Crack Cocaine Use, Mental Health Factors, and HIV Sexual Risk Behavior among Black MSM in 6 US Cities

Specific Aims:

To examine the extent to which crack cocaine use relates to mental health and HIV sexual risk behavior among Black MSM in 6 US cities.

Crack Cocaine (users versus non-users of crack cocaine use)

Psychosocial Factors: depression (CES-D), history of incarceration, history of childhood sexual abuse, commercial sex work, intimate partner violence

HIV Sexual Risk Behavior: (1) unprotected insertive anal intercourse (UIAI) with their last male sexual partners, (2) unprotected receptive anal intercourse (URAI) with their last male sexual partners

Data Analyses:

Bivariate and multivariate analyses. Multivariate regression analyses will control for relevant demographic variables (e.g., age, education, income, city, etc)