

**Table 1** Characteristics of IDU and NIDU Interventions

	Sample Size	Sociodemographic Characteristics	Intervention Setting	Intervention Type	Theoretical Foundations	Dose/Length	Effects
IDU Interventions							
Copenhaver et al. (2007) [16]	226	51% Male; 68% Caucasian, 18% Black, 13% Hispanic, 1% American Indian	Substance use treatment clinic in CT. (APT Foundation, Inc.)	Group-based	Information-Motivation-Behavioral Skills model (IMB)	4 sessions; 50 min per session	Increased HIV risk reduction knowledge, safe sexual behavior knowledge, and motivational outcomes
Vera et al. (2012) [17]	584	100% female sex workers	Project offices and mobile units in Tijuana and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico	Individual	Social Cognitive Theory (SCT), and Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA).	1 session; 60 min	Null effects on sexual risk and drug outcomes for interventions vs. control
Booth et al. (1998) [14]	3743	71% Male; 37% Black, 34% White, 23% Latino & 6% Native American	Community and project offices	Individual	National AIDS Demonstration Research (NADR) program and Cooperative Agreement (CA) for AIDS Community Based Outreach/Intervention	2 sessions; length unspecified	Reduced drug injection
Booth et al. (2011) [15]	623	76% Male; 73% Caucasian, 8% African American, 10% multi-racial and 9% Latino/Hispanic ethnicity	Residential Detoxification Centers	Individual	Counseling and Education Model	Two 30 min sessions & one 45 min session	Decreased days injecting, use of unclean syringes, sharing cottons/cookers/rinse water and sharing the drug solution; but no differences between intervention groups
Tobin et al. (2011) [17]	227	60% male; 86% African-American,	Group setting within the community	Group-based and Individual	Social Influence Theory	7 sessions; length unspecified	Decreased use of unclean needle, cooker and cotton for injection and splitting drugs
Mihailovic et al. (2015) [19]	227	55% male; 85% African-American	Project office in community	Group-based and individual	Informational and counseling model	7 sessions over 18 months	Increased conversation about HIV prevention among substance users
Goswami et al. (2014) [20]	3349	100% male; 100% Asian	Medical clinic in two states of India	individual	Integrated Behavioral and Biological Assessment (IBBA)	2 rounds over 6 years	Increased safe injecting practices and safe sex behavior
Simmmons et al. (2015) [21]	1123	73% male; 27% female	Project offices in Philadelphia and Chiang Mai	Group-based	Educational and counseling model	Session number unspecified; 30 months in length	Decreased injection risk behaviors and increased diffusion of HIV information
Des Jarlais et al. (2014) [22]	7132	82% male; 19% white; 33% African-American; 48% Hispanic	Beth Israel Medical Center in New York	individual	Educational and counseling model	1 session; unspecified length	Mostly null effects; decreased unprotected sex

**Table 1** Characteristics of IDU and NIDU Interventions (Continued)

	Sample Size	Sociodemographic Characteristics	Intervention Setting	Intervention Type	Theoretical Foundations	Dose/Length	Effects
<b>NIDU Interventions</b>							
Nydegger et al. (2013) [28]	143	66% male; 45% Hispanic	Court-mandated outpatient drug education classes	Group-based	Implementation Intentions model	1 session; 60 min	Increased condom use implementation intentions
Tross et al. (2008) [30]	384	100% female; 58% white, 24% African-American	Substance use treatment facility	Group-based	Safer Sex Skills Building (SSB) model	5 sessions; 90 min per session	Decreased unprotected vaginal or anal sex occasions
Calsyn et al. (2013) [23]	66	100% male; 42% African-American; 27% Hispanic; 18% white	Substance use treatment facility	Group-based	Information-Motivation-Behavioral Skills (IMB) model	5 sessions; 90 min per session	Decreased frequency of unprotected sex; reduced number of sexual partners
Kurtz et al. (2013) [31]	515	100% MSM; 48% white; 26% Hispanic; 21% African-American	Academic-Field offices (2) in South Florida	Group-based and individual	Psychological Empowerment Theory	4 sessions; 120 min per session	No differences in sexual risk or drug risk behavior between intervention groups
Mansergh et al. (2010) [24]	1686	100% MSM; 40% white; 31% African-American; 19% Hispanic	Health Centers	Group-based	Cognitive Behavioral model (CBT)	6 sessions; 120 min per session	Decreased frequency of unprotected sex; reductions in sex while using drugs
McMahon et al. (2001) [25]	149	100% male; 59% African-American; 33% white	Substance use treatment facility (VA)	Group-based	Cognitive Behavioral Model (CBT)	4 sessions; 120 min per session	Mostly null effects; increased unprotected sex in the intervention group
McMahon et al. (2013) [26]	660 (330 couples)	50% Male; 50% Female; Women only: 52% Hispanic, 34% African-American	Academic-Field office in South Bronx	Couple-based & individual	NIDA Community-Based Outreach model; Social-Cognitive Theory, Information-Motivation-Behavior Skills model, Stages-of-Change model, Theory of Gender and Power	2 sessions; length unspecified	Reduced frequency of unprotected sex; reduced numbers of sexual partners; Reduced HIV incidence
Miriaga et al. (2012) [27]	16	100% MSM; 62.5% white	Health Center—Fenway Institute, Fenway Health, in Boston, MA	Individual	Behavioral Activation (BA) model	10 sessions; 50-min per session	Reduction in frequency of unprotected sex; reductions in frequency of sex while using drugs
Herrmann et al. (2013) [29]	56	71.5% male; 85.5% white	Academic-Substance use treatment trials	Individual	Not specified	1 session; 50 min	Increased HIV knowledge
Surratt et al. (2014) [32]	597	100% female; 100% African-American	Project field office in Miami	Group-based and individual	Strengths-based case management (SBCM) with Professional-Only (PO) or Professional-Peer (PP)	5 sessions over 8 weeks	Decreased HIV risk behavior and increased service utilization outcomes