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HIV Testing in the U.S. Household Population Aged 15–44: Data From the National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010

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Abstract

Objectives—This report presents nationally representative estimates and trends for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing among the U.S. household population aged 15–44. Data are presented for lifetime experience with HIV testing and HIV testing in the past year, including testing done as part of prenatal care.

Methods—Data for this report come from the 2006–2010 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), consisting of 22,682 interviews with men and women aged 15–44, conducted from June 2006 through June 2010. The overall response rate for the 2006–2010 NSFG was 77%: 78% for women and 75% for men.

Results—Among U.S. women aged 15–44, the percentage ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation increased significantly from 35% in 1995 to 55% in 2002, and to 59% in 2006–2010. Among men aged 15–44, the percentage ever tested outside blood donation fell from 47% in 2002 to 42% in 2006–2010. Within gender groups in 2006–2010, the proportions ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation were similar for Hispanic and non-Hispanic white persons: roughly 6 out of 10 among women and 4 out of 10 among men. However, a higher percentage of non-Hispanic black women (75%) and non-Hispanic black men (61%) had ever been tested for HIV outside of blood donation. Based on 2006–2010 data, 21% of women were tested for HIV within the 12 months prior to interview, compared with 13% of men. While NSFG data cannot ascertain the temporal sequencing of risk-related behaviors and HIV testing, the data indicate that testing within the past year occurs more often among individuals reporting potential HIV risk-related behaviors.

Keywords: human immunodeficiency virus • prenatal HIV testing • sexual risk behaviors

Introduction

Reducing the number of people who become infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), is one of the three primary goals of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy (1). HIV infection may not show symptoms for years; therefore, routine, voluntary HIV testing (outside the context of blood or blood product donation) to enable individual awareness of one's HIV status is an important component of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy for the United States (2–4). HIV testing is also a way to link individuals to care early in their infection: This directly benefits the individual and is a core principle guiding the HIV prevention strategy because individuals on treatment for HIV are less likely to transmit the virus than untreated HIV-positive individuals (1). At the end of 2008, an estimated 1,178,350 persons aged 13 and over were living with HIV in the United States (5). Of those, 20% were estimated to have undiagnosed HIV infections. Studies show that those who

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know that they are HIV-positive are less likely to engage in behaviors that are associated with HIV transmission and may put their partners at risk (4–8). Monitoring HIV testing patterns in the United States is therefore an essential public health task.

The National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) provides nationally representative data on the HIV testing experience of persons aged 15–44 in the general household population of the United States (9–14). This report presents the following indicators of HIV testing based on the 2006–2010 NSFG, and where possible, shows trends from 2002 and 1995:

- Overall HIV testing experience in lifetime (Tables 1 and 2)
- HIV testing outside of blood donation, in lifetime and in last 12 months (Tables 3 and 4, Figures 1–3)
- Main reasons cited for the most recent HIV test outside of blood donation (Tables 5–7)
- Prenatal HIV testing for women with a recent completed pregnancy (Table 8)
- Nonreceipt of HIV test results (Table 9, Figure 4)

Because it is important for individuals to be aware of their HIV status, this report highlights characteristics of those who have never been tested for HIV in any context, as well as those who have only been tested as part of blood donation. NSFG, like most large-scale surveys, distinguishes individuals who have only been tested for HIV as part of blood donation because HIV screening for all donated blood or blood products became routine and mandatory in 1985 (15). Donors who test positive for HIV are told their HIV status, and absence of such notification essentially indicates HIV-negative status; therefore all donors become aware, directly or indirectly, of their HIV status. Individuals who report being tested for HIV outside of blood donation, but did not receive their HIV test result, may be unaware of their HIV status, and are described separately in this report.

HIV testing data are shown with respect to several key social or demographic characteristics of the survey respondents including age, marital or cohabiting status, educational attainment, metropolitan residence, percentage of poverty level of household, and Hispanic origin and race. This report also examines HIV testing in relation to select sexual and drug-related behaviors associated with HIV risk and included in NSFG, as described in earlier reports (12,13).

Methods

Data source

NSFG has been conducted seven times by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics: in 1973 and 1976 with samples of married and formerly married women; in 1982, 1988, and 1995 with samples of women of all marital status categories; and in 2002 and 2006–2010 with national samples of both women and men aged 15–44. Each time, the interviews were conducted in person by trained female interviewers in the respondents' homes. This report is primarily based on interviews conducted from June 2006 through June 2010. The 2006–2010 NSFG was based on 22,682 face-to-face interviews among those aged 15–44 in the U.S. household population: 12,279 with women and 10,403 with men. The 2006–2010 sample is a nationally representative multistage area probability sample, and further details of the design and respondent selection have been published (9).

All respondents were given written and oral information about the survey and were informed that participation was voluntary. Adult respondents aged 18–44 were asked to sign a consent form, but consent could be given orally. For minors aged 15–17, signed consent was required first from a parent or guardian, and then signed assent was required from the minor: If either the parent or the minor declined to give written consent, the minor did not participate in the survey.

The response rate for the 2006–2010 NSFG was 77% overall; 78% for women and 75% for men. More detailed information about the methods and procedures of NSFG and its sample design, weighting, imputation, and variance estimation has been published (9,10,16).

Much of the NSFG data, including the information on HIV testing, was collected by computer-assisted personal interviewing, in which the questionnaire was stored on a laptop computer and administered by an interviewer. Some of the HIV risk-related variables described in this report were collected using audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI), in which the respondent reads or listens to the questions and enters his or her own responses in privacy, without assistance from the interviewer or disclosing responses to her. The value of this mode of data collection for more complete reporting of sensitive behaviors has been described in prior reports (13,17,18).

HIV testing measures included

Overall HIV testing experience—NSFG obtains detailed information on HIV testing outside of blood donation, including date, place, and main reason for the respondent's most recent HIV test. To gain a more complete picture of overall HIV testing experience, all NSFG respondents are first asked about blood donation because it has been routine since 1985 for donated blood and blood products to be screened for HIV (15). Depending on their answer about blood donation, the HIVTEST question (HE-2 for females and IF-2 for males) then asks:

> *"(Apart from testing that may have been done with your blood donations,) Have you ever had your blood tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS?"*

The responses to these questions are combined to yield the overall HIV testing measure shown in Tables 1 and 2:

- Never tested for HIV in any context
- Only tested for HIV as part of blood donation
- Ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation

Women who reported HIV testing during their most recent completed pregnancy within the last 12 months are included in this last category. That is, if a female respondent had a pregnancy ending in live birth, spontaneous pregnancy loss, or induced abortion within the 12 months prior to interview and reported "yes" to HE-9 PREGHIV, she is counted as having ever been tested for HIV outside of blood donation.

HIV testing in last 12 months—HIV testing outside of blood donation and within the last 12 months is shown separately in Tables 3 and 4 and is also used as an independent variable in Tables 6, 7, and 9. Women who reported HIV testing during their most recent completed pregnancy within the past year were not asked for the date of this test, but were counted as having had an HIV test within the last 12 months, given the recency of their pregnancy.

Main reason for most recent HIV test—All respondents who reported an HIV test outside of blood donation were asked:

> *"Please look at Card 73a. I am going to show you a list of reasons why some people have been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.*
>
> *(Not including your blood donations), which of these would you say was the main reason for your last HIV test?"*

The reasons marked with a dagger (†) below were offered explicitly on the response show card, and others were coded based on verbatim responses to the "other-specify" follow-up question.

1. †Part of medical checkup or procedure
2. †Part of prenatal care (for women only)
3. †Required for health or life insurance
4. †Required for marriage license or to get married
5. †Required for job or military service
6. Required for immigration or travel
7. Required for incarceration
8. †Finding out if infected
9. Possible exposure from sexual or drug behavior
10. †Someone suggested it
11. New partner
12. Other reason

Table 5 shows the full distribution of these responses for men and women who have ever been tested for HIV outside of blood donation, and Tables 6 and 7 show a limited set of aggregated reasons, partly to ensure larger sample sizes and partly based on substantive categories of reasons. Respondents who answered "someone suggested it" (response 10) were asked a follow-up question to determine if the HIV test was suggested by a doctor or medical care provider, a sexual partner, or someone else. Responses of "doctor or medical care provider" were included in Tables 6 and 7 as "part of medical checkup or procedure." Responses 3–7 were grouped together in Tables 6 and 7 as "required for non-medical reasons." Respondents who gave responses 8, 9, and 11 were grouped together as having "personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected," along with respondents who said it was a "sexual partner" who suggested their most recent HIV test. The column labeled "other reason" in Tables 6 and 7 was comprised of all other reasons not shown separately because of small sample sizes, including possible exposure to HIV through occupational accidents and those who said "someone else" suggested their most recent HIV test.

Prenatal HIV testing—HIV testing as part of prenatal care for women's most recent completed pregnancy within the last 12 months is shown in Table 8. Women with a recent completed pregnancy were counted as having had prenatal HIV testing if they answered "yes" to the separate question (HE-9 PREGHIV) about such testing, or if they selected prenatal care as the main reason for their most recent HIV test on HE-5 HIVTST.

Nonreceipt of HIV test results—All respondents who were ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation were asked, *"How soon after your last test for HIV did you receive your results?"* One of the possible response options was that he or she never received the test results; this measure is shown in Table 9.

Demographic and behavioral variables used

HIV testing data presented in this report are shown with respect to several key social or demographic characteristics including age, marital or cohabiting status, educational attainment, metropolitan residence, percentage of poverty level of household, health insurance coverage, and Hispanic origin and race. All characteristics reflect the respondent's status at time of interview.

When the top category of educational attainment is bachelor's degree or higher, education is shown based only on respondents aged 22–44 because large percentages of those aged 15–21 are still attending school. To ensure adequate sample sizes, education is sometimes shown in two categories: high school diploma or General Educational Development (GED) or less, and any college attendance. When this two-category variable is shown, education is based on respondents aged 20–44.

The measure of marital or cohabiting status used in this report is based only on relationships with opposite-sex spouses or partners, in keeping with the marital or cohabiting status variables that have been defined across all NSFG surveys to date. When sample sizes permit, those who are not cohabiting and have never been married are shown separately by their experience with vaginal intercourse with an opposite-sex partner.

Metropolitan residence is based on official U.S. Census Bureau counts and the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) definition of metropolitan statistical areas, which uses the respondent's address at time of interview. Percentage of poverty level is based on a comparison of each

respondent's household income to the poverty thresholds for a family of this size, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (see Appendix 3 in 19). Adjustments are not made for variations in cost of living in the place where the respondent resides. This measure is shown only for respondents aged 20–44 to exclude potentially misreported or incompletely reported household incomes by teenagers. Similarly, current health insurance coverage is shown only for respondents aged 20–44 to minimize the extent of misreporting. The categories shown for health insurance are based on those used in other national surveys (see Appendix 3 in 19). For example, persons covered only by the Indian Health Service (IHS) or single-service plans, such as vision and dental plans, are grouped with uninsured persons.

The definitions of Hispanic origin and race used in this report take into account the reporting of more than one race, in accordance with 1997 guidelines from OMB (20). For convenience in writing, the short term "non-Hispanic black" will be used instead of the full phrase, "non-Hispanic black or African American, single race." Similarly, the term "non-Hispanic white" will be used instead of the full phrase, "non-Hispanic white, single race." The full forms of these category labels are shown in the tables. In selected tables where sample sizes permit, Asian persons are shown separately, and persons of Hispanic origin have been classified by whether they were born in the United States.

For women, Table 2 also shows overall HIV testing experience by experience of a completed pregnancy. For men aged 25–44, Table 2 shows two additional characteristics for overall HIV testing experience: whether he had ever served in the military or ever been in prison, jail, or a detention center. The duration of military service or type of military service was not ascertained. Similarly, the questions on prison experience do not ascertain the nature of the offense, whether the respondent was convicted of any offense, or the duration of the incarceration. Despite the limitations of these measures, they are included because HIV testing experience may vary based on men's experience with military service or incarceration. HIV testing policies related to the incarcerated population are determined by each state's department of corrections and by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In 2009, CDC released guidelines to standardize and promote HIV testing in correctional settings. Since 1985, the U.S. military has conducted routine HIV screening, and in 2004, the Department of Defense set a standard testing interval of 2 years for all service members (21–23). These questions on prison experience and military service were not asked of women in NSFG because this experience is relatively rare among women in the general household population. The measures are based on men aged 25–44 to capture more complete reporting of this experience. Military experience is presented as a dichotomous variable due to the sample sizes available, while the prison experience variable separates out those with prison experience within the past year.

In some tables in the report, HIV testing information is also shown in relation to selected HIV risk-related behavior measures. These have been described in further detail in earlier reports (12,13), but include the following:

- Number of opposite-sex sexual partners in lifetime or in last 12 months.
- Sexual contact with same-sex partners, distinguishing, when sample sizes permit, those who have ever had such contact, but not within the past 12 months, from those who have had recent same-sex sexual contact.
- Sexual identity, categorized as "heterosexual or straight," "homosexual or gay (or lesbian)," and "bisexual."
- Treatment for a sexually transmitted disease (STD) other than HIV in the last 12 months
- Sexual risk-related behaviors in the last 12 months, as defined as measures 1–6 in a previous NSFG report (13). These include: men who have had sex with men (MSM) in the past year, women who have had sex with MSM in the past year, having five or more opposite-sex partners in the past year, exchanging sex for drugs or money in the past year, having sex with an illicit drug injecting partner in the past year, or having sex with an HIV-positive partner in the past year.
- HIV risk-related summary measure for last 12 months, consisting of all measures listed for "sexual risk-related behaviors" above, in addition to treatment in the past year for a non-HIV STD and drug-related risk behaviors in the past year. Drug-related risk behaviors include illicit drug injection, use of crack cocaine, or use of crystal methamphetamine in the past year, to be consistent with measurement used in prior NSFG reports (12,13). None of these drug-related behaviors were reported by sufficient numbers of respondents to be able to analyze them separately.

The strengths and limitations of the 2006–2010 NSFG data for studying HIV-related behaviors in the U.S. household population have been described in a prior report (13), but of particular note for this report on HIV testing are the following. Sensitive questions associated with sexual behavior, reproductive health, or illicit drug use were collected using ACASI methods, which have been found to yield more complete reporting of sensitive behaviors, and also avoid the large amounts of missing data often encountered in self-administered, paper-and-pencil questionnaires (13,17,18). As a household-based sample survey of persons aged 15–44, NSFG excludes from the sampling frame those who are currently homeless, currently incarcerated or otherwise institutionalized, and those living on military bases in the United States. To the extent that groups excluded from the NSFG sample may have different patterns of HIV testing behavior, the survey results cannot be generalized to

those populations. Also, the data presented in this report are bivariate associations that may be explained by other factors not controlled for in the tables or included in the report. This report is intended to provide basic descriptive statistics for key population subgroups that may guide future multivariate analyses.

Statistical analysis

All estimates in this report are based on sampling weights designed to produce unbiased estimates of men and women aged 15–44 in the United States. The statistical package SAS, Version 9.2, was used to produce all estimates of percentages and numbers in this report (http://www.sas.com). SAS SURVEYFREQ procedures were used to estimate the sampling errors of the statistics because these procedures take into account the use of weighted data and the complex design of the sample in calculating estimates of standard errors and significance tests. Each table in this report includes standard errors as a measure of the precision of each point estimate (percentage) presented.

Significance of differences among subgroups was determined by standard two-tailed *t* tests using point estimates and their standard errors. For selected comparisons, Wald chi-square tests of overall association were also performed within SAS PROC SURVEYFREQ, and symbols denoting these test results are included in selected tables. No adjustments were made for multiple comparisons. Terms such as ''greater than'' and ''less than'' indicate that a statistically significant difference was found. Terms such as ''similar'' or ''no difference'' indicate that the statistics being compared were not significantly different. Lack of comment regarding any difference does *not* mean that significance was tested and ruled out.

In the description of the results below, when the percentage being cited is below 10%, the text will cite the exact percentage to one decimal point. To make reading easier and to remind the reader that the results are based on samples and subject to sampling error, percentages above 10% will generally be shown rounded to the nearest whole percentage. In this report, percentages are not shown if the denominator is less than 100 cases, or the numerator is less than 5 cases. When a percentage or other statistic is not shown for this reason, the table contains an asterisk (*) to signify that the statistic does not meet standards of reliability or precision. For most statistics presented in this report, the numerators and denominators are much larger.

Results

Overall HIV testing experience (Tables 1 and 2)

The majority of this report focuses on HIV testing outside of blood donation, for which NSFG collects more detailed information such as recency and reasons. However, Tables 1 and 2 first describe the overall HIV testing experience of men and women aged 15–44 to show basic patterns in HIV testing that may occur in any context, including blood donation. Among all persons aged 15–44 in 2006–2010, 33% had never been tested for HIV in any context, 17% had only been tested as part of blood donation, and 51% have ever been tested outside of blood donation (Table 1). This distribution was similar to the pattern seen for all persons aged 15–44 in 2002. HIV testing experience varies significantly by sex. Among men in 2006–2010, 38% had never been tested for HIV in any context, 20% had only been tested as part of blood donation, and 42% were ever tested outside of blood donation. Among women, a lower percentage (13%) than for men (20%) had been tested only as part of blood donation, but a significantly higher percentage (59%) than for men (42%) had ever been tested for HIV outside of blood donation. This sex difference in testing outside of blood donation is largely driven by prenatal HIV testing, as shown in more detail in Tables 5 and 7. As a result of these differences by sex, a lower overall percentage of women (28%) than men (38%) have *never* been tested for HIV in any context.

- Having never been tested for HIV in any context was more common among younger persons and those who were never married and were not currently cohabiting. Among those never married, not currently cohabiting persons, a higher percentage of those who had never had sexual intercourse had never been tested (77%) compared with those who had ever had sexual intercourse (33%).
- No significant association was seen between educational attainment and HIV testing outside of blood donation, but persons aged 22–44 with bachelor's degrees or higher were more likely to have been tested as part of blood donation (23%) than those with no high school diploma or GED (7.9%). As a result of these patterns, persons with no high school diploma or GED were more likely (32%) to have never been tested for HIV in any context than those with bachelor's degrees or higher (21%).
- A higher percentage of persons aged 20–44 with a household income below 100% of poverty had never been tested for HIV in any context (29%) compared with those with household incomes 400% of poverty or higher (23%).
- A higher percentage of Asian (46%) and Hispanic (40%) persons had never been tested for HIV in any context, compared with non-Hispanic white (31%) and non-Hispanic black (26%) persons. In addition, a higher percentage of Hispanic persons not born in the United States (45%) had never been tested for HIV in any context, compared to U.S.-born Hispanic persons (36%).
- Having been tested for HIV only as part of blood donation was more common among men (20%) than among women (13%). Persons aged 20–44 with household incomes 400% of poverty or higher were about twice as likely (21%) as those with

household incomes below poverty level (10%) to have been tested for HIV only as part of blood donation.

- Looking at current health insurance coverage, those aged 20–44 with private insurance were less likely (54%) to have ever been tested for HIV outside of blood donation than those with Medicaid or state-sponsored insurance (73%) or those with military, Medicare, or other government-sponsored insurance coverage (76%).

This section focuses on overall HIV testing experience in any context, according to selected behavioral characteristics for women and men (Table 2).

- For women, pregnancy experience (by time of interview) was significantly associated with overall HIV testing experience. Three-fourths (76%) of women who ever had a completed pregnancy had ever been tested for HIV outside of blood donation, significantly more than the 32% of women who had not had a completed pregnancy. Women with a completed pregnancy were about one-half as likely (9.3%) as women without a completed pregnancy (19%) to have been tested only as part of blood donation. As a result of this distribution, only 14% of women with a completed pregnancy were never tested for HIV in any context, while nearly one-half (49%) of women with no completed pregnancies were never tested for HIV in any context.
- Higher number of opposite-sex sexual partners (up to time of interview) was associated with higher percentages ever tested outside of blood donation and lower percentages tested only as part of blood donation. As a result, women and men with fewer opposite-sex partners in their lifetimes were more likely to have never been tested for HIV in any context. However, the percentages never tested were consistently higher for men. For example, 37% of women and 53% of men with one opposite-sex partner in lifetime had never been tested for HIV in any context, compared with 7.4% of women and 19% of men with 15 or more partners in lifetime. Among women and men who had never had sex with an opposite-sex partner, a similar percentage of women (79%) and men (75%) had never been tested for HIV in any context.
- Both women and men who have had sexual contact with same-sex partners were less likely than those with no such contact to have never been tested for HIV in any context. Among women, 30% of those with no same-sex contact had never been tested, compared with 13%–18% never tested among those with same-sex contact, and recency of this contact did not appear to be related to HIV testing experience. Among men, 39% with no same-sex experience were never tested for HIV in any context, compared with 14%–24% of those who ever had same-sex sexual contact. Similar to the results seen for women, no significant association was seen with HIV testing and recency of the same-sex sexual contact for men.
- Bisexual women (66%) were significantly more likely than heterosexual women (59%) to have ever been tested for HIV outside of blood donation. Among men, 79% of gay men were ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation, higher than the 41% of heterosexual men and 50% of bisexual men who were ever tested outside of blood donation. Sexual identity did not appear to be related to HIV testing as part of blood donation for women. In contrast, heterosexual men were more likely (21%) to have only been tested as part of blood donation, compared with gay men (4.1%). As a result of this distribution, heterosexual men (39%) and bisexual men (36%) were significantly more likely than gay men (17%) to have never been tested for HIV in any context.
- Among men aged 25–44, 64% of those with any experience with prison, jail, or detention centers had ever been tested for HIV outside of blood donation, compared with 46% of men with no such experience. Among men with incarceration experience within the past year, 11% had been tested for HIV only as part of blood donation, and 26% had never been tested for HIV in any context.
- Men aged 25–44 who have ever served in the military were more likely than men with no military service to have ever been tested for HIV outside of blood donation (84% compared with 48%), and less likely to have been tested *only* as part of blood donation (11% compared with 21%). In sum, men with military service were significantly less likely (4.7%) to have never been tested for HIV in any context, compared with men with no military service (32%).

HIV testing outside of blood donation, by demographic characteristics (Table 3 and Figures 1–3)

The remainder of this report focuses on HIV testing outside of blood donation. While Table 1 shows the percentage of all persons aged 15–44 who were ever tested outside of blood donation, Table 3 shows these percentages separately by sex, along with the percentages tested for HIV within the past year. Among women aged 15–44, 59% had ever been tested for HIV outside of blood donation, with 21% being tested within the past 12 months (Table 3). A significantly lower percentage of men (42%) in this age range had ever been tested for HIV outside of blood donation, with 13% being tested within the past 12 months. This sex difference in HIV testing is apparent across almost all demographic characteristics included in Table 3.

- For women, the percentage ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation increased significantly from 35% of women aged 15–44 in 1995 to 55% in 2002 and (again, significantly) to 59% in 2006–2010.

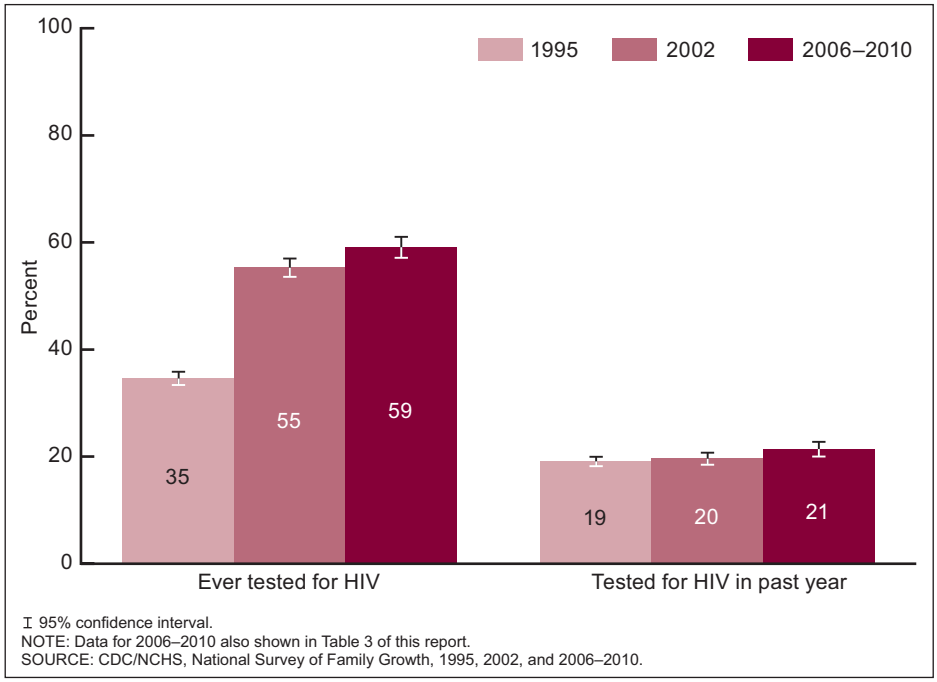


Figure 1. HIV testing outside of bookd donation among women aged 15–44: United States, 1995, 2002 and 2006–2010

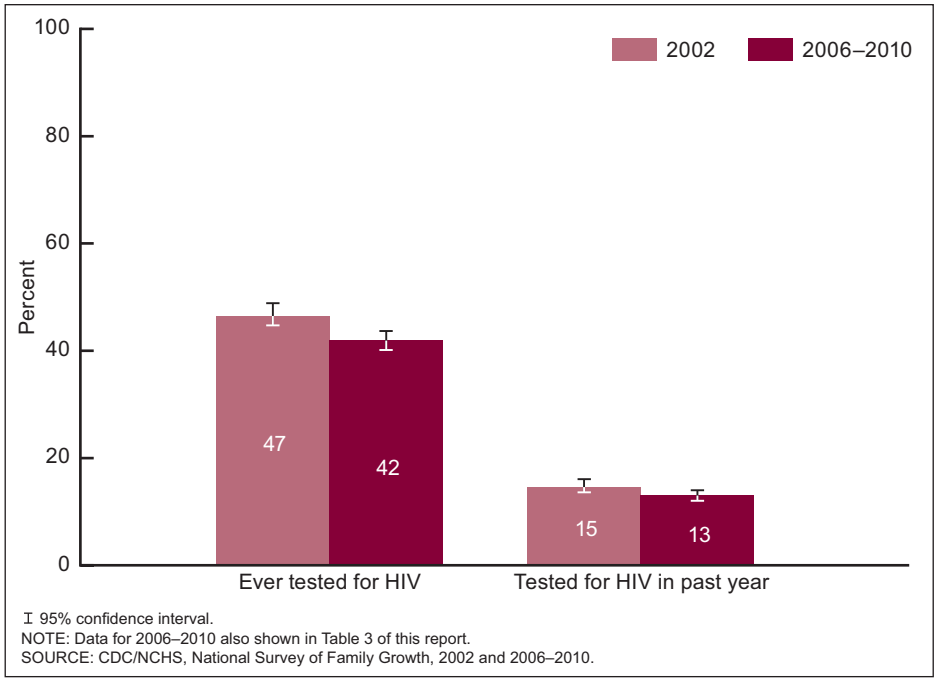


Figure 2. HIV testing outside of blood donation among men aged 15–44: United States, 2002 and 2006–2010

The percentages of women tested for HIV within the past year did not change significantly over this period, ranging from 19% to 21% (Figure 1).

- While data for men aged 15–44 are only available from NSFG since 2002, the percentage ever tested outside of blood donation fell significantly from 47% in 2002 to 42% in 2006–2010. As seen among women, no significant change was seen in percentage of men tested in the past year; 15% in 2002 and 13% in 2006–2010 (Figure 2).
- As expected, the percentages *ever* tested for HIV outside of blood donation increased with age for both women and men, although among women there was a significant decrease among women aged 40–44. Testing within the past year was reported most often by women in their 20s and early 30s. Among men, testing within the past year was less clearly associated with age.
- Currently cohabiting women (33%) were more likely to have been tested for HIV in the past year than currently married women (19%). Among men, a less pronounced, but still significant, difference was seen, with 16% of cohabiting men and 11% of married men having been tested for HIV in the past year.
- Lower levels of education were associated with higher percentages of HIV testing in the past year for women aged 22–44: For example, 30% of women with less than a high school diploma were tested for HIV in the past year, compared with 17% of women with a bachelor's degree or higher. Among men, the percentages tested for HIV in the past year did not vary significantly by education.
- Women aged 20–44 living in households with incomes below poverty (below 100% of poverty) were more likely to have been tested for HIV in the past year (32%) than women in households with incomes 400% of poverty or more (19%). No such association between percentage of poverty level and recent HIV testing was seen for men.
- With regard to current health insurance coverage, women aged 20–44 who were covered currently by Medicaid or other state-sponsored health care program were more likely than women with private insurance to have ever been tested outside of blood donation, as well as tested

within the past year. For example, 44% of women on Medicaid or related health care coverage had been tested in the past year, compared with 19% of women with private insurance. In contrast, men with Medicaid or other state-sponsored health care program (17%) had about the same percentage tested in the past year compared with men with private insurance (12%).

- For both women and men, place of residence was associated with HIV testing within the past year. Those living in nonmetropolitan areas or suburban areas were less likely to have been tested for HIV in the past year than those who lived in central cities of metropolitan areas. For example, 9.6% of men living in nonmetropolitan areas were tested in the past year, compared with 17% of men living in metropolitan, central cities.
- For both men and women, the proportions *ever* tested for HIV outside of blood donation were similar for Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic white persons, roughly 6 in 10 among women and 4 in 10 among men. A significantly higher proportion of non-Hispanic black women (75%) and non-Hispanic black men (61%) had ever been tested for HIV outside of blood donation compared with other race/ethnicity groups. Asian women (48%) and Asian men (30%) were less likely than other racial or ethnic groups shown to have ever been tested for HIV outside of blood donation.
- Looking at recent HIV testing, non-Hispanic black women (38%) and non-Hispanic black men (27%) were more likely than other racial or ethnic groups shown to have been tested for HIV within the past year. Percentages tested within the past year were similar within gender groups for non-Hispanic white and Asian persons. For example, 17% of non-Hispanic white women and 18% of Asian women were tested in the past year.

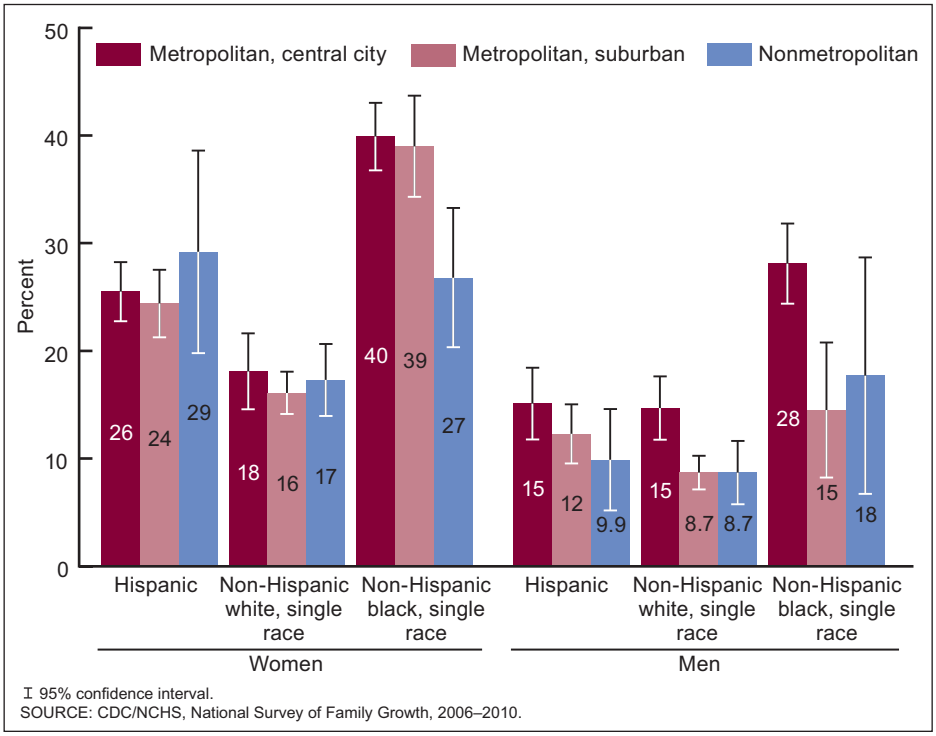


Figure 3. HIV testing ouside of blood donation in past year among women and men aged 15–44, by metropolitan residence, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2006–2010

- Given the patterns of HIV testing by metropolitan residence, Hispanic origin, and race, Figure 3 shows more detail on HIV testing in the past year. Non-Hispanic white men living in central-city metropolitan areas were more likely (15%) to have been tested in the past year than white men living in suburban or nonmetropolitan areas (both 8.7%). For non-Hispanic black men, the key difference in recent HIV testing was between those living in central metropolitan areas (28%) and those in suburban areas (15%). The data suggest that black men living in central cities were also more likely to have been tested in the past year than black men in nonmetropolitan areas (18%), but the numbers of black men in these areas were relatively small.
- Among non-Hispanic black women, those living in central cities were significantly more likely (40%) than black women in nonmetropolitan areas (27%) to have been tested for HIV in the past year. No significant association with metropolitan residence and recent HIV testing was seen for Hispanic women or non-Hispanic white women (Figure 3).

HIV testing in past year and HIV risk-related behaviors (Table 4 and Figure 4)

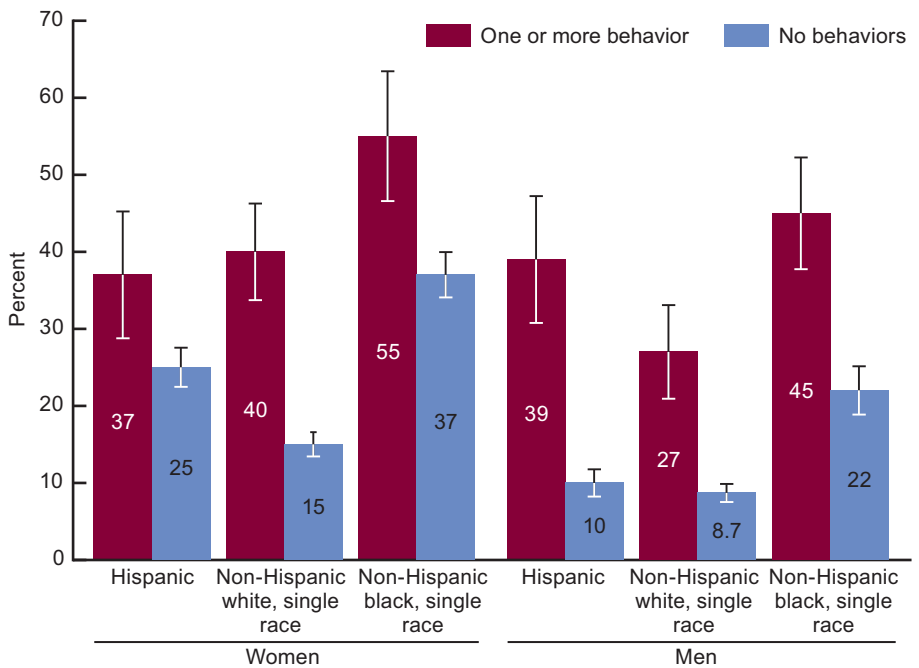
HIV testing within the past year (outside of blood donation) was associated with several behaviors and measures that may increase the risk of HIV transmission or acquisition (Table 4). While the temporal sequencing of these risk-related behaviors and the HIV test cannot be ascertained from the NSFG data, the significant associations noted indicate that testing within the past year occured more often among individuals reporting potentially HIV risk-related behaviors.

- Women and men with higher numbers of opposite-sex partners in the past year were more likely to have been tested for HIV in the past year. For example, 43% of women with five or more male partners in the past year were tested for HIV in the past year, compared with 6.2% of women with

no male partners in the past year and 23% of women with one male partner in the past year.

- For both women and men, having exchanged sex for drugs or money in the past year was associated with higher percentages tested for HIV in the past year. For men, 29% of those who reported such exchange in the past year were tested for HIV in the past year, compared with 13% of men who did not report such exchange. For women, 50% of those who exchanged sex for drugs or money in the past year were tested for HIV in the past year, compared with 21% of those who did not report such exchange.
- MSM who were sexually active in the past year were more likely (39%) than non-MSM (12%) to have been tested for HIV in the past year. Conversely, note that 61% of MSM had not been tested in the past year.
- Women who had a male partner in the past year who also had sex with men were more likely (32%) than other women (21%) to have been tested for HIV in the past year.
- Treatment in the past year for a non-HIV STD, such as gonorrhea or chlamydia, was associated with recent HIV testing for both women and men. Nearly one-half (49%) of women and 45% of men with recent STD treatment were tested for HIV within the past year, compared with 20% of women and 12% of men who were not treated for a non-HIV STD in the past year.

As Table 3 illustrates, non-Hispanic black men and women were more likely than other racial or ethnic groups to have been tested for HIV within the past year. The bottom panels of Table 4 show two summary measures of HIV risk-related behaviors, by Hispanic origin and race, to examine whether the racial differences in HIV testing are still seen. The first of these measures is comprised of *sexual* behaviors related to HIV risk, and the second summary measure includes these HIV risk-related sexual behaviors, as well as selected



I 95% confidence interval.
NOTE: Data also shown in Table 4 of this report, including further detail on HIV risk-related behaviors.
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Figure 4. HIV testing outside of blook donation in past year, by sex, HIV risk-related behaviors in past year, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2006–2010

drug behaviors and STD treatment within the past year; both of these measures have been used in previous NSFG reports (10,11).

- As expected, both measures were strongly associated with the percentages tested for HIV within the past year. For example, based on the broader summary measure that includes treatment for a non-HIV STD and sexual and drug behaviors related to HIV risk, 43% of women and 34% of men reporting one or more of these HIV risk-related indicators were tested for HIV within the past year. Among women and men reporting none of these risk-related indicators, 20% of women and 11% of men were tested for HIV within the past year.
- Within the subgroup of men and women reporting *one or more* of these HIV risk-related indicators, significant race and Hispanic origin differences were seen (Figure 4). Among women reporting one or more of these risk indicators, 55% of non-Hispanic black women were tested for HIV in the past year, significantly higher than both the 37% of Hispanic women and 40% of non-Hispanic white women in this category who were tested in the past year. Among men reporting one or more of these indicators, the racial difference was less striking, but 45% of non-Hispanic black men and 39% of Hispanic men were tested in the past year, both percentages significantly higher than the 27% of non-Hispanic white men in this category who were tested in the past year.
- Among men and women reporting *none* of the HIV risk-related indicators in the two summary measures shown, non-Hispanic black persons were still the most likely to have been tested for HIV in the past year. For example, 37% of non-Hispanic black women were tested for HIV in the past year, higher than both the 15% of non-Hispanic white women and 25% of Hispanic women who were tested. Among men reporting none of these indicators, the percentage of non-Hispanic black

men tested for HIV within the past year was more than double (22%) the percentages seen for Hispanic men (10%) and non-Hispanic white men (8.7%) (Figure 4).

Main reason for most recent HIV test (Tables 5–7)

Respondents who ever had an HIV test outside of blood donation were asked their main reason for having the test, or their most recent test if they had been tested more than once. The full distribution of reasons reported by women and men aged 15–44 is shown in Table 5.

- The most commonly reported reasons for women were prenatal care (36%), medical procedure or checkup (26%), and finding out if infected (21%). For men, the most common reasons were finding out if infected (32%), medical checkup or procedure (31%), and requirement for job or military service (10%).
- A lower percentage of women were tested for HIV as "part of a medical checkup or procedure" (26%) compared with men (31%); however, 36% of women did report that their most recent HIV test was part of prenatal care, indicating that a majority of women (62%) had their most recent HIV test due to some form of medical care.
- Higher percentages of men than women reported that their most recent HIV test was required for health or life insurance, for a marriage license, for job or military service, or for immigration or travel. For example, 10% of men were tested for their job or military service, compared with 1.7% of women. Nearly 2% (1.5%) of men had their most recent HIV test due to incarceration; this reason could not be shown separately for women because the numbers reporting it were too small.
- A lower percentage of women were tested primarily because they wanted to find out if they were infected (21%) compared with that of men (32%).
- Similar percentages of women (4.2%) and men (4.4%) were tested because of a possible exposure from sexual or drug behavior.

Table 6 shows the main reason for the most recent HIV test among *men* aged 15–44, by key demographic and behavioral characteristics. The reasons have been collapsed from the detail shown in Table 5, as described in "Methods."

- Thirty-one percent of men 15–44 were tested as part of a medical procedure or checkup, 26% were required to be tested for nonmedical reasons, 41% had personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected, and 2.2% were tested for other reasons. The percentage required to be tested for HIV for nonmedical reasons increased with age from 13% among young men aged 15–24 to 31% among men aged 30–44.
- Among currently married males, 34% were tested as part of a medical checkup or procedure, 41% were required to be tested for nonmedical reasons, and 22% were tested for personal or relationship-based reasons to find out if infected. Currently married (34%) and currently cohabiting (37%) men were similar in percentages tested for HIV as part of a medical checkup or procedure. Married men were more likely (41%) than cohabiting men (18%) to report their most recent HIV test was required for nonmedical reasons.
- Men aged 20–44 who were currently covered by private health insurance were fairly evenly split across the reasons shown for their most recent HIV test. In contrast, men who were currently covered by Medicaid or other state-sponsored insurance were significantly less likely to have been tested for nonmedical reasons (8.8%) than as part of a medical checkup or procedure (42%) or for personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected (48%). About 48% of men who were currently covered by a single-service plan, IHS, or uninsured at time of interview reported personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected, similar to the percentage seen among men covered by Medicaid and state-sponsored programs.
- Non-Hispanic black men (47%) were more likely to have had personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected, compared with non-Hispanic white men (39%). Non-Hispanic black men (16%) and Hispanic men (23%) were less likely to report that their most recent HIV test was required for nonmedical reasons than non-Hispanic white men (30%).
- Looking at behavioral characteristics such as numbers of female sexual partners in lifetime, among men ever tested for HIV who had one female partner in their lifetime, 43% were tested for a medical checkup or procedure, 38% were required to be tested for nonmedical reasons, and 16% were tested for personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected. By comparison, among ever-tested men with 15 or more female partners in their lifetime, 31% were tested for a medical reason, 23% were required to be tested for nonmedical reasons, and 44% were tested for personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected.
- Among ever-tested men who were treated for an STD in the past year, 58% were tested for personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected compared with 40% of men who were not treated for an STD in the past year.
- Men who ever had sexual contact with a same-sex partner had a higher percentage who were tested for personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected (58%) compared with men who never had same-sex sexual contact (39%).
- A higher percentage of ever-tested gay (72%) and bisexual (62%) men reported they were tested for personal

or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected compared with heterosexual males (39%).

- A higher percentage of ever-tested men who reported one or more of the included sexual risk-related behaviors (62%) were tested for personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected compared with 38% who reported none of the included sexual HIV-risk related behaviors in the past year. A similar differential was seen based on the broadest summary measure of HIV risk-related indicators, including sexual behavior risk, drug behavior risk, and recent STD treatment: 59% of men reporting one or more of these indicators were tested for personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected compared with 37% of men reporting none of these indicators.

Table 7 shows the main reason for the most recent HIV test among *women* aged 15–44, by demographic and behavioral characteristics, with the reasons collapsed as described in "Methods," analogous to the groupings for men. Given the large percentage of women reporting that their most recent HIV test was part of prenatal care, this category is shown separately from "part of medical checkup or procedure." Also, this enables comparison by gender of the percentages reporting "part of medical checkup or procedure" for their most recent HIV test.

- Twenty-seven percent of ever-tested women aged 15–44 were tested as part of a medical procedure or checkup, 37% were tested as part of prenatal care, 7.7% were required to be tested for nonmedical reasons, 27% had personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected, and 2.4% were tested for other reasons.
- Among ever-tested, currently married women, 50% were tested as part of prenatal care, 21% were tested as part of a medical checkup or procedure, 16% were tested for personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected, and 10% were required to be tested for nonmedical reasons. Currently cohabiting women had a lower percentage than married women who were tested as part of prenatal care (36% compared with 50%), and a higher percentage than married women who were tested for personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected (30% compared with 16%).
- Non-Hispanic white (28%) and non-Hispanic black women (30%) were similar in the percentages tested for HIV for personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected compared with 19% of Hispanic women.
- Looking at behavioral characteristics, among ever-tested women who had one male partner in their lifetime, about one-half (51%) were tested as part of prenatal care, 24% were tested for a medical checkup or procedure, 12% were tested for personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected, and 11% were required to be tested for nonmedical reasons. By comparison, among ever-tested women with 15 or more male partners in their lifetime, the most common reason for testing (40%) was personal of relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected, 28% were tested for a medical reason, 25% were tested as part of prenatal care, and 5.9% were required to be tested for nonmedical reasons.
- Ever-tested women who ever had sexual contact with a same-sex partner had a higher percentage tested for personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected (40%) compared with ever-tested women who had never had same-sex sexual contact (24%).
- A higher percentage of ever-tested gay or lesbian (45%) and bisexual (36%) females reported that they were tested for personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected compared with heterosexual females (26%).
- Among ever-tested women treated for an STD in the past year, 46% were tested for personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected compared with 26% of ever-tested women not treated for an STD in the past year.
- A higher percentage of ever-tested women who reported one or more of the included sexual risk-related behaviors (41%) were tested for personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected compared with 26% who reported none of the included sexual HIV-risk related behaviors in the past year. A similar differential was seen based on the broadest summary measure of HIV risk-related indicators, including sexual behavior risk, drug behavior risk, and recent STD treatment: 42% of ever-tested women reporting one or more of these indicators were tested for personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected, compared with 25% of women reporting none of these indicators.

HIV testing among women with a recent completed pregnancy (Table 8)

Two-thirds (67%) of women with a completed pregnancy in the 12 months prior to interview in 2006–2010 were tested for HIV as part of prenatal care, another 4.8% were tested in another context within the past 12 months, 13% were tested longer ago than the past 12 months, and 15% were never tested for HIV outside of blood donation.

- The percentages tested as part of prenatal care did not vary by age at interview, but women aged 30–44 were more likely to have been tested longer ago than the past 12 months (18%) than those aged 15–24 (11%) or those aged 25–29 (10%).
- Among recently pregnant women aged 20–44, those with a high school diploma or GED or less education were more likely to have been tested in the past 12 months as part of prenatal care (74%) compared with women with any college (62%). Women with a recent completed pregnancy who attended any college

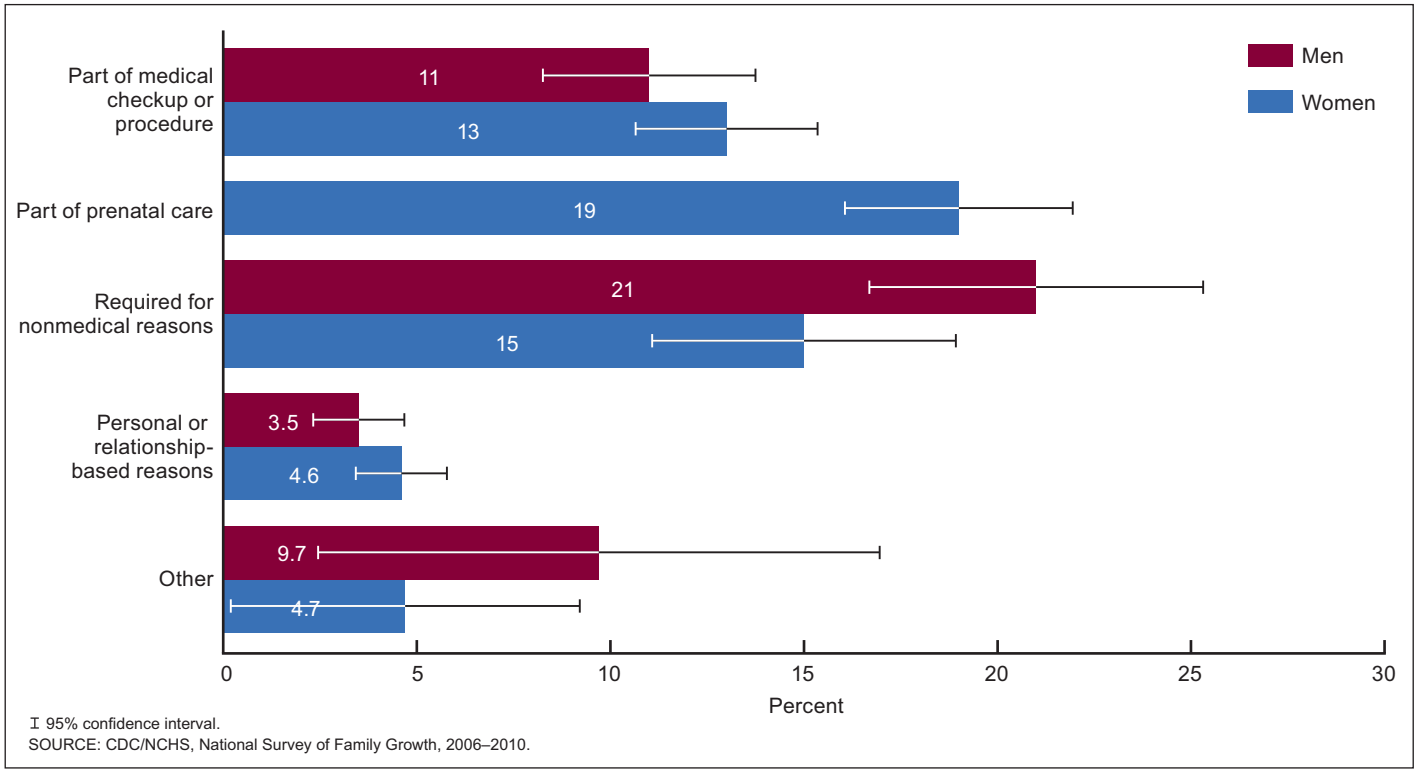


Figure 5. Percentage not receiving test results from most recent HIV test, by main reason for the test, among ever-tested men and women aged 15–44: United States, 2006–2012

were more likely to have *never* been tested for HIV outside of blood donation (17%) compared with their counterparts with a high school education or less (9.6%).

- Among women aged 20–44 who had a completed pregnancy in the past year, the percentage tested for HIV as part of prenatal care was higher for those with a household income below poverty (77%) compared with those with a household income 100% of poverty or higher (64%).
- Among recently pregnant women aged 20–44, those covered currently by Medicaid or other state-sponsored program were less likely (3.3%) than those currently covered by private insurance (19%) to have never been tested for HIV outside of blood donation, but more likely to have been tested in the last 12 months as part of prenatal care (83% compared with 59%).
- Women with a recent completed pregnancy who were treated for a non-HIV STD in the past year were more likely to have HIV testing as part of prenatal care (80%) than those who were not treated for an STD in the past year (66%).

Nonreceipt of HIV test results (Table 9 and Figure 5)

Among all persons aged 15–44 in the general U.S. household population, 13% of women and 11% of men did not receive the results of their most recent HIV test outside of blood donation. Nonreceipt of HIV test results does not necessarily indicate lack of knowledge of the test result, for example, because individuals may assume that they will only be contacted if they are HIV-positive, and absence of notification signifies they were HIV-negative. They may therefore report "no" on receiving the test results because they were never personally contacted by the testing facility. However, not receiving test results *may sometimes* reflect true unawareness of the test result or possibly a reluctance to respond to the NSFG question, despite assurances built into the question series that the precise test result will not be asked. To examine how nonreceipt may vary by individual characteristics, Table 9 presents these percentages for key population subgroups.

- A higher percentage of currently married women did not receive their most recent HIV test result (16%) compared with currently cohabiting women (10%). This difference between currently married men (14%) or cohabiting men (11%) was not significant.
- A higher percentage of men with a bachelor's degree or higher did not receive their most recent HIV test result (13%) compared with men with less than a high school education (8.3%). This difference by education was not significant among women.
- Ever-tested men aged 20–44 who were currently covered by military insurance, Medicare, or other government-sponsored insurance were

more likely not to have received their most recent HIV test result (24%) than those in the other health insurance categories shown.

- Non-Hispanic black men (6.9%) were less likely not to receive their most recent HIV test result, compared with non-Hispanic white men (12%). Among women, non-Hispanic black women (8.0%) were also less likely not to receive their most recent HIV test result compared with non-Hispanic white (14%) or Hispanic (14%) women.
- The data suggest that a higher percentage of heterosexual women did not receive their most recent HIV test result (13%) than lesbian (6.2%) or bisexual (8.9%) women. While a similar pattern was seen for men by sexual identity, there were too few gay men who did not receive their test results to be able to show these percentages in the report.
- Significant associations were seen between nonreceipt of HIV test results and the HIV risk-related measures included in this report. Using the broadest measure of "HIV risk-related behaviors in the past 12 months," 5.9% of men reporting one or more of these indicators did not receive the results of their most recent HIV test, compared with 12% of men who reported none of those indicators. For women, 8.2% reporting one or more of these indicators did not receive the results of their most recent HIV test, compared with 13% of those who reported none of these indicators.
- Given the patterns seen in reasons for HIV testing shown in Tables 5–7, Figure 5 examines whether nonreceipt of HIV test results is associated with the main reason given for the test. Similar percentages not receiving their HIV test results were seen among men and women reporting each specific type of reason for their most recent HIV test result. Men and women whose test was required for nonmedical reasons, such as health or life insurance or employment, were most likely to have not received test results: 21% of men citing these reasons and 15% of women citing these reasons. About one in nine (11% of men and 13% of women) whose most recent HIV test was part of a medical checkup or procedure did not receive their test results, and 19% of women whose test was part of prenatal care did not receive their test results. In contrast, among those who reported that they had personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected, less than 5% (3.5% of men and 4.6% of women) did not receive their test results.

Conclusion

This report provides nationally representative statistics related to HIV testing in the U.S. household population aged 15–44. Women were significantly more likely than men to have ever been tested for HIV outside of blood donation, largely due to testing during pregnancy. Estimates for HIV testing as part of prenatal care from the 2006–2010 NSFG were comparable to findings from earlier surveys (14).

HIV testing within the past year was more often reported among men and women reporting HIV risk-related behaviors and measures in the past year. Within the subgroups of men and women reporting one or more HIV risk-related indicators, significant race and Hispanic origin differences were seen. Even among those reporting *none* of these HIV risk-related behaviors, non-Hispanic black men and women were more likely to have been tested in the past year than their white counterparts. In addition, it was found that MSM who were sexually active in the past year were more likely than those who did not report this risk-related behavior, to have been tested for HIV in the past year. However, the majority of MSM had not been tested in the past year. As specified as part of the U.S. HIV/AIDS Prevention Strategy (1) and the 2006 revised recommendations on HIV testing in health care settings (4), persons at high risk for HIV infection, including sexually active MSM, are advised to test for HIV at least annually. These findings suggest that more work is needed to increase the number of people who know their HIV status, particularly among high-risk groups, such as MSM.

Further analyses of the NSFG data, as well as comparisons with other household-based surveys, are needed to fully understand and describe trends in the general population over time, as the data included in this analysis are subject to the limitations described previously in this report. The patterns and trends seen in HIV testing outside of blood donation, based on the 1995, 2002, and 2006–2010 NSFG, appear to be similar to those based on the National Health Interview Survey, a large, national household-based survey (24). In addition, a recent analysis of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), a state-based random-digit-dial telephone survey, showed similar trends in the HIV testing experience of different population subgroups (25). The analysis used the 2005, 2008, and 2009 BRFSS data from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico because these years included HIV risk-related behavior data for the past year along with HIV testing data. BRFSS data showed similar associations of HIV testing in the past year with demographic and behavioral characteristics as presented based on the NSFG data in Table 4 and Figure 3. Similar to NSFG, BRFSS data showed higher percentages recently tested for HIV among women compared with men, and among Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons compared with non-Hispanic white persons. In addition, despite some differences in measurement and mode of interview, BRFSS and NSFG results were similar with respect to HIV testing in the past year by age, education, income, and HIV risk-related behaviors.

Additional work is ongoing to evaluate and improve measurement

techniques, to collect data needed to evaluate prevention programs, and to identify those population groups most at risk for HIV and those who may not be reached by current HIV testing efforts (26). In combination with local surveys and surveys of high-risk populations, nationally representative, population-based surveys like NSFG, with its ACASI-collected array of HIV risk-related behaviors along with HIV testing information, can provide useful information to help evaluate and guide national HIV prevention strategies.

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Table 1. Percent distribution of persons aged 15–44 by overall HIV testing experience, according to selected demographic characteristics: United States, 2002 and 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never tested for HIV in any context	Only tested for HIV as part of blood donation	Ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation
			Percent distribution (standard error)		
Total for 2002	122,708	100.0	34.0 (0.7)	15.1 (0.5)	51.0 (0.8)
Males	61,147	100.0	36.5 (1.0)	17.0 (0.9)	46.5 (1.2)
Females	61,561	100.0	31.5 (0.8)	13.2 (0.6)	55.3 (0.9)
Total[1] for 2006–2010	123,882	100.0	33.0 (0.6)	16.5 (0.7)	50.5 (0.8)
Sex					
Male	62,128	100.0	38.3 (0.9)	19.8 (0.9)	41.9 (0.9)
Female	61,755	100.0	27.7 (0.7)	13.2 (0.6)	59.1 (1.0)
Age					
15–19 years	21,294	100.0	70.6 (0.9)	13.7 (0.8)	15.7 (0.7)
20–24 years	20,758	100.0	34.1 (1.2)	21.4 (1.7)	44.5 (2.2)
25–29 years	21,293	100.0	26.4 (1.2)	16.8 (1.0)	56.8 (1.3)
30–34 years	18,415	100.0	20.6 (1.1)	15.2 (1.0)	64.3 (1.2)
35–39 years	20,943	100.0	19.3 (1.1)	16.1 (1.1)	64.6 (1.4)
40–44 years	21,178	100.0	25.4 (1.3)	15.8 (1.2)	58.8 (1.5)
Marital or cohabiting status					
Currently married	48,962	100.0	24.0 (1.0)	18.8 (0.9)	57.2 (1.2)
Currently cohabiting	14,464	100.0	23.0 (1.2)	12.4 (1.1)	64.5 (1.5)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	8,909	100.0	15.7 (1.4)	9.9 (1.3)	74.4 (1.6)
Never married, not cohabiting	51,548	100.0	47.4 (0.9)	16.6 (0.8)	36.0 (1.1)
Ever had sexual intercourse	34,184	100.0	32.7 (0.9)	17.1 (0.8)	50.2 (1.1)
Never had sexual intercourse	17,364	100.0	76.5 (1.7)	15.4 (1.6)	8.1 (0.6)
Education[2]					
No high school diploma or GED	15,058	100.0	32.4 (1.6)	7.9 (0.9)	59.7 (1.7)
High school diploma or GED	22,067	100.0	26.5 (1.1)	12.5 (0.9)	61.0 (1.3)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	24,630	100.0	20.2 (1.0)	19.2 (1.4)	60.6 (1.7)
Bachelor's degree or higher	27,864	100.0	20.6 (0.9)	22.8 (1.1)	56.6 (1.4)
Percent of poverty level[3]					
0%–99%	18,209	100.0	29.0 (1.3)	10.1 (1.0)	60.9 (1.6)
100%–199%	21,626	100.0	25.7 (1.2)	14.2 (1.1)	60.1 (1.5)
200%–399%	38,685	100.0	24.7 (1.0)	19.5 (0.9)	55.8 (1.2)
400% or higher	24,067	100.0	22.8 (1.2)	21.2 (1.2)	56.0 (1.5)
Current health insurance coverage[3]					
Private	64,530	100.0	24.9 (0.8)	20.8 (0.9)	54.3 (1.1)
Medicaid, CHIP, or state-sponsored program	9,344	100.0	20.2 (1.5)	6.5 (1.0)	73.3 (1.6)
Military, Medicare, or other government-sponsored programs	3,574	100.0	14.3 (1.9)	9.6 (2.5)	76.0 (3.1)
Single-service plan, IHS, or uninsured	25,142	100.0	29.6 (1.3)	12.4 (0.8)	58.0 (1.5)
Metropolitan residence					
Metropolitan, central city	40,484	100.0	30.8 (1.0)	15.0 (1.4)	54.2 (1.8)
Metropolitan, suburban	58,769	100.0	34.2 (0.8)	16.5 (0.7)	49.3 (0.8)
Nonmetropolitan	24,629	100.0	34.1 (1.2)	18.9 (1.3)	47.0 (1.5)
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latino/a	22,321	100.0	40.4 (1.1)	10.9 (0.7)	48.6 (1.1)
U.S.-born	11,110	100.0	36.0 (1.4)	13.6 (1.1)	50.4 (1.4)
Not U.S.-born	11,204	100.0	44.8 (1.5)	8.3 (0.9)	46.9 (1.5)
Non-Hispanic:					
White, single race	74,667	100.0	31.4 (0.8)	20.7 (0.9)	47.9 (1.1)
Black, single race	15,792	100.0	25.6 (1.0)	6.2 (0.6)	68.2 (1.1)
Asian, single race	4,862	100.0	45.5 (3.0)	15.4 (1.7)	39.1 (2.8)

[1]Total includes persons of other or multiple-race groups not shown separately.
[2]Limited to persons aged 22–44 at time of interview.
[3]Limited to persons aged 20–44 at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Numbers in thousands include those with missing information on HIV testing. GED is General Educational Development diploma. CHIP is Children's Health Insurance Program. IHS is Indian Health Service. Single-service plans, such as vision or dental plans, typically cover one aspect of health care.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2002 and 2006–2010.

Table 2. Percent distribution of women and men aged 15–44 by overall HIV testing experience, according to selected behavioral characteristics: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never tested for HIV in any context	Only tested for HIV as part of blood donation	Ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation
			Percent distribution (standard error)		
Women aged 15–44[1]	61,755	100.0	27.8 (0.7)	13.2 (0.6)	59.0 (1.0)
Ever had a completed pregnancy[2]					
Yes	37,555	100.0	14.4 (0.7)	9.3 (0.6)	76.3 (0.9)
No	24,200	100.0	48.7 (1.2)	19.1 (1.0)	32.2 (1.1)
Number of opposite-sex partners in lifetime[3]					
None (never had sex)	6,515	100.0	78.5 (2.0)	15.8 (1.6)	5.7 (0.8)
1 partner	12,410	100.0	37.2 (1.4)	19.3 (1.7)	43.4 (1.8)
2–4 partners	17,330	100.0	23.2 (1.1)	14.1 (1.0)	62.7 (1.3)
5–9 partners	14,081	100.0	14.4 (0.9)	10.0 (0.9)	75.5 (1.1)
10–14 partners	4,658	100.0	9.7 (1.5)	9.9 (1.4)	80.4 (1.8)
15 or more partners	5,436	100.0	7.4 (1.2)	4.9 (0.9)	87.8 (1.4)
Sexual contact with same-sex partner[4]					
Never	52,752	100.0	29.7 (0.7)	14.0 (0.7)	56.3 (1.1)
Ever, but not in past 12 months	5,751	100.0	13.4 (1.5)	7.7 (1.1)	79.0 (1.7)
Within past 12 months	2,609	100.0	17.7 (2.1)	9.8 (1.9)	72.5 (2.7)
Sexual identity or orientation					
Heterosexual or straight	57,300	100.0	27.8 (0.7)	13.4 (0.7)	58.8 (1.0)
Homosexual, gay, or lesbian	744	100.0	24.3 (4.7)	11.9 (3.6)	63.8 (5.4)
Bisexual	2,567	100.0	22.0 (2.2)	11.7 (2.2)	66.3 (2.7)
Men aged 15–44[1]	62,128	100.0	38.5 (0.9)	19.9 (0.9)	41.6 (0.9)
Number of opposite-sex partners in lifetime[3]					
None (never had sex)	6,856	100.0	75.3 (2.7)	15.0 (2.8)	9.6 (1.4)
1 partner	8,680	100.0	53.1 (2.4)	28.1 (2.3)	18.8 (1.7)
2–4 partners	13,586	100.0	42.5 (1.7)	26.1 (1.7)	31.4 (1.3)
5–9 partners	12,188	100.0	31.7 (1.7)	19.3 (1.4)	49.0 (1.8)
10–14 partners	6,098	100.0	20.1 (2.0)	19.8 (2.0)	60.2 (2.6)
15 or more partners	13,050	100.0	19.0 (1.3)	12.8 (1.2)	68.2 (1.6)
Sexual contact with same-sex partner[4]					
Never	58,407	100.0	39.4 (0.9)	20.4 (0.9)	40.2 (0.9)
Ever, but not in past 12 months	1,859	100.0	24.0 (4.2)	16.1 (2.9)	59.9 (4.4)
Within past 12 months	1,274	100.0	14.0 (3.1)	7.1 (2.6)	78.9 (4.2)
Sexual identity or orientation					
Heterosexual or straight	59,147	100.0	38.5 (0.9)	20.5 (0.9)	41.0 (0.9)
Homosexual or gay	1,055	100.0	16.7 (3.8)	4.1 (1.9)	79.2 (4.2)
Bisexual	770	100.0	36.3 (6.2)	14.0 (5.7)	49.8 (6.1)
Experience with prison, jail, or detention center[5]					
Never	28,668	100.0	31.5 (1.3)	22.3 (1.1)	46.2 (1.3)
Ever, but not in past year	9,582	100.0	22.0 (1.7)	14.1 (1.3)	63.9 (1.8)
Within past year	2,453	100.0	25.7 (3.1)	10.8 (2.5)	63.6 (4.0)
Ever served in military[5]					
Yes	4,253	100.0	4.7 (1.4)	11.4 (1.9)	83.9 (2.2)
No	36,656	100.0	31.8 (1.2)	20.6 (0.9)	47.7 (1.1)

[1]Includes persons with missing information on numbers of sexual partners in lifetime, same-sex sexual experience, sexual identity, prison experience, or military experience.
[2]A completed pregnancy may have ended in live birth, induced abortion, or spontaneous loss.
[3]Includes all opposite-sex partners with whom respondent has had vaginal, oral, or anal sex.
[4]Same-sex experience for men refers to oral or anal sex with a male partner. Same-sex experience for women refers to oral sex or other sexual contact with a female partner.
[5]Limited to men aged 25–44 at the time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Numbers in thousands include those with missing information on HIV testing.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table 3. Percentage of women and men aged 15–44 tested for HIV outside of blood donation, by selected demographic characteristics: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	All women aged 15–44			All men aged 15–44		
	Number in thousands	Percent ever tested (standard error)	Percent tested in past year (standard error)	Number in thousands	Percent ever tested (standard error)	Percent tested in past year (standard error)
Total[1] for 2006–2010	61,755	59.1 (1.0)	21.4 (0.7)	62,128	41.9 (0.9)	13.0 (0.5)
Age						
15–19 years	10,478	19.8 (1.2)	14.3 (1.0)	10,817	11.8 (0.9)	7.7 (0.8)
20–24 years	10,365	55.0 (2.5)	31.6 (1.9)	10,394	34.2 (2.3)	15.3 (1.6)
25–29 years	10,535	67.7 (1.6)	29.3 (1.4)	10,758	46.1 (1.6)	18.0 (1.3)
30–34 years	9,188	75.1 (1.4)	24.8 (1.8)	9,228	53.5 (1.8)	11.9 (1.3)
35–39 years	10,538	74.3 (1.6)	17.3 (1.3)	10,405	54.8 (2.0)	13.7 (1.2)
40–44 years	10,652	64.5 (1.8)	11.8 (1.2)	10,526	53.1 (2.4)	11.1 (1.2)
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married	25,605	67.3 (1.3)	18.9 (1.0)	23,357	46.1 (1.6)	10.6 (0.9)
Currently cohabiting	6,910	75.7 (1.7)	32.8 (2.0)	7,554	54.4 (2.6)	16.4 (2.0)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	5,659	78.2 (1.9)	25.7 (1.8)	3,250	67.8 (2.8)	19.3 (2.3)
Never married, not cohabiting	23,581	40.8 (1.4)	19.7 (0.9)	27,967	32.0 (1.2)	13.2 (0.7)
Ever had sexual intercourse	15,334	59.2 (1.4)	29.0 (1.1)	18,850	42.8 (1.3)	17.5 (0.9)
Never had sexual intercourse	8,247	6.4 (0.7)	2.5 (0.5)	9,117	9.6 (1.1)	4.3 (0.7)
Education[2]						
No high school diploma or GED	6,844	76.4 (1.7)	29.8 (1.8)	9,004	46.9 (2.5)	13.9 (1.5)
High school diploma or GED	11,578	71.0 (1.5)	24.1 (1.4)	12,068	51.4 (1.9)	13.0 (1.0)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,702	69.8 (1.6)	22.4 (1.4)	13,206	51.1 (2.2)	15.5 (1.3)
Bachelor's degree or higher	15,083	61.9 (1.7)	17.1 (1.1)	12,781	50.3 (2.1)	13.6 (1.0)
Percent of poverty level[3]						
0%–99%	10,554	71.3 (1.8)	32.0 (1.6)	7,656	46.6 (2.4)	14.8 (1.5)
100%–199%	11,588	71.9 (1.8)	25.0 (1.3)	10,038	46.5 (1.9)	14.0 (1.0)
200%–399%	18,856	63.8 (1.6)	18.9 (1.1)	19,829	48.2 (1.5)	13.6 (0.9)
400% or higher	10,279	63.5 (1.8)	18.5 (1.4)	13,789	50.4 (2.1)	14.4 (1.2)
Current health insurance coverage[3]						
Private	31,919	62.9 (1.4)	18.5 (0.9)	32,611	45.9 (1.4)	11.7 (0.7)
Medicaid, CHIP, or state-sponsored program	6,674	82.5 (1.7)	44.1 (2.2)	2,670	50.4 (3.9)	16.9 (2.7)
Military, Medicare, or other government-sponsored programs	1,531	78.9 (3.4)	31.9 (4.0)	2,042	73.9 (4.3)	38.6 (4.6)
Single-service plan, IHS, or uninsured	11,153	68.6 (1.4)	21.6 (1.2)	13,989	49.5 (2.0)	15.3 (1.2)
Metropolitan residence						
Metropolitan, central city	20,024	61.6 (2.4)	25.2 (1.3)	20,460	47.1 (1.7)	16.9 (1.1)
Metropolitan, suburban	29,497	58.9 (1.0)	19.8 (0.9)	29,272	39.6 (1.2)	11.6 (0.7)
Nonmetropolitan	12,234	55.6 (1.8)	19.3 (1.5)	12,395	38.6 (2.0)	9.6 (1.3)
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic	10,474	59.2 (1.3)	25.2 (1.1)	11,847	39.3 (1.5)	13.3 (1.0)
U.S.-born	5,369	56.9 (1.8)	23.9 (1.6)	5,741	44.3 (2.1)	16.0 (1.4)
Not U.S.-born	5,104	61.6 (2.0)	26.7 (1.6)	6,100	34.6 (2.0)	10.6 (1.4)
Non-Hispanic:						
White, single race	37,384	56.4 (1.3)	16.9 (0.8)	37,283	39.4 (1.3)	10.2 (0.6)
Black, single race	8,451	74.6 (1.3)	38.1 (1.3)	7,341	60.8 (1.7)	26.7 (1.5)
Asian, single race	2,456	47.7 (4.0)	18.1 (3.1)	2,406	30.4 (3.7)	8.1 (1.7)

[1]Total includes persons with missing date of most recent HIV test and persons of other or multiple-race groups not shown separately.
[2]Limited to persons aged 22–44 at time of interview.
[3]Limited to persons aged 20–44 at time of interview.

NOTES: Numbers in thousands include those with missing information on HIV testing. GED is General Educational Development diploma. CHIP is Children's Health Insurance Program. IHS is Indian Health Service. Single-service plans, such as vision or dental plans, typically cover one aspect of health care.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table 4. Percentage of women and men aged 15–44 who had an HIV test outside of blood donation in the past year, by selected behavioral characteristics: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Women aged 15–44		Men aged 15–44	
	Number in thousands	Percent tested in past year (standard error)	Number in thousands	Percent tested in past year (standard error)
Total[1] for 2006–2010	61,755	21.4 (0.7)	62,128	13.0 (0.5)
Number of opposite-sex partners in past 12 months[2]				
None	10,627	6.2 (0.6)	11,205	7.4 (0.9)
1 partner	41,997	22.8 (0.8)	38,107	10.8 (0.6)
2–4 partners	7,267	33.5 (1.7)	9,453	22.9 (1.6)
5 or more partners	1,071	43.4 (5.1)	2,371	35.4 (3.5)
Exchanged sex for money or drugs in past 12 months				
Yes	459	50.4 (7.6)	791	28.6 (4.2)
No	60,866	21.3 (0.7)	61,021	12.7 (0.5)
Male who had sex in past 12 months with a male[3]				
Yes	. . .	. . .	1,274	38.5 (4.9)
No	. . .	. . .	60,266	12.4 (0.5)
Had male partner in past 12 months who also had sex with other men[3]				
Yes	862	31.7 (5.0)	. . .	. . .
No	60,195	21.2 (0.7)	. . .	. . .
Treated for non-HIV STD in past 12 months				
Yes	2,490	48.9 (3.1)	1,580	45.0 (4.3)
No	58,740	20.4 (0.7)	60,102	12.1 (0.5)
HIV risk-related sexual behaviors in past 12 months[4] and race and Hispanic origin				
1 or more reported for past 12 months[5]	2,353	40.9 (3.0)	4,414	34.2 (2.5)
Hispanic or Latino	407	38.5 (5.4)	869	41.5 (5.5)
Non-Hispanic white, single race	1,299	35.4 (4.1)	2,216	30.2 (3.8)
Non-Hispanic black, single race	414	53.0 (5.6)	994	41.0 (3.8)
None reported for past 12 months[5]	58,313	20.7 (0.7)	56,552	11.3 (0.5)
Hispanic or Latino	9,745	24.8 (1.2)	10,647	11.2 (0.9)
Non-Hispanic white, single race	35,676	16.2 (0.8)	34,683	9.0 (0.6)
Non-Hispanic black, single race	7,864	37.7 (1.4)	6,153	24.4 (1.6)
HIV risk-related behaviors in past 12 months[6] and race and Hispanic origin				
1 or more reported for past 12 months[5]	4,849	43.0 (2.2)	6,329	33.5 (2.1)
Hispanic or Latino/a	764	36.9 (4.2)	1,363	38.7 (4.2)
Non-Hispanic white, single race	2,696	39.9 (3.2)	3,129	27.4 (3.1)
Non-Hispanic black, single race	894	55.3 (4.3)	1,372	45.2 (3.7)
None reported for past 12 months[5]	55,783	19.7 (0.7)	54,574	10.6 (0.5)
Hispanic or Latino/a	9,354	24.5 (1.3)	10,147	10.1 (0.9)
Non-Hispanic white, single race	34,284	15.1 (0.8)	33,726	8.7 (0.6)
Non-Hispanic black, single race	7,379	36.5 (1.5)	5,759	22.3 (1.6)
Experience with prison, jail, or detention center[7]				
Never	. . .	. . .	28,668	11.9 (0.7)
Ever, but not in past year	. . .	. . .	9,582	16.0 (1.2)
Within past year	. . .	. . .	2,453	27.4 (3.5)
Ever served in military[7]				
Yes	. . .	. . .	4,253	28.1 (2.8)
No	. . .	. . .	36,656	12.1 (0.6)

. . . Category not applicable or data not collected.

[1]Total includes those with missing information on number of opposite-sex sexual partners and same-sex sexual contact.

[2]Includes all opposite-sex partners with whom respondent has had vaginal, oral, or anal sex.

[3]Same-sex sexual contact with a male partner includes oral or anal sex.

[4]This summary measure includes all sexual risk behaviors for HIV as described in the Methods section [men who have sex with men (MSM), having five or more opposite-sex partners, sex in exchange for drugs or money, women with MSM partners, sex with illicit-drug-injecting partners, sex with HIV-positive partner].

[5]Includes those of other or multiple-race groups, not shown separately.

[6]This summary measure includes sexual risk behaviors (as described in footnote 4), treatment for non-HIV STD, and drug risk behaviors (including illicit drug injection) in the past year. See Methods for further details.

[7]Limited to men aged 25–44 at time of interview.

NOTE: STD is sexually transmitted disease.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table 5. Percent distribution of women and men aged 15–44 who had an HIV test outside of blood donation, by the main reason reported for their most recent HIV test: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Women aged 15–44 ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation	Men aged 15–44 ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation
Number in thousands[1]	36,497	26,019
Total[1]	100.0	100.0
Part of medical checkup or procedure	26.1 (0.9)	30.5 (1.2)
Part of prenatal care	36.1 (1.2)	. . .
Required for health or life insurance	3.4 (0.3)	7.0 (0.7)
Required for marriage license or to get married	1.7 (0.3)	4.9 (0.6)
Required for job or military service	1.7 (0.2)	10.4 (1.1)
Required for immigration or travel	0.9 (0.2)	2.2 (0.4)
Required for incarceration	. . .	1.5 (0.3)
Finding out if infected	20.8 (0.7)	31.9 (1.0)
Possible exposure from sexual or drug behavior	4.2 (0.4)	4.4 (0.5)
Someone suggested it	2.5 (0.3)	4.4 (0.4)
New partner	0.3 (0.1)	0.5 (0.2)
Other reason	1.2 (0.2)	1.0 (0.2)

. . . Category not applicable or data not collected.

[1]Total includes those with missing information on reason for most recent HIV test.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Number in parentheses is standard error.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table 6. Percent distribution of men aged 15–44 ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation, by the main reason for their most recent HIV test: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Part of medical checkup or procedure[1]	Required for nonmedical reasons[2]	Personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected[3]
			Percent distribution (standard error)		
Total[4]	26,019	100.0	31.3 (1.2)	26.0 (1.3)	40.5 (1.2)
Age					
15–24 years	4,831	100.0	26.5 (2.2)	13.4 (2.0)	58.6 (2.5)
25–29 years	4,960	100.0	24.0 (2.2)	23.1 (2.7)	50.5 (2.6)
30–44 years	16,227	100.0	35.0 (1.6)	30.6 (1.7)	32.0 (1.6)
Marital or cohabiting status					
Currently married	10,762	100.0	33.6 (2.4)	41.3 (2.3)	22.4 (1.8)
Currently cohabiting	4,108	100.0	37.0 (3.0)	18.2 (2.4)	42.7 (2.9)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	2,204	100.0	30.9 (3.0)	19.4 (2.7)	47.1 (4.0)
Never married, not cohabiting	8,945	100.0	26.0 (1.4)	12.9 (1.3)	59.5 (1.5)
Education[5]					
No high school diploma or GED	4,227	100.0	35.3 (2.7)	21.7 (2.8)	41.8 (2.5)
High school diploma or GED	6,199	100.0	29.7 (2.2)	28.9 (2.6)	40.0 (2.7)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	6,742	100.0	31.8 (2.3)	27.4 (2.3)	37.6 (2.3)
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,430	100.0	32.1 (2.1)	31.1 (2.4)	33.7 (2.1)
Current health insurance coverage[6]					
Private	14,960	100.0	32.0 (1.5)	28.5 (1.6)	36.7 (1.6)
Medicaid, CHIP, or state-sponsored program	1,345	100.0	41.7 (3.9)	8.8 (2.1)	48.4 (4.4)
Military, Medicare, or other government-sponsored programs	1,509	100.0	39.3 (7.2)	39.5 (6.2)	20.5 (3.9)
Single-service plan, IHS, or uninsured	6,926	100.0	27.0 (1.9)	23.5 (2.2)	47.6 (2.2)
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latino	4,659	100.0	35.3 (2.1)	23.3 (2.0)	40.1 (2.4)
Non-Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race	14,687	100.0	28.2 (1.7)	30.1 (2.0)	38.8 (1.6)
Black, single race	4,466	100.0	35.4 (2.0)	16.1 (1.5)	47.1 (2.2)
Most recent HIV test in past 12 months					
Yes	8,003	100.0	36.0 (2.2)	20.8 (2.0)	41.7 (2.1)
No	17,684	100.0	28.8 (1.4)	28.5 (1.5)	40.1 (1.4)
Number of opposite-sex partners in lifetime[7]					
None (never had sex)	673	100.0	27.2 (5.0)	18.2 (5.5)	53.0 (6.4)
1 partner	1,678	100.0	43.2 (4.2)	38.1 (4.6)	15.5 (2.7)
2–4 partners	4,304	100.0	26.8 (2.4)	31.1 (3.0)	39.5 (3.2)
5–14 partners	9,692	100.0	31.9 (1.8)	25.4 (1.6)	40.9 (1.8)
15 or more partners	8,939	100.0	30.5 (2.1)	22.6 (1.9)	44.4 (2.0)
Ever had sexual contact with same-sex partner[8]					
Yes	2,145	100.0	22.2 (3.3)	18.1 (3.8)	58.2 (3.9)
No	23,632	100.0	32.1 (1.3)	26.7 (1.4)	38.9 (1.2)
Sexual identity or orientation					
Heterosexual or straight	24,418	100.0	31.8 (1.3)	26.9 (1.4)	39.1 (1.2)
Homosexual or gay	838	100.0	22.7 (5.5)	5.1 (2.1)	71.8 (5.8)
Bisexual	383	100.0	19.7 (6.0)	16.0 (5.4)	62.4 (7.5)
Treated for non-HIV STD in past 12 months					
Yes	1,207	100.0	28.5 (4.4)	12.9 (3.3)	57.9 (4.9)
No	24,625	100.0	31.4 (1.3)	26.6 (1.4)	39.7 (1.2)
HIV risk-related sexual behaviors in past 12 months[9]					
1 or more reported for past 12 months	2,938	100.0	25.9 (2.7)	10.2 (1.8)	62.3 (3.2)
None reported for past 12 months	22,666	100.0	31.8 (1.3)	28.2 (1.5)	37.7 (1.2)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Percent distribution of men aged 15–44 ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation, by the main reason for their most recent HIV test: United States, 2006–2010—Con.

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Part of medical checkup or procedure[1]	Required for nonmedical reasons[2]	Personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected[3]
HIV risk-related behaviors in past 12 months[10]			Percent distribution (standard error)		
1 or more reported for past 12 months	4,194	100.0	26.4 (2.3)	13.0 (1.8)	59.4 (2.8)
None reported for past 12 months	21,421	100.0	32.0 (1.4)	28.7 (1.5)	36.9 (1.3)

[1]Includes those who said a doctor or other medical care provider suggested the test.

[2]Required for health or life insurance, employment (including military service), marriage license, immigration, travel, or incarceration.

[3]Includes those who said a sexual partner suggested they be tested, they were tested due to starting a new relationship, or they were potentially exposed to HIV through sexual or drug behavior.

[4]Total includes those of other or unknown race groups not shown separately and those with missing information on reason for HIV test, number of opposite-sex sexual partners, or same-sex sexual contact. Total also includes those reporting other reasons for their most recent HIV test, not shown separately, such as potential exposure to HIV through accidents at work. For this reason, along with rounding, percentages will not add to 100.

[5]Limited to persons aged 22–44 at time of interview.

[6]Limited to persons aged 20–44 at time of interview.

[7]Includes all female partners with whom he has had vaginal, oral, or anal sex.

[8]Includes all male partners with whom he has had oral or anal sex.

[9]This summary measure includes all sexual risk behaviors for HIV as described in the Methods section [men who have sex with men (MSM), having five or more opposite-sex partners, sex in exchange for drugs or money, sex with illicit-drug-injecting partners, sex with HIV-positive partners].

[10]This summary measure includes sexual risk behaviors (as described in footnote 9), treatment for non-HIV STD, and drug risk behaviors (including illicit drug injection) in the past year. See Methods for further details.

NOTES: GED is General Educational Development diploma. CHIP is Children's Health Insurance Program. IHS is Indian Health Service. Single-service plans, such as vision or dental plans, typically cover one aspect of health care. STD is sexually transmitted disease.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table 7. Percent distribution of women aged 15–44 ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation, by the main reason for their most recent HIV test: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Part of medical checkup or procedure[1]	Part of prenatal care[2]	Required for nonmedical reasons[3]	Personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected[4]
			Percent distribution (standard error)			
Total[5]	36,497	100.0	26.7 (0.9)	36.5 (1.2)	7.7 (0.5)	26.8 (0.9)
Age						
15–24 years	7,767	100.0	32.9 (1.7)	27.1 (1.8)	3.1 (0.6)	34.6 (1.8)
25–29 years	7,136	100.0	24.9 (1.6)	39.2 (2.2)	6.1 (1.0)	27.0 (1.8)
30–44 years	21,593	100.0	25.0 (1.2)	39.0 (1.4)	9.8 (0.7)	24.0 (1.1)
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married	17,234	100.0	21.2 (1.2)	50.1 (1.5)	10.2 (0.8)	16.3 (1.0)
Currently cohabiting	5,228	100.0	28.6 (1.9)	36.2 (2.3)	3.2 (0.7)	29.9 (2.0)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,424	100.0	28.9 (2.2)	28.7 (2.3)	8.3 (1.2)	31.7 (2.2)
Never married, not cohabiting	9,611	100.0	34.2 (1.6)	15.9 (1.4)	5.3 (0.7)	41.7 (1.7)
Education[6]						
No high school diploma or GED	5,233	100.0	28.0 (2.0)	39.6 (2.2)	4.5 (0.8)	26.8 (2.4)
High school diploma or GED	8,225	100.0	24.8 (1.6)	39.2 (1.7)	8.5 (1.0)	26.2 (1.4)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	9,563	100.0	28.3 (1.6)	35.5 (1.9)	7.9 (0.9)	25.5 (1.4)
Bachelor's degree or higher	9,341	100.0	23.6 (1.7)	37.7 (2.5)	10.6 (1.2)	24.0 (1.7)
Current health insurance coverage[7]						
Private	20,062	100.0	26.0 (1.1)	36.5 (1.7)	9.8 (0.8)	24.8 (1.0)
Medicaid, CHIP, or state-sponsored program	5,504	100.0	23.3 (1.6)	47.1 (2.3)	3.2 (0.7)	26.1 (1.9)
Military, Medicare, or other government-sponsored programs	1,207	100.0	29.1 (5.5)	25.3 (3.9)	17.3 (5.1)	25.1 (5.6)
Single-service plan, IHS, or uninsured	7,652	100.0	28.8 (1.8)	34.2 (2.0)	5.3 (0.8)	29.2 (2.2)
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	6,198	100.0	28.2 (1.7)	44.9 (1.7)	6.4 (0.8)	18.8 (1.7)
Non-Hispanic or Latina						
White, single race	21,081	100.0	23.1 (1.2)	37.4 (1.7)	8.6 (0.7)	28.3 (1.2)
Black, single race	6,303	100.0	33.9 (2.1)	26.9 (2.0)	6.2 (0.8)	30.3 (1.5)
Most recent HIV test in past 12 months						
Yes	13,199	100.0	33.4 (1.3)	32.3 (1.5)	5.8 (0.6)	26.6 (1.4)
No	23,153	100.0	22.9 (1.1)	38.9 (1.5)	8.6 (0.6)	27.0 (1.0)
Number of opposite-sex partners in lifetime[8]						
None (never had sex)	370	100.0	53.9 (8.2)	...	6.2 (3.4)	25.5 (6.7)
1 partner	5,424	100.0	23.9 (2.0)	50.7 (2.6)	10.8 (1.6)	11.9 (1.5)
2–4 partners	10,869	100.0	25.7 (1.2)	40.0 (1.4)	7.8 (0.8)	24.1 (1.3)
5–14 partners	14,394	100.0	27.6 (1.4)	33.3 (1.6)	7.0 (0.7)	30.2 (1.4)
15 or more partners	4,771	100.0	27.7 (2.4)	24.6 (2.3)	5.9 (1.2)	39.8 (2.4)
Ever had sexual contact with same-sex partner[9]						
Yes	6,445	100.0	25.6 (1.8)	26.1 (2.0)	4.3 (0.8)	39.9 (2.0)
No	29,770	100.0	26.8 (0.9)	38.9 (1.3)	8.4 (0.6)	24.0 (0.9)
Sexual identity or orientation						
Heterosexual or straight	33,739	100.0	26.6 (0.9)	37.5 (1.2)	7.8 (0.5)	25.9 (0.9)
Homosexual, gay, or lesbian	477	100.0	23.6 (5.7)	7.3 (2.4)	12.7 (6.2)	45.4 (6.6)
Bisexual	1,704	100.0	29.6 (3.5)	26.2 (3.5)	5.6 (1.8)	35.6 (3.7)
Treated for non-HIV STD in past 12 months						
Yes	2,141	100.0	23.0 (3.2)	26.6 (3.1)	4.7 (1.3)	45.6 (4.1)
No	34,116	100.0	26.9 (0.9)	37.2 (1.3)	7.9 (0.5)	25.6 (0.8)
HIV risk-related sexual behaviors in past 12 months[10]						
1 or more reported for past 12 months	1,696	100.0	28.5 (3.5)	23.6 (3.2)	4.7 (2.2)	40.6 (4.0)
None reported for past 12 months	34,251	100.0	26.6 (0.9)	37.2 (1.3)	7.8 (0.5)	26.0 (0.9)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Percent distribution of women aged 15–44 ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation, by the main reason for their most recent HIV test: United States, 2006–2010—Con.

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Part of medical checkup or procedure[1]	Part of prenatal care[2]	Required for nonmedical reasons[3]	Personal or relationship-based reasons for finding out if infected[4]
HIV risk-related behaviors in past 12 months[11]						
1 or more reported for past 12 months	3,787	100.0	26.0 (2.5)	25.2 (2.2)	5.1 (1.2)	42.2 (3.0)
None reported for past 12 months	32,140	100.0	26.7 (0.9)	37.9 (1.3)	8.0 (0.5)	24.9 (0.9)

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes those who said a doctor or other medical care provider suggested the test.

[2]Includes those who reported prenatal testing for a completed pregnancy within the past year.

[3]Required for health or life insurance, employment (including military service), marriage license, immigration, travel, or incarceration.

[4]Includes those who said a sexual partner suggested they be tested, they were tested due to starting a new relationship, or they were potentially exposed to HIV through sexual or drug behavior.

[5]Total includes those of other or unknown race groups not shown separately and those with missing information on reason for HIV test, number of opposite-sex sexual partners, or same-sex sexual contact. Total also includes those reporting other reasons for their most recent HIV test, not shown separately, such as potential exposure to HIV through accidents at work. For this reason, along with rounding, percentages will not add to 100.

[6]Limited to persons aged 22–44 at time of interview.

[7]Limited to women aged 20–44 at time of interview.

[8]Includes all male partners with whom she has had vaginal, oral, or anal sex.

[9]Same-sex experience for women refers to oral sex or other sexual contact with a female partner.

[10]This summary measure includes all sexual risk behaviors for HIV as described in the Methods section [having five or more opposite-sex partners, sex in exchange for drugs or money, women with MSM (men who have sex with men) partners, sex with illicit-drug-injecting partners, sex with HIV-positive partners].

[11]This summary measure includes sexual risk behaviors (as described in footnote 10), treatment for non-HIV STD, and drug risk behaviors (including illicit drug injection) in the past year. See Methods for further details.

NOTES: GED is General Educational Development diploma. CHIP is Children's Health Insurance Program. IHS is Indian Health Service. Single-service plans, such as vision or dental plans, typically cover one aspect of health care. STD is sexually transmitted disease.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table 8. HIV testing (outside of blood donation) among women aged 15–44 with a completed pregnancy in the past 12 months: United States, 2002 and 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never tested outside of blood donation	Ever tested outside of blood donation: Tested longer ago than 12 months	Ever tested outside of blood donation: Tested in past 12 months but not in prenatal care	Ever tested outside of blood donation: Tested in past 12 months as part of prenatal care
			Percent distribution (standard error)			
Total for 2002	6,354	100.0	13.6 (2.0)	14.8 (1.6)	4.5 (0.8)	67.2 (2.1)
Total[1] for 2006–2010	5,865	100.0	14.6 (1.6)	13.3 (1.3)	4.8 (0.9)	67.2 (2.0)
Age						
15–24 years	2,057	100.0	16.7 (2.5)	10.5 (1.8)	6.0 (1.8)	66.8 (2.9)
25–29 years	1,458	100.0	18.8 (2.9)	10.3 (2.3)	3.6 (1.7)	67.2 (3.9)
30–44 years	2,350	100.0	10.2 (2.1)	17.8 (2.5)	4.5 (1.5)	67.2 (3.9)
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married	3,084	100.0	17.5 (3.0)	12.3 (1.8)	2.8 (1.1)	67.5 (3.0)
Currently cohabiting	1,140	100.0	11.1 (2.8)	14.6 (3.1)	2.8 (1.6)	71.5 (3.9)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	363	100.0	7.4 (3.0)	15.2 (6.4)	5.8 (2.9)	71.6 (7.2)
Never married, not cohabiting	1,278	100.0	12.9 (2.9)	14.3 (2.4)	11.3 (3.0)	61.5 (3.8)
Education[2]						
High school diploma, GED, or less	2,108	100.0	9.6 (1.8)	12.0 (2.1)	4.9 (1.3)	73.5 (3.1)
Any college	2,515	100.0	17.2 (2.7)	17.0 (2.3)	3.7 (1.4)	62.1 (3.5)
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	1,312	100.0	16.6 (3.5)	7.9 (1.9)	3.6 (1.8)	71.9 (3.8)
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	3,007	100.0	15.2 (2.2)	17.0 (2.3)	2.6 (0.9)	65.1 (2.9)
Black, single race	1,095	100.0	5.9 (1.7)	8.6 (2.0)	9.7 (3.0)	75.8 (3.5)
Percent of poverty level[2]						
Less than 100%	1,502	100.0	5.9 (1.4)	12.8 (2.3)	4.6 (1.4)	76.7 (2.8)
100% or more	3,799	100.0	16.5 (2.2)	14.9 (1.8)	5.0 (1.2)	63.6 (2.7)
Current health insurance coverage[2]						
Private	2,589	100.0	18.9 (2.9)	17.9 (2.5)	4.0 (1.3)	59.1 (3.3)
Medicaid, CHIP, or state-sponsored program	1,548	100.0	3.3 (0.9)	8.7 (1.8)	5.3 (1.7)	82.7 (2.5)
Military, Medicare, or other government-sponsored program	171	100.0	11.6 (6.0)	10.7 (4.8)	*	74.9 (9.1)
Single-service plan, IHS, or uninsured	993	100.0	15.6 (3.6)	14.3 (3.1)	6.8 (2.9)	63.4 (5.4)
Treated for non-HIV STD in past 12 months						
Yes	479	100.0	*	7.2 (3.2)	10.2 (4.4)	80.2 (4.6)
No	5,338	100.0	15.8 (1.7)	13.9 (1.4)	4.4 (0.9)	65.9 (2.2)
HIV risk-related behaviors in past 12 months[3]						
1 or more reported for past 12 months	667	100.0	4.9 (1.6)	11.0 (3.1)	9.1 (3.5)	75.0 (4.6)
None reported for past 12 months	5,115	100.0	16.1 (1.7)	13.8 (1.5)	4.3 (0.9)	65.9 (2.3)

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

[1]Total includes those of other or unknown race groups not shown separately and those with missing information on number of opposite-sex sexual partners or HIV risk-related behaviors.

[2]Limited to women aged 20–44 at time of interview.

[3]This summary measure includes sexual risk behaviors, treatment for non-HIV STD, and drug risk behaviors (including illicit drug injection) in the past year. See Methods section for further details.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. GED is General Educational Development diploma. CHIP is Children's Health Insurance Program. IHS is Indian Health Service. STD is sexually transmitted disease. Single-service plans, such as vision or dental plans, typically cover one aspect of health care.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2002 and 2006–2010.

Table 9. Percentage of persons aged 15–44 ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation who did not receive their most recent HIV test results: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	All persons aged 15–44 tested for HIV		All women aged 15–44 tested for HIV		All men aged 15–44 tested for HIV	
	Number in thousands	Percent who did not receive test results (standard error)	Number in thousands	Percent who did not receive test results (standard error)	Number in thousands	Percent who did not receive test results (standard error)
Total ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation[1]	62,516	11.8 (0.6)	36,497	12.7 (0.8)	26,019	10.6 (0.8)
Age						
15–24 years	12,599	10.1 (1.0)	7,768	10.9 (1.3)	4,831	8.9 (1.7)
25–29 years	12,097	10.0 (0.9)	7,136	10.8 (1.1)	4,960	8.9 (1.4)
30–44 years	37,821	13.0 (0.7)	21,593	14.1 (1.1)	16,227	11.6 (1.1)
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married	27,996	15.1 (0.9)	17,234	15.8 (1.2)	10,762	14.1 (1.5)
Currently cohabiting	9,336	10.2 (1.1)	5,228	9.9 (1.2)	4,108	10.5 (2.0)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,628	10.4 (1.2)	4,424	12.2 (1.7)	2,204	6.8 (1.7)
Never married, not cohabiting	18,556	8.3 (0.7)	9,611	9.2 (1.0)	8,945	7.4 (0.9)
Education[2]						
No high school diploma or GED	9,460	10.2 (1.0)	5,233	11.8 (1.4)	4,227	8.3 (1.3)
High school diploma or GED	14,424	12.0 (1.2)	8,225	12.7 (1.2)	6,199	11.0 (2.0)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	16,305	12.5 (0.9)	9,563	14.0 (1.2)	6,742	10.4 (1.5)
Bachelor's degree or higher	15,771	13.3 (1.0)	9,341	13.4 (1.3)	6,430	13.1 (1.6)
Current health insurance coverage[3]						
Private	35,022	12.7 (0.8)	20,062	13.8 (1.1)	14,960	11.2 (1.0)
Medicaid, CHIP, or state-sponsored program	6,849	10.1 (1.2)	5,504	10.8 (1.4)	1,345	7.2 (2.5)
Military, Medicare, or other government-sponsored program	2,716	20.1 (2.5)	1,207	15.0 (3.5)	1,509	24.2 (4.4)
Single-service plan, IHS, or uninsured	14,577	9.8 (1.0)	7,652	11.8 (1.6)	6,926	7.6 (1.1)
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino/a	10,858	11.8 (1.1)	6,198	13.8 (1.9)	4,659	9.1 (1.7)
Not Hispanic or Latino/a:						
White, single race	35,768	13.1 (0.8)	21,081	14.0 (1.0)	14,687	11.9 (1.1)
Black, single race	10,769	7.6 (0.8)	6,303	8.0 (1.1)	4,466	6.9 (1.0)
Most recent HIV test in past 12 months						
Yes	21,201	12.6 (0.9)	13,199	13.4 (1.1)	8,003	11.2 (1.5)
No	40,836	11.4 (0.6)	23,153	12.2 (0.9)	17,684	10.3 (1.0)
Ever had sexual contact with same-sex partner[4]						
Yes	8,590	10.0 (1.3)	6,445	10.0 (1.1)	2,145	10.0 (3.7)
No	53,401	12.2 (0.6)	29,770	13.3 (0.9)	23,632	10.7 (0.9)
Sexual identity or orientation						
Heterosexual or straight	58,157	12.2 (0.6)	33,739	13.1 (0.8)	24,418	11.0 (0.9)
Homosexual or gay	1,314	3.1 (1.5)	477	6.2 (3.5)	838	*
Bisexual	2,087	8.5 (1.7)	1,704	8.9 (2.1)	383	6.7 (2.8)
Treated for non-HIV STD in past 12 months						
Yes	3,348	7.7 (1.5)	2,141	7.2 (1.4)	1,207	8.5 (3.0)
No	58,741	12.1 (0.6)	34,116	13.1 (0.8)	24,625	10.7 (0.8)
HIV risk-related behaviors in past 12 months[5]						
1 or more reported for past 12 months	7,981	7.0 (0.9)	3,787	8.2 (1.2)	4,194	5.9 (1.1)
None reported for past 12 months	53,560	12.6 (0.6)	32,140	13.2 (0.8)	21,421	11.7 (1.0)

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

[1]Total includes those of other or unknown race groups not shown separately and those with missing information on number of opposite-sex sexual partners and same-sex sexual contact.

[2]Limited to persons aged 22–44 at time of interview.

[3]Limited to persons aged 20–44 at time of interview.

[4]Same-sex experience for men refers to oral or anal sex with a male partner. Same-sex experience for women refers to oral sex or other sexual contact with a female partner.

[5]This summary measure includes sexual risk behaviors, treatment for non-HIV STD, and drug risk behaviors (including illicit drug injection) in the past year. See Methods section for further details.

NOTES: Women who only reported HIV testing as part of prenatal care for their most recent completed pregnancy are counted as having received their test results. GED is General Educational Development diploma. CHIP is Children's Health Insurance Program. IHS is Indian Health Service. Single-service plans, such as vision or dental plans, typically cover one aspect of health care. STD is sexually transmitted disease.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

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