

Topline

***The Kaiser Family Foundation Survey of Gay and
Bisexual Men on HIV***

September 2014

METHODOLOGY

The Kaiser Family Foundation *Survey of Gay and Bisexual Men on HIV* was designed and analyzed by researchers at the Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF), and was conducted July 17-August 3, 2014, among a nationally representative sample of 431 men ages 18 and older who self-identified as gay or bisexual. The survey was funded by M-A-C AIDS Fund. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish using GfK's KnowledgePanel, an online research panel. KnowledgePanel members are recruited through probability sampling methods and include both those with internet access and those without (KnowledgePanel provides internet access for those who do not have it and, if needed, a device to access the internet when they join the panel). A combination of random digit dialing (RDD) and address-based sampling (ABS) methodologies have been used to recruit panel members (in 2009 KnowledgePanel switched its sampling methodology for recruiting panel members from RDD to ABS). The panel comprises households with landlines and cellular phones, including those with only cell phones, and those without a phone. Both the RDD and ABS samples were provided by Marketing Systems Group (MSG). KnowledgePanel continually recruits new panel members throughout the year to offset panel attrition as people leave the panel.

Panel members complete an annual profile survey that includes a range of demographic, attitudinal and behavioral questions, including questions about sexual orientation. Men who identified as gay or bisexual on the profile survey were eligible for the KFF survey sample and were sent an invitation to complete the survey. Respondents were asked to reconfirm their sexual orientation using the following question: Do you consider yourself to be 1) Heterosexual or straight, 2) Gay, 3) Bisexual, 4) Other? Men who had previously identified as gay or bisexual but selected something other than one of these options in the screening interview were asked: In an earlier survey, you identified as gay/bisexual. Do you still consider yourself to be gay/bisexual, or not? The vast majority of respondents in the final sample (97 percent) re-confirmed their identity as gay or bisexual on the first question, and 3 percent reconfirmed on the second question. Respondents who did not reconfirm as gay or bisexual on either question were thanked for their time and told that the interview was over.

The survey data were weighted to be representative of gay and bisexual men nationwide. Weighting took place in several stages. First, all members of the panel carry a weight designed to produce a nationally representative sample of the U.S. adult population. This weight matches gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, region, household income, homeownership status, metropolitan area, and Internet access to parameters from the March 2013 Supplement of the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS).¹

In the second stage, the sample of gay and bisexual men was weighted to match known national parameters where available, and to match the full sample of panel members who identify as gay and bisexual men on characteristics for which no national parameters are available. The sample was weighted using an iterative technique to match age, race/ethnicity, region, and education to parameters for gay and bisexual men from the 2013 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), and to match primary language, Internet access, metropolitan area, and household income to targets derived from the weighted sample of all gay and bisexual men in the panel.

Margins of sampling error and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting at each of these stages. The margin of sampling error including the design effect for the full sample of 431 gay and bisexual men is plus or minus 7 percentage points. Numbers of respondents and margin of sampling error for key subgroups are shown in the table below. For results based on other subgroups, the margin of sampling error may be higher. Sample sizes and margin of sampling errors for other subgroups are available by request. Note that sampling error is only one of many potential sources of error in this or any other public opinion poll.

¹ Details about KnowledgePanel sampling, recruitment, and weighting methodology, including details about how design weights are calculated, is available at [http://www.knowledgenetworks.com/knpanel/docs/knowledgepanel\(R\)-design-summary-description.pdf](http://www.knowledgenetworks.com/knpanel/docs/knowledgepanel(R)-design-summary-description.pdf)

Group	N (unweighted)	M.O.S.E.
Total gay and bisexual men	431	±7 percentage points
Gay	299	±8 percentage points
Bisexual	132	±12 percentage points
Racial/ethnic minorities	142	±12 percentage points
Whites	289	±8 percentage points
Ages 18-34	101	±12 percentage points
Ages 35 and over	330	±8 percentage points

Some of the same questions that were asked on the *Survey of Gay and Bisexual Men on HIV* were also asked of the general public as part of the July 2014 Kaiser Health Tracking Poll, a nationally representative telephone survey. More detail on that survey's methodology, along with the full question wording and results, are available at <http://kaiserfamilyfoundation.files.wordpress.com/2014/08/8618-t.pdf>.

TOPLINE RESULTS:

Q1. Do you consider yourself to be: heterosexual or straight, gay, bisexual, other?

(If Respondent picked an option other than “gay” or “bisexual”, Q2 was shown)

Q2. In an earlier survey, you identified as [gay/bisexual]. Do you still consider yourself to be [gay/bisexual] or not?

Summary of Q1/Q2

	Total
Gay	70
Bisexual	30

This survey is about topics related to men who consider themselves to be gay or bisexual. For purposes of keeping the questions succinct, we will sometimes use the more general term “gay men” to refer to this group.

Q3. What do you think is the **most important** issue facing gay and bisexual men today?/ [asked if Q3 response was anything other than “refused”] Q3a. Is there another issue facing gay and bisexual men you think is almost as important? (OPEN-END)

	Total
Discrimination/Stigma/Lack of acceptance	43
Equal rights (general)	26
Marriage equality	24
HIV/AIDS	20
Employment/Discrimination in the workplace	8
Health (general)	7
Violence/Hate crimes/Bullying	7
Sexually transmitted diseases (other than HIV)	5
Health care/insurance	5
Dating/Relationships/Finding a partner	4
Self-acceptance	3
Mental health	2
Stereotypes	2
Drug use	2
Aging	1
Religion	1
Conservatives	1
Nothing/Nothing in particular	1
Adoption	1
Other	11
Don't know	2
Did not answer	3

Percentages will add to more than 100 due to multiple responses.

Q4. Thinking specifically about health and health care, what do you think is the **most important HEALTH issue** facing gay and bisexual men today?/ [asked if Q4 response was anything other than “refused”] Q4a. Is there another health issue facing gay and bisexual men you think is almost as important? (OPEN-END)

	Total
HIV/AIDS	52
Sexually transmitted diseases (other than HIV)	28
Safe sex	9
Mental health	8
Drug use	8
Health insurance issues/Benefits for spouses/kids	6
Access to health insurance/care	6
Cost/Affordability	4
Finding an accepting doctor/provider	3
Smoking	2
Cancer	2
Health/Diseases (general)	2
Hepatitis	2
Diabetes	1
Aging	1
Eating well/Nutrition	1
Affordable Care Act/Obamacare	*
Fitness	*
Violence	*
Other	6
Nothing/Nothing in particular	4
Don't know	3
Did not answer	4

Percentages will add to more than 100 due to multiple responses.

Q5. Thinking about some policy issues affecting gay and bisexual men, how much of a priority do you think each of the following should be? (items randomized; response options rotated 1-4/4-1)

	Top priority	Very important but not top priority	Somewhat important priority	Not a priority at all	Did not answer
a. Equal employment rights for LGBT people	47	36	14	2	*
b. Legally sanctioned marriages for same-sex couples	40	34	20	6	*
c. Adoption rights for same-sex couples	29	39	24	7	1
d. More efforts aimed at prevention and treatment of HIV	54	33	10	2	*
e. Efforts to combat bullying and violence directed at LGBT youth	51	33	13	2	1

Q6. How concerned are you, personally, about becoming infected with HIV?

	Total
Very concerned	16
Somewhat concerned	19
Not too concerned	31
Not at all concerned	25
Already have HIV	8
Did not answer	*

Q7. How concerned are you, personally, about each of the following? (items randomized; response options rotated 1-4/4-1, anchor 5)

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Already have	Did not answer
a. Becoming infected with a sexually transmitted disease other than HIV	20	23	31	23	4	*
b. Developing cancer	27	34	29	8	2	*
c. Having a heart attack	23	35	29	12	1	*
d. Developing diabetes	15	29	31	14	10	*

Q8. Thinking about the impact of HIV/AIDS in the United States today, which comes closer to your view?

	Total
The U.S. is making progress	64
The U.S. is losing ground	12
The problem is about the same as it has been	24
Did not answer	*

Q9. And thinking more specifically about the impact of HIV/AIDS **on gay and bisexual men** in the U.S. today, which comes closer to your view?

	Total
The U.S. is making progress	58
The U.S. is losing ground	13
The problem is about the same as it has been	28
Did not answer	1

Q10. For each of the following people and groups, please indicate if you think they are doing enough to address the problem of HIV/AIDS in the U.S., are not doing enough, or if they should not be involved at all in this issue. (items randomized)

	Doing enough	Not doing enough	Should not be involved	Did not answer
a. President Obama and his administration	36	55	8	1
b. Congress	15	74	10	1
c. Pharmaceutical companies	33	62	4	1
d. Public schools	17	68	14	*
e. Religious leaders and institutions	13	52	34	1
f. LGBT organizations	71	27	1	*
g. The media	29	59	12	*
h. Businesses that target gay consumers	33	51	16	*

Q11. Compared with other issues, do you think leaders in the gay community currently pay [too much] attention, [too little] attention, or about the right amount of attention to the issue of HIV? (items in brackets rotated)

	Total
Too much	9
Too little	34
About the right amount	56
Did not answer	*

Q12. How significant an issue is HIV/AIDS for you personally?

	Total
Very significant	25
Somewhat significant	24
Not too significant	31
Not a significant issue in your life	20
Did not answer	*

Q13. How often would you say the subject of HIV/AIDS comes up in discussions with each of the following? (items randomized; response options rotated 1-4/4-1, anchor 5)

	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Not applicable	Did not answer
a. Your family	5	9	35	44	7	*
b. Your friends	6	25	40	25	4	*
c. Your casual sexual partners	14	20	20	13	33	*
d. Your long-term sexual partners	9	22	28	20	21	*

Q13 Results based on those who did not select "Not applicable" for each category

	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Did not answer	n
a. Your family	5	10	37	47	*	394
b. Your friends	6	26	42	26	*	414
c. Your casual sexual partners	20	30	30	20	*	263
d. Your long-term sexual partners	12	28	35	25	*	330

Q14. In the past 12 months, how much information have you gotten about HIV from each of the following sources? (items randomized; response options rotated 1-4/4-1)

	A lot of information	Some information	Not much information	No information at all	Did not answer
a. Mainstream media, such as radio, television, and newspapers	2	20	37	40	*
b. Media targeted at LGBT audiences	6	29	22	43	*
c. The Internet	13	32	21	34	*
d. Your friends and family	2	11	30	57	*
e. Doctors and other health professionals	10	19	29	43	*
f. Gay/LGBT community organizations	6	24	27	41	1
g. HIV/AIDS organizations	9	24	26	40	*

Q15. And which of these would you say is your MAIN source of information on HIV/AIDS?

Summary Q14/Q15 based on total, includes those who said they got "a lot of information" from only one source

	Total
The Internet	8
Doctors and other health professionals	7
HIV/AIDS organizations	3
Gay community/LGBT organizations	2
Media targeted at LGBT audiences	1
Your friends and family	1
Mainstream media, such as radio, television, and newspapers	*
Other	*
Did not get a lot of information from any of these sources	78

Q16. As far as you know, is the number of new HIV infections each year among gay and bisexual men [increasing] [decreasing], or staying about the same? (items in brackets rotated)

	Total
Increasing	32
Decreasing	22
Staying about the same	26
Don't know	20
Did not answer	*

Q17. Here is a list of some things that may or may not be reasons why it has been difficult to reduce the spread of HIV among gay men. For each, please say whether you think it is a major reason, a minor reason, or not a reason. (items randomized)

	Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason	Did not answer
a. The <u>stigma</u> ² that surrounds HIV	56	32	12	*
b. <u>Complacency</u> ³ about HIV in the gay community	62	28	9	1
c. Lack of understanding about how to prevent HIV transmission	31	41	27	*
d. Too many gay men not knowing their status	75	20	4	1
e. Not enough focus on HIV by LGBT organizations	17	53	29	1

Q18. Given what you know about antiretroviral medications⁴ for HIV available to people in the United States, how effective do you think the current treatment options are in terms of each of the following? (items randomized; response options rotated 1-4/4-1)

	Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not too effective	Not at all effective	Not sure	Did not answer
a. Helping people with HIV live longer	57	25	4	2	13	*
b. Improving the health of people with HIV	44	33	8	1	13	1
c. Preventing the spread of HIV to sexual partners	14	22	21	20	23	1

Q19. As far as you know, if someone who is HIV-positive is taking consistent antiretroviral treatment, does this significantly reduce the risk of passing HIV on to their sexual partners, or not?

	Total
Yes, significantly reduces risk of passing HIV on	25
No, does not significantly reduce risk	39
Don't know	36
Did not answer	*

² Survey respondents were able to click on certain words in the survey to obtain a definition. The definition provided for stigma was: "Stigma is a set of negative and often unfair beliefs that a society or group of people have about something"

³ The definition provided for complacency was: "Complacency is the feeling of being satisfied with how things are and not wanting to try to make them better"

⁴ The definition provided for antiretroviral medications/Antiretroviral treatment was: "A combination of three or more antiretroviral medications (sometimes referred to as antiretroviral therapy, or ART) is currently the standard treatment for HIV infection."

Q20. In your opinion how effective are condoms, if used consistently and correctly, at preventing HIV transmission between gay men?

	Total
Very effective	60
Somewhat effective	36
Not too effective	2
Not at all effective	2
Did not answer	*

Q21. As far as you know, is there a prescription medication that people who are HIV-negative can take to lower their risk of getting HIV, or not?

	Total
Yes	26
No	31
Don't know	43
Did not answer	*

Q22. As far as you know, what is the current recommendation for HIV testing for gay and bisexual men? Is it recommended they get tested:

	Total
Every month	8
Once every 3-6 months	55
Once a year	15
Less often than once a year	1
Don't know	20
Did not answer	*

Q23. As far as you know, when someone is diagnosed with HIV, when is it recommended that they begin antiretroviral treatment? (items randomized, anchor 4-5)

	Total
As soon as they are diagnosed	46
When their CD4 count falls below a certain level	17
When they begin to feel sick	1
Other	*
Don't know	35
Did not answer	*

Q24. [Do you personally feel you have all the information you need about each of the following, or would you like to have more information?/ Do you personally feel you would like to have more information about each of the following, or do you feel like you have all the information you need?] (items randomized; response options rotated 1-2/2-1)

	Have all the information you need	Would like to have more information	Did not answer
a. Where to go to get tested for HIV	72	28	*
b. How to bring up the topic of getting an HIV test with your partner	69	31	*
c. How often you should get tested for HIV	60	39	*
d. How to talk with a health care provider about HIV/AIDS	68	31	1
e. How effective condoms are in preventing HIV	70	30	*
f. Medication to prevent the transmission of HIV among HIV negative persons	39	60	*
g. When to begin treatment if HIV positive	50	50	*
h. How risky different sexual behaviors are in terms of HIV transmission	60	40	*

The next part of the survey asks questions about HIV and sexual behavior, including questions that some people may find embarrassing or uncomfortable. We would like to remind you that your responses are confidential and that you have the ability to skip any questions that you do not wish to answer. Your responses will be combined with the responses of others and no identifying information about you will be released with your answers.

Q25. In general, how comfortable would you be, personally, with each of the following? How comfortable would you be... (items randomized; response options rotated 1-4/4-1)

	Very comfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Somewhat uncomfortable	Very uncomfortable	Did not answer
a. having a roommate who is HIV-positive	46	26	18	10	*
b. having casual sex with someone who is HIV-positive	11	11	16	61	*
c. being in a long-term sexual relationship with someone who is HIV-positive	18	15	25	41	*
d. being in a non-sexual relationship with someone who is HIV-positive	50	26	13	11	*

Q26. Do you personally know anyone, including yourself, who is currently living with HIV, or not?

	Total
Yes	49
No	43
Not sure	7
Did not answer	1

Q27. Who do you know that is currently living with HIV?

Based on those who report that they personally know someone currently living with HIV (n= 238)

	Yes	No	Did not answer
a. Yourself	21	76	3
b. A current sexual partner	14	80	6
c. A past sexual partner	43	52	6
d. A family member	9	83	8
e. A close friend	55	42	3
f. An acquaintance	75	21	4
g. Someone else	8	61	31

Summary Q26/Q27 based on total

	Total
Yes, know someone living with HIV	49
Yourself	10
A current sexual partner	7
A past sexual partner	21
A family member	4
A close friend	27
An acquaintance	37
Someone else	4
No, do not know anyone living with HIV	43
Not sure	7
Did not answer	1

Q28. Has anyone close to you ever died from HIV/AIDS, or not?

	Total
Yes	32
No	62
Not sure	*
Did not answer	

Q29. How often do you ask a person's HIV status before having sex with them for the first time?

	Total
Always	27
Most of the time	18
Just some of the time	12
Never	16
Not applicable	26
Did not answer	1

Q29 Results based on those who did not select "Not applicable" (n=303)

	Total
Always	37
Most of the time	24
Just some of the time	16
Never	22
Did not answer	1

Q30. Have you ever been in a sexual relationship with someone who is HIV-positive, or not?

	Total
Yes	25
No	63
Not sure	12
Did not answer	*

Q31. Have you ever decided NOT to pursue a sexual relationship with someone specifically because they were HIV-positive, or not?

	Total
Yes	35
No	65
Did not answer	*

Q32. How accepting do you think each of the following groups are towards people living with HIV? (items randomized; response options rotated 1-4/4-1)

	Very accepting	Somewhat accepting	Somewhat unaccepting	Very unaccepting	Did not answer
a. The general public	3	19	53	24	1
b. Gay men	34	46	16	3	1
c. Your social circle	32	42	16	8	1
d. Your family	16	39	28	17	1
e. The medical community	33	51	12	3	1

Q33. There are many reasons why people living with HIV might be reluctant to tell others about their status. In your opinion, is each of the following a major reason, minor reason, or not a reason why some gay men living with HIV don't tell others they are HIV-positive? (items randomized)

	Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason	Did not answer
a. Fear of discrimination in housing, jobs or other situations	76	18	6	*
b. Fear of rejection by intimate partners	76	18	6	*
c. Fear of rejection by family and friends	79	16	4	1
d. A general desire for privacy	62	30	7	*

Q34. As you may know, there is a new prescription medication that people who are HIV-negative can take to lower their risk of getting HIV, sometimes called pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), or by the brand name Truvada. How much have you heard about this new medication?

	Total
A lot	9
A fair amount	11
Only a little	25
Nothing at all	55
Did not answer	*

Q35. Have you, yourself, ever taken this new prescription medication (known as PrEP or Truvada) for HIV prevention, or not?

Based on those who say they have heard at least a little about PrEP or Truvada (n=199)

	Total
Yes	11
No	88
Did not answer	1

Summary Q34/Q35 based on total

	Total
Have heard at least a little about PrEP	45
Yes, have ever taken PrEP	5
No, have not taken PrEP	40
Did not answer	*
Have heard nothing at all about PrEP	55
Did not answer	*

Q36. Do you personally know anyone else who has ever taken this new prescription medication (known as PrEP or Truvada) for HIV prevention, or not?

Based on those who say they have heard about PrEP or Truvada (n= 199)

	Total
Yes	19
No	67
Not sure	14
Did not answer	--

Summary of Q34/Q36 based on total

	Total
Have heard at least a little about PrEP	45
Yes, know someone who has ever taken PrEP	9
No, do not know anyone who has ever taken PrEP	30
Not sure if know anyone who has ever taken PrEP	6
Have heard nothing at all about PrEP	55
Did not answer	*

Summary of Q34/Q35/Q36 based on those who say they have heard about PrEP or Truvada (n=199)

	Total
Yes, know someone who has ever taken PrEP (including self)	10
No, do not know anyone who has ever taken PrEP (including self)	90

Q37. Still thinking about the new prescription medication that people who are HIV-negative can take to lower their risk of getting HIV (also known as PrEP or Truvada), which comes closer to your view of how widely this medication should be used?

	Total
It should be used as widely as possible among gay men because every available prevention tool should be used to limit the spread of HIV in communities at risk	56
It should be used on a more limited basis among gay men because people using it may be less likely to use condoms consistently, putting them at risk for other sexually transmitted diseases	43
Did not answer	1

Q38. Now thinking about your own medical care, is there a place that you usually go to when you are sick or need advice about your health, or not?

	Total
Yes	78
No	22
Did not answer	*

Q39. What kind of place is it that you usually go?

Based on those who report that there is a place that they usually go when they are sick (n= 361)

	Total
A doctor's office or HMO	70
A general clinic or health center	18
An HIV clinic	5
A hospital outpatient department	2
A clinic or health center that serves the LGBT community	1
A hospital emergency room	1
An urgent care center	1
Some other place	2

Summary Q38/Q39 based on total

	Total
Yes, have a place you usually go when sick/need health advice	78
A doctor's office or HMO	54
A general clinic or health center	14
An HIV clinic	4
A clinic or health center that serves the LGBT community	1
A hospital emergency room	1
An urgent care center	1
A hospital outpatient department	1
Some other place	1
No, do not have a usual place to go when sick/need health advice	22
Did not answer	*

Q40. Do you have a regular personal doctor that you see at the place you usually go for health care, or not?

Based on those who report that there is a place that they usually go when they are sick (n= 361)

	Total
Yes, have a regular doctor	89
No, do not	11
Did not answer	*

Summary Q38/Q40 based on total

	Total
Yes, have a place you usually go when sick/need health advice	78
Yes, have a regular doctor	69
No, do not	9
Did not answer	*
No, do not have a usual place to go when sick/need health advice	22
Did not answer	*

Q41. Have you ever discussed your sexual orientation with [your regular doctor/a doctor or other health professional], or not? (If Q40="yes" insert "your regular doctor"; if Q38="no" or Q40="no" insert "a doctor or other health professional")

	Total
Yes	52
No	47
Did not answer	1

Q42. Which of the following is the main reason you haven't discussed your sexual orientation with [your regular doctor/ a doctor or other health professional]? (If Q40="yes" insert "your regular doctor"; if Q38="no" or Q40="no" insert "a doctor or other health professional")

Based on those who have not discussed their sexual orientation with a doctor or other health care provider (n= 196)

	Total
You don't think it's important for them to know	21
It just never came up	37
You're uncomfortable raising the topic	15
Your doctor never asked	17
Some other reason	9
Did not answer	1

Summary Q41/Q42 based on total

	Total
No, have not discussed sexual orientation with doctor	47
You don't think it's important for them to know	10
It just never came up	17
You're uncomfortable raising the topic	7
Your doctor never asked	8
Some other reason	4
Did not answer	*
Yes, have discussed sexual orientation with doctor	52
Did not answer	1

Q43. How comfortable do you feel discussing topics related to sexual behavior with [your regular doctor/a doctor or other health professional]? (If Q40="yes" insert "your regular doctor"; if Q38="no" or Q40="no" insert "a doctor or other health professional")

	Total
Very comfortable	35
Somewhat comfortable	36
Somewhat uncomfortable	23
Very uncomfortable	5
Did not answer	1

Q44. When you visit a doctor or other health care provider, how often do you discuss the topic of HIV?

	Total
Every time	12
Only some of the time	18
Rarely	24
Never	37
Never visit doctors	9
Did not answer	1

Q45. The last time you discussed HIV with a doctor or other health care provider, did you raise the topic or did your doctor bring it up?

Based on those who report that they have ever discussed the topic of HIV with a doctor or other health care provider (n= 242)

	Total
You raised the topic	33
Your doctor brought it up	31
Both/neither	36
Did not answer	--

Summary of Q44/Q45 based on total

	Total
Have ever discussed HIV with a health care provider	54
You raised the topic	18
Your doctor brought it up	17
Both/neither	20
Did not answer	--
Never discuss HIV with health care providers	37
Never visit doctors	9
Did not answer	1

Q46. Has a doctor or other health care provider ever suggested that you be tested for HIV, or not?

	Total
Yes	44
No	56
Did not answer	*

Q47. Have you, yourself, ever been tested for HIV?

	Total
Yes	72
No	27
Did not answer	1

Q48. When was the last time you were tested for HIV?

Based on those who report that they have ever been tested for HIV (n= 341)

	Total
Within the last 3 months	16
At least 3 months but less than 6 months ago	11
At least 6 months but less than 12 months ago	15
12 months ago or longer	52
Can't remember	6
Did not answer	--

Summary Q47/Q48 based on total

	Total
Yes, ever tested	72
Within the last 3 months	12
At least 3 months but less than 6 months ago	8
At least 6 months but less than 12 months ago	11
12 months ago or longer	37
Can't remember	4
No, never tested	27
Did not answer	1

Q49. How often do you USUALLY get tested for HIV?

Based on those who report that they have ever been tested for HIV (n= 341)

	Total
Less than once a year	41
About once a year	26
Two or three times a year	11
Four times a year or more	6
Other	15
Did not answer	*

Summary Q47/Q49 based on total

	Total
Yes, ever tested	72
Less than once a year	30
About once a year	19
Two or three times a year	8
Four times a year or more	4
Other	11
Did not answer	*
No, never tested	27
Did not answer	1

Q50. The last time you were tested for HIV, did you go to a doctor or clinic SPECIFICALLY to get an HIV test, or did you decide to get an HIV test as part of another health visit, such as a routine check-up?

Based on those who report that they have ever been tested for HIV (n= 341)

	Total
Went specifically to get an HIV test	33
Got tested as part of another health visit	60
Other	7
Did not answer	1

Summary Q47/Q50 based on total

	Total
Yes, ever tested	72
Went specifically to get an HIV test	24
Got tested as part of another health visit	43
Other	5
Did not answer	*
No, never tested	27
Did not answer	1

Q51. Thinking about the most recent time you were tested for HIV, please indicate whether each of the following was a major reason, minor reason, or not a reason why you decided to get tested. (items randomized)

Based on those who report that they have ever been tested for HIV (n= 341)

	Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason	Did not answer
a. You were concerned that you might be infected	22	27	48	3
b. A doctor or other health care provider suggested it	24	17	58	1
c. A partner suggested or asked that you get tested	10	11	77	2
d. It's something you do regularly	35	22	42	1
e. It just seemed like a good idea	50	25	22	2

Q52. Please indicate whether each of the following is a major reason, minor reason, or not a reason why you have not been tested for HIV [if Q48=4; in the past year]. (items randomized)

Based on those who report that they have never been tested for HIV or last test was 12 months ago or longer (n= 273)

	Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason	Did not answer
a. You don't think you're at risk	55	14	30	--
b. You're afraid to find out the results	15	14	71	--
c. You Don't know where to go to get tested	12	8	80	--
d. Your doctor hasn't brought it up	10	16	74	--
e. You're worried about the cost	10	8	82	--
f. You just haven't gotten around to it	19	22	59	--

Q53. When having sex, how often do you use condoms?

	Total
All of the time	21
Most of the time	17
Only some of the time	13
Rarely	12
Never	20
Not applicable	16
Did not answer	*

Q53 Results based on those who did not select "Not applicable" (n=353)

	Total
All of the time	25
Most of the time	21
Only some of the time	16
Rarely	14
Never	24
Did not answer	*

Q54. For each of the following, please indicate whether or not it has happened to you because you are, or were perceived to be, [gay/ bisexual]? If yes, was that in the past 12 months, or longer ago than that?

	Yes, happened in the last 12 months	Yes, happened, but more than 12 months ago	No, has not happened	Did not answer
a. Been threatened or physically attacked	3	23	74	*
b. Been treated unfairly by an employer in hiring, pay, or promotion	3	12	84	*
c. Been rejected by a friend or family member	5	27	67	1
d. Been discriminated against in trying to get housing	2	5	93	1
e. Received poor treatment from a doctor or other health care professional	3	12	84	1

Q54a. Has someone ever attempted to force you to have sex or engage in a sexual act against your will? If yes, was that in the past 12 months, or longer ago than that?

	Total
Yes, happened in the last 12 months	4
Yes, happened, but more than 12 months ago	14
No, has not happened	81
Did not answer	*

Q55. Which best describes you:

	Total
Married	20
Living with a partner (including a civil union)	22
Divorced	5
Separated	1
Widowed	1
Never been married	51
Did not answer	1

Q56. Are you currently in a committed relationship, or not?

Based on those who say they are divorced, separated, widowed or never been married (n= 243)

	Total
Yes	19
No	81
Did not answer	--

Summary Q55/56 based on total

	Total
Married/living with a partner/ in committed relationship	53
Divorced/ separated/ widowed/ never married/ not in committed relationship	47
Did not answer	*

Q57. Would you say you live in a neighborhood known for being an LGBT neighborhood?

	Total
Yes	13
No	86
Did not answer	1

QINS1. Below is a list of the different kinds of health plans or health insurance people have, including those provided by the government.

Please indicate whether or not you are currently covered by each type of insurance or not.

	Covered	Not covered	Not sure	Did not answer
Health insurance through your or someone else's employer or union	52	43	4	2
Medicare, a government plan that pays health care bills for people aged 65 or older and for some disabled people	16	78	4	2
Medicaid or any other state medical assistance plan for those with lower incomes	11	77	7	5
Health insurance that you bought through [INSERT NAME OF STATE HEALTH INSURANCE EXCHANGE]	4	84	7	5
Health insurance that you bought directly, but not from [INSERT NAME OF STATE HEALTH INSURANCE EXCHANGE]	6	84	6	5
Health insurance from some other source	7	83	6	5

Insurance Combo

	Total
Insured	82
Uninsured	13
Unknown	4

PARTY ID. PARTY1. Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a Republican, Democrat, Independent, Another party please specify, No preference?/ PARTY2/PARTY3. [asked of those who identify as "Republican" or "Democrat" in PARTY1] Would you call yourself a strong (Republican/Democrat), not very strong (Republican/ Democrat)?/ PARTY4. [asked of those who identify as "Independent" "Another party" "No preference" or skipped PARTY 1] Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican Party, Democratic Party?

	Total
Strong Republican	4
Not Strong Republican	5
Leans Republican	8
Undecided/Independent/Other	2
Leans Democrat	23
Not Strong Democrat	20
Strong Democrat	36

IDEO. In general, do you think of yourself as...

	Total
Extremely liberal	16
Liberal	39
Slightly liberal	12
Moderate, middle of the road	20
Slightly conservative	4
Conservative	5
Extremely conservative	3

QPP10003. Are you currently registered to vote?

	Total
Yes, I am registered to vote at my present address	77
Yes, I am registered to vote at a different address	8
No, I am not registered to vote	13
Not sure	2

REL1. What is your religion? **[DO NOT ROTATE]**

	Total
Baptist—any denomination	8
Protestant (e.g., Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Episcopal)	15
Catholic	17
Mormon	1
Jewish	3
Muslim	*
Hindu	--
Buddhist	*
Pentecostal	3
Eastern Orthodox	*
Other Christian	7
Other non-Christian	3
None	42

QPPP20071. Would you describe yourself as a born-again or evangelical Christian?

Based on those who say they are Baptist, Protestant, Catholic, Mormon, Pentecostal, Eastern Orthodox, or Other Christian (n=230)

	Total
Yes	32
No	68

Summary of REL1 and QPPP20071 based on total

	Total
Baptist/ Protestant/ Catholic/ Mormon/ Pentecostal/ Eastern Orthodox/ Other Christian	50
Born-again or evangelical Christian	16
Not born-again or evangelical Christian	34
Jewish	3
Muslim	*
Hindu	--
Buddhist	*
Other non-Christian	3
None	42

REL2. How often do you attend religious services?

	Total
More than once a week	5
Once a week	10
Once or twice a month	5
A few times a year	12
Once a year or less	20
Never	46

AGE.

	Total
18-24	11
25-34	26
35-44	20
45-54	19
55-64	16
65-74	5
75+	3

HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

	Total
1	29
More than one	71
2	39
3	20
4	6
5	2
6	1
7	1
8	2

ANY CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18 IN HOUSEHOLD

	Total
Yes	12
No	88

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 18 OR OLDER.

	Total
1	30
More than one	70
2	44
3	19
4	5
5	1
6	*
8	1

RACE/ ETHNICITY.

	Total
White, non-Hispanic	69
Hispanic	12
Black, non-Hispanic	11
Other, non-Hispanic	4
2+ Races, non-Hispanic	4

EDUCATION.

	Total
Some college or less	60
Less than high school	7
High school	17
Some college	36
Bachelor's degree or more	40
Bachelor's degree	25
Master's degree	10
Professional or Doctorate degree	5

EMPLOYMENT STATUS.

	Total
Working	67
Working- as a paid employee	61
Working- self-employed	6
Not working	33
Not working- on temporary layoff from a job	--
No working- looking for work	10
Not working- retired	9
Not working- disabled	10
Not working- other	4

INCOME.

	Total
Less than \$35,000	31
\$35,000- \$74,999	28
\$75,000 or more	40

HOME OWNERSHIP STATUS.

	Total
Owned or being bought by you or someone in your household	60
Rented for cash	36
Occupied without payment of cash rent	3

REGION.

	Total
Northeast	17
Midwest	17
South	37
West	29

METRO STATUS.

	Total
Non-Metro	11
Metro	89

LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW.

	Total
English	96
Spanish	4



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