

**Supplemental Table 1. Prevalence of urinary *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection among females aged 18-59 years in the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population, by sociodemographic and behavioral characteristics, NHANES, 2013-2014.**

Characteristic	N	TV Prevalence, % (95% CI)	PR (95% CI)	aPR (95%CI) <sup>e</sup>
Age group, y				
18-24	419	1.0 (0.4-2.5) <sup>c</sup>	Ref.	Ref.
25-39	706	2.5 (1.4-4.4)	<b>2.5 (1.0-6.1)</b>	<b>4.7 (1.4-15.9)</b>
40-59	990	1.7 (0.8-3.4) <sup>a</sup>	1.7 (0.6-5.0)	<b>4.9 (1.4-17.2)</b>
Race/ethnicity				
Other races/ethnicities	1675	0.8 (0.4-1.5)	Ref.	Ref.
Non-Hispanic Black	440	8.9 (5.3-14.7)	<b>11.5 (5.2-25.5)</b>	<b>5.8 (2.7-12.5)</b>
Educational attainment				
High school or more	1668	1.5 (0.9-2.4)	Ref.	Ref.
Less than high school	406	4.0 (1.8-8.6) <sup>b</sup>	<b>2.7 (1.3-5.7)</b>	1.9 (0.9-4.0) <sup>f</sup>
Poverty status				
At or above poverty level	1421	0.9 (0.5-1.6)	Ref.	Ref.
Below poverty level	539	5.8 (3.2-10.1)	<b>6.5 (3.0-14.1)</b>	<b>3.6 (1.6-8.2)</b>
Marital status				
Married/living with partner	1134	0.8 (0.4-1.6)	Ref.	-
Widowed/divorced/separated	353	2.9 (1.4-5.9) <sup>a</sup>	<b>3.5 (1.4-8.7)</b>	-
Never married	450	4.1 (2.2-7.4) <sup>a</sup>	<b>4.9 (3.0-8.0)</b>	-
Born in the U.S.				
No	615	0.6 (0.2-1.6) <sup>d</sup>	<b>0.3 (0.1-1.0)</b>	-
Yes	1499	2.1 (1.2-3.7)	Ref.	-
Lifetime No. of sex partners				
0-5	1133	1.2 (0.5-2.7) <sup>b</sup>	Ref.	-
>5	730	2.6 (1.5-4.5)	2.3 (0.9-5.5)	-
No. of sex partners in the past 12 mo				
0-1	1583	1.1 (0.6-2.0)	Ref.	Ref.
≥2	283	6.0 (3.4-10.5)	<b>5.5 (2.8-10.9)</b>	<b>4.4 (1.9-10.1)</b>

NOTE: This analysis includes females between 18-59 years. Prevalence ratios of TV infection were estimated from Poisson regression models. *P* values were determined by the design-adjusted Wald F test. Estimates in bold had a *P* value < 0.05.

<sup>a</sup> Relative standard error, ≥ 30 and <35%

<sup>b</sup> Relative standard error, ≥ 35 and <40%

<sup>c</sup> Relative standard error, ≥ 40 and <45%

<sup>d</sup> Relative standard error, ≥ 45 and <50%

<sup>e</sup> Multivariable model included gender, age group, race, educational attainment, poverty status, and the number of sexual partners in the past 12 months.

<sup>f</sup> Education status significantly contributed to the multivariable model in the overall sample of males and females 18-59 years of age; however, it did not remain statistically significant among females 18-59 years of age (*P*=0.103). Given the positive association this variable was retained in the multivariable model to allow comparison to the overall sample.

**Supplemental Table 2. Association of concurrent sexually transmitted infections and urinary *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection among females in the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population, NHANES, 2013-2014.**

Infection	Ages, y	N	TV Prevalence, % (95% CI)	PR (95% CI)	aPR (95% CI) <sup>b</sup>	aPR (95% CI) <sup>c</sup>
<b>CT</b>						
Negative	18-39	1092	2.0 (1.2-3.5)	-	-	-
Positive		33	0.0	-	-	-
<b>HSV-2</b>						
Seronegative	18-49	1232	0.5 (0.3-1.0)	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Seropositive		340	7.3 (4.4-11.9)	<b>14.2 (6.9-29.1)</b>	<b>7.5 (3.7-15.0)</b>	<b>6.8 (2.8-16.8)</b>
<b>Vaginal HPV</b>						
Negative	18-59	1124	0.9 (0.5-1.9) <sup>a</sup>	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Positive		843	2.8 (1.7-4.7)	<b>3.0 (1.6-5.7)</b>	1.9 (0.8-4.3)	1.6 (0.8-3.5)

NOTE: This analysis reflects all available data for each individual infection. Prevalence ratios of TV infection were estimated from Poisson regression models. *P* values were determined by the design-adjusted Wald F test. Estimates in bold had a *P* value < 0.05.

<sup>a</sup> Relative standard error, 32.5%

<sup>b</sup> Multivariable model included sex, age, race/ethnicity, educational attainment, and poverty status.

<sup>c</sup> Multivariable model included sex, age, race/ethnicity, educational attainment, poverty status, and the number of sexual partners in the past 12 months.

Abbreviations: CT, *Chlamydia trachomatis*; HSV-2, herpes simplex virus type 2; HPV, human papillomavirus; TV, *Trichomonas vaginalis*; PR, prevalence ratio

**Supplemental Table 3. Sensitivity analysis of the relative racial disparity in the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections among young persons aged 18-39 years in the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population, NHANES, 2013-2014**

Infection	PR (95% CI)	Adjusted PR (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>	Adjusted PR (95% CI) <sup>b</sup>
Males and females	(n=1902)	(n=1710)	(n=1586)
TV infection	<b>19.9 (5.0-79.9)</b>	<b>14.0 (3.3-59.5)</b>	<b>10.0 (1.9-53.0)</b>
CT infection	<b>3.7 (1.4-9.9)</b>	2.5 (0.7-8.4)	2.0 (0.6-6.6)
HSV-2 serostatus	<b>4.2 (3.1-5.7)</b>	<b>4.1 (3.0-5.6)</b>	<b>4.0 (2.8-5.7)</b>
Genital HPV	<b>1.7 (1.5-2.0)</b>	<b>1.7 (1.4-2.0)</b>	<b>1.5 (1.3-1.8)</b>
Males	(n=909)	(n=813)	(n=769)
TV infection	-	-	-
CT infection	<b>5.0 (1.4-17.7)</b>	<b>4.8 (1.1-20.9)</b>	2.7 (0.4-17.8)
HSV-2 serostatus	<b>3.8 (2.3-6.4)</b>	<b>4.0 (2.4-6.6)</b>	<b>3.5 (1.8-6.6)</b>
Penile HPV	<b>1.8 (1.5-2.1)</b>	<b>1.8 (1.6-2.1)</b>	<b>1.6 (1.3-1.8)</b>
Females	(n=993)	(n=896)	(n=816)
TV infection	<b>16.2 (3.8-69.8)</b>	<b>13.1 (3.1-56.7)</b>	<b>9.0 (1.7-48.5)</b>
CT infection	<b>2.9 (1.1-7.6)</b>	1.5 (0.5-4.1)	1.4 (0.6-3.5)
HSV-2 serostatus	<b>4.2 (2.9-6.2)</b>	<b>4.1 (2.9-6.0)</b>	<b>4.3 (3.0-6.2)</b>
Vaginal HPV	<b>1.7 (1.4-2.0)</b>	<b>1.6 (1.3-1.9)</b>	<b>1.5 (1.3-1.8)</b>

The results shown reflect estimates based on participants who had complete data for each infection. Prevalence ratios of each infection were estimated from Poisson regression models to assess the relative difference in prevalence by race. The non-black group was the reference. *P* values were determined by the design-adjusted Wald F test. Estimates in bold had a *P* value < 0.05.

<sup>a</sup> Multivariable model included gender, age, race, educational attainment, and poverty status.

<sup>b</sup> Multivariable model included gender, age, race, educational attainment, poverty status, and the number of sexual partners in the past 12 months.

Abbreviations:

CT, *Chlamydia trachomatis*; HSV-2, herpes simplex virus type 2; HPV, human papillomavirus; TV, *Trichomonas vaginalis*; PR, prevalence