**Men who have sex with men (MSM) who have not previously tested for HIV – Results from the MSM Testing Initiative, United States (2012-2015): Supplemental Material**

**Supplemental Methods**

MSM should only be able to identify as never previously testing for HIV once. Thus, we would expect to find a much higher percentage of potential repeat testing in the subset of testing events among MSM who reported prior testing. To examine the frequency of potential repeat testing among both first-time testers and previous testers, we characterized HIV tests that matched on both date of birth and the HIV test site as repeat tests (i.e., belonging to the same individual), excluding persons with missing information for date of birth.

**Supplemental Results**

Less than 1% of both first-time testers (0.9%; 32/5,474) and previous testers (0.6%; 378/62,711) had missing information on date of birth; we excluded data for these tests from this analysis. During the study period, there was a low percentage of repeat testing among MSM who were classified as first-time testers (see Supplemental Table). Among the first-time testers with complete information on date of birth, 93.5% (5,089/5,442) had no repeated records, 6.0% (163/5,442) had duplicate records, and 0.5% (9/5,442) had triplicate records. Among previous testers with complete information on date of birth, half (50.0%; 31,179/62,333) had no repeated records; 23.1% (14,368/62,333) had duplicate records, 12.0% (7,503/62,333) had triplicate records, and 14.9% (9,283/62,333) had four or more matching records (range = 4 to 17). For both first-time and previous testers, repeated records may represent either true matches (i.e., repeated tests for the same individual) or untrue matches that could have resulted from matching birthdates from different individuals, data collection errors, or inaccuracies in self-reported testing history. Because of the difference in proportion of tests that might have represented the same person testing multiple times for first-time testers compared to previous testers, in the multivariate analysis we treated HIV tests with matching values for date of birth and HIV test site as clusters (i.e., individuals).