

**HIV Counseling and Testing at CDC-Funded Sites,
United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands,
2006-2007**



**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
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INTRODUCTION

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing is essential for improving the health of people living with HIV and reducing new HIV infections. HIV testing improves the health of people living with HIV by identifying undiagnosed HIV infection and linking persons with HIV to medical care, treatment, and prevention services. HIV testing also significantly reduces the risk of HIV transmission among those who learn they are living with HIV; studies have shown that the prevalence of high-risk sexual behavior is reduced substantially after people become aware of their HIV positive status.¹ Of the estimated 1.1 million adults and adolescents living with HIV in the United States at the end of 2006, an estimated 21% were unaware of their infection.² Among all persons diagnosed with HIV in 2007, an estimated 32% progressed to the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) within one year after HIV infection was diagnosed.³ Most of these persons were likely infected with HIV for years before they were diagnosed. Early diagnosis of HIV, which relies on HIV testing, allows infected persons to benefit from medical care that helps reduce disease progression and from interventions (e.g., counseling) that help prevent further HIV transmission. Nonetheless, in 2006, approximately 60% of adults in the United States had never been HIV tested.⁴

The goals of HIV counseling, testing, and referral (CTR) are to make available for at-risk persons a range of services, including counseling, testing, partner notification, and referrals to social and medical services. To support these goals and increase the number of persons who are aware of their HIV status, CDC issued recommendations in 2006 to implement HIV screening as part of routine medical care for all persons aged 13-64 years in health-care settings.⁵ Major revisions from previously published guidelines include HIV screening after the patient is notified that testing will be performed unless the patient declines (opt-out screening), HIV screening at least annually for persons at high risk for HIV, and not requiring prevention counseling as part of HIV screening. CDC is currently updating guidelines from 2001 for persons seeking HIV CTR services in non-health-care settings (i.e., HIV testing sites, outreach).⁶

CDC began funding health departments to provide HIV counseling and testing (CT) services in 1985, when the first HIV tests became available.⁷ Since 1989, the national HIV Counseling and Testing System (CTS) has been used to monitor CDC-funded HIV CT services.⁸ These services are provided at sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics, family planning clinics, prenatal clinics, hospitals, community health centers, correctional facilities, drug treatment centers, tuberculosis (TB) clinics, HIV CT centers, and field (including street outreach) settings. Staff at these sites collect information about the persons tested (e.g., demographic information, behavioral risk factors), test type (i.e., anonymous or confidential), current and prior test results, and receipt of test results and posttest counseling. Information about clients is collected by a service provider for each HIV testing episode, sent to an appropriate health department, and then assessed for completeness and accuracy. This information is then reported by the appropriate health department to CDC. On a quarterly basis, health departments submit to CDC either test-level data (i.e., data files with data on individual tests) or aggregate data (i.e., tables of summary counts of information). Health departments providing test-level data submit standardized variables, using the CDC HIV CT form or a compatible health department-specific form. Health departments providing aggregate-level data submit a minimal number of variables (e.g., number of HIV tests, number of HIV-positive tests). The population of persons using CDC-funded sites for HIV CTR is not necessarily representative of all persons who are tested in the United States. For example in

2006, 17% of an estimated 17.7 million persons who reported being tested for HIV in the preceding 12 months were tested at sites that were primarily publicly funded.⁴

In 2006 and 2007, CDC funded health departments to provide HIV CTR services under the HIV Prevention Projects Program Announcement 04012 (PA 04012).⁹ The 59 health departments included in this report and funded by CDC to provide HIV CTR services are 50 state health departments, six municipal or county health departments (Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia, and San Francisco), the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

In September, 2007, CDC provided additional funding to 23 health departments* in the United States through a three-year expanded HIV testing initiative entitled, “Expanded and Integrated Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Testing for Populations Disproportionately Affected by HIV, Primarily African Americans.”¹⁰ Under this initiative, CDC’s goal was each year to test 1.5 million persons for HIV and identify 20,000 HIV-infected persons who are unaware of their status. CDC strongly encouraged these health departments to focus at least 80% of their expanded program activities in health-care settings and in non-health-care settings that had a history of a greater than or equal to 2% rate of HIV-positive test results. HIV CTR services provided under this initiative in 2007 are included in this report. Programmatic activities that health departments planned and implemented during the first year of funding have been assessed.¹¹

Monitoring and evaluation of HIV testing program activities, which includes data quality assurance, is critical to the success of local HIV prevention and clinical care programs. Health departments are encouraged to develop and use data quality assurance protocols and procedures to improve and maintain high-quality data.¹² As required in PA 04012 and the three-year expanded testing initiative, all CDC grantees must conduct quality assurance activities (e.g., ensure the provision of test results, particularly to clients testing HIV-positive). Furthermore, newly diagnosed HIV-infected persons should promptly receive or be referred to clinical care, and HIV screening programs should monitor the yield of newly diagnosed HIV infections and the linkage of clients to clinical care.⁵ Program monitoring data can inform whether these program goals are being achieved.

PURPOSE OF REPORT

This report provides a summary of HIV CT data and is intended to be used by HIV program managers and policy makers, HIV CT service providers, evaluators, researchers, and others at the local, state, and national levels who are interested in the public health implications of HIV prevention program data. The report presents CDC-funded HIV CT data from 59 health departments, but primarily focuses on the 33 health departments that sent HIV CT test-level data representing four quarters of 2006 and the 30 health departments that sent HIV CT test-level data representing four quarters of 2007. Arkansas and Puerto Rico did not send four quarters of test-level data for 2007, so are considered health departments with aggregate-level data for 2007 in this report.

* California, Chicago, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

During 2006-2007, six health departments[†] submitted all of their data in a test-level format that was not compatible with the CDC HIV CT form used for this report (e.g., values for risk and testing site type were not the same). Consequently, the data provided by these health departments are presented as aggregate-level for this report. Five other health departments,[‡] in addition to their quarterly test-level HIV CT data submissions for 2006 or 2007, provided some test-level data in a format that was different from the one used in this report. The additional data from these five health departments are presented as test-level data in this report to provide an overall number of HIV tests and newly identified HIV-positive tests funded by CDC (Tables 1a and 1b). However, these data are excluded from the remaining Tables and Figures due to incompatible variables.

[†] Montana, Nevada, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, Washington, and Wyoming.

[‡] Chicago, Florida, Oregon, South Carolina, and Texas.

RESULTS

Number of HIV Tests and HIV Positivity

In 2006, 59 health departments reported to CDC 2,229,920 CDC-funded HIV tests, of which 1,394,643 (63%) are from 33 health departments providing test-level data and 835,277 (37%) are from 26 health departments providing aggregate-level data (Table 1a). The overall HIV positivity of tests reported by the 59 health departments was 1.2% (1.3% for health departments providing test-level data and 1.0% for health departments providing aggregate-level data). The newly identified HIV positivity of tests reported by the 33 health departments providing test-level data was 0.9%.

Of the 33 health departments providing test-level data in 2006, the highest newly identified HIV positivity was Houston (1.8%), followed by San Francisco (1.6%) and Chicago (1.5%); the lowest newly identified HIV positivity was in Vermont (0.1%), followed by Montana (0.2%), Idaho (0.4%), and North Dakota (0.4%) (Table 1a).

Of the health departments providing aggregate-level data in 2006, the highest HIV positivity was in Maryland (2.4%), followed by Puerto Rico (2.3%) and Philadelphia (1.8%); the lowest HIV positivity was in Wyoming (0.1%), followed by South Dakota (0.2%), Alaska (0.3%), and Arkansas (0.3%) (Table 1a).

In 2007, 59 health departments reported to CDC 2,297,719 CDC-funded HIV tests, of which 1,410,163 (61%) are from 30 health departments providing test-level data and 887,556 (39%) are from 29 health departments providing aggregate data (Table 1b). The overall HIV positivity of tests reported by the 59 health departments was 1.1% (1.3% for health departments providing test-level data and 0.8% for health departments providing aggregate-level data). The newly identified HIV positivity of tests reported by the 30 health departments providing test-level data was 0.9%.

Of the 30 health departments providing test-level data in 2007, the highest newly identified HIV positivity was San Francisco (1.8%), followed by Houston (1.7%); the lowest newly identified HIV positivity was in Vermont (0.2%), followed by Idaho (0.3%) and North Dakota (0.3%) (Table 1b).

Of the health departments providing aggregate-level data in 2007, the highest HIV positivity was in Arizona (2.2%) and Puerto Rico (2.2%), followed by Philadelphia (1.8%) and Maryland (1.7%); the lowest HIV positivity was in South Dakota (0.1%) (Table 1b).

Number of HIV Tests by Select Characteristics#

Age group

In 2006 and 2007, the highest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among persons aged 20-29 years (42%), followed by persons aged 30-39 years (21% and 20%, respectively); the lowest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among persons less than 13 years old (0.2%) (Tables 2a and 2b).

Sex

In 2006 and 2007, a similar percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among females and males (50% vs. 49% and 49% vs. 49%, respectively) (Tables 2a and 2b).

Age group and sex

Among females in 2006 and 2007, the highest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among those aged 20-29 years (44%), followed by those aged 30-39 years (20% and 19%, respectively); the lowest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among females less than 13 years old (0.2%) (Tables 2a and 2b). Among males in 2006 and 2007, the highest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among those aged 20-29 years (39%), followed by those aged 30-39 years (22%); the lowest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among males less than 13 years old (0.2% and 0.1%, respectively) (Tables 2a and 2b).

Race/Ethnicity

In 2006 and 2007, the highest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among blacks (40% and 42%, respectively), followed by whites (35% and 33%, respectively) and Hispanics (20%); the lowest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among American Indians and Alaska Natives (0.5% and 0.4%, respectively), followed by Asians and Pacific Islanders (1.8% and 1.9%, respectively) (Tables 2a and 2b).

Race/Ethnicity and sex

Among females in 2006 and 2007, the highest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among blacks (41% and 44%, respectively), followed by whites (33% and 31%, respectively) and Hispanics (21% and 20%, respectively); the lowest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among American Indians and Alaska Natives (0.5% and 0.4% respectively), followed by Asians and Pacific Islanders (1.7% and 1.8%, respectively) (Tables 2a and 2b).

Among males in 2006 and 2007, the highest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among blacks (38% and 41%, respectively), followed by whites (37% and 35%, respectively) and Hispanics (19%); the lowest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among American Indians and Alaska Natives (0.6% and 0.4% respectively), followed by Asians and Pacific Islanders (2.0% and 2.1%, respectively) (Tables 2a and 2b).

Risk category

In 2006 and 2007, the highest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among persons reporting high-risk heterosexual contact (39% and 34%, respectively), followed by persons reporting low-risk heterosexual contact (35% and 32%, respectively); the lowest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among persons reporting both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use (IDU) (0.6% and 0.5%, respectively), followed by persons reporting IDU (5.8% and 4.9%, respectively) and male-to-male sexual contact (10% and 9.0%, respectively) (Tables 2a and 2b).

Risk category and sex

Among females in 2006 and 2007, the highest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among those reporting low-risk heterosexual contact (43% and 38%, respectively), followed by those reporting high-risk heterosexual contact (40% and 35%, respectively); the lowest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among females reporting IDU (4.9% and 4.0%, respectively) (Tables 2a and 2b).

Among males in 2006 and 2007, the highest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among those reporting high-risk heterosexual contact (38% and 33%, respectively), followed by those reporting low-risk heterosexual contact (27% and 26%, respectively) and male-to-male sexual contact (21% and 18%, respectively); the lowest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among males reporting both male-

to-male sexual contact and IDU (1.2% and 1.0%, respectively), followed by persons reporting IDU (6.8% and 5.8%, respectively) (Tables 2a and 2b).

Testing site type

In 2006 and 2007, the highest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was at STD clinics (27%), followed by HIV CT centers (20% and 18%, respectively); the lowest percentage of all HIV tests conducted was in TB clinics (0.5% and 0.6%, respectively), followed by hospitals and private medical doctors' offices (1.8%) (Tables 2a and 2b).

Test type

In 2006 and 2007, more HIV tests were conducted confidentially (88% and 89%, respectively) than anonymously (12% and 10%, respectively) (Tables 2a and 2b).

HIV Positivity by Select Characteristics

Age group

In 2006 and 2007, the highest newly identified HIV positivity was among persons aged 40-49 years (1.5%), followed by persons greater than or equal to 50 years old (1.2% and 1.3% respectively) and aged 30-39 (1.2% and 1.1%, respectively); the lowest newly identified HIV positivity was among persons aged 13-19 years (0.3%) (Tables 3a and 3b). In both years, persons aged 20-29 years accounted for the highest percentage of all HIV tests conducted (42%) and the highest percentage of all newly identified HIV-positive tests (31%) (Figures 1a and 1b).

Sex

In 2006 and 2007, the newly identified HIV positivity was higher among males (1.3%) than females (0.5%) (Tables 3a and 3b). A similar percentage of all HIV tests conducted was among females and males in 2006 and 2007 (50% vs. 49% and 49% vs. 49%, respectively); however, males accounted for 73% of all newly identified HIV-positive tests (Figures 2a and 2b).

Age group and sex

Among females in 2006 and 2007, the highest newly identified HIV positivity was among those aged 40-49 years (1.0% and 1.2%, respectively) and greater than or equal to 50 years (1.0% and 1.1%, respectively), followed by those aged less than < 13 years (0.7% in 2006) and 30-39 years (0.7% and 0.6%, respectively); the lowest newly identified HIV positivity was among females aged 13-19 years (0.1%) (Tables 3a and 3b). In both years, females aged 20-29 years accounted for the highest percentage of all HIV tests conducted among females (44%), but the highest percentage of all newly identified HIV-positive tests among females was among those aged 30-39 years in 2006 (29%) and 40-49 years in 2007 (31%) (Figures 3a and 3b).

Among males in 2006 and 2007, the highest newly identified HIV positivity was among those aged 40-49 years (1.8% and 1.7%, respectively), followed by those aged 30-39 years (1.6%); the lowest newly identified HIV positivity was among males aged 13-19 years (0.6% and 0.5%, respectively) (Tables 3a and 3b). In both years, males aged 20-29 years accounted for the highest percentage of all HIV tests conducted among males (39%) and the highest percentage of all newly identified HIV-positive tests among males (33% and 34%, respectively) (Figures 3a and 3b).

Race/Ethnicity

In 2006 and 2007, the highest newly identified HIV positivity was among blacks (1.2%), followed by Hispanics (0.8%), and American Indians and Alaska Natives (0.8% and 0.7%, respectively); the lowest newly identified HIV positivity was among Asians and Pacific Islanders (0.6%) and whites (0.6%) (Tables 3a and 3b). Blacks accounted for the highest percentage of all HIV tests conducted in 2006 and 2007 (39% and 42%, respectively) and the highest percentage of all newly identified HIV-positive tests (53% and 55%, respectively) (Figures 4a and 4b). In both years, whites accounted for 35% and 33%, respectively, of all HIV tests conducted but only 24% and 23%, respectively, of all newly identified HIV-positive tests. In both years, Hispanics, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaska Natives each had similar percentages of all HIV tests conducted and all newly identified HIV-positive tests.

Race/Ethnicity and sex

Among females in 2006 and 2007, the highest newly identified HIV positivity was among blacks (0.7%), followed by Hispanics and American Indians and Alaska Natives (0.3%); the lowest newly identified HIV positivity was among Asians and Pacific Islanders (0.1%), followed by whites (0.2%) (Tables 3a and 3b). In both 2006 and 2007, black females accounted for the highest percentage of all HIV tests conducted among females (41% and 44%, respectively) and the highest percentage of all newly identified HIV positive tests among females (67% and 68%, respectively) (Figures 5a and 5b). In 2006 and 2007, Hispanic females accounted for 21% and 20%, respectively, of all HIV tests conducted among females and 14% and 13%, respectively, of newly identified HIV positive tests among females. In both years, white females accounted for 33% and 31%, respectively, of all HIV tests conducted among females but only 16% of all newly identified HIV-positive tests among females.

Among males in 2006 and 2007, the highest newly identified HIV positivity was among blacks (1.7% and 1.6%, respectively), followed by Hispanics (1.4% and 1.3%, respectively); the lowest newly identified HIV positivity was among whites (0.9%), followed by Asians and Pacific Islanders (1.1% and 1.0%, respectively) and American Indians and Alaska Natives 1.1% (Tables 3a and 3b). In 2006 and 2007, black males accounted for the highest percentage of all HIV tests conducted among males (38% and 41%, respectively) and the highest percentage of all newly identified HIV-positive tests among males (49% and 51%, respectively) (Figures 5a and 5b). In 2006 and 2007, white males accounted for 37% and 35%, respectively, of all HIV tests conducted among males but only 26% and 25%, respectively, of newly identified HIV positive tests among males. In both years, Hispanic males had similar percentages of all HIV tests conducted among males and all newly identified HIV-positive tests among males.

Risk category

In 2006, the highest newly identified HIV positivity was among persons reporting both male-to-male sexual contact and IDU (4.2%), followed by persons reporting male-to-male sexual contact (3.6%); the lowest newly identified HIV positivity was among persons reporting low-risk heterosexual contact (0.4%), followed by persons reporting high-risk heterosexual contact (0.6%) and IDU (0.8%) (Table 3a). In 2007, the highest newly identified HIV positivity was among persons reporting male-to-male sexual contact (3.7%), followed by persons reporting both male-to-male sexual contact and IDU (3.6%); the lowest newly identified HIV positivity was among persons reporting low-risk heterosexual contact (0.4%), followed by persons reporting high-risk heterosexual contact (0.6%) and IDU (1.0%) (Table 3b). In 2006 and 2007, persons reporting male-to-male sexual contact accounted for only 10% and 9%, respectively, of all HIV tests conducted but 41% and 38%, respectively, of all newly identified HIV-positive tests (Figures 6a and 6b). In 2006 and 2007, persons reporting high-risk heterosexual contact

accounted for 39% and 34%, respectively, of all HIV tests conducted and 28% and 24%, respectively, of all newly identified HIV-positive tests, and persons reporting low-risk heterosexual contact accounted for 35% and 32%, respectively, of all HIV tests conducted but only 15% of all newly identified HIV-positive tests.

Risk category and sex

Among females in 2006 and 2007, the highest newly identified HIV positivity was among those reporting IDU (0.8% and 1.0%, respectively), followed by those reporting high-risk heterosexual contact (0.6%); the lowest newly identified HIV positivity was among females reporting low-risk heterosexual contact (0.3%) (Tables 3a and 3b). In 2006 and 2007, females reporting high-risk heterosexual contact accounted for 40% and 35%, respectively, of all HIV tests conducted among females but 51% and 46%, respectively, of all newly identified HIV-positive tests among females (Figures 7a and 7b). In 2006 and 2007, females reporting low-risk heterosexual contact accounted for 43% and 38%, respectively, of all HIV tests conducted among females but only 28% and 27%, respectively, of all newly identified HIV-positive tests among females, and females reporting high-risk heterosexual contact accounted for 40% and 35%, respectively, of all HIV tests conducted among females but 51% and 46% of all newly identified HIV-positive tests among females. In both years, females reporting IDU accounted for 5% and 4% of all HIV tests conducted among females but 8% and 9% of all newly identified HIV-positive tests among females.

Among males in 2006, the highest newly identified HIV positivity was among those reporting both male-to-male sexual contact and IDU (4.2%), followed by those reporting male-to-male sexual contact (3.6%); the lowest newly identified HIV positivity was among males reporting low-risk heterosexual contact (0.6%), followed by males reporting high-risk heterosexual contact (0.7%) (Table 3a). Among males in 2007, the highest newly identified HIV positivity was among those reporting male-to-male sexual contact (3.7%), followed by those reporting both male-to-male sexual contact and IDU (3.6%); the lowest newly identified HIV positivity was among males reporting low-risk heterosexual contact (0.6%) and high-risk heterosexual contact (0.6%) (Table 3b). In 2006 and 2007, males reporting male-to-male sexual contact accounted for 21% and 18%, respectively, of all HIV tests conducted among males but 56% and 52%, respectively, of all newly identified HIV-positive tests among males (Figures 7a and 7b). In 2006 and 2007, males reporting high-risk heterosexual contact accounted for 38% and 33%, respectively, of all HIV tests conducted among males but only 19% and 16%, respectively, of all newly identified HIV-positive tests among males; males reporting low-risk heterosexual contact accounted for 26% of all HIV tests conducted among males but only 11% of all newly identified HIV-positive tests among males. In both years, males reporting IDU had similar percentages of all HIV tests conducted among males and all newly identified HIV-positive tests among males.

Testing site type

In 2006 and 2007, the highest newly identified HIV positivity was at hospitals and private medical doctors' offices (1.5%), followed by HIV CT centers (1.3%); the lowest newly identified HIV positivity was at family planning clinics (0.2%) and prenatal and Obstetrics-Gynecology clinics (0.2% and 0.3%, respectively) (Tables 3a and 3b). In 2006 and 2007, HIV CT centers accounted for 20% and 18%, respectively, of all HIV tests conducted but 29% and 27%, respectively, of all newly identified HIV-positive tests (Figures 8a and 8b). In both years, STD clinics accounted for 27% of all HIV tests conducted but only 22% of all newly identified HIV-positive tests. In 2006 and 2007, community health centers and public health clinics accounted for only 12% and 13%, respectively, of all HIV tests conducted but 15% and 16%, respectively, of all newly identified HIV-positive tests.

Test type

In 2006 and 2007, the newly identified HIV positivity was similar among persons tested anonymously (1.0%) than confidentially (0.9%) (Tables 3a and 3b).

Receipt of HIV Test Results and Posttest Counseling

In 2006 and 2007, the percentage of tests that were followed up with receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling was 82% among all HIV tests and 88% and 87%, respectively, among tests of persons with newly identified HIV (Tables 4a and 4b).

Age group

In 2006 and 2007, the percentage of all tests that were followed up with receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling was higher among older age groups (i.e., greater than or equal to 30 years) (84%-86% and 84%-87%, respectively) than among younger age groups (i.e., less than 30 years) (77%-81% and 78%-80%, respectively) (Tables 4a and 4b). In 2006 and 2007, for persons with newly identified HIV, the percentages of tests that were followed-up with receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling were 95% and 100%, respectively, among persons less than 13 years old and 87%-89% and 85%-88%, respectively, among all other age groups.

Sex

In 2006 and 2007, the percentages of tests that were followed up with receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling were higher in males than females for all HIV tests (83% vs. 81% and 84% vs. 80%, respectively) (Tables 4a and 4b). However, in 2006 and 2007, receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling was similar among females and males for tests of persons with newly identified HIV (89% vs. 88% and 86% vs. 87%, respectively) (Tables 4a and 4b).

Race/Ethnicity

In 2006, the percentage of all tests that were followed up with receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling was highest among Asians and Pacific Islanders (88%), followed by Hispanics (86%), and whites (83%), and lowest among blacks (79%) and American Indians and Alaska Natives (79%) (Table 4a). In 2007, the percentage of all tests that were followed up with receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling was highest among Asians and Pacific Islanders (89%), followed by Hispanics (86%) and American Indians and Alaska Natives (84%), and lowest among blacks (79%), followed by whites (83%) (Table 4b). In 2006, for persons with newly identified HIV, the percentage of tests that were followed up with receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling was highest among whites (90%), followed by Asians and Pacific Islanders (89%), blacks (88%), and Hispanics (88%), and lowest among American Indians and Alaska Natives (82%). In 2007, for persons with newly identified HIV, the percentage of tests that were followed up with receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling was highest among Asians and Pacific Islanders (91%), followed by whites (89%) and American Indians and Alaska Natives (89%), and lowest among blacks (85%).

Risk category

In 2006 and 2007, the percentage of all tests that were followed up with receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling was highest for persons reporting male-to-male sexual contact (89%), followed by both male-to-male sexual contact and IDU (86%) and IDU (85% and 86%, respectively), and lowest for persons reporting low-risk heterosexual contact (77% and 78%, respectively), followed by persons reporting high-risk heterosexual contact (84% and 83%, respectively) (Tables 4a and 4b). For persons with newly identified HIV in 2006 and 2007, the percentage of tests that were followed up with receipt

of HIV test results and posttest counseling was highest among persons reporting low risk heterosexual contact (90% and 89%, respectively), followed by persons reporting male-to-male sexual contact (89% and 88%, respectively), both male-to-male sexual contact and IDU (87% and 86%, respectively) and high risk heterosexual contact (87% in 2006), and lowest among persons reporting, IDU (85% and 83%, respectively) and high risk heterosexual contact (83% in 2007).

Testing site type

In 2006, the percentage of all tests that were followed up with receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling was highest in hospitals and private medical doctors' offices (92%) and prenatal and Obstetrics-Gynecology clinics (92%), followed by prisons and jails (91%), and drug treatment centers (90%), and lowest in STD clinics (68%) (Table 4a). For persons with newly identified HIV, the percentage of tests that were followed up with receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling was highest in prenatal and Obstetrics-Gynecology clinics (96%), followed by community health centers and public health clinics (95%), and prisons and jails (91%), and lowest in field visits (81%) and hospitals and private medical doctors' offices (81%) (Table 4a).

In 2007, the percentage of all tests that were followed up with receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling was highest in hospitals and private medical doctors' offices (94%) and prisons and jails (94%), followed by prenatal and Obstetrics-Gynecology clinics (92%), and lowest in TB clinics (61%), followed by STD clinics (66%) (Table 4b). For persons with newly identified HIV, the percentage of tests that were followed up with receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling was highest in community health centers and public health clinics (95%), followed by prisons and jails (93%) and prenatal and Obstetrics-Gynecology clinics (91%), and lowest in family planning clinics (80%), followed by STD clinics (82%) (Table 4b).

Test type

In 2006 and 2007, the percentage of tests that were followed up with receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling was higher among persons with anonymous tests (90%) than confidential tests (81%). For persons with newly identified HIV, the percentage of tests that were followed up with receipt of HIV test results and post-test counseling was similar among persons with confidential (89% and 87%, respectively) and anonymous tests (88% and 86%, respectively) (Tables 4a and 4b).

TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1a. Number of HIV tests and HIV positivity by type of HIV counseling and testing data and health department, United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2006

| Health department | Total No. of HIV tests | No. of HIV-positive tests | | No. of newly identified HIV-positive tests ^a | |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---|--------------|
| | | (all) | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| Test-level data | | | | | |
| California | 132,261 | 1,656 | (1.3) | 1,356 | (1.0) |
| Los Angeles | 27,339 | 419 | (1.5) | 354 | (1.3) |
| San Francisco | 17,704 | 336 | (1.9) | 292 | (1.6) |
| California (excluding Los Angeles and San Francisco) | 87,218 | 901 | (1.0) | 710 | (0.8) |
| Chicago | 22,127 | 358 | (1.6) | 332 | (1.5) |
| Colorado | 15,969 | 160 | (1.0) | 142 | (0.9) |
| Delaware | 14,593 | 92 | (0.6) | 71 | (0.5) |
| District of Columbia | 36,166 | 766 | (2.1) | 458 | (1.3) |
| Florida | 290,396 | 4,520 | (1.6) | 2,254 | (0.8) |
| Georgia | 125,618 | 1,989 | (1.6) | 1,302 | (1.0) |
| Idaho | 3,332 | 18 | (0.5) | 13 | (0.4) |
| Kentucky | 15,189 | 90 | (0.6) | 70 | (0.5) |
| Louisiana | 46,768 | 546 | (1.2) | 436 | (0.9) |
| Maine | 1,903 | 14 | (0.7) | 11 | (0.6) |
| Massachusetts | 47,332 | 443 | (0.9) | 383 | (0.8) |
| Michigan | 42,783 | 359 | (0.8) | 279 | (0.7) |
| Minnesota | 11,109 | 171 | (1.5) | 145 | (1.3) |
| Missouri | 22,710 | 249 | (1.1) | 192 | (0.8) |
| Montana | 3,604 | 7 | (0.2) | 7 | (0.2) |
| New Jersey | 78,541 | 942 | (1.2) | 678 | (0.9) |
| New Mexico | 6,459 | 51 | (0.8) | 38 | (0.6) |
| New York (excluding New York City) | 150,155 | 2,665 | (1.8) | 1,562 | (1.0) |
| North Dakota | 2,197 | 10 | (0.5) | 9 | (0.4) |
| Ohio | 51,850 | 472 | (0.9) | 384 | (0.7) |
| Oregon | 20,562 | 231 | (1.1) | 94 | (0.5) |
| Pennsylvania (excluding Philadelphia) | 52,939 | 397 | (0.7) | 288 | (0.5) |
| Rhode Island | 4,668 | 46 | (1.0) | 42 | (0.9) |
| South Carolina ^b | 48,612 | 588 | (1.2) | 585 | (1.2) |
| Texas | 41,568 | 783 | (1.9) | 588 | (1.4) |
| Houston | 13,736 | 338 | (2.5) | 252 | (1.8) |
| Texas (excluding Houston) ^c | 27,832 | 445 | (1.6) | 336 | (1.2) |
| Utah | 7,275 | 69 | (0.9) | 52 | (0.7) |
| Vermont | 2,393 | 4 | (0.2) | 3 | (0.1) |
| Virginia | 75,998 | 555 | (0.7) | 406 | (0.5) |
| Wisconsin | 19,566 | 116 | (0.6) | 95 | (0.5) |
| Test-level total | 1,394,643 | 18,367 | (1.3) | 12,275 | (0.9) |
| Aggregate-level data^d | | | | | |
| Alabama ^e | 90,406 | 560 | (0.6) | - | - |
| Alaska | 2,325 | 6 | (0.3) | - | - |
| Arizona | 14,976 | 230 | (1.5) | - | - |
| Arkansas | 54,152 | 171 | (0.3) | - | - |
| Connecticut | 21,084 | 150 | (0.7) | - | - |
| Hawaii | 8,632 | 48 | (0.6) | - | - |
| Illinois (excluding Chicago) | 41,352 | 326 | (0.8) | - | - |
| Indiana | 35,074 | 276 | (0.8) | - | - |
| Iowa | 7,855 | 39 | (0.5) | - | - |
| Kansas | 13,535 | 112 | (0.8) | - | - |
| Maryland | 62,816 | 1,523 | (2.4) | - | - |
| Mississippi | 82,297 | 1,090 | (1.3) | - | - |
| Nebraska | 7,587 | 50 | (0.7) | - | - |
| Nevada | 20,707 | 274 | (1.3) | - | - |
| New Hampshire | 2,812 | 15 | (0.5) | - | - |
| New York City | 52,891 | 534 | (1.0) | - | - |

| Health department | No. of HIV-positive tests | | | No. of newly identified HIV-positive tests ^a | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|---|-----|
| | Total No. of HIV tests | (all) | (%) | | (%) |
| North Carolina | 147,218 | 837 | (0.6) | - | - |
| Oklahoma | 6,137 | 98 | (1.6) | - | - |
| Philadelphia | 33,912 | 622 | (1.8) | - | - |
| South Dakota | 1,132 | 2 | (0.2) | - | - |
| Tennessee ^f | 63,098 | - | - | - | - |
| Washington | 24,135 | 304 | (1.3) | - | - |
| West Virginia | 4,499 | 38 | (0.8) | - | - |
| Wyoming | 3,835 | 3 | (0.1) | - | - |
| Puerto Rico | 30,769 | 702 | (2.3) | - | - |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 2,041 | 22 | (1.1) | - | - |
| Aggregate-level total | 835,277 | 8,032 | (1.0) | - | - |
| Overall total | 2,229,920 | 26,399 | (1.2) | - | - |

^a Newly identified HIV-positive test is defined as a record for which there is a current HIV-positive test result and no history of a previous HIV-positive test.

^b Includes 301 HIV testing events and 2 confirmed HIV-positive testing events from test-level data submitted to CDC in a format different than HIV CTS.

^c Includes 697 HIV testing events and 0 confirmed HIV-positive testing events from test-level data submitted to CDC in a format different than HIV CTS.

^d Newly identified HIV-positive test results are not available from aggregate-level data.

^e Alabama provided CDC with estimates based on analysis of FY 2005, 2007, and 2008 CTS data that were submitted to CDC.

^f Data represent aggregate testing data submitted to CDC in the Annual Progress Report to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention for FY 2006. Tennessee was unable to report data on the number of confirmed positive tests in 2006.

Table 1b. Number of HIV tests and HIV positivity by type of HIV counseling and testing data and health department, United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2007

| Health department | Total No. of HIV tests | No. of HIV-positive tests (all) | (%) | No. of newly identified HIV-positive tests ^a | (%) |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---|--------------|
| Test-level data | | | | | |
| California | 130,176 | 1,658 | (1.3) | 1,342 | (1.0) |
| San Francisco | 16,673 | 337 | (2.0) | 304 | (1.8) |
| Los Angeles | 28,112 | 399 | (1.4) | 323 | (1.1) |
| California (excluding San Francisco and Los Angeles) | 85,391 | 922 | (1.1) | 715 | (0.8) |
| Chicago ^b | 19,412 | 157 | (0.8) | 144 | (0.8) |
| Colorado | 15,766 | 112 | (0.7) | 104 | (0.7) |
| Delaware | 10,850 | 67 | (0.6) | 53 | (0.5) |
| District of Columbia | 40,507 | 586 | (1.4) | 456 | (1.1) |
| Florida ^c | 324,719 | 4,834 | (1.5) | 2,940 | (0.9) |
| Georgia | 133,749 | 2,052 | (1.5) | 1,244 | (0.9) |
| Idaho | 3,570 | 13 | (0.4) | 12 | (0.3) |
| Kentucky | 9,571 | 66 | (0.7) | 54 | (0.6) |
| Louisiana | 58,574 | 519 | (0.9) | 409 | (0.7) |
| Massachusetts | 48,900 | 368 | (0.8) | 306 | (0.6) |
| Michigan | 42,209 | 289 | (0.7) | 218 | (0.5) |
| Minnesota | 12,364 | 181 | (1.5) | 153 | (1.2) |
| Missouri | 23,494 | 240 | (1.0) | 206 | (0.9) |
| New Jersey | 71,314 | 897 | (1.3) | 630 | (0.9) |
| New Mexico | 5,855 | 35 | (0.6) | 31 | (0.5) |
| New York (excluding New York City) | 149,096 | 2,926 | (2.0) | 1,775 | (1.2) |
| North Dakota | 2,655 | 9 | (0.3) | 9 | (0.3) |
| Ohio | 56,957 | 537 | (0.9) | 448 | (0.8) |
| Oregon ^d | 16,794 | 210 | (1.3) | 80 | (0.5) |
| Pennsylvania (excluding Philadelphia) | 54,170 | 411 | (0.8) | 290 | (0.5) |
| Rhode Island | 3,244 | 31 | (1.0) | 28 | (0.9) |
| South Carolina ^e | 49,125 | 593 | (1.2) | 591 | (1.2) |
| Texas | 40,893 | 650 | (1.6) | 536 | (1.3) |
| Houston | 7,519 | 149 | (2.0) | 128 | (1.7) |
| Texas (excluding Houston) | 33,374 | 501 | (1.5) | 408 | (1.2) |
| Utah | 8,179 | 62 | (0.8) | 48 | (0.6) |
| Vermont | 2,270 | 6 | (0.3) | 5 | (0.2) |
| Virginia | 75,750 | 499 | (0.7) | 376 | (0.5) |
| Test-level total | 1,410,163 | 18,008 | (1.3) | 12,488 | (0.9) |
| Aggregate-level data^f | | | | | |
| Alabama | 109,230 | 584 | (0.5) | - | - |
| Alaska | 817 | 8 | (1.0) | - | - |
| Arizona | 10,591 | 231 | (2.2) | - | - |
| Arkansas ^g | 52,518 | 182 | (0.3) | - | - |
| Connecticut | 16,746 | 116 | (0.7) | - | - |
| Hawaii | 7,251 | 34 | (0.5) | - | - |
| Illinois (excluding Chicago) | 31,319 | 316 | (1.0) | - | - |
| Indiana | 31,553 | 222 | (0.7) | - | - |
| Iowa | 7,771 | 43 | (0.6) | - | - |
| Kansas | 13,130 | 110 | (0.8) | - | - |
| Maine | 1,856 | 15 | (0.8) | - | - |
| Maryland | 61,917 | 1,025 | (1.7) | - | - |
| Mississippi | 83,145 | 1,039 | (1.2) | - | - |
| Montana | 4,373 | 12 | (0.3) | - | - |
| Nebraska | 7,535 | 69 | (0.9) | - | - |
| Nevada | 19,761 | 219 | (1.1) | - | - |
| New Hampshire | 2,887 | 18 | (0.6) | - | - |
| New York City | 57,392 | 561 | (1.0) | - | - |
| North Carolina | 176,726 | 915 | (0.5) | - | - |

| Health department | No. of HIV- positive tests | | No. of newly identified HIV- positive tests ^a | No. of newly identified HIV- positive tests ^a | No. of newly identified HIV- positive tests ^a |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|
| | Total No. of HIV tests | (all) | | | |
| Oklahoma | 16,277 | 123 | (0.8) | - | - |
| Philadelphia | 26,296 | 462 | (1.8) | - | - |
| South Dakota | 858 | 1 | (0.1) | - | - |
| Tennessee ^b | 67,084 | - | - | - | - |
| Washington | 19,303 | 240 | (1.2) | - | - |
| West Virginia | 5,804 | 20 | (0.3) | - | - |
| Wisconsin | 18,793 | 112 | (0.6) | - | - |
| Wyoming | 3,422 | 11 | (0.3) | - | - |
| Puerto Rico ^c | 29,624 | 664 | (2.2) | - | - |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 3,577 | 18 | (0.5) | - | - |
| Aggregate-level total | 887,556 | 7,370 | (0.8) | - | - |
| Overall total | 2,297,719 | 25,378 | (1.1) | - | - |

^a Newly identified HIV-positive test is defined as a record for which there is a current HIV-positive test result and no history of a previous HIV-positive test.

^b Includes 865 HIV testing events and 0 confirmed HIV-positive testing events from test-level data submitted to CDC in a format different than HIV CTS.

^c Includes 6,526 HIV testing events, 213 confirmed HIV-positive testing events, and 213 newly identified confirmed HIV-positive testing events from test-level data submitted to CDC in a format different than HIV CTS.

^d Includes 563 HIV testing events and 0 confirmed HIV-positive testing events from test-level data submitted to CDC in a format different than HIV CTS.

^e Includes 783 HIV testing events and 2 confirmed HIV-positive testing events from test-level data submitted to CDC in a format different than HIV CTS.

^f Newly identified HIV-positive test results are not available from aggregate-level data.

^g Data estimated based on two quarters of submitted data for 2007.

^h Data represent aggregate testing data submitted to CDC in the Annual Progress Report to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention for FY 2007. Tennessee was unable to report data on the number of confirmed positive tests for 2007.

ⁱ Data estimated based on one quarter of submitted data for 2007.

Table 2a. Number and percentage of HIV tests by characteristics of persons tested and sex, 33 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2006

| Characteristics | Total No. of HIV tests ^a | (Column %) | Female | | Male | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | No. of HIV tests | (Column %) | No. of HIV tests | (Column %) |
| Age at test (years) | | | | | | |
| < 13 | 2,374 | (0.2) | 1,261 | (0.2) | 1,084 | (0.2) |
| 13-19 | 196,078 | (14.1) | 123,618 | (17.7) | 71,262 | (10.4) |
| 20-29 | 579,930 | (41.6) | 310,720 | (44.4) | 265,694 | (38.8) |
| 30-39 | 290,954 | (20.9) | 137,281 | (19.6) | 152,008 | (22.2) |
| 40-49 | 206,950 | (14.8) | 85,262 | (12.2) | 120,670 | (17.6) |
| ≥ 50 | 105,804 | (7.6) | 36,315 | (5.2) | 68,964 | (10.1) |
| Missing | 11,555 | (0.8) | 4,682 | (0.7) | 5,559 | (0.8) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | |
| White, not Hispanic | 485,011 | (34.8) | 228,883 | (32.7) | 254,671 | (37.2) |
| Black, not Hispanic | 550,260 | (39.5) | 287,813 | (41.2) | 260,996 | (38.1) |
| Hispanic | 283,605 | (20.3) | 149,155 | (21.3) | 133,179 | (19.4) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 25,756 | (1.8) | 11,964 | (1.7) | 13,672 | (2.0) |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 7,028 | (0.5) | 3,206 | (0.5) | 3,769 | (0.6) |
| Other | 22,668 | (1.6) | 10,383 | (1.5) | 12,118 | (1.8) |
| Missing/Undetermined | 19,317 | (1.4) | 7,735 | (1.1) | 6,836 | (1.0) |
| Risk category | | | | | | |
| Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use | 7,889 | (0.6) | - | - | 7,889 | (1.2) |
| Male-to-male sexual contact | 141,255 | (10.1) | - | - | 141,255 | (20.6) |
| Injection drug use | 81,061 | (5.8) | 34,130 | (4.9) | 46,436 | (6.8) |
| High-risk heterosexual contact | 537,945 | (38.6) | 276,672 | (39.6) | 257,973 | (37.6) |
| Low-risk heterosexual contact | 480,743 | (34.5) | 299,446 | (42.8) | 181,297 | (26.5) |
| No acknowledged risk | 95,373 | (6.8) | 56,420 | (8.1) | 37,045 | (5.4) |
| Other ^b | 29,689 | (2.1) | 22,832 | (3.3) | 3,610 | (0.5) |
| Missing | 19,690 | (1.4) | 9,639 | (1.4) | 9,736 | (1.4) |
| Testing site type | | | | | | |
| HIV counseling and testing center | 272,915 | (19.6) | 106,140 | (15.2) | 165,408 | (24.1) |
| STD clinic | 372,556 | (26.7) | 170,860 | (24.4) | 198,838 | (29.0) |
| Drug treatment center | 82,152 | (5.9) | 32,806 | (4.7) | 49,024 | (7.2) |
| Family planning clinic | 105,300 | (7.6) | 95,355 | (13.6) | 9,073 | (1.3) |
| Prenatal/Obstetrics-Gynecology clinic | 86,224 | (6.2) | 81,687 | (11.7) | 3,875 | (0.6) |
| Tuberculosis clinic | 7,650 | (0.5) | 3,549 | (0.5) | 4,007 | (0.6) |
| Community health center/public health clinic | 170,627 | (12.2) | 94,774 | (13.6) | 74,756 | (10.9) |
| Prison/jail | 103,431 | (7.4) | 25,316 | (3.6) | 77,526 | (11.3) |
| Hospital/private medical doctor's office | 24,501 | (1.8) | 12,795 | (1.8) | 11,657 | (1.7) |
| Field visit | 72,305 | (5.2) | 28,772 | (4.1) | 43,133 | (6.3) |
| Other | 94,306 | (6.8) | 46,357 | (6.6) | 47,011 | (6.9) |
| Missing | 1,678 | (0.1) | 728 | (0.1) | 933 | (0.1) |
| Test type | | | | | | |
| Anonymous | 162,067 | (11.6) | 55,542 | (7.9) | 105,374 | (15.4) |
| Confidential | 1,219,045 | (87.5) | 639,520 | (91.5) | 571,526 | (83.4) |
| Missing | 12,533 | (0.9) | 4,077 | (0.6) | 8,341 | (1.2) |
| Total^c | 1,393,645 | (100.0) | 699,139 | (100.0) | 685,241 | (100.0) |

^a Includes 9,265 records with a missing value for sex.

^b Persons with other risk factors (i.e., perinatal exposure, hemophilia, receipt of blood transfusion, or health care exposure).

^c Excludes 998 HIV testing events from test-level data submitted to CDC in a format different than HIV CTS.

Table 2b. Number and percentage of HIV tests by characteristics of persons tested and sex, 30 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2007

| Characteristics | Total No. of HIV tests ^a | (Column %) | Female | | Male | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | No. of HIV tests | (Column %) | No. of HIV tests | (Column %) |
| Age at test (years) | | | | | | |
| < 13 | 2,137 | (0.2) | 1,139 | (0.2) | 944 | (0.1) |
| 13-19 | 200,247 | (14.3) | 121,564 | (17.6) | 75,134 | (10.9) |
| 20-29 | 582,681 | (41.6) | 306,519 | (44.3) | 267,999 | (38.8) |
| 30-39 | 286,490 | (20.4) | 134,603 | (19.4) | 148,252 | (21.5) |
| 40-49 | 205,925 | (14.7) | 84,779 | (12.2) | 119,173 | (17.3) |
| ≥ 50 | 111,934 | (8.0) | 38,632 | (5.6) | 72,263 | (10.5) |
| Missing | 12,012 | (0.9) | 4,881 | (0.7) | 6,090 | (0.9) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | |
| White, not Hispanic | 462,939 | (33.0) | 216,046 | (31.2) | 241,917 | (35.1) |
| Black, not Hispanic | 587,656 | (41.9) | 303,052 | (43.8) | 279,386 | (40.5) |
| Hispanic | 279,193 | (19.9) | 140,772 | (20.3) | 133,944 | (19.4) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 26,718 | (1.9) | 12,288 | (1.8) | 14,165 | (2.1) |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 5,412 | (0.4) | 2,586 | (0.4) | 2,771 | (0.4) |
| Other | 22,133 | (1.6) | 10,308 | (1.5) | 11,674 | (1.7) |
| Missing/Undetermined | 17,375 | (1.2) | 7,065 | (1.0) | 5,998 | (0.9) |
| Risk category | | | | | | |
| Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use | 6,848 | (0.5) | - | - | 6,848 | (1.0) |
| Male-to-male sexual contact | 126,023 | (9.0) | - | - | 126,023 | (18.3) |
| Injection drug use | 68,504 | (4.9) | 27,990 | (4.0) | 40,051 | (5.8) |
| High-risk heterosexual contact | 474,900 | (33.9) | 243,514 | (35.2) | 228,243 | (33.1) |
| Low-risk heterosexual contact | 443,592 | (31.7) | 262,675 | (38.0) | 180,917 | (26.2) |
| No acknowledged risk | 202,765 | (14.5) | 113,368 | (16.4) | 78,763 | (11.4) |
| Other ^b | 30,752 | (2.2) | 22,064 | (3.2) | 3,755 | (0.5) |
| Missing | 48,042 | (3.4) | 22,506 | (3.3) | 25,255 | (3.7) |
| Testing site type | | | | | | |
| HIV counseling and testing center | 255,932 | (18.3) | 99,068 | (14.3) | 155,524 | (22.5) |
| STD clinic | 377,329 | (26.9) | 176,495 | (25.5) | 195,459 | (28.3) |
| Drug treatment center | 77,982 | (5.6) | 31,231 | (4.5) | 46,133 | (6.7) |
| Family planning clinic | 100,618 | (7.2) | 86,536 | (12.5) | 9,287 | (1.3) |
| Prenatal/Obstetrics-Gynecology clinic | 78,498 | (5.6) | 72,889 | (10.5) | 3,673 | (0.5) |
| Tuberculosis clinic | 8,613 | (0.6) | 3,808 | (0.6) | 4,558 | (0.7) |
| Community health center/public health clinic | 181,294 | (12.9) | 99,586 | (14.4) | 78,743 | (11.4) |
| Prison/jail | 111,678 | (8.0) | 26,880 | (3.9) | 84,025 | (12.2) |
| Hospital/private medical doctor's office | 25,064 | (1.8) | 13,034 | (1.9) | 11,983 | (1.7) |
| Field visit | 84,403 | (6.0) | 35,186 | (5.1) | 48,573 | (7.0) |
| Other | 98,624 | (7.0) | 47,065 | (6.8) | 50,846 | (7.4) |
| Missing | 1,391 | (0.1) | 339 | (0.0) | 1,051 | (0.2) |
| Test type | | | | | | |
| Anonymous | 143,349 | (10.2) | 48,271 | (7.0) | 94,075 | (13.6) |
| Confidential | 1,245,232 | (88.9) | 639,251 | (92.4) | 587,689 | (85.2) |
| Missing | 12,845 | (0.9) | 4,595 | (0.7) | 8,091 | (1.2) |
| Total^c | 1,401,426 | (100.0) | 692,117 | (100.0) | 689,855 | (100.0) |

^a Includes 19,454 records with a missing value for sex.

^b Persons with other risk factors (i.e., perinatal exposure, hemophilia, receipt of blood transfusion, or health care exposure).

^c Total excludes 8,737 HIV testing events from test-level data submitted to CDC in a format different than HIV CTS.

Table 3a. HIV positivity by characteristics of persons tested and sex, 33 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2006

| Characteristics | HIV positive tests (all) | | Newly identified HIV-positive tests ^a | | HIV positive tests ^b | | | | Newly identified HIV-positive tests ^{a,c} | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | (% positive) ^d | No. | (% positive) ^d | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | |
| Age at test (years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 13 | 38 | (1.6) | 25 | (1.1) | 11 | (0.9) | 27 | (2.5) | 9 | (0.7) | 16 | (1.5) |
| 13-19 | 679 | (0.3) | 570 | (0.3) | 196 | (0.2) | 478 | (0.7) | 153 | (0.1) | 412 | (0.6) |
| 20-29 | 4,991 | (0.9) | 3,808 | (0.7) | 1,227 | (0.4) | 3,723 | (1.4) | 846 | (0.3) | 2,936 | (1.1) |
| 30-39 | 5,185 | (1.8) | 3,415 | (1.2) | 1,471 | (1.1) | 3,668 | (2.4) | 900 | (0.7) | 2,481 | (1.6) |
| 40-49 | 5,119 | (2.5) | 3,066 | (1.5) | 1,530 | (1.8) | 3,552 | (2.9) | 857 | (1.0) | 2,184 | (1.8) |
| ≥ 50 | 2,252 | (2.1) | 1,314 | (1.2) | 656 | (1.8) | 1,583 | (2.3) | 368 | (1.0) | 935 | (1.4) |
| Missing | 101 | (0.9) | 77 | (0.7) | 26 | (0.6) | 62 | (1.1) | 17 | (0.4) | 49 | (0.9) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, not Hispanic | 4,223 | (0.9) | 2,905 | (0.6) | 786 | (0.3) | 3,427 | (1.3) | 519 | (0.2) | 2,377 | (0.9) |
| Black, not Hispanic | 9,764 | (1.8) | 6,500 | (1.2) | 3,404 | (1.2) | 6,323 | (2.4) | 2,095 | (0.7) | 4,379 | (1.7) |
| Hispanic | 3,644 | (1.3) | 2,306 | (0.8) | 786 | (0.5) | 2,825 | (2.1) | 434 | (0.3) | 1,850 | (1.4) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 202 | (0.8) | 162 | (0.6) | 21 | (0.2) | 179 | (1.3) | 16 | (0.1) | 145 | (1.1) |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 68 | (1.0) | 55 | (0.8) | 13 | (0.4) | 51 | (1.4) | 10 | (0.3) | 43 | (1.1) |
| Other | 268 | (1.2) | 201 | (0.9) | 73 | (0.7) | 192 | (1.6) | 52 | (0.5) | 146 | (1.2) |
| Missing/Undetermined | 196 | (1.0) | 146 | (0.8) | 34 | (0.4) | 96 | (1.4) | 24 | (0.3) | 73 | (1.1) |
| Risk category | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use | 509 | (6.5) | 328 | (4.2) | - | - | 509 | (6.5) | - | - | 328 | (4.2) |
| Male-to-male sexual contact | 6,924 | (4.9) | 5,031 | (3.6) | - | - | 6,924 | (4.9) | - | - | 5,031 | (3.6) |
| Injection drug use | 1,407 | (1.7) | 686 | (0.8) | 557 | (1.6) | 841 | (1.8) | 261 | (0.8) | 421 | (0.9) |
| High-risk heterosexual contact | 5,179 | (1.0) | 3,401 | (0.6) | 2,558 | (0.9) | 2,548 | (1.0) | 1,613 | (0.6) | 1,733 | (0.7) |
| Low-risk heterosexual contact | 2,922 | (0.6) | 1,877 | (0.4) | 1,374 | (0.5) | 1,548 | (0.9) | 873 | (0.3) | 1,004 | (0.6) |
| No acknowledged risk | 920 | (1.0) | 642 | (0.7) | 338 | (0.6) | 547 | (1.5) | 231 | (0.4) | 378 | (1.0) |
| Other ^e | 308 | (1.0) | 162 | (0.5) | 222 | (1.0) | 56 | (1.6) | 122 | (0.5) | 26 | (0.7) |
| Missing | 196 | (1.0) | 148 | (0.8) | 68 | (0.7) | 120 | (1.2) | 50 | (0.5) | 92 | (0.9) |
| Testing site type | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HIV counseling and testing center | 4,798 | (1.8) | 3,600 | (1.3) | 985 | (0.9) | 3,784 | (2.3) | 666 | (0.6) | 2,906 | (1.8) |
| STD clinic | 3,699 | (1.0) | 2,729 | (0.7) | 881 | (0.5) | 2,793 | (1.4) | 585 | (0.3) | 2,131 | (1.1) |
| Drug treatment center | 1,325 | (1.6) | 640 | (0.8) | 501 | (1.5) | 823 | (1.7) | 233 | (0.7) | 406 | (0.8) |
| Family planning clinic | 195 | (0.2) | 173 | (0.2) | 125 | (0.1) | 70 | (0.8) | 112 | (0.1) | 61 | (0.7) |
| Prenatal/Obstetrics-Gynecology clinic | 269 | (0.3) | 202 | (0.2) | 212 | (0.3) | 56 | (1.4) | 158 | (0.2) | 43 | (1.1) |
| Tuberculosis clinic | 97 | (1.3) | 55 | (0.7) | 44 | (1.2) | 51 | (1.3) | 24 | (0.7) | 29 | (0.7) |
| Community health center/public health clinic | 3,655 | (2.1) | 1,815 | (1.1) | 1,117 | (1.2) | 2,497 | (3.3) | 529 | (0.6) | 1,254 | (1.7) |
| Prison/jail | 1,139 | (1.1) | 675 | (0.7) | 399 | (1.6) | 713 | (0.9) | 246 | (1.0) | 414 | (0.5) |
| Hospital/private medical doctor's office | 516 | (2.1) | 365 | (1.5) | 184 | (1.4) | 331 | (2.8) | 124 | (1.0) | 241 | (2.1) |
| Field visit | 1,100 | (1.5) | 832 | (1.2) | 267 | (0.9) | 819 | (1.9) | 174 | (0.6) | 648 | (1.5) |
| Other (not specified) | 1,539 | (1.6) | 1,167 | (1.2) | 394 | (0.8) | 1,134 | (2.4) | 294 | (0.6) | 865 | (1.8) |
| Missing | 33 | (2.0) | 22 | (1.3) | 8 | (1.1) | 22 | (2.4) | 5 | (0.7) | 15 | (1.6) |
| Test type | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anonymous | 2,010 | (1.2) | 1,665 | (1.0) | 296 | (0.5) | 1,697 | (1.6) | 228 | (0.4) | 1,422 | (1.3) |
| Confidential | 16,212 | (1.3) | 10,497 | (0.9) | 4,788 | (0.7) | 11,290 | (2.0) | 2,897 | (0.5) | 7,506 | (1.3) |
| Missing | 143 | (1.1) | 113 | (0.9) | 33 | (0.8) | 106 | (1.3) | 25 | (0.6) | 85 | (1.0) |
| Total^f | 18,365 | (1.3) | 12,275 | (0.9) | 5,117 | (0.7) | 13,093 | (1.9) | 3,150 | (0.5) | 9,013 | (1.3) |

^a Newly identified HIV infection is defined as a record for which there is a current positive HIV test result and no history of a previous positive HIV test.

^b Excludes 155 records with a missing value for sex.

^c Excludes 112 records with a missing value for sex.

^d Denominators for calculating "% positive" are from Table 2.

^e Persons who reported other risk factors (i.e., perinatal exposure, hemophilia, receipt of blood transfusion, or health care exposure).

^f Excludes 2 confirmed HIV-positive testing events and 2 newly identified confirmed HIV-positive testing events from test-level data submitted to CDC in a format different than HIV CTS.

Table 3b. HIV positivity by characteristics of persons tested and sex, 30 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2007

| Characteristics | HIV positive tests (all) | | Newly identified HIV-positive tests ^a | | HIV-positive tests ^b | | | | Newly identified HIV-positive tests ^{a,c} | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | (% positive) ^d | No. | (% positive) ^d | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | |
| Age at test (years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 13 | 24 | (1.1) | 15 | (0.7) | 9 | (0.8) | 15 | (1.6) | 4 | (0.4) | 11 | (1.2) |
| 13-19 | 664 | (0.3) | 550 | (0.3) | 193 | (0.2) | 458 | (0.6) | 162 | (0.1) | 379 | (0.5) |
| 20-29 | 4,919 | (0.8) | 3,860 | (0.7) | 1,077 | (0.4) | 3,769 | (1.4) | 784 | (0.3) | 3,025 | (1.1) |
| 30-39 | 4,648 | (1.6) | 3,192 | (1.1) | 1,284 | (1.0) | 3,285 | (2.2) | 816 | (0.6) | 2,332 | (1.6) |
| 40-49 | 5,021 | (2.4) | 3,096 | (1.5) | 1,598 | (1.9) | 3,347 | (2.8) | 978 | (1.2) | 2,073 | (1.7) |
| ≥ 50 | 2,396 | (2.1) | 1,465 | (1.3) | 683 | (1.8) | 1,688 | (2.3) | 426 | (1.1) | 1,027 | (1.4) |
| Missing | 121 | (1.0) | 97 | (0.8) | 32 | (0.7) | 72 | (1.2) | 28 | (0.6) | 55 | (0.9) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, not Hispanic | 3,899 | (0.8) | 2,772 | (0.6) | 728 | (0.3) | 3,120 | (1.3) | 496 | (0.2) | 2,258 | (0.9) |
| Black, not Hispanic | 9,737 | (1.7) | 6,768 | (1.2) | 3,287 | (1.1) | 6,338 | (2.3) | 2,181 | (0.7) | 4,517 | (1.6) |
| Hispanic | 3,497 | (1.3) | 2,250 | (0.8) | 726 | (0.5) | 2,727 | (2.0) | 427 | (0.3) | 1,799 | (1.3) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 204 | (0.8) | 160 | (0.6) | 25 | (0.2) | 175 | (1.2) | 15 | (0.1) | 141 | (1.0) |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 54 | (1.0) | 40 | (0.7) | 10 | (0.4) | 44 | (1.6) | 9 | (0.3) | 31 | (1.1) |
| Other | 209 | (0.9) | 146 | (0.7) | 61 | (0.6) | 148 | (1.3) | 45 | (0.4) | 101 | (0.9) |
| Missing/Undetermined | 193 | (1.1) | 139 | (0.8) | 39 | (0.6) | 82 | (1.4) | 25 | (0.4) | 55 | (0.9) |
| Risk category | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use | 385 | (5.6) | 249 | (3.6) | - | - | 385 | (5.6) | - | - | 249 | (3.6) |
| Male-to-male sexual contact | 6,236 | (4.9) | 4,663 | (3.7) | - | - | 6,236 | (4.9) | - | - | 4,663 | (3.7) |
| Injection drug use | 1,251 | (1.8) | 708 | (1.0) | 461 | (1.6) | 775 | (1.9) | 274 | (1.0) | 423 | (1.1) |
| High-risk heterosexual contact | 4,391 | (0.9) | 2,962 | (0.6) | 2,200 | (0.9) | 2,117 | (0.9) | 1,460 | (0.6) | 1,454 | (0.6) |
| Low-risk heterosexual contact | 2,762 | (0.6) | 1,859 | (0.4) | 1,265 | (0.5) | 1,497 | (0.8) | 850 | (0.3) | 1,009 | (0.6) |
| No acknowledged risk | 2,072 | (1.0) | 1,367 | (0.7) | 627 | (0.6) | 1,315 | (1.7) | 401 | (0.4) | 895 | (1.1) |
| Other ^e | 329 | (1.1) | 203 | (0.7) | 210 | (1.0) | 59 | (1.6) | 131 | (0.6) | 31 | (0.8) |
| Missing | 367 | (0.8) | 264 | (0.5) | 113 | (0.5) | 250 | (1.0) | 82 | (0.4) | 178 | (0.7) |
| Testing site type | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HIV counseling and testing center | 4,503 | (1.8) | 3,270 | (1.3) | 894 | (0.9) | 3,577 | (2.3) | 575 | (0.6) | 2,671 | (1.7) |
| STD clinic | 3,549 | (0.9) | 2,716 | (0.7) | 820 | (0.5) | 2,675 | (1.4) | 573 | (0.3) | 2,114 | (1.1) |
| Drug treatment center | 1,135 | (1.5) | 544 | (0.7) | 402 | (1.3) | 724 | (1.6) | 196 | (0.6) | 343 | (0.7) |
| Family planning clinic | 188 | (0.2) | 161 | (0.2) | 106 | (0.1) | 80 | (0.9) | 92 | (0.1) | 67 | (0.7) |
| Prenatal/Obstetrics-Gynecology clinic | 286 | (0.4) | 210 | (0.3) | 228 | (0.3) | 57 | (1.6) | 167 | (0.2) | 42 | (1.1) |
| Tuberculosis clinic | 58 | (0.7) | 33 | (0.4) | 29 | (0.8) | 29 | (0.6) | 22 | (0.6) | 11 | (0.2) |
| Community health center/public health clinic | 3,476 | (1.9) | 1,917 | (1.1) | 1,038 | (1.0) | 2,308 | (2.9) | 539 | (0.5) | 1,304 | (1.7) |
| Prison/jail | 1,039 | (0.9) | 783 | (0.7) | 357 | (1.3) | 661 | (0.8) | 288 | (1.1) | 481 | (0.6) |
| Hospital/private medical doctor's office | 522 | (2.1) | 374 | (1.5) | 153 | (1.2) | 366 | (3.1) | 119 | (0.9) | 254 | (2.1) |
| Field visit | 1,043 | (1.2) | 809 | (1.0) | 285 | (0.8) | 742 | (1.5) | 213 | (0.6) | 584 | (1.2) |
| Other(not specified) | 1,945 | (2.0) | 1,421 | (1.4) | 556 | (1.2) | 1,374 | (2.7) | 409 | (0.9) | 999 | (2.0) |
| Missing | 49 | (3.5) | 37 | (2.7) | 8 | (2.4) | 41 | (3.9) | 5 | (1.5) | 32 | (3.0) |
| Test type | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anonymous | 1,705 | (1.2) | 1,437 | (1.0) | 250 | (0.5) | 1,432 | (1.5) | 203 | (0.4) | 1,217 | (1.3) |
| Confidential | 15,888 | (1.3) | 10,675 | (0.9) | 4,593 | (0.7) | 11,035 | (1.9) | 2,971 | (0.5) | 7,546 | (1.3) |
| Missing | 200 | (1.6) | 163 | (1.3) | 33 | (0.7) | 167 | (2.1) | 24 | (0.5) | 139 | (1.7) |
| Total^f | 17,793 | (1.3) | 12,275 | (0.9) | 4,876 | (0.7) | 12,634 | (1.8) | 3,198 | (0.5) | 8,902 | (1.3) |

^a Newly identified HIV infection is defined as a record for which there is a current positive HIV test result and no history of a previous positive HIV test.

^b Excludes 283 records with a missing value for sex.

^c Excludes 175 records with a missing value for sex.

^d Denominators for calculating "% positive" are from Table 2.

^e Persons with other risk factors (i.e., perinatal exposure, hemophilia, receipt of blood transfusion, or health care exposure).

^f Excludes 215 confirmed HIV-positive testing events and 215 newly identified confirmed HIV-positive testing events from test-level data submitted to CDC in a format different than HIV CTS.

Table 4a. Receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling by test results and characteristics of persons tested, 33 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2006

| Characteristics | HIV tests | | HIV-negative tests | | HIV-positive tests | | Newly identified HIV-positive tests ^a | |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | No. | Results received (%) | No. | Results received (%) | No. | Results received (%) | No. | Results received (%) |
| Age at test (years) | | | | | | | | |
| < 13 | 1,676 | 1,283 (76.6) | 1,629 | 1,248 (76.6) | 28 | 27 (96.4) | 21 | 20 (95.2) |
| 13-19 | 142,290 | 110,106 (77.4) | 140,928 | 109,248 (77.5) | 607 | 546 (90.0) | 523 | 467 (89.3) |
| 20-29 | 445,507 | 358,974 (80.6) | 438,820 | 353,973 (80.7) | 4,434 | 3,946 (89.0) | 3,472 | 3,101 (89.3) |
| 30-39 | 232,775 | 195,760 (84.1) | 226,917 | 190,964 (84.2) | 4,588 | 4,116 (89.7) | 3,124 | 2,788 (89.2) |
| 40-49 | 170,499 | 145,564 (85.4) | 164,861 | 140,880 (85.5) | 4,524 | 4,016 (88.8) | 2,824 | 2,448 (86.7) |
| ≥ 50 | 87,171 | 75,352 (86.4) | 84,632 | 73,261 (86.6) | 1,954 | 1,750 (89.6) | 1,193 | 1,049 (87.9) |
| Missing | 8,311 | 6,550 (78.8) | 8,141 | 6,479 (79.6) | 72 | 56 (77.8) | 65 | 50 (76.9) |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 565,689 | 471,365 (83.3) | 550,903 | 459,248 (83.4) | 11,645 | 10,378 (89.1) | 8,283 | 7,308 (88.2) |
| Female | 518,079 | 418,455 (80.8) | 510,778 | 413,155 (80.9) | 4,438 | 3,971 (89.5) | 2,847 | 2,534 (89.0) |
| Missing | 4,461 | 3,769 (84.5) | 4,247 | 3,650 (85.9) | 124 | 108 (87.1) | 92 | 81 (88.0) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| White, not Hispanic | 375,938 | 311,725 (82.9) | 370,357 | 307,390 (83.0) | 3,686 | 3,341 (90.6) | 2,649 | 2,377 (89.7) |
| Black, not Hispanic | 430,065 | 339,275 (78.9) | 419,032 | 330,365 (78.8) | 8,503 | 7,530 (88.6) | 5,834 | 5,142 (88.1) |
| Hispanic | 221,612 | 190,982 (86.2) | 216,949 | 187,418 (86.4) | 3,355 | 3,003 (89.5) | 2,221 | 1,952 (87.9) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 23,001 | 20,120 (87.5) | 22,726 | 19,887 (87.5) | 194 | 175 (90.2) | 156 | 138 (88.5) |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 5,813 | 4,618 (79.4) | 5,676 | 4,546 (80.1) | 59 | 49 (83.1) | 50 | 41 (82.0) |
| Other | 21,649 | 18,858 (87.1) | 21,296 | 18,582 (87.3) | 263 | 228 (86.7) | 198 | 172 (86.9) |
| Missing/Undetermined | 10,151 | 8,011 (78.9) | 9,892 | 7,865 (79.5) | 147 | 131 (89.1) | 114 | 101 (88.6) |
| Risk category | | | | | | | | |
| Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use | 6,687 | 5,721 (85.6) | 6,184 | 5,280 (85.4) | 449 | 407 (90.6) | 307 | 268 (87.3) |
| Male-to-male sexual contact | 120,298 | 106,957 (88.9) | 113,205 | 100,812 (89.1) | 6,287 | 5,642 (89.7) | 4,720 | 4,210 (89.2) |
| Injection drug use | 68,772 | 58,501 (85.1) | 66,969 | 57,083 (85.2) | 1,274 | 1,122 (88.1) | 637 | 538 (84.5) |
| High-risk heterosexual contact | 465,926 | 390,312 (83.8) | 458,936 | 385,048 (83.9) | 4,682 | 4,132 (88.3) | 3,153 | 2,753 (87.3) |
| Low-risk heterosexual contact | 336,789 | 257,588 (76.5) | 332,552 | 254,515 (76.5) | 2,504 | 2,260 (90.3) | 1,727 | 1,555 (90.0) |
| No acknowledged risk | 54,118 | 44,676 (82.6) | 53,114 | 43,947 (82.7) | 611 | 529 (86.6) | 407 | 355 (87.2) |
| Other ^b | 19,003 | 15,808 (83.2) | 18,647 | 15,519 (83.2) | 247 | 234 (94.7) | 148 | 138 (93.2) |
| Missing | 16,636 | 14,026 (84.3) | 16,321 | 13,849 (84.9) | 153 | 131 (85.6) | 123 | 106 (86.2) |
| Testing site type | | | | | | | | |
| HIV counseling and testing center | 257,631 | 225,750 (87.6) | 251,226 | 220,889 (87.9) | 4,534 | 4,034 (89.0) | 3,374 | 3,018 (89.4) |
| STD clinic | 271,378 | 183,821 (67.7) | 267,501 | 180,782 (67.6) | 2,957 | 2,585 (87.4) | 2,343 | 2,042 (87.2) |
| Drug treatment center | 72,042 | 64,449 (89.5) | 70,132 | 62,951 (89.8) | 1,247 | 1,134 (90.9) | 590 | 513 (86.9) |
| Family planning clinic | 55,526 | 45,223 (81.4) | 55,121 | 44,991 (81.6) | 180 | 164 (91.1) | 160 | 144 (90.0) |
| Prenatal/Obstetrics-Gynecology clinic | 61,751 | 56,708 (91.8) | 61,262 | 56,416 (92.1) | 257 | 242 (94.2) | 197 | 190 (96.4) |
| Tuberculosis clinic | 4,244 | 3,199 (75.4) | 4,157 | 3,129 (75.3) | 73 | 62 (84.9) | 42 | 37 (88.1) |
| Community health center/public health clinic | 115,669 | 90,107 (77.9) | 112,157 | 87,050 (77.6) | 3,064 | 2,888 (94.3) | 1,698 | 1,606 (94.6) |
| Prison/jail | 81,184 | 74,093 (91.3) | 79,715 | 72,810 (91.3) | 986 | 899 (91.2) | 584 | 531 (90.9) |
| Hospital/private medical doctor's office | 23,947 | 22,103 (92.3) | 23,316 | 21,675 (93.0) | 475 | 384 (80.8) | 344 | 280 (81.4) |
| Field visit | 61,665 | 53,210 (86.3) | 60,287 | 52,202 (86.6) | 1,013 | 847 (83.6) | 800 | 651 (81.4) |
| Other(not specified) | 81,521 | 73,699 (90.4) | 79,456 | 71,970 (90.6) | 1,388 | 1,186 (85.4) | 1,068 | 890 (83.3) |
| Missing | 1,671 | 1,227 (73.4) | 1,598 | 1,188 (74.3) | 33 | 32 (97.0) | 22 | 21 (95.5) |
| Test type | | | | | | | | |
| Anonymous | 150,529 | 135,886 (90.3) | 147,553 | 133,761 (90.7) | 1,888 | 1,682 (89.1) | 1,571 | 1,384 (88.1) |
| Confidential | 925,687 | 748,688 (80.9) | 906,705 | 733,425 (80.9) | 14,184 | 12,670 (89.3) | 9,546 | 8,463 (88.7) |
| Missing | 12,013 | 9,015 (75.0) | 11,670 | 8,867 (76.0) | 135 | 105 (77.8) | 105 | 76 (72.4) |
| Total^{c,d} | 1,088,229 | 893,589 (82.1) | 1,065,928 | 876,053 (82.2) | 16,207 | 14,457 (89.2) | 11,222 | 9,923 (88.4) |

^a Newly identified HIV-positive test is defined as a record for which there is a current positive HIV test result and no history of a previous HIV-positive test.

^b Persons with other risk factors (i.e., perinatal exposure, hemophilia, receipt of blood transfusion, or health care exposure).

^c Excludes 305,416 records with a missing value for receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling.

^d Excludes 998 HIV testing events, 2 confirmed HIV-positive testing events, and 2 newly identified confirmed HIV-positive testing events from test-level data submitted to CDC in a format different than HIV CTS.

Table 4b. Receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling by test results and characteristics of persons tested, 30 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2007

| Characteristics | HIV tests | | | HIV-negative tests | | | HIV-positive tests | | | Newly identified HIV-positive tests ^a | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|--|------------------|---------------|
| | No. | Results received | (%) | No. | Results received | (%) | No. | Results received | (%) | No. | Results received | (%) |
| Age at test (years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 13 | 1,733 | 1,377 | (79.5) | 1,695 | 1,347 | (79.5) | 19 | 19 | (100.0) | 14 | 14 | (100.0) |
| 13-19 | 164,293 | 127,803 | (77.8) | 162,717 | 126,943 | (78.0) | 621 | 542 | (87.3) | 525 | 454 | (86.5) |
| 20-29 | 495,689 | 396,915 | (80.1) | 488,495 | 391,929 | (80.2) | 4,458 | 3,899 | (87.5) | 3,575 | 3,126 | (87.4) |
| 30-39 | 251,632 | 211,187 | (83.9) | 246,075 | 206,882 | (84.1) | 4,159 | 3,680 | (88.5) | 2,969 | 2,609 | (87.9) |
| 40-49 | 186,427 | 160,681 | (86.2) | 180,970 | 156,286 | (86.4) | 4,408 | 3,853 | (87.4) | 2,872 | 2,440 | (85.0) |
| ≥ 50 | 101,868 | 88,800 | (87.2) | 98,982 | 86,502 | (87.4) | 2,146 | 1,874 | (87.3) | 1,364 | 1,156 | (84.8) |
| Missing | 10,118 | 8,278 | (81.8) | 9,963 | 8,163 | (81.9) | 99 | 90 | (90.9) | 84 | 77 | (91.7) |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 624,584 | 525,631 | (84.2) | 609,906 | 514,066 | (84.3) | 11,412 | 10,015 | (87.8) | 8,292 | 7,193 | (86.7) |
| Female | 580,258 | 463,485 | (79.9) | 572,292 | 458,232 | (80.1) | 4,326 | 3,781 | (87.4) | 2,965 | 2,547 | (85.9) |
| Missing | 6,918 | 5,925 | (85.6) | 6,699 | 5,754 | (85.9) | 172 | 161 | (93.6) | 146 | 136 | (93.2) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, not Hispanic | 396,657 | 327,656 | (82.6) | 391,309 | 323,629 | (82.7) | 3,458 | 3,102 | (89.7) | 2,602 | 2,320 | (89.2) |
| Black, not Hispanic | 511,694 | 405,887 | (79.3) | 499,654 | 396,907 | (79.4) | 8,638 | 7,463 | (86.4) | 6,180 | 5,272 | (85.3) |
| Hispanic | 240,655 | 207,861 | (86.4) | 236,062 | 204,517 | (86.6) | 3,226 | 2,866 | (88.8) | 2,175 | 1,887 | (86.8) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 24,599 | 21,768 | (88.5) | 24,324 | 21,540 | (88.6) | 191 | 175 | (91.6) | 156 | 142 | (91.0) |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 4,923 | 4,146 | (84.2) | 4,808 | 4,092 | (85.1) | 47 | 40 | (85.1) | 35 | 31 | (88.6) |
| Other | 21,573 | 18,674 | (86.6) | 21,304 | 18,474 | (86.7) | 202 | 174 | (86.1) | 141 | 121 | (85.8) |
| Missing/Undetermined | 11,659 | 9,049 | (77.6) | 11,436 | 8,893 | (77.8) | 148 | 137 | (92.6) | 114 | 103 | (90.4) |
| Risk category | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use | 6,449 | 5,563 | (86.3) | 6,071 | 5,246 | (86.4) | 344 | 299 | (86.9) | 235 | 203 | (86.4) |
| Male-to-male sexual contact | 120,186 | 107,232 | (89.2) | 113,876 | 101,858 | (89.4) | 5,739 | 5,075 | (88.4) | 4,406 | 3,890 | (88.3) |
| Injection drug use | 63,356 | 54,377 | (85.8) | 61,838 | 53,204 | (86.0) | 1,150 | 991 | (86.2) | 674 | 556 | (82.5) |
| High-risk heterosexual contact | 450,317 | 373,674 | (83.0) | 443,792 | 369,242 | (83.2) | 4,108 | 3,469 | (84.4) | 2,798 | 2,316 | (82.8) |
| Low-risk heterosexual contact | 369,172 | 287,457 | (77.9) | 364,521 | 284,329 | (78.0) | 2,373 | 2,145 | (90.4) | 1,710 | 1,523 | (89.1) |
| No acknowledged risk | 133,296 | 112,199 | (84.2) | 131,330 | 110,597 | (84.2) | 1,608 | 1,435 | (89.2) | 1,157 | 1,002 | (86.6) |
| Other ^b | 23,687 | 20,161 | (85.1) | 23,317 | 19,868 | (85.2) | 252 | 232 | (92.1) | 184 | 167 | (90.8) |
| Missing | 45,297 | 34,378 | (75.9) | 44,152 | 33,708 | (76.3) | 336 | 311 | (92.6) | 239 | 219 | (91.6) |
| Testing site type | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HIV counseling and testing center | 250,129 | 217,674 | (87.0) | 243,487 | 212,739 | (87.4) | 4,346 | 3,818 | (87.9) | 3,150 | 2,730 | (86.7) |
| STD clinic | 294,469 | 193,861 | (65.8) | 289,697 | 190,858 | (65.9) | 2,854 | 2,304 | (80.7) | 2,354 | 1,934 | (82.2) |
| Drug treatment center | 73,249 | 65,471 | (89.4) | 71,688 | 64,227 | (89.6) | 1,099 | 1,017 | (92.5) | 522 | 462 | (88.5) |
| Family planning clinic | 66,229 | 51,600 | (77.9) | 65,754 | 51,314 | (78.0) | 177 | 143 | (80.8) | 152 | 121 | (79.6) |
| Prenatal/Obstetrics-Gynecology clinic | 60,815 | 56,036 | (92.1) | 60,052 | 55,716 | (92.8) | 279 | 249 | (89.2) | 208 | 190 | (91.3) |
| Tuberculosis clinic | 6,387 | 3,911 | (61.2) | 6,312 | 3,858 | (61.1) | 44 | 34 | (77.3) | 25 | 21 | (84.0) |
| Community health center/public health clinic | 160,300 | 132,977 | (83.0) | 156,872 | 129,994 | (82.9) | 2,942 | 2,784 | (94.6) | 1,784 | 1,693 | (94.9) |
| Prison/jail | 104,405 | 97,994 | (93.9) | 102,990 | 96,790 | (94.0) | 945 | 871 | (92.2) | 738 | 686 | (93.0) |
| Hospital/private medical doctor's office | 24,575 | 23,056 | (93.8) | 23,992 | 22,607 | (94.2) | 486 | 423 | (87.0) | 354 | 305 | (86.2) |
| Field visit | 79,044 | 68,765 | (87.0) | 77,851 | 67,794 | (87.1) | 980 | 867 | (88.5) | 780 | 677 | (86.8) |
| Other(not specified) | 90,776 | 82,396 | (90.8) | 88,873 | 80,905 | (91.0) | 1,709 | 1,400 | (81.9) | 1,299 | 1,022 | (78.7) |
| Missing | 1,382 | 1,300 | (94.1) | 1,329 | 1,250 | (94.1) | 49 | 47 | (95.9) | 37 | 35 | (94.6) |
| Test type | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anonymous | 139,138 | 125,277 | (90.0) | 136,712 | 123,589 | (90.4) | 1,648 | 1,430 | (86.8) | 1,392 | 1,202 | (86.4) |
| Confidential | 1,060,041 | 860,412 | (81.2) | 1,039,969 | 845,291 | (81.3) | 14,074 | 12,371 | (87.9) | 9,858 | 8,551 | (86.7) |
| Missing | 12,581 | 9,352 | (74.3) | 12,216 | 9,172 | (75.1) | 188 | 156 | (83.0) | 153 | 123 | (80.4) |
| Total^{c,d} | 1,211,760 | 995,041 | (82.1) | 1,188,897 | 978,052 | (82.3) | 15,910 | 13,957 | (87.7) | 11,403 | 9,876 | (86.6) |

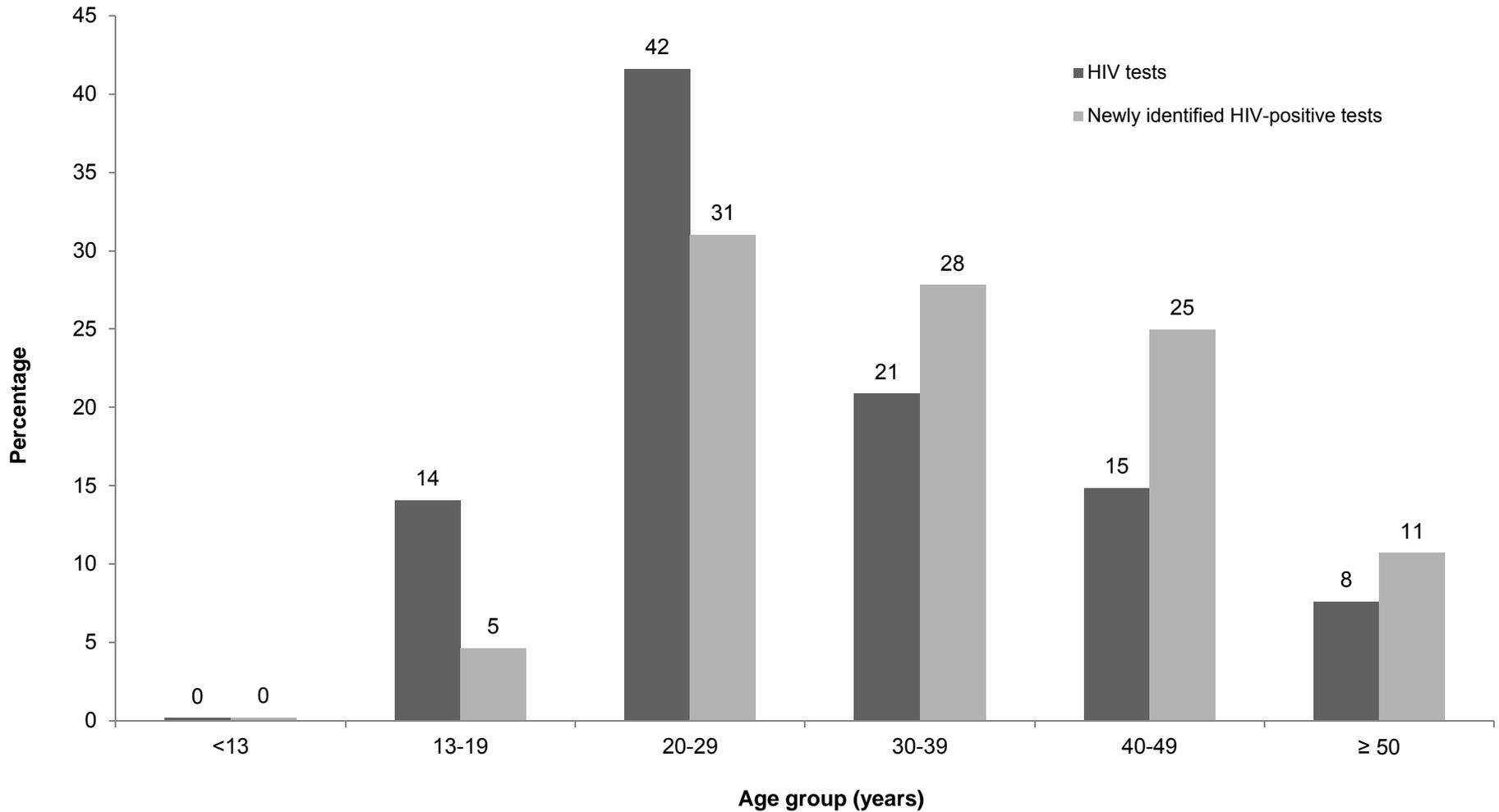
^a Newly identified HIV positive test is defined as a record for which there is a current positive HIV test result and no history of a previous HIV-positive test.

^b Persons with other risk factors (i.e., perinatal exposure, hemophilia, receipt of blood transfusion, or health care exposure).

^c Excludes 189,666 records with a missing value for receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling.

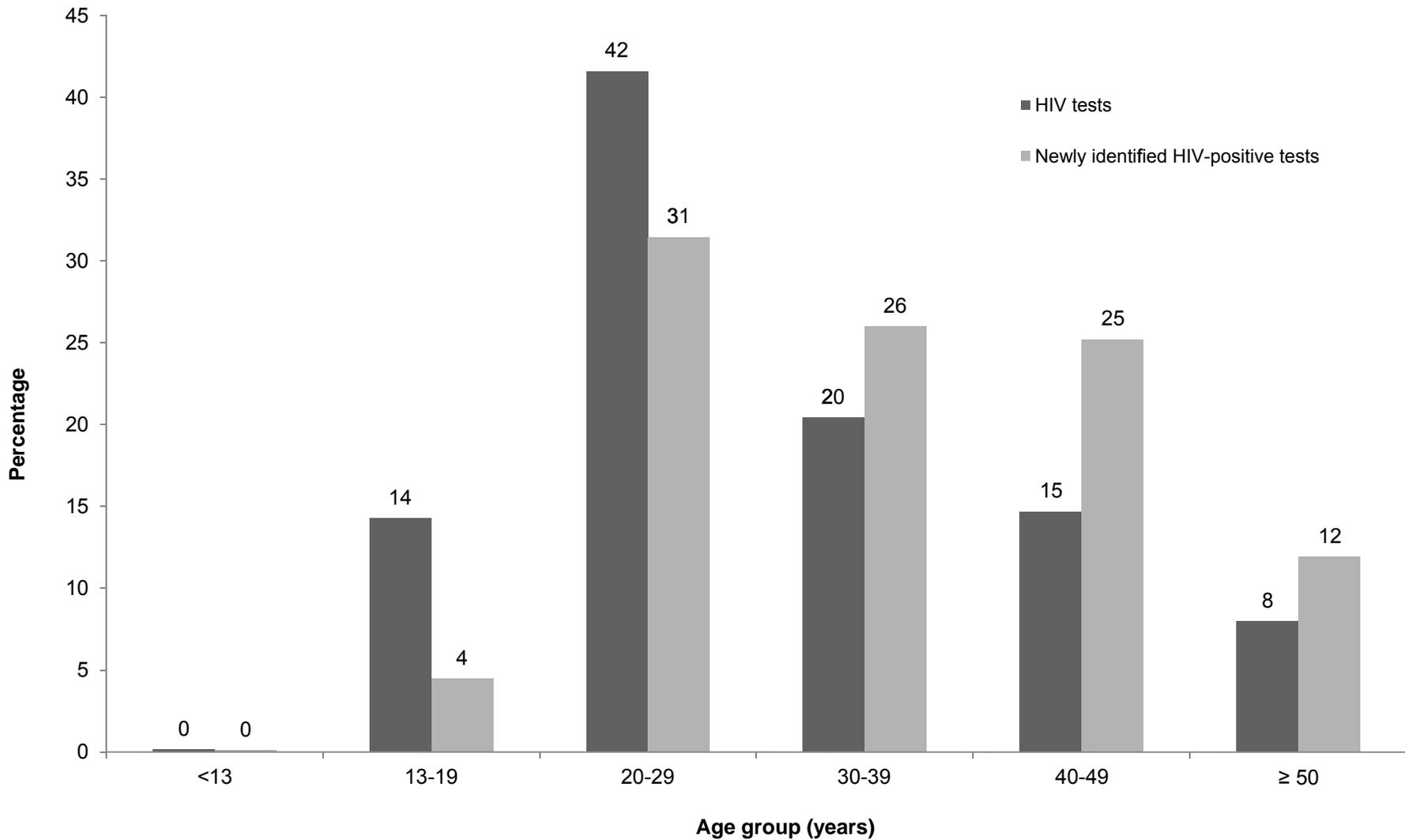
^d Excludes 8,737 HIV testing events, 215 confirmed HIV-positive testing events, and 215 newly identified confirmed HIV-positive testing events from test-level data submitted to CDC in a format different than HIV CTS.

Figure 1a. Distributions of all HIV tests and all newly identified HIV-positive tests by age group, 33 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2006#



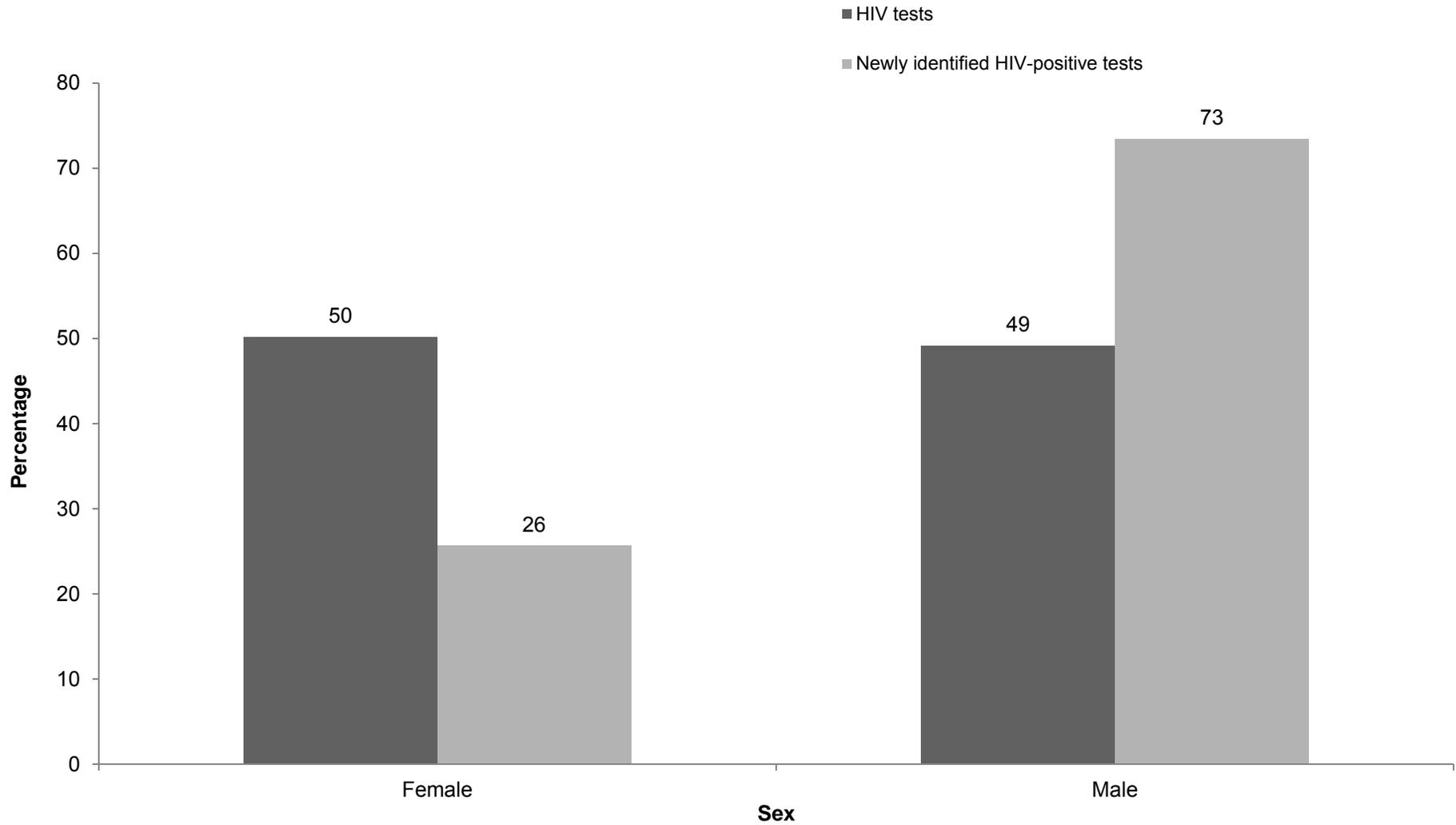
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding and/or missing data. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

Figure 1b. Distributions of all HIV tests and all newly identified HIV-positive tests by age group, 30 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2007



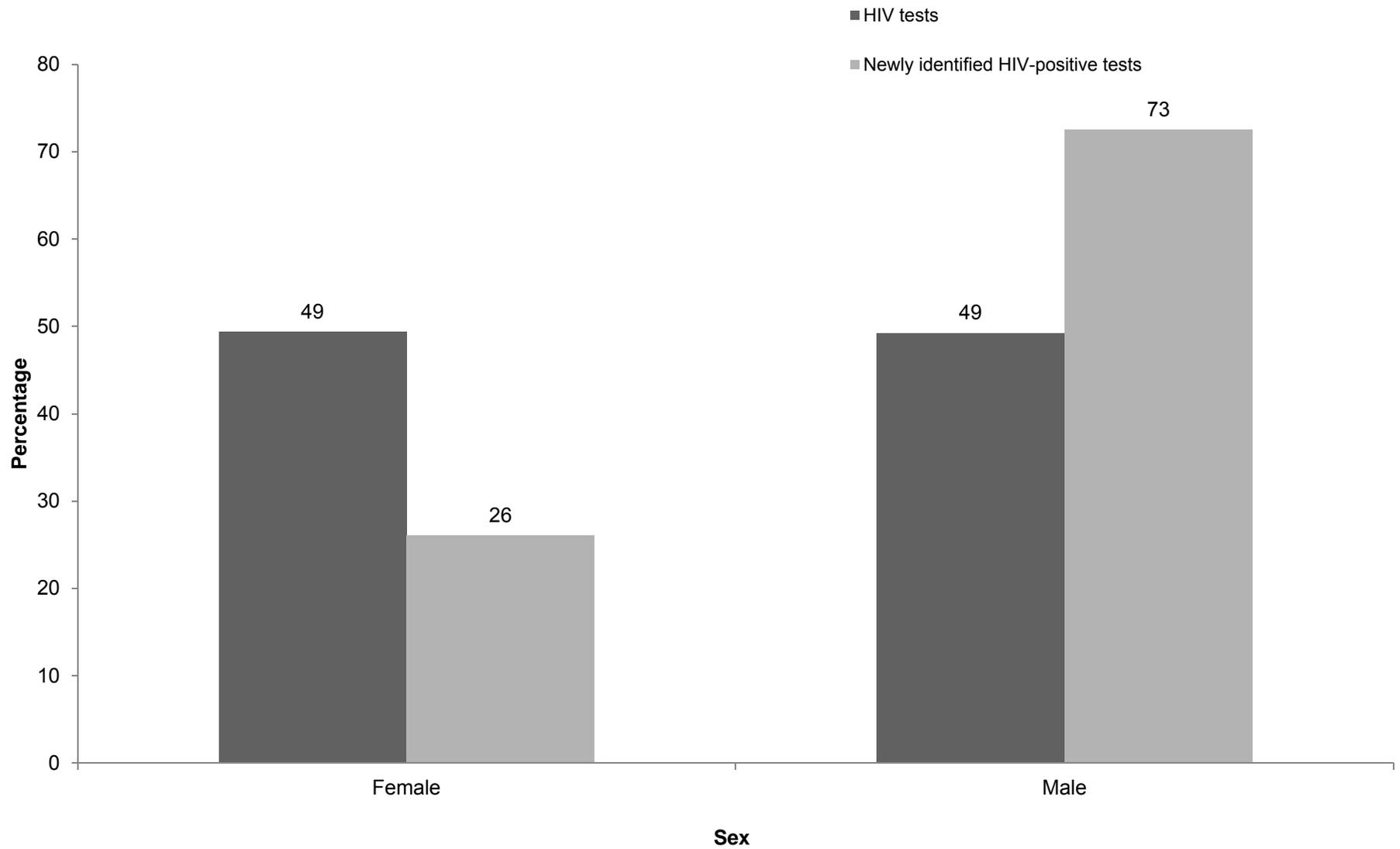
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding and/or missing data. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

Figure 2a. Distributions of all HIV tests and all newly identified HIV-positive tests by sex, 33 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2006



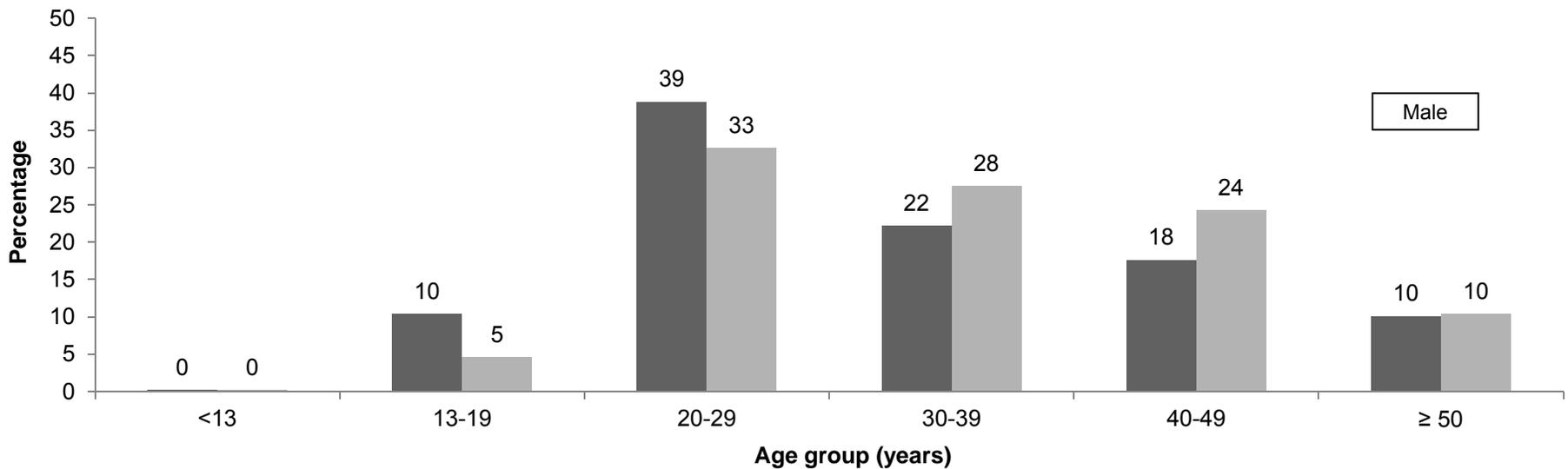
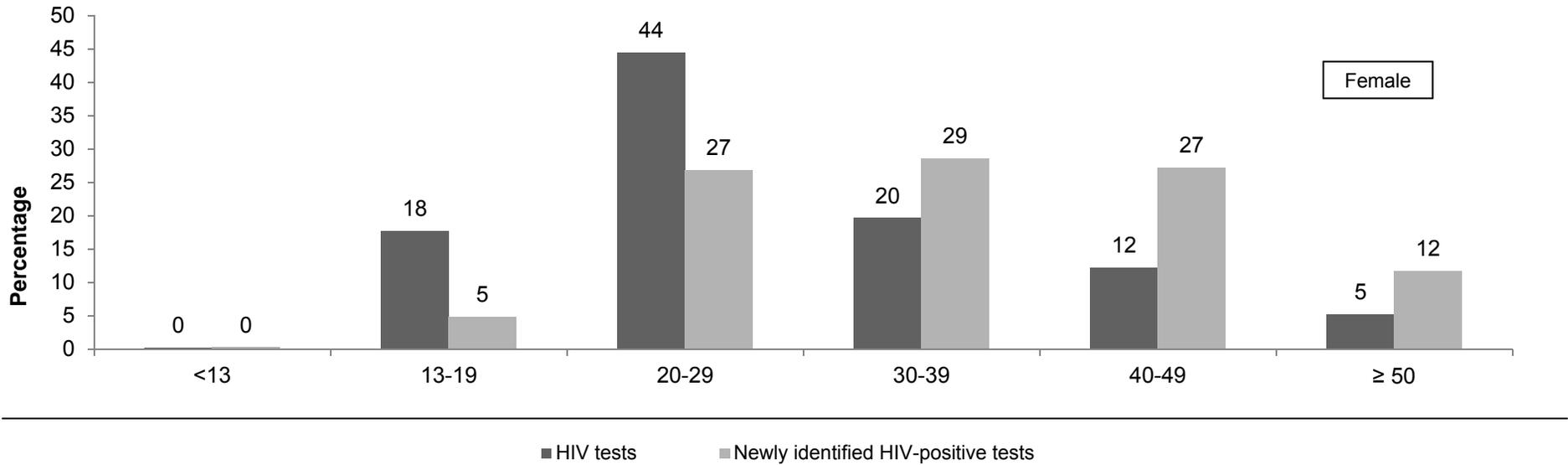
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding and/or missing data. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

Figure 2b. Distributions of all HIV tests and all newly identified HIV-positive tests by sex, 30 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2007



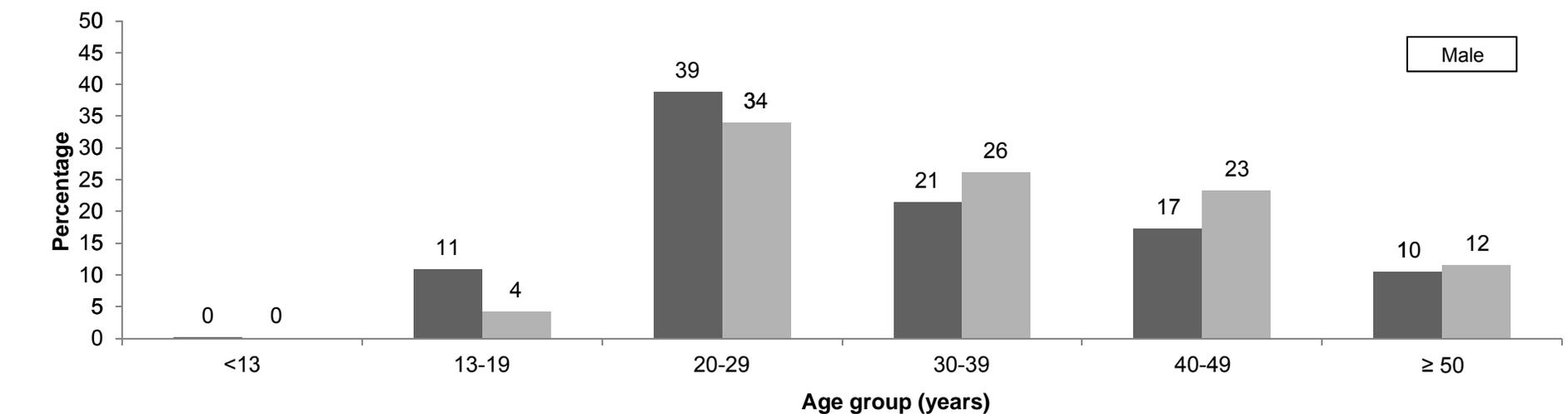
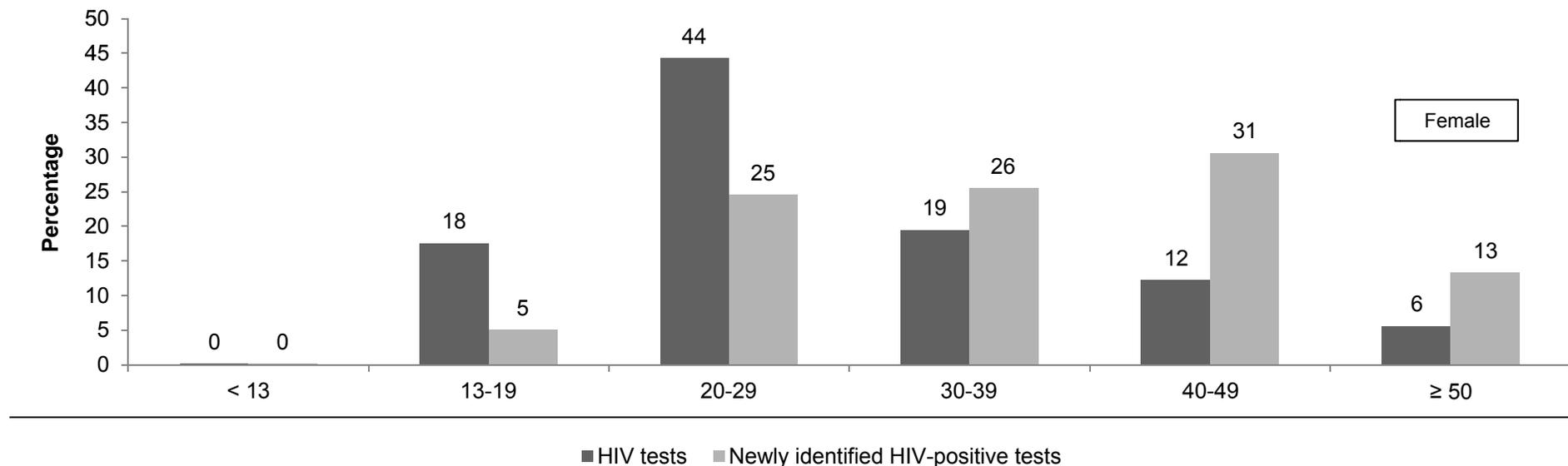
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding and/or missing data. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

Figure 3a. Distributions of all HIV tests and all newly identified HIV-positive tests by age group and sex, 33 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2006



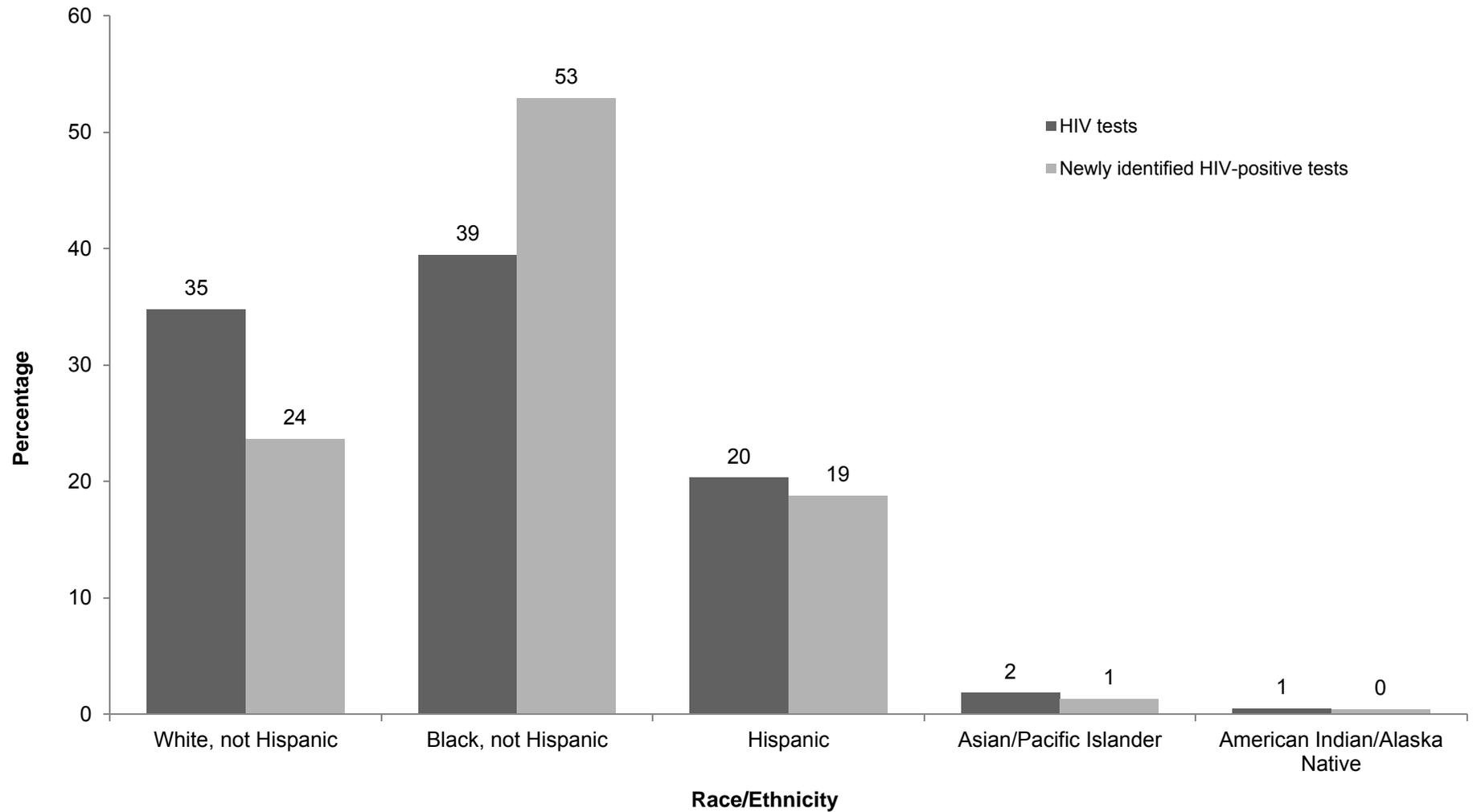
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding and/or missing data. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

Figure 3b. Distributions of all HIV tests and all newly identified HIV-positive tests by age group and sex, 30 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2007



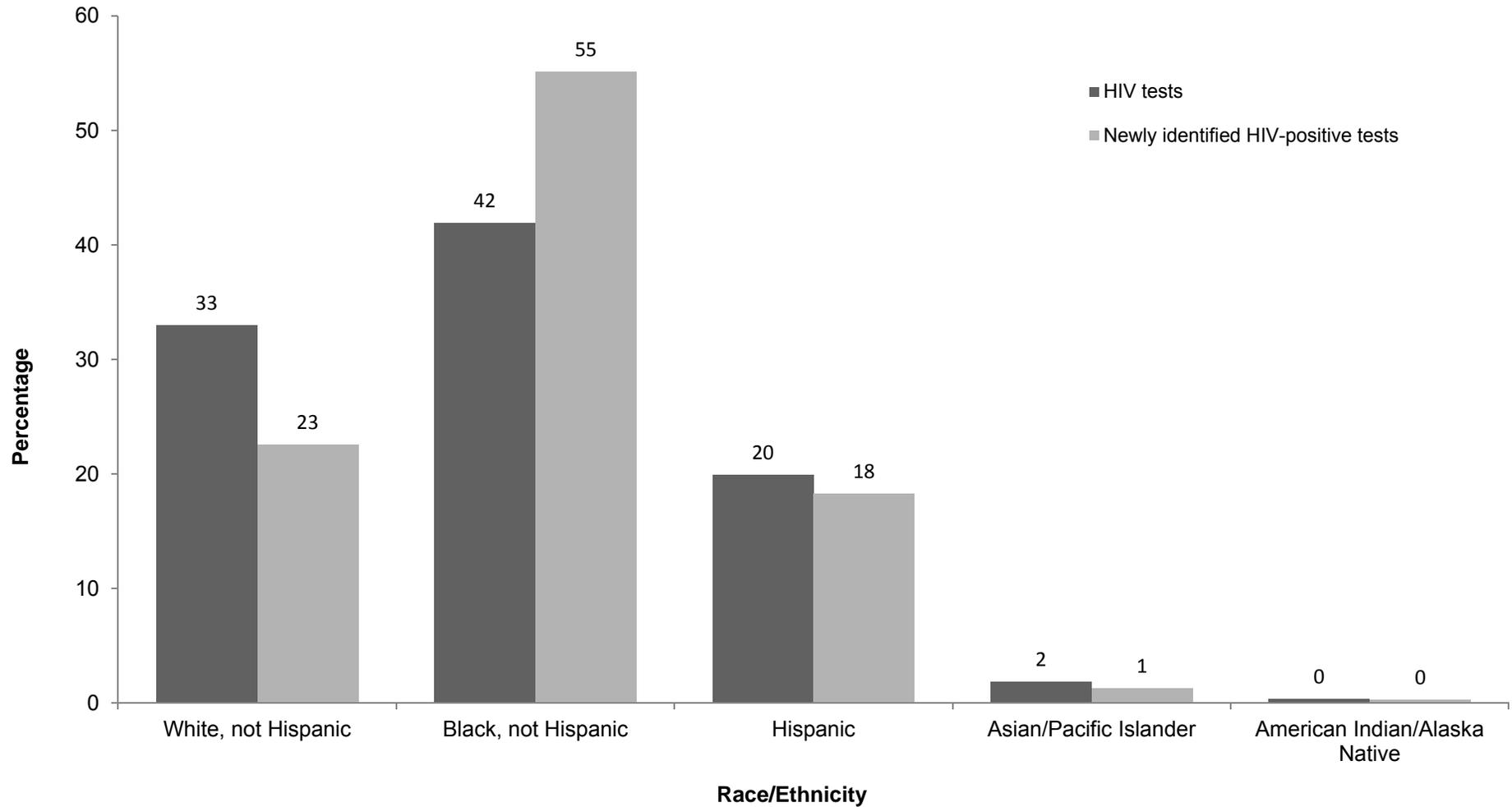
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding and/or missing data. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

Figure 4a. Distributions of all HIV tests and all newly identified HIV-positive tests by race/ethnicity, 33 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2006



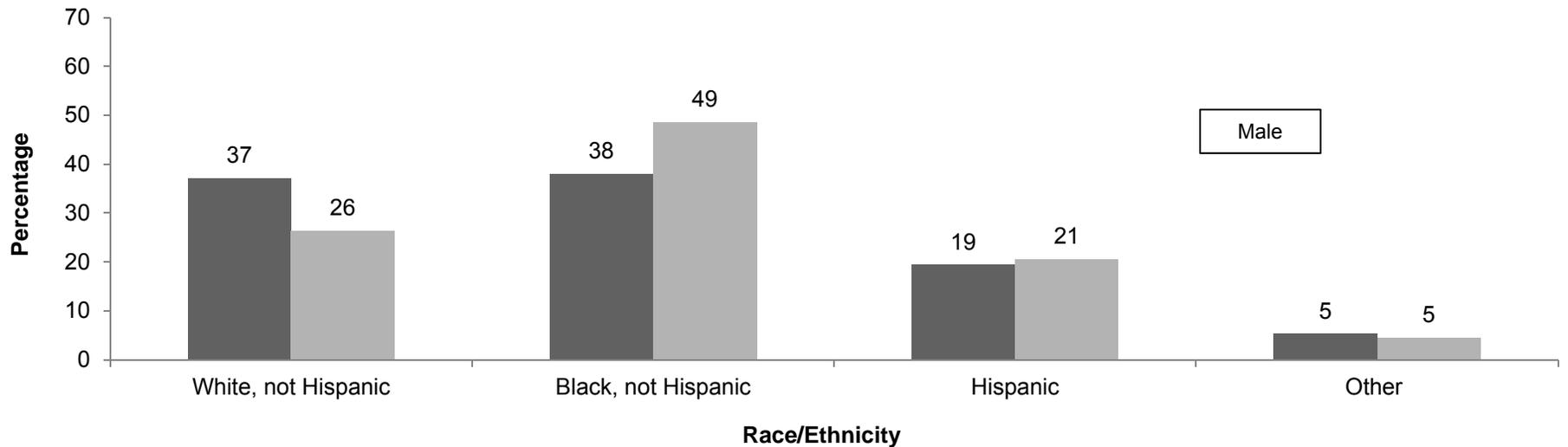
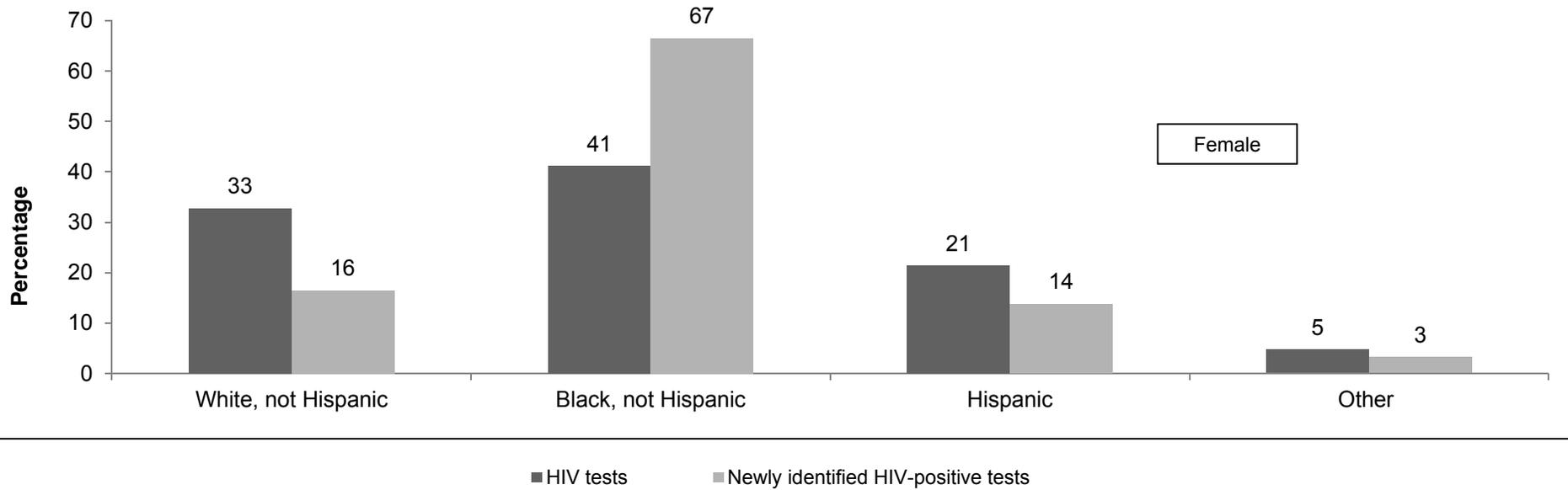
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding and/or missing data. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

Figure 4b. Distributions of all HIV tests and all newly identified HIV-positive tests by race/ethnicity, 30 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2007



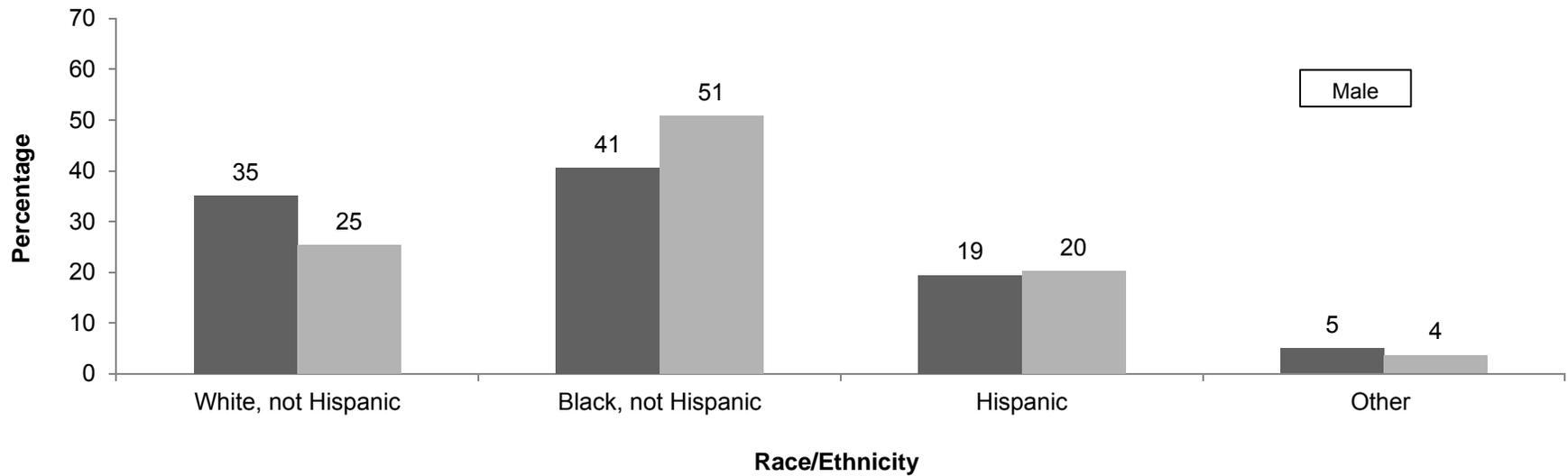
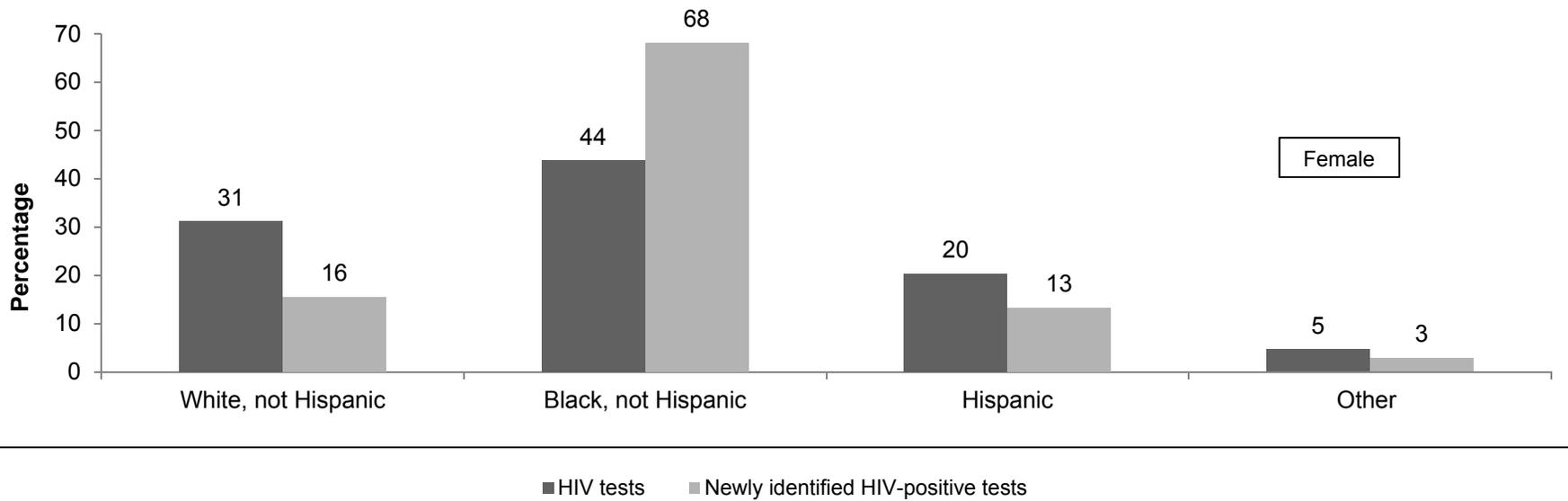
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding and/or missing data. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

Figure 5a. Distributions of all HIV tests and all newly identified HIV-positive tests by race/ethnicity and sex, 33 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2006



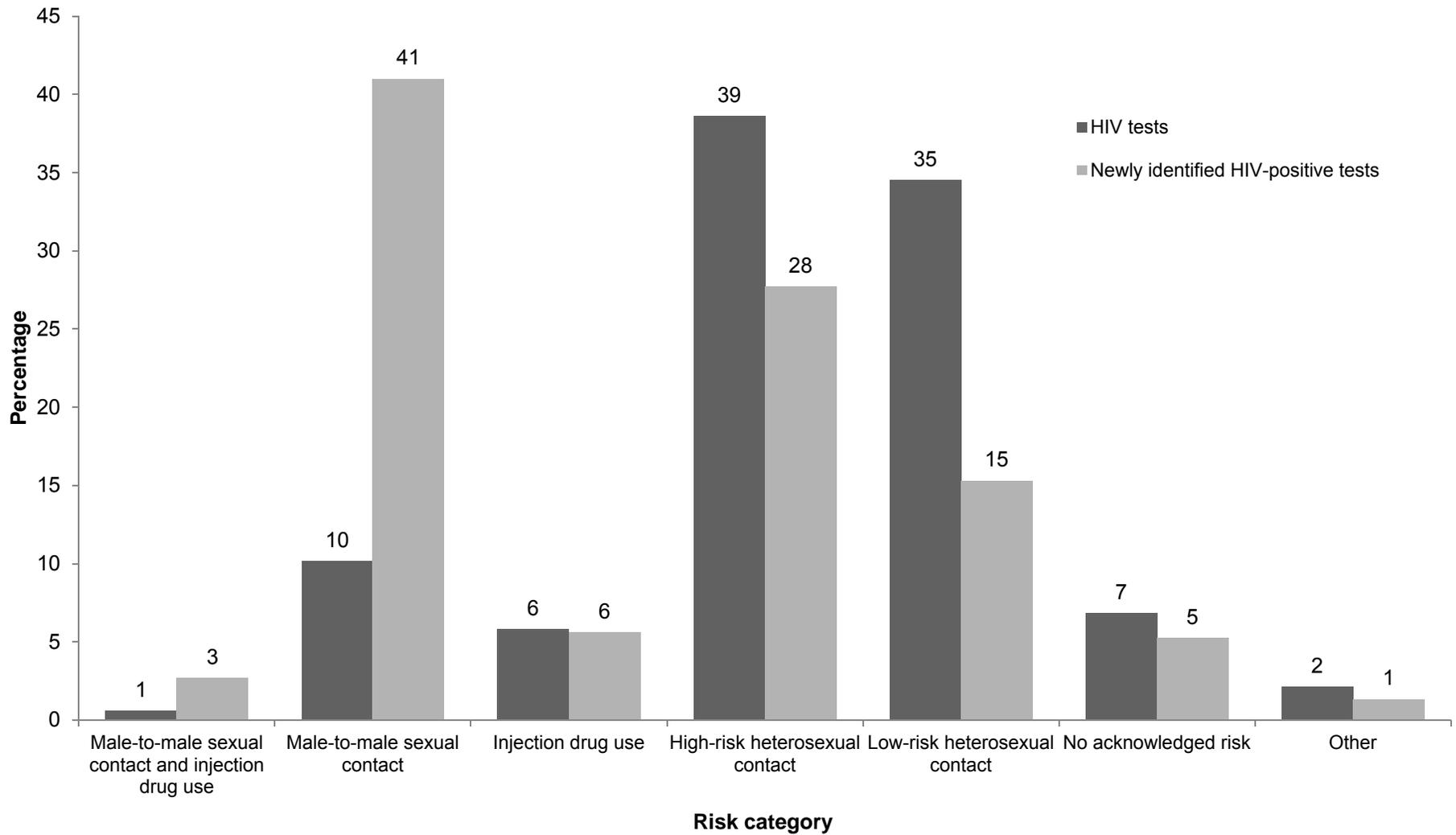
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding and/or missing data. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

Figure 5b. Distributions of all HIV tests and all newly identified HIV-positive tests by race/ethnicity and sex, 30 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2007



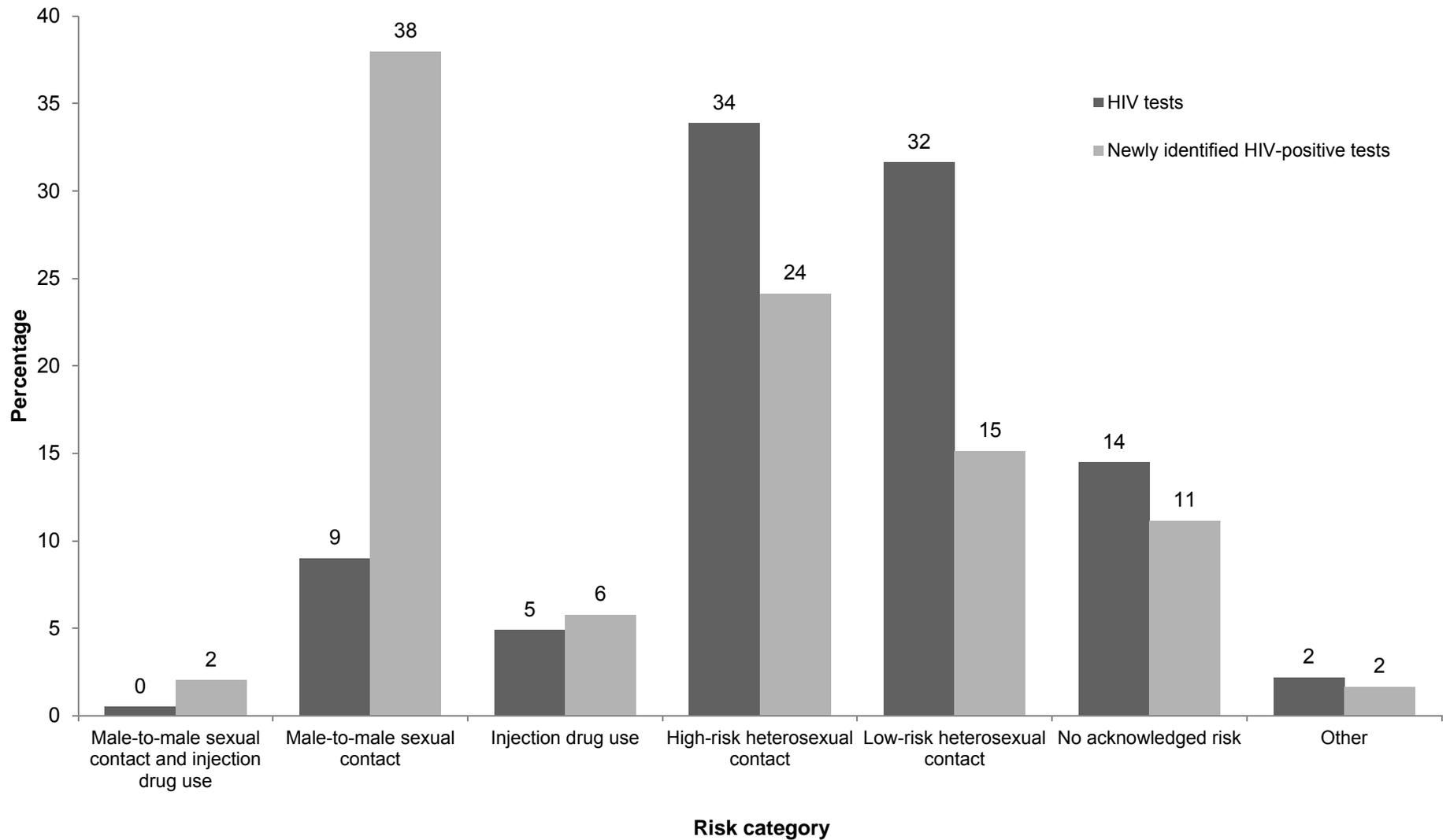
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding and/or missing data. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

Figure 6a. Distributions of all HIV tests and all newly identified HIV-positive tests by risk category, 33 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2006



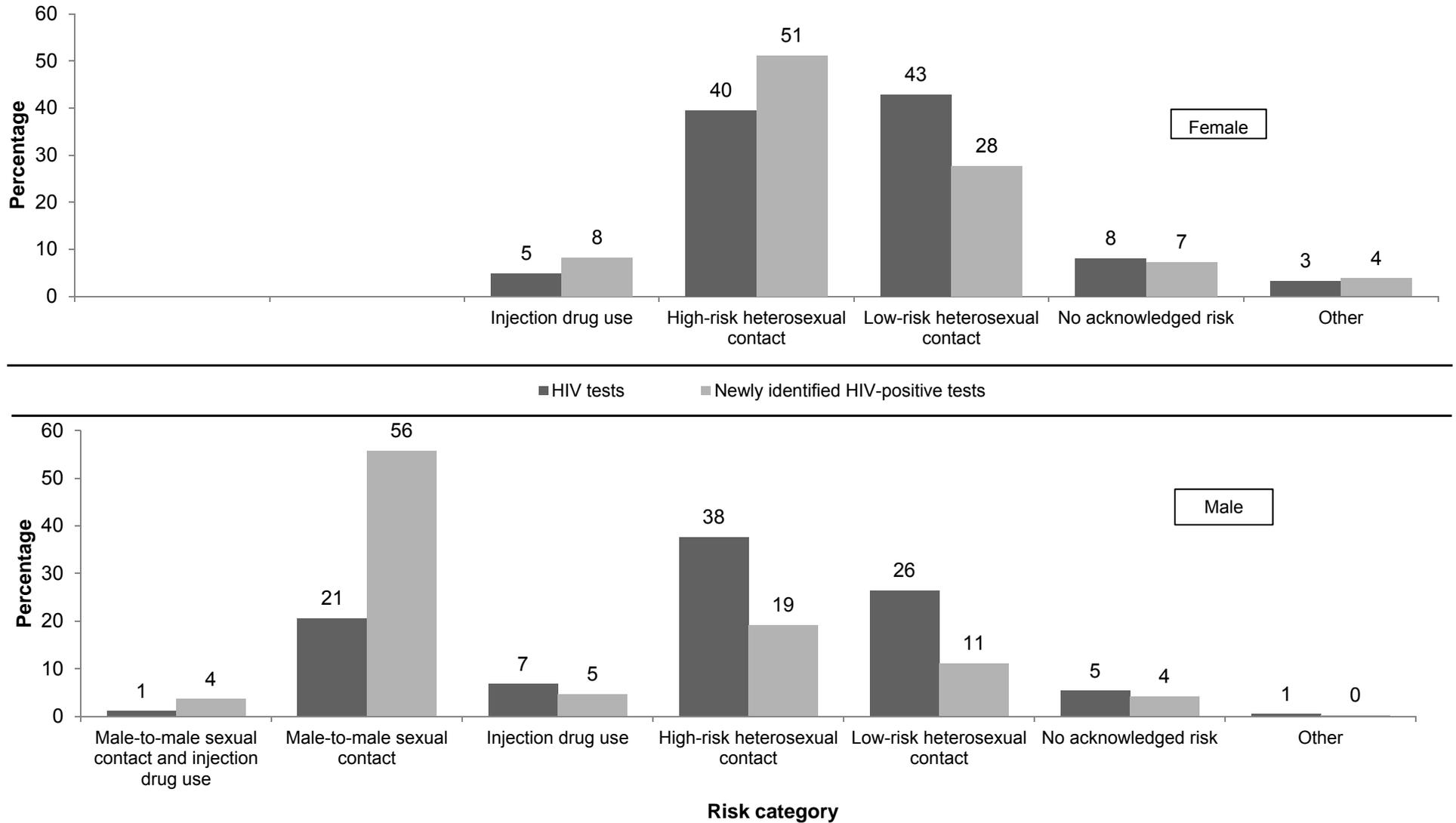
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding and/or missing data. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

Figure 6b. Distributions of all HIV tests and all newly identified HIV-positive tests by risk category, 30 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2007



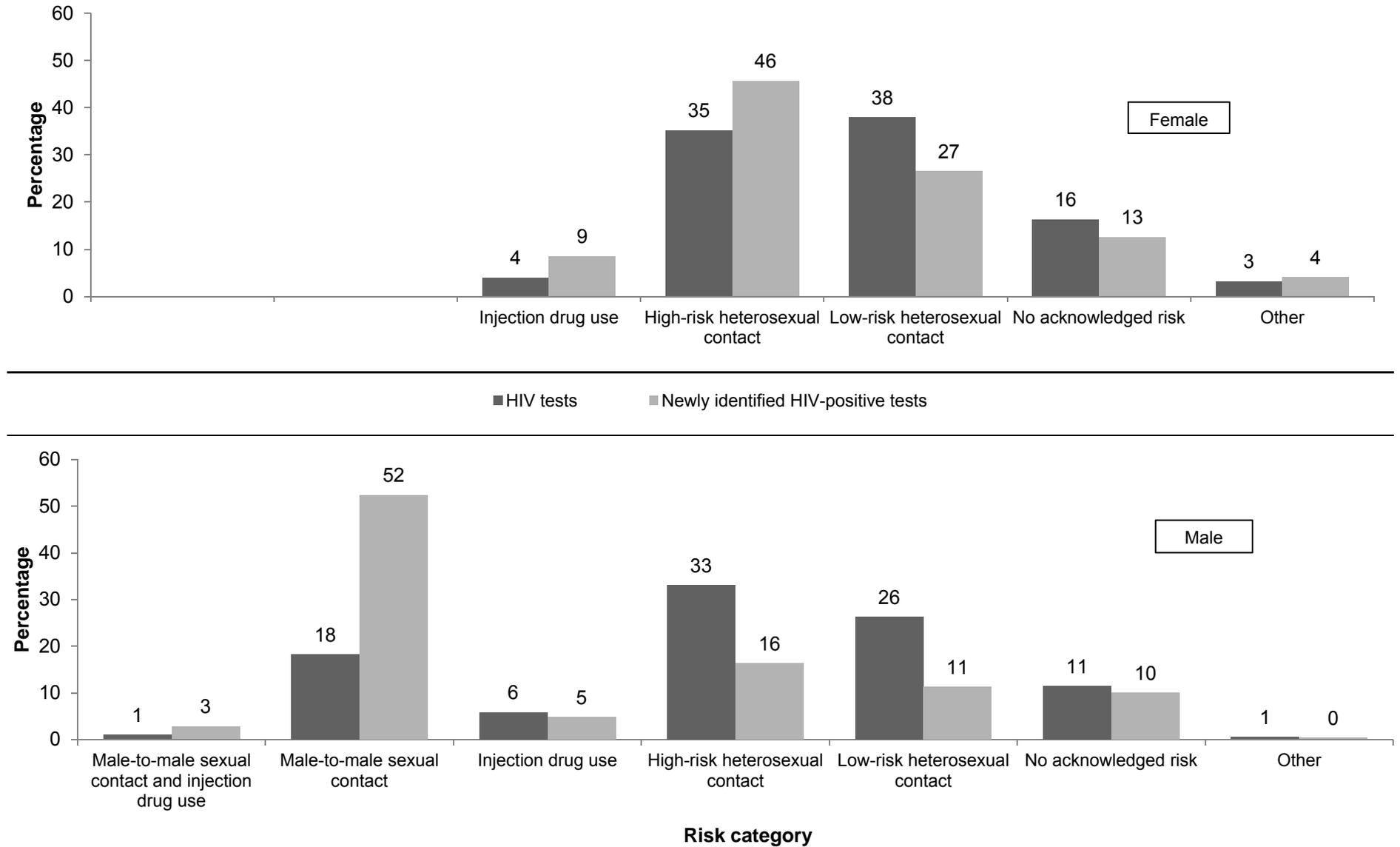
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding and/or missing data. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

Figure 7a. Distributions of all HIV tests and all newly identified HIV-positive tests by risk category and sex, 33 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2006



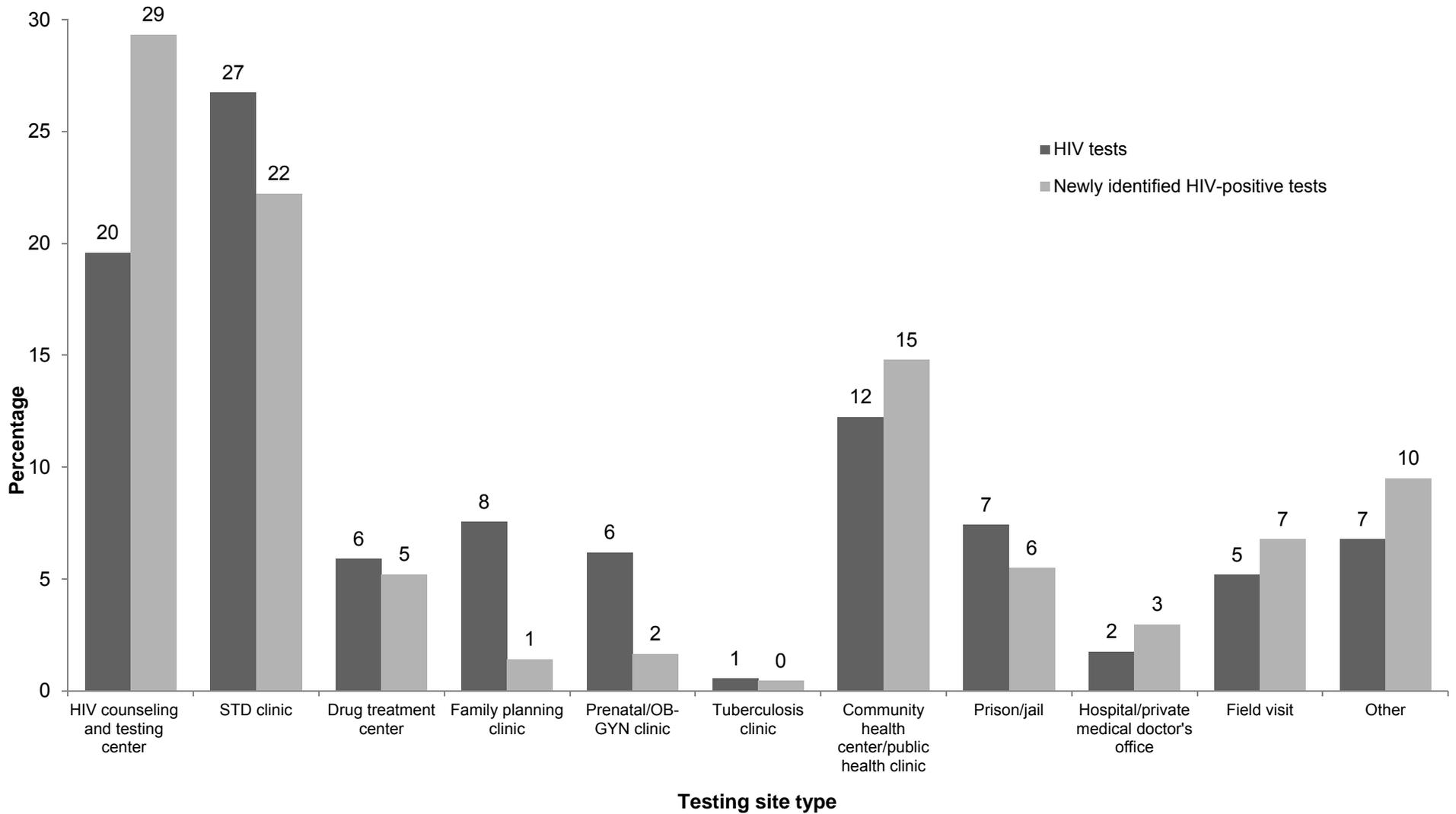
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding and/or missing data. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

Figure 7b. Distributions of all HIV tests and all newly identified HIV-positive tests by risk category and sex, 30 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2007



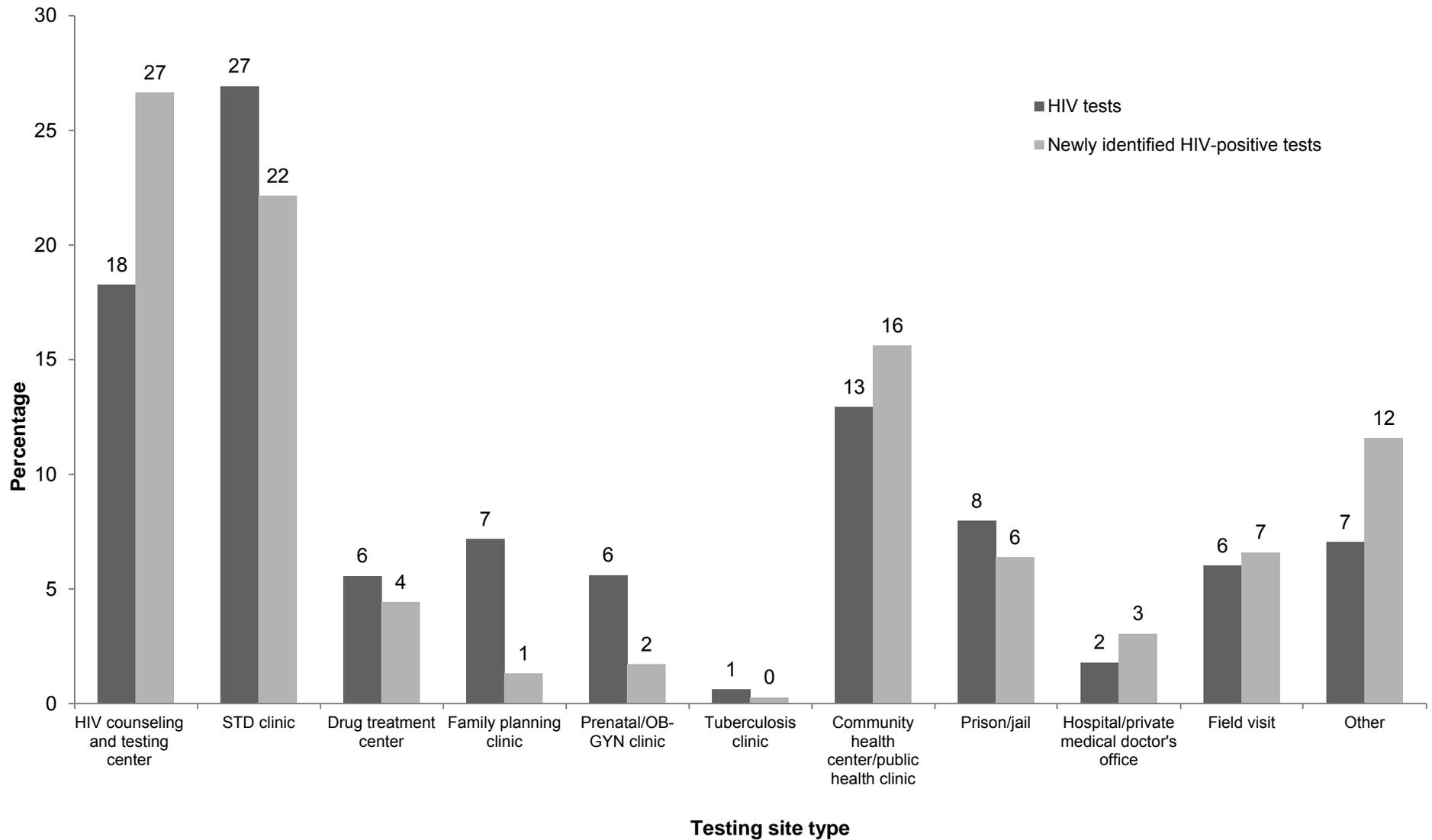
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding and/or missing data. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

Figure 8a. Distributions of all HIV tests and all newly identified HIV-positive tests by testing site type, 33 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2006



Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding and/or missing data. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

Figure 8b. Distributions of all HIV tests and all newly identified HIV-positive tests by testing site type, 30 health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2007



Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding and/or missing data. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Interpretation of the Data

When interpreting HIV CTS data output in this report, several points should be considered. First, the records are initially selected for year of HIV test (i.e., 2006 or 2007). Test-level records are then selected based on health department and having a valid value for the HIV test result variable (i.e., negative, positive, inconclusive, and “no result”); 1,394,643 such records had a valid test result in 2006, and 1,410,163 such records had a valid test result in 2007. Second, some data findings may be influenced by whether testing sites promoted and followed policies of routine or targeted HIV testing. For example, the number of tests may be smaller in geographic locations or sites with targeted testing; and correspondingly, the HIV positivity in these locations or sites may be higher. Third, the population of persons using CDC-funded sites for HIV CTR is not necessarily representative of all persons who are tested in the United States. For example, this report does not include information about HIV CT services that were not supported with CDC funds (e.g., HIV testing funded by the Departments of Defense, Justice, Labor, and Veterans Affairs; Health Care Finance Administration; Health Resources and Services Administration; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; agencies of the U.S. Public Health Service other than CDC; state and local health departments; and the private sector). Fourth, with these test-level data, it is not possible to link the results of repeat tests for the same person if, for example, a person has more than one test that is represented in these 2006 and 2007 HIV CTS data. However, the definition of newly identified HIV positivity used in this report minimizes this limitation for persons who are newly identified, because records for which there is a current HIV-positive test result and a history of a previous HIV-positive test are excluded. Fifth, the HIV CT data result from a program activity and are collected in conjunction with a health service delivery, which means the information collected by service providers is not routinely validated through research or epidemiologic investigation. Sixth, because records with missing data for the variable “receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling” are excluded in Tables 4a and 4b, these percentages in the tables may not be representative of the true percentages of persons who received HIV test results and posttest counseling. In some health departments, for example, it is standard practice to equate a missing value with a client not returning for follow-up. Finally, the comparability of HIV CT data across health departments may be limited due to differences in data collection, quality assurance, and quality improvement activities that occur at the state or local levels.

Completeness of Data

Because test-level records are only included based on having a valid value for health department and HIV test result, eight variables used in this report could be assessed for completeness (i.e., number and percentage of values for each variable that were not missing) (Appendix). In 2006, six variables were greater than or equal to 98.5% complete (i.e., age at test, sex, race/ethnicity, HIV risk category, testing site type, and current test type). The variable for previous testing result was 93% complete, and the variable for receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling was 78% complete. In 2007, five variables were greater than or equal to 98.5% complete (i.e., age at test, sex, race/ethnicity, testing site type, and current test type). The variable for HIV risk category was 97% complete; the variable for previous testing result was 91% complete; and the variable for receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling was 87% complete.

Definitions

Newly identified HIV positivity

For this report, newly identified HIV positivity is defined as a record for which there is a current HIV-positive test result and no history of a previous HIV-positive test.

HIV risk categories

Collected information on client risk factors is based on whether any of the following apply since 1978:

- Sex with male
- Sex with female
- Injection drug use
- Sex while under the influence of non-injection drugs or alcohol
- Exchange of sex for drugs/money
- STD diagnosis
- Sex with injection drug user
- Sex with man who had sex with a man
- Sex with person with HIV/AIDS
- Sex with person with other HIV/AIDS risk factor
- Child of woman with HIV/AIDS
- Hemophiliac/recipient of blood or blood products
- Health care exposure
- Victim of sexual assault

HIV counselors may document more than one risk factor for a client. Using the risk factors and sex of the client, CDC then categorizes the risk factor in a hierarchal order, which is based on what is believed to be the most likely risk for exposure to HIV⁸. For example, if a man has had sex with men and women and received an STD diagnosis since 1978, then the mode of exposure for this report is “male-to-male sexual contact.” If no risk factors are determined, then the form is documented with “no acknowledged risk.”

High-risk heterosexual contact is defined as persons reporting heterosexual contact who also reported any of the following: sex with partner at risk (i.e., partner who is an injection drug user, a man who had sex with a man, a person with HIV/AIDS, or a person with another HIV/AIDS risk factor), an STD diagnosis, exchange of sex for drugs/money, sex while under the influence of non-injection drugs or alcohol, and victim of sexual assault.

Low-risk heterosexual contact is defined as persons reporting heterosexual contact and no other risk factor.

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Appendix. Number and percentage of missing data for select variables, health departments providing test-level data in the United States, 2006-2007

Table 1a. Number and percentage of missing data for select variables, 33 health departments providing test-level data, United States, 2006

| Variables^a | Number missing | Percent missing^b |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Age at test (years) | 11,555 | (0.8) |
| Sex | 9,265 | (0.7) |
| Race/Ethnicity | 2,585 | (0.2) |
| HIV risk category | 19,690 | (1.4) |
| Previous testing result | 98,318 | (7.1) |
| Testing site type | 1,678 | (0.1) |
| Current test type | 12,533 | (0.9) |
| Receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling | 305,416 | (21.9) |

^a Variable for current test result not included, because dataset selected for valid test results (i.e., negative, positive, inconclusive, and “no result”).

^b Based on 1,393,645 records used for the denominator.

Table 1b. Number and percentage of missing data for select variables, 30 health departments providing test-level data, United States, 2007

| Variables^a | Number missing | Percent missing^b |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Age at test (years) | 12,012 | (0.9) |
| Sex | 19,454 | (1.4) |
| Race/Ethnicity | 2,959 | (0.2) |
| HIV risk category | 48,042 | (3.4) |
| Previous testing result | 127,196 | (9.1) |
| Testing site type | 1,391 | (0.1) |
| Current test type | 12,845 | (0.9) |
| Receipt of HIV test results and posttest counseling | 189,666 | (13.5) |

^a Variable for current test result not included, because dataset selected for valid test results (i.e., negative, positive, inconclusive, and “no result”).

^b Based on 1,401,426 records used for the denominator.