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The HIV/AIDS design element on the cover is used with the permission of the American Red Cross.

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Tailoring HIV prevention programs to selected groups is based on an understanding of the distribution of risky behaviors in the population and the association between these risky behaviors and infection. For example, data on sexual behaviors and drug use have allowed the CDC to guide the planning, implementation, and evaluation of HIV prevention services to men who have sex with men (MSM) and injection drug users (IDUs). HIV testing remains an important component of prevention activities; learning one's HIV status is the key steppingstone to care or to ongoing services to reduce behavioral risk [1,2].

This report focuses on HIV testing patterns and risk behaviors among 3 groups at high risk for HIV infection: MSM recruited at gay bars, IDUs recruited through street outreach or at needle exchange programs (NEPs), and high-risk heterosexual adults (HRHs) recruited at sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics. Data in this report come from the HIV Testing Survey (HITS), which was conducted in the states of Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, and Washington and the cities of Los Angeles (California), New York City (New York), Philadelphia (Pennsylvania), Houston (Texas), and Milwaukee (Wisconsin) in 2002. See the Technical Notes for more information on HITS methods.

Of the MSM and IDUs who participated in HITS, 88% had been tested for HIV: most had been tested more than once, and about 75% had been tested during the 12 months before the interview (Tables 3 and 4). By comparison, a smaller proportion of HRHs had been tested (ever, 73%; during the past year, 56%) (Tables 3 and 4). Among those tested, common reasons for testing included wanting to know and possibly having been exposed to HIV through sexual behavior or drug use (Table 5). Among MSM, 9% reported their main reason for testing was that it was time for their regular HIV test. Among those never tested, common reasons for not testing included thinking it was unlikely they had been exposed to HIV, thinking they were HIV-negative, and being afraid of testing positive (Table 6). These reasons are similar to reasons reported by participants in previous waves of HITS [3–6]. Of those tested during the 12 months before interview, about 50% of MSM and IDUs, compared with 22% of HRHs, were tested anonymously (Table 8).

Despite concerns that HIV case surveillance policies might have a deterrent effect on testing behaviors, HITS data have shown that this is not a

widespread problem [4–8]. In the 2002 HITS, less than 10% of participants correctly identified their state's HIV case surveillance policy (Table 9).

Data on drug use and sexual behavior indicate that a high-risk population was reached through HITS. Of 711 IDUs, 31% had shared needles during the 12 months before the interview (Table 10), and 44% had shared other injection equipment (Table 11). Of those who reported sharing needles, 19% said they always used bleach to clean their needles. Of 1056 MSM and 1052 HRHs, 69% of MSM, 71% of heterosexual men, and 47% of heterosexual women had more than 1 sex partner during the 12 months before interview (Fig. 4). In all 3 groups, a lower proportion always used condoms with their primary partners, compared with the proportion who always used condoms with other partners. However, a higher proportion engaged in risky sexual behaviors (receptive anal sex for MSM, anal sex for heterosexuals) with their primary partner than with their other partners (Tables 13 and 17).

Behavioral surveys in high-risk populations, such as HITS, are used by state and local areas to enhance planning for HIV prevention activities. Future success in decreasing the number of new HIV infections will result from sustained prevention efforts focused on persons at high risk and increasing knowledge of HIV serostatus among those who are infected as a gateway to sustained behavioral risk-reduction interventions as well as to care and treatment [1,2,9]. Information generated from HITS should be used to help direct ongoing and new prevention programs for high-risk populations at the state, local, and national levels.

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Figure 1. Study sites, HIV Testing Survey, 2002

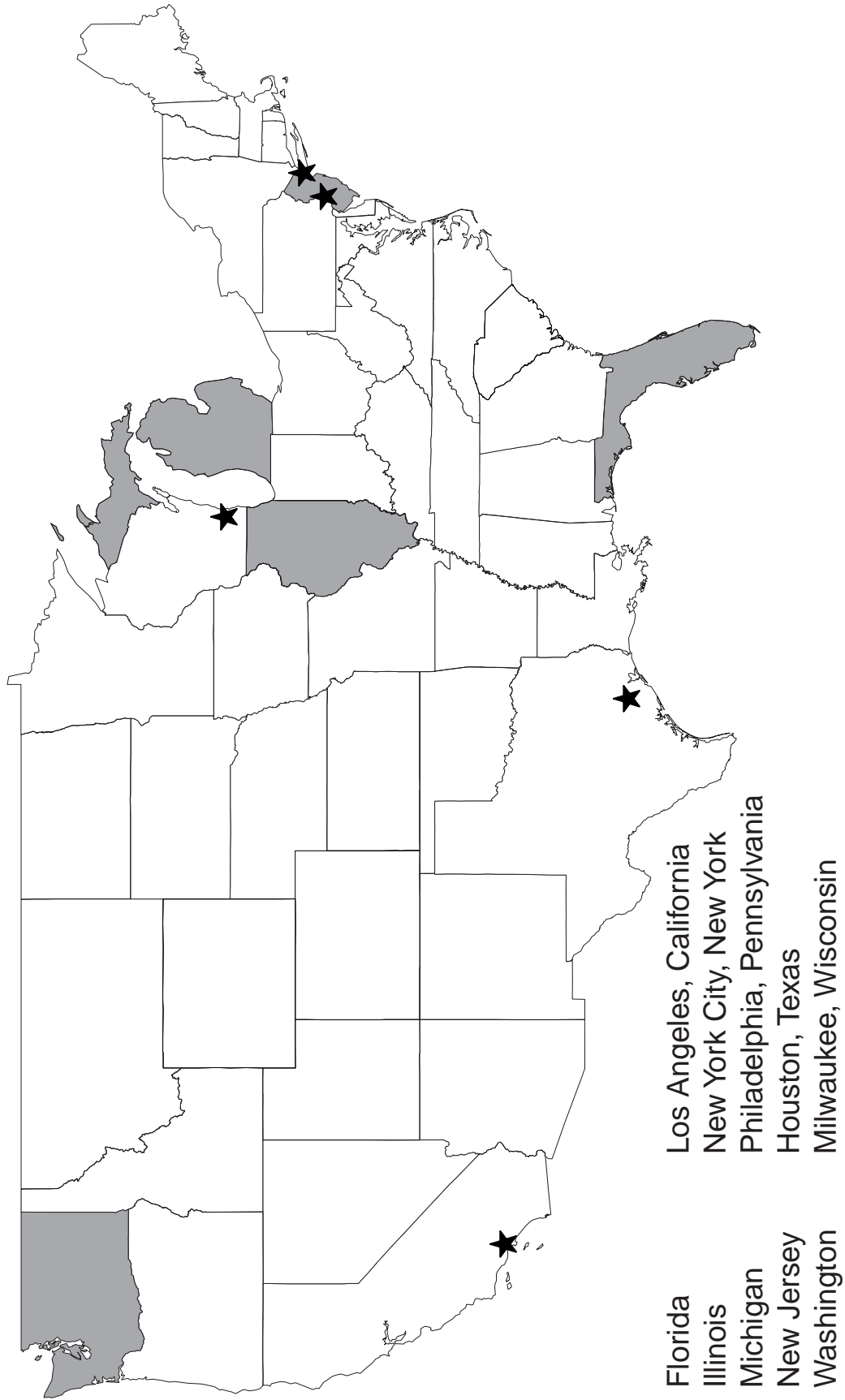


Table 1. Characteristics of participants, by recruitment venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2002

Characteristic	MSM (Bar) No. (%)	HRHs (STD Clinic) No. (%)	IDUs (Street/NEP) No. (%)
Race/ethnicity^a			
White, not Hispanic	404 (38)	133 (13)	215 (30)
Black, not Hispanic	290 (27)	617 (59)	234 (33)
Hispanic	183 (17)	193 (18)	188 (26)
Asian/Pacific Islander	43 (4)	7 (1)	3 (0)
American Indian/Alaska Native	7 (1)	4 (0)	14 (2)
Multiracial	100 (9)	76 (7)	42 (6)
Other	19 (2)	15 (1)	7 (1)
Sex			
Male	1056 (100)	568 (54)	506 (71)
Female	—	484 (46)	205 (29)
Age			
18–24	324 (31)	447 (42)	54 (8)
25–29	248 (23)	193 (18)	71 (10)
30–39	321 (30)	237 (23)	208 (29)
40–49	131 (12)	145 (14)	240 (34)
≥50	32 (3)	30 (3)	138 (19)
Education			
<High school	55 (5)	272 (26)	261 (37)
High school diploma or equivalent	254 (24)	385 (37)	282 (40)
>High school	747 (71)	395 (38)	166 (23)
Employment			
Unemployed	132 (13)	373 (35)	448 (63)
Employed	910 (86)	667 (63)	252 (35)
Study Site			
A	146 (14)	140 (13)	93 (13)
B	84 (8)	84 (8)	31 (4)
C ^b	101 (10)	99 (9)	—
D ^b	133 (13)	102 (10)	—
E	119 (11)	119 (11)	102 (14)
F	74 (7)	109 (10)	87 (12)
G	102 (10)	96 (9)	102 (14)
H	93 (9)	91 (9)	93 (13)
I	103 (10)	109 (10)	101 (14)
J	101 (10)	103 (10)	102 (14)
Total	1056 (100)	1052 (100)	711 (100)

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Column percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

MSM, men who have sex with men; HRHs, high-risk heterosexuals; STD, sexually transmitted disease; IDUs, injection drug users; NEP, needle exchange program; dash indicates data not included.

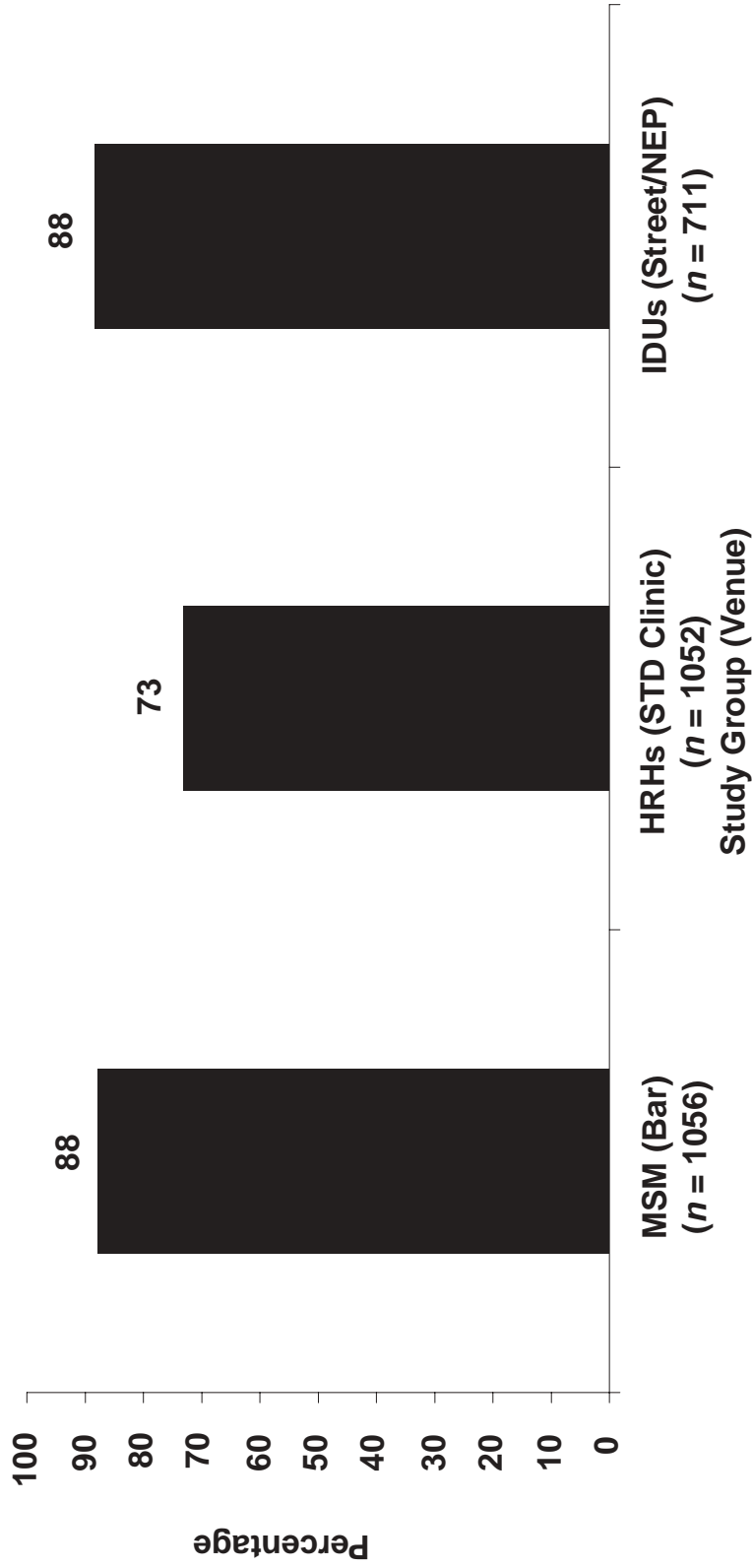
^aPersons who reported more than 1 racial group were categorized as multiracial. However, persons who reported they were Hispanic were categorized as Hispanic, regardless of other racial groups they reported. Those reporting Asian and Pacific Islander were combined into 1 group.

^bSee Technical Notes.

Table 2. Number and percentage of participants who reported multiple races, HIV Testing Survey, 2002

Race	No.	(%)
Black, Native American	61	(28)
Native American, white	42	(19)
Black, other	30	(14)
White, other	17	(8)
Black, white	17	(8)
Asian, white	11	(5)
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, white	6	(3)
Black, Native American, white, other	4	(2)
Asian, black	3	(1)
Black, Native American, white	3	(1)
Black, white, other	3	(1)
Native American, other	3	(1)
Native American, white, other	3	(1)
Black, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2	(1)
Asian, black, Native American	2	(1)
White, other, declined to answer	2	(1)
Asian, black, Native American, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, white	1	(0)
Asian, Native American, other	1	(0)
Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	(0)
Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, white	1	(0)
Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, white, other	1	(0)
Asian, other	1	(0)
Black, Native American, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	(0)
Black, Native American, other	1	(0)
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, white, other	1	(0)
Total	218	(100)

Figure 2. Percentage of participants reporting “ever been tested for HIV,” by recruitment venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2002



MSM, men who have sex with men; HRHs, high-risk heterosexuals; STD, sexually transmitted disease; IDUs, injection drug users; NEP, needle exchange program.

Table 3. Number and percentage of participants reporting “ever been tested for HIV,” by recruitment venue and demographic characteristics, HIV Testing Survey, 2002

Characteristic	MSM (Bar)	HRHs (STD Clinic)	IDUs (Street/NEP)
	(<i>n</i> = 1056) No. (%)	(<i>n</i> = 1052) No. (%)	(<i>n</i> = 711) No. (%)
Race/ethnicity			
White, not Hispanic	353 (87)	73 (55)	187 (87)
Black, not Hispanic	251 (87)	497 (81)	195 (83)
Hispanic	163 (89)	120 (62)	176 (94)
Asian/Pacific Islander	35 (81)	3 (43)	3 (100)
American Indian/Alaska Native	6 (86)	4 (100)	13 (93)
Multiracial	93 (93)	57 (75)	40 (95)
Other	18 (95)	11 (73)	7 (100)
Sex			
Male	927 (88)	392 (69)	446 (88)
Female	—	377 (78)	182 (89)
Age			
18–24	266 (82)	290 (65)	40 (74)
25–29	222 (90)	149 (77)	56 (79)
30–39	295 (92)	195 (82)	190 (91)
40–49	115 (88)	115 (79)	224 (93)
≥50	29 (91)	20 (67)	118 (86)
Education			
<High school	48 (87)	207 (76)	230 (88)
High school diploma or equivalent	215 (85)	272 (71)	246 (87)
>High school	664 (89)	290 (73)	150 (90)
Employment			
Unemployed	114 (86)	282 (76)	396 (88)
Employed	803 (88)	479 (72)	223 (88)
Study site			
A	122 (84)	120 (86)	89 (96)
B	71 (85)	71 (85)	16 (52)
C ^a	90 (89)	78 (79)	—
D ^a	106 (80)	75 (74)	—
E	109 (92)	92 (77)	82 (80)
F	64 (86)	67 (61)	77 (89)
G	95 (93)	58 (60)	100 (98)
H	78 (84)	81 (89)	86 (92)
I	96 (93)	49 (45)	89 (88)
J	96 (95)	78 (76)	89 (87)
Total	927 (88)	769 (73)	628 (88)

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Denominators used to calculate percentages appear in Table 1.

MSM, men who have sex with men; HRHs, high-risk heterosexuals; STD, sexually transmitted disease; IDUs, injection drug users; NEP, needle exchange program; dash indicates data not included.

^aSee Technical Notes.

Table 4. Frequency of HIV tests among participants who had ever been tested, by recruitment venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2002

	MSM (Bar) No. (%)	HRHs (STD Clinic) No. (%)	IDUs (Street/NEP) No. (%)
Tests, no.			
1	111 (12)	163 (21)	49 (8)
2–3	256 (28)	344 (45)	235 (37)
≥4	554 (60)	256 (33)	333 (53)
Tested, past 12 months^a			
Yes	712 (77)	429 (56)	457 (73)
No	201 (22)	312 (41)	153 (24)
Unknown date of last test	12 (1)	25 (3)	18 (3)
Total	927 (100)	769 (100)	628 (100)

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Column percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. MSM, men who have sex with men; HRHs, high-risk heterosexuals; IDUs, injection drug users; NEP, needle exchange program.

^aWithin 12 months before interview.

Table 5. Reasons for seeking an HIV test among participants who had ever been tested, by recruitment venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2002

Reason	A Reason ^a				Main Reason ^b			
	MSM (Bar) (n = 927)	HRHs (STD Clinic) (n = 769)	IDUs (Street/NEP) (n = 628)		MSM (Bar) (n = 927)	HRHs (STD Clinic) (n = 769)	IDUs (Street/NEP) (n = 628)	
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)		No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	
To know where they stood	836 (90)	711 (92)	567 (90)		446 (49)	390 (51)	289 (47)	
Thought exposed through sex	398 (43)	375 (49)	206 (33)		120 (13)	118 (15)	42 (7)	
Thought exposed through drug use	32 (3)	55 (7)	383 (61)		2 (0)	7 (1)	131 (21)	
It was time for regular test	433 (47)	284 (37)	206 (33)		78 (9)	13 (2)	27 (4)	
Concerned about transmitting HIV	236 (25)	239 (31)	215 (34)		41 (5)	23 (3)	18 (3)	
Part of routine medical checkup	309 (33)	337 (44)	173 (28)		40 (4)	20 (3)	8 (1)	
Doctor suggested	128 (14)	150 (20)	83 (13)		24 (3)	19 (2)	12 (2)	
Required for insurance/military/jail	47 (5)	57 (7)	66 (11)		16 (2)	18 (2)	18 (3)	
Pregnant	—	84 (11)	15 (2)		—	46 (6)	4 (1)	
Part of STD checkup	245 (26)	400 (52)	123 (20)		17 (2)	24 (3)	2 (0)	
Sex partner requested	128 (14)	83 (11)	70 (11)		17 (2)	14 (2)	6 (1)	
Partner said he or she was HIV-positive	46 (5)	7 (1)	21 (3)		21 (2)	3 (0)	9 (1)	
Someone (other than a doctor) suggested	159 (17)	87 (11)	130 (21)		14 (2)	5 (1)	11 (2)	
Suspected an HIV-related health problem	60 (6)	36 (5)	71 (11)		16 (2)	8 (1)	3 (0)	
Wanted to have a child	12 (1)	85 (11)	33 (5)		2 (0)	6 (1)	2 (0)	
Was informed that sex or drug-use partner was HIV-positive	9 (1)	9 (1)	15 (2)		0 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)	
Other	100 (11)	73 (9)	59 (9)		45 (5)	35 (5)	26 (4)	

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Column percentages for main reason may not add to 100 because of rounding.

MSM, men who have sex with men; HRHs, high-risk heterosexuals; STD, sexually transmitted disease; IDUs, injection drug users; NEP, needle exchange program; dash indicates data not included.

^aParticipants were asked to indicate whether each factor had contributed to seeking testing ("a reason").

^bParticipants were asked to indicate which factor was the main one ("main reason").

Table 6. Reasons for not seeking an HIV test among participants who never had an HIV test, by recruitment venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2002

Reason	A Reason ^a				Main Reason ^b							
	MSM (Bar) (n = 129)		HRHs (STD Clinic) (n = 283)		IDUs (Street/NEP) (n = 83)		MSM (Bar) (n = 129)		HRHs (STD Clinic) (n = 283)		IDUs (Street/NEP) (n = 83)	
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Unlikely to have been exposed through sex	59 (46)	169 (60)	35 (42)	29 (22)	97 (34)	14 (17)						
Thought they were HIV-negative	76 (59)	172 (61)	43 (52)	26 (20)	41 (14)	16 (19)						
Afraid to find out	35 (27)	63 (22)	32 (39)	17 (13)	26 (9)	11 (13)						
Didn't have time	28 (22)	81 (29)	23 (28)	10 (8)	32 (11)	4 (5)						
Didn't want to think about being HIV-positive	43 (33)	103 (36)	36 (43)	7 (5)	23 (8)	8 (10)						
Didn't want to worry family members	25 (19)	58 (20)	18 (22)	4 (3)	13 (5)	5 (6)						
Worried about who would learn results	18 (14)	37 (13)	18 (22)	3 (2)	6 (2)	3 (4)						
Unlikely to have been exposed through drug use	48 (37)	138 (49)	22 (27)	2 (2)	6 (2)	3 (4)						
Didn't want people to think they were at risk	15 (12)	34 (12)	18 (22)	3 (2)	2 (1)	1 (1)						
Didn't want people to think they were gay	14 (11)	20 (7)	5 (6)	3 (2)	1 (0)	0 (0)						
Worried that name would be reported to government	11 (9)	22 (8)	9 (11)	2 (2)	1 (0)	0 (0)						
Worried that name would be reported to insurance or employer	7 (5)	19 (7)	5 (6)	2 (2)	1 (0)	0 (0)						
Didn't want people to think they were drug users	3 (2)	9 (3)	18 (22)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (4)						
Worried that friends would react badly	17 (13)	29 (10)	13 (16)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)						
Other	20 (16)	41 (14)	10 (12)	11 (9)	23 (8)	6 (7)						

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Column percentages for main reason may not add to 100 because of rounding.

MSM, men who have sex with men; HRHs, high-risk heterosexuals; STD, sexually transmitted disease; IDUs, injection drug users; NEP, needle exchange program.

^aParticipants were asked to indicate whether each factor had contributed to not being tested ("a reason").

^bParticipants were asked to indicate which factor was the main one ("main reason").

Table 7. Facility administering most recent HIV test among participants tested during the 12 months before interview, by recruitment venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2002

Facility	MSM (Bar) No. (%)	HRHs (STD Clinic) No. (%)	IDUs (Street/NEP) No. (%)
Private doctor's office (including HMO)	197 (28)	45 (10)	14 (3)
Community health center or public health clinic	98 (14)	81 (19)	64 (14)
STD clinic	46 (6)	147 (34)	15 (3)
HIV counseling and testing site	137 (19)	17 (4)	31 (7)
AIDS prevention or outreach program	51 (7)	8 (2)	85 (19)
Hospital (inpatient)	31 (4)	26 (6)	48 (11)
Drug treatment program	2 (0)	6 (1)	79 (17)
Correctional facility	3 (0)	19 (4)	55 (12)
Prenatal or family planning clinic	11 (2)	29 (7)	7 (2)
Adult HIV/AIDS specialty clinic	31 (4)	1 (0)	3 (1)
Blood bank	2 (0)	7 (2)	1 (0)
Emergency department	3 (0)	4 (1)	2 (0)
Other	96 (13)	36 (8)	51 (11)
Total	712 (100)	429 (100)	457 (100)

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Column percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

MSM, men who have sex with men; HRHs, high-risk heterosexuals; STD, sexually transmitted disease; IDUs, injection drug users; NEP, needle exchange program; HMO, health maintenance organization.

Table 8. Number and percentage of participants receiving an anonymous HIV test among those tested during the 12 months before interview, by study site and recruitment venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2002

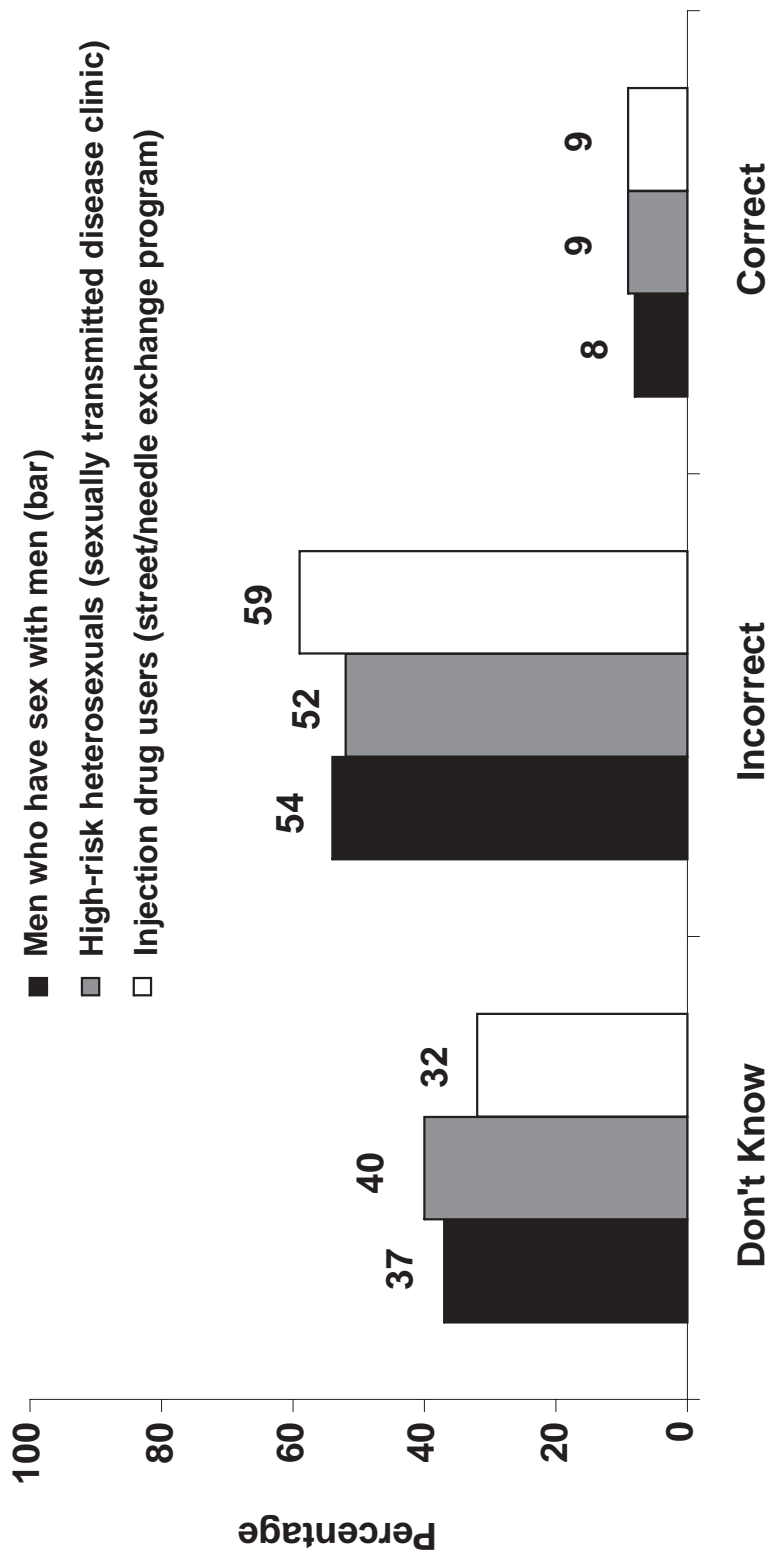
Study site	MSM (Bar) (<i>n</i> = 712) No. (%)	HRH (STD Clinic) (<i>n</i> = 429) No. (%)	IDU (Street/NEP) (<i>n</i> = 457) No. (%)
A	33 (42)	12 (16)	37 (46)
B	31 (55)	3 (8)	1 (11)
C ^a	39 (51)	6 (11)	—
D ^a	56 (64)	16 (35)	—
E	43 (50)	19 (29)	33 (50)
F	19 (40)	11 (37)	22 (50)
G	17 (23)	10 (30)	22 (28)
H	31 (50)	7 (18)	33 (50)
I	34 (45)	2 (12)	27 (60)
J	39 (59)	7 (23)	40 (60)
Total	342 (48)	93 (22)	215 (47)

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Column percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

MSM, men who have sex with men; HRHs, high-risk heterosexuals; STD, sexually transmitted disease; IDUs, injection drug users; NEP, needle exchange program; dash indicates data not included.

^aSee Technical Notes.

Figure 3. Participants' knowledge of HIV case surveillance policy, by recruitment venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2002



Note. Participants were categorized as correctly identifying their state's HIV case surveillance policy if they answered yes to the question describing the appropriate HIV case surveillance policy and no or "don't know" to questions describing other policies. Those who answered "don't know" to all questions were categorized as not knowing the policy, and other response patterns were considered incorrect. Of the 10 states, 7 had named HIV reporting, 1 had name-to-code HIV reporting, and 2 had HIV reporting by code only.

Table 9. Participants' knowledge of HIV case surveillance policy, by study site and venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2002

Study site	MSM (Bar)				HRHs (STD Clinic)				IDUs (Street/NEP)				
	Total	No. (%)	Incorrect	Correct	Total	No. (%)	Incorrect	Correct	Total	No. (%)	Incorrect	Correct	Don't Know
A	146	53 (36)	81 (55)	12 (8)	140	46 (33)	77 (55)	17 (12)	93	24 (26)	66 (71)	3 (3)	
B	84	35 (42)	39 (46)	10 (12)	84	29 (35)	45 (54)	10 (12)	31	13 (42)	10 (32)	8 (26)	
C	101	27 (27)	65 (64)	9 (9)	99	14 (14)	71 (72)	14 (14)	—	—	—	—	
D	133	51 (38)	75 (56)	7 (5)	102	50 (49)	43 (42)	9 (9)	—	—	—	—	
E	119	53 (45)	54 (45)	12 (10)	119	53 (45)	63 (53)	2 (2)	102	36 (35)	61 (60)	5 (5)	
F	74	33 (45)	37 (50)	4 (5)	109	43 (39)	59 (54)	7 (6)	87	24 (28)	56 (64)	7 (8)	
G	102	29 (28)	57 (56)	16 (16)	96	34 (35)	51 (53)	11 (11)	102	14 (14)	60 (59)	28 (27)	
H	93	36 (39)	50 (54)	7 (8)	91	41 (45)	42 (46)	8 (9)	93	39 (42)	49 (53)	5 (5)	
I	103	37 (36)	63 (61)	3 (3)	109	65 (60)	42 (39)	2 (2)	101	31 (31)	66 (65)	4 (4)	
J	101	39 (39)	53 (52)	9 (9)	103	41 (40)	52 (50)	10 (10)	102	47 (46)	49 (48)	6 (6)	
Total	1056	393 (37)	574 (54)	89 (8)	1052	416 (40)	545 (52)	90 (9)	711	228 (32)	417 (59)	66 (9)	

Note. Participants were categorized as correctly identifying their state's HIV case surveillance policy if they answered yes to the question describing the appropriate HIV case surveillance policy and no or "don't know" to questions describing other policies. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Row percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

MSM, men who have sex with men; HRHs, high-risk heterosexuals; STD, sexually transmitted disease; IDUs, injection drug users; NEP, needle exchange program; dash indicates data not included.

Table 10. Needle sharing during the 12 months before interview among 711 injection drug users recruited at street location or needle exchange program, by demographic characteristics, HIV Testing Survey, 2002

	Total	Needle Sharing No. (%)
Race/ethnicity		
White, not Hispanic	215	70 (33)
Black, not Hispanic	234	47 (20)
Hispanic	188	71 (38)
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	1 (33)
American Indian/Alaska Native	14	9 (64)
Multiracial	42	21 (50)
Other	7	3 (43)
Sex		
Male	506	144 (28)
Female	205	79 (39)
Age		
18–24	54	24 (44)
25–29	71	22 (31)
30–39	208	78 (38)
40–49	240	72 (30)
≥50	138	27 (20)
Education		
<High school	261	98 (38)
High school diploma or equivalent	282	85 (30)
>High school	166	40 (24)
Employment		
Unemployed	448	144 (32)
Employed	252	74 (29)
Study site^a		
Recruited at needle exchange program		
A	93	28 (30)
E	71	27 (38)
F	81	24 (30)
H	62	20 (32)
I	101	47 (47)
J	102	14 (14)
Recruited on street		
B	31	9 (29)
E	31	12 (39)
F	6	4 (67)
G	102	27 (26)
H	31	11 (35)
Total	711	223 (31)

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Respondents were asked, “In the past 12 months, how often did you use a needle that you knew or suspected had been used by someone else before you?” Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data.

^aSites E, F, and H recruited on the street and in needle exchange programs.

Table 11. Needle sharing and cleaning during the 12 months before interview among 711 injection drug users recruited at street location or needle exchange program, HIV Testing Survey, 2002

Behavior	Total	No. (%)
Used a needle previously used by another person	711	
Never		475 (67)
Sometimes		215 (30)
Always		8 (1)
Used bleach to clean previously used needles^a	223	
Never		68 (30)
Sometimes		108 (48)
Always		42 (19)
Used water, rubbing alcohol, or peroxide to clean previously used needles^a	223	
Never		133 (60)
Sometimes		67 (30)
Always		16 (7)
Used the same cooker, cotton, rinse water or other equipment with other people	711	
Never		397 (56)
Sometimes		270 (38)
Always		40 (6)
Received a bleach kit for cleaning needles	711	
No		316 (44)
Yes		387 (54)

Note. Column percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data.

^aAsked of those who said they had sometimes ($n = 215$) or always ($n = 8$) used a needle they knew or suspected had been used by someone else.

Table 12. Number of male sex partners during 12 months before interview, by demographic characteristics, among 1056 men who have sex with men, HIV Testing Survey, 2002

Characteristic	Total	Male Sex Partners		
		1 No. (%)	2-3 No. (%)	≥4 No. (%)
Race/ethnicity				
White, not Hispanic	404	104 (26)	106 (26)	191 (47)
Black, not Hispanic	290	103 (36)	71 (24)	113 (39)
Hispanic	183	53 (29)	47 (26)	83 (45)
Asian/Pacific Islander	43	6 (14)	11 (26)	26 (60)
American Indian/Alaska Native	7	2 (29)	2 (29)	3 (43)
Multi-racial	100	32 (32)	25 (25)	43 (43)
Other	19	11 (58)	5 (26)	3 (16)
Age				
18-24	324	92 (28)	98 (30)	130 (40)
25-29	248	61 (25)	65 (26)	122 (49)
30-39	321	111 (35)	73 (23)	135 (42)
40-49	131	42 (32)	24 (18)	65 (50)
≥50	32	7 (22)	9 (28)	16 (50)
Education				
<High school	55	23 (42)	10 (18)	22 (40)
High school diploma or equivalent	254	84 (33)	68 (27)	98 (39)
>High school	747	206 (28)	191 (26)	348 (47)
Total	1056	313 (30)	269 (25)	468 (44)

Note. Respondents recruited in bars. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Row percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 13. Receptive anal intercourse with male sex partners during the 12 months before interview, by demographic characteristics, among 1056 men who have sex with men, HIV Testing Survey, 2002

Characteristic	Total No.	Receptive Anal Intercourse No. (%)	Condom Use		
			Always No. (%)	Sometimes No. (%)	Never No. (%)
Primary Partner^a (n = 666)					
Race/ethnicity					
White, not Hispanic	266	200 (75)	63 (32)	75 (38)	62 (31)
Black, not Hispanic	169	86 (51)	36 (42)	32 (37)	18 (21)
Hispanic	119	82 (69)	30 (37)	36 (44)	16 (20)
Asian/Pacific Islander	27	18 (67)	8 (44)	7 (39)	3 (17)
American Indian/Alaska Native	4	2 (50)	1 (50)	0 (0)	1 (50)
Multiracial	62	40 (65)	10 (25)	19 (48)	11 (28)
Other	15	10 (67)	3 (30)	3 (30)	4 (40)
Age					
18–24	219	163 (74)	61 (37)	61 (37)	41 (25)
25–29	167	115 (69)	42 (37)	45 (39)	28 (24)
30–39	190	119 (63)	39 (33)	51 (43)	29 (24)
40–49	78	39 (50)	10 (26)	14 (36)	15 (38)
≥50	12	6 (50)	1 (17)	2 (33)	3 (50)
Education					
<High school	36	25 (69)	7 (28)	10 (40)	8 (32)
High school diploma or equivalent	162	108 (67)	36 (33)	43 (40)	29 (27)
>High school	468	309 (66)	110 (36)	120 (39)	79 (26)
Total	666	442 (66)	153 (35)	173 (39)	116 (26)
Other Partner^b (n = 736)					
Race/ethnicity					
White, not Hispanic	296	158 (53)	89 (56)	51 (32)	18 (11)
Black, not Hispanic	183	73 (40)	44 (60)	25 (34)	4 (5)
Hispanic	130	75 (58)	44 (59)	26 (35)	5 (7)
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	22 (59)	12 (55)	6 (27)	4 (18)
American Indian/Alaska Native	5	3 (60)	2 (67)	1 (33)	0 (0)
Multiracial	68	32 (47)	19 (59)	10 (31)	3 (9)
Other	10	3 (30)	3 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Age					
18–24	222	131 (59)	70 (53)	46 (35)	15 (11)
25–29	180	96 (53)	58 (60)	29 (30)	9 (9)
30–39	215	101 (47)	64 (63)	32 (32)	5 (5)
40–49	94	34 (36)	17 (50)	13 (38)	4 (12)
≥50	25	8 (32)	6 (75)	1 (13)	1 (13)
Education					
<High school	36	21 (58)	8 (38)	9 (43)	4 (19)
High school diploma or equivalent	159	84 (53)	43 (51)	30 (36)	11 (13)
>High school	541	265 (49)	164 (62)	82 (31)	19 (7)
Total	736	370 (50)	215 (58)	121 (33)	34 (9)

Note. Respondents recruited in bars. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Row percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^aDefined as a relationship with a man to whom you feel committed above anyone else and with whom you have had sex.

^bDefined as a man who was not a primary partner.

Table 14. Insertive anal intercourse with male sex partners during the 12 months before interview, by demographic characteristics, among 1056 men who have sex with men, HIV Testing Survey, 2002

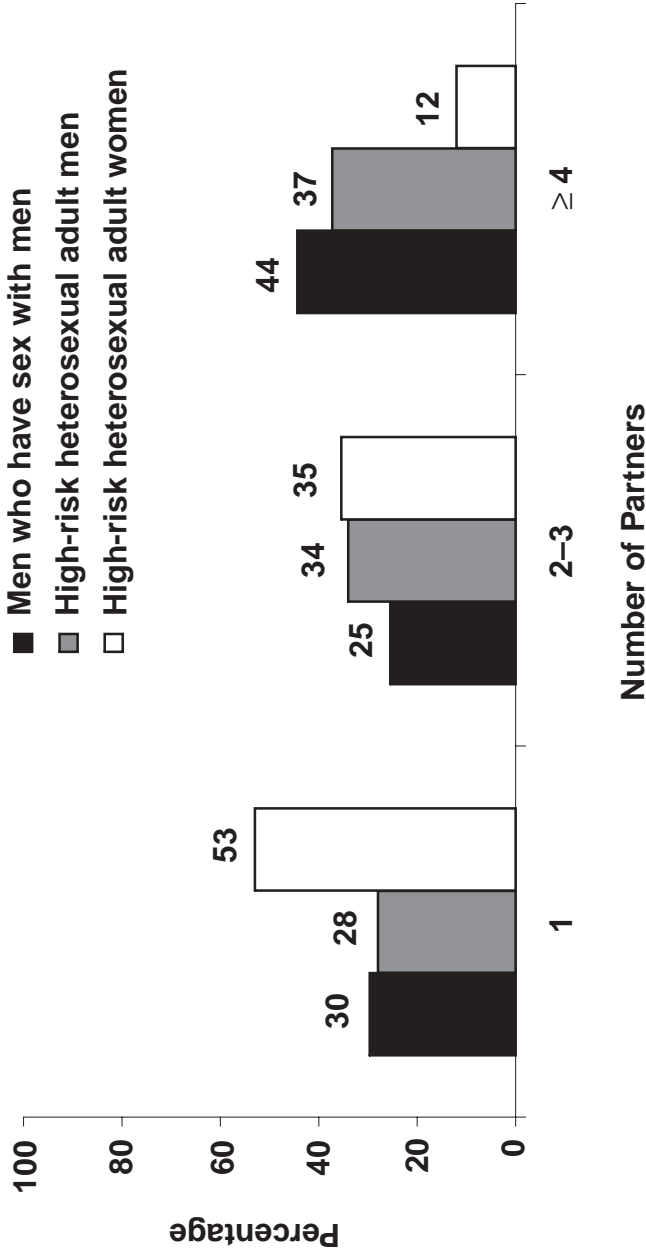
Characteristic	Total No.	Insertive Anal Intercourse No. (%)	Condom Use		
			Always No. (%)	Sometimes No. (%)	Never No. (%)
Primary Partner^a (n = 666)					
Race/ethnicity					
White, not Hispanic	266	209 (79)	66 (32)	76 (36)	67 (32)
Black, not Hispanic	169	134 (79)	60 (45)	50 (37)	24 (18)
Hispanic	119	91 (76)	33 (36)	42 (46)	16 (18)
Asian/Pacific Islander	27	22 (81)	11 (50)	7 (32)	4 (18)
American Indian/Alaska Native	4	4 (100)	2 (50)	0 (0)	2 (50)
Multiracial	62	51 (82)	17 (33)	23 (45)	11 (22)
Other	15	14 (93)	6 (43)	4 (29)	4 (29)
Age					
18–24	219	167 (76)	61 (37)	65 (39)	41 (25)
25–29	167	131 (78)	53 (40)	53 (40)	25 (19)
30–39	190	156 (82)	60 (38)	55 (35)	41 (26)
40–49	78	68 (87)	22 (32)	27 (40)	19 (28)
≥50	12	6 (50)	1 (17)	2 (33)	3 (50)
Education					
<High school	36	29 (81)	9 (31)	11 (38)	9 (31)
High school diploma or equivalent	162	122 (75)	43 (35)	44 (36)	35 (29)
>High school	468	377 (81)	145 (38)	147 (39)	85 (23)
Total	666	528 (79)	197 (37)	202 (38)	129 (24)
Other Partner^b (n = 736)					
Race/ethnicity					
White, not Hispanic	296	205 (69)	113 (55)	72 (35)	19 (9)
Black, not Hispanic	183	141 (77)	88 (62)	46 (33)	7 (5)
Hispanic	130	101 (78)	54 (53)	37 (37)	9 (9)
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	24 (65)	12 (50)	7 (29)	4 (17)
American Indian/Alaska Native	5	2 (40)	1 (50)	1 (50)	0 (0)
Multiracial	68	47 (69)	29 (62)	17 (36)	1 (2)
Other	10	8 (80)	7 (88)	0 (0)	1 (13)
Age					
18–24	222	148 (67)	87 (59)	45 (30)	15 (10)
25–29	180	133 (74)	81 (61)	45 (34)	5 (4)
30–39	215	170 (79)	97 (57)	59 (35)	14 (8)
40–49	94	65 (69)	30 (46)	31 (48)	4 (6)
≥50	25	17 (68)	11 (65)	2 (12)	4 (24)
Education					
<High school	36	26 (72)	12 (46)	11 (42)	2 (8)
High school diploma or equivalent	159	116 (73)	58 (50)	43 (37)	15 (13)
>High school	541	391 (72)	236 (60)	128 (33)	25 (6)
Total	736	533 (72)	306 (57)	182 (34)	42 (8)

Note. Respondents recruited in bars. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Row percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^aDefined as a relationship with a man to whom you feel committed above anyone else and with whom you have had sex.

^bDefined as a man who was not a primary partner.

Figure 4. Number of sex partners during the 12 months before interview among 1056 men who have sex with men and 1052 high-risk heterosexual adults (568 men, 484 women), HIV Testing Survey, 2002



Note. For men who have sex with men recruited in bars, data represent the number of male sex partners; for heterosexual men recruited in sexually transmitted disease clinics, data represent number of female sex partners; for heterosexual women recruited in sexually transmitted disease clinics, data represent number of male sex partners.

Table 15. Number of female sex partners during the 12 months before interview, by demographic characteristics, among 568 high-risk heterosexual men recruited in sexually transmitted disease clinics, HIV Testing Survey, 2002

Characteristic	Total No.	Female Sex Partners		
		1 No. (%)	2-3 No. (%)	≥4 No. (%)
Race/ethnicity				
White, not Hispanic	64	20 (31)	22 (34)	22 (34)
Black, not Hispanic	341	84 (25)	116 (34)	140 (41)
Hispanic	103	38 (37)	34 (33)	30 (29)
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2 (67)	1 (33)	0 (0)
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	0 (0)	2 (100)	0 (0)
Multi-racial	45	14 (31)	15 (33)	16 (36)
Other	7	2 (29)	3 (43)	2 (29)
Age				
18-24	210	57 (27)	74 (35)	78 (37)
25-29	109	27 (25)	36 (33)	46 (42)
30-39	128	41 (32)	46 (36)	40 (31)
40-49	96	26 (27)	30 (31)	40 (42)
≥50	25	9 (36)	9 (36)	7 (28)
Education				
<High school	163	47 (29)	65 (40)	51 (31)
High school diploma or equivalent	220	57 (26)	61 (28)	100 (45)
>High school	185	56 (30)	69 (37)	60 (32)
Total	568	160 (28)	195 (34)	211 (37)

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Row percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 16. Number of male sex partners during the 12 months before interview, by demographic characteristics, among 484 high-risk heterosexual women recruited in sexually transmitted disease clinics, HIV Testing Survey, 2002

Characteristic	Total No.	Male Sex Partners		
		1 No. (%)	2–3 No. (%)	≥4 No. (%)
Race/ethnicity				
White, not Hispanic	69	36 (52)	22 (32)	11 (16)
Black, not Hispanic	276	150 (54)	94 (34)	29 (11)
Hispanic	90	49 (54)	31 (34)	9 (10)
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1 (25)	0 (0)	3 (75)
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	0 (0)	2 (100)	0 (0)
Multiracial	31	15 (48)	12 (39)	4 (13)
Other	8	6 (75)	2 (25)	0 (0)
Age				
18–24	237	116 (49)	86 (36)	32 (14)
25–29	84	42 (50)	34 (40)	7 (8)
30–39	109	70 (64)	28 (26)	11 (10)
40–49	49	27 (55)	16 (33)	6 (12)
≥50	5	2 (40)	3 (60)	0 (0)
Education				
<High school	109	59 (54)	37 (34)	12 (11)
High school diploma or equivalent	165	82 (50)	62 (38)	20 (12)
>High school	210	116 (55)	68 (32)	24 (11)
Total	484	257 (53)	167 (35)	56 (12)

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Row percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Technical Notes

This report presents data collected through the HIV Testing Survey, conducted during 2002 in the states of Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, and Washington and the cities of Los Angeles (California), New York City (New York), Philadelphia (Pennsylvania), Houston (Texas), and Milwaukee (Wisconsin). Men who have sex with men (MSM) were recruited at gay bars, high-risk heterosexuals (HRHs) were recruited at sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics, and injection drug users (IDUs) were recruited through street outreach or at needle exchange programs (NEPs). For each state, the largest city and other key metropolitan areas were included. For each venue type (bar, clinic, street/NEP), specific sites were identified through formative research, which included review of reports, such as local HIV/AIDS surveillance reports ("secondary data review"), key informant interviews, and observations at some of the potential interview sites. Site selection by project staff was based on the feasibility of conducting interviews at each of the locations and on criteria for obtaining a diverse sample of each risk group.

Persons at the venues were eligible to participate in HITS if they were at least 18 years of age, had been a resident of the state for at least 6 months, and gave informed consent. Further details of selection and sampling processes within venues have been described elsewhere [1]. After eligibility was assessed and informed consent obtained, participants were administered a face-to-face interview by trained study personnel. No personal identifiers were collected. This study was reviewed by institutional review boards at CDC and in participating areas. For each project area, the intended sample size was 100 each of MSM, HRHs, and IDUs. In addition, sites attempted to recruit approximately equal numbers of male and female heterosexual adults from STD clinics; there were no requirements for gender distribution of IDUs. Of persons approached and determined to be eligible, 3127 (83%) completed an interview: 1185 (86%) MSM, 1140 (91%) HRHs, and 802 (72%) IDUs. Of the total number of interviews, 2 were missing age, 21 (1%) were missing residence information, and 5 were missing sex: all 28 were excluded from analysis.

Behaviors reported during the survey were used as selection criteria for analysis. During the 12 months before interview, MSM must have had sex with a man, HRHs must have been sexually active only with members of the opposite sex, and IDUs must have injected drugs. Excluded from analysis were 602 (15%) persons who completed an interview but did not report the behaviors used as selection criteria. Of MSM interviewed in

bars, 186 (13%) had not had sex with a man during the past year. Of the HRHs interviewed in STD clinics, 104 (8%) reported that they had not had heterosexual sex or that they had sex with a same-sex partner. Of the IDUs recruited on the street or at NEPs, 312 (25%) reported that they had not injected drugs during the past year.

For this report, we used several additional criteria for exclusion from analysis. Although 20 transgender persons were interviewed, they were excluded from analysis because they were not consistently asked the questions about sexual risk behavior. All persons who reported being HIV infected were excluded from analysis ($n = 161$, 5%), as were those without data on HIV testing ($n = 23$, 1%) and those who never received their HIV test results ($n = 111$, 4%). Because of a lack of appropriate interviewers, Site C did not conduct the component for IDUs. Site D was unable to collect data from an adequate number of IDUs for the purposes of this report.

As all participants were administered the same questionnaire, information about risk behaviors other than those pertaining to the population recruited (e.g., sex with men among male IDUs, injection drug use among MSM and HRHs) are available. However, we present risk behavior data by venue because we used venue-based sampling as a means of reaching persons who engaged in a specific high-risk behavior (e.g., injection drug use only for persons recruited at street/NEP venues).

The findings in this report are subject to several limitations. Data stratification in some instances may produce numbers in each category that are too small for reliable inferences. The study was not population based but was designed to enroll equal proportions of each of 3 groups recruited from specific venues; thus, it may not represent all at-risk populations or their distribution in the general population. Findings from the states or cities in this study may not be generalizable to all other states or cities. Because the survey was administered by an interviewer, some respondents may not have reported their behavior accurately. For example, some respondents may not have reported a less socially desirable behavior in which they were engaging (e.g., sharing needles) or may have reported a more socially desirable behavior that they did not engage in (e.g., using a condom during intercourse).

Reference

1. Hecht FM, Chesney M, Lehman JS, et al. Does HIV reporting by name deter testing? *AIDS* 2000;14:1801-1808.

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