

Appendix I ► Client Forms

This appendix includes:

- ► Agreement for Services
- ► Intake Form
- ► Locator Form
- ► Release of Information—Contacts
- ► Service Request—Release of Information
- ▶ Problem Solving Worksheet/Goal Sheet
- ► HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Assessment
- ► Transitional Needs Assessment
- ► Immediate Release Checklist

Agreement for Services and Grievance Procedures

Project Start Services

Project START is a multi-session intervention for clients who are transitioning back to the community from a correctional setting. The intervention works one-on-one with the client. It begins before release and continues in the community after release. The primary goal of Project START is to reduce HIV/ sexually transmitted infections (STI)/hepatitis risk behaviors while addressing the other issues that a person faces during the transition from a correctional setting to the community.

Project START offers six one-on-one sessions. Two of these sessions are completed before release and four are completed after release. The first session focuses on an HIV/STI/hepatitis risk assessment and working with the client to develop a risk reduction plan. In the second session, another assessment is completed to gather information on the client's other life needs (e.g., housing, employment, substance use, etc.). Staff then works with the client to prioritize these needs and develop a transitional plan that is incorporated into the risk reduction plan. The final four sessions are conducted with the client after release. In these sessions, staff works with the client to re-assess needs and goals, update the transitional/risk reduction plans, distribute condoms, and provide facilitated referrals.

No one will be denied service on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, political beliefs, ethnic origin, sex, sexual orientation, age, physical ability, or the inability to pay. Participation in Project START services is voluntary. The client is not charged for these services, may request referral to another staff member and may terminate services at any time, in person or by writing a letter.

Confidentiality

All client information will be kept in confidential client files. These files will be stored in a locked cabinet at the [agency name] offices. These files will never be stored in a correctional facility. Client information is not released to anyone without written consent, except in the following circumstances:

- 1. When the staff has information about abuse to an identifiable minor, dependent or elder.
- 2. When the client is a danger to him/herself or to others.
- 3. If staff or agency is under subpoena by the courts or other legal requirements requesting information for proceedings in which the program or client is involved.

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Client Responsibilities

- 1. Clients have the responsibility to be honest about their behavior history and anything in their current life that may impact their participation in the program.
- 2. Clients should make a commitment to follow their risk reduction and transitional plans.
- 3. Clients must keep appointments or reschedule them at least 24 hours in advance.
- 4. Clients must report any changes in their place of stay as soon as possible.
- 5. Clients must understand their service referral regulations and the rules and regulations of these providers.
- 6. If clients perceive a problem exists with a provider or caregiver involved in their care, it is the client's responsibility to ask questions so that they understand the reasons for decisions made, to act fairly and calmly, and to talk rationally with the person involved.

Client Grievance Procedure

It is the policy of [agency name] that if you feel that you have been treated unfairly as a client, you are entitled to protest the policy or action that has affected you unjustly. A complaint can be made because you are dissatisfied with a decision made by a staff member that has affected you. You can also file a grievance if you are dissatisfied with the services or information provided to you or because you feel that you have been discriminated against or mistreated in some manner.

The procedure for filing a grievance is as follows:

- 1. You should provide a *written* statement describing the complaint to the Program Manager who has supervisory responsibility over the staff or situation involved in your grievance. That staff person taking your complaint will meet with you no later than [number of working days] following the receipt of the statement. You may instead file a grievance by formally *talking* to the Program Manager, and that staff person will summarize your concern in writing for your signature. A copy of the summary will be given to you.
- 2. If the grievance is not resolved to your satisfaction at this level, you can ask for a copy of the complaint, together with an explanation of previous attempts to resolve the problem, and forward this information to the Director of Programs. The Director of Programs shall meet with you no later than [number of working days] following receipt of the materials.

continued next page



Agreement for Services and Grievance Procedures, continued

- 3. If the grievance is still not resolved to your satisfaction at this level, you are entitled to a hearing before the Executive Director. The hearing will be scheduled on a timely basis and normally within [number of working days] following the meeting with the Director of Programs. Your written statements concerning the grievance must be provided by you and by the Program Director or Executive Director within [number of working days] following the hearing.
- 4. A grievance can be sent to [agency name] office.

If you file a complaint, you have the following rights:

- To discuss the grievance with those who will be making decisions about it.
- To not be denied service or be otherwise retaliated against because you have filed a grievance.
- ➤ To have your identity kept confidential to the fullest extent possible while allowing for investigation.
- To take other avenues of review or redress provided by law even though you have used this grievance procedure.
- To be provided with copies of agency information that you request related to the grievance that is not confidential and/or legally protected from disclosure. You may be required to pay a reproduction charge for this service, but this charge may be waived under certain circumstances.
- To choose to have an advocate present for any meetings with [agency name]. This other person, who might be a friend, other client, family member, or formal advocate, must be provided at your own expense. Staff members of [agency name] may not act as your advocate in this way.

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The following agencies will also take complaints. They primarily handle complaints alleging discrimination based on membership in a protected group based on race, religion, color, ancestry, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, place of birth, creed, national origin, or HIV/AIDS:

[List information on local human rights agencies such as city or county human rights commissions or local health and human services departments. Include address and phone number(s).]

XXX Human Rights Commission

Street address
City, State, Zip Code
ph: (____) ___--___-

Please cl	neck the appropriate statement bel	ow:	
☐ St	nave read the above information. aff verbally informed me of the above aff has shown me posted version of the		
Date	Client Printed Name	Client Signature	
 Date	Witness Printed Name	Witness Signature	



► Intake Form

Date:	Staff Name:		
Client Name:			
Correctional ID #	Housing Unit:		
Incarceration Date:	Anticipated Release Date:		
Release City:	Actual Release Date:		
Eligibility Checklist (All must be YES for p			
Scheduled for released within 60 days	Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No		
Client Demographics			
Ethnicity Hispanic or Latino(a) Non-Hispanic or Latino(a)	Gender Male Transgender—MTF Female Transgender—FTM		
Race African American Asian American Indian/Alaska Native Caucasian Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Other (specify):	Education (highest level completed) No schooling completed Sth grade or less Some high school High school grad, GED or equivalent Some college Bachelor's degree Post graduate degree		

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Release Status		
Parole with electronic monitoring.	☐ Yes	□No
Parole without electronic monitoring	☐ Yes ☐ Yes	□ No
Flat time or discharge (no parole)		_
Probation	☐ Yes	□No
Other (specify):	☐ Yes	□No
Notes		



► Locator Information Form

We would like to be able to contact you for the three months after you are released. The information on this form will help us. Please provide as much information that you will permit us to use to contact you. Do not provide any information for anyone you do not want us to contact.

Is there anything that would interfere with us contacting you, such as plans to enter a substance abuse treatment program, pending charges or warrants in other states, US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) issues? (If YES, explain below.)

Tour Contact Information		
Name		
Correctional Facility ID #		
Nicknames or Other Name(s)		
Mother's Maiden Name		
Home Address (Can we contact you here?)		
Apartment/Street		
City		
Telephone Number(s)	-mail	
Places You Hang Out		
Where do you have your mail sent?		
(list if different from home address noted a	ove)	
Other Personal Contacts		
1. Name	Relationsh	ip to You
Apartment/Street		
City		
Telephone Number(s)	E-mail	
Can we contact you here?	☐ Yes ☐] No
Are they aware of your incarceration histo	?] No



► Locator Information Form, continued

Other Personal Contacts, continued

2. Name	Relationship to You		
Apartment/Street			
City	State	Zip Code	
Telephone Number(s)	E-mail		
Can we contact you here?	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Are they aware of your incarceration history	? Yes No		
Work/School Information			
Can we contact you at work or school? (If YES, get address information below; if NO			
Name of School or Workplace			
Street			
City	State	Zip Code	
Telephone Number	E-mail		
Places You Hang Out			
Parole/Probation Information			
If we cannot find you in any other way, may we your current address and telephone number? if NO, go no further.)	•	•	
How often are you scheduled to meet with you	ır Probation/Parole offic	er?	
Contact information for Probation/Parole Office	er:		
Name	Telephone Numb	per	
Address			



▶ Release of Information Form

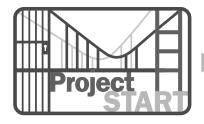
(to communicate with contacts listed on Locator Form only)

Name	Date of Birth
By my signature below, I (print name)agency named below to provide my current address information about me may be provided.	do authorize the person or
Person or Agency Name	
Agency Address	
I understand that Project START staff will request if other attempts to locate me have failed. The incontacting me.	
I understand that this consent may be emailed or up processing the request for my phone number a	
This authorization will cover one year from the data time by phoning [insert program manager name] at before signing.	
Signature	Date
Witness	Date



► Service Request - Release of Information Form

Participants Name		Social Security #		
DOB:				
This will authorize: [Insert	Your Agency Name Herel			
	Your Agency Address Here]			
To release or receive the reque	ested information to/from:			
Address of Agency:				
Please check all information y have failed. The information v		e/release: if other attempts to locate me		
navo lanoa. The information v	viii so doca for the colo parpoc			
☐ Assessment / evaluation	☐ Medications	☐ History of substance abuse		
☐ Medical history	☐ All records available	☐ History of mental health services		
☐ Financial history	☐ Employment history	☐ Housing history		
☐ Criminal background	☐ Other information (pleas	se specify):		
Pleases initial any items you v	wish to excluded from this dis	closure/release:		
Psychiatric information	Substance	abuse information		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
eligibility and assist me in rece	eiving services. This information to make the my signed permission. I und	ram purposes related to confirming service on is confidential and will not be released erstand that I have the right to cancel this insert agency name].		
I understand I have the right to	o receive a copy of this author	zation.		
Ç .				
Print name:				
Signature		Date		



Problem Solving Worksheet (Use one sheet per problem)

What is the Problem?
What are possible solutions to this problem?
What are the consequences to each of my solutions?
Based on the consequences, which solutions are bad choices? (Cross them off the list above.)
Which remaining solution is the best choice? (Put a $\sqrt{\ }$ in the \square and transfer to your Goal Sheet.)



Goal Sheet (Use one sheet per problem/goal)

Problem (from Problem Solving Worksheet):		
Goal (from Problem Solving Worksheet)		
Ask yourself: "Is this goal something I can do right now?"	☐ Yes ☐ No	
C onsider what needs to happen for you to meet your goal.	✓ To DO List	By When
Things that will help me meet my goal:		
People I can get to help me:		
How will I know if I meet my goal?		



whether or not the topic was discussed in the session and provide comments of important information given by the 1. Staff should provide the client name, staff name and date of session. After each topic, staff should indicate **Directions** ▶ Program staff should fill out the HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Assessment during (or after) Session client and/or observations by staff.

Staff Name:	Topics Covered During Session ▶ Covered ▶ $0 = N0$ Comments $1 = Yes$ HIV/STI/Hepatitis Information	A1 ► Assess knowledge of HIV/STI/hepatitis transmission What do you know about transmission of HIV? What do you know about transmission of hepatitis?	A2 ▶ Provide appropriate information regarding HIV/STI/ hepatitis transmission and conduct condom demonstration and/or refer to condom use flowchart handout	A3 ► Assess knowledge of HIV/STI/hepatitis diagnosis, testing and treatment, and hepatitis vaccination What do you know about HIV testing? STI testing? Hepatitis testing? Have you been tested for HIV, STIs or hepatitis? Are you interested in referrals for testing? Are you interested in referrals for testing? If you have tested negative for hepatitis B, have you been vaccinated for hepatitis B? Do you want referrals for locations where you can get vaccinations? A4 ► Provide appropriate information regarding HIV/STI/hepatitis	diagnosis, testing and treatment and nepatitis vaccination
Date of Session:	ents				

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lease? lease? cifics: primary ners, prostitutes, r partner have sex ther STIs? Do you ns? community? your risk in other leas, sex without status? artners? If yes, what formation to artners? If yes, what sommunity? community? community? community? community? community? community? community?	Topics Covered During Session ▶		Comments
lease? lease? reifics: prii ners, pros tr partner l' sommunity your risk ii ers, sex w leationshij duce risk ii ers, sex w	HIV/SII/Hepatitis Kisk Assessment R1 > Assess sexual risk behavior	7 = NA	
r partner hather STIs? others? community your risk is your risk is ers, sex welationship artners? If formation artners? community duce risk is ers, sex well.	ou married or in a current relationship? ou planning on having sex after your release? do you plan to have sex with? <i>(get specifics: primary</i>		
ns? others? community your risk ii ers, sex w lear, sex w lers, sex w			
others? community your risk is ers, sex w elationship artners? If formation bartners? community duce risk is ers, sex w	r STIs?		
others? community your risk is ers, sex w elationship artners? If formation bartners? community duce risk is ers, sex w	rinas been your experience with consonis: -negative or status unknown clients		
get condoms in the community ect yourself or reduce your risk in the numbers of partners, sex wee, a monogamous relationship e learning of your HIV status? HIV status to sexual partners? If air disclosing this information? disclose to any past partners? use condoms? get condoms in the community ce transmission or reduce risk in the numbers of partners, sex wee)	t have you done to protect yourself and others? ou feel a need to use condoms?		
ing numbers of partners, sex wee, a monogamous relationship eleaming of your HIV status? HIV status to sexual partners? If ain disclosing this information? disclose to any past partners? use condoms? get condoms in the community ce transmission or reduce risk in ing numbers of partners, sex wee)	ou know where to get condoms in the community? you tried to protect yourself or reduce your risk in other		
e learning of your HIV status? HIV status to sexual partners? If ed in disclosing this information glisclose to any past partners? use condoms? get condoms in the community ce transmission or reduce risk is ing numbers of partners, sex w ce)	r (such as reducing numbers of partners, sex without stration, abstinence, a monogamous relationship with an fected partner)		
_ = ⊂	-positive clients		
 e sexual partners? ou see a need to disclose to any past partners? ou feel a need to use condoms? ou know where to get condoms in the community? you tried to reduce transmission or reduce risk in other ?? (such as reducing numbers of partners, sex without extration, abstinence) 	=		
ou see a need to disclose to any past partners? ou feel a need to use condoms? ou know where to get condoms in the community? syou tried to reduce transmission or reduce risk in other ? (such as reducing numbers of partners, sex without abstinence)	, are you interested in disclosing this information to e sexual partners?		
ou know where to get condoms in the community? you tried to reduce transmission or reduce risk in other ? (such as reducing numbers of partners, sex without extration, abstinence)	ou see a need to disclose to any past partners? ou feel a need to use condoms?		
you tried to reduce transmission or reduce risk in other?? (such as reducing numbers of partners, sex without stration, abstinence)	ou know where to get condoms in the community?		
cuation, absumence)	you tried to reduce transmission or reduce risk in other s? (such as reducing numbers of partners, sex without station abetingnes)		
	etration, abstiristice)		



1 = Yes 2 = NA			continued on back
HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Assessment, continued	B2 ► Assess non-injecting drug use risk behavior What are your plans around alcohol and other drugs (non-injecting) after release? If you plan to use alcohol and/or other drugs, how often? If you plan to be clean and sober, how will you accomplish this? Will you need any support to do this? Do you need drug treatment? If so, what kind? Are there situations for you in which using alcohol or non-injecting drugs leads to sexual risk? Do you think your use of alcohol or other drugs (non-injecting) might lead you to syringe use? If you drink or use other drugs, do you see a need to reduce potential risk for you? How do you plan to reduce the potential risks involved in drinking or drug use (such as not using during sexual activities, not drinking and driving)?	B3 ▶ Assess injection drug-use risk behavior What are your plans around injection drug use (using drug injecting paraphernalia) after your release? If you plan to be clean and sober, how will you accomplish this? Will you need any support to do this? Do you think you need drug treatment? If so, what kind? If you will be injecting, where will you obtain your drug injecting paraphernalia and works? Are you likely to be sharing drug injecting paraphernalia? With whom? Do you see the need to reduce your risk of giving or getting infections? Have you used a syringe exchange program or tried to reduce your risk in any other way (such as cleaning drug injecting paraphernalia, limiting syringe sharing partners)?	



1 = Yes 2 = NA	ns or rnalia?	fs actors.], ly to	on ng ks)? to	8) X	continued on next page
Topics Covered During Session ▶ HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Assessment, continued	 B3 ▶ Assess injection drug-using risk behavior, continued ☐ Are your friends, significant others, family members injection drug users? How might this interfere with your sobriety plans or risk reduction plans? For HIV-positive clients ☐ Do you see the need to disclose your HIV status to syringe sharing partners? ☐ What is your plan to dispose of your drug injecting paraphernalia? 	B4 ► Identify the contexts in which specific risk behaviors identified in B1–3 are likely to occur In terms of	B5 ▶ Identify possible barriers and facilitators to risk reduction ☐ What might interfere or be barriers to your efforts in reducing your risk (situations, environments, people, access to risks)? ☐ What might help support or be facilitators with your efforts to reduce your risk (situations, environments, people/support systems, access to resources)?	B6 ► Identify and reinforce previous behavior change attempts (discuss during risk assessment and development of risk reduction plan) What specifically did you try to do? How did it go? Did anything interfere or act as barriers to your efforts? Did anything help support you or act as facilitators in your efforts? What might you do differently if you were to try this again?	



No Comments	AZ .										
Covered \blacktriangleright 0 = \land 1 = \lor											
Topics Covered During Session ▶	HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Assessment, continued	B7 ▶ Review/summarize results of the personalized risk assessment	HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Reduction Plan	C1 ▶ Prioritize risk behaviors for risk reduction planning (if necessary)	C2 ▶ Problem solve and set goals for priority risk behaviors	C3 ► Negotiate a realistic risk reduction plan with incremental steps What behaviors do you want to change? Who will you need to talk to about this change (partner, family, friends)? What resources/materials/referrals will you need? What incremental step do you want to take first?	C4 ▶ Transfer risk reduction plan to Problem Solving Worksheet/ Goal Sheet	C5 ▶ Provide community resource guide and direct client to resources in the guide that support the risk reduction plan	HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Reduction Skills	D1 ▶ Discuss/practice use of condoms or other barriers	D2 ▶ Discuss/role play risk reduction/negotiation skills ☐ Getting tested for HIV/STI/hepatitis ☐ Talking about sexual histories ☐ Talking about clean drug injecting paraphemalia use or condom use ☐ Discussing sexual practices

Project H



Transitional Needs Assessment Client ID#:

discussed, client accomplishments, and client or staff concerns. There is also space to document other sessions if each session was completed along with the initials of the program staff conducting the session should be filled in at the top of each session column. After each topic, staff should indicate whether or not the topic was discussed in the session and if any action was taken by either the staff or the client. Examples of action taken may include: **Directions** ▶ Program staff should fill out the transitional needs assessment during Sessions 2–6. The date providing a referral, making a phone call, providing educational material, or completing an appointment. There is space at the end of the assessment to make notes for each session. Notes should highlight major topics they occur with clients.

	Session 2	n 2 🚩	Session 3	≜ 8 ⊔ 0	Session 4	on 4 ▶	Session 5	on 5 ▶	Session 6	■ 9 u o
	Staff Initials	itials	 Staff	 Staff Initials	Staff I	 Staff Initials	Staff		Staff	l Staff Initials
Need Assessed ▶ Information/Education	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes
A ► HIV/STI/Hepatitis Information/Education (transmission, symptoms, testing, treatment, prevention, non-facilitated referral)	sion, symptc	ıms, testir	ıg, treatme	ent, preven	ıtion, non-1	facilitated I	referral)			
A1 ► HIV information										
A2 ▶ STI information										
A3 ► Hepatitis information										
A4 ▶ Syringe cleaning/exchange information										
B ▶ Other Information/Education										
B1 ▶ Health & Fitness										
B2 ▶ Other (specify)										
B3 ▶ Other (specify)										
B4 ▶ Other (specify)										

► Transitional Needs Assessment, continued

	Session 2	on 2 ▶	Session 3	1	Session 4	▼ 4 n	Session 5	n 5 ▼	Session 6	▲ 9 u0
		Staff Initials	 Staff I	Staff Initials	 Staff I	'Staff Initials	 Staff I	'Staff Initials	Staff	Staff Initials
Need Assessed ▶ Information/Education, continued	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$
C ► HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Assessment and Plan (barriers and facilitators)	iers and fa	cilitators)								
C1 ► Risk assessment										
C2 ► Risk reduction plan										
C3 ▶ Barriers to plan										
C4 ► Facilitators of plan										
Need Assessed ▶ Skills	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Discuss} \\ 0 = \text{No} \\ 1 = \text{Yes} \\ 2 = \text{NA} \end{array}$	Action Taken $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$	$\begin{aligned} \textbf{Discuss} \\ 0 &= \text{No} \\ 1 &= \text{Yes} \\ 2 &= \text{NA} \end{aligned}$	Action Taken $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$	$\begin{aligned} \textbf{Discuss} \\ 0 &= \text{No} \\ 1 &= \text{Yes} \\ 2 &= \text{NA} \end{aligned}$	Action Taken $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$	$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{Discuss} \\ 0 = \text{No} \\ 1 = \text{Yes} \\ 2 = \text{NA} \end{array}$	Action Taken $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$
D ► HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Reduction Skills (condom use, drug injection paraphernalia, risk refusal-negotiation)	ise, drug in	jection par	aphernalia	, risk refus	al-negotia	ion)				
D1 ▶ Male condom use, access										
D2 ▶ Female condom use, access										
D3 ▶ Barrier use (dams, plastic wrap, access to materials)										
D4 ► HIV testing talk with partner										
D5 ► Sexual history talk with partner										
D6 ▶ Introducing safer sex talk with partner										
D7 ▶ Unsafe sex refusal										

Project Project Project

	Session 2	ıı 2 ▶	Session 3		Session 4	4 m −	Session 5	on 5 ▶	Session 6	on 6 ▶
		l nitials	Staff Initials	l	 Staff	l Staff Initials	 Staff		 Staff	
Need Assessed ▶ Skills, continued	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes
D ► HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Reduction Skills (condom use, drug injection paraphernalia, risk refusal-negotiation), continued	se, drug inj	ection para	aphernalia,	risk refus	al-negotiat	ion), cont	inued			
D8 ▶ Initiating clean drug injection paraphernalia use talk										
D9 ▶ Unsafe injection refusal										
D10 ▶ Drug injection paraphernalia, cleaning skills										
E ▶ Other Skills										
E1 ▶ Problem Solving										
E2 ▶ Communication										
E3 ▶ Other (specify):										
E4 ▶ Other (specify):										
Need Assessed ▶	Discuss		Discuss	Action	Discuss	Action	Discuss	Action	Discuss	Action
Facilitated Referral	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes
F ► HIV/STI/Hepatitis										
F1 ► HIV/STI/hepatitis prevention counseling, testing, or treatment										
F2 ▶ Syringe exchange referral										
F3 ▶ Other (specify):										

► Transitional Needs Assessment, continued

	Session 2 P	Staff Initials	Session 3 Staff Initials	Staff Initials	Session 4 Session 5 Staff Initials	Staff Initials	Session Staff!	Session 5 V	Session 6 Staff Initials	n 6 V
Need Assessed ▶ Facilitated Referral, continued	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes
G ► Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment										
G1 ▶ Substance abuse prevention counseling or treatment										
G2 ► Mental health treatment or counseling										
H ▶ Educational or Vocational Training/Placement										
H1 ► High school/GED										
H2 ▶ College										
H3 ▶ Vocational training										
H4 ► Employment/placement										
H5 ► Job application skills										
I ▶ Housing, Food Programs, Financial Assistance										
11 ▶ Housing										
12 ▶ Food programs										
I3 ► Financial assistance										
14 ▶ Other (specify):										

Project | Projec

	Session 2	n 2 🕨	Session 3	≜ % us	Session 4	₩ 4 ₩	Session 5	on 5 🕨	Session 6	4 9 -
	Staff Initials	nitials 	Staff	Staff Initials	Sta#	Staff Initials	Staff	Staff Initials	Staff Initials	ntials
Need Assessed ▶ Facilitated Referral, continued	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$
J ▶ Social Services										
J1 ► Social services/ benefits counseling										
J2 ▶ Prescription reimbursement										
J3 ► Legal issues (not related to incarceration, e.g., housing, child custody)										
J4 ► Identification/SS card										
J5 ▶ Driver's License										
J6 ▶ Other (specify):										
J7 ▶ Other (specify):										
K ▶ Physical Health, Family Issues, Spiritual Issues										
K1 ▶ Medical health										
K2 ▶ Family relationships										
K3 ▶ Spiritual support										
K4 ▶ Physical health and wellness										
K5 ▶ Other (specify):										
K6 ▶ Other (specify):										

► Transitional Needs Assessment, continued

	Session 2 Staff Initials	n 2 P	Session 3	Session 3 V	Session 4 Session 4 Staff Initials	Session 4 P	Session 5	Session 5 P	Session 6	Session 6 V
Need Assessed ▶ Facilitated Referral, continued	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	Discuss 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Action Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes
L ▶ Probation, Parole, Legal Issues Related to Incarc	Incarceration									
L1 ▶ Probation/Parole										
L2 ▶ Legal Issues (related to prior or current arrest)										
L3 ▶ Other (specify)										
L4 ▶ Other (specify)										
M ▶ Violence/Domestic Violence										
M1 ▶ Anger Management										
M2 ▶ Domestic Violence										
M3 ▶ Restraining Orders										
M4 ▶ Other (specify)										
M5 ▶ Other (specify)										

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► Transitional Needs Assessment, continued

	Session 2 I	n 2 🏲	Session 3 l	≜ 8 u	Session 4 I	on 4 ▶	Session 5	n 5 ▶	Session 6	■ 9 uo
	Staff Initials		 Staff I		Staff	l Staff Initials	l Staff I	l Staff Initials	 Staff	 Staff Initials
Need Assessed ▶	Discuss	Action	Discuss	Action	Discuss	Action	Discuss	Action	Discuss	Action
Other Actions Taken	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Taken $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Taken $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = NA	Taken 0 = No 1 = Yes
N ▶ Other Actions										
N1 ► Problem Solving/Goal Sheet Completed										
N2 ► Condoms and lubricant provided										
N3 ► Community Resource Guide Provided										
N4 ▶ Other (specify)										
0 ▶ Tools Utilized										
01 ▶ Condom Use Flowchart										
02 ▶ Breaking the Chain										
03 ► Decision Making Sheet										
04 ▶ Role Plays										
05 ▶ Other (specify)										

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Project Tran

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ion Notes	n 2		n 3		n 4		n 5		
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Project

► Transitional Needs Assessment, continued



Immediate Release Checklist

Directions Use the following checklist to determine what needs and resources your clients will need in the first 48 hours after release.

mediate Release Checklist	
Transportation from the Correction	onal Facility
► Will someone be picking you up? Who? Ho	ow reliable are they?
	ation the facility will be providing? Where will they drop
How will you get from this point to your final	al destination?
	available? Do you know the schedule? Do you know
Plan A	Plan B
Housing for the First Night Out	
	rst night out? Do they know you are coming? Do they be home when you get there? If not, do you have a way
	be nome when you get there: If not, do you have a way
to get in? How long will you be able to stay there?	be nome when you get there: If not, do you have a way
to get in?	
to get in? How long will you be able to stay there?	oesn't work out?
to get in? How long will you be able to stay there? Do you have a back-up plan if this place d	oesn't work out?
to get in? How long will you be able to stay there? Do you have a back-up plan if this place d If you do not have a place to stay, do you l	oesn't work out?
to get in? How long will you be able to stay there? Do you have a back-up plan if this place d If you do not have a place to stay, do you l Do you have money to pay for housing?	oesn't work out? have contacts for short-term housing?
to get in? How long will you be able to stay there? Do you have a back-up plan if this place d If you do not have a place to stay, do you l Do you have money to pay for housing?	oesn't work out? have contacts for short-term housing?
to get in? How long will you be able to stay there? Do you have a back-up plan if this place de If you do not have a place to stay, do you le Do you have money to pay for housing? Plan A Money Will you have any money when you get out	oesn't work out? have contacts for short-term housing?
to get in? How long will you be able to stay there? Do you have a back-up plan if this place d If you do not have a place to stay, do you l Do you have money to pay for housing? Plan A Money Will you have any money when you get out account at the correctional facility, family, \$? Do you have transportation to get it?	oesn't work out? have contacts for short-term housing? Plan B t? Where will the money come from (e.g., personal savings you have on the outside)? How will you get the check)? If it is a check, do you know where you will cash

continued on back



► Immediate Release Checklist, continued

Immediate Release Checklist	
Basic Needs (e.g., medications, clothing, toile	etries, food)
	need to have a supply of immediately upon release? edications to take with you? If so, do you know how hen you are released? Is anyone bringing you
Do you need toiletry items (e.g., soap, toothbrus	sh, toothpaste, comb) for when you first get out?
Plan A	Plan B
Required Appointments (e. g. checking in with Parole, medical appointment) What required appointments will you have in the Parole, registering as a sex offender)? Will you have any other important appointments appointments, court appearances, AA/NA mee Plan A Connecting with Family and Friends Who do you plan to see when you first get out (e)	in your first few days out (e.g., medical stings)? Plan B e.g., family, friends, kids)?
Is there anything that will impact your ability to s	
Plan A	Plan B
■ HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Reduction ► What materials might you need when you get ou HIV/STI/hepatitis (e.g., condoms, lubrication, oth cleaning supplies, referral to syringe exchange Plan A	nt to help reduce your risk of getting or transmitting her barriers, clean drug injection paraphernalia,

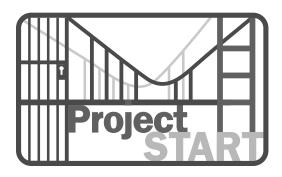
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► Immediate Release Checklist, continued

Immediate Release Checklist					
HIV-positive clients					
Will you have a supply of medications when you a medications you need?	are released? If not, how do you plan to get the				
Do you have a medical provider in the community	y? Do you need a referral?				
Do you have a community case manager to help	you with all of your benefits (e.g., ADAP)?				
▶ Will you be dealing with any disclosure issues?					
Plan A	Plan B				
Notes					





Appendix II > Supplemental Program Tools and Worksheets

This appendix includes:

- ► Condom Use Flowchart
- ▶ Breaking the Chain Worksheet
- ▶ Decision Making Worksheet
- ► Effective Communication Skills Handout
- ► Community Resource Guide Example: Napa County
- ▶ Certificate of Completion



Condom Use Flowchart

Before having sex and before getting an erection . . .

- ► Get a **new** latex or polyurethane condom
- Check the expiration date, packaging and condom. If the package has been punctured or opened in any way, or is out of date, throw it out. If the condom seems out of shape, get a new one.

Then, when you're erect . . .

- ▶ Put the condom on before your penis touches—or goes into any part of—your partner's body
- Open the package carefully with your hands.
 - Use only water based lube (KY Jelly etc).
 - ▶ Do not use oil based lube (Vaseline, oil etc).
 - ➤ You can lube inside and outside the condom.
- ▶ Make sure the condom is right side up and is positioned to easily roll down your penis.
- Squeeze tip of the condom to remove air and leave room for ejaculate. "Pinch an inch."
- ➤ Set the condom on the head of your penis and—with your free hand—unroll all the way to the base of your penis. Hold the tip of the condom with one hand to keep air from collecting in the tip while you unroll it.



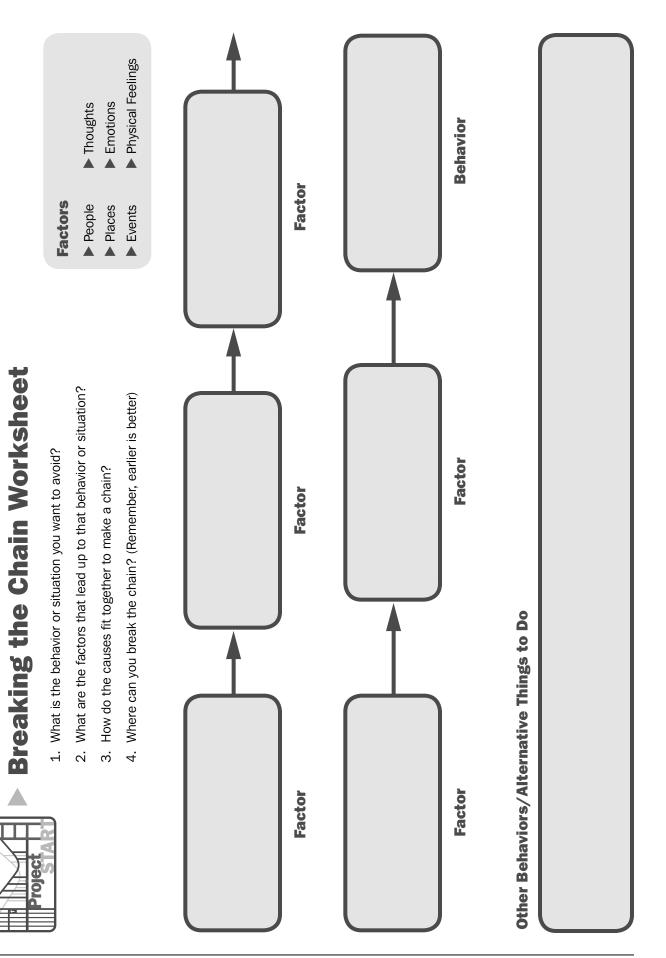
After you ejaculate . . .

- ► Take your penis out of your partner's body . . . while your penis is still erect
- Hold the condom tightly at the base of your penis while you are pulling out
- ▶ Hold the rim of the condom as you remove it to keep the ejaculate from coming out
- Wrap the condom in tissue, and/or tie a knot in it, and throw it in the trash.
- Wash your hands and be sure your partner does, too.
- Wash your penis.

▶ REMEMBER

Use a condom *every* time you have sex . . . For your sake *and* your partner's.

Consider using nonlubricated condoms for oral-penile sex, too. It's one more thing you can do to protect yourself and your partner.





Decision Making Worksheet

Write your decision here

Motivators for Staying the Same

Benefits of Continuing to:

(What are some of the good things about the way things are now? What might you miss if you were to change?)

Motivators for Changing

Benefits of Changing to:

(What would be good about making this change? What might be better in the short run? What might be better in the long run?)

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Costs of Changing to:

(What efforts or costs would be involved in making this change? Are these likely to be short-term or long-term costs, or both?)



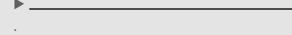
Costs of Continuing to:

(What are the "not-so-good things" about the way things are?)

	_

_			







Effective Communication Skills

Time ▶ Pick a good time to talk. Make sure to pick a time when you are both calm and can be sure of not being interrupted. Communicating does not work as well when you are angry, drunk, high, or depressed. Make sure you are both ready to talk. Also, it is a good idea to plan ahead when you are going to have a talk. It is not a good idea to wait until the last minute to bring up a subject.

Example: Beginning a conversation about using condoms when you are sitting naked on the edge of the bed, aroused and do not have condoms available is probably *not* the best time—although it's certainly better than not having the conversation at all.

Use "I" Language ▶ In general, other people find it easier to accept your point of view when you use the word "I" to start a sentence instead of "you should." People you are talking with are likely to feel less attacked or put down if you use "I" language rather than "you should" language. "I" language helps get to what you are feeling. It also lets the other person know how you are feeling.

Example: Instead of saying: "You need to spend less time with your friends and you need to spend more time with me."

Try saying: "I know that you like spending time with your friends, but I would like to spend more time with you."

Acknowledgement ► Show that you hear and understand the other person's point of view, even if you don't agree with it.

Example: Instead of you saying: "I am going to use condoms from now on."

Try saying: "I know you are upset that I want to use condoms. We have not used condoms before and you are wondering why I am bringing this up now. I want to start using condoms now because. . . ."

Reasoning ► Give a reason for what you are saying. It is very important to think out some of your reasons for why you feel the way that you do.

Example: You might consider saying to your partner, "If we save money now to buy a car, I will have more options for work and could get a better paying job."

Conversation Openers ► Think about ways you can bring up the topic that makes it easier for both you and your partner.

Example: Try bringing up a topic by stating that you "heard" something recently and you were wondering what your partner might think about it or whether they knew more about it. You might consider saying to your partner: "You know, I heard on the television (or was talking to a friend, read in the paper or simply heard somewhere) that there is a condom designed for women to wear. What do you think about that? Do you know more about that?"

Active Listening ► Try to stay focused on what the other person is saying. Many times we only listen to half of what the other person is saying. Then we tune them out so we can concentrate on what our response will be. It is also fine to have a slight pause between comments so that you have time to think about your response after the person has finished talking.

Notes ▶			

COUNTY NAPA



A GUIDE TO VARIOUS HIY COMMUNITY SERVICES AND RESOURCES

2955 Kerner Blvd., 2nd Floor San Rafael, CA 94901 (415) 456-9980 Distributed By: Centerforce

OTCOHOL & DRUG

Alcoholics Anonymous Napa (707) 255-4900

Call for AA meeting times and locations in our area

Narcotics Anonymous Napa/Solano

Call for NA meeting times and locations in our area

Napa County Public Health Dept. Drug &

Alcohol Program 2344 Old Sonoma Rd., Bldg. C (men) or

Napa, CA 94559 Bldg. J (women)

Target Group: Low-income persons needing (707) 253-4279

drug and alcohol services. Anyone over Provides: Outpatient referrals

Hours: Mon-Fri 8am-5pm, plus evening pro-Call for more information on programs Other Languages: Spanish Fee: Sliding Scale

Drug Abuse Alternative Center

Provides: Syringe exchange Hours: Fri 5:30-8pm Fee: None, donations accepted Other Languages: Spanish (707) 544.3295 Target Group: Adult & Youth Santa Rosa, CA 95403 2403 Professional Dr.

CASE MANAGEMENT

Napa County HIV Care Consortium

Gase Manager: Dale Target Group: Persons living with HIV/AIDS <u>Provides</u>: Case management, benefits counseling, medical cane referrals Fee: None Other Languages: Spanish 2261 Elm St., Bldg. G Napa, CA 94559 (707) 251-2021 Hours: Mon-Fri 8am-5pm

SUPPORT

See Napa County HIV Care Consortium

Project Inform 24hour hotline 800-822:7422

16870

Sonoma County Gay & Lesbian Info. Referral Line (707) 528-0442

HIV! STD TESTING

Planned Parenthood

(707) 252-8050 or (800) 967-7526 Provides: HIV/STD testing, health 1735 Jefferson St. Farget Group: All Napa, CA 94559 education

Hours: Mon 8:30am-5pm, Tues 1-4pm, Wed Noon-7pm, Fee: Varies, sliding scale, Medi-Cal Other Languages: Spanish Thurs 9am-3:30pm, Fri 8am-4pm

MEDICAL

1141 Pear Tree Lane, Suite 100 Clinic Olé

Hours: M 8am-5pm, T-TH 8am-8pm, F Target Group: Low-income persons Provides: Low-cost health care needing medical care Napa, CA 94558 (707) 254-1770

Fee: Sliding scale, Medi-Cal, \$35 walk-in Other Languages: Spanish fee if not insured

Napa County HIV Care

Target Group: Persons living with **Consortium** 3448 Villa Lane Suite 102 Napa, CA 94559 (707) 251-2021

Provides: Case management, benefits counseling, Medi-cal HIV/ AIDS

HOUSING/SHELTER

Catholic Charities

Target Group: Persons needing housing Provides: Emergency services referrals Napa, CA 94558 (707) 224-4403

Hours: Mon-Thurs 9am-4pm, Fri and all other times by appointment only Fee: None, donation Other Languages: Spanish

HOUSING CONTINUED...

Housing Authority 1115 Seminary St.

Target Group: Persons needing housing as-707) 257-9543

Hours: Mon-Thurs 8am-5pm,Fri 11am-5pm (closed from 1pm-2pm for lunch) Provides: Section 8 housing, referrals

Other Languages: Spanish Fee: None

American Family Center

2521 Old Sonoma Rd. Vapa, CA 94559 707) 253-6145

Provides: Emergency housing for adults Hours: Be at the shelter by 5:30pm nightly Target Group: Adults needing shelter

Other Languages: None You will be expected to be working on plans for case management. Call for

EMPLOYMENT

Department of Rehabilitation

1001 2nd St., Suite

Target Group: Persons with disabilities, including mental health and drug and alcohol Napa, CA 94558 (707) 253-4924

Provides: Vocational assistance, job place-

ment, referrals <u>Hours</u>: Mon-Fri 8am-5pm ee: None

Other Languages: Spanish

Job Connection

*650 Imperial Way, Suite 101
Napa, CA 94558
(707) 253-4291 main office
*1804 Sosciol St. Suite 205

Target Group: People needing Napa, California. (707) 259-8215

Provides Assistance with job search, resume writing, and dead for permeanent jobs. House; Mon. Tues, Thurs, Fri Bam-Spm and Weed Bam-7pm Feer. Mone.

The Industrial Provides the Assistance of the Assistance of

755 Industrial Way, Suite 1 Napa Food Bank

Vapa, CA 94558

707) 253-6128

Hours: Wed 1-4pm, Thurs &Fri 9am-Noon and Free Market Fri 1-2:30pm Provides: Food

Farget Group: Low-income Napa County

Bring something with your name and proof of address (can be release Other Languages: Spanish

MISCELLANEOUS

paperwork)

Napa County Social Services 2261 Elm St. Napa, CA 94559

arget Group: Anyone needing assistance assistance, vocational support, and other Provides: Food stamps, financial 707) 253-4511

Other Languages: Spanish Hours: Mon-Fri 8am-5pm services.

Social Security Administration (800) 772-1213

Hours: Mon-Fri 7am-7pm, Eastern standard time

Call for a location near you, to make an appointment, or to speak to a epresentative

VETERANS

Napa County Veterans Service Office 800 Coombs, Suite 257 Napa, CA 94558

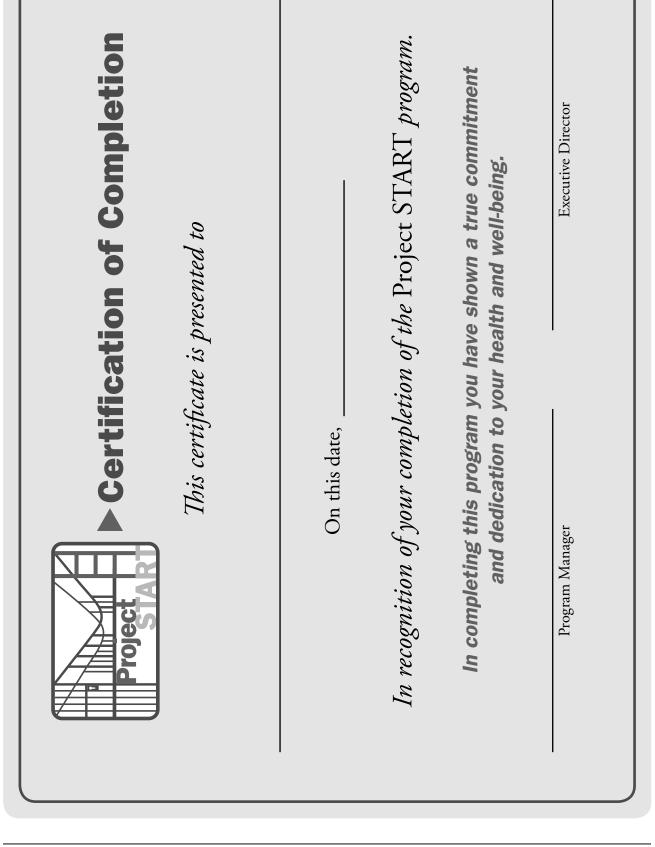
Target Group: All honorably discharged Provides: Benefits counseling, referrals Hours: Mon-Fri Bam-4pm

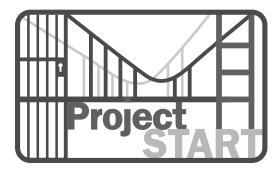
Fee: None Other Languages: Spanish, Tagalog

TRANSPORTATION

Nap., CA 94599 (707) 522-5600 Ride line (800) 896-6443 Target Gouge-Persons with disabilities and the elderly Provides, Door to-door transportation /ine-Go Para Transit

Castlance Feet 6:30am-Brin Sun 7:30am-6pm Fee: \$2 per ride Other Languages: None Call for an application





Appendix III > Evaluation Forms

This appendix includes:

- ► Session Completion Forms
- ► Process Monitoring Quarterly Report
- ▶ Process Evaluation Form
- ▶ Project START Outcomes Assessment



Session 1 Completion Form

Client ID# (minutes)	ain why.	Tools Utilized HIV Risk Assessment Goal Setting Worksheet Condom Use Flowchart Breaking the Chain Worksheet Decision Making Worksheet Communication Role Plays Other:	
Staff NameAnticipated Release Date	If any objectives not met, explain why. n. to support the risk	HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Reduction Plan Hiv/STI/Hepatitis Risk Reduction Plan Prioritized risk behaviors Negotiated realistic risk reduction plan with incremental steps Summarized risk reduction plan Other: Condom/barrier demonstration HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Reduction Skills Condom/barrier demonstration HIV testing communication skills practice Clean syringe communication skills practice Clean syringe cleaning skills practice Triggers and antecedents discussed Other: Other: Other Actions Provided condoms and lubricant (if allowed) Provided community resource guide	Other:
Session Date	Provide HIV/STI/hepatitis information. Assess individual HIV/STI/hepatitis risk. Develop a specific individualized risk reduction plan. Identify resources and provide facilitated referrals to support the risk reduction plan. Debrief session with client and staff as needed.	Session 1 Activities (check all that were HIV/STI/Hepatitis Information Assessed knowledge of transmission information Provided appropriate transmission information Assessed knowledge of diagnosis, testing, and treatment Identified resources and provide facilitated referrals other: HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Assessment Assessed sexual risk behavior Assessed non-injection drug using risk behavior Identified contexts for risk behavior Assessed barriers and facilitators of risk Assessed previous behavior change Summarized results of assessment Other:	

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Session 2 Completion Form

Client ID# Session Length (minutes)	t, explain why.	Educational or Vocational Training High school/GED referral College referral Vocational training referral Dib application skills practiced Interview skills practiced Interview skills practiced Cother: Housing, Food Programs, Financial Assistance Flood program referral Food program referral Cother: Heat assistance referral Heat assistance referral Cother:
Staff NameAnticipated Release Date	If any objectives not met, explain why. Abepatitis risk. to support the risk reduction lan for the first 48 hours after	HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Reduction Skills Condom/barrier demonstration HIV testing communication skills practice HIV testing communication skills practice Clean syringe communication skills practice Clean syringe communication skills practice Triggers and antecedents discussed Other: HIV/STI/Hepatitis Referrals Treatment referral Syringe exchange referral Other: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment Prevention counseling referral Treatment referral Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment Self-help referral/meeting list
	Session 2 objectives (check those that were thet) Review individual HIV/STI/hepatitis risk reduction plan. Assess transitional needs within context of HIV/STI/hepatitis risk. Identify resources and provide facilitated referrals to support the risk reduction and transitional plans. Discuss immediate release issues and develop a plan for the first 48 hours after release. Debrief session with client and staff as needed.	Session 2 Activities (check all that were HIV/STI/Hepatitis Information HIV/STI/Hepatitis Information HIV information provided Stri information provided Syringe cleaning or exchange information provided Other: Other Health Information/Education Health & fitness information provided Health & wellness referral Other: Additional risk assessment Additional risk assessment Bisk reduction plan reviewed & modified Additional risk assessment Discussion of barriers to plan & how to address them Usicussion of facilitators of plan & how to address them Other: Other:



► Session 2 Completion Form, continued

Session 2 Activities, continued (check all	ll that were covered in session)	
Social Services Social services/benefits counseling referral Prescription reimbursement referral Dipariver's license referral Other: Medical Health/Family Issues/Spiritual Issues Medical health referral Anger management referral Family relationships referral Spiritual support referral Other:	Probation, Parole, Legal Issues Probation/parole follow-up Other legal issues referral Other: Other Actions Distributed condoms and lubricant (if allowed) Provided community resource guide Other:	Tools Utilized HIV Risk Assessment Transitional Needs Assessment Goal Setting Worksheet Condom Use Flowchart Breaking the Chain Worksheet Decision Making Worksheet Communication Role Plays
lotes		

Project STAR

Session 3 Completion Form

Session Length (minutes)	t, explain why.	Educational or Vocational Training High school/GED referral College referral Vocational training referral Dob application skills practiced Interview skills practiced Other: Housing, Food Programs, Financial Assistance Food program referral Food program referral Other: Heat assistance referral Other: Other:
Staff NameAnticipated Release Date	were met) state during pre-release streduction/transitional appropriate.	HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Reduction Skills Condom/barrier demonstration HIV testing communication skills practice Partner safer sex communication skills practice Clean syringe communication skills practice I riggers and antecedents discussed Other: HIV/STI/Hepatitis Referrals Testing referral Syringe exchange referral Other: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment Prevention counseling referral Treatment referral Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment Self-help referral
	Session 3 Objectives (check those that were met) Review and update risk reduction/transitional plans developed during presessions. Discuss facilitators and barriers to implementing risk reduction/transitional plans. Provide facilitated referrals to services as deemed appropriate. Distribute condoms.	Session 3 Activities (check all that were co



► Session 3 Completion Form, continued

ties, continued (check all that were covered in session)	efits counseling referral Probation/parole follow-up HIV Risk Assessment			
Session 3 Activities, continued (check all	Social Services Social services/benefits counseling referral Prescription reimbursement referral D/driver's license referral Other: Physical Health/Family Issues/Spiritual Issues Medical health referral Anger management referral Family relationships referral Spiritual support referral Other:	otes		

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Session 4 Completion Form

Session Length (minutes)	t, explain why.	Educational or Vocational Training High school/GED referral College referral Wocational training referral Employment/placement referral Job application skills practiced Interview skills practiced Other: Housing, Food Programs, Financial Assistance Flood program referral Food program referral Heat assistance referral Heat assistance referral Other:
Staff Name	sk reduction/transitional appropriate.	HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Reduction Skills Condom/barrier demonstration HIV testing communication skills practice Partner safer sex communication skills practice Clean syringe communication skills practice Clean syringe cleaning skills practice Triggers and antecedents discussed Other: HIV/STI/Hepatitis Referrals Treatment referral Syringe exchange referral Other: Syringe exchange referral Prevention counseling referral Health Treatment Prevention counseling referral Mental health referral Self-help referral
Session Date	 □ Review and update risk reduction/transitional plans. □ Discuss facilitators and barriers to implementing risk reduction/transitional plans. □ Provide facilitated referrals to services as deemed appropriate. □ Distribute condoms. □ Debrief session with client and staff as needed. Session 4 Activities (check all that were covered in session)	



▶ Session 4 Completion Form, continued

Session 4 Activities, continued (check all	l that were covered in session)	
Social Services Social services/benefits counseling referral Prescription reimbursement referral ID/driver's license referral Other: Medical Health/Family Issues/Spiritual Issues Medical health referral Anger management referral Family relationships referral Spiritual support referral Other:	Probation, Parole, Legal Issues Probation/parole follow-up Other legal issues referral Other Actions Distributed condoms and lubricant Provided community resource guide Other:	Tools Utilized HIV Risk Assessment Transitional Needs Assessment Goal Setting Worksheet Condom Use Flowchart Breaking the Chain Worksheet Decision Making Worksheet Communication Role Plays
Votes		

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Session 5 Completion Form

Client ID# Session Length (minutes)	explain why.	Educational or Vocational Training High school/GED referral College referral Vocational training referral Do application skills practiced Interview skills practiced Interview skills practiced Housing, Food Programs, Financial Assistance Food program referral Food program referral Heat assistance referral Cother: Cot
Staff Name	isk reduction/transitional appropriate.	HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Reduction Skills Condom/barrier demonstration HIV testing communication skills practice Partner safer sex communication skills practice Clean syringe communication skills practice Clean syringe cleaning skills practice Triggers and antecedents discussed Other: HIV/STI/Hepatitis Referrals Treatment referral Syringe exchange referral Other: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment Prevention counseling referral Treatment referral Wental health referral Self-help referral
Session Date Correctional Facility Other Staff Name Anticipated Anticipated Location Correctional Facility Other Session 5 Objectives (check those that were met)	 □ Review and update risk reduction/transitional plans. □ Discuss facilitators and barriers to implementing risk reduction/transitional plans. □ Provide facilitated referrals to services as deemed appropriate. □ Distribute condoms. □ Debrief session with client and staff as needed. 	5 1 1 1

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► Session 5 Completion Form, continued

ctivities, continued (check all	that were covered in session)	
Social Services Social Services Social services/benefits counseling referral Prescription reimbursement referral ID/driver's license referral Other: Medical Health /Family Issues / Spiritual Issues Medical health referral Anger management referral Family relationships referral Spiritual support referral Other:	Probation, Parole, Legal Issues Probation/parole follow-up Other legal issues referral Other: Distributed condoms and lubricant Provided community resource guide Other:	Tools Utilized HIV Risk Assessment Transitional Needs Assessment Goal Setting Worksheet Condom Use Flowchart Breaking the Chain Worksheet Decision Making Worksheet Communication Role Plays
Notes		

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Session 6 Completion Form

Client ID# (minutes)		t, explain why.		Educational or Vocational Training High school/GED referral College referral Vocational training referral Dob application skills practiced Interview skills practiced Other: Housing, Food Programs, Financial Assistance Food program referral Food program referral Heat assistance referral Other: Other: Other: Other: Other: Other: Other: Other:
Staff NameAnticipated Release Date Delivery Method	were met)	sk reduction/transitional appropriate.	covered in session)	HIV/STI/Hepatitis Risk Reduction Skills Condom/barrier demonstration HIV testing communication skills practice Partner safer sex communication skills practice Clean syringe communication skills practice Triggers and antecedents discussed Other: HIV/STI/Hepatitis Referrals Treatment referral Syringe exchange referral Syringe exchange referral Other: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment Prevention counseling referral Mental health referral Self-help referral/meeting list
Session Date	Session 6 Objectives (check those that w	 Review and update risk reduction/transitional plans. Discuss facilitators and barriers to implementing risk reduction/transitional plans. Provide facilitated referrals to services as deemed appropriate. Distribute condoms. Conduct closure with client. Debrief session with client and staff as needed. 	Session 4 Activities (check all that were co	HIV/STI/Hepatitis Information HIV information provided Sti information provided Sti information provided Other: Other: Health & fitness information provided Health & wellness referral Other: Additional risk assessment Risk reduction plan reviewed & modified Risk reduction plan reviewed & modified Discussion of facilitators of plan & how to address them Usicussion of facilitators of plan & how to address them Other:



▶ Session 6 Completion Form, continued

Session 6 Activities, continued (check all	ll that were covered in session)	
Social Services Social services/benefits counseling referral Prescription reimbursement referral ID/driver's license referral Other: Medical Health/Family Issues/Spiritual Issues Medical health referral Anger management referral Family relationships referral Spiritual support referral Other:	Probation, Parole, Legal Issues Probation/parole follow-up Other legal issues referral Other: Other Actions Distributed condoms and lubricant Provided community resource guide Other:	Tools Utilized HIV Risk Assessment Transitional Needs Assessment Goal Setting Worksheet Condom Use Flowchart Breaking the Chain Worksheet Decision Making Worksheet Communication Role Plays Other:
Votes		



► Process Monitoring Quarterly Report

Report Date_

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
number of individuals contacted as part of client recruitment					
number eligible for service					
number new clients					
▶ number released from a correctional setting					
number completed session one					
number completed session two					
▶ number reached three months post-release					
number completed session 3					
number completed session 4					
number completed session 5					
number completed session 6					
▶ number clients discharged					
number clients withdrew					
number clients lost to follow-up					
number clients completed program					

▶ Process Evaluation Quarterly Report

Directions ▶ Project START has nine Core Elements that are critical to the fidelity of the intervention. In the table below, indicate whether any of the Core Elements have been modified or dropped by putting the appropriate number in the middle column. In the right column, explain how and why any of the Core Elements were modified or why they were dropped. This form is to be completed quarterly by a program manager (with input from program staff).

Core Elements	Achieved = 0 Modified = 1 Dropped = 2	Explanation (indicate how and why any of the core elements were modified or dropped)
 Hold program sessions with clients transitioning back to the community from a correctional setting prior to release and continue holding sessions with clients after they are released into the community. 		
 Use a client-focused, personalized, incremental risk reduction approach that helps clients to develop step-by-step solutions to minimize risk behaviors within their individual life circumstances. 		
3. Use assessment and documentation tools to provide a structured program which includes risk assessment, problem solving and goal setting, strengthening motivation and decision making, and facilitated referrals.		
4. Staff your program with people who are familiar with HIV, sexually transmitted infection and hepatitis prevention activities and with the specific needs of people being released from correctional settings (for example, parole/probation, substance abuse prevention and treatment, homelessness and mental health issues).		

Achieved = 0 Modified = 1 Core elements were modified or dropped)	- Φ		nd/ sk		ree e e
Core Elements, continued	5. Staff-client relationships and rapport developed during prerelease sessions must be maintained during post-release sessions to promote client trust and willingness to continue with the program. Thus, the same staff member should conduct both pre-release and post-release sessions with his or her clients. In the case of staff turnover or extended illness, every effort should be made to ensure a smooth staffing transition.	6. Conduct enrollment and schedule two pre-release program sessions within 60 days of a client's release, focusing on:a. giving HIV, sexually transmitted infection and hepatitis information	 b. reviewing a client's HIV, sexually transmitted infection and/or hepatitis risk c. identifying other transitional needs that may affect your client's HIV, sexually transmitted infection or hepatitis risk (for example housing, employment, or substance abuse issues) 	d. working with each client to develop a personalized risk reduction and transitional plane. making facilitated referrals as needed to community-based support services	 Schedule four post-release sessions. Hold the first as soon as possible, ideally within 48 hours of release. The next three sessions should be spaced out over 3 months after release. The post-release sessions should focus on: a. reviewing and updating the risk reduction/transitional plan(s) developed during pre-release sessions b. discussing what prevents and supports clients in moving forward with their risk reduction/transitional plan(s) c. giving them facilitated referrals to needed services using a detailed resource guide

APPENDIX III ► **Evaluation Forms** ► Process Evaluation Quarterly Report

Core Elements, continued	Achieved = 0 Modified = 1 Dropped = 2	Explanation (indicate how and why any of the core elements were modified or dropped)
8. Provide condoms at each post-release session.		
 Actively maintain contact with clients, using individual-based outreach and program flexibility to determine the best time and place to meet with them. 		
Notes		



Outcomes Assessment

This assessment is a modified version based on the assessments used in the original research.

Client ID	Staff ID
Correctional Setting Release Date	Assessment Date
Reason for Discharge Goals Achieved Transferred to community-based services Lost to follow up Re-incarcerated (dropped from program)	☐ Re-incarcerated (finished intervention sessions)☐ Other:
Life Circumstance Questions	
	released from a correctional setting. These questions ealthcare.
1. Which of the following best describes your cu	rrent living situation? (Choose one)
 ☐ Your own house or apartment (includes rental) ☐ Someone else's house or apartment ☐ Hotel, motel, rooming/boarding house, halfway house ☐ Residential treatment program 2. Which of the following best describes your cut ☐ Employed full-time 	☐ Shelter ☐ On the street (car/abandoned building/park, other outside place or homeless) ☐ Other place (specify): ☐ Other place (specify): ☐ Unemployed (looking for work)
☐ Unemployed (not looking for work)☐ Employed part-time☐ Unemployed (on Disability)	☐ Self-employed ☐ Other (specify):
3. How would you describe your household's fina	ancial situation right now? (Choose one)
☐ Comfortable, with enough money for "extras"☐ Enough to pay necessary bills without	☐ Not enough to pay some bills no matter how hard I try☐ Refuse to answer
cutting back but no "extras"	
Enough to pay bills, but have had to cut back	continued on back

4.	Since your release, have you been going to school a college degree?	ol for job training, a high school diploma, a GED, or
	☐ Yes ► Skip to 6 ☐ No	Refuse to answer
5.	Are you planning on going to school or getting into	o a job training program?
	☐ Yes ☐ No	Refuse to answer
6.	Since your release, did you have any legal probler	ms that you needed help with?
	☐ Yes ☐ No ► Skip to 8	☐ Refuse to answer ► Skip to 8
7.	Were you able to get the help you needed from so mediator, judge, etc.)?	omeone in the legal system (e.g. a lawyer,
	☐ Yes ☐ No	Refuse to answer
8.	Have you been in jail or prison for more than 24 h	nours since your release?
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refuse to answer	If yes, which of the following best describes the reason you were incarcerated? Parole/probation violation New offense Other (specify):
9.	Since your release, have you had any medical or provider for?	health problems that you went to see a healthcare
	☐ Yes ☐ No	Refuse to answer
10.	Since your release, have you had any health prob for, but you did not?	lems that you wanted to see a healthcare provider
	☐ Yes ☐ No	Refuse to answer
11.	Do you have health insurance (including Medicaid)?
	☐ Yes ☐ No	Refuse to answer
		continued on next page

12.	Since your release, have you received any menta counseling, medication, etc.)?	al health treatment (e.g. individual or group
	☐ Yes ► If yes, please specify:	□ No
		Refuse to answer
13.	Since your release, have you been in any kind of include things like AA, NA, detox, methadone, or	
	☐ Yes ► If yes, please specify:	□ No
		Refuse to answer
14.	Since your release, have you been tested for Hep (STI)?	patitis C, HIV or any Sexually Transmitted Infection
	☐ Yes ☐ No	Refuse to answer
The	next question is about social support you ha	ve in your life.
15.	Do you have people in your life who you can ask	to help you when you need help?
	☐ Yes ☐ No	Refuse to answer
The	next set of questions will ask you about your alcoments that you consumed containing alcohol include	hol use since your release. A drink includes
16.	Since your release, how often did you have 5 or	more drinks of alcohol in one day? (Choose one)
	☐ Never	3 to 5 times a week
	Less than once a week	6 or more times a week
	1 to 2 times a week	Refuse to answer

continued on back

The next set of questions will ask you about drugs you may have used since your release.

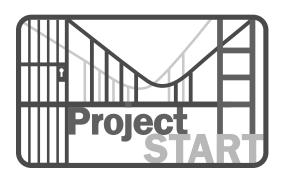
17.	Since your release, how often did you use pot? (Choose one)
	☐ Never	3 to 5 times a week
	Less than once a week	6 or more times a week
	1 to 2 times a week	Refuse to answer
18.	Since your release, how often did you use any oth	ner drug besides alcohol or pot? (Choose one)
	☐ Never ► Skip to 23	3 to 5 times a week
	Less than once a week	6 or more times a week
	1 to 2 times a week	Refuse to answer
	I to 2 times a week	Refuse to answer
19.	Since your release, which of the following drugs of	lid you use but not inject (Check all that apply)
	☐ Hallucinogens, such as LSD, acid or mushrooms	Speedball (heroin and cocaine mixed together)
	☐ PCP or Angel Dust	☐ Sedatives, such as valium or oxycontin or
	☐ Ecstasy or X	downers
	☐ Crack	Anabolic steroids
	☐ Powder Cocaine	Other:
	☐ Speed or uppers	☐ Don't know
	☐ Crystal or Methamphetamine	Refuse to answer
	Heroin	
20.	Since your release, how many times did you inject	et drugs? times
	☐ Zero/never ► Skip to 23	☐ Refuse to answer ► Skip to
21.	Since your release, what drugs did you inject? (Cl	heck all that apply)
	Heroin	Combination of Drugs used at the
	☐ Powder Cocaine	same time (Specify:)
	☐ Crack Cocaine	Don't Know
		Refuse to answer
	Other Drug (Specify:)	

continued on next page

22.	Of the (Response to 20) t syringe/needle?	• •	ted drugs, how many times did you use a ne	w or sterile
	Refuse to answer			
rele	ease. The definition of se	ex only includes va	ions about your sexual experiences since aginal and anal sex. "Vaginal sex" means eone put their penis in your vagina.	-
pen	_	purpose of these	to someone's butt or when someone puts e questions, sex does not mean masturba tivities.	
par		_	d, boyfriend, spouse, significant other or stachment. Any other type of partner is co	
23.	How many sexual partners	s did you have, incl	uding both men and women, since your relea	ise?
	☐ Zero ► Skip to end	of survey	☐ Refuse to answer ► Skip to end of s	survey
24.	Of the [Response to 23] s female(s) and a m		had, how many were female and a main par	tner?
	☐ Zero ► Skip to 26		☐ Refuse to answer ► Skip to 26	
25.	Since your release, how considered a main partne	•	condom when you had sex with a woman/wo	men you
	Always		Less than half the time	
	☐ More than half the tin	ne	☐ Never	
	☐ Half the time		Refuse to answer	
26.		nse to 23] sexual p considered a non-	partners were women you considered a non-r main partner	nain
	☐ Zero ► Skip to 28		☐ Refuse to answer ► Skip to 28	
27.	Since your release, how considered a non-main pa		condom when you had sex with a woman/wo	men you
	Always		Less than half the time	
	☐ More than half the tin	ne	☐ Never	
	Half the time		Refuse to answer	
			continu	ued on back

28.	Of the [Response to 23] sexual partners you had, male(s) and a main partner	how many were male and a main partner?
	☐ Zero ► Skip to 30	☐ Refuse to answer ► Skip to 30
29.	Since your release, how often did you use a cond considered a main partner?	om when you had sex with a man/men you
	Always	Less than half the time
	More than half the time	Never
	Half the time	Refuse to answer
30.	How many of your [Response to 23] sexual partner? men considered a non-main partner.	
	☐ Zero ► Skip to 32	☐ Refuse to answer ► Skip to 32
31.	Since your release, how often did you use a cond considered a non-main partner?	om when you had sex with a man/men you
	Always	Less than half the time
	☐ More than half the time	□ Never
	Half the time	Refuse to answer
32.	Of the [Response to 23] sexual partners you had, partner? transgender and a main partner	
	☐ Zero ► Skip to 34	☐ Refuse to answer ► Skip to 34
33.	Since your release, how often did you use a cond you considered a main partner?	om when you had sex with a transgender partner
	Always	Less than half the time
	More than half the time	Never
	Half the time	Refuse to answer
34.	How many of your [Response to 23] sexual partner a non-main partner? transgender and a	
	☐ Zero ► Skip to end of survey	☐ Refused to answer ➤ Skip to end of survey

35.	35. Since your release, how often did you use a condom when you had you considered a non-main partner?	d sex with a transgender partner
	☐ Always ☐ Less than h	alf the time
	☐ More than half the time ☐ Never	
	☐ Half the time ☐ Refuse to a	nswer
36.	36. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about your participa can improve on; things you particularly liked about it, etc.)	tion in the program? (things we
	► That's the end of the survey. Thank you very much f	or your participation.



Appendix IV ► **Quality Assurance Forms**

This appendix includes:

► Content and Quality Assurance Checklists

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sion 1 ▶ Content and Quality Assurance Checklist

Client ID	Comments										
Client ID Date of \$	ACHIEVED 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = N/A						COVERED $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$ $2 = N/A$				
Form Completed by (please check one): Staff Observer Observer Code	Session Objectives	Provide HIV/STI/hepatitis information.	Assess individual HIV/STI/hepatitis risk.	Develop a specific individualized risk reduction plan.	Identify resources and provide facilitated referrals to support the risk reduction plan.	Debrief session with client and staff as needed.	Topics Covered During Session	A ► HIV, STI, Hepatitis Information (assessing and providing information about transmission, prevention, symptoms, testing, treatment)	B ► HIV, STI, Hepatitis Risk (Behaviors and environmental context, including barriers and facilitators)	C ► HIV, STI, Hepatitis Risk Reduction Plan (Client goals, resources)	D ► HIV, STI, Hepatitis Skills (condom use, cleaning syringes or obtaining sterile syringes, partner negotiation, risk refusal, "triggers," etc.)

Motivational Enhancement ▶ (target: ≥ 3 areas) □ Develops Discrepancy: highlights ambivalence between where the client is and where the client wants to be, completes decision making worksheet □ Expresses Empathy: helping attitude, reflective listening □ Avoids Argumentation: does not confront or judge □ Rolls with Resistance: uses presence of resistance as cue to reorient process, checks in with client re appropriateness of goals, plan □ Supports Self-Efficacy: elicits self-motivating statements,	
I I	
refindes successes, rigingins points of collinging	
Incremental Risk Reduction ► (target: ≥ 2 areas) ☐ Helps client identify possible risk behaviors or situations	
Increases client's perception of risk: helps client identify harmful consequences of risk, highlights how change will reduce harm, highlights less obvious risks	
☐ Facilitates Risk Reduction Skills: develops plan with client to minimize sexual and drug-related risks and/or increase time in the community/decrease recidivism	
Problem Solving/Goal Setting ► (target: ≥ 3 areas) ☐ Elicits list of possible, realistic, and achievable goals: brainstorms goals based on reported risk, needs, or problem areas	
☐ Helps client prioritize goals: selection of top priority goals, short- vs. long-term goals	

continued on next page

Skills Used During Session, continued	USED 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = N/A	Comments
Problem Solving/Goal Setting, continued ☐ Helps client identify steps to achieve goals/realistic time frame for goals: brainstorms possible solutions, highlights potential consequences of each, discusses potential harmful consequences		
☐ Helps client identify sources of support/plans for increasing support		
☐ Helps client identify barriers to success/plan for reducing barriers		
Notes		

Assurance Checklist
Content and Quality Assurance Checklist
Session 2
Project

Form Completed by (please check one): Staff Observer	Client ID	Ω	
Observer Co	Date c	Date of Session Date of Observation	vation
	ACHIEVED		
Session Objectives	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = N/A	Comments	
☐ Review individual HIV/STI/hepatitis risk reduction plan.			
 Assess transitional needs within the context of HIV/STI/ hepatitis risk (e.g. housing, employment, substance abuse treatment plan). 			
Identify resources and provide facilitated referrals to support the risk reduction and transitional plan.			
Discuss any unique immediate release issues and develop a plan for the first 48 hours after release.			
Debrief session with client and staff as needed.			
Topics Covered During Session	COVERED 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = N/A		
☐ HIV, STI, Hepatitis Information (transmission, prevention, symptoms, testing, non-facilitated referrals)			
\square Other Information/Education (e.g., health & fitness)			
☐ HIV, STI, Hepatitis Risk Assessment & Risk Reduction Plan (including barriers and facilitators)			
HIV, STI, Hepatitis Skills (condom use, obtaining sterile			

	COVERED	
Topics Covered During Session, continued	0 = No	Comments
	1 = Yes $2 = N/A$	
☐ Other Skills (e.g., probation/parole, communication)		
☐ HIV, STI, Hepatitis Facilitated Referral (testing, treatment, syringe exchange, other prevention services, etc.)		
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment Referral (prevention, counseling, treatment, self help groups)		
 Educational and Vocational Training/Placement Referral (job readiness program, GED program, employment placement services) 		
☐ Housing, Food Programs, Financial Assistance Referral (shelter, short and long term housing, food vouchers, general assistance, food stamps)		
Social Services Referral (social service benefits, identification, driver's license, prescription reimbursement)		
 Physical Health, Family Issues, and Spiritual Issues Referral (medical health, family support, spiritual support, physical wellness) 		
Parole, Probation, Legal Issues Referral (associated with prior/current arrest, staying out of trouble)		
Condoms provided (if allowed)		
Skills Used During Session (Yes should be marked if the target for each section is met)	USED $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$ $2 = N/A$	
Motivational Enhancement ► (target: ≥ 3 areas) ☐ Develops Discrepancy: highlights ambivalence between where the client is and where the client wants to be, completes decision making worksheet		

Skills Used During Session, continued	USED 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = N/A	Comments
Problem Solving/Goal Setting, continued Helps client identify sources of support/plans for increasing support		
☐ Helps client identify barriers to success/plan for reducing barriers		
Notes		

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Sontent and Quality Assurance Checklist

Form Completed by (please check one): Staff Observer Staff Code	Client ID Date of S	Client ID	
Session Objectives	ACHIEVED 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = N/A	Comments	
Review and update the risk reduction/transitional plan(s) developed during pre-release sessions.			
Discuss facilitators and barriers to implementing the risk reduction/transitional plan(s).			
Provide facilitated referrals to services as deemed appropriate.			
Debrief session with client and staff as needed.			
☐ Distribute condoms.			
Topics Covered During Session	COVERED $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$ $2 = N/A$		
☐ HIV, STI, Hepatitis Information (transmission, prevention, symptoms, testing, non-facilitated referrals)			
$oxed{}$ Other Information/Education (e.g., health & fitness)			
HIV, STI, Hepatitis Risk Assessment & Risk Reduction Plan (including barriers and facilitators)			
☐ HIV, STI, Hepatitis Skills (condom use, obtaining sterile syringes, partner negotiation, risk refusal, etc.)			

	COVERED	
Topics Covered During Session, continued	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = N/A	Comments
☐ Other Skills (e.g., probation/parole, communication)		
☐ HIV, STI, Hepatitis Facilitated Referral (testing, treatment, syringe exchange, other prevention services, etc.)		
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment Referral (prevention, counseling, treatment, self help groups)		
 Educational and Vocational Training/Placement Referral (job readiness program, GED program, employment placement services) 		
 Housing, Food Programs, Financial Assistance Referral (shelter, short and long term housing, food vouchers, general assistance, food stamps) 		
Social Services Referral (social service benefits, identification, driver's license, prescription reimbursement)		
☐ Physical Health, Family Issues, and Spiritual Issues Referral (medical health, family support, spiritual support, physical wellness)		
 Parole, Probation, Legal Issues Referral (associated with prior/current arrest, staying out of trouble) 		
Skills Used During Session (Yes should be marked if the target for each section is met)	$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{USED} \\ \textbf{0} = \textbf{No} \\ \textbf{1} = \textbf{Yes} \\ \textbf{2} = \textbf{N/A} \\ \end{array} $	
Motivational Enhancement ► (target: ≥ 3 areas) ☐ Develops Discrepancy: highlights ambivalence between where the client is and where the client wants to be, completes decision making worksheet		
Expresses Empathy: helping attitude, reflective listening		

President Consider Continuod	USED 0 = No	
ONE DOMESTING OCCUPANTION OF THE PROPERTY OF T	1 = Yes $2 = N/A$	
Problem Solving/Goal Setting, continued Helps client identify sources of support/plans for increasing support		
 ☐ Helps client identify barriers to success/plan for reducing barriers 		

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Session 4 ▶ Content and Quality Assurance Checklist

Client ID		Comments											
Client ID Date of §	ACHIEVED	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = N/A						COVERED 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = N/A					
Form Completed by (please check one): Staff Observer Staff Code Observer Code		Session Objectives	Review and update the risk reduction/transitional plan(s).	Discuss facilitators and barriers to implementing the risk reduction/transitional plan.	☐ Provide facilitated referrals to services as deemed appropriate.	Debrief session with client and staff as needed.	☐ Distribute condoms.	Topics Covered During Session	 HIV, STI, Hepatitis Information (transmission, prevention, symptoms, testing, non-facilitated referrals) 	☐ Other Information/Education (e.g., health & fitness)	HIV, STI, Hepatitis Risk Assessment & Risk Reduction Plan (including barriers and facilitators)	HIV, STI, Hepatitis Skills (condom use, obtaining sterile syringes, partner negotiation, risk refusal, etc.)	Other Skills (e.g., probation/parole, communication)

COVEREDComments $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$ $2 = N/A$	ent,	ıral	rral ment	ral eral	t)	tt .	vith	USED $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$ $2 = N/A$	
Topics Covered During Session, continued	☐ HIV, STI, Hepatitis Facilitated Referral (testing, treatment, syringe exchange, other prevention services, etc.)	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment Referral (prevention, counseling, treatment, self help groups)	 Educational and Vocational Training/Placement Referral (job readiness program, GED program, employment placement services) 	☐ Housing, Food Programs, Financial Assistance Referral (shelter, short and long term housing, food vouchers, general assistance, food stamps)	Social Services Referral (social service benefits, identification, driver's license, prescription reimbursement)	☐ Physical Health, Family Issues, and Spiritual Issues Referral (medical health, family support, spiritual support, physical wellness)	☐ Parole, Probation, Legal Issues Referral (associated with prior/current arrest, staying out of trouble)	Skills Used During Session	Motivational Enhancement ► (target: ≥ 3 areas) ☐ Develops Discrepancy: highlights ambivalence between where the client is and where the client be,

	USED	
Skills Used During Session, continued	0 = No $1 = Yes$ $2 = N/A$	Comments
Problem Solving/Goal Setting, continued		
 ☐ Helps client identify sources of support/plans for increasing support 		
Helps client identify barriers to success/plan for reducing barriers		

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	oject START
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ion 5 ▶ Content and Quality Assurance Checklist

Client ID	Comments											
Client ID Date of §	ACHIEVED 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = N/A						COVERED $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$ $2 = N/A$					
Form Completed by (please check one): Staff Observer Staff Code Observer Code	Session Objectives	Review and update the risk reduction/transitional plan(s).	☐ Discuss facilitators and barriers to implementing the risk reduction/transitional plan.	☐ Provide facilitated referrals to services as deemed appropriate.	☐ Debrief session with client and staff as needed.	☐ Distribute condoms.	Topics Covered During Session	☐ HIV, STI, Hepatitis Information (transmission, prevention, symptoms, testing, non-facilitated referrals)	☐ Other Information/Education (e.g., health & fitness)	☐ HIV, STI, Hepatitis Risk Assessment & Risk Reduction Plan (including barriers and facilitators)	☐ HIV, STI, Hepatitis Skills (condom use, obtaining sterile syringes, partner negotiation, risk refusal, etc.)	☐ Other Skills (e.g., probation/parole, communication)

continued on next page

Skills Used During Session, continued	USED 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = N/A	Comments
Problem Solving/Goal Setting, continued ☐ Helps client identify sources of support/plans for increasing support		
☐ Helps client identify barriers to success/plan for reducing barriers		
Notes		

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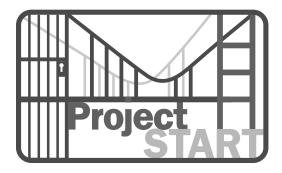
Session 6 ▶ Content and Quality Assurance Ched	Client ID	Date of Session Date	Comments $0 = No$ $1 = Yes$ $2 = N/A$	(s).	NS YS	ropriate.				COVERED 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = N/A	ntion,	
Project Session 6 Conte	leted by (please check one):	Staff Code	Session Objectives	Review and update the risk reduction/transitional plan(s).	☐ Discuss facilitators and barriers to implementing the risk reduction/transitional plan.	Provide facilitated referrals to services as deemed appropriate.	Debrief session with client and staff as needed.	☐ Distribute condoms.	Conduct closure with client.	Topics Covered During Session	☐ HIV, STI, Hepatitis Information (transmission, prevention, symptoms, testing, non-facilitated referrals)	

of Observation

HIV, STI, Hepatitis Risk Assessment & Risk Reduction Plan (including barriers and facilitators)

HIV, STI, Hepatitis Skills (condom use, obtaining sterile syringes, partner negotiation, risk refusal, etc.)

continued on next page



Appendix V ► Articles and Resources

This appendix includes:

- ► Sample Bibliography of Corrections Specific Topics
- ▶ Project START Publications and Presentations (2009)
- ► Research Articles
- ► Research Fact Sheet



Sample Bibliography of Corrections Related Topics

- Breaking the Walls of Silence: AIDS and Women in a New York State Maximum-Security Prison (1998). Book written by the women who work as peer health educators through the ACE Program at the Bedford Hills Correctional Facility. Woodstock & New York: The Overlook Press.
- Children of Incarcerated Parents (1995). Book edited by Katherine Gabel and Denise Johnston, MD that looks at many of the different issues of the children who are left behind when their parents go to prison or jail. Lexington Books.
- Compelled to Crime: The Gender Entrapment of Battered, Black Women (1995). Book by Beth E. Richie that examines the stories of battered black women incarcerated at Rikers Island, New York City prison with specific focus on male violence, penalties for women's actions, and paths which lead to crime. Routledge Press.
- Doing Time Together: Love and Family in the Shadow of the Prison (2007). Book by Megan Comfort that vividly details the ways that prisons shape and infiltrate the lives of women with husbands, fiancés, and boyfriends on the inside. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Lockdown America: Police and Prisons in the Age of Crisis (October 2000). Book by Christian Parenti that provides an analytical look at the criminal justice buildup in America over the past 30 years.
- Makes Me Wanna Holler (June 1995). Book by Nathan McCall about his life growing up as a Black male in America including a discussion of education, crime, prison, and work.
- *New Jack: Guarding Sing Sing* (June 2001). Book by Ted Conover. Chameleon journalist Ted Conover trains as a prison guard and works inside New York State Prison, Sing Sing. The book provides an intense look into prison life and the dynamics of the guards and the guarded.
- Prisoners Once Removed: The Impact of Incarceration and Reentry on Children, Families, and Communities (2004). Book edited by Jeremy Travis and Michelle Waul that gives an in-depth look at the impact of incarceration and reentry on a more systematic level both within the family and the larger community.
- Public Health Behind Bars (2007). Book edited Robert Greifinger that examines the burden of illness in the growing prison population, and looks at the considerable impact on public health as prisoners are released. Springer Publications.
- The Farm—Documentary on Prison Life in Angola, Mississippi. Shows regularly on the cable channel A&E and is also available through A&E as a video.
- Transitions from Prison to Community: Understanding Individual Pathways (2003). Journal article by Visher, C.A., & Travis, J. Annual Review of Sociology, 29, 89–113.
- When Prisoners Come Home: Parole and Prisoner Reentry (Studies in Crime and Public Policy) (2003). Book by Joan Petersilia that provides a comprehensive and scholarly review of reentry back into the community including an extensive review of what is known (and not known) in the reentry literature. Oxford University Press.



▶ Project START Publications and Presentations (2009)

Main Outcome Paper

Wolitski, R.J, & the Project START Writing Group, for the Project START Study Group (2006). Relative efficacy of a multi-session sexual risk-reduction intervention for young men released from prisons in 4 states. *American Journal of Public Health*, 96, 1854-1861.

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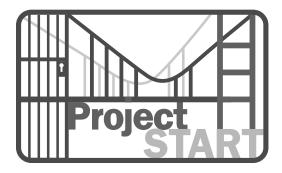
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Appendix VI ► CDC Disclaimer Statements

This appendix includes:

- ► The ABCs of Smart Behavior
- ▶ Male Latex Condoms and Sexually Transmitted Diseases Fact Sheet
- ➤ Content of AIDS-Related Materials, Pictorials, Audiovisuals, Questionnaires, Survey Instruments, and Educational Sessions in Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- ► CDC Statement on Nonoxynol-9 Spermicide, May 10, 2002
- ▶ CDC Statement on Study Results of Products Containing Nonoxynol-9



The ABCs of Smart Behavior

To avoid or reduce the risk for HIV

- A stands for abstinence.
- **B** stands for being faithful to a single sexual partner.
- C stands for using condoms consistently and correctly.

and Sexually **Transmitted Diseases**

On This Page

- Sexually Transmitted Diseases, including HIV Infection (#STD)
- HIV / AIDS (#HIV)
- Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, and Trichomoniasis (#GCT)
- Genital Ulcer Diseases and HPV (#HPV)

Condoms and STDs: Fact Sheet for Public Health Personnel

Consistent and correct use of male latex condoms can reduce (though not eliminate) the risk of STD transmission. To achieve the maximum protective effect, condoms must be used both consistently and correctly (brief.html#Consistent). Inconsistent use can lead to STD acquisition because transmission can occur with a single act of intercourse with an infected partner. Similarly, if condoms are not used correctly, the protective effect may be diminished even when they are used consistently. The most reliable ways to avoid transmission of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), are to abstain from sexual activity or to be in a long-term mutually monogamous relationship with an uninfected partner. However, many infected persons may be unaware of their infections because STDs are often asymptomatic or unrecognized.

This fact sheet presents evidence concerning the male latex condom and the prevention of STDs, including HIV, based on information about how different STDs are transmitted, the physical properties of condoms, the anatomic coverage or protection that condoms provide, and epidemiologic studies assessing condom use and STD risk. This fact sheet updates previous CDC fact sheets on male condom effectiveness for STD prevention by incorporating additional evidence-based findings from published epidemiologic studies.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Including HIV Infection

• Latex condoms, when used consistently and correctly, are highly effective in preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. In addition, consistent and correct use of latex condoms reduces the risk of other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including diseases transmitted by genital secretions, and to a lesser degree, genital ulcer diseases. Condom use may reduce the risk for genital human papillomavirus (HPV) infection and HPV-associated diseases, e.g., genital warts and cervical cancer.

There are two primary ways that STDs are transmitted. Some diseases, such as HIV infection, gonorrhea, chlamydia, and trichomoniasis, are transmitted when infected urethral or vaginal secretions contact mucosal surfaces (such as the male urethra, the vagina, or cervix). In contrast, genital ulcer diseases (such as genital herpes, syphilis, and chancroid) and human papillomavirus (HPV) infection are primarily transmitted through contact with infected skin or mucosal surfaces.

Laboratory studies have demonstrated that latex condoms provide an essentially impermeable barrier to particles the size of STD pathogens.

Theoretical and empirical basis for protection. Condoms can be expected to provide different levels of protection for various STDs, depending on differences in how the diseases are transmitted. Condoms block transmission and acquisition of STDs by preventing contact between the condom wearer's penis and a sex partner's skin, mucosa, and genital secretions. A greater level of protection is provided for the diseases transmitted by genital secretions. A lesser degree of protection is provided for genital ulcer diseases or HPV because these infections also may be transmitted by exposure to areas (e.g., infected skin or mucosal surfaces) that are not covered or protected by the condom.

Epidemiologic studies seek to measure the protective effect of condoms by comparing risk of STD transmission among condom users with nonusers who are engaging in sexual intercourse. Accurately estimating the effectiveness of condoms for prevention of STDs, however, is methodologically challenging. Well-designed studies address key factors such as the extent to which condom use has been consistent and correct and whether infection identified is incident (i.e., new) or prevalent (i.e. pre-existing). Of particular importance, the study design should assure that the population being evaluated has documented exposure to the STD of interest during the period that condom use is being assessed. Although consistent and correct use of condoms is inherently difficult to measure, because such studies would involve observations of private behaviors, several published studies have demonstrated that failure to measure these factors properly tends to result in underestimation of condom effectiveness.

Epidemiologic studies provide useful information regarding the magnitude of STD risk reduction associated with condom use. Extensive literature review confirms that the best epidemiologic studies of condom effectiveness address HIV infection. Numerous studies of discordant couples (where

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only one partner is infected) have shown consistent use of latex condoms to be highly effective for preventing sexually acquired HIV infection. Similarly, studies have shown that condom use reduces the risk of other STDs. However, the overall strength of the evidence regarding the effectiveness of condoms in reducing the risk of other STDs is not at the level of that for HIV, primarily because fewer methodologically sound and well-designed studies have been completed that address other STDs. Critical reviews of all studies, with both positive and negative findings (referenced here) point to the limitations in study design in some studies which result in underestimation of condom effectiveness; therefore, the true protective effect is likely to be greater than the effect observed.

Overall, the preponderance of available epidemiologic studies have found that when used consistently and correctly, condoms are highly effective in preventing the sexual transmission of HIV infection and reduce the risk of other STDs.

The following includes specific information for HIV infection, diseases transmitted by genital secretions, genital ulcer diseases, and HPV infection, including information on laboratory studies, the theoretical basis for protection and epidemiologic studies.

HIV, the virus that causes AIDS

• Latex condoms, when used consistently and correctly, are highly effective in preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, the virus that causes AID

HIV infection is, by far, the most deadly STD, and considerably more scientific evidence exists regarding condom effectiveness for prevention of HIV infection than for other STDs. The body of research on the effectiveness of latex condoms in preventing sexual transmission of HIV is both comprehensive and conclusive. The ability of latex condoms to prevent transmission of HIV has been scientifically established in "real-life" studies of sexually active couples as well as in laboratory studies.

Laboratory studies have demonstrated that latex condoms provide an essentially impermeable barrier to particles the size of HIV.

Theoretical basis for protection. Latex condoms cover the penis and provide an effective barrier to exposure to secretions such as urethral and vaginal secretions, blocking the pathway of sexual transmission of HIV infection.

Epidemiologic studies that are conducted in real-life settings, where one partner is infected with HIV and the other partner is not, demonstrate that the consistent use of latex condoms provides a high degree of protection.

Other Diseases transmitted by genital secretions, including Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, and Trichomoniasis

• Latex condoms, when used consistently and correctly, reduce the risk of transmission of STDs such as gonorrhea, chlamydia, and trichomoniasis.

STDs such as gonorrhea, chlamydia, and trichomoniasis are sexually transmitted by genital secretions, such as urethral or vaginal secretions.

Laboratory studies have demonstrated that latex condoms provide an essentially impermeable barrier to particles the size of STD pathogens.

Theoretical basis for protection. The physical properties of latex condoms protect against diseases such as gonorrhea, chlamydia, and trichomoniasis by providing a barrier to the genital secretions that transmit STD-causing organisms.

Epidemiologic studies that compare infection rates among condom users and nonusers provide evidence that latex condoms can protect against the transmission of STDs such as chlamydia, gonorrhea and trichomoniasis.

Genital ulcer diseases and HPV infections

• Genital ulcer diseases and HPV infections can occur in both male and female genital areas that are covered or protected by a latex condom, as well as in areas that are not covered. Consistent and correct use of latex condoms reduces the risk of genital herpes, syphilis, and chancroid only when the infected area or site of potential exposure is protected. Condom use may reduce the risk for HPV infection and HPV-associated diseases (e.g., genital warts and cervical cancer).

Genital ulcer diseases include genital herpes, syphilis, and chancroid. These diseases are transmitted primarily through "skin-to-skin" contact from sores/ulcers or infected skin that looks normal. HPV infections are transmitted through contact with infected genital skin or mucosal surfaces/secretions. Genital ulcer diseases and HPV infection can occur in male or female genital areas that are covered (protected by the condom) as well as those areas that are not.

Laboratory studies have demonstrated that latex condoms provide an essentially impermeable barrier to particles the size of STD pathogens.

Theoretical basis for protection. Protection against genital ulcer diseases and HPV depends on the site of the sore/ulcer or infection. Latex condoms can only protect against transmission when the ulcers or infections are in genital areas that are covered or protected by the condom. Thus, consistent and correct use of latex condoms would be expected to protect against transmission of genital ulcer diseases and HPV in some, but not all, instances.

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Epidemiologic studies that compare infection rates among condom users and nonusers provide evidence that latex condoms provide limited protection against syphilis and herpes simplex virus-2 transmission. No conclusive studies have specifically addressed the transmission of chancroid and condom use, although several studies have documented a reduced risk of genital ulcers associated with increased condom use in settings where chancroid is a leading cause of genital ulcers.

Condom use may reduce the risk for HPV-associated diseases (e.g., genital warts and cervical cancer) and may mitigate the other adverse consequences of infection with HPV; condom use has been associated with higher rates of regression of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) and clearance of HPV infection in women, and with regression of HPV-associated penile lesions in men. A limited number of prospective studies have demonstrated a protective effect of condoms on the acquisition of genital HPV.

While condom use has been associated with a lower risk of cervical cancer, the use of condoms should not be a substitute for routine screening with Pap smears to detect and prevent cervical cancer, nor should it be a substitute for HPV vaccination among those eligible for the vaccine.

Related Materials

- Selected References (references.html)
- Page last reviewed: December 16, 2008
- Page last updated: February 6, 2009
- Content source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (http://www.cdc.gov/)

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CONTENT OF AIDS-RELATED WRITTEN MATERIALS, PICTORIALS, AUDIOVISUALS, QUESTIONNAIRES, SURVEY INSTRUMENTS, AND EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS IN CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC) ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (Interim Revisions June 1992)

Basic Principles

Controlling the spread of HIV infection and AIDS requires the promotion of individual behaviors that eliminate or reduce the risk of acquiring and spreading the virus. Messages must be provided to the public that emphasize the ways by which individuals can fully protect themselves from acquiring the virus. These methods include abstinence from the illegal use of IV drugs and from sexual intercourse except in a mutually monogamous relationship with an uninfected partner. For those individuals who do not or cannot cease risky behavior, methods of reducing their risk of acquiring or spreading the virus must also be communicated. Such messages can be controversial. These principles are intended to provide guidance for the development and use of educational materials, and to require the establishment of Program Review Panels to consider the appropriateness of messages designed to communicate with various groups.

a. Written materials (e.g., pamphlets, brochures, fliers), audio visual materials (e.g., motion pictures and video tapes), and pictorials (e.g., posters and similar educational materialsusing photographs, slides, drawings, or paintings) should use terms, descriptors, or displays necessary for the intended audience to understand dangerous behaviors and explain less risky practices concerning HIV transmission.

Written materials, audiovisual materials, and pictorials should be reviewed by Program Review Panels consistent with the provisions of Section 2500 (b), (c), and (d) of the Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 300ee(b), (c), and (d), as follows:

"SEC. 2500. USE OF FUNDS.

(b) CONTENTS OF PROGRAMS. - All programs of education and information receiving funds under this title shall include information about the harmful effects of promiscuous sexual activity and intravenous substance abuse, and the benefits of abstaining from such

activities.

- (c) LIMITATION. None of the funds appropriated to carry out this title may be used to provide education or information designed to promote or encourage, directly, homosexual or heterosexual sexual activity or intravenous substance abuse.
- (d) CONSTRUCTION. Subsection (c) may not be construed to restrict the ability of an education program that includes the information required in subsection (b) to provide accurate information about various means to reduce an individual's risk of exposure to, or to transmission of, the etiologic agent for acquired immune deficiency syndrome, provided that any informational materials used are not obscene."
- c. Educational sessions should not include activities in which attendees participate in sexually suggestive physical contact or actual sexual practices.
- d. Messages provided to young people in schools and in other settings should be guided by the principles contained in "Guidelines for Effective School Health Education to Prevent the Spread of AIDS" (MMWR 1988; 37 [suppl. no. S-2]).

Program Review Panel

- Each recipient will be required to establish or identify a Program Review b. Panel to review and approve all written materials, pictorials, audiovisuals, questionnaires or survey instruments, and proposed educational group session activities to be used under the project plan. This requirement applies regardless of whether the applicant plans to conduct the total program activities or plans to have part of them conducted through other organization(s) and whether program activities involve creating unique materials or using/distributing modified or intact materials already developed by others. Whenever feasible, CDC funded community-based organizations are encouraged to use a Program Review Panel established by a health department or another CDC-funded organization rather than establish their own panel. The Surgeon General's Report on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (October 1986) and CDC-developed materials do not need to be reviewed by the panel unless such review is deemed appropriate by the recipient. Members of a Program Review Panel should:
 - (1) Understand how HIV is and is not transmitted; and
 - (2) Understand the epidemiology and extent of the HIV/AIDS problem in the local population and the specific audiences for

which materials are intended.

The Program Review Panel will be guided by the CDC Basic Principles (in the previous section) in conducting such reviews. The panel is authorized to review materials only and is not empowered either to evaluate the proposal as a whole or to replace any other internal review panel or procedure of the recipient organization or local governmental jurisdiction.

Applicants for CDC assistance will be required to include in their applications the following:

- (1) Identification of a panel of no less than five persons which represent a reasonable cross-section of the general population. Since Program Review Panels review materials for many intended audiences, no single intended audience shall predominate the composition of the Program Review panel, except as provided in subsection (d) below. In addition:
 - (a) Panels which review materials intended for a specific audience should draw upon the expertise of individuals who can represent cultural sensitivities and language of the intended audience either through representation on the panels or as consultants to the panels.
 - (b) The composition of Program Review Panels, except for panels reviewing materials for school-based populations, must include an employee of a State or local health department with appropriate expertise in the area under consideration who is designated by the health department to represent the department on the panel. If such an employee is not available, an individual with appropriate expertise, designated by the health department to represent the agency in this matter, must serve as a member of the panel.
 - (c) Panels which review materials for use with school-based populations should include representatives of groups such as teachers, school administrators, parents, and students.
 - (d) Panels reviewing materials intended for racial and ethnic minority populations must comply with the terms of (a), (b), and (c), above. However, membership of the Program Review Panel may be drawn predominately from such racial and ethnic populations.
- (2) A letter or memorandum from the proposed project director, countersigned by a responsible business official, which includes:
 - (a) Concurrence with this guidance and assurance that its

provisions will be observed;

(b) The identity of proposed members of the Program Review Panel, including their names, occupations, and any organizational affiliations that were considered in their selection for the panel.

CDC-funded organizations that undertake program plans in other than school-based populations which are national, regional (multi state), or statewide in scope, or that plan to distribute materials as described above to other organizations on a national, regional, or statewide basis, must establish a single Program Review Panel to fulfill this requirement. Such national/regional/State panels must include as a member an employee of a State or local health department, or an appropriate designated representative of such department, consistent with the provisions of Section 2.c.(1). Materials reviewed by such a single (national, regional, or state) Program Review Panel do not need to be reviewed locally unless such review is deemed appropriate by the local organization planning to use or distribute the materials. Such national/regional/State organization must adopt a national/regional/statewide standard when applying Basic Principles 1.a. and 1.b.

When a cooperative agreement/grant is awarded, the recipient will:

- (1) Convene the Program Review Panel and present for its assessment copies of written materials, pictorials, and audiovisuals proposed to be used;
- (2) Provide for assessment by the Program Review Panel text, scripts, or detailed descriptions for written materials, pictorials, or audiovisuals which are under development;
- (3) Prior to expenditure of funds related to the ultimate program use of these materials, assure that its project files contain a statement(s) signed by the Program Review Panel specifying the vote for approval or disapproval for each proposed item submitted to the panel; and
- (4) Provide to CDC in regular progress reports signed statement(s) of the chairperson of the Program Review Panel specifying the vote for approval or disapproval for each proposed item that is subject to this guidance.

Filling out CDC Form 0.113 for Written Educational Materials on HIV/AIDS

In conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) efforts to increase awareness and use of evidence-based effective HIV prevention interventions, we are distributing copies of CDC form 0.113 (see attached). The following provides rationale and instructions on how to complete form 0.113.

Form 0.113 asks you to list the names and other identifying information for the individuals who make up your Program Review Panel. A Program Review Panel is a group of at least five people, representing a cross section of the population in a given area, who review written materials intended for HIV/AIDS educational programs. The Program Review Panel represents local standards and judgment as to what materials are appropriate for selected local audiences.

Should you need to form a Program Review Panel, see CDC's "Content of AIDS-Related Written Materials, Pictorials, Audiovisuals, Questionnaires, Survey Instruments, and Educational Sessions in Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Assistance Programs (Interim Revisions June 1992)." Following are a few key points from that document:

- Written educational materials on HIV prevention should use language or displays necessary for the intended audience to understand dangerous behaviors and explain less risky practices regarding HIV transmission.
- Such materials should be reviewed by a Program Review Panel.
- Whenever possible, CDC-funded community-based organizations (CBOs) are encouraged to use a Program Review Panel formed by a health department or other CDCfunded organizations rather than establish a new one.

To complete the enclosed form 0.113:

- 1. List the name, occupation, and affiliation (organization, business, government agency, etc.) of each member of the Program Review Panel you are using. There must be at least five members of this panel. If there are more, list them on the back of the form.
- 2. List the name of your organization, your grant number (if known), and ensure the form is signed by both your project director and an authorized business official. Have each person date the form after signing it.
- 3. If you are not developing any new HIV/AIDS related materials and therefore do not need to use a Program Review Panel, complete the second page, "Statement of Compliance with Content of HIV/AIDS-Related Written Materials, Pictorials, Audiovisuals, Questioners, Survey Instruments, and Educational Sessions." This states that your organization is using materials previously approved by the local Program Review Panel.

Please note that form 0.113 is currently undergoing revision. The revised version will soon be available. A key change in the new form is that is requires, rather than recommends, that CBOs use the Program Review Panel established by the local or state health department rather than forming a new one. Please contact us if you have questions or need technical support.

Once you have completed form 0.113, please return it to your Project Officer or maintain it in your files if you are not directly funded by CDC.



CDC 0.1113(Revised 3/93)

ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE

with the

"REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTENTS OF AIDS-RELATED WRITTEN MATERIALS, PICTORIALS, AUDIOVISUALS, QUESTIONNAIRES, SURVEY INSTRUMENTS, AND EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS IN CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC) ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS"

By signing and submitting this form, we agree to comply with the specifications set forth in the "Requirements for Contents of AIDS-Related Written Materials, Pictorials, Audiovisuals, Questionnaires, Survey Instruments, and Educational Sessions in Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Assistance Programs," as revised June 15, 1992, 57 Federal Register 26742.

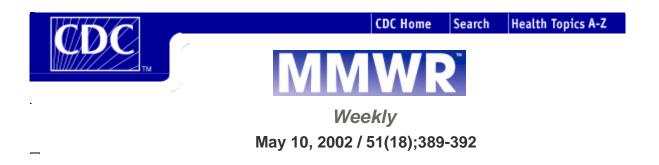
We agree that all written materials, audiovisual materials, pictorials, questionnaires, survey instruments, proposed group educational sessions, educational curricula and like materials will be submitted to a Program Review Panel. The Panel shall be composed of no less than five (5) persons representing a reasonable cross-section of the general population; but which is not drawn predominantly from the intended audience. (See additional requirements in attached contents guidelines, especially paragraph 2.c. (1)(b), regarding composition of Panel.)

The Program Review Panel, guided by the CDC Basic Principles (set forth in 57 Federal Register 26742), will review and approve all applicable materials prior to their distribution and use in any activities funded in any part with CDC assistance funds.

Following are the names, occupations, and organizational affiliations of the proposed panel members: (If panel has more members than can be shown here, please indicate additional members on the reverse side.)

NAME	OCCUPATION	AFFILIATION
		(Health Department Representative)
Applicant/Grantee Name	Grant Number (I	f Known)
Signature: Project Director	Signature: Autho	rized Business Official

1 of 1



Nonoxynol-9 Spermicide Contraception Use --- United States, 1999

Most women in the United States with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) become infected through sexual transmission, and a woman's choice of contraception can affect h risk for HIV transmission during sexual contact with an infected partner. Most contraceptives do not protect against transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) (1), and the use of some contraceptives containing nonoxynol-9 (N-9) might increase the risk for HIV sexual transmission. Three randomized, controlled trials the use of N-9 contraceptives by commercial sex workers (CSWs) in Africa failed to demonstrate any protection against HIV infection (2--4); one trial showed an increased ri (3). N-9 contraceptives also failed to protect against infection with *Neisseria gonorrhoea* and *Chlamydia trachomatis* in two randomized trials (5,6), one among African CSWs an one among U.S. women recruited from an STD clinic. Because most women in the Afric studies had frequent sexual activity, had high-level exposure to N-9, and probably were exposed to a population of men with a high prevalence of HIV/STDs, the implications of these studies for U.S. women are uncertain. To determine the extent of N-9 contraceptive use among U.S. women, CDC assessed data provided by U.S. family planning clinics for 1999. This report summarizes the results of that assessment, which indicate that some U. women are using N-9 contraceptives. Sexually active women should consider their individual HIV/STD infection risk when choosing a method of contraception. Providers family planning services should inform women at risk for HIV/STDs that N-9 contraceptives do not protect against these infections.

CDC collected information on types of N-9 contraceptives purchased and family plannin program (FPP) guidelines for N-9 contraceptive use. The national FPP, authorized by Tit X of the Public Health Service Act, serves approximately 4.5 million predominantly low income women each year. Program data for 1999 were obtained from all 10 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) regions on the number of female clien and the number of female clients who reported use of N-9 contraceptives or condoms as their primary method of contraception. CDC obtained limited purchase data for 1999 for specific N-9 contraceptives and program guidelines from eight state/territorial FPPs with six HHS regions. State health departments, family planning grantees, and family plannin

councils were contacted to request assistance in collecting data on purchasing patterns of the 91 Title X grantees; of the 12 FPPs that responded, eight provided sufficient data for analysis.

In 1999, a total of 7%--18% of women attending Title X clinics reported using condoms their primary method of contraception. Data on the percentage of condoms lubricated wi N-9 were not available. A total of 1%--5% of all women attending Title X clinics reporte using N-9 contraceptives (other than condoms) as their primary method of contraception (Table 1). Among the eight FPPs that provided purchase data, most (87%) condoms were N-9--lubricated (Table 2). All eight FPPs purchased N-9 contraceptives (i.e., vaginal filn and suppositories, jellies, creams, and foams) to be used either alone or in combination w diaphragms or other contraceptive products. Four of the eight clinics had protocols or program guidance stating that N-9--containing foam should be dispensed routinely with condoms; two additional programs reported that despite the absence of a clinic protocol, practice was common. Data for the other two programs were not available.

Reported by: The Alan Guttmacher Institute, New York, New York. Office of Population Affairs, U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, Maryland. A Duerr, MD, C Beck-Sague, MD, Div Reproductive Health, National Center Chronic Disease and Public Health Promotion; Div of HIV and AIDS Prevention, National Center HIV/AIDS, STDs, and TB Prevention; B Carlton-Tohill, EIS Officer, CDC.

Editorial Note:

The findings in this report indicate that in 1999, before the release of recent publications N-9 and HIV/STDs (4,6,7), Title X family planning clinics in the U.S. purchased and distributed N-9 contraceptives. Among at least eight family planning clinics, most of the condoms purchased were N-9--lubricated; this is consistent with trends in condom purchases among the general public (8). The 2002 STD treatment guidelines state that condoms lubricated with spermicides are no more effective than other lubricated condom in protecting against the transmission of HIV infection and other STDs (7). CDC recommends that previously purchased condoms lubricated with N-9 spermicide continu to be distributed provided the condoms have not passed their expiration date. The amoun of N-9 on a spermicide-lubricated condom is small relative to the doses tested in the stud in Africa and the use of N-9--lubricated condoms is preferable to using no condom at all the future, purchase of condoms lubricated with N-9 is not recommended because of thei increased cost, shorter shelf life, association with urinary tract infections in young wome and lack of apparent benefit compared with other lubricated condoms (7).

Spermicidal gel is used in conjunction with diaphragms (1); only diaphragms combined with the use of spermicide are approved as contraceptives. The respective contributions of the physical barrier (diaphragm) and chemical barrier (spermicide) are unknown, but the combined use prevents approximately 460,000 pregnancies in the United States each yea (1).

The findings in this report are subject to at least two limitations. First, data on specific products and patterns of contraceptive use were limited; CDC used a nonrepresentative sample of regions and states that voluntarily provided data, and specific use patterns of tl contraceptives could not be extrapolated from these data. Second, data correlating use of 9 contraceptives with individual HIV risk were not available.

Prevention of both unintended pregnancy and HIV/STD infection among U.S. women is needed. In 1994, a total of 49% of all pregnancies were unintended (9). Furthermore, 269 of women experience an unintended pregnancy during the first year of typical use of spermicide products (1). In 1999, a total of 10,780 AIDS cases, 537,003 chlamydia cases and 179,534 gonorrhea cases were reported among U.S. women. Contraceptive options should provide both effective fertility control and protection from HIV/STDs; however, toptimal choice is probably not the same for every woman.

N-9 alone is not an effective means to prevent infection with HIV or cervical gonorrhea a chlamydia (2,7). Sexually active women and their health-care providers should consider risk for infection with HIV and other STDs and risk for unintended pregnancy when considering contraceptive options. Providers of family planning services should inform women at risk for HIV/STDs that N-9 contraceptives do not protect against these infections. In addition, women seeking a family planning method should be informed that latex condoms, when used consistently and correctly, are effective in preventing transmission of HIV and can reduce the risk for other STDs.

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Table 1

TABLE 1. Number of women using male condoms or nonoxynol-9 (N-9) products as their primary method of contraception, by T X Family Planning Region — United States, 1999

	No. of	Male con	doms	N-9 pr	oducts†
Region*	women served	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
	179,705	27,726	(15)	1,251	(1)
l	404,325	73,069	(18)	21,515	(5)
II	487,502	73,088	(15)	4,807	(1)
V	1,011,126	93,011	(9)	29,630	(3)
1	522,312	61,756	(12)	2,489	(1)
T .	478,533	40,520	(8)	11,212	(2)
II	238,971	15,949	(7)	1,386	(1)
TIII	133,735	15,131	(11)	4,885	(4)
X	672,362	109,678	(17)	14,547	(2)
	186,469	17,320	(9)	1,275	(2)
otal	4,315,040	527,248	(12)	92,997	(2)

^{*}Region I=Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; Region II=New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Island, Region III=Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia; Region IV=Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississ North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee; Region V=Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin; Region VI=Arkansas, Louisiana, I Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas; Region VII=Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska; Region VIII=Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyom Region IX=Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa, Guam, Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau; Region X=Alaska, Id., Oregon, Washington.

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Table 2

TABLE 2. Number of nonoxynol-9 (N-9) contraceptives purchased by Title X Family Planning Programs in selected states/territories, 1

	No. of	Physical ba	Physical barrier method		N-9 chemical barrier methods				
	clients	Condoms	Condoms	Condoms		Vaginal			
State/territory	served	with N-9	without N-9	Gel	Film	Insert	Jelly	Foam	
Puerto Rico	15,103	148,072	5,000	12,900	0	NA*	12,841	2,400	
New York [†]	283,200	1,936,084	NA	0	73,788	NA	3,112	23,830	
West Virginia	60,899	1,300,000	9,360	0	0	NA	1,200	9,900	
Florida	193,784	3,920,000	560,000	0	468,720	NA	5,760	25,920	
Tennessee	111,223	2,865,1608	717,088	0	94,500	12,528	756	2,758	
Michigan	166,893	631,000	254,000	0	0	NA	1,000	1,200	
Oklahoma	58,392	708,480	0	0	394,560	NA	1,200	0	
Oregon	57,099	151,900	276,000	345	25,764	2,074	272	3,007	

^{*} Not available

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[†] Primary method of contraception reported by these women was one of the following: spermicidal foam, cream, jelly (with and without diaphragm), filn suppositories.

⁴¹ of 61 grantees responded.

⁵ Purchasing by family planning and sexually transmitted disease programs are combined and cannot be separated.

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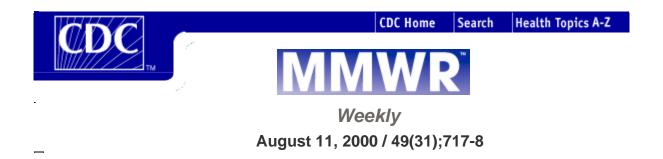
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Notice to Readers: CDC Statement on Study Results of Product Containing Nonoxynol-9

During the XIII International AIDS Conference held in Durban, South Africa, July 9--14, 2000, researchers from the Joint United Nations Program on AIDS (UNAIDS) presented results of a study of a product, COL-1492,* which contains nonoxynol-9 (N-9) (1). N-9 products are licensed for use in the United States as spermicides and are effective in preventing pregnancy, particularly when used with a diaphragm. The study examined the use of COL-1492 as a potential candidate microbicide, or topical compound to prevent the transmission of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). The study found that N-9 did not protect against HIV infection and may have caused more transmission. The women who used N-9 gel became infected with HIV at approximately a 50% higher rate than women who used the placebo gel.

CDC has released a "Dear Colleague" letter that summarizes the findings and implications of the UNAIDS study. The letter is available on the World-Wide Web, http://www.cdc.gov/hiv; a hard copy is available from the National Prevention Information Network, telephone (800) 458-5231. Future consultations will be held to re-evaluate guidelines for HIV, STDs, and pregnancy prevention in populations at high risk for HIV infection. A detailed scientific report will be released on the Web when additional findings are available.

Reference

- 1. van Damme L. Advances in topical microbicides. Presented at the XIII International AIDS Conference, July 9--14, 2000, Durban, South Africa.
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