

Healthy People 2020 Leading Health Indicators: Reproductive and Sexual Health

Overview

Reproductive and sexual health is a key component of the overall health and quality of life for both men and women. Reproductive and sexual health covers a broad range of health needs from adolescence forward, including the reproductive system, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV, and fertility. Untreated STDs can lead to serious long-term health consequences, especially for adolescent girls and young women, including reproductive health problems and infertility, fetal and perinatal health problems, cancer, and further sexual transmission of HIV and other STDs.

Progress in Numbers*



Target met¹



Improving²



Little or no detectable change³



Getting worse⁴

Status	Leading Health Topic and Indicator: Reproductive and Sexual Health	Baseline (Year)	Most Recent (Year)	Target	Progress Toward Target ⁵	Movement Away From Baseline ⁶
Baseline only	FP-7.1 Sexually experienced females receiving reproductive health services in the past 12 months (percent, 15–44 years)	78.6% (2006–10)	Baseline only	86.5%	Baseline only	Baseline only
	HIV-13 Knowledge of serostatus among HIV-positive persons (percent, 13+ years)	80.9% (2006)	84.2% (2010)	90.0%	36.3%	—

Progress in Words

FP-7.1: Sexually experienced females receiving reproductive health services

- In 2006–2010, 78.6 percent of sexually experienced females aged 15 to 44 reported receiving reproductive health services in the last 12 months; there is no followup data point.
- The Healthy People 2020 target is 86.5 percent.

HIV-13: Knowledge of serostatus among HIV-positive persons

- Knowledge of serostatus among HIV-positive persons aged 13 and older has increased by about 4 percent, from 80.9 percent in 2006 to 84.2 percent in 2010, moving toward the Healthy People 2020 target of 90.0 percent.
- This objective has achieved more than one-third of the targeted change.

* Discrepancies between healthypeople.gov and data in this report may exist due to the timing of data uploads. Data for the measures shown in this report are current as of May 2014.



Healthy People 2020 Leading Health Indicators: Reproductive and Sexual Health

Progress in Pictures

Accessing reproductive health services is how many people first enter the medical care system in the United States. These services improve individual and public health and reduce overall health care costs by providing family planning services, HIV and STD testing and treatment, and prenatal care.

Reproductive Health Services

In 2006–10, 85.2% of females aged 20–44 years with an advanced degree received reproductive health services in the past 12 months, compared to 66.5% of females with less than a high school education.



85.2%

Advanced Degree



66.5%

Less than high school

Data source: National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC/NCHS.

Awareness of HIV Infection

In 2010, a higher percentage of women 13 years and older were aware of their HIV infection than men.

87.8%

Women



83.0%

Men



Data source: National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP.

HEALTHY PEOPLE 2020 TARGETS

Reproductive Health Services

In 2006–10, 78.6% of sexually experienced females aged 15 to 44 years received reproductive health services in the past 12 months.

78.6%



2006–10

86.5%



2020
TARGET

↑ 10.1%
increase
needed

Data source: National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC/NCHS.

Awareness of HIV Infection

84.2% of persons 13 years and older living with HIV were aware of their serostatus in 2010.

84.2%



2010

90.0%



2020
TARGET

↑ 6.9%
increase
needed

Data source: National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP.

NOTES (from page 1)

¹ Target met or exceeded

² Movement is *toward* the target and is:

- Statistically significant when measures of variability are available** – OR –
- 10% or more of the targeted change when measures of variability are unavailable**

³ Objective demonstrates little or no detectable change, because either:

- Movement toward/away from the target is not statistically significant when measures of variability are available** – OR –
- Movement is toward the target but the objective has achieved less than 10% of the targeted change when measures of variability are unavailable** – OR –
- Movement is away from the target but the objective has moved less than 10% relative to its baseline when measures of variability are unavailable** – OR –
- No change between baseline and most recent data point

⁴ Movement is *away from* the target and is:

- Statistically significant when measures of variability are available** – OR –
- 10% or more relative to the baseline when measures of variability are unavailable**

⁵ For objectives moving toward their targets, progress is measured as the percent of targeted change achieved, quantified as follows:

$$\text{Percent of targeted change achieved} = \frac{\text{Most recent value} - \text{Baseline value}}{\text{HP2020 target} - \text{Baseline value}} \times 100.$$

⁶ For objectives moving away from their baselines (and, therefore, their targets), progress is measured as the magnitude of the percent change from baseline, quantified as follows:

$$\text{Magnitude of percent change from baseline} = \frac{|\text{Most recent value} - \text{Baseline value}|}{\text{Baseline value}} \times 100.$$

** When measures of variability are available, statistical significance of the percent of targeted change achieved or the magnitude of the percent change from baseline is assessed at the 0.05 level using a one-sided test. When measures of variability are unavailable, the percent of targeted change achieved and the percent change from baseline are assessed only for their magnitude (e.g., <10% or ≥10%).

DATA SOURCES

FP-7.1 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC/NCHS
HIV-13 National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), CDC/NCHHSTP



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion