

Behavioral Surveillance among Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM) in the Detroit Area: 2008

Results from the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance MSM2 Cycle

Michigan Department of Community Health
HIV/STD/VH/TB Epidemiology Section
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Section 1: Background and Methodology

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS)

The National HIV Behavioral Surveillance system (NHBS) was initiated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to help state and local health departments monitor behaviors that place people at risk for HIV, HIV testing behaviors, and access to and use of HIV prevention services among 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, participants tend to be mostly uninfected. Surveillance of risk behaviors allows identification of factors that may be contributing to current and future transmission and therefore anticipates trends in transmission. Behavioral surveillance data are an important tool that can help control the changing 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), injecting drug users (IDU), and heterosexuals (HET). Detroit began participating in NHBS in 2005 with the first injecting drug user (IDU1) cycle which was followed by the first heterosexual cycle (HET1) and the second MSM cycle (MSM2) in 2008. There were 21 project sites (metropolitan statistical areas/MSAs) that participated in the NHBS-MSM2 cycle nationwide: Atlanta, GA; Baltimore, MD; Boston, MA; Chicago, IL; Dallas, TX; Denver, CO; Detroit, MI; Houston, TX; Los Angeles, CA; Miami, FL; Nassau-Suffolk, NY; New Orleans, LA; New York City, NY; Newark, NJ; Philadelphia, PA; San Diego, CA; San Francisco, CA; San Juan, PR; St Louis, MO; Seattle, WA; and Washington DC.

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

During the last few years, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and state health departments have measured the number of new HIV infections in the United States (known as HIV incidence). In the United States, HIV incidence has remained stable between 2006 and 2009, but there was an estimated 21% increase in new HIV infections in people aged 13-29 years. This increase was driven by a 34% increase in young MSM. The only MSM subgroup showing a significant increase was young, black MSM (48% increase from 2006-2009).²

The CDC estimates that MSM represent approximately 2% of the US population but account for more than half of all new HIV infections (61% of new infections in 2009). In 2008, MSM accounted for 49% of people living with HIV/AIDS in the US. More effort is needed to reduce HIV infections in MSM in the US. Prevention efforts need to continue to increase the number of MSM that are tested for HIV annually.

HIV Infection among Men who Have Sex with Men in Michigan

Men who have sex with men (MSM) made up 53% of all HIV/AIDS cases reported in Michigan, including four percent who also injected drugs (MSM/IDU). Among HIV-infected men in Michigan, the MSM exposure category accounts for 68% of cases (63% MSM and 5% MSM/IDU). Male-male sex accounts for 75% of white male, 55% of black male, 58% of Hispanic male, and 56% of other/unknown race/ethnicities HIV cases.³

Forty-seven percent of *new* HIV diagnoses in 2009 in Michigan were among MSM. Between 2005 and 2009, HIV infections among all MSM has remained stable, however there was an increase among black MSM (2%) and a decrease among white MSM (6%).⁴ The rate of HIV infection among those aged 13-24 at the time of HIV diagnosis increased significantly between 2004 and 2008, with the majority being black MSM.⁵ These findings suggest that young, black MSM 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. A venue was defined as an area, location, or building (public or private) where men can be approached and recruited for participation in NHBS-MSM2. Additionally, venues were locations that were attended by men for purposes other than receiving medical care or services related to HIV.⁶

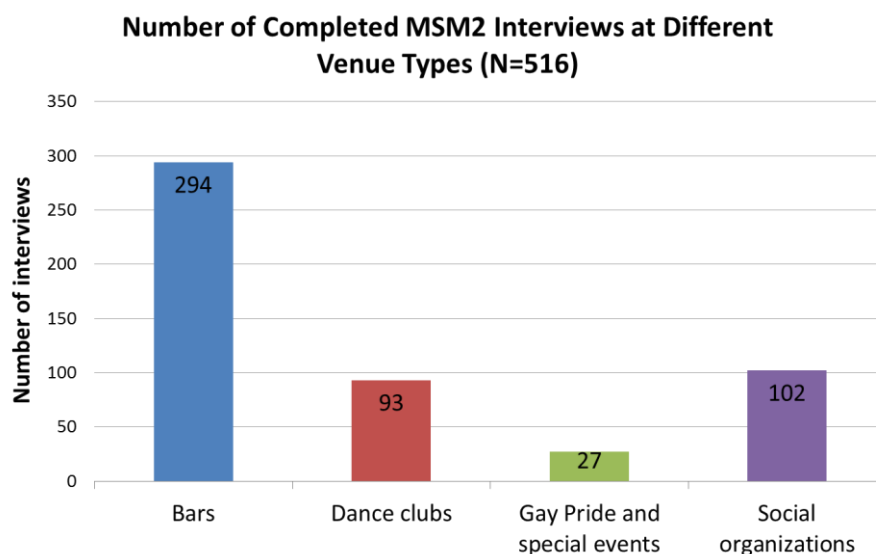
Sampling activities were organized into three main components: first local staff conducted formative assessment activities to learn the venues and best days and times to recruit MSM, then staff assembled monthly sampling frames, and finally staff recruited and interviewed men at specified venues and times.

The first component of sampling included identifying all potential venues within the project area where MSM could be interviewed. In the second component of sampling, staff chose venues from the “venue universe” and randomly chose day/time periods each month to conduct MSM2 activities at the venues. Many factors were taken into account when determining the venues to be included in the sampling frame, including safety of conducting interviews, approval from venue owners and managers, and the proportion of MSM that attend the venue.

Finally staff systematically approached men at the venues and interviewed men using a standardized, anonymous questionnaire using a handheld computer. Participants were also offered anonymous, rapid HIV counseling testing and were given the opportunity to receive their final confirmatory test results (if the rapid was reactive/preliminary positive) and referred to care when appropriate. Participants were compensated for the interview and HIV testing.

Venue-based sampling for MSM2 in Detroit

The target area for the Detroit MSM2 cycle was Wayne County; however the city of Detroit was the primary site for MSM2 activities. Venues selected for Detroit MSM2 fell into two main categories: entertainment venues and advocacy and social services venues. The majority of interviews took place at bars that serve MSM. There were a total of 516 men that completed interviews for MSM2 in Detroit.



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 MSM in the community, 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 MSM2 cycle to their local setting. During this time project areas develop local prevention questions specific to the local HIV prevention services.

NHBS-MSM2 Screening and Eligibility

The eligibility criteria for MSM2 were as follows:

- Had not previously participated in the current MSM2 cycle
- At least 18 years old
- Lives in a participating metropolitan statistical area (MSA)
- 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 for the MSM cycles 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 (but not all) MSM analyses focus on sexually-active MSM.

NHBS-MSM2 Detroit Sample

A total of 731 men completed the eligibility screener and 516 men were found eligible and completed the interview for the MSM2 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, 388 (75%) were MSM that met the criteria for inclusion in this report (sexually-active MSM).

This report summarizes the characteristics of the Detroit MSM sample that self-reported HIV negative or unknown status (n=362). This is because awareness of HIV infection influences risk behaviors and the focus of the summary is on behaviors related to acquiring HIV infection and HIV testing and prevention activities of MSM that are uninfected or have not yet learned of their HIV infection. Additionally, exclusion of participants that self-reported HIV positive status (SRP's) allows the comparison between the Detroit MSM2 results with the national results which excluded SRP's.⁸

Data Analysis

The CDC is in the process of constructing an optimal formula to weigh the MSM venue-based sampling data which would account for the complex sampling design. A recent analysis comparing VBS weighted and unweighted NHBS-MSM2 data from New York City suggests that not adjusting estimates for recruitment biases may result in overestimation of HIV seroprevalence and HIV related risk behaviors when there is a greater selection probability of recruiting higher risk MSM.⁷ The data in this report is unweighted data therefore the data may not be representative of all MSM residing in the metro Detroit area.

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 the topic, it is possible that unawareness of HIV infection was over-estimated. Recall accuracy may also have affected the data. Additionally participants may have been unaware of certain health characteristics or characteristics of their sex partners, such as whether or not they had received a hepatitis A or B vaccine and the HIV infection status of their most recent sex partner.

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.

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Demographics (*self-report HIV-/ukn status, N=362*)

- Half of the MSM2 sample were 18-24 years old
- 56% self-reported black race, 30% white, 9% Hispanic, and 7% were some other race/ethnicity
- The majority reported a high school diploma or higher education (91%)
- 41% reported an annual income of <\$20,000

Sexual Identity and Behaviors (*self-report HIV-/ukn status, N=362*)

- 72% reported homosexual identity and 25% reported bisexual identity

During the past 12 months:

- 74% reported >1 same-sex sexual partners
- 88% reported having anal sex and 58% of those men reported unprotected anal sex
- 21% of all participants reported unprotected anal sex with a casual or exchange partner
- 74% reported any new male sex partners; 28% had NOT discussed HIV status before first sex with any partners
- 40% 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-/ukn status, N=362*)

During the past 12 months:

- 89% reported any alcohol use
- Significantly more whites compared to all other race/ethnicities reported any binge drinking ($p<0.01$)
- The most commonly used non-injection drug was marijuana (44%)

HIV Testing Behaviors (*self-report HIV-/ukn status, N=362*)

- 83% had ever been tested for HIV and 56% had been tested during the 12 months prior to interview
- The most important reasons for NOT getting an HIV test were afraid of finding out have HIV (28%) and think low risk for HIV infection (23%)
- There was a trend between increasing age group and a decreasing proportion of participants reporting an HIV test during the 12 months prior to interview

HIV Prevention Activities (*self-report HIV-/ukn status, N=362*)

During the past 12 months:

- 72% had received free condoms and 61% had used free condoms
- 22% had received individual and/or group HIV counseling
- Significantly more blacks compared to whites had received any HIV counseling

Health Status (*self-report HIV-/ukn status, N=362*)

- 40% reported no health coverage at the time of interview
- 75% had visited a health care provider during the previous year; 39% were offered an HIV test
- 7% had a STD diagnosis during the 12 months prior to interview

Final MSM2 HIV Testing Results (*all eligible MSM, N=388*)

- 81% (n=315) of all MSM eligible participants consented and received an HIV test as part of NHBS activities
 - The HIV prevalence in the MSM2 sample was 14% (n=44); 70% were unaware of their HIV positive status (n=26)

Section 2: Demographics

Table 2.1: Demographic Characteristics of MSM2 Detroit Sample

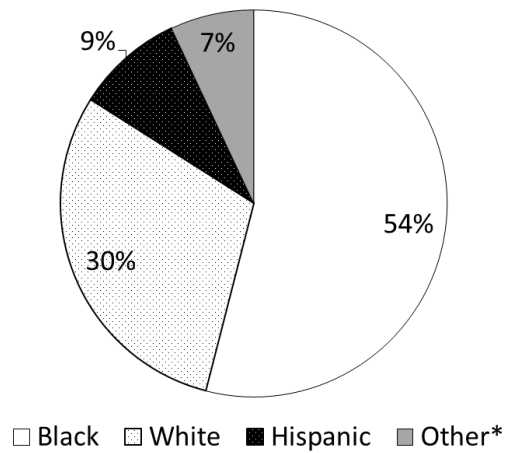
	Total (N=362)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=196)	White (N=109)	Hispanic (N=32)	Other race* (N=25)	18-19 (N=59)	20-24 (N=121)	25-39 (N=115)	40+ (N=67)
Race/Ethnicity									
Black	196 (54%)					40 (68%)	69 (57%)	58 (50%)	29 (43%)
White	109 (30%)					7 (12%)	33 (27%)	40 (35%)	29 (43%)
Hispanic	32 (9%)					8 (14%)	11 (9%)	10 (9%)	3 (4%)
Other race/ethnicity**	25 (7%)					4 (7%)	8 (7%)	7 (6%)	6 (9%)
Age									
18-19	59 (16%)	40 (20%)	7 (6%)	8 (25%)	4 (16%)				
20-24	121 (33%)	69 (35%)	33 (30%)	11 (34%)	8 (32%)				
25-29	57 (16%)	32 (16%)	17 (16%)	5 (16%)	3 (12%)				
30-34	23 (6%)	10 (5%)	10 (9%)	1 (3%)	2 (8%)				
35-39	35 (10%)	16 (8%)	13 (12%)	4 (13%)	2 (8%)				
40-44	34 (9%)	18 (9%)	11 (10%)	2 (6%)	3 (12%)				
45-49	13 (4%)	6 (3%)	6 (6%)	0	1 (4%)				
50+	20 (6%)	5 (3%)	12 (11%)	1 (3%)	2 (8%)				
Education									
<High school	32 (9%)	22 (11%)	5 (5%)	4 (13%)	1 (4%)	11 (19%)	12 (10%)	7 (6%)	2 (3%)
High school diploma/GED	135 (37%)	80 (41%)	33 (30%)	11 (34%)	11 (44%)	32 (54%)	46 (38%)	34 (30%)	23 (34%)
Some college or technical school	131 (36%)	70 (36%)	43 (39%)	11 (34%)	7 (28%)	16 (27%)	55 (45%)	41 (36%)	19 (28%)
College graduate or beyond	64 (18%)	24 (12%)	28 (26%)	6 (19%)	6 (24%)	0	8 (7%)	33 (29%)	23 (34%)
Income									
<\$10,000	65 (18%)	47 (24%)	9 (8%)	3 (9%)	6 (24%)	16 (27%)	28 (23%)	13 (11%)	8 (12%)
\$10,000-\$19,999	83 (23%)	45 (23%)	26 (24%)	6 (19%)	6 (24%)	12 (20%)	35 (29%)	22 (19%)	14 (21%)
\$20,000-\$49,999	114 (31%)	56 (29%)	36 (33%)	13 (41%)	9 (36%)	15 (25%)	26 (21%)	49 (43%)	24 (36%)
>=\$50,000	89 (25%)	41 (21%)	36 (33%)	8 (25%)	4 (16%)	11 (19%)	28 (23%)	30 (26%)	20 (30%)
Unknown	11 (3%)	7 (4%)	2 (2%)	2 (6%)	0	5 (8%)	4 (3%)	1 (<1%)	1 (1%)
Employment Status									
Employed	233 (64%)	109 (56%)	78 (72%)	25 (78%)	21 (84%)	21 (36%)	81 (67%)	85 (74%)	46 (69%)
Unemployed	60 (17%)	46 (23%)	10 (9%)	3 (9%)	1 (4%)	12 (20%)	24 (20%)	19 (17%)	5 (7%)
Full-time student	45 (12%)	30 (15%)	10 (9%)	4 (13%)	1 (4%)	25 (42%)	13 (11%)	5 (4%)	2 (3%)
Disabled	9 (2%)	4 (2%)	4 (4%)	0	1 (4%)	0	2 (2%)	2 (2%)	5 (7%)
Other	15 (4%)	7 (4%)	7 (6%)	0	1 (4%)	1 (2%)	1 (<1%)	4 (3%)	9 (13%)
Homeless (last 12 months)									
Currently homeless	9 (2%)	6 (3%)	3 (3%)	0	0	2 (3%)	1 (<1%)	4 (3%)	2 (3%)
Formerly, not currently	17 (5%)	9 (5%)	6 (6%)	2 (6%)	0	5 (8%)	6 (5%)	3 (3%)	3 (4%)
Not homeless last 12 mos.	336 (93%)	181 (92%)	100 (92%)	30 (94%)	25 (100%)	52 (88%)	114 (94%)	108 (94%)	62 (93%)
Incarcerated (last 12 months)									
Yes	49 (14%)	30 (15%)	11 (10%)	3 (9%)	5 (20%)	9 (15%)	18 (15%)	16 (14%)	6 (9%)
No	313 (86%)	166 (85%)	98 (90%)	29 (91%)	20 (80%)	50 (85%)	103 (85%)	99 (86%)	61 (91%)
Total	362	196 (54%)	109 (30%)	32 (9%)	25 (7%)	59 (16%)	121 (33%)	115 (32%)	67 (19%)

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

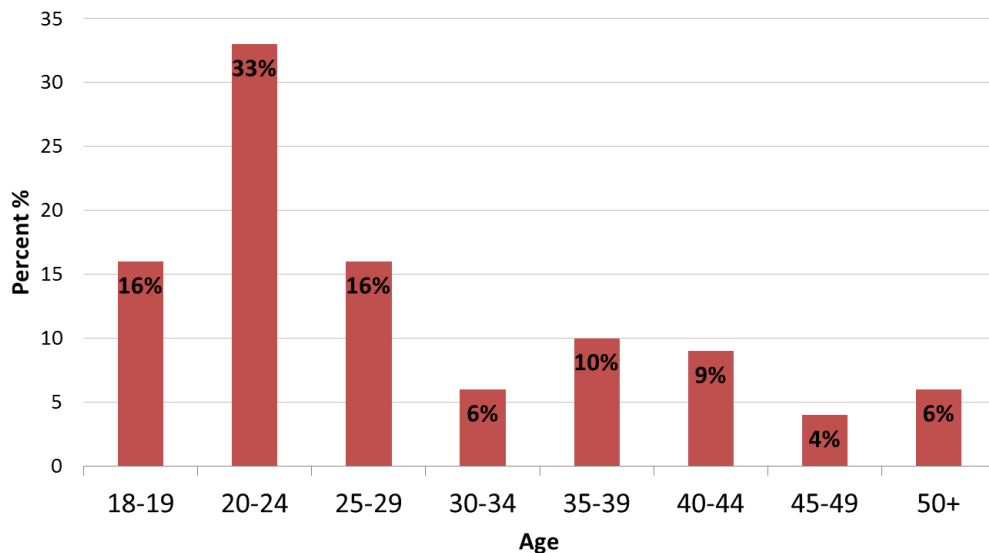
Race and Age

Over half of the Detroit MSM2 sample self-reported black race (54%, see Table 2.1). An even larger proportion of males aged 18-19 were black (68%). The proportion of white participants increased with increasing age group. Twelve percent of the youngest age group (18-19 years) were white compared to 43% of the oldest age group (40 years or older). A large proportion of the sample was young; 50% were aged 18-24 years old at the time of interview.

Race/Ethnicity of Detroit MSM2 Sample (N=362)



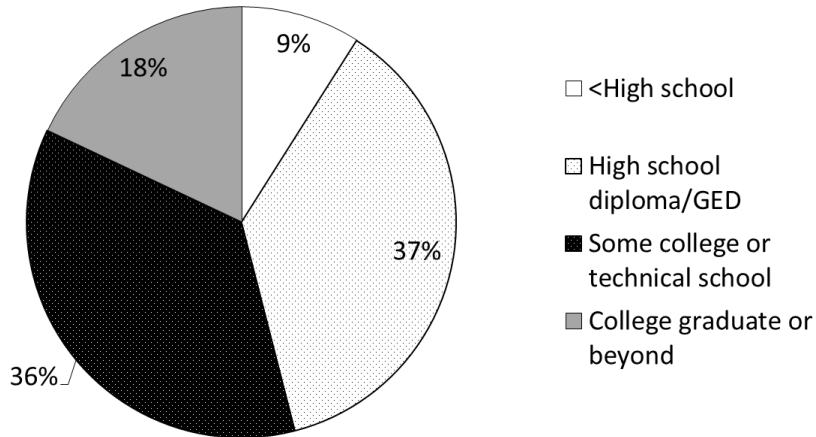
Detroit MSM2 Sample by Age (N=362)



Socioeconomic status

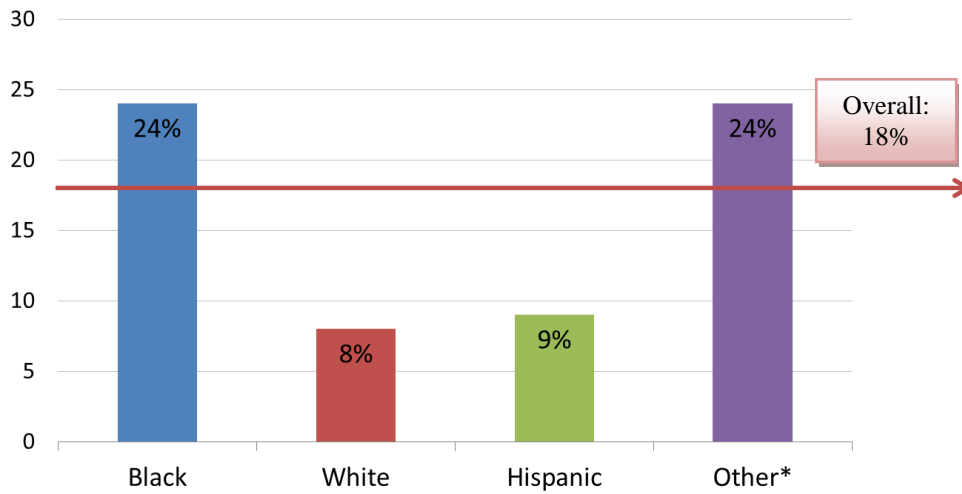
Over half of the Detroit MSM2 sample had some technical school, college, or higher education (54%).

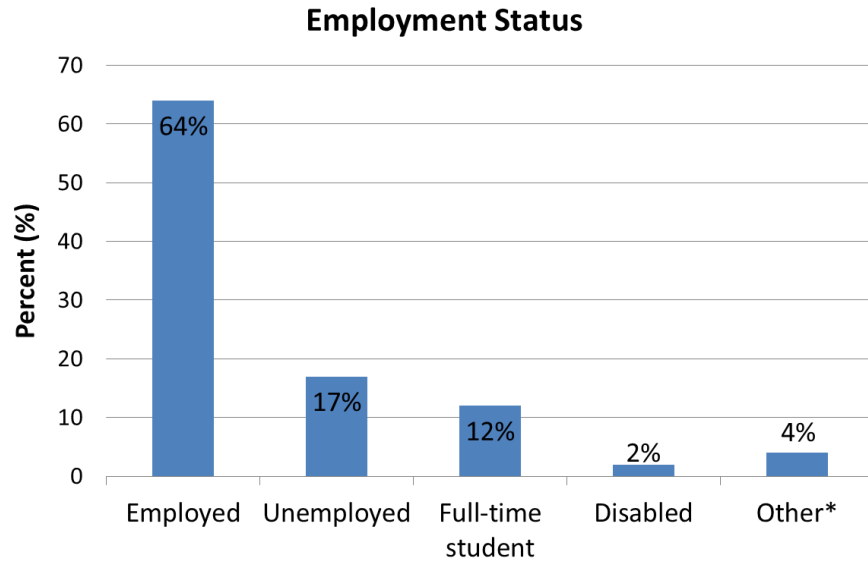
Highest Education Level Attained



Overall, 18% of participants reported an annual income of <\$10,000. A greater proportion of blacks and other race (24%) reported an annual income of <\$10,000 compared to whites and Hispanics (8% and 9%, respectively). In addition, a greater proportion of whites reported an annual income of >=\$50,000 compared to other racial and ethnic groups.

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





The majority of the Detroit MSM2 sample was employed at the time of interview (64%). A greater proportion of blacks were unemployed at the time of interview (23%) compared to other race/ethnicities (4-9%).

Homelessness and Incarceration

Two percent of the Detroit MSM2 sample was homeless at the time of interview and an additional 5% were homeless during the 12 months prior to interview. Fourteen 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 blacks and other race/ethnicity had been incarcerated during the previous 12 months (15% and 20%, respectively) compared to whites and Hispanics (10% and 9%, respectively).

Area of Residence at time of Interview

The majority of eligible MSM2 participants reported a Detroit zip code of residence (73%). Another 24% reported a zip code outside of Detroit but within Wayne County.

Section 3: Sexual Behaviors

Table 3.1 Sexual Identity and Behaviors of Detroit MSM2 Participants (HIV-/Unk.)

	Race					Age			
	Total (N=362)	Black (N=196)	White (N=109)	Hispanic (N=32)	Other race (N=25)	18-19 (N=59)	20-24 (N=121)	25-39 (N=115)	40+ (N=67)
Sexual identity									
Homosexual	262 (72%)	128 (65%)	91 (83%)	26 (81%)	17 (68%)	42 (71%)	90 (74%)	85 (74%)	45 (67%)
Bisexual	91 (25%)	61 (31%)	18 (17%)	6 (19%)	6 (24%)	16 (27%)	26 (21%)	29 (25%)	20 (30%)
Heterosexual	8 (2%)	6 (3%)	0	0	2 (8%)	1 (2%)	4 (3%)	1 (<1%)	2 (3%)
Refused to answer	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	0	0	1 (<1%)	0	0
Told anyone attracted to or have sex with men (homosexual or bisexual-identified respondents, n=353)									
Yes	330 (91%)	170 (90%)	107 (98%)	31 (97%)	22 (96%)	57 (98%)	109 (94%)	106 (93%)	58 (89%)
<i>If yes, who told (not mutually exclusive categories, percent is out of the total number of homosexual/bisexual participants that responded 'yes')</i>									
Told gay, lesbian, or bisexual friends	326 (99%)	167 (98%)	106 (99%)	31 (100%)	22 (100%)	56 (98%)	108 (99%)	105 (99%)	57 (98%)
Told friends who are not gay, lesbian, or bisexual	297 (90%)	146 (86%)	100 (93%)	29 (94%)	22 (100%)	51 (89%)	102 (94%)	94 (89%)	50 (86%)
Told family members	284 (86%)	139 (82%)	95 (89%)	30 (97%)	20 (91%)	48 (84%)	99 (91%)	91 (86%)	46 (79%)
Told health care provider	214 (65%)	105 (62%)	71 (66%)	24 (77%)	14 (64%)	28 (49%)	72 (66%)	70 (66%)	44 (76%)
No	23 (6%)	19 (10%)	2 (2%)	1 (3%)	1 (4%)	1 (2%)	7 (6%)	8 (7%)	7 (11%)
Subtotal	353	189	109	32	23	58	116	114	65
Told anyone attracted to or have sex with men (heterosexual-identified respondents, n=8)									
Yes	3 (38%)	2 (33%)			1 (50%)	0	3 (75%)	0	0
No	5 (63%)	4 (67%)			1 (50%)	1 (100%)	1 (25%)	1 (100%)	2 (100%)
Subtotal	8	6			2	1	4	1	2
Age at first sex with a man									
<12 years old	27 (7%)	12 (6%)	10 (9%)	5 (16%)	0	5 (8%)	6 (5%)	8 (7%)	8 (12%)
12-14	58 (16%)	37 (19%)	14 (13%)	2 (6%)	5 (20%)	15 (25%)	19 (16%)	14 (12%)	10 (15%)
15-17	105 (29%)	53 (27%)	32 (29%)	12 (38%)	8 (32%)	26 (44%)	45 (37%)	23 (20%)	11 (16%)
18-20	104 (29%)	55 (28%)	32 (29%)	9 (28%)	2 (8%)	13 (22%)	45 (37%)	34 (30%)	12 (18%)
21-29	56 (15%)	32 (16%)	18 (17%)	4 (13%)	2 (8%)		6 (5%)	32 (28%)	18 (27%)
30 or older	11 (3%)	6 (3%)	3 (3%)	0	0			3 (3%)	8 (12%)
Don't know	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	0			1 (<1%)	0
Total number of male sex partners, past 12 months									
1 partner	93 (26%)	62 (32%)	22 (20%)	3 (9%)	6 (24%)	20 (34%)	28 (23%)	26 (23%)	19 (28%)
2 partners	89 (25%)	50 (26%)	27 (25%)	9 (28%)	3 (12%)	15 (25%)	32 (26%)	26 (23%)	16 (24%)
3 partners	58 (16%)	29 (15%)	22 (20%)	6 (19%)	1 (4%)	8 (14%)	19 (16%)	20 (17%)	11 (16%)
4-5 partners	49 (14%)	25 (13%)	11 (10%)	4 (13%)	9 (36%)	4 (7%)	22 (18%)	17 (15%)	6 (9%)
6-9 partners	31 (9%)	13 (7%)	5 (16%)	5 (16%)	3 (12%)	8 (14%)	11 (9%)	7 (6%)	5 (7%)
10-19 partners	22 (6%)	11 (6%)	8 (7%)	8 (7%)	2 (8%)	2 (3%)	5 (4%)	11 (10%)	4 (6%)
20 or more partners	20 (6%)	6 (3%)	9 (8%)	9 (8%)	1 (4%)	2 (3%)	4 (3%)	8 (7%)	6 (9%)
Ever had sex with a female									
Yes	216 (60%)	112 (57%)	66 (61%)	21 (66%)	17 (68%)	30 (51%)	61 (50%)	78 (68%)	47 (70%)
No	146 (40%)	84 (43%)	43 (39%)	11 (34%)	8 (32%)	29 (49%)	60 (50%)	37 (32%)	20 (30%)
Total	362	196 (54%)	109 (30%)	32 (9%)	25 (7%)	59 (16%)	121 (33%)	115 (32%)	67 (19%)

Table 3.2 Sexual Behaviors of Detroit MSM2 Participants (HIV-/Unk.), male sex partners, past 12 months

	Race					Age			
	Total (N=362)	Black (N=196)	White (N=109)	Hispanic (N=32)	Other race (N=25)	18-19 (N=59)	20-24 (N=121)	25-39 (N=115)	40+ (N=67)
Partner types (not mutually exclusive categories)*									
Any main partners	246 (68%)	132 (67%)	72 (66%)	22 (69%)	20 (80%)	45 (76%)	90 (74%)	77 (67%)	34 (51%)
Any casual partners	222 (61%)	114 (58%)	74 (68%)	19 (59%)	15 (60%)	31 (53%)	71 (59%)	74 (64%)	46 (69%)
Any exchange partners	25 (7%)	15 (8%)	7 (6%)	1 (3%)	2 (8%)	4 (7%)	8 (7%)	7 (6%)	6 (9%)
Relative partner type proportions (mutually-exclusive)									
All main	127 (35%)	75 (38%)	30 (28%)	13 (41%)	9 (36%)	26 (44%)	46 (38%)	36 (31%)	19 (28%)
Mostly main (>50%)	11 (3%)	3 (2%)	6 (6%)	1 (3%)	1 (4%)	1 (2%)	6 (5%)	3 (3%)	1 (1%)
All casual	98 (27%)	53 (27%)	33 (30%)	9 (28%)	3 (12%)	12 (20%)	26 (21%)	31 (27%)	29 (43%)
Mostly casual (>50%)	70 (19%)	34 (17%)	21 (19%)	7 (22%)	8 (32%)	9 (15%)	25 (21%)	27 (23%)	9 (13%)
All exchange	12 (3%)	7 (4%)	4 (4%)	0	1 (4%)	2 (3%)	3 (2%)	5 (4%)	2 (3%)
Mostly exchange (>50%)	4 (1%)	3 (2%)	0	1 (3%)	0	1 (2%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (1%)
Half main/half casual	37 (10%)	19 (10%)	14 (13%)	1 (3%)	3 (12%)	8 (14%)	13 (11%)	11 (10%)	5 (7%)
Half casual/half exchange	2 (<1%)	2 (1%)	0	0	0	0	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0
Equal numbers of main, casual, exchange	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)
Any anal sex with any partners									
Yes	320 (88%)	172 (88%)	95 (87%)	31 (97%)	22 (88%)	57 (97%)	108 (89%)	101 (88%)	54 (81%)
No	42 (12%)	24 (12%)	14 (13%)	1 (3%)	3 (12%)	2 (3%)	13 (11%)	14 (12%)	13 (19%)
Any unprotected anal sex if reported anal sex									
Yes	184 (58%)	94 (55%)	52 (55%)	24 (77%)	14 (64%)	32 (56%)	58 (54%)	59 (58%)	35 (65%)
No	136 (43%)	78 (45%)	43 (45%)	7 (23%)	8 (36%)	25 (44%)	50 (46%)	42 (42%)	19 (35%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	320	172	95	31	22	57	108	101	54
Anal sex and unprotected anal sex by partner type									
Any main partners**	N=246	N=132	N=72	N=22	N=20	N=45	N=90	N=77	N=34
<i>Had anal sex</i>	220 (89%)	117 (89%)	64 (89%)	21 (95%)	18 (90%)	41 (91%)	83 (92%)	70 (91%)	26 (76%)
<i>Had unprotected anal sex</i>	127 (58%)	61 (52%)	41 (64%)	15 (71%)	10 (56%)	24 (59%)	45 (54%)	42 (60%)	16 (62%)
Any casual partners	N=222	n=114	n=74	n=19	n=15	N=31	N=71	N=74	N=46
<i>Had anal sex</i>	184 (83%)	94 (82%)	58 (78%)	19 (100%)	13 (87%)	28 (90%)	63 (89%)	60 (81%)	33 (72%)
<i>Had unprotected anal sex</i>	72 (39%)	41 (44%)	16 (28%)	12 (63%)	3 (23%)	10 (36%)	21 (33%)	23 (38%)	18 (55%)
Any exchange partners	N=25	N=15	N=7	N=1	N=2	N=4	N=8	N=7	N=6
<i>Had anal sex</i>	14 (56%)	8 (53%)	3 (43%)	1 (100%)	2 (100%)	3 (75%)	3 (38%)	4 (57%)	4 (67%)
<i>Had unprotected anal sex</i>	7 (50%)	4 (50%)	0	1 (100%)	2 (100%)	2 (67%)	0	1 (25%)	4 (100%)
Any casual partners, incl. exchange**	N=235	N=121	N=79	N=19	N=16	N=33	N=75	N=79	N=48
<i>Had anal sex</i>	193 (82%)	99 (82%)	61 (77%)	19 (100%)	14 (88%)	30 (91%)	65 (87%)	63 (80%)	35 (73%)
<i>Had unprotected anal sex</i>	77 (40%)	44 (44%)	16 (26%)	12 (63%)	5 (36%)	12 (40%)	21 (32%)	23 (37%)	21 (60%)
Total	362	196 (54%)	109 (30%)	32 (9%)	25 (7%)	59 (16%)	121 (33%)	115 (32%)	67 (19%)

Table 3.2 Sexual Behaviors of Detroit MSM2 Participants (HIV-/Unk.), male sex partners, past 12 months (continued)

	Race					Age			
	Total (N=362)	Black (N=196)	White (N=109)	Hispanic (N=32)	Other race (N=25)	18-19 (N=59)	20-24 (N=121)	25-39 (N=115)	40+ (N=67)
Number of new male sex partners (had sex with for the first time in past 12 months)									
No new sex partners	93 (26%)	54 (28%)	26 (24%)	9 (28%)	4 (16%)	11 (19%)	26 (21%)	34 (30%)	22 (33%)
1	81 (22%)	56 (29%)	17 (16%)	4 (13%)	4 (16%)	23 (39%)	36 (30%)	13 (11%)	9 (13%)
2-3	119 (33%)	59 (30%)	41 (38%)	9 (28%)	10 (40%)	17 (29%)	40 (33%)	40 (35%)	22 (33%)
4-5	25 (7%)	12 (6%)	6 (6%)	3 (9%)	4 (16%)	3 (5%)	8 (7%)	11 (10%)	4 (4%)
6-10	23 (6%)	9 (5%)	10 (9%)	3 (9%)	1 (4%)	4 (7%)	7 (6%)	8 (7%)	4 (6%)
11-20	12 (3%)	3 (2%)	4 (4%)	3 (9%)	2 (8%)	1 (2%)	2 (2%)	7 (6%)	2 (3%)
>20	9 (2%)	3 (2%)	5 (5%)	1 (3%)	0	0	2 (2%)	2 (2%)	5 (7%)
Discuss HIV status with new sex partners before having first sex (n=269)†									
With all partners	138 (51%)	81 (57%)	36 (43%)	12 (52%)	9 (43%)	28 (58%)	58 (61%)	37 (46%)	15 (33%)
With some partners	56 (21%)	25 (18%)	21 (25%)	4 (17%)	6 (29%)	8 (17%)	20 (21%)	19 (23%)	9 (20%)
With no partners	74 (28%)	36 (25%)	26 (31%)	7 (30%)	5 (24%)	12 (25%)	16 (17%)	25 (31%)	21 (47%)
Unknown	1 (<1%)	0	0	0	1 (5%)	0	1 (1%)	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	269	142	83	23	21	48	95	81	45
Total	362	196 (54%)	109 (30%)	32 (9%)	25 (7%)	59 (16%)	121 (33%)	115 (32%)	67 (19%)

*A main partner was defined as a man you have sex with and who you feel committed to above anyone else; a partner you could 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.

**Can compare descriptive statistics to other NHBS-MSM2 project areas by referring to Table 2 in "HIV Risk, Prevention, and Testing Behaviors Among Men Who Have Sex With Men—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System, 21 U.S. Cities, United States, 2008," MMWR 60 (SS14); 1-34; percentages in this table are calculated out of the number of respondents with the partner type, not the entire sample

†Discuss HIV status of BOTH respondent and partner before first sex; only referred to new sex partners from the past 12 months and so excluded participants that reported no new sex partners during the past 12 months (n=93)

Sexual identity

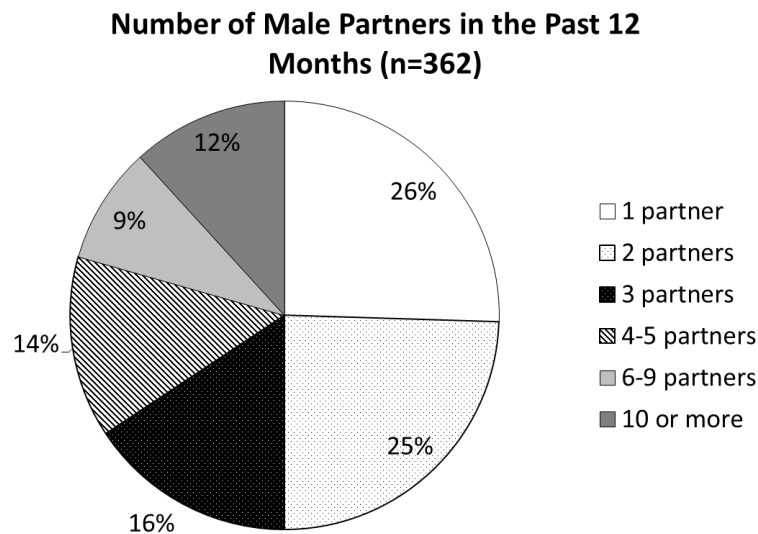
The majority of MSM2 participants self-identified as homosexual (73%) and a quarter self-identified as bisexual (25%; see Table 3.1). More blacks compared to whites self-identified as bisexual (30% of blacks compared to 16% of whites). Few self-identified as heterosexual (2%).

Age at first sex with a man

Many of MSM2 participants were between the ages of 15 and 20 at first sexual encounter with a man (58%). A small proportion was aged less than 12 years old at first male sexual encounter (7%).

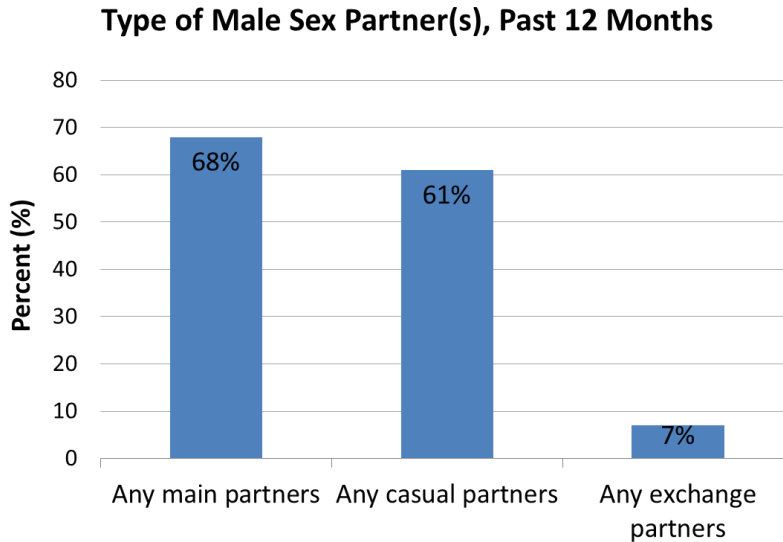
Number of same-sex partners in the past 12 months

Seventy-four percent of the sample reported >1 same-sex partners during the 12 months prior to interview (n=287). About half of the sample had one or two male sex partners during the previous 12 months (51%).



Male partner types

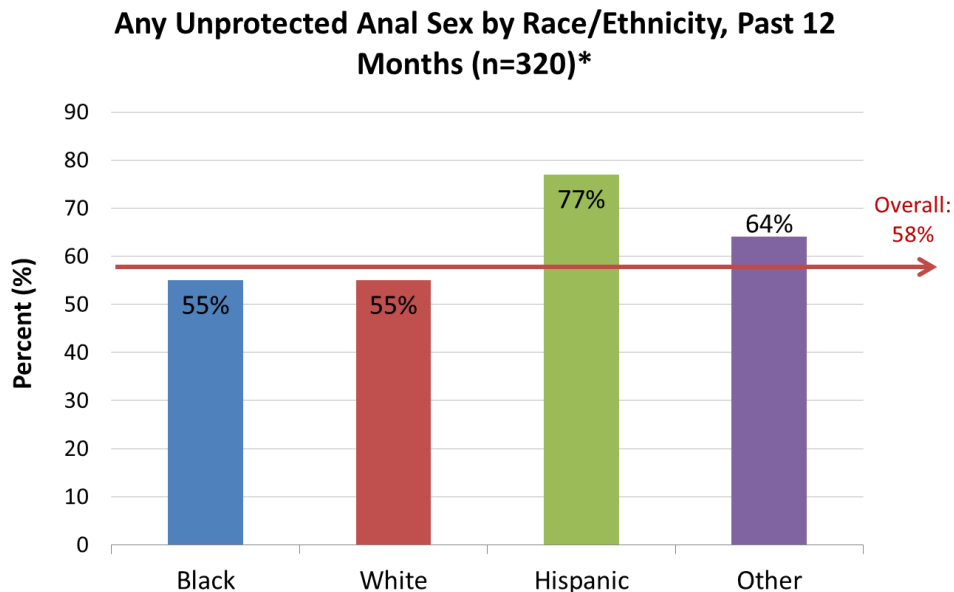
Thirty-five percent of the Detroit MSM2 sample reported only main partners during the previous 12 months and 68% reported having any main partner(s) (see table 3.2). Sixty-one percent of the sample reported any casual partners and seven percent reported any exchange partners. A greater proportion of whites reported having any casual partners compared to other race/ethnicities (68% of whites compared to 58-60% of the other race/ethnicities). There was a linear trend between increasing age group and the percent of participants reporting any casual partners ($p < 0.05$, Cochran-Armitage test for trend).



Unprotected anal sex

The majority of the Detroit MSM2 sample reported having anal sex during the previous 12 months (88%). The proportion of participants reporting anal sex was highest for the youngest age group (97% in the 18-19 years old group) and lowest for the oldest age group (81% in the 40 years of older group).

Among participants that reported having anal sex, 58% reported having unprotected anal sex with at least one partner.



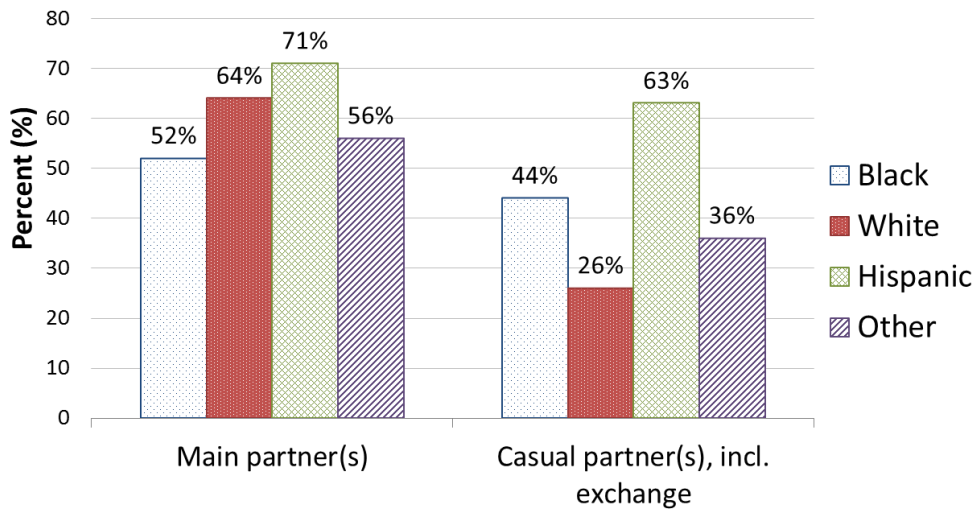
**Only includes participants that reported having any anal sex during the previous 12 months*

Unprotected anal sex by partner type

Among those reporting having any main male partners, 89% reported anal sex with a main partner and among those who had anal sex, 58% reported unprotected anal sex. Eighty-three percent of those that

reported any causal partners reported having anal sex with a casual partner; among those participants, 39% reported unprotected anal intercourse. Sixty-five percent of the sample reported any casual and/or exchange partner. Eighty-two percent of those with any causal partners (including exchange) reported having anal sex and 40% of those participants reported unprotected anal sex with a casual partner.

Any Unprotected Anal Sex with Male Anal Sex Partners in the Past 12 Months, by Race/Ethnicity*

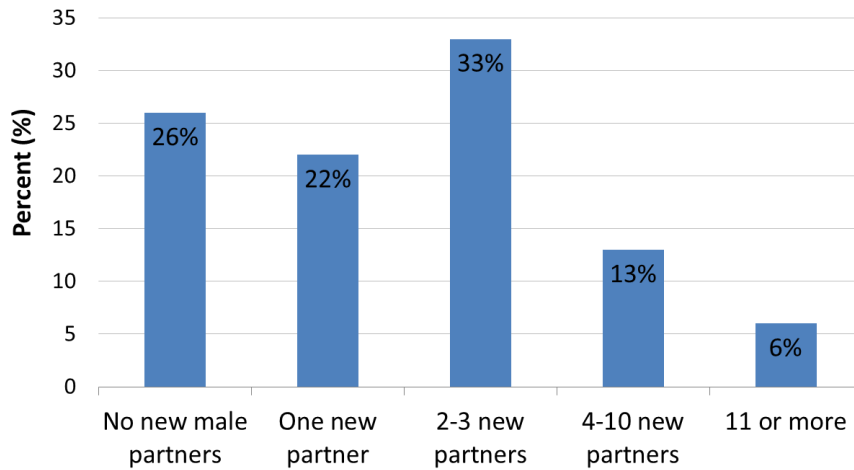


*Includes only participants that reported unprotected sex with the specified partner type

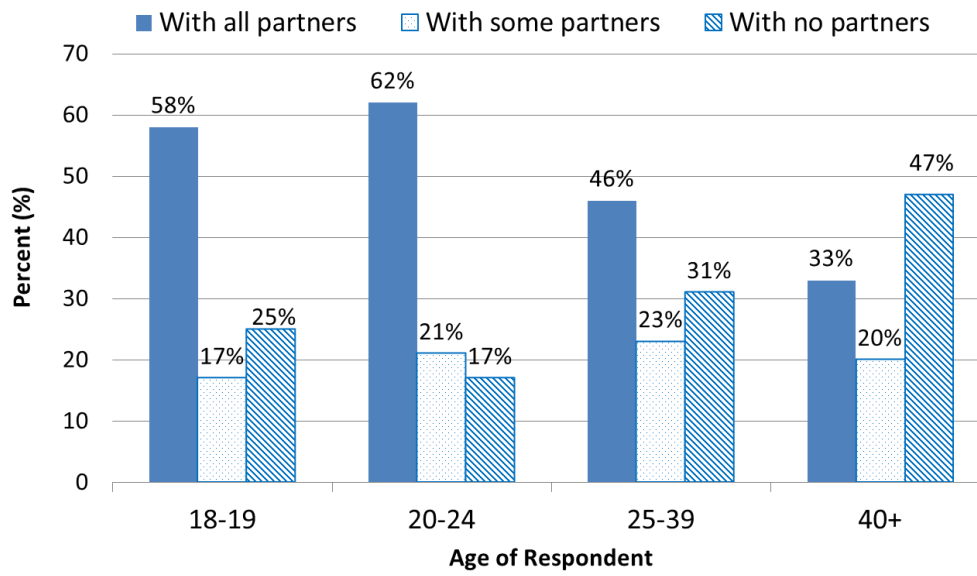
New male sex partners and discussion of HIV status before first sex

Twenty-six percent of the sample reported no new male sex partners during the 12 months prior to interview. The men that reported at least one new male partner were asked about whether or not they had discussed both their HIV status and their new partner’s HIV status *before* having first sex. Overall, 51% of respondents with one or more new male sex partners reported discussing HIV status with all new partners prior to first sexual encounter.

Number of new male sex partners (had sex with for the first time in the past 12 months)



Discussed HIV Status before First Sex With New Male Sex Partner(s) (n=268)*



**Excludes participants that reported no new male sex partners during the previous 12 months (n=93) and one participant that didn't know whether or not he had discussed HIV status before first sex*

Table 3.3 Sexual Behaviors of Detroit MSM2 Participants at Last Same-Sex Sexual Encounter (HIV-/Unk.)

	Total (N=362)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=196)	White (N=109)	Hispanic (N=32)	Other race (N=25)	18-19 (N=59)	20-24 (N=121)	25-39 (N=115)	40+ (N=67)
Type of partner									
Main	190 (52%)	105 (54%)	54 (50%)	16 (50%)	15 (60%)	37 (63%)	67 (55%)	61 (53%)	25 (37%)
Casual	159 (44%)	84 (43%)	51 (47%)	15 (47%)	9 (36%)	21 (36%)	51 (42%)	47 (41%)	40 (60%)
Exchange	13 (4%)	7 (4%)	4 (4%)	1 (3%)	1 (4%)	1 (2%)	3 (2%)	7 (6%)	2 (3%)
Type of sex									
Receptive anal sex only	98 (27%)	55 (28%)	30 (28%)	9 (28%)	4 (16%)	27 (46%)	38 (31%)	21 (18%)	12 (18%)
Insertive anal sex only	129 (36%)	77 (39%)	35 (32%)	9 (28%)	8 (32%)	10 (17%)	43 (36%)	52 (45%)	24 (36%)
Receptive and insertive anal sex	58 (16%)	24 (12%)	17 (16%)	13 (41%)	4 (16%)	15 (25%)	22 (18%)	15 (13%)	6 (9%)
Oral sex only	77 (21%)	40 (20%)	27 (25%)	1 (3%)	9 (36%)	7 (12%)	18 (15%)	27 (23%)	25 (37%)
Condom use if reported receptive anal sex (n=156)									
Yes	98 (63%)	54 (68%)	28 (60%)	13 (59%)	3 (38%)	32 (76%)	40 (67%)	17 (47%)	9 (50%)
No	58 (37%)	25 (32%)	19 (40%)	9 (41%)	5 (63%)	10 (24%)	20 (33%)	19 (53%)	9 (50%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	156	79	47	22	8	42	60	36	18
Condom use if reported insertive anal sex (n=187)									
Yes	121 (65%)	67 (66%)	36 (69%)	11 (50%)	7 (58%)	18 (72%)	47 (72%)	40 (60%)	16 (53%)
No	66 (35%)	34 (34%)	16 (31%)	11 (50%)	5 (42%)	7 (28%)	18 (28%)	27 (40%)	14 (47%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	187	101	52	22	12	25	65	67	30
Alcohol and/or drugs before or during last sex									
Alcohol only	85 (23%)	38 (19%)	33 (30%)	8 (25%)	6 (24%)	5 (8%)	30 (25%)	30 (26%)	20 (30%)
Drugs only	17 (5%)	9 (5%)	4 (4%)	1 (3%)	3 (12%)	5 (8%)	7 (6%)	4 (3%)	1 (1%)
Alcohol and drugs	44 (12%)	24 (12%)	11 (10%)	6 (19%)	3 (12%)	4 (7%)	14 (12%)	18 (16%)	8 (12%)
Neither	215 (59%)	125 (64%)	60 (55%)	17 (53%)	13 (52%)	45 (76%)	70 (58%)	63 (55%)	37 (55%)
Don't know	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)
Drugs used before or during last sex (not mutually-exclusive categories, n=61)									
Marijuana	46 (75%)	28 (85%)	9 (60%)	4 (57%)	5 (83%)	9 (100%)	20 (95%)	14 (64%)	3 (33%)
Powdered cocaine	14 (23%)	3 (9%)	6 (40%)	4 (57%)	1 (17%)	0	4 (19%)	6 (27%)	4 (44%)
Crack cocaine	4 (7%)	3 (9%)	0	0	1 (17%)	0	0	1 (5%)	3 (33%)
Poppers	2 (3%)	1 (3%)	1 (7%)	0	0	0	0	2 (9%)	0
Ecstasy	2 (3%)	2 (6%)	0	0	0	0	0	2 (9%)	0
Heroin	1 (2%)	1 (3%)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (5%)	0
Painkillers	1 (2%)	0	1 (7%)	0	0	0	1 (5%)	0	0
Downers	1 (2%)	0	1 (7%)	0	0	0	1 (5%)	0	0
Other drug	2 (3%)	1 (3%)	1 (7%)	0	0	0	0	1 (5%)	1 (11%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	61	33	15	7	6	9	21	22	9
Relative age of partner									
Younger	130 (36%)	64 (33%)	46 (42%)	10 (31%)	10 (40%)	8 (14%)	35 (29%)	48 (42%)	39 (58%)
Same age	79 (22%)	42 (21%)	25 (23%)	7 (22%)	5 (20%)	16 (27%)	31 (26%)	18 (16%)	14 (21%)
Older	151 (42%)	90 (46%)	36 (33%)	15 (47%)	10 (40%)	35 (59%)	55 (45%)	48 (42%)	13 (19%)
Don't know	2 (<1%)	0	2 (2%)	0	0	0	0	1 (<1%)	1 (1%)
Total	362	196 (54%)	109 (30%)	32 (9%)	25 (7%)	59 (16%)	121 (33%)	115 (32%)	67 (19%)

Table 3.3 Sexual Behaviors of Detroit MSM2 Participants at Last Same-Sex Sexual Encounter (HIV-/Unk.), *continued*

	Total (N=362)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=196)	White (N=109)	Hispanic (N=32)	Other race (N=25)	18-19 (N=59)	20-24 (N=121)	25-39 (N=115)	40+ (N=67)
Knowledge of partner's HIV status									
Yes	244 (67%)	131 (67%)	71 (65%)	23 (72%)	19 (76%)	45 (76%)	88 (73%)	77 (67%)	34 (51%)
No	117 (32%)	65 (33%)	37 (34%)	9 (28%)	6 (24%)	14 (24%)	33 (27%)	37 (32%)	33 (49%)
Don't know	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	0	0	0	0	1 (<1%)	0
What was partner's HIV status (n=244)									
HIV-positive	11 (5%)	5 (4%)	3 (4%)	0	3 (16%)	2 (4%)	2 (2%)	3 (4%)	4 (12%)
HIV-negative	230 (94%)	125 (95%)	66 (93%)	23 (100%)	16 (84%)	42 (93%)	86 (98%)	73 (95%)	29 (85%)
Indeterminate	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (1%)	0	0	1 (2%)	0	1 (1%)	0
Refused to answer	1 (<1%)	0	1 (1%)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (3%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	244	131	71	23	19	45	88	77	34
Partner ever injected drugs									
Yes	13 (4%)	3 (2%)	7 (6%)	1 (3%)	2 (8%)	0	9 (7%)	3 (3%)	1 (1%)
No	290 (80%)	168 (86%)	76 (70%)	26 (81%)	20 (80%)	49 (83%)	100 (83%)	92 (80%)	49 (73%)
Don't know	59 (16%)	25 (13%)	26 (24%)	5 (16%)	3 (12%)	10 (17%)	12 (10%)	20 (17%)	17 (25%)
Partner ever used crack cocaine									
Yes	18 (5%)	6 (3%)	9 (8%)	0	3 (12%)	2 (3%)	3 (2%)	5 (4%)	8 (12%)
No	297 (82%)	172 (88%)	79 (72%)	28 (88%)	18 (72%)	51 (86%)	112 (93%)	91 (79%)	43 (64%)
Don't know	47 (13%)	18 (9%)	21 (19%)	4 (13%)	4 (16%)	6 (10%)	6 (5%)	19 (17%)	16 (24%)
Partner ever been in prison or jail >24 hours									
Yes	53 (15%)	30 (15%)	8 (7%)	8 (25%)	7 (28%)	9 (15%)	17 (14%)	17 (15%)	10 (15%)
No	268 (74%)	146 (74%)	82 (75%)	22 (69%)	18 (72%)	45 (76%)	95 (79%)	85 (74%)	43 (64%)
Don't know	41 (11%)	20 (10%)	19 (17%)	2 (6%)	0	5 (8%)	9 (7%)	13 (11%)	14 (21%)
Respondent had a concurrent sex partnership during sexual relationship (n=348)*†									
Yes	138 (40%)	79 (42%)	35 (33%)	14 (45%)	10 (42%)	17 (29%)	38 (32%)	52 (49%)	31 (48%)
No	210 (60%)	109 (58%)	70 (67%)	17 (55%)	14 (58%)	41 (71%)	80 (68%)	55 (51%)	34 (52%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	348	188	105	31	24	58	118	107	65
Partner had concurrent sexual relationship (n=348)†									
Definitely did	78 (22%)	40 (21%)	23 (22%)	7 (23%)	8 (33%)	10 (17%)	23 (19%)	28 (26%)	17 (26%)
Probably did	92 (26%)	53 (28%)	24 (23%)	10 (32%)	5 (21%)	18 (31%)	29 (25%)	24 (22%)	21 (32%)
Probably did not	59 (17%)	34 (18%)	17 (16%)	3 (10%)	5 (21%)	11 (19%)	20 (17%)	21 (20%)	7 (11%)
Definitely did not	100 (29%)	52 (27%)	32 (30%)	10 (32%)	6 (25%)	15 (26%)	42 (36%)	28 (26%)	15 (23%)
Don't know	19 (5%)	9 (5%)	9 (9%)	1 (3%)	0	4 (7%)	4 (3%)	6 (6%)	5 (8%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	348	188	105	31	24	58	118	107	65
Total	362	196 (54%)	109 (30%)	32 (9%)	25 (7%)	59 (16%)	121 (33%)	115 (32%)	67 (19%)

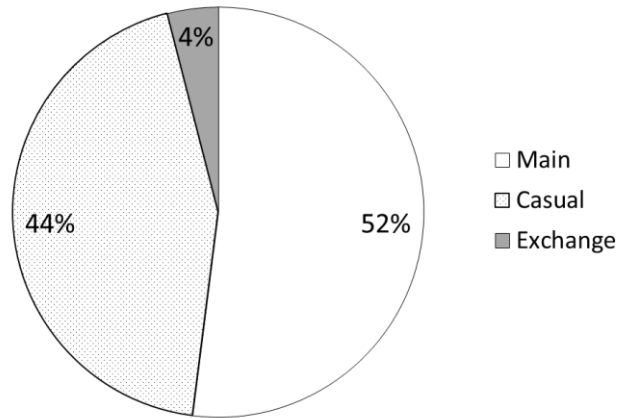
*If sexual relationship >12 months then question referred to the past 12 months, if sexual relationship ≤12 months then question referred to the entire length of the relationship.

†Excludes participants that reported an exchange partner as their last sex partner (n=13) and participants that did not know the length of their last sex partner's sexual relationship (n=1)

Partner type at last male sexual encounter

About half of the Detroit MSM2 sample reported a main partner at last male sexual encounter (see table 3.3). The proportion of participants reporting a main partner decreased with increasing age group (63% of those aged 18-19 reported a main partner, 55% of those aged 20-24, 53% of those aged 25-39, and 37% of those aged 40 or older reported a main partner).

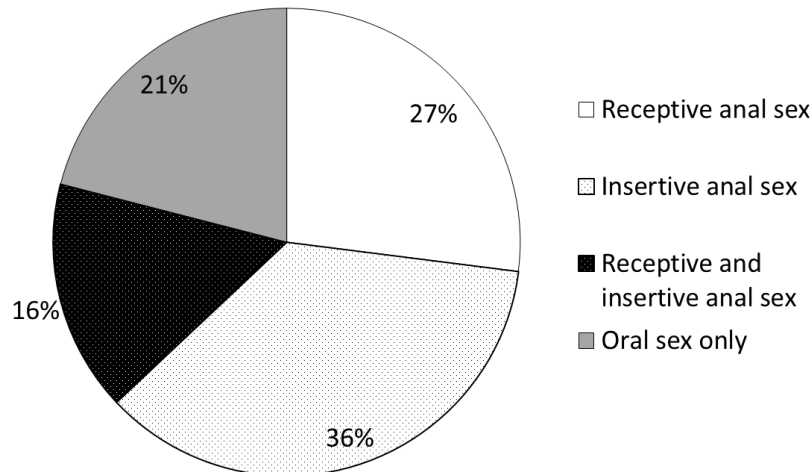
Partner Type at Last Male Sexual Encounter



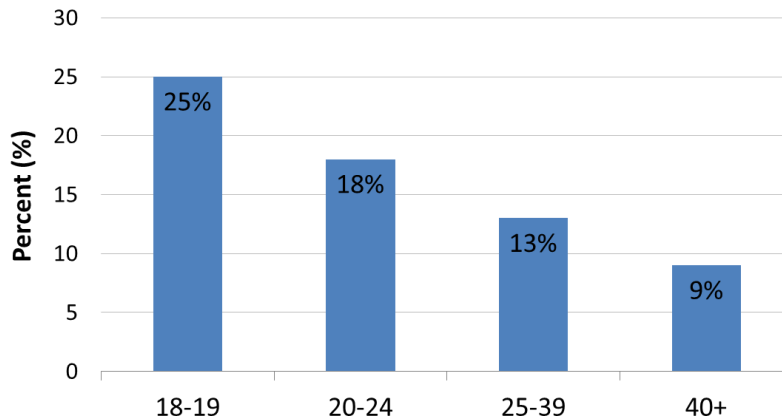
Type of sex at last male sexual encounter

Seventy-nine 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 proportion of males reporting oral sex only at last sex increased with increasing age group.

Type of Sex at Last Male Sexual Encounter



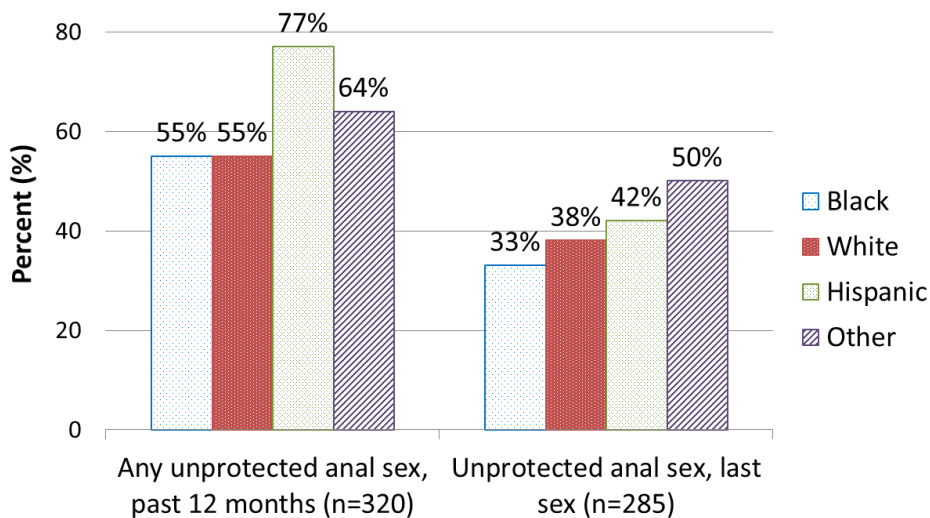
Receptive and Insertive Anal Sex at Last Male Sexual Encounter



Condom use at last male sexual encounter

Sixty-three percent of men that reported having receptive and/or insertive anal sex at last sex reported using a condom (n=180 out of 285; there were an additional two males the reported both receptive and insertive anal sex, but condom use only during receptive anal sex). Overall, 36% of males reported unprotected anal sex at last sex.

Unprotected Anal Intercourse (UAI) in Past Year and Last Sex, by Race/Ethnicity (n=320)*



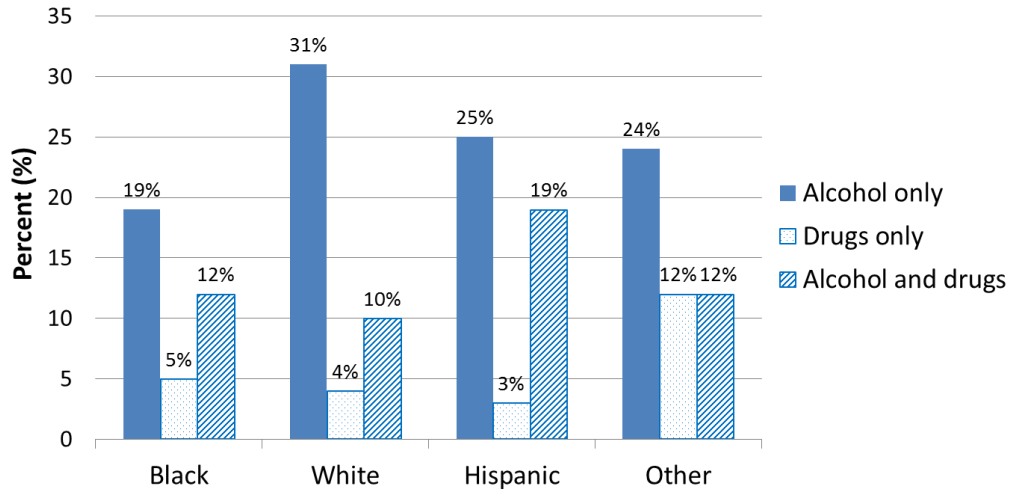
*Excludes participants that didn't report anal sex during the past 12 months (n=12) and participants that didn't report anal sex at last male sexual encounter (n=77)

Alcohol and/or drugs at last male sexual encounter

Just over half of the MSM2 sample reported not using alcohol or drugs before or during last sex (59%). Almost a quarter reported alcohol use (23%), 12% reported alcohol and drug use, and 5% reported drug use only. Among the participants that reported drug use, the majority reported using marijuana (75%) or

powdered cocaine (23%; categories not mutually exclusive). There was no difference in the proportion of participants that reported unprotected anal sex at last sex and drug and/or alcohol use at last sex.

Alcohol and/or Drugs Before or During Last Male Sexual Encounter (n=361)*

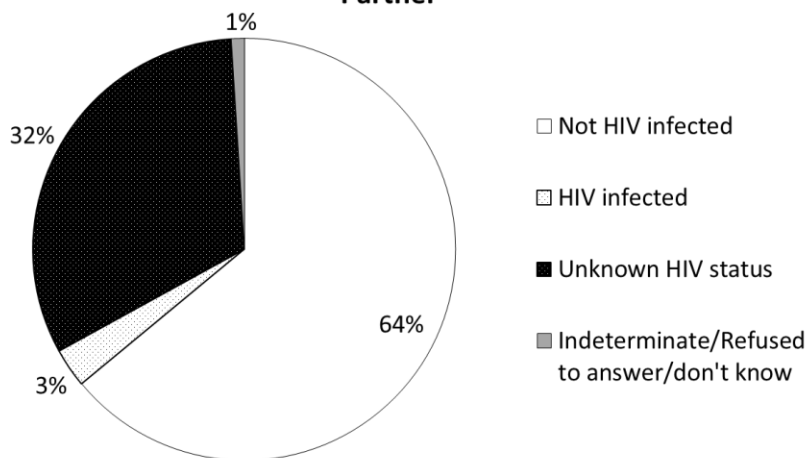


*Excluded one participant that responded "don't know"

Knowledge of last partner's HIV status

Sixty-seven percent of MSM2 participants reported they knew their last sex partner's HIV status. The majority of participants reported their partner had HIV-negative status and 5% reported that their last sex partner was HIV positive.

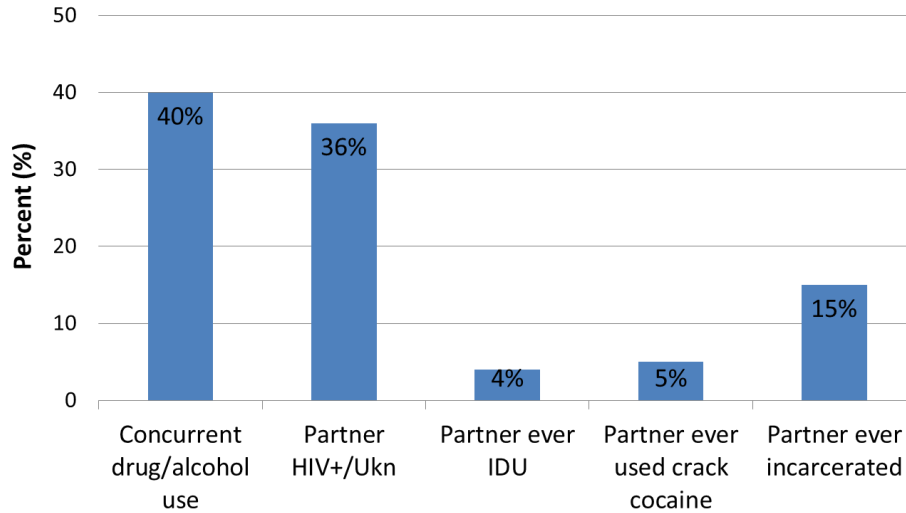
HIV Infection Status of Most Recent Male Sex Partner



Other risk characteristics of last male sexual encounter

Few participants reported that their last sex partner had ever injected drugs (4%) or ever used crack cocaine (5%). Fifteen percent of participants reported that their last sex partner had ever been in prison or jail >24 hours (an additional 11% didn't know whether or not their last sex partner had ever been in jail or prison).

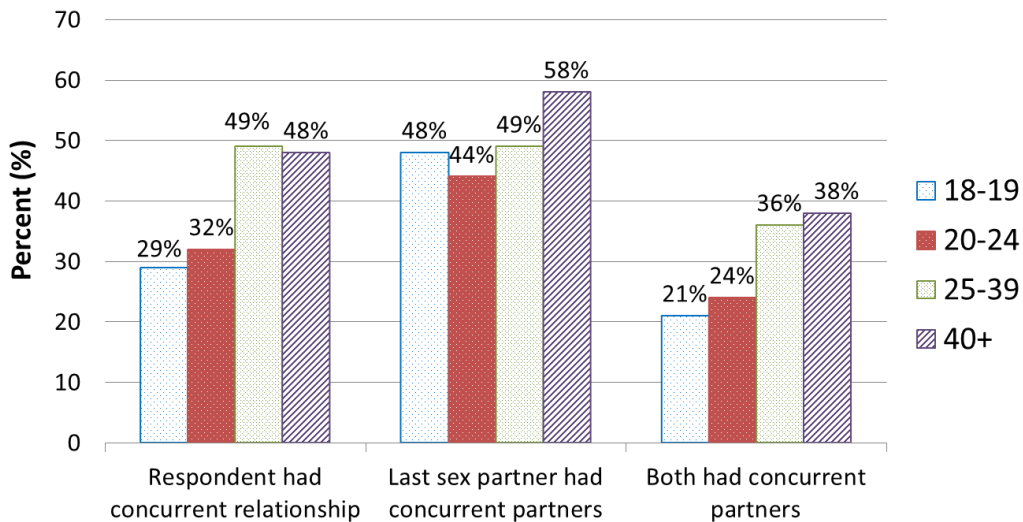
Select Risk Characteristics of Last Male Sexual Encounter



Partnership concurrency

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 ≤12 months, the question referred to the entire length of the relationship. Forty percent of the Detroit MSM2 sample reported having a concurrent sexual relationship with their last sex partner (excludes participants that reported an exchange partner as their last sex partner and participants that didn’t know the length of their sexual relationship with their last sex partner).

Concurrent Partners with Last Male Sex Partner (n=348)*



*Excludes participants that reported an exchange partner as their last sex partner (n=13) and participants that didn’t know the length of their sexual relationship with their last sex partner (n=1)

There was a linear trend between increasing age group and the respondent reporting concurrent partners ($p < 0.01$, Cochran-Armitage test for trend).

Forty-nine percent of respondents suspected that their last sex partner had concurrent partners (responded “definitely did” or “probably did”). Interestingly, a lower proportion of the younger age groups (18-19 and 20-24) reported that they themselves had concurrent partners but more suspected that their last sex partner had concurrent partners.

Section 4: Alcohol and Drug Use

Table 4.1.1 Alcohol Use

	Total (N=362)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=196)	White (N=109)	Hispanic (N=32)	Other race (N=25)	18-19 (N=59)	20-24 (N=121)	25-39 (N=115)	40+ (N=67)
Any alcohol use, past 12 months									
Yes	321 (89%)	164 (84%)	103 (95%)	31 (97%)	23 (92%)	49 (83%)	104 (86%)	108 (94%)	60 (90%)
No	41 (11%)	32 (16%)	6 (6%)	1 (3%)	2 (8%)	10 (17%)	17 (14%)	7 (6%)	7 (10%)
Total	362	196 (54%)	109 (30%)	32 (9%)	25 (7%)	59 (16%)	121 (33%)	115 (32%)	67 (19%)

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

	Total (N=321)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=164)	White (N=103)	Hispanic (N=31)	Other race (N=23)	18-19 (N=49)	20-24 (N=104)	25-39 (N=108)	40+ (N=60)
Number of days used alcohol, past 30 days									
0 days	21 (7%)	16 (10%)	3 (3%)	0	2 (9%)	7 (14%)	7 (7%)	4 (4%)	3 (5%)
1-2 days	56 (17%)	40 (24%)	8 (8%)	5 (16%)	3 (13%)	18 (37%)	18 (17%)	15 (14%)	5 (8%)
3-5 days	65 (20%)	28 (17%)	26 (25%)	9 (29%)	2 (9%)	9 (18%)	24 (23%)	20 (19%)	12 (20%)
6-10 days	71 (22%)	39 (24%)	15 (15%)	7 (23%)	10 (43%)	10 (20%)	20 (19%)	27 (25%)	14 (23%)
11-15 days	46 (14%)	17 (10%)	21 (20%)	5 (16%)	3 (13%)	4 (8%)	14 (13%)	13 (12%)	15 (25%)
16-20 days	23 (7%)	9 (5%)	11 (11%)	2 (6%)	1 (4%)	1 (2%)	12 (12%)	9 (8%)	1 (2%)
21-25 days	8 (2%)	4 (2%)	3 (3%)	1 (3%)	0	0	1 (<1%)	6 (6%)	1 (2%)
26-30 days	29 (9%)	9 (5%)	16 (16%)	2 (6%)	2 (9%)	0	6 (6%)	14 (13%)	9 (15%)
Don't know	2 (<1%)	2 (1%)	0	0	0	0	2 (2%)	0	0
Number of drinks on a typical day use alcohol, past 30 days (n=298)*									
1 drink	30 (10%)	21 (14%)	5 (5%)	2 (6%)	2 (10%)	7 (17%)	6 (6%)	13 (13%)	4 (7%)
2-3 drinks	126 (42%)	68 (47%)	39 (39%)	11 (35%)	8 (38%)	20 (48%)	41 (43%)	36 (35%)	29 (51%)
4-5 drinks	83 (28%)	38 (26%)	29 (29%)	10 (32%)	6 (29%)	11 (26%)	26 (27%)	30 (29%)	16 (28%)
6-9 drinks	38 (13%)	13 (9%)	17 (17%)	4 (13%)	4 (19%)	3 (17%)	14 (15%)	15 (14%)	6 (11%)
10 or more	18 (6%)	4 (3%)	10 (10%)	3 (10%)	1 (5%)	0	6 (6%)	10 (10%)	2 (4%)
Don't know	3 (1%)	2 (1%)	0	1 (3%)	0	1 (2%)	2 (2%)	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	298	146	100	31	21	42	95	104	57
Binge alcohol use, past 12 months									
No	106 (33%)	66 (40%)	22 (21%)	9 (29%)	9 (39%)	24 (49%)	35 (34%)	30 (28%)	17 (28%)
Yes	214 (67%)	98 (60%)	80 (78%)	22 (71%)	14 (61%)	25 (51%)	69 (66%)	77 (71%)	43 (72%)
>1x/day	8 (4%)	3 (3%)	2 (3%)	2 (9%)	1 (7%)	0	2 (3%)	4 (5%)	2 (5%)
Once a day	8 (4%)	2 (2%)	4 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (7%)	2 (8%)	2 (3%)	1 (1%)	3 (7%)
>1x/weeks	35 (16%)	15 (15%)	17 (21%)	2 (9%)	1 (7%)	0	12 (17%)	18 (23%)	5 (12%)
Once a week	32 (15%)	10 (10%)	19 (24%)	1 (5%)	2 (14%)	2 (8%)	10 (14%)	16 (21%)	4 (9%)
>1x/month	33 (15%)	15 (15%)	9 (11%)	7 (32%)	2 (14%)	4 (16%)	9 (13%)	13 (17%)	7 (16%)
Once a month	42 (20%)	23 (23%)	11 (14%)	4 (18%)	4 (28%)	7 (28%)	14 (20%)	13 (17%)	8 (19%)
<Once a month	56 (26%)	30 (31%)	18 (23%)	5 (23%)	3 (21%)	10 (40%)	20 (29%)	12 (16%)	14 (33%)
Don't know	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	0	0	0	0	1 (<1%)	0
Total	321	164 (51%)	103 (32%)	31 (10%)	23 (7%)	49 (15%)	104 (32%)	108 (34%)	60 (19%)

*Excludes participants that reported 0 drinks (n=21) or "Don't know" (n=2) to number of days used alcohol, past 30 days

Alcohol use

The majority of the Detroit MSM2 sample used alcohol in the 12 months prior to interview (89%, see table 4.1.1). A significantly greater proportion of blacks compared to other race/ethnicities reported *not* using alcohol during the past 12 months (16% of blacks compared to 5% of non-blacks, $p<0.01$). Additionally, significantly more whites and other race/ethnicities reported any binge drinking during the previous 12 months compared to blacks (74% of non-blacks compared to 60% of blacks, $p<0.01$). Binge drinking was defined as having five or more alcoholic drinks in one sitting.

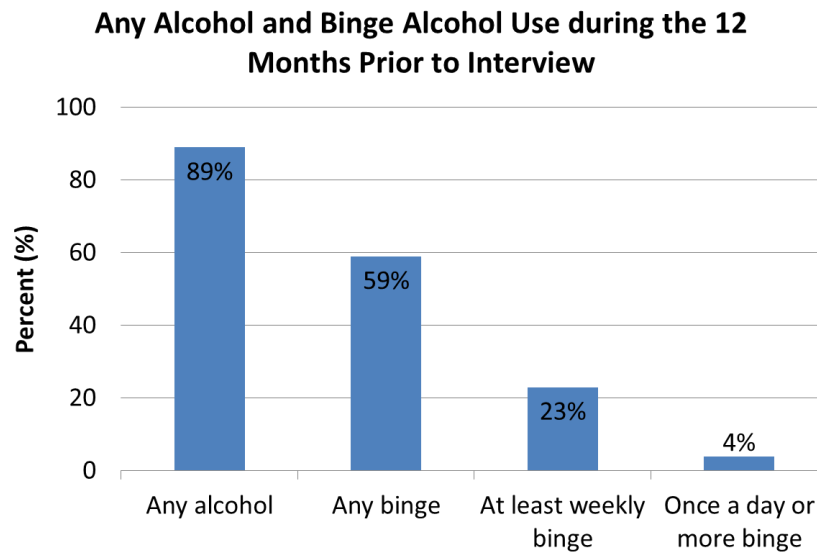


Table 4.2.1 Non-Injection Drug Use

	Total (N=362)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=196)	White (N=109)	Hispanic (N=32)	Other race (N=25)	18-19 (N=59)	20-24 (N=121)	25-39 (N=115)	40+ (N=67)
Any non-injection drug use, past 12 months									
Yes	184 (51%)	89 (45%)	67 (61%)	15 (47%)	13 (52%)	26 (44%)	68 (56%)	63 (55%)	27 (40%)
No	178 (49%)	107 (55%)	42 (39%)	17 (53%)	12 (48%)	33 (56%)	53 (44%)	52 (45%)	40 (60%)
Total	362	196 (54%)	109 (30%)	32 (9%)	25 (7%)	59 (16%)	121 (33%)	115 (32%)	67 (19%)

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

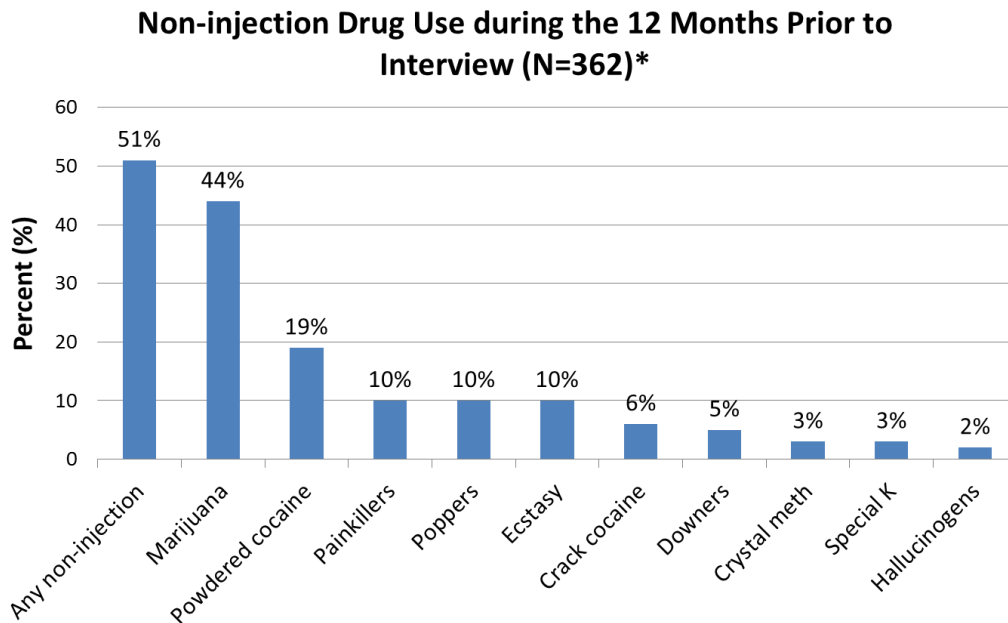
	Total (N=184)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=89)	White (N=67)	Hispanic (N=15)	Other race (N=13)	18-19 (N=26)	20-24 (N=68)	25-39 (N=63)	40+ (N=27)
All non-injected drugs									
Marijuana									
Daily	55 (30%)	30 (34%)	15 (22%)	3 (20%)	7 (54%)	7 (27%)	23 (34%)	18 (29%)	7 (26%)
Weekly	33 (18%)	19 (21%)	10 (15%)	3 (20%)	1 (8%)	8 (31%)	9 (13%)	13 (21%)	3 (11%)
<Weekly	73 (40%)	33 (37%)	30 (45%)	6 (40%)	4 (31%)	11 (42%)	27 (40%)	25 (40%)	10 (37%)
Any marijuana use	161 (88%)	82 (92%)	55 (82%)	12 (80%)	12 (92%)	26 (100%)	59 (87%)	56 (89%)	20 (74%)
Didn't use	23 (13%)	7 (8%)	12 (18%)	3 (20%)	1 (8%)	0	9 (13%)	7 (11%)	7 (26%)
Powdered cocaine									
Daily	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (7%)	0	0	1 (1%)	0	0
Weekly	15 (8%)	3 (3%)	7 (10%)	3 (20%)	2 (15%)	0	6 (9%)	6 (10%)	3 (11%)
<Weekly	51 (28%)	10 (11%)	32 (48%)	7 (47%)	2 (15%)	3 (12%)	13 (19%)	24 (38%)	11 (41%)
Any powdered cocaine use	67 (36%)	13 (15%)	39 (58%)	11 (73%)	4 (31%)	3 (12%)	20 (29%)	30 (48%)	14 (52%)
Didn't use	117 (64%)	76 (85%)	28 (42%)	4 (27%)	9 (69%)	23 (88%)	48 (71%)	33 (52%)	13 (48%)
Painkillers (such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, or Percocet)									
Daily	5 (3%)	0	3 (4%)	1 (7%)	1 (8%)	0	2 (3%)	3 (5%)	0
Weekly	2 (1%)	0	2 (3%)	0	0	0	2 (3%)	0	0
<Weekly	30 (16%)	10 (11%)	12 (18%)	6 (40%)	2 (15%)	5 (19%)	12 (18%)	11 (17%)	2 (7%)
Any painkillers use	37 (20%)	10 (11%)	17 (25%)	7 (47%)	3 (23%)	5 (19%)	16 (24%)	14 (22%)	2 (7%)
Didn't use	147 (80%)	79 (89%)	50 (75%)	8 (53%)	10 (77%)	21 (81%)	52 (76%)	49 (78%)	25 (93%)
Poppers									
Daily	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (7%)	0	1 (4%)	0	0	0
Weekly	10 (5%)	1 (1%)	7 (10%)	1 (7%)	1 (8%)	0	1 (1%)	4 (6%)	5 (19%)
<Weekly	26 (14%)	5 (6%)	15 (22%)	5 (33%)	1 (8%)	1 (4%)	5 (7%)	14 (22%)	6 (22%)
Any poppers use	37 (20%)	6 (7%)	22 (33%)	7 (47%)	2 (15%)	2 (8%)	6 (9%)	18 (29%)	11 (41%)
Didn't use	147 (80%)	83 (93%)	45 (67%)	8 (53%)	11 (85%)	24 (92%)	62 (91%)	45 (71%)	16 (59%)
Ecstasy, X									
Weekly	3 (2%)	3 (3%)	0	0	0	0	2 (3%)	1 (2%)	0
<Weekly	34 (18%)	14 (16%)	14 (21%)	4 (27%)	2 (15%)	3 (12%)	15 (22%)	14 (22%)	2 (7%)
Any ecstasy use	37 (20%)	17 (19%)	14 (21%)	4 (27%)	2 (15%)	3 (23%)	17 (25%)	15 (24%)	2 (7%)
Didn't use	147 (80%)	72 (81%)	53 (79%)	11 (73%)	11 (85%)	23 (88%)	51 (75%)	48 (76%)	25 (93%)
Total	184	89	67	15	13	26	68	63	27

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

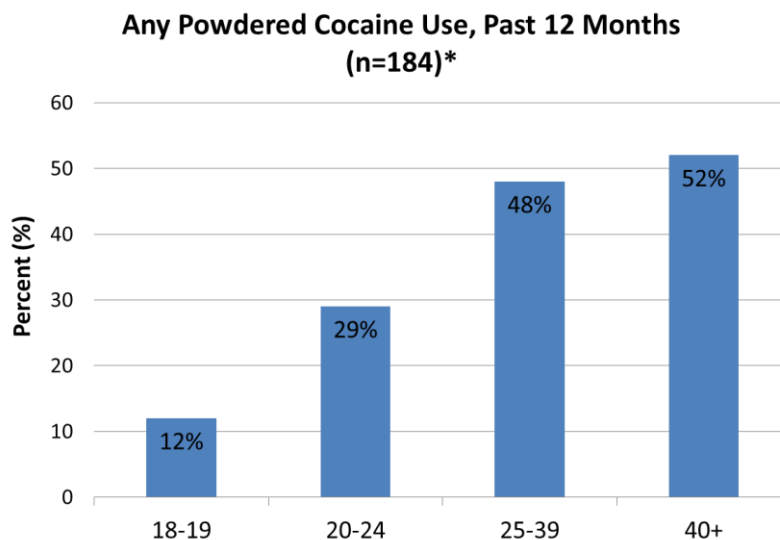
	Race					Age			
	Total (N=184)	Black (N=89)	White (N=67)	Hispanic (N=15)	Other race (N=13)	18-19 (N=26)	20-24 (N=68)	25-39 (N=63)	40+ (N=27)
Crack cocaine									
Daily	5 (3%)	4 (4%)	0	0	1 (8%)	0	1 (1%)	1 (2%)	3 (11%)
Weekly	3 (2%)	1 (1%)	2 (3%)	0	0	0	3 (4%)	0	0
<Weekly	14 (8%)	3 (3%)	8 (12%)	1 (7%)	2 (15%)	0	3 (4%)	8 (13%)	3 (11%)
Any crack cocaine use	22 (12%)	8 (9%)	10 (15%)	1 (7%)	3 (23%)	0	7 (10%)	9 (14%)	6 (22%)
Didn't use	162 (88%)	81 (91%)	57 (85%)	14 (93%)	10 (77%)	26 (100%)	61 (90%)	54 (86%)	21 (78%)
Downers (such as Valium, Ativan, or Xanax)									
Daily	3 (2%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (7%)	0	0	3 (4%)	0	0
Weekly	2 (1%)	0	1 (1%)	0	1 (8%)	0	1 (1%)	0	1 (4%)
<Weekly	14 (8%)	2 (2%)	7 (10%)	3 (20%)	2 (15%)	2 (8%)	5 (7%)	6 (10%)	1 (4%)
Any downers use	19 (10%)	3 (3%)	9 (13%)	4 (27%)	3 (23%)	2 (8%)	9 (13%)	6 (10%)	2 (7%)
Didn't use	165 (90%)	86 (97%)	58 (87%)	11 (73%)	10 (77%)	24 (92%)	59 (87%)	57 (90%)	25 (93%)
Crystal meth (tina, crank, ice)									
Weekly	1 (<1%)	0	1 (1%)	0	0	0	0	1 (2%)	0
<Weekly	10 (5%)	1 (1%)	8 (12%)	1 (7%)	0	0	4 (6%)	6 (10%)	0
Any crystal meth use	11 (6%)	1 (1%)	9 (13%)	1 (7%)	0	0	4 (6%)	7 (11%)	0
Didn't use	173 (94%)	88 (99%)	58 (87%)	14 (93%)	13 (100%)	26 (100%)	64 (94%)	56 (89%)	27 (100%)
Special K (ketamine)									
Daily	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (7%)	0	1 (4%)	0	0	0
<Weekly	9 (5%)	2 (2%)	5 (7%)	2 (13%)	0	0	5 (7%)	4 (6%)	0
Any Special K	10 (5%)	2 (2%)	5 (7%)	3 (20%)	0	1 (4%)	5 (7%)	4 (6%)	0
Didn't use	174 (95%)	87 (98%)	62 (93%)	12 (80%)	13 (100%)	25 (96%)	63 (93%)	59 (94%)	27 (100%)
Hallucinogens (such as LSD or mushrooms)									
<Weekly	8 (4%)	2 (2%)	3 (4%)	1 (7%)	2 (15%)	0	5 (7%)	2 (3%)	1 (4%)
Didn't use	176 (96%)	87 (98%)	64 (96%)	14 (93%)	11 (85%)	26 (100%)	63 (93%)	61 (97%)	26 (96%)
GHB									
<Weekly	4 (2%)	0	3 (4%)	1 (7%)	0	1 (4%)	2 (3%)	1 (2%)	0
Didn't use	180 (98%)	89 (100%)	64 (96%)	14 (93%)	13 (100%)	25 (96%)	66 (97%)	62 (98%)	27 (100%)
Heroin									
Daily	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (7%)	0	0	1 (1%)	0	0
<Weekly	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (7%)	0	0	0	1 (2%)	0
Any heroin use	2 (1%)	0	0	2 (13%)	0	0	1 (1%)	1 (2%)	0
Didn't use	182 (99%)	89 (100%)	67 (100%)	13 (87%)	13 (100%)	26 (100%)	67 (99%)	62 (98%)	27 (100%)
Other drug									
<Weekly	3 (2%)	0	3 (4%)	0	0	1 (4%)	1 (1%)	1 (2%)	0
Didn't use	181 (98%)	89 (100%)	64 (96%)	15 (100%)	13 (100%)	25 (96%)	67 (99%)	62 (98%)	27 (100%)
Total	184	89	67	15	13	26	68	63	27

Non-injection drug use

Half of the Detroit MSM2 sample reported any non-injection (and non-prescription) drug use during the 12 months prior to interview. The most commonly reported non-injected drug was marijuana. Other commonly used non-injection drugs were powdered cocaine (36% of respondents that reported any non-injection drug use), painkillers (20%), poppers (20%), and Ecstasy (20%). The graph below shows the proportion of *all* participants that used specific non-injection drugs.



*Categories not mutually exclusive; additional drugs used include GHB (n=4), heroin (n=2), and other drugs (n=3)



*Among participants that reported any non-injection drug use during the previous 12 months

Injection drug use

Eleven percent of the Detroit MSM2 sample had ever injected drugs. Among those participants, 36% (n=4) had injected drugs during the 12 months prior to interview.

Table 4.3 Drug and Alcohol Treatment Programs

	Total (N=362)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=196)	White (N=109)	Hispanic (N=32)	Other race (N=25)	18-19 (N=59)	20-24 (N=121)	25-39 (N=115)	40+ (N=67)
Ever participate in drug or alcohol treatment program									
Yes	59 (16%)	20 (10%)	28 (26%)	6 (19%)	5 (20%)	4 (7%)	13 (11%)	25 (22%)	17 (25%)
No	303 (84%)	176 (90%)	81 (74%)	26 (81%)	20 (80%)	55 (93%)	108 (89%)	90 (78%)	50 (75%)
Participate in drug or alcohol treatment program, past 12 months (n=59)									
Yes	25 (42%)	6 (30%)	14 (50%)	3 (50%)	2 (40%)	1 (25%)	10 (77%)	9 (36%)	5 (29%)
No	34 (58%)	14 (70%)	14 (50%)	3 (50%)	3 (60%)	3 (75%)	3 (23%)	16 (64%)	12 (71%)
Subtotal	59	20	28	6	5	4	13	25	17
Tried to get into drug or alcohol program but couldn't, past 12 months (n=59)									
Yes	4 (7%)	0	2 (7%)	1 (17%)	1 (20%)	0	1 (8%)	2 (8%)	1 (6%)
No	55 (93%)	20 (100%)	26 (93%)	5 (83%)	4 (80%)	4 (100%)	12 (92%)	23 (92%)	16 (94%)
Subtotal	59	20	28	6	5	4	13	25	17
Total	362	196 (56%)	109 (30%)	32 (9%)	25 (7%)	59 (16%)	121 (33%)	115 (32%)	67 (19%)

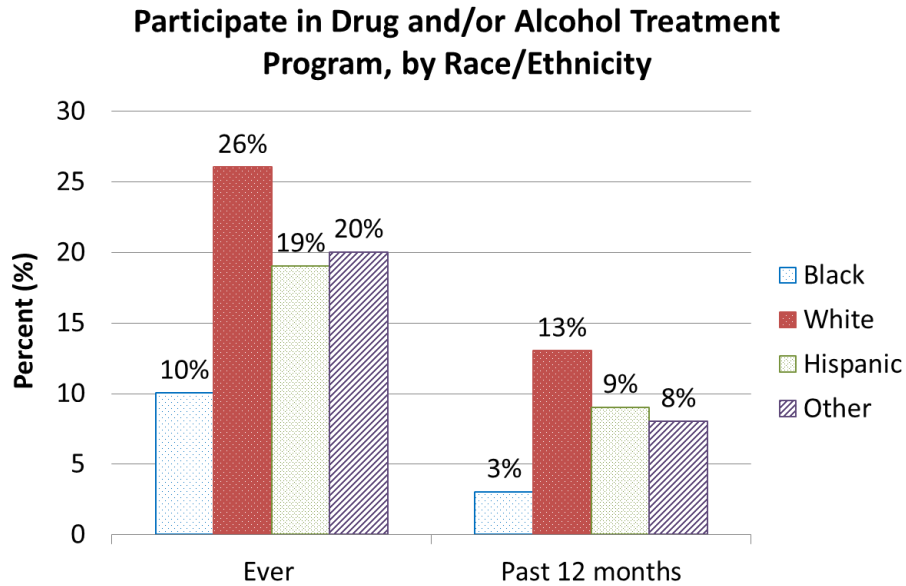
Table 4.4 Used Viagra, Levitra, or Cialis during the past 12 months

	Total (N=362)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=196)	White (N=109)	Hispanic (N=32)	Other race (N=25)	18-19 (N=59)	20-24 (N=121)	25-39 (N=115)	40+ (N=67)
Used Viagra, Levitra, or Cialis during the past 12 months									
Yes	27 (7%)	8 (4%)	14 (13%)	2 (6%)	3 (12%)	1 (2%)	3 (2%)	11 (10%)	12 (18%)
No	335 (93%)	188 (96%)	95 (87%)	30 (94%)	22 (88%)	58 (98%)	118 (98%)	104 (90%)	55 (82%)
Used Viagra, Levitra, or Cialis to treat erectile dysfunction (n=27)									
Yes	11 (41%)	2 (25%)	6 (43%)	1 (50%)	2 (67%)	0	1 (33%)	3 (27%)	7 (58%)
No	16 (59%)	6 (75%)	8 (57%)	1 (50%)	1 (33%)	1 (100%)	2 (67%)	8 (73%)	5 (42%)
Subtotal	27	8	14	2	3	1	3	11	12
Used Viagra, Levitra, or Cialis at same time used crystal meth, past 12 months (n=3)*									
Yes	3 (100%)	0	3 (100%)	0	0	0	1 (100%)	2 (100%)	0
Total		196	109	32	25	59	121	115	67

*Included only participants that reported using crystal meth and Viagra, Levitra, or Cialis during the past 12 months

Drug and/or alcohol treatment programs

Sixteen percent of the MSM2 sample had ever participated in a drug or alcohol treatment program. Of those participants that had ever been in a program, 42% had been in a treatment program during the 12 months prior to interview and another 7% had tried to get into a program but couldn't.



Used Viagra, Levitra, or Cialis

Seven percent of the Detroit MSM2 sample had used Viagra, Levitra, or Cialis during the 12 months prior to interview and more than half of those men (59%) were *not* using the drug to treat erectile dysfunction. Additionally, there were three participants that used Viagra, Levitra, or Cialis at the same time as using crystal meth.

Section 5: HIV Testing

Table 5.1: HIV Testing Behaviors of MSM2 Detroit Participants

	Total (N=362)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=196)	White (N=109)	Hispanic (N=32)	Other race (N=25)	18-19 (N=59)	20-24 (N=121)	25-39 (N=115)	40+ (N=67)
Ever HIV tested									
Yes	301 (83%)	158 (81%)	90 (83%)	29 (91%)	24 (96%)	40 (68%)	100 (83%)	105 (91%)	56 (84%)
No	61 (17%)	38 (19%)	19 (17%)	3 (9%)	1 (4%)	19 (32%)	21 (17%)	10 (9%)	11 (16%)
Tested in the past 12 months (n=301)									
Yes	203 (67%)	109 (69%)	54 (60%)	24 (83%)	16 (67%)	34 (85%)	76 (76%)	70 (67%)	23 (41%)
No	98 (33%)	49 (31%)	36 (40%)	5 (17%)	8 (33%)	6 (15%)	24 (24%)	35 (33%)	33 (59%)
Subtotal	301	158	90	29	24	40	100	105	56
Belief: Is HIV testing routine practice or do you have to ask									
Routine practice	48 (13%)	33 (17%)	9 (8%)	2 (6%)	4 (16%)	6 (10%)	16 (13%)	14 (12%)	12 (18%)
Have to ask	301 (83%)	155 (79%)	96 (88%)	29 (91%)	21 (84%)	50 (85%)	103 (85%)	97 (84%)	51 (76%)
Don't know	13 (4%)	8 (4%)	4 (4%)	1 (3%)	0	3 (5%)	2 (2%)	4 (3%)	4 (6%)
Opinion: Should HIV testing be routine or a special procedure									
Routine	272 (75%)	143 (73%)	85 (78%)	26 (81%)	18 (72%)	50 (85%)	93 (77%)	82 (71%)	47 (70%)
Special procedure	90 (25%)	53 (27%)	24 (22%)	6 (19%)	7 (28%)	9 (15%)	28 (23%)	33 (29%)	20 (30%)
Total	362	196 (54%)	109 (30%)	32 (9%)	25 (7%)	59 (16%)	121 (33%)	115 (32%)	67 (19%)

Table 5.2: HIV Testing Behaviors Among Those Who Have Ever Been Tested (n=301)

	Total (N=301)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=158)	White (N=90)	Hispanic (N=29)	Other race (N=24)	18-19 (N=40)	20-24 (N=100)	25-39 (N=105)	40+ (N=56)
Number of HIV tests Past 2 Years									
0 tests	44 (15%)	19 (12%)	19 (21%)	3 (10%)	3 (13%)	1 (3%)	10 (10%)	14 (13%)	19 (34%)
1 test	87 (29%)	48 (30%)	22 (24%)	9 (31%)	8 (33%)	19 (48%)	25 (25%)	32 (30%)	11 (20%)
2 tests	57 (19%)	34 (22%)	16 (18%)	5 (17%)	2 (8%)	7 (18%)	18 (18%)	21 (20%)	11 (20%)
3-4 tests	76 (25%)	34 (22%)	27 (30%)	8 (28%)	7 (29%)	7 (18%)	33 (33%)	25 (24%)	11 (20%)
5 or more tests	37 (12%)	23 (15%)	6 (7%)	4 (14%)	4 (17%)	6 (15%)	14 (14%)	13 (12%)	4 (7%)
Most recent test results *									
Negative	289 (96%)	153 (97%)	88 (98%)	28 (97%)	20 (83%)	38 (95%)	97 (97%)	101 (96%)	53 (95%)
Didn't get results	11 (4%)	5 (3%)	2 (2%)	1 (3%)	3 (13%)	2 (5%)	3 (3%)	3 (3%)	3 (5%)
Don't know	1 (<1%)	0	0	0	1 (4%)	0	0	1 (<1%)	0
Reasons for most recent test, <i>not mutually exclusive categories</i> (n=275)**									
Checking to make sure HIV negative	245 (89%)	127 (88%)	71 (89%)	27 (96%)	20 (91%)	36 (92%)	89 (92%)	84 (87%)	36 (86%)
Get tested regularly	155 (56%)	84 (58%)	45 (56%)	15 (54%)	11 (50%)	22 (56%)	54 (56%)	54 (56%)	25 (60%)
Thought or worried exposed to HIV in the 6 months prior to test	82 (30%)	42 (29%)	18 (23%)	13 (46%)	9 (41%)	18 (46%)	21 (22%)	29 (30%)	14 (33%)
Doctor of health care provider recommended	23 (8%)	14 (10%)	6 (8%)	2 (7%)	1 (5%)	1 (3%)	5 (5%)	12 (12%)	5 (12%)
Required by insurance or some agency	6 (2%)	4 (3%)	1 (1%)	1 (4%)	0	0	4 (4%)	2 (2%)	0
Other reason	21 (8%)	10 (7%)	8 (10%)	0	3 (14%)	2 (5%)	8 (8%)	9 (9%)	2 (5%)
Subtotal	275	145	80	28	22	39	97	97	42
Total	301	158	90	29	24	40	100	105	56

Table 5.2: HIV Testing Behaviors Among Those Who Have Ever Been Tested (n=301), *continued*

	Total (N=301)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=158)	White (N=90)	Hispanic (N=29)	Other race (N=24)	18-19 (N=40)	20-24 (N=100)	25-39 (N=105)	40+ (N=56)
Most recent test anonymous (n=275)									
Yes	127 (46%)	51 (35%)	41 (51%)	19 (68%)	16 (73%)	21 (54%)	53 (55%)	35 (36%)	18 (43%)
No	143 (52%)	90 (62%)	38 (48%)	9 (32%)	6 (27%)	18 (46%)	42 (43%)	61 (63%)	22 (52%)
Don't know	5 (2%)	4 (3%)	1 (1%)	0	0	0	2 (2%)	1 (1%)	2 (5%)
Most recent test a rapid test (n=275)									
Yes	103 (37%)	67 (46%)	17 (21%)	14 (50%)	5 (23%)	24 (62%)	37 (38%)	33 (34%)	9 (21%)
No	172 (63%)	78 (54%)	63 (79%)	14 (50%)	17 (77%)	15 (38%)	60 (62%)	64 (66%)	33 (79%)
Subtotal	275	145	80	28	22	39	97	97	42
Where most recent test (n=268)†									
Public health clinic or community health center	72 (27%)	32 (22%)	22 (29%)	11 (41%)	7 (32%)	14 (38%)	28 (30%)	23 (24%)	7 (17%)
Private doctor office	67 (25%)	33 (23%)	24 (32%)	4 (15%)	6 (27%)	4 (11%)	10 (11%)	34 (35%)	19 (46%)
HIV/AIDS street outreach/mobile unit	34 (13%)	19 (13%)	8 (11%)	3 (11%)	4 (18%)	3 (8%)	13 (14%)	12 (13%)	6 (15%)
HIV counseling and testing site	29 (11%)	11 (8%)	11 (15%)	4 (15%)	3 (14%)	5 (14%)	14 (15%)	8 (8%)	2 (5%)
Hospital (inpatient)	13 (5%)	11 (8%)	1 (1%)	0	1 (5%)	3 (8%)	5 (5%)	3 (3%)	2 (5%)
STD clinic	8 (3%)	6 (4%)	2 (3%)	0	0	2 (5%)	4 (4%)	1 (1%)	1 (2%)
Emergency room	8 (3%)	5 (4%)	0	3 (11%)	0	1 (3%)	3 (3%)	4 (4%)	0
Correctional facility (prison or jail)	3 (1%)	1 (<1%)	2 (3%)	0	0	0	1 (1%)	0	2 (5%)
Other	34 (13%)	25 (17%)	6 (8%)	2 (7%)	1 (5%)	5 (14%)	16 (17%)	11 (11%)	2 (5%)
Subtotal	268	143	76	27	22	37	94	96	41
Percent of time got test results in past 2 years (n=257)									
0%	11 (4%)	3 (2%)	3 (4%)	1 (4%)	4 (19%)	2 (5%)	4 (4%)	3 (3%)	2 (5%)
50%	2 (<1%)	2 (1%)	0	0	0	1 (3%)	0	0	1 (3%)
2/3 times (67%)	2 (<1%)	0	0	1 (4%)	1 (5%)	1 (3%)	1 (1%)	0	0
75%	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)	0
11/12 times (92%)	1 (<1%)	0	1 (1%)	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)	0
100%	240 (93%)	133 (96%)	67 (94%)	24 (92%)	16 (76%)	35 (90%)	85 (94%)	86 (95%)	34 (92%)
Subtotal	257	139	71	26	21	39	90	91	37
Main reason didn't get test result every time in past 2 years									
Afraid of getting result	4 (24%)	1 (17%)	1 (25%)	0	2 (40%)	0	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	2 (67%)
Too busy to get result	4 (24%)	1 (17%)	0	1 (50%)	2 (40%)	1 (25%)	1 (20%)	2 (40%)	0
Inconvenient (location, hours, etc.)	2 (12%)	1 (17%)	1 (25%)	0	0	0	1 (20%)	0	1 (33%)
Forgot to get result	2 (12%)	1 (17%)	0	0	1 (20%)	1 (25%)	1 (20%)	0	0
Too early to get result	1 (6%)	0	0	1 (50%)	0	1 (25%)	0	0	0
Thought site would contact me	1 (6%)	0	1 (25%)	0	0	0	1 (20%)	0	0
Didn't care about result/didn't want to know	1 (6%)	0	1 (25%)	0	0	0	0	1 (20%)	0
Other	2 (12%)	2 (33%)	0	0	0	1 (25%)	0	1 (20%)	0
Subtotal	17	6	4	2	5	4	5	5	3
Total	301	158	90	29	24	40	100	105	56

*MSM2 participants that self-reported HIV positive were excluded from this analysis

**Excluding participants that reported their most recent HIV test was >5 years ago

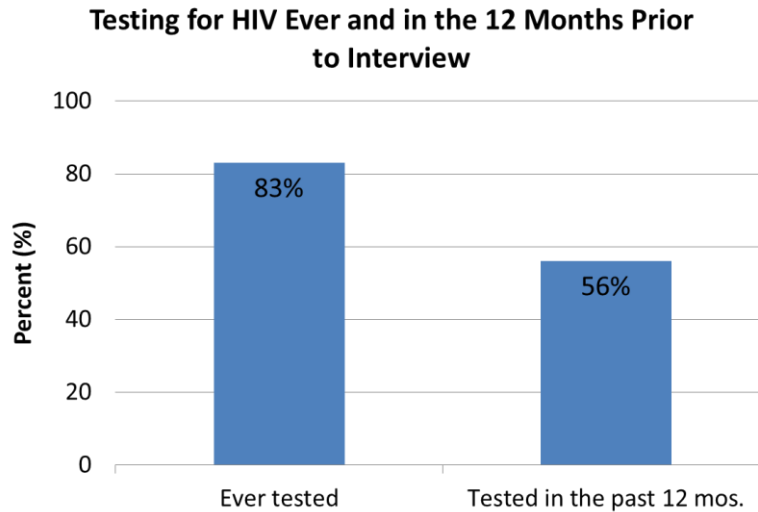
†Excluding participants that reported their most recent HIV test was >5 years ago (n=26) and participants that don't know the location of their most recent test (n=7)

Table 5.3: Reasons Participants had Not Been Tested for HIV in the Past 12 Months (n=159)

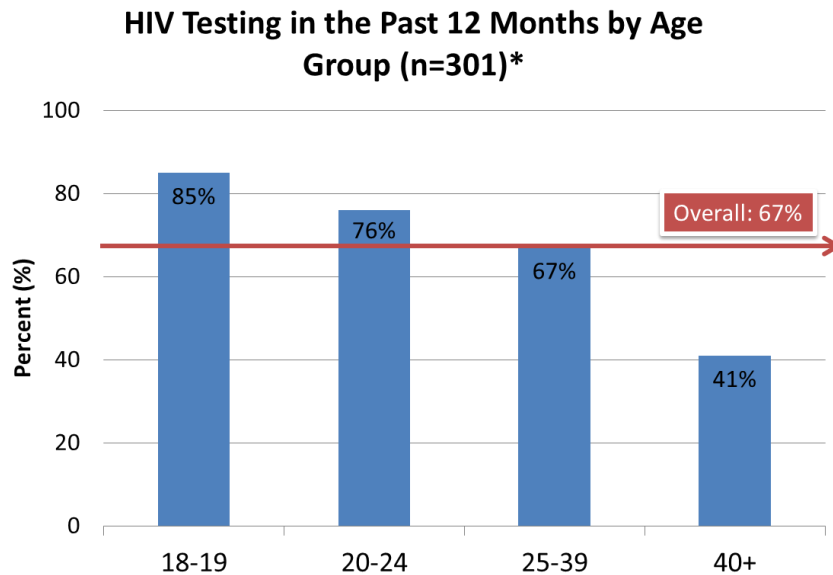
	Total (N=159)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=87)	White (N=55)	Hispanic (N=8)	Other race (N=9)	18-19 (N=25)	20-24 (N=45)	25-39 (N=45)	40+ (N=44)
All reasons why hadn't tested for HIV in past 12 months (not mutually exclusive categories)									
Think low risk for HIV infection	70 (44%)	41 (47%)	24 (44%)	3 (38%)	2 (22%)	9 (36%)	21 (47%)	20 (44%)	20 (45%)
Afraid of finding out have HIV	61 (38%)	41 (47%)	15 (27%)	2 (25%)	3 (33%)	12 (48%)	18 (40%)	16 (36%)	15 (34%)
Didn't have time	52 (33%)	27 (31%)	18 (33%)	2 (25%)	5 (56%)	11 (44%)	17 (38%)	15 (33%)	9 (20%)
Don't like needles	46 (29%)	30 (34%)	14 (25%)	2 (25%)	0	8 (32%)	17 (38%)	14 (31%)	7 (16%)
No money or insurance to pay	42 (26%)	24 (28%)	13 (24%)	3 (38%)	2 (22%)	4 (16%)	14 (31%)	14 (31%)	10 (23%)
Worried someone would find out test result	39 (25%)	26 (30%)	11 (20%)	1 (13%)	1 (11%)	7 (28%)	13 (29%)	9 (20%)	10 (23%)
Don't know where to get tested	29 (18%)	16 (18%)	11 (20%)	2 (25%)	0	8 (32%)	8 (18%)	11 (24%)	2 (5%)
Worried name reported to government	22 (14%)	12 (14%)	8 (15%)	2 (25%)	0	3 (12%)	7 (16%)	6 (13%)	6 (14%)
No transportation to testing site	20 (13%)	13 (15%)	6 (11%)	1 (13%)	0	2 (8%)	8 (18%)	9 (20%)	1 (2%)
Afraid of losing job, insurance, or housing if positive	19 (12%)	9 (10%)	7 (13%)	1 (13%)	2 (22%)	2 (8%)	6 (13%)	6 (13%)	5 (11%)
Most important reason why hadn't tested in the past 12 months									
Afraid of finding out have HIV	44 (28%)	28 (32%)	11 (20%)	2 (25%)	3 (33%)	10 (40%)	15 (33%)	9 (20%)	10 (23%)
Think low risk for HIV infection	36 (23%)	17 (20%)	16 (29%)	2 (25%)	1 (11%)	2 (8%)	6 (13%)	12 (27%)	16 (36%)
Didn't have time	21 (13%)	7 (8%)	11 (20%)	1 (13%)	2 (22%)	5 (20%)	7 (16%)	5 (11%)	4 (9%)
No money or insurance to pay	11 (7%)	6 (7%)	2 (4%)	1 (13%)	2 (22%)	0	2 (4%)	5 (11%)	4 (9%)
Don't like needles	9 (6%)	7 (8%)	1 (2%)	1 (13%)	0	2 (8%)	3 (7%)	1 (2%)	3 (7%)
Don't know where to get tested	7 (4%)	3 (3%)	4 (7%)	0	0	3 (12%)	1 (2%)	2 (4%)	1 (2%)
No transportation to testing site	7 (4%)	5 (6%)	2 (4%)	0	0	0	4 (9%)	2 (4%)	1 (2%)
Worried someone would find out test result	6 (4%)	3 (3%)	3 (5%)	0	0	1 (4%)	2 (4%)	2 (4%)	1 (2%)
Worried name reported to government	4 (3%)	4 (5%)	0	0	0	0	1 (2%)	2 (4%)	1 (2%)
Afraid of losing job, insurance, or housing if positive	1 (<1%)	0	1 (2%)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (2%)
No reason given	13 (8%)	7 (8%)	4 (7%)	1 (13%)	1 (11%)	2 (8%)	4 (9%)	5 (11%)	2 (5%)
Total	159	87	55	8	9	25	45	45	44

HIV testing

Just over half of the Detroit MSM2 sample (56%) had been tested for HIV during the 12 months prior to interview (excludes testing done as part of NHBS-MSM2 activities). 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 (n=301), 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).



**Includes only participants that had ever been tested for HIV*

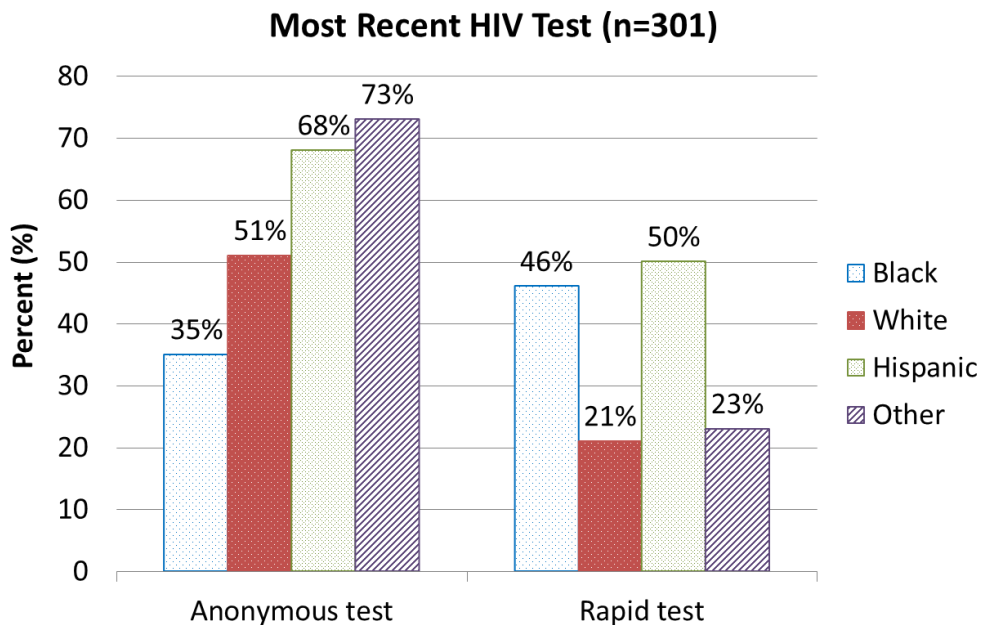
HIV tests in the past two years

Among the participants that had ever been tested, 15% did not test during the previous two years and another 29% had only had one test during the previous two years. Among those tested during the previous two years (n=257), 7% had not received all of their HIV test(s) results. The most common reasons for not getting test results were afraid of getting result (24%) and too busy to get result (24%).

Most recent HIV test

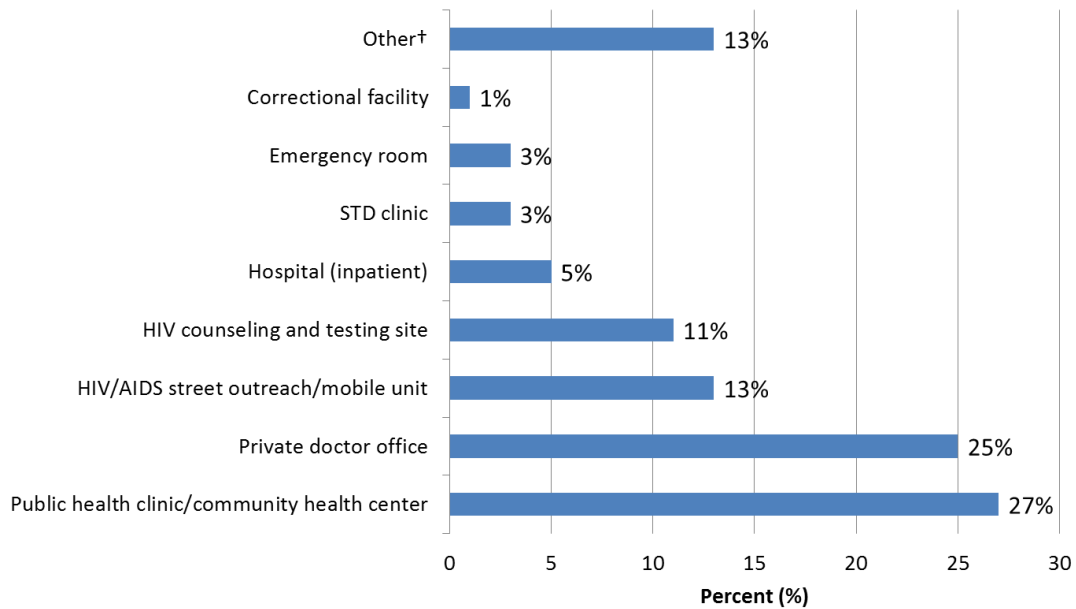
Since participants that reported HIV positive status were excluded from this analysis (n=26), none of the remaining participants (n=362) reported a positive HIV test result for their most recent test. Four percent of those ever tested reported they did not get their most recent test results.

The most common reason for getting an HIV test was because the respondent wanted to make sure he was HIV-negative (89%). Other common reasons for testing were getting tested regularly (56%) and thought or worried exposed to HIV in the six months prior to the test (30%).



The most commonly reported places for participant's most recent HIV test was public health clinic or community health center (27%) and private doctor office (25%).

Site of Most Recent HIV Test (N=268)*



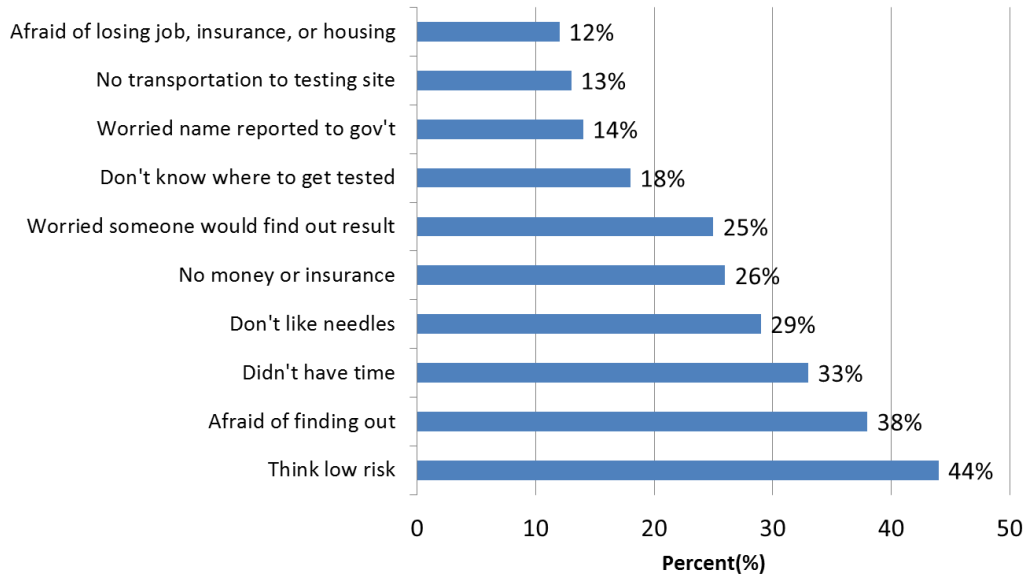
* Excludes participants that reported their most recent HIV test was >5 years ago (n=26) and participants that don't know the location of their most recent test (n=7)

†Other locations of HIV testing includes bars, gay pride event, and other local organizations (Affirmations and Horizons)

Reasons not tested during the past 12 months

The Detroit MSM2 participants that were not tested for HIV during the 12 months prior to interview (n=159) could select all the reasons and the most important reason they were not tested. The most important reason participants were not tested for HIV during the past 12 months was afraid of finding out have HIV infection (28%; see table 5.3).

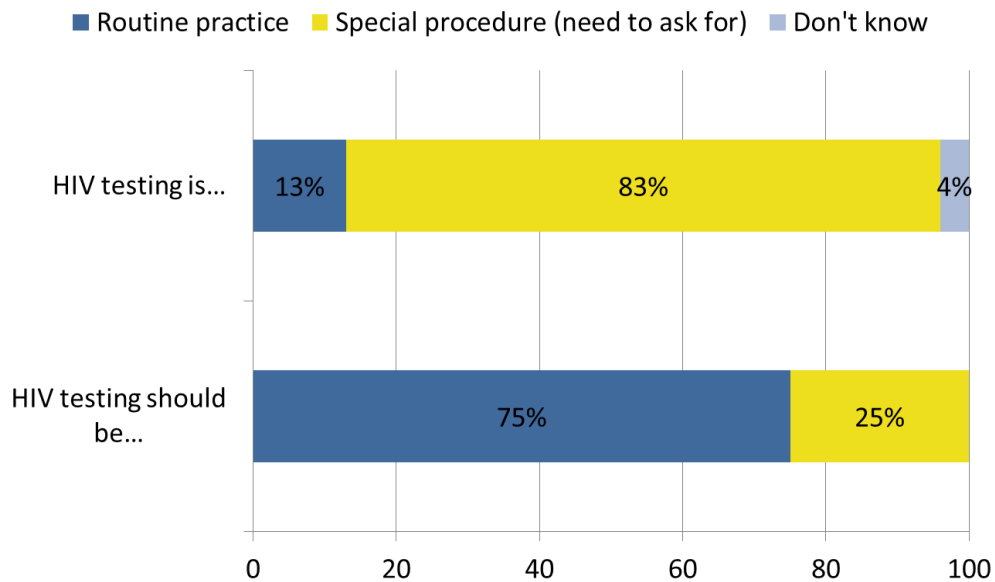
Top 10 Reasons Why Not Tested for HIV During the Past 12 Months (n=159)



Beliefs and opinions on HIV testing

The majority of Detroit MSM2 participants thought HIV testing was not routine practice and was something you had to ask for when visiting the doctor for a regular check-up or exam. More blacks and other race believed HIV was a routine practice (17% and 16% respectively) compared to whites and Hispanics (8% and 6% respectively). The majority of Detroit MSM2 participants (75%) thought that HIV testing should be routine practice.

Beliefs and Opinions about Routine HIV Testing



Section 6: HIV Prevention Activities

Table 6.1 HIV Prevention Activities Among Detroit MSM2 Sample

	Total (N=362)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=196)	White (N=109)	Hispanic (N=32)	Other race (N=25)	18-19 (N=59)	20-24 (N=121)	25-39 (N=115)	40+ (N=67)
Received free condoms, past 12 months									
Yes	262 (72%)	133 (68%)	78 (72%)	29 (91%)	22 (88%)	44 (75%)	92 (76%)	78 (68%)	48 (72%)
No	100 (28%)	63 (32%)	31 (28%)	3 (9%)	3 (12%)	15 (25%)	29 (24%)	37 (32%)	19 (28%)
How got free condoms (n=262)									
Someone gave respondent condoms	69 (26%)	42 (32%)	17 (22%)	7 (24%)	3 (14%)	16 (36%)	28 (30%)	15 (19%)	10 (21%)
Respondent picked condoms up	149 (57%)	72 (54%)	47 (60%)	20 (69%)	10 (45%)	24 (55%)	45 (49%)	50 (64%)	30 (63%)
Both (was given condoms and picked up condoms)	44 (17%)	19 (14%)	14 (18%)	2 (7%)	9 (41%)	4 (9%)	19 (21%)	13 (17%)	8 (17%)
Organizations where given free condoms (n=113), not mutually exclusive categories									
Businesses*	58 (51%)	25 (41%)	21 (68%)	5 (56%)	7 (58%)	8 (40%)	26 (55%)	17 (61%)	7 (39%)
Community health center/public health clinic	46 (41%)	29 (48%)	9 (29%)	4 (44%)	4 (33%)	14 (70%)	16 (34%)	10 (36%)	6 (33%)
HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organization	42 (37%)	23 (38%)	11 (35%)	4 (44%)	4 (33%)	3 (15%)	18 (38%)	10 (36%)	11 (61%)
GLBTQ organization or community health center	24 (21%)	12 (20%)	8 (26%)	2 (22%)	2 (17%)	3 (15%)	12 (26%)	5 (18%)	4 (22%)
Pride or similar event	13 (12%)	8 (13%)	3 (10%)	0	2 (17%)	3 (15%)	6 (13%)	3 (11%)	1 (6%)
School/university/college	6 (5%)	2 (3%)	2 (6%)	2 (22%)	0	2 (10%)	3 (6%)	1 (4%)	0
Needle exchange program	3 (3%)	2 (3%)	0	0	1 (8%)	0	0	1 (4%)	2 (11%)
IDU outreach program	2 (2%)	1 (2%)	1 (3%)	0	0	0	1 (2%)	1 (4%)	0
Drug treatment program	2 (2%)	2 (3%)	0	0	0	0	0	2 (7%)	0
Don't know	2 (2%)	1 (2%)	1 (3%)	0	0	0	1 (2%)	0	1 (6%)
Subtotal	113	61	31	9	12	20	47	28	18
Organizations where respondent went to pick up condoms (n=193), not mutually exclusive categories									
Businesses*	137 (71%)	52 (57%)	55 (90%)	18 (82%)	12 (63%)	16 (57%)	38 (59%)	51 (81%)	32 (84%)
Community health center/public health clinic	43 (22%)	24 (26%)	5 (8%)	9 (41%)	5 (26%)	14 (50%)	15 (23%)	11 (17%)	3 (8%)
Pride or similar event	38 (20%)	25 (27%)	5 (8%)	3 (14%)	5 (26%)	6 (21%)	12 (19%)	15 (24%)	5 (13%)
HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organization	36 (19%)	20 (22%)	11 (18%)	3 (14%)	2 (11%)	9 (32%)	14 (22%)	7 (11%)	6 (16%)
GLBTQ organization or community health center	36 (19%)	21 (23%)	9 (15%)	4 (18%)	2 (11%)	10 (36%)	12 (19%)	11 (17%)	3 (8%)
School/university/college	8 (4%)	7 (8%)	1 (2%)	0	0	0	7 (11%)	1 (2%)	0
IDU outreach program	3 (2%)	2 (2%)	0	0	1 (5%)	1 (4%)	0	1 (2%)	1 (3%)
Drug treatment program	3 (2%)	1 (1%)	1 (2%)	1 (5%)	0	1 (4%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0
Needle exchange program	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (5%)	0	1 (4%)	0	0	0
Other	3 (2%)	0	1 (2%)	0	1 (5%)	0	2 (3%)	0	0
Subtotal	193	91	61	22	19	28	64	63	38
Used free condoms (n=262)									
Yes	221 (84%)	112 (84%)	65 (83%)	22 (76%)	22 (100%)	34 (77%)	77 (84%)	67 (86%)	43 (90%)
No	41 (16%)	21 (16%)	13 (17%)	7 (24%)	0	10 (23%)	15 (16%)	11 (14%)	5 (10%)
Subtotal	262	133	78	29	22	44	92	78	48
Total	362	196 (54%)	109 (30%)	32 (9%)	25 (7%)	59 (16%)	121 (33%)	115 (32%)	67 (19%)

Table 6.1 HIV Prevention Activities Among Detroit MSM2 Sample, *continued*

	Race					Age			
	Total (N=362)	Black (N=196)	White (N=109)	Hispanic (N=32)	Other race (N=25)	18-19 (N=59)	20-24 (N=121)	25-39 (N=115)	40+ (N=67)
Received individual and/or group counseling about HIV prevention, past 12 months									
Yes	78 (22%)	54 (28%)	11 (10%)	7 (22%)	6 (24%)	16 (27%)	27 (22%)	24 (21%)	11 (16%)
No	284 (78%)	142 (72%)	98 (90%)	25 (78%)	19 (76%)	43 (73%)	94 (78%)	91 (79%)	56 (84%)
Total	362	196 (54%)	109 (30%)	32 (9%)	25 (7%)	59 (16%)	121 (33%)	115 (32%)	67 (19%)

**Businesses includes bars and clubs*

Table 6.2 Individual HIV Prevention Activities Among Detroit MSM2 Sample

	Total (N=362)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=196)	White (N=109)	Hispanic (N=32)	Other race (N=25)	18-19 (N=59)	20-24 (N=121)	25-39 (N=115)	40+ (N=67)
Individual counseling about HIV prevention, past 12 months									
Yes	61 (17%)	43 (22%)	9 (8%)	6 (19%)	3 (12%)	12 (20%)	25 (21%)	18 (16%)	6 (9%)
No	301 (83%)	153 (78%)	100 (92%)	26 (81%)	22 (88%)	47 (80%)	96 (79%)	97 (84%)	61 (91%)
Organization where received individual counseling, not mutually exclusive (n=61)									
HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organization	31 (51%)	27 (63%)	2 (22%)	1 (17%)	1 (33%)	5 (42%)	13 (52%)	10 (56%)	3 (50%)
Community health center/public health clinic	25 (41%)	17 (40%)	3 (33%)	3 (50%)	2 (67%)	7 (58%)	10 (40%)	6 (33%)	2 (33%)
GLBTQ organization or community health center	18 (30%)	10 (23%)	4 (44%)	3 (50%)	1 (33%)	4 (33%)	9 (36%)	5 (28%)	0
Businesses	5 (8%)	2 (5%)	2 (22%)	0	1 (33%)	1 (8%)	2 (8%)	2 (11%)	0
Pride or other similar event	4 (7%)	3 (7%)	0	0	1 (33%)	2 (17%)	2 (8%)	0	0
Drug treatment program	3 (5%)	2 (5%)	0	0	1 (33%)	0	1 (4%)	2 (11%)	0
School/university/college	3 (5%)	1 (2%)	1 (11%)	0	1 (33%)	1 (8%)	1 (4%)	0	1 (17%)
IDU outreach	2 (3%)	2 (5%)	0	0	0	0	1 (4%)	1 (6%)	0
Other	3 (5%)	1 (2%)	1 (11%)	1 (17%)	0	0	2 (8%)	0	1 (17%)
Don't know	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0	0	0	1 (8%)	0	0	0
Subtotal	61	43	9	6	3	12	25	18	6
Individual counseling topics (n=61)									
Discuss ways to talk to a partner about safe sex									
Yes	57 (93%)	40 (93%)	8 (89%)	6 (100%)	3 (100%)	12 (100%)	24 (96%)	16 (89%)	5 (83%)
No	4 (7%)	3 (7%)	1 (11%)	0	0	0	1 (4%)	2 (11%)	1 (17%)
Practice ways to talk to a partner about safe sex*									
Yes	49 (86%)	35 (88%)	6 (75%)	6 (100%)	2 (67%)	10 (83%)	22 (92%)	13 (81%)	4 (80%)
No	8 (14%)	5 (13%)	2 (25%)	0	1 (33%)	2 (17%)	2 (8%)	3 (19%)	1 (20%)
Subtotal	57	40	8	6	3	12	24	16	5
Discuss ways to effectively use condoms									
Yes	58 (95%)	40 (93%)	9 (100%)	6 (100%)	3 (100%)	12 (100%)	24 (96%)	17 (94%)	5 (83%)
No	2 (3%)	2 (5%)	0	0	0	0	1 (4%)	1 (6%)	0
Don't know	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (17%)
Practice ways to effectively use condoms**									
Yes	49 (84%)	34 (85%)	7 (78%)	5 (83%)	3 (100%)	10 (83%)	22 (92%)	13 (76%)	4 (80%)
No	9 (16%)	6 (15%)	2 (22%)	1 (17%)	0	2 (17%)	2 (8%)	2 (8%)	1 (20%)
Subtotal	58	40	9	6	3	12	24	17	5
Subtotal, had individual HIV counseling	61	43	9	6	3	12	25	18	6
Total MSM2 sample	362	196	109	32	25	59	121	115	67

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

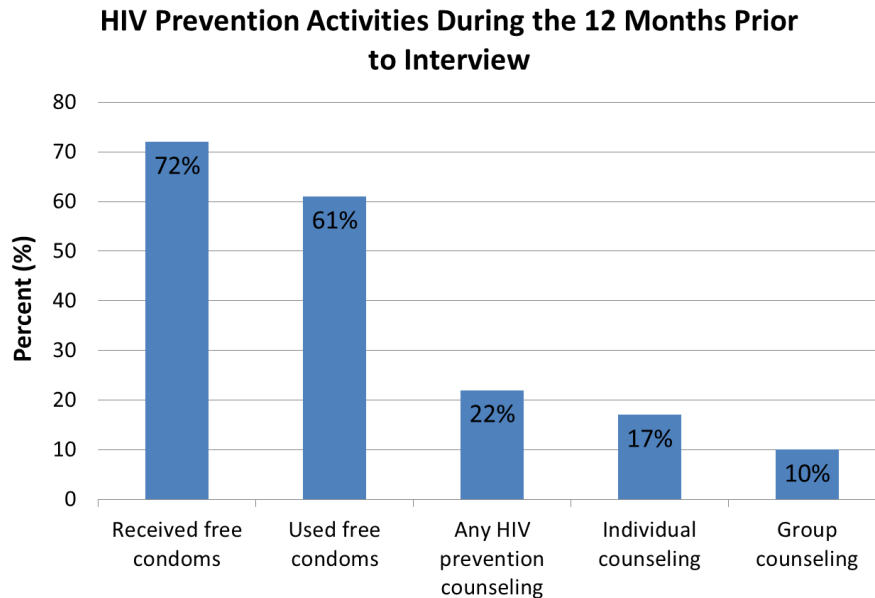
**Excludes participants that had individual counseling but did not discuss ways to effectively use condoms

Table 6.3 Group HIV Prevention Activities Among Detroit MSM2 Sample

	Total (N=362)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=196)	White (N=109)	Hispanic (N=32)	Other race (N=25)	18-19 (N=59)	20-24 (N=121)	25-39 (N=115)	40+ (N=67)
Group counseling about HIV prevention, past 12 months									
Yes	37 (10%)	28 (14%)	3 (3%)	3 (9%)	3 (12%)	9 (15%)	10 (8%)	11 (10%)	7 (10%)
No	325 (90%)	168 (86%)	106 (97%)	29 (91%)	22 (88%)	50 (85%)	111 (92%)	104 (90%)	60 (90%)
Organization where received group prevention session, <i>not mutually exclusive</i> (n=37)									
HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organization	20 (54%)	16 (57%)	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	1 (33%)	4 (44%)	5 (50%)	8 (73%)	3 (43%)
GLBTQ organization or community health center	19 (51%)	12 (43%)	2 (67%)	2 (67%)	3 (100%)	5 (56%)	6 (60%)	4 (36%)	4 (57%)
Community health center/public health clinic	6 (16%)	5 (18%)	1 (33%)	0	0	3 (33%)	1 (10%)	0	2 (29%)
Pride or other similar event	3 (8%)	2 (7%)	0	0	1 (33%)	2 (22%)	0	0	1 (14%)
School/university/college	3 (8%)	2 (7%)	0	1 (33%)	0	1 (11%)	1 (10%)	0	1 (14%)
Businesses	1 (3%)	1 (4%)	0	0	0	1 (11%)	0	0	0
Drug treatment program	1 (3%)	1 (4%)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (9%)	0
Other	3 (8%)	3 (11%)	0	0	0	0	1 (10%)	2 (18%)	0
Subtotal	37	28	3	3	3	9	10	11	7
Group HIV prevention session topics (n=37)									
Discuss ways to talk to a partner about safe sex									
Yes	34 (92%)	26 (93%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	2 (67%)	8 (89%)	10 (100%)	10 (91%)	6 (86%)
No	3 (8%)	2 (7%)	0	0	1 (33%)	1 (11%)	0	1 (9%)	1 (14%)
Practice ways to talk to a partner about safe sex*									
Yes	32 (94%)	24 (92%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	2 (100%)	8 (100%)	10 (100%)	10 (100%)	4 (67%)
No	2 (6%)	2 (8%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (33%)
Subtotal	34	26	3	3	2	8	10	10	6
Discuss ways to effectively use condoms									
Yes	35 (95%)	27 (96%)	2 (67%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	10 (91%)	6 (86%)
No	2 (5%)	1 (4%)	1 (33%)	0	0	0	0	1 (9%)	1 (14%)
Practice ways to effectively use condoms**									
Yes	34 (97%)	26 (96%)	2 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	9 (90%)	6 (100%)
No	1 (3%)	1 (4%)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (10%)	0
Subtotal	35	27	2	3	3	9	10	10	6
Subtotal, had group HIV prevention session	37	28	3	3	3	9	10	11	7
Total MSM2 sample	362	196	109	32	25	59	121	115	67

*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



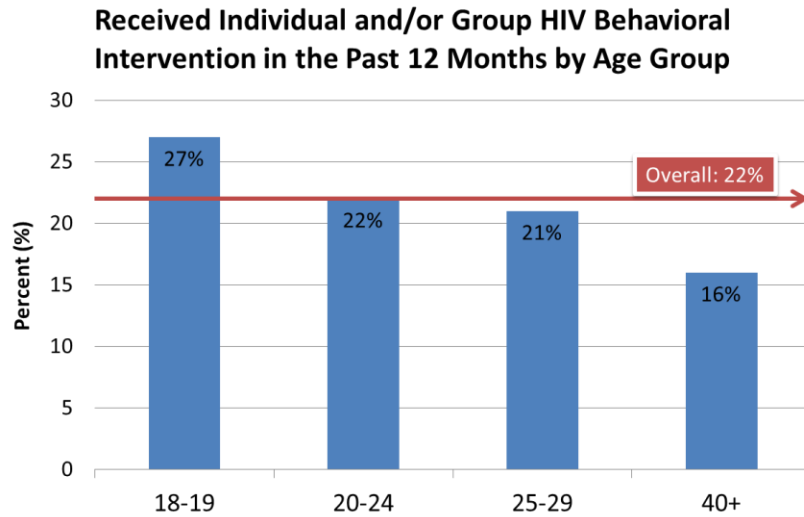
Received and used free condoms

Almost three-quarters of the MSM2 sample had received free condoms during the 12 months prior to interview (not counting those given by friends, relatives, or sex partners). Among those who had received free condoms, 84% had used them. Over half of respondents who had received free condoms had gone to pick up the free condoms themselves (57%).

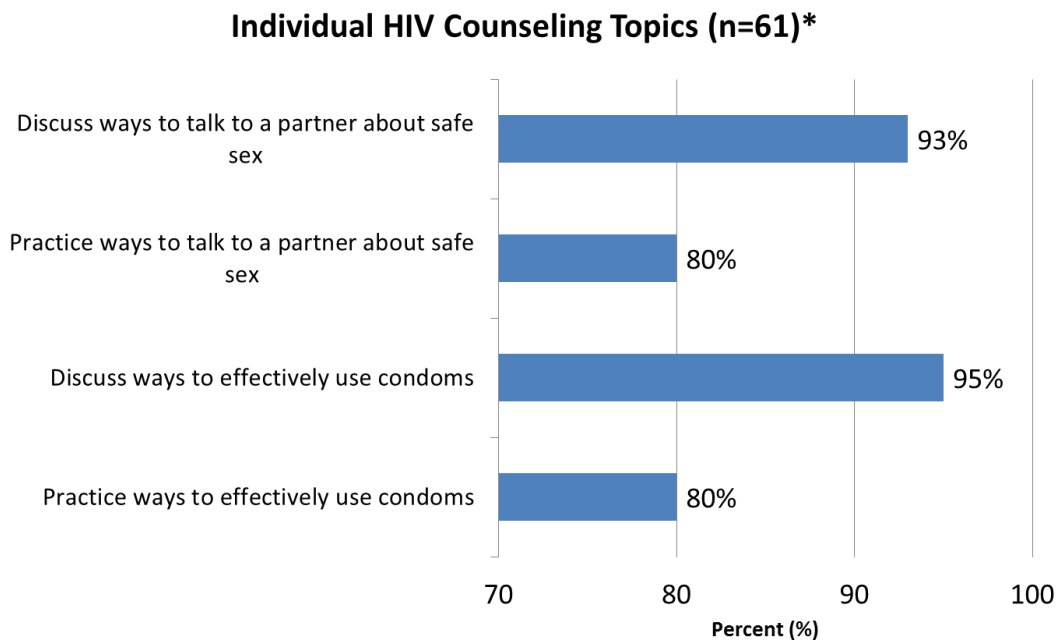
The most common organizations where respondents were given free condoms were businesses (including bars and clubs, 51%), community health center or public health clinic (41%) and HIV/AIDS-focused community based organizations (37%). The most common organizations where respondents went to pick up free condoms were businesses (71%), community health center or public health clinic (22%), pride or similar events (20%), and HIV/AIDS-focused community based organizations (19%).

Individual and group counseling for HIV prevention

Twenty-two percent of the Detroit MSM2 sample had received individual and/or group counseling for HIV prevention during the 12 months prior to interview. Significantly more blacks compared to whites had received any HIV prevention counseling (28% of blacks compared to 10% of whites, $p < 0.01$).



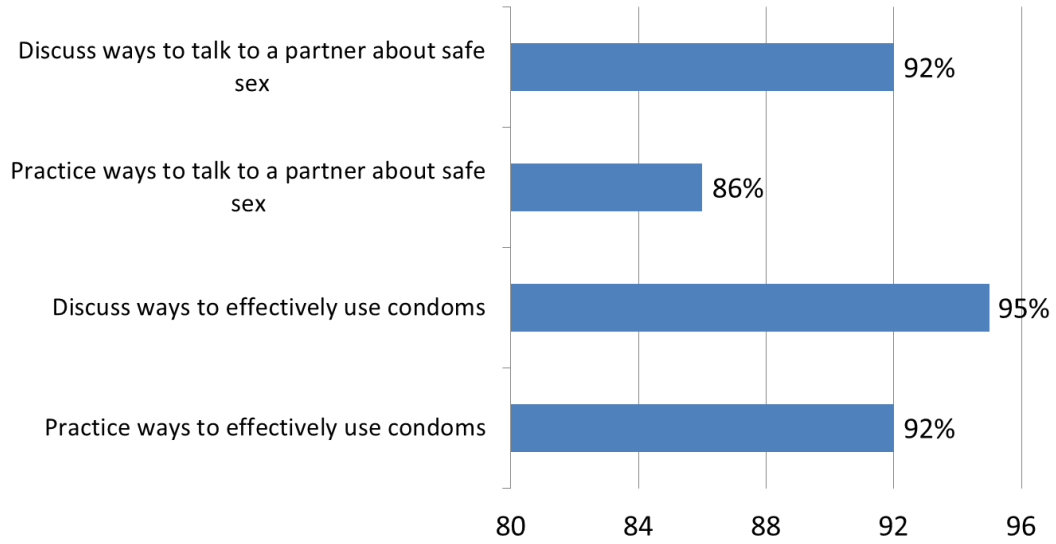
Seventeen percent of participants reported individual counseling (see table 6.2). The most common organizations where participants received individual counseling were HIV/AIDS-focused community based organizations (51%), community health center or public health clinic (41%), and GLBTQ organizations (30%).



**Includes only participants that reported any individual counseling during the 12 months prior to interview*

Ten percent of participants received group counseling on HIV prevention. The most common organizations where participants received group counseling were HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organizations (54%) and GLBTQ organizations (51%).

Group HIV Prevention Topics (n=37)*



**Includes only participants that reported any group HIV prevention counseling during the 12 months prior to interview*

Section 7: Health Characteristics

Table 7.1: Health Characteristics of MSM2 Detroit sample

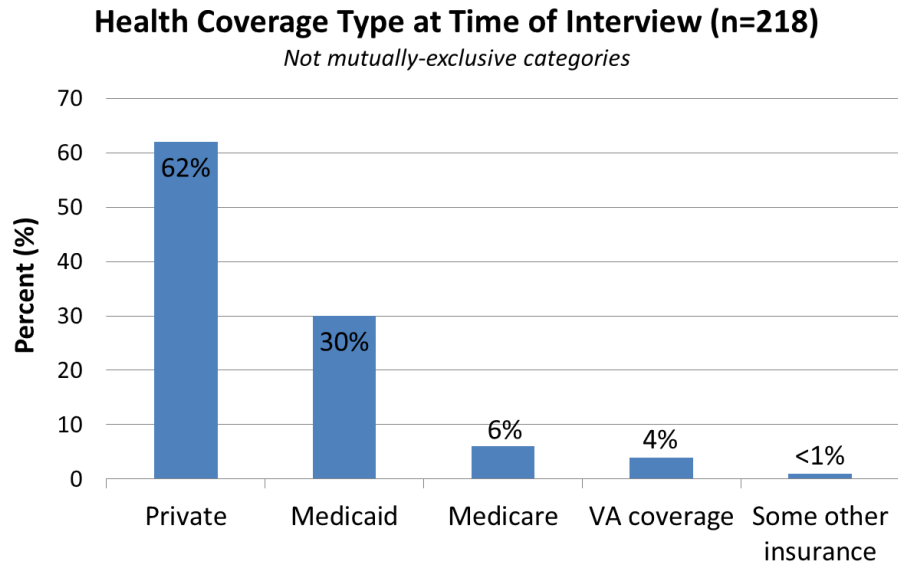
	Total (N=362)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=196)	White (N=109)	Hispanic (N=32)	Other race** (N=25)	18-19 (N=59)	20-24 (N=121)	25-39 (N=115)	40+ (N=67)
Had health coverage/insurance at time of interview									
Yes	218 (60%)	120 (61%)	62 (57%)	18 (56%)	18 (72%)	44 (75%)	68 (56%)	62 (54%)	44 (66%)
No	143 (40%)	75 (38%)	47 (43%)	14 (44%)	7 (28%)	14 (24%)	53 (44%)	53 (46%)	23 (34%)
Don't know	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	0	1 (2%)	0	0	0
Type of health coverage/insurance (all that apply, not mutually exclusive), n=218									
Private	136 (62%)	69 (58%)	42 (68%)	14 (78%)	11 (61%)	15 (34%)	48 (71%)	47 (76%)	26 (59%)
Medicaid	66 (30%)	46 (38%)	11 (18%)	4 (22%)	5 (28%)	29 (66%)	18 (26%)	10 (16%)	9 (20%)
Medicare	12 (6%)	4 (3%)	6 (10%)	0	2 (11%)	0	2 (3%)	3 (5%)	7 (16%)
VA coverage	8 (4%)	3 (3%)	5 (8%)	0	0	0	1 (1%)	2 (3%)	5 (11%)
Some other insurance	2 (<1%)	0	1 (2%)	0	1 (6%)	0	1 (1%)	1 (2%)	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	218	120	62	18	18	44	68	62	44
Visit health care provider, past 12 months									
Yes	271 (75%)	146 (74%)	77 (71%)	29 (91%)	19 (76%)	47 (80%)	86 (71%)	89 (77%)	49 (73%)
No	90 (25%)	49 (25%)	32 (29%)	3 (9%)	6 (24%)	12 (20%)	34 (28%)	26 (23%)	18 (27%)
Don't know	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	0	0	1 (<1%)	0	0
HIV test offered at visit (n=271)									
Yes	105 (39%)	67 (46%)	22 (29%)	10 (34%)	6 (32%)	17 (36%)	31 (36%)	38 (43%)	19 (39%)
No	165 (61%)	79 (54%)	54 (70%)	19 (66%)	13 (68%)	30 (64%)	55 (64%)	50 (56%)	30 (61%)
Don't know	1 (<1%)	0	1 (1%)	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	271	146	77	29	19	47	86	89	49
Ever diagnosed with hepatitis									
Yes	11 (3%)	7 (4%)	3 (3%)	0	1 (4%)	0	1 (<1%)	6 (5%)	4 (6%)
No	350 (97%)	189 (96%)	106 (97%)	32 (100%)	23 (92%)	59 (100%)	119 (98%)	109 (95%)	63 (94%)
Don't know	1 (<1%)	0	0	0	1 (4%)	0	1 (<1%)	0	0
Type of hepatitis (all that apply, not mutually exclusive)									
Hepatitis A	5 (45%)	3 (43%)	2 (67%)		0		1 (100%)	3 (50%)	1 (25%)
Hepatitis B	5 (45%)	4 (57%)	0		1 (100%)		0	2 (33%)	3 (75%)
Hepatitis C	1 (9%)	0	1 (33%)		0		0	1 (17%)	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	11	7	3	0	1	0	1	6	4
If Hep C negative, when last test (n=361)									
≤6 months ago	54 (15%)	38 (19%)	9 (8%)	5 (16%)	2 (8%)	10 (17%)	18 (15%)	18 (16%)	8 (12%)
6 months-1 year ago	43 (12%)	21 (11%)	13 (12%)	3 (9%)	6 (24%)	5 (8%)	10 (8%)	20 (18%)	8 (12%)
>1 year ago	114 (32%)	55 (28%)	41 (38%)	10 (31%)	8 (32%)	13 (22%)	42 (35%)	30 (26%)	29 (43%)
Tested, don't know when	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)
Never tested	126 (35%)	67 (34%)	40 (37%)	12 (38%)	7 (28%)	22 (37%)	46 (38%)	39 (34%)	19 (28%)
Don't know if tested	23 (6%)	14 (7%)	5 (5%)	18 (56%)	2 (8%)	9 (15%)	5 (4%)	7 (6%)	2 (3%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	361	196	108	32	25	59	121	114	67
Total	362	196 (54%)	109 (30%)	32 (9%)	25 (7%)	59 (16%)	121 (33%)	115 (32%)	67 (19%)

Table 7.1: Health Characteristics of MSM2 Detroit sample, *continued*

	Total (N=362)	Race				Age			
		Black (N=196)	White (N=109)	Hispanic (N=32)	Other race (N=25)	18-19 (N=59)	20-24 (N=121)	25-39 (N=115)	40+ (N=67)
Ever receive a hepatitis vaccine									
Yes	197 (54%)	97 (49%)	66 (61%)	16 (50%)	18 (72%)	37 (63%)	68 (56%)	56 (49%)	36 (54%)
No	137 (38%)	82 (42%)	36 (33%)	12 (38%)	7 (28%)	18 (31%)	44 (36%)	50 (43%)	25 (37%)
Don't know	28 (8%)	17 (9%)	7 (6%)	4 (13%)	0	4 (7%)	9 (7%)	9 (8%)	6 (9%)
Type of hepatitis vaccine received (n=197)									
Hepatitis A vaccine	6 (3%)	5 (5%)	1 (2%)	0	0	0	3 (4%)	1 (2%)	2 (6%)
Hepatitis B vaccine	47 (24%)	22 (23%)	17 (26%)	4 (25%)	4 (22%)	13 (35%)	17 (25%)	11 (20%)	6 (17%)
Hepatitis A and B vaccine	118 (60%)	53 (55%)	42 (64%)	10 (63%)	13 (72%)	19 (51%)	39 (57%)	36 (64%)	24 (67%)
Don't know	26 (13%)	17 (18%)	6 (9%)	2 (13%)	1 (6%)	5 (14%)	9 (13%)	8 (14%)	4 (11%)
<i>Subtotal</i>	197	97	66	16	18	37	68	56	36
Diagnosed with STD (other than HIV), past 12 months									
Yes	26 (7%)	17 (9%)	6 (6%)	1 (3%)	2 (8%)	3 (5%)	11 (9%)	6 (5%)	6 (9%)
No	336 (93%)	179 (91%)	103 (96%)	31 (97%)	23 (92%)	56 (95%)	110 (91%)	109 (95%)	61 (91%)
Type of STD, all that apply, not mutually exclusive (n=26)									
Syphilis	3 (12%)	3 (18%)	0	0	0	0	1 (9%)	2 (33%)	0
Gonorrhea	12 (46%)	9 (53%)	2 (33%)	1 (100%)	0	2 (67%)	5 (45%)	2 (33%)	3 (50%)
Chlamydia	2 (8%)	2 (12%)	0	0	0	1 (33%)	0	0	1 (17%)
Herpes (HSV)	3 (12%)	2 (12%)	0	0	1 (50%)	1 (33%)	1 (9%)	0	1 (17%)
HPV	7 (27%)	2 (12%)	4 (67%)	0	1 (50%)	0	4 (36%)	2 (33%)	1 (17%)
Other	1 (4%)	1 (6%)	0	0	0	0	1 (9%)	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	26	17	6	1	2	3	11	6	6
Test to check for syphilis, past 12 months (n=359)									
Yes	122 (34%)	73 (38%)	30 (28%)	10 (31%)	9 (36%)	19 (32%)	45 (38%)	39 (35%)	19 (28%)
No	232 (65%)	118 (61%)	77 (71%)	21 (66%)	16 (64%)	40 (68%)	74 (62%)	70 (62%)	48 (72%)
Don't know	5 (1%)	2 (1%)	2 (2%)	1 (3%)	0	0	1 (<1%)	4 (4%)	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	359	193	109	32	25	59	120	113	67
Ever circumcised									
Yes	307 (85%)	168 (86%)	96 (88%)	21 (66%)	22 (88%)	50 (85%)	102 (84%)	99 (86%)	56 (84%)
No	55 (15%)	28 (14%)	13 (12%)	11 (34%)	3 (12%)	9 (15%)	19 (16%)	16 (14%)	11 (16%)
Total	362	196 (54%)	109 (30%)	32 (9%)	25 (7%)	59 (16%)	121 (33%)	115 (32%)	67 (19%)

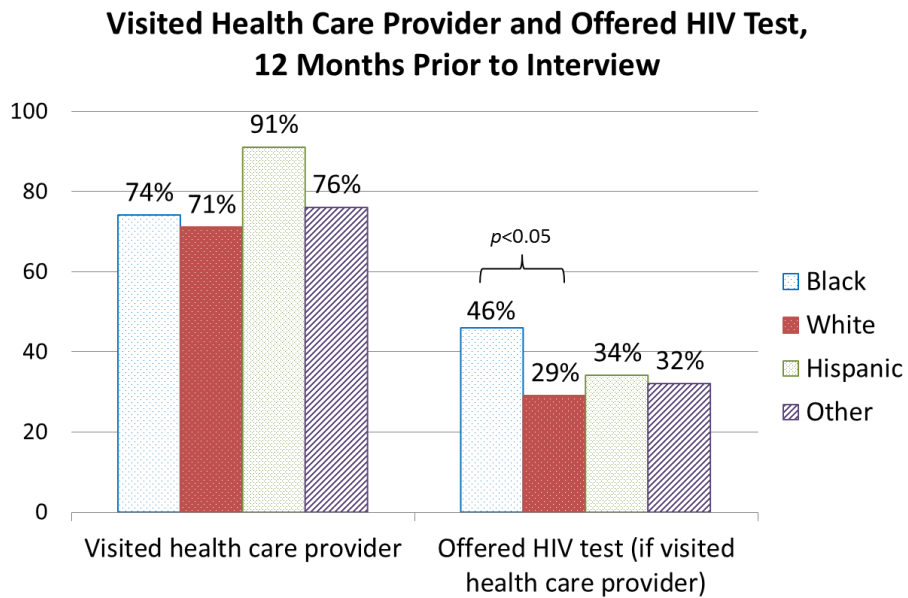
Health coverage

Forty-percent of the Detroit MSM2 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 (62%) or Medicaid (30%).



Health care visits

Three-quarters of the MSM2 sample had visited a health care provider during the 12 months prior to interview. Thirty-nine percent of those participants had been offered an HIV test at their last visit. Significantly more blacks compared to whites were offered an HIV test during their last office visit ($p<0.05$).



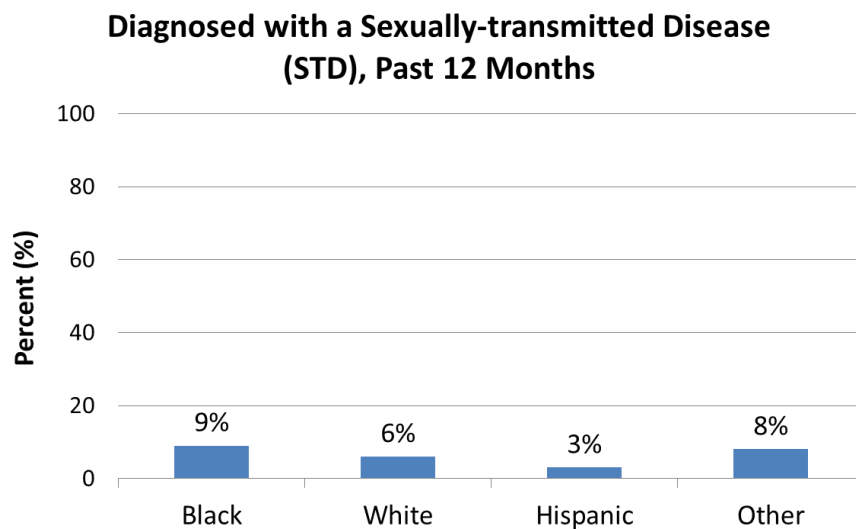
Hepatitis

Three percent of the MSM2 sample had ever been diagnosed with hepatitis. About half of the sample reported they had received a hepatitis A and/or B vaccine (54%).

Only one participant reported hepatitis C infection. Among those uninfected, 35% had never received a hepatitis C test, 32% had received a test more than a year prior to the interview, and 27% had received a test during the previous year.

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)

Seven percent of the MSM2 sample reported an STD diagnosis during the 12 months prior to interview. The most commonly reported STDs were gonorrhea (46%), HPV (27%), syphilis (12%), and herpes/HSV (12%). The graph below shows the percent of *all* MSM2 participants that were diagnosed with specified STDs.



Among participants without a diagnosis of syphilis in the past year, 34% had received a test to check for syphilis.

Ever circumcised

Eighty-five percent of the MSM2 sample reported they had ever been circumcised.

Section 8: Final MSM2 HIV Testing Results

Detroit MSM2 HIV prevalence and awareness

Eighty-one percent of the MSM2 sample (388 eligible MSM) consented and received an HIV test as part of NHBS activities (n=315, one of the participant's had an indeterminate result). The HIV prevalence in the sample was 14% (n=44) and 70% of those participants were unaware of their HIV infection status (did not self-report HIV positive during interview, n=26). The HIV prevalence in the Detroit MSM2 sample is *not* significantly different from the HIV prevalence estimated among MSM in the general U.S. population (11.8%).¹⁰

HIV Prevalence in Detroit MSM2 Sample that Tested for HIV during NHBS Activities (n=314)†

	HIV-positive	95% CI*	%Unaware**
Overall (N=314) †	14% (n=44)	10-18%	70% (n=26)
By race/ethnicity			
Black (n=165)	18% (n=30)	13-25%	70% (n=21)
White (n=100)	9% (n=9)	4-16%	78% (n=7)
Hispanic (n=27)	7% (n=2)	<1-24%	50% (n=1)
Other (n=22)†	14% (n=3)	2.9-34.9%	67% (n=2)

*Confidence interval, calculated using the Clopper-Pearson method

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

†Excludes 1 participant who had an indeterminate result

Nationwide MSM2 HIV prevalence and awareness

Among 8,153 MSM nationwide from 21 different NHBS sites, the HIV prevalence was 19%. HIV prevalence was highest among black MSM (28%), followed by Hispanics (18%), whites (16%), and other race/ethnicity (17%). Among men that tested positive, 44% were unaware of their HIV positive infection status.¹¹

HIV Prevalence in Nationwide MSM2 Sample that Tested for HIV during NHBS Activities (N=8,153)

	HIV-positive	95% CI*	%Unaware**
Overall (N=8,153)	19% (n=1,562)	18-20%	44% (n=680)
By race/ethnicity**			
Black (n=1,895)	28% (n=539)	26-31%	59% (n=318)
White (n=3,580)	16% (n=560)	15-17%	26% (n=143)
Hispanic (n=2,045)	18% (n=358)	16-19%	46% (n=163)
Other (n=628)	17% (n=105)	14-20%	53% (n=56)

*Confidence interval, calculated using the Clopper-Pearson method

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

The HIV prevalence among the Detroit MSM2 sample (14%) is significantly lower than the nationwide MSM2 prevalence (19%; $p < 0.05$). A greater proportion of HIV infected MSM from the Detroit sample were unaware of their infection status (70% compared to 44% nationwide).

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