antibody (DFA), enzyme immunoassay (EIA) or enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA), NAAT, or nucleic acid probe.
- **Syphilis testing:** Defined as documentation in the medical record, during the 12 months before the interview, of a result from non-treponemal syphilis tests (rapid plasma reagin [RPR], Venereal Disease Research Laboratory [VDRL]), treponemal syphilis tests (*Treponema pallidum* hemagglutination assay [TPHA], *T. pallidum* particle agglutination [TP-PA], microhemagglutination for antibody to *T. pallidum* [MHA-TP], fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption [FTA-ABS] tests), or dark-field microscopy.
- **Influenza vaccination:** Participants were asked whether they had received seasonal influenza vaccine during the 12 months before the interview.

Self-reported Antiretroviral Medication Use and Adherence

- **ART adherence:** Participants were asked about adherence, over the past 3 days, to ART doses, schedules, and special instructions for taking ART. *Dose adherence* referred to taking a dose or set of pills/spoonfuls/injections of ART medications. *Schedule adherence* referred to following a specific schedule for ART medication timing, such as "2 times a day" or "every 8 hours." *Special instruction adherence* referred to following special instructions for ART medication, such as "take with food" or "on an empty stomach."

Depression and Substance Use

- **Depression:** Participants were asked questions from the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-8), an 8-item scale used to measure frequency of depressed mood in the preceding 2 weeks [6]. The PHQ-8 has the following question: "Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by any of the following problems?" The respondent is then asked about the following problems: (1) little interest or pleasure in doing things (anhedonia); (2) feeling down, depressed, or hopeless; (3) trouble falling/staying asleep, or sleeping too much; (4) feeling tired or having little energy; (5) poor appetite or overeating; (6) feeling bad about yourself or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down; (7) trouble concen-

trating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching television; (8) moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed, or being fidgety or restless or moving around a lot more than usual. Response categories were "not at all," "several days," "more than half the days," and "nearly every day." The PHQ-8 responses were scored by using 2 methods. Method 1: an algorithm involving criteria from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th ed (DSM-IV-TR) [7], for diagnosing major depression was used to classify adults receiving medical care for HIV infection as having major depression, other depression, or no depression. To meet the criteria for any type of depression, a participant must have experienced a number of symptoms, at least 1 of which was anhedonia or feelings of hopelessness (at least 5 symptoms for major depression, 2 to 4 symptoms for other types of depression) for half the days or nearly every day. Method 2: a score-based method, calculated as the sum of scores from the responses in the scale, was used to determine the presence of current depression of moderate or severe intensity, which was defined as a sum score of ≥10.

- **Alcohol use:** Participants were asked about alcohol use during the 12 months and 30 days before the interview. A drink was defined as 12 ounces of beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a 1.5-ounce shot of liquor.
- **Heavy drinking:** Defined as an average of >2 drinks per day, or >14 drinks per week, for men and an average of >1 drink per day, or >7 drinks per week, for women.
- **Binge drinking:** Defined as ≥5 drinks in one sitting for men and ≥4 drinks in one sitting for women.

Sexual Behavior

- **Sexual behavior:** Defined as anal intercourse, vaginal intercourse, or oral sex for men who have sex with men, men who have sex with women, and women who have sex with men. Defined as anal intercourse or vaginal intercourse for transgender persons. Defined as any sexual activity for women who have sex with women.
- **Gender of sex partners and sexual orientation:** Men who have sex with men (MSM) were defined as men who reported sex with one or more men in the 12 months before interview, regardless of whether they also reported sex with women, or if no sexual activity was reported, men who self-identified as homosexual, gay, or bisexual. Men who exclusively have sex with women were defined as men who reported sex only with women in the 12 months before interview, or if no sexual activity reported, men who self-identified as heterosexual/straight. Women who have sex with men were defined as women who reported sex with one or more men in the 12 months before interview, regardless of whether they also reported sex with women, or if no sexual activity was reported, women who self-identified as heterosexual/straight or bisexual. Women who exclusively have sex with women were defined as women who reported sex with women only in the 12 months before interview, or if no sexual activity was reported, women who self-identified as homosexual, gay, or lesbian. Participants who did not fit into any of the categories above (i.e., were unclassified because they had not engaged in sexual activity during the past year and did not report their sexual orientation) were categorized as other/unclassified.
- **Main and casual sex partners:** Participants reporting sexual activity in the 12 months before the interview were asked about the number of sex partners and whether they considered the partners to be main or casual. A main partner was defined as a person to whom the respondent felt most committed. A casual partner was defined as a person to whom the respondent did not feel committed or whom he or she did not know very well.
- **Unprotected sex:** Defined as vaginal or anal intercourse without a condom or condom use for part of the time during a sexual act during the 12 months before the interview.
- **Unprotected sex with partners of negative or unknown status:** The number of HIV-positive partners reported by a participant during the 12 months before the interview was subtracted from the total number of partners with whom the participant reported unprotected sex. If the numbers were not equal (i.e., not all partners were HIV-positive), the participant was considered to have had unprotected sex with a partner of negative or unknown HIV status.

Met and Unmet Needs for Ancillary Services

- **Met need:** Defined as an ancillary service (e.g., HIV case management services, dental care, mental health services) received during the 12 months before the interview.
- **Unmet need:** Defined as an ancillary service that the participant reported as needed but not received during the 12 months before the interview.

ETHICS STATEMENT

In accordance with the federal human subjects protection regulations at 45 Code of Federal Regulations 46.101c and 46.102d [8] and with the Guidelines for Defining Public Health Research and Public Health Non-Research [9], MMP was determined by CDC to be a nonresearch, public health surveillance activity used for disease control program or policy purposes. As such, MMP is not subject to human subjects regulations, including federal investigational review board review. Participating states or territories and facilities obtained local institutional review board approval to conduct MMP if required locally. Informed consent was obtained from all interviewed participants.

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