



SUMMARY OF THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF NATIONAL HIV POLICY HIV NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN

VISION

The United States will be a place where new HIV infections are prevented, every person knows their status, and every person with HIV has high-quality care and treatment and lives free from stigma and discrimination. This vision includes all people, regardless of age, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, religion, disability, geographic location, or socioeconomic circumstance.

PRIORITY POPULATIONS

- Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men, in particular Black,*
- Latino,* and American Indian/Alaska Native men;
- Black women;
- Transgender women;
- Youth aged 13–24 years; and
- People who inject drugs.

KEY FOCUS AREAS

As with the previous iteration of the NHAS, this HIV Plan identifies key focus areas with the greatest potential to strengthen the national HIV response:

- Diagnose HIV as early as possible and promptly link people to care and treatment;
- Support all people with HIV to achieve and maintain viral suppression and improve health-related quality of life as they age with HIV;
- Scale-up PrEP awareness and access efforts for people for whom it is indicated and desired, particularly from Black and Latino communities, and support medication adherence and continued use;
- Address stigma, discrimination, and other social and structural determinants of health that inhibit HIV prevention, testing, and care; and
- Support the development and implementation of innovative approaches to mitigate the impact of viral hepatitis and STIs, especially syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, and the connection of past and present trauma on the health outcomes for communities disproportionately affected by infectious diseases.

GOALS

Goal 1: Prevent New HIV Infections

- 1.1 Increase awareness of HIV
- 1.2 Increase knowledge of HIV status
- 1.3 Expand and improve implementation of effective prevention interventions, including treatment as prevention, PrEP, PEP, and SSPs, and develop new options
- 1.4 Increase the capacity of health care delivery systems, public health, and the health workforce to prevent and diagnose HIV



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Working together to pursue these objectives, the nation can achieve the following targets by 2025:

- **Indicator 1:** Increase knowledge of status to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 85.8%
- **Indicator 2:** Reduce new HIV infections by 75% from a 2017 baseline of 37,000
- **Indicator 3:** Reduce new HIV diagnoses by 75% from a 2017 baseline of 38,351
- **Indicator 4:** Increase PrEP coverage to 50% from a 2017 baseline of 12.6%

Goal 2: Improve HIV-Related Health Outcomes of People with HIV

- 2.1 Link people to care immediately after diagnosis and provide low-barrier access to HIV treatment
- 2.2 Identify, engage, or reengage people with HIV who are not in care or not virally suppressed
- 2.3 Increase retention in care and adherence to HIV treatment to achieve and maintain longterm viral suppression
- 2.4 Increase the capacity of health care delivery systems, public health, and the health workforce to serve people with HIV

Working together to pursue these objectives, the nation can achieve the following targets by 2025:

- **Indicator 5:** Increase linkage to care within 1 month of diagnosis to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 77.8%
- **Indicator 6:** Increase viral suppression among people with diagnosed HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 63.1%

Goal 3: Reduce HIV-Related Disparities and Health Inequities

- 3.1 Reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination
- 3.2 Reduce disparities in new HIV infections, in knowledge of status, and along the HIV care continuum
- 3.3 Engage, employ, and provide public leadership opportunities at all levels for people with or at risk for HIV
- 3.4 Address social determinants of health and co-occurring conditions that exacerbate HIV related disparities

Working together to pursue these objectives, the nation can achieve the following targets by 2025:

- **Indicator 7:** Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from a 2018 baseline median score of 31.2 on a 10-item questionnaire
- **Indicator 8:** Reduce homelessness among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from a 2017 baseline of 9.1%

In addition to these indicators, the HIV Plan identifies a disparities indicator to measure progress toward reducing significant HIV-related disparities. Core indicator 6 on viral suppression serves



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as this disparities indicator and is stratified by each of the priority populations identified in the HIV Plan:

- **Indicator 6a:** Increase viral suppression among gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (MSM) diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 66.1%
- **Indicator 6b:** Increase viral suppression among Black MSM diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 58.4%
- **Indicator 6c:** Increase viral suppression among Latino MSM diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 64.9%
- **Indicator 6d:** Increase viral suppression among American Indian/Alaska Native MSM diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 67.3%
- **Indicator 6e:** Increase viral suppression among Black women diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 59.3%
- **Indicator 6f:** Increase viral suppression among transgender women in HIV medical care to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 80.5%
- **Indicator 6g:** Increase viral suppression among people who inject drugs diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 54.9%
- **Indicator 6h:** Increase viral suppression among youth aged 13–24 years diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 57.1%

Goal 4: Achieve Integrated, Coordinated Efforts That Address the HIV Epidemic among All Partners and Stakeholders

- 4.1 Integrate programs to address the syndemic of HIV, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), viral hepatitis, and substance use and mental health disorders
- 4.2 Increase coordination of HIV programs across all levels of government (federal, state, tribal, local, and territorial) and with faith-based and community-based organizations, the private sector, academic partners, and the community
- 4.3 Enhance the quality, accessibility, sharing, and use of data, including HIV prevention and care continuum and social determinants of health data
- 4.4 Identify, evaluate, and scale up best practices including through translational, implementation, and communication science research
- 4.5 Improve mechanisms to measure, monitor, evaluate, report, and disseminate progress toward achieving organizational, local, and national goals