

Stop the Spread of HIV and Other Sexually Transmitted Infections

Condom use reduces the risk of getting HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STI), as well as unplanned pregnancies. Untreated STIs have serious consequences, including increased risk of HIV infection among those with other STIs, infertility, cancer and death. Unplanned pregnancy is associated with poor outcomes for both mothers and infants.

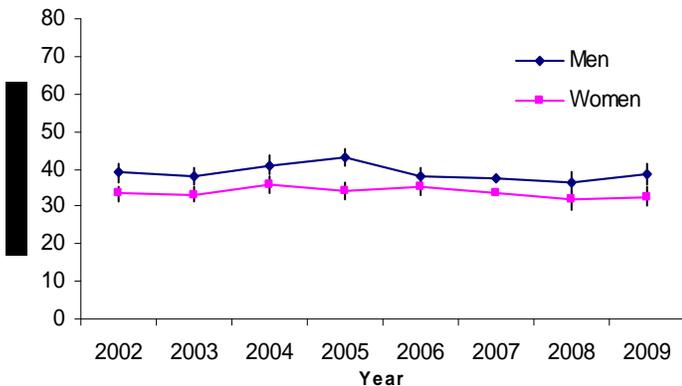
New York City (NYC) is the center of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The Health Department encourages everyone to find out their HIV status by getting tested. Adults who have multiple sex

partners or use intravenous drugs should be tested more frequently as these behaviors increase the odds of being infected with HIV. Awareness of HIV status will lead to better treatment and care, as well as help to reduce the spread of HIV infection.

This report examines trends in condom use and HIV testing among NYC adults ages 18 to 64 by factors related to high risk of HIV, other STIs and unplanned pregnancies. Health Department programs that improve these health outcomes are also provided.

Condom use at last sex and HIV testing ever can be used as indicators of STI prevention behavior and knowledge of HIV status, as targeted by Take Care New York 2012, the city's health policy, and Healthy People 2010, the nation's health policy.

Condom Use at Last Sex among NYC Men and Women Ages 18 to 64 Years, 2002-2009

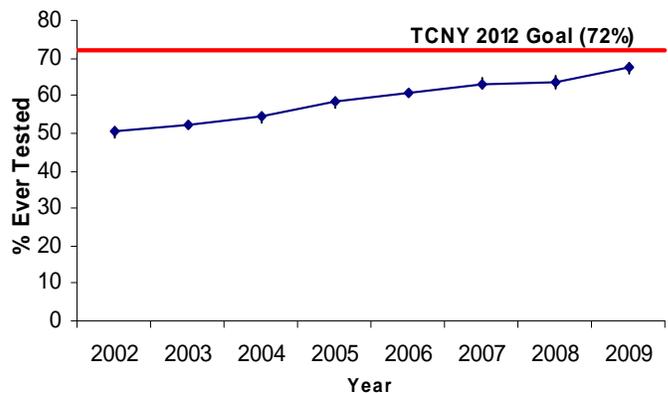


Source: NYC Community Health Survey (CHS) 2002-2009. CHS has included adults with landline phones since 2002 and, starting in 2009, also has included adults who can be reached only by cell-phone. Percents are age-adjusted. Black vertical lines represent the 95%CI. 95%CI are a measure of estimate precision. The wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate. Dotted lines show skipped years of data.

Survey Question: The last time you had anal or vaginal sex, did you or your partner use a condom?

- Men are more likely to report using condoms at last sex than women in NYC.
- Condom use among men peaked in 2005 at 43% and then declined to 38% in 2009. There was no change in condom use among women (33% in 2009).

Ever Tested for HIV among NYC Adults Ages 18 to 64 Years, 2002-2009



Source: NYC Community Health Survey (CHS) 2002-2009. CHS has included adults with landline phones since 2002 and, starting in 2009, also has included adults who can be reached only by cell-phone. Percents are age-adjusted. Black vertical lines represent the 95%CI. 95%CI are a measure of estimate precision. The wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate. Dotted lines show skipped years of data.

Survey Question: Have you ever had an HIV test?

- New Yorkers increased their prevalence of HIV testing ever by 27%, from 50% in 2002 to 67% in 2009, moving toward the TCNY 2012 goal of 72%.

For more Community Health Survey (CHS) Reports, visit <http://nyc.gov/html/doh/html/survey/chsrpts.shtml>.

For more information on the CHS, including methodology, visit nyc.gov/health/survey.

PROGRAMS AIMED AT REDUCING HIV AND OTHER STDs:

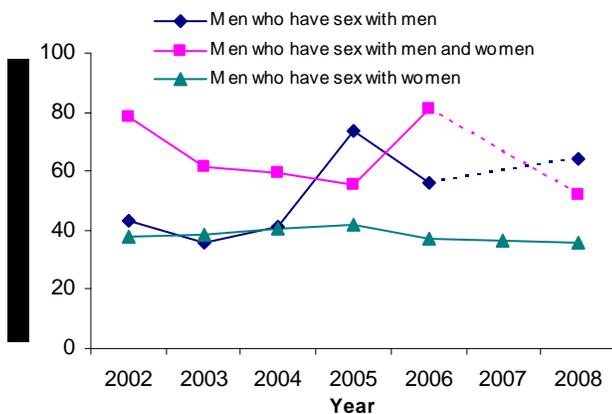
- *The Bronx Knows: Get Smart, Get Safe, Get Tested* - The Bronx-wide HIV testing initiative aims to make HIV testing more widely and readily available, and to make treatment options known. Confidential testing is offered to Bronx residents ages 18 to 64 years, regardless of insurance status.
- *Get Some!* NYC Condoms Distribution Initiative - Free name-brand condoms are distributed throughout all five boroughs of NYC. Both male and female condoms are made available at hundreds of businesses, organizations, and clinics.
- *STEP-UP: School-based Treatment and Education Programs for Urban Populations* - Every year more than 25,000 public high school students are educated about sexual health and disease prevention. 15,000 receive free screenings for chlamydia and gonorrhea along with free treatment and counseling.

For more information on Health Department programs, visit nyc.gov/health.

- *STD Clinics* in all five boroughs of New York City offer free, confidential STD testing and treatment, as well as free, confidential, and anonymous HIV testing without proof of citizenship, health insurance, or parental consent needed. For more information, call 311 or visit <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/std/std2.shtml>.

Condom Use by Sexual Behavior and by Number of Sex Partners

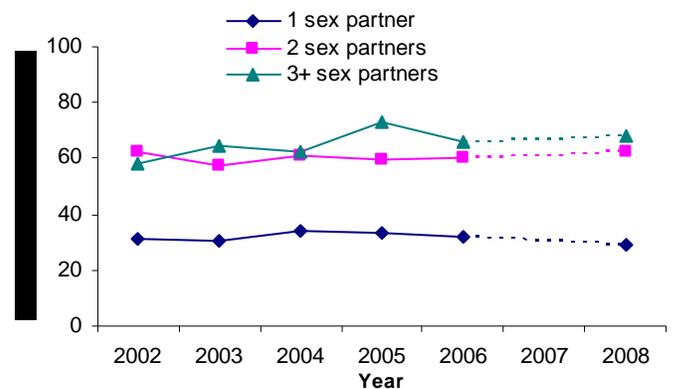
Condom Use at Last Sex by Sexual Behavior among Men Ages 18 to 64 Years, 2002-2008



Source: Community Health Survey 2002-2006, 2008. Percents are age-adjusted. Dotted lines show skipped years of data. Analyses limited to adults who reported having sex in the past year.

- Condom use varies over time by sexual behavior. Beginning in 2004, men who had sex with men and men who had sex with men and women reported higher percents of condom use overall compared with men who only had sex with women.
- However, prevalence of condom use at last sex has fluctuated among MSM from 36% in 2003 to a high of 73% in 2005 to 65% in 2008.

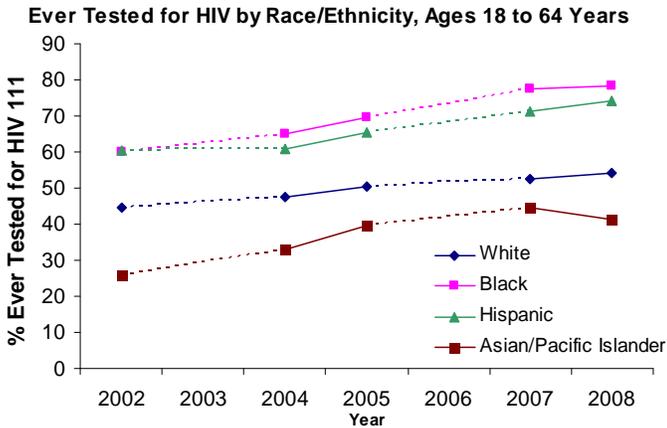
Condom Use at Last Sex by Number of Sex Partners among Adults Ages 18 to 64 years, 2002-2008



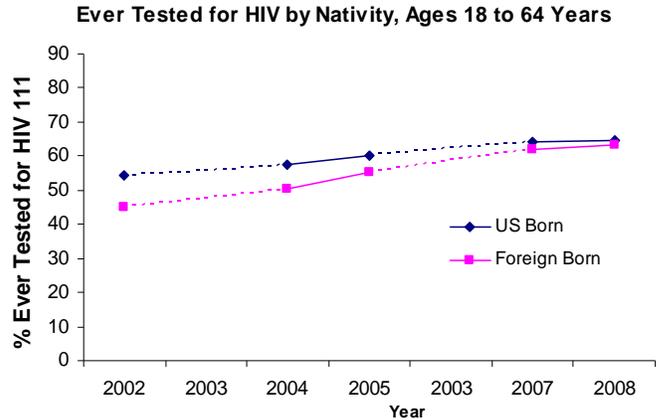
Source: Community Health Survey 2002-2006, 2008. Percents are age-adjusted. Dotted lines show skipped years of data. Analyses limited to adults who reported having sex in the past year.

- Condom use at last sex has been consistently lower over time among New Yorkers with one sex partner in the past year compared with those with two or more sex partners.
- Among those with three or more sex partners, condom use increased from 2002 to 2005 (58.0% to 72.9%) and then leveled off, while condom use remained consistent among those with fewer partners.

Ever Tested for HIV by Race/Ethnicity, Nativity, Sex Behavior and Borough



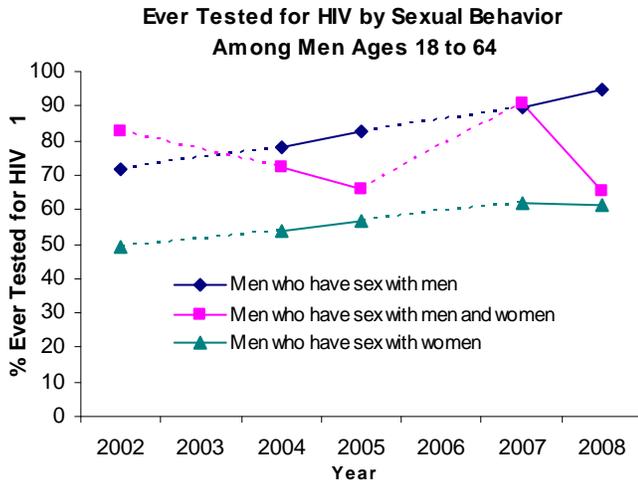
Source: Community Health Survey 2002, 2004-2005, 2007-2008. Percents are age-adjusted.



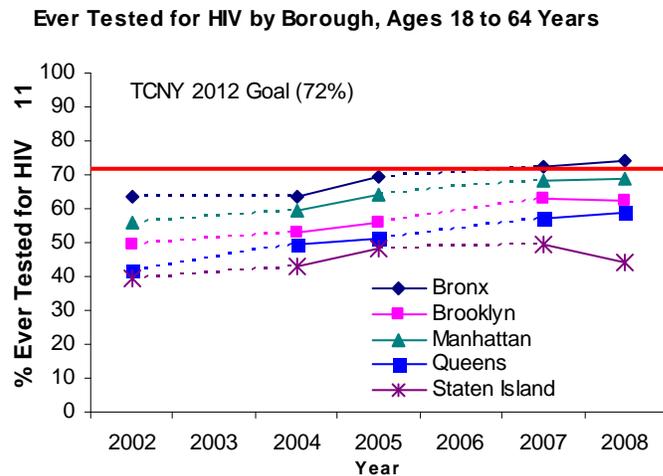
Source: Community Health Survey 2002, 2004-2005, 2007-2008. Percents are age-adjusted.

- HIV testing has been on the increase in NYC since 2002 across all racial and ethnic groups. Black and Hispanic New Yorkers have been more likely to have ever been tested for HIV over time than whites and Asians.

- In 2002, US-born New Yorkers were more likely than foreign-born New Yorkers to have ever been tested for HIV. Over time, HIV testing has increased regardless of nativity status, but foreign-born adults increased their HIV testing prevalence faster than those born in the US, from 45% in 2002 to 63% in 2008, eliminating the disparity between the two groups.



Source: Community Health Survey 2002, 2004-2005, 2007-2008. Percents are age-adjusted. Analyses limited to adults who had sex in the past year.



Source: Community Health Survey 2002, 2004-2005, 2007-2008. Percents are age-adjusted.

- The prevalence of HIV testing has increased among men who have sex with men and men who have sex with women, while men having sex with both genders experienced declines from 83% in 2002 to 65% in 2008. MSM have experienced a steady 32% increase in HIV testing, from 72% in 2002 to 95% in 2008.

- The Bronx is the only borough that has already reached the TCNY goal of 72% of adults ever being tested for HIV. All boroughs demonstrate an increasing trend in HIV testing ever since 2002.