

# **HIV/AIDS**

## **Special Surveillance Report**

=====  
Number 2  
=====

### **Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance Project**

#### **Demographic and Behavioral Data from a Supplemental HIV/AIDS Behavioral Surveillance Project 1997–2000**



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
Public Health Service  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Atlanta, Georgia 30333



The *HIV/AIDS Special Surveillance Report* is published by the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention-Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This report describes the demographic and behavioral characteristics of persons with HIV infection or AIDS who were interviewed for the Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance project during June 1997–December 2000. All data in this report are provisional.

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# Contents

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- Commentary** ..... 5
- Figure 1. Supplement to HIV and AIDS Surveillance (SHAS) Project, number of interviews by site ..... 7
- Table 1a. Sex, race/ethnicity of persons reported with HIV or AIDS from eligible SHAS areas, June 1997 through December 2000 ..... 8
- Table 1b. Sex, race/ethnicity of participants in SHAS, June 1997 through December 2000 ..... 8
- Table 2. Demographic characteristics, by race/ethnicity ..... 9
- Table 3. Sexual behavior among whites, not Hispanic ..... 10
- Table 4. Sexual behavior among blacks, not Hispanic ..... 10
- Table 5. Sexual behavior among Hispanics ..... 11
- Figure 2. Number of sex partners in the past 12 months, by partner type and race/ethnicity ..... 12
- Table 6. Sexual self-identity among men who have sex with men, by race/ethnicity ..... 13
- Figure 3. Ever treated for sexually transmitted disease, by partner type and race/ethnicity ..... 13
- Table 7. Drug/alcohol behavior, by race/ethnicity ..... 14
- Table 8. Drug/alcohol behavior, by age ..... 15
- Table 9. Testing location and main reason for HIV test, by race/ethnicity and sex ..... 16
- Table 10. History of HIV testing prior to first positive HIV test ..... 17
- Figure 4. Received medical care for HIV in the past 12 months ..... 18
- Figure 5. Main site for HIV care ..... 18
- Table 11. Time from initial HIV+ test to first medical care—persons with AIDS ..... 19
- Table 12. Time from initial HIV+ test to first medical care—persons with HIV ..... 20
- Table 13. History of taking HIV antiretroviral medications—persons with AIDS ..... 21
- Table 14. History of taking HIV antiretroviral medications—persons with HIV ..... 22
- Table 15. History of Pap smear among female SHAS participants ..... 23
- Table 16. Demographics of women by history of live births since knowledge of HIV diagnosis (HIV diagnosis plus 9 months) ..... 23
- Technical Notes** ..... 24



“The CDC Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance (SHAS) project uses the infrastructure of HIV infection and AIDS case reporting to collect additional information on risk behaviors among HIV-infected persons, who by definition represent those at highest risk. The SHAS project provides a method for health departments to collect information on HIV risk behaviors that is useful both locally and nationally for guiding HIV prevention and care programs.” (1) This description of SHAS appeared in a 1996 article by Buehler et al that summarized the methods and early findings of this supplemental HIV/AIDS surveillance project and outlined the potential utility of SHAS data for HIV program planning and evaluation. Initiated in 1990, SHAS is an ongoing project that interviews persons age 18 and older who are newly reported with HIV or AIDS to participating state and local health departments. This is the first *HIV/AIDS Special Surveillance Report* of data from the SHAS project.

Understanding the risk behaviors of the HIV-infected population has been a primary goal of the SHAS project. This goal takes on new importance in light of the increases in the total number of persons living with HIV infection. Longer survival of persons with AIDS and reduction in the progression of HIV to AIDS, both of which are associated with the introduction of highly-active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), have been documented in previous Surveillance Summaries. (2,3) Prevention efforts are now presented with new challenges that involve not only identifying high-risk behavior but also developing behavioral interventions that can effect changes that can be sustained over long periods of time, potentially for decades.

The data in this report are derived from interviews conducted from mid-1997 through 2000 using version 5 of the SHAS questionnaire, the first version to contain a module of questions on the use of HIV antiretroviral medications and access to care. During this period of analysis, SHAS interviews were conducted in 12 states (Figure 1) representing a mixture of high and moderate HIV prevalence sites. Recruitment methods are either population-based or facility-based and vary by site (see Technical Notes). The demographic distribution of persons interviewed parallels the distribution of cases of HIV/AIDS in adults in the areas in which SHAS was conducted (Tables 1a and 1b), with the exception of a lower percentage of white men (29% vs. 36%) among SHAS participants. This reflects an intentional scheme to under-sample men who have sex with men at selected sites (see Technical Notes). The total number of American Indian/Alaska Natives (AI/AN) and Asian/Pacific Islanders (A/PI) in SHAS, relative to the other racial/eth-

nic groups, are small; however, this reflects the representation of these groups in the local populations from which SHAS participants are recruited.

The demographic characteristics of the SHAS participants are presented in Table 2. Overall, more than 75% of the SHAS participants had a diagnosis of AIDS at the time of interview (5 of the SHAS sites—Los Angeles County, Atlanta, Connecticut, Delaware, and Washington— did not report persons with HIV infection that had not progressed to AIDS in their surveillance systems during mid-1997 through 2000; these persons were thus not eligible for participation in SHAS).

The data in this report provide information on high-risk behaviors of persons with HIV infection at various points in the disease spectrum. Data are available on risk behaviors that may have been associated with acquisition of HIV infection (Figure 3, Tables 7 and 8). The report also contains information on high-risk sexual behavior (Figure 2, Tables 3-5) and injection drug use behavior (Tables 7 and 8) in the 12 months prior to the SHAS interview. Data are also included on the use of crack cocaine and alcohol (Tables 7 and 8), substances that may impair judgment concerning other risk behaviors associated with HIV infection and transmission.

In addition, this report also contains information that is potentially useful for appropriately focusing and evaluating HIV prevention interventions. Data from SHAS have contributed to the understanding that men classified as having been exposed to HIV through male-to-male sexual contact (either singularly, termed “MSM” [men having sex with men] or in conjunction with injection drug use risk, termed “MSM/IDU”) may consider themselves to be “straight” because they also report having female sex partners. (4) SHAS participants were asked their sexual orientation; this was then compared to the assigned HIV risk exposure categories (Table 6). (The HIV exposure categories reported in this report are based on an algorithm that uses the risk behaviors reported by the participant during the SHAS interview as well as the hierarchy of exposure categories in the national HIV/AIDS surveillance system (HARS) to assign an HIV exposure category [see Technical Notes]).

Demographic differences in HIV testing are displayed in Tables 9 and 10. At the time of first positive HIV test, “illness” was the main reason given by men and women of all races/ethnicities for having been tested. Overall, twice the proportion of men reported having their HIV test due to “being in a known HIV risk group” (15%) compared to women (7%). Among men, lower proportions of non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics compared to non-Hispanic

whites sought testing due to recognized risk, (10%, 13% and 23%, respectively). Overall, two thirds of SHAS participants reported they had not been tested for HIV prior to their initial positive test; there were no differences by sex or race/ethnicity. The proportion with no prior HIV test increased as age at interview increased. Persons classified with MSM risk had the lowest proportion with no previous test and male IDU had the highest proportion with no previous test.

Longer survival after infection with HIV is contingent upon knowing one is infected, receiving health care from providers knowledgeable about HIV care management, having access to appropriate medications, and adhering to therapy. SHAS data can be used to assess many of these key points in the spectrum of care and to monitor trends. For example, a majority of persons reported receiving medical care for HIV within 3 months of their initial HIV-positive diagnosis (Tables 11 and 12). Table 13 shows the history of taking antiretroviral medications among persons diagnosed with AIDS; Table 14 displays the same data for persons with HIV infection (not AIDS). Among race/ethnicity groups, non-Hispanic blacks reported the lowest percentage currently taking any antiretroviral medication.

There are limitations to the data presented in this report. All persons age 18 and older reported in HARS from participating areas that use population-based recruitment, and all persons age 18 and older attending participating facilities in areas with facility-based recruitment, are eligible for the SHAS interview. However, HIV infection reporting requirements differ between states (see Technical Notes) and 5 of the 12 sites did not report persons with HIV infection (not AIDS) to the disease surveillance system. Most of the HIV treatment sites that use facility-based recruitment are publicly funded clinics; thus the characteristics of patients from these clinics may reflect the lower socio-economic status of the population receiving care at these sites. Also, facility-based recruitment is biased toward persons who are receiving care for HIV disease. Regardless of the type of recruitment, some persons eligible for SHAS die or are lost to follow-up before they are approached for recruitment. The interview is voluntary, and the characteristics of those persons who died, who could not be located, or who refused to be interviewed may not be the same as the characteristics of those who participate (although Table 1 shows that the race/ethnicity distribution of SHAS participants is similar to that of persons eligible for the study). Finally, the analyses are not weighted to the size of site-specific populations. Because these factors may affect the interpretation of data in this report, extrapolations of the SHAS data to broader populations must be made with caution. Still, the SHAS study does provide valuable information on the demographics and risk behaviors of adults with HIV or AIDS from diverse populations. Such information is intended for

use in planning, implementing and evaluating HIV prevention activities, as well as in resource allocation.

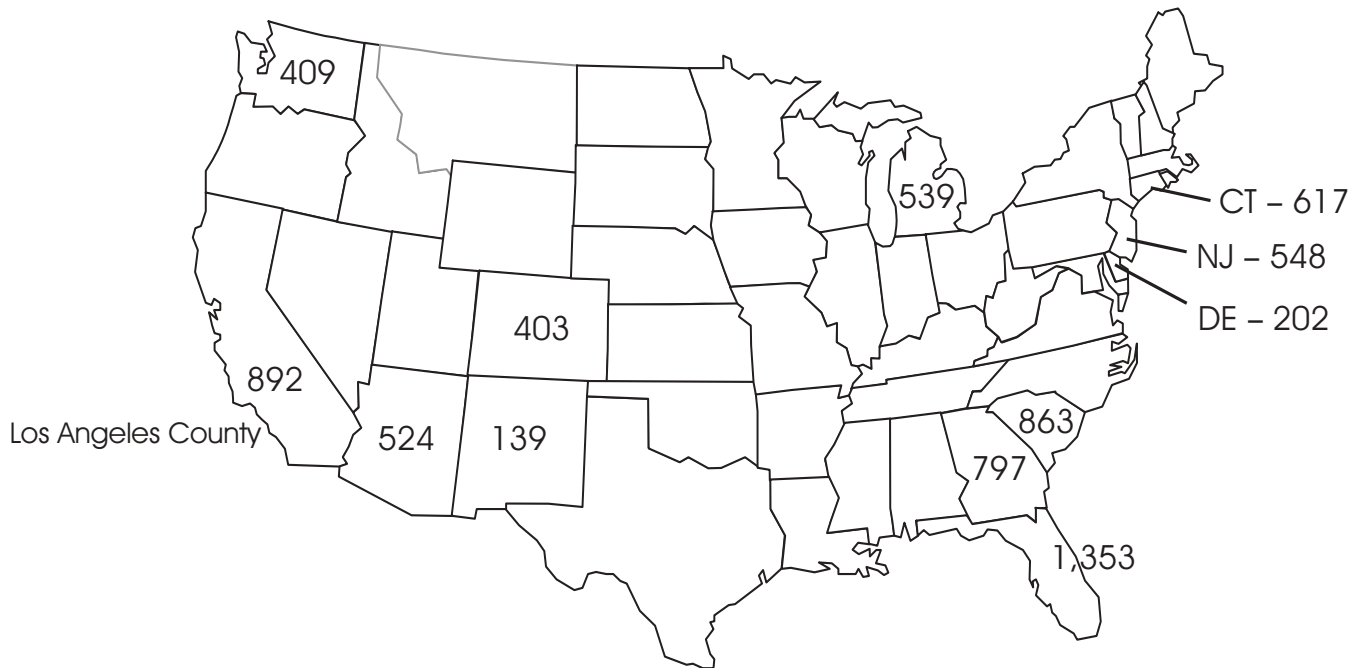
### Highlighted findings:

- History of substance use was common among SHAS participants. Overall, 31% met the CAGE criteria [see Technical notes] for possible alcohol abuse; 34% reported ever using crack cocaine; and 24% reported ever using injection drugs.
- Among non-Hispanic black males classified as having been exposed to HIV through MSM behavior or combined MSM/IDU behavior, 25% and 35%, respectively, self-identified as heterosexual. The corresponding proportions among similarly classified non-Hispanic white males were 6% and 14%; and among Hispanic males the proportions were 14% and 16%, respectively.
- The overall proportion of SHAS participants who were receiving medical care for HIV infection was large: Among persons who had known they were HIV-positive for at least 12 months, 96% of persons with AIDS and 89% of persons with HIV (not AIDS) had received care for their HIV disease at some time during the previous 12 months.
- At the time of interview, 79% of those with AIDS reported currently taking antiretroviral medication.
- Current health insurance status differed by race/ethnicity: non-Hispanic whites were at least twice as likely to report having private health insurance coverage (24%) compared to non-Hispanic blacks (12%) and Hispanics (9%).

### References

1. Buehler JW, Diaz T, Hersh BS, et al. The supplement to HIV/AIDS surveillance project: an approach for monitoring HIV risk behaviors. *Public Health Reports* 1996;111(Suppl 1):134-137.
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Deaths among Persons with AIDS through December 2000. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Supplemental Report*, 2002;8(No. 1):1-22.
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Supplemental Report*, 1999;5(No. 1):1-14.
4. Montgomery JP, Mokotoff ED, Gentry AC, Blair JM. The extent of bisexual behavior in HIV-infected men and implications for transmission to their female sex partners. *AIDS Care* 2003;15(No. 6):829-837.

**Figure 1. Number of interviews by site, Supplement to HIV and AIDS Surveillance (SHAS) Project, June 1997–December 2000**



**Recruitment type, by site**

**Population-based**

- Arizona (HIV infection and AIDS)
- Delaware (AIDS only)
- Los Angeles County, California (AIDS only)
- New Mexico (HIV infection and AIDS)
- South Carolina (HIV infection and AIDS)
- Washington (AIDS only)

**Facility-based**

- Colorado–Denver (HIV infection and AIDS)
- Connecticut–Hartford, New Haven (AIDS only)
- Florida–Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa (HIV infection and AIDS)
- Georgia–Atlanta (AIDS only)
- Michigan–Detroit (HIV infection and AIDS)
- New Jersey–Jersey City, Paterson (HIV infection and AIDS)

Note. See Technical Notes for an explanation of recruitment type.

**Participants by race/ethnicity and recruitment type**

	White, not Hispanic	Black, not Hispanic	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Other <sup>a</sup>	Total
Population-based	947 (51.1)	1,175 (31.7)	764 (51.5)	59 (67.8)	19 (95.0)	65 (47.8)	3,029 (41.6)
Facility-based	905 (48.9)	2,532 (68.3)	720 (48.5)	28 (32.2)	1 (5.0)	71 (52.2)	4,257 (58.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>3,707</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>7,286</b>

<sup>a</sup>Includes persons who indicated more than one race.

**Table 1a. Persons reported with HIV infection or AIDS, by sex and race, from eligible areas in the Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997—December 2000**

	Men		Women		Overall	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
White, not Hispanic	12,355	35.9	1,780	16.8	14,135	31.4
Black, not Hispanic	13,486	39.2	6,938	65.5	20,424	45.4
Hispanic	7,936	23.1	1,722	16.3	9,658	21.5
American Indian/Alaska Native	248	0.7	73	0.7	321	0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	244	0.7	47	0.4	291	0.7
Unknown	118	0.3	33	0.3	152	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,387</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,593</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44,981</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 1b. Participants, by sex and race, Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997—December 2000**

	Men		Women		Overall	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
White, not Hispanic	1,543	29.0	309	15.7	1,852	25.4
Black, not Hispanic	2,443	45.9	1,264	64.3	3,707	50.9
Hispanic	1,135	21.3	349	17.8	1,484	20.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	73	1.4	14	0.7	87	1.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	0.3	4	0.2	20	0.3
Other <sup>a</sup>	110	2.1	26	1.3	136	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,320</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,286</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>a</sup>Includes persons who indicated more than 1 race.



**Table 2. Demographic characteristics of participants in the Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997–December 2000**

	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Other <sup>a</sup>		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Disease status<sup>b</sup></b>														
AIDS	1,414	76.4	2,806	75.7	1,237	83.4	66	75.9	19	95.0	98	72.1	5,640	77.4
HIV, not AIDS	438	23.6	901	24.3	247	16.6	21	24.1	1	5.0	38	27.9	1,646	22.6
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	1,543	83.3	2,443	65.9	1,135	76.5	73	83.9	16	80.0	110	80.9	5,320	73.0
Female	309	16.7	1,264	34.1	349	23.5	14	16.1	4	20.0	26	19.1	1,966	27.0
<b>Age (years)</b>														
18-29	186	10.0	483	13.0	246	16.6	12	13.8	3	15.0	17	12.5	947	13.0
30-39	826	44.6	1,446	39.0	672	45.3	39	44.8	9	45.0	60	44.1	3,052	41.9
40-49	603	32.6	1,321	35.6	413	27.8	31	35.6	4	20.0	45	33.1	2,417	33.2
≥50	237	12.8	457	12.3	153	10.3	5	5.8	4	20.0	14	10.3	870	11.9
<b>HIV Risk<sup>c</sup></b>														
MSM	1,022	55.2	1,049	28.3	570	38.4	41	47.1	7	35.0	62	45.6	2,751	37.8
IDU-male	145	7.8	614	16.6	214	14.4	10	11.5	2	10.0	14	10.3	999	13.7
IDU-female	131	7.1	391	10.5	94	6.3	7	8.0	0	0.0	6	4.4	629	8.6
MSM-IDU	278	15.0	153	4.1	89	6.0	16	18.4	1	5.0	20	14.7	557	7.6
Heterosexual-male	45	2.4	389	10.5	103	6.9	1	1.1	2	10.0	10	7.4	550	7.5
Heterosexual-female	149	8.0	641	17.3	189	12.7	6	6.9	2	10.0	16	11.8	1,003	13.8
Other	16	0.9	15	0.4	10	0.7	0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	42	0.6
Risk not reported	66	3.6	455	12.3	215	14.5	6	6.9	5	25.0	8	5.9	755	10.4
<b>Education</b>														
<High school	340	18.6	1,336	36.3	792	53.7	23	26.4	5	25.0	29	21.6	2,525	34.9
High school	602	32.9	1,412	38.3	383	26.0	26	29.9	4	20.0	40	29.9	2,467	34.1
>High school	890	48.6	937	25.4	298	20.2	38	43.7	11	55.0	65	48.5	2,239	31.0
<b>Employment</b>														
≥35 hours/week	476	25.9	764	20.7	286	19.4	15	17.2	2	10.0	25	18.4	1,568	21.6
<35 hours/week	256	13.9	345	9.4	160	10.8	9	10.3	3	15.0	23	16.9	796	11.0
Unemployed	1,108	60.2	2,581	69.9	1,030	69.8	63	72.4	15	75.0	88	64.7	4,885	67.4
<b>Annual income</b>														
<\$10,000	784	42.6	2,225	60.3	988	66.8	56	64.4	13	65.0	77	56.6	4,143	57.1
≥\$10,000	1,024	55.6	1,291	35.0	414	28.0	30	34.5	6	30.0	51	37.5	2,816	38.8
Refused/Unknown	34	1.8	173	4.7	77	5.2	1	1.1	1	5.0	8	5.9	294	4.0
<b>Health insurance</b>														
Public	897	52.0	2,056	59.0	778	56.2	53	67.9	10	50.0	62	49.2	3,856	56.6
Private	408	23.7	423	12.1	122	8.8	2	2.6	4	20.0	21	16.7	980	14.4
None	419	24.3	1,004	28.8	484	35.0	23	29.5	6	30.0	43	34.1	1,979	29.0
<b>Current housing</b>														
House/apartment	1,698	92.4	3,231	87.7	1,352	91.6	66	75.9	19	95.0	130	95.6	6,496	89.7
Homeless	23	1.3	128	3.5	34	2.3	9	10.3	1	5.0	3	2.2	198	2.7
Medical facility	34	1.9	118	3.2	26	1.8	7	8.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	185	2.6
Jail	39	2.1	130	3.5	35	2.4	2	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	206	2.9
Other	43	2.3	77	2.1	29	2.0	3	3.5	0	0.0	3	2.2	155	2.1
<b>Overall</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>3,707</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>7,286</b>	<b>100</b>

Note. Values may not sum to totals because of missing data.

<sup>a</sup> Includes persons who indicated more than 1 race.

<sup>b</sup> At interview.

<sup>c</sup> Determined by using data from the national HIV/AIDS Reporting System and the Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance. MSM, men who have sex with men. IDU, injection drug use. MSM/IDU, men who have sex with men and inject drugs. Other, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and other.

**Table 3. Sexual behavior of white, not Hispanic, participants, Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997–December 2000**

	Men with male sex partners ( <i>n</i> = 1,300) <sup>a</sup>		Men with female sex partners ( <i>n</i> = 243)		Women with male sex partners ( <i>n</i> = 305) <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Number of sex partners, past 12 months</b>						
0	378	29.6	100	41.5	83	27.2
1	421	33.0	110	45.6	165	54.1
≥2	478	37.4	31	12.9	57	18.7
<b>Inconsistent<sup>c</sup> condom use, past 12 months</b>						
Vaginal sex <sup>d</sup>	—		60/140	42.9	102/219	46.6
Insertive anal sex <sup>d</sup>	203/643	31.6	32/49	65.3	—	
Receptive anal sex <sup>d</sup>	226/655	34.5	—		40/56	71.4
<b>HIV status of most recent steady sex partner<sup>e</sup></b>						
HIV-positive	414/1,093	37.9	44/205	21.5	90/265	34.0
HIV-negative	536/1,093	49.0	116/205	56.6	126/265	47.5
Unknown	143/1,093	13.1	45/205	21.9	49/265	18.5
<b>Traded sex for drugs/money, past 5 years</b>	101	7.8	3	1.3	54	17.7

Note. Values may not sum to totals because of missing data.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 120 men who reported sexual contact with both men and women.

<sup>b</sup>Includes 10 women who reported sexual contact with both men and women. Data on women who reported only female sex partners during the past 12 months not displayed because of small numbers; *n* = 2.

<sup>c</sup>Includes “never” and “sometimes.”

<sup>d</sup>Among persons who had this type of sex during the past 12 months.

<sup>e</sup>Among persons who ever had a steady sex partner.

**Table 4. Sexual behavior of black, not Hispanic, participants, Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997–December 2000**

	Men with male sex partners ( <i>n</i> = 1,202) <sup>a</sup>		Men with female sex partners ( <i>n</i> = 1,241)		Women with male sex partners ( <i>n</i> = 1,236) <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Number of sex partners, past 12 months</b>						
0	581	48.8	316	25.8	342	27.7
1	318	26.7	516	42.1	635	51.4
≥2	291	24.5	393	32.1	259	21.0
<b>Inconsistent<sup>c</sup> condom use, past 12 months</b>						
Vaginal sex <sup>d</sup>	—		400/900	44.4	474/891	53.2
Insertive anal sex <sup>d</sup>	173/477	36.3	124/218	56.9	—	
Receptive anal sex <sup>d</sup>	187/491	38.1	—		98/138	71.0
<b>HIV status of most recent steady sex partner<sup>e</sup></b>						
HIV-positive	381/1,051	36.3	295/1,119	26.4	359/1,098	32.7
HIV-negative	447/1,051	42.5	576/1,119	51.5	454/1,098	41.3
Unknown	223/1,051	21.2	248/1,119	22.2	285/1,098	26.0
<b>Traded sex for drugs/money, past 5 years</b>	172	14.3	94	7.6	243	19.6

Note. Values may not sum to totals because of missing data.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 331 men who reported sexual contact with both men and women.

<sup>b</sup>Includes 44 women who reported sexual contact with both men and women. Data on women who reported only female sex partners during the past 12 months not displayed because of small numbers; *n* = 20.

<sup>c</sup>Includes “never” and “sometimes.”

<sup>d</sup>Among persons who had this type of sex during the past 12 months.

<sup>e</sup>Among persons who ever had a steady sex partner.

**Table 5. Sexual behavior of Hispanic participants, Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997–December 2000**

	Men with male sex partners ( <i>n</i> = 659) <sup>a</sup>		Men with female sex partners ( <i>n</i> = 476)		Women with male sex partners ( <i>n</i> = 336) <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Number of sex partners, past 12 months</b>						
0	283	43.3	158	33.4	106	31.6
1	199	30.4	210	44.4	193	57.4
≥2	172	26.3	105	22.2	37	11.0
<b>Inconsistent<sup>c</sup> condom use, past 12 months</b>						
Vaginal sex <sup>d</sup>	—		138/309	44.7	106/227	46.7
Insertive anal sex <sup>d</sup>	93/306	30.4	63/95	66.3	—	
Receptive anal sex <sup>d</sup>	86/308	27.9	—		40/57	70.2
<b>HIV status of most recent steady sex partner<sup>e</sup></b>						
HIV-positive	182/597	30.5	94/442	21.3	155/319	48.6
HIV-negative	267/597	44.7	240/442	54.3	101/319	31.7
Unknown	148/597	24.8	108/442	24.4	63/319	19.7
<b>Traded sex for drugs/money, past 5 years</b>	82	12.5	22	4.6	29	8.6

Note. Values may not sum to totals because of missing data.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 110 men who reported sexual contact with both men and women.

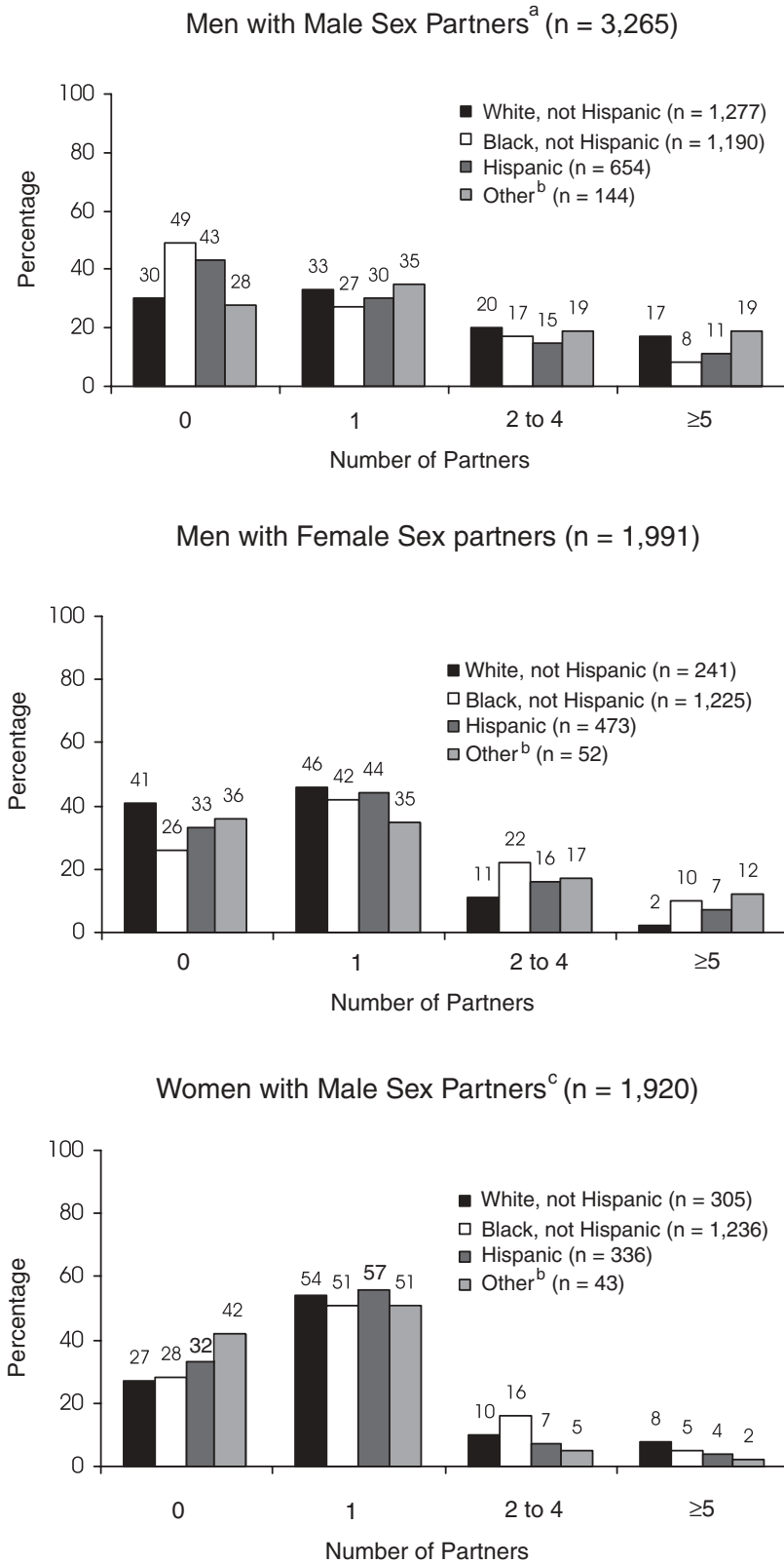
<sup>b</sup>Includes 7 women who reported sexual contact with both men and women. Data on women who reported only female sex partners during the past 12 months not displayed because of small numbers; *n* = 7.

<sup>c</sup>Includes “never” and “sometimes.”

<sup>d</sup>Among persons who had this type of sex during the past 12 months.

<sup>e</sup>Among persons who ever had a steady sex partner.

**Figure 2. Proportion of respondents with 0, 1, 2 to 4, or  $\geq 5$  sex partners in the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity, Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997– December 2000**



<sup>a</sup>Includes 569 men who reported sexual contact with both males and females.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, American Indian/Alaska Natives, and persons who reported two or more races.

<sup>c</sup>Includes 63 women who reported sexual contact with both men and women. Data on women who reported only female sex partners during the past 12 months not displayed due to small numbers:  $n = 29$ .

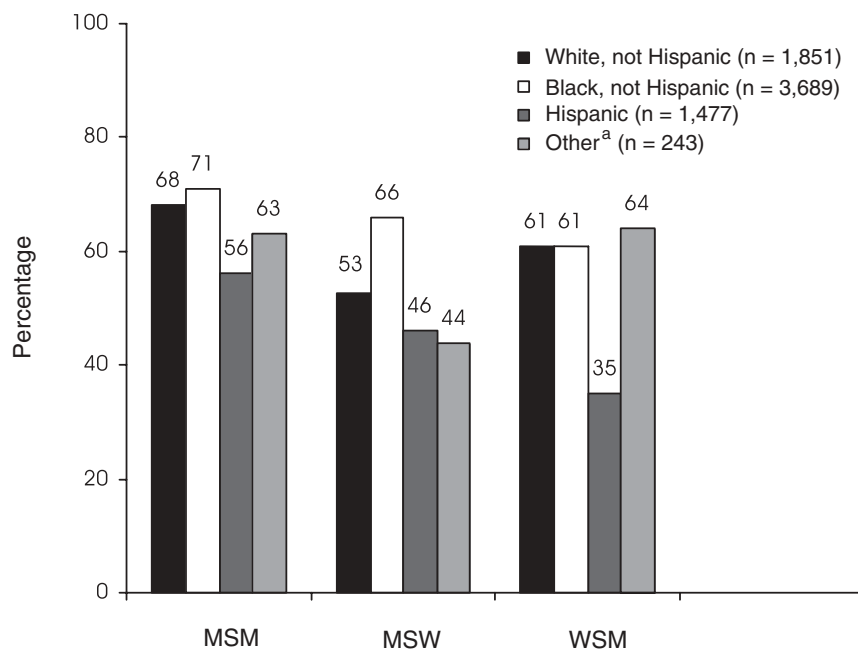
**Table 6. Self-reported sexual identity among men who have sex with men, by race/ethnicity, Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997– December 2000**

	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	MSM <sup>a</sup> (n = 1,022)		MSM/IDU <sup>a</sup> (n = 278)		MSM <sup>a</sup> (n = 1,049)		MSM/IDU <sup>a</sup> (n = 153)		MSM <sup>a</sup> (n = 570)		MSM/IDU <sup>a</sup> (n = 89)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Homosexual/gay	838	82.4	174	62.6	501	47.8	52	34.0	347	61.2	45	50.6
Bisexual	100	9.8	59	21.2	235	22.4	40	26.1	130	22.9	25	28.1
Heterosexual/ straight	58	5.7	38	13.7	266	25.4	54	35.3	80	14.1	14	15.7
Other	12	1.2	4	1.4	27	2.6	3	2.0	6	1.1	3	3.4
Don't know/refused	9	0.9	3	1.1	19	1.8	4	2.6	4	0.7	2	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100</b>

Note. MSM, men who have sex with men. MSM/IDU, men who have sex with men and who inject drugs. Values may not sum to totals because of missing data.

<sup>a</sup>Risk categories determined by using data from the HIV/AIDS Reporting System and from the Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance. See Technical Notes.

**Figure 3. Proportion of participants ever treated for a sexually transmitted disease, by type of sexual behavior and race/ethnicity, Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997–December 2000**



Note. MSM, men who have sex with men. Includes 569 men who reported sexual contact with both men and women. MSW, men who have sex with women. WSM, women who have sex with men. Includes 63 women who reported sexual contact with both men and women. Data on women who have reported only female sex partners during the past 12 months not displayed due to small numbers: n = 29.

<sup>a</sup>Includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, American Indian/Alaska Natives, and persons who reported two or more races.

**Table 7. Alcohol and drug-use behaviors of participants, by race/ethnicity and sex, Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997–December 2000**

	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic				Overall <sup>a</sup>			
	Men (n = 1,543)		Women (n = 309)		Men (n = 2,443)		Women (n = 1,264)		Men (n = 1,135)		Women (n = 349)		Men (n = 5,320)		Women (n = 1,966)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Possible alcohol abuse, ever<sup>b</sup></b>	473	30.7	88	28.5	837	34.3	344	27.2	385	33.9	55	15.8	1,771	33.3	499	25.4
<b>Crack use</b>																
Ever	422	27.5	120	39.0	1,017	41.8	515	40.9	268	23.6	69	20.0	1,776	33.5	714	36.5
Past 12 months <sup>c</sup>	159	37.8	59	49.2	564	55.5	287	55.8	112	42.1	34	49.3	867	48.9	383	53.7
<b>Injection drug use</b>																
Ever	404	26.2	116	37.7	610	25.1	238	18.9	264	23.3	61	17.7	1,337	25.2	423	21.6
Past 12 months <sup>c</sup>	101	25.1	29	25.0	105	17.2	46	19.4	84	31.8	20	32.8	304	22.8	98	23.2
<b>Shared needles</b>																
Ever	278/401	69.3	95/116	81.9	490/608	80.6	186/238	78.2	216/264	81.8	50/61	82.0	1,028/1,332	77.2	335/423	79.2
Past 12 months <sup>d</sup>	37/74	50.0	12/21	57.1	37/87	42.5	20/39	51.3	40/67	59.7	10/17	58.8	119/238	50.0	42/78	53.9
<b>Drug/alcohol treatment, past 5 years</b>	318	21.0	96	31.3	706	29.1	378	30.0	250	22.1	61	17.7	1,320	25.1	548	28.1

<sup>a</sup>Includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, American Indian/Alaska Natives, and persons who indicated multiple races.

<sup>b</sup>Two or more CAGE responses (see Technical Notes).

<sup>c</sup>Among persons who ever practiced the behavior.

<sup>d</sup>Among persons who ever shared needles AND who injected drugs during the past 12 months.

**Table 8. Alcohol and drug-use behaviors, by age of participants, Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997–December 2000**

	18–29 (n = 947)		30–39 (n = 3,052)		40–49 (n = 2,417)		≥50 (n = 870)		Total (n = 7,286)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Possible alcohol abuse, ever<sup>a</sup></b>	218	23.0	1,036	33.9	796	32.9	220	25.3	2,270	31.2
<b>Crack use</b>										
Ever	204	21.5	1,171	38.4	947	39.2	168	19.3	2,490	34.2
Past 12 months <sup>b</sup>	111	54.4	613	52.5	453	47.9	73	43.5	1,250	50.3
<b>Injection drug use</b>										
Ever	78	8.2	642	21.0	834	34.5	206	23.7	1,760	24.2
Past 12 months <sup>b</sup>	33	42.3	166	25.9	165	19.8	38	18.5	402	22.8
<b>Shared needles</b>										
Ever	56/78	71.8	507/640	79.2	646/831	77.7	154/206	74.8	1,363/1,775	77.7
Past 12 months <sup>c</sup>	15/25	60.0	74/136	54.4	62/126	49.2	10/29	34.5	161/316	50.9
<b>Drug/alcohol treatment, past 5 years</b>	152	16.1	845	27.9	714	29.8	157	18.2	1,868	25.8

<sup>a</sup>Two or more CAGE responses (see Technical Notes).

<sup>b</sup>Among persons who ever practiced the behavior.

<sup>c</sup>Among persons who ever shared needles AND who injected drugs during the past 12 months.

**Table 9. Testing location and main reason for seeking HIV test, by race/ethnicity and sex of participants, Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997–December 2000**

	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic				Overall <sup>a</sup>			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Testing location</b>																
Hospital, inpatient	229	15.0	53	17.3	630	26.0	289	23.1	334	29.7	67	19.6	1,238	23.5	421	21.7
Counseling & testing site	392	25.6	46	15.0	365	15.1	149	11.9	257	22.9	73	21.4	1,064	20.2	270	13.9
Private physician or health maintenance organization	422	27.6	73	23.9	292	12.1	133	10.6	172	15.3	44	12.9	908	17.2	258	13.3
Clinic, not specified	147	9.6	20	6.5	254	10.5	151	12.1	105	9.4	34	9.9	536	10.2	213	11.0
STD clinic	108	7.1	19	6.2	305	12.6	179	14.3	75	6.7	15	4.4	501	9.5	216	11.1
Correctional facility	37	2.4	28	9.2	236	9.7	60	4.8	37	3.3	16	4.7	316	6.0	106	5.5
Blood bank	49	3.2	9	2.9	76	3.1	30	2.4	17	1.5	3	0.9	152	2.9	43	2.2
Drug treatment clinic	24	1.6	10	3.3	67	2.8	43	3.4	20	1.8	5	1.5	114	2.2	59	3.0
Other <sup>b</sup>	123	8.0	48	15.7	196	8.1	216	17.3	106	9.4	85	24.8	444	8.4	356	18.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,273</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Main reason for HIV test<sup>c</sup></b>																
Illness	590	38.5	84	27.4	1,109	45.8	469	37.6	606	53.8	98	28.8	2,383	45.2	667	34.4
In at-risk group	357	23.3	31	10.1	252	10.4	74	5.9	152	13.5	38	11.2	796	15.1	145	7.5
Sex partner at risk for HIV	208	13.6	70	22.9	246	10.2	184	14.7	78	6.9	66	19.4	557	10.6	325	16.8
Test offered at clinic	25	1.6	28	9.2	165	6.8	148	11.9	53	4.7	40	11.8	249	4.7	218	11.2
Recommended by health care provider	74	4.8	17	5.6	117	4.8	73	5.8	44	3.9	24	7.1	247	4.7	119	6.1
Jail screening	23	1.5	11	3.6	164	6.8	44	3.5	27	2.4	8	2.4	217	4.1	65	3.4
Other <sup>d</sup>	254	16.6	65	21.2	367	15.2	257	20.6	166	14.7	66	19.4	826	15.7	400	20.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,275</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>100</b>

Note. STD, sexually transmitted disease.

<sup>a</sup>Includes Asians/Pacific Islanders, American Indians/Alaska Natives, and persons who indicated multiple races.

<sup>b</sup>Includes prenatal clinic, family planning clinic, TB clinic, emergency room, AIDS clinic.

<sup>c</sup>Test that produced positive result.

<sup>d</sup>Includes blood donation, preparation for surgery, amnesty program, insurance exam, needle stick, military recruitment.



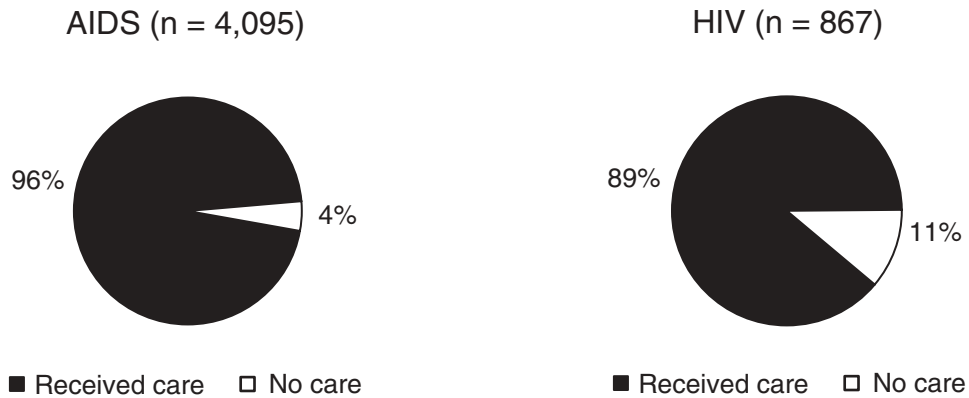
**Table 10. Reports of prior HIV testing, by demographic characteristics of participants, Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997– December 2000**

	Prior HIV test <sup>a</sup>					
	No Prior HIV test		1 Negative test result		≥2 Negative test results	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	3,507	66.5	689	13.1	1,075	20.4
Female	1,297	66.9	278	14.3	365	18.8
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
White, not Hispanic	1,153	62.9	243	13.3	436	23.8
Black, not Hispanic	2,484	67.7	478	13.0	707	19.3
Hispanic	1,018	69.3	210	14.3	240	16.3
<b>Age (years)</b>						
18–29	520	55.4	160	17.0	259	27.6
30–39	1,920	63.6	437	14.5	664	22.0
40–49	1,704	71.2	276	11.5	412	17.2
≥50	660	76.8	94	10.9	105	12.2
<b>Exposure category</b>						
Men						
Male-to-male sexual contact	1,691	62.0	373	13.7	662	24.3
Injection drug use	755	76.3	98	9.9	137	13.8
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	351	63.4	71	12.8	132	23.8
Heterosexual contact	370	68.0	81	14.9	93	17.1
Women						
Injection drug use	402	64.8	91	14.7	127	20.5
Heterosexual contact	670	67.6	137	13.8	184	18.6
<b>Overall</b>	<b>4,804</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>20.0</b>

Note. Values may not sum to total because of missing data.

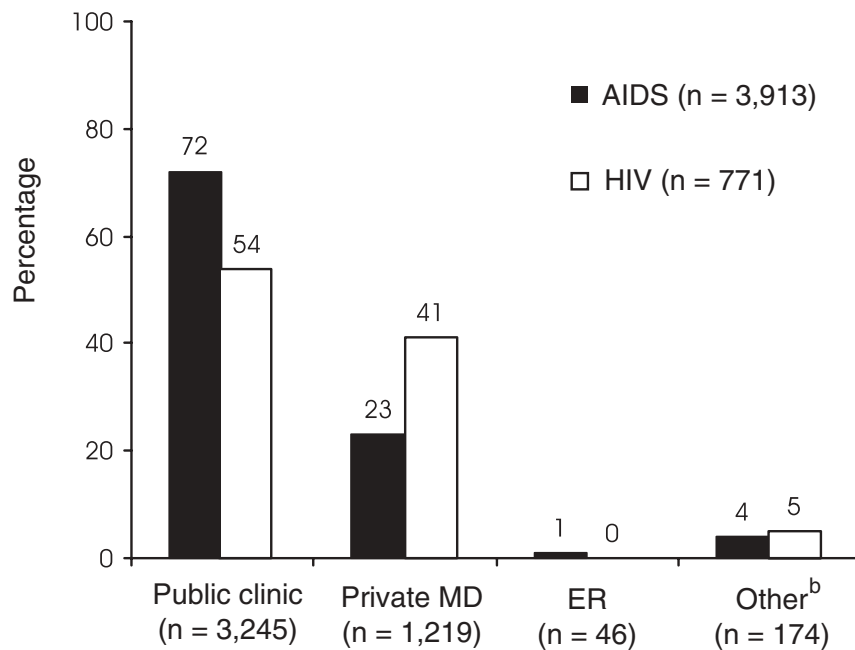
<sup>a</sup>Before test that produced positive result.

**Figure 4. Proportion of participants who received medical care for HIV infection during the past 12 months<sup>a</sup>, by disease status at interview, N = 4,962, Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997–December 2000**



<sup>a</sup>Among persons whose HIV infection was diagnosed for  $\geq 12$  months before interview.

**Figure 5. Proportion of participants who reported a main site of medical care<sup>a</sup>, by disease stage at interview, N = 4,684, Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997–December 2000**



Note. ER, emergency room.

<sup>a</sup>Among persons whose HIV infection was diagnosed for  $\geq 12$  months and received medical care for HIV during the past 12 months.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Veteran's Administration and "other" facility.

**Table 11. Distribution of months from first positive HIV test result to first medical care, by selected characteristics of persons with AIDS (N = 5,465), Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997– December 2000**

	0–3 Months		4–12 Months		>12 Months	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
White, not Hispanic						
Men	764	65.1	91	7.8	318	27.1
Women	150	74.6	13	6.5	38	18.9
Black, not Hispanic						
Men	1,336	71.7	160	8.6	367	19.7
Women	630	74.6	64	7.6	150	17.8
Hispanic						
Men	731	76.1	66	6.9	163	17.0
Women	192	78.7	25	10.2	27	11.1
<b>Age (years)</b>						
18–29	391	72.8	44	8.2	102	19.0
30–39	1,619	69.7	184	7.9	519	22.4
40–49	1,373	72.0	158	8.3	376	19.7
≥50	552	79.0	48	6.9	99	14.2
<b>Exposure category</b>						
Men						
Male-to-male sexual contact	1,503	70.9	156	7.4	460	21.7
Injection drug use	578	69.3	83	10.0	173	20.7
Male-to-male sexual contact with injection drug use	235	54.5	41	9.5	155	36.0
Heterosexual contact	336	82.0	26	6.3	48	11.7
Women						
Injection drug use	328	69.3	39	8.3	106	22.4
Heterosexual contact	514	77.6	53	8.0	95	14.4
<b>Recruitment</b>						
Population-based	1,604	74.0	150	6.9	414	19.1
Facility-based	2,331	70.7	284	8.6	682	20.7
<b>Overall</b>	<b>3,935</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>20.1</b>

*Note.* Excludes persons without data for calculating the interval from first positive HIV test result to first medical care. Values may not sum to total because of missing data.

**Table 12. Distribution of months from first positive HIV test result to first medical care, by selected characteristics of persons with HIV infection (N = 1,507), Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997–December 2000**

	0–3 Months		4–12 Months		>12 Months	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
White, not Hispanic						
Men	239	75.4	29	9.1	49	15.5
Women	77	85.6	8	8.9	5	5.6
Black, not Hispanic						
Men	392	82.5	33	7.0	50	10.5
Women	292	82.7	25	7.1	36	10.2
Hispanic						
Men	108	81.2	8	6.0	17	12.8
Women	71	85.5	7	8.4	5	6.0
<b>Age (years)</b>						
18–29	306	86.2	26	7.3	23	6.5
30–39	480	79.1	44	7.2	83	13.7
40–49	314	77.3	35	8.6	57	14.0
≥50	119	85.6	10	7.2	10	7.2
<b>Exposure category</b>						
Men						
Male-to-male sexual contact	431	80.3	47	8.8	59	11.0
Injection drug use	80	70.2	8	7.0	26	22.8
Male-to-male sexual contact with injection drug use	74	66.7	12	10.8	25	22.5
Heterosexual contact	97	85.1	6	5.3	11	9.6
Women						
Injection drug use	69	67.0	15	14.6	19	18.4
Heterosexual contact	261	87.6	15	5.0	22	7.4
<b>Most recent CD4 count</b>						
<200	39	66.1	4	6.8	16	27.1
200–499	317	75.8	46	11.0	55	13.2
≥500	460	81.0	42	7.4	66	11.6
Don't know/never had CD4 count	375	87.2	20	4.7	35	8.1
<b>Recruitment</b>						
Population-based	604	87.0	42	6.1	48	6.9
Facility-based	615	75.6	73	9.0	125	15.4
<b>Overall</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>11.5</b>

Note. Excludes persons without data for calculating interval from first positive HIV test result to first medical care. Values may not sum to totals because of missing data.

**Table 13. Reports of antiretroviral medications, by selected characteristics of persons with AIDS (N = 5,581), Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997– December 2000**

	Antiretroviral medications					
	Never		Taken in the past, but not currently		Currently taking	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
White, not Hispanic						
Men	71	6.0	115	9.6	1,007	84.4
Women	12	5.8	27	13.0	168	81.2
Black, not Hispanic						
Men	275	14.4	212	11.1	1,422	74.5
Women	136	15.7	102	11.8	630	72.6
Hispanic						
Men	71	7.3	58	5.9	849	86.8
Women	18	7.3	24	9.8	203	82.9
<b>Age (years)</b>						
18–29	75	13.8	63	11.6	406	74.6
30–39	248	10.5	257	10.8	1,869	78.7
40–49	211	10.8	192	9.8	1,551	79.4
≥50	64	9.0	49	6.9	596	84.1
<b>Exposure category</b>						
Men						
Male-to-male sexual contact	195	9.0	196	9.1	1,769	81.9
Injection drug use	95	11.0	91	10.6	676	78.4
Male-to-male sexual contact with injection drug use	34	7.8	65	14.9	337	77.3
Heterosexual contact	61	14.6	30	7.2	328	78.3
Women						
Injection drug use	55	11.1	78	15.8	362	73.1
Heterosexual contact	75	11.2	70	10.5	522	78.3
<b>Interview period</b>						
1997-1998	354	11.4	321	10.3	2,437	78.3
1999-2000	244	9.9	240	9.7	1,985	80.4
<b>Overall</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>4,422</b>	<b>79.2</b>

Note. Excludes persons for whom data were missing. Values may not sum to totals because of missing data.

**Table 14. Reports of antiretroviral medications, by selected characteristics of persons with HIV infection (N = 1,622), Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997–December 2000**

	Antiretroviral medications					
	Never		Taken in the past, but not currently		Currently taking	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
White, not Hispanic						
Men	108	32.0	32	9.5	197	58.5
Women	31	33.0	10	10.6	53	56.4
Black, not Hispanic						
Men	199	39.0	38	7.5	273	53.5
Women	140	36.4	30	7.8	215	55.8
Hispanic						
Men	49	34.0	9	6.3	86	59.7
Women	18	19.4	12	12.9	63	67.7
<b>Age (years)</b>						
18–29	154	39.1	39	9.9	201	51.0
30–39	214	33.1	73	11.3	359	55.6
40–49	144	33.0	24	5.5	268	61.5
≥50	54	37.0	3	2.0	89	61.0
<b>Exposure category</b>						
Men						
Male-to-male sexual contact	187	32.9	49	8.6	332	58.5
Injection drug use	39	31.0	12	9.5	75	59.5
Male-to-male sexual contact with injection drug use	49	41.5	14	11.9	55	46.6
Heterosexual contact	59	47.6	7	5.6	58	46.8
Women						
Injection drug use	46	37.4	12	9.8	65	52.8
Heterosexual contact	110	34.3	33	10.3	178	55.4
<b>Most recent CD4 count</b>						
<200	10	16.7	12	20.0	38	63.3
200-499	107	25.0	36	8.4	285	66.6
≥500	196	33.2	53	9.0	342	57.8
Don't know/never had CD4 count	187	40.3	36	7.8	241	51.9
<b>Interview period</b>						
1997-1998	295	40.9	68	9.4	359	49.7
1999-2000	271	30.1	71	7.9	558	62.0
<b>Overall</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>56.5</b>

Note. Excludes persons for whom data were missing. Values may not sum to totals because missing data.

**Table 15. Reports of Pap smear, by demographic characteristics of participants (N = 1,821), Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997– December 2000**

	Never had Pap smear		Pap smear in the past 12 months		Pap smear more than 12 months ago	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
White, not Hispanic	5	1.7	206	70.6	81	27.7
Black, not Hispanic	21	1.8	855	73.6	286	24.6
Hispanic	19	5.9	243	75.0	62	19.1
<b>Age (years)</b>						
18–29	10	2.9	268	76.8	71	20.3
30–39	16	2.2	557	76.3	157	21.5
40–49	16	3.0	372	69.8	145	27.2
≥50	7	3.3	140	67.0	62	29.7
<b>Exposure category</b>						
Injection drug use	16	2.7	440	75.6	126	21.7
Heterosexual contact	29	2.4	863	73.0	291	24.6
Risk unknown	3	7.7	21	53.8	15	38.5
<b>Overall</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>23.9</b>

Note. Excludes women for whom data were missing. Values may not sum to totals because of missing data.

**Table 16. Live births more than 9 months after mother's diagnosis of HIV infection (N = 182), Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, June 1997–December 2000**

	Live births >9 months after mother's HIV diagnosis	
	Number	%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>		
White, not Hispanic	17	9.3
Black, not Hispanic	134	73.6
Hispanic	23	12.6
<b>Age (years)</b>		
18–29	50	27.5
30–39	119	65.4
40–49	13	7.1
≥50	0	0.0
<b>Exposure category</b>		
Injection drug use	76	41.8
Heterosexual contact	80	44.0
Unknown	25	13.7
<b>Overall</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>100</b>

Note. Values may not sum to totals because of missing data.

## Technical Notes

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The Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance (SHAS), a cross-sectional interview project begun in 1990, is designed to collect behavioral surveillance data beyond what is found on the standard HIV/AIDS case report form. The study has been reviewed and approved by institutional review boards (IRBs) at the CDC and local levels. HIV-infected persons who are age 18 years and older, who are reported through routine disease surveillance to participating state and local health departments, and who, at some sites, attend a participating health care facility, are eligible for interview. During the period covered by this report, 12 health departments participated in SHAS. Participants are enrolled through 1 of 3 methods: (a) facility-based recruitment of all eligible persons seeking treatment at selected health care facilities in Denver (Colorado), Hartford and New Haven (Connecticut), Jacksonville, Miami and Tampa (Florida), Atlanta (Georgia), Detroit (Michigan), and Jersey City and Paterson (New Jersey); (b) population-based recruitment of all eligible persons in Arizona, Delaware, New Mexico and South Carolina (3 health districts); and (c) population-based recruitment of a 30% sample of men who have sex with men (MSM) and 100% of all other eligible persons in the state of Washington and Los Angeles County, California. At 7 sites (Arizona, Denver, Detroit, Florida, New Jersey, New Mexico and South Carolina) persons with HIV and AIDS were interviewed; at the remaining sites only persons with AIDS were interviewed. (Florida began reporting cases of HIV infection [not AIDS] in July 1997 and New Mexico instituted their HIV reporting in January 1998.) After obtaining informed consent, trained interviewers administer a standard questionnaire in either English or Spanish. The data collection modules include questions about demographics, drug and alcohol use, sexual behaviors, HIV diagnosis and treatment, and use of social services.

Over time the project questionnaire has been modified to collect data on emerging issues related to the HIV epidemic. Data in this report are from SHAS interviews conducted from June 1997 through December 2000. Highly active antiretroviral therapies (HAART) became widely available in the mid-1990s, and soon after, questions on the use of, and adherence to, these therapies were added to the SHAS questionnaire.

Table 2 shows the demographic characteristics of SHAS participants. By use of a recoding algorithm, persons are assigned into the Hispanic race/ethnicity category if they considered themselves to be Hispanic or Latino, regardless of the racial category they designated. Behavioral data from

SHAS are used to refine the HIV exposure risk recorded in the national HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS). In HARS, the category of exposure to HIV is determined primarily through review of medical records. For surveillance purposes, HIV infection cases and AIDS cases are counted only once in a hierarchy of exposure categories. Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV infection are classified in the exposure category listed first in the hierarchy (except for men with a history of both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use; they are assigned to a separate exposure category). Risk behavior reported in SHAS (for example, injection drug use, male-to-male sexual contact, or heterosexual contact with an HIV-infected person) is used to reclassify a person without a designated risk in HARS into the appropriate risk category in the hierarchy. Behavioral data from SHAS were used to reclassify risk for 154 persons.

Tables 3, 4 and 5 report data on sexual risk behaviors among 3 racial/ethnic groups: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic, by type of sex partner during the 12 months before the SHAS interview. The group reported as “Men with male sex partners” comprises men who had sex exclusively with men as well as those who had sex with both men and women. The group reported as “Men with female sex partners” comprises men who reported sex exclusively with women; the group reported as “Women with male sex partners” comprises women who reported sex exclusively with men as well as those who had sex with both men and women. In Tables 3–5, “inconsistent condom use” is defined as using condoms less than half the time (includes “sometimes” and “never”).

Figure 3 displays proportions of persons who reported having ever being treated for a sexually transmitted disease (STD), by race/ethnicity and type of sex partner. The array of STDs making up the question include: gonorrhea (genital, oral or rectal), syphilis, trichomoniasis, Chlamydia, anal/genital warts, anal/genital herpes, genital ulcers, pelvic inflammatory disease (for women only), and “other” STD.

Tables 7 and 8 show data on drug- and alcohol-use behavior by participants’ race/ethnicity and age, respectively. “Possible alcohol abuse” is defined as 2 or more positive responses to the CAGE standardized questions, which are used to screen for possible alcohol abuse (1): “Have you ever felt you should Cut down on your drinking?”; “Have people Annoyed you by criticizing your drinking?”; “Have you ever felt Guilty about your drinking?”; “Have you ever had a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves or get rid of a hang-over (Eyeopener)?”.



## References

1. Bush B, Shaw S, Cleary P, Delbanco TL, Aronson MD. Screening for alcohol abuse using the CAGE questionnaire. *Am J Med*, 1987;82:231-235.





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