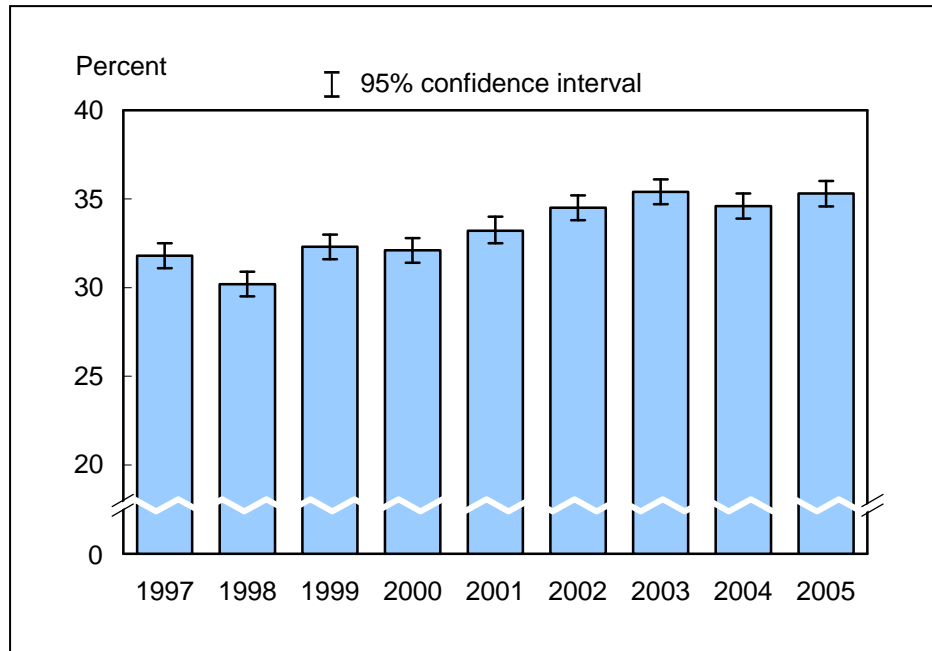


Figure 10.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus: United States, 1997–2005

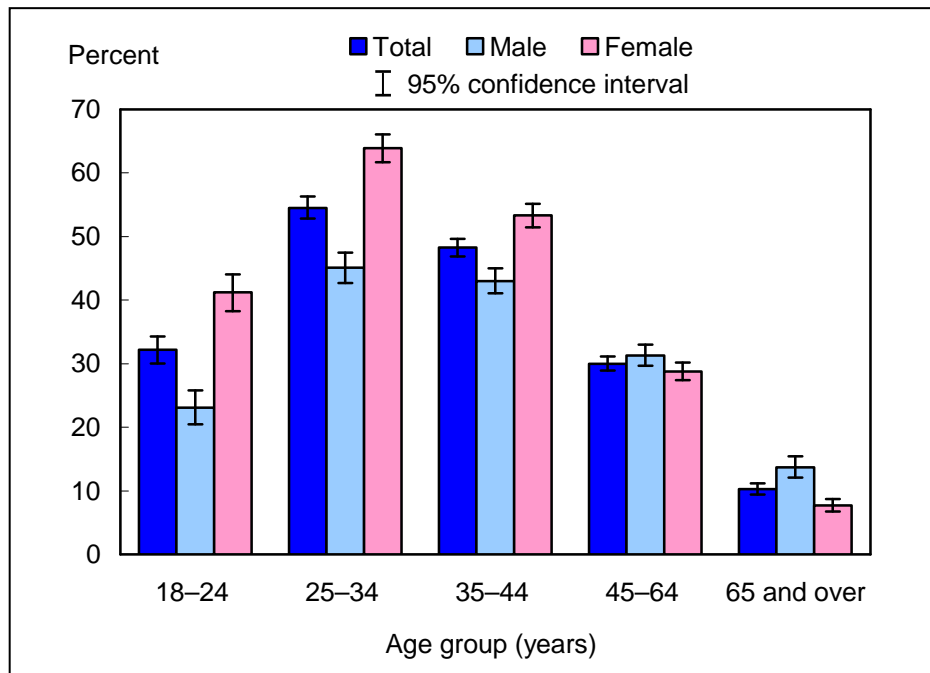


NOTES: The analyses excluded those with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status (about 4% of respondents each year). Individuals who received HIV testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered as not having been tested for HIV. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–2005 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In 2005, the percentage of U.S. adults who had ever been tested for HIV was 35.3% (95% confidence interval = 34.58–36.01%), which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2004 estimate of 34.6%.
- The annual percentage of adults who had ever had an HIV test increased from 30.2% in 1998 to 35.4% in 2003 and has shown no upward or downward trend since 2003.

Figure 10.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus, by age group and sex: United States, 2005



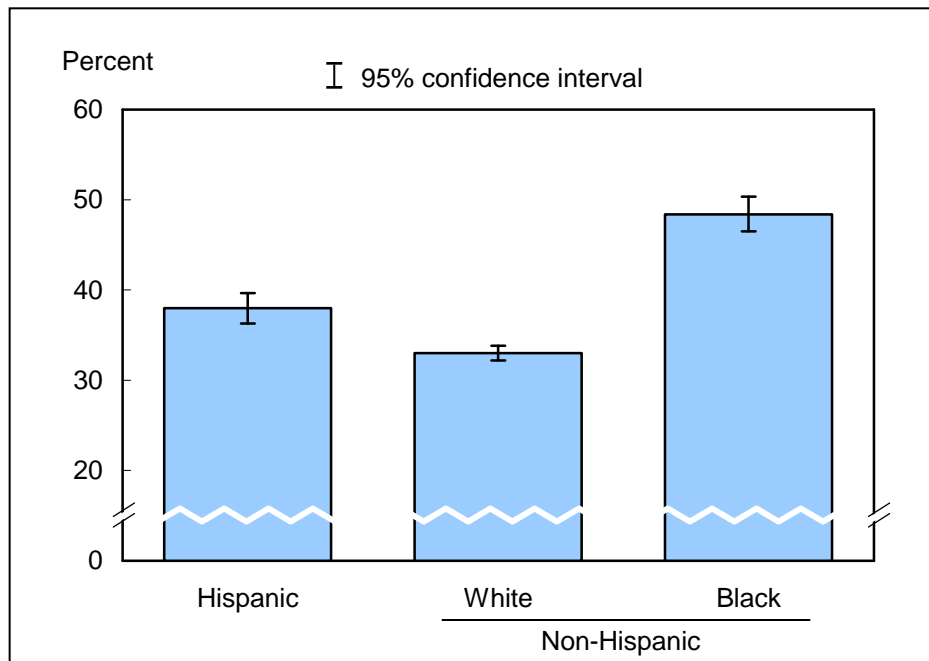
NOTES: The analyses excluded 1,494 adults (4.8%) with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status. Individuals who received HIV testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered as not having been tested for HIV.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

■ For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who ever had an HIV test was highest among adults aged 25–34 years (54.5%) and lowest among adults aged 65 years and over (10.3%).

■ For age groups 18–24 years, 25–34 years, and 35–44 years, women were more likely than men to have ever had an HIV test. For age groups 45–64 years and 65 years and over, women were less likely than men to have ever had an HIV test.

Figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2005



NOTES: The analyses excluded 1,494 adults (4.8%) with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status. Individuals who received HIV testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered as not having been tested for HIV. Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentages of persons who ever had an HIV test were 38.0% for Hispanic persons, 33.0% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 48.4% for non-Hispanic black persons.

- Of the three race/ethnicity groups, non-Hispanic black persons were most likely to have ever had an HIV test.

Data tables for figures 10.1–10.3:

Data table for figure 10.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus: United States, 1997–2005

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	31.8	31.1-32.5
1998	30.2	29.5-30.9
1999	32.3	31.6-33.0
2000	32.1	31.4-32.8
2001	33.2	32.5-34.0
2002	34.5	33.8-35.2
2003	35.4	34.7-36.1
2004	34.6	33.9-35.3
2005	35.3	34.58-36.01

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–2005. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for figure 10.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus, by age group and sex: United States, 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–24 years		
Total	32.2	30.06-34.25
Male	23.1	20.44-25.79
Female	41.2	38.27-44.06
25–34 years		
Total	54.5	52.79-56.28
Male	45.1	42.70-47.45
Female	63.9	61.70-66.08
35–44 years		
Total	48.3	46.88-49.64
Male	43.0	41.08-45.01
Female	53.3	51.43-55.13
45–64 years		
Total	30.0	28.93-31.13
Male	31.3	29.67-33.01
Female	28.8	27.43-30.17
65 years and over		
Total	10.3	9.41-11.21
Male	13.7	12.08-15.40
Female	7.7	6.74-8.72
18 years and over: crude¹		
Total	35.3	34.58-36.01
Male	32.7	31.71-33.73
Female	37.7	36.77-38.61
18 years and over: age-adjusted²		
Total	35.4	34.72-36.12
Male	32.4	31.39-33.33
Female	38.6	37.72-39.43

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2005

Race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	38.0	36.29-39.64
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	33.0	32.20-33.83
Black, single race	48.4	46.49-50.34

¹Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.