among persons at risk through both drug use and sexual behavior, condom use is not significantly higher among those at risk (although this analysis is based on small numbers of observations).

The NHSDA results also can be used to help monitor progress toward the specific goals for condom use that have been stated as part of the Healthy People 2000 series of national health objectives. For example, one of these objectives (objective 18.4) states that by the year 2000, 50% of sexually active, unmarried people should have used a condom at last sexual intercourse. By 1996, according to the NHSDA data, 40% of unmarried adults had used a condom the most recent time they had had sex in the preceding year (Table 3). The goals also state that 60% of injecting drug users should have used a condom at last intercourse. Of the NHSDA respondents who reported having injected illegal drugs in the past three years, 40% used condoms. These findings suggest that there is some distance to go before achieving this Healthy People 2000 objective.

### Discussion

The addition of questions on sexual behavior and condom use to the NHSDA includes 2.8% (confidence interval, 2.4–3.3%) of the sample. When we combine either sex- or drug-related HIV risk into a single category of increased risk—such as individuals having two or more partners, which represents about 1% of adults, according to the NHSDA data (95% confidence interval, 0.8–1.1%), and having two or more partners, which represents about 9% of adults (95% confidence interval, 8.5–10.0%), the latter group, of course, includes the first group.