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HIV Testing Survey, 2000



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Contents

- Commentary5
- Figure 1. Study Sites6
- Table 1. Characteristics of participants, by recruitment venue7
- Table 2. Number of participants in multiple race categories8
- Table 3. Number and percentage reporting "Ever been tested for HIV" by recruitment venue and demographic characteristics9
- Figure 2. Percent reporting "Ever been tested for HIV", by recruitment venue10
- Table 4. Frequency of HIV testing among those who ever had an HIV test, by recruitment venue11
- Table 5. Reasons for seeking testing among those who ever had an HIV test, by recruitment venue12
- Table 6. Reasons for not testing among participants who never had an HIV test, by recruitment venue13
- Table 7. Facility of most recent HIV test among persons tested in the past 12 months, by recruitment venue14
- Table 8. Number and percentage testing anonymously among those tested in the past 12 months, by study site and recruitment venue14
- Table 9. Participants' knowledge of HIV surveillance law by study site and venue15
- Figure 3. Participants' knowledge of HIV surveillance law by recruitment venue16
- Table 10. Needle sharing in past 12 months among injection drug users recruited in street/NEP venue, by demographic characteristic17
- Table 11. Needle sharing and cleaning behaviors in past 12 months among injection drug users recruited in street/NEP venue18
- Table 12. Number of male sex partners in past 12 months, by demographic characteristics, among 857 men recruited in bar venue19
- Table 13. Receptive anal intercourse with male sex partners in the past 12 months, by demographic characteristics, among 857 men recruited in bar venue20
- Table 14. Insertive anal intercourse with male sex partners in the past 12 months, by demographic characteristics, among 857 men recruited in bar venue21
- Table 15. Number of male partners in past 12 months, by demographic characteristics, among 408 women recruited in STD clinic venue22
- Table 16. Number of female partners in past 12 months, by demographic characteristics, among 445 men recruited in STD clinic venue23
- Figure 4. Number of sex partners in the past 12 months among men recruited in bar venue and men and women recruited in STD clinic venue24
- Table 17. Vaginal and anal intercourse in the past 12 months, by gender, among 408 heterosexual women and 445 heterosexual men recruited in STD clinic venue25
- Technical notes26

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HIV prevention programs are tailored to selected groups based on an understanding of the distribution of risky behaviors in the population and the association between these risky behaviors and infection. For example, data on sexual behaviors and drug use have allowed the CDC to guide the planning, implementation, and evaluation of HIV prevention services to men who have sex with men (MSM) and injection drug users (IDU). HIV testing remains a key component of prevention activities; learning one's HIV status is the key stepping stone into care or ongoing behavioral risk reduction services (Janssen et al, 2001).

This report focuses on HIV testing patterns and risk behaviors among three groups at high risk for HIV infection: men who have sex with men recruited from gay bars, injection drug users recruited through street outreach or at needle exchange programs (NEP), and heterosexuals (HRH) recruited at sexually transmitted disease clinics. Data in this report comes from the HIV Testing Survey (HITS), conducted in seven states and New York City in 2000. See the Technical Notes at the end of this report for more information on HITS methods.

For MSM and IDU, at least 90% of HITS participants had ever been tested for HIV; most had been tested more than once and about 60% had been tested in the year before the interview (Tables 3, 4). By comparison, a lower percentage of heterosexuals had been tested ever (74%) and in the past year (47%; Tables 3, 4). Among those tested, common reasons for testing included wanting to know and possibly having been exposed to HIV through sexual behavior (Table 5), while among those not tested, common reasons for not testing included being afraid of testing positive, thinking it was unlikely they had been exposed to HIV, and thinking they were HIV-negative (Table 6). These reasons are similar to reasons reported by participants in previous waves of HITS (Kellerman et al, 2002; Hecht et al, 2000). Of those tested in the past 12 months, over 40% of MSM and IDU were tested anonymously, compared to 23% of HRH (Table 8).

Although HIV case surveillance policies are thought to have a potentially deterrent effect on testing behaviors, previous HITS data has shown this is not a widespread problem (Hecht, 2000; Lansky, 2002). In HITS-2000, only 10% of participants could correctly identify their state's HIV case surveillance policy. Over half chose an incorrect response and about a third did not know at all (Table 9).

Among 774 IDU in this analysis, 30% had shared needles in the 12 months before the interview (Table 10) and

39% had shared other works (Table 11). Of those who reported sharing needles, 18% said they "always" used bleach to clean their needles.

Sexual behavior and drug use data indicate a high risk population was reached through HITS. In terms of sexual behavior, 72% of MSM, 71% of heterosexual men and 50% of heterosexual women had more than one sex partner in the past 12 months (Fig. 4). In all three of these groups, a lower proportion "always" used condoms with their primary partners than with their other partners; however, a higher proportion engaged in riskier sexual behaviors (receptive anal sex for MSM, anal sex for heterosexuals) with their primary than their nonprimary partners (Tables 13, 17).

Behavioral surveys in high risk populations, such as HITS, are used by state and local areas to enhance planning for HIV prevention activities. Future success in decreasing the number of new HIV infections will result from sustained prevention efforts targeting high risk individuals and increasing knowledge of HIV serostatus among those who are infected as a gateway to sustained behavioral risk reduction interventions as well as to care and treatment (Janssen et al, 2001; CDC, 2002). Information generated from HITS should be used to help direct both ongoing and new prevention programs for high-risk populations at the state, local, and national level.

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Figure 1. Study sites, HIV Testing Survey, 2000

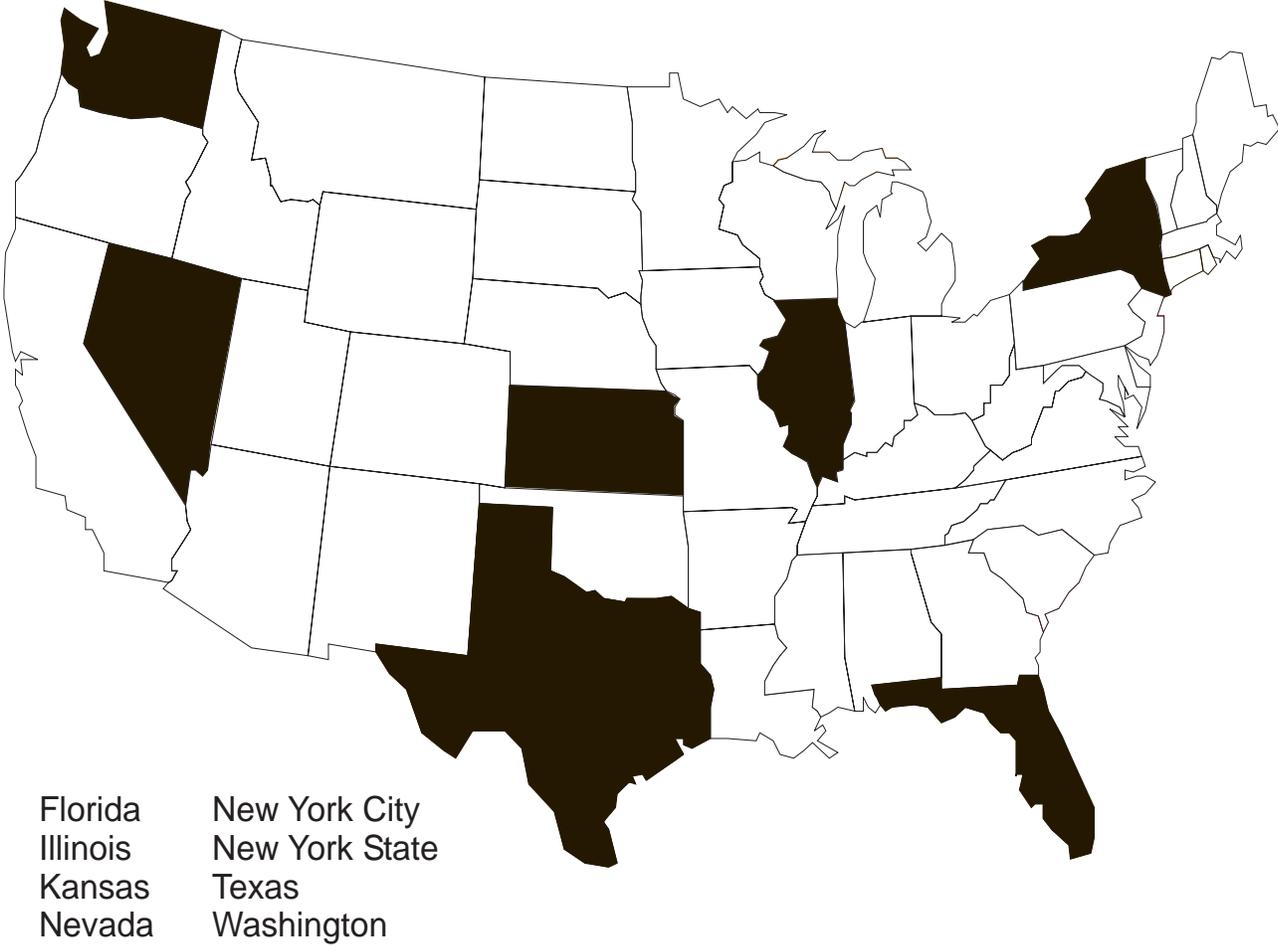


Table 1. Characteristics of participants, by recruitment venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2000

Characteristic	Bar (MSM)		STD Clinic (HRH)		Street/NEP (IDU)	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Race/Ethnicity						
White, not Hispanic	530	(62)	215	(25)	246	(32)
Black, not Hispanic	106	(12)	422	(50)	248	(32)
Hispanic	120	(14)	99	(12)	180	(23)
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	(1)	9	(1)	4	(1)
American Indian/Alaska Native	10	(1)	6	(1)	12	(2)
Multi-racial ¹	53	(6)	86	(10)	55	(7)
Other	29	(3)	9	(1)	22	(3)
Sex						
Male	857	(100)	445	(52)	503	(65)
Female	—	—	408	(48)	270	(35)
Age						
18-24	140	(16)	331	(39)	89	(11)
25-29	189	(22)	183	(21)	89	(11)
30-39	332	(39)	201	(24)	221	(29)
40-49	150	(18)	101	(12)	281	(36)
≥50	46	(5)	37	(4)	94	(12)
Education						
Did not complete high school	21	(2)	179	(21)	248	(32)
High school diploma or equivalent	160	(19)	294	(35)	321	(42)
More than high school	675	(79)	379	(44)	204	(26)
Employment						
Unemployed	85	(10)	281	(33)	481	(62)
Work <35 hours/week	120	(14)	174	(20)	162	(21)
Work ≥35 hours/week	645	(76)	395	(46)	128	(17)
Study Site						
A	119	(14)	133	(16)	120	(16)
B	163	(19)	153	(18)	159	(21)
C	120	(14)	91	(11)	115	(15)
D	85	(10)	81	(9)	77	(10)
E ²	63	(7)	72	(8)	—	—
F	164	(19)	152	(18)	148	(19)
G	68	(8)	86	(10)	64	(8)
H	75	(9)	85	(10)	91	(12)
Total³	857	(100)	853	(100)	774	(100)

¹Participants classified as 'Multi-racial' indicated that they are not Hispanic and that they have more than one racial background. See Table 2 and technical notes.

²State E's IDU data not included in this report. See Technical notes.

³Numbers may not add to totals due to missing data. Column percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2. Number of participants in multiple race categories, HIV Testing Survey, 2000

Black & American Indian	54
American Indian & White	51
White & Other	17
Black & Other	17
Black & White	12
Asian & Pacific Islander	10
Black & American Indian & White	8
Asian & White	8
Asian & Black	4
Pacific Islander & White	4
Black & White & Other	2
Pacific Islander & Other	1
American Indian & Other	1
American Indian & Pacific Islander	1
Black & American Indian & Pacific Islander & White	1
Black & American Indian & Pacific Islander & White & Other	1
Asian & Black & American Indian	1
Asian & Black & American Indian & White	1
Total	194

Table 3. Number and percentage reporting “Ever been tested for HIV”, by recruitment venue and demographic characteristics, HIV Testing Survey, 2000

Characteristic	Bar (MSM) (n=857)		STD Clinic (HRH) (n=853)		Street/NEP (IDU) (n=774)	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Race/Ethnicity						
White, not Hispanic	476	(90)	143	(67)	226	(92)
Black, not Hispanic	97	(92)	336	(80)	229	(92)
Hispanic	105	(88)	73	(74)	174	(97)
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	(86)	3	(33)	4	(100)
American Indian/Alaska Native	9	(90)	5	(83)	12	(100)
Multi-racial	47	(89)	66	(77)	50	(91)
Other	29	(100)	3	(33)	21	(95)
Sex						
Male	769	(90)	300	(67)	462	(92)
Female	—	—	333	(82)	259	(96)
Age						
18-24	107	(76)	206	(62)	81	(91)
25-29	176	(93)	150	(82)	84	(94)
30-39	312	(94)	171	(85)	207	(94)
40-49	134	(89)	75	(74)	268	(95)
≥50	40	(87)	31	(84)	82	(87)
Education						
Did not complete high school	16	(76)	135	(75)	226	(91)
High school diploma or equivalent	138	(86)	216	(73)	300	(93)
More than high school	614	(91)	281	(74)	195	(96)
Employment						
Unemployed	71	(84)	213	(76)	451	(94)
Work <35 hours/week	98	(82)	125	(72)	153	(94)
Work ≥35 hours/week	594	(92)	292	(74)	116	(91)
Study Site						
A	103	(87)	103	(77)	113	(94)
B	155	(95)	120	(78)	153	(96)
C	115	(96)	55	(60)	108	(94)
D	72	(85)	50	(62)	64	(83)
E ¹	58	(92)	50	(69)	—	—
F	140	(85)	122	(80)	139	(94)
G	58	(85)	64	(74)	58	(91)
H	68	(91)	69	(81)	87	(96)
Total²	769	(90)	633	(74)	722	(93)

¹State E's IDU data not included in this report. See Technical notes.

²Numbers may not add to totals due to missing data.

Figure 2. Percent reporting “Ever been tested for HIV”, by recruitment venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2000

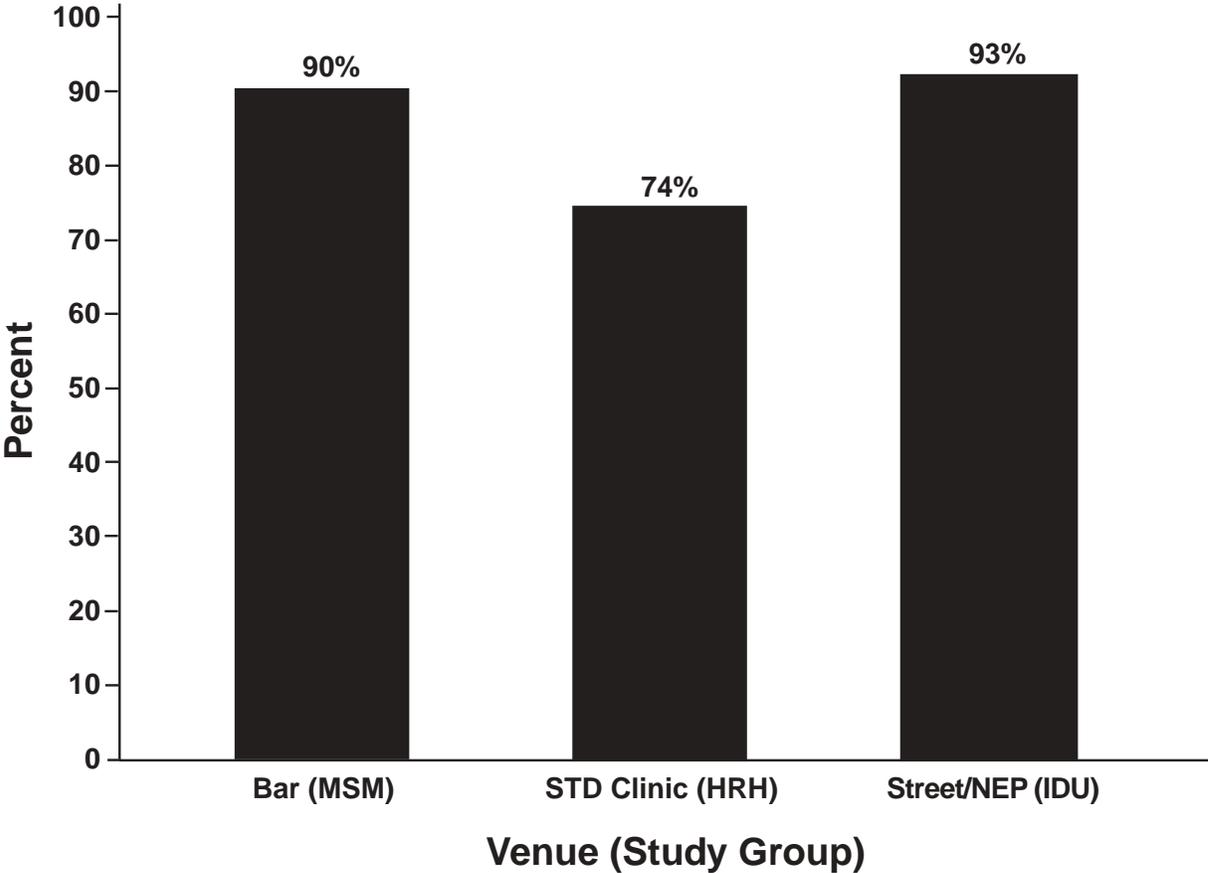


Table 4. Frequency of HIV testing among those who ever had an HIV test, by recruitment venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2000

Testing Frequency	Bar (MSM)		STD Clinic (HRH)		Street/NEP (IDU)	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Number of times ever tested						
1	88	(11)	148	(23)	71	(10)
2-3	227	(30)	273	(43)	292	(40)
≥4	450	(59)	212	(33)	357	(49)
Tested in the past 12 months ¹						
Yes	498	(65)	299	(47)	444	(61)
No	201	(26)	252	(40)	198	(27)
Unknown date of test	70	(9)	82	(13)	80	(11)
Getting tested on a regular basis ²						
Yes	423	(55)	299	(47)	393	(54)
No	346	(45)	334	(53)	329	(46)
Total³	769	(100)	633	(100)	722	(100)

¹"Past 12 months" is within the 12 months before the interview date.

²Respondents were asked "Are you getting tested on a regular basis, such as every six months or the same time every year?"

³Numbers may not add to totals due to missing data. Column percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 5. Reasons for seeking testing among those who ever had an HIV test, by recruitment venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2000

Reason	A reason ¹						Main reason ^{2,3}					
	Bar (MSM) (n=769)		STD Clinic (HRH) (n=633)		Street/NEP (IDU) (n=722)		Bar (MSM) (n=769)		STD Clinic (HRH) (n=633)		Street/NEP (IDU) (n=722)	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
To know where they stood	705	(92)	585	(92)	656	(91)	417	(54)	301	(48)	355	(49)
Thought exposed through sex	489	(64)	303	(48)	372	(52)	100	(13)	74	(12)	33	(5)
Thought exposed through drug use	30	(4)	48	(8)	510	(71)	5	(1)	12	(2)	134	(19)
Wanted medical care if positive	381	(50)	390	(62)	430	(60)	23	(3)	14	(2)	25	(3)
Concerned about transmitting HIV	319	(41)	212	(33)	284	(39)	43	(6)	32	(5)	36	(5)
Part of STD or routine checkup	268	(35)	375	(59)	241	(33)	36	(5)	74	(12)	27	(4)
Someone (other than a doctor) suggested getting tested	223	(29)	102	(16)	222	(31)	20	(3)	5	(1)	14	(2)
Sex partner wanted you to	181	(24)	94	(15)	138	(19)	27	(4)	10	(2)	6	(1)
Doctor suggested getting tested	143	(19)	139	(22)	150	(21)	19	(2)	14	(2)	16	(2)
Partner said he/she was HIV positive	90	(12)	13	(2)	49	(7)	41	(5)	6	(1)	16	(2)
Required for insurance/military/jail	84	(11)	79	(12)	97	(13)	15	(2)	17	(3)	23	(3)
Suspected an HIV related health problem	79	(10)	33	(5)	86	(12)	14	(2)	6	(1)	7	(1)
Pregnant or wanted to have a child	23	(3)	143	(23)	70	(10)	3	(0)	60	(9)	23	(3)
Other reason	87	(11)	79	(12)	73	(10)	1	(0)	1	(0)	0	(0)

¹Participants were asked to indicate whether each factor had contributed to seeking testing ("A reason").

²Participants were asked to indicate which factor was the main one ("Main reason").

³Numbers may not add to totals due to missing data. Column percentages for main reason may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 6. Reasons for not testing among participants who never had an HIV test, by recruitment venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2000

Reason	A reason ¹						Main reason ^{2,3}					
	Bar (MSM) (n=88)		STD Clinic (HRH) (n=220)		Street/NEP (IDU) (n=52)		Bar (MSM) n=88		STD Clinic (HRH) (n=220)		Street/NEP (IDU) (n=52)	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Thought they were HIV negative	53	(60)	143	(65)	28	(54)	17	(19)	49	(22)	10	(19)
Unlikely to have been exposed	51	(58)	123	(56)	20	(38)	27	(31)	63	(29)	10	(19)
Didn't want to think about being positive	29	(33)	87	(40)	29	(56)	3	(3)	16	(7)	5	(10)
Afraid to find out	27	(31)	72	(33)	21	(40)	12	(14)	29	(13)	12	(23)
Worried about who would learn results	16	(18)	38	(17)	11	(21)	3	(3)	3	(1)	0	(0)
Didn't have time	7	(8)	40	(18)	10	(19)	0	(0)	10	(5)	3	(6)
Could do little if HIV positive	12	(14)	26	(12)	12	(23)	3	(3)	4	(2)	1	(2)
Unsure where to go	9	(10)	37	(17)	8	(15)	4	(5)	5	(2)	1	(2)
Worried name reported to government	9	(10)	27	(12)	7	(13)	2	(2)	5	(2)	1	(2)
Worried name reported to insurance or employer	11	(13)	23	(10)	4	(8)	1	(1)	2	(1)	1	(2)
Other	16	(18)	33	(15)	7	(13)	11	(13)	20	(9)	6	(12)

¹Participants were asked to indicate whether each factor had contributed to not getting an HIV test ("A reason").

²Participants were asked to indicate which factor was the main one ("Main reason").

³Numbers may not add to totals due to missing data. Column percentages for main reason may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 7. Facility of most recent HIV test among persons tested in the past 12 months¹, by recruitment venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2000

Facility	Bar (MSM)		STD Clinic (HRH)		Street/NEP (IDU)	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Public health clinic	83	(17)	68	(23)	59	(13)
MD or HMO	158	(32)	29	(10)	16	(4)
AIDS prevention or outreach program	45	(9)	7	(2)	92	(21)
Hospital ²	46	(9)	31	(10)	66	(15)
STD clinic	23	(5)	98	(33)	15	(3)
Counseling and testing site	58	(12)	4	(1)	37	(8)
Drug treatment program	5	(1)	9	(3)	63	(14)
Correctional facility	3	(1)	15	(5)	46	(10)
Prenatal/Family planning clinic	1	(0)	13	(4)	4	(1)
Blood bank	3	(1)	3	(1)	3	(1)
Other	73	(15)	22	(7)	43	(10)
Total³	498	(100)	299	(100)	444	(100)

¹"Past 12 months" is within the 12 months before the interview date.

²"Hospital" includes inpatient, outpatient, and emergency room.

³Column percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 8. Number and percentage testing anonymously among those tested in the past 12 months¹, by study site and recruitment venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2000

Study site	Bar (MSM) (n=498)		STD Clinic (HRH) (n=299)		Street/NEP (IDU) (n=444)	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
A	18	(30)	10	(19)	33	(46)
B	46	(44)	11	(21)	20	(20)
C	41	(56)	13	(50)	49	(71)
D	27	(52)	8	(32)	4	(13)
E ²	19	(48)	3	(14)	—	—
F	25	(29)	7	(11)	40	(50)
G	23	(59)	9	(28)	11	(39)
H	17	(40)	9	(35)	37	(57)
Total³	216	(43)	70	(23)	194	(44)

¹Refers to most recent HIV test. "Past 12 months" is within the 12 months before the interview date.

²State E's IDU data not included in this report. See Technical notes.

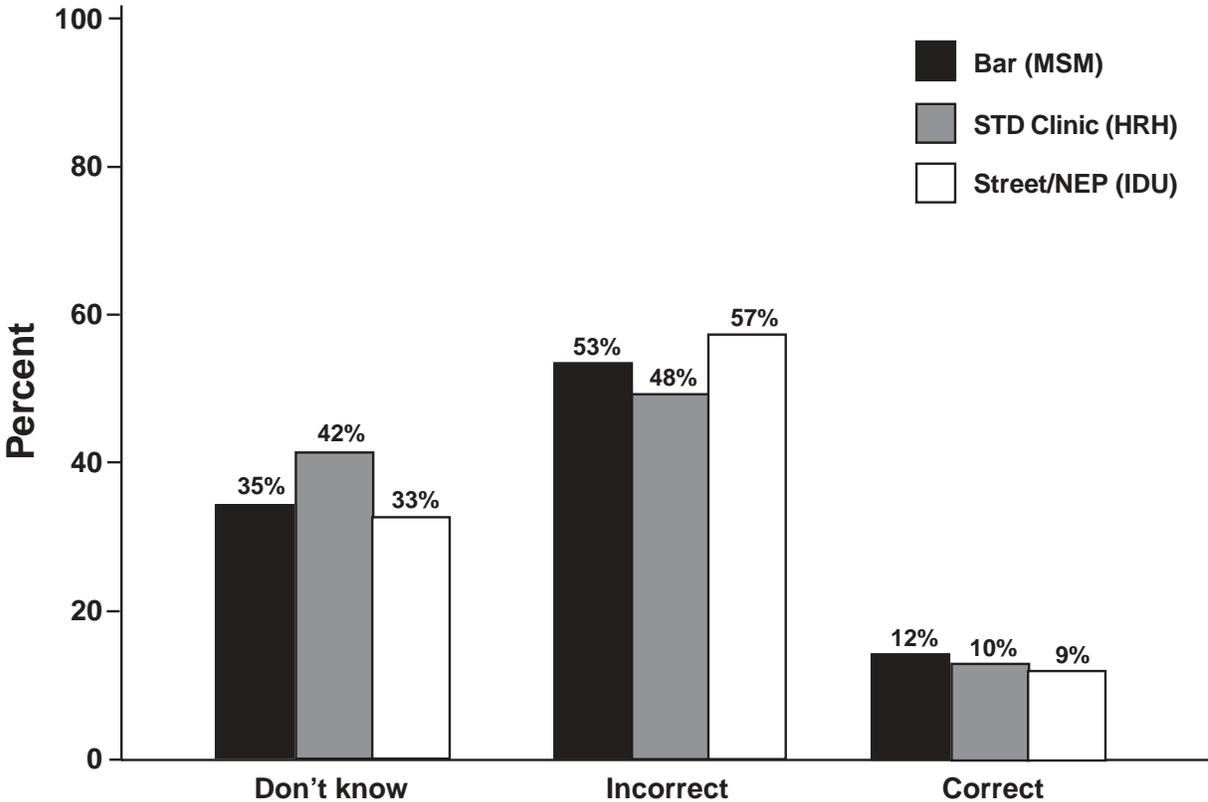
³Numbers may not add to totals due to missing data.

Table 9. Participants' knowledge of HIV surveillance law¹ by study site and venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2000

Study Site	Bar (MSM)				STD Clinic (HRH)				Street/NEP (IDU)												
	Total	Don't know		Incorrect		Correct		Total	Don't know		Incorrect		Correct								
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)							
A	119	47	(39)	59	(50)	13	(11)	133	52	(39)	72	(54)	9	(7)	120	41	(34)	75	(63)	4	(3)
B	163	36	(22)	110	(67)	17	(10)	153	36	(24)	105	(69)	12	(8)	159	63	(40)	85	(53)	11	(7)
C	120	47	(39)	61	(51)	12	(10)	91	39	(43)	40	(44)	12	(13)	115	31	(27)	74	(64)	10	(9)
D	85	44	(52)	31	(36)	10	(12)	81	37	(46)	29	(36)	15	(19)	77	32	(42)	35	(45)	10	(13)
E	63	22	(35)	35	(56)	6	(10)	72	42	(58)	27	(38)	3	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F	164	70	(43)	66	(40)	28	(17)	152	84	(55)	54	(36)	14	(9)	148	37	(25)	90	(61)	21	(14)
G	68	12	(18)	41	(60)	15	(22)	86	35	(41)	35	(41)	16	(19)	64	24	(38)	25	(39)	15	(23)
H	75	25	(33)	49	(65)	1	(1)	85	33	(39)	50	(59)	2	(2)	91	29	(32)	61	(67)	1	(1)
Total²	857	303	(35)	452	(53)	102	(12)	853	358	(42)	412	(48)	83	(10)	774	257	(33)	445	(57)	72	(9)

¹See "Technical Notes" section for explanation of how responses were categorized.²Row percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Figure 3. Participants' knowledge of HIV surveillance law¹, by recruitment venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2000



¹See Technical notes section for explanation of how responses were categorized.

Table 10. Needle sharing in past 12 months¹ among injection drug users recruited in street/NEP venue, by demographic characteristic, HIV Testing Survey, 2000

	Total	Needle sharing	
		No.	(%)
Race/Ethnicity			
White, not Hispanic	246	85	(35)
Black, not Hispanic	248	67	(27)
Hispanic	180	44	(24)
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	3	(75)
American Indian/Alaska Native	12	5	(42)
Multi-racial	55	17	(31)
Other	22	11	(50)
Sex			
Male	503	153	(30)
Female	270	81	(30)
Age			
18-24	89	40	(45)
25-29	89	23	(26)
30-39	221	81	(37)
40-49	281	72	(26)
≥50	94	18	(19)
Education			
Did not complete high school	248	77	(31)
High school diploma or equivalent	321	101	(31)
More than high school	204	56	(27)
Employment			
Unemployed	481	154	(32)
Work <35 hours/week	162	45	(28)
Work ≥35 hours/week	128	35	(27)
Study Site³			
Needle exchange program ⁴			
A	120	12	(10)
B	159	60	(38)
F	148	43	(29)
H	91	33	(36)
No Needle exchange program			
C	115	24	(21)
D	77	20	(26)
G	64	42	(66)
Total²	774	234	(30)

¹"Past 12 months" is within the 12 months before the interview date. Respondents were asked "In the past 12 months, how often did you use a needle that you knew or suspected had been used by someone else before you?"

²Numbers may not add to totals due to missing data.

³State E's IDU data not included in this report. See Technical notes.

⁴IDU recruited in conjunction with Needle Exchange Program. See Technical Notes.

Table 11. Needle sharing and cleaning behaviors in past 12 months¹ among injection drug users recruited in street/NEP venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2000

Behavior	Total	No.	(%)
Used a needle known to have been used by someone else first	774		
Never		532	(69)
Sometimes		232	(30)
Always		2	(0)
Unknown		3	(0)
Missing		5	(1)
Used bleach to clean previously used needles²	234		
Never		47	(20)
Sometimes		143	(61)
Always		41	(18)
Unknown		2	(1)
Missing		1	(0)
Used water, rubbing alcohol, or peroxide to clean previously used needles²	234		
Never		155	(66)
Sometimes		64	(27)
Always		13	(6)
Unknown		1	(0)
Missing		1	(0)
Used the same cooker, cotton, rinse water or other equipment as other people while shooting up	774		
Never		461	(60)
Sometimes		278	(36)
Always		25	(3)
Unknown		3	(0)
Missing		7	(1)
Ever received bleach kit for cleaning needles	774		
No		344	(44)
Yes		427	(55)
Unknown		1	(0)
Missing		2	(0)

¹"Past 12 months" is within the 12 months before the interview date.

²This question asked of those who said they had sometimes (n=232) or always (n=2) used a needle they knew or suspected had been used by someone else first.

Table 12. Number of male sex partners in past 12 months¹, by demographic characteristics, among 857 men recruited in bar venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2000

Characteristic	Total	Number of male sex partners					
		1		2-3		≥4	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, not Hispanic	530	150	(28)	116	(22)	259	(49)
Black, not Hispanic	106	24	(23)	24	(23)	58	(55)
Hispanic	120	35	(29)	29	(24)	56	(47)
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	3	(43)	4	(57)	0	(0)
American Indian/Alaska Native	10	6	(60)	1	(10)	2	(20)
Multi-racial	53	11	(21)	9	(17)	33	(62)
Other	29	9	(31)	7	(24)	13	(45)
Age							
18-24	140	37	(26)	37	(26)	65	(46)
25-29	189	57	(30)	33	(17)	98	(52)
30-39	332	84	(25)	79	(24)	165	(50)
40-49	150	49	(33)	33	(22)	68	(45)
≥50	46	12	(26)	8	(17)	25	(54)
Education							
Did not complete high school	21	5	(24)	4	(19)	12	(57)
High school diploma or equivalent	160	43	(27)	42	(26)	74	(46)
More than high school	675	191	(28)	144	(21)	334	(49)
Total²	857	239	(28)	190	(22)	421	(49)

¹"Past 12 months" is within the 12 months before the interview date.

²Numbers may not add to totals due to missing data. Row percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 13. Receptive anal intercourse with male sex partners in the past 12 months¹, by demographic characteristics, among 857 men recruited in bar venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2000

Characteristic	Primary Partner ² (n=493)									Non-primary Partners ³ (n=615)								
	Total ⁴	Condom use during receptive anal intercourse with primary partner (n=365)								Total ⁴	Condom use during receptive anal intercourse with non-primary partner (n=292)							
		Had receptive anal intercourse ⁵		Always		Sometimes		Never			Had receptive anal intercourse ⁶		Always		Sometimes		Never	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Race/Ethnicity																		
White, not Hispanic	313	243	(78)	86	(35)	60	(25)	97	(40)	372	181	(49)	125	(69)	41	(23)	15	(8)
Black, not Hispanic	49	31	(63)	15	(48)	10	(32)	6	(19)	83	37	(45)	19	(51)	15	(41)	3	(8)
Hispanic	70	49	(70)	13	(27)	12	(24)	24	(49)	84	44	(52)	21	(48)	19	(43)	4	(9)
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	3	(100)	1	(33)	2	(67)	0	(0)	5	1	(20)	1	(100)	0	(0)	0	(0)
American Indian/ Alaska Native	10	6	(60)	2	(33)	1	(17)	3	(50)	4	1	(25)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(100)
Multi-racial	33	22	(67)	15	(68)	2	(9)	5	(23)	42	18	(43)	14	(78)	4	(22)	0	(0)
Other	14	11	(79)	2	(18)	6	(55)	3	(27)	24	10	(42)	5	(50)	3	(30)	2	(20)
Age																		
18-24	89	74	(83)	30	(41)	22	(30)	22	(30)	102	54	(53)	30	(56)	19	(35)	5	(9)
25-29	115	86	(75)	35	(41)	21	(24)	30	(35)	138	73	(53)	50	(68)	20	(27)	3	(4)
30-39	193	145	(75)	51	(35)	40	(28)	54	(37)	233	115	(49)	76	(66)	29	(25)	10	(9)
40-49	77	49	(64)	15	(31)	9	(18)	25	(51)	107	39	(36)	20	(51)	13	(33)	6	(15)
≥50	19	11	(58)	3	(27)	1	(9)	7	(64)	35	11	(31)	9	(82)	1	(9)	1	(9)
Education																		
Did not complete high school	9	7	(78)	2	(29)	3	(43)	2	(29)	19	8	(42)	7	(88)	1	(13)	0	(0)
High school diploma or equivalent	85	61	(72)	23	(38)	11	(18)	27	(44)	112	53	(47)	31	(58)	20	(38)	2	(4)
More than high school	399	297	(74)	109	(37)	79	(27)	109	(37)	483	231	(48)	147	(64)	61	(26)	23	(10)
Total	493	365	(74)	134	(37)	93	(25)	138	(38)	615	292	(47)	185	(63)	82	(28)	25	(9)

¹"Past 12 months" is within the 12 months before the interview date.

²"Primary partner" was defined as "a relationship with a man where you feel committed to him above anyone else and where you have had sex together."

³"Non-primary" was defined as "a man who was not a primary partner."

⁴Numbers may not add to totals due to missing data; Row percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

⁵Total excludes 1 person with missing data and 2 persons who refused to answer if they had receptive anal intercourse with a primary partner in the past 12 months.

⁶Total excludes 8 persons with missing data and 1 person who refused to answer if they had receptive anal intercourse with a non-primary partner in the past 12 months.

Table 15. Number of male partners in past 12 months¹, by demographic characteristics, among 408 women recruited in STD clinic venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2000

Characteristic	Total	Number of male sex partners					
		1		2-3		≥4	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, not Hispanic	89	35	(39)	33	(37)	20	(22)
Black, not Hispanic	203	110	(54)	72	(35)	21	(10)
Hispanic	56	32	(57)	12	(21)	11	(20)
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	2	(33)	4	(67)	0	(0)
American Indian/Alaska Native	3	2	(67)	1	(33)	0	(0)
Multi-racial	40	17	(43)	15	(38)	8	(20)
Other	5	3	(60)	2	(40)	0	(0)
Age							
18-24	180	79	(44)	72	(40)	28	(16)
25-29	87	48	(55)	28	(32)	10	(11)
30-39	98	50	(51)	31	(32)	17	(17)
40-49	31	20	(65)	6	(19)	5	(16)
≥50	12	9	(75)	3	(25)	0	(0)
Education							
Did not complete high school	96	49	(51)	31	(32)	15	(16)
High school diploma or equivalent	136	67	(49)	49	(36)	20	(15)
More than high school	176	90	(51)	60	(34)	25	(14)
Total²	408	206	(50)	140	(34)	60	(15)

¹"Past 12 months" is within the 12 months before the interview date.

²Numbers may not add to totals due to missing data; Row percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

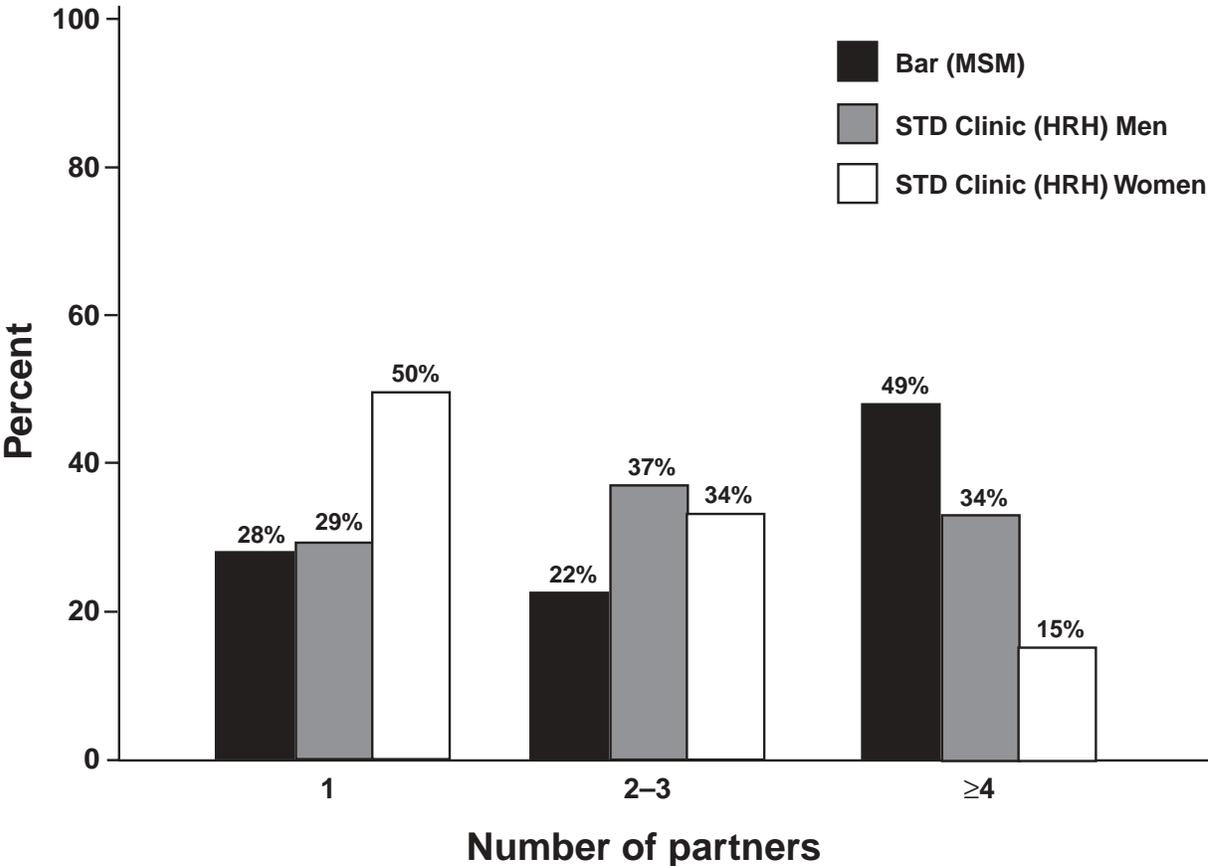
Table 16. Number of female partners in past 12 months¹, by demographic characteristics, among 445 men recruited in STD clinic venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2000

Characteristic	Total	Number of female sex partners					
		1		2-3		≥4	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, not Hispanic	126	45	(36)	46	(37)	33	(26)
Black, not Hispanic	219	61	(28)	75	(34)	83	(38)
Hispanic	43	12	(28)	16	(37)	15	(35)
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	1	(33)	1	(33)	1	(33)
American Indian/Alaska Native	3	1	(33)	1	(33)	1	(33)
Multi-racial	46	8	(17)	21	(46)	17	(37)
Other	4	1	(25)	3	(75)	0	(0)
Age							
18-24	151	28	(19)	63	(42)	60	(40)
25-29	96	27	(28)	33	(34)	35	(36)
30-39	103	37	(36)	33	(32)	32	(31)
40-49	70	24	(34)	26	(37)	20	(29)
≥50	25	14	(56)	8	(32)	3	(12)
Education							
Did not complete high school	83	16	(19)	33	(40)	34	(41)
High school diploma or equivalent	158	47	(30)	56	(35)	54	(34)
More than high school	203	66	(33)	74	(36)	62	(31)
Total²	445	130	(29)	165	(37)	150	(34)

¹"Past 12 months" is within the 12 months before the interview date.

²Numbers may not add to totals due to missing data; Row percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Figure 4. Number of sex partners in past 12 months¹ among men recruited in bar venue and men and women recruited in STD clinic venue²



¹"Past 12 months" is within the 12 months before the interview date.

²For men recruited in bar, data represent the number of male sex partners; for men recruited in clinic, data represent number of female sex partners; for women recruited in clinic, data represent number of male sex partners.

Table 17. Vaginal and anal intercourse in the past 12 months¹, by gender, among 408 heterosexual women and 445 heterosexual men recruited in STD clinic venue, HIV Testing Survey, 2000

	Vaginal intercourse																	
	Primary partner ²						Non-primary partner ³											
	Total	Had vaginal intercourse		Condom use with primary partner ⁴			Total	Had vaginal intercourse		Condom use with non-primary partner ⁴								
		No.	(%)	Always	Sometimes	Never		No.	(%)	Always	Sometimes	Never						
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)						
Men	344	342	(99)	47	(14)	169	(49)	126	(37)	286	279	(98)	98	(35)	133	(48)	48	(17)
Women	375	374	(100)	49	(13)	187	(50)	139	(37)	162	160	(99)	62	(39)	64	(40)	34	(21)

	Anal intercourse																	
	Primary partner ²						Non-primary partner ³											
	Total	Had anal intercourse		Condom use with primary partner ⁴			Total	Had anal intercourse		Condom use with non-primary partners ⁴								
		No.	(%)	Always	Sometimes	Never		No.	(%)	Always	Sometimes	Never						
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)						
Men	344	62	(18)	16	(26)	12	(19)	34	(55)	286	32	(11)	11	(34)	9	(28)	12	(38)
Women	375	68	(18)	13	(19)	10	(15)	45	(66)	162	12	(7)	3	(25)	2	(17)	7	(58)

¹"Past 12 months" is within the 12 months before the interview date.

²"Primary partner" was defined as "a relationship with a (man/woman) where you feel committed to (him/her) above anyone else and where you have had sex together."

³"Non-primary" was defined as someone "who was not a primary partner."

⁴Row percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding; numbers may not add to totals due to missing data.

Technical Notes

This report presents data collected through the HIV Testing Survey, conducted in 7 states and New York City¹ as HITS-2000. Men who have sex with men were recruited from gay bars, heterosexuals were recruited at STD clinics, and injection drug users were recruited through street outreach or at needle exchange programs (NEP). Within each state, the largest city and other key metropolitan areas were included. For each venue (bar, clinic, street/NEP), specific sites were identified through formative research, which included review of existing reports, such as local HIV/AIDS surveillance reports (“secondary data review”); key informant interviews; and observations at some of the potential interview sites. Sites were selected by project staff based on the feasibility of conducting interviews there and using criteria determined locally to obtain a diverse sample of each risk group.

Persons at the venues were eligible to participate in HITS if they were at least 18 years of age, a resident of the state for at least 6 months, and gave informed consent. Further details of selection and sampling processes within venues have been described elsewhere.² After eligibility was assessed and informed consent obtained, participants were administered a face-to-face interview by trained study personnel. No personal identifiers were collected. This study was reviewed for human subjects protections at CDC and participating states.

Behaviors reported during the survey were used as selection criteria for analysis purposes. MSM must have had sex with a man in the previous 12 months. Heterosexuals must have presented to the clinic with a suspected new STD and been sexually active with only members of the opposite sex within the previous 12 months; however, clients were ineligible if they had been at an STD clinic in the past 90 days, were coming in for follow-up treatment for an earlier infection, or had been referred to the clinic via partner notification, as determined by chart review. IDU must have injected drugs in the previous 12 months.

For each project area, the target sample size was 100 each of MSM, HRH, and IDU. In addition, sites attempted to recruit approximately equal numbers of male and female heterosexual persons from STD clin-

ics; there were no sex distribution requirements for IDU. Among those approached who were determined to be eligible, overall 83% completed an interview (84% MSM, 79% HRH, 87% IDU).

For this report we used several additional criteria for exclusion from analyses. Although 8 transgendered persons were interviewed, they were excluded from analysis as they were not consistently asked the sexual risk behavior questions. All persons who reported being HIV-positive were excluded from analysis (n = 214), as were those with missing data on HIV testing (n = 15) and those who never received their HIV test results (n = 113). Data from State E's IDU component were not included because only 4% of persons who completed interviews met the eligibility criteria of having injected drugs in the past 12 months.

As all participants were administered the same questionnaire, information about risk behaviors other than those pertaining to the venue (e.g., sex with men among male IDU; injection drug use among MSM and HRH) are available. However, we present risk behavior data by venue (e.g., injection drug use practices only for persons recruited at street/NEP venues). This is because we used venue-based sampling as a means to reach persons engaging in specific high risk behaviors (e.g., gay bars to find men who have sex with men; needle exchange sites to find persons who inject drugs).

Persons who reported more than one racial group were categorized as multi-racial. However, anyone who reported they were Hispanic was categorized as Hispanic, regardless of any other racial groups they reported.

We categorized participants as correctly identifying their state's HIV case surveillance policy if they answered yes to the question describing the appropriate HIV case surveillance policy and no or “don't know” to questions describing other policies. Those who answered “don't know” to all questions were categorized as not knowing the policy, and other response patterns were considered incorrect.

¹Project areas include: Florida, Illinois, Kansas, New York State, New York City (funded separately from New York State), Nevada, Washington, Texas.

²Hecht, 2000