

Tri-County CHAIN Report
2005_3



Prevention for Positives

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C.H.A.I.N. REPORT

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Introduction

In July 2003, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) released its report “Incorporating HIV Prevention into the Medical Care of Persons Living with HIV” (MMWR July 18, 2003, 52(RR-12):1-24), thereby launching its “Prevention for Positives” campaign. The report’s central argument was that in order to reduce transmission of HIV, public health efforts should refocus on secondary prevention efforts among individuals already known to be infected with the virus. The CDC report, which was developed in collaboration with the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the HIV Medicine Association, recommended increased screening in clinical settings for HIV transmission risk behaviors, behavioral risk-reduction interventions, and a greater emphasis on partner notification.

The CDC rolled out its prevention campaign nationally throughout 2003 and 2004, including a presentation in White Plains in December 2003 at a World AIDS Day symposium hosted by the Westchester County Department of Health..

In an effort to evaluate how well such prevention counseling messages and efforts are being implemented in the Tri-County region, the Tri-County CHAIN project added a series of questions to its annual survey, which is administered to a representative cohort of HIV-positive adults. Eight questions, in particular, were designed to capture key elements of prevention counseling:

“Health care providers sometimes counsel their HIV+ patients about ways to prevent the spread of HIV. In the past 6 months, has your doctor or another health care provider...

- ... asked about your recent sexual activity?*
- ... asked about your recent drug use?*
- ... instructed you on safer sex practices?*
- ... counseled you on safer drug use practices?*
- ... counseled you or referred you to drug treatment?*
- ... asked whether you had sexual partners that should be referred for HIV testing?*
- ... discussed with you the risk of HIV re-infection or ‘super-infection’?*
- ... asked if you were using condoms every time you had sexual intercourse?”*

Responses to these questions were intended to establish a baseline from which systematic improvements could be gauged, and generally speaking, to describe the extent to which such prevention messages are being delivered to an HIV-positive population in care. This report represents results based upon data collected from 254 respondents surveyed during the third round of interviewing, between Feb 2004 and Oct 2005.

Tables 1 and 2 illustrate the variables examined in this study; the subheadings in Table 2 (e.g., sociodemographic characteristics, economic resources characteristics, family & household characteristics, etc.) represent the groupings examined in greater detail in Tables 3 through 8, and Table 10. Table 9 examines the correlations between characteristics used as risk profiles and reported risk behaviors. The final Table 11 illustrates a multi-variable analysis in which all the characteristics are considered together.

Key Findings

- C Approximately half of the cohort in Tri-County report receiving basic prevention counseling messages, pertaining to such topics as recent sexual activity (56%), condom use (63%), safer sex practices (54%) and recent drug use (54%).
- C There are no major differences between the overall rates of prevention counseling between New York City and Tri-County cohorts, although there are sub-group differences in Tri-County which suggest more risk profiling being conducted by providers than in New York City.
- C It appears that providers in Tri-County may be targeting prevention counseling messages to those regarded as being in the highest risk categories – black and Latino respondents, men, current drug users, and the unstably housed. However, when reported risk behaviors are examined by these sub-group categories, only the unstably housed and drug users have a greater likelihood of engaging in high-risk behaviors. There are no significant risk differences by gender or by race/ethnicity, and so such risk-profiling does not serve its intended purpose of reaching higher risk population groups.
- C Providers are significantly less likely to provide prevention counseling regarding sexual activity to Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) than they are with other groups.
- C In a multi-variate analysis, in which many factors were considered together, one notable characteristic was associated with a greater likelihood of prevention counseling – comprehensive primary care. This is measured based on respondents reporting that their medical provider is available for well-visits, available for health advice, and is accessible 24-hours a day.

Table 1. Outcome variables – Prevention for Positives Counseling

Indicator	Measurement
<i>Sexual activity</i>	Within the past 6 months, a doctor or other health provider asked about respondent's recent sexual activity
<i>Drug use</i>	Within the past 6 months, a doctor or other health provider asked about respondent's recent drug use
<i>Safe sex</i>	Within the past 6 months, a doctor or other health provider instructed respondent on safer sex practices
<i>Safe drug use</i>	Within the past 6 months, a doctor or other health provider counseled respondent on safer drug use practices
<i>Drug treatment</i>	Within the past 6 months, a doctor or other health provider counseled or referred respondent to drug treatment
<i>Sexual partners</i>	Within the past 6 months, a doctor or other health provider asked if respondent had sexual partners that should be referred for HIV testing
<i>Super-infection</i>	Within the past 6 months, a doctor or other health provider discussed the risk of HIV super-infection or re-infection with respondent
<i>Condom use</i>	Within the past 6 months, a doctor or other health provider asked if respondent always uses condoms during sexual intercourse

Table 2. Independent Variables

Sociodemographic characteristics	
<i>Gender</i>	Respondent's self-report of gender
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	Black, non-Hispanic; White, non-Hispanic; Hispanic
<i>Age group</i>	Respondent's age at interview (20-34, 35-49, 50+)
<i>Geographical Location</i>	Urban Westchester (south of Rt 287), Suburban West/Putnam, Rockland
Economic resource characteristics	
<i>Education</i>	Less than high school, greater than high school
<i>Employment status</i>	Employed full-time, employed part-time, not employed
<i>Annual Household Income</i>	<\$10,000, \$10-24,999, \$25,000+
Family & Household characteristics	
<i>Current partner relationship</i>	Not in relationship, Co-resident or non-coresident partner
<i>Children in household</i>	Number of minor children in household (non, 1-3, 4 or more)
<i>Current housing</i>	Predominant living situation over past 6 months
<i>Housing stability</i>	Any episode of unstable housing in past 6 months
Health characteristics	
<i>T-cell count</i>	Self-reported CD4 count (<200, 201-500, >501)
<i>Stage of HIV Infection</i>	Asymptomatic and symptomatic HIV, clinically-diagnosed AIDS
<i>Antiretroviral therapy</i>	Self-reported use of HIV medications
<i>Family members with HIV</i>	Co-resident and non co-resident partners, minor children

Risk	
<i>HIV risk behavior</i>	Self-reported as MSM; MSM + IDU; IDU; Other
<i>Drug Use</i>	Self-reported as current user; former user; never used
<i>Injection drug use</i>	Any lifetime injection drug use
<i>Mental health score</i>	Based on MOS SF-36 mental health component summary score
<i>Dually-diagnosed individuals</i>	Low mental health and current drug use
Reported Risk Behaviors	
<i>Unprotected sex with HIV- partner</i>	Self-reported sex without a condom with a partner of opposite or same sex who is HIV- or whose status is unknown, in past 6 months
<i>Unprotected sex with HIV+ partner</i>	Self-reported sex without a condom with a partner of opposite or same sex who is HIV+, in past 6 months
<i>Exchanged sex for drugs/money</i>	Self-reported exchange of sex (given or received) for drugs or money with partner of opposite or same sex, in past 6 months
<i>Problem alcohol use</i>	Self-reported weekly (or greater) consumption of 5+ alcoholic drinks, or drank "eye-opener," felt need to cut down, felt annoyed by criticism of drinking, or felt guilty about drinking in past 6 months
<i>Frequent cocaine/crack use</i>	Self-reported use of cocaine/crack 3 or more times per week in past 6 months
<i>Frequent heroin use</i>	Self-reported use of heroin 3 or more times per week in past 6 months
<i>Shared needles</i>	Self-reported sharing of needle/works without cleaning with HIV- or HIV+ individuals, in past 6 months
Psychological and medical care characteristics	
<i>Self-efficacy</i>	
<i>Comprehensive primary care</i>	Current medical provider available for routine visits, information, and 24-hour emergency service in past 6 months
<i>Satisfied with MD</i>	Respondent satisfaction with care from current medical provider
<i>Poor patient-MD communication</i>	
<i>Primary care visits</i>	Number of primary care visits in 6-month period

Table 2A. Prevention counseling by health care providers, as reported by respondents in prior 6 month period, by cohort

	NYC (2004-2005)	Tri-County (2004-2005)
n	496	254
<i>Sexual activity</i>	60%	56%
<i>Drug use</i>	48%	44%
<i>Super-infection</i>	69%	56%
<i>Risk Reduction</i>	53%	
<i>Condom use</i>	69%	63%
<i>Drug treatment</i>	19%	15%
<i>Sexual partners</i>	36%	24%
<i>Safer sex practices</i>		54%
<i>Safer drug use practices</i>		30%

Table 3. Prevention Counseling by Sociodemographic Characteristics (row percentages)

	Total	In the past 6 months, has your doctor or another health provider talked to you about..															
		Sexual activity		Drug use		Safe sex		Safe drug use		Drug treatment		Sexual partners		Super-infection		Condom use	
	n	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total Sample	254	143	56%	113	44%	137	54%	75	30%	39	15%	61	24%	142	56%	160	63%
Gender																	
Male	116	71	62%	60	38%†	63	55%	36	31%	18	16%	27	23%	61	54%	77	67%
Female	138	72	52%	53	52%	74	54%	39	28%	21	15%	34	25%	81	59%	83	60%
Race/Ethnicity																	
White, non-Hispanic	48	22	46%	13	27%*	16	33%**	6	13%*	2	4%†	5	10%*	18	38%*	18	38%***
Black, non-Hispanic	134	78	58%	64	48%	75	56%	43	32%	24	18%	34	25%	80	60%	94	70%
Hispanic/Latino	68	41	60%	34	50%	42	62%	24	35%	13	19%	21	31%	41	61%	46	68%
Age categories																	
20-34 years old	17	11	79%	5	36%	13	93%**	5	36%	3	21%	6	43%*	12	85%†	12	86%
35-49 years old	157	83	56%	68	46%	75	50%	41	28%	26	17%	40	27%	83	56%	94	63%
50+ years old	94	49	54%	40	44%	49	54%	29	32%	10	11%	15	16%	47	52%	54	59%
Geographical Location																	
Urban Westchester	155	90	58%	74	48%	92	60%†	51	33%	31	20%*	40	26%	97	63%*	106	68%†
Suburb West/Putnam	66	38	58%	30	45%	28	42%	19	29%	7	11%	16	24%	26	39%	34	52%
Rockland	29	13	45%	8	28%	14	48%	4	14%	1	3%	4	14%	17	59%	18	62%

† p<=.10

* p<=.05

** p <=.01

*** p<=.001

Key Findings

- Doctors more likely to counsel men than women about sexual activity and drug use
- Doctors more likely to counsel black and Latinos than white respondents about sexual activity and drug use
- Doctors more likely to counsel individuals in urban Westchester about super-infection

Table 4 Prevention Counseling by Economic Resources (row percentages)

	Total	In the past 6 months, has your doctor or another health provider counseled you ...															
		Sexual activity		Drug use		Safe sex		Safe drug use		Drug treatment		Sexual partners		Super-infection		Condom use	
	n	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total Sample	254	143	56%	113	44%	137	54%	75	30%	39	16%	61	24%	142	56%	160	63%
Education																	
<i>Less than high school</i>	151	58	56%	47	46%	61	59%	35	34%	16	16%	28	27%	62	61%	76	74%**
<i>High school graduate</i>	103	85	56%	66	44%	76	50%	40	26%	23	15%	33	22%	80	53%	84	56%
Employment status																	
<i>Employed full-time</i>	38	23	61%	17	38%	22	58%	6	16%	3	8%	6	16%	24	65%	23	61%
<i>Employed part-time</i>	32	17	53%	14	32%	18	56%	9	28%	2	6%	10	31%	15	47%	20	63%
<i>Not employed</i>	182	102	56%	82	45%	97	53%	60	33%	34	19%	45	25%	103	57%	116	64%
Annual household income																	
<i><\$10,000</i>	139	81	58%	68	49%	84	60%	56	40%***	30	22%*	38	27%	90	65%**	92	66%
<i>\$10,000 - \$24,999</i>	64	34	53%	25	39%	31	48%	13	20%	5	8%	15	23%	34	53%	40	63%
<i>\$25,000+</i>	47	25	53%	18	38%	20	43%	6	13%	4	9%	8	17%	17	36%	26	55%
<i>Refused/Don't Know</i>	4	3	75%	2	50%	2	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%	2	50%

† p<=.10

* p<=.05

** p<=.01

*** p<=.001

Key Findings:

- C Relatively few differences in prevention counseling by education or economic characteristics
- C But, doctors are more likely to ask less educated respondents about condom use
- C Doctors are also more likely to counsel lower income respondents about safer drug use and super-infections

Table 5 Prevention Counseling by Family & Household Characteristics (row percentages)

	Total	In the past 6 months, has your doctor or another health provider...																
		Sexual activity		Drug use		Safe sex		Safe drug use		Drug treatment		Sexual partners		Super-infection		Condom use		
	n	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Total Sample	254	143	56%	113	44%	137	54%	75	30%	39	15%	61	24%	142	56%	160	63%	
Current partner relationship																		
<i>Not in partner relationship</i>	133	69	52%	61	46%	65	49%†	40	30%	24	18%	30	23%	72	55%	75	56%*	
<i>Living with spouse or partner</i>	77	51	66%	33	43%	50	65%	25	32%	10	13%	17	22%	45	58%	57	74%	
<i>Non-coresident partner relationship</i>	44	23	52%	19	43%	22	50%	10	23%	5	11%	14	32%	25	57%	28	64%	
Number of children under 18 in household																		
<i>None</i>	175	98	56%	82	47%	91	52%	53	30%	29	17%	42	24%	92	53%	108	62%	
<i>1 - 3</i>	74	41	55%	28	38%	43	58%	20	27%	10	14%	17	23%	46	62%	48	65%	
<i>4 or more</i>	5	4	80%	3	60%	3	60%	2	40%	0	0%	2	40%	4	80%	4	80%	
Current living situation																		
<i>Own or rent an apartment or house</i>	209	118	56%	91	44%	113	54%	58	28%	30	14%	48	23%	115	55%	130	62%	
<i>“Doubled up” with friend or relative</i>	9	6	67%	6	67%	6	67%	4	44%	0	0%	4	44%	6	67%	8	89%	
<i>Welfare hotel or motel, shelter, street, or other public place</i>	5	5	100%	4	80%	5	100%	4	80%	2	40%	1	20%	5	100%	5	100%	
<i>Specialized AIDS housing</i>	19	9	47%	8	42%	9	47%	6	32%	4	21%	5	26%	11	61%	11	58%	
<i>Drug treatment program housing, hospital, nursing home, hospice</i>	4	1	25%	0	0%	1	25%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	25%	1	25%	
<i>Other</i>	8	4	50%	4	50%	3	38%	3	38%	3	38%	3	38%	4	50%	5	63%	
Stability of housing in past 6 months																		
<i>Stably housed</i>	231	126	55%†	97	42%*	120	52%*	64	28%*	36	16%	56	24%	125	54%†	139	60%**	
<i>Unstably housed</i>	23	17	74%	16	70%	17	74%	11	48%	3	13%	5	22%	17	74%	21	91%	

† p<=.10

* p<=.05

** p<=.01

*** p<=.001

Key Finding: Doctors more likely to counsel unstably housed individuals about all prevention messages

Table 6 Prevention Counseling by Current Health Status (row percentages)

	Total	In the past 6 months, has your doctor or another health provider...															
		Sexual activity		Drug use		Safe sex		Safe drug use		Drug treatment		Sexual partners		Super-infection		Condom use	
	n	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total Sample	254	143	56%	113	44%	137	54%	75	30%	39	15%	61	24%	142	56%	160	63%
Most recent t-cell count																	
<i>Greater than 500 copies per mm³</i>	71	37	52%	25	35%**	33	46%	16	23%	6	8%†	10	14%	33	46%†	39	55%
<i>201-500 copies per mm³</i>	115	73	63%	65	57%	69	60%	37	32%	17	15%	30	26%	73	64%	81	70%
<i>Less than 200 copies per mm³</i>	41	20	49%	16	39%	20	49%	13	32%	11	27%	13	32%	20	49%	23	56%
<i>Missing/Don't know</i>	27	13	48%	7	26%	15	56%	9	33%	5	19%	8	30%	16	59%	17	63%
Stage of HIV infection																	
<i>Asymptomatic HIV</i>	41	25	61%	17	41%	25	61%	12	29%	8	20%	10	24%	23	56%	27	66%
<i>Symptomatic HIV</i>	39	22	56%	16	41%	21	54%	11	28%	7	18%	8	21%	23	59%	23	59%
<i>Clinically-diagnosed AIDS</i>	174	96	55%	80	46%	91	52%	52	30%	24	14%	43	25%	96	55%	110	63%
Current use of antiretroviral therapy																	
<i>No HIV therapy</i>	49	25	51%	20	41%	26	53%	11	22%	10	20%	13	27%	25	52%	29	59%
<i>Guidelines: First Choice</i>	155	91	59%	71	46%	88	57%	47	30%	20	13%	35	23%	92	59%	98	63%
<i>Guidelines: Second Choice</i>	25	15	60%	12	48%	11	44%	9	36%	3	12%	3	12%	14	56%	17	68%
<i>ART (Not HAART)</i>	9	3	33%	4	44%	3	33%	2	22%	1	11%	3	33%	2	22%	4	44%
<i>Not Recommended</i>	16	90	56%	6	38%	9	56%	6	38%	5	31%	7	44%	9	56%	12	75%

	Total	In the past 6 months, has your doctor or another health provider...																
		Sexual activity		Drug use		Safe sex		Safe drug use		Drug treatment		Sexual partners		Super-infection		Condom use		
	n	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Total Sample	254	143	56%	113	44%	137	54%	75	30%	39	15%	61	24%	142	56%	160	63%	
Family members with HIV (With live-in partner more likely than no live-in partner)																		
<i>HIV+ live-in spouse/partner</i>	23	15	55%	11	48%	17	74%*	11	48%*	3	13%	6	26%	15	65%	18	78%	
<i>No HIV+ live-in spouse/partner</i>	231	128	65%	102	44%	120	52%	64	28%	36	16%	55	24%	127	55%	142	61%	
<i>HIV+ non live-in spouse/partner</i>	13	8	62%	7	54%	7	54%	5	38%	1	8%	3	23%	9	69%	9	69%	
<i>No HIV+ non live-in spouse/partner</i>	241	135	56%	106	44%	130	54%	170	29%	38	16%	58	24%	133	55%	151	63%	
<i>HIV+ children under 18 yo</i>	8	4	50%	3	38%	5	63%	3	38%	2	25%	2	25%	6	75%	6	75%	
<i>No HIV+ children under 18 yo</i>	246	139	52%	110	45%	132	54%	72	29%	37	15%	59	24%	136	56%	154	63%	

† p<=.10

* p<=.05

** p <=.01

*** p<=.001

Key Findings:

- C Respondents with t-cell counts less than 200 copies/mm more likely to be counseled about drug treatment
- C Respondents with live-in spouse or partner more likely to be counseled about safer sex and drug use practices

Table 7 Prevention Counseling by Risk Characteristics (row percentages)

	Total	In the past 6 months, has your doctor or another health provider...																
		Sexual activity		Drug use		Safe sex		Safe drug use		Drug treatment		Sexual partners		Super-infection		Condom use		
	n	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Total Sample	254	143	56%	113	44%	137	54%	75	30%	39	15%	61	24%	142	56%	160	63%	
HIV Risk Behavior																		
<i>MSM</i>	39	20	51%	16	41%*	13	33%*	5	13%*	1	3%*	5	13%	17	45%	19	49%	
<i>Problem drug use</i>	108	63	58%	57	53%	65	60%	42	39%	22	20%	30	28%	62	57%	75	69%	
<i>MSM + problem drug use</i>	11	7	64%	7	64%	7	64%	4	36%	3	27%	3	27%	7	64%	7	64%	
<i>Heterosexual and other</i>	96	53	55%	33	34%	52	52%	24	25%	13	14%	23	24%	56	58%	59	61%	
Drug use																		
<i>Never used drugs</i>	70	41	59%	18	26%***	38	54%	14	20%* *	7	10%* *	17	24%* *	38	54%	40	57%	
<i>Former drug use</i>	145	75	52%	66	46%	73	50%	41	28%	18	12%	28	19%	77	53%	89	61%	
<i>Current drug use</i>	39	27	69%	29	74%	26	67%	20	51%	14	36%	16	41%	27	69%	31	79%	
Injection drug use																		
<i>Never injected drugs</i>	163	88	54%	63	39%**	84	52% †	40	26%* *	19	12%*	39	24%	91	56%	96	59% †	
<i>Ever injected drugs</i>	91	55	60%	50	55%	53	58%	35	38%	20	22%	22	24%	51	56%	64	70%	
Mental health component summary score (MCS)																		
<i><37.0 (very low mental health score)</i>	105	64	61%	49	47%	62	59%	32	30%	17	16%	27	26%	62	60%	68	65%	
<i>37.0 - 42.0 (low mental health score)</i>	51	25	49%	22	43%	26	51%	14	27%	6	12%	13	25%	30	59%	32	63%	
<i>>42.0 (average mental health score)</i>	85	46	54%	36	42%	41	48%	23	23%	13	15%	17	20%	42	49%	53	62%	

Dually-diagnosed individuals (Low mental health & drug use) (Dual diagnosed more likely than no dx)																	
<37.0 (very low mental health score) & drug use	18	12	67%	14	78%**	12	67%	10	56%*	5	28%	6	33%	11	61%	14	78%
Not dually diagnosed	236	131	56%	99	42%	125	53%	65	28%	34	14%	55	23%	131	56%	146	62%
† p<=.10	* p<=.05		** p <=.01			*** p<=.001											

Key Findings on Risk

- C Doctors are more likely to counsel drug users that are MSM about safer sex and safer drug use
- C Doctors are more likely to counsel current over former drug users, and former over never drug users, about safer drug use and partner notification
- C Doctors are more likely to counsel respondents who were ever intravenous drug users about all prevention messages except super-infection
- C No notable differences in prevention counseling in relation to mental health characteristics of the respondents

Table 8 Prevention Counseling by Reported Risk Behavior Characteristics (row percentages)

	Total	In the past 6 months, has your doctor or another health provider...															
		Sexual activity		Drug use		Safe sex		Safe drug use		Drug treatment		Sexual partners		Super-infection		Condom use	
	n	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total Sample	254	143	56%	113	44%	137	54%	75	30%	39	15%	61	24%	142	56%	160	63%
Sexual risk in past 6 months																	
<i>Sometimes/Often had sex with HIV-partner and no condom</i>	17	9	53%	7	41%	12	71%	3	18%	2	13%	7	41%†	11	65%	11	65%
<i>Never or once or twice had sex with HIV-partner and no condom</i>	237	134	57%	106	45%	125	53%	72	30%	37	15%	54	23%	131	56%	149	63%
<i>Sometimes/Often had sex with HIV+ partner and no condom</i>	15	9	60%	76	47%	11	73%	6	40%	2	13%	2	13%	12	80%†	12	80%†
<i>Never or once or twice had sex with HIV+ partner and no condom</i>	239	134	56%	106	44%	126	53%	69	29%	37	15%	59	25%	130	55%	148	62%
<i>Exchanged \$\$ or drugs for sex</i>	7	5	56%	5	71%	6	86%	3	43%	1	14%	4	57%*	3	43%	6	86%
<i>Did not exchange \$\$ or drugs for sex</i>	247	138	71%	108	44%	131	53%	72	29%	38	15%	57	23%	139	57%	154	62%

Drug risk in past 6 months																	
<i>Problem alcohol use</i>	21	14	67%	14	67%	15	71%†	11	52%*	7	33%*	6	29%	13	62%	17	81%†
<i>No problem alcohol use</i>	233	129	55%	99	42%	122	52%	64	27%	32	14%	55	24%	129	56%	143	61%
<i>Frequent cocaine/crack use</i>	6	4	67%	6	100%***	4	67%	5	83%**	3	50%***	3	50%*	4	67%	6	100%†
<i>Minimal cocaine/crack use</i>	16	10	63%	13	81%	9	56%	7	44%	9	56%	7	44%	10	63%	12	75%
<i>No cocaine/crack use</i>	230	128	56%	94	41%	123	53%	63	27%	27	12%	51	22%	126	55%	140	61%
<i>Frequent heroin use</i>	1	1	100%*	1	100%*	0	0%*	0	0%**	0	0%	1	100%*	1	100%	1	100%†
<i>Minimal heroin use</i>	8	8	100%	7	88%	8	100%	7	88%	3	38%	4	50%	7	88%	7	88%
<i>No heroin use</i>	243	133	55%	104	43%	128	53%	67	28%	35	14%	55	23%	132	55%	150	62%

† p<=.10

* p<=.05

** p<=.01

*** p<=.001

Note: Numbers of people engaging in high-risk behavior are too small to be reliably representative of the larger population.

Table 9 Actual Risk Behaviors by Risk "Profiles"

	Total	Gender		Race/Ethnicity			Housing	
		Men	Women	White	Black	Latino	Stable	Unstable
Total Sample	254	115	138	48	134	68	231	23
Sexual risk in past 6 months								
<i>Sometimes/Often had sex with HIV- partner and no condom</i>	17	2%*	11%	10%	7%	3%	7%	9%
<i>Never or once or twice had sex with HIV- partner and no condom</i>	237	98%	89%	90%	93%	97%	93%	91%
<i>Sometimes/Often had sex with HIV+ partner and no condom</i>	15	5%	7%	2%	6%	7%	5%	13%
<i>Never or once or twice had sex with HIV+ partner and no condom</i>	239	95%	93%	98%	94%	93%	95%	87%
<i>Exchanged \$\$ or drugs for sex</i>	7	4%	1%	6%	2%	1%	2%	9%
<i>Did not exchange \$\$ or drugs for sex</i>	247	96%	99%	94%	98%	99%	98%	91%
Drug risk in past 6 months								
<i>Problem alcohol use</i>	21	10%	7%	0%	11%	9%	7%*	22%
<i>No problem alcohol use</i>	233	90%	93%	100%	89%	92%	93%	78%
<i>Frequent cocaine/crack use</i>	6	3%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%***	13%
<i>Minimal cocaine/crack use</i>	16	5%	7%	2%	8%	7%	5%	17%
<i>No cocaine/crack use</i>	230	92%	91%	96%	89%	91%	94%	70%
<i>Frequent heroin use</i>	1	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	<1%***	0%
<i>Minimal heroin use</i>	8	5%	2%	2%	5%	1%	1%	22%
<i>No heroin use</i>	243	94%	98%	98%	95%	98%	98%	78%

† p<=.10

* p<=.05

** p <=.01

*** p<=.001

Table 10 Prevention Counseling by Psychological and Medical Characteristics (row percentages)

	Total	In the past 6 months, has your doctor or another health provider talked to you about...															
		Sexual activity		Drug use		Safe sex		Safe drug use		Drug treatment		Sexual partners		Super-infection		Condom use	
Total Sample	n	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
	254	143	56%	113	45%	137	54%	75	30%	39	15%	61	24%	142	56%	160	63%
Psychological																	
<i>High self-efficacy score</i>	96	54	56%	41	43%	53	55%	28	29%	17	18%	19	20%	57	60%	59	61%
<i>Low self-efficacy score</i>	158	89	56%	72	46%	84	53%	47	30%	22	14%	42	27%	85	54%	101	64%
Clinical/medical organization perceptions																	
<i>Comprehensive primary medical care</i>	176	110	63%*	77	44%	104	59%*	59	34%*	31	18%	44	25%	107	61%*	118	67%
<i>No comprehensive primary med care</i>	77	33	43%	36	47%	33	43%	16	21%	8	10%	17	22%	35	46%	41	53%
<i>Satisfied with MD</i>	238	138	58%*	107	45%	130	55%	73	31%†	38	16%	60	25%	138	58%*	152	64%
<i>Not satisfied with MD</i>	14	4	29%	5	36%	6	43%	1	7%	1	7%	1	7%	4	29%	7	50%
<i>Good patient-MD communication</i>	150	97	65%*	67	45%	90	60%*	47	31%	15	14%	37	25%	88	60%	99	66%
<i>Poor patient-MD communication</i>	104	46	44%	46	44%	47	45%	28	27%	24	16%	24	23%	54	52%	61	58%

Primary care visits																	
<i>No visits</i>	39	21	54%	17	44%	22	56%	14	36%	7	18%*	7	18%	19	50%	32	56%
<i>1-3 visits</i>	88	50	57%	37	42%	48	55%	23	26%	9	10%	16	18%	42	48%	52	59%
<i>4-6 visits</i>	89	49	55%	38	43%	47	53%	26	29%	11	12%	23	26%	58	65%	58	65%
<i>7+ visits</i>	37	22	59%	20	54%	19	51%	11	30%	11	30%	14	38%	22	59%	27	73%
† p<=.10	* p<=.05		** p <=.01			*** p<=.001											

Key Findings: It appears that certain characteristics of the patient-provider relationship – such as better communication, and more comprehensive primary care, are strongly related to greater report of prevention counseling messages regarding sexual risks.

Table 11 Odds Ratios of Factors Associated with Preventions

	In the past 6 months, has your doctor or another health provider talked to you about...							
	Sexual activity	Drug use	Safe sex	Safe drug use	Drug treatment	Sexual partners	Super-infection	Condom use
n	143	113	137	75		61	142	160
Sociodemographic Characteristics								
<i>Male</i>	2.01*	1.63	1.99†	1.75		1.52	1.02	3.00**
<i>White (ref)</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>Black</i>	1.10	2.67 *	1.18	1.60		2.34	1.18	2.89*
<i>Latino</i>	1.20	2.81 *	1.72	2.25		2.60	1.45	2.26†
<i>20-34 years old (ref)</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>35-49 years</i>	0.14	0.94	0.13†	0.45		0.84	0.19	0.21
<i>50+ years</i>	0.12	0.88	0.14†	0.51		0.37	0.17	0.17
<i>Sub West/Putnam</i>	1.05	1.44	0.50†	1.38		1.30	0.46*	0.58
<i>Rockland</i>	0.72	0.46	0.75	0.37		0.76	1.14	1.17
<i>Westchester (ref)</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>Less than HS education</i>	1.26	0.95	1.45	1.10		1.36	1.23	2.68**
<i>Less than \$10k annual income</i>	0.88	0.99	1.57	4.03*		2.40	2.60*	0.76
<i>\$10k - \$25k income</i>	0.73	0.70	0.96	1.43		1.92	1.94	0.94
<i>Greater than \$25 (ref)</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>On Medicaid</i>	1.55	1.40	1.07	1.38		0.69	1.08	1.48
Health Characteristics								
<i>Comprehensive primary care</i>	1.97*	0.80	1.85†	1.82		0.89	1.63	2.06*
<i>Satisfied with MD</i>	1.78	1.32	0.80	3.41		2.90	2.58	1.29†
<i>Poor patient-MD communication</i>	0.43*	1.08	0.42	0.83		0.75	0.68	0.65

	In the past 6 months, has your doctor or another health provider talked to you about...							
	Sexual activity	Drug use	Safe sex	Safe drug use	Drug treatment	Sexual partners	Super-infection	Condom use
Risk Characteristics								
<i>MSM</i>	0.63	1.18	0.38†	0.44		0.64	0.78	0.45
<i>Current drug user</i>	1.55	3.11**	1.35	2.13		2.49*	1.35	1.67
<i>Unstably housed</i>	3.08†	2.87†	2.91†	2.50		0.48	2.10	6.40*
<i>Very low mental health score</i>	1.26	1.11	1.50P	1.22		1.16	1.20	1.17

† p<=.10

* p<=.05

** p <=.01

*** p<=.001