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Risk, Prevention, and Testing Behaviors Related to HIV and Hepatitis Infections National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System Injecting Drug Users May 2005–February 2006

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
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Of the estimated 1.2 million persons living with HIV in the United States, 17% were infected through injection drug use [1]. Although HIV incidence among injecting drug users (IDUs) has declined since the late 1980s, this group (including men who have sex with men [MSM] and who inject drugs) accounted for an estimated 15% (8,700/56,300) of new HIV infections in 2006 [2]. In 2002, CDC developed the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS) System to help state and local health departments in areas with high AIDS prevalence monitor selected behaviors and assess the use of prevention programs and services in 3 groups at high risk of HIV infection: MSM, IDUs, and heterosexuals [3]. This report summarizes data gathered from May 2005 through February 2006, the first data collection cycle among IDUs [4]. The report provides descriptive data that serve as a baseline for monitoring trends in risk behaviors and that aid in identifying opportunities to prevent HIV among IDUs.

HIGHLIGHTS

NHBS-IDU1 used respondent-driven sampling to recruit participants; methods for sampling and analysis are described in the Technical Notes of this report. The data are descriptive (statistical analysis was not performed); comparisons are based on differences of $\geq 5\%$.

Participants

Of the 10,589 participants, 71% were males and 29% were females (Table 1). Participants were racially and ethnically diverse, but the largest proportion were black/African American (49%). Hispanic/Latino ethnicity was reported by 21% of all participants. These participants were also asked their Hispanic ancestry: 62% reported Puerto Rican, 28% Mexican, and the remainder identified with some other ancestry. More than half (59%) of the participants were aged 30–49 years; 37% had not completed high school. Most (79%) of the participants were at or below the federal poverty level in 2005. Most (70%) had visited a health care provider during the past 12 months, but many (59%) had no health insurance. More than half the participants had been homeless at some time during the past 12 months, including a substantial proportion (40%) who were homeless at the time of the survey.

More than one-third (38%) of the participants had been arrested and booked during the past 12 months. Over half the participants (54%) reported that heroin was the drug they injected most frequently. Most (74%) participants had been in drug or alcohol treatment at some time, 36% during the past 12 months.

Drug Use

Sharing syringes and other injection paraphernalia is associated with risk of transmitting hepatitis C virus (HCV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), and HIV. Using sterile needles and syringes only once remains the safest, most effective way to limit HIV transmission [5]. Syringe exchange programs (SEPs) provide sterile needles and syringes to IDUs for free or in exchange for used needles; some also provide other supplies and referrals, as well as testing, vaccination, and medical services [6].

During the past 12 months, 87% of participants had injected heroin, 59% had injected heroin and cocaine (either together as speedball or separately but with equal frequency), and 51% had injected cocaine or crack (Table 2). Heroin was the most commonly reported drug injected in all cities except Houston, where 79% injected cocaine or crack, and Las Vegas, where 70% injected methamphetamine or amphetamine.

Of the participants who injected heroin, over half (69%) injected daily (Table 2). Of those who injected other drugs or drug combinations, one-third or less injected daily. For most drugs, the proportion of participants who injected daily was largest among participants aged 18–29 years.

A large proportion of participants reported each of 3 injection practices related to risk of transmission: sharing syringes to inject (36%), sharing other injection equipment (62%), or sharing syringes to divide drugs (31%). The proportion of participants who shared syringes to divide drugs was smaller in MSAs with SEPs (28%) than in MSAs without SEPs (34%).

Participants were also asked about going to a shooting gallery or other places where people go specifically to inject drugs (Table 3). The large proportion of Hispanic/Latino participants who reported the use of shooting galleries may be affected by the large proportion of participants from Puerto Rico who reported this behavior.

Sexual Behavior

IDUs can be exposed to HIV by sharing injection equipment or having sex with an HIV-infected person. Studies suggest that the spread of HIV among IDUs may be partly attributed to unprotected sexual activity [7–9]. Most NHBS-IDU1 participants (85% of men and 84% of women [Tables 4 and 5, respectively]) had sex with an opposite-sex partner during the past 12 months.

Male participants reported a median of 2 female sex partners (range, 0–500; interquartile range [IQR], 1–5), in the past 12 months (data not shown in Table 4).

Among the men, 66% reported engaging in unprotected vaginal sex in the past 12 months (79% of men reporting vaginal sex). Nearly one-third (30%) of sexually active men reported having anal sex with female sex partners in the past 12 months; 74% reported unprotected anal sex with female partners (19% of all men).

During the past 12 months, 7% of male participants had male sex partners (Table 4); of these, 78% had both male and female partners (data not shown in Table 4). MSM reported a median of 2 male sex partners (range, 0–3,000; IQR, 1–5) during the past 12 months (data not shown in the table). Most (69%) MSM reported anal sex; of those, 60% had engaged in unprotected anal sex (42% of all MSM).

Female participants reported a median of 2 male sex partners (range, 0–2,880; IQR, 1–5) in the past 12 months (data not shown in Table 5). Among the women, 65% reported engaging in unprotected vaginal sex with male partners in the past 12 months (79% of women who reported vaginal sex). Nearly one-quarter (22%) of women reported engaging in anal sex, and of those, 79% reported unprotected anal sex with their male partners in the past 12 months (15% of all women). By age, the proportion of participants engaging in unprotected sex was largest among women aged 18–24 years (89%).

Among NHBS-IDU1 participants, having a sex partner who did not inject drugs was fairly common (Table 6). Among men, 55% of those with female main sex partners and 31% of those with female casual sex partners reported that their partners did not inject. Among women, about one-third reported that their male main (34%) and casual (35%) sex partners did not inject.

HIV Testing

Most (92%) participants had been tested for HIV; of those, 71% had been tested during the past 12 months

and 93% of those tested during the past 12 months had received the result of their most recent test (Table 7). The proportion of participants who reported having been tested in the past 12 months was larger in MSAs with SEPs (68%) than in MSAs without SEPs (61%).

The most common reason for not testing during the past 12 months was the perception that one was at low risk of HIV infection; 29% reported this as the main reason they had not tested (Table 8). By type of facility, the most recent HIV test for 19% of men and 21% of women was performed at a public health clinic or a community health center (Table 9).

Hepatitis

Injection drug use is the primary risk factor for HIV infection among 48% of persons infected with HCV, 15% of persons infected with HBV, and 1% of persons infected with hepatitis A virus (HAV) [10]. Coinfection with HIV and HCV can lead to more rapid progression of HCV-related liver disease [11, 12].

A total of 4,200 (40%) participants reported a diagnosis of HAV, HBV, or HCV infection (Table 10). A total of 7,758 participants had been tested for HCV infection (Table 10), 3,635 of whom had received a diagnosis (Table 3). Less than one-third (30%) had received at least one dose of HAV or HBV vaccine. The proportions of participants reporting hepatitis diagnosis, vaccination, and HCV testing were larger in MSAs with SEPs than MSAs without SEPs (43% vs 34%; 75% vs 70%; and 32% vs 26%, respectively).

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) among IDUs ranges from approximately 1% to 6% [13]. Screening recommendations for STDs are updated periodically [14]; except for HAV and HBV, there are no STD screening recommendations specific to drug users.

Tables 11a and 11b show the proportions of participants who received an STD diagnosis. During the past 12 months, 1,382 (13%) participants had received an STD diagnosis of syphilis (4%), gonorrhea (7%), chlamydia (4%), or herpes (2%).

Alcohol Use

Alcohol use among IDUs has been associated with needle sharing [15, 16] and sexual risk behaviors [17–19]. The prevalence of HCV infection is high among IDUs [20], and heavy alcohol use by HCV-infected persons can increase the risk of liver disease, and it diminishes the effectiveness of HCV treatments [21].

Overall, 8,053 (76%) participants reported having used alcohol during the past 30 days: 37% reported heavy drinking, and 49% reported binge drinking (Table 12). Few participants (1%) who drank alcohol were aged 18–20 years and therefore considered underage drinkers. The proportion of underage drinkers who were current (73%) drinkers was similar to the proportions in the overall sample, as were the proportions among current drinkers who were heavy (35%) or binge (52%) drinkers (data not shown in the table).

Use of HIV Prevention Services and Programs

NHBS-IDU1 was designed to assess the extent to which prevention materials and services are reaching IDUs. Overall, 79% of participants reported receiving free HIV prevention material (sterile syringes, 41%; injection equipment, 38%; or condoms, 57%) or participating in HIV prevention services other than HIV testing (alcohol or drug treatment, 36%; individual-level intervention, 23%; or group-level intervention, 13%) (Table 13). The proportion of participants who reported receiving HIV prevention materials or participating in a behavioral intervention was larger among those who had seen a health care provider; the proportion of participants who reported receiving prevention materials was larger in MSAs with SEPs than MSAs without SEPs.

Outreach programs, SEPs, drug treatment programs, and HIV/AIDS–focused community-based organizations were common providers of free condoms or HIV behavioral interventions (Table 14). Sterile syringes and injection equipment were most commonly provided to participants through outreach programs and SEPs.

Comprehensive HIV Prevention for Injecting Drug Users

The findings in this report underscore the need for a comprehensive approach to HIV prevention for IDUs, including substance abuse treatment, access to sterile syringes, strategies to prevent the sexual transmission of HIV, and HIV testing, followed, as needed, by linkage to HIV care and services [22, 23].

SEPs have been proven effective in reducing HIV-associated injection risk behaviors among IDUs by providing access to sterile syringes [24, 25]. More recently, SEPs have expanded the number and type of services they offer to include injection supplies; hepatitis testing,

diagnosis, and vaccination; and referrals to other medical services [6, 26]. A large proportion of participants had received free sterile syringes or injection equipment from SEPs (Table 14). The proportion of participants reporting risky behaviors and prevention services in MSAs with SEPs differed notably from the proportion in MSAs without SEPs: less sharing of syringes to divide drugs (Table 3); more HIV testing (Table 7); more hepatitis diagnosis, vaccination, and testing (Table 10); and more prevention materials (Table 13). Although NHBS-IDU1 was not designed to determine causal relationships, SEPs appear to be important not only for the provision of sterile syringes and injection equipment but also as a component of comprehensive HIV prevention for IDUs.

Access to sterile syringes is important in reducing risky behaviors such as sharing syringes or other injection equipment [22, 23]. More than one-third of participants reported sharing syringes, and 62% reported sharing other injection equipment. The proportion of participants who reported sharing syringes and other injection equipment is consistent with that reported from studies of IDUs [27]. The NHBS data support the need to extend prevention messages beyond the avoidance of sharing syringes to the avoidance of reusing syringes to divide drug solutions and the sharing of other injection equipment—practices associated with the risk of HIV and HCV infection [28–30]. In addition, many IDUs aged 18–29 years injected daily, suggesting the need for age-specific interventions [31, 32].

Although the use of shooting galleries has been associated with the prevalence of HIV infection [33, 34], shooting galleries now commonly provide new sterile syringes and other injection equipment. Additional studies are needed to understand the modern shooting gallery environment and to develop interventions to minimize the risks and maximize the possible benefits associated with their use.

In December 2009, the President signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010, which modified the ban on the use of federal funds for needle exchange programs (also known as SEPs) for programs in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The modification prohibits the use of funds for SEPs in any location that local public health or law enforcement agencies determine to be inappropriate. In July 2010, HHS released guidance for programs interested in implementing, with FY2010–appropriated dollars,

syringe services programs (SSPs) as part of a comprehensive HIV prevention program for IDUs [35]. In August 2010, CDC held an expert consultation to gather information for programmatic guidelines for SSPs; those guidelines are in development.

Just over one-third (36%) of participants had received alcohol or drug treatment during the past 12 months. The proportion of participants reporting heavy or binge drinking was also large. Addressing problem drinking among IDUs is important not only because it is associated with risky drug-use and sexual behaviors but also because it is associated with liver damage in HCV-infected persons. There is clearly a need for substance abuse treatment services for this population.

Preventing the sexual transmission of HIV is also an important issue for IDUs. Many of the effective behavioral interventions for IDUs focus on risky drug-use and sexual behaviors [36]. NHBS-IDU1 data indicate that a large proportion of participants reported unprotected sex and that the rates of STDs were high, but the data also indicate that HIV prevention behavioral interventions are reaching just over one-quarter of participants. Monitoring behaviors among IDUs who are also MSM is important because their sexual and drug-use behaviors may place them at risk of infection. In addition, HIV prevention activities directed toward young female IDUs should incorporate appropriate messages regarding anal sex and unprotected anal sex, because this behavior was prevalent among those aged 18–24 years.

CDC recommends that all persons aged 13–64 years be screened for HIV as a routine part of health care [37]. An estimated 20% of the 1.2 million people living with HIV are unaware of their infection [1]. Many persons who are aware of their HIV infection take steps to reduce their risky sexual behaviors [38], and studies of HIV test counseling also have shown reductions in risky drug-use behaviors among IDUs [39, 40]. To increase the proportion of HIV-positive persons who know they are infected, IDUs should have an HIV test at least annually [37]. Although the proportion of NHBS-IDU1 participants who had been tested during the past 12 months was large, 35% had not tested during that period.

CDC recommends routine HCV screening for “persons who ever injected illegal drugs, including those who injected once or a few times many years ago” [41]. Although public health recommendations for routine HCV screening among IDUs appear to have been suc-

cessfully implemented, over one-quarter of NHBS-IDU1 participants reported never being tested for HCV. The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommends that IDUs receive the HBV vaccine as well as the HAV vaccine if they have chronic liver disease, which includes HCV infection [42, 43]. Given that less than one-third of participants reported receiving at least one dose of a hepatitis vaccine but that HBV vaccination coverage in 2004 was 35% among persons aged 18–49 years and 45% among persons at high risk [44], it is possible that opportunities have been missed to vaccinate older IDUs who would not have benefitted from routine childhood vaccination programs.

These comprehensive HIV prevention services are specifically needed in the criminal justice system: many IDUs interact with this system because of their drug-use behaviors [22]. For example, 38% of NHBS-IDU1 participants had been arrested during the past 12 months.

CONCLUSION

The need for a comprehensive approach to HIV prevention for IDUs is reflected in the adoption of the term “syringe services programs” by HHS [35]. This term was used to specifically include syringe access, disposal, and exchange programs, as well as referral and linkage to HIV prevention services, substance abuse treatment, and medical and mental health care. HIV prevention among IDUs is also part of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy [45]. Among the action steps for preventing HIV among substance users, the *National HIV/AIDS Strategy* notes, “HIV screening and other comprehensive HIV prevention services should be coupled with substance treatment programs.”

NHBS is a key component of CDC’s comprehensive approach to reducing the spread of HIV in the United States and is the primary source of data for monitoring behaviors of populations at high risk of HIV infection. NHBS data are used at the state and local level to renew and maintain efforts to prevent HIV and other bloodborne and sexually transmitted infections among IDUs in the United States. NHBS also can be used to monitor progress toward the National HIV/AIDS Strategy goal to reduce HIV incidence [45] by measuring key behavior indicators in the same populations over time.

SAMPLING

Participants for NHBS-IDU were recruited by using respondent-driven sampling [46, 47], a chain-referral sampling strategy similar to snowball sampling. Details about the NHBS-IDU1 method have been described elsewhere [4]. Briefly, respondent-driven sampling starts with a limited number of “seeds” who are chosen by referrals from people who know the local population well or through outreach in areas where IDUs can be found. Seeds complete the eligibility screening, and the survey is administered to those who are eligible. Seeds who complete the survey are asked to recruit a specified number (usually 3–5) of IDUs they know. These persons, in turn, complete the survey and are asked to recruit others, using a system of coded coupons to link recruiters and the IDUs they recruit. This recruitment process continues until the intended sample size has been reached. The target sample size from each MSA is 500 eligible persons.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The same basic eligibility criteria are used in all participating MSAs for each NHBS cycle: age ≥ 18 years, a current resident of a participating MSA, not a previous participant in NHBS during the current cycle, and able to provide informed consent and complete the survey in English or Spanish. Additional eligibility criteria for the NHBS-IDU1 cycle required that during the interview, participants (1) report injecting drugs during the 12 months preceding the interview and (2) have physical evidence of recent injection or be able to adequately describe their injection practices [4].

Information is collected by using a standardized questionnaire, which is administered during a face-to-face interview by a trained interviewer using a handheld computer. Interviews for NHBS-IDU1 averaged 40 minutes and were conducted in a private area. Participants receive incentives for participating in the interview as well as for recruiting others. HIV testing was not offered as a standard part of NHBS-IDU1, although some NHBS project areas chose to do HIV testing. CDC determined that NHBS-IDU1 was public health surveillance, not a research activity; all state

and local jurisdictions were responsible for performing their own local human subjects protections review.

DATA ANALYSIS

During May 2005–February 2006, a total of 13,519 persons were recruited: of these, 1,563 were ineligible, and recruitment information was missing for 46. Among the remaining 11,910 participants, data for 1,321 were excluded (68 transgender persons, because of small numbers; 881 persons aware of their HIV infection [the purpose was to collect data on the behaviors of persons at risk of HIV infection, not the risk behaviors of those who knew they were infected]; 334 whose data were lost during electronic upload; and 38 whose responses were of questionable validity). Data for the remaining 10,589 participants were used for this report.

The data were analyzed according to selected characteristics of participants: gender, race/ethnicity, age group, education, arrest history, household income, type of drug injected most frequently, and MSA. Household income was dichotomized into 2 categories: at or below vs. above the federal poverty level. The federal poverty level is based on household income and household size [48]. Participants in NHBS-IDU1 were asked to report all household income (i.e., the total amount of money from all people living in the household earned in the last year from all sources before taxes), and the number of people in the household (defined as how many people depended on that income, including the participant). To calculate poverty, household income (which is captured in the NHBS survey as a categorical variable) was recoded to the midpoint of each income category, and each participant’s income was then compared with the federal poverty income level threshold for persons with the same household size. Arrest history was based on whether the respondent had been arrested by the police and booked during the past 12 months. The variable “drug injected most frequently” was derived from a question about the frequency of use for each of several types of drugs. Based on these responses, 5 categories were created: heroin alone (i.e., heroin was the drug injected most frequently), heroin and cocaine (heroin and cocaine used with equal frequency or combined as speedball), cocaine or crack alone (i.e., cocaine or

crack was the drug injected most frequently), methamphetamine or amphetamine, and other (all other drugs or combinations).

Other characteristics of drug users are also presented in this report: health insurance status, visiting a health care provider, homelessness, history of alcohol/drug treatment, and whether the MSA had SEPs. Homeless was defined as living on the street, in a shelter, or a single room occupancy hotel. Alcohol treatment and drug treatment were measured jointly; treatment programs included outpatient, residential, detoxification, or methadone treatment programs. MSAs were grouped into 2 categories based on whether a syringe exchange program was operational in the city during the interview period. An MSA was categorized as having SEPs if at least one program, legally recognized or not, offered syringes or other drug paraphernalia to IDUs at some point during NHBS-IDU1 data collection.

Two time frames for most self-reported behaviors were provided. Respondents were asked about their behaviors during the past 12 months (i.e., the 12 months preceding the date of the interview); a few questions concerned lifetime behaviors (ever). Alcohol use was measured for the preceding 30 days.

DRUG USE

Use of drugs by injection during the past 12 months was assessed by type of drug; categories were similar to the “drug injected most frequently” variable: heroin only, heroin and cocaine (combined as speedball), cocaine or crack only, amphetamine (including methamphetamine), and other (all other drugs). Injection practices during the past 12 months included sharing previously used needles, sharing other previously used injection equipment (i.e., cookers, cotton, or water for rinsing or dividing drugs), and sharing previously used syringes to divide drugs. “Any sharing” was calculated from these injection practices. Participants also were asked how often during the past 12 months they had gone to a shooting gallery, “hit house,” dealer’s house, or other place specifically for the purpose of injecting drugs.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

“Having sex” was defined as having oral, vaginal, or anal sex. Male participants were asked about vaginal and anal sex behaviors with their male and female

partners, and female participants were asked about vaginal and anal sex behaviors with their male partners. For men, anal sex included both insertive and receptive anal sex. Unprotected sex was defined as sex without a condom and was assessed for type of sex and sex partners during the past 12 months. All participants were asked about their sex partners’ HIV status and history of injection drug use. Sex partners were defined as either “main” or “casual.” A main sex partner was someone with whom the participant had sex and to whom he or she felt most committed (e.g., a girlfriend/boyfriend, wife/husband, spouse, significant other, or life partner). A casual sex partner was someone with whom the participant had sex but who was not considered a main partner.

HIV TESTING

HIV testing behaviors included timing of tests (ever and during the past 12 months) and whether the most recent test was a rapid test. After selecting reasons for not having been tested during the past 12 months, participants were asked which reason was the main reason.

HEPATITIS AND STD TESTING

“Hepatitis diagnosis” was defined as having ever been told by a health care provider that one was infected with HAV, HBV, or HCV. “Hepatitis C testing” was defined as ever receiving a diagnosis of HCV infection or ever having a blood test to check for HCV infection. “Hepatitis vaccination” was defined as having ever received a hepatitis vaccine (regardless of the number of doses or whether the vaccine was mono- or bivalent for HAV or HBV).

Participants were asked whether they had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider that they had syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, herpes, or any other STD.

ALCOHOL USE

Alcohol use during the preceding 30 days was measured in 3 categories: current drinking (any use), heavy drinking (>1 drink per day on average for women and >2 drinks for men), and binge drinking (≥4 drinks during a single occasion for women and ≥5 drinks for men).

USE OF HIV PREVENTION SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

Receipt of 3 types of HIV prevention materials was assessed: free sterile syringes, injection equipment, or condoms. Data are also presented on participation in the following HIV prevention services: alcohol or drug treatment, an individual-level behavioral intervention, or a group-level behavioral intervention.

ANALYSIS METHODS

Data for this report are not weighted. One of the main purposes of this report is to display the data for use at the national and the local level; an efficient and transparent way to do so is by using unweighted data.

We used SAS, version 9.1 (SAS Institute Inc, Cary, NC) to analyze all data. Analyses were based on the 10,589 participants described in the Commentary, which included 288 seeds. This report presents the results of a descriptive analysis (no statistical tests were performed) of key behavioral surveillance indicators for IDUs from the following MSAs: Atlanta (Georgia), Baltimore (Maryland), Boston (Massachusetts), Chicago (Illinois), Dallas (Texas), Denver (Colorado), Detroit (Michigan), Fort Lauderdale (Florida), Houston (Texas), Las Vegas (Nevada), Los Angeles (California), Miami (Florida), Newark (New Jersey), New Haven (Connecticut), New York City (New York), Norfolk (Virginia), Philadelphia (Pennsylvania), San Diego (California); San Francisco (California); San Juan (Puerto Rico), Seattle (Washington), and St Louis (Missouri). The data for New Orleans (Louisiana) are not included in this report: after 8 weeks of data collection, all operations for the cycle were stopped because of Hurricane Katrina.

LIMITATIONS

The findings in this report are subject to several limitations. First, because a single standard for obtaining a representative sample of IDUs has not been established, the generalizability of the NHBS sample cannot be determined accurately [49]. Because the data were not weighted to account for the use of respondent-driven sampling, the findings may not be generalizable to IDUs who did not participate in NHBS. (Other reports of NHBS data provide weighted estimates of behaviors included in this report [50].) Second, findings from the MSAs in this study might

not be generalizable to other U.S. cities or states. Third, because the survey was administered by an interviewer, the responses may be subject to social desirability bias. Fourth, although cell sizes of <3 have been suppressed, in certain instances stratification by demographic characteristics might produce numbers that are too small for reliable interpretation.

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Table 1. Selected characteristics of participants—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	66	1	38	1	104	1
Asian	19	<1	6	<1	25	<1
Black	3,623	48	1,523	50	5,146	49
Hispanic or Latino	1,726	23	475	16	2,201	21
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	9	<1	4	<1	13	<1
White	1,841	24	867	28	2,708	26
Other ^a	255	3	128	4	383	4
Hispanic or Latino ancestry^b						
Cuban	41	2	10	2	51	2
Dominican	8	<1	5	1	13	1
Mexican	450	26	159	33	609	28
Multiple	24	1	8	2	32	1
Puerto Rican	1,110	64	246	52	1,356	62
Other	90	5	45	9	135	6
Age (yrs)						
18–24	275	4	156	5	431	4
25–29	538	7	227	7	765	7
30–39	1,592	21	762	25	2,354	22
40–49	2,685	36	1,215	40	3,900	37
≥50	2,455	33	684	22	3,139	30
Education						
<High school	2,687	36	1,236	41	3,923	37
High school diploma or equivalent	3,033	40	1,089	36	4,122	39
>High school	1,824	24	719	24	2,543	24
Household income^c						
Above federal poverty level	1,561	21	536	18	2,097	20
At or below federal poverty level	5,900	78	2,461	81	8,361	79
Visited health care provider, past 12 months						
Yes	5,160	68	2,286	75	7,446	70
No	2,385	32	757	25	3,142	30
Health insurance						
Private	442	6	176	6	618	6
Public	2,419	32	1,187	39	3,606	34
None	4,625	61	1,647	54	6,272	59
Homeless						
Currently	3,248	43	1,029	34	4,277	40
Past 12 months, but not currently	1,252	17	591	19	1,843	17
Never	3,045	40	1,424	47	4,469	42
Arrested, past 12 months						
Yes	3,026	40	967	32	3,993	38
No	4,513	60	2,077	68	6,590	62

Table 1. Selected characteristics of participants—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006 (cont)

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Drug injected most frequently						
Heroin alone	3,993	53	1,749	57	5,742	54
Heroin and cocaine ^d	2,402	32	826	27	3,228	30
Cocaine or crack alone	486	6	212	7	698	7
Methamphetamine or amphetamine	407	5	149	5	556	5
Other ^e	257	3	108	4	365	3
Alcohol or drug treatment^f						
≤12 months ago	2,714	36	1,130	37	3,844	36
>12 months ago	2,902	38	1,077	35	3,979	38
Never	1,927	26	837	27	2,764	26
MSA						
Atlanta, GA	322	4	116	4	438	4
Baltimore, MD	392	5	239	8	631	6
Boston, MA	312	4	122	4	434	4
Chicago, IL	353	5	142	5	495	5
Dallas, TX	351	5	189	6	540	5
Denver, CO	354	5	141	5	495	5
Detroit, MI	326	4	174	6	500	5
Fort Lauderdale, FL	196	3	109	4	305	3
Houston, TX	351	5	181	6	532	5
Las Vegas, NV	227	3	51	2	278	3
Los Angeles, CA	387	5	153	5	540	5
Miami, FL	381	5	122	4	503	5
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	272	4	199	7	471	4
New Haven, CT	322	4	128	4	450	4
New York, NY	264	3	107	4	371	4
Newark, NJ	198	3	121	4	319	3
Norfolk, VA	358	5	100	3	458	4
Philadelphia, PA	328	4	140	5	468	4
St. Louis, MO	398	5	109	4	507	5
San Diego, CA	393	5	120	4	513	5
San Francisco, CA	353	5	126	4	479	5
San Juan, PR	426	6	67	2	493	5
Seattle, WA	281	4	88	3	369	3
SEP						
MSA with SEP	4,840	64	1,844	61	6,684	63
MSA without SEP	2,705	36	1,200	39	3,905	37
Total	7,545	100	3,044	100	10,589	100

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Column percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. MSA, metropolitan statistical area. SEP, syringe exchange program.

^a Includes persons who indicated multiple races or other race.

^b Among those reporting Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

^c Poverty level is based on household income and household size.

^d Injected together or with the same frequency.

^e Other drugs injected alone or 2 or more drugs (other than heroin and cocaine) injected with the same frequency.

^f Includes outpatient, residential, detox, and methadone treatment programs.

Table 2. Drugs injected during past 12 months—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006

	Heroin		Heroin and cocaine ^a				Cocaine or crack				Methamphetamine or amphetamine				Other				Total		
	Past 12 months		Daily ^b		Past 12 months		Daily ^b		Past 12 months		Daily ^b		Past 12 months		Daily ^b		Past 12 months			Daily ^b	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%
Gender																					
Male	6,566	87	4,530	69	4,666	62	1,874	40	3,978	53	1,305	33	1,287	17	302	23	891	12	96	11	7,545
Female	2,665	88	1,842	69	1,599	53	565	35	1,408	46	489	35	410	13	94	23	311	10	52	17	3,044
Race/ethnicity																					
American Indian/Alaska Native	79	76	46	58	54	52	19	35	53	51	14	26	45	43	8	18	24	23	—	—	104
Asian	16	64	13	81	12	48	8	67	15	60	7	47	13	52	—	—	6	24	—	—	25
Black	4,657	90	3,163	68	3,156	61	1,171	37	2,550	50	852	33	329	6	47	14	377	7	44	12	5,146
Hispanic or Latino	1,860	85	1,423	77	1,405	64	809	58	1,065	48	474	45	277	13	63	23	184	8	25	14	2,201
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	8	62	—	—	6	46	—	—	4	31	—	—	9	69	4	44	—	—	—	—	13
White	2,269	84	1,495	66	1,402	52	370	26	1,496	55	393	26	919	34	251	27	525	19	67	13	2,708
Other ^c	333	87	223	67	225	59	58	26	197	51	51	26	104	27	22	21	82	21	9	11	383
Age (yrs)																					
18–24	358	83	264	74	235	55	112	48	227	53	85	37	98	23	34	35	73	17	10	14	431
25–29	639	84	484	76	457	60	214	47	437	57	168	38	157	21	38	24	128	17	26	20	765
30–39	2,014	86	1,437	71	1,403	60	630	45	1,239	53	497	40	450	19	125	28	259	11	31	12	2,354
40–49	3,356	86	2,285	68	2,263	58	830	37	2,037	52	657	32	657	17	145	22	422	11	49	12	3,900
≥50	2,864	91	1,902	66	1,907	61	653	34	1,446	46	387	27	335	11	54	16	320	10	32	10	3,139
Education																					
<High school	3,458	88	2,496	72	2,326	59	984	42	1,953	50	735	38	539	14	125	23	362	9	50	14	3,923
High school diploma or equivalent	3,582	87	2,445	68	2,477	60	985	40	2,133	52	709	33	669	16	165	25	455	11	51	11	4,122
>High school	2,190	86	1,431	65	1,462	57	470	32	1,300	51	350	27	489	19	106	22	385	15	47	12	2,543
Arrested, past 12 months																					
Yes	3,463	87	2,483	72	2,547	64	1,048	41	2,300	58	788	34	837	21	207	25	575	14	60	10	3,993
No	5,762	87	3,883	67	3,714	56	1,390	37	3,081	47	1,006	33	857	13	189	22	625	9	88	14	6,590
Household income^d																					
Above federal poverty level	1,868	89	1,298	69	1,231	59	399	32	1,031	49	295	29	344	16	78	23	300	14	31	10	2,097
At or below federal poverty level	7,244	87	4,980	69	4,966	59	2,007	40	4,302	51	1,479	34	1,348	16	317	24	899	11	117	13	8,361
MSA																					
Atlanta, GA	375	86	229	61	336	77	153	46	291	66	104	36	50	11	7	14	73	17	10	14	438
Baltimore, MD	579	92	470	81	307	49	133	43	286	45	138	48	—	—	—	—	28	4	5	18	631

Table 2. Drugs injected during past 12 months—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006 (cont)

	Heroin				Heroin and cocaine ^a				Cocaine or crack				Methamphetamine or amphetamine				Other				Total
	Past 12 months		Daily ^b		Past 12 months		Daily ^b		Past 12 months		Daily ^b		Past 12 months		Daily ^b		Past 12 months		Daily ^b		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Boston, MA	413	95	257	62	272	63	63	23	291	67	91	31	31	7	8	26	81	19	6	7	434
Chicago, IL	488	99	402	82	273	55	73	27	190	38	34	18	12	2	—	—	30	6	—	—	495
Dallas, TX	494	91	306	62	419	78	202	48	352	65	123	35	94	17	8	9	55	10	6	11	540
Denver, CO	396	80	224	57	299	60	90	30	345	70	92	27	193	39	44	23	90	18	5	6	495
Detroit, MI	497	99	366	74	125	25	22	18	101	20	15	15	8	2	—	—	49	10	6	12	500
Fort Lauderdale, FL	269	88	154	57	167	55	42	25	169	55	41	24	26	9	6	23	97	32	28	29	305
Houston, TX	331	62	138	42	262	49	47	18	422	79	185	44	131	25	31	24	27	5	8	30	532
Las Vegas, NV	136	49	52	38	114	41	43	38	127	46	26	20	194	70	64	33	37	13	—	—	278
Los Angeles, CA	518	96	403	78	275	51	66	24	210	39	40	19	147	27	19	13	60	11	—	—	540
Miami, FL	479	95	375	78	349	69	166	48	283	56	128	45	24	5	—	—	82	16	11	13	503
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	455	97	279	61	280	59	66	24	158	34	32	20	5	1	—	—	40	8	12	30	471
New Haven, CT	437	97	361	83	255	57	91	36	203	45	66	33	12	3	—	—	49	11	5	10	450
New York, NY	351	95	218	62	216	58	95	44	183	49	64	35	13	4	4	31	31	8	—	—	371
Newark, NJ	296	93	209	71	241	76	125	52	202	63	82	41	9	3	—	—	25	8	—	—	319
Norfolk, VA	447	98	383	86	303	66	151	50	195	43	82	42	9	2	—	—	31	7	—	—	458
Philadelphia, PA	409	87	326	80	251	54	96	38	268	57	112	42	22	5	—	—	19	4	—	—	468
St. Louis, MO	502	99	376	75	326	64	89	27	235	46	42	18	17	3	4	24	79	16	9	11	507
San Diego, CA	324	63	163	50	197	38	71	36	170	33	27	16	314	61	114	36	35	7	—	—	513
San Francisco, CA	406	85	246	61	290	61	77	27	205	43	44	21	240	50	38	16	80	17	4	5	479
San Juan, PR	292	59	225	77	439	89	415	95	250	51	189	76	4	1	—	—	15	3	8	53	493
Seattle, WA	337	91	210	62	269	73	63	23	250	68	37	15	139	38	31	22	89	24	7	8	369
SEP																					
MSA with SEP	5,905	88	4,251	72	3,854	58	1,584	41	3,181	48	1,089	34	1,019	15	233	23	721	11	73	10	6,684
MSA without SEP	3,326	85	2,121	64	2,411	62	855	35	2,205	56	705	32	678	17	163	24	481	12	75	16	3,905
Total	9,231	87	6,372	69	6,265	59	2,439	39	5,386	51	1,794	33	1,697	16	396	23	1,202	11	148	12	10,589

Note. Participants may report the use of more than one drug, so categories are not mutually exclusive. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Em dash (—) indicates suppressed values due to small cell sizes or zero. MSA, metropolitan statistical area. SEP, syringe exchange program.

^a Refers to heroin and cocaine being injected together as speedball.

^b Among those participants who injected that drug in the past 12 months.

^c Includes persons who indicated multiple races or other race.

^d Poverty level is based on household income and household size.

Table 3. Injection practices during past 12 months—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006

	Shared syringes ^a		Shared injection equipment ^b		Shared syringes to divide drugs ^c		Any sharing ^d		Used a shooting gallery ^e		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Gender											
Male	2,727	36	4,750	63	2,353	31	5,049	67	3,775	50	7,545
Female	1,094	36	1,814	60	881	29	1,928	63	1,244	41	3,044
Race/ethnicity											
American Indian/Alaska Native	43	41	67	64	38	37	72	69	43	41	104
Asian	13	52	15	60	11	44	16	64	9	36	25
Black	1,572	31	2,995	58	1,450	28	3,179	62	2,504	49	5,146
Hispanic or Latino	811	37	1,386	63	725	33	1,495	68	1,189	54	2,201
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	6	46	8	62	4	31	8	62	—	—	13
White	1,240	46	1,855	69	884	33	1,958	72	1,108	41	2,708
Other ^f	134	35	234	61	120	31	244	64	160	42	383
Age (yrs)											
18–24	206	48	318	74	149	35	335	78	226	52	431
25–29	324	42	509	67	258	34	540	71	429	56	765
30–39	899	38	1,481	63	722	31	1,580	67	1,193	51	2,354
40–49	1,402	36	2,413	62	1,181	30	2,552	65	1,854	48	3,900
≥50	990	32	1,843	59	924	29	1,970	63	1,317	42	3,139
Education											
<High school	1,487	38	2,455	63	1,266	32	2,599	66	1,967	50	3,923
High school diploma or equivalent	1,502	36	2,579	63	1,281	31	2,742	67	1,972	48	4,122
>High school	832	33	1,529	60	687	27	1,635	64	1,079	42	2,543
Household income^g											
Above federal poverty level	640	31	1,197	57	506	24	1,268	60	846	40	2,097
At or below federal poverty level	3,147	38	5,304	63	2,697	32	5,640	67	4,118	49	8,361
Arrested, past 12 months											
Yes	1,699	43	2,782	70	1,418	36	2,931	73	2,197	55	3,993
No	2,119	32	3,777	57	1,813	28	4,041	61	2,819	43	6,590
Drug injected most frequently											
Heroin	1,903	33	3,399	59	1,545	27	3,607	63	2,411	42	5,742
Heroin and cocaine ^h	1,280	40	2,146	66	1,200	37	2,283	71	1,914	59	3,228
Cocaine or crack alone	238	34	422	60	204	29	439	63	324	46	698
Methamphetamine or amphetamine	227	41	340	61	158	28	375	67	196	35	556
Other ⁱ	173	47	257	70	127	35	273	75	174	48	365
Hepatitis C diagnosis											
Yes ^j	1,562	43	2,523	69	1,383	38	2,677	74	1,768	49	3,635
No	2,210	32	3,966	58	1,812	27	4,217	62	3,192	47	6,837
Hepatitis C testing											
Yes ^k	2,732	35	4,822	62	2,394	31	5,140	66	3,603	46	7,758
No	1,018	38	1,628	61	794	30	1,714	65	1,338	50	2,655

Table 3. Injection practices during past 12 months—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006 (cont)

	Shared syringes ^a		Shared injection equipment ^b		Shared syringes to divide drugs ^c		Any sharing ^d		Used a shooting gallery ^e		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
MSA											
Atlanta, GA	125	29	263	60	75	17	272	62	285	65	438
Baltimore, MD	275	44	395	63	191	30	413	65	349	55	631
Boston, MA	234	54	342	79	171	39	353	81	276	64	434
Chicago, IL	102	21	309	62	91	18	325	66	195	39	495
Dallas, TX	277	51	416	77	307	57	439	81	321	59	540
Denver, CO	244	49	331	67	153	31	364	74	172	35	495
Detroit, MI	111	22	206	41	97	19	231	46	168	34	500
Fort Lauderdale, FL	87	29	173	57	47	15	180	59	97	32	305
Houston, TX	278	52	396	74	275	52	406	76	285	54	532
Las Vegas, NV	131	47	182	65	93	33	203	73	115	41	278
Los Angeles, CA	234	43	389	72	200	37	403	75	232	43	540
Miami, FL	195	39	331	66	156	31	346	69	232	46	503
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	88	19	160	34	48	10	173	37	101	21	471
New Haven, CT	153	34	259	58	128	28	292	65	176	39	450
New York, NY	84	23	175	47	85	23	188	51	128	35	371
Newark, NJ	89	28	171	54	89	28	183	57	138	43	319
Norfolk, VA	113	25	239	52	124	27	260	57	204	45	458
Philadelphia, PA	140	30	283	60	124	26	295	63	307	66	468
St. Louis, MO	187	37	354	70	200	39	371	73	235	46	507
San Diego, CA	243	47	356	69	159	31	375	73	204	40	513
San Francisco, CA	115	24	272	57	112	23	290	61	152	32	479
San Juan, PR	152	31	288	58	178	36	328	67	440	89	493
Seattle, WA	164	44	274	74	131	36	287	78	207	56	369
SEP											
MSA with SEP	2,327	35	4,142	62	1,898	28	4,398	66	3,351	50	6,684
MSA without SEP	1,494	38	2,422	62	1,336	34	2,579	66	1,668	43	3,905
Total	3,821	36	6,564	62	3,234	31	6,977	66	5,019	47	10,589

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Em dash (—) indicates suppressed values due to small cell sizes or zero. MSA, metropolitan statistical area. SEP, syringe exchange program.

^a Used needles that may have already been used by someone else.

^b Used cooker (spoon, bottle cap, etc.) or cotton (used to filter particles from drug solution) that was already used by someone else or shared water for rinsing needles or preparing drugs.

^c Divided drug solution with a syringe someone already injected with.

^d Used needles that may have already been used by someone else, used cooker or cotton that was already used by someone else, or shared water for rinsing needles or preparing drugs, or divided drug solution with a syringe someone already injected with.

^e Went to a shooting gallery, hit house, dealer's house, or other place used specifically to inject drugs. The term "shooting gallery" has come to denote those special areas where drug users go to inject themselves, typically but not always paying in money or drugs for the privilege of having a "safe" or "protected" place to inject. Previously used syringes may also be rented or borrowed in shooting galleries.

^f Includes persons who indicated multiple races or other race.

^g Poverty level is based on household income and household size.

^h Injected together or with the same frequency.

ⁱ Other drugs injected alone or 2 or more drugs (other than heroin and cocaine) injected with the same frequency.

^j Participant ever told by a health care provider that he/she had hepatitis C.

^k Participant ever told by a health care provider that he/she had hepatitis C or ever had a blood test to check for hepatitis C infection.

Table 4. Sexual behaviors of male participants during past 12 months—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006

	With female sex partners										With male sex partners						Total Males No.
	Any sex		Vaginal sex		Unprotected vaginal sex ^a		Anal sex		Unprotected anal sex ^a		Any sex		Anal sex ^b		Unprotected anal sex ^a		
	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^d	No.	% ^e	No.	% ^d	No.	% ^f	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^g	No.	% ^h	
Race/ethnicity																	
American Indian/Alaska Native	48	73	48	100	36	75	14	29	10	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
Asian	13	68	13	100	12	92	6	46	4	67	4	21	4	100	—	—	19
Black	3,219	89	3,162	98	2,467	78	734	23	520	71	184	5	139	76	79	57	3,623
Hispanic or Latino	1,418	82	1,390	98	1,080	78	624	44	467	75	103	6	76	74	41	54	1,726
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	9	100	9	100	7	78	4	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
White	1,493	81	1,462	98	1,218	83	453	30	365	81	183	10	112	61	79	71	1,841
Other ⁱ	222	87	217	98	153	71	66	30	44	67	33	13	17	52	8	47	255
Age (yrs)																	
18–24	255	93	253	99	197	78	97	38	70	72	19	7	12	63	7	58	275
25–29	464	86	459	99	374	81	192	41	156	81	46	9	34	74	19	56	538
30–39	1,395	88	1,372	98	1,115	81	554	40	410	74	153	10	99	65	67	68	1,592
40–49	2,306	86	2,257	98	1,786	79	673	29	488	73	191	7	135	71	79	59	2,685
≥50	2,006	82	1,964	98	1,504	77	386	19	289	75	101	4	71	70	40	56	2,455
Education																	
<High school	2,279	85	2,240	98	1,752	78	735	32	549	75	162	6	114	70	69	61	2,687
High school diploma or equivalent	2,625	87	2,573	98	2,049	80	746	28	556	75	185	6	124	67	81	65	3,033
>High school	1,521	83	1,491	98	1,174	79	421	28	308	73	163	9	113	69	62	55	1,824
Household income^j																	
Above federal poverty level	1,396	89	1,380	99	1,113	81	405	29	295	73	97	6	62	64	32	52	1,561
At or below federal poverty level	4,963	84	4,858	98	3,807	78	1,478	30	1,102	75	409	7	286	70	179	63	5,900
Arrested, past 12 months																	
Yes	2,617	86	2,574	98	2,113	82	882	34	669	76	236	8	153	65	89	58	3,026
No	3,804	84	3,726	98	2,860	77	1,017	27	741	73	273	6	197	72	122	62	4,513
Drug injected most frequently																	
Heroin	3,410	85	3,351	98	2,651	79	882	26	652	74	193	5	131	68	74	56	3,993
Heroin and cocaine ^k	2,029	84	1,986	98	1,556	78	694	34	517	74	156	6	113	72	61	54	2,402
Cocaine or crack alone	427	88	418	98	328	78	120	28	96	80	49	10	30	61	23	77	486
Methamphetamine or amphetamine	332	82	326	98	265	81	121	36	91	75	80	20	55	69	39	71	407
Other ^l	228	89	224	98	176	79	85	37	57	67	32	12	22	69	15	68	257
MSA																	
Atlanta, GA	299	93	296	99	223	75	74	25	56	76	30	9	16	53	11	69	322
Baltimore, MD	352	90	344	98	277	81	102	29	84	82	24	6	20	83	12	60	392
Boston, MA	299	96	298	100	247	83	104	35	84	81	33	11	26	79	15	58	312

Table 4. Sexual behaviors of male participants during past 12 months—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006 (cont)

	With female sex partners										With male sex partners						Total Males No.
	Any sex		Vaginal sex		Unprotected vaginal sex ^a		Anal sex		Unprotected anal sex ^a		Any sex		Anal sex ^b		Unprotected anal sex ^a		
	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^d	No.	% ^e	No.	% ^d	No.	% ^f	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^g	No.	% ^h	
Chicago, IL	322	91	316	98	236	75	76	24	50	66	25	7	18	72	9	50	353
Dallas, TX	307	87	294	96	238	81	66	21	55	83	23	7	16	70	10	63	351
Denver, CO	270	76	265	98	206	78	57	21	46	81	12	3	7	58	5	71	354
Detroit, MI	282	87	278	99	226	81	39	14	22	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	326
Fort Lauderdale, FL	173	88	170	98	141	83	44	25	37	84	14	7	10	71	6	60	196
Houston, TX	307	87	304	99	251	83	113	37	93	82	36	10	29	81	21	72	351
Las Vegas, NV	186	82	181	97	159	88	60	32	54	90	23	10	12	52	8	67	227
Los Angeles, CA	310	80	309	100	251	81	83	27	59	71	34	9	22	65	6	27	387
Miami, FL	338	89	332	98	249	75	97	29	62	64	27	7	17	63	8	47	381
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	212	78	208	98	153	74	60	28	45	75	9	3	9	100	7	78	272
New Haven, CT	294	91	288	98	243	84	117	40	97	83	13	4	8	62	3	38	322
New York, NY	231	88	229	99	154	67	113	49	68	60	23	9	17	74	11	65	264
Newark, NJ	169	85	166	98	137	83	44	26	33	75	10	5	8	80	4	50	198
Norfolk, VA	311	87	305	98	236	77	61	20	38	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	358
Philadelphia, PA	284	87	279	98	218	78	82	29	64	78	12	4	6	50	—	—	328
St. Louis, MO	342	86	336	98	291	87	65	19	48	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	398
San Diego, CA	331	84	329	99	239	73	105	32	76	72	25	6	18	72	12	67	393
San Francisco, CA	289	82	274	95	207	76	113	39	78	69	91	26	64	70	43	67	353
San Juan, PR	301	71	290	96	211	73	165	55	117	71	11	3	8	73	5	63	426
Seattle, WA	217	77	214	99	183	86	62	29	47	76	33	12	18	55	11	61	281
Total	6,426	85	6,305	98	4,976	79	1,902	30	1,413	74	510	7	351	69	212	60	7,545

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Em dash (—) indicates suppressed values due to small cell sizes or zero. MSA, metropolitan statistical area.

^a Neither the participant nor his partner used a condom.

^b Includes both insertive and receptive anal sex.

^c Denominator is total males.

^d Denominator is males who had any sex with female sex partners.

^e Denominator is males who had vaginal sex with female sex partners.

^f Denominator is males who had anal sex with female sex partners.

^g Denominator is males who had any sex with male sex partners.

^h Denominator is males who had anal sex with male sex partners.

ⁱ Includes persons who indicated multiple races or other race.

^j Poverty level is based on household income and household size.

^k Injected together or with the same frequency.

^l Other drugs injected alone or 2 or more drugs (other than heroin and cocaine) injected with the same frequency.

Table 5. Sexual behaviors of female participants during past 12 months—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006

	Any sex		Vaginal sex		Unprotected vaginal sex ^a		Anal sex		Unprotected anal sex ^a		Total Females
	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^d	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^e	No.
Race/ethnicity											
American Indian/Alaska Native	34	89	34	100	27	79	9	26	8	89	38
Asian	6	100	6	100	5	83	—	—	—	—	6
Black	1,258	83	1,237	98	953	77	215	17	170	79	1,523
Hispanic or Latino	386	81	382	99	293	77	111	29	78	70	475
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	4	100	4	100	4	100	—	—	—	—	4
White	757	87	746	99	619	83	198	26	162	82	867
Other ^f	105	82	104	99	83	80	34	32	30	88	128
Age (yrs)											
18–24	148	95	147	99	124	84	44	30	39	89	156
25–29	210	93	210	100	167	80	59	28	47	80	227
30–39	673	88	667	99	523	78	185	27	143	77	762
40–49	1,020	84	1,000	98	799	80	229	22	180	79	1,215
≥50	502	73	492	98	372	76	53	11	40	75	684
Education											
<High school	1,039	84	1,019	98	801	79	239	23	185	77	1,236
High school diploma or equivalent	912	84	903	99	713	79	194	21	162	84	1,089
>High school	602	84	594	99	471	79	137	23	102	74	719
Household income^g											
Above federal poverty level	457	85	451	99	368	82	114	21	94	82	536
At or below federal poverty level	2,058	84	2,029	99	1,586	78	450	18	351	78	2,461
Arrested, past 12 months											
Yes	836	86	831	99	667	80	226	27	175	77	967
No	1,717	83	1,685	98	1,318	78	344	20	274	80	2,077
Drug injected most frequently											
Heroin	1,438	82	1,419	99	1,127	79	276	19	224	81	1,749
Heroin and cocaine ^h	709	86	696	98	542	78	174	25	131	75	826
Cocaine or crack alone	182	86	179	98	130	73	47	26	36	77	212
Methamphetamine or amphetamine	133	89	131	98	113	86	45	34	36	80	149
Other ⁱ	91	84	91	100	73	80	28	31	22	79	108

Table 5. Sexual behaviors of female participants during past 12 months—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006 (cont)

	Any sex		Vaginal sex		Unprotected vaginal sex ^a		Anal sex		Unprotected anal sex ^a		Total Females
	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^d	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^e	No.
MSA											
Atlanta, GA	98	84	97	99	76	78	19	19	13	68	116
Baltimore, MD	212	89	209	99	177	85	35	17	30	86	239
Boston, MA	114	93	113	99	93	82	30	26	25	83	122
Chicago, IL	125	88	124	99	93	75	28	22	24	86	142
Dallas, TX	165	87	161	98	138	86	31	19	28	90	189
Denver, CO	106	75	106	100	79	75	22	21	17	77	141
Detroit, MI	142	82	141	99	118	84	15	11	14	93	174
Fort Lauderdale, FL	95	87	95	100	75	79	20	21	16	80	109
Houston, TX	156	86	152	97	108	71	57	37	45	79	181
Las Vegas, NV	47	92	47	100	43	91	16	34	15	94	51
Los Angeles, CA	119	78	117	98	105	90	31	26	25	81	153
Miami, FL	102	84	100	98	72	72	23	23	14	61	122
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	152	76	149	98	96	64	32	21	29	91	199
New Haven, CT	108	84	106	98	88	83	34	31	28	82	128
New York, NY	72	67	71	99	52	73	19	26	13	68	107
Newark, NJ	106	88	104	98	86	83	18	17	14	78	121
Norfolk, VA	80	80	79	99	57	72	8	10	6	75	100
Philadelphia, PA	131	94	130	99	106	82	30	23	21	70	140
St. Louis, MO	83	76	83	100	72	87	9	11	7	78	109
San Diego, CA	104	87	102	98	76	75	22	21	13	59	120
San Francisco, CA	103	82	99	96	73	74	26	25	18	69	126
San Juan, PR	54	81	52	96	34	65	24	44	14	58	67
Seattle, WA	79	90	79	100	68	86	21	27	20	95	88
Total	2,553	84	2,516	99	1,985	79	570	22	449	79	3,044

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Em dash (—) indicates suppressed values due to small cell sizes or zero. MSA, metropolitan statistical area.

^a Neither the participant nor her partner used a condom.

^b Denominator is total females.

^c Denominator is females who had any sex with male sex partners.

^d Denominator is females who had vaginal sex with male sex partners.

^e Denominator is females who had anal sex with male sex partners.

^f Includes persons who indicated multiple races or other race.

^g Poverty level is based on household income and household size.

^h Injected together or with the same frequency.

ⁱ Other drugs injected alone or 2 or more drugs (other than heroin and cocaine) injected with the same frequency.

Table 6. Sexual behaviors during past 12 months with main and casual partners—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006

	Male participants with female sex partners								Female participants with male sex partners								Total Males	Total Females
	Main partners		Main partner who never injected ^a		Casual partners		Casual partner who never injected ^a		Main partners		Main partner who never injected ^a		Casual partners		Casual partner who never injected ^a			
	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^d	No.	% ^e	No.	% ^f	No.	% ^e	No.	% ^g		
Race/ethnicity																		
American Indian/Alaska Native	29	44	10	34	29	44	6	21	26	68	6	23	17	45	8	47	66	38
Asian	9	47	—	—	7	37	—	—	6	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	6
Black	2,386	66	1,483	62	2,054	57	666	32	1,035	68	443	43	626	41	223	36	3,623	1,523
Hispanic or Latino	1,085	63	696	64	811	47	327	40	313	66	98	31	190	40	78	41	1,726	475
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	6	67	—	—	7	78	—	—	4	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4
White	1,101	60	340	31	904	49	177	20	635	73	142	22	383	44	123	32	1,841	867
Other ^h	161	63	77	48	136	53	34	25	95	74	22	23	51	40	16	31	255	128
Age (yrs)																		
18–24	191	69	102	53	180	65	72	40	132	85	30	23	73	47	24	33	275	156
25–29	366	68	203	55	303	56	122	40	169	74	59	35	118	52	37	31	538	227
30–39	1,055	66	611	58	849	53	308	36	549	72	206	38	354	46	138	39	1,592	762
40–49	1,706	64	878	51	1,437	54	389	27	852	70	289	34	512	42	169	33	2,685	1,215
≥50	1,461	60	816	56	1,181	48	322	27	415	61	132	32	215	31	80	37	2,455	684
Education																		
<High school	1,695	63	958	57	1,391	52	458	33	828	67	295	36	529	43	179	34	2,687	1,236
High school diploma or equivalent	1,974	65	1,052	53	1,605	53	476	30	767	70	266	35	468	43	173	37	3,033	1,089
>High school	1,110	61	600	54	953	52	279	29	522	73	155	30	275	38	96	35	1,824	719
Household incomeⁱ																		
Above federal poverty level	1,110	71	649	58	817	52	280	34	401	75	143	36	208	39	88	42	1,561	536
At or below federal poverty level	3,614	61	1,926	53	3,104	53	920	30	1,686	69	556	33	1,048	43	352	34	5,900	2,461
Arrested, past 12 months																		
Yes	1,949	64	960	49	1,717	57	486	28	654	68	201	31	516	53	159	31	3,026	967
No	2,827	63	1,650	58	2,230	49	726	33	1,463	70	515	35	756	36	289	38	4,513	2,077
Drug injected most frequently																		
Heroin	2,612	65	1,472	56	1,977	50	653	33	1,209	69	420	35	636	36	257	40	3,993	1,749
Heroin and cocaine ^j	1,490	62	869	58	1,287	54	403	31	570	69	184	32	411	50	127	31	2,402	826
Cocaine or crack alone	300	62	150	50	308	63	85	28	145	68	62	43	108	51	39	36	486	212
Methamphetamine or amphetamine	216	53	55	25	222	55	45	20	114	77	25	22	61	41	12	20	407	149
Other ^k	161	63	64	40	156	61	27	17	79	73	25	32	56	52	13	23	257	108

Table 6. Sexual behaviors during past 12 months with main and casual partners—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006 (cont)

	Male participants with female sex partners								Female participants with male sex partners								Total Males	Total Females
	Main partners		Main partner who never injected ^a		Casual partners		Casual partner who never injected ^a		Main partners		Main partner who never injected ^a		Casual partners		Casual partner who never injected ^a			
	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^d	No.	% ^e	No.	% ^f	No.	% ^e	No.	% ^g		
MSA																		
Atlanta, GA	205	64	111	54	227	70	64	28	75	65	24	32	64	55	16	25	322	116
Baltimore, MD	255	65	138	54	217	55	70	32	169	71	86	51	118	49	47	40	392	239
Boston, MA	226	72	88	39	223	71	41	18	95	78	21	22	63	52	14	22	312	122
Chicago, IL	255	72	155	61	162	46	72	44	107	75	35	33	63	44	46	73	353	142
Dallas, TX	244	70	104	43	174	50	20	11	146	77	43	29	89	47	31	35	351	189
Denver, CO	209	59	82	39	153	43	40	26	98	70	22	22	44	31	14	32	354	141
Detroit, MI	240	74	152	63	143	44	48	34	123	71	44	36	58	33	20	34	326	174
Fort Lauderdale, FL	136	69	74	54	97	49	26	27	87	80	30	34	39	36	15	38	196	109
Houston, TX	227	65	106	47	219	62	41	19	117	65	37	32	103	57	20	19	351	181
Las Vegas, NV	123	54	48	39	122	54	29	24	44	86	9	20	23	45	5	22	227	51
Los Angeles, CA	228	59	95	42	181	47	46	25	98	64	19	19	50	33	16	32	387	153
Miami, FL	229	60	132	58	229	60	76	33	79	65	33	42	67	55	33	49	381	122
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	168	62	112	67	88	32	34	39	133	67	70	53	40	20	10	25	272	199
New Haven, CT	234	73	151	65	184	57	76	41	83	65	13	16	57	45	20	35	322	128
New York, NY	163	62	107	66	155	59	67	43	60	56	25	42	30	28	12	40	264	107
Newark, NJ	129	65	77	60	109	55	47	43	96	79	40	42	44	36	19	43	198	121
Norfolk, VA	241	67	202	84	192	54	112	58	71	71	41	58	29	29	19	66	358	100
Philadelphia, PA	212	65	113	53	178	54	46	26	96	69	32	33	76	54	16	21	328	140
St. Louis, MO	281	71	201	72	186	47	80	43	76	70	24	32	31	28	12	39	398	109
San Diego, CA	230	59	101	44	207	53	49	24	84	70	19	23	46	38	10	22	393	120
San Francisco, CA	158	45	37	23	205	58	24	12	74	59	21	28	61	48	25	41	353	126
San Juan, PR	224	53	183	82	167	39	93	56	37	55	18	49	40	60	20	50	426	67
Seattle, WA	162	58	41	25	132	47	12	9	69	78	10	14	37	42	8	22	281	88
Total	4,779	63	2,610	55	3,950	52	1,213	31	2,117	70	716	34	1,272	42	448	35	7,545	3,044

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Em dash (—) indicates suppressed values due to small cell sizes or zero. MSA, metropolitan statistical area.

^a Based on self-reported knowledge of sex partners' injection status.

^b Denominator is total males.

^c Denominator is males who had female main partners.

^d Denominator is males who had female casual partners.

^e Denominator is total females.

^f Denominator is females who had male main partners.

^g Denominator is females who had male casual partners.

^h Includes persons who indicated multiple races or other race.

ⁱ Poverty level is based on household income and household size.

^j Injected together or with the same frequency.

^k Other drugs injected alone or 2 or more drugs (other than heroin and cocaine) injected with the same frequency.

Table 7. HIV testing—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006

	Tested past 12 months								
	Ever tested		Tested		Received result		Rapid test		Total
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.
Gender									
Male	6,878	91	4,850	64	4,500	93	1,028	21	7,545
Female	2,812	92	2,071	68	1,924	93	493	24	3,044
Race/ethnicity									
American Indian/Alaska Native	95	91	69	66	66	96	20	29	104
Asian	19	76	13	52	11	85	4	31	25
Black	4,689	91	3,297	64	3,075	93	766	23	5,146
Hispanic or Latino	2,029	92	1,500	68	1,400	93	296	20	2,201
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	10	77	4	31	4	100	—	—	13
White	2,479	92	1,761	65	1,613	92	364	21	2,708
Other ^c	360	94	271	71	250	92	70	26	383
Age (yrs)									
18–24	370	86	296	69	267	90	46	16	431
25–29	705	92	533	70	491	92	103	19	765
30–39	2,141	91	1,570	67	1,443	92	368	23	2,354
40–49	3,578	92	2,516	65	2,346	93	596	24	3,900
≥50	2,896	92	2,006	64	1,877	94	408	20	3,139
Education									
<High school	3,485	89	2,431	62	2,251	93	502	21	3,923
High school diploma or equivalent	3,817	93	2,736	66	2,539	93	608	22	4,122
>High school	2,388	94	1,754	69	1,634	93	411	23	2,543
Household income^d									
Above federal poverty level	1,926	92	1,368	65	1,289	94	289	21	2,097
At or below federal poverty level	7,641	91	5,460	65	5,051	93	1,224	22	8,361
Health insurance									
Private	572	93	420	68	396	94	72	17	618
Public	3,363	93	2,491	69	2,339	94	614	25	3,606
None	5,669	90	3,947	63	3,629	92	820	21	6,272
Visited health care provider, past 12 months									
Yes	7,051	95	5,391	72	5,015	93	1,197	22	7,446
No	2,638	84	1,529	49	1,408	92	324	21	3,142
Arrested, past 12 months									
Yes	3,695	91	2,756	69	2,528	92	643	23	3,993
No	5,992	91	4,163	63	3,896	94	878	21	6,590
Drug injected most frequently									
Heroin alone	5,265	92	3,707	65	3,454	93	782	21	5,742
Heroin and cocaine ^e	2,983	92	2,193	68	2,025	92	487	22	3,228
Cocaine or crack alone	611	88	419	60	398	95	105	25	698
Methamphetamine or amphetamine	505	91	357	64	324	91	90	25	556
Other ^f	326	89	245	67	223	91	57	23	365

Table 7. HIV testing—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006 (cont)

	Tested past 12 months								
	Ever tested		Tested		Received result		Rapid test		Total
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^b	No.
Alcohol or drug treatment^g									
≤12 months ago	3,696	96	2,907	76	2,685	92	661	23	3,844
>12 months ago	3,733	94	2,455	62	2,281	93	511	21	3,979
Never	2,259	82	1,558	56	1,457	94	348	22	2,764
MSA									
Atlanta, GA	420	96	310	71	285	92	106	34	438
Baltimore, MD	562	89	354	56	310	88	61	17	631
Boston, MA	398	92	318	73	303	95	116	36	434
Chicago, IL	463	94	350	71	321	92	66	19	495
Dallas, TX	499	92	346	64	322	93	57	16	540
Denver, CO	448	91	336	68	323	96	111	33	495
Detroit, MI	455	91	337	67	309	92	84	25	500
Fort Lauderdale, FL	289	95	218	71	200	92	41	19	305
Houston, TX	394	74	276	52	269	97	61	22	532
Las Vegas, NV	249	90	153	55	124	81	19	12	278
Los Angeles, CA	512	95	342	63	316	92	32	9	540
Miami, FL	469	93	343	68	315	92	70	20	503
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	368	78	235	50	228	97	68	29	471
New Haven, CT	424	94	278	62	265	95	49	18	450
New York, NY	357	96	287	77	270	94	81	28	371
Newark, NJ	301	94	263	82	253	96	128	49	319
Norfolk, VA	426	93	269	59	249	93	—	—	458
Philadelphia, PA	430	92	335	72	291	87	60	18	468
St. Louis, MO	471	93	279	55	262	94	16	6	507
San Diego, CA	468	91	321	63	306	95	75	23	513
San Francisco, CA	464	97	391	82	368	94	106	27	479
San Juan, PR	466	95	337	68	306	91	39	12	493
Seattle, WA	357	97	243	66	229	94	72	30	369
SEP									
MSA with SEP	6,245	93	4,546	68	4,194	92	1,017	22	6,684
MSA without SEP	3,445	88	2,375	61	2,230	94	504	21	3,905
Total	9,690	92	6,921	65	6,424	93	1,521	22	10,589

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Em dash (—) indicates suppressed values due to small cell sizes or zero. MSA, metropolitan statistical area. SEP, syringe exchange program.

^a Denominator is total participants.

^b Denominator is participants who reported being tested in the past 12 months.

^c Includes persons who indicated multiple races or other race.

^d Poverty level is based on household income and household size.

^e Injected together or with the same frequency.

^f Other drugs injected alone or 2 or more drugs (other than heroin and cocaine) injected with the same frequency.

^g Includes outpatient, residential, detox, and methadone treatment programs.

Table 8. Reasons for not being tested for HIV during past 12 months—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006

Reason	A reason ^a		Main reason ^b	
	No.	%	No.	%
Low risk for HIV	1,443	41	1,031	29
Afraid of finding out had HIV	1,200	34	880	25
Didn't have time	779	22	336	9
Don't know where to go to get tested	474	13	158	4
Afraid of losing family or friends	615	17	118	3
No money or insurance to pay	540	15	118	3
No transportation to a testing place	337	9	54	2
Worried someone would find out results	621	17	61	2
Worried name reported to government	323	9	22	1
Worried lose job, insurance, or house	255	7	16	<1
Don't like needles	127	4	13	<1
Other reason	437	12	312	9

Note. N = 3,549. Includes participants who were not tested during past 12 months.

^a Reasons are not mutually exclusive.

^b Reasons are mutually exclusive.

Table 9. Types of facilities where participants were tested for HIV during past 12 months—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006

Facility type	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Community health center/public health clinic	941	19	430	21	1,371	20
Drug treatment program	589	12	269	13	858	12
Hospital (inpatient)	571	12	251	12	822	12
HIV/AIDS street outreach program/mobile unit	546	11	280	14	826	12
Correctional facility (jail or prison)	644	13	148	7	792	11
HIV counseling and testing site	403	8	188	9	591	9
Private doctor's office (including HMO)	193	4	136	7	329	5
Needle exchange program	156	3	63	3	219	3
Other outpatient facility	139	3	43	2	182	3
Adult HIV/AIDS specialty clinic	94	2	30	1	124	2
Emergency room	61	1	37	2	98	1
Sexually transmitted disease clinic	65	1	18	1	83	1
Military	51	1	—	—	52	1
Blood bank/plasma center	35	1	5	<1	40	1
Family planning clinic	17	<1	18	1	35	1
Prenatal/obstetrics clinic	—	—	11	1	11	<1
At home	5	<1	—	—	8	<1
Other	277	6	108	5	385	6
Total	4,850	100	2,071	100	6,921	100

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Column percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Em dash (—) indicates suppressed values due to small cell sizes or zero. HMO, health maintenance organization.

Table 10. Hepatitis diagnosis, hepatitis vaccination, and hepatitis C testing—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006

	Hepatitis diagnosis ^a		Hepatitis vaccination ^b		Hepatitis C testing ^c		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Gender							
Male	3,104	41	2,169	29	5,577	74	7,545
Female	1,096	36	966	32	2,181	72	3,044
Race/ethnicity							
American Indian/Alaska Native	38	37	38	37	75	72	104
Asian	8	32	—	—	10	40	25
Black	1,649	32	1,266	25	3,587	70	5,146
Hispanic or Latino	997	45	793	36	1,620	74	2,201
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	4	31	13
White	1,308	48	885	33	2,139	79	2,708
Other ^d	195	51	142	37	316	83	383
Age (yrs)							
18–24	101	23	196	45	292	68	431
25–29	221	29	292	38	556	73	765
30–39	717	30	771	33	1,630	69	2,354
40–49	1,496	38	1,072	27	2,839	73	3,900
≥50	1,665	53	804	26	2,441	78	3,139
Education							
<High school	1,501	38	1,038	26	2,678	68	3,923
High school diploma or equivalent	1,649	40	1,254	30	3,070	74	4,122
>High school	1,050	41	843	33	2,010	79	2,543
Household income^e							
Above federal poverty level	754	36	641	31	1,603	76	2,097
At or below federal poverty level	3,400	41	2,468	30	6,064	73	8,361
Health insurance							
Private	204	33	207	33	479	78	618
Public	1,763	49	1,212	34	2,829	78	3,606
None	2,195	35	1,690	27	4,391	70	6,272
Homeless							
Currently	1,767	41	1,333	31	3,110	73	4,277
Past 12 months, but not currently	740	40	553	30	1,391	75	1,843
Never	1,693	38	1,249	28	3,257	73	4,469
Arrested, past 12 months							
Yes	1,621	41	1,178	30	2,955	74	3,993
No	2,577	39	1,956	30	4,800	73	6,590
Drug injected most frequently							
Heroin	2,314	40	1,643	29	4,230	74	5,742
Heroin and cocaine ^f	1,372	43	1,003	31	2,401	74	3,228
Cocaine or crack alone	208	30	177	25	472	68	698
Methamphetamine or amphetamine	176	32	194	35	379	68	556
Other ^g	130	36	118	32	276	76	365
Alcohol or drug treatment^h							
≤12 months ago	1,844	48	1,312	34	3,084	80	3,844
>12 months ago	1,665	42	1,130	28	2,997	75	3,979
Never	690	25	693	25	1,676	61	2,764

Table 10. Hepatitis diagnosis, hepatitis vaccination, and hepatitis C testing—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006 (cont)

	Hepatitis diagnosis ^a		Hepatitis vaccination ^b		Hepatitis C testing ^c		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
MSA							
Atlanta, GA	144	33	92	21	307	70	438
Baltimore, MD	198	31	132	21	454	72	631
Boston, MA	175	40	218	50	319	74	434
Chicago, IL	178	36	164	33	371	75	495
Dallas, TX	223	41	113	21	419	78	540
Denver, CO	264	53	149	30	407	82	495
Detroit, MI	191	38	106	21	378	76	500
Fort Lauderdale, FL	117	38	75	25	228	75	305
Houston, TX	104	20	116	22	301	57	532
Las Vegas, NV	92	33	104	37	197	71	278
Los Angeles, CA	310	57	90	17	421	78	540
Miami, FL	175	35	123	24	345	69	503
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	118	25	128	27	299	63	471
New Haven, CT	192	43	191	42	325	72	450
New York, NY	204	55	165	44	302	81	371
Newark, NJ	84	26	52	16	196	61	319
Norfolk, VA	134	29	75	16	293	64	458
Philadelphia, PA	196	42	130	28	337	72	468
St. Louis, MO	206	41	197	39	410	81	507
San Diego, CA	158	31	136	27	340	66	513
San Francisco, CA	312	65	200	42	414	86	479
San Juan, PR	185	38	244	49	363	74	493
Seattle, WA	240	65	135	37	332	90	369
SEP							
MSA with SEP	2,858	43	2,126	32	5,008	75	6,684
MSA without SEP	1,342	34	1,009	26	2,750	70	3,905
Total	4,200	40	3,135	30	7,758	73	10,589

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Em dash (—) indicates suppressed values due to small cell sizes or zero. MSA, metropolitan statistical area. SEP, syringe exchange program.

^a Participant ever told by a health care provider that he/she had hepatitis.

^b Ever had at least one dose of vaccine for hepatitis.

^c Participant ever told by a health care provider that he/she had hepatitis C or ever had a blood test to check for hepatitis C infection.

^d Includes persons who indicated multiple races or other race.

^e Poverty level is based on household income and household size.

^f Injected together or with the same frequency.

^g Other drugs injected alone or 2 or more drugs (other than heroin and cocaine) injected with the same frequency.

^h Includes outpatient, residential, detox, and methadone treatment programs.

Table 11a. Self-reported diagnosis of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chlamydia during past 12 months—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006

	Syphilis						Gonorrhea						Chlamydia						Total Males	Total Females	Total
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total				
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^c			
Race/ethnicity																					
American Indian/Alaska Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	38	104
Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	6	25
Black	158	4	71	5	229	4	359	10	110	7	469	9	97	3	126	8	223	4	3,623	1,523	5,146
Hispanic or Latino	61	4	25	5	86	4	109	6	26	5	135	6	30	2	34	7	64	3	1,726	475	2,201
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	13
White	32	2	30	3	62	2	61	3	57	7	118	4	44	2	74	9	118	4	1,841	867	2,708
Other ^d	—	—	—	—	5	1	12	5	4	3	16	4	5	2	7	5	12	3	255	128	383
Age (yrs)																					
18–24	—	—	—	—	15	3	14	5	11	7	25	6	14	5	17	11	31	7	275	156	431
25–29	12	2	7	3	19	2	31	6	19	8	50	7	21	4	23	10	44	6	538	227	765
30–39	43	3	37	5	80	3	98	6	62	8	160	7	40	3	77	10	117	5	1,592	762	2,354
40–49	111	4	62	5	173	4	212	8	80	7	292	7	68	3	86	7	154	4	2,685	1,215	3,900
≥50	80	3	18	3	98	3	195	8	28	4	223	7	34	1	40	6	74	2	2,455	684	3,139
Education																					
<High school	110	4	66	5	176	4	219	8	97	8	316	8	59	2	105	8	164	4	2,687	1,236	3,923
High school diploma or equivalent	100	3	36	3	136	3	209	7	62	6	271	7	72	2	82	8	154	4	3,033	1,089	4,122
>High school	48	3	25	3	73	3	122	7	41	6	163	6	46	3	56	8	102	4	1,824	719	2,543
Household income^e																					
Above federal poverty level	35	2	15	3	50	2	88	6	22	4	110	5	30	2	36	7	66	3	1,561	536	2,097
At or below federal poverty level	223	4	112	5	335	4	458	8	177	7	635	8	144	2	205	8	349	4	5,900	2,461	8,361
Health insurance																					
Private	25	6	9	5	34	6	46	10	10	6	56	9	13	3	13	7	26	4	442	176	618
Public	90	4	43	4	133	4	198	8	85	7	283	8	62	3	102	9	164	5	2,419	1,187	3,606
None	140	3	74	4	214	3	300	6	105	6	405	6	102	2	128	8	230	4	4,625	1,647	6,272
Visited health care provider, past 12 months																					
Yes	164	3	90	4	254	3	363	7	151	7	514	7	120	2	185	8	305	4	5,160	2,286	7,446
No	94	4	37	5	131	4	187	8	49	6	236	8	57	2	58	8	115	4	2,385	757	3,142
Homeless																					
Currently	118	4	53	5	171	4	228	7	80	8	308	7	86	3	101	10	187	4	3,248	1,029	4,277
Past 12 months, but not currently	48	4	26	4	74	4	84	7	43	7	127	7	31	2	52	9	83	5	1,252	591	1,843
Never	92	3	48	3	140	3	238	8	77	5	315	7	60	2	90	6	150	3	3,045	1,424	4,469
Arrested, past 12 months																					
Yes	110	4	57	6	167	4	231	8	72	7	303	8	74	2	89	9	163	4	3,026	967	3,993
No	148	3	70	3	218	3	319	7	128	6	447	7	103	2	154	7	257	4	4,513	2,077	6,590
Drug injected most frequently																					
Heroin	127	3	70	4	197	3	291	7	102	6	393	7	89	2	128	7	217	4	3,993	1,749	5,742
Heroin and cocaine ^f	96	4	38	5	134	4	194	8	63	8	257	8	56	2	68	8	124	4	2,402	826	3,228
Cocaine or crack alone	14	3	5	2	19	3	31	6	16	8	47	7	10	2	25	12	35	5	486	212	698
Methamphetamine or amphetamine	13	3	9	6	22	4	20	5	10	7	30	5	12	3	13	9	25	4	407	149	556
Other ^g	8	3	5	5	13	4	14	5	9	8	23	6	10	4	9	8	19	5	257	108	365

Table 11a. Self-reported diagnosis of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chlamydia during past 12 months—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006 (cont)

	Syphilis						Gonorrhea						Chlamydia						Total Males	Total Females	Total
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total				
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^c			
Alcohol or drug treatment^h																					
≤12 months ago	86	3	41	4	127	3	181	7	63	6	244	6	69	3	80	7	149	4	2,714	1,130	3,844
>12 months ago	98	3	54	5	152	4	222	8	73	7	295	7	65	2	93	9	158	4	2,902	1,077	3,979
Never	74	4	32	4	106	4	147	8	64	8	211	8	43	2	70	8	113	4	1,927	837	2,764
MSA																					
Atlanta, GA	12	4	5	4	17	4	41	13	8	7	49	11	9	3	11	9	20	5	322	116	438
Baltimore, MD	9	2	6	3	15	2	24	6	8	3	32	5	13	3	9	4	22	3	392	239	631
Boston, MA	13	4	5	4	18	4	26	8	21	17	47	11	14	4	18	15	32	7	312	122	434
Chicago, IL	14	4	9	6	23	5	13	4	6	4	19	4	10	3	14	10	24	5	353	142	495
Dallas, TX	10	3	12	6	22	4	19	5	9	5	28	5	7	2	12	6	19	4	351	189	540
Denver, CO	—	—	—	—	4	1	18	5	7	5	25	5	13	4	13	9	26	5	354	141	495
Detroit, MI	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	326	174	500
Fort Lauderdale, FL	15	8	5	5	20	7	42	21	12	11	54	18	6	3	9	8	15	5	196	109	305
Houston, TX	9	3	4	2	13	2	18	5	10	6	28	5	6	2	21	12	27	5	351	181	532
Las Vegas, NV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	227	51	278
Los Angeles, CA	4	1	6	4	10	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	387	153	540
Miami, FL	37	10	16	13	53	11	68	18	22	18	90	18	7	2	8	7	15	3	381	122	503
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	10	4	5	3	15	3	20	7	11	6	31	7	6	2	26	13	32	7	272	199	471
New Haven, CT	16	5	6	5	22	5	41	13	13	10	54	12	10	3	14	11	24	5	322	128	450
New York, NY	19	7	6	6	25	7	35	13	9	8	44	12	7	3	4	4	11	3	264	107	371
Newark, NJ	10	5	4	3	14	4	31	16	8	7	39	12	8	4	11	9	19	6	198	121	319
Norfolk, VA	—	—	—	—	8	2	21	6	5	5	26	6	4	1	4	4	8	2	358	100	458
Philadelphia, PA	18	5	8	6	26	6	37	11	16	11	53	11	13	4	21	15	34	7	328	140	468
St. Louis, MO	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	4	4	16	3	5	1	4	4	9	2	398	109	507
San Diego, CA	23	6	14	12	37	7	41	10	19	16	60	12	22	6	20	17	42	8	393	120	513
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	7	1	353	126	479
San Juan, PR	15	4	10	15	25	5	26	6	5	7	31	6	5	1	7	10	12	2	426	67	493
Seattle, WA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	2	4	5	9	2	281	88	369
Total	258	3	127	4	385	4	550	7	200	7	750	7	177	2	243	8	420	4	7,545	3,044	10,589

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Em dash (—) indicates suppressed values due to small cell sizes or zero. MSA, metropolitan statistical area.

^a Denominator is total males.

^b Denominator is total females.

^c Denominator is total participants.

^d Includes persons who indicated multiple races or other race.

^e Poverty level is based on household income and household size.

^f Injected together or with the same frequency.

^g Other drugs injected alone or 2 or more drugs (other than heroin and cocaine) injected with the same frequency.

^h Includes outpatient, residential, detox, and methadone treatment programs.

Table 11b. Self-reported diagnosis of herpes or any STD during past 12 months—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006

	Herpes						Any STD ^a						Total Males	Total Females	Total
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total				
	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^d	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^d			
Race/ethnicity															
American Indian/Alaska Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	66	38	104
Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	6	25
Black	61	2	37	2	98	2	515	14	251	16	766	15	3,623	1,523	5,146
Hispanic or Latino	37	2	15	3	52	2	193	11	78	16	271	12	1,726	475	2,201
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	13
White	41	2	53	6	94	3	141	8	145	17	286	11	1,841	867	2,708
Other ^e	6	2	9	7	15	4	24	9	18	14	42	11	255	128	383
Age (yrs)															
18–24	11	4	6	4	17	4	31	11	25	16	56	13	275	156	431
25–29	—	—	—	—	11	1	61	11	37	16	98	13	538	227	765
30–39	32	2	45	6	77	3	175	11	151	20	326	14	1,592	762	2,354
40–49	48	2	50	4	98	3	335	12	208	17	543	14	2,685	1,215	3,900
≥50	46	2	11	2	57	2	284	12	75	11	359	11	2,455	684	3,139
Education															
<High school	49	2	41	3	90	2	342	13	220	18	562	14	2,687	1,236	3,923
High school diploma or equivalent	60	2	35	3	95	2	338	11	162	15	500	12	3,033	1,089	4,122
>High school	37	2	38	5	75	3	206	11	114	16	320	13	1,824	719	2,543
Household income^f															
Above federal poverty level	20	1	22	4	42	2	138	9	78	15	216	10	1,561	536	2,097
At or below federal poverty level	126	2	92	4	218	3	742	13	415	17	1,157	14	5,900	2,461	8,361
Health insurance															
Private	14	3	9	5	23	4	74	17	32	18	106	17	442	176	618
Public	54	2	56	5	110	3	319	13	215	18	534	15	2,419	1,187	3,606
None	77	2	49	3	126	2	481	10	248	15	729	12	4,625	1,647	6,272
Visited health care provider, past 12 months															
Yes	92	2	85	4	177	2	604	12	384	17	988	13	5,160	2,286	7,446
No	54	2	29	4	83	3	282	12	112	15	394	13	2,385	757	3,142
Homeless															
Currently	74	2	51	5	125	3	383	12	191	19	574	13	3,248	1,029	4,277
Past 12 months, but not currently	23	2	17	3	40	2	149	12	104	18	253	14	1,252	591	1,843
Never	49	2	46	3	95	2	354	12	201	14	555	12	3,045	1,424	4,469
Arrested, past 12 months															
Yes	65	2	44	5	109	3	366	12	179	19	545	14	3,026	967	3,993
No	81	2	70	3	151	2	520	12	317	15	837	13	4,513	2,077	6,590
Drug injected most frequently															
Heroin	71	2	56	3	127	2	443	11	272	16	715	12	3,993	1,749	5,742
Heroin and cocaine ^g	47	2	31	4	78	2	312	13	143	17	455	14	2,402	826	3,228
Cocaine or crack alone	11	2	4	2	15	2	57	12	41	19	98	14	486	212	698
Methamphetamine or amphetamine	8	2	10	7	18	3	41	10	15	10	56	10	407	149	556
Other ^h	9	4	13	12	22	6	33	13	25	23	58	16	257	108	365

Table 11b. Self-reported diagnosis of herpes or any STD during past 12 months—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006 (cont)

	Herpes						Any STD ^a						Total Males	Total Females	Total
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total				
	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^d	No.	% ^b	No.	% ^c	No.	% ^d			
Alcohol or drug treatmentⁱ															
≤12 months ago	43	2	45	4	88	2	309	11	179	16	488	13	2,714	1,130	3,844
>12 months ago	57	2	33	3	90	2	349	12	182	17	531	13	2,902	1,077	3,979
Never	46	2	36	4	82	3	228	12	135	16	363	13	1,927	837	2,764
MSA															
Atlanta, GA	—	—	—	—	7	2	57	18	19	16	76	17	322	116	438
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	7	1	38	10	22	9	60	10	392	239	631
Boston, MA	10	3	8	7	18	4	42	13	35	29	77	18	312	122	434
Chicago, IL	—	—	—	—	10	2	22	6	21	15	43	9	353	142	495
Dallas, TX	7	2	4	2	11	2	37	11	29	15	66	12	351	189	540
Denver, CO	6	2	6	4	12	2	38	11	20	14	58	12	354	141	495
Detroit, MI	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	14	8	23	5	326	174	500
Fort Lauderdale, FL	6	3	6	6	12	4	49	25	22	20	71	23	196	109	305
Houston, TX	9	3	8	4	17	3	37	11	35	19	72	14	351	181	532
Las Vegas, NV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	227	51	278
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	9	2	13	3	13	8	26	5	387	153	540
Miami, FL	8	2	12	10	20	4	87	23	31	25	118	23	381	122	503
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	8	3	16	8	24	5	36	13	48	24	84	18	272	199	471
New Haven, CT	—	—	—	—	11	2	65	20	29	23	94	21	322	128	450
New York, NY	11	4	4	4	15	4	52	20	18	17	70	19	264	107	371
Newark, NJ	—	—	—	—	4	1	41	21	22	18	63	20	198	121	319
Norfolk, VA	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	8	11	11	39	9	358	100	458
Philadelphia, PA	—	—	—	—	10	2	56	17	35	25	91	19	328	140	468
St. Louis, MO	—	—	—	—	3	1	18	5	8	7	26	5	398	109	507
San Diego, CA	21	5	14	12	35	7	62	16	22	18	84	16	393	120	513
San Francisco, CA	4	1	7	6	11	2	22	6	12	10	34	7	353	126	479
San Juan, PR	—	—	—	—	10	2	53	12	18	27	71	14	426	67	493
Seattle, WA	—	—	—	—	8	2	16	6	10	11	26	7	281	88	369
Total	146	2	114	4	260	2	886	12	496	16	1,382	13	7,545	3,044	10,589

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. STD, sexually transmitted disease. Em dash (—) indicates suppressed values due to small cell sizes or zero. MSA, metropolitan statistical area.

^a Includes syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, herpes, or other reported STDs.

^b Denominator is total males.

^c Denominator is total females.

^d Denominator is total participants.

^e Includes persons who indicated multiple races or other race.

^f Poverty level is based on household income and household size.

^g Injected together or with the same frequency.

^h Other drugs injected alone or 2 or more drugs (other than heroin and cocaine) injected with the same frequency.

ⁱ Includes outpatient, residential, detox, and methadone treatment programs.

Table 12. Current, heavy, and binge drinking—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006

	Current ^a						Heavy ^b						Binge ^c						Total Males	Total Females	Total
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total				
	No.	% ^d	No.	% ^e	No.	% ^f	No.	% ^d	No.	% ^e	No.	% ^f	No.	% ^d	No.	% ^e	No.	% ^f			
Race/ethnicity																					
American Indian/Alaska Native	56	85	23	61	79	76	31	47	17	45	48	46	34	52	16	42	50	48	66	38	104
Asian	13	68	4	67	17	68	—	—	—	—	7	28	—	—	—	—	9	36	19	6	25
Black	3,099	86	1,221	80	4,320	84	1,593	44	721	47	2,314	45	1,994	55	810	53	2,804	54	3,623	1,523	5,146
Hispanic or Latino	1,184	69	301	63	1,485	67	497	29	139	29	636	29	760	44	192	40	952	43	1,726	475	2,201
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	10	77	—	—	—	—	5	38	—	—	—	—	6	46	9	4	13
White	1,333	72	531	61	1,864	69	523	28	242	28	765	28	826	45	326	38	1,152	43	1,841	867	2,708
Other ^g	184	72	86	67	270	70	66	26	48	38	114	30	109	43	61	48	170	44	255	128	383
Age (yrs)																					
18–24	192	70	106	68	298	69	79	29	53	34	132	31	120	44	72	46	192	45	275	156	431
25–29	402	75	140	62	542	71	151	28	61	27	212	28	255	47	86	38	341	45	538	227	765
30–39	1,185	74	530	70	1,715	73	533	33	282	37	815	35	783	49	360	47	1,143	49	1,592	762	2,354
40–49	2,157	80	921	76	3,078	79	1,080	40	524	43	1,604	41	1,428	53	616	51	2,044	52	2,685	1,215	3,900
≥50	1,945	79	475	69	2,420	77	879	36	253	37	1,132	36	1,152	47	278	41	1,430	46	2,455	684	3,139
Education																					
<High school	2,085	78	884	72	2,969	76	1,064	40	510	41	1,574	40	1,417	53	598	48	2,015	51	2,687	1,236	3,923
High school diploma or equivalent	2,408	79	788	72	3,196	78	1,131	37	428	39	1,559	38	1,517	50	506	46	2,023	49	3,033	1,089	4,122
>High school	1,388	76	500	70	1,888	74	527	29	235	33	762	30	804	44	308	43	1,112	44	1,824	719	2,543
Household income^h																					
Above federal poverty level	1,183	76	365	68	1,548	74	471	30	165	31	636	30	707	45	227	42	934	45	1,561	536	2,097
At or below federal poverty level	4,633	79	1,777	72	6,410	77	2,218	38	991	40	3,209	38	2,987	51	1,165	47	4,152	50	5,900	2,461	8,361
Homeless																					
Currently	2,564	79	763	74	3,327	78	1,277	39	437	42	1,714	40	1,705	52	523	51	2,228	52	3,248	1,029	4,277
Past 12 months, but not currently	993	79	413	70	1,406	76	480	38	223	38	703	38	640	51	258	44	898	49	1,252	591	1,843
Never	2,324	76	996	70	3,320	74	965	32	513	36	1,478	33	1,393	46	631	44	2,024	45	3,045	1,424	4,469
Arrested, past 12 months																					
Yes	2,401	79	698	72	3,099	78	1,155	38	394	41	1,549	39	1,544	51	460	48	2,004	50	3,026	967	3,993
No	3,474	77	1,474	71	4,948	75	1,565	35	779	38	2,344	36	2,191	49	952	46	3,143	48	4,513	2,077	6,590
Drug injected most frequently																					
Heroin	3,124	78	1,220	70	4,344	76	1,367	34	595	34	1,962	34	1,916	48	756	43	2,672	47	3,993	1,749	5,742
Heroin and cocaine ⁱ	1,832	76	602	73	2,434	75	880	37	355	43	1,235	38	1,199	50	411	50	1,610	50	2,402	826	3,228
Cocaine or crack alone	410	84	173	82	583	84	227	47	122	58	349	50	290	60	126	59	416	60	486	212	698
Methamphetamine or amphetamine	308	76	99	66	407	73	120	29	49	33	169	30	172	42	62	42	234	42	407	149	556
Other ^j	207	81	78	72	285	78	128	50	52	48	180	49	161	63	57	53	218	60	257	108	365
Alcohol or drug treatment^k																					
≤12 months ago	1,980	73	745	66	2,725	71	816	30	368	33	1,184	31	1,211	45	461	41	1,672	43	2,714	1,130	3,844
>12 months ago	2,380	82	812	75	3,192	80	1,136	39	475	44	1,611	40	1,490	51	540	50	2,030	51	2,902	1,077	3,979
Never	1,519	79	615	73	2,134	77	769	40	330	39	1,099	40	1,036	54	411	49	1,447	52	1,927	837	2,764

Table 12. Current, heavy, and binge drinking—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006 (cont)

	Current ^a						Heavy ^b						Binge ^c						Total Males	Total Females	Total	
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total					
	No.	% ^d	No.	% ^e	No.	% ^f	No.	% ^d	No.	% ^e	No.	% ^f	No.	% ^d	No.	% ^e	No.	% ^f				
MSA																						
Atlanta, GA	277	86	92	79	369	84	151	47	58	50	209	48	193	60	65	56	258	59	322	116	438	
Baltimore, MD	249	64	121	51	370	59	92	23	63	26	155	25	138	35	74	31	212	34	392	239	631	
Boston, MA	254	81	106	87	360	83	145	46	62	51	207	48	193	62	84	69	277	64	312	122	434	
Chicago, IL	298	84	112	79	410	83	104	29	43	30	147	30	182	52	62	44	244	49	353	142	495	
Dallas, TX	326	93	153	81	479	89	161	46	90	48	251	46	229	65	106	56	335	62	351	189	540	
Denver, CO	259	73	90	64	349	71	113	32	41	29	154	31	160	45	48	34	208	42	354	141	495	
Detroit, MI	243	75	121	70	364	73	99	30	60	34	159	32	139	43	77	44	216	43	326	174	500	
Fort Lauderdale, FL	144	73	67	61	211	69	75	38	30	28	105	34	80	41	33	30	113	37	196	109	305	
Houston, TX	308	88	157	87	465	87	231	66	122	67	353	66	261	74	120	66	381	72	351	181	532	
Las Vegas, NV	161	71	33	65	194	70	59	26	16	31	75	27	90	40	20	39	110	40	227	51	278	
Los Angeles, CA	316	82	111	73	427	79	125	32	56	37	181	34	191	49	71	46	262	49	387	153	540	
Miami, FL	311	82	92	75	403	80	154	40	58	48	212	42	170	45	61	50	231	46	381	122	503	
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	189	69	133	67	322	68	49	18	41	21	90	19	138	51	95	48	233	49	272	199	471	
New Haven, CT	260	81	83	65	343	76	138	43	47	37	185	41	164	51	56	44	220	49	322	128	450	
New York, NY	180	68	63	59	243	65	93	35	30	28	123	33	128	48	44	41	172	46	264	107	371	
Newark, NJ	149	75	91	75	240	75	75	38	50	41	125	39	95	48	54	45	149	47	198	121	319	
Norfolk, VA	315	88	80	80	395	86	181	51	51	51	232	51	190	53	49	49	239	52	358	100	458	
Philadelphia, PA	244	74	99	71	343	73	101	31	67	48	168	36	163	50	72	51	235	50	328	140	468	
St. Louis, MO	374	94	94	86	468	92	205	52	56	51	261	51	248	62	67	61	315	62	398	109	507	
San Diego, CA	324	82	86	72	410	80	137	35	44	37	181	35	202	51	53	44	255	50	393	120	513	
San Francisco, CA	271	77	94	75	365	76	106	30	48	38	154	32	146	41	48	38	194	41	353	126	479	
San Juan, PR	209	49	28	42	237	48	54	13	12	18	66	13	116	27	15	22	131	27	426	67	493	
Seattle, WA	220	78	66	75	286	78	74	26	28	32	102	28	122	43	38	43	160	43	281	88	369	
Total	5,881	78	2,172	71	8,053	76	2,722	36	1,173	39	3,895	37	3,738	50	1,412	46	5,150	49	7,545	3,044	10,589	

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Em dash (—) indicates suppressed values due to small cell sizes or zero. MSA, metropolitan statistical area.

^a Current drinking = any alcohol in the past 30 days.

^b Heavy drinking = >2 drinks per day (males) or >1 drink per day (females) in the past 30 days.

^c Binge drinking = 5 or more drinks at one sitting (males) or 4 or more drinks at one sitting (females) in the past 30 days.

^d Denominator is total males.

^e Denominator is total females.

^f Denominator is total participants.

^g Includes persons who indicated multiple races or other races.

^h Poverty level is based on household income and household size.

ⁱ Injected together or with the same frequency.

^j Other drugs injected alone or 2 or more drugs (other than heroin and cocaine) injected with the same frequency.

^k Includes outpatient, residential, detox, and methadone treatment programs.

Table 13. Receipt of HIV prevention materials or services during past 12 months—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006

	Materials						Services										Total No.
	Free sterile syringes		Free injection equipment ^a		Free condoms		Alcohol or drug treatment ^b		Individual-level intervention (ILI) ^c		Group-level intervention (GLI) ^d		ILI or GLI		HIV testing		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Gender																	
Male	3,130	41	2,932	39	4,218	56	2,714	36	1,693	22	926	12	2,032	27	4,850	64	7,545
Female	1,170	38	1,102	36	1,780	58	1,130	37	765	25	412	14	919	30	2,071	68	3,044
Race/ethnicity																	
American Indian/Alaska Native	39	38	44	42	59	57	43	41	32	31	14	13	37	36	69	66	104
Asian	6	24	7	28	11	44	4	16	5	20	—	—	5	20	13	52	25
Black	1,713	33	1,590	31	2,995	58	1,563	30	1,103	21	634	12	1,336	26	3,297	64	5,146
Hispanic or Latino	1,204	55	1,126	51	1,306	59	923	42	644	29	348	16	747	34	1,500	68	2,201
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	6	46	4	31	8	62	4	31	—	—	—	—	4	31	4	31	13
White	1,114	41	1,062	39	1,381	51	1,148	42	560	21	288	11	694	26	1,761	65	2,708
Other ^e	212	55	197	51	231	60	156	41	105	27	51	13	122	32	271	71	383
Age (yrs)																	
18–24	194	45	164	38	254	59	194	45	116	27	54	13	139	32	296	69	431
25–29	314	41	297	39	451	59	345	45	185	24	86	11	215	28	533	70	765
30–39	965	41	890	38	1,339	57	889	38	556	24	290	12	670	28	1,570	67	2,354
40–49	1,587	41	1,512	39	2,261	58	1,346	35	945	24	521	13	1,109	28	2,516	65	3,900
≥50	1,240	40	1,171	37	1,693	54	1,070	34	656	21	387	12	818	26	2,006	64	3,139
Education																	
<High school	1,589	41	1,514	39	2,233	57	1,342	34	858	22	459	12	1,027	26	2,431	62	3,923
High school diploma or equivalent	1,694	41	1,587	39	2,361	57	1,469	36	991	24	537	13	1,186	29	2,736	66	4,122
>High school	1,017	40	933	37	1,403	55	1,032	41	608	24	341	13	737	29	1,754	69	2,543
Household income^f																	
Above federal poverty level	802	38	743	35	1,138	54	815	39	441	21	240	11	543	26	1,368	65	2,097
At or below federal poverty level	3,454	41	3,246	39	4,792	57	2,992	36	1,992	24	1,088	13	2,379	28	5,460	65	8,361
Health insurance																	
Private	234	38	210	34	314	51	214	35	124	20	63	10	146	24	420	68	618
Public	1,657	46	1,485	41	2,190	61	1,653	46	1,053	29	609	17	1,276	35	2,491	69	3,606
None	2,367	38	2,297	37	3,434	55	1,943	31	1,259	20	654	10	1,502	24	3,947	63	6,272
Visited health care provider, past 12 months																	
Yes	3,251	44	3,041	41	4,484	60	3,136	42	2,005	27	1,132	15	2,410	32	5,391	72	7,446
No	1,048	33	992	32	1,513	48	708	23	452	14	206	7	540	17	1,529	49	3,142
Homeless																	
Currently	1,956	46	1,834	43	1,611	38	1,591	37	1,004	23	555	13	1,213	28	2,872	67	4,277
Past 12 months, but not currently	746	40	686	37	1,069	58	781	42	488	26	290	16	598	32	1,274	69	1,843
Never	1,598	36	1,514	34	2,318	52	1,472	33	966	22	493	11	1,140	26	2,775	62	4,469
Arrested, past 12 months																	
Yes	1,732	43	1,682	42	2,365	59	1,533	38	955	24	554	14	1,173	29	2,756	69	3,993
No	2,566	39	2,352	36	3,631	55	2,308	35	1,503	23	784	12	1,778	27	4,163	63	6,590
Drug injected most frequently																	
Heroin	2,420	42	2,211	39	3,187	56	2,123	37	1,240	22	659	11	1,497	26	3,707	65	5,742
Heroin and cocaine ^g	1,414	44	1,386	43	1,973	61	1,187	37	873	27	487	15	1,033	32	2,193	68	3,228
Cocaine or crack alone	158	23	151	22	370	53	225	32	161	23	101	14	199	29	419	60	698
Methamphetamine or amphetamine	188	34	177	32	271	49	142	26	96	17	45	8	118	21	357	64	556
Other ^h	120	33	109	30	197	54	167	46	88	24	46	13	104	28	245	67	365

Table 13. Receipt of HIV prevention materials or services during past 12 months—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006 (cont)

	Materials						Services								Total No.		
	Free sterile syringes		Free injection equipment ^a		Free condoms		Alcohol or drug treatment ^b		Individual-level intervention (ILI) ^c		Group-level intervention (GLI) ^d		ILI or GLI			HIV testing	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%
Alcohol or drug treatment^b																	
≤12 months ago	1,725	45	1,595	41	2,406	63	—	—	1,368	36	850	22	1,684	44	2,907	76	3,844
>12 months ago	1,699	43	1,621	41	2,212	56	—	—	766	19	326	8	879	22	2,455	62	3,979
Never	875	32	817	30	1,379	50	—	—	324	12	162	6	388	14	1,558	56	2,764
MSA																	
Atlanta, GA	289	66	272	62	337	77	120	27	91	21	99	23	142	32	310	71	438
Baltimore, MD	240	38	186	29	349	55	276	44	122	19	93	15	150	24	354	56	631
Boston, MA	334	77	305	70	365	84	252	58	222	51	134	31	267	62	318	73	434
Chicago, IL	399	81	376	76	301	61	196	40	121	24	47	9	136	27	350	71	495
Dallas, TX	122	23	187	35	314	58	230	43	167	31	70	13	194	36	346	64	540
Denver, CO	79	16	201	41	268	54	184	37	158	32	80	16	178	36	336	68	495
Detroit, MI	208	42	141	28	259	52	164	33	82	16	19	4	88	18	337	67	500
Fort Lauderdale, FL	13	4	4	1	154	50	188	62	40	13	23	8	55	18	218	71	305
Houston, TX	10	2	8	2	210	39	88	17	122	23	37	7	131	25	276	52	532
Las Vegas, NV	10	4	30	11	103	37	115	41	32	12	29	10	53	19	153	55	278
Los Angeles, CA	369	68	328	61	330	61	266	49	110	20	52	10	128	24	342	63	540
Miami, FL	21	4	14	3	283	56	100	20	41	8	13	3	48	10	343	68	503
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	72	15	30	6	179	38	138	29	91	19	35	7	101	21	235	50	471
New Haven, CT	198	44	170	38	254	56	211	47	147	33	50	11	163	36	278	62	450
New York, NY	271	73	263	71	285	77	217	58	148	40	156	42	209	56	287	77	371
Newark, NJ	38	12	15	5	203	64	153	48	69	22	51	16	89	28	263	82	319
Norfolk, VA	8	2	145	32	242	53	95	21	69	15	24	5	77	17	269	59	458
Philadelphia, PA	297	63	225	48	305	65	137	29	126	27	45	10	143	31	335	72	468
St. Louis, MO	59	12	12	2	151	30	149	29	57	11	50	10	82	16	279	55	507
San Diego, CA	158	31	124	24	215	42	112	22	72	14	27	5	83	16	321	63	513
San Francisco, CA	430	90	380	79	286	60	114	24	72	15	35	7	90	19	391	82	479
San Juan, PR	380	77	343	70	327	66	172	35	181	37	106	22	198	40	337	68	493
Seattle, WA	295	80	275	75	278	75	167	45	118	32	63	17	146	40	243	66	369
SEP																	
MSA with SEP	3,889	58	3,402	51	4,174	62	2,504	37	1,653	25	939	14	1,991	30	4,546	68	6,684
MSA without SEP	411	11	632	16	1,824	47	1,340	34	805	21	399	10	960	25	2,375	61	3,905
Total	4,300	41	4,034	38	5,998	57	3,844	36	2,458	23	1,338	13	2,951	28	6,921	65	10,589

Note. Numbers may not add to totals because of missing data. Em dash (—) indicates suppressed values due to small cell sizes or zero. MSA, metropolitan statistical area. SEP, syringe exchange program.

^a Kits that have items like cookers, cotton, or water for rinsing needles for preparing drugs.

^b Includes outpatient, residential, detox, and methadone treatment programs.

^c Individual-level intervention refers to one-on-one conversation with an outreach worker, a counselor, or a prevention program worker about ways to prevent HIV, excluding those that were part of HIV testing.

^d Group-level intervention refers to small-group discussion about ways of preventing HIV; part of an organized session and excludes discussions with friends.

^e Includes persons who indicated multiple races or other races.

^f Poverty level is based on household income and household size.

^g Injected together or with the same frequency.

^h Other drugs injected alone or 2 or more drugs (other than heroin and cocaine) injected with the same frequency.

Table 14. Providers of HIV prevention materials or services during past 12 months—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System: Injecting Drug Users, May 2005–February 2006

Provider type	Free sterile syringes		Free injection equipment ^a		Free condoms		Individual-level intervention ^b		Group-level intervention ^c	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Outreach/syringe exchange program	3,029	70	2,927	73	1,810	30	580	24	273	20
Drug treatment program	42	1	85	2	574	10	642	26	509	38
HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organization	402	9	542	13	1,199	20	474	19	219	16
Community health center	155	4	163	4	1,069	18	343	14	139	10
Gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender organization	13	<1	10	<1	98	2	18	1	22	2
Adult HIV/AIDS specialty clinic	12	<1	13	<1	116	2	44	2	11	1
Sexually transmitted disease clinic	—	—	4	<1	50	1	13	1	—	—
Private doctor's office	25	1	4	<1	72	1	27	1	5	<1
Other	635	15	287	7	1,131	19	414	17	237	18
Total	4,300		4,034		5,998		2,458		1,338	

Note. Numbers do not add to totals because responses are not mutually exclusive or missing data. Em dash (—) indicates suppressed values due to small cell sizes or zero.

^a Defined as kits that have items such as cookers, cotton, or water for rinsing needles for preparing drugs.

^b One-on-one conversation with an outreach worker, a counselor, or a prevention program worker about ways to prevent HIV, excluding those that were part of HIV testing.

^c Small-group discussion about ways of preventing HIV; part of an organized session and excludes discussions with friends.