



INJECTION DRUG USE IN THE DETROIT AREA, 2005:

Results from the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance IDU1 Cycle

Michigan Department of Community Health
HIV/STD/VH/TB Epidemiology Section
Division of Communicable Disease
Bureau of Epidemiology



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Current MDCH Behavioral Surveillance Team

Emily Higgins, MPH
Project Manager

Vivian Griffin, BS
Special Studies Coord./Field Supvsr.

Marcus Barber
Interviewer

Gail Allen
Administrative Manager

Jamilah Drakeford
Interviewer

Korin Makuannen
Project Assistant

Sheila Owen
Interviewer

Renee McCoy, PhD
Ethnographer

Denese Taylor
Interviewer

Liz Hamilton/Eve Mokotoff
Internal Report Review

Melissa Reznar, MPH
Epidemiologist, Report Author

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The data for this report were collected during 2005 as part of the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance IDU1 cycle to identify characteristics and risk behaviors of Detroit Metro's injecting drug user population. Since the overwhelming majority of participants of the study (99%) were living in Detroit at the time of the survey, comparisons are made to the city of Detroit's population rather than the whole Detroit Metro population. Following are some key findings presented in this report.

Demographics

- Mostly black non-Hispanic (89%) and male (65%)
- Older than the city of Detroit's population (median 51 versus 32 years)
- Very low income (60% with an annual household income <\$10,000)

Drug Use

- Heroin was the most commonly injected drug (99% of participants)
- Heroin was injected more frequently (75% use once or multiple times daily) than other injection drugs (18% use once or multiple times daily)
- Alcohol and other non-injection drugs were commonly reported (83% and 81%, respectively)

Injection Safety

- 35% of participants reported using a sterile needle for all injections
- 77% of participants never share needles
- 46% of participants shared some drug equipment in the prior 12 months

HIV Testing

- 92% were tested at least once in the past, 45% of those tested were tested in the prior 6 months and 70% within the last 12 months
- 88% of those tested obtained all results of HIV tests

Drug Treatment

- 77% have been in drug treatment at some point, 33% within the last year
- 93% learned to protect themselves from HIV in drug treatment programs

Sexual Behaviors

- 96% describe themselves as heterosexual
- 85% had one or more sexual partners in the last year
- 80% of those having sex had unprotected sex in the prior 12 months

Health

- 64% had health insurance at the time of the survey
- 82% had a health care visit in the prior 12 months
- 32% have been diagnosed with Hepatitis C

SECTION 1

BACKGROUND & METHODOLOGY

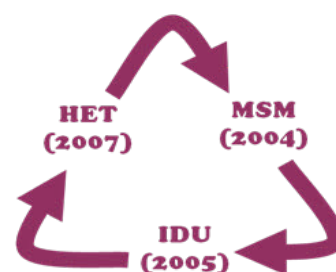
National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS)

The National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS) Survey is a multisite project funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The objective of the project is to conduct behavioral surveillance of persons at risk of acquiring HIV, which includes collection of HIV-related risk behaviors, HIV testing history, and utilization of HIV prevention services. These data can be used by HIV prevention agencies and governmental agencies to help identify those who may be at especially high risk of contracting HIV as well as to effectively allocate resources.

NHBS is conducted in continuous 3-year cycles among 3 risk groups of particular interest – men who have sex with men (MSM), injecting drug users (IDU), and heterosexuals (HET) – such that one group is surveyed every three years (Figure 1.1). CDC initiated NHBS in 2004 with the MSM1 cycle; however, Michigan did not begin participating until the IDU1 cycle in 2005. In addition, no data were collected in 2006 to develop procedures for the first HET cycle. This report summarizes IDU1 data collected in 2005. A report summarizing 2007 HET1 data is under development.

The 2005 IDU1 cycle included 23 metropolitan areas: Atlanta, GA; Baltimore, MD; Boston, MA; Chicago, IL; Dallas, TX; Denver, CO; Detroit, MI; Fort Lauderdale, FL; Houston, TX; Las Vegas, NV; Los Angeles, CA; Miami, FL; Nassau-Suffolk, NY; New Haven, CT; New York, NY; Newark, NJ; Norfolk, VA; Philadelphia, PA; San Diego, CA; San Francisco, CA; San Juan, PR; St. Louis, MO; and Seattle, WA. Together, these areas account for over 60% of cumulative AIDS cases in the United States (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2009). The first national IDU1 data was published in Spring 2009 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2009), and a comprehensive IDU1 surveillance summary will be published in the future.

Figure 1.1. Schematic of NHBS Data Collection

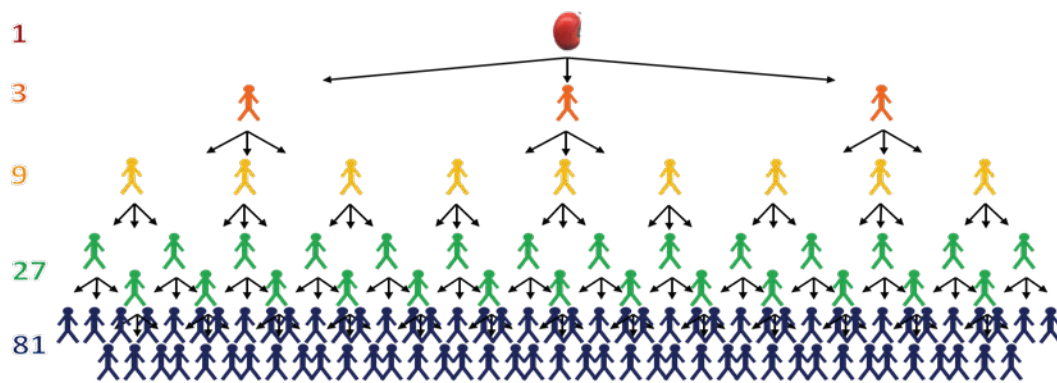


Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS)

The data for the IDU1 cycle were collected using a sampling method called Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS). The first stage of an RDS study entails ethnographic assessment of the population of interest in order to evaluate the status of the population, to assess behavioral trends in the population, and to identify sampling initiators, known as seeds. Each seed is given three coupons to distribute to potentially eligible participants, and each of those eligible participants is, in turn, given three coupons to recruit additional eligible participants (Figure 1.2). This chain of recruitment, which is also called “snowball sampling,” continues until the desired sample size is reached.

RDS was developed to enable recruitment of members of “hidden” populations such as injection drug users and other fluid populations like jazz musicians (Heckathorn, 1997, 2002; Salganik & Heckathorn, 2004). One of the advantages of RDS is that data can be analyzed and weighted to be representative of the entire population of interest using a software program called RDSAT. Unfortunately, RDSAT is not as flexible as other statistical software and can thus be quite time prohibitive. Due to RDSAT’s limitations as well as CDC’s informal announcement that some national reports will not be

Figure 1.2. Respondent Driven Sampling



weighted, MDCH decided to use unweighted data for this report. Thus, the findings included here are not necessarily representative of all IDUs in the Detroit Metro area and describe the recruitment sample only.

Seed Selection and Recruitment

Seven seeds were recruited in Detroit for the IDU1 cycle. Seeds were selected using focus groups and key informant interviews during the ethnographic assessments. These seeds ranged in age from 26 to 52 years of age and represented a variety of sex/race groups:

- 2 Black males
- 2 Black females
- 1 Hispanic male
- 1 Hispanic female
- 1 White female

The recruitment goal for all metropolitan areas was 500 injection drug users. In Detroit, the seven seeds yielded 548 potential participants and 515 eligible and analyzable surveys. The recruitment network is shown in Figure 1.3.

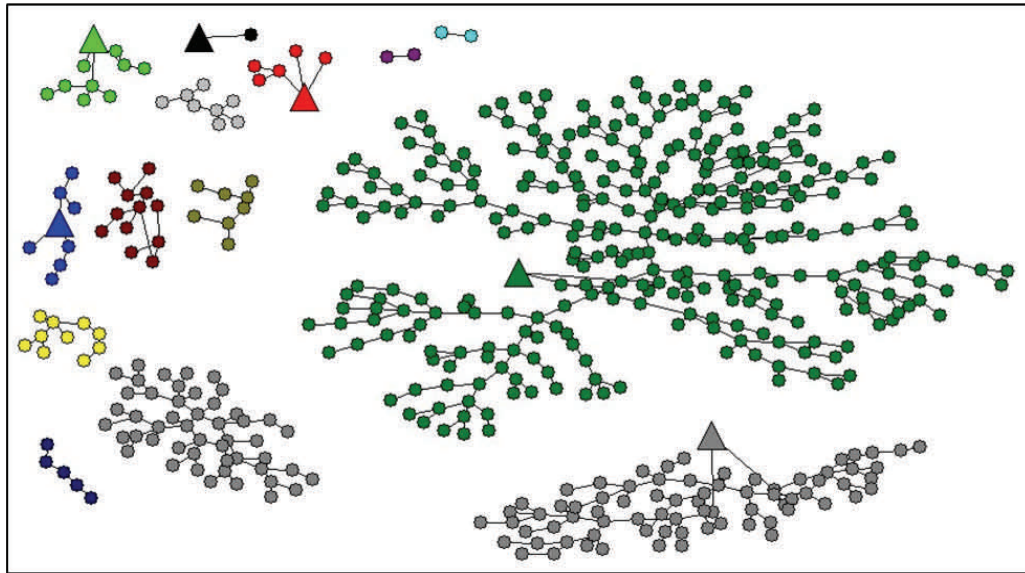
Study Procedures

In order to be eligible for the study, participants were required to demonstrate evidence of injecting drugs within the last 12 months, by either showing track marks to the interviewer or demonstrating knowledge of injection practices. Participants also had to be at least 18 years of age and a resident of the Detroit Metropolitan Statistical Area (Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Monroe, St. Clair, and Lapeer Counties).

Although participants from areas outside of Detroit were eligible to participate, most participants were living in the city of Detroit at the time of the survey (99%). In addition, the center of operations for the study was in Detroit. Thus, this study will hereafter be referred to as the Detroit IDU1 cycle, and Detroit's population - rather than the entire Detroit Metro Area's population - will be used as a comparison population when appropriate.

Interviews for the Detroit IDU1 cycle were conducted at the Point of Change center located at 3028 West Grand Blvd., Detroit, MI. Point of Change rented space to MDCH for interviews and provided HIV counseling and testing to IDU1 participants during the cycle.

Figure 1.3. Detroit IDU1 Recruitment Network



Triangles represent seeds and circles represent non-seeds. Networks that appear without seeds were artificially separated due to data management issues (e.g. loss of data, study ID typos, etc.)

Interviews took approximately 45 minutes to complete. For their time, participants were given \$20 in cash. Participants were also given \$10 for each eligible person they recruited (maximum of 3 recruits) and a KFC coupon for agreeing to an HIV test upon completion of the interview. Thus, the total potential incentive amount was \$50 per participant.

Participation in this study was voluntary and anonymous. Names were not collected. Participants were identified by a code (derived from the first 2 letters of the participant's last name, 1st letter of mother's name, month and year of participant's birth date, sex, and race) to enable incentive payment.

SECTION 2

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

TABLE 2.1 Demographic Characteristics of Detroit IDU1 Participants

	TOTAL	RACE		SEX		AGE		
	(n=515)	Black (n=458)	Other (n=57)	Male (n=337)	Female (n=178)	18-44 yrs (n=78)	45-59 yrs (n=396)	60+ yrs (n=41)
RACE/ ETHNICITY								
Black	458 (89%)	N/A	N/A	304 (90%)	154 (87%)	61 (78%)	360 (91%)	37 (90%)
White	20 (4%)	N/A	N/A	12 (4%)	8 (4%)	9 (12%)	10 (3%)	1 (2%)
Hispanic	11 (2%)	N/A	N/A	7 (2%)	4 (2%)	1 (1%)	8 (2%)	2 (5%)
Multi/Unk/Other	26 (5%)	N/A	N/A	14 (4%)	12 (7%)	7 (9%)	18 (5%)	1 (2%)
SEX								
Males	337 (65%)	304 (66%)	33 (58%)	N/A	N/A	40 (51%)	262 (66%)	35 (85%)
Females	178 (35%)	154 (34%)	24 (42%)	N/A	N/A	38 (49%)	134 (34%)	6 (15%)
AGE AT INTERVIEW								
18-34 years	13 (3%)	9 (2%)	4 (7%)	8 (2%)	5 (3%)			
35-39 years	11 (2%)	7 (2%)	4 (7%)	5 (1%)	6 (3%)	N/A	N/A	N/A
40-44 years	54 (10%)	45 (10%)	9 (16%)	27 (8%)	27 (15%)	N/A	N/A	N/A
45-49 years	115 (22%)	100 (22%)	15 (26%)	69 (20%)	46 (26%)	N/A	N/A	N/A
50-54 years	170 (33%)	156 (34%)	14 (25%)	108 (32%)	62 (35%)	N/A	N/A	N/A
55-59 years	111 (22%)	104 (23%)	7 (12%)	85 (25%)	26 (15%)	N/A	N/A	N/A
60 years and over	41 (8%)	37 (8%)	4 (7%)	35 (10%)	6 (3%)	N/A	N/A	N/A
AREA OF RESIDENCE								
West Detroit	170 (33%)	140 (31%)	30 (53%)	108 (32%)	62 (35%)	31 (40%)	129 (33%)	10 (24%)
Central Detroit	109 (21%)	95 (21%)	14 (25%)	73 (22%)	36 (20%)	17 (22%)	80 (20%)	12 (29%)
East Detroit	229 (44%)	216 (47%)	13 (23%)	152 (45%)	77 (43%)	30 (38%)	180 (45%)	19 (46%)
Outside Detroit	7 (1%)	7 (2%)	0 (0%)	4 (1%)	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	7 (2%)	0 (0%)
EDUCATION								
Less than High School	211 (41%)	193 (42%)	18 (32%)	135 (40%)	76 (43%)	32 (41%)	160 (40%)	19 (46%)
High School/GED	172 (33%)	152 (33%)	20 (35%)	116 (34%)	56 (31%)	28 (36%)	129 (33%)	15 (37%)
Some College	125 (24%)	108 (24%)	17 (30%)	82 (24%)	43 (24%)	18 (23%)	100 (25%)	7 (17%)
College Grad or Beyond	7 (1%)	5 (1%)	2 (4%)	4 (1%)	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	7 (2%)	0 (0%)
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
\$0 - <\$10,000	343 (67%)	310 (68%)	33 (58%)	213 (63%)	130 (73%)	58 (74%)	261 (66%)	24 (59%)
\$10,000 - <\$20,000	99 (19%)	85 (19%)	14 (25%)	69 (20%)	30 (17%)	6 (8%)	82 (21%)	11 (27%)
\$20,000 - <\$30,000	32 (6%)	27 (6%)	5 (9%)	19 (6%)	13 (7%)	9 (12%)	21 (5%)	2 (5%)
\$30,000+	36 (7%)	32 (7%)	4 (7%)	33 (10%)	3 (2%)	5 (6%)	28 (7%)	3 (7%)
Unknown	5 (1%)	4 (1%)	1 (2%)	3 (1%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	4 (1%)	1 (2%)
HOMELESS (LAST 12 MTHS)								
Currently Homeless	93 (18%)	84 (18%)	9 (16%)	65 (19%)	28 (16%)	17 (22%)	73 (18%)	3 (7%)
Formerly, Not Currently	79 (15%)	72 (16%)	7 (12%)	45 (13%)	34 (19%)	17 (22%)	58 (15%)	4 (10%)
Not Homeless Last 12 Mths	343 (67%)	302 (66%)	41 (72%)	227 (67%)	116 (65%)	44 (56%)	265 (67%)	34 (83%)
INCARCERATED (LAST 12 MTHS)								
Yes	51 (10%)	46 (10%)	5 (9%)	36 (11%)	15 (8%)	14 (18%)	34 (9%)	3 (7%)
No	464 (90%)	412 (90%)	52 (91%)	301 (89%)	163 (92%)	64 (82%)	362 (91%)	38 (93%)
TOTAL	515 (100%)	458 (100%)	57 (100%)	337 (100%)	178 (100%)	78 (100%)	396 (100%)	41 (100%)

Race, Sex, and Age

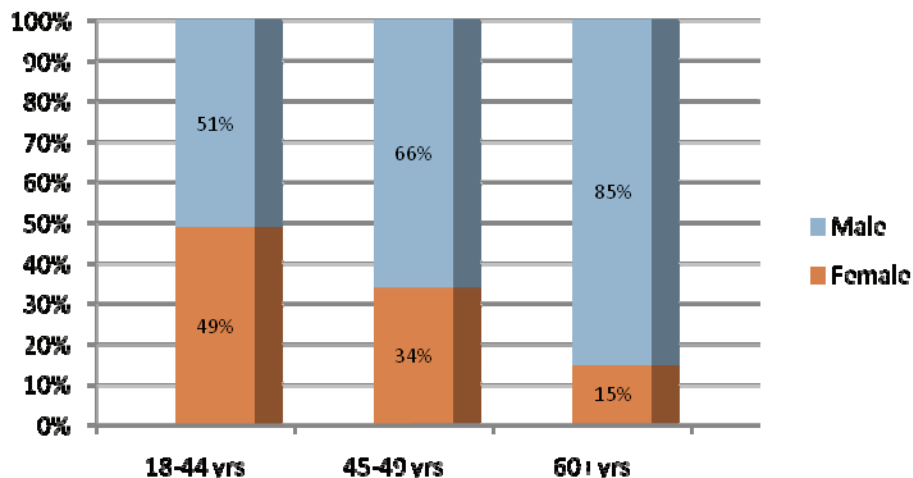
The overwhelming majority of Detroit IDU1 participants were residents of the city of Detroit at the time of the survey (99%), and were predominantly black non-Hispanic, although a small percentage of participants were white non-Hispanic, Hispanic, and other or multiple race/ethnicities (see Table 2.1). This racial/ethnic profile parallels that of the city of Detroit.

Table 2.2. Comparison of IDU1 Sample to Detroit Census¹

RACE/ ETHNICITY	IDU1 Sample	Detroit Census
White	20 (4%)	77,163 (9%)
Black	458 (89%)	683,999 (82%)
Hispanic	11 (2%)	46,993 (6%)
Multi/Unk/Other	26 (5%)	27,901 (3%)
SEX		
Males	337 (65%)	385,379 (46%)
Females	178 (35%)	450,677 (54%)
AGE		
0-17 years	0 (0%)	259,449 (31%)
18-34 years	13 (3%)	189,723 (23%)
35-39 years	11 (2%)	57,113 (7%)
40-44 years	54 (10%)	58,649 (7%)
45-49 years	115 (22%)	57,027 (7%)
50-54 years	170 (33%)	53,470 (6%)
55-59 years	111 (22%)	44,075 (5%)
60 years and over	41 (8%)	116,550 (14%)
TOTAL	515 (100%)	836,056 (100%)

IDU1 participants were more likely to be male and older ages compared to U.S. Census data. Whereas slightly less than half of Detroit's population is male, nearly two-thirds of IDU1 participants were male. The median age of the IDU1 sample was 51 years compared to approximately 32 years in the city of Detroit.

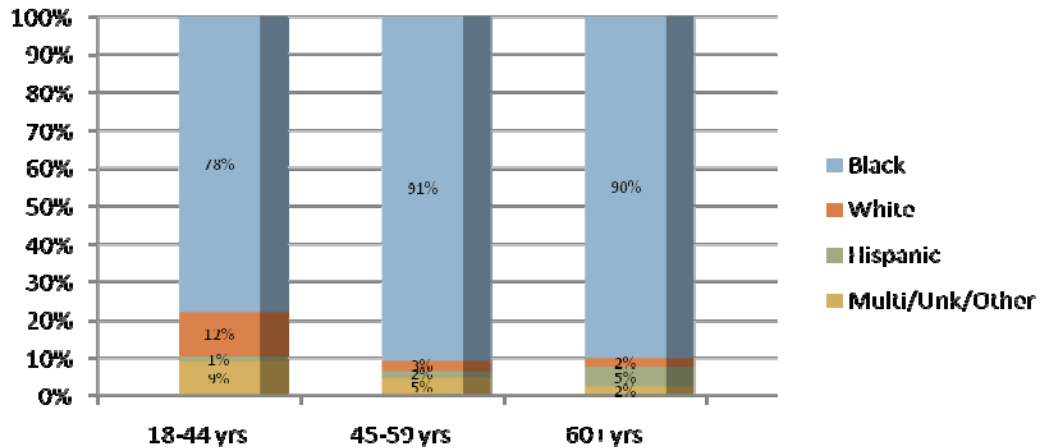
Figure 2.2. IDU1 Sex by Age (n=515)



1. Census data obtained from U.S. Census Website. 2005 American Community Survey Database. http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

Race and sex profiles are different in the youngest age group of the IDU1 sample compared to that of the older age groups. Younger IDUs are less likely to be male and less likely to be black (Figures 2.2 and 2.3).

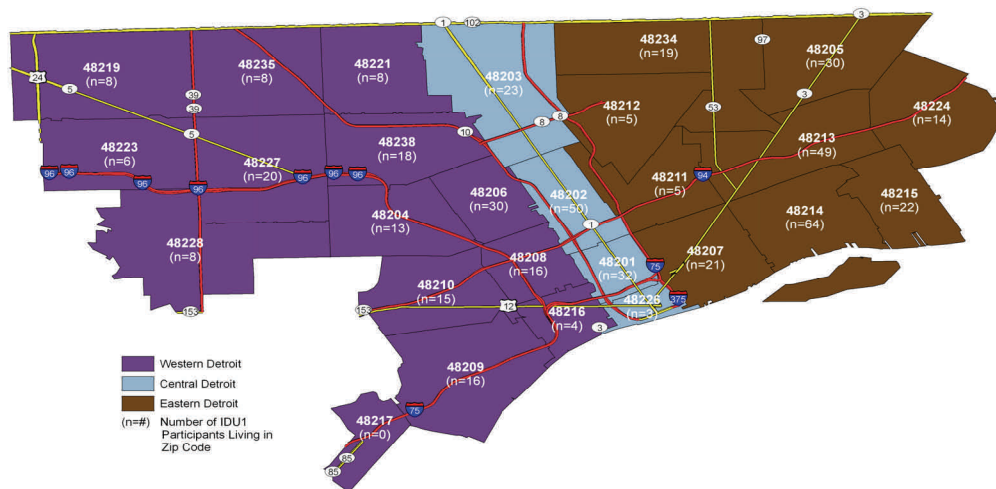
Figure 2.3. IDU1 Race by Age (n=515)



Area of Residence

For this report, Detroit was arbitrarily divided by zip code into West, Central, and East (Figure 2.4). Most participants, nearly half, lived in Eastern Detroit² at the time of the survey; however, approximately 33% lived in Western Detroit and 21% in Central Detroit. In addition, a very small number of participants (n=7) lived outside of Detroit. This geographic distribution corresponds with the ethnographic research conducted for this study, which indicates that the drug scene in Detroit is largely concentrated in the eastern part of the city.

Figure 2.4. Area of Residence of IDU1 Participants



2. The geographic grouping referred to as Eastern Detroit has no relationship with the former municipality known as "East Detroit."

Education and Income

Most of the participants reported having less than a high school education (41%), with fewer having a high school degree (33%), and even fewer having some college or a college degree (26%). Household annual income was reportedly very low, with two-thirds of the sample reporting an income of less than \$10,000 per year. Black participants and females were more likely to have not completed high school and to have an income of less than \$10,000. As might be expected, there was a trend of increasing income with increasing age.

Homelessness

Eighteen percent of participants indicated that they were homeless at the time of the survey, 15% were not homeless at that time but had been in the previous 12 months, and 67% had not been homeless in the 12 months before the study. There was a clear trend of increasing present and recent homelessness among younger aged participants.

Incarceration

A small proportion of the IDU who were surveyed indicated that they had been jailed in the 12 months before the survey (10%). Those in the 18-44 year age group were more likely to have been incarcerated (18%) compared to the other age categories (9%).

SECTION 3

DRUG USE BEHAVIORS

TABLE 3.1 Basic Drug Use Characteristics of Detroit IDU1 Participants

	TOTAL (n=515)	RACE		SEX		AGE		
		Black (n=458)	Other (n=57)	Male (n=337)	Female (n=178)	18-44 yrs (n=78)	45-59 yrs (n=396)	60+ yrs (n=41)
AGE 1ST INJECTION								
<15 years	38 (7%)	33 (7%)	5 (9%)	31 (9%)	7 (4%)	3 (4%)	33 (8%)	2 (5%)
15 - 19 years	195 (38%)	179 (39%)	16 (28%)	142 (42%)	53 (30%)	16 (21%)	169 (43%)	10 (24%)
20 - 24 years	114 (22%)	99 (22%)	15 (26%)	78 (23%)	36 (20%)	15 (19%)	86 (22%)	13 (32%)
25 - 29 years	66 (13%)	56 (12%)	10 (18%)	39 (12%)	27 (15%)	15 (19%)	45 (11%)	6 (15%)
30 - 39 years	76 (15%)	65 (14%)	11 (19%)	36 (11%)	40 (22%)	28 (36%)	40 (10%)	8 (20%)
40 - 49 years	19 (4%)	19 (4%)	0 (0%)	8 (2%)	11 (6%)	1 (1%)	17 (4%)	1 (2%)
50 years and over	6 (1%)	6 (1%)	0 (0%)	3 (1%)	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	5 (1%)	1 (2%)
Unknown	1 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)
NUMBER YEARS INJECTING								
< 5 years	25 (5%)	20 (4%)	5 (9%)	8 (2%)	17 (10%)	10 (13%)	15 (4%)	0 (0%)
5 - 9 years	27 (5%)	22 (5%)	5 (9%)	14 (4%)	13 (7%)	22 (28%)	5 (1%)	0 (0%)
10 - 19 years	54 (10%)	48 (10%)	6 (11%)	27 (8%)	27 (15%)	24 (31%)	30 (8%)	0 (0%)
20 - 29 years	106 (21%)	94 (21%)	12 (21%)	54 (16%)	52 (29%)	22 (28%)	79 (20%)	5 (12%)
30 - 39 years	259 (50%)	234 (51%)	25 (44%)	197 (58%)	62 (35%)	0 (0%)	245 (62%)	14 (34%)
40+ years	43 (8%)	39 (9%)	4 (7%)	37 (11%)	6 (3%)	0 (0%)	21 (5%)	22 (54%)
Unknown	1 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)
ALL INJECTED DRUG(S)								
Heroin alone	511 (99%)	454 (99%)	57 (100%)	334 (99%)	177 (99%)	77 (99%)	395 (100%)	39 (95%)
Speedballs (Heroin+cocaine)	133 (26%)	124 (27%)	9 (16%)	88 (26%)	45 (25%)	21 (27%)	101 (26%)	11 (27%)
Cocaine alone	105 (20%)	94 (21%)	11 (19%)	69 (20%)	36 (20%)	19 (24%)	76 (19%)	10 (24%)
Oxycontin	39 (8%)	36 (8%)	3 (5%)	23 (7%)	16 (9%)	5 (6%)	34 (9%)	0 (0%)
Crack	22 (4%)	20 (4%)	2 (4%)	12 (4%)	10 (6%)	5 (6%)	15 (4%)	2 (5%)
Meth, speed, crystal	8 (2%)	8 (2%)	0 (0%)	6 (2%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	7 (2%)	0 (0%)
Other	11 (2%)	9 (2%)	2 (4%)	9 (3%)	2 (1%)	3 (4%)	8 (2%)	0 (0%)
NUMBER INJECTED DRUGS								
1 drug	334 (65%)	293 (64%)	41 (72%)	220 (65%)	114 (64%)	49 (63%)	257 (65%)	28 (68%)
2 - 3 drugs	152 (30%)	139 (30%)	13 (23%)	99 (29%)	53 (30%)	22 (28%)	117 (30%)	13 (32%)
4 or more drugs	29 (6%)	26 (6%)	3 (5%)	18 (5%)	11 (6%)	7 (9%)	22 (6%)	0 (0%)
ALCOHOL (LAST 12 MTHS)								
Yes	428 (83%)	384 (84%)	44 (77%)	283 (84%)	145 (81%)	68 (87%)	327 (83%)	33 (80%)
No	87 (17%)	74 (16%)	13 (23%)	54 (16%)	33 (19%)	10 (13%)	69 (17%)	8 (20%)
OTHER NON-INJECTED DRUGS								
Yes	415 (81%)	371 (81%)	44 (77%)	270 (80%)	145 (81%)	66 (85%)	317 (80%)	32 (78%)
No	100 (19%)	87 (19%)	13 (23%)	67 (20%)	33 (19%)	12 (15%)	79 (20%)	9 (22%)
ALL NON-INJECTED DRUG(S)								
Heroin	286 (56%)	262 (57%)	24 (42%)	184 (55%)	102 (57%)	47 (60%)	213 (54%)	26 (63%)
Marijuana	258 (50%)	230 (50%)	28 (49%)	171 (51%)	87 (49%)	47 (60%)	190 (48%)	21 (51%)
Downers (Valium, Xanax)	255 (50%)	227 (50%)	28 (49%)	158 (47%)	97 (54%)	42 (54%)	196 (49%)	17 (41%)
Crack	253 (49%)	231 (50%)	22 (39%)	156 (46%)	97 (54%)	48 (62%)	184 (46%)	21 (51%)
Painkillers (Oxycontin, Vicodin)	240 (47%)	212 (46%)	28 (49%)	147 (44%)	93 (52%)	39 (50%)	186 (47%)	15 (37%)
Cocaine	175 (34%)	159 (35%)	16 (28%)	116 (34%)	59 (33%)	30 (38%)	123 (31%)	22 (54%)
Meth, speed, crystal	18 (3%)	16 (3%)	2 (4%)	9 (3%)	9 (5%)	3 (4%)	14 (4%)	1 (2%)
Ecstasy/X	8 (2%)	7 (2%)	1 (2%)	5 (1%)	3 (2%)	7 (9%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)
Hallucinogens (LSD, mushrooms)	2 (0%)	1 (0%)	1 (2%)	1 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)
Poppers	2 (0%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)
Other	6 (1%)	5 (1%)	1 (2%)	5 (1%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	6 (2%)	0 (0%)
NUMBER NON-INJECTED DRUGS, EXCL ALCOHOL								
0 drugs	100 (19%)	87 (19%)	13 (23%)	67 (20%)	33 (19%)	12 (15%)	79 (20%)	9 (22%)
1 drug	32 (6%)	28 (6%)	4 (7%)	22 (7%)	10 (6%)	3 (4%)	24 (6%)	5 (12%)
2 - 3 drugs	171 (33%)	152 (33%)	19 (33%)	121 (36%)	50 (28%)	22 (28%)	142 (36%)	7 (17%)
4 - 5 drugs	160 (31%)	144 (31%)	16 (28%)	97 (29%)	63 (35%)	29 (37%)	117 (30%)	14 (34%)
6 or more drugs	52 (10%)	47 (10%)	5 (9%)	30 (9%)	22 (12%)	12 (15%)	34 (9%)	6 (15%)

TABLE 3.2 Risky Drug Use Practices Among Detroit IDU1 Participants

	TOTAL (n=515)	RACE		SEX		AGE		
		Black (n=458)	Other (n=57)	Male (n=337)	Female (n=178)	18-44 yrs (n=78)	45-59 yrs (n=396)	60+ yrs (n=41)
WHERE NEEDLES OBTAINED (all that apply)								
Friend, Relative, Sex Partner	313 (61%)	283 (62%)	30 (53%)	199 (59%)	114 (64%)	54 (69%)	237 (60%)	22 (54%)
Pharmacy	284 (55%)	244 (53%)	40 (70%)	183 (54%)	101 (57%)	37 (47%)	229 (58%)	18 (44%)
Needle Exchange	208 (40%)	181 (40%)	27 (47%)	146 (43%)	62 (35%)	27 (35%)	163 (41%)	18 (44%)
Drug dealer, street	171 (33%)	155 (34%)	16 (28%)	119 (35%)	52 (29%)	24 (31%)	133 (34%)	14 (34%)
Doctor	63 (12%)	60 (13%)	3 (5%)	41 (12%)	22 (12%)	11 (14%)	51 (13%)	1 (2%)
Other	5 (1%)	5 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	3 (2%)	2 (3%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)
STERILE NEEDLE FREQUENCY								
Always	178 (35%)	160 (35%)	18 (32%)	113 (34%)	65 (37%)	30 (38%)	127 (32%)	21 (51%)
Most of the time	168 (33%)	154 (34%)	14 (25%)	115 (34%)	53 (30%)	25 (32%)	130 (33%)	13 (32%)
Half of the time	137 (27%)	118 (26%)	19 (33%)	87 (26%)	50 (28%)	16 (21%)	114 (29%)	7 (17%)
Rarely	29 (6%)	24 (5%)	5 (9%)	21 (6%)	8 (4%)	5 (6%)	24 (6%)	0 (0%)
Never	3 (1%)	2 (0%)	1 (2%)	1 (0%)	2 (1%)	2 (3%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)
NEEDLE SHARING FREQUENCY								
Never	399 (77%)	358 (78%)	41 (72%)	262 (78%)	137 (77%)	54 (69%)	311 (79%)	34 (83%)
Rarely	86 (17%)	74 (16%)	12 (21%)	56 (17%)	30 (17%)	14 (18%)	67 (17%)	5 (12%)
Half of the time	21 (4%)	18 (4%)	3 (5%)	15 (4%)	6 (3%)	5 (6%)	15 (4%)	1 (2%)
Most of the time	6 (1%)	5 (1%)	1 (2%)	4 (1%)	2 (1%)	2 (3%)	3 (1%)	1 (2%)
Always	3 (1%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (2%)	3 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
SHARE ANY EQUIPMENT								
Yes	237 (46%)	206 (45%)	31 (54%)	155 (46%)	82 (46%)	46 (59%)	174 (44%)	17 (41%)
No	278 (54%)	252 (55%)	26 (46%)	182 (54%)	96 (54%)	32 (41%)	222 (56%)	24 (59%)
SHARED EQUIPMENT (all that apply)								
Cooker	173 (34%)	150 (33%)	23 (40%)	112 (33%)	61 (34%)	37 (47%)	126 (32%)	10 (24%)
Water	130 (25%)	111 (24%)	19 (33%)	86 (26%)	44 (25%)	28 (36%)	92 (23%)	10 (24%)
Needle	116 (23%)	100 (22%)	16 (28%)	75 (22%)	41 (23%)	24 (31%)	85 (21%)	7 (17%)
Cotton	110 (21%)	95 (21%)	15 (26%)	73 (22%)	37 (21%)	23 (29%)	83 (21%)	4 (10%)
Syringe	100 (19%)	87 (19%)	13 (23%)	66 (20%)	34 (19%)	20 (26%)	73 (18%)	7 (17%)
SHOOTING GALLERY, HIT HOUSE, DEALER HOUSE								
Yes	172 (33%)	158 (34%)	14 (25%)	121 (36%)	51 (29%)	32 (41%)	127 (32%)	13 (32%)
No	343 (67%)	300 (66%)	43 (75%)	216 (64%)	127 (71%)	46 (59%)	269 (68%)	28 (68%)
NUMBER SHARING PARTNERS								
0 sharing partners	315 (61%)	285 (62%)	30 (53%)	208 (62%)	107 (60%)	41 (53%)	248 (63%)	26 (63%)
1 sharing partner	87 (17%)	72 (16%)	15 (26%)	50 (15%)	37 (21%)	18 (23%)	60 (15%)	9 (22%)
2 sharing partners	47 (9%)	44 (10%)	3 (5%)	34 (10%)	13 (7%)	7 (9%)	38 (10%)	2 (5%)
3-4 sharing partners	34 (7%)	26 (6%)	8 (14%)	17 (5%)	17 (10%)	6 (8%)	26 (7%)	2 (5%)
5 or more sharing partners	32 (6%)	31 (7%)	1 (2%)	28 (8%)	4 (2%)	6 (8%)	24 (6%)	2 (5%)

Number of Years Injecting

The IDU1 sample consisted primarily of experienced drug users. The median length of time injecting was 31 years. Moreover, the participants generally began injecting at a fairly young age (median age at first injection = 20 years).

Type of Injected Drugs

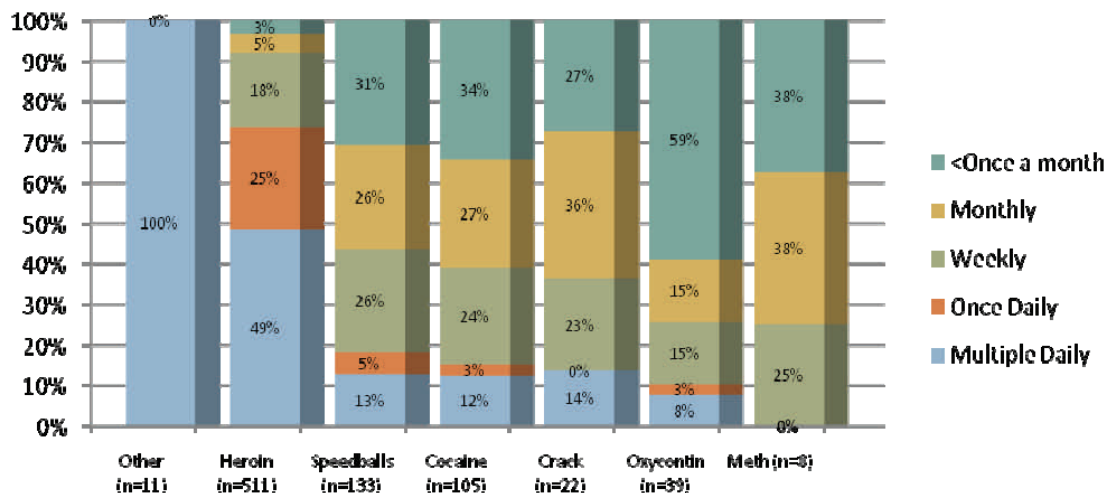
Heroin was overwhelmingly the drug of choice for the Detroit IDU1 sample, with 99% reporting that they had injected heroin in the previous 12 months and 26% reporting that they injected speedballs (heroin combined with cocaine). In addition, 20% reported injecting cocaine and a small percentage reported injecting other drugs like crack, methamphetamine, and oxycontin. Overall, nearly two-thirds of the sample (65%) indicated that they inject one drug and 35% injecting more than one drug in the previous 12 months.

Frequency of Injections

Frequency of heroin injection also differed from other drugs in that users reported injecting heroin more frequently (74% inject once or multiple times daily) compared to the other injected drugs: speedballs (18% daily), cocaine (15% daily), crack (14% daily), Oxycontin (10% daily), and methamphetamine (0% daily; Figure 3.1). Drugs specified in the “other” category include Demerol, methadone, morphine, Seconal, steroids, valium, Vicodin, and Xanax.

Data pertaining to heroin frequency and income presented above are consistent with information found in the ethnographic assessment (see Respondent Driven Sampling section, page 3). One dealer in the report indicated that he sells small bags of heroin for which users come back several times a day after acquiring enough money each time.

Figure 3.1. Frequency of injection by type of drug

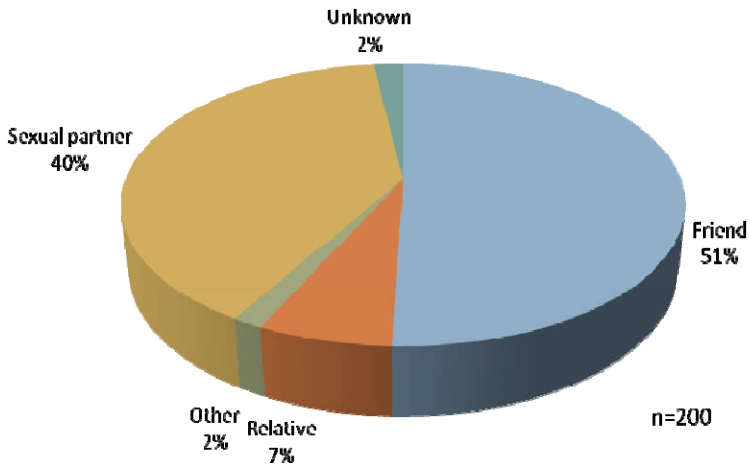


Injection Safety

In terms of injection safety, it may be disconcerting that only 35% of IDU1 participants reported using a sterile needle for all injections. However, more than three-fourths of the sample (77%) responded that they never share needles, suggesting that many reuse their own needles.

Including needles, 46% of participants shared some form of drug equipment in the previous 12 months. There was no consistent pattern among which equipment was or was not shared: 34% shared cookers, 25% shared water, 23% shared needles, 21% shared cotton, and 19% shared syringes for dividing drugs. Only 32 participants (6%) share all pieces of equipment. However, it should be noted that the survey does not include questions about whether the equipment are cleaned prior to sharing.

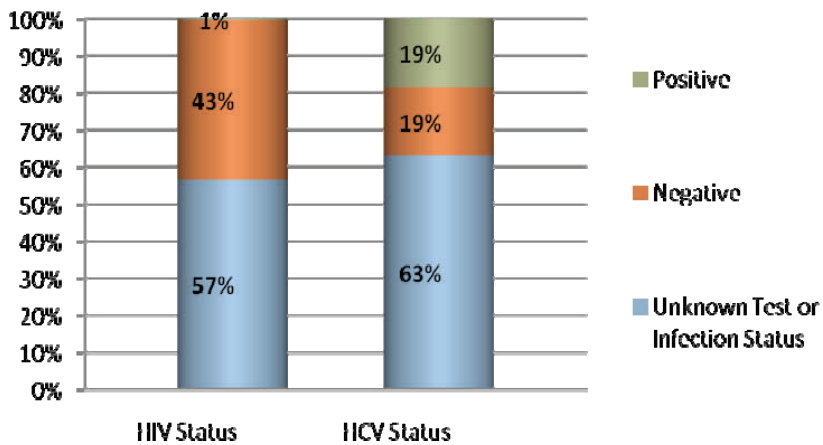
Figure 3.2. Relationship of most recent drug equipment sharing partner (n=200)



Twenty-two percent of the respondents reported having shared their drug equipment with multiple partners within the last 12 months, with persons reporting as many as 50 sharing partners in the previous year. However, the majority of persons reported relatively small sharing networks (median = 2 among 200 persons with one or more sharing partner).

Those who had at least one sharing partner were also asked about their most recent partner's relationship and infection status. The vast majority of most recent partners were sexual partners or friends (90%; Figure 3.2). Nonetheless, a high proportion of sharers were unaware of their partner's HIV and Hepatitis C (HCV) statuses (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3. HIV and Hepatitis C status of most recent sharing partner (n=200)

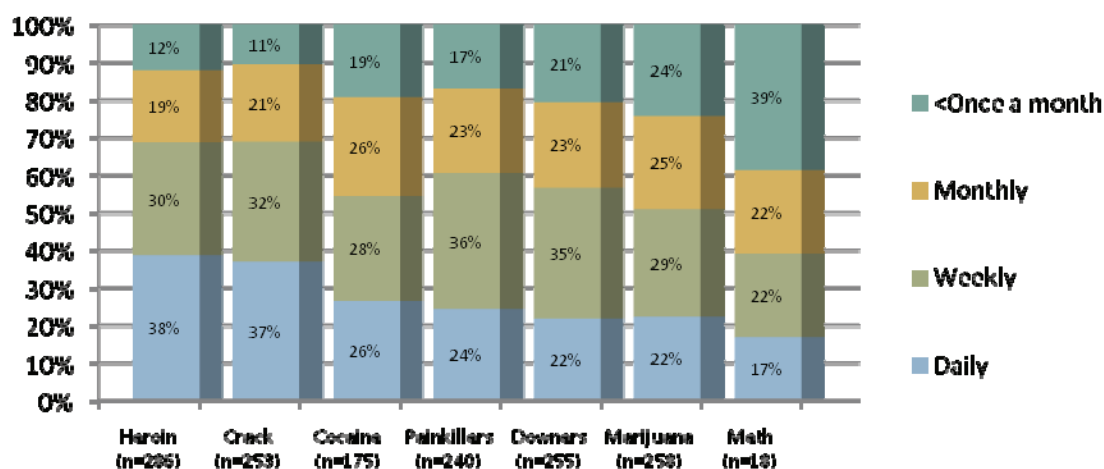


Non-Injection Drugs

In addition to injection drugs, many IDU1 participants also indicated use of alcohol (83%) and other non-injection drugs (81%) in the 12 months prior to the survey. Heroin, again, was the most commonly used non-injection drug excluding alcohol, but crack, cocaine, painkiller, downer, and marijuana use was also common among IDU1 participants (Figure 3.4).

Frequency of use among the most commonly used drugs ($n > 10$) is shown in Figure 3.4. Non-injection drugs are used more frequently than injection drugs, with a substantial proportion of users (range: 39% to 69%) taking the drugs daily or weekly. In addition, nearly three-quarters of the sample (74%) reported having used two or more non-injection drugs aside from alcohol within the 12 months prior to the survey.

Figure 3.4. Frequency of non-injection drugs by type of drug



SECTION 4 HIV TESTING

TABLE 4.1 HIV Testing Among Detroit IDU1 Participants

EVER HIV TESTED	Total	Black	Other	Male	Female	18-44 yrs	45-49 yrs	60+ yrs
Yes	475 (92%)	420 (92%)	55 (96%)	313 (93%)	162 (91%)	74 (95%)	366 (92%)	35 (85%)
No	34 (7%)	33 (7%)	1 (2%)	19 (6%)	15 (8%)	4 (5%)	25 (6%)	5 (12%)
Don't Know	6 (1%)	5 (1%)	1 (2%)	5 (1%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	5 (1%)	1 (2%)
TESTED IN PAST 12 MONTHS								
Yes	332 (64%)	292 (64%)	40 (70%)	219 (65%)	113 (63%)	40 (51%)	267 (67%)	25 (61%)
No	172 (33%)	156 (34%)	16 (28%)	110 (33%)	62 (35%)	38 (49%)	120 (30%)	14 (34%)
Don't Know	11 (2%)	10 (2%)	1 (2%)	8 (2%)	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	9 (2%)	2 (5%)
Total	515 (100%)	458 (100%)	57 (100%)	337 (100%)	178 (100%)	78 (100%)	396 (100%)	41 (100%)

	TOTAL	RACE		SEX		AGE		
	Total (n=475)	Black (n=420)	Other (n=55)	Male (n=313)	Female (n=162)	18-44 yrs (n=74)	45-59 yrs (n=366)	60+ yrs (n=35)
NUMBER HIV TESTS PAST 2 YEARS								
0 tests	65 (14%)	59 (14%)	6 (11%)	45 (14%)	20 (12%)	17 (23%)	44 (12%)	4 (11%)
1 test	162 (34%)	147 (35%)	15 (27%)	111 (35%)	51 (31%)	24 (32%)	127 (35%)	11 (31%)
2 tests	140 (29%)	124 (30%)	16 (29%)	80 (26%)	60 (37%)	15 (20%)	109 (30%)	16 (46%)
3 - 4 tests	78 (16%)	64 (15%)	14 (25%)	56 (18%)	22 (14%)	16 (22%)	59 (16%)	3 (9%)
5 or more tests	30 (6%)	26 (6%)	4 (7%)	21 (7%)	9 (6%)	2 (3%)	27 (7%)	1 (3%)
MOST RECENT TEST RESULT								
Positive	12 (3%)	11 (3%)	1 (2%)	10 (3%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	9 (2%)	2 (6%)
Negative	422 (89%)	372 (89%)	50 (91%)	278 (89%)	144 (89%)	68 (92%)	324 (89%)	30 (86%)
Didn't Get Results	36 (8%)	32 (8%)	4 (7%)	22 (7%)	14 (9%)	4 (5%)	29 (8%)	3 (9%)
Don't Know	5 (1%)	5 (1%)	0 (0%)	3 (1%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	4 (1%)	0 (0%)
WHEN MOST RECENT HIV TEST								
< 1 Month	24 (5%)	22 (5%)	2 (4%)	16 (5%)	8 (5%)	3 (4%)	19 (5%)	2 (6%)
1 Month - 6 Months	174 (37%)	149 (35%)	25 (45%)	113 (36%)	61 (38%)	17 (23%)	146 (40%)	11 (31%)
6 Months - 1 Year	134 (28%)	121 (29%)	13 (24%)	90 (29%)	44 (27%)	20 (27%)	102 (28%)	12 (34%)
1 Year - 2 Years	59 (12%)	54 (13%)	5 (9%)	37 (12%)	22 (14%)	14 (19%)	40 (11%)	5 (14%)
More than 2 Years	79 (17%)	69 (16%)	10 (18%)	54 (17%)	25 (15%)	20 (27%)	55 (15%)	4 (11%)
Don't Know	5 (1%)	5 (1%)	0 (0%)	3 (1%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	4 (1%)	1 (3%)
WHERE MOST RECENT HIV TEST								
Public/Community Health Center	111 (23%)	104 (25%)	7 (13%)	78 (25%)	33 (20%)	15 (20%)	87 (24%)	9 (26%)
Private Doctor	75 (16%)	62 (15%)	13 (24%)	48 (15%)	27 (17%)	11 (15%)	59 (16%)	5 (14%)
Hospital Inpatient	70 (15%)	62 (15%)	8 (15%)	42 (13%)	28 (17%)	7 (9%)	54 (15%)	9 (26%)
Drug Treatment Program	60 (13%)	49 (12%)	11 (20%)	39 (12%)	21 (13%)	11 (15%)	46 (13%)	3 (9%)
HIV Mobile Unit	40 (8%)	34 (8%)	6 (11%)	27 (9%)	13 (8%)	7 (9%)	32 (9%)	1 (3%)
Emergency Room	31 (7%)	29 (7%)	2 (4%)	16 (5%)	15 (9%)	5 (7%)	26 (7%)	0 (0%)
Correctional Facility	30 (6%)	28 (7%)	2 (4%)	24 (8%)	6 (4%)	9 (12%)	19 (5%)	2 (6%)
Needle Exchange Program	27 (6%)	24 (6%)	3 (5%)	20 (6%)	7 (4%)	3 (4%)	21 (6%)	3 (9%)
Other	26 (5%)	24 (6%)	2 (4%)	16 (5%)	10 (6%)	5 (7%)	18 (5%)	3 (9%)
Don't Know/Refused	5 (1%)	4 (1%)	1 (2%)	3 (1%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	4 (1%)	0 (0%)
ALL REASONS WHY MOST RECENT TEST								
Checking to Be Sure Negative	399 (84%)	358 (85%)	41 (75%)	269 (86%)	130 (80%)	61 (82%)	308 (84%)	30 (86%)
Regularly Tested	154 (32%)	135 (32%)	19 (35%)	99 (32%)	55 (34%)	28 (38%)	118 (32%)	8 (23%)
Worried About Recent Exposure	71 (15%)	65 (15%)	6 (11%)	50 (16%)	21 (13%)	12 (16%)	55 (15%)	4 (11%)
Test Required	49 (10%)	46 (11%)	3 (5%)	35 (11%)	14 (9%)	11 (15%)	36 (10%)	2 (6%)
Other Reason	43 (9%)	35 (8%)	8 (15%)	26 (8%)	17 (10%)	4 (5%)	36 (10%)	3 (9%)
MOST RECENT TEST WAS ANONYMOUS?								
Yes	159 (33%)	136 (32%)	23 (42%)	105 (34%)	54 (33%)	29 (39%)	123 (34%)	7 (20%)
No	313 (66%)	281 (67%)	32 (58%)	206 (66%)	107 (66%)	44 (59%)	241 (66%)	28 (80%)
Don't Know	3 (1%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)
MOST RECENT TEST WAS A RAPID TEST?								
Yes	102 (21%)	98 (23%)	4 (7%)	63 (20%)	39 (24%)	17 (23%)	83 (23%)	2 (6%)
No	371 (78%)	320 (76%)	51 (93%)	249 (80%)	122 (75%)	57 (77%)	281 (77%)	33 (94%)
Don't Know	2 (0%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)

TABLE 4.2 HIV Testing: Obtaining Results and Not Testing Among Detroit IDU1 Participants

	TOTAL	RACE		SEX		AGE		
	Total	Black	Other	Male	Female	18-44 yrs	45-59 yrs	60+ yrs
PERCENT OF TIME GOT TEST RESULT IN PAST 2 YRS	n=410	n=361	n=49	n=268	n=142	n=57	n=322	n=31
0%	25 (6%)	23 (6%)	2 (4%)	14 (5%)	11 (8%)	3 (5%)	21 (7%)	1 (3%)
1% - 25%	1 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)
26% - 50%	15 (4%)	11 (3%)	4 (8%)	10 (4%)	5 (4%)	4 (7%)	10 (3%)	1 (3%)
51% - 75%	7 (2%)	6 (2%)	1 (2%)	5 (2%)	2 (1%)	1 (2%)	6 (2%)	0 (0%)
76% - 99%	1 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)
100%	360 (88%)	319 (88%)	41 (84%)	238 (89%)	122 (86%)	48 (84%)	283 (88%)	29 (94%)
Unknown	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
MAIN REASON WHY DIDN'T GET RESULT EVERY TIME IN PAST 2 YEARS	n=49	n=42	n=7	n=29	n=20	n=8	n=39	n=2
Site might contact	10 (20%)	8 (19%)	2 (29%)	6 (21%)	4 (20%)	1 (13%)	7 (18%)	2 (100%)
Too busy	8 (16%)	7 (17%)	1 (14%)	4 (14%)	4 (20%)	4 (50%)	4 (10%)	0 (0%)
Didn't want to or care about result	8 (16%)	8 (19%)	0 (0%)	6 (21%)	2 (10%)	1 (13%)	7 (18%)	0 (0%)
Too early to get results	7 (14%)	5 (12%)	2 (29%)	5 (17%)	2 (10%)	0 (0%)	7 (18%)	0 (0%)
Forgot	4 (8%)	3 (7%)	1 (14%)	3 (10%)	1 (5%)	1 (13%)	3 (8%)	0 (0%)
Other	4 (8%)	4 (10%)	0 (0%)	3 (10%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	4 (10%)	0 (0%)
Jail-related	2 (4%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)
Lost paperwork	2 (4%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (10%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)
Afraid of getting result	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	1 (14%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)
Moved or out of town	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)
No transportation	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)
Unknown	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	1 (13%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
ALL REASONS WHY HAVEN'T TESTED PAST 12 MTHS	n=166	n=151	n=15	n=105	n=61	n=37	n=115	n=14
Think low risk	76 (46%)	68 (45%)	8 (53%)	51 (49%)	25 (41%)	20 (54%)	49 (43%)	7 (50%)
No time	37 (22%)	36 (24%)	1 (7%)	23 (22%)	14 (23%)	11 (30%)	25 (22%)	1 (7%)
Afraid of finding out	36 (22%)	31 (21%)	5 (33%)	22 (21%)	14 (23%)	12 (32%)	21 (18%)	3 (21%)
Afraid of losing family or friends	29 (17%)	28 (19%)	1 (7%)	17 (16%)	12 (20%)	12 (32%)	16 (14%)	1 (7%)
Afraid of someone else finding out	23 (14%)	22 (15%)	1 (7%)	15 (14%)	8 (13%)	11 (30%)	11 (10%)	1 (7%)
No money or insurance	21 (13%)	20 (13%)	1 (7%)	8 (8%)	13 (21%)	7 (19%)	14 (12%)	0 (0%)
No transportation	18 (11%)	17 (11%)	1 (7%)	10 (10%)	8 (13%)	4 (11%)	12 (10%)	2 (14%)
Don't know where to get test	16 (10%)	15 (10%)	1 (7%)	10 (10%)	6 (10%)	6 (16%)	8 (7%)	2 (14%)
Worried name reported to gov't	16 (10%)	15 (10%)	1 (7%)	9 (9%)	7 (11%)	7 (19%)	8 (7%)	1 (7%)
Afraid of losing job, insurance, or housing	14 (8%)	14 (9%)	0 (0%)	9 (9%)	5 (8%)	9 (24%)	4 (3%)	1 (7%)
Don't like needles	8 (5%)	7 (5%)	1 (7%)	5 (5%)	3 (5%)	3 (8%)	5 (4%)	0 (0%)
Other	6 (4%)	5 (3%)	1 (7%)	3 (3%)	3 (5%)	1 (3%)	4 (3%)	1 (7%)
MAIN REASON WHY HAVEN'T TESTED PAST 12 MTHS	n=166	n=151	n=15	n=105	n=61	n=37	n=115	n=14
Think low risk	54 (33%)	47 (31%)	7 (47%)	38 (36%)	16 (26%)	11 (30%)	37 (32%)	6 (43%)
Afraid of finding out	28 (17%)	23 (15%)	5 (33%)	16 (15%)	12 (20%)	10 (27%)	16 (14%)	2 (14%)
No time	19 (11%)	19 (13%)	0 (0%)	15 (14%)	4 (7%)	5 (14%)	14 (12%)	0 (0%)
No money or insurance	11 (7%)	11 (7%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	8 (13%)	1 (3%)	10 (9%)	0 (0%)
Afraid of losing family or friends	7 (4%)	7 (5%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	4 (7%)	4 (11%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)
Don't know where to get test	5 (3%)	5 (3%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	2 (3%)	2 (5%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)
Afraid of someone finding out	4 (2%)	4 (3%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	1 (2%)	1 (3%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)
Afraid of losing job, insurance, or housing	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)
No transportation	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
Don't like needles	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Worried name reported to gov't	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Other	4 (2%)	3 (2%)	1 (7%)	1 (1%)	3 (5%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	1 (7%)
No main reason given	31 (19%)	29 (19%)	2 (13%)	20 (19%)	11 (18%)	3 (8%)	23 (20%)	5 (36%)

The IDU1 sample was a very heavily tested population, with 92% indicating that they had been tested at least once in the past. The remainder of this section describes these 475 persons, or a subset of them, as described below.

Test Characteristics

Many of those who had been tested for HIV had been tested recently: 42% within the last 6 months and 70% within the last year. Only 12 persons (3%) had tested positive for HIV prior to the survey. A third of the sample reported that the most recent test was anonymous (33%), Rapid tests were reported by 21%. The most recent test among participants was most commonly performed in a public health/community health setting (23%); however, private doctors' offices (16%), inpatient hospital rooms (15%), and drug treatment programs (13%) were also testing venues for many.

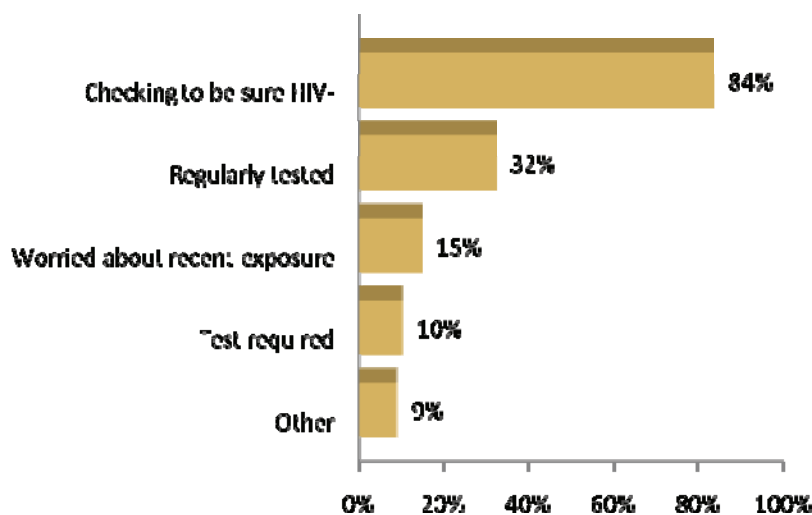
Obtaining Test Results

Among those who tested at least once in the previous two years, the majority (88%) got the results of all HIV tests they had taken. However, 49 participants (10%) never got their test results or only obtained some of the results. The main reasons why participants did not get results included that they expected the testing site to contact them if the result was positive, they were too busy, they didn't want to know or didn't care about the results, and that they had tested recently and it was too early for them to get the result.

Reasons for Testing

Participants were also questioned about why they had obtained their most recent HIV test, and they were able to indicate one or more reasons from among a list (Figure 4.1). The largest response (84%) was to "Because you were just checking to make sure you were HIV negative," but only 32% said that their most recent test was a result of being tested on a regular basis. This suggests that IDUs would choose to be tested regularly if testing services are readily accessible and available,

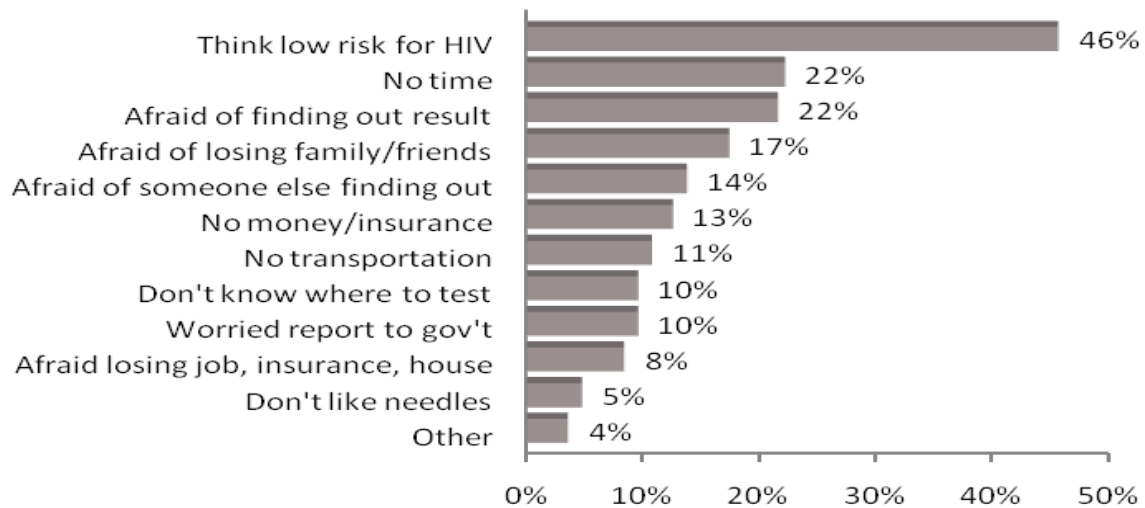
Figure 4.1. Reasons Why Participants Had Most Recent HIV Test (n=475)



Reasons for Not Testing

All respondents who had not tested for HIV in the last 12 months (n=166) were asked to provide all reasons why they had not tested (Figure 4.2). The top response, given by nearly half of non-testers (n=76; 46%), was that interviewees perceived that they were at low risk for infection. However, 50% of these persons (n=38) shared some form of drug equipment and 28% (n=21) visited a shooting gallery at least once in the previous year, indicating the need for counseling about the importance of being tested for HIV regularly.

Figure 4.2. Reasons Why Participants Have Not Tested in Past 12 Months (n=166)



**SECTION 5
DRUG TREATMENT AND
HIV PREVENTION**

TABLE 5.1 Drug Treatment Programs and HIV Prevention Among Detroit IDU1 Participants

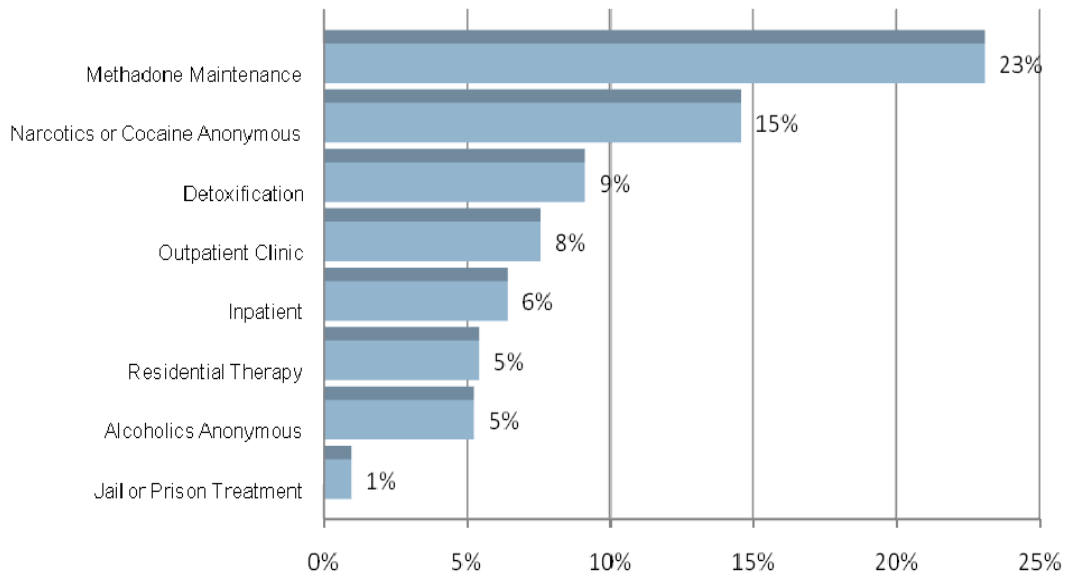
	TOTAL (n=515)	RACE		SEX		AGE		
		Black (n=458)	Other (n=57)	Male (n=337)	Female (n=178)	18-44 yrs (n=78)	45-59 yrs (n=396)	60+ yrs (n=41)
DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAM								
Never	116 (23%)	107 (23%)	9 (16%)	69 (20%)	47 (26%)	24 (31%)	83 (21%)	9 (22%)
Yes, but NOT in past 12 months	231 (45%)	209 (46%)	22 (39%)	154 (46%)	77 (43%)	33 (42%)	181 (46%)	17 (41%)
Yes, in the past 12 months	168 (33%)	142 (31%)	26 (46%)	114 (34%)	54 (30%)	21 (27%)	132 (33%)	15 (37%)
NUMBER PROGRAM STARTS IN PAST 12 MONTHS								
0	347 (67%)	316 (69%)	31 (54%)	223 (66%)	124 (70%)	57 (73%)	264 (67%)	26 (63%)
1	136 (26%)	119 (26%)	17 (30%)	97 (29%)	39 (22%)	15 (19%)	108 (27%)	13 (32%)
2	23 (4%)	18 (4%)	5 (9%)	13 (4%)	10 (6%)	4 (5%)	17 (4%)	2 (5%)
3+	9 (2%)	5 (1%)	4 (7%)	4 (1%)	5 (3%)	2 (3%)	7 (2%)	0 (0%)
ALL PROGRAMS IN PAST 12 MONTHS								
Methadone Maintenance	119 (23%)	100 (22%)	19 (33%)	81 (24%)	38 (21%)	12 (15%)	96 (24%)	11 (27%)
Narcotics or Cocaine Anonymous	75 (15%)	65 (14%)	10 (18%)	50 (15%)	25 (14%)	15 (19%)	53 (13%)	7 (17%)
Detoxification	47 (9%)	37 (8%)	10 (18%)	31 (9%)	16 (9%)	7 (9%)	38 (10%)	2 (5%)
Outpatient Clinic	39 (8%)	30 (7%)	9 (16%)	22 (7%)	17 (10%)	5 (6%)	29 (7%)	5 (12%)
Inpatient	33 (6%)	29 (6%)	4 (7%)	22 (7%)	11 (6%)	6 (8%)	27 (7%)	0 (0%)
Residential Therapy	28 (5%)	26 (6%)	2 (4%)	18 (5%)	10 (6%)	5 (6%)	23 (6%)	0 (0%)
Alcoholics Anonymous	27 (5%)	23 (5%)	4 (7%)	23 (7%)	4 (2%)	5 (6%)	20 (5%)	2 (5%)
Jail or Prison Treatment	5 (1%)	4 (1%)	1 (2%)	4 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	4 (1%)	0 (0%)
LEARN TO PROTECT FROM HIV IN ANY PROGRAMS	n=168	n=142	n=26	n=114	n=54	n=21	n=132	n=15
Yes	156 (93%)	133 (94%)	23 (88%)	109 (96%)	47 (87%)	21 (100%)	121 (92%)	14 (93%)
No	12 (7%)	9 (6%)	3 (12%)	5 (4%)	7 (13%)	0 (0%)	11 (8%)	1 (7%)
INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP COUNSELING ABOUT PREVENTING HIV PAST 12 MONTHS								
Yes	93 (18%)	77 (17%)	16 (28%)	58 (17%)	35 (20%)	15 (19%)	71 (18%)	7 (17%)
No	422 (82%)	381 (83%)	41 (72%)	279 (83%)	143 (80%)	63 (81%)	325 (82%)	34 (83%)
PRACTICE PREPARING SAFE INJECTIONS	n=93	n=77	n=16	n=58	n=35	n=15	n=71	n=7
Yes	56 (60%)	47 (61%)	9 (56%)	35 (60%)	21 (60%)	9 (60%)	42 (59%)	5 (71%)
No	36 (39%)	29 (38%)	7 (44%)	22 (38%)	14 (40%)	6 (40%)	28 (39%)	2 (29%)
Unknown	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
COUNSELED ON SAFE INJECTING PRACTICES	n=93	n=77	n=16	n=58	n=35	n=15	n=71	n=7
Yes	69 (74%)	58 (75%)	11 (69%)	45 (78%)	24 (69%)	9 (60%)	54 (76%)	6 (86%)
No	23 (25%)	18 (23%)	5 (31%)	12 (21%)	11 (31%)	6 (40%)	16 (23%)	1 (14%)
Don't Know	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
COUNSELING CAUSED YOU TO PRACTICE SAFE INJECTING	n=69	n=58	n=11	n=45	n=24	n=9	n=54	n=6
Yes	59 (86%)	50 (86%)	9 (82%)	38 (84%)	21 (88%)	8 (89%)	46 (85%)	5 (83%)
No	10 (14%)	8 (14%)	2 (18%)	7 (16%)	3 (13%)	1 (11%)	8 (15%)	1 (17%)

More than three-quarters of the respondents (77%) have participated in a drug treatment program sometime in the past, though only a third were in a program within the year prior to the survey. It should be noted that persons of other race were more likely to have started a program within the last year and to have ever started a program compared to blacks. Most of the persons who had started a program in the previous year started only one program, but a small percentage (6%) had started programs multiple times.

The most common program utilized was methadone maintenance (23%), which corresponds with heroin being the most commonly used injection drug; however, narcotics or cocaine anonymous programs were also reported by 15% of respondents. Regardless of type of program, the vast majority (93%) said that they learned about ways to protect themselves from HIV infection in the program(s) they were in.

Respondents were also asked about participation in HIV counseling sessions (apart from counseling associated with HIV testing) within the last year. Ninety-three persons (18%) participated in either group or individual counseling sessions. During these sessions, 60% practiced how to prepare safe injections and 74% discussed safe drug-injecting practices.

Figure 5.1. Drug Treatment Program Participation in Last 12 Months (n=515)



SECTION 6

SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

TABLE 6.1 Sexual Behaviors of Detroit IDU1 Participants

	TOTAL (n=515)	RACE		SEX		AGE		
		Black (n=458)	Other (n=57)	Male (n=337)	Female (n=178)	18-44 yrs (n=78)	45-59 yrs (n=396)	60+ yrs (n=41)
SEXUAL PREFERENCE								
Heterosexual	493 (96%)	437 (95%)	56 (98%)	334 (99%)	159 (89%)	73 (94%)	380 (96%)	40 (98%)
Homosexual	6 (1%)	6 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	5 (3%)	1 (1%)	4 (1%)	1 (2%)
Bisexual	13 (3%)	12 (3%)	1 (2%)	1 (0%)	12 (7%)	3 (4%)	10 (3%)	0 (0%)
Don't Know	1 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)
Unknown	2 (0%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)
SELF-ASCRIBED GENDER								
Male	338 (66%)	305 (67%)	33 (58%)	337 (100%)	1 (1%)	40 (51%)	263 (66%)	35 (85%)
Female	176 (34%)	152 (33%)	24 (42%)	0 (0%)	176 (99%)	38 (49%)	132 (33%)	6 (15%)
Other	1 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)
TOTAL NUMBER SEX PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS								
0 partners	77 (15%)	67 (15%)	10 (18%)	45 (13%)	32 (18%)	4 (5%)	61 (15%)	12 (29%)
1 partner	219 (43%)	189 (41%)	30 (53%)	130 (39%)	89 (50%)	35 (45%)	169 (43%)	15 (37%)
2 partners	88 (17%)	81 (18%)	7 (12%)	58 (17%)	30 (17%)	17 (22%)	68 (17%)	3 (7%)
3 partners	44 (9%)	39 (9%)	5 (9%)	33 (10%)	11 (6%)	8 (10%)	30 (8%)	6 (15%)
4 partners	20 (4%)	19 (4%)	1 (2%)	17 (5%)	3 (2%)	2 (3%)	16 (4%)	2 (5%)
5 or more partners	66 (13%)	62 (14%)	4 (7%)	54 (16%)	12 (7%)	12 (15%)	51 (13%)	3 (7%)

	TOTAL (n=437)	RACE		SEX		AGE		
		Black (n=390)	Other (n=47)	Male (n=292)	Female (n=145)	18-44 yrs (n=74)	45-59 yrs (n=334)	60+ yrs (n=29)
TYPE OF SEXUAL PARTNERS								
All main partners	227 (52%)	200 (51%)	27 (57%)	142 (49%)	85 (59%)	37 (50%)	175 (52%)	15 (52%)
Mostly main partners (main > 50%)	72 (16%)	63 (16%)	9 (19%)	50 (17%)	22 (15%)	12 (16%)	56 (17%)	4 (14%)
Mostly casual partners (casual >= 50%)	67 (15%)	63 (16%)	4 (9%)	49 (17%)	18 (12%)	14 (19%)	48 (14%)	5 (17%)
All casual partners	64 (15%)	57 (15%)	7 (15%)	44 (15%)	20 (14%)	8 (11%)	51 (15%)	5 (17%)
Unknown	7 (2%)	7 (2%)	0 (0%)	7 (2%)	0 (0%)	3 (4%)	4 (1%)	0 (0%)
UNPROTECTED SEXUAL INTERCOURSE								
With some or all of both casual and main partners	63 (14%)	57 (15%)	6 (13%)	40 (14%)	23 (16%)	16 (22%)	46 (14%)	1 (3%)
With some or all of casual partners only	44 (10%)	41 (11%)	3 (6%)	33 (11%)	11 (8%)	4 (5%)	38 (11%)	2 (7%)
With some or all of main partners only	239 (55%)	212 (54%)	27 (57%)	152 (52%)	87 (60%)	42 (57%)	182 (54%)	15 (52%)
No unprotected sex	83 (19%)	72 (18%)	11 (23%)	59 (20%)	24 (17%)	9 (12%)	63 (19%)	11 (38%)
Unknown	8 (2%)	8 (2%)	0 (0%)	8 (3%)	0 (0%)	3 (4%)	5 (1%)	0 (0%)
UNPROTECTED SEX WITH NON-IDU								
Yes	194 (44%)	180 (46%)	15 (32%)	145 (50%)	49 (34%)	33 (45%)	150 (45%)	11 (38%)
<i>With both main and casual partners</i>	29 (7%)	28 (7%)	1 (2%)	23 (8%)	6 (4%)	5 (7%)	24 (7%)	0 (0%)
<i>With main partners only</i>	137 (31%)	127 (33%)	11 (23%)	104 (36%)	33 (23%)	24 (32%)	103 (31%)	10 (34%)
<i>With casual partners only</i>	28 (6%)	25 (6%)	3 (6%)	18 (6%)	10 (7%)	4 (5%)	23 (7%)	1 (3%)
Unprotected sex with persons of unknown injection status	10 (2%)	9 (2%)	1 (2%)	4 (1%)	6 (4%)	2 (3%)	6 (2%)	2 (7%)
No	142 (32%)	122 (31%)	20 (43%)	76 (26%)	66 (46%)	27 (36%)	110 (33%)	5 (17%)
No unprotected sex	83 (19%)	72 (18%)	11 (23%)	59 (20%)	24 (17%)	9 (12%)	63 (19%)	11 (38%)
Unknown	8 (2%)	8 (2%)	0 (0%)	8 (3%)	0 (0%)	3 (4%)	5 (1%)	0 (0%)
DISCUSS HIV STATUS WITH PARTNERS								
With all partners	182 (42%)	159 (41%)	23 (49%)	122 (42%)	60 (41%)	25 (34%)	149 (45%)	8 (28%)
With some partners	54 (12%)	46 (12%)	8 (17%)	41 (14%)	13 (9%)	11 (15%)	39 (12%)	4 (14%)
<i>ALL main partners & some/no casual partners</i>	24 (5%)	21 (5%)	3 (6%)	19 (7%)	5 (3%)	5 (7%)	18 (5%)	1 (3%)
<i>Some/no main partners & ALL casual partners</i>	16 (4%)	15 (4%)	1 (2%)	11 (4%)	5 (3%)	3 (4%)	12 (4%)	1 (3%)
<i>Some/no main & some/no casual</i>	14 (3%)	10 (3%)	4 (9%)	11 (4%)	3 (2%)	3 (4%)	9 (3%)	2 (7%)
With no partners	194 (44%)	178 (46%)	16 (34%)	122 (42%)	72 (50%)	35 (47%)	142 (43%)	17 (59%)
Unknown	7 (2%)	7 (2%)	0 (0%)	7 (2%)	0 (0%)	3 (4%)	4 (1%)	0 (0%)
EXCHANGE SEX FOR MONEY, DRUGS, ETC FOR IN PAST 12 MONTHS								
Yes	131 (30%)	119 (31%)	12 (26%)	87 (30%)	44 (30%)	21 (28%)	100 (30%)	10 (34%)
No	72 (16%)	64 (16%)	8 (17%)	56 (19%)	16 (11%)	13 (18%)	55 (16%)	4 (14%)
No Casual Partners	227 (52%)	200 (51%)	27 (57%)	142 (49%)	85 (59%)	37 (50%)	175 (52%)	15 (52%)
Unknown	7 (2%)	7 (2%)	0 (0%)	7 (2%)	0 (0%)	3 (4%)	4 (1%)	0 (0%)

Most IDU1 respondents (96%) described themselves as heterosexual. The remainder of this section will describe the sexual behaviors of the 437 (85%) of respondents who had one or more sexual partner(s) of the opposite sex within the year before the survey.

Type of Sexual Partners

Most reported that all or most of their sexual partners in the last 12 months were main partners (68%), defined as partners 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. Conversely, 30% said that all or most of their sex partners were casual partners (any partners not considered to be main partners).

Discussion of HIV Status

Forty-four percent of the sample never discussed their HIV status or their partners' HIV status before having sex for the first time, 12% discussed HIV status with some of their partners, and 42% discussed HIV status with all of their partners. HIV status discussion was more common among persons of other race/ethnicity compared to black IDUs.

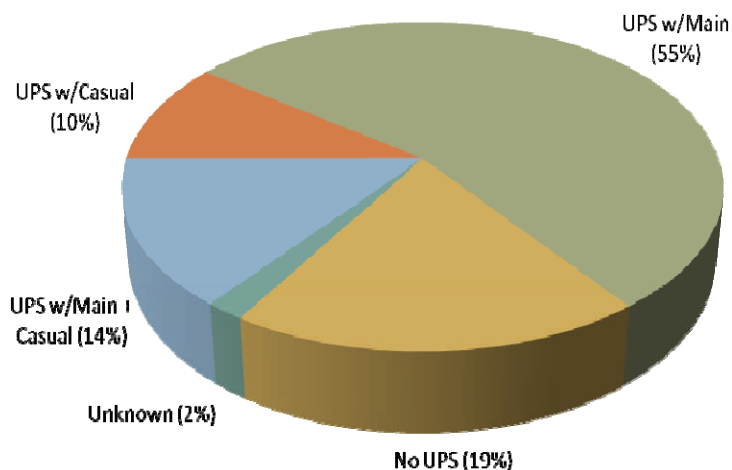
Exchange Sex for Goods or Services

Participants who had casual sex partners were asked about exchanging money, drugs, shelter, transportation, or other things for sex. Thirty percent (n=131) said that they either gave or received these things in exchange for sex within the last 12 months.

Unprotected Vaginal Intercourse

Unprotected vaginal sex was common among survey respondents. Nearly 80% of respondents reported having unprotected sex during the previous year - 55% with main partners only and 24% with casual only or casual and main partners (Figure 6.1). Furthermore, half of the participants reported having unprotected sex with partners who had never injected drugs (44%) or whose injection status was unknown (2%). Persons who have unprotected sex with IDUs are at increased risk of acquiring HIV, and IDUs should therefore be counseled about sexual behaviors to minimize their partners' risk of infection.

Figure 6.1. Unprotected Vaginal Sex (UPS) by Type of Sexual Partner (n=437)



SECTION 7 HEALTH

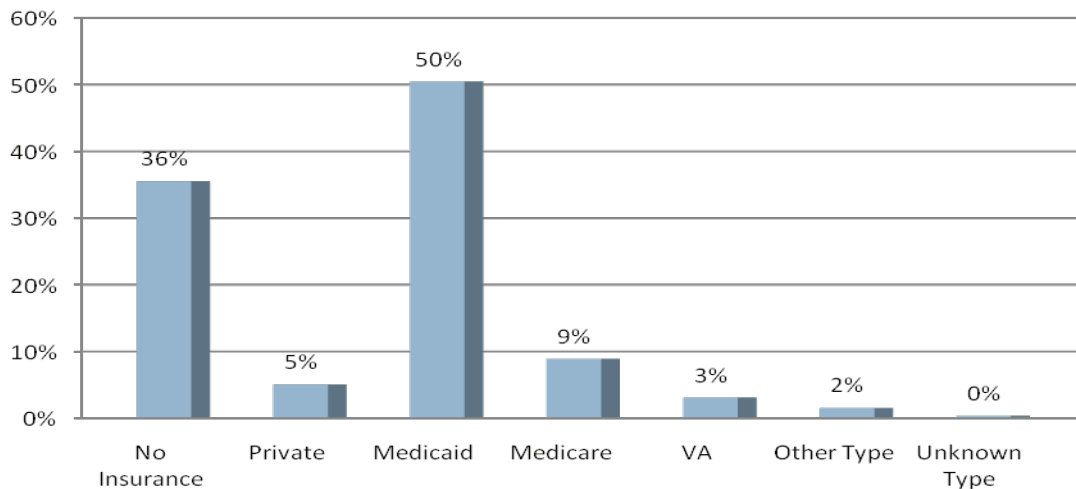
TABLE 7.1 Health Characteristics of Detroit IDU1 Participants

	TOTAL (n=515)	RACE		SEX		AGE		
		Black (n=458)	Other (n=57)	Male (n=337)	Female (n=178)	18-44 yrs (n=78)	45-59 yrs (n=396)	60+ yrs (n=41)
HAS CURRENT HEALTH INSURANCE								
Yes, current health insurance	332 (64%)	293 (64%)	39 (68%)	216 (64%)	116 (65%)	37 (47%)	259 (65%)	36 (88%)
No, no current health insurance	183 (36%)	165 (36%)	18 (32%)	121 (36%)	62 (35%)	41 (53%)	137 (35%)	5 (12%)
TYPE OF HEALTH INSURANCE (all that apply)								
Private Insurance	26 (5%)	25 (5%)	1 (2%)	22 (7%)	4 (2%)	1 (1%)	22 (6%)	3 (7%)
Medicaid	260 (50%)	228 (50%)	32 (56%)	159 (47%)	101 (57%)	32 (41%)	204 (52%)	24 (59%)
Medicare	46 (9%)	40 (9%)	6 (11%)	33 (10%)	13 (7%)	2 (3%)	32 (8%)	12 (29%)
Veteran's Administration	16 (3%)	14 (3%)	2 (4%)	15 (4%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	13 (3%)	3 (7%)
Other Type	8 (2%)	5 (1%)	3 (5%)	4 (1%)	4 (2%)	1 (1%)	7 (2%)	0 (0%)
Has Insurance, Type Unknown	2 (0%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	1 (2%)
HEALTH CARE VISIT PAST 12 MONTHS								
Yes	421 (82%)	377 (82%)	44 (77%)	277 (82%)	144 (81%)	54 (69%)	332 (84%)	35 (85%)
No	94 (18%)	81 (18%)	13 (23%)	60 (18%)	34 (19%)	24 (31%)	64 (16%)	6 (15%)
HIV TEST OFFERED AT VISIT	n=421	n=377	n=44	n=277	n=144	n=54	n=332	n=35
Yes	307 (73%)	277 (73%)	30 (68%)	198 (71%)	109 (76%)	43 (80%)	243 (73%)	21 (60%)
No	111 (26%)	97 (26%)	14 (32%)	76 (27%)	35 (24%)	11 (20%)	86 (26%)	14 (40%)
Don't Know	3 (1%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)
EVER DIAGNOSED WITH HEPATITIS								
Yes	202 (39%)	176 (38%)	26 (46%)	137 (41%)	65 (37%)	9 (12%)	174 (44%)	19 (46%)
No	310 (60%)	279 (61%)	31 (54%)	199 (59%)	111 (62%)	69 (88%)	219 (55%)	22 (54%)
Don't Know	3 (1%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)
TYPE OF HEPATITIS (all that apply)								
Hepatitis A	13 (3%)	12 (3%)	1 (2%)	9 (3%)	4 (2%)	0 (0%)	12 (3%)	1 (2%)
Hepatitis B	20 (4%)	16 (3%)	4 (7%)	14 (4%)	6 (3%)	1 (1%)	18 (5%)	1 (2%)
Hepatitis C	163 (32%)	139 (30%)	24 (42%)	112 (33%)	51 (29%)	8 (10%)	139 (35%)	16 (39%)
Other	2 (0%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	1 (2%)
Diagnosed with Hepatitis, Type Unknown	14 (3%)	13 (3%)	1 (2%)	9 (3%)	5 (3%)	0 (0%)	14 (4%)	0 (0%)
IF HEP C POSITIVE, WHEN WAS DIAGNOSIS	n=163	n=139	n=24	n=112	n=51	n=8	n=139	n=16
≤ 6 Months Ago	24 (15%)	21 (15%)	3 (13%)	20 (18%)	4 (8%)	0 (0%)	22 (16%)	2 (13%)
6 Months - 1 Year Ago	13 (8%)	11 (8%)	2 (8%)	6 (5%)	7 (14%)	0 (0%)	11 (8%)	2 (13%)
≥ 1 Year Ago	126 (77%)	107 (77%)	19 (79%)	86 (77%)	40 (78%)	8 (100%)	106 (76%)	12 (75%)
IF HEP C NEGATIVE, WHEN WAS LAST TEST	n=352	n=319	n=33	n=225	n=127	n=70	n=257	n=25
≤ 6 Months Ago	63 (18%)	52 (16%)	11 (33%)	46 (20%)	17 (13%)	13 (19%)	45 (18%)	5 (20%)
6 Months - 1 Year Ago	44 (13%)	41 (13%)	3 (9%)	21 (9%)	23 (18%)	10 (14%)	31 (12%)	3 (12%)
≥ 1 Year Ago	121 (34%)	109 (34%)	12 (36%)	83 (37%)	38 (30%)	27 (39%)	88 (34%)	6 (24%)
Never Tested	99 (28%)	93 (29%)	6 (18%)	60 (27%)	39 (31%)	17 (24%)	72 (28%)	10 (40%)
Don't Know If Tested	25 (7%)	24 (8%)	1 (3%)	15 (7%)	10 (8%)	3 (4%)	21 (8%)	1 (4%)
DIAGNOSED WITH STD PAST 12 MTHS								
Yes	23 (4%)	23 (5%)	0 (0%)	9 (3%)	14 (8%)	7 (9%)	14 (4%)	2 (5%)
No	492 (96%)	435 (95%)	57 (100%)	328 (97%)	164 (92%)	71 (91%)	382 (96%)	39 (95%)
TYPE OF STD (all that apply)								
Syphilis	6 (1%)	6 (1%)	0 (0%)	4 (1%)	2 (1%)	2 (3%)	3 (1%)	1 (2%)
Gonorrhea	4 (1%)	4 (1%)	0 (0%)	3 (1%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	3 (1%)	1 (2%)
Chlamydia	6 (1%)	6 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	5 (3%)	3 (4%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)
Herpes (HSV)	2 (0%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)
Other	6 (1%)	6 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (3%)	2 (3%)	4 (1%)	0 (0%)

Health Insurance

Nearly two-thirds (64%) of the IDU1 sample had health insurance at the time of the survey, and Medicaid was the most commonly reported type of insurance (50%). Not surprisingly, older persons were more likely to have health insurance coverage.

Figure 7.1. Type of Health Insurance at Time of Survey (n=515)



Health Care Visits

A sizeable 82% of participants reported having a health care visit within the previous 12 months, and three-quarters of those with a visit were offered an HIV test during one or more of those visits (n=307, 73%). Presumably, these visits included emergency room visits, but the survey does not ask respondents to indicate the specific nature of their visits.

Infectious Diseases

A substantial proportion of respondents have been diagnosed with hepatitis (39%), primarily Hepatitis C (32%). However, 220 persons (43% of the whole sample) have not been tested for Hepatitis C in over a year or have not been tested for Hepatitis C at all. Thus, the 32% prevalence rate for Hepatitis C in this sample is likely an underestimate. It has been estimated that 50% to 90% of IDUs are infected with Hepatitis C (reference), but factors like lack of publicly funded testing means that many infected persons are unaware of their status.

A small number of participants (n=23, 4%) were diagnosed with a sexually transmitted disease within the previous 12 months, which included syphilis, gonorrhea, Chlamydia, and other STDs.

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