

Heterosexuals at High Risk for HIV Infection in the Detroit Area: 2006-2007

Results from the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance HET1 Cycle

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Demographics

- Mostly black (97%) and female (59%)
- Low income (56% with an annual income <\$10,000)
- High unemployment (43%)
- Most were never married (72%)

Sexual Behaviors

- 79% reported >1 sexual partner of the opposite sex in the 12 months prior to interview
- 94% reported any unprotected vaginal sex and 30% reported any unprotected anal sex in the 12 months prior to interview
- 51% reported using alcohol and/or drugs before or during last sex
- 31% were aware of their last sex partner's HIV status
- Condom use at last sex was low: 19% of those who had vaginal sex at last sex used a condom
- High partnership concurrency reported for last opposite-sex partner: 47% reported both they and their last sex partner had concurrent partnerships
- 5% of males and 20% of females reported one or more same-sex partners during the 12 months prior to interview

Alcohol and Drug Use

- 84% reported alcohol use and 60% reported binge drinking in the 12 months prior to interview
- 63% reported using non-injection drugs in the 12 months prior to interview
- The most commonly used non-injection drug was marijuana (58% of participants; 29% use once or more than once a day)
- 7% injected drugs in the 12 months prior to interview

HIV Testing Behaviors

- 67% had ever been tested for HIV; 27% had been tested during the 12 months prior to interview
- The most common reason participants tested for HIV was wanted to make sure HIV-negative
- The most important reason participants did NOT test for HIV during the 12 months prior to interview was afraid of finding out HIV-positive

HIV Prevention Activities

- 21% had received free condoms during the 12 months prior to interview; of these participants, 69% used free condoms
- 11% participated in an individual and/or group counseling session about HIV prevention in the previous 12 months

Health Status

- 57% had health insurance at the time of interview
- 68% had a health care visit during the 12 months prior to interview
- 15% were diagnosed with one or more STDs in the 12 months prior to interview

Final HET1 HIV Testing Results

- The HIV prevalence in the Detroit HET1 sample was <1%

Section 1:

Background and Methodology

Section 1. Background and Methodology

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS)

The National HIV Behavior Surveillance system (NHBS) was initiated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to help state and local health departments monitor behaviors that place people at risk for HIV, HIV testing behaviors, and access to and use of HIV prevention services among at risk groups. Behavioral surveillance is an important component of an integrated HIV surveillance system because it monitors behaviors that lead to HIV infection. Unlike other HIV surveillance activities, participants tend to be mostly uninfected. Surveillance of risk behaviors allows identification of factors that may be contributing to current and future transmission and therefore anticipates trends in transmission. Behavioral surveillance data are an important tool that can help control the changing epidemic at a local and national level through the development and evaluation of HIV prevention programs.¹

NHBS is implemented in annual cycles for three at risk groups: men who have sex with men (MSM), injecting drug users (IDU), and heterosexuals (HET). Detroit began participating in NHBS in 2005 with the IDU1 cycle which was followed by the first heterosexual cycle (HET1). There were 25 project sites that participated in NHBS-HET1: Atlanta, GA; Baltimore, MD; Boston, MA; Chicago, IL; Dallas, TX; Denver, CO; Detroit, MI; Ft Lauderdale, FL; Houston, TX; Las Vegas, NV; Los Angeles, CA; Miami, FL; Nassau-Suffolk, NY; Newark, NJ; New Haven, CT; New Orleans, LA; New York City, NY; Norfolk, VA; Philadelphia, PA; San Diego, CA; San Francisco, CA; San Juan, PR; Seattle, WA; St Louis, MO; and Washington DC.

Heterosexual HIV Transmission in Michigan

In 2006, high-risk heterosexuals (HRH) constituted 13% of the total number of reported HIV/AIDS cases in the Detroit Metropolitan Statistical Area (composed of Wayne Co., Oakland Co., Macomb Co., Monroe Co. St. Clair Co., and Lapeer Co.). For HIV surveillance purposes, a high risk heterosexual, or HRH, is a male or female whose sexual partners are known to be HIV-infected or at high risk for HIV (partner has a history of sexual contact with bi-sexual male for females, IDU, hemophiliacs, HIV+ transfusion recipients, or other HIV+ persons of unknown risk). It is likely that the HRH estimate is an underestimate of heterosexual HIV transmission because often a partner's risk factors are unknown. Twenty percent of the HIV-infected population was persons with 'No Identified Risk' (NIR). Almost three-quarters of these cases fall under the presumed heterosexual (PH) category. The presumed heterosexual category accounts for 11% of males living with HIV and 26% of females living with HIV. Persons under the PH category only have heterosexual contact as a documented risk and their partner's risk and HIV status are unknown.²

Women are disproportionately affected by heterosexual HIV transmission nationwide and in the city of Detroit. In 2006, 38% of Detroit resident HIV-infected females were HRH and another 26% were 'presumed heterosexual' (PH) while 6% of Detroit resident HIV-infected males were HRH and another 12% were PH.³

The majority of the Detroit HET1 sample self-reported black race. In 2006, an estimated 37% of black female HIV cases and 6% of black male cases in the Detroit MSA were HRH. Another 27% of black female HIV cases and 13% of black male HIV cases were presumed heterosexual.⁴ Currently, heterosexual contact accounts for an estimated 59% of black female HIV cases and 5% of black male HIV cases in the Detroit MSA. Additionally, 25% of black female HIV cases and 13% of black male HIV cases are presumed heterosexual.⁵

Currently, the proportion of HIV cases attributed to heterosexual transmission is 18% of all HIV/AIDS cases in the state of Michigan (includes HRH and PH-Female).⁶ The proportion of HIV/AIDS cases attributed to heterosexual contact has surpassed the proportion of cases attributed to injection drug use.

Heterosexuals at High Risk for HIV Infection

The first NHBS cycle for heterosexuals (NHBS-HET1) was implemented in 2006-2007. Detroit was one of the five NHBS-HET sites that participated in a pre-pilot GIS (geographic information systems) mapping study to help the CDC develop a definition of a heterosexual at high risk. In 2006 procedures were developed and formative research conducted in order to determine how to implement the first heterosexual cycle.

The CDC used several strategies- such as analysis of behavioral data, extensive literature review, and expert consultations- to construct a definition for a heterosexual at high risk for HIV infection to be used in the first heterosexual cycle. While number of sexual partners and other individual sexual behaviors are factors contributing to HIV risk, they were found NOT to be the sole determinants of heterosexual HIV risk. Rather, geography, poverty, and social networks may be more important in determining risk. The CDC definition used to identify heterosexuals for NHBS-HET1 was:

- Male or female aged 18-50
- At least 1 opposite-sex partner in the past 12 months
- A physical or social connection to a high risk area (HRA)

A high risk area (HRA) was defined as a geographical area within the Detroit metropolitan statistical area with two high risk indicators: high rates of heterosexually-acquired HIV and high rates of poverty. The program ArcGIS was used to geocode the street and address of HIV/AIDS cases attributed to heterosexual exposure (specifically, males and females heterosexually exposed to a high risk individual and females with no identified risk factor) into a data point located in the Detroit MSA. The percentage of persons in poverty for each census tract in the Detroit MSA in 2000 was used as the poverty component. Standardized morbidity rates for HIV/AIDS and poverty were calculated by standardizing the rate in the census tract to the rates for the entire Detroit MSA. A standardized index value was created for each census tract by combining the standardized morbidity rates for the two risk indicators. The index value represented a relative measure of risk of HIV acquisition among heterosexuals.

Field observations were done to verify poverty status since 2000 census data could have been outdated. Low-population census tracts (population <1500) were excluded. At first, Detroit HET1 activities used the entire Detroit MSA to begin the cycle but it was decided to focus on a smaller geographic region centered on the city of Detroit for logistical reasons and because Detroit is the epicenter of the epidemic in Michigan. Eight *target* HRAs were selected in Detroit, Highland Park, and Inkster for initiating NHBS-HET1 activities and other HRAs were used in the sample recruitment process (see section below, Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS)). These *target* HRAs were carefully selected in order to maximize representativeness of the sample and were also geographically dispersed in and around the city of Detroit. The majority of the HET1 participants were residents of the city of Detroit (98%).

A physical connection to an HRA referred to a person living in the HRA and a social connection to an HRA referred to a person recruited by a HRA resident but who does not reside in the HRA themselves.

NHBS-HET1 in Detroit used respondent-driven sampling to recruit participants (CDC assigned either venue-based sampling or respondent-driven sampling to project sites participating in NHBS-HET1).

Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS)

Respondent-driven sampling (RDS) is a peer referral method used to locate hard to reach populations. RDS begins with the careful selection of a limited number of “seeds.” Individuals selected as seeds for RDS should be dynamic and knowledgeable about their community. Each seed begins a chain of recruitment which continues until the desired sample size is met. RDS uses a dual-incentive structure. Participants receive an incentive for their own participation and also receive an incentive for recruiting others. With enough recruitment waves, the composition of the final sample will be independent of the initial seeds.^{7,8}

For NHBS-HET1, seeds were all residents of one of the eight *target* High Risk Areas (HRAs). Information on network characteristics and demographics of heterosexuals in the selected HRAs identified during formative research were considered in selecting seeds. Seeds were trained on how to recruit others in their social network and given three recruitment coupons to distribute to potentially eligible participants (coupons were non-replicable coded cards that were used to link participants to recruiters for tracking and for reimbursement purposes). Recruits who did not live in an HRA could participate in the HET1 survey and HIV testing but were not eligible to receive coupons to recruit others. Recruitment chains were monitored to ensure demographic representativeness. Below is a figure outlining the RDS process used during NHBS-HET1:

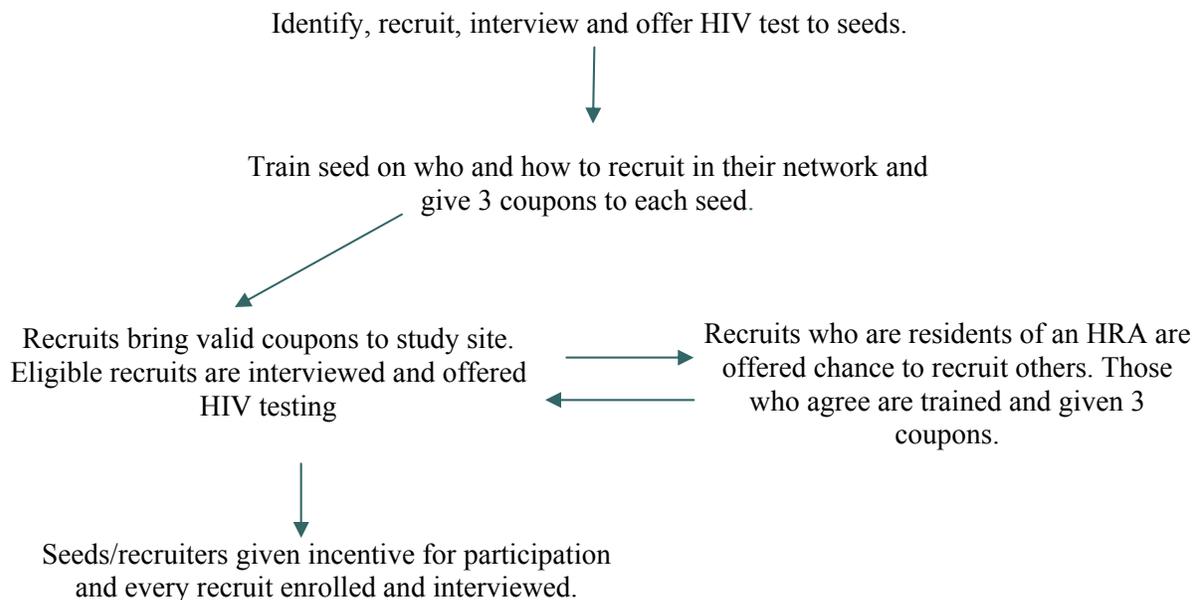


Figure 1. Respondent-driven sampling (RDS) flow chart for NHBS-HET1

Data collected using RDS can be weighted using a software program called RDSAT to give estimates representative of the base population of interest. Weights are calculated using network characteristics and referral patterns. It was decided to summarize unweighted data for this report due to time constraints and technical limitations. Additionally, another NHBS-HET1 site with a similar sample size found no significant differences comparing weighted and unweighted estimates.⁹ The data presented in this report *cannot* be generalized to the population from which the sample was drawn. Rather, the estimates presented in this report only summarize the recruitment sample.

Seed Selection and Recruitment

There were 24 seeds (13 males and 11 females) selected for the Detroit HET1 cycle (three from each chosen *target* HRA census tract). There were 18 eligible seeds who participated in the Detroit HET1 cycle. Eligibility for seeds included that they had never injected drugs. The seeds ranged in age from 19 to 49 with the majority of the seeds were between 19 and 29 years of age (67%).

- 9 black males
- 8 black females
- 1 Hispanic male

The majority of recruits reported they were recruited by a friend (54%), followed by a relative or family member (29%), and a sex partner/girlfriend/boyfriend (12%; categories not mutually exclusive).

Study Procedures

NHBS project sites conducted formative assessment activities prior to data collection. Formative assessment activities included interviews with key informants, focus groups, and “street intercept” surveys. Activities were done in order to identify potential seeds for sample recruitment, identify strategies and potential barriers for conducting the HET1 cycle, and to gain insight into network characteristics among heterosexuals and how to maximize participation.

Activities of NHBS-HET1 participants included an interviewer-administered anonymous survey, HIV testing, and peer recruitment. The HET1 survey was the only required activity. The HET1 survey topics included demographics, sexual behaviors, injection and non-injection drugs use, HIV testing behaviors, general health, and HIV prevention activities. Incentives for the HET1 survey and HIV testing were \$25 each. Participants who resided in a HRA could earn an additional \$30 (\$10 for each eligible recruit who completed the survey).

The Partner Study was an additional questionnaire for minority females and their male partners. The study was an offshoot of NHBS-HET1 activities. Minority females (self-identified as black or Hispanic during the HET1 interview) were asked during the HET1 interview an additional sexual behavior question about the number of male sex partners she had during the previous three months. If the female reported one or more male partners, she was invited to participate in the Partner Study following completion of HET1 activities. Once the desired sample size of 100 eligible recruited male partners was reached, recruitment for the partner study ended. Females could earn \$20 for the partner study questionnaire and earned up to \$20 if she recruited two male partners (or \$10 if she recruited one male partner). To learn more about the Partner Study, please see the Partner Study Data Summary located on the Michigan Department of Community Health website, under the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance link.

Eligibility screening

Eligibility screening for Detroit NHBS-HET1 non-seeds was defined as follows:

- Have not previously completed an interview for NHBS-HET
- Aged 18-50
- Male or female (not transgender)
- Lives in Detroit Metropolitan Statistical Area (Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Monroe, St. Clair, and Lapeer counties)
- Had vaginal or anal sex with a person of the opposite sex in the past 12 months
- Able to complete interview in English or Spanish

A total of 962 non-seeds completed the eligibility screening for Detroit HET1, 811 were found eligible, and 810 completed the interview. Three participants were excluded because the interviewer was not confident in the validity of the respondent's answers and so the final sample size analyzed was composed of 807 non-seed participants. Eighty-one percent of participants were residents of an HRA. The remaining 29% of participants had a social connection to an HRA (were recruited by an HRA resident).

Data collection

Following the eligibility screener, interviewers read a consent form to respondents and consent to participate in the HET1 survey was obtained orally. If consent was obtained, the NHBS-HET interview was administered. HIV testing was offered to all participants.

Data analysis

Seeds were excluded from the analysis. No participants in the Detroit HET1 sample self-reported HIV-positive infection status; therefore all non-seed participants were included in the behavioral analysis. A small proportion of participants reported current injection drug use (7% reported injecting drugs during the 12 months prior to interview) and therefore we decided to include IDU in the behavioral analyses. We recommend that for NHBS-HET data analysis in the future that all current injection drug users be excluded so estimates reflect heterosexuals at high risk for HIV infection who are not current IDU.

All of the data presented in this reported are unweighted data and therefore results only describe the recruitment sample and do not represent the entire underlying base population of heterosexuals at high risk for HIV infection in Detroit.

Section 2:

Demographics

Table 2.1: Demographic Characteristics of HET1 Detroit Sample*

	Total (N=807)	Race†		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=785)	Other (N=21)	Male (N=330)	Female (N=477)	18-29 (N=345)	30-39 (N=163)	40-50 (N=299)
Race/Ethnicity†								
Black	785 (97%)	N/A		323 (98%)	462 (97%)	341 (99%)	152 (93%)	292 (98%)
White	12 (1%)			3 (<1%)	9 (2%)	2 (<1%)	5 (3%)	5 (2%)
Hispanic	2 (<1%)			0 (0%)	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)
Other	7 (<1%)			4 (1%)	3 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	4 (2%)	2 (<1%)
Sex								
Male	330 (41%)	323 (41%)	7 (33%)	N/A		152 (44%)	61 (37%)	117 (39%)
Female	477 (59%)	462 (59%)	14 (67%)			193 (56%)	102 (63%)	182 (61%)
Age								
18-29	345 (43%)	341 (42%)	4 (19%)	152 (46%)	193 (40%)	N/A		
30-39	163 (20%)	152 (19%)	10 (48%)	61 (18%)	102 (21%)			
40-50	299 (37%)	292 (37%)	7 (33%)	117 (35%)	182 (38%)			
Area of Residence								
West Detroit	496 (61%)	484 (62%)	11 (52%)	206 (62%)	290 (61%)	223 (65%)	86 (53%)	187 (63%)
Central Detroit	100 (12%)	99 (13%)	1 (5%)	42 (13%)	58 (12%)	45 (13%)	26 (16%)	29 (10%)
East Detroit	191 (24%)	185 (24%)	6 (29%)	73 (22%)	118 (25%)	71 (21%)	44 (27%)	76 (25%)
Outside Detroit	20 (2%)	17 (2%)	3 (14%)	9 (3%)	11 (2%)	6 (2%)	7 (4%)	7 (2%)
Education								
<High school	259 (32%)	256 (33%)	3 (14%)	109 (33%)	150 (31%)	111 (32%)	57 (35%)	91 (30%)
High school diploma/GED	334 (41%)	324 (41%)	10 (48%)	149 (45%)	185 (39%)	158 (46%)	58 (36%)	118 (40%)
Some college or technical school	191 (24%)	183 (23%)	7 (33%)	64 (19%)	127 (27%)	75 (22%)	40 (25%)	76 (25%)
College graduate or beyond	23 (3%)	22 (3%)	1 (5%)	8 (2%)	15 (3%)	1 (<1%)	8 (5%)	14 (5%)
Income								
<\$10,000	453 (56%)	440 (56%)	13 (62%)	173 (52%)	280 (59%)	186 (54%)	87 (53%)	180 (60%)
\$10,000-\$19,999	174 (22%)	170 (22%)	4 (19%)	63 (19%)	111 (23%)	85 (25%)	33 (20%)	56 (19%)
\$20,000-\$29,999	65 (8%)	64 (8%)	1 (5%)	30 (9%)	35 (7%)	27 (8%)	18 (11%)	20 (7%)
\$30,000+	97 (12%)	93 (12%)	3 (14%)	51 (15%)	46 (10%)	35 (10%)	24 (15%)	38 (13%)
Unknown	18 (2%)	18 (2%)	0 (0%)	13 (4%)	5 (1%)	12 (3%)	1 (<1%)	5 (2%)
Employment								
Employed	297 (37%)	288 (37%)	9 (43%)	121 (37%)	176 (37%)	134 (39%)	65 (40%)	98 (33%)
Unemployed	343 (43%)	333 (42%)	9 (43%)	156 (47%)	187 (39%)	155 (45%)	74 (45%)	114 (38%)
Disabled	68 (8%)	66 (8%)	2 (10%)	32 (10%)	36 (8%)	5 (1%)	7 (4%)	56 (19%)
Other**	99 (12%)	19 (12%)	1 (5%)	21 (6%)	78 (16%)	51 (15%)	17 (10%)	31 (10%)
Homeless (last 12 months)								
Currently homeless	48 (6%)	45 (6%)	3 (14%)	16 (5%)	32 (7%)	5 (1%)	15 (9%)	28 (9%)
Formerly, not currently	103 (13%)	101 (13%)	2 (10%)	44 (13%)	59 (12%)	30 (9%)	25 (15%)	48 (16%)
Not homeless last 12 months	656 (81%)	639 (81%)	16 (76%)	270 (82%)	386 (81%)	310 (90%)	123 (76%)	223 (75%)
Incarcerated (last 12 months)								
Yes	108 (13%)	105 (13%)	3 (14%)	80 (24%)	28 (6%)	61 (18%)	25 (15%)	22 (7%)
No	699 (87%)	680 (87%)	18 (86%)	250 (76%)	449 (94%)	284 (82%)	138 (85%)	277 (93%)

*Percent estimates may not add up to 100% due to rounding

† 1 missing, did not report race/ethnicity

**Other includes homemaker, full-time student, retired, and other

Race, Sex, and Age

The majority of the Detroit HET1 sample was black (97%). Only 1% of participants were white, <1% were Hispanic, and <1% were “other”. The sample was composed of 59% female and 41% male. The majority were residents of West Detroit (61%) and only 2% resided outside of Detroit. Many participants were young (43% between ages 18 and 29).

HET1 Sample Sex by Age (N=807)

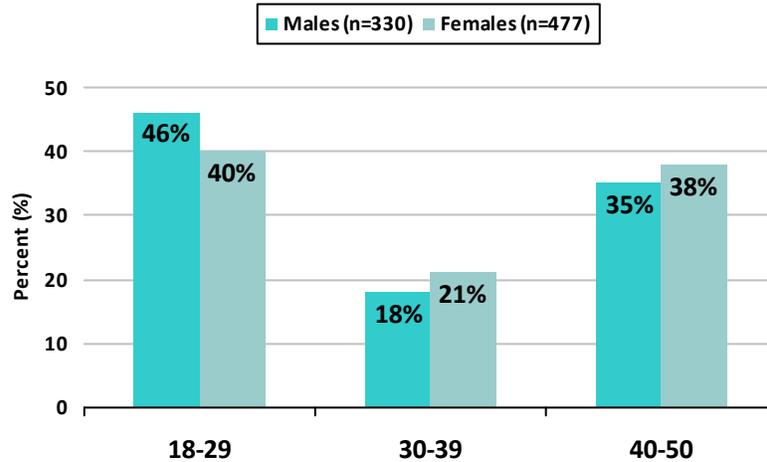


Table 2.2 Comparison of Detroit NHBS-HET1 Sample to City of Detroit Census*

	Detroit HET1 Sample	Detroit Census*
Race/Ethnicity		
White alone	12 (1%)	68,883 (8%)
Black alone	785 (97%)	690,953 (83%)
Hispanic (of any race)	2 (<1%)	51,625 (6%)
Other/Multiracial/Unknown	7 (<1%)	22,655 (3%)
Sex		
Male	330 (41%)	393,006 (47%)
Female	477 (59%)	441,110 (53%)
Age		
0-17	N/A	248,177 (30%)
18-24	245 (30%)	79,044 (9%)
25-29	100 (12%)	58,455 (7%)
30-34	78 (10%)	56,323 (7%)
35-39	85 (11%)	58,265 (7%)
40-44	107 (13%)	56,007 (7%)
45-49	165 (20%)	60,246 (7%)
50-54**	27 (3%)	52,216 (6%)
55+	N/A	165,383 (20%)
Total	807	834,116

*2006 American Community Survey, Detroit city, Michigan. Accessed at

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=16000US2622000&-qr_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_DP5&-context=adp&-ds_name=&-tree_id=306&-lang=en&-redoLog=false&-format=

**The Detroit HET1 sample only has participants aged 50 in this age category because of the eligibility criteria for the survey

survey

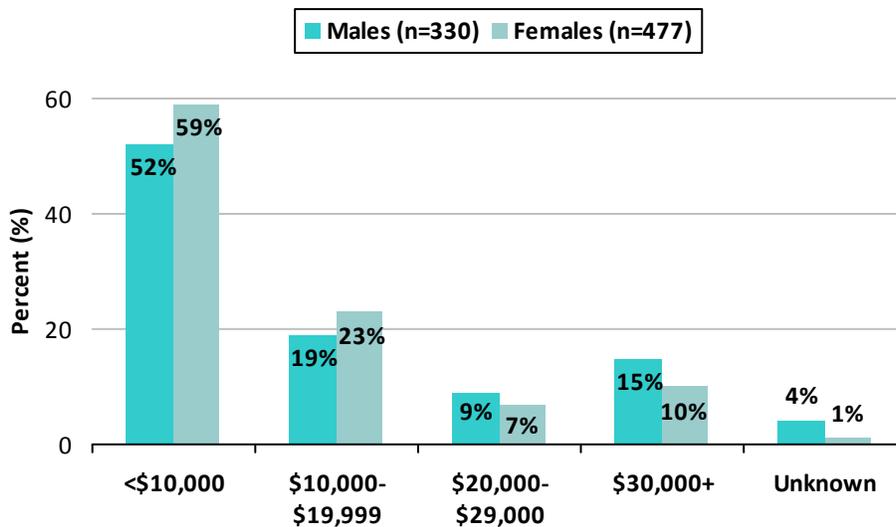
Race, sex, and age of the Detroit HET1 sample were compared to the Detroit census from 2006 because the majority of participants were residents of the city of Detroit (only 2% of participants resided outside

of Detroit, see Table 2.1). The Detroit HET1 sample had a slightly greater proportion of black and female participants compared to the general Detroit population. The Detroit HET1 sample has a greater proportion of 18-24 year olds (30%) compared to the general Detroit population (9%; see Table 2.2).

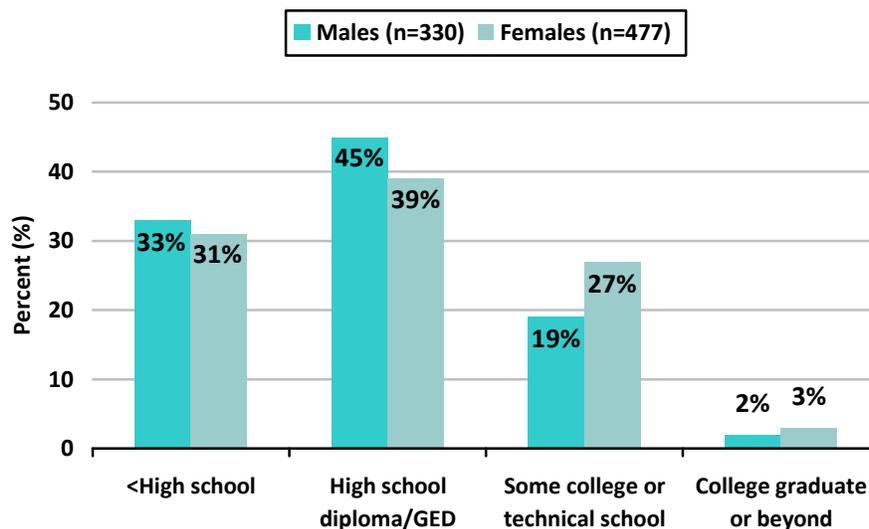
Socioeconomic Status

Most Detroit HET1 participants had at least a high school diploma or equivalent (68%) with only 3% having a college degree or more. Many reported less than a high school diploma (32%). Detroit HET1 participants reported low annual household incomes. Most reported an income of <\$10,000 per year (56%) and a total of 86% of the sample reported an income of <\$30,000. The Detroit HET1 sample had high unemployment at the time of interview (43%). More males reported unemployment (47%) at the time of interview compared to females (39%).

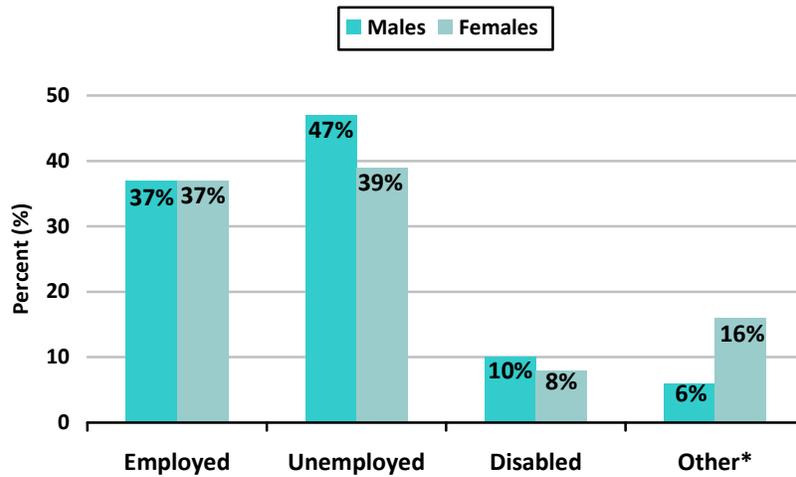
**Combined Household Income for the Previous Year
(before taxes) (N=807)**



Highest Level of Education Completed (N=807)



Employment Status at Time of Interview (N=807)



*Other includes homemaker, full-time student, retired, and other

Homelessness

Six percent of the Detroit HET1 sample was homeless at the time of interview, with an additional 13% reporting ever being homeless during the 12 months prior to interview. Homelessness was more common among the older participants (9% among those aged 30-50 compared to 1% among those aged 18-29).

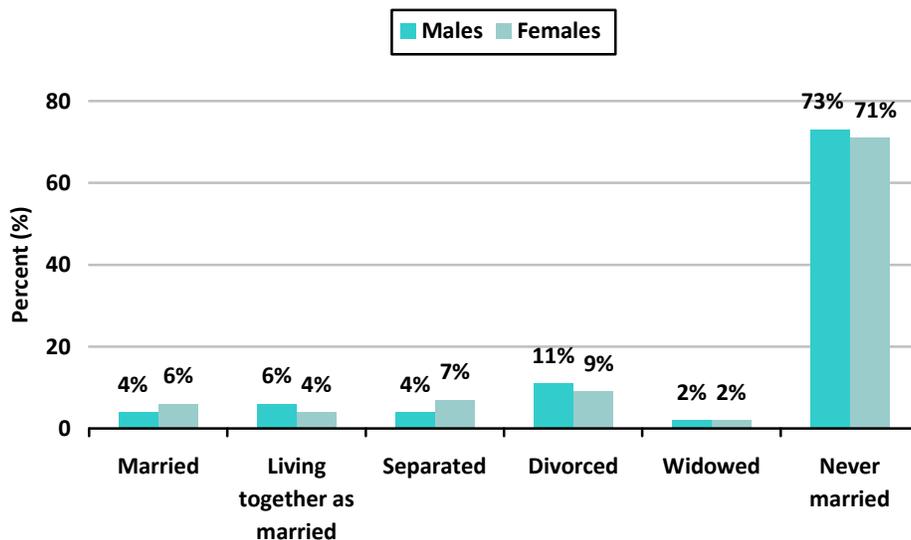
Incarceration

Thirteen percent of the Detroit HET1 sample reported being incarcerated during the 12 months prior to interview. Incarceration was more common among males (24% of males compared to 6% of females) and younger age groups (18% of participants aged 18-29 and 15% of participants aged 30-39 compared with 8% of participants aged 40-50). The median length of stay in jail, detention, or prison at last arrest for the participants arrested during the 12 months prior to interview was 6.5 days (range: 1-365 days).

Marital Status

The majority of the Detroit HET1 sample was never married (72%).

Marital Status (N=807)



Section 3:
Sexual Behaviors

Table 3.1 Sexual Behaviors of Detroit HET1 Participants*

	Total (N=807)	Race†		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=785)	Other (N=21)	Male (N=330)	Female (N=477)	18-29 (N=345)	30-39 (N=163)	40-50 (N=299)
Sexual identity								
Heterosexual	714 (88%)	698 (89%)	15 (71%)	313 (95%)	401 (84%)	303 (88%)	140 (86%)	271 (91%)
Homosexual	4 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	1 (5%)	1 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	2 (1%)	1 (<1%)
Bisexual	88 (11%)	83 (11%)	5 (24%)	16 (5%)	72 (15%)	41 (12%)	20 (12%)	27 (9%)
Other	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	0
Age at first sex								
<13 years old	143 (18%)	138 (18%)	5 (24%)	90 (27%)	53 (11%)	45 (13%)	42 (26%)	56 (19%)
13-14 years old	248 (31%)	241 (31%)	7 (33%)	124 (38%)	124 (26%)	124 (36%)	50 (31%)	74 (25%)
15-16 years old	260 (32%)	252 (32%)	8 (38%)	77 (23%)	183 (38%)	117 (34%)	44 (27%)	99 (33%)
17-18 years old	119 (15%)	118 (15%)	0	31 (9%)	88 (18%)	52 (15%)	20 (12%)	47 (16%)
19-20 years old	28 (3%)	28 (4%)	0	6 (2%)	22 (5%)	5 (1%)	4 (2%)	19 (6%)
>20 years old	9 (1%)	8 (1%)	1 (5%)	2 (<1%)	7 (1%)	2 (<1%)	3 (2%)	4 (1%)
Total number of sex partners of the opposite sex, past 12 months								
1 partner	173 (21%)	167 (21%)	5 (24%)	53 (16%)	120 (25%)	73 (21%)	29 (18%)	71 (24%)
2 partners	123 (15%)	122 (16%)	1 (5%)	36 (11%)	87 (18%)	53 (15%)	22 (13%)	48 (16%)
3 partners	110 (14%)	103 (13%)	7 (33%)	57 (17%)	53 (11%)	45 (13%)	27 (17%)	38 (13%)
4 partners	62 (8%)	60 (8%)	2 (10%)	30 (9%)	32 (7%)	26 (8%)	11 (7%)	25 (8%)
5 partners	60 (7%)	60 (8%)	0	26 (8%)	34 (7%)	28 (8%)	13 (8%)	19 (6%)
6-10 partners	111 (14%)	111 (14%)	0	53 (16%)	58 (12%)	60 (17%)	28 (17%)	23 (8%)
11-20 partners	76 (9%)	72 (9%)	4 (19%)	31 (9%)	45 (9%)	26 (8%)	10 (6%)	40 (13%)
>20 partners	88 (11%)	86 (11%)	2 (10%)	42 (13%)	46 (10%)	32 (9%)	22 (13%)	34 (11%)
Don't know	4 (<1%)	4 (<1%)	0	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)

*Percent estimates may not add up to 100% due to rounding

† 1 missing, did not report race/ethnicity

Table 3.2 Sexual Behaviors of Detroit HET1 Participants*

	Total (N=803)**	Race†		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=781)	Other (N=21)	Male (N=328)	Female (N=475)	18-29 (N=343)	30-39 (N=162)	40-50 (N=298)
Partner Types (not mutually exclusive categories)								
Any main partners	638 (79%)	621 (80%)	16 (76%)	256 (78%)	382 (80%)	285 (83%)	131 (81%)	222 (74%)
Any casual partners	548 (68%)	534 (68%)	14 (67%)	256 (78%)	292 (61%)	253 (74%)	115 (71%)	180 (60%)
Any exchange partners	211 (26%)	206 (26%)	5 (24%)	68 (21%)	143 (30%)	61 (18%)	49 (30%)	101 (34%)
Any unprotected vaginal sex, past 12 months								
Yes	757 (94%)	736 (94%)	20 (95%)	303 (92%)	454 (96%)	319 (92%)	161 (99%)	277 (93%)
No	46 (6%)	45 (6%)	1 (5%)	25 (8%)	21 (4%)	24 (7%)	1 (<1%)	21 (7%)
Unprotected vaginal sex by partner type								
Any main partners	N=638	N=621	N=16	N=256	N=382	N=285	N=131	N=222
Any unprotected sex	605 (95%)	589 (95%)	15 (94%)	241 (94%)	364 (95%)	271 (95%)	130 (99%)	204 (92%)
No unprotected sex	33 (5%)	32 (5%)	1 (6%)	15 (6%)	18 (5%)	14 (5%)	1 (<1%)	18 (8%)
Any casual partners	N=548	N=534	N=14	N=256	N=292	N=253	N=115	N=180
Any unprotected sex	414 (76%)	401 (75%)	13 (93%)	185 (72%)	229 (78%)	173 (68%)	97 (84%)	144 (80%)
No unprotected sex	134 (24%)	133 (25%)	1 (7%)	71 (28%)	63 (22%)	80 (32%)	18 (16%)	36 (20%)
Any exchange partners	N=211	N=206	N=5	N=68	N=143	N=61	N=49	N=101
Any unprotected sex	168 (80%)	165 (80%)	3 (60%)	52 (76%)	116 (81%)	49 (80%)	32 (65%)	87 (86%)
No unprotected sex	43 (20%)	41 (20%)	2 (40%)	16 (24%)	27 (19%)	12 (20%)	17 (35%)	14 (14%)
Had anal sex, past 12 months								
Yes	289 (36%)	278 (35%)	11 (52%)	129 (39%)	160 (34%)	126 (37%)	69 (42%)	94 (31%)
No	514 (64%)	503 (64%)	10 (48%)	199 (60%)	315 (66%)	217 (63%)	93 (57%)	204 (68%)
Any unprotected anal sex, past 12 months (n=289)								
Yes	241 (83%)	232 (83%)	9 (82%)	105 (81%)	136 (85%)	102 (81%)	58 (84%)	81 (86%)
No	48 (17%)	46 (17%)	2 (18%)	24 (19%)	24 (15%)	24 (19%)	11 (16%)	13 (14%)
Total	289	278	11	129	160	126	69	94
Sex with partner during past 12 months who ever injected drugs								
Yes	149 (19%)	146 (19%)	3 (14%)	68 (21%)	81 (17%)	21 (6%)	32 (20%)	96 (32%)
Don't know	135 (17%)	128 (16%)	7 (33%)	53 (16%)	82 (17%)	45 (13%)	29 (18%)	61 (20%)
No	519 (65%)	507 (65%)	11 (52%)	207 (63%)	312 (66%)	277 (81%)	101 (62%)	141 (47%)
Number of new sex partners (had sex with for the first time in past 12 months)								
No new sex partners	274 (34%)	266 (34%)	7 (33%)	92 (28%)	182 (38%)	98 (29%)	52 (32%)	124 (42%)
1	161 (20%)	158 (20%)	3 (14%)	67 (20%)	94 (20%)	87 (25%)	26 (16%)	48 (16%)
2-3	160 (20%)	155 (20%)	5 (24%)	76 (23%)	84 (18%)	73 (21%)	39 (24%)	48 (16%)
4-5	63 (8%)	62 (8%)	1 (5%)	33 (10%)	30 (6%)	32 (9%)	11 (7%)	20 (7%)
6-10	50 (6%)	49 (6%)	1 (5%)	22 (7%)	28 (6%)	21 (6%)	14 (9%)	15 (5%)
11-20	49 (6%)	46 (6%)	3 (14%)	21 (6%)	28 (6%)	16 (5%)	11 (7%)	22 (7%)
>20	46 (6%)	45 (6%)	1 (5%)	17 (5%)	29 (6%)	16 (5%)	9 (6%)	21 (7%)

Table 3.2 Sexual Behaviors of Detroit HET1 Participants, *continued**

	Total (N=803)**	Race†		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=781)	Other (N=21)	Male (N=328)	Female (N=475)	18-29 (N=343)	30-39 (N=162)	40-50 (N=298)
Discuss HIV status with new sex partners before having sex‡								
With all partners	104 (20%)	103 (20%)	1 (7%)	48 (20%)	56 (19%)	44 (18%)	23 (21%)	37 (21%)
With some partners	66 (12%)	64 (12%)	2 (14%)	31 (13%)	35 (12%)	30 (12%)	17 (15%)	19 (11%)
With no partners	359 (68%)	348 (68%)	11 (79%)	157 (67%)	202 (69%)	171 (70%)	70 (64%)	118 (68%)
Total	529	515	14	236	293	245	110	174

*Percent estimates may not add up to 100% due to rounding

† 1 missing, did not report race/ethnicity

**Excluding participants that reported “Don’t know” for number of sex partners of the opposite sex in the past 12 months because participants were skipped for the rest of the sexual behavior questions

‡Discuss HIV status of BOTH respondent and partner before first sex; only referred to new sex partners from the past 12 months and so excluded participants that reported no new sex partners during the past 12 months (n=274)

Table 3.3 Sexual Behaviors of Detroit HET1 Participants during 12 Months Prior to Interview, if reported 1 opposite sex partner (n=173)*

	Total (N=173)	Race†		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=167)	Other (N=5)	Male (N=53)	Female (N=120)	18-29 (N=73)	30-39 (N=29)	40-50 (N=71)
Type of sex partners of the opposite sex, past 12 months								
If reported 1 sex partner (n=173)								
Main partner	158 (91%)	152 (91%)	5 (100%)	46 (87%)	112 (93%)	62 (85%)	27 (93%)	69 (97%)
Casual partner	14 (8%)	14 (8%)	0	7 (13%)	7 (6%)	10 (14%)	2 (7%)	2 (3%)
Exchange partner	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (<1%)	1 (1%)	0	0
Any unprotected vaginal sex by partner type, 1 partner**								
Main (n=158)	143 (91%)	138 (91%)	4 (80%)	41 (89%)	102 (91%)	58 (94%)	27 (100%)	58 (84%)
Casual (n=14)	7 (50%)	7 (50%)	0	2 (29%)	5 (71%)	5 (50%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)
Exchange (n=1)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0	0	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0	0
Total, any unprotected vaginal sex	151 (87%)	146 (87%)	4 (80%)	43 (81%)	108 (90%)	64 (88%)	28 (97%)	59 (83%)

*Percent estimates may not add up to 100% due to rounding

† 1 missing, did not report race/ethnicity

**Denominators used were the number of respondents with the particular partner type, found in the corresponding rows above under "If reported 1 sex partner (n=173)"

Table 3.4 Sexual Behaviors of Detroit HET1 Participants during 12 Months Prior to Interview, if reported >1 opposite sex partners (n=630)*

	Total (N=630)	Race		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=614)	Other (N=16)	Male (N=275)	Female (N=355)	18-29 (N=270)	30-39 (N=133)	40-50 (N=227)
Type of sex partners of the opposite sex, past 12 months								
If reported >1 sex partners (n=630)								
Only main partners	39 (6%)	38 (6%)	1 (6%)	15 (5%)	24 (7%)	18 (7%)	6 (5%)	15 (7%)
Only casual partners	82 (13%)	78 (13%)	4 (25%)	42 (15%)	40 (11%)	33 (12%)	15 (11%)	34 (15%)
Only exchange partners	21 (3%)	21 (3%)	0	6 (2%)	15 (4%)	3 (1%)	5 (4%)	13 (6%)
Main and casual partners	299 (47%)	293 (48%)	6 (38%)	150 (55%)	149 (42%)	159 (59%)	63 (47%)	77 (34%)
Main and exchange partners	36 (6%)	35 (6%)	1 (6%)	5 (2%)	31 (9%)	6 (2%)	9 (7%)	21 (9%)
Casual and exchange partners	47 (7%)	46 (7%)	1 (6%)	17 (6%)	30 (8%)	11 (4%)	9 (7%)	27 (12%)
Main, casual, and exchange partners	106 (17%)	103 (17%)	3 (19%)	40 (15%)	66 (19%)	40 (15%)	26 (20%)	40 (18%)
Any unprotected vaginal sex by partner types, >1 partner**								
Only main partners, (n=39)	37 (95%)	36 (95%)	1 (100%)	13 (87%)	24 (100%)	17 (94%)	6 (100%)	14 (93%)
Only casual partners, (n=82)	70 (85%)	66 (85%)	4 (100%)	34 (81%)	36 (90%)	25 (76%)	15 (100%)	30 (88%)
Only exchange partners, (n=21)	21 (100%)	21 (100%)	0	6 (100%)	15 (100%)	3 (100%)	5 (100%)	13 (100%)
Main and casual partners, (n=299)	290 (97%)	284 (97%)	6 (100%)	145 (97%)	145 (97%)	153 (96%)	63 (100%)	74 (96%)
Main and exchange partners, (n=36)	36 (100%)	35 (100%)	1 (100%)	5 (100%)	31 (100%)	6 (100%)	9 (100%)	21 (100%)
Casual and exchange partners, (n=47)	46 (98%)	45 (98%)	1 (100%)	17 (100%)	29 (97%)	11 (100%)	9 (100%)	26 (96%)
Main, casual, and exchange partners, (n=106)	106 (100%)	103 (100%)	3 (100%)	40 (100%)	66 (100%)	40 (100%)	26 (100%)	40 (100%)
Total, any unprotected vaginal sex	606 (96%)	590 (96%)	16 (100%)	260 (95%)	346 (97%)	255 (94%)	133 (100%)	218 (96%)

*Percent estimates may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Denominators used were the number of respondents with the particular partner type combination and therefore denominators are located in the rows above under "If reported >1 sex partners (n=630)"

Sexual Identity

Eighty-eight percent of the Detroit HET1 sample described themselves as being heterosexual (95% of males and 84% of females; see Table 3.1). Some participants described themselves as bisexual (11% overall; 5% of males and 15% of females). Few participants described themselves as homosexual (<1%).

Age at First Sex

Most of the Detroit HET1 sample was young at first sexual debut. Eighty-one percent were 16 years old or younger (89% of males and 75% of females; see Table 3.1) and 18% were less than 13 years old (27% of males and 11% of females).

Number of Opposite-Sex Partners in the Past 12 Months

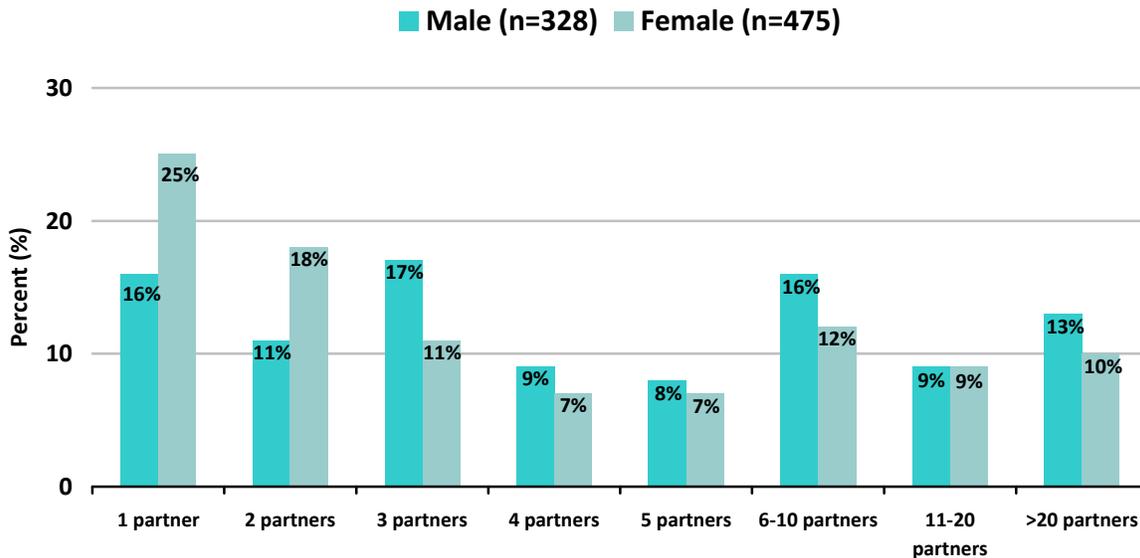
Seventy-eight percent of the Detroit HET1 sample reported >1 sexual partners of the opposite sex in the 12 months prior to interview (n=630). Conversely, 21% of the sample reported one sex partner. More females reported one sex partner compared to males (25% of females compared to 16% of males). Many reported ≥5 sex partners of the opposite sex (46% of males and 38% of females).

Number of Opposite-Sex Partners, Past 12 Months*					
Sex/gender	Median	Min	Max	Mean	95% CI
Males (n=327)†	4	1	100	10.1	8.3-11.8
Females (n=473)†	3	1	150	9.4	7.7-11.0

*Excluding participants that didn't know how many heterosexual partners they had in the past 12 months

†Excluding outlier of 500 selected by 1 male and 500 selected by 2 females

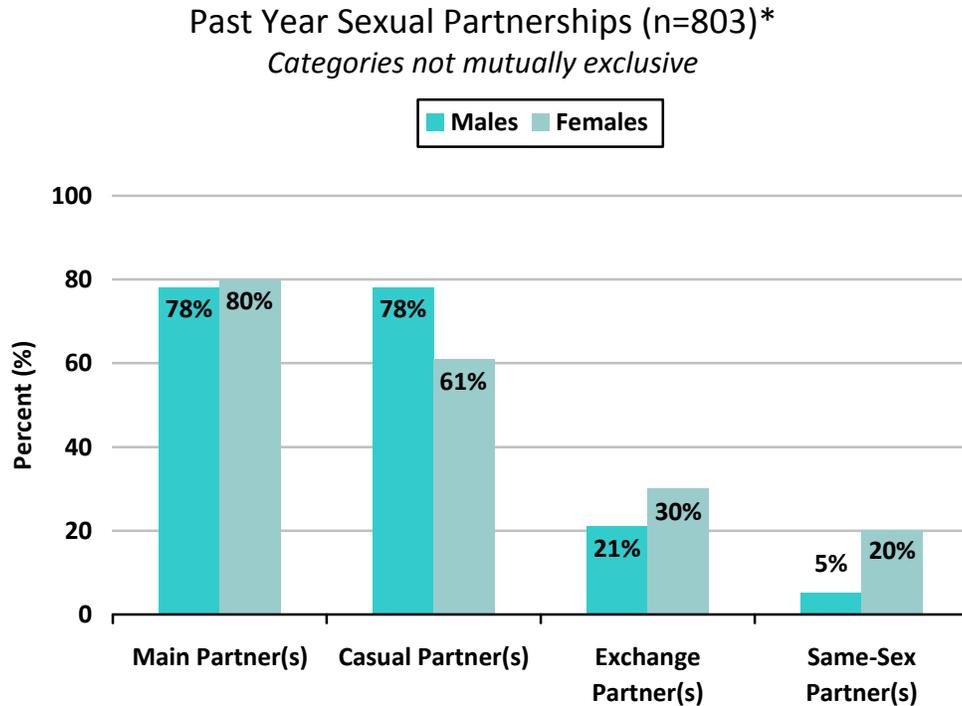
Number of Opposite-Sex Partners, Past 12 Months*



*Excluding two females and two males who didn't know how many partners they had in the past 12 months

Partner Type(s)- not mutually exclusive categories

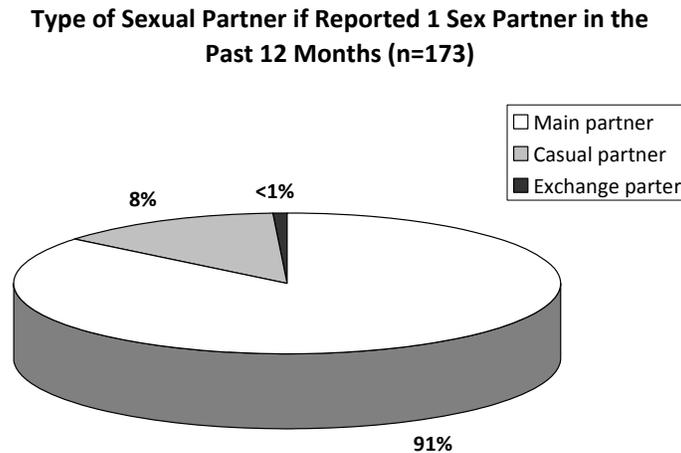
Seventy-nine percent of participants reported one or more main sex partners during the 12 months prior to interview (see Table 3.2). More males (78%) reported one or more casual partners compared to females (61%) while more females (30%) reported one or more exchange partners compared to males (21%).



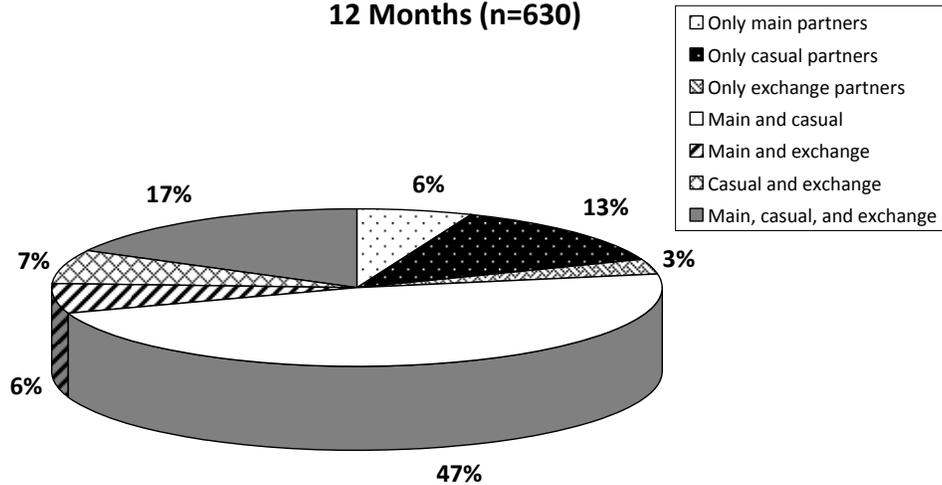
*Excluding participants that didn't know how many opposite sex partners they had during the 12 months prior to interview

Partner Type(s)- mutually exclusive categories

Twenty-one percent of participants reported having one sexual partner in the past 12 months while 78% reported having >1 partner. The majority of those with one partner reported a main partner (91%; see Table 3.3). Of those who reported >1 sexual partners, almost half reported both main and casual partners (47%; see Table 3.4).



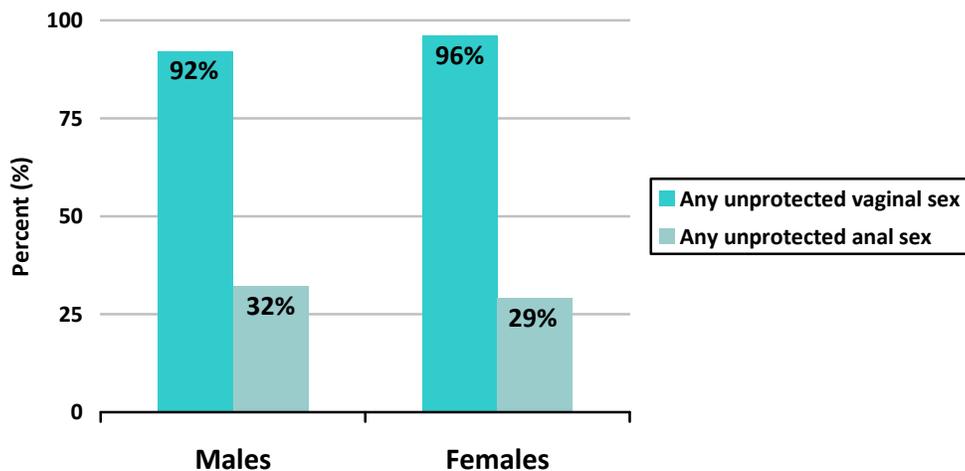
Type of Sexual Partners if Reported >1 Partner in the Past 12 Months (n=630)



Unprotected Sex during Previous 12 Months

Ninety-four percent reported having any unprotected vaginal sex during the 12 months prior to interview (see Table 3.2). Thirty-six percent reported having any anal sex; 83% of those reporting anal sex had any unprotected anal sex.

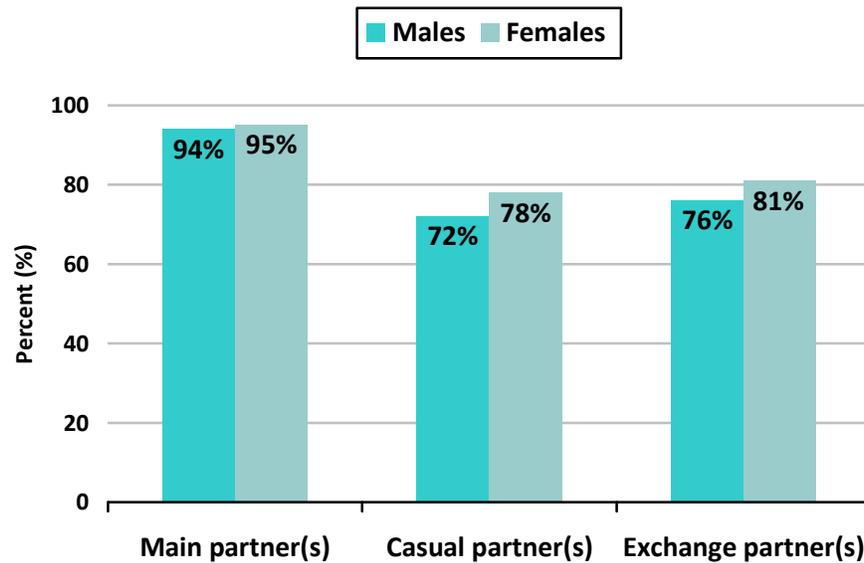
Any Unprotected Sex, Past 12 Months (N=803)*



*Excluding participants that didn't know how many opposite sex partners they had during the 12 months prior to interview

Ninety-five percent of participants with one or more main partners in the past 12 months reported unprotected vaginal sex with a main partner. In comparison, 76% of participants with one or more casual partners reported unprotected vaginal sex and 80% of participants with one or more exchange partners reported unprotected vaginal sex (see Table 3.2).

Any Unprotected Vaginal Sex during Past 12 Months by Partner Types*
Not mutually exclusive categories



*Denominator is number of participants with one or more partners of the specified partner type during the past 12 months

Partner Ever Inject Drugs

Nineteen percent of the Detroit HET1 sample reported having sex with an individual who ever injected drugs during the 12 months prior to interview (see Table 3.2). Another 17% of respondents didn't know if one or more of their opposite sex partners had ever injected drugs. There was a trend between having sex with an individual who ever injected drugs and age, with a greater proportion of participants reporting sex with a person who has injected drugs with increasing age (6% of 18-29 year olds, 20% of 30-39 year olds, and 32% of 40-50 year olds).

Discuss HIV Status with Partner(s) Before First Sex (n=529)

Thirty-four percent of the Detroit HET1 sample reported no new opposite-sex partners during the 12 months prior to interview. Participants who responded they had one or more new sex partners were asked whether or not they discussed *both* their own and their partner's HIV status before first sex. Twenty percent of the Detroit HET1 sample discussed HIV status with ALL their opposite-sex partners before having sex for the first time. Sixty-eight percent discussed HIV status with none of their opposite-sex partners before first sex and 12% discussed HIV status with some of their opposite-sex partners.

Discuss HIV Status with New Partner(s) before First Sex
New partners from the past 12 Months (N=529)

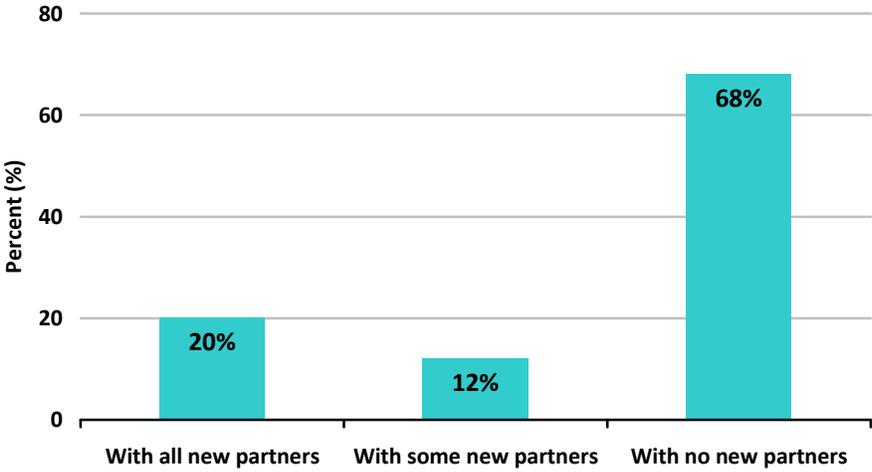


Table 3.5 Sexual Behaviors of Detroit HET1 Participants at Last Opposite-Sex Sexual Encounter*

	Total (N=803)**	Race†		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=781)	Other (N=21)	Male (N=328)	Female (N=475)	18-29 (N=343)	30-39 (N=162)	40-50 (N=298)
Type of partner								
Main	512 (64%)	497 (64%)	14 (67%)	199 (61%)	313 (66%)	229 (67%)	101 (62%)	182 (61%)
Casual	225 (28%)	219 (28%)	6 (29%)	109 (33%)	116 (24%)	100 (29%)	46 (28%)	79 (27%)
Exchange	66 (8%)	65 (8%)	1 (5%)	20 (6%)	46 (10%)	14 (4%)	15 (9%)	37 (12%)
If reported an exchange partner (n=66)								
He/she gave me things in exchange for sex	51 (77%)	51 (78%)	0	6 (30%)	45 (98%)	13 (93%)	9 (60%)	29 (78%)
I gave him/her things in exchange for sex	15 (23%)	14 (22%)	1 (100%)	14 (70%)	1 (2%)	1 (7%)	6 (40%)	8 (22%)
Type of sex at last sex								
Oral sex only	28 (3%)	27 (3%)	1 (5%)	16 (5%)	12 (3%)	10 (3%)	4 (2%)	14 (5%)
Vaginal sex only	698 (87%)	678 (87%)	19 (90%)	279 (85%)	419 (88%)	302 (88%)	142 (88%)	254 (85%)
Anal sex only	7 (<1%)	7 (<1%)	0	5 (2%)	2 (<1%)	4 (1%)	2 (1%)	1 (<1%)
Vaginal and anal sex	70 (9%)	69 (9%)	1 (5%)	28 (9%)	42 (9%)	27 (8%)	14 (9%)	29 (10%)
Vaginal sex at last sex								
Yes	768 (96%)	747 (96%)	20 (95%)	307 (94%)	461 (97%)	329 (96%)	156 (96%)	283 (95%)
No	35 (4%)	34 (4%)	1 (5%)	21 (6%)	14 (3%)	14 (4%)	6 (4%)	15 (5%)
Condom during last vaginal sex (n=768)								
Yes	144 (19%)	138 (18%)	5 (25%)	69 (22%)	75 (16%)	82 (25%)	22 (14%)	40 (14%)
No	624 (81%)	609 (82%)	15 (75%)	238 (78%)	386 (84%)	247 (75%)	134 (86%)	243 (86%)
Total	768	747	20	307	461	329	156	283
Used condom the whole time (n=144)								
Yes	115 (80%)	109 (79%)	5 (100%)	57 (83%)	58 (77%)	64 (78%)	17 (77%)	34 (85%)
No	29 (20%)	29 (21%)	0	12 (17%)	17 (23%)	18 (22%)	5 (23%)	6 (15%)
Total	144	138	5	69	75	82	22	40
Reason(s) for using condom during last vaginal sex (n=144)								
Pregnancy	18 (13%)	16 (12%)	2 (40%)	9 (13%)	9 (12%)	9 (11%)	5 (23%)	4 (10%)
HIV/STDs	11 (8%)	10 (7%)	1 (20%)	4 (6%)	7 (9%)	0	3 (14%)	8 (20%)
Both	114 (79%)	111 (80%)	2 (40%)	56 (81%)	58 (77%)	73 (89%)	14 (64%)	27 (68%)
Other reason	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (1%)	0	0	1 (3%)
Total	144	138	5	69	75	82	22	40
Anal sex								
Yes	77 (10%)	76 (10%)	1 (5%)	33 (10%)	44 (9%)	31 (9%)	16 (10%)	30 (10%)
No	726 (90%)	705 (90%)	20 (95%)	295 (90%)	431 (91%)	312 (91%)	146 (90%)	268 (90%)
Condom during last anal sex (n=77)								
Yes	7 (9%)	7 (9%)	0	3 (9%)	4 (9%)	3 (10%)	1 (6%)	3 (10%)
No	70 (91%)	69 (91%)	1 (100%)	30 (91%)	40 (91%)	28 (90%)	15 (94%)	27 (90%)
Total	77	76	1	33	44	31	16	30
Used condom the whole time (n=7)								
Yes	6 (86%)	6 (86%)	N/A	2 (67%)	4 (100%)	2 (67%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)
No	1 (14%)	1 (14%)		1 (33%)	0	1 (33%)	0	0
Total	7	7	0	3	4	3	1	3

	Total (N=803)**	Race		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=781)	Other (N=21)	Male (N=328)	Female (N=475)	18-29 (N=343)	30-39 (N=162)	40-50 (N=298)
Alcohol and/or drugs before or during last sex								
Alcohol only	168 (21%)	167 (21%)	1 (5%)	68 (21%)	100 (21%)	69 (20%)	32 (20%)	67 (22%)
Drugs only	69 (9%)	68 (9%)	1 (5%)	34 (10%)	35 (7%)	27 (8%)	11 (7%)	31 (10%)
Alcohol and drugs	169 (21%)	162 (21%)	7 (33%)	86 (26%)	83 (17%)	59 (17%)	42 (26%)	68 (23%)
Neither	397 (49%)	384 (49%)	12 (57%)	140 (43%)	257 (54%)	188 (55%)	77 (48%)	132 (44%)
Number of drugs used before or during last sex (not including alcohol)								
1 drugs	197 (83%)	191 (83%)	6 (75%)	101 (84%)	96 (81%)	79 (92%)	40 (75%)	78 (79%)
2 or more drugs	41 (17%)	39 (17%)	2 (25%)	19 (16%)	22 (19%)	7 (8%)	13 (25%)	21 (21%)
Total	238	230	8	120	118	86	53	99
Type of drug(s) used before or during sex, not mutually exclusive categories (n=238)***								
Marijuana	171 (72%)	165 (72%)	6 (75%)	90 (75%)	81 (69%)	85 (99%)	45 (85%)	41 (41%)
Speedballs (heroin and cocaine)	3 (1%)	3 (1%)	0	2 (2%)	1 (<1%)	1 (1%)	1 (2%)	1 (1%)
Heroin	37 (16%)	35 (15%)	2 (25%)	19 (16%)	18 (15%)	2 (2%)	5 (9%)	30 (30%)
Crack cocaine	58 (24%)	56 (24%)	2 (25%)	24 (20%)	34 (29%)	0	12 (23%)	46 (46%)
Powdered cocaine	9 (4%)	9 (4%)	0	5 (4%)	4 (3%)	3 (3%)	2 (4%)	4 (4%)
Downers	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	0	1 (1%)	0	0
Ecstasy	9 (4%)	9 (4%)	0	4 (3%)	5 (4%)	6 (7%)	2 (4%)	1 (1%)
Other drug	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (1%)
Total	238	230	8	120	118	86	53	99
Knowledge of partner's HIV status								
Yes	252 (31%)	244 (31%)	7 (33%)	110 (34%)	142 (30%)	104 (30%)	63 (39%)	85 (29%)
No	548 (68%)	534 (68%)	14 (67%)	217 (66%)	331 (70%)	239 (70%)	99 (61%)	210 (70%)
Don't know	3 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	0	0	3 (1%)
What was partner's HIV status (n=252)								
HIV-positive	4 (2%)	4 (2%)	0	1 (<1%)	3 (2%)	1 (1%)	0	3 (4%)
HIV-negative	248 (98%)	240 (98%)	7 (100%)	109 (99%)	139 (98%)	103 (99%)	63 (100%)	82 (96%)
Total	252	244	7	110	142	104	63	85
Relative age of partner								
Younger	275 (34%)	267 (34%)	8 (38%)	160 (49%)	115 (24%)	84 (24%)	63 (39%)	128 (43%)
Same age	167 (21%)	164 (21%)	3 (14%)	78 (24%)	89 (19%)	81 (24%)	22 (14%)	64 (21%)
Older	359 (45%)	348 (45%)	10 (48%)	89 (27%)	270 (57%)	177 (52%)	77 (48%)	105 (35%)
Don't know	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)
Partner ever injected drugs								
Yes	58 (7%)	57 (7%)	1 (5%)	27 (8%)	31 (7%)	3 (<1%)	10 (6%)	45 (15%)
No	647 (81%)	630 (81%)	16 (76%)	277 (84%)	370 (78%)	318 (93%)	132 (81%)	197 (66%)
Don't know	97 (12%)	93 (12%)	4 (19%)	24 (7%)	73 (15%)	22 (6%)	20 (12%)	55 (18%)
Refuse to answer	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (<1%)
Partner ever used crack cocaine								
Yes	165 (21%)	158 (20%)	7 (33%)	71 (22%)	94 (20%)	11 (3%)	32 (20%)	139 (47%)
No	563 (70%)	551 (71%)	11 (52%)	237 (72%)	326 (69%)	314 (92%)	110 (68%)	122 (41%)
Don't know	75 (9%)	72 (9%)	3 (14%)	20 (6%)	55 (12%)	18 (5%)	20 (12%)	37 (12%)

	Total (N=803)**	Race		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=781)	Other (N=21)	Male (N=328)	Female (N=475)	18-29 (N=343)	30-39 (N=162)	40-50 (N=298)
Partner been in prison or jail for >24 hours								
Yes	291 (36%)	279 (36%)	12 (57%)	65 (20%)	226 (48%)	116 (34%)	65 (40%)	110 (37%)
No	452 (56%)	444 (57%)	7 (33%)	241 (73%)	211 (44%)	214 (62%)	84 (52%)	154 (52%)
Don't know	60 (7%)	58 (7%)	2 (10%)	22 (7%)	38 (8%)	13 (4%)	13 (8%)	34 (11%)
Respondent had a concurrent sex partnership during sexual relationship (excluding those who reported an exchange partner)‡								
Yes	487 (66%)	473 (66%)	14 (70%)	225 (73%)	262 (61%)	222 (67%)	98 (67%)	167 (64%)
No	249 (34%)	242 (34%)	6 (30%)	83 (27%)	166 (39%)	107 (33%)	49 (33%)	93 (36%)
Unknown	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (<1%)
Total	737	716	20	308	429	329	147	261
Partner had concurrent sexual relationship (excluding those who reported an exchange partner)‡								
Definitely did not	128 (17%)	122 (17%)	5 (25%)	58 (19%)	70 (16%)	53 (16%)	23 (16%)	52 (20%)
Probably did not	161 (22%)	158 (22%)	3 (15%)	76 (25%)	85 (20%)	70 (21%)	30 (20%)	61 (23%)
Probably did	275 (37%)	269 (38%)	6 (30%)	116 (38%)	159 (37%)	139 (42%)	55 (37%)	81 (31%)
Definitely did	146 (20%)	140 (20%)	6 (30%)	45 (15%)	101 (24%)	59 (18%)	37 (25%)	50 (19%)
Don't know	26 (4%)	26 (4%)	0	13 (4%)	13 (3%)	8 (2%)	2 (1%)	16 (6%)
Unknown	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (<1%)
Total	737	716	20	308	429	329	147	261

*Percent estimates may not add up to 100% due to rounding

† 1 missing, did not report race/ethnicity

**4 missing, reported "Don't know" for number of sex partners of the opposite sex in the past 12 months and were skipped for these questions

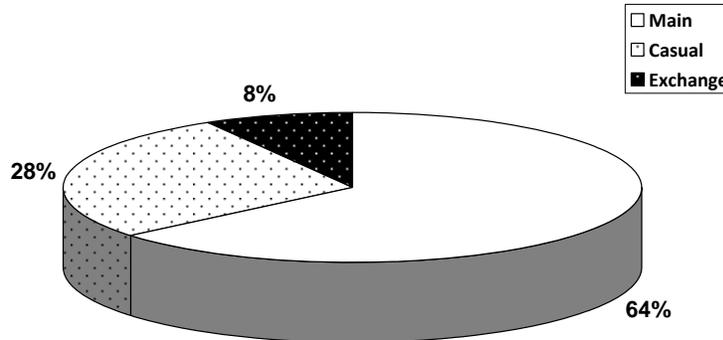
***No participants reported crystal meth, painkillers, hallucinogens, Special K (ketamine), GHB, or poppers before or during last sex

‡If sexual relationship >12 months then question referred to the past 12 months, if sexual relationship ≤12 months then question referred to the entire length of the relationship

Last Sexual Encounter

The majority of the Detroit HET1 sample reported a main partner as their last sexual partner (64%; a main partner is defined as a partner the participant has sex with and feels committed to above anyone else, someone he or she would call a girl/boyfriend, wife/husband, significant other, or life partner). Twenty-eight percent reported a casual partner and 8% reported an exchange partner (a casual partner is defined as a partner you have sex with but don't feel committed to or don't know very well; an exchange partner is someone you have sex with in exchange for things like money, drugs, food, or shelter).

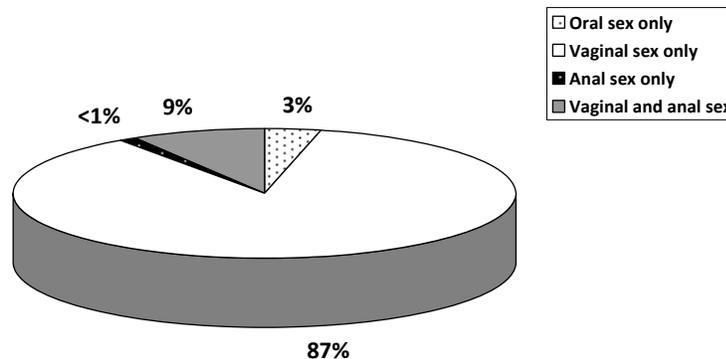
Type of Partner at Last Sex (N=803)*



**Excluding participants that didn't know how many opposite sex partners they had during the 12 months prior to interview*

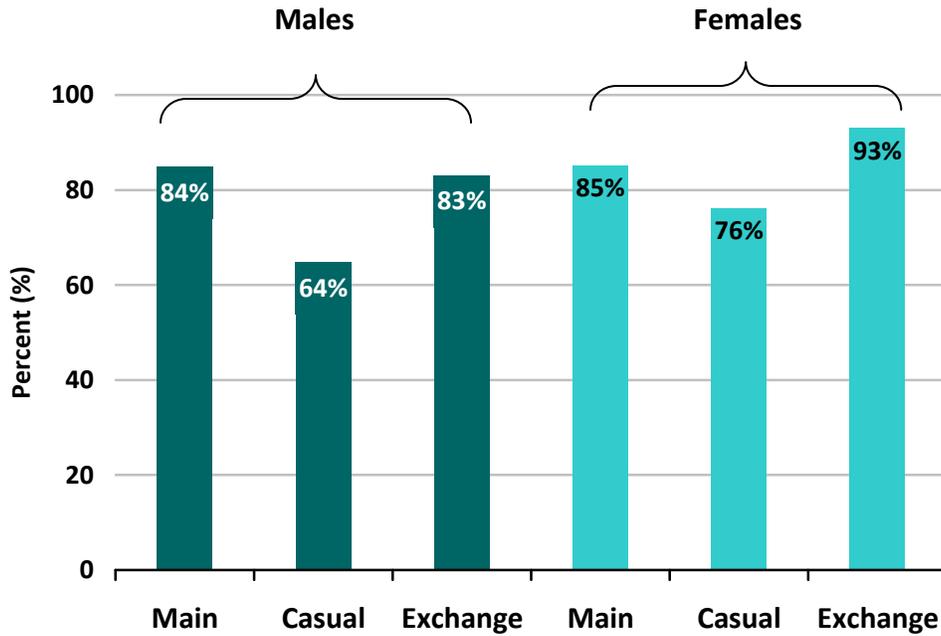
The majority of participants had vaginal sex only (87%), and another 9% reported vaginal and anal sex. Less than 1% reported anal sex only at last sex. Only 19% reported using a condom during last vaginal sex. Condom use during last vaginal sex was highest among the 18-29 year old age group (25% compared to only 14% in the 30-39 and 40-50 age groups). Of those who reported anal sex, only 9% reported using a condom.

Type of Sex at Last Sexual Encounter (N=803)*



**Excluding participants that didn't know how many opposite sex partners they had during the 12 months prior to interview*

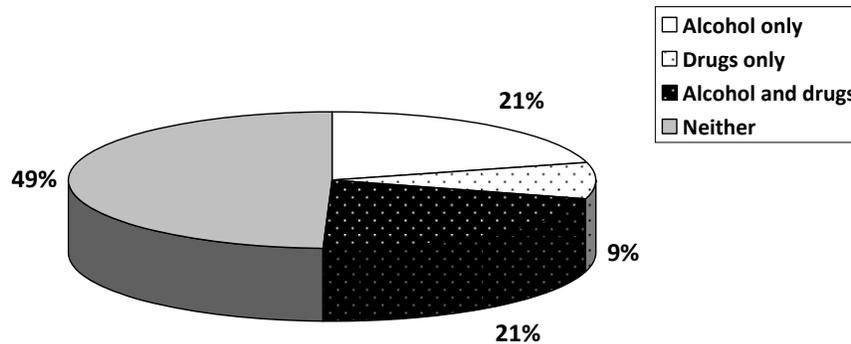
Unprotected Vaginal Sex at Last Sex by Partner Type (n=768)*



*Excludes participants that didn't report vaginal sex at last sex; denominators are number of males or females who reported respective partner type at last sex

Half of participants reported alcohol and/or drugs before or during their last sexual encounter (51%). Overall, 21% reported using alcohol only, 9% reported using drugs only, and 21% reported using both alcohol and drugs. The most commonly used drug before or during sex was marijuana (72%), followed by crack cocaine (24%) and heroin (16%; categories are not mutually exclusive).

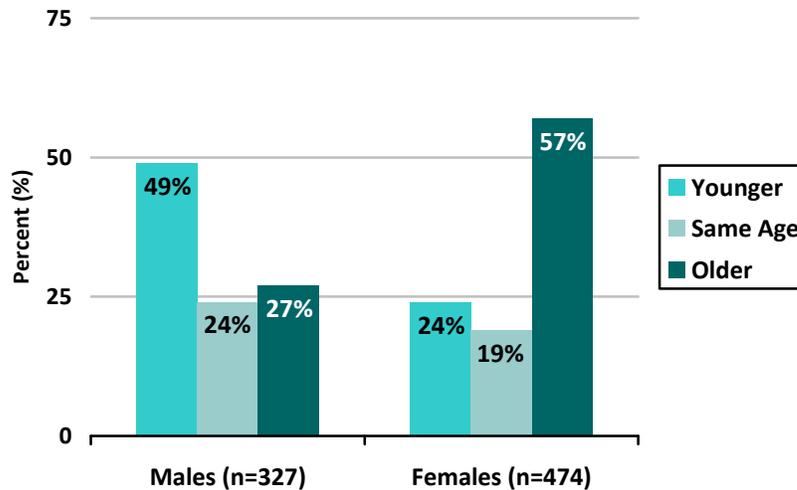
Alcohol or Drugs Before or During Sex, Last Sex (N=803)*



*Excluding participants that didn't know how many opposite sex partners they had during the 12 months prior to interview

Marijuana, crack cocaine, and heroin use before or during sex varied by age. Ninety-nine percent of participants aged 18-29 who reported drug use before or during last sex reported using marijuana, compared to 85% of the 30-39 year old group and 41% of the 40-50 year old group. Thirty percent of participants aged 40-50 who reported drug use before or during last sex reported using heroin, compared to 9% of the 30-39 year old group and 2% of the 18-29 year old age group. Almost half of those in the 40-50 year old age group who reported drug use before or during last sex reported using crack cocaine (compared to 23% of the 30-39 year old age group and none of the 18-29 year old age group).

Relative Age of Last Sex Partner (N=801)

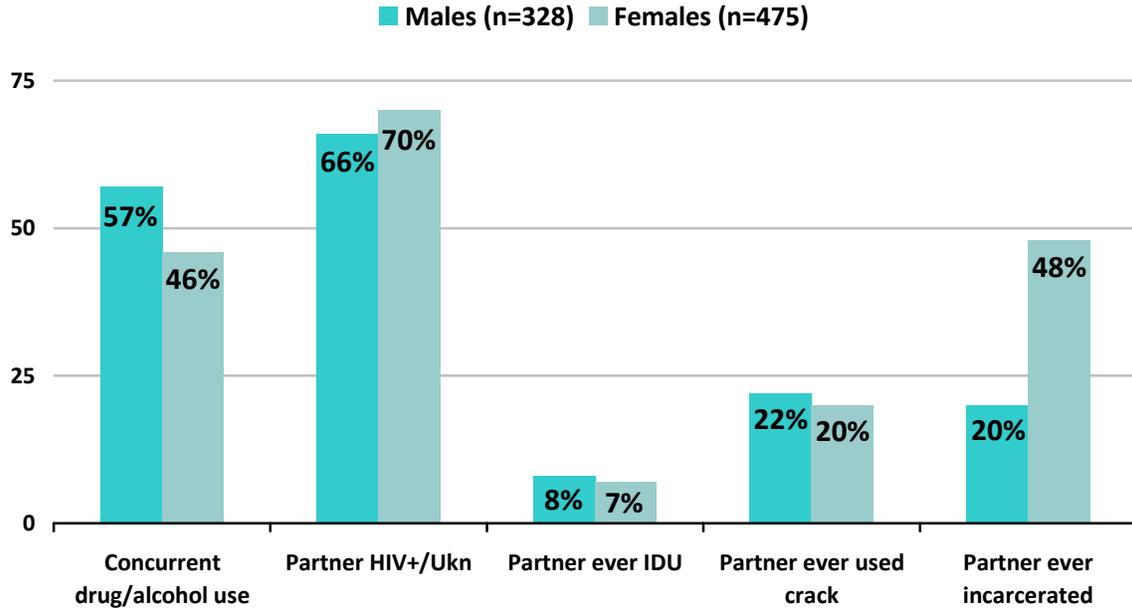


* Excluding participants that didn't know how many opposite sex partners they had during the 12 months prior to interview (n=4) and participants that didn't know the relative age of their last sex partner (n=2)

More females reported an older partner compared to males (57% of females compared to 27% of males).

Only 31% reported that they were aware of their last sex partner's HIV status. Among the 40-50 year old age group, 47% reported that their partner had ever used crack cocaine (compared to 20% among 30-39 and 3% among 18-29). Many reported that their last partner had ever been in jail for >24 hours (36%). Almost half of females and over half of 'other' race reported that their last partner had ever been in jail for >24 hours (48% and 57%, respectively). Only 7% reported that their last partner had ever injected drugs, but 12% reported that they didn't know if their last partner ever injected drugs.

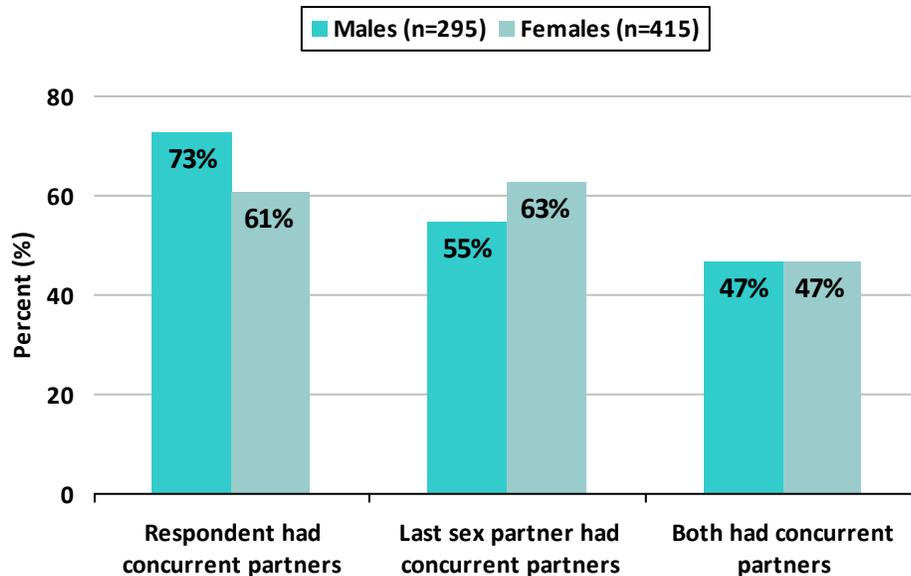
Selected Risk Characteristics of Last Heterosexual Act



Partnership Concurrence

A high percent of participants reported that they had a concurrent sex partnership (66%; excludes those who reported an exchange partner). A concurrent sex partnership refers to a sexual relationship that overlaps in time with another sexual relationship. Over half of participants (57%) suspected partner concurrency (reported “definitely did” or “probably did”). The time period for partner concurrency was either the past 12 months (for participants that reported a sexual relationship of >1 year) or the length of the sexual relationship (for participants that reported a sexual relationship of <1 year).

Concurrent Partners with Last Sex Partner (n=710)*

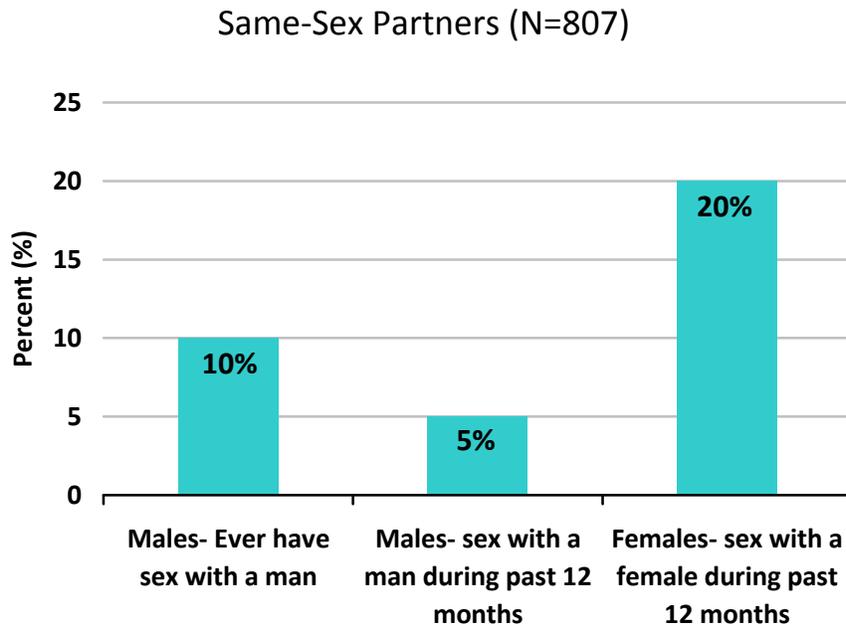


*Excludes those that reported an exchange partner as their last sex partner (n=66), respondents that didn't know if their last sex partner had concurrent partners (n=26), and unknown (n=5)

Same-Sex Partners

Ten-percent of the males that participated in Detroit HET1 reported ever having sex with a man. Almost half (48%) self-identified as heterosexual, almost half (48%) identified as bi-sexual, and one (3%) identified as homosexual. Among the males who self-identified as bisexual (n=16), 44% did not tell their spouse or partner that they are attracted to and have sex with both men and women. Five percent of males reported one or more male partners during the 12 months prior to interview and 2% reported five or more male partners during that time.

Twenty percent of females that participated in Detroit HET1 reported one or more female sex partners during the 12 months prior to interview. Five percent reported five or more female partners during the 12 months prior to interview.



Section 4:

Alcohol and Drug Use

Section 4 Tables: Alcohol and Drug Use of HET1 Detroit Sample*

Table 4.1.1 Alcohol Use

	Total (N=807)	Race†		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=785)	Other (N=21)	Male (N=330)	Female (N=477)	18-29 (N=345)	30-39 (N=163)	40-50 (N=299)
Any alcohol use, past 12 months								
Yes	674 (84%)	656 (84%)	17 (81%)	297 (90%)	377 (79%)	297 (86%)	140 (86%)	237 (79%)
No	133 (16%)	129 (16%)	4 (19%)	33 (10%)	100 (21%)	48 (14%)	23 (14%)	62 (21%)

*Percent estimates may not add up to 100% due to rounding

† 1 missing, did not report race/ethnicity

Table 4.1.2 Alcohol Use Among those Who Used Alcohol in the Past 12 Months

	Total (N=674)	Race†		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=656)	Other (N=17)	Male (N=297)	Female (N=377)	18-29 (N=297)	30-39 (N=140)	40-50 (N=237)
Number of days used alcohol, past 30 days								
0 days	68 (10%)	63 (10%)	5 (29%)	20 (7%)	48 (13%)	34 (11%)	9 (6%)	25 (11%)
1-2 days	149 (22%)	145 (22%)	3 (18%)	57 (19%)	92 (24%)	81 (27%)	27 (19%)	41 (17%)
3-5 days	127 (19%)	124 (19%)	3 (18%)	52 (18%)	75 (20%)	59 (20%)	21 (15%)	47 (20%)
6-10 days	106 (16%)	103 (16%)	3 (18%)	52 (18%)	54 (14%)	48 (16%)	27 (19%)	31 (13%)
11-15 days	74 (11%)	74 (11%)	0	38 (13%)	36 (10%)	25 (8%)	16 (11%)	33 (14%)
16-20 days	43 (6%)	42 (6%)	1 (6%)	23 (8%)	20 (5%)	15 (5%)	14 (10%)	14 (6%)
21-25 days	28 (4%)	27 (4%)	1 (6%)	11 (4%)	17 (5%)	12 (4%)	6 (4%)	10 (4%)
26-30 days	78 (12%)	77 (12%)	1 (6%)	43 (14%)	35 (9%)	22 (7%)	20 (14%)	36 (15%)
Don't know	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	0	0
Number of drinks on a typical day use alcohol, past 30 days**								
1 drink	75 (12%)	74 (13%)	0	34 (12%)	41 (12%)	35 (13%)	19 (15%)	21 (10%)
2-3 drinks	257 (42%)	253 (43%)	4 (33%)	106 (38%)	151 (46%)	117 (45%)	46 (35%)	94 (44%)
4-5 drinks	118 (20%)	114 (19%)	4 (33%)	55 (20%)	63 (19%)	55 (21%)	23 (18%)	40 (19%)
6-9 drinks	92 (15%)	90 (15%)	2 (17%)	46 (17%)	46 (14%)	38 (15%)	23 (18%)	31 (15%)
10 or more	60 (10%)	58 (10%)	2 (17%)	33 (12%)	27 (8%)	16 (6%)	19 (15%)	25 (12%)
Don't know	3 (<1%)	4 (<1%)	0	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
Binge alcohol use, past 12 months								
No	191 (28%)	187 (29%)	3 (18%)	85 (29%)	106 (28%)	97 (33%)	35 (25%)	59 (25%)
Yes	483 (72%)	469 (71%)	14 (82%)	212 (71%)	271 (72%)	200 (67%)	105 (75%)	178 (75%)
>1x/day	50 (10%)	50 (8%)	0	21 (10%)	29 (11%)	17 (6%)	11 (8%)	22 (9%)
Once a day	35 (7%)	35 (5%)	0	21 (10%)	14 (5%)	14 (5%)	2 (1%)	19 (8%)
>1x/week	103 (21%)	99 (15%)	4 (24%)	45 (21%)	58 (21%)	34 (11%)	32 (23%)	37 (16%)
Once a week	59 (12%)	56 (9%)	3 (18%)	25 (12%)	34 (13%)	30 (10%)	8 (6%)	21 (9%)
>1x/month	98 (20%)	96 (15%)	2 (12%)	41 (19%)	57 (21%)	42 (14%)	20 (14%)	36 (15%)
Once a month	47 (10%)	47 (7%)	0	22 (10%)	25 (9%)	21 (7%)	11 (8%)	15 (6%)
<Once a month	90 (19%)	85 (13%)	5 (29%)	37 (17%)	53 (20%)	41 (14%)	21 (15%)	28 (12%)
Don't know	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0

*Percent estimates may not add up to 100% due to rounding

† 1 missing, did not report race/ethnicity

**Excluding those who didn't drink in the past 30 days

Alcohol Use

The majority of the Detroit HET1 sample used alcohol in the 12 months prior to interview (84%; see table 4.1.1). Of those who reported alcohol use, 72% reported binge drinking (defined as five or more drinks in one sitting for males and four or more drinks in one sitting for females; see table 4.1.2). Of those who used alcohol in the past 30 days, the majority reported drinking 2-3 drinks on a typical day drinking (42%).

Binge Alcohol Use during the 12 Months Prior to Interview (N=807)

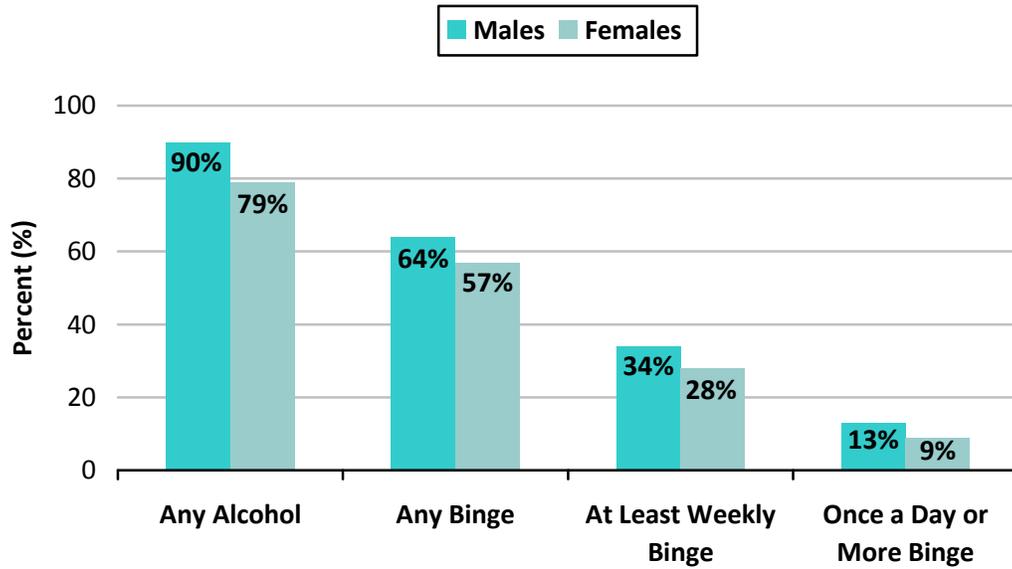


Table 4.2.1 Non-Injection Drug Use

	Total (N=807)	Race†		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=785)	Other (N=21)	Male (N=330)	Female (N=477)	18-29 (N=345)	30-39 (N=163)	40-50 (N=299)
Any Non-Injection Drug Use- Past 12 Months								
Yes	512 (63%)	498 (63%)	14 (67%)	245 (74%)	267 (56%)	227 (66%)	111 (68%)	174 (58%)
No	295 (37%)	287 (37%)	7 (33%)	85 (26%)	210 (44%)	118 (34%)	52 (32%)	125 (42%)

*Percent estimates may not add up to 100% due to rounding

† 1 missing, did not report race/ethnicity

Table 4.2.2 Non-Injection Drug Use among those Who Used Drugs during the Past 12 Months

	Total (N=512)	Race†		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=498)	Other (N=14)	Male (N=245)	Female (N=267)	18-29 (N=227)	30-39 (N=111)	40-50 (N=174)
All non-injected drug(s)								
Marijuana								
Daily	236 (46%)	229 (46%)	7 (50%)	121 (49%)	115 (43%)	127 (56%)	60 (54%)	49 (28%)
Weekly	100 (20%)	98 (20%)	2 (14%)	49 (20%)	51 (19%)	46 (20%)	21 (19%)	33 (19%)
<Weekly	134 (26%)	130 (26%)	4 (29%)	54 (22%)	80 (30%)	51 (22%)	25 (23%)	58 (33%)
Didn't use	42 (8%)	41 (8%)	1 (7%)	21 (9%)	21 (8%)	3 (1%)	5 (5%)	34 (20%)
Crack cocaine								
Daily	61 (12%)	58 (12%)	3 (21%)	29 (12%)	32 (12%)	3 (1%)	13 (12%)	45 (26%)
Weekly	38 (7%)	37 (7%)	1 (7%)	14 (6%)	24 (9%)	3 (1%)	5 (5%)	30 (17%)
<Weekly	49 (10%)	47 (9%)	2 (14%)	22 (9%)	27 (10%)	3 (1%)	10 (9%)	36 (21%)
Didn't use	364 (71%)	356 (72%)	8 (57%)	180 (73%)	184 (69%)	218 (96%)	83 (75%)	63 (36%)
Pain killers (such as Oxycontin, Vicodin or Percocet)								
Daily	15 (3%)	14 (3%)	1 (7%)	7 (3%)	8 (3%)	4 (2%)	1 (<1%)	10 (6%)
Weekly	30 (6%)	28 (6%)	2 (14%)	11 (5%)	19 (7%)	7 (3%)	7 (6%)	16 (9%)
<Weekly	75 (15%)	72 (14%)	3 (21%)	40 (16%)	35 (13%)	23 (10%)	19 (17%)	33 (19%)
Didn't use	392 (77%)	384 (77%)	8 (57%)	187 (76%)	205 (77%)	193 (85%)	84 (76%)	115 (66%)
X or Ecstasy								
Daily	7 (1%)	7 (1%)	0	4 (2%)	3 (1%)	7 (3%)	0	0
Weekly	15 (3%)	15 (3%)	0	5 (2%)	10 (4%)	10 (4%)	3 (3%)	2 (1%)
<Weekly	62 (12%)	58 (12%)	4 (29%)	27 (11%)	35 (13%)	39 (17%)	16 (14%)	6 (3%)
Didn't use	428 (84%)	418 (84%)	10 (71%)	209 (85%)	219 (82%)	171 (75%)	92 (83%)	165 (95%)
Powdered cocaine								
Daily	13 (3%)	13 (3%)	0	9 (4%)	4 (1.5%)	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	10 (6%)
Weekly	13 (3%)	13 (3%)	0	4 (2%)	9 (3%)	3 (1%)	4 (4%)	6 (3%)
<Weekly	51 (10%)	47 (9%)	4 (29%)	30 (12%)	21 (8%)	5 (2%)	16 (14%)	30 (17%)
Didn't use	435 (85%)	425 (85%)	10 (71%)	202 (82%)	233 (87%)	217 (96%)	90 (81%)	128 (74%)
Heroin								
Daily	22 (4%)	21 (4%)	1 (7%)	13 (5%)	9 (3%)	0	4 (4%)	18 (10%)
Weekly	12 (2%)	11 (2%)	1 (7%)	8 (3%)	4 (1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	10 (6%)
<Weekly	34 (7%)	33 (7%)	1 (7%)	15 (6%)	19 (7%)	3 (1%)	8 (7%)	23 (13%)
Didn't use	444 (87%)	433 (87%)	11 (79%)	209 (85%)	235 (88%)	223 (98%)	98 (88%)	123 (71%)

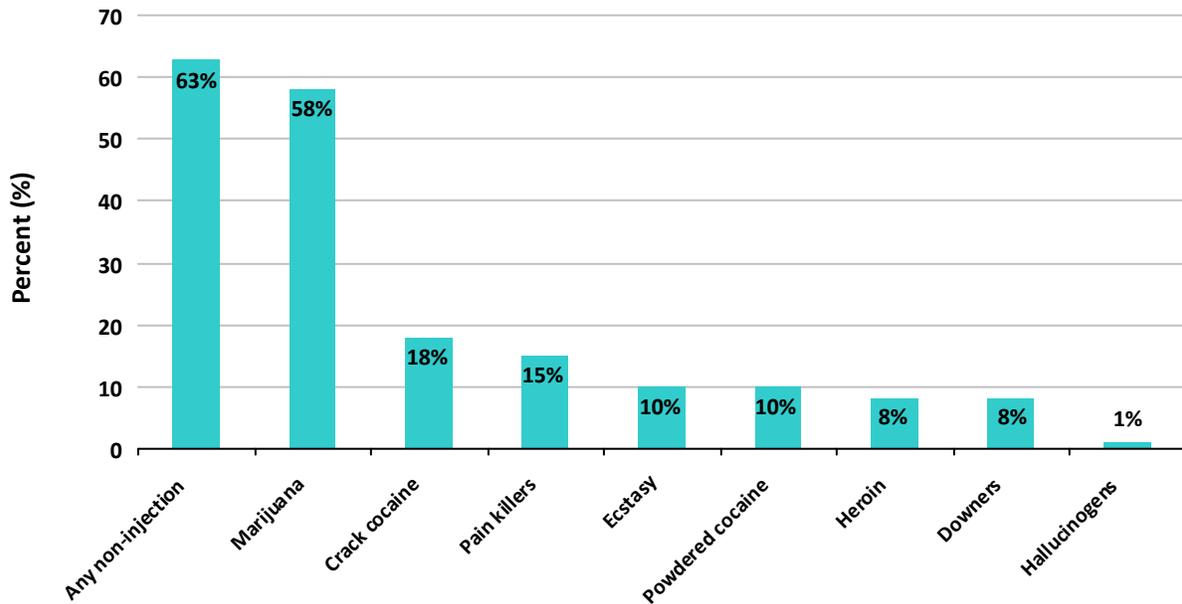
Table 4.2.2 Non-Injection Drug Use among those Who Used Drugs during the Past 12 Months, *continued*

	Total (N=512)	Race [†]		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=498)	Other (N=14)	Male (N=245)	Female (N=267)	18-29 (N=227)	30-39 (N=111)	40-50 (N=174)
All non-injected drug(s)								
Downers (such as Valium, Ativan, or Xanax)								
<i>Daily</i>	9 (2%)	9 (2%)	0	5 (2%)	4 (1%)	3 (1%)	1 (<1%)	5 (3%)
<i>Weekly</i>	19 (4%)	17 (3%)	2 (14%)	7 (3%)	12 (4%)	4 (2%)	3 (3%)	12 (7%)
<i><Weekly</i>	33 (6%)	33 (7%)	0	15 (6%)	18 (7%)	9 (4%)	1 (<1%)	23 (13%)
<i>Didn't use</i>	451 (88%)	439 (88%)	12 (86%)	218 (89%)	233 (87%)	211 (93%)	106 (96%)	134 (77%)
Hallucinogens (such as LSD or mushrooms)								
<i>Daily</i>	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0
<i>Weekly</i>	3 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
<i><Weekly</i>	8 (2%)	7 (1%)	1 (7%)	5 (2%)	3 (1%)	2 (<1%)	2 (2%)	4 (2%)
<i>Didn't use</i>	500 (98%)	487 (98%)	13 (93%)	239 (98%)	261 (98%)	223 (98%)	108 (97%)	169 (97%)
Crystal meth (tina, crank, ice)								
<i>Daily</i>	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
<i>Weekly</i>	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	0	0	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)
<i><Weekly</i>	3 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	0	2 (2%)	1 (<1%)
<i>Didn't use</i>	505 (99%)	491 (99%)	14 (100%)	243 (99%)	262 (98%)	226 (100%)	108 (97%)	171 (98%)
Special K (ketamine)								
<i>Daily</i>	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	0	0
<i>Weekly</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i><Weekly</i>	4 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	1 (7%)	1 (<1%)	3 (1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	2 (1%)
<i>Didn't use</i>	507 (99%)	494 (99%)	13 (93%)	243 (99%)	264 (99%)	225 (99%)	110 (99%)	172 (99%)
Poppers								
<i>Daily</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Weekly</i>	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	0
<i><Weekly</i>	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (7%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
<i>Didn't use</i>	509 (99%)	496 (100%)	13 (93%)	244 (100%)	265 (99%)	227 (100%)	109 (98%)	173 (99%)
GHB								
<i>Daily</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Weekly</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i><Weekly</i>	3 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	0	0	3 (1%)	0	1 (<1%)	2 (1%)
<i>Didn't use</i>	509 (99%)	495 (99%)	14 (100%)	245 (100%)	264 (99%)	227 (100%)	110 (99%)	172 (99%)
Other								
<i>Daily</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Weekly</i>	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (<1%)
<i><Weekly</i>	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
<i>Didn't use</i>	509 (99%)	495 (99%)	14 (100%)	244 (100%)	265 (99%)	227 (100%)	110 (99%)	172 (99%)

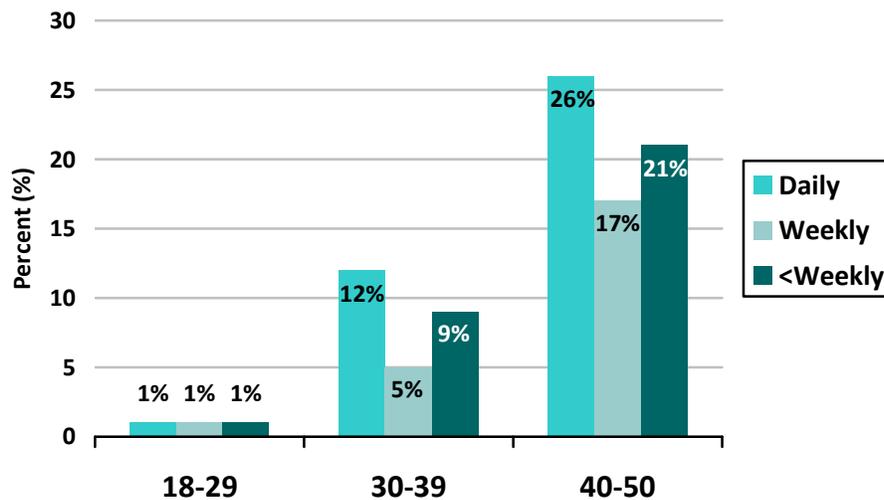
Non-Injection Drug Use

The majority of the Detroit HET1 sample reported using at least one non-injection drug in the 12 months prior to interview (63%). More males reported non-injection drug use (74%) compared to females (56%; see table 4.2.1). Among participants that reported non-injection drug use, marijuana use was very high, with 92% reporting any use and 46% using marijuana once a day or more than once a day (overall, 58% of the sample reported marijuana use; see table 4.2.2). Other non-injection drugs used were crack cocaine (29%), pain killers (23%), and Ecstasy (16%). The majority of crack cocaine users were in the 40-50 year old age group (75%). Among the 40-50 year old age group who reported non-injection drug use, 26% use crack cocaine once a day or more than once a day.

Non-Injection Drug Use during the 12 Months Prior to Interview (N=807)



Crack Cocaine Use by Age (N=512)*



*Among participants that reported any non-injection drug use during the past 12 months

Injection Drug Use

In the Detroit HET1 sample, 13% of participants reported ever injecting drugs, with 7% injecting drugs in the 12 months prior to interview. The majority of participants who ever injected drugs first injected drugs between the ages 15 and 24 (64%). Of those who injected drugs in the past 12 months, the majority had injected heroin (96%). The majority of participants who injected drugs in the past 12 months were aged 40-50 (78%).

Table 4.3 Injection Drug Use Among those who Injected Drugs in the Past 12 Months (n=55)

	Heroin alone	Speedballs (heroin + cocaine)	Cocaine alone	Oxycontin	Crack	Meth, speed, crystal	Other drugs
Daily	33 (60%)	5 (9%)	6 (11%)	0	2 (4%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)
Weekly	11 (20%)	14 (24%)	4 (7%)	1 (2%)	3 (5%)	0	2 (4%)
<Weekly	9 (16%)	13 (24%)	13 (24%)	5 (9%)	4 (7%)	2 (4%)	1 (2%)
Didn't use	2 (4%)	23 (42%)	32 (58%)	49 (89%)	46 (84%)	52 (95%)	51 (93%)

Table 4.4 Drug and Alcohol Treatment Programs

	Total (N=807)	Race [†]		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=785)	Other (N=21)	Male (N=330)	Female (N=477)	18-29 (N=345)	30-39 (N=163)	40-50 (N=299)
Ever participate in drug or alcohol treatment program								
Yes	252 (31%)	243 (31%)	9 (43%)	129 (39%)	123 (26%)	36 (10%)	60 (37%)	156 (52%)
No	555 (69%)	542 (69%)	12 (57%)	201 (61%)	354 (74%)	309 (90%)	103 (63%)	143 (48%)
Participate in drug or alcohol treatment program- past 12 months (n=252)								
Yes	94 (37%)	89 (37%)	5 (56%)	36 (28%)	58 (47%)	11 (31%)	26 (43%)	57 (37%)
No	158 (63%)	154 (63%)	4 (44%)	93 (72%)	65 (53%)	25 (69%)	34 (57%)	99 (63%)
Total	252	243	9	129	123	36	60	156
Try to get into drug or alcohol program but couldn't (n=252)								
Yes	15 (6%)	14 (6%)	1 (11%)	9 (7%)	6 (5%)	0	4 (7%)	11 (7%)
No	237 (94%)	229 (94%)	8 (89%)	120 (93%)	117 (95%)	36 (100%)	56 (93%)	145 (93%)

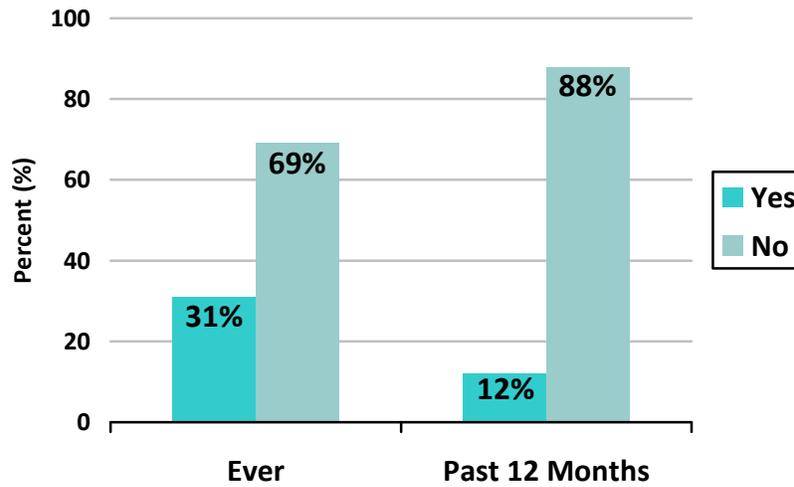
*Percent estimates may not add up to 100% due to rounding

† 1 missing, did not report race/ethnicity

Drug and/or Alcohol Treatment Programs

In the Detroit HET1 sample, 31% of participants had ever participated in a drug or alcohol treatment program. Of these, 37% participated in a program during the 12 months prior to interview (see table 4.4).

Participated in Drug or Alcohol Treatment Program (N=807)



Section 5:
HIV Testing

Table 5.1: HIV Testing Behaviors of HET1 Detroit Participants*

	Total (N=807)	Race†		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=785)	Other (N=21)	Male (N=330)	Female (N=477)	18-29 (N=345)	30-39 (N=163)	40-50 (N=299)
Ever HIV tested								
Yes	540 (67%)	523 (67%)	16 (76%)	203 (62%)	337 (71%)	190 (55%)	130 (80%)	220 (74%)
No	266 (33%)	261 (33%)	5 (24%)	127 (38%)	139 (29%)	154 (45%)	33 (20%)	79 (26%)
Don't know	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0
Tested in the past 12 months								
Yes	219 (27%)	216 (28%)	3 (14%)	95 (29%)	124 (26%)	86 (25%)	59 (36%)	74 (25%)
No	578 (72%)	559 (71%)	18 (86%)	233 (71%)	345 (72%)	255 (7%)	100 (61%)	223 (75%)
Don't know	10 (1%)	10 (1%)	0	2 (<1%)	8 (2%)	4 (1%)	4 (2%)	2 (<1%)
Total	807 (100%)	785	21	330	477	345	163	299

*Percent estimates may not add up to 100% due to rounding

† 1 missing, did not report race/ethnicity

Table 5.2: HIV Testing Behaviors Among Those Who Have Ever Been Tested*

	Total (N=540)	Race†		Sex		Age		
		Black (n=523)	Other (n=16)	Male (n=203)	Female (n=337)	18-29 (n=190)	30-39 (n=130)	40-50 (n=220)
Number of HIV Tests Past 2 Years								
0 tests	215 (40%)	208 (40%)	7 (44%)	75 (37%)	140 (42%)	64 (34%)	42 (32%)	109 (50%)
1 test	203 (38%)	193 (37%)	9 (56%)	72 (35%)	131 (39%)	78 (41%)	55 (42%)	70 (32%)
2 tests	74 (14%)	74 (14%)	0	36 (18%)	38 (11%)	27 (14%)	19 (15%)	28 (13%)
3-4 tests	38 (7%)	38 (7%)	0	17 (8%)	21 (6%)	19 (10%)	9 (7%)	10 (5%)
5 or more tests	10 (2%)	10 (2%)	0	3 (1%)	7 (2%)	2 (1%)	5 (4%)	3 (1%)
Most recent test results								
Positive	0 (0%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negative	505 (94%)	490 (94%)	14 (88%)	190 (94%)	315 (93%)	180 (95%)	122 (94%)	203 (92%)
Didn't get results	30 (6%)	29 (6%)	1 (6%)	9 (4%)	21 (6%)	8 (4%)	7 (5%)	15 (7%)
Don't know	5 (1%)	4 (1%)	1 (6%)	4 (2%)	1 (<1%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	2 (1%)
Reasons for most recent test								
Wanted to make sure HIV-	420 (78%)	404 (77%)	15 (94%)	164 (81%)	256 (76%)	149 (78%)	99 (76%)	172 (78%)
Regularly tested	130 (24%)	127 (24%)	2 (13%)	51 (25%)	79 (23%)	48 (25%)	32 (25%)	50 (23%)
Worried about recent exposure	102 (19%)	98 (19%)	4 (25%)	43 (21%)	59 (18%)	27 (14%)	18 (14%)	57 (26%)
Pregnant (females only)	87 (26%)	84 (16%)	3 (19%)	N/A	87 (26%)	45 (24%)	24 (18%)	18 (8%)
Test required	70 (13%)	69 (13%)	1 (6%)	39 (19%)	31 (9%)	21 (11%)	22 (17%)	27 (12%)
Other reasons	46 (9%)	45 (9%)	1 (6%)	13 (6%)	33 (10%)	15 (8%)	10 (8%)	21 (10%)

Table 5.2: HIV Testing Behaviors Among Those Who Have Ever Been Tested, *continued**

	Total (N=540)	Race [†]		Sex		Age		
		Black (n=523)	Other (n=16)	Male (n=203)	Female (n=337)	18-29 (n=190)	30-39 (n=130)	40-50 (n=220)
Where most recent test								
Community health center/public health clinic	99 (18%)	93 (18%)	5 (31%)	53 (26%)	46 (14%)	41 (22%)	22 (17%)	36 (16%)
Private doctor's office	85 (16%)	83 (16%)	2 (13%)	29 (14%)	56 (17%)	42 (22%)	16 (12%)	27 (12%)
Emergency room	49 (9%)	48 (9%)	1 (6%)	17 (8%)	32 (10%)	15 (8%)	15 (12%)	19 (9%)
Prenatal/obstetrics clinic	42 (8%)	42 (8%)	0	0	42 (12%)	20 (11%)	12 (9%)	10 (5%)
Hospital (inpatient)	40 (7%)	39 (7%)	1 (6%)	10 (5%)	30 (10%)	7 (4%)	13 (10%)	20 (9%)
Correctional facility	40 (7%)	38 (7%)	2 (13%)	33 (16%)	7 (2%)	7 (4%)	18 (14%)	15 (7%)
Drug treatment program	29 (5%)	29 (6%)	0	7 (3%)	22 (7%)	1 (<1%)	4 (3%)	24 (11%)
HIV counseling and testing site	28 (5%)	28 (5%)	0	10 (5%)	18 (5%)	8 (4%)	5 (4%)	15 (7%)
Family planning clinic	24 (4%)	22 (4%)	2 (13%)	2 (1%)	22 (7%)	15 (8%)	3 (2%)	6 (3%)
Other outpatient facility	20 (4%)	20 (4%)	0	7 (3%)	13 (4%)	5 (3%)	3 (2%)	12 (5%)
HIV/AIDS street outreach program/mobile unit	19 (4%)	17 (3%)	2 (13%)	5 (2%)	14 (4%)	3 (2%)	6 (5%)	10 (5%)
STD clinic	14 (3%)	13 (2%)	1 (6%)	5 (2%)	9 (3%)	6 (3%)	5 (4%)	3 (1%)
At home	5 (1%)	5 (1%)	0	1 (<1%)	4 (1%)	0	2 (2%)	3 (1%)
Blood bank/plasma center	4 (1%)	4 (1%)	0	1 (<1%)	3 (1%)	1 (<1%)	0	3 (1%)
Military	3 (1%)	3 (1%)	0	3 (1%)	0	3 (2%)	0	0
Other	21 (4%)	21 (4%)	0	13 (6%)	8 (2%)	9 (5%)	4 (3%)	8 (4%)
Don't know	3 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	0
Most recent test was anonymous?								
Yes	189 (35%)	187 (36%)	2 (13%)	86 (42%)	103 (31%)	55 (29%)	32 (25%)	102 (46%)
No	341 (63%)	327 (63%)	13 (81%)	113 (56%)	228 (68%)	131 (69%)	95 (73%)	115 (52%)
Don't know	10 (2%)	9 (2%)	1 (6%)	4 (2%)	6 (2%)	4 (2%)	3 (2%)	3 (1%)
Most recent test was a rapid test?								
Yes	229 (42%)	225 (43%)	3 (19%)	91 (45%)	138 (41%)	82 (43%)	44 (34%)	103 (47%)
No	299 (55%)	288 (55%)	11 (69%)	109 (54%)	190 (56%)	104 (55%)	80 (62%)	115 (52%)
Don't know	12 (2%)	10 (2%)	2 (13%)	3 (1%)	9 (3%)	4 (2%)	6 (5%)	2 (1%)
Percent of time got test results in past 2 yrs (n=325)								
0%	27 (8%)	26 (8%)	1 (11%)	10 (8%)	17 (9%)	10 (8%)	7 (8%)	10 (9%)
50%	4 (1%)	4 (1%)	0	2 (2%)	2 (1%)	2 (2%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)
100%	292 (90%)	283 (90%)	8 (89%)	115 (90%)	177 (90%)	114 (90%)	78 (89%)	100 (90%)
Don't know	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	0	1 (1%)	1 (<1%)	0	2 (2%)	0

Table 5.2: HIV Testing Behaviors Among Those Who Have Ever Been Tested, *continued**

	Total (N=540)	Race†		Sex		Age		
		Black (n=523)	Other (n=16)	Male (n=203)	Female (n=337)	18-29 (n=190)	30-39 (n=130)	40-50 (n=220)
Main reason didn't get test result every time in past 2 years (n=31)								
Too busy	8 (26%)	8 (27%)	0	2 (17%)	6 (32%)	2 (17%)	4 (50%)	2 (18%)
Forgot	5 (16%)	5 (17%)	0	3 (25%)	2 (11%)	2 (17%)	2 (25%)	1 (9%)
Thought site would contact if positive	5 (16%)	4 (13%)	1 (100%)	2 (17%)	3 (16%)	2 (17%)	1 (12.5%)	2 (18%)
Other	4 (13%)	4 (13%)	0	1 (8%)	3 (16%)	2 (17%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (9%)
Afraid of result	2 (6%)	2 (7%)	0	1 (8%)	1 (5%)	0	0	2 (18%)
Testing site inconvenient	2 (6%)	2 (7%)	0	2 (17%)	0	1 (8%)	0	1 (9%)
Didn't seek the test/didn't care	2 (6%)	2 (7%)	0	0	2 (11%)	1 (8%)	0	1 (9%)
Moved or out of town	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0	0	1 (5%)	1 (8%)	0	0
Jail-related	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0	1 (8%)	0	1 (8%)	0	0
Lost paperwork	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0	0	1 (5%)	0	0	1 (9%)
Total	540	30	1	12	19	12	8	11

*Percent estimates may not add up to 100% due to rounding

† 1 missing, did not report race/ethnicity

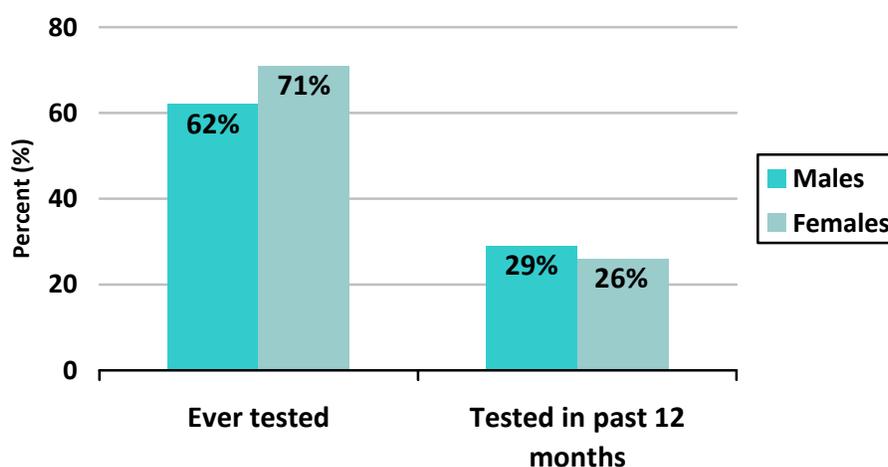
Table 5.3 Reasons Participants have Not Been Tested in the Past 12 Months*

	Total (N=578)	Race [†]		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=559)	Other (N=18)	Male (N=233)	Female (N=345)	18-29 (N=255)	30-39 (N=100)	40-50 (N=223)
All reasons why haven't tested in past 12 months								
Afraid of finding out	185 (32%)	175 (31%)	10 (56%)	74 (32%)	111 (32%)	91 (36%)	37 (37%)	57 (26%)
Don't like needles	183 (32%)	177 (32%)	6 (33%)	69 (30%)	114 (33%)	85 (33%)	37 (37%)	61 (27%)
Think low risk for HIV infection	163 (28%)	157 (28%)	5 (28%)	74 (32%)	89 (26%)	64 (25%)	27 (27%)	72 (32%)
Didn't have time	152 (26%)	148 (26%)	4 (22%)	66 (28%)	86 (25%)	73 (29%)	21 (21%)	58 (26%)
No money/insurance	143 (25%)	138 (25%)	5 (28%)	66 (28%)	77 (22%)	59 (23%)	21 (21%)	63 (28%)
Don't know where to get tested	130 (22%)	124 (22%)	6 (33%)	63 (27%)	67 (19%)	65 (25%)	16 (16%)	49 (22%)
Worried someone would find out	120 (21%)	111 (20%)	9 (50%)	46 (20%)	74 (21%)	56 (22%)	27 (27%)	37 (17%)
Afraid of losing family or friends	117 (20%)	110 (20%)	7 (39%)	52 (22%)	65 (19%)	55 (22%)	22 (22%)	40 (18%)
No transportation to testing site	90 (16%)	86 (15%)	4 (22%)	40 (17%)	50 (14%)	41 (16%)	14 (14%)	35 (16%)
Worried name reported to government	73 (13%)	67 (12%)	6 (33%)	27 (12%)	46 (13%)	24 (9%)	18 (18%)	31 (14%)
Worried lose job/insurance/housing	46 (8%)	41 (7%)	5 (28%)	28 (12%)	18 (5%)	18 (7%)	10 (10%)	18 (8%)
Other reason	19 (3%)	17 (3%)	2 (11%)	8 (3%)	11 (3%)	7 (3%)	1 (1%)	11 (5%)
No reason given	65 (11%)	64 (11%)	1 (6%)	20 (9%)	45 (13%)	25 (10%)	9 (9%)	31 (14%)
Main reason why haven't tested in past 12 months								
Afraid of finding out	139 (24%)	131 (23%)	8 (44%)	58 (25%)	81 (23%)	66 (26%)	29 (29%)	44 (20%)
Think low risk for HIV infection	86 (15%)	84 (15%)	1 (6%)	34 (15%)	52 (15%)	27 (11%)	15 (15%)	44 (20%)
Didn't have time	58 (10%)	57 (10%)	1 (6%)	24 (10%)	34 (10%)	28 (11%)	11 (11%)	19 (9%)
Didn't know where to get tested	52 (9%)	52 (9%)	0	31 (13%)	21 (6%)	33 (13%)	4 (4%)	15 (7%)
Don't like needles	48 (8%)	48 (9%)	0	13 (6%)	35 (10%)	18 (7%)	11 (11%)	19 (9%)
No money/insurance	45 (8%)	44 (8%)	1 (6%)	18 (8%)	27 (8%)	16 (6%)	4 (4%)	25 (11%)
Afraid of losing family or friends	32 (6%)	31 (5%)	1 (6%)	15 (6%)	17 (5%)	17 (7%)	5 (5%)	10 (4%)
No transportation	22 (4%)	21 (4%)	1 (6%)	12 (5%)	10 (3%)	15 (6%)	2 (2%)	5 (2%)
Worried someone would find out	13 (2%)	12 (2%)	1 (6%)	2 (<1%)	11 (3%)	6 (2%)	6 (6%)	1 (<1%)
Other reason	13 (2%)	11 (2%)	2 (11%)	4 (2%)	9 (3%)	4 (2%)	0	9 (4%)
Worried name reported to government	5 (<1%)	4 (<1%)	1 (6%)	2 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	0	4 (4%)	1 (<1%)
No reason given	65 (11%)	64 (11%)	1 (6%)	2 (9%)	45 (13%)	25 (10%)	9 (9%)	31 (14%)
Total	578	559	18	233	345	255	100	223

*Percent estimates may not add up to 100% due to rounding

† 1 missing, did not report race/ethnicity

Tested for HIV Ever and in the 12 Months Prior to Interview (N=807)



HIV Tests in the Past Two Years

Among the Detroit HET1 sample that reported ever being tested, 40% did not receive an HIV test during the two years prior to interview (see table 5.1 and 5.2). More participants in the 40-50 year old age group reported receiving no tests during the past two years (50%) compared to the younger age groups (34% in 18-29 year olds and 32% in 20-29 year olds).

The majority of participants who reported one or more HIV tests received all of their HIV test results during the two years prior to interview (90%). Eight percent did not receive any of their HIV test results. The most common reason for not receiving one or more HIV test results was too busy (26%).

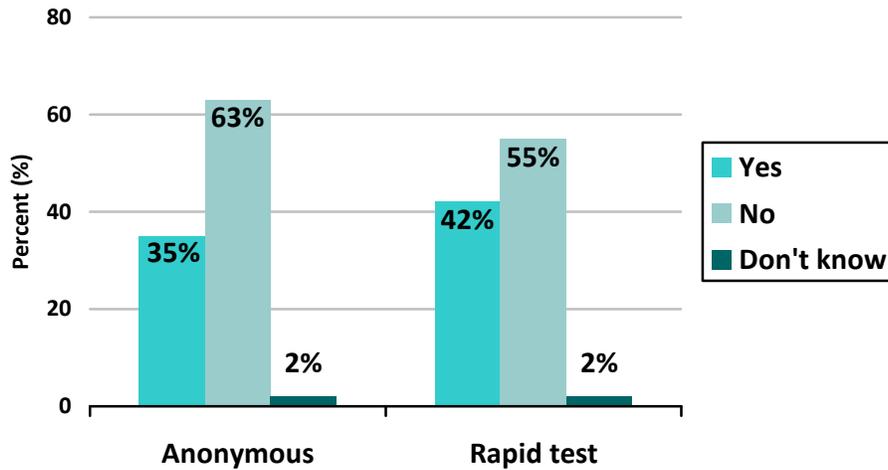
Most Recent HIV Test

None of the participants who ever tested for HIV self-reported positive HIV status for their most recent test result (see table 5.2). Most reported a negative test result (94%). Six percent did not receive their most recent test result and 1% didn't know the result.

The majority of participants reported that they received an HIV test because they wanted to make sure they were HIV-negative (78%). Twenty-four percent reported they regularly tested for HIV.

The most commonly reported place participant's received their most recent HIV test was at a community health center/public health clinic. More males reported receiving a test from a community health center/public health clinic compared to females (26% and 14%, respectively). More females reported receiving their most recent test at a family planning clinic compared to males (1% and 7%, respectively) while more males reported receiving their most recent test in a correctional facility (16% of males and 2% of females).

Most Recent HIV Test (n=540)

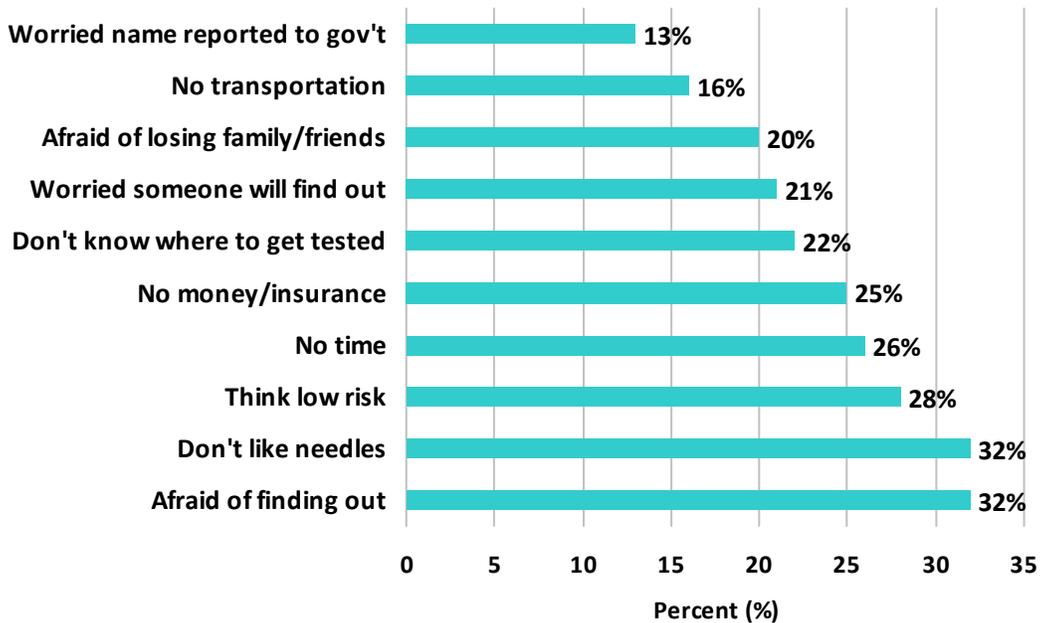


Reasons Not Tested During Past 12 Months

The Detroit HET1 participants that were not tested for HIV during the 12 months prior to interview (n=578) could select all the reasons and the most important reason why they were not tested. The most important reason participants were not tested for HIV during the past 12 months was afraid of finding out HIV positive (24%; see table 5.3). Afraid of finding out HIV positive and afraid of needles were the most common reasons selected for not testing for HIV. Twenty-eight percent of participants who were not tested perceived that they were at low risk for HIV.

Top 10 Reasons Why Participants Not Tested for HIV During the Past 12 Months (n=578)

Not mutually exclusive categories



Section 6:

HIV Prevention Activities

Table 6.1 HIV Prevention Activities Among Detroit HET1 Participants*

	Total (N=807)	Race†		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=785)	Other (N=21)	Male (N=330)	Female (N=477)	18-29 (N=345)	30-39 (N=163)	40-50 (N=299)
Received free condoms, past 12 months								
Yes	167 (21%)	163 (21%)	4 (19%)	68 (21%)	99 (21%)	68 (20%)	35 (21%)	64 (21%)
No	640 (79%)	622 (79%)	17 (81%)	262 (79%)	378 (79%)	277 (80%)	128 (79%)	235 (79%)
Organizations where received free condoms (n=152), not mutually exclusive categories**								
Community health center/public health clinic	58 (38%)	56 (38%)	2 (50%)	34 (52%)	24 (28%)	20 (31%)	10 (32%)	28 (49%)
HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organization	24 (16%)	24 (16%)	0	12 (14%)	12 (14%)	9 (14%)	7 (23%)	8 (14%)
Private doctor's office	14 (9%)	14 (9%)	0	2 (3%)	12 (14%)	9 (14%)	2 (6%)	3 (5%)
Family planning clinic	13 (9%)	13 (8%)	0	2 (3%)	11 (13%)	10 (16%)	2 (6%)	1 (2%)
Drug treatment program	9 (6%)	8 (5%)	1 (25%)	1 (2%)	8 (9%)	0	1 (3%)	8 (14%)
Sexually transmitted disease clinic	5 (3%)	5 (3%)	0	2 (3%)	3 (3%)	4 (6%)	0	1 (2%)
Needle exchange program	3 (2%)	3 (2%)	0	3 (3%)	0	0	1 (3%)	2 (4%)
Adult HIV/AIDS specialty clinic	3 (2%)	3 (2%)	0	0	3 (3%)	0	3 (10%)	0
Prenatal/obstetrics clinic	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	0	0	2 (2%)	2 (3%)	0	0
Other	21 (14%)	20 (14%)	1 (25%)	9 (14%)	12 (14%)	10 (16%)	5 (16%)	6 (11%)
Total	152	148	4	65	87	64	31	57
Used free condoms (n=167)								
Yes	116 (69%)	113 (69%)	3 (75%)	46 (68%)	70 (71%)	46 (68%)	29 (83%)	41 (64%)
No	51 (31%)	50 (31%)	1 (25%)	22 (32%)	29 (29%)	22 (32%)	6 (17%)	23 (36%)
Total	167	163	4	68	99	68	35	64
Receiving free condoms make more likely to use condoms during sex (n=116)								
Yes	88 (76%)	86 (76%)	2 (67%)	36 (78%)	52 (74%)	34 (74%)	22 (76%)	32 (78%)
No	28 (24%)	27 (24%)	1 (33%)	10 (22%)	18 (26%)	12 (26%)	7 (24%)	9 (22%)
Total	116	113	3	46	70	46	29	41
Individual and/or group counseling about HIV prevention, past 12 months								
Yes	91 (11%)	88 (11%)	3 (14%)	35 (11%)	56 (12%)	39 (11%)	14 (9%)	38 (13%)
No	716 (89%)	697 (89%)	18 (86%)	295 (89%)	421 (88%)	306 (89%)	149 (91%)	261 (87%)

*Percent estimates may not add up to 100% due to rounding

† 1 missing, did not report race/ethnicity

**Excluding participants that responded "Don't know"

Table 6.2 Individual HIV Prevention Activities Among Detroit HET1 Participants*

	Total (N=807)	Race†		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=785)	Other (N=21)	Male (N=330)	Female (N=477)	18-29 (N=345)	30-39 (N=163)	40-50 (N=299)
Individual counseling about HIV prevention, past 12 months								
Yes	68 (8%)	66 (8%)	2 (10%)	32 (10%)	36 (8%)	29 (8%)	11 (7%)	28 (9%)
No	739 (92%)	719 (92%)	19 (90%)	298 (90%)	441 (92%)	316 (92%)	152 (93%)	271 (91%)
Individual counseling topics (n=68)								
<i>Practice ways to talk with a partner about safe sex</i>								
Yes	50 (74%)	49 (74%)	1 (50%)	23 (72%)	27 (75%)	19 (66%)	10 (91%)	21 (75%)
No	18 (26%)	17 (26%)	1 (50%)	9 (28%)	9 (25%)	10 (34%)	1 (9%)	7 (25%)
<i>Discuss ways to talk to a partner about safe sex</i>								
Yes	55 (81%)	53 (80%)	2 (100%)	23 (72%)	32 (89%)	21 (72%)	9 (82%)	25 (89%)
No	13 (19%)	13 (20%)	0	9 (28%)	4 (11%)	8 (28%)	2 (18%)	3 (11%)
<i>Practice ways to effectively use condoms</i>								
Yes	53 (78%)	52 (79%)	1 (50%)	23 (72%)	30 (83%)	22 (76%)	7 (64%)	24 (86%)
No	15 (22%)	14 (21%)	1 (50%)	9 (28%)	6 (17%)	7 (24%)	4 (36%)	4 (14%)
<i>Discuss ways to effectively use condoms</i>								
Yes	57 (84%)	56 (85%)	1 (50%)	26 (81%)	31 (86%)	26 (90%)	8 (73%)	23 (82%)
No	11 (16%)	10 (15%)	1 (50%)	6 (19%)	5 (14%)	3 (10%)	3 (27%)	5 (18%)
Total	68	66	2	32	36	29	11	28
Individual counseling effects on behavior								
<i>Talk to partner(s) differently about safe sex (n=57)</i>								
Yes	47 (82%)	46 (84%)	1 (50%)	19 (79%)	28 (85%)	17 (81%)	9 (90%)	21 (81%)
No	9 (16%)	8 (15%)	1 (50%)	5 (21%)	4 (12%)	4 (19%)	1 (10%)	4 (15%)
Don't know	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0	0	1 (3%)	0	0	1 (4%)
Total	57	55	2	24	33	21	10	26
<i>Use condoms more effectively (n=59)</i>								
Yes	48 (81%)	48 (83%)	0	20 (77%)	28 (85%)	19 (73%)	8 (100%)	21 (84%)
No	11 (19%)	10 (17%)	1 (100%)	6 (23%)	5 (15%)	7 (27%)	0	4 (16%)
Total	59	58	1	26	33	26	8	25

*Percent estimates may not add up to 100% due to rounding

† 1 missing, did not report race/ethnicity

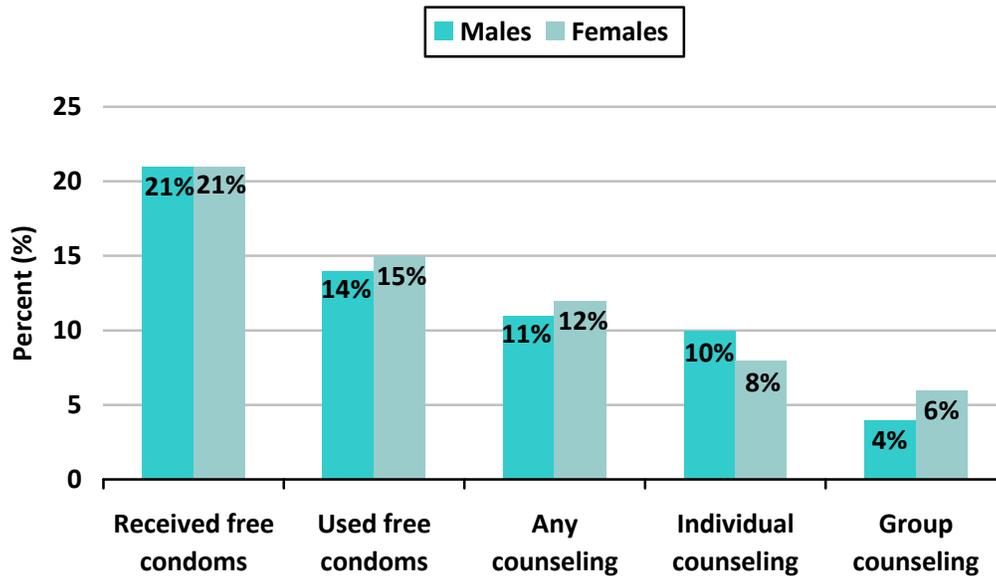
Table 6.3 Group HIV Prevention Activities Among Detroit HET1 Participants*

	Total (N=807)	Race†		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=785)	Other (N=21)	Male (N=330)	Female (N=477)	18-29 (N=345)	30-39 (N=163)	40-50 (N=299)
Group counseling about HIV prevention, past 12 months								
Yes	39 (5%)	37 (5%)	2 (10%)	12 (4%)	27 (6%)	13 (4%)	5 (3%)	21 (7%)
No	768 (95%)	748 (95%)	19 (90%)	318 (96%)	450 (94%)	332 (96%)	158 (97%)	278 (93%)
Group counseling topics (n=39)								
<i>Practice ways to talk with a partner about safe sex</i>								
Yes	23 (59%)	22 (59%)	1 (50%)	9 (75%)	14 (52%)	7 (54%)	2 (40%)	14 (67%)
No	16 (41%)	15 (41%)	1 (50%)	3 (25%)	13 (48%)	6 (46%)	3 (60%)	7 (33%)
<i>Discuss ways to talk to a partner about safe sex</i>								
Yes	29 (74%)	28 (76%)	1 (50%)	10 (83%)	19 (70%)	9 (69%)	3 (60%)	17 (81%)
No	10 (26%)	9 (24%)	1 (50%)	2 (17%)	8 (30%)	4 (31%)	2 (40%)	4 (19%)
<i>Practice ways to effectively use condoms</i>								
Yes	23 (59%)	22 (59%)	1 (50%)	6 (50%)	17 (63%)	9 (69%)	1 (20%)	13 (62%)
No	16 (41%)	15 (41%)	1 (50%)	6 (50%)	10 (37%)	4 (31%)	4 (80%)	8 (38%)
<i>Discuss ways to effectively use condoms</i>								
Yes	28 (72%)	27 (73%)	1 (50%)	8 (67%)	20 (74%)	9 (69%)	2 (40%)	17 (81%)
No	11 (28%)	10 (27%)	1 (50%)	4 (33%)	7 (26%)	4 (31%)	3 (60%)	4 (19%)
Total	39	37	2	12	27	13	5	21
Group counseling effects on behavior								
<i>Talk to partner(s) differently about safe sex (n=29)</i>								
Yes	24 (83%)	23 (82%)	1 (100%)	9 (90%)	15 (79%)	7 (78%)	3 (100%)	14 (82%)
No	5 (17%)	5 (18%)	0	1 (10%)	4 (21%)	2 (22%)	0	3 (18%)
Total	29	28	1	10	19	9	3	17
<i>Use condoms more effectively (n=23)</i>								
Yes	16 (70%)	16 (73%)	0	5 (83%)	11 (65%)	6 (67%)	1 (100%)	9 (69%)
No	7 (30%)	6 (27%)	1 (100%)	1 (17%)	6 (35%)	3 (33%)	0	4 (31%)
Total	23	22	1	6	17	9	1	13

*Percent estimates may not add up to 100% due to rounding

† 1 missing, did not report race/ethnicity

HIV Prevention Activities, 12 months prior to interview (N=807)



Received and Used Free Condoms

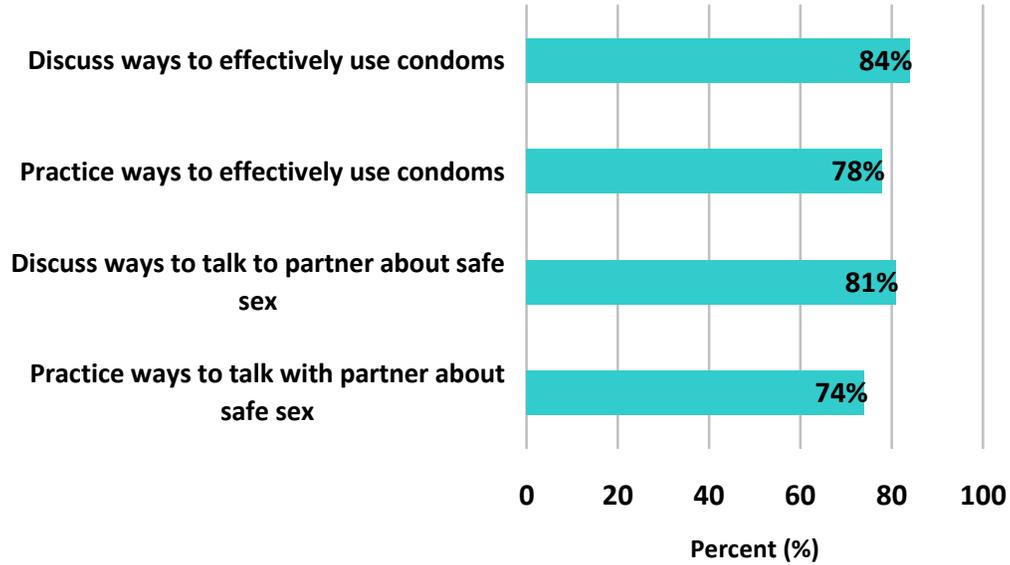
During the 12 months prior to interview, 21% of the Detroit HET1 sample reported that they received free condoms (see table 6.1). Among those who received free condoms, 69% reported that they used free condoms and the majority (76%) reported they think receiving free condoms makes it more likely to use condoms during sex.

Individual and Group Counseling for HIV Prevention

Eleven percent of the Detroit HET1 sample received individual and/or group counseling for HIV prevention during the 12 months prior to interview (see table 6.1).

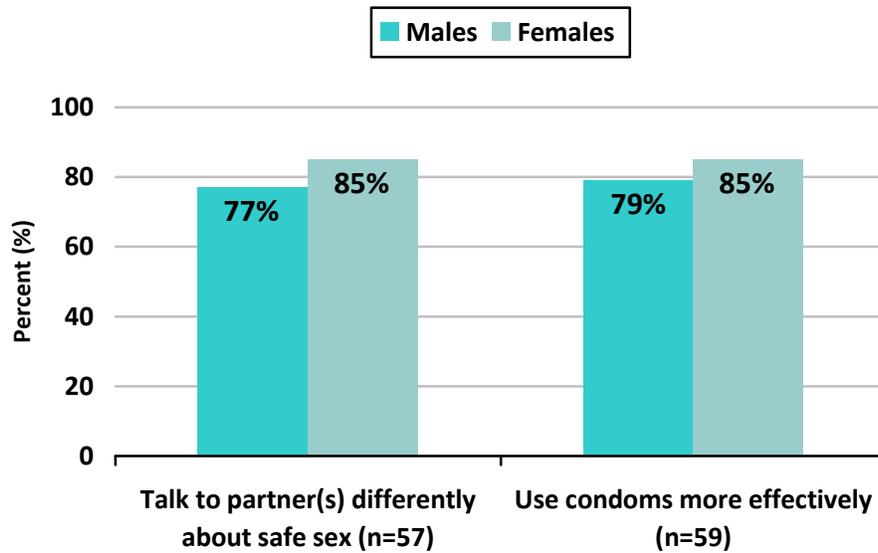
Eight percent of the Detroit HET1 sample received individual counseling (see table 6.2). The majority reported that individual counseling resulted in talking to partner(s) differently about safe sex (82%) and using condoms more effectively (81%). Slightly more females reported individual counseling having an effect on their behavior compared to males. Eighty-five percent of females compared to 79% of males reported that individual counseling resulting in talking to partner(s) differently about safe sex and 85% of females and 77% of males reported that counseling resulted in using condoms more effectively.

Individual HIV Prevention Counseling Topics (n=68)*



*Includes only participants that reported receiving individual counseling during the 12 months prior to interview

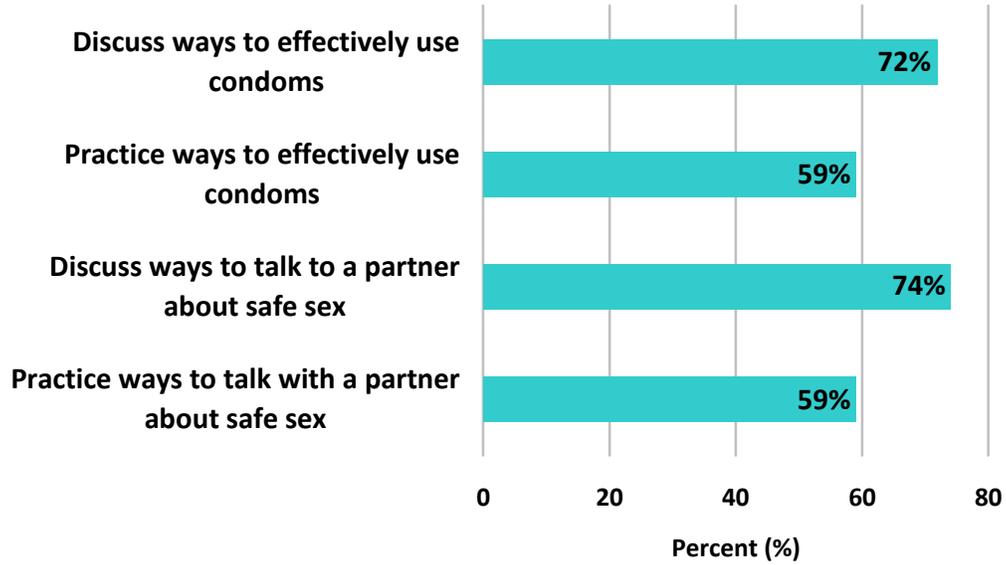
Individual Counseling for HIV Prevention Effects on Behavior*



*Only includes participants that reported that they practiced and/or discussed the topic during individual counseling

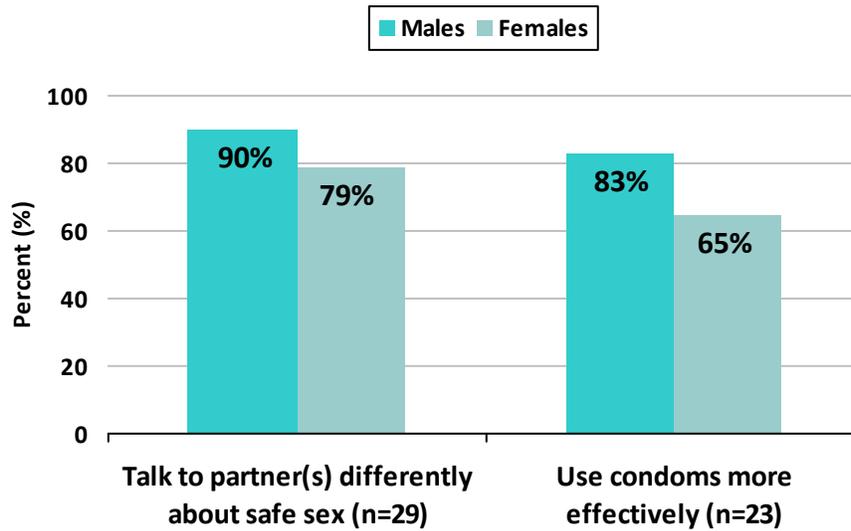
Five percent of the Detroit HET1 sample received group counseling for HIV prevention during the 12 months prior to interview (see table 6.3). The majority reported that group counseling resulted in talking to partner(s) differently about safe sex (83%) and using condoms more effectively (70%).

Group Counseling for HIV Prevention Topics (n=39)*



*Includes only participants that reported receiving group counseling during the 12 months prior to interview

Group Counseling HIV Prevention Effects on Behavior*



*Only includes participants that reported that they practiced and/or discussed the topic during group counseling

Section 7:

Health

Table 7.1 Health Characteristics of Detroit HET1 Sample*

	Total (N=807)	Race [†]		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=785)	Other (N=21)	Male (N=330)	Female(N=477)	18-29 (N=345)	30-39 (N=163)	40-50 (N=299)
Had health coverage/insurance at time of interview								
Yes	457 (57%)	444 (57%)	12 (57%)	142 (43%)	315 (66%)	201 (58%)	89 (55%)	167 (56%)
No	346 (43%)	337 (43%)	9 (43%)	185 (56%)	161 (34%)	141 (41%)	74 (45%)	131 (44%)
Don't know	4 (<1%)	4 (<1%)	0	3 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)
Type of health coverage/insurance (all that apply, not mutually exclusive)								
Private	124 (27%)	120 (27%)	4 (33%)	39 (27%)	85 (27%)	54 (27%)	27 (30%)	43 (26%)
Medicaid	301 (66%)	295 (66%)	5 (42%)	87 (61%)	214 (68%)	135 (67%)	57 (64%)	109 (65%)
Medicare	25 (5%)	23 (5%)	2 (17%)	12 (8%)	13 (4%)	6 (3%)	5 (6%)	14 (8%)
VA coverage	3 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	0	3 (2%)	0	1 (<1%)	0	2 (<1%)
Some other insurance	8 (2%)	8 (2%)	0	2 (<1%)	6 (2%)	3 (<1%)	0	5 (3%)
Visit health care provider, past 12 months								
Yes	551 (68%)	535 (68%)	15 (71%)	119 (60%)	352 (74%)	227 (66%)	120 (74%)	204 (68%)
No	256 (32%)	250 (32%)	6 (29%)	131 (40%)	125 (26%)	118 (34%)	43 (26%)	95 (32%)
HIV test offered at visit								
Yes	173 (31%)	165 (31%)	7 (47%)	64 (32%)	109 (31%)	68 (30%)	49 (41%)	56 (27%)
No	377 (68%)	369 (69%)	8 (53%)	135 (68%)	242 (69%)	158 (70%)	71 (59%)	148 (73%)
Don't know	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0
Total	551	535	15	119	352	227	120	204
Ever diagnosed with hepatitis								
Yes	46 (6%)	44 (6%)	2 (10%)	16 (5%)	30 (6%)	4 (1%)	4 (2%)	38 (13%)
No	758 (94%)	738 (94%)	19 (90%)	314 (95%)	444 (93%)	341 (99%)	159 (98%)	258 (86%)
Don't know	3 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	0	0	3 (<1%)	0	0	3 (1%)
Type of hepatitis (all that apply, not mutually exclusive)								
Hepatitis A	6 (13%)	6 (14%)	0	0	6 (20%)	1 (25%)	0	5 (13%)
Hepatitis B	10 (22%)	10 (23%)	0	2 (13%)	8 (27%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	8 (21%)
Hepatitis C	28 (61%)	26 (59%)	2 (100%)	11 (69%)	17 (57%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	24 (63%)
Type unknown	9 (20%)	9 (20%)	0	3 (19%)	6 (20%)	1 (25%)	2 (50%)	6 (16%)
Total	46	44	2	16	30	4	4	38
If Hep C positive, when diagnosed (n=28)								
≤6 months ago	2 (7%)	2 (8%)	0	1 (9%)	1 (6%)	0	0	2 (8%)
6 months-1 year ago	2 (7%)	1 (4%)	1 (50%)	0	2 (12%)	0	1 (50%)	1 (4%)
>1 year ago	24 (86%)	23 (88%)	1 (50%)	10 (91%)	14 (82%)	2 (100%)	1 (50%)	21 (88%)
Total	28	26	2	11	17	2	2	24
If Hep C negative, when last test (n=779)								
≤6 months ago	60 (8%)	60 (8%)	0	27 (8%)	33 (7%)	27 (8%)	11 (7%)	22 (8%)
6 months-1 year ago	63 (8%)	61 (8%)	2 (11%)	24 (8%)	39 (8%)	24 (7%)	18 (11%)	21 (8%)
>1 year ago	282 (36%)	276 (36%)	5 (26%)	121 (38%)	161 (35%)	124 (36%)	60 (37%)	98 (36%)
Tested, don't know when	3 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	0	0	3 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)
Never tested	319 (41%)	309 (41%)	10 (53%)	130 (41%)	189 (41%)	146 (43%)	62 (39%)	111 (40%)
Don't know if tested	52 (7%)	50 (7%)	2 (11%)	17 (5%)	35 (8%)	20 (6%)	10 (6%)	22 (8%)
Total	779	759	19	319	460	343	161	275

Table 7.1 Health Characteristics of Detroit HET1 Sample, *continued**

	Total (N=807)	Race [†]		Sex		Age		
		Black (N=785)	Other (N=21)	Male (N=330)	Female(N=477)	18-29 (N=345)	30-39 (N=163)	40-50 (N=299)
Ever receive a hepatitis vaccine								
Yes	275 (34%)	268 (34%)	7 (33%)	94 (28%)	181 (38%)	144 (42%)	56 (34%)	75 (25%)
No	474 (59%)	460 (59%)	13 (62%)	211 (64%)	263 (55%)	175 (51%)	89 (55%)	210 (70%)
Don't know	58 (7%)	57 (7%)	1 (5%)	25 (8%)	33 (7%)	26 (8%)	18 (11%)	14 (5%)
Type of hepatitis vaccine received (n=275)								
Hepatitis A vaccine	10 (4%)	10 (4%)	0	3 (3%)	7 (4%)	5 (4%)	2 (4%)	3 (4%)
Hepatitis B vaccine	92 (33%)	90 (34%)	2 (29%)	35 (37%)	57 (31%)	51 (35%)	15 (27%)	26 (35%)
Hepatitis A and B vaccine	110 (40%)	106 (40%)	4 (57%)	40 (43%)	70 (39%)	58 (40%)	23 (41%)	29 (39%)
Don't know	63 (23%)	62 (23%)	1 (14%)	16 (17%)	47 (26%)	30 (21%)	16 (29%)	17 (23%)
Diagnosed with STD, past 12 months								
Yes	119 (15%)	117 (15%)	2 (10%)	28 (8%)	91 (19%)	56 (16%)	35 (21%)	28 (9%)
1 STD	89 (75%)	87 (74%)	2 (100%)	25 (89%)	64 (70%)	38 (68%)	27 (77%)	24 (86%)
2 or more	30 (25%)	30 (26%)	0	3 (11%)	27 (30%)	18 (32%)	8 (23%)	4 (14%)
No	687 (85%)	668 (85%)	19 (90%)	302 (92%)	386 (81%)	289 (84%)	128 (79%)	271 (91%)
Don't know	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	0	0
Type of STD, all that apply, not mutually exclusive (n=119)								
Syphilis	8 (7%)	8 (7%)	0	3 (11%)	5 (5%)	3 (5%)	2 (6%)	3 (11%)
Gonorrhea	35 (29%)	35 (30%)	0	8 (29%)	27 (30%)	22 (39%)	7 (20%)	6 (21%)
Chlamydia	60 (50%)	58 (50%)	2 (100%)	14 (50%)	46 (51%)	35 (63%)	17 (5%)	8 (29%)
Herpes (HSV)	10 (8%)	10 (9%)	0	1 (4%)	9 (10%)	3 (5%)	4 (11%)	3 (11%)
HPV	3 (3%)	3 (3%)	0	1 (4%)	2 (2%)	0	1 (3%)	2 (7%)
Other**	39 (33%)	39 (33%)	0	6 (21%)	33 (36%)	15 (27%)	14 (40%)	10 (36%)
Total	119	117	2	28	91	56	35	28
Test to check for syphilis, past 12 months (n=799)								
Yes	222 (28%)	212 (27%)	9 (43%)	65 (20%)	157 (33%)	109 (32%)	49 (30%)	64 (22%)
No	569 (71%)	557 (72%)	12 (57%)	261 (80%)	308 (65%)	228 (67%)	109 (68%)	232 (78%)
Don't know	8 (1%)	8 (1%)	0	1 (<1%)	7 (1%)	5 (1%)	3 (2%)	0

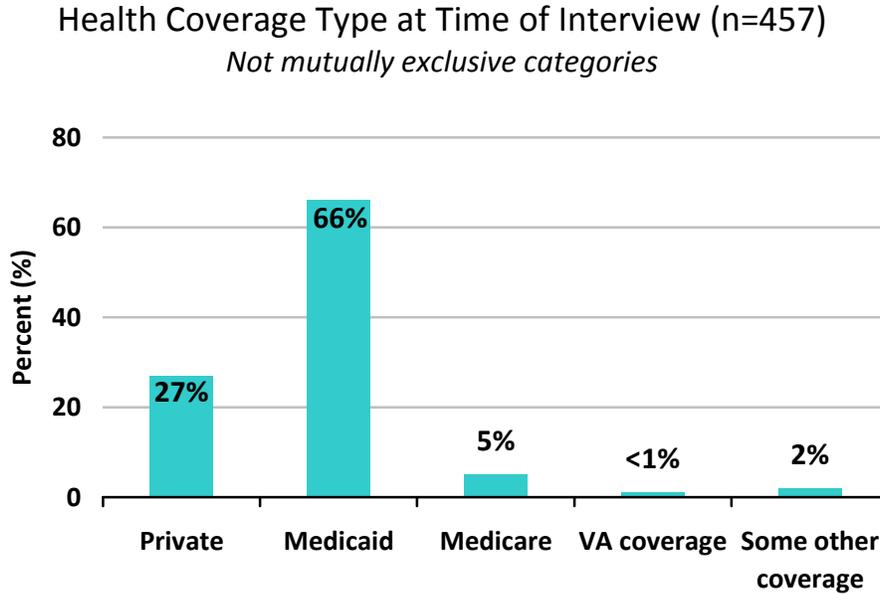
*Percent estimates may not add up to 100% due to rounding

† 1 missing, did not report race/ethnicity

**Includes trichomoniasis and other STDs

Health Coverage

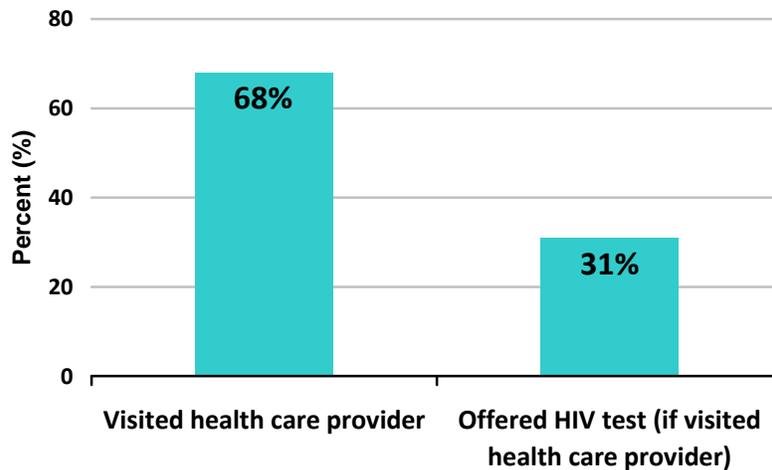
Forty-three percent of the Detroit HET1 sample reported no health coverage or insurance at the time of interview (see table 7.1). More males were without health coverage (56%) compared to females (34%). Many participants with health coverage were covered by Medicaid (66%).



Health Care Visits

Thirty-two percent of participants did not see a health care provider during the 12 months prior to interview. More males reported not visiting a health care provider (40%) compared to females (26%). Among the participants that visited a health care provider, 31% were offered an HIV test during at least one visit. More 30-39 year olds reported being offered an HIV test (41%) compared to 18-29 and 40-50 year old age groups (30% and 27%, respectively).

Visited Health Care Provider and Offered HIV Test during 12 Months Prior to Interview (N=807)



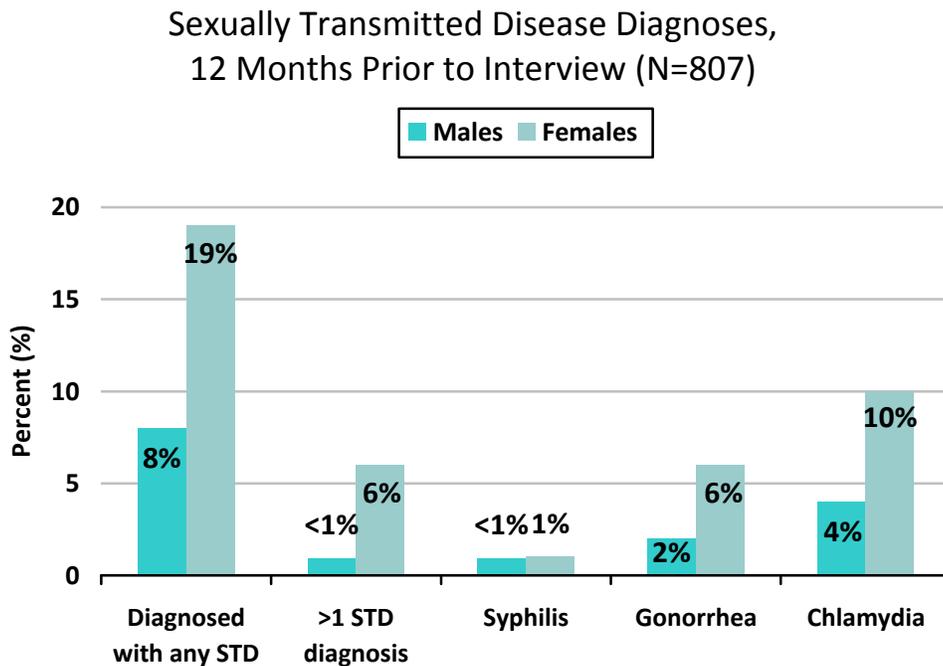
Hepatitis

Six percent of the Detroit HET1 sample had ever been diagnosed with hepatitis; the majority of these participants reported being diagnosed with hepatitis C (61%).

Thirty-four percent of participants had received a vaccine for hepatitis. The majority reported receiving a hepatitis A and B vaccine (40%).

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Fifteen percent of the Detroit HET1 sample was diagnosed with at least one STD during the 12 months prior to interview. Among these participants, 25% were diagnosed with >1 STDs. The most commonly reported STD in both males and females was chlamydia. Among those not diagnosed with syphilis, 28% received a syphilis test during the 12 months prior to interview.



Section 8:

Final HET1 HIV Testing Results

HIV testing was not a mandatory activity for participation in NHBS-HET1. Rather, HIV testing was offered to all participants and consenting participants were HIV tested and offered post-test counseling. HIV testing was done to estimate the HIV prevalence among heterosexuals at risk for HIV infection.

Ninety-seven percent of the Detroit HET1 sample received a rapid and final HIV test result as part of HET1 activities. The HIV prevalence in the sample was <1% (six participants, three males and three females, received a positive HIV final test result). All HIV positive participants were previously unaware of their HIV status prior to HET1 activities.

Among the Detroit HIV Positive Participants (n=6):

- 50% (n=3) reported an annual income of <\$10,000
- 33% were employed (n=2), 17% unemployed (n=1), 33% disabled (n=2) and 17% ‘other’
- 17% (n=1) reported less than a high school education, 50% reported a high school diploma or equivalent (n=3), and 33% (n=2) reported some college or technical school
- 50% (n=3) had at least 1 sex partner during the 12 months prior to interview who had ever injected drugs
- 67% (n=4) reported having an exchange partner during the 12 months prior to interview
- 33% (n=2) were homeless during the 12 months prior to interview
- None reported injection drug use
- None reported any STD diagnoses during the 12 months prior to interview
- None of the males (n=3) reported ever having sex with a man
- 67% (n=4) had ever been tested for HIV prior to HET1 HIV testing
 - 50% (n=2) reported one HIV test during the past two years
 - 50% (n=2) reported five or more tests during the past two years

Nationwide NHBS-HET1 HIV Testing Results

Among 24 NHBS-HET1 project areas (including Detroit) the HIV prevalence among heterosexuals at high risk for HIV infection was 2.0%. HIV prevalence was found to be associated with socioeconomic status. In particular, HIV prevalence was higher among participants who had less than a high school education (compared to those who had more than a high school education), were unemployed (compared to those who were employed), and who had an annual income of <\$10,000. Additionally, STD diagnosis was found associated with higher HIV prevalence. Race/ethnicity was not found to be associated with HIV prevalence when controlling for other characteristics (such as poverty).¹⁰ In Detroit, we were not able to look for any race/ethnicity associations because the majority of participants self-reported black race.

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