

Behavioral Surveillance among Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM) in the Detroit Metro Area: 2011

Results from the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance MSM3 Cycle

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
HIV, Body Art, STD and Viral Hepatitis Section
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MDHHS HIV Statistics Online

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Table of Contents

Section 1: Background and Methodology	5
National HIV Behavioral Surveillance	6
HIV Infection among Men who have Sex with Men in the United States	6
HIV Infection among Men who Have Sex with Men in Michigan.....	6
Venue-based Sampling	7
Venue-based Sampling for MSM3 in Detroit.....	7
Study Procedures	8
NHBS-MSM3 Detroit Sample.....	8
Limitations	8
Section 2: Demographics	10
Race and Age	12
Homelessness and Incarceration.....	14
Area of Residence at Time of Interview	14
Section 3: Sexual Behaviors	15
Sexual Identity	18
Age at First Sex with a Man	18
Number of Same-Sex Partners in the Past 12 Months.....	18
Male Partner Types	18
Unprotected Anal Sex.....	19
Partner Type at Last Same-Sex Sexual Encounter	24
Sex Type at Last Same-Sex Sexual Encounter	24
Section 4: Alcohol and Drug Use	28
Alcohol Use	30
Non-Injection Drug Use.....	33
Injection Drug Use.....	34
Drug and/or Alcohol Treatment Programs	36
Used Viagra, Levitra, or Cialis	36
Section 5: HIV Testing	37
HIV Testing	41
HIV Tests in the Past Two Years.....	42
Most Recent HIV Test	42

Reasons Not Tested During Past 12 Months	43
Section 6: HIV Prevention Activities.....	45
Free Condoms	49
HIV Behavioral Interventions.....	49
Section 7: Health Characteristics	51
Health Coverage.....	54
Health Care Visits	54
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)	55
Section 8: Final MSM3 HIV Testing Results	56
Detroit MSM3 HIV Prevalence and Awareness.....	57
Nationwide MSM3 HIV Prevalence and Awareness.....	57

Section 1: Background and Methodology

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance

The National HIV Behavioral Surveillance system (NHBS) was introduced by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to state and local health departments to monitor: behaviors that place people at risk for HIV, access to and use of HIV prevention services, and HIV testing behaviors within at-risk groups. Behavioral surveillance is an important component of an integrated HIV surveillance system because it monitors behaviors that can lead to HIV infection. Unlike other HIV surveillance activities, the majority of NHBS participants tend to be HIV-negative. Surveillance of risk behaviors allows identification of factors that may be contributing to transmission. This information can then be used to predict future trends in transmission. Behavioral surveillance data are an important tool that can help control the evolving epidemic at a local and national level through the development and evaluation of HIV prevention programs.¹

NHBS is implemented in annual cycles for three at-risk groups: men who have sex with men (MSM), injection drug users (IDU), and heterosexuals at increased risk for HIV (HET). Detroit began participating in NHBS in 2005 with the first injection drug user (IDU1) cycle. The first full round of NHBS, which comprised of MSM, IDU and HET cycles, was conducted from 2003 to 2007. The second full round was conducted from 2008 to 2010, and the third from 2011 to 2013. The fourth cycles are scheduled for 2014 to 2016. As of 2016, 22 jurisdictions with high AIDS prevalence are funded to conduct NHBS activities. There were 25 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) that participated as project sites in the NHBS-MSM3 cycle nationwide. The project sites were: Atlanta, GA; Baltimore, MD; Boston, MA; Chicago, IL; Dallas, TX; Denver, CO; Detroit, MI; Houston, TX; Los Angeles, CA; Miami, FL; Nassau-Suffolk, NY; Newark, NJ; New Orleans, LA; New York City, NY; Philadelphia, PA; San Diego, CA; San Francisco, CA; San Juan, PR; Seattle, WA; and Washington, DC.

HIV Infection among Men who have Sex with Men in the United States

Men who have sex with men remain the most heavily affected by HIV in the United States. The CDC estimates that MSM represent approximately 2% of the US population, but account for more than half of all new HIV infections—63% of new infections in 2010. As of 2013, MSM accounted for 55% of the estimated number of individuals diagnosed with AIDS.²

The current estimated HIV incidence has remained relatively stable at approximately 50,000 new infections annually, except among young MSM. Young MSM (aged 13-29) collectively represent more than one quarter of all new HIV infections in the United States. Black young MSM is the only population to experience a statistically significant increase in HIV incidence. In 2010, the greatest number of new infections among MSM occurred in this population. Young black MSM accounted for 45% of new HIV infections among black MSM and 55% of new infection among MSM overall.² There are many factors that may be driving this trend, including: higher proportion of undiagnosed individuals, stigma surrounding homosexuality, older sexual partners and limited access to health care. The increasing number of new infections among young MSM highlights the need for more effective prevention programs.³

HIV Infection among Men who Have Sex with Men in Michigan

In 2014, MSM made up approximately half of all HIV/AIDS cases reported in Michigan (51%), including 4% who also inject drugs. Black men accounted for 42% of HIV-positive males, while white men only accounted for 29%. Male-to-male sexual contact accounted for 66% of transmission among males.⁴

In 2013, 54% of new HIV diagnoses in Michigan were among MSM. Between 2008 and 2012, the number of newly diagnosed individuals did not increase or decrease significantly. Though past trend reports have shown increases in rates among 13-24 year olds, the latest report (2009-2013) did not show significant changes. However, the highest rates of new HIV diagnoses are still occurring among: 20-29

year olds, black males and females, MSM and SE Michigan residents.^{5,6} These findings suggest that black MSM and young adults in particular should be the focus of aggressive prevention efforts in Michigan.

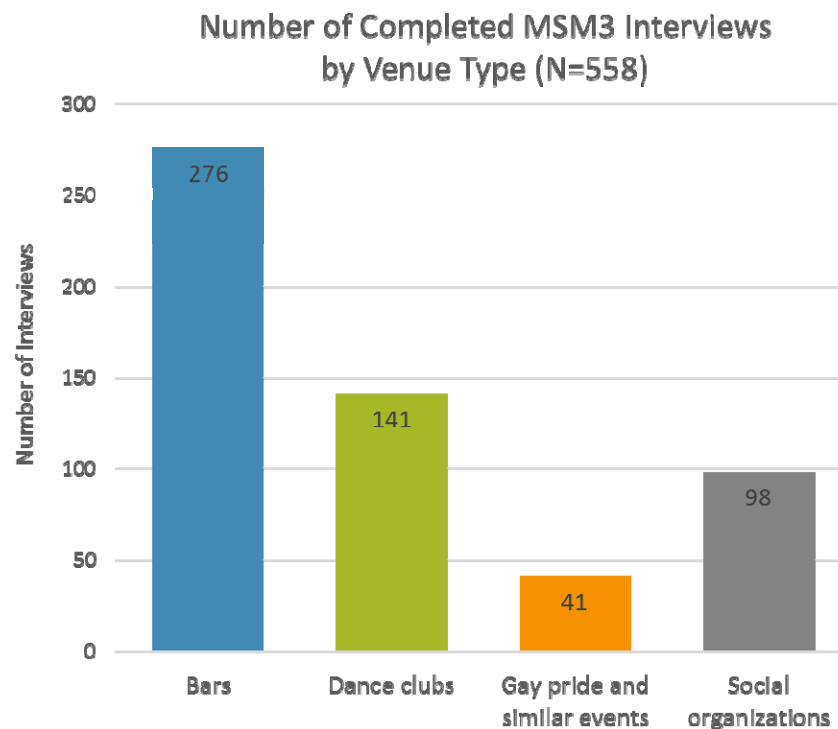
Venue-based Sampling

Venue-based, time-space sampling (VBS) is used for the MSM cycles in Detroit and nationwide. This sampling strategy is best to sample hard-to-reach populations. VBS is a probability-based strategy for recruiting members of a target population who tend to congregate at specific locations and/or times.⁷ Venues eligible for NHBS-MSM cycles were defined as public or private locations attended by 50% or more MSM for reasons other than receiving medical care, social services or HIV/STD testing.

Sampling methods were organized into three components: (1) local staff conducted formative research to learn the best venues, times and methods to recruit an optimal number of MSM; (2) staff compiled monthly sampling frames of eligible venues and time periods that met attendance, logistical and safety criteria; (3) staff recruited and interviewed participants according to randomly generated venue calendars. Staff systematically approached men at the venues and interviewed them using a standardized, anonymous questionnaire on a handheld computer. Participants were also offered anonymous, rapid HIV testing. If the rapid test was reactive/preliminary positive, the participant could receive their test results and be referred to care. Participants were compensated for the interview and HIV testing.⁸ This is a MDHHS, IRB-approved research project.

Venue-based Sampling for MSM3 in Detroit

The target areas for the Detroit MSM3 cycle were Wayne and Oakland Counties. Venues selected for Detroit MSM3 fell into two main categories: entertainment venues and advocacy/social services venues. The majority of interviews took place at bars. There were a total of 558 men that completed interviews for MSM3 in the Detroit area.



Note: Percentages in tables and graphs in this document may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Study Procedures

Prior to data collection, NHBS project sites conducted formative assessment activities, including: reviewing existing data, interviews with key informants, focus groups with community stakeholders and community MSM, street intercept interviews, and observing at select venues frequented by MSM. These activities take place over a three-month period and allow project areas to tailor the implementation of the MSM cycle to their local setting. During this time project areas develop prevention questions specific to the local, available HIV prevention services.

NHBS-MSM3 Screening and Eligibility

The eligibility criteria for MSM3 were as follows:

- Had not previously participated in the current MSM3 cycle
- At least 18 years old
- Lives in a participating metropolitan statistical area
 - Hereafter “Detroit” refers to men who lived in Oakland or Wayne counties
- Male sex at birth and identifies as male
- Able to complete interview in English or Spanish

The behavior of having had sex with a man in the past 12 months is not assessed in the eligibility screener. The target sample size for all NHBS project areas was 500 completed interviews from male respondents that reported having sex with men during the previous 12 months because many analyses focus on sexually active MSM.

NHBS-MSM3 Detroit Sample

Out of all MSM approached, 558 men were found eligible and completed the interview for the MSM3 cycle in Detroit. The analysis sample for this report excluded men that did not report sex with a man during the preceding 12 months. Of eligible men who completed the interview, 462 (89%) were sexually active with another man in the preceding 12 months.

This report summarizes the characteristics of the Detroit MSM sample that self-reported HIV negative or unknown status (N=411). The focus of this summary report is risk behaviors relating to acquiring HIV infection, as well as HIV testing and prevention activities of MSM who are HIV-negative or have not yet learned their status. Additionally, exclusion of participants that self-reported a known positive HIV status (SRP's) allows for the comparison between the Detroit MSM3 results and the national results which also excluded SRP's.⁸

Limitations

All data in this report are self-reported and are therefore limited because the accuracy of self-reports cannot be verified (with the exception of NHBS HIV testing results, see Section 8). The survey was administered by an interviewer face-to-face; therefore there may have been bias toward over reporting socially acceptable behaviors and under-reporting socially undesirable behaviors. Due to the sensitive nature of this topic, it is possible that unawareness of HIV infection was overestimated. Recall bias may also have affected the data. Additionally, participants may have been unaware of certain health characteristics or characteristics of their sex partners.

The venue-based, time-space sampling method used to recruit MSM limits the ability to make inferences to the larger MSM population. The data in this report are unweighted data and do not take into account variations in venue attendance, probability of being selected, and other bias in the selection of participants. The venue-based sampling method did not allow participation of all MSM in the metro-Detroit area because not all MSM attend the selected venues. Percentages shown are descriptive; analysis to assess statistical significance or dependence has not been conducted.

Executive Summary

Demographics (*self-report HIV-/unknown status, N=411*)

- Half of the MSM3 sample were 18-24 years old
- 54% black, 30% white, 10% Hispanic, and 6% other race/ethnicity
- The majority reported a high school diploma or higher education (90%)
- 48% reported an annual income of < \$20,000

Sexual Identity and Behaviors (*self-report HIV-/unknown status, N=411*)

- 71% reported homosexual identity and 27% reported bisexual identity

During the past 12 months:

- All 411 participants reported having at least one male sexual partner in the past 12 months
- 90% reported having anal sex and 56% of those men reported unprotected anal sex
- 26% of all participants reported unprotected anal sex with a casual partner
- 16% reported new main male sex partners; 47% reported new casual male sex partners
- 21% of the sample reported concurrent sex partners (excludes participants that had an exchange partner or didn't know the length of their sexual relationship with their last male sex partner)

Alcohol and Drug Use (*self-report HIV-/unknown status, N=411*)

During the past 12 months:

- 86% reported any alcohol use
- Binge drinking was approximately evenly reported among all races/ethnicities
 - 51% black, 72% white, 75% Hispanic, and 62% other race/ethnicity
- The most commonly used non-injection drug was marijuana (91%)

HIV Testing Behaviors (*self-report HIV-/unknown status, N=411*)

- 89% had ever been tested for HIV
 - 63% had been tested during the 12 months prior to interview
- The most important reasons for NOT getting an HIV test were fear of finding out HIV+ (31%) and perceived low risk for HIV infection (40%)
- There was a trend between increasing age group and an increasing proportion of participants reporting an HIV test during the 12 months prior to interview

HIV Prevention Activities (*self-report HIV-/unknown status, N=411*)

During the past 12 months:

- 71% had received free condoms and 75% had used free condoms
- 31% had received individual HIV counseling; 11% had received group HIV counseling
- Significantly more blacks compared to whites had received any HIV counseling

Health Status (*self-report HIV-/unknown status, N=411*)

- 41% reported no health coverage or insurance at the time of interview
- 70% had visited a health care provider during the previous year; 45% were offered an HIV test
- 6% were diagnosed with an STD during the 12 months prior to interview

Final MSM3 HIV Testing Results (*all eligible MSM, N=558*)

- 80% (N=449) of all eligible MSM participants consented and received an HIV test as part of NHBS activities
 - The HIV prevalence in the MSM3 sample was 17% (N=78)
 - 7% were unaware of their HIV positive status (N=30)

Section 2: Demographics

Table 2.1 Demographic Characteristics of MSM3 Detroit Sample

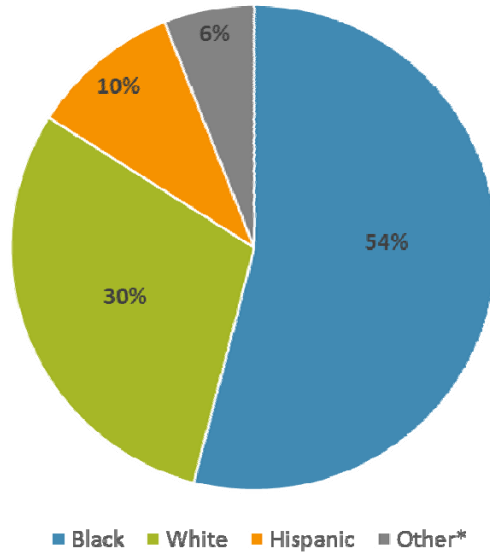
	Total (N=411)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=222)	White (N=123)	Hispanic (N=40)	Other race* (N=26)	18-19 (N=69)	20-24 (N=145)	25-39 (N=129)	40+ (N=68)
Race/Ethnicity									
Black	222 (54%)					54 (78%)	100 (69%)	53 (41%)	15 (22%)
White	123 (30%)					3 (4%)	21 (15%)	53 (41%)	46 (68%)
Hispanic	40 (10%)					6 (9%)	18 (12%)	12 (9%)	4 (6%)
Other race/ethnicity*	26 (6%)					6 (9%)	6 (4%)	11 (9%)	3 (4%)
Age									
18-19	69 (17%)	54 (24%)	3 (2%)	6 (15%)	6 (23%)				
20-24	145 (35%)	100 (45%)	21 (17%)	18 (45%)	6 (23%)				
25-29	66 (16%)	35 (16%)	21 (17%)	5 (13%)	5 (19%)				
30-39	63 (15%)	18 (8%)	32 (26%)	7 (18%)	6 (23%)				
40-49	51 (12%)	9 (4%)	35 (28%)	4 (10%)	3 (12%)				
50+	17 (4%)	6 (3%)	11 (9%)	0	0				
Education									
<High school	42 (10%)	29 (13%)	10 (8%)	1 (3%)	2 (8%)	19 (28%)	11 (8%)	9 (7%)	3 (4%)
High school diploma/GED	147 (36%)	88 (40%)	37 (30%)	12 (30%)	10 (38%)	40 (58%)	51 (35%)	34 (26%)	22 (32%)
Some college or technical school	182 (44%)	94 (42%)	55 (45%)	21 (53%)	12 (46%)	8 (12%)	79 (54%)	66 (51%)	29 (43%)
College graduate or beyond	40 (10%)	11 (5%)	21 (17%)	6 (15%)	2 (8%)	2 (3%)	4 (3%)	20 (16%)	14 (21%)
Income									
\$0-\$19,999	198 (48%)	126 (57%)	40 (33%)	22 (55%)	10 (38%)	48 (70%)	82 (57%)	46 (36%)	22 (32%)
\$20,000-\$39,999	112 (27%)	53 (24%)	39 (32%)	10 (25%)	10 (38%)	6 (9%)	34 (23%)	47 (36%)	25 (37%)
\$40,000-\$74,999	51 (12%)	17 (8%)	26 (21%)	4 (10%)	4 (15%)	5 (7%)	13 (9%)	24 (19%)	9 (13%)
\$75,000 or more	27 (7%)	9 (4%)	16 (13%)	2 (5%)	0	1 (1%)	5 (3%)	10 (8%)	11 (16%)
Unknown	23 (6%)	17 (8%)	2 (2%)	2 (5%)	2 (8%)	9 (13%)	11 (8%)	2 (2%)	1 (1%)
Employment Status									
Employed	266 (65%)	130 (59%)	90 (73%)	28 (70%)	18 (69%)	24 (35%)	102 (70%)	92 (71%)	48 (71%)
Unemployed	90 (22%)	57 (26%)	22 (18%)	7 (18%)	4 (15%)	27 (39%)	27 (19%)	22 (17%)	14 (21%)
Full-time student	42 (10%)	33 (15%)	3 (2%)	4 (10%)	2 (8%)	17 (25%)	16 (11%)	9 (7%)	0
Disabled	5 (1%)	2 (1%)	2 (2%)	0	1 (4%)	0	0	4 (3%)	1 (2%)
Other	8 (2%)	0	6 (5%)	1 (3%)	1 (4%)	1 (1%)	0	2 (2%)	5 (7%)
Homeless (last 12 months)									
Currently homeless	6 (1%)	4 (2%)	2 (2%)	0	0	2 (3%)	0	2 (2%)	2 (3%)
Formerly, not currently	27 (7%)	15 (7%)	9 (7%)	1 (3%)	2 (8%)	5 (7%)	9 (6%)	11 (9%)	2 (3%)
Not homeless last 12 mos.	378 (92%)	203 (91%)	112 (91%)	39 (98%)	24 (92%)	62 (90%)	136 (94%)	116 (90%)	64 (94%)
Incarcerated (last 12 months)									
Yes	17 (4%)	9 (4%)	5 (4%)	1 (3%)	2 (8%)	4 (6%)	5 (3%)	7 (5%)	1 (1%)
No	61 (15%)	30 (14%)	18 (15%)	7 (18%)	6 (23%)	3 (4%)	19 (13%)	23 (18%)	16 (24%)
Total	411	222 (54%)	123 (30%)	40 (10%)	26 (6%)	69 (17%)	145 (35%)	129 (31%)	68 (17%)

*Other race/ethnicity includes Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan native, and multi-racial

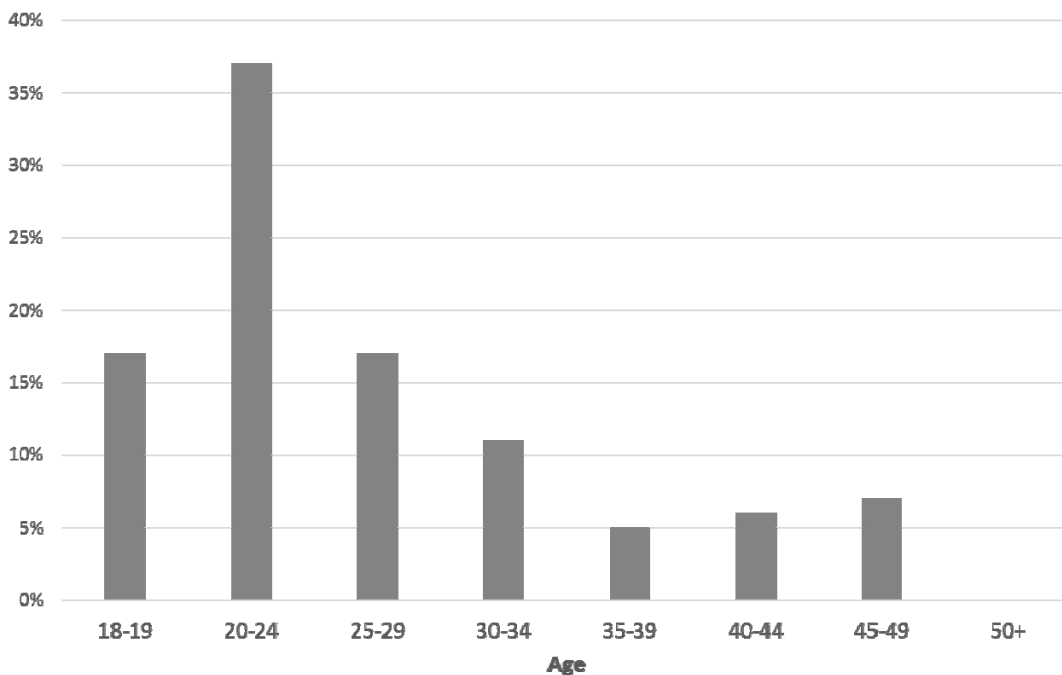
Race and Age

Over half of the Detroit MSM3 sample self-reported black race (54%). An even larger proportion of males aged 18-19 were black (78%). The proportion of white participants increased with increasing age group. Only 4% of the youngest age group (18-19 years) were white compared to 68% of the oldest age group (40 years or older). A large proportion of the sample was young; 52% were aged 18-24 years old at the time of interview.

Race/Ethnicity of Detroit MSM3 Sample
(N=411)



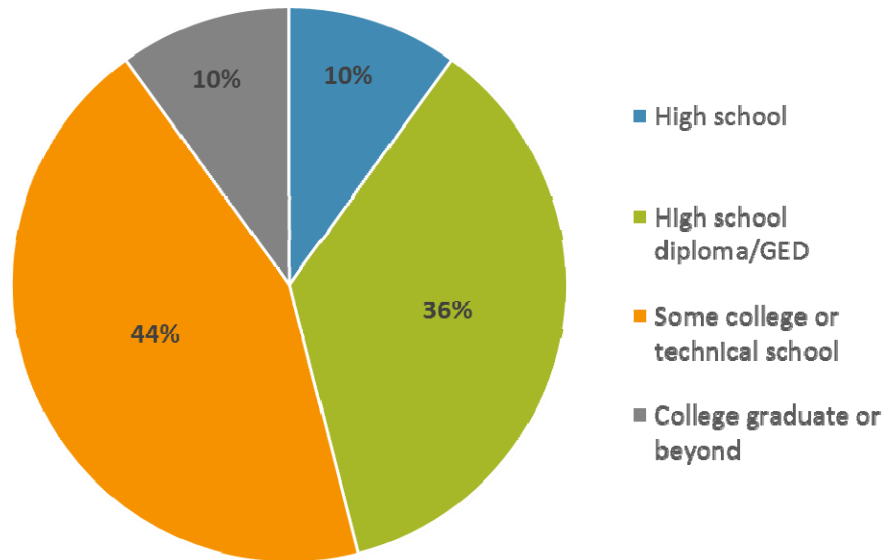
Age Distribution of Detroit MSM3 Sample (N=411)



Socioeconomic Status

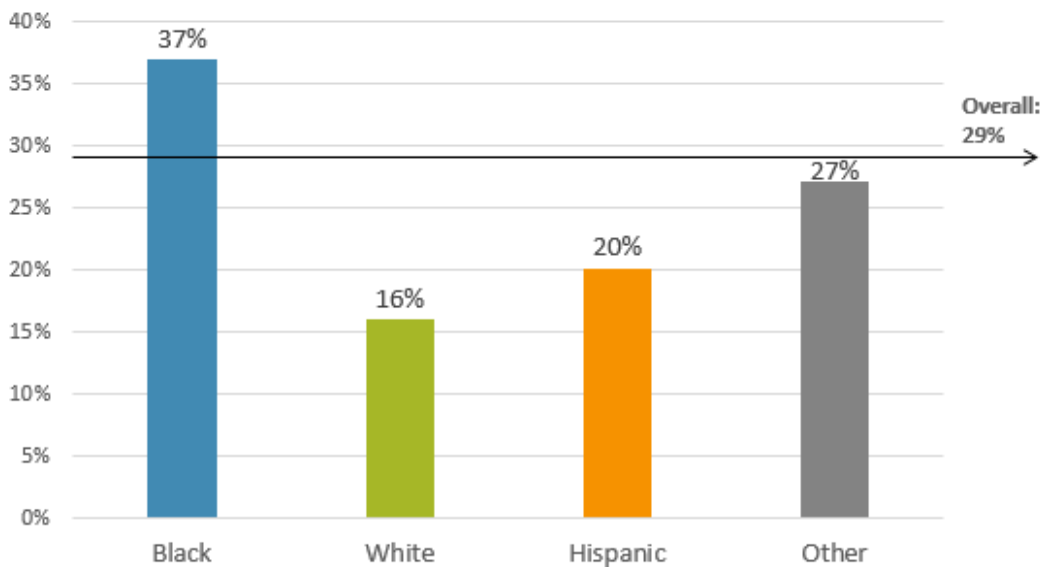
Over half of the Detroit MSM3 sample had some technical school, college, or higher education (54%).

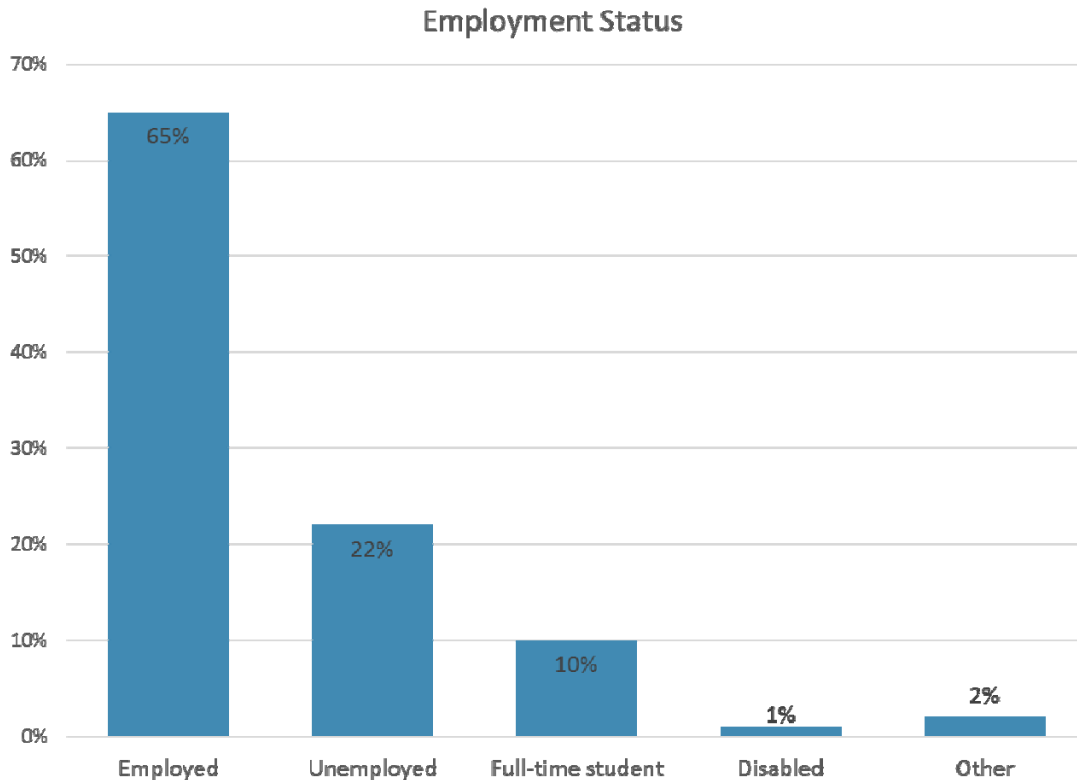
Highest Education Level Attained



Overall, 29% of participants reported an annual income of <\$10,000. A greater proportion of blacks and other race/ethnicity (37% and 27%, respectively) reported an annual income of <\$10,000 compared to whites and Hispanics (16% and 20%, respectively). In addition, a greater proportion of whites reported an annual income of ≥\$40,000 compared to other racial and ethnic groups.

Participants Reporting an Annual Income of <\$10,000





The majority of the Detroit MSM3 sample was employed at the time of interview (65%). A greater proportion of blacks were unemployed at the time of interview (26%) compared to other race/ethnicities (white 18%; Hispanic 18%; other race/ethnicity 15%).

Homelessness and Incarceration

One percent of the Detroit MSM3 sample was homeless at the time of interview and an additional 7% were homeless during the 12 months prior to interview. Four percent of the sample had been incarcerated (in jail or prison for at least 24 hours) during the 12 months prior to interview. A higher proportion of those reporting other race/ethnicity had been incarcerated during the previous 12 months (8%) compared to other races/ethnicities (black 4%; white 4%; Hispanic 3%).

Area of Residence at Time of Interview

The majority of eligible MSM3 participants reported Wayne County as their place of residence (80%). Additionally, 46% reported a Detroit zip code.

Section 3: Sexual Behaviors

Table 3.1 Sexual Identity and Behaviors of Detroit MSM3 Participants (HIV-/Unknown)

	Race					Age			
	Total (N=411)	Black (N=222)	White (N=123)	Hispanic (N=40)	Other race (N=26)	18-19 (N=69)	20-24 (N=145)	25-39 (N=129)	40+ (N=68)
Sexual identity									
Homosexual	293 (71%)	166 (75%)	83 (67%)	29 (73%)	15 (58%)	59 (86%)	108 (74%)	78 (60%)	48 (71%)
Bisexual	109 (27%)	54 (24%)	35 (28%)	9 (23%)	11 (42%)	10 (14%)	34 (23%)	47 (36%)	18 (26%)
Heterosexual	8 (2%)	2 (1%)	4 (3%)	2 (5%)	0	0	3 (2%)	4 (3%)	1 (1%)
Refused to answer	1 (<1%)	0	1 (1%)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)
Told anyone attracted to or have sex with men (homosexual or bisexual-identified respondents, N=402)									
Yes	372 (91%)	203 (91%)	111 (90%)	36 (90%)	22 (85%)	62 (90%)	133 (92%)	116 (90%)	61 (90%)
<i>If yes, who told (not mutually exclusive categories, percent is out of the total number of homosexual/bisexual participants that responded 'yes')</i>									
<i>Told gay, lesbian, or bisexual friends</i>	364 (98%)	199 (98%)	109 (98%)	34 (94%)	22 (100%)	59 (95%)	129 (97%)	115 (99%)	61 (100%)
<i>Told friends who are not gay, lesbian, or bisexual</i>	324 (87%)	175 (86%)	95 (86%)	33 (92%)	21 (95%)	54 (87%)	118 (89%)	102 (88%)	50 (82%)
<i>Told family members</i>	327 (88%)	180 (89%)	97 (87%)	32 (89%)	18 (82%)	55 (89%)	115 (86%)	104 (90%)	53 (87%)
<i>Told health care provider</i>	265 (71%)	140 (69%)	89 (80%)	22 (61%)	14 (64%)	34 (55%)	94 (71%)	88 (76%)	49 (80%)
No	30 (7%)	17 (8%)	7 (6%)	2 (5%)	4 (15%)	7 (10%)	9 (6%)	9 (7%)	5 (7%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	402	220	118	38	26	69	142	125	66
Told anyone attracted to or have sex with men (heterosexual-identified respondents, N=9)									
Yes	5 (56%)	2 (100%)	3 (60%)	0	0	0	1 (33%)	2 (50%)	2 (100%)
No	4 (44%)	0	2 (40%)	2 (100%)	0	0	2 (67%)	2 (50%)	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	9	2	5	2	0	0	3	4	2
Age at first sex with a man									
<12 years old	37 (9%)	19 (9%)	9 (7%)	2 (5%)	7 (27%)	8 (12%)	11 (8%)	10 (8%)	8 (12%)
12-14	76 (18%)	41 (18%)	21 (17%)	4 (10%)	10 (38%)	17 (25%)	31 (21%)	19 (15%)	9 (13%)
15-17	136 (33%)	94 (42%)	25 (20%)	14 (35%)	3 (12%)	35 (51%)	61 (42%)	26 (20%)	14 (21%)
18-20	86 (21%)	43 (19%)	27 (22%)	14 (35%)	2 (8%)	9 (13%)	34 (23%)	35 (27%)	8 (12%)
21-29	63 (15%)	21 (9%)	35 (28%)	5 (13%)	2 (8%)	0	8 (6%)	35 (27%)	20 (29%)
30 or older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	3 (1%)	2 (1%)	0	0	1 (4%)	0	0	3 (2%)	0
Total number of male sex partners, past 12 months									
1 partner	106 (26%)	52 (23%)	43 (35%)	6 (15%)	5 (19%)	15 (22%)	34 (23%)	37 (29%)	20 (29%)
2 partners	73 (18%)	43 (19%)	17 (14%)	8 (20%)	5 (19%)	12 (17%)	30 (21%)	23 (18%)	8 (12%)
3 partners	78 (19%)	50 (23%)	13 (11%)	7 (18%)	8 (31%)	19 (28%)	34 (23%)	18 (14%)	7 (10%)
4-5 partners	65 (16%)	35 (16%)	16 (13%)	11 (28%)	3 (12%)	13 (19%)	22 (15%)	22 (17%)	8 (12%)
6-9 partners	36 (9%)	22 (10%)	10 (8%)	1 (3%)	3 (12%)	6 (9%)	12 (8%)	11 (9%)	7 (10%)
10-19 partners	26 (6%)	11 (5%)	11 (9%)	3 (8%)	1 (4%)	3 (4%)	8 (6%)	8 (6%)	7 (10%)
20 or more partners	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (3%)	0	0	0	1 (1%)	0
Ever had sex with a female									
Yes	248 (60%)	120 (54%)	83 (67%)	25 (63%)	20 (77%)	32 (46%)	81 (56%)	88 (68%)	47 (69%)
No	163 (40%)	102 (46%)	40 (33%)	15 (38%)	6 (23%)	37 (54%)	64 (44%)	41 (32%)	21 (31%)
Total	411	222 (54%)	123 (30%)	40 (10%)	26 (6%)	69 (17%)	145 (35%)	129 (31%)	68 (17%)

Sexual Identity

The majority of MSM3 participants self-identified as homosexual (71%), approximately one quarter self-identified as bisexual (27%) and few self-identified as heterosexual (2%). More individuals who identified as other race/ethnicity self-identified as bisexual; 42% of other race/ethnicity compared to an average of 25%.

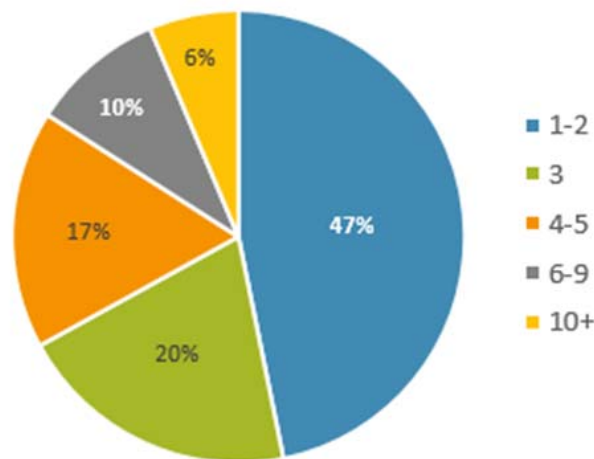
Age at First Sex with a Man

Approximately half of MSM3 participants were between the ages of 15 and 20 at their first sexual encounter with a man (54%). A small proportion were less than 12 years old (9%).

Number of Same-Sex Partners in the Past 12 Months

Seventy-four percent of the Detroit MSM3 sample reported having more than 1 same-sex partner during the 12 months preceding the interview (n=305). About half the sample had one or two male sex partners during the previous 12 months (44%).

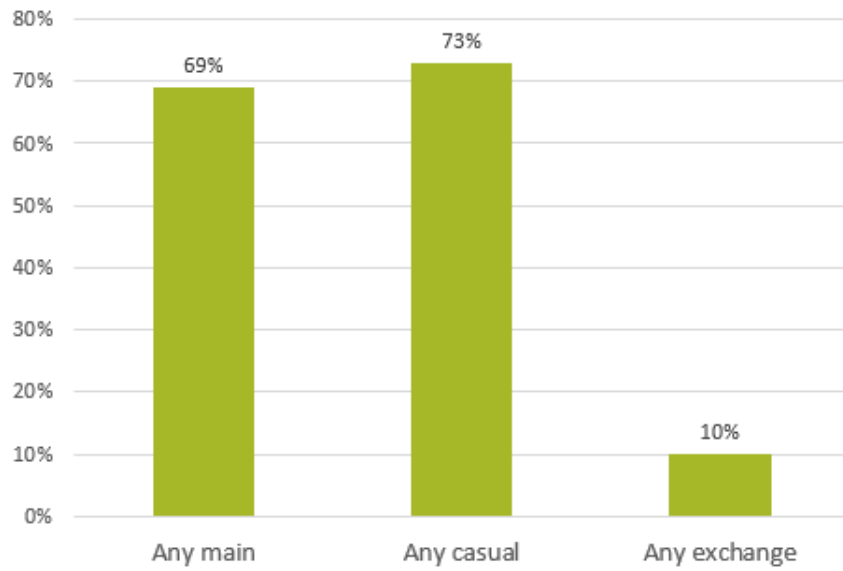
Number of Male Sex Partners,
Past 12 Months (N=411)



Male Partner Types

A main partner was defined as a man you have sex with and feel committed to above anyone else; a partner you would call your boyfriend, significant other or life partner. A casual partner was defined as a man you have sex with but do not feel committed to or don't know very well. An exchange partner was defined as a man you have sex with in exchange for things like money or drugs. Sixty-nine percent of the Detroit MSM3 sample reported having any main partners in the 12 months preceding the interview; 73% reported any casual partners and 10% reported any exchange partners. The proportion of casual partners was relatively equal across races/ethnicities. Participants aged 40 and older reported the most casual partners.

Type of Male Sex Partner(s)* Past 12 Months

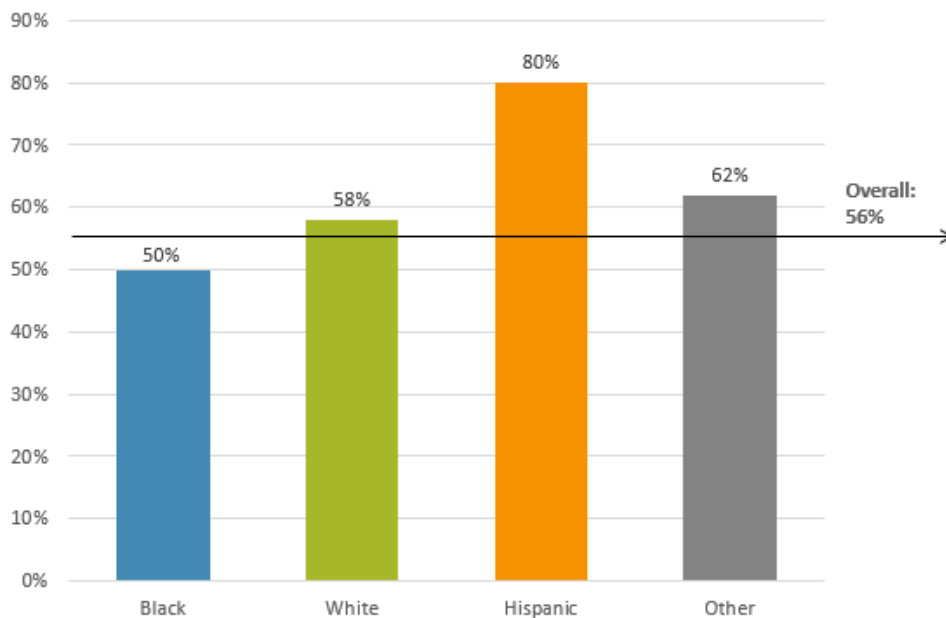


*partner types not mutually exclusive categories

Unprotected Anal Sex

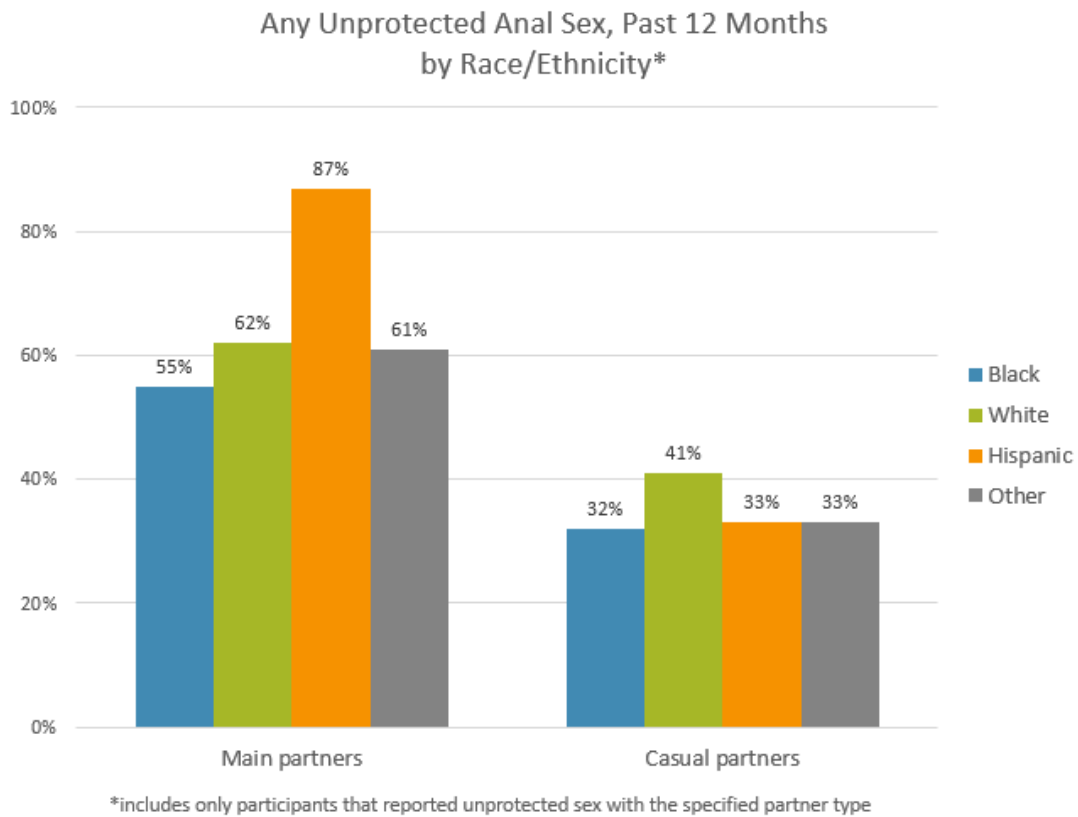
The majority of the Detroit MSM3 sample reported having anal sex during the previous 12 months (90%). The proportion of participants reporting anal sex was highest for the youngest two age groups (96% in both 18-19 and 20-24 year olds) and lowest for the oldest age group (78% in the 40 and older group). Among participants who reported having anal sex, 56% reported having any unprotected anal sex.

Any Unprotected Anal Sex by Race/Ethnicity Past 12 Months (N=411)*



Unprotected Anal Sex by Partner Type

Among those who reported having any main partners, 63% had anal sex with their partners. Among those who reported anal sex with a main partner, 42% had unprotected anal sex. Among those who reported having any casual partners, 58% had anal sex with their partners. Among those who reported anal sex with a casual partner, 26% had unprotected anal sex. Overall, 56% of the sample reported unprotected sex with any partner type (main, casual or exchange).



New Male Sex Partners

Eighty-four percent of the sample reported no new main male sex partners during the 12 months prior to interview; approximately half (53%) reported no new casual partners. Approximately one-fourth of respondents reported having 2-3 new casual sex partners in the last year. The men were *not* asked about whether they had discussed both their HIV status and their new partner's HIV status before having first sex

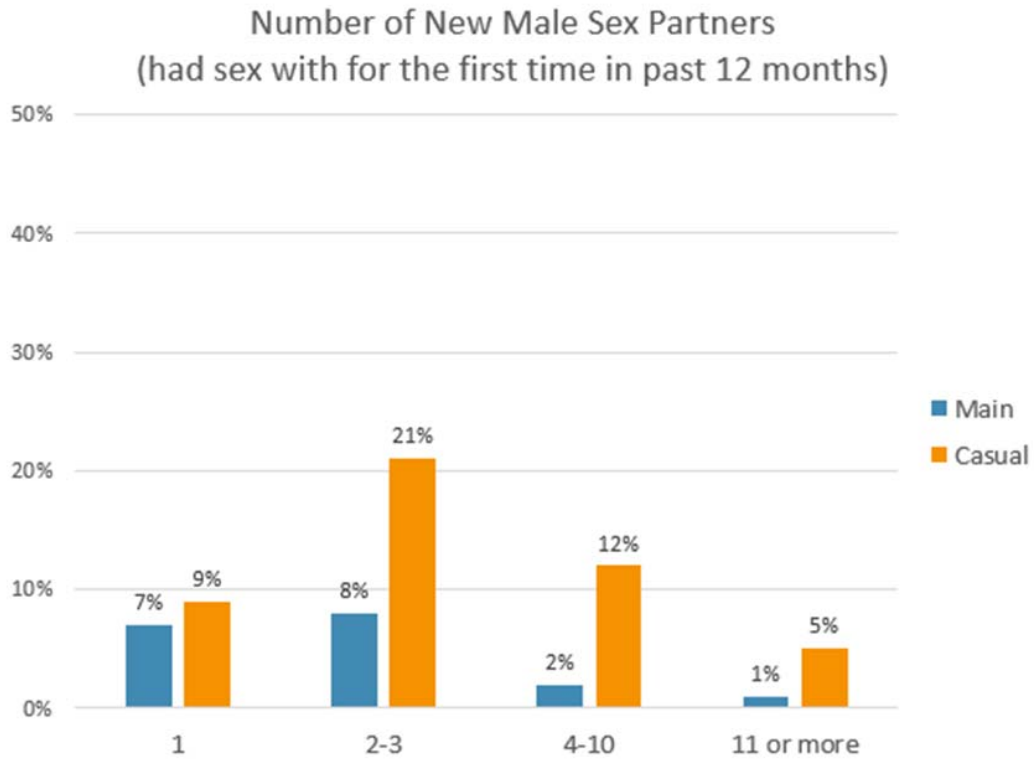


Table 3.3 Sexual Behaviors of Detroit MSM3 Participants at Last Same-Sex Sexual Encounter (HIV-/Unknown)

	Total (N=411)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=222)	White (N=123)	Hispanic (N=40)	Other race (N=26)	18-19 (N=69)	20-24 (N=145)	25-39 (N=129)	40+ (N=68)
Type of partner									
Main	121 (29%)	72 (32%)	30 (24%)	14 (35%)	5 (19%)	24 (35%)	57 (39%)	28 (22%)	12 (18%)
Casual	184 (45%)	98 (44%)	50 (41%)	20 (50%)	16 (62%)	30 (43%)	54 (37%)	64 (50%)	36 (53%)
Exchange	24 (6%)	10 (5%)	10 (8%)	3 (8%)	1 (4%)	5 (7%)	4 (3%)	7 (5%)	8 (12%)
Type of sex									
Receptive anal sex only	107 (26%)	67 (30%)	26 (21%)	8 (20%)	6 (23%)	26 (38%)	44 (30%)	25 (19%)	12 (18%)
Insertive anal sex only	141 (34%)	76 (34%)	41 (33%)	14 (35%)	10 (38%)	17 (25%)	45 (31%)	54 (42%)	25 (37%)
Receptive and insertive	92 (22%)	50 (23%)	22 (18%)	12 (30%)	8 (31%)	24 (35%)	38 (26%)	24 (19%)	6 (9%)
Oral sex only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Condom use if reported receptive anal sex (N=199)									
Yes	118 (59%)	82 (70%)	20 (42%)	8 (40%)	8 (57%)	33 (66%)	50 (61%)	27 (55%)	8 (45%)
No	81 (41%)	35 (30%)	28 (58%)	12 (60%)	6 (43%)	17 (34%)	32 (39%)	22 (45%)	10 (55%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	199	117	48	20	14	50	82	49	18
Condom use if reported insertive anal sex (N=233)									
Yes	150 (64%)	94 (75%)	28 (44%)	13 (50%)	15 (83%)	31 (76%)	58 (70%)	44 (56%)	17 (55%)
No	83 (36%)	32 (25%)	35 (56%)	13 (50%)	3 (17%)	10 (24%)	25 (30%)	34 (44%)	14 (45%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	233	126	63	26	18	41	83	78	31
Alcohol and/or drugs before or during last sex									
Alcohol only	82 (20%)	39 (18%)	25 (20%)	12 (30%)	6 (23%)	4 (6%)	29 (20%)	30 (23%)	19 (28%)
Drugs only	27 (7%)	18 (8%)	5 (4%)	2 (5%)	2 (8%)	5 (7%)	9 (6%)	10 (8%)	3 (4%)
Alcohol and drugs	47 (11%)	14 (6%)	26 (21%)	4 (10%)	3 (12%)	8 (12%)	12 (8%)	20 (16%)	7 (10%)
Neither	255 (62%)	151 (68%)	67 (54%)	22 (55%)	15 (58%)	52 (75%)	95 (66%)	69 (53%)	39 (57%)
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs used before or during last sex (not mutually-exclusive categories, N=74)									
Marijuana	57 (77%)	30 (94%)	18 (58%)	5 (83%)	4 (80%)	12 (92%)	18 (86%)	21 (70%)	6 (60%)
Powdered cocaine	9 (12%)	0	8 (26%)	1 (17%)	0	1 (8%)	2 (9%)	4 (14%)	2 (20%)
Crack cocaine	2 (3%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0	0	0	0	1 (3%)	1 (10%)
Poppers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecstasy	2 (3%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0	0	0	1 (5%)	1 (3%)	0
Heroin	1 (1%)	0	0	0	1 (20%)	0	0	1 (3%)	0
Painkillers	1 (1%)	0	1 (3%)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (10%)
Downers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other drug	2 (3%)	0	2 (7%)	0	0	0	0	2 (7%)	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	74	32	31	6	5	13	21	30	10
Relative age of partner									
Younger	152 (37%)	78 (35%)	55 (45%)	13 (33%)	6 (23%)	9 (13%)	44 (30%)	55 (43%)	44 (65%)
Same age	79 (19%)	49 (22%)	19 (15%)	4 (10%)	7 (27%)	12 (17%)	39 (27%)	19 (15%)	9 (13%)
Older	179 (44%)	95 (43%)	48 (39%)	23 (58%)	13 (50%)	48 (70%)	62 (43%)	54 (42%)	15 (22%)
Don't know	1 (0%)	0	1 (1%)	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)	0
Total	411	222 (54%)	123 (30%)	40 (10%)	26 (6%)	69 (17%)	145 (35%)	129 (31%)	68 (17%)

Table 3.3 Sexual Behaviors of Detroit MSM3 Participants at Last Same-Sex Sexual Encounter (HIV-/Unknown.), *continued*

	Total (N=411)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=222)	White (N=123)	Hispanic (N=40)	Other race (N=26)	18-19 (N=69)	20-24 (N=145)	25-39 (N=129)	40+ (N=68)
Knowledge of partner's HIV status									
Yes	262 (64%)	139 (63%)	81 (66%)	24 (60%)	18 (69%)	41 (59%)	100 (69%)	81 (63%)	40 (59%)
No	149 (36%)	83 (37%)	42 (34%)	16 (40%)	8 (31%)	28 (41%)	45 (31%)	48 (37%)	28 (41%)
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
What was partner's HIV status (N=262)									
HIV-positive	13 (5%)	7 (5%)	6 (7%)	0	0	1 (1%)	3 (3%)	5 (6%)	4 (10%)
HIV-negative	249 (95%)	132 (95%)	75 (93%)	24 (100%)	18 (100%)	40 (99%)	97 (97%)	76 (94%)	36 (90%)
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	262	139	81	24	18	41	100	81	40
Skipped	149 (36%)	83 (37%)	42 (34%)	16 (40%)	8 (31%)	28 (41%)	45 (31%)	48 (37%)	28 (41%)
Partner ever injected drugs									
Yes	33 (8%)	8 (4%)	20 (16%)	3 (8%)	2 (8%)	5 (7%)	6 (4%)	11 (9%)	11 (16%)
No	343 (83%)	199 (90%)	92 (75%)	29 (73%)	23 (88%)	61 (88%)	130 (90%)	105 (81%)	47 (69%)
Don't know	35 (9%)	15 (7%)	11 (9%)	8 (20%)	1 (4%)	3 (4%)	9 (6%)	13 (10%)	10 (15%)
Partner ever used crack cocaine									
Yes	20 (5%)	6 (3%)	11 (9%)	2 (5%)	1 (4%)	4 (6%)	4 (3%)	8 (6%)	4 (6%)
No	351 (85%)	200 (90%)	96 (78%)	31 (78%)	24 (92%)	62 (90%)	130 (90%)	106 (82%)	53 (78%)
Don't know	40 (10%)	16 (7%)	16 (13%)	7 (18%)	1 (4%)	3 (4%)	11 (8%)	15 (12%)	11 (16%)
Partner ever been in prison or jail >24 hours									
Yes	49 (12%)	24 (11%)	12 (10%)	9 (23%)	4 (15%)	7 (10%)	14 (10%)	17 (13%)	11 (16%)
No	320 (78%)	179 (81%)	98 (80%)	23 (58%)	20 (77%)	55 (80%)	117 (81%)	100 (78%)	48 (71%)
Don't know	42 (10%)	19 (9%)	13 (11%)	8 (20%)	2 (8%)	7 (10%)	14 (10%)	12 (9%)	9 (13%)
Respondent had a concurrent sex partnership during sexual relationship (N=221)*†									
Yes	86 (21%)	47 (34%)	24 (46%)	8 (50%)	7 (44%)	20 (43%)	24 (27%)	28 (47%)	14 (54%)
No	135 (33%)	90 (66%)	28 (54%)	8 (50%)	9 (56%)	27 (57%)	65 (73%)	31 (53%)	12 (46%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	221	137	52	16	16	47	89	59	26
Partner had concurrent sexual relationship (N=221)†									
Definitely did	41 (19%)	27 (20%)	9 (17%)	0	5 (31%)	10 (21%)	15 (17%)	13 (22%)	3 (12%)
Probably did	58 (26%)	40 (29%)	12 (23%)	5 (31%)	1 (6%)	11 (23%)	20 (22%)	16 (27%)	11 (42%)
Probably did not	29 (13%)	18 (13%)	6 (12%)	3 (19%)	2 (13%)	7 (15%)	11 (12%)	8 (14%)	3 (12%)
Definitely did not	79 (36%)	46 (34%)	22 (42%)	5 (31%)	6 (37%)	15 (32%)	39 (44%)	18 (30%)	7 (27%)
Don't know	14 (6%)	6 (4%)	3 (6%)	3 (19%)	2 (13%)	4 (9%)	4 (5%)	4 (7%)	2 (7%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	221	137	52	18	16	47	89	59	26
Total	411	222 (54%)	123 (30%)	40 (10%)	26 (6%)	69 (17%)	145 (35%)	129 (31%)	68 (17%)

*If sexual relationship >12 months then question referred to the past 12 months, if sexual relationship ≤12 months then question referred to the entire length of the relationship.

†Excludes participants that reported an exchange partner as their last sex partner (n=24) and participants that did not know the length of their last sex partner's sexual relationship

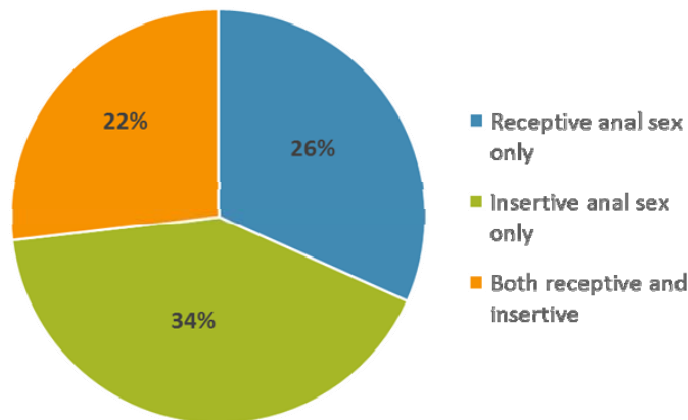
Partner Type at Last Same-Sex Sexual Encounter

About half of the Detroit MSM3 sample reported a casual partner at last male sexual encounter. The proportion of participants reporting a main partner decreased with increasing age group (35% of those aged 18-19; 39% of those aged 20-24; 22% of those aged 25-39; and 18% of those aged 40 or older).

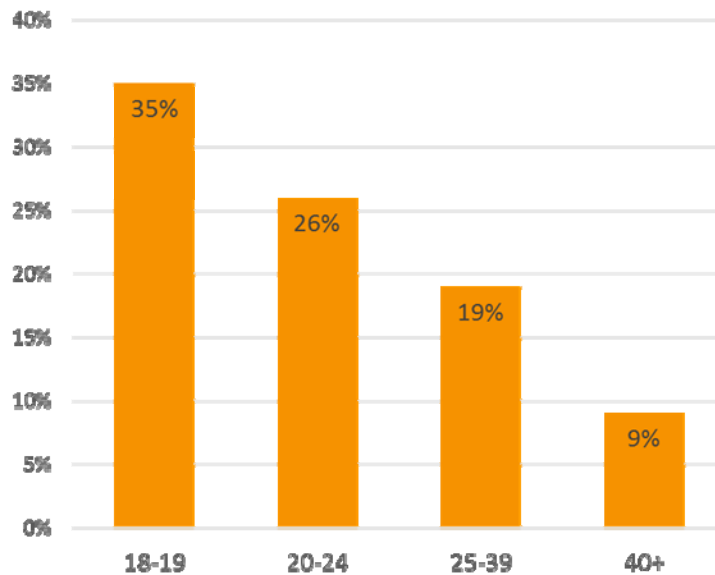
Sex Type at Last Same-Sex Sexual Encounter

Eighty-two percent of participants reported having anal sex at last male sexual encounter. The proportion of males that reported both receptive and insertive anal sex at last sex decreased with increasing age ($p < 0.01$, Cochran-Armitage test for trend). The MSM3 participants were not asked about oral sex.

Type of Sex at Last Male Sexual Encounter



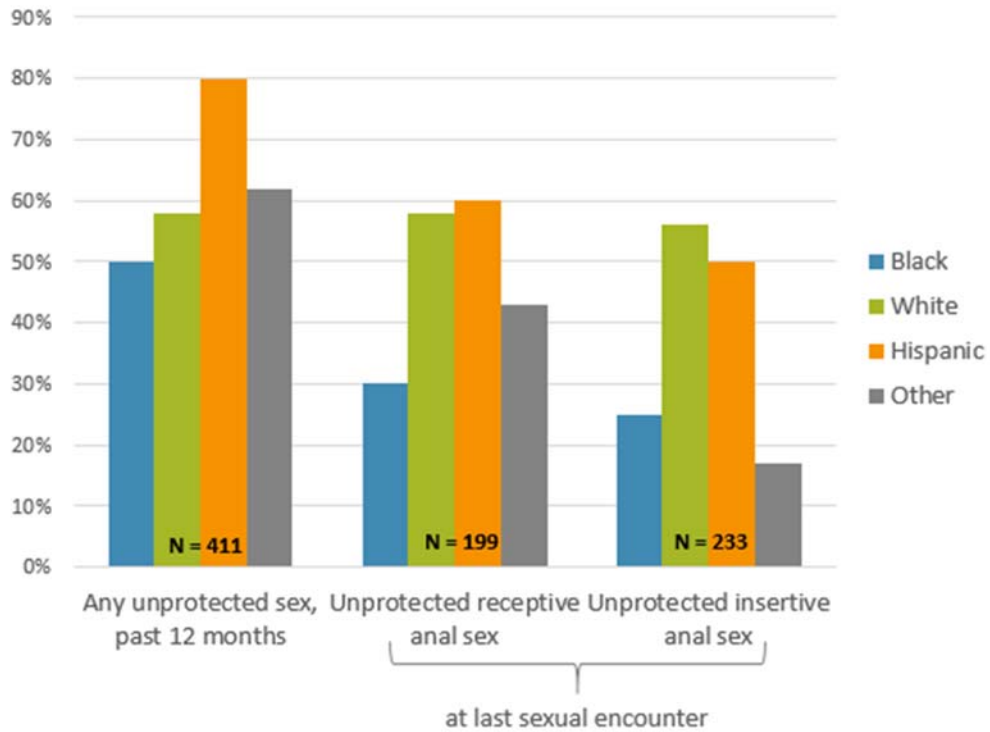
Both Receptive and Insertive Anal Sex by Age Group



Condom Use at Last Male Sexual Encounter

Of men that reported receptive anal sex at their last sexual encounter ($n=199$), 59% used a condom. Of men that reported insertive anal sex at their last sexual encounter ($n=233$), 64% used a condom.

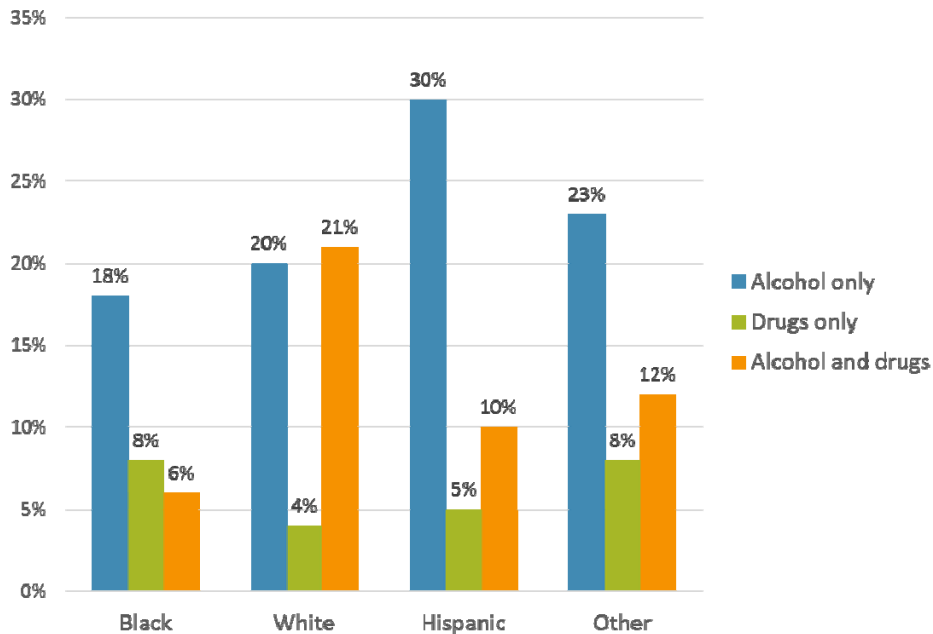
Unprotected Anal Intercourse by Race/Ethnicity



Alcohol and/or Drugs at Last Male Sexual Encounter

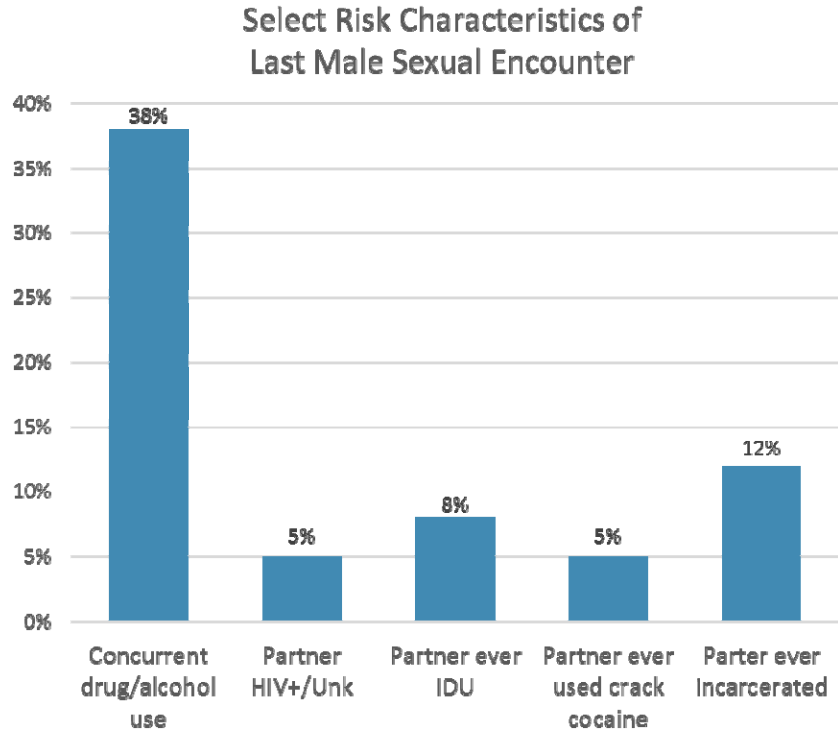
The majority of the MSM3 sample reported *not* using alcohol or drugs before or during last sex (62%). Twenty percent reported alcohol use, 11% reported alcohol and drug use, and 7% reported drug use only. Among the participants that reported drug use, the majority reported using marijuana (77%).

Alcohol and Drug Use During Last Sexual Encounter



Other Risk Characteristics of Last Male Sexual Encounter

Few participants reported that their last sex partner had ever injected drugs (8%) or ever used crack cocaine (5%). Twelve percent of participants reported that their last sex partner had ever been in prison or jail >24 hours. An additional 10% did not know whether or not their last sex partner had ever been in jail or prison.

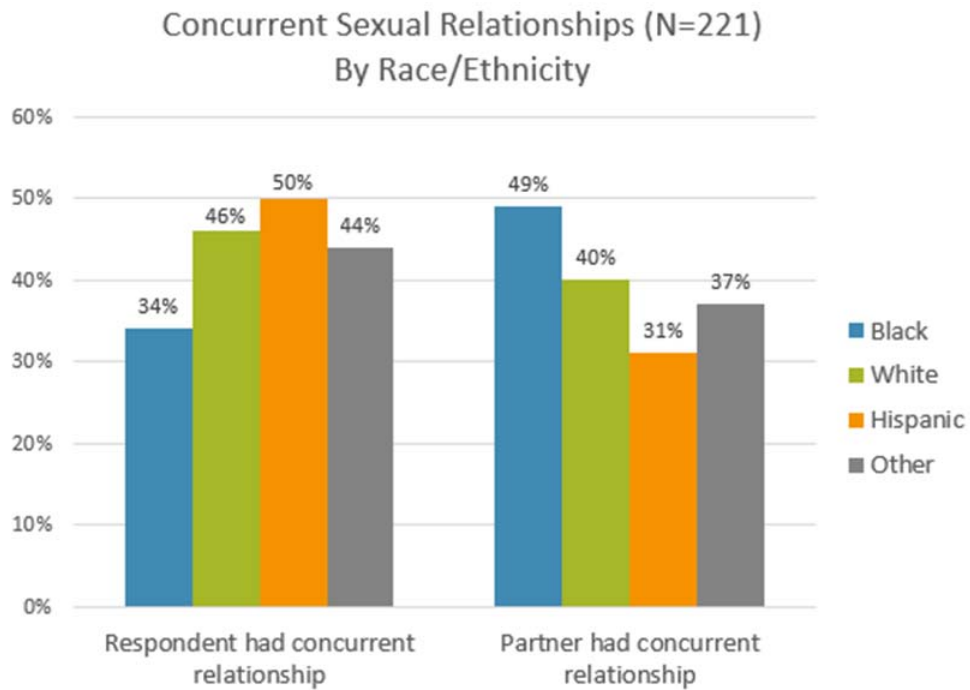
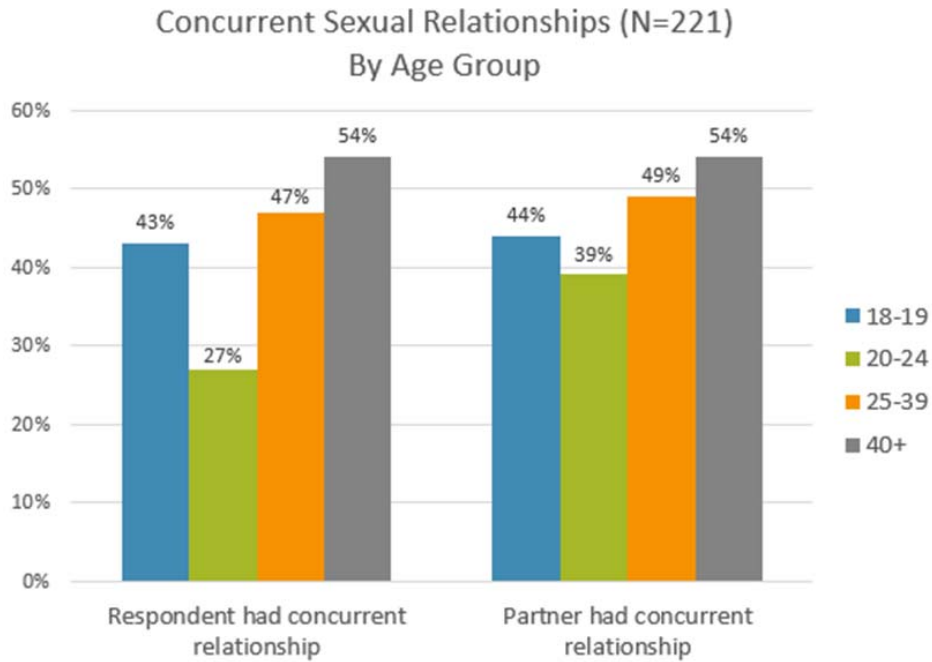


Knowledge of Last Partner's HIV Status

Sixty-four percent of MSM3 participants reported knowing their last sex partner's HIV status. The majority of participants reported that their last partner was HIV-negative and 5% reported that their last partner was HIV-positive.

Concurrent Sexual Partnerships

A concurrent sexual partnership refers to a sexual relationship that overlaps in time with another sexual relationship. For NHBS, a concurrent relationship is defined based on the length of the relationship with the respondent's last sex partner. If the respondent reports a sexual relationship of >12 months, the concurrency question refers only to the past 12 months. If the respondent reported a sexual relationship \leq 12 months, the question referred to the entire length of the relationship. Twenty-one percent of the Detroit MSM3 sample reported having a concurrent sexual relationship during their last sexual relationship.



Excludes participants that reported an exchange partner as their last sex partner (n=24) and participants that didn't know the length of their sexual relationship with their last sex partner

Forty-five percent of respondents suspected that their last sex partner had concurrent partners (responded “definitely did” or “probably did”). The 20-24 year old age group reported the lowest numbers for both having concurrent partners and their last partner having concurrent partners

Section 4: Alcohol and Drug Use

Table 4.1.1 Alcohol Use

	Total (N=411)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=222)	White (N=123)	Hispanic (N=40)	Other race (N=26)	18-19 (N=69)	20-24 (N=145)	25-39 (N=129)	40+ (N=68)
Any alcohol use, past 12 months									
Yes	353 (86%)	181 (82%)	112 (91%)	37 (93%)	23 (88%)	54 (78%)	122 (84%)	122 (95%)	55 (81%)
No	58 (14%)	41 (18%)	11 (9%)	3 (8%)	3 (12%)	15 (22%)	23 (16%)	7 (5%)	13 (19%)
Total	411	222 (54%)	123 (30%)	40 (10%)	26 (6%)	69 (17%)	145 (35%)	129 (31%)	68 (17%)

Table 4.1.2 Alcohol Use among those Who Used Alcohol in the Past 12 Months*

	Total (N=411)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=222)	White (N=123)	Hispanic (N=40)	Other race (N=26)	18-19 (N=69)	20-24 (N=145)	25-39 (N=129)	40+ (N=68)
Number of days used alcohol, past 30 days									
0 days	31 (8%)	24 (11%)	5 (4%)	2 (5%)	0	10 (14%)	16 (11%)	4 (3%)	1 (1%)
1-2 days	59 (14%)	38 (17%)	11 (9%)	4 (10%)	6 (23%)	12 (17%)	22 (15%)	21 (16%)	4 (6%)
3-5 days	85 (21%)	45 (20%)	26 (21%)	10 (25%)	4 (15%)	16 (23%)	29 (20%)	27 (21%)	13 (19%)
6-10 days	84 (20%)	25 (11%)	42 (34%)	12 (30%)	5 (19%)	8 (12%)	25 (17%)	30 (23%)	21 (31%)
11-15 days	45 (11%)	24 (11%)	15 (12%)	3 (8%)	3 (12%)	1 (1%)	17 (12%)	16 (12%)	11 (16%)
16-20 days	23 (6%)	10 (5%)	8 (7%)	2 (5%)	3 (12%)	3 (4%)	5 (3%)	12 (9%)	3 (4%)
21-25 days	9 (2%)	4 (2%)	1 (1%)	2 (5%)	2 (8%)	2 (3%)	2 (1%)	4 (3%)	1 (1%)
26-30 days	17 (4%)	11 (5%)	4 (3%)	2 (5%)	0	2 (3%)	6 (4%)	8 (6%)	1 (1%)
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of drinks on a typical day use alcohol, past 30 days (N=322)*									
1 drink	31 (8%)	22 (14%)	5 (5%)	3 (9%)	1 (4%)	6 (14%)	13 (12%)	8 (7%)	4 (7%)
2-3 drinks	153 (37%)	83 (53%)	47 (44%)	11 (31%)	12 (52%)	20 (45%)	54 (51%)	54 (45%)	25 (46%)
4-5 drinks	90 (22%)	37 (24%)	35 (32%)	11 (31%)	7 (31%)	9 (21%)	26 (25%)	34 (29%)	21 (39%)
6-9 drinks	35 (9%)	11 (7%)	15 (14%)	6 (17%)	3 (13%)	8 (18%)	10 (9%)	15 (13%)	2 (4%)
10 or more	13 (3%)	4 (2%)	5 (5%)	4 (12%)	0	1 (2%)	3 (3%)	7 (6%)	2 (4%)
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	322	157	107	35	23	44	106	118	54
Binge alcohol use, past 12 months									
No	163 (40%)	108 (49%)	35 (28%)	10 (25%)	10 (38%)	35 (51%)	63 (43%)	37 (29%)	28 (41%)
Yes	247 (60%)	113 (51%)	88 (72%)	30 (75%)	16 (62%)	34 (49%)	81 (56%)	92 (71%)	40 (59%)
Don't know	1 (<1%)	1 (0%)	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)	0	0
Total	411	222 (54%)	123 (30%)	40 (10%)	26 (6%)	69 (17%)	145 (35%)	129 (31%)	68 (17%)

*Excludes participants that reported 0 drinks (n=31) or "don't know" (n=0) to number of days used alcohol, past 30 days

Alcohol Use

The majority of the Detroit MSM3 sample used alcohol in the 12 months prior to the interview (86%). Binge drinking was defined as having five or more alcoholic drinks in one sitting. Sixty percent of the sample reported binge alcohol use in the 12 months preceding the interview. Respondents who identified as Hispanic or other race/ethnicity reported the highest levels of both alcohol use and binge drinking. Respondents who identified as black reported less binge drinking than the other races/ethnicities.

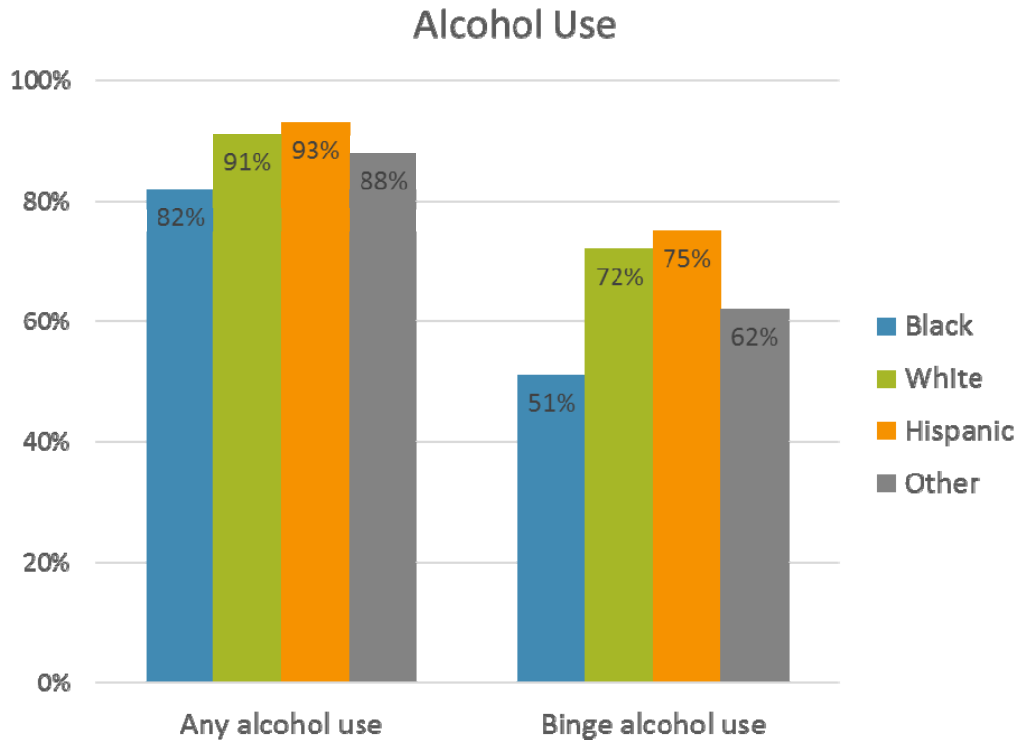


Table 4.2.1 Non-Injection Drug Use

	Total (N=411)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=222)	White (N=123)	Hispanic (N=40)	Other race (N=26)	18-19 (N=69)	20-24 (N=145)	25-39 (N=129)	40+ (N=68)
Any non-injection drug use, past 12 months									
Yes	212 (52%)	116 (52%)	59 (48%)	23 (58%)	14 (54%)	40 (58%)	75 (52%)	71 (55%)	26 (38%)
No	199 (48%)	106 (48%)	64 (52%)	17 (43%)	12 (46%)	29 (42%)	70 (48%)	58 (45%)	42 (62%)
Total	411	222 (54%)	123 (30%)	40 (10%)	26 (6%)	69 (17%)	145 (35%)	129 (31%)	68 (17%)

Table 4.2.2 Frequency of Non-Injection Drug Use among those Who Used Non-Injection Drugs in the Past 12 Months

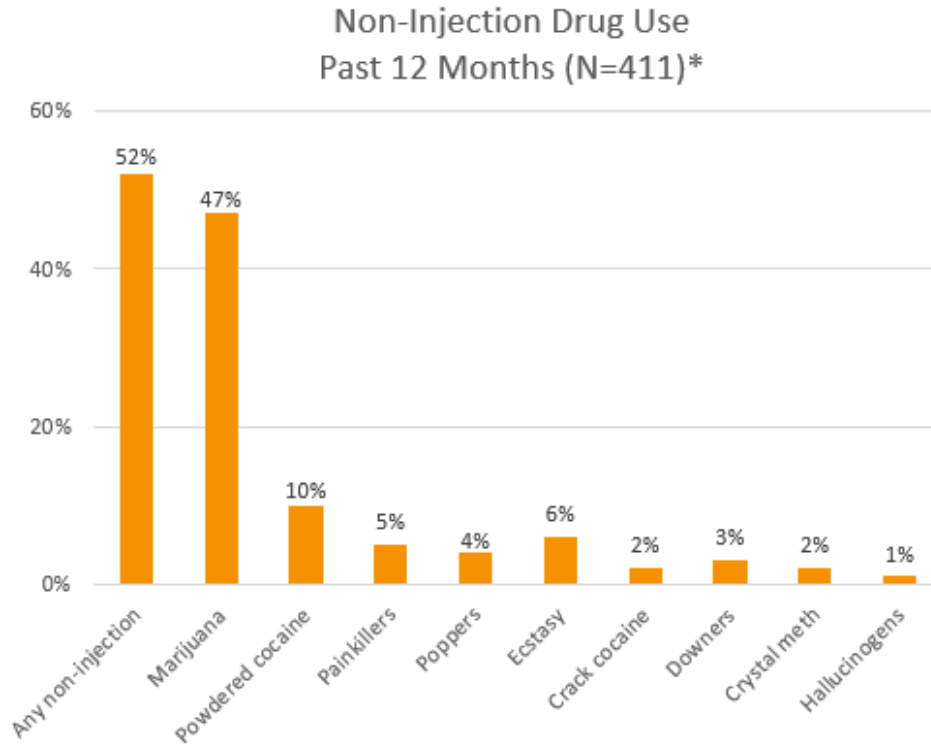
	Total (N=212)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=116)	White (N=59)	Hispanic (N=23)	Other race (N=14)	18-19 (N=40)	20-24 (N=75)	25-39 (N=71)	40+ (N=26)
All non-injected drugs									
Marijuana									
Daily	92 (43%)	61 (53%)	20 (34%)	4 (17%)	7 (50%)	19 (48%)	35 (47%)	31 (44%)	7 (27%)
Weekly	44 (21%)	22 (19%)	11 (19%)	7 (30%)	4 (29%)	11 (28%)	15 (20%)	13 (18%)	5 (19%)
<Weekly	56 (27%)	27 (23%)	21 (36%)	7 (30%)	1 (7%)	8 (20%)	23 (30%)	16 (23%)	9 (35%)
Any marijuana use	192 (91%)	110 (95%)	52 (88%)	18 (78%)	12 (86%)	38 (95%)	73 (97%)	60 (85%)	21 (81%)
Didn't use	20 (9%)	6 (5%)	7 (12%)	5 (22%)	2 (14%)	2 (5%)	2 (3%)	11 (15%)	5 (19%)
Powdered cocaine									
Daily	1 (<1%)	1 (1%)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)	0
Weekly	14 (7%)	5 (5%)	8 (14%)	0	1 (7%)	0	3 (4%)	9 (13%)	2 (8%)
<Weekly	27 (13%)	4 (3%)	16 (27%)	5 (22%)	2 (14%)	2 (5%)	4 (5%)	15 (21%)	6 (23%)
Any powdered cocaine use	42 (20%)	10 (9%)	24 (41%)	5 (22%)	3 (21%)	2 (5%)	7 (9%)	24 (35%)	8 (31%)
Didn't use	170 (80%)	106 (91%)	35 (59%)	18 (78%)	11 (79%)	38 (95%)	68 (91%)	46 (65%)	18 (69%)
Painkillers (such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, or Percocet)									
Daily	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (2%)	0	0	0	0	2 (2%)	0
Weekly	9 (4%)	2 (2%)	3 (5%)	3 (13%)	1 (7%)	0	5 (7%)	4 (6%)	0
<Weekly	11 (5%)	5 (4%)	4 (7%)	2 (9%)	0	1	4 (5%)	4 (6%)	2 (8%)
Any painkillers use	22 (10%)	8 (7%)	8 (14%)	5 (22%)	1 (7%)	1 (2%)	9 (12%)	10 (14%)	2 (8%)
Didn't use	190 (90%)	108 (93%)	51 (86%)	18 (78%)	13 (93%)	39 (98%)	66 (88%)	61 (86%)	24 (92%)
Poppers									
Daily	1 (<1%)	0	1 (2%)	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)	0
Weekly	4 (2%)	1 (1%)	2 (3%)	0	1 (7%)	0	0	3 (4%)	1 (3%)
<Weekly	10 (5%)	1 (1%)	6 (10%)	3 (13%)	0	0	1 (1%)	6 (9%)	3 (12%)
Any poppers use	15 (7%)	2 (2%)	9 (15%)	3 (13%)	1 (7%)	0	1 (1%)	10 (14%)	4 (15%)
Didn't use	197 (93%)	114 (98%)	50 (85%)	20 (87%)	13 (93%)	40 (100%)	74 (99%)	61 (86%)	22 (85%)
Ecstasy, X									
Weekly	1 (<1%)	0	1 (2%)	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)	0
<Weekly	25 (12%)	14 (12%)	9 (15%)	1 (4%)	1 (7%)	4 (10%)	10 (13%)	11 (16%)	0
Any ecstasy use	26 (12%)	14 (12%)	10 (17%)	1 (4%)	1 (7%)	4 (10%)	10 (13%)	12 (17%)	0
Didn't use	186 (88%)	102 (88%)	49 (83%)	22 (96%)	13 (93%)	36 (90%)	65 (87%)	59 (83%)	26 (100%)

Table 4.2.2 Frequency of Non-Injection Drug Use among those Who Used Non-Injection Drugs in the Past 12 Months, *continued*

	Total (N=212)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=116)	White (N=59)	Hispanic (N=23)	Other race (N=14)	18-19 (N=40)	20-24 (N=75)	25-39 (N=71)	40+ (N=26)
Crack cocaine									
Daily	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (2%)	0	0	0	0	2 (3%)	0
Weekly	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (2%)	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)	1
<Weekly	6 (3%)	0	5 (8%)	0	1 (7%)	1 (2%)	0	4 (6%)	1
Any crack cocaine use	10 (5%)	2 (2%)	7 (12%)	0	1 (7%)	1 (2%)	0	7 (10%)	2 (8%)
Didn't use	292 (95%)	114 (98%)	52 (88%)	23 (100%)	13 (93%)	39 (98%)	75 (100%)	64 (90%)	24 (92%)
Downers (such as Valium, Ativan, or Xanax)									
Daily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weekly	3 (2%)	0	2 (4%)	1 (4%)	0	0	0	3 (4%)	0
<Weekly	9 (4%)	2 (2%)	5 (8%)	2 (9%)	0	1 (2%)	4 (5%)	3 (4%)	1 (4%)
Any downers use	12 (6%)	2 (2%)	7 (12%)	3 (13%)	0	1 (2%)	4 (5%)	6 (8%)	1 (4%)
Didn't use	200 (94%)	114 (98%)	52 (88%)	20 (87%)	14 (100%)	39 (98%)	71 (90%)	65 (92%)	25 (96%)
Crystal meth (tina, crank, ice)									
Weekly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<Weekly	8 (4%)	0	7 (12%)	1 (4%)	0	0	0	6 (8%)	2 (8%)
Any crystal meth use	8 (4%)	0	7 (12%)	1 (4%)	0	0	0	6 (8%)	2 (8%)
Didn't use	204 (96%)	116 (100%)	52 (88%)	22 (96%)	14 (100%)	40 (100%)	75 (100%)	65 (92%)	24 (92%)
Special K (ketamine)									
Daily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<Weekly	3 (2%)	0	3 (5%)	0	0	0	0	3 (4%)	0
Any Special K	3 (2%)	0	3 (5%)	0	0	0	0	3 (4%)	0
Didn't use	209 (98%)	116 (100%)	56 (95%)	23 (100%)	14 (100%)	40 (100%)	75 (100%)	68 (96%)	26 (100%)
Hallucinogens (such as LSD or mushrooms)									
<Weekly	11 (5%)	0	8 (14%)	3 (13%)	0	1 (2%)	2 (3%)	6 (8%)	2 (8%)
Didn't use	201 (95%)	116 (100%)	51 (86%)	20 (87%)	14 (100%)	39 (98%)	73 (97%)	65 (92%)	24 (92%)
GHB									
<Weekly	1 (<1%)	0	1 (2%)	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)	0
Didn't use	211 (100%)	116 (100%)	58 (98%)	23 (100%)	14 (100%)	40 (100%)	75 (100%)	70 (99%)	26 (100%)
Heroin									
Weekly	1 (<1%)	0	1 (2%)	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)	0
<Weekly	1 (<1%)	0	1 (2%)	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)	0
Any heroin use	2 (1%)	0	2 (4%)	0	0	0	0	2 (2%)	0
Didn't use	210 (99%)	116 (100%)	57 (96%)	23 (100%)	14 (100%)	40 (100%)	75 (100%)	69 (98%)	26 (100%)
Other drug									
Used	1 (<1%)	0	1 (2%)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (4%)
Didn't use	211 (100%)	116 (100%)	58 (98%)	23 (100%)	14 (100%)	40 (100%)	75 (100%)	71 (100%)	25 (96%)
Total	212	116 (55%)	59 (28%)	23 (11%)	14 (6%)	40 (19%)	75 (35%)	71 (33%)	26 (13%)

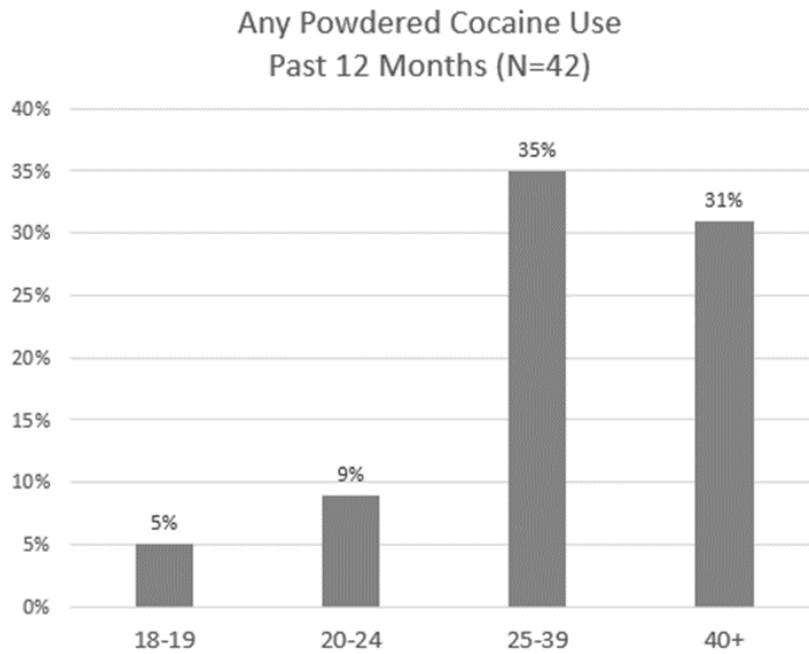
Non-Injection Drug Use

Half of the Detroit MSM3 sample reported any non-injection (and non-prescription) drug use during the 12 months prior to the interview (52%). The most commonly reported non-injected drug was marijuana. Other commonly used non-injection drugs were powdered cocaine (20%), painkillers (10%) and ecstasy (12%). The graph below shows the proportion of *all* participants that used specific non-injection drugs.



*categories not mutually exclusive; additional drugs include Special K (n=3), GHB (n=1), heroin (n=2) and other drug (n=1)

Respondents who identified as white use significantly more powdered cocaine compared to other races ethnicities (41% vs. 9% black; 22% Hispanic; 21% other race/ethnicity).



Injection Drug Use

Only 3% percent of the Detroit MSM3 sample had ever injected drugs. Among those participants, 50% (n=6) had injected drugs during the 12 months preceding the interview.

Table 4.3 Drug and Alcohol Treatment Programs

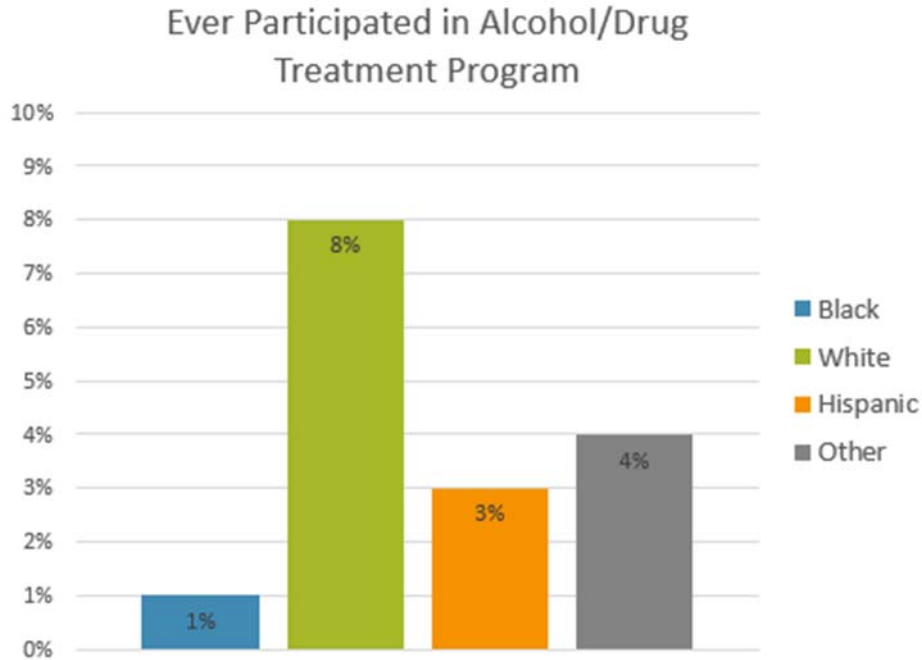
	Total (N=411)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=222)	White (N=123)	Hispanic (N=40)	Other race (N=26)	18-19 (N=69)	20-24 (N=145)	25-39 (N=129)	40+ (N=68)
Ever participate in drug or alcohol treatment program									
Yes	14 (3%)	2 (1%)	10 (8%)	1 (3%)	1 (4%)	2 (3%)	2 (1%)	8 (6%)	2 (3%)
No	397 (97%)	220 (99%)	113 (92%)	39 (98%)	25 (96%)	67 (97%)	143 (99%)	121 (94%)	66 (97%)
Participate in drug or alcohol treatment program, past 12 months (N=38)									
Yes	6 (16%)	2 (25%)	4 (18%)	0	0	0	0	5 (25%)	1 (8%)
No	32 (84%)	6 (75%)	18 (82%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	15 (75%)	11 (92%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	38	8	22	4	4	3	3	20	12
Tried to get into drug or alcohol program but couldn't, past 12 months									
Yes	1 (0%)	1 (0%)	0	0	0	1 (1%)	0	0	0
No	410 (100%)	221 (100%)	123 (100%)	40 (100%)	26 (100%)	68 (99%)	145 (100%)	129 (100%)	68 (100%)
Total	411	222 (54%)	123 (30%)	40 (10%)	26 (6%)	69 (17%)	145 (35%)	129 (31%)	68 (17%)

Table 4.4 Used Viagra, Levitra, or Cialis during the past 12 months

	Total (N=411)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=222)	White (N=123)	Hispanic (N=40)	Other race (N=26)	18-19 (N=69)	20-24 (N=145)	25-39 (N=129)	40+ (N=68)
Used Viagra, Levitra, or Cialis during the past 12 months									
Yes	32 (8%)	7 (3%)	22 (18%)	2 (5%)	1 (4%)	0	3 (2%)	10 (8%)	19 (28%)
No	379 (92%)	215 (97%)	101 (82%)	38 (95%)	25 (96%)	69 (100%)	142 (98%)	119 (92%)	49 (72%)
Used Viagra, Levitra, or Cialis to treat erectile dysfunction (N=32)									
Yes	22 (69%)	5 (71%)	15 (68%)	1 (50%)	1 (100%)	0	1 (33%)	5 (50%)	16 (84%)
No	10 (31%)	2 (29%)	7 (32%)	1 (50%)	0	0	2 (67%)	5 (50%)	3 (16%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	32	7	22	2	1	0	3	10	19
Used Viagra, Levitra, or Cialis at same time used crystal meth, past 12 months									
Yes	1 (50%)	0	1 (50%)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (50%)
Don't Know	1 (50%)	0	1 (50%)	0	0	0	0	1 (50%)	0
Total	411	222 (54%)	123 (30%)	40 (10%)	26 (6%)	69 (17%)	145 (35%)	129 (31%)	68 (17%)

Drug and/or Alcohol Treatment Programs

Only 3% percent of the Detroit MSM3 sample had ever participated in a drug or alcohol treatment program (n=14). Of those participants that had ever been in a program, 16% had been in a treatment program during the 12 months prior to interview. One respondent had tried to get into a program but couldn't.



Of the six respondents who participated in a drug or alcohol treatment program in the 12 months preceding the interview, 33% were black and 67% were white.

Used Viagra, Levitra, or Cialis

Eight percent of the Detroit MSM3 sample had used Viagra, Levitra, or Cialis during the 12 months prior to interview and 31% were *not* using the drug to treat erectile dysfunction. Additionally, there was one participant that used Viagra, Levitra, or Cialis at the same time as using crystal meth, in the past 12 months.

Section 5: HIV Testing

Table 5.1 HIV Testing Behaviors of MSM3 Detroit Participants

	Total (N=411)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=222)	White (N=123)	Hispanic (N=40)	Other race (N=26)	18-19 (N=69)	20-24 (N=145)	25-39 (N=129)	40+ (N=68)
Ever HIV tested									
Yes	367 (89%)	199 (90%)	109 (89%)	35 (88%)	24 (92%)	57 (83%)	132 (91%)	113 (88%)	65 (96%)
No	42 (10%)	22 (10%)	13 (11%)	5 (13%)	2 (8%)	12 (17%)	12 (8%)	15 (12%)	3 (4%)
Tested in the past 12 months (N=409)									
Yes	258 (63%)	151 (68%)	65 (53%)	22 (55%)	20 (77%)	50 (72%)	96 (66%)	76 (59%)	36 (53%)
No	151 (37%)	70 (32%)	57 (46%)	18 (45%)	6 (23%)	19 (28%)	48 (33%)	52 (40%)	32 (47%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	409	221	122	40	26	69	144	128	68
Total	411	222 (54%)	123 (30%)	40 (10%)	26 (6%)	69 (17%)	145 (35%)	129 (31%)	68 (17%)

Table 5.2 HIV Testing Behaviors among Those Who Have Ever Been Tested (n=367)

	Race					Age			
	Total (N=367)	Black (N=199)	White (N=109)	Hispanic (N=35)	Other race (N=24)	18-19 (N=57)	20-24 (N=132)	25-39 (N=113)	40+ (N=65)
Number of HIV tests Past 2 Years									
0 tests	55 (13%)	20 (9%)	29 (24%)	3 (8%)	3 (12%)	2 (3%)	11 (8%)	18 (14%)	24 (35%)
1 test	82 (20%)	47 (21%)	26 (21%)	5 (13%)	4 (15%)	23 (33%)	24 (17%)	20 (16%)	15 (22%)
2 tests	74 (18%)	36 (16%)	20 (16%)	13 (33%)	5 (19%)	9 (13%)	31 (21%)	24 (19%)	10 (15%)
3-4 tests	98 (24%)	55 (25%)	25 (20%)	9 (23%)	9 (35%)	14 (20%)	35 (24%)	39 (30%)	10 (15%)
5 or more tests	58 (14%)	41 (18%)	9 (7%)	5 (13%)	3 (12%)	9 (13%)	31 (21%)	12 (9%)	6 (9%)
Most recent test results *									
Negative	360 (88%)	195 (88%)	107 (87%)	35 (88%)	23 (88%)	56 (81%)	128 (88%)	111 (86%)	65 (96%)
No result obtained	7 (2%)	4 (2%)	2 (2%)	0	1 (4%)	1 (1%)	4 (3%)	2 (2%)	0
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (1%)	0	0	0	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0
Never tested	42 (10%)	22 (10%)	13 (11%)	5 (13%)	2 (8%)	12 (17%)	12 (8%)	15 (12%)	3 (4%)
Where most recent test (N=345)†									
Public health clinic	66 (19%)	41 (21%)	19 (19%)	3 (9%)	3 (13%)	14 (25%)	24 (18%)	21 (21%)	7 (12%)
Doctor's office	66 (19%)	31 (16%)	27 (28%)	6 (18%)	2 (9%)	8 (14%)	19 (14%)	20 (20%)	19 (33%)
HIV/AIDS street outreach or mobile unit	41 (12%)	19 (10%)	15 (15%)	5 (15%)	2 (9%)	10 (17%)	11 (8%)	14 (14%)	6 (10%)
HIV counseling and testing site	80 (23%)	47 (24%)	19 (19%)	9 (27%)	5 (23%)	15 (26%)	38 (29%)	17 (17%)	10 (18%)
Hospital	11 (3%)	8 (4%)	3 (3%)	0	0	0	2 (2%)	5 (5%)	4 (7%)
Emergency room	18 (5%)	12 (6%)	2 (2%)	3 (9%)	1 (5%)	0	10 (8%)	7 (7%)	1 (2%)
Correctional facility (prison or jail)	7 (2%)	1 (1%)	2 (2%)	2 (7%)	2 (9%)	1 (2%)	1 (1%)	4 (4%)	1 (2%)
At home	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	0	0	1 (5%)	1 (2%)	0	1 (1%)	0
Other	54 (16%)	32 (17%)	11 (12%)	5 (15%)	6 (27%)	8 (14%)	26 (20%)	11 (11%)	9 (16%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	345	192	98	33	22	57	131	100	57
Most recent test a rapid test (N=345)									
Yes	226 (66%)	139 (72%)	50 (51%)	24 (73%)	13 (59%)	47 (82%)	95 (72%)	56 (56%)	28 (49%)
No	119 (34%)	53 (28%)	48 (49%)	9 (27%)	9 (41%)	10 (18%)	36 (28%)	44 (44%)	29 (51%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	345	192	98	33	22	57	131	100	57
Total	367	199 (54%)	109 (30%)	35 (10%)	24 (6%)	57 (15%)	132 (36%)	113 (31%)	65 (18%)

*MSM3 participants that self-reported HIV positive were excluded from this analysis

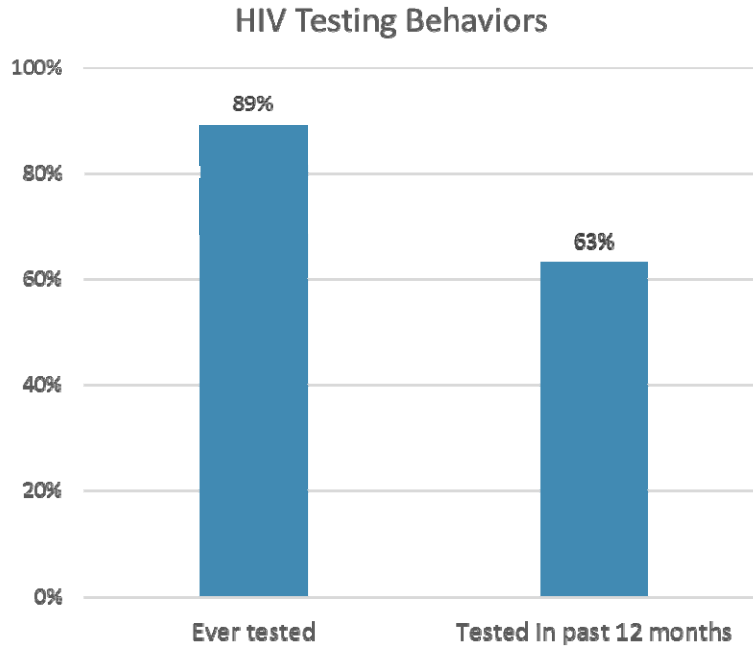
†Excluding participants that reported their most recent HIV test was >5 years ago and participants that don't know the location of their most recent test

Table 5.3 Reasons Participants had Not Been Tested for HIV in the Past 12 Months (n=151)

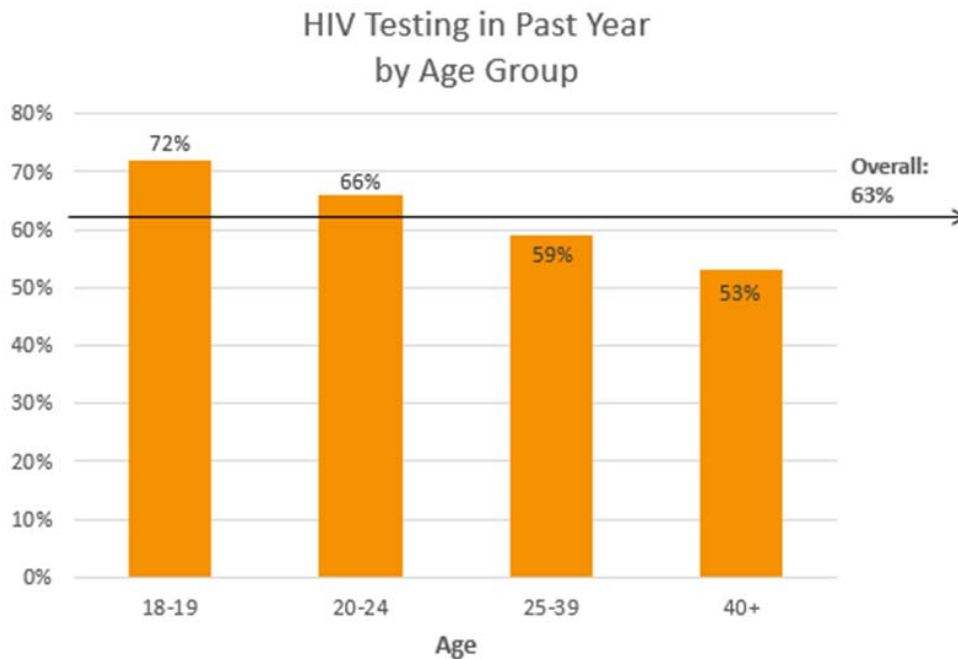
	Total (N=151)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=70)	White (N=57)	Hispanic (N=18)	Other race (N=6)	18-19 (N=19)	20-24 (N=48)	25-39 (N=52)	40+ (N=32)
All reasons why hadn't tested for HIV in past 12 months (not mutually exclusive categories)									
Think low risk for HIV infection	60 (40%)	26 (37%)	26 (46%)	7 (39%)	1 (17%)	7 (37%)	21 (44%)	16 (30%)	16 (50%)
Afraid of finding out have HIV	47 (31%)	23 (33%)	16 (28%)	6 (33%)	2 (33%)	4 (21%)	13 (27%)	21 (40%)	9 (28%)
Didn't have time	15 (10%)	7 (10%)	4 (7%)	3 (17%)	1 (17%)	4 (21%)	4 (8%)	5 (10%)	2 (6%)
No particular reason	20 (13%)	9 (13%)	7 (12%)	2 (11%)	2 (33%)	4 (21%)	8 (17%)	5 (10%)	3 (9%)
Other reason	9 (6%)	5 (7%)	4 (7%)	0	0	0	2 (4%)	5 (10%)	2 (6%)
Most important reason why hadn't tested in the past 12 months									
Non-anonymous testing	1 (1%)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Change in insurance	1 (1%)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Didn't want to go to health department	1 (1%)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
No insurance	2 (1%)	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
No money to pay	1 (1%)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Don't know where to get tested	1 (1%)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Afraid of finding out have HIV	1 (1%)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Practice safe sex	1 (1%)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	151	70 (46%)	57 (38%)	18 (12%)	6 (4%)	19 (13%)	48 (32%)	52 (34%)	32 (21%)

HIV Testing

Over half of the Detroit MSM3 sample (63%) had been tested for HIV during the 12 months prior to interview (excludes testing done as part of NHBS-MSM3). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend that sexually active MSM get tested for HIV at least once a year.⁹

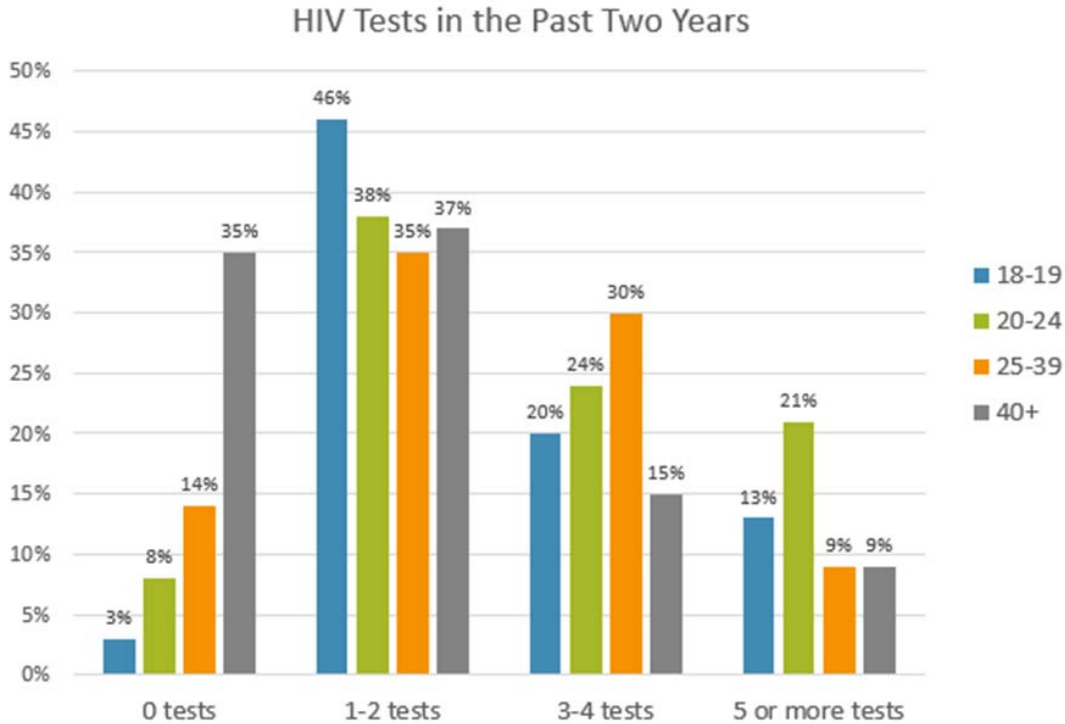


Among participants that had ever been tested, there was a linear trend between increasing age group and a decreasing proportion of participants reporting an HIV test during the 12 months prior to interview ($p < 0.0001$, Cochran-Armitage test for trend).



HIV Tests in the Past Two Years

Among the participants that had ever been tested, 13% did not test during the previous two years and another 20% had only had one test during the previous two years. Among those tested during the previous two years (n=312), 3% had not received all of their HIV test(s) results. Participants in the older age groups were tested fewer times over the two years preceding the interview.

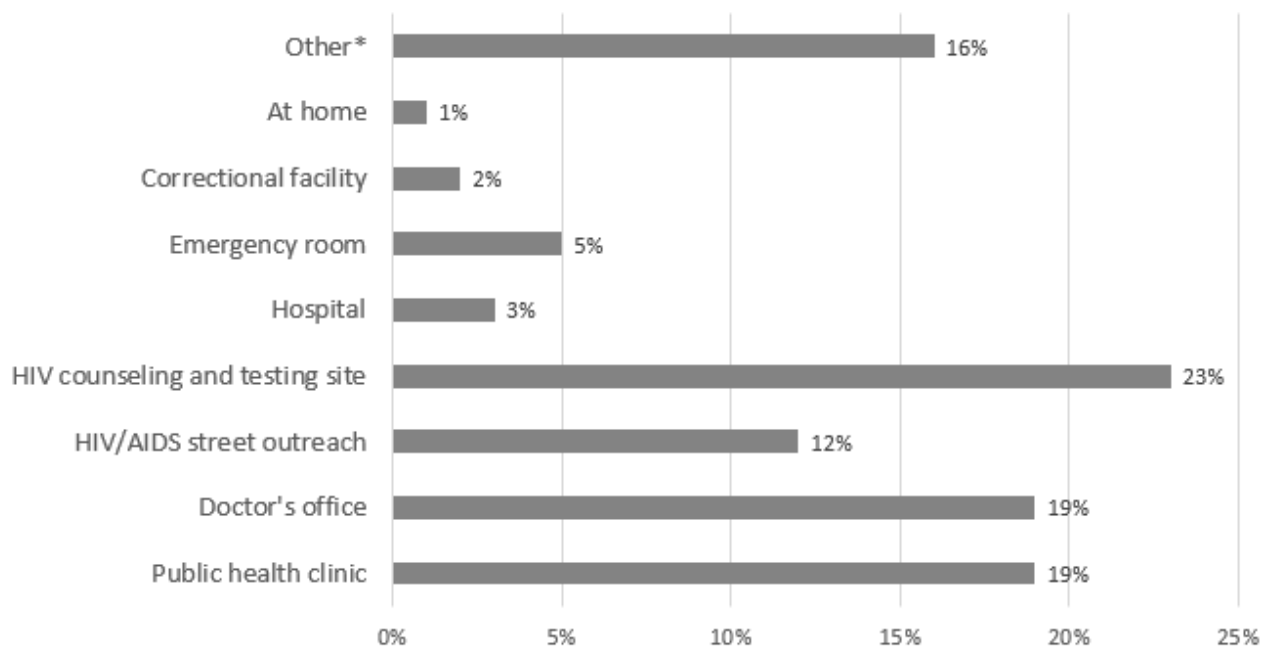


Most Recent HIV Test

Since participants that reported a positive HIV status were excluded from this analysis, none of the remaining participants reported a positive for their most recent HIV test result. However, 2% reported they did not obtain their most recent test results. Sixty-six percent of respondents who tested in the previous year received a rapid test as their most recent HIV test. MSM3 respondents were only asked their reasons for *not* getting tested for HIV (as opposed to reasons for getting an HIV test).

The most commonly reported locations for participants' most recent HIV test were: HIV counseling and testing sites (23%), public health clinics or community health centers (19%) and private doctor offices (19%).

Site of Most Recent Test (N=345)

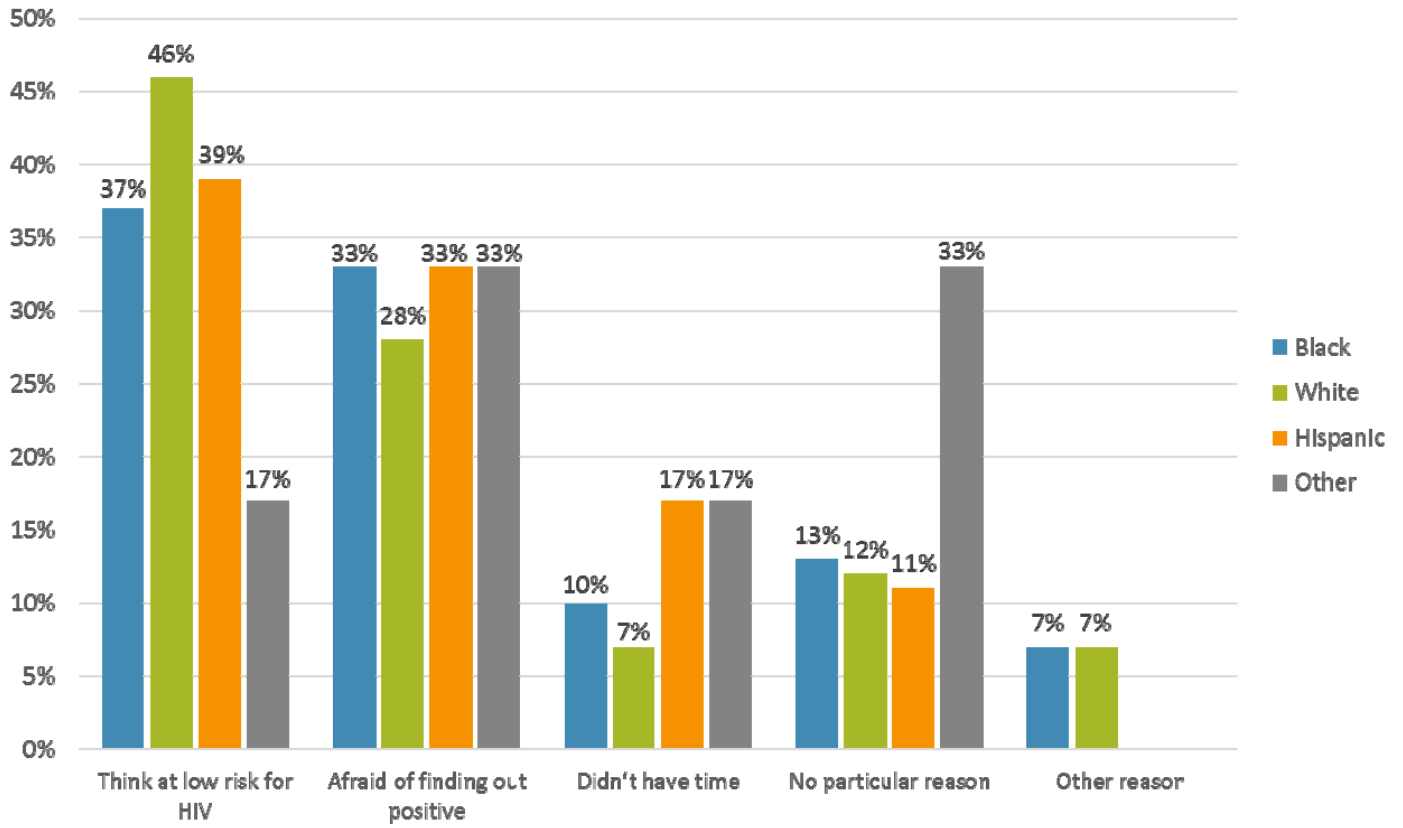


*other locations include: bars, gay pride events, other local organizations

Reasons Not Tested During Past 12 Months

The Detroit MSM3 participants that were not tested for HIV during the 12 months prior to interview (n=151) could select any reasons they were not tested. The main reasons participants were not tested were belief of low risk (40%) and fear of positive result (31%)

Main Reasons Not Tested (N=151)



Section 6: HIV Prevention Activities

Table 6.1 HIV Prevention Activities among Detroit MSM3 Sample

	Total (N=411)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=222)	White (N=123)	Hispanic (N=40)	Other race (N=26)	18-19 (N=69)	20-24 (N=145)	25-39 (N=129)	40+ (N=68)
Received free condoms, past 12 months									
Yes	290 (71%)	166 (75%)	76 (62%)	26 (65%)	22 (85%)	60 (87%)	100 (69%)	89 (69%)	41 (60%)
No	121 (29%)	56 (25%)	47 (38%)	14 (35%)	4 (15%)	9 (13%)	45 (31%)	40 (31%)	27 (40%)
Organizations where respondent got free condoms (N=289), not mutually exclusive categories									
HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organization	54 (21%)	38 (23%)	6 (8%)	5 (19%)	5 (23%)	11 (18%)	26 (26%)	14 (16%)	3 (7%)
GLBTQ organization or community health center	53 (20%)	38 (23%)	7 (9%)	3 (12%)	5 (23%)	20 (34%)	23 (23%)	6 (7%)	4 (10%)
Health center or clinic	32 (12%)	18 (11%)	7 (9%)	4 (15%)	3 (14%)	8 (13%)	13 (13%)	9 (10%)	2 (5%)
Business*	134 (47%)	59 (36%)	53 (70%)	14 (54%)	8 (36%)	18 (30%)	30 (30%)	55 (62%)	31 (76%)
Other	16 (6%)	12 (8%)	3 (4%)	0	1 (4%)	3 (5%)	7 (8%)	5 (5%)	1 (2%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	289	165	76	26	22	60	99	89	41
Used free condoms (N=290)									
Yes	218 (75%)	134 (81%)	44 (58%)	20 (77%)	20 (91%)	52 (87%)	74 (74%)	61 (68%)	31 (76%)
No	71 (25%)	32 (19%)	31 (41%)	6 (23%)	2 (9%)	8 (13%)	26 (26%)	28 (32%)	9 (22%)
Don't know	1 (<1%)	0	1 (1%)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (2%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	290	166	76	26	22	60	100	89	41
Received HIV behavioral intervention									
Yes	136 (33%)	93 (42%)	23 (19%)	9 (33%)	11 (42%)	28 (41%)	64 (44%)	34 (26%)	10 (15%)
No	275 (67%)	129 (58%)	100 (81%)	31 (78%)	15 (58%)	41 (59%)	81 (56%)	95 (74%)	58 (85%)
Total	411	222 (54%)	123 (30%)	40 (10%)	26 (6%)	69 (17%)	145 (35%)	129 (31%)	68 (17%)

*Businesses includes bars, clubs and bookstores

Table 6.2 Individual HIV Prevention Activities among Detroit MSM3 Sample

	Total (N=411)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=222)	White (N=123)	Hispanic (N=40)	Other race (N=26)	18-19 (N=69)	20-24 (N=145)	25-39 (N=129)	40+ (N=68)
Individual counseling about HIV prevention, past 12 months									
Yes	127 (31%)	85 (38%)	22 (18%)	9 (23%)	11 (42%)	24 (35%)	61 (42%)	32 (25%)	10 (15%)
No	284 (69%)	137 (62%)	101 (82%)	31 (78%)	15 (58%)	45 (65%)	84 (58%)	97 (75%)	58 (85%)
Organization where received individual counseling, not mutually exclusive (N=127)									
HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organization	45 (35%)	31 (36%)	6 (27%)	3 (33%)	5 (45%)	4 (17%)	25 (41%)	13 (41%)	3 (30%)
GLBTQ organization or community health center	41 (32%)	29 (34%)	4 (18%)	3 (33%)	5 (45%)	12 (50%)	23 (38%)	4 (13%)	2 (20%)
Community health center or public health clinic	26 (20%)	12 (14%)	10 (45%)	3 (33%)	1 (10%)	5 (21%)	8 (13%)	10 (31%)	3 (30%)
Business	5 (4%)	4 (5%)	1 (5%)	0	0	1 (4%)	0	3 (9%)	1 (10%)
Other	10 (8%)	9 (11%)	1 (5%)	0	0	2 (8%)	5 (8%)	2 (6%)	1 (10%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	127	85	22	9	11	24	61	32	10
Individual counseling topics:									
Discuss ways to talk to a partner about safe sex									
Yes	117 (92%)	79 (93%)	19 (86%)	9 (100%)	10 (90%)	22 (92%)	59 (97%)	27	9 (90%)
No	10 (8%)	6 (7%)	3 (14%)	0	1 (10%)	2 (8%)	2 (3%)	5	1 (10%)
Practice ways to talk to a partner about safe sex*									
Yes	109 (93%)	76 (96%)	16 (84%)	8 (89%)	9 (90%)	20 (91%)	58 (98%)	23 (85%)	8 (89%)
No	8 (7%)	3 (4%)	3 (16%)	1 (11%)	1 (10%)	2 (9%)	1 (2%)	4 (15%)	1 (11%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	117	79	19	9	10	22	59	27	9
Discuss ways to effectively use condoms									
Yes	115 (91%)	78 (92%)	17 (77%)	9 (100%)	11 (100%)	23 (96%)	58 (95%)	25 (78%)	9 (90%)
No	12 (9%)	7 (8%)	5 (23%)	0	0	1 (4%)	3 (5%)	7 (22%)	1 (10%)
Practice ways to effectively use condoms**									
Yes	106 (92%)	74 (95%)	15 (88%)	8 (89%)	9 (82%)	21 (91%)	56 (96%)	22 (88%)	7 (78%)
No	9 (8%)	4 (5%)	2 (12%)	1 (11%)	2 (18%)	2 (9%)	2 (4%)	3 (12%)	2 (22%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	115	78	17	9	11	23	58	25	9
Total	411	222 (54%)	123 (30%)	40 (10%)	26 (6%)	69 (17%)	145 (35%)	129 (31%)	68 (17%)

*Excludes participants that had individual counseling but did not discuss ways to talk to a partner about safe sex

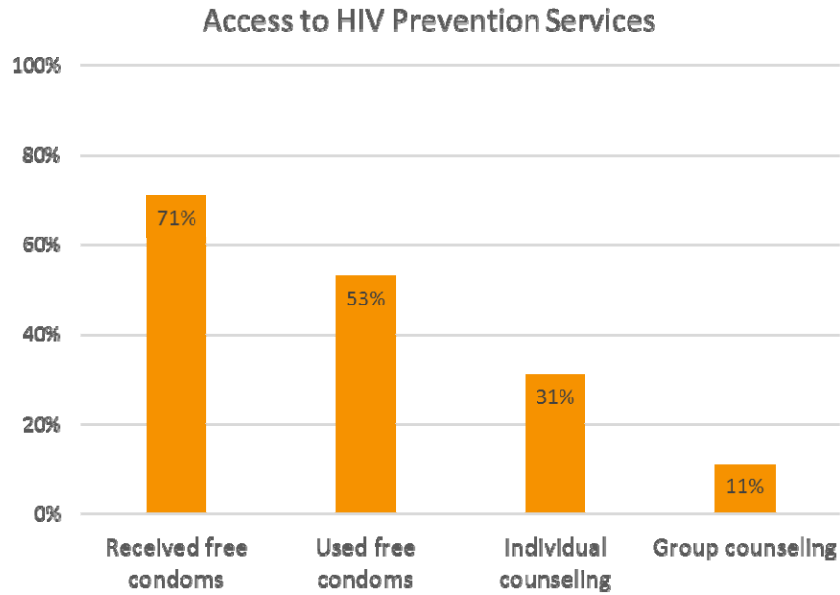
**Excludes participants that had individual counseling but did not discuss ways to effectively use condoms

Table 6.3 Group HIV Prevention Activities among Detroit MSM3 Sample

	Total (N=411)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=222)	White (N=123)	Hispanic (N=40)	Other race (N=26)	18-19 (N=69)	20-24 (N=145)	25-39 (N=129)	40+ (N=68)
Group counseling about HIV prevention, past 12 months									
Yes	46 (11%)	36 (16%)	3 (2%)	1 (2%)	6 (23%)	11 (16%)	26 (18%)	8 (6%)	1 (1%)
No	365 (89%)	186 (84%)	120 (98%)	39 (98%)	20 (77%)	58 (84%)	119 (82%)	121 (94%)	67 (99%)
Organization where received group prevention session, <i>not mutually exclusive</i> (N=46)									
HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organization	12 (26%)	8 (22%)	1 (33%)	1 (100%)	2 (33%)	0	7 (27%)	4 (50%)	1 (100%)
GLBTQ organization or community health center	28 (61%)	23 (64%)	1 (33%)	0	4 (67%)	11 (100%)	15 (58%)	2 (25%)	0
Community health center or public health clinic	2 (4%)	2 (6%)	0	0	0	0	2 (8%)	0	0
Business	1 (2%)	0	1 (33%)	0	0	0	0	1 (12%)	0
Other	3 (7%)	3 (8%)	0	0	0	0	2 (8%)	1 (12%)	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	46	36	3	1	6	11	26	8	1
Group HIV prevention session topics:									
Discuss ways to talk to a partner about safe sex									
Yes	44 (96%)	34 (94%)	3 (100%)	1 (100%)	6 (100%)	11 (100%)	25 (96%)	7 (87%)	1 (100%)
No	2 (4%)	2 (6%)	0	0	0	0	1 (4%)	1 (13%)	0
Practice ways to talk to a partner about safe sex*									
Yes	41 (93%)	32 (94%)	3 (100%)	1 (100%)	5 (83%)	11 (100%)	24 (96%)	5 (71%)	1 (100%)
No	3 (7%)	2 (6%)	0	0	1 (17%)	0	1 (4%)	2 (29%)	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	44	34	3	1	6	11	25	7	1
Discuss ways to effectively use condoms									
Yes	42 (91%)	32 (89%)	3 (100%)	1 (100%)	6 (100%)	11 (100%)	24 (92%)	6 (75%)	1 (100%)
No	4 (9%)	4 (11%)	0	0	0	0	2 (8%)	2 (25%)	0
Practice ways to effectively use condoms**									
Yes	42 (100%)	32 (100%)	3 (100%)	1 (100%)	6 (100%)	11 (100%)	24 (100%)	6 (100%)	1 (100%)
No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	42 (100%)	32	3	1	6	11	24	6	1
Total	411	222 (54%)	123 (30%)	40 (10%)	26 (6%)	69 (17%)	145 (35%)	129 (31%)	68 (17%)

*Excludes participants that had a group HIV session but did not discuss ways to talk to a partner about safe sex

**Excludes participants that had a group HIV session but did not discuss ways to effectively use condoms

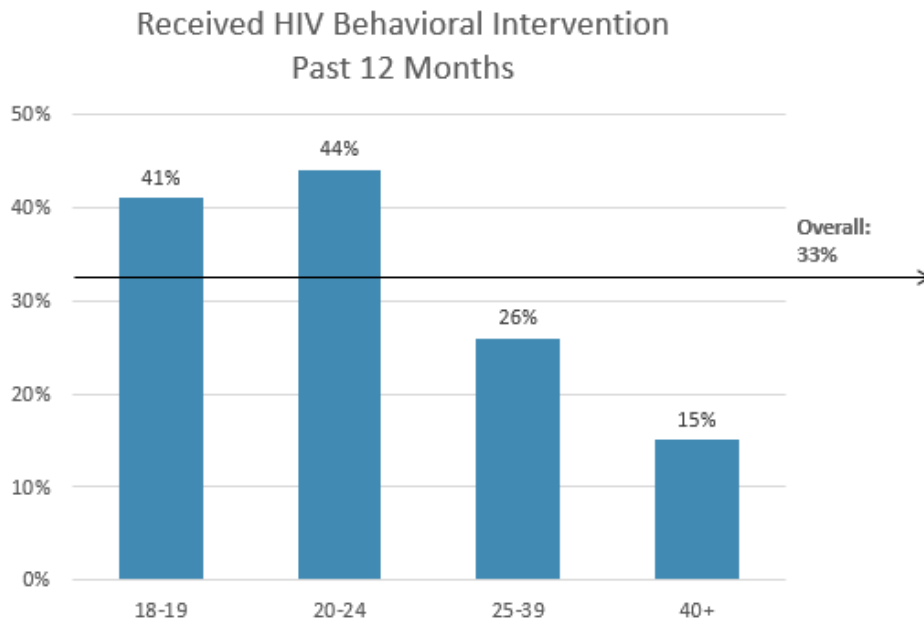


Free Condoms

Almost three-quarters of the MSM3 sample had received free condoms during the 12 months preceding the interview (not counting those given by friends, relatives, or sex partners). Among those who had received free condoms, 75% used them. The most common organizations where respondents got free condoms were (not mutually exclusive categories): businesses including bars, clubs and bookstores (47%), HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organizations (21%) and GLBTQ organizations/community health centers (20%).

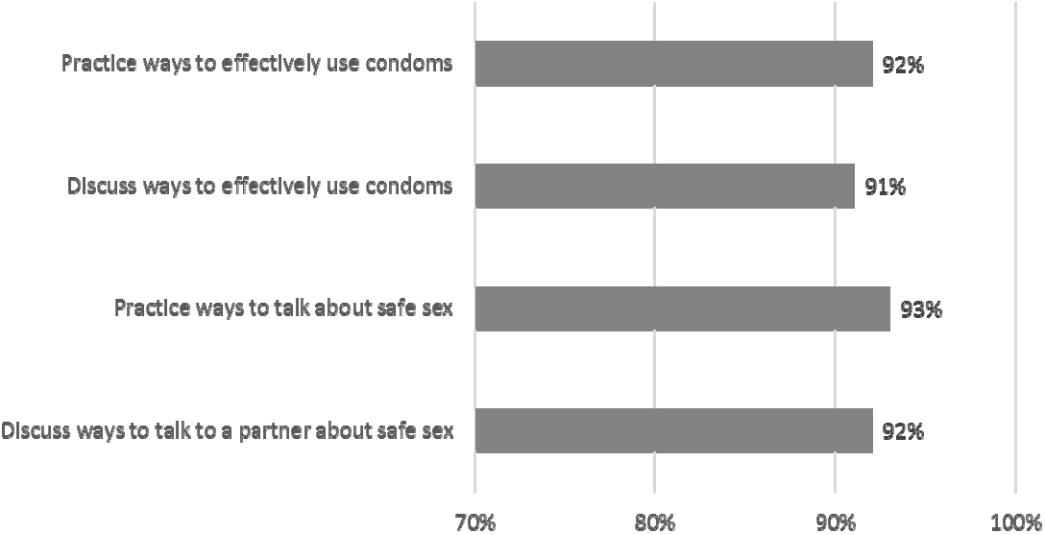
HIV Behavioral Interventions

Thirty-three percent of the Detroit MSM3 sample had received some type of behavioral intervention for HIV prevention during the 12 months prior to interview. Significantly less whites had received counseling (19%) compared to other races/ethnicities (black 42%; Hispanic 33%; other race/ethnicity 42%).



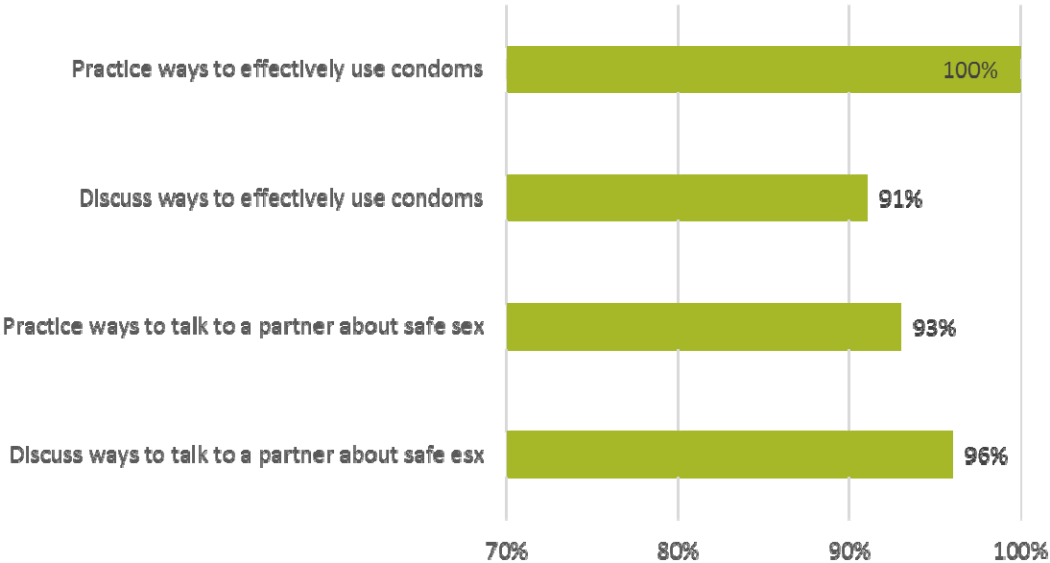
Thirty-one percent of participants reported receiving individual counseling in the 12 months preceding the interview. The most common organizations where participants received individual counseling were HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organizations (35%), GLBTQ organizations (32%) and community health center or public health clinic (20%).

Individual HIV Counseling Topics (N=117)



Eleven percent of participants reported receiving group counseling in the 12 months preceding the interview. The most common organizations where participants received group counseling were GLBTQ organizations (61%) and HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organizations (26%).

Group HIV Counseling Topics (N=44)



Section 7: Health Characteristics

Table 7.1 Health Characteristics of Detroit MSM3 Sample

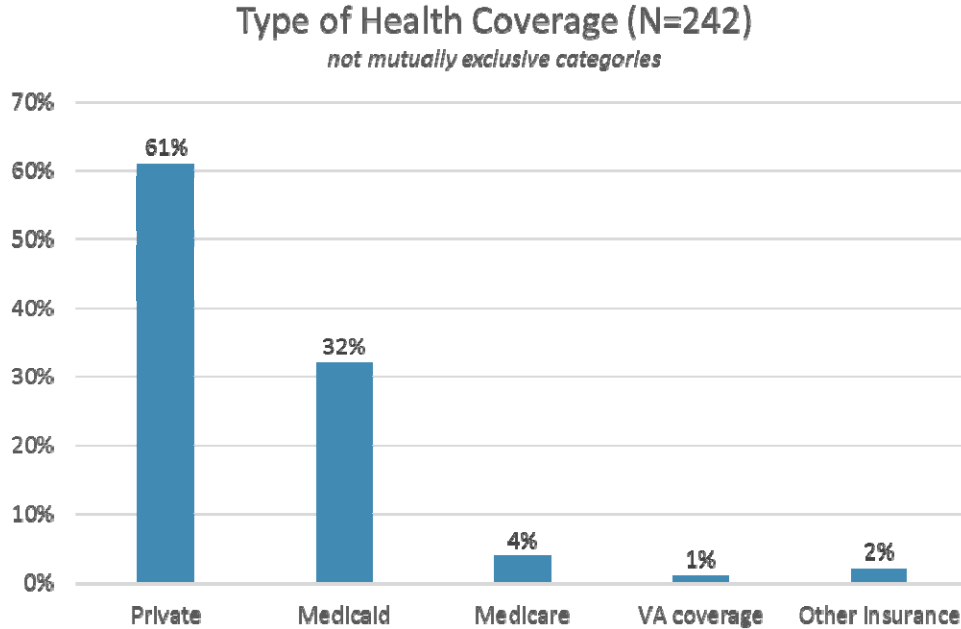
	Race					Age			
	Total (N=411)	Black (N=222)	White (N=123)	Hispanic (N=40)	Other race (N=26)	18-19 (N=69)	20-24 (N=145)	25-39 (N=129)	40+ (N=68)
Had health coverage/insurance at time of interview									
Yes	243 (59%)	142 (64%)	67 (54%)	19 (48%)	15 (58%)	53 (77%)	91 (63%)	58 (45%)	41 (60%)
No	168 (41%)	80 (36%)	56 (46%)	21 (53%)	11 (42%)	16 (23%)	54 (37%)	71 (55%)	27 (40%)
Type of health coverage/insurance (all that apply, not mutually exclusive), N=242									
Private	148 (61%)	71 (50%)	56 (83%)	13 (72%)	8 (54%)	22 (41%)	47 (52%)	48 (83%)	31 (76%)
Medicaid	77 (32%)	63 (44%)	4 (7%)	5 (28%)	5 (33%)	29 (55%)	38 (42%)	7 (12%)	3 (7%)
Medicare	9 (4%)	4 (3%)	5 (8%)	0	0	0	3 (4%)	2 (3%)	4 (10%)
VA coverage	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0	0	0	0	0	2 (5%)
Some other insurance	6 (2%)	3 (2%)	1 (1%)	0	2 (13%)	2 (4%)	2 (2%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	242	142	67	18	15	53	90	58	41
Visit health care provider, past 12 months									
Yes	288 (70%)	157 (71%)	87 (71%)	26 (65%)	18 (69%)	51 (74%)	102 (70%)	90 (70%)	45 (66%)
No	123 (30%)	65 (29%)	36 (29%)	14 (35%)	(31%)	18 (26%)	43 (30%)	39 (30%)	23 (34%)
HIV test offered at visit (N=288)									
Yes	131 (45%)	92 (59%)	20 (23%)	11 (42%)	8 (44%)	24 (47%)	51 (50%)	41 (46%)	15 (33%)
No	157 (55%)	65 (41%)	67 (77%)	15 (58%)	10 (56%)	27 (53%)	51 (50%)	49 (54%)	30 (67%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	288	157	87	26	18	51	102	90	45
Ever diagnosed with hepatitis									
Yes	18 (4%)	7 (3%)	9 (7%)	1 (3%)	1 (4%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	3 (2%)	13 (19%)
No	393 (96%)	215 (97%)	114 (93%)	39 (98%)	25 (96%)	68 (99%)	144 (99%)	126 (98%)	55 (81%)
Type of hepatitis (all that apply, not mutually exclusive)									
Hepatitis A	4 (27%)	1 (17%)	3 (37%)	0	0	0	0	1 (33%)	3 (28%)
Hepatitis B	6 (40%)	2 (33%)	3 (37%)	0	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0	1 (33%)	4 (36%)
Hepatitis C	5 (33%)	3 (50%)	2 (26%)	0	0	0	0	1 (33%)	4 (36%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	15	6	8	0	1	1	0	3	11
Last tested for hepatitis C									
≤6 months ago	67 (16%)	50 (23%)	8 (7%)	4 (10%)	5 (19%)	14 (20%)	29 (20%)	19 (15%)	5 (7%)
6 months-11 months	41 (10%)	22 (10%)	7 (6%)	5 (13%)	7 (27%)	5 (7%)	22 (15%)	13 (10%)	1 (1%)
≥1 year ago	152 (37%)	68 (31%)	62 (50%)	15 (38%)	7 (27%)	8 (12%)	53 (37%)	58 (45%)	33 (49%)
Tested, don't know when	3 (1%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	0	0	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0
Never tested	134 (33%)	74 (33%)	37 (30%)	16 (40%)	7 (27%)	40 (58%)	37 (26%)	31 (24%)	26 (38%)
Don't know if tested	14 (3%)	6 (3%)	8 (7%)	0	0	1 (1%)	3 (2%)	7 (5%)	3 (4%)
Total	411	222 (54%)	123 (30%)	40 (10%)	26 (6%)	69 (17%)	145 (35%)	129 (31%)	68 (17%)

Table 7.1 Health Characteristics of Detroit MSM3 Sample, *continued*

	Race					Age			
	Total (N=411)	Black (N=222)	White (N=123)	Hispanic (N=40)	Other race (N=26)	18-19 (N=69)	20-24 (N=145)	25-39 (N=129)	40+ (N=68)
Ever receive a hepatitis vaccine									
Yes	166 (40%)	85 (38%)	46 (37%)	22 (55%)	13 (50%)	19 (28%)	68 (47%)	52 (40%)	27 (40%)
No	227 (55%)	129 (58%)	70 (57%)	16 (40%)	12 (46%)	45 (65%)	74 (51%)	69 (53%)	39 (57%)
Don't know	18 (4%)	8 (4%)	7 (6%)	2 (5%)	1 (4%)	5 (7%)	3 (2%)	8 (6%)	2 (3%)
Type of hepatitis vaccine received (N=166)									
Hepatitis A vaccine	5 (3%)	1 (1%)	4 (9%)	0	0	1 (5%)	1 (1%)	1 (2%)	2 (7%)
Hepatitis B vaccine	10 (6%)	3 (4%)	3 (7%)	2 (9%)	2 (15%)	1 (5%)	3 (5%)	5 (9%)	1 (4%)
Hepatitis A and B vaccine	145 (87%)	77 (90%)	37 (80%)	20 (91%)	11 (85%)	17 (90%)	62 (91%)	42 (81%)	24 (89%)
Don't know	6 (4%)	4 (5%)	2 (4%)	0	0	0	2 (3%)	4 (8%)	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	166	85	46	22	13	19	68	52	27
Diagnosed with STD (other than HIV), past 12 months									
Yes	24 (6%)	20 (9%)	2 (2%)	2 (5%)	0	9 (13%)	9 (6%)	6 (5%)	0
No	387 (94%)	207 (91%)	121 (98%)	38 (95%)	26 (100%)	60 (87%)	136 (94%)	123 (95%)	68 (100%)
Type of STD, all that apply, not mutually exclusive (N=26)									
Gonorrhea	15 (58%)	15 (68%)	0	0	0	7 (64%)	5 (56%)	3 (50%)	0
Chlamydia	8 (31%)	5 (23%)	2 (100%)	1 (50%)	0	2 (18%)	3 (33%)	3 (50%)	0
Syphilis	3 (11%)	2 (9%)	0	1 (50%)	0	2 (18%)	1 (11%)	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	26	22	2	2	0	11	9	6	0
Diagnosed with STD (other than HIV), ever									
Genital herpes	9 (50%)	3 (75%)	4 (40%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0	3 (75%)	3 (75%)	3 (30%)
Genital warts	7 (39%)	0	5 (50%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0	0	1 (25%)	6 (60%)
HPV	2 (11%)	1 (25%)	1 (10%)	0	0	0	1 (25%)	0	1 (10%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	18	4	10	2	2	0	4	4	10
Test to check for syphilis, past 12 months (N=135)									
Yes	110 (81%)	75 (82%)	18 (75%)	9 (90%)	8 (80%)	28 (90%)	46 (79%)	32 (78%)	4 (80%)
No	25 (19%)	16 (18%)	6 (25%)	1 (10%)	2 (20%)	3 (10%)	12 (21%)	9 (22%)	1 (20%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	135	91	24	10	10	31	58	41	5
Ever circumcised									
Yes	366 (89%)	194 (87%)	117 (95%)	34 (85%)	21 (81%)	61 (88%)	125 (86%)	115 (89%)	65 (96%)
No	44 (11%)	28 (13%)	6 (5%)	6 (15%)	4 (15%)	8 (12%)	20 (14%)	13 (10%)	3 (4%)
Don't know	1 (<1%)	0	0	0	1 (4%)	0	0	1 (1%)	0
Total	411	222 (54%)	123 (30%)	40 (10%)	26 (6%)	69 (17%)	145 (35%)	129 (31%)	68 (17%)

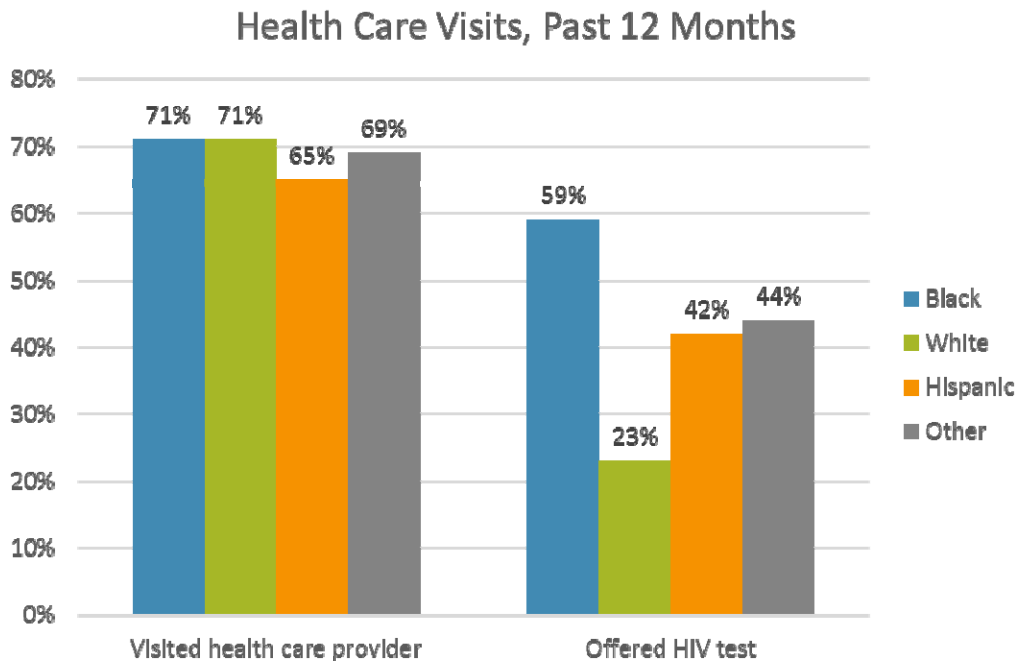
Health Coverage

Forty-one percent of the Detroit MSM3 sample did not have any health coverage or insurance at the time of interview. Among participants that did have health coverage, the majority reported private insurance (61%) or Medicaid (32%).



Health Care Visits

Seventy percent of the MSM3 sample had visited a health care provider during the 12 months prior to interview. Forty-five percent of those participants were offered an HIV test at their last visit. Significantly more blacks compared to whites were offered an HIV test during their last office visit ($p < 0.05$).



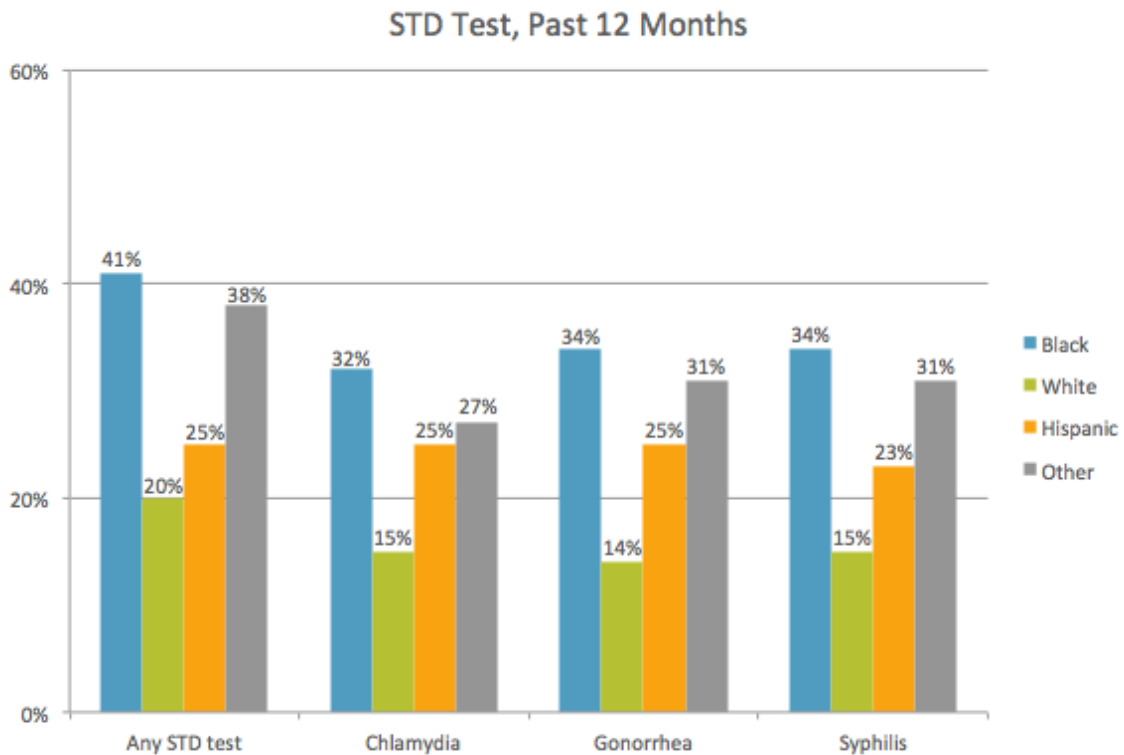
Hepatitis

Four percent of the MSM3 sample had ever been diagnosed with hepatitis. Approximately 40% of the sample reported receiving a hepatitis A and/or hepatitis B vaccine.

Five participants reported being diagnosed with hepatitis C infection. Among those uninfected, 33% had never received a hepatitis C test, 37% had received a test more than a year prior to the interview, and 26% had received a test during the previous year.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Only 6% of the MSM3 sample reported being diagnosed with an STD diagnosis during the 12 months preceding the interview. The most commonly reported STDs were gonorrhea (58%) and chlamydia (31%). An additional 4% reported ever being diagnosed with an STD; 50% of those respondents reported being diagnosed with genital herpes. Among participants without a diagnosis of syphilis in the past year, 81% had received a test to check for syphilis.



One-third of the sample reported getting tested for an STD in the 12 months preceding the interview. Among the Detroit MSM3 sample, 26% were tested for chlamydia, 27% were tested for gonorrhea and 27% were tested for syphilis in the past 12 months.

Section 8: Final MSM3 HIV Testing Results

Detroit MSM3 HIV Prevalence and Awareness

Eighty percent of the MSM3 sample (558 eligible MSM) consented and received an HIV test as part of NHBS activities (n=449). The HIV prevalence in the sample was 17% (n=78) and 38% of those participants were unaware of their HIV status (did not self-report as HIV-positive, n=30). The HIV prevalence in the Detroit MSM3 sample was significantly different from the 2012 HIV prevalence estimated among MSM in the general U.S. population (10.6%).¹²

HIV Prevalence in Detroit MSM3 Sample that Tested for HIV during NHBS Activities (N=449)†

	HIV-Positive	95% CI*	% Unaware**
Overall (N=449)	17% (N=78)	14-21%	38% (N=30)
By race/ethnicity			
Black (n=253)	23% (n=59)	18-29%	39% (n=23)
White (n=126)	10% (n=12)	4-15%	25% (n=3)
Hispanic (n=44)	14% (n=6)	3-24%	50% (n=3)
Other (n=26)	4% (n=1)	-4-11%	100% (n=1)

*Confidence interval, calculated using the Clopper-Pearson method

**Among MSM who tested positive (n=44)

Nationwide MSM3 HIV Prevalence and Awareness

Among the 8,009 MSM tested nationwide, from 25 different US cities, the HIV prevalence was 19%. HIV prevalence was highest among black MSM (32%), followed by Hispanic MSM (16%). The prevalence among whites other races/ethnicities were equal (14%). Among men that tested positive, 34% were unaware of their HIV positive infection status.^{13 14}

HIV Prevalence in Nationwide MSM3 Sample that Tested for HIV during NHBS Activities (N=8,009)

	HIV-Positive	95% CI*	% Unaware**
Overall (N=8,009)	19% (N=1550)	18-20%	34% (N=521)
By race/ethnicity†			
Black (n=2,068)	32% (n=665)	30-34%	46% (n=306)
White (n=3,177)	14% (n=459)	13-16%	14% (n=64)
Hispanic (n=2,145)	16% (n=342)	14-17%	37% (n=127)
Other (n=600)	14% (n=84)	11-17%	29% (n=24)

*Confidence interval, calculated using the Clopper-Pearson method

**Among MSM who tested positive (n=44)

†Does not add up to total number of MSM that tested for HIV because of missing data

The HIV prevalence among the Detroit MSM3 sample (17%) is lower than the nationwide MSM3 prevalence (19%). Relatively equal numbers of HIV-infected MSM from the Detroit sample and nationwide were unaware of their infection status.

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