

**Supplement to HIV and AIDS Surveillance Project (SHAS)
SHAS II Summary Report
July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2004**

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INTRODUCTION

The Supplement to HIV and AIDS Surveillance (SHAS) was a collaborative effort between CDC and 16 health departments in the United States. Individuals who receive HIV related care at selected health care facilities in SE MI and are at least 18 years of age, were invited to a one-time interview to obtain descriptive information. SHAS collected information on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, drug use history, sexual behavior and disease history, reproductive/gynecological history and child health, preventive therapy, and medical and social service use information.

The following is a summary of the SHAS data collected from July 2000 - June 2004 from 1,174 HIV infected individuals. It was conducted at the infectious disease clinics located in the Detroit Medical Center – Infectious Disease Clinic, Henry Ford Health System, and Detroit Community Health Connection. All respondents were voluntary participants, and were compensated \$20 for their involvement.

Questions or comments may be directed to Shanell McGoy, MPH Behavioral Surveillance Coordinator [mcgoys@michigan.gov](mailto:mcgoy@michigan.gov) or Sharon Boyd-Booker, BIS boydsha@michigan.gov and Cynthia Marbury, BS, RN marburyc@michigan.gov Field Interviewers Tele: (313) 876-0353.

Note: The percentages that are included in this summary have been calculated by dividing each number by the total number, which is at the top of each column.

SHAS II Summary Report (2000-2004)

Diagnostic status at time of interview:			
	HIV	AIDS	TOTAL
Men	379 (67%)	462 (76%)	841 (72%)
Women	184 (33%)	149 (24%)	333 (28%)
Total	563 (48%)	611 (52%)	1174 (100%)

Demographics/Socioeconomic

Table 1			
	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
Race/Ethnicity			
Black	693 (82%)	293 (88%)	986 (84%)
White	102 (12%)	16 (5%)	118 (10%)
Hispanic	25 (3%)	11 (3%)	36 (3%)
Other/Unknown	21 (2%)	13 (4%)	34 (3%)
Age At Time Of Interview			
18-24	36 (4%)	16 (5%)	52 (4%)
25-29	56 (7%)	32 (10%)	88 (7%)
30-39	267 (32%)	82 (25%)	349 (30%)
40-49	259 (31%)	119 (36%)	378 (32%)
50+	139 (17%)	48 (14%)	187 (16%)
Missing Data	84 (10%)	36 (11%)	120 (10%)
Education			
< 12 years	197 (23%)	128 (38%)	325 (28%)
≥ 12 years	642 (76%)	205 (62%)	847 (72%)
Missing Data	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)	2 (<1%)
Employed At Time Of Interview			
Yes	330 (39%)	101 (30%)	431 (37%)
No	511 (61%)	232 (70%)	743 (63%)
Annual Household Income			
<\$10,000	289 (34%)	140 (42%)	429 (37%)
≥\$10,000	472 (56%)	172 (52%)	644 (55%)
Refused/Unknown	74 (9%)	20 (6%)	94 (8%)
Missing Data	6 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	7 (<1%)

Demographics/Socioeconomic

Table 2			
	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
Primary Income Source			
Social Security	285 (34%)	133 (40%)	418 (36%)
Salary/ Wages	316 (38%)	94 (28%)	410 (35%)
Partner	92 (11%)	36 (11%)	128 (11%)
No income	73 (9%)	21 (6%)	94 (8%)
Public Assistance	12 (1%)	31 (9%)	43 (4%)
Pension	16 (2%)	5 (2%)	21 (2%)
Friends	6 (<1%)	3 (1%)	9 (1%)
Savings/Investments	5 (<1%)	0 (0%)	5 (<1%)
Other	35 (4%)	10 (3%)	45 (4%)
Refused	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)

Demographics/Socioeconomic**Table 3**

	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
City or County of Residence at Diagnosis			
City of Detroit	619 (74%)	279 (84%)	898 (76%)
Wayne Co. (Outside of Detroit)	47 (6%)	13 (4%)	60 (5%)
Oakland Co.	39 (5%)	11 (3%)	50 (4%)
Macomb Co.	10 (1%)	4 (1%)	14 (1%)
Monroe Co.	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)	2 (<1%)
Lapeer Co.	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)	2 (<1%)
St. Clair Co.	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Other Co.	122 (15%)	26 (8%)	148 (13%)

Seventy-six percent of the individuals were living in Detroit when they found out about their diagnosis.

Table 4

	Men= 841	Women= 333	Total= 1174
Moved Out of the City of Detroit or County Since S/he Found Out About HIV Diagnosis	165 (20%)	47 (14%)	212 (18%)

Eighteen percent of those interviewed experienced a change in their City or County since their diagnosis.

Table 4a

The City or County Moved <i>from</i> Among those who moved to a different City or County Since Diagnosis	Total = 212
City of Detroit	33/898 (4%)
Wayne Co. (Outside of Detroit)	18/60 (30%)
Oakland Co.	18/50 (36%)
Macomb Co.	5/14 (36%)
Monroe Co.	0/2 (0%)
Lapeer Co.	2/2 (1%)
St. Clair Co.	0/0 (0%)
Other Co.	136/148 (92%)

Of the 898 people living in Detroit at the time of their HIV diagnosis 33 of them (4%) left the City of Detroit.

Demographics/Socioeconomic

Table 4b	
* Previous and Current City/County of Individuals Who Changed City/County Since Diagnosis	Total = 47
City of Detroit – Wayne Co.	14/33 (42%)
Wayne Co. – City of Detroit	14/18 (77%)
Oakland Co. – City of Detroit	15/18 (83%)
Macomb Co. – Wayne Co.	2/5 (40%)
Lapeer Co. – Oakland Co. & City of Detroit	2/2 (100%)

*Results only display the current residence of greatest number of individuals for each group.

Table 5			
Among Those Who Changed Residence After Diagnosis	Men= 205	Women= 55	Total= 212
City/County of Residence At Interview			
City of Detroit	133 (65%)	32 (58%)	165 (78%)
Wayne Co.	24 (12%)	10 (18%)	34 (16%)
Oakland Co.	29 (14%)	8 (15%)	37 (17%)
Macomb Co.	8 (4%)	4 (7%)	12 (6%)
Monroe Co.	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	2 (<1%)
Lapeer Co.	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)
St. Clair Co.	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Other Co.	9 (4%)	0 (0%)	9 (4%)

The majority of people were living in Detroit at the time of diagnosis (76%, Table 3) and at time of interview (78%, Table 5).

Demographics/Socioeconomic

Table 6			
Living Situation At HIV Diagnosis	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
Alone	278 (33%)	70 (21%)	348 (30%)
With Family	220 (26%)	131 (39%)	351 (30%)
With Partner	208 (25%)	91 (27%)	299 (25%)
With Friends	69 (8%)	12 (4%)	81 (7%)
Jail	32 (4%)	7 (2%)	39 (3%)
Shelter/ Streets	19 (2%)	12 (4%)	31 (3%)
Medical Facility	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	4 (<1%)
Other	13 (2%)	8 (2%)	21 (2%)

The majority of men lived alone (33%) at the time of HIV diagnosis. In contrast, the majority of women lived with family (39%) at HIV diagnosis.

Of the 841 men interviewed, 706 (84%) lived: alone (33%), with family (26%), or with their partner (25%).

Of the 333 women interviewed, 292 (87%) lived: with family (39%), with a partner (27%), or alone (21%).

Nearly, the same total number of people lived alone (348) as with family (351) (30%).

Table 7			
Change In Living Situation Since Diagnosis	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
No	449 (53%)	184 (55%)	633 (54%)
Yes	392 (47%)	149 (45%)	541 (46%)

Forty-six percent of those interviewed experienced a change in their living situation since their diagnosis.

The percentage of men changing their living situation (47%) is similar to the percentage of women changing their living situation (45%) following diagnosis.

Demographics/Socioeconomic

Table 7a	
Those Who Changed Living Situation Since Diagnosis Among Each Situation	Total = 541
Alone	118/348 (34%)
With Family	128/351 (36%)
With Partner	168/299 (57%)
With Friends	45/81 (56%)
Jail	38/39 (97%)
Shelter/ Streets	27/31 (87%)
Medical Facility	2/4 (50%)
Other	13/21 (62%)
Missing Data	2 (<1%)

Over half of all individuals living with partners (57%) and with friends (56%) changed their living situation.

Table 8	
* Previous and Current Living Situation of Those Who Changed Living Situations Since Diagnosis	Total = 247
Alone – Family	68/118 (58%)
With Family – Alone	62/128 (48%)
With Partner – Alone	68/168 (40%)
With Friends – Family	22/45 (49%)
Jail – Alone	11/38 (29%)
Shelter/ Streets – Other	8/27 (30%)
Medical Facility – Family & Other	1/2 (50%)
Other – Family	5/13 (38%)
Missing Data	2 (<1%)

*Results only display the current living situation of greatest number of individuals for each group.

Among individuals changing their living situation, the majority of people are either turning to their family or living alone for their place of residence.

Demographics/Socioeconomic

Table 9			
Living Situation at time of Interview Among Those Whose Living Situation Changed	Men= 392	Women=149	Total=541
With Family	117 (30%)	66 (44%)	183 (34%)
Alone	125 (32%)	35 (23%)	160 (30%)
With Partner	57 (15%)	17 (7%)	74 (14%)
With Friends	38 (10%)	11 (4%)	49 (9%)
Shelter/ Streets	17 (4%)	6 (4%)	23 (4%)
Medical Facility	4 (1%)	3 (2%)	7 (1%)
Other	32 (8%)	11 (7%)	43 (8%)
Missing Data	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)	2 (<1%)

Table 10			
Ever Been Arrested/Put in Jail, Detention Or Prison For Longer Than 24 hours	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
Yes	421 (50%)	129 (39%)	550 (47%)
No	418 (50%)	203 (61%)	621 (53%)
Refused/Unknown	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)	2 (<1%)
Missing Data	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)

*Percentages do not add to 100 because of rounding.

Mode of Transmission

Mode of Transmission by Sex

Table 11			
*Mode Of Transmission	Men=841	Women=333	Total=1174
Male-Male Sex (MSM)	536 (64%)	0 (0%)	536 (46%)
Injecting Drug Use	90 (10%)	105 (32%)	195 (17%)
IDU with heterosexual	70 (8%)	101 (30%)	171 (15%)
IDU without heterosexual	20 (2%)	4 (1%)	24 (2%)
Male-Male Sex/IDU	77 (9%)	0 (0%)	77 (7%)
Blood Products	2 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	5 (<1%)
Heterosexual	93 (11%)	191 (57%)	284 (24%)
Partner IDU	24 (3%)	59 (17%)	83 (7%)
Partner Bisexual	0 (0%)	14 (4%)	14 (1%)
Partner received blood	3 (<1%)	5 (2%)	8 (<1%)
Partner HIV +	66 (8%)	113 (34%)	179 (15%)
Perinatal	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	2 (<1%)
Undetermined	40 (5%)	32 (10%)	72 (6%)
Presumed Heterosexual	36 (4%)	30 (9%)	66 (6%)
Other (NIR w/o heterosexual)	4 (<1%)	2 (1%)	6 (<1%)
Missing Data	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	3 (<1%)

*Information collected from HIV/AIDS Case Report Form completed by a review of interviewees medical record supplemented by information available on mode of transmission in SHAS.

Of the 841 men, the most common mode of transmission was male-male sex (64%), followed by heterosexual (11%) and injecting drug use (10%) mode of transmission.

Of the 333 women, heterosexual transmission was the most common mode of transmission (57%), followed by injecting drug use (32%).

Male-male sex (64%) and male-male sex/IDU (9%) account for almost 75% of all transmission among men.

Among heterosexual women, the majority (113/191) identified an HIV+ partner with no other known partner risk as the mode of transmission.

Mode of Transmission of Men by Race

Table 12					
*Mode Of Transmission MEN	Black 692	White 101	Hispanic 25	Other 21	Total 841
Male-Male Sex	427 (62%)	84 (83%)	11 (44%)	14 (66%)	536 (64%)
Injecting Drug Use	81 (12%)	2 (2%)	5 (20%)	2 (10%)	90 (11%)
IDU with heterosexual	63 (9%)	1(<1%)	5 (20%)	1 (5%)	70 (8%)
IDU without heterosexual	18 (3%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	20 (2%)
Male-Male Sex IDU	62 (9%)	11 (11%)	2 (8%)	2 (10%)	77 (9%)
Blood Products	4 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (<1%)
Heterosexual	82 (12%)	2 (2%)	4 (16%)	2 (10%)	90 (11%)
Partner IDU	19 (3%)	2 (2%)	3 (12%)	0 (0%)	24 (3%)
Partner HIV +	63 (9%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	2 (10%)	66 (8%)
Perinatal	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)
Undetermined	35 (5%)	1 (<1%)	3 (12%)	1 (5%)	40 (5%)
Presumed Heterosexual	31(4%)	1 (<1%)	3 (12%)	1 (5%)	36 (4%)
Other (NIR w/o heterosexual)	4 (<1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (<1%)
Missing Data	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (<1%)

*Information collected from HIV/AIDS Case Report Form completed by a review of interviewees medical record supplemented by information available on mode of transmission in SHAS.

Of the men interviewed, 692 are Black (82%), 101 are White (12%), 25 are Hispanic (3%), and 21 belong to another race (2.5%).

Regardless of race, male-male sex was the primary mode of transmission. However, more White men (83%) than Black (62%) and Hispanic (44%) men were identified as having male-male sex as the primary mode of transmission.

Heterosexual sex was the primary mode of transmission for 2% of White men, 12% of Black men and 16% Hispanic men.

Mode of Transmission of Women by Race

Table 13					
*Mode Of Transmission WOMEN	Black 292	White 16	Hispanic 11	Other 13	Total 333
Injecting Drug Use	90 (31%)	6 (38%)	7 (64%)	2 (15%)	105 (31%)
IDU with heterosexual	86 (29%)	6 (38%)	7 (64%)	2 (15%)	101 (30%)
IDU without heterosexual	4 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (1%)
Blood Products	2 (<1%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (<1%)
Heterosexual	169 (58%)	8 (50%)	4 (36%)	10 (77%)	191 (57%)
Partner IDU	51 (17%)	2 (13%)	2 (18%)	4 (31%)	59 (18%)
Partner Bisexual	13 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)	14 (4%)
Partner received blood	4 (1%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (2%)
Partner HIV +	101 (35%)	5 (31%)	2 (18%)	5 (38%)	113 (34%)
Perinatal	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)
Undetermined	30 (10%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	32 (10%)
Presumed Heterosexual	29 (10%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	30 (9%)
Other (NIR w/o heterosexual)	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)	2 (<1%)
Missing Data	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)

*Information collected from HIV/AIDS Case Report Form completed by a review of interviewees medical record supplemented by information available on mode of transmission in SHAS.

Of the women interviewed, 292 were Black (88%), 16 were White (5%), 11 were Hispanic (3%), and 13 were identified as belonging to another race (4%).

A heterosexual mode of transmission was reported as being the most common among Black (58%), White (50%), and other (77%) women. However, injecting drug use among Hispanic women was the most common (64%). The small sample size of races other than Black makes these proportions less reliable.

Of the 169 Black women who were identified as becoming infected via heterosexual sex, 101 reported their partner was HIV+ (60%), followed by 51 who reported that their partner injected drugs (30%).

Mode of Transmission

Table 14			
	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
How Do You think You Most Likely Got Infected With HIV?			
Male-Male Sex	459 (55%)	0 (0%)	459 (39%)
Injecting Drug Use	62 (7%)	28 (8%)	90 (8%)
Blood Products	24 (3%)	10 (3%)	34 (3%)
Blood Transfusion	17 (2%)	10 (3%)	27 (2%)
Occupational exposure	7 (1%)	0 (0%)	7 (<1%)
Heterosexual	188 (22%)	244 (73%)	432 (37%)
Partner HIV +	188 (22%)	236 (71%)	424 (36%)
Partner Bisexual	0 (0%)	8 (2%)	8 (<1%)
Unknown	86 (10%)	35 (11%)	121 (10%)
Other	10 (1%)	6 (2%)	16 (1%)
Missing Data	12 (1%)	10 (3%)	22 (2%)

Fifty-five percent of men interviewed think they most likely got infected via male-male sex. Nearly three-fourths of the women think they most likely got infected via heterosexual sex.

Table 15			
Before HIV Diagnosis, Sex With:	Male=841	Female=333	Total=1174
Man who had sex with men	493 (59%)	19 (6%)	512 (44%)
Person with AIDS or HIV	203 (24%)	71 (21%)	274 (23%)
Person who injected drugs	117 (14%)	107 (32%)	309 (26%)
Person who received blood transfusion/organ transplant before 1985	13 (2%)	7 (2%)	20 (2%)
Person with hemophilia	6 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	9 (<1%)
Person who received blood transfusion/organ transplant outside U.S.	4 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	5 (<1%)
Missing Data	5 (<1%)	125 (38%)	130 (11%)

The majority of men (59%) reported having had sex with men, while the majority of females reported having sex with a person who injected drugs (32%).

Thirty-eight percent of women do not know how their partner was infected.

HIV Testing and Medical Therapy

HIV Testing and Medical Therapy

Table 16			
	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
Tested For HIV Before First Positive Test	285 (34%)	99 (30%)	384 (33%)

Table 17			
	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
Reason Tested For HIV			
Someone Recommended	429 (51%)	188 (56%)	617 (53%)
You Decided on Testing	316 (38%)	118 (35%)	434 (37%)
Test Was Required	96 (11%)	27 (8%)	123 (10%)

Table 18			
	Men= 429	Women=188	Total=617
Who Recommended Testing			
Doctor/Health Provider	325 (76%)	163 (87%)	488 (79%)
Sex Partner	50 (12%)	10 (5%)	60 (10%)
Partner Notification	21 (5%)	5 (3%)	26 (4%)
Family Member/Friend	17 (4%)	3 (2%)	20 (3%)
Counselor	2 (<1%)	4 (2%)	6 (1%)
Peer Educator	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)
Other	12 (3%)	3 (2%)	15 (2%)
Missing Data	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)

HIV Testing and Medical Therapy

Table 19			
Why Was Test Required	Men= 96	Women=27	Total=123
Jail	46 (48%)	10 (37%)	56 (46%)
Insurance	9 (9%)	3 (11%)	12 (10%)
Military	9 (9%)	2 (7%)	11 (9%)
Hospitalization	4 (4%)	0 (0%)	4 (3%)
Immigration	1 (1%)	1 (4%)	2 (2%)
Other	27 (28%)	11 (41%)	38 (31%)
Blood/Plasma Donor/Bank	-	-	15 (12%)
Drug Treatment/Rehab	-	-	7 (5%)

Forty-six percent of those who were required to take an HIV test took it in jail. This proportion is higher for men than women.

Table 20			
Main Reason For HIV Testing	Men= 745	Women=306	Total=1051
Illness	355 (48%)	141 (46%)	496 (47%)
Curious	100 (13%)	43 (14%)	143 (14%)
Sex Partner HIV+	81(11%)	35 (11%)	116 (11%)
High Risk Sex Behavior	70 (9%)	4 (1%)	74 (7%)
Routine Physical Exam	53 (7%)	19 (6%)	72 (7%)
Prenatal Visit	0 (0%)	38 (12%)	38 (4%)
Screening Test	19 (3%)	8 (3%)	27 (3%)
Health Dept Notified Me Of Possible Exposure	18 (2%)	4 (1%)	22 (2%)
Blood Donor	13 (2%)	1 (<1%)	14 (1%)
Sex Partner Worried I Might Have HIV	5 (1%)	3 (1%)	8 (1%)
Sex Partner IDU/MSM	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	3 (<1%)
Started New Relationship	3 (<1%)	0 (0%)	3 (<1%)
Needle stick	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	3 (<1%)
Surgery Pre-op	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	2 (<1%)
Other/Unknown	23 (3%)	7 (2%)	30 (3%)

HIV Testing and Medical Therapy

Table 21			
	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
Location Of First Positive HIV Test			
Physician's Office	270 (32%)	116 (35%)	386 (33%)
Hospital Inpatient	167 (20%)	80 (24%)	247 (21%)
Community Health Center	117 (14%)	31 (9%)	148 (13%)
Counseling & Testing Site	75 (9%)	10 (3%)	85 (7%)
Correctional Facility	51 (6%)	15 (5%)	66 (6%)
Hospital Out patient Clinic	42 (5%)	23 (7%)	65 (6%)
Blood Bank	29 (3%)	5 (2%)	34 (3%)
Drug Treatment Clinic	19 (2%)	9 (3%)	28 (2%)
STD Clinic	19 (2%)	4 (1%)	23 (2%)
Obstetrics Clinic	0 (0%)	22 (7%)	22 (3%)
Emergency Room	18 (2%)	1 (<1%)	19 (2%)
Military Facility	10 (1%)	2 (1%)	12 (1%)
Other/Unknown	7 (1%)	3 (1%)	10 (1%)
Insurance Clinic	6 (1%)	2 (1%)	8 (1%)
Mobile Test Site (needle exchange program or health department van)	3 (<1%)	4 (1%)	7 (1%)
Home test kit	3 (<1%)	2 (1%)	5 (<1%)
AIDS/ Infectious Disease Clinic	3 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	4 (<1%)
Family Planning Clinic	1 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	3 (<1%)
School/College	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	2 (<1%)

HIV Testing and Medical Therapy

Table 22				
Men = 841				
Location of Interview	DCHC	DMC	HFH	SGH
	182 (22%)	442 (53%)	135 (16%)	82 (10%)
Location of First Positive HIV Test				
Physician's Office	37 (20%)	142 (32%)	63 (47%)	28 (34%)
Hospital Inpatient	23 (13%)	103 (23%)	21 (16%)	20 (24%)
Community Health Center	28 (15%)	75 (17%)	6 (4%)	7 (9%)
Counseling & Testing Site	36 (20%)	17 (4%)	14 (10%)	8 (10%)
Correctional Facility	18 (10%)	29 (7%)	1 (<1%)	3 (4%)
Hospital Out patient Clinic	7 (4%)	16 (4%)	16 (12%)	3 (4%)
Blood Bank	9 (5%)	16 (4%)	3 (2%)	1 (1%)
Drug Treatment Clinic	8 (4%)	10 (2%)	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)
STD Clinic	5 (3%)	6 (1%)	4 (3%)	4 (5%)
Emergency Room	3 (2%)	11 (2%)	2 (1%)	2 (2%)
Military Facility	3 (2%)	3 (<1%)	3 (2%)	1 (1%)
Other/Unknown	1 (<1%)	5 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Insurance Clinic	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	3 (4%)
Mobile Test Site	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (4%)
Home test kit	0 (0%)	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
AIDS/ Infectious Disease Clinic	2 (1%)	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Family Planning Clinic	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
School/College	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Missing Data	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

DCHC-Detroit Community Health Connection

DMC-Detroit Medical Center – Infectious Disease Clinic

HFH-Henry Ford Hospital

SGH-Sinai Grace Hospital

HIV Testing and Medical Therapy

Table 23				
Women = 333				
Location of Interview	DCHC	DMC	HFH	SGH
	39 (11%)	219 (66%)	40 (12%)	35 (11%)
Location of First Positive HIV Test				
Physician's Office	14 (37%)	68 (31%)	19 (48%)	15 (43%)
Hospital Inpatient	5 (13%)	55 (25%)	7 (18%)	12 (34%)
Community Health Center	3 (8%)	25 (11%)	3 (8%)	0 (0%)
Counseling & Testing Site	2 (5%)	8 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Correctional Facility	4 (11%)	11 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Hospital Out patient Clinic	1 (3%)	15 (7%)	6 (15%)	1 (3%)
Blood Bank	1 (3%)	1 (<1%)	1 (3%)	2 (6%)
Drug Treatment Clinic	1 (3%)	6 (3%)	0 (0%)	2 (6%)
STD Clinic	2 (5%)	1 (<1%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)
Obstetrics Clinic	1 (3%)	19 (9%)	0 (0%)	2 (6%)
Emergency Room	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Military Facility	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)
Other/Unknown	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)
Insurance Clinic	1 (3%)	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Mobile Test Site	1 (3%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Home test kit	0 (0%)	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
AIDS/ Infectious Disease Clinic	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Family Planning Clinic	1 (3%)	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
School/College	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)

DCHC-Detroit Community Health Connection

DMC-Detroit Medical Center – Infectious Disease Clinic

HFH-Henry Ford Hospital

SGH-Sinai Grace Hospital

HIV Testing and Medical Therapy

Table 24			
	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
Type Of First Positive HIV Test Taken			
Confidential	769 (92%)	316 (95%)	1085 (93%)
Anonymous	67 (8%)	15 (5%)	82 (7%)
Unknown	4 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	6 (<1%)
Missing Data	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)

Table 25			
	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
Was Partner Notification Offered			
No	436 (52%)	159 (48%)	595 (51%)
Yes	384 (46%)	168 (50%)	552 (47%)
Unknown	20 (2%)	6 (2%)	26 (2%)
Missing Data	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)

Table 26			
	Men= 384	Women=168	Total=552
Response To Partner Notification Offer			
Chose to Tell Partner Themselves	218 (57%)	86 (51%)	304 (55%)
Asked Health Dept to Inform	134 (35%)	68 (40%)	202 (37%)
Health Dept.& Client Informed Partner	14 (4%)	6 (4%)	20 (4%)
Refused/Other	11 (3%)	6 (4%)	17 (3%)
Didn't Want Partner Told	6 (2%)	2 (1%)	8 (1%)
Missing Data	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)

Health and Social Services

Health and Social Services

Table 27			
	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
# of Emergency Room Visits In The 12 Months Prior To Interview			
None	606 (72%)	216 (65%)	822 (70%)
1-2 Visits	208 (25%)	101 (31%)	309(26%)
3-4 Visits	13 (1%)	13 (4%)	26 (2%)
5 or More Visits	11 (1%)	1 (<1%)	12 (1%)
Missing Data	3 (<1%)	2 (1%)	5 (<1%)

Table 28			
	Men=841	Women=333	Total-=1174
# Of Times Admitted To Hospital In The 12 Months Prior To Interview			
None	640 (77%)	241 (72%)	881 (76%)
1-2 Times Admitted	178 (21%)	84 (25%)	262 (22%)
3-4 Times Admitted	10 (1%)	6 (2%)	16 (1%)
5 or More Times Admitted	7 (<1%)	0 (0%)	7 (<1%)
Missing Data	6 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	8 (<1%)

Table 29			
	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
Total Weeks In Hospital In The 12 Months Prior To Interview			
None	640 (76%)	241 (72%)	881 (75%)
<1 Week	64 (8%)	46 (14%)	110 (9%)
1-2 Weeks	82 (10%)	25 (8%)	107 (9%)
3-4 Weeks	23 (3%)	13 (4%)	36 (3%)
5-8 Weeks	15 (2%)	5 (2%)	20 (2%)
>8 Weeks	8 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	9 (<1%)
Don't know	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)	2 (<1%)
Missing Data	7 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	9 (<1%)

Health and Social Services

Table 30			
	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
Type Of Insurance Coverage			
Medicaid	434 (52%)	216 (65%)	650 (55%)
Private-Employer	253 (30%)	70 (21%)	323 (28%)
Medicare	93 (11%)	22 (7%)	115 (10%)
Tri-Care/VA/Other	13 (2%)	6 (2%)	19 (2%)
None	48 (6%)	19 (6%)	67 (6%)

* Percentages do not equal 100 because of rounding.

Health and Social Services

Table 31a							
Medication Coverage per Household Income Levels						Men = 841	
Type of Medication Coverage	<\$10,000 n=289 (34%)	\$10,000- \$19,999 n=137 (16%)	\$20,000- \$29,999 n=130 (15%)	\$30,000- \$39,999 n=88 (10%)	\$40,000- \$49,999 n=50 (6%)	\$50,000+ n=67 (8%)	Refused/ Don't Know n=80 (10%)
Health Care Coverage*	194 (67%)	84 (61%)	87 (67%)	61 (69%)	37 (74%)	57 (85%)	38 (49%)
Not Taking Medication	54 (19%)	39 (28%)	25 (19%)	15 (17%)	5 (10%)	10 (15%)	20 (26%)
ADAP	30 (10%)	12 (9%)	13 (10%)	6 (7%)	5 (10%)	0 (0%)	10 (13%)
Don't Know	9 (3%)	1 (<1%)	3 (2%)	3 (3%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	4 (5%)
Free Meds at Public Clinic	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Self Pay	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	2 (2%)	2 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Missing Data	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (9%)

*Health Care Coverage includes insurance through Medicaid, Medicare, Private, VA or Other

Health and Social Services

Table 31b							
Medication Coverage per Household Income Levels Women = 333							
Type of Medication Coverage	<\$10,000	\$10,000- \$19,999	\$20,000- \$29,999	\$30,000- \$39,999	\$40,000- \$49,999	\$50,000+	Refused Don't Know n=22 (6%)
	n=140 (42%)	n=74 (22%)	n=58 (17%)	n=19 (6%)	n=10 (3%)	n=10 (3%)	
Health Care Coverage*	99 (71%)	50 (68%)	36 (62%)	7 (37%)	5 (50%)	8 (80%)	5 (23%)
Not Taking Medication	30 (21%)	16 (22%)	13 (22%)	7 (37%)	5 (50%)	1 (10%)	0 (0%)
ADAP	8 (6%)	4 (5%)	9 (16%)	3 (16%)	0 (0%)	1 (10%)	14 (64%)
Don't Know	1 (<1%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Free Meds at Public Clinic	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)
Self Pay	0 (0%)	3 (4%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Missing Data	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (9%)

*Health Care Coverage includes insurance through Medicaid, Medicare, Private, VA or Other

Health and Social Services

Table 32			
Amount Paid Out of Pocket for HIV Related Care In The 12 Months Prior To Interview	Men=841	Women=333	Total=1174
\$0	697 (83%)	297 (89%)	994 (85%)
\$1 - \$99	52 (6%)	21 (6%)	73 (6%)
\$100 - \$999	64 (8%)	12 (4%)	76 (6%)
\$1000 - \$12000	25 (3%)	3 (<1%)	28 (2%)
Missing Data	3 (<1%)	0 (0%)	3 (<1%)

Table 33			
Amount Paid Out Of Pocket For HIV Related Medicines In The 12 Months Prior To Interview	Men=841	Women=333	Total=1174
\$0	618 (73%)	256 (77%)	874 (74%)
\$1 - \$499	177 (21%)	62 (19%)	239 (20%)
\$500 - \$999	22 (3%)	9 (3%)	31 (3%)
\$1000 - \$6000	20 (2%)	3 (1%)	23 (2%)
Missing Data	4 (<1%)	3 (1%)	7 (<1%)

Table 34			
Been Denied Medical Care For Financial Reasons In The 12 Months Prior To Interview	Men=841	Women=333	Total=1174
Yes	34 (4%)	13 (4%)	47 (4%)
No	807 (95%)	320 (96%)	1127 (96%)

Table 35			
Put Off Getting Care For Financial Reasons In The 12 Months Prior To Interview	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
Yes	53 (6%)	26 (8%)	79 (7%)
No	786 (94%)	306 (92%)	1092 (93%)
Missing Data	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	3 (<1%)

Health and Social Services

Table 36			
Health Insurance Status Since HIV Diagnosis	Men=841	Women=333	Total=1174
Kept continuous coverage	632 (75%)	262 (78%)	894 (76%)
Never had health insurance	134 (16%)	31 (9%)	165 (14%)
Lost coverage for more than 30 days in a row	71 (8%)	39 (12%)	110 (9%)
Missing Data	4 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	5 (<1%)

Table 37			
Type of Health Insurance Lost	Men=71	Women=39	Total=110
Medicaid or equivalent	31 (44%)	22 (56%)	53 (48%)
Private insurance	35 (50%)	16 (41%)	51 (46%)
Medicare/Other	4 (6%)	1 (3%)	5 (5%)
Missing Data	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)

Table 38			
Main Reason Insurance Was Lost	Men=71	Women=39	Total=110
Quit or lost job	29 (43%)	13 (33%)	42 (38%)
Change in policy/eligibility	11 (16%)	4 (10%)	15 (14%)
Make too much money	2 (3%)	9 (23%)	11 (10%)
Insurance continuation ran out	2 (3%)	1 (3%)	3 (3%)
Couldn't pay premiums	1 (1%)	1 (3%)	2 (2%)
Insurance company found HIV status	2 (3%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)
Medical bills were too high	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	1 (<1%)
No longer disabled	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)
Other	10 (15%)	7 (18%)	17 (15%)
Don't know/not sure	10 (15%)	3 (8%)	13 (12%)
Missing Data	3 (4%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)

Health and Social Services

Table 39			
Self Reported Health Status of Interviewees with HIV or AIDS	Men=841	Women=333	Total=1174
Excellent	95 (11%)	51 (15%)	146 (13%)
Very Good	203 (24%)	60 (18%)	263 (22%)
Good	286 (34%)	102 (31%)	388 (33%)
Fair	201 (24%)	96 (29%)	297 (25%)
Poor	42 (5%)	21 (6%)	63 (5%)
Missing Data	14 (2%)	3 (1%)	17 (1%)

Table 40			
Self Reported Health Status of Persons Diagnosed With HIV - not AIDS at time of interview	Men=379	Women=184	Total=563
Excellent	59 (16%)	34 (18%)	93 (17%)
Very Good	102 (27%)	35 (19%)	137 (24%)
Good	120 (32%)	59 (32%)	179 (32%)
Fair	81 (21%)	47 (26%)	128 (23%)
Poor	12 (3%)	6 (3%)	18 (3%)
Missing Data	5 (1%)	3 (2%)	8 (1%)

Table 41			
Self Reported Health Status of Persons Diagnosed With AIDS – not HIV at time of Interview	Men=462	Women=149	Total=611
Excellent	36 (8%)	17 (11%)	53 (9%)
Very Good	101 (22%)	25 (17%)	126 (21%)
Good	166 (36%)	43 (29%)	209 (34%)
Fair	120 (26%)	49 (33%)	169 (28%)
Poor	30 (6%)	15 (10%)	45 (7%)
Missing Data	9 (2%)	0 (0%)	9 (1%)

Health and Social Services**Table 42**

Limitations In Activities Of Daily Living	Men=841	Women=333	Total=1174
Yes	287 (34%)	100 (30%)	387 (33%)
No	552 (66%)	233 (70%)	785 (67%)
Don't Know	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)	2 (<1%)

Table 43

Is Limitation Related To HIV Disease	Men=287	Women=100	Total=387
Yes	114 (40%)	26 (27%)	140 (37%)
No	126 (45%)	57 (60%)	183 (48%)
Don't know	43 (15%)	13 (14%)	56 (15%)
Missing Data	4 (1%)	4 (4%)	8 (2%)

Table 44

Among Persons Whose Limitation Is Not Related To HIV, Major Impairment that Limits Activities	Men=173	Women=74	Total=247
Walking Problems	32 (18%)	17 (23%)	49 (20%)
Depression/Anxiety	20 (12%)	3 (4%)	23 (9%)
Back or neck problems	12 (7%)	10 (14%)	22 (9%)
Arthritis/rheumatism	8 (5%)	7 (10%)	15 (6%)
Heart Problem	8 (5%)	6 (8%)	14 (6%)
Fractures, bone/joint injury	11 (6%)	2 (3%)	13 (5%)
Lung/breathing problem	7 (4%)	3 (4%)	10 (4%)
Diabetes	6 (3%)	1 (1%)	7 (3%)
Cancer	6 (3%)	1 (1%)	7 (3%)
Hearing problem	5 (3%)	2 (3%)	7 (3%)
Stroke	6 (3%)	0 (0%)	6 (2%)
Hypertension	5 (3%)	0 (0%)	5 (2%)
Vision Problems	2 (<1%)	3 (4%)	5 (2%)
Other	45 (26%)	18 (25%)	63 (26%)
Missing Data	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)

Health and Social Services

Table 45	Men=841	Women=333	Total=1174
Services Needed/Received In Year Prior To Interview			
Needed: Case Management	338 (40%)	151 (45%)	489 (42%)
Received: Case Management	304 (90%)	128 (85%)	432 (88%)
Needed: Social Services	270 (32%)	89 (27%)	359 (31%)
Received: Social Services	230 (85%)	74 (83%)	304 (85%)
Needed: Transportation assistance	233 (28%)	111 (33%)	344 (29%)
Received: Transportation assistance	206 (88%)	104 (94%)	310 (90%)
Needed: Mental Health Counseling	148 (18%)	67 (20%)	215 (18%)
Received: Mental Health Counseling	116 (78%)	45 (67%)	161 (75%)
Needed: Assistance finding dental care	136 (16%)	51 (15%)	187 (16%)
Received: Assistance finding dental care	73 (54%)	25 (49%)	98 (52%)
Needed: Local Support Services	111 (13%)	56 (17%)	167 (14%)
Received: Local Support Services	96 (86%)	41 (73%)	137 (82%)
Needed: Education on HIV risk reduction	80 (10%)	39 (12%)	119 (10%)
Received: Education on HIV risk reduction	69 (86%)	34 (87%)	103 (87%)
Needed: Assistance finding housing	67 (8%)	40 (12%)	107 (10%)
Received: Assistance finding housing	42 (63%)	26 (65%)	68 (64%)
Needed: Physician Referral	68 (8%)	26 (8%)	94 (8%)
Received: Physician Referral	67 (99%)	26 (100%)	93 (99%)
Needed: Chore/Homemaker Services	58 (7%)	33 (10%)	91 (8%)
Received: Chore/Homemaker Services	40 (69%)	21 (64%)	61 (67%)
Needed: Assistance finding food	46 (5%)	37 (11%)	83 (7%)
Received: Assistance finding food	28 (61%)	28(76%)	56 (67%)
Needed: Home Health Care	34 (4%)	20 (6%)	54 (5%)
Received: Home Health Care	26 (76%)	15 (75%)	31 (57%)
Needed: Childcare assistance	6 (<1%)	11 (3%)	17 (1%)
Received: Childcare assistance	3 (50%)	8 (73%)	11 (65%)

Overall, the individuals interviewed are receiving the services needed in various areas; however, 48% of those in need of dental care did not receive such care.

Drug and Alcohol Use

Drug and Alcohol Use

Table 46			
	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
Potential Alcoholic*	263 (31%)	108 (32%)	371 (32%)
Self Reported Drug Practices**			
Persons Who Ever Used Non-Injected Drugs	575 (68%)	197 (59%)	772 (66%)
Used Non-injected drugs in year prior to interview	295 (51%)	96 (49%)	391 (51%)
Persons Who Ever Used Crack	279 (49%)	129 (65%)	408 (53%)
Ever Used Crack in Crack House	164 (58%)	87 (67%)	251 (62%)
Ever Had Sex in a Crack House	65 (40%)	49 (56%)	114 (45%)

Table 47			
Ever Used Non-Injected Drugs	Men=575	Women=197	Total=772
Used Non-Injected Drugs in year prior to interview	295 (51%)	96 (49%)	391 (51%)
Non-Injected Drugs Used In The 12 Months Prior To Interview**	Men=295	Women=96	Total=391
Marijuana	215 (73%)	43 (45%)	258 (66%)
Crack	116 (39%)	59 (62%)	175 (45%)
Cocaine	32 (11%)	14 (15%)	46 (12%)
Heroin	18 (6%)	23 (24%)	41 (11%)
Party Drugs	8 (3%)	0 (0%)	8 (2%)
Nitrites	6 (2%)	0 (0%)	6 (2%)
Valium	4 (1%)	1 (1%)	5 (1%)
Methamphetamine	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)	2 (<1%)
Speed/Amphetamines	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	1 (<1%)
PCP/LSD	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	1 (<1%)
Other	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)	2 (<1%)

*A potential alcoholic is defined as one who answers 'YES' to 2 or more of the 4 *CAGE* questions. These questions are below and #2-5 on page 7, Module II of the SHAS questionnaire, Sixth Printing.

2. Have you ever felt you ought to cut down on your drinking?

3. Have people ever annoyed you by criticizing your drinking?

4. Have you ever felt bad or guilty about your drinking?

5. Have you ever had a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves or rid yourself of a hangover?

** Respondents could select more than one answer.

Drug and Alcohol Use

Table 48			
Non-Injected Drug Used Most Often In The 12 Months Prior To Interview	Men=295	Women=96	Total=391
Marijuana	186 (63%)	31 (32%)	217 (56%)
Crack	84 (28%)	46 (48%)	130 (33%)
Heroin	13 (4%)	17 (18%)	30 (8%)
Cocaine	6 (2%)	2 (2%)	8 (2%)
Nitrites	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)	2 (<1%)
Party Drugs	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)	2 (<1%)
Methamphetamine	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)
Valium	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)

Drug and Alcohol Use

Table 49			
	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
Persons Who Ever Injected Drugs	112 (13%)	66 (20%)	178 (15%)
Types of Drugs Injected Among Those Who Ever Injected*	Men=112	Women=66	Total=178
Heroin	104 (93%)	61 (92%)	165 (92%)
Cocaine	45 (40%)	18 (27%)	63 (35%)
Speedball	35 (31%)	19 (29%)	54 (30%)
Stimulants	7 (6%)	3 (5%)	10 (6%)
Hallucinogens	4 (4%)	1 (2%)	5 (3%)
Barbiturates	0 (0%)	1 (2 %)	1 (<1%)
Steroids	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)
Other/Unknown	3 (3%)	6 (9%)	9 (5%)

Table 50			
Injected Drug Used Most Often	Men=112	Women=66	Total=178
Heroin	96 (86%)	58 (88%)	154 (87%)
Cocaine	6 (5%)	2 (3%)	8 (4%)
Stimulants	5 (4%)	1 (2%)	6 (3%)
Speedball	3 (3%)	1 (2%)	4 (2%)
Other	2 (2%)	4 (6%)	6 (3%)

* Respondents could choose more than one answer

Drug and Alcohol Use

Table 51			
Persons Who Ever Injected Drugs	Men=112	Women=66	Total=178
Persons Who Ever Injected And Shared Needles Or Syringes	80 (71%)	53 (80%)	133 (75%)
Persons Who Shared Cookers, Cottons Or Rinse Water	75 (67%)	48 (73%)	123 (69%)
Ever Injected Drugs In “Shooting Gallery”	69 (62%)	35 (53%)	104 (58%)
Persons Who Ever Clean Needles With Anything Other Than Water	56 (70%)	36 (68%)	92 (69%)
Persons Shared With Among Those Who Shared Works*	Men=80	Women=53	Total=133
Friends	67 (84%)	41 (77%)	108 (81%)
People they didn't know well	33 (41%)	12 (23%)	45 (34%)
Lovers	15 (19%)	24 (45%)	39 (29%)
Family	6 (8%)	7 (13%)	13 (10%)
Men who have sex with men	4 (5%)	2 (4%)	6 (5%)
Persons known to be HIV+	1 (1%)	3 (6%)	4 (3%)

* Respondents could select more than one choice.

Drug and Alcohol Use

Table 52			
	Men=112	Women=66	Total=178
Persons Who Injected In The 12 Months Prior To Interview	13 (12%)	9 (14%)	22 (12%)
Persons Who Shared Needles In The 12 Months Prior To Interview	7 (54%)	3 (33%)	10 (45%)
Awareness Of Local Needle Exchange Program	7 (54%)	6 (67%)	13 (59%)
Ever Utilize Needle Exchange Program	5 (71%)	4 (67%)	9 (69%)

Table 53			
Last Time Needle Was Used For Injecting, Where Was It Obtained	Men=13	Women=9	Total=22
Friend/Lover/Family Member	4 (31%)	6 (67%)	10 (45%)
Needle exchange Program	4 (31%)	1 (11%)	5 (23%)
On the Street	1 (8%)	2 (22%)	3 (14%)
Doctor/Clinic/Pharmacy/Store	2 (15%)	0 (0%)	2 (9%)
Drug Dealer	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)
Some Other Place	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)

Table 54			
What Was Done With Needle After Use	Men=13	Women=9	Total=22
Threw It Away	8 (62%)	5 (56%)	13 (59%)
Kept it for Reuse	3 (23%)	1 (11%)	4 (18%)
Gave it Away	1 (8%)	2 (22%)	3 (14%)
Left It Where You Shot Up	1 (8%)	1 (11%)	2 (9%)

The number of interviewees who injected in the year prior to interview may be smaller than expected because they may have been too sick to inject; 52% had AIDS at time of interview.

Drug and Alcohol Use

Table 55			
	Men= 841	Women=333	Total=1174
Persons Ever Enrolled In a Drug or Alcohol Treatment Program	257 (31%)	107 (32%)	363 (31%)
Persons Who Have Been In Drug or Alcohol Treatment In Year Prior to Interview	82 (32%)	47 (44%)	129 (35%)
Persons Who Ever Tried But Were Unable to Get Into Drug or Alcohol Treatment	10 (1%)	8 (2%)	18 (2%)

Table 56			
Reasons Why People Were Unable to Get Into Drug or Alcohol Treatment (of those who tried entry)	Men=10	Women=8	Total=18
Long waiting list	2 (20%)	4 (50%)	6 (33%)
Financial	0 (0%)	2 (25%)	2 (11%)
Did not meet eligibility criteria	3 (30%)	0 (0%)	3 (17%)
Other	5 (50%)	2 (25%)	7 (39%)

Sexual Behavior & STD History

Sexual Behavior & STD History

Table 57			
Sexual Identity*	Men=841	Women=333	Total=1174
Heterosexual/Straight	339 (40%)	317 (95%)	656 (60%)
Homosexual/Gay/Lesbian	337 (40%)	6 (2%)	343 (29%)
Bisexual	115 (14%)	7 (2%)	122 (10%)
Other	3 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	4 (<1%)
Refused to answer	14 (2%)	1 (<1%)	15 (1%)
Not Sure/ Don't Know	32 (4%)	1 (<1%)	33 (3%)
Missing Data	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)

*Self reported sexual identity

Table 58			
	Men = 841	Women = 333	Total = 1174
Ever Had A STD	504 (60%)	214 (64%)	718 (61%)

Table 59			
Ever Had The Following STD's	Men = 504	Women = 214	Total = 718
Genital gonorrhea	351 (70%)	117 (55%)	468 (38%)
Syphilis	150 (30%)	40 (19%)	190 (15%)
Trichomoniasis	21 (4%)	104 (49%)	125 (10%)
Anal/genital herpes	75 (15%)	49 (23%)	124 (17%)
Chlamydia	53 (11%)	66 (31%)	119 (17%)
Anal/genital warts	83 (16%)	33 (15%)	116 (16%)
Rectal gonorrhea	20 (4%)	0 (0%)	20 (3%)
Genital ulcers	8 (2%)	6 (3%)	14 (2%)
Oral/pharyngeal gonorrhea	7 (1%)	0 (0%)	7 (<1%)
Other STD	5 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	6 (<1%)
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	0 (0%)	42 (20%)	42 (6%)

Sexual Behavior & STD History

Table 60			
Number Times Treated For STD In The 12 Months Prior To Interview	Men= 504	Women=214	Total=718
0	406 (81%)	164 (77%)	570 (79%)
1	82 (16%)	44 (21%)	126 (18%)
2	7 (1%)	3 (1%)	10 (1%)
3	5 (<1%)	0 (0%)	5 (<1%)
4-6	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	4 (<1%)
7-9	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
≥ 10	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)
Missing\Unknown	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	2 (<1%)

Sexual Behavior & STD History - Women

Table 61	
Sex In The 12 Months Prior to Interview	Women=213
Women Who Had Sex With A Woman In The 12 Months Prior To Interview	11 (5%)
Women Who Had Sex With A Man In The 12 Months Prior To Interview	208 (98%)
Women Who Had Sexual Relationships With Male Partner In The 12 Months Prior To Interview	Women=208
Steady Relationship with Male in the 12 months prior to interview*	176 (85%)

Table 61a	
Women In Steady Female-Male Relationship*	Women=176
Vaginal Sex with Steady Partner at last sexual encounter	172 (98%)
Unprotected Sex with Steady Male Partner	54 (31%)
Most recent steady male partner is HIV infected	59 (34%)
At last sexual encounter:	
High on drugs with most recent steady male partner	23 (13%)
Buzzed on alcohol with most recent steady male partner	19 (11%)
Missing	1 (<1%)

Table 61b	
Women In Other Female-Male Relationships In The 12 Months Prior To Interview**	Women=68
Vaginal Sex with Other Male at last sexual encounter	66 (97%)
Unprotected Sex with Other Male	20 (30%)
Most recent other male partner is HIV infected	10 (15%)
At last sexual encounter:	
High on drugs with most recent other male partner	18 (26%)
Buzzed on alcohol with most recent other male partner	14 (21%)

*Steady relationship- a relationship with a man where participant felt committed to him above anyone else, and with whom she had sex.

**Other relationship- Sexual relations with a man other than steady partner.

Sexual Behavior & STD History - Men

Table 62	
Sex In The 12 Months Prior to Interview	Men= 530
Men Who Had Sex With A Woman In The 12 Months Prior To Interview	228 (43%)
Men Who Had Sexual Relationship With A Female Partner In The 12 Months Prior To Interview	Men=228
Steady Relationship with Female in the 12 months prior to interview*	148 (65%)

Table 62a	
Men in Steady Male-Female Relationship*	Men=148
Vaginal Sex with Steady Female Partner at last encounter	145 (98%)
Unprotected Vaginal Sex with Steady Female Partner	32 (22%)
Most recent steady female partner is HIV infected	40 (27%)
At last sexual encounter:	
High on drugs with most recent steady female partner	21 (14%)
Buzzed on alcohol with most recent steady female partner	16 (11%)

Table 62b	
Men In Other Male-Female Relationship In The 12 Months Prior To Interview**	Men=115
Vaginal Sex with Other Female at last encounter	108 (94%)
Unprotected Vaginal Sex with Other Female	24 (22%)
Most recent other female partner is HIV infected	11 (10%)
At last sexual encounter:	
High on drugs with most recent other female partner	27 (23%)
Buzzed on alcohol with most recent other female partner	28 (24%)

*Steady Relationship – A relationship with a woman where participant felt committed to her above anyone else and with whom he had sex.

**Other Relationship – Sexual relations with a woman other than a steady partner.

Sexual Behavior & STD History - Men

Table 63	
Sex In The 12 Months Prior To Interview	Men= 530
Men Who Had Sex With A Man In The 12 Months Prior To Interview	333 (63%)
Men Who Had Sexual Relationship with A Male Partner In The 12 Months Prior To Interview	Men=333
Steady Relationship with Male In The 12 Months Prior To Interview*	216 (65%)

Table 63a	
Men in Steady Male-Male Relationship*	Men=216
Insertive Anal Sex with Steady Male Partner at last encounter	111 (51%)
Unprotected Insertive Sex with Steady Male Partner	31 (28%)
Receptive Anal Sex with Steady Male Partner at last encounter	119 (55%)
Unprotected Receptive Sex with Steady Male Partner	36 (30%)
Most recent Steady Male partner is HIV infected	98 (45%)
At last sexual encounter:	
High on drugs with most recent Steady Male partner	25 (12%)
Buzzed on alcohol with most recent Steady Male partner	20 (9%)

Table 63b	
Men In Other Male-Male Relationship In The 12 Months Prior To Interview**	Men=187
Insertive Anal Sex with Other Male at last encounter	86 (46%)
Unprotected Insertive Sex with Other Male	21 (24%)
Receptive Anal Sex with Other Male at last encounter	104 (56%)
Unprotected Receptive Sex with Other Male	23 (24%)
Most recent other male partner is HIV infected	40 (21%)
At last sexual encounter:	
High on drugs with most recent other male partner	42 (22%)
Buzzed on alcohol with most recent other male partner	47 (25%)

Table 63c	
Among MSM's, Sex In The 12 Months Prior To Interview At:	Men=333
Bath house, circuit party, public bathroom, adult theatre or bookstore, or public place like park or highway rest stop	34 (10%)

*Steady Relationship – A relationship with a man where participant felt committed to him above anyone else and with whom he had sex.

**Other Relationship – Sexual relations with a man other than a steady partner.

Sexual Behavior & STD History

Table 64			
	Men=841	Women=333	Total=1174
Ever Receive Money/Drugs for Sex	157 (19%)	105 (32%)	262 (22%)
Missing Data	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1(<1%)
Received Money for Sex In The 12 Months Prior to Interview	38 (24%)	27 (26%)	65 (25%)
	Men=841	Women=333	Total=1174
Ever Pay Someone for Sex	205 (24%)	9 (3%)	214 (18%)
Paid Someone for Sex In The 12 Months Prior to Interview	42 (21%)	2 (22%)	44 (21%)
Missing data	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)

Reproductive/Gynecological History

Reproductive/Gynecological History

Table 65	
	TOTAL=333
Women Who Had Sex With 1 Or More Men In The 12 Months Prior To Interview:	208 (62%)
Birth Control Used During The 12 Months Prior To Interview:	
Condom	112 (70%)
Tubal-Ligation	49 (31%)
No Birth Control Used	47 (23%)
Depo-Provera	14 (9%)
Birth control pill	11 (7%)
Hysterectomy	8 (5%)
Abstinence (No Vaginal Sex)	4 (2%)
Withdrawal	3 (2%)
Foam	1 (1%)
Norplant	1 (1%)
Female Condom	1 (1%)
IUD	1 (1%)
Rhythm	1 (1%)
Other Method	2 (1%)

*Percentages do not equal 100 -Respondents could choose multiple responses.

Reproductive/Gynecological History

Table 66	
	TOTAL=333
Ever been Pregnant	299 (90%)
Mean # of Pregnancies	4.2 (\pm 2.8 SD*)
Mean # of Children Born Alive:	2.65 (\pm 2.25 SD*)
Percentage of Pregnancies that were Intended	24%

* SD: Standard Deviation -- A summary measure of how the numbers are spread out from the average.

Preventive Therapy

Preventive Therapy

Table 67			
Anti-Retroviral Therapy	Men=841	Women=333	Total=1174
Ever Received ART	700 (83%)	260 (78%)	960 (82%)
Never Received ART	139 (17%)	72 (22%)	211 (18%)
Unknown	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	3 (<1%)

Table 68			
Reason ART Not Taken	Men= 135	Women=71	Total= 206
Doctor advised to wait	51 (38%)	31 (44%)	82 (40%)
Recently got into care	40 (30%)	15 (21%)	55 (27%)
CD4 count is high or V/L low	20 (15%)	12 (17%)	32 (16%)
Feel good, don't need them	7 (5%)	3 (4%)	10 (5%)
No money/insurance for meds	5 (4%)	1 (1%)	6 (3%)
Never got into Care	3 (2%)	1 (1%)	4 (2%)
Worried about Side Effects	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	3 (1%)
Haven't found a Doctor yet	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)
Refused	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	1 (<1%)
Other	3 (2%)	3 (4%)	6 (3%)
Don't Know	3 (2%)	3 (4%)	6 (3%)

Preventive Therapy

Table 69

	Men=841	Women=333	Total=1174
Respondents On ART At Time Of Interview	564 (67%)	196 (59%)	760 (65%)
In 30 Days Prior to Interview, Take HIV Meds Exactly as Prescribed			
Always	400 (71%)	141 (72%)	541 (71%)
Usually	116 (21%)	41 (21%)	157 (21%)
Sometimes	35 (6%)	8 (4%)	43 (6%)
Rarely	12 (2%)	5 (3%)	17 (2%)
Unknown	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	2 (<1%)

Table 70

Currently On ART But Non-Adherent*	Men=164	Women=55	Total=219
Main Reason for Non Compliance			
Often forget	60 (37%)	18 (33%)	78 (36%)
Don't like side effects	22 (13%)	6 (11%)	28 (13%)
Can't fit meds into daily schedule	19 (12%)	5 (9%)	24 (11%)
Can't get to clinic or pharmacy	13 (8%)	3 (5%)	16 (7%)
Can't get to doctor for refills	7 (4%)	6 (11%)	13 (6%)
Can't afford meds	9 (5%)	3 (5%)	12 (5%)
Depression	6 (4%)	2 (4%)	8 (4%)
On too many meds	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)
Back on the streets	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)
Don't need to take meds	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)
In Jail or Prison	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)
Don't understand when I'm suppose to take them	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)
Don't believe in taking medication	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	1 (<1%)
Other	17 (10%)	10 (18%)	27 (12%)
Unknown/Missing data	6 (4%)	1 (2%)	7 (3%)

*Non-Adherent-does not take Medication exactly as prescribed by Health Professional.

Preventive Therapy

Table 71

Respondents On ART At Time Of Interview	Men=564	Women=196	Total=760
Drug Holiday* In The 12 Months Prior To Interview	108 (19%)	33 (17%)	141 (19%)

Table 72

Main Reason For Drug Holiday	Men=108	Women=33	Total=141
Needed a break	24 (22%)	8 (24%)	32 (23%)
Ran out of medicine	19 (18%)	6 (18%)	25 (18%)
Partying	17 (16%)	3 (9%)	20 (14%)
Doctor told me to	16 (15%)	4 (12%)	20 (14%)
Medication has side effects	14 (13%)	5 (15%)	19 (13%)
Felt good	4 (4%)	1 (3%)	5 (4%)
CD4 count was high	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)
Medications weren't working	1 (1%)	1 (3%)	2 (1%)
Used alternative therapy	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
In jail	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Other	9 (8%)	5 (15%)	14 (10%)

Table 73

Respondents On ART At Time Of Interview	Men=564	Women=196	Total=760
Doctor Discussed Drug Resistance	528 (94%)	185 (94%)	713 (94%)
Ever Participate In A Clinical Trial	151 (22%)	49 (19%)	200 (21%)
Currently in a Clinical Trial	103 (68%)	27 (55%)	130 (65%)

*Drug Holiday-not taking one or more antiretroviral medications for at least two whole days in a row.

Preventive Therapy

Table 74			
Ever Received ART	Men=700	Women=260	Total=960
Ever Stop Taking Anti-HIV Medication	465 (66%)	163 (63%)	628 (65%)
Reasons Stopped Taking Medicines			
Doctor told you to stop	311 (67%)	102 (63%)	413 (66%)
Switched to another drug	273 (59%)	88 (54%)	361 (58%)
Side effects	239 (52%)	70 (43%)	309 (49%)
Drug resistance	130 (28%)	36 (22%)	166 (26%)
On too many medications	34 (7%)	8 (5%)	42 (7%)
Drugs did not work from the start	29 (6%)	4 (2%)	33 (5%)
Could not afford drug	27 (6%)	6 (4%)	33 (5%)
Went back on the streets	19 (4%)	8 (5%)	27 (4%)
Changed Doctor or Clinic	13 (3%)	2 (1%)	15 (2%)
Prefer alternative therapies	9 (2%)	0 (0%)	9 (1%)
Partner suggested that I stop taking them	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	3 (<1%)
Other	50 (11%)	26 (16%)	76 (12%)

Table 75			
Received ART	Men=700	Women=260	Total=960
Ever Seek Help In Taking HIV Meds	104 (15%)	31 (12%)	135 (14%)
Resources For Medication Adherence			
Doctor	67 (64%)	24 (77%)	91 (67%)
Nurses or other Clinical Staff	52 (50%)	13 (42%)	65 (48%)
Friends or Family	17 (16%)	4 (13%)	21 (16%)
Case Manager	16 (15%)	9 (29%)	25 (19%)
AIDS Service Organization	14 (13%)	0 (0%)	14 (10%)
Peer Counselors	6 (6%)	1 (3%)	7 (5%)
Internet	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)
Other	4 (4%)	3 (10%)	7 (5%)

Preventive Therapy

Table 76			
Most Useful Resource For Help With Medication Adherence	Men=104	Women=31	Total=135
Doctor	48 (46%)	17 (55%)	65 (48%)
Nurses or other clinical staff	18 (17%)	3 (10%)	21 (16%)
Friends or family	12 (12%)	4 (13%)	16 (12%)
AIDS Service Organization	9 (9%)	0 (0%)	9 (7%)
Pharmacist	9 (9%)	0 (0%)	9 (7%)
Case Manager	3 (3%)	6 (19%)	9 (7%)
Internet	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)
Peer counselors	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)
Other	3 (3%)	1 (3%)	4 (3%)

Preventive Therapy

Table 77			
	Men= 841	Women= 333	Total= 1174
Ever Been Told Had TB**	26 (3%)	14 (4%)	40 (3%)
Ever Been Told Had PCP***	188 (22%)	77 (22%)	260 (22%)

** Tuberculosis

*** *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia

Place of Interview

Places of Interviews

Table 78						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Detroit Community Health Center	30 (21%)	64 (18%)	76 (18%)	35 (19%)	14 (17%)	219 (19%)
East Jefferson	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	42 (10%)	4 (2%)	8 (10%)	57 (5%)
Martin Luther King	27 (19%)	64 (18%)	34 (8%)	31 (17%)	6 (7%)	162 (14%)
Detroit Medical Center	94 (65%)	261 (72%)	191 (47%)	79 (44%)	35 (43%)	660 (56%)
Sinai-Grace Hospital	0 (0%)	19 (5%)	52 (13%)	28 (16%)	18 (22%)	117 (10%)
Henry Ford Hospital	21 (14%)	21 (6%)	84 (21%)	35 (20%)	14 (17%)	175 (15%)
Missing Data	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (<1%)
Total	145	365	403	177*	81*	1174

*The total numbers of interviews completed decreased in the years 2003-2004 because the criteria used to select respondents changed. Prior to 2003, the selection criteria included any clinic patient over the age of eighteen, infected with HIV/AIDS. Beginning in March 2003, only those participants diagnosed with HIV/AIDS between six months and two years prior to interview were selected to be interviewed. Data collection for SHAS ended in June 2004.