

I-TRACK

ENHANCED SURVEILLANCE OF HIV, HEPATITIS C
AND ASSOCIATED RISK BEHAVIOURS AMONG
PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS IN CANADA

PHASE 2 REPORT



PROTECTING CANADIANS FROM ILLNESS



Public Health
Agency of Canada

Agence de la santé
publique du Canada

Canada

**TO PROMOTE AND PROTECT THE HEALTH OF CANADIANS THROUGH LEADERSHIP, PARTNERSHIP,
INNOVATION AND ACTION IN PUBLIC HEALTH.**

—Public Health Agency of Canada

Également disponible en français sous le titre :

*I-Track : surveillance améliorée du VIH et de l'hépatite C ainsi que des comportements à risque chez les utilisateurs de drogues injectables au Canada.
Rapport sur la phase 2*

To obtain additional copies, please contact:

Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control
Public Health Agency of Canada
Ottawa, ON K1A 0K9
E-mail: ccdic-clmti@phac-aspc.gc.ca

This publication can be made available in alternative formats upon request.

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of the Public Health Agency of Canada, 2014

Publication date: March 2014

Suggested citation: Public Health Agency of Canada. *I-Track: Enhanced Surveillance of HIV, Hepatitis C and associated risk behaviours among people who inject drugs in Canada. Phase 2 Report*. Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control, Infectious Disease Prevention and Control Branch, Public Health Agency of Canada; 2013.

This publication may be reproduced for personal or internal use only without permission provided the source is fully acknowledged. However, multiple copy reproduction of this publication in whole or in part for purposes of resale or redistribution requires the prior written permission from the Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S5 or copyright.droitdauteur@pwgsc.gc.ca.

Cat.: 978-1-100-23039-9
ISBN: HP40-4/2-2013E-PDF
Pub.: 130493

INFORMATION TO READERS

The Public Health Agency of Canada's Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control and its collaborators is pleased to present the results from Phase 2 of I-Track, an enhanced surveillance system of HIV, hepatitis C, and associated risk behaviours among people who inject drugs in Canada.

This report presents key findings from Phase 2 of I-Track, which was implemented between 2005 and 2008 in ten sentinel sites in Canada: Victoria, Central and North Vancouver Island, Prince George, Edmonton, Regina, Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Toronto, Kingston, and the SurvUDI network sites.

One of the key components of *The Federal Initiative to Address HIV/AIDS in Canada* is the development of knowledge to enhance our understanding of the HIV epidemic and inform the development of policies, programs, and interventions such as new prevention technologies and therapies. Knowledge development emphasizes improved population-specific surveillance, including epidemiologic, socio-behavioural, ethnographic, and community-based research.

It is anticipated that information collected and generated by the I-Track system will provide important information to those involved in developing policies, programs, and interventions aimed at preventing and controlling HIV and other blood-borne infections among people who inject drugs. Future phases of I-Track will continue to help assess trends in the prevalence of HIV and hepatitis C and related risk behaviours among people who inject drugs in Canada.

Phase 3 of I-Track was conducted between April 2010 and August 2012 in 11 sites: Whitehorse, Prince George, Edmonton, Regina, Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Toronto, London, Kingston, Halifax, and the SurvUDI network sites. Plans for a Phase 3 national report are underway.

The Public Health Agency of Canada would like to especially thank the survey participants for taking part in the survey and making this report possible.

Chris P. Archibald, MDCM,
MHSc, FRCPC
Director, Surveillance and
Epidemiology Division

Susanna Ogunnaike-Cooke, MSc
Manager, HIV/AIDS Enhanced
Surveillance Section

Jill Tarasuk, MSc
Senior Epidemiologist, HIV/AIDS
Enhanced Surveillance Section

Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control
Infectious Disease Prevention and Control Branch
Public Health Agency of Canada
Tracks@phac-aspc.gc.ca

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I-Track would not have been possible without the dedication and assistance of many individuals and organizations. The successful implementation of Phase 2 of I-Track was made possible through the collaboration of Public Health Agency of Canada officials, researchers, provincial and local health authorities and community-based organizations from participating sites across Canada. The following organizations and individuals contributed to Phase 2 of I-Track:

SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

All survey participants at each sentinel site

SENTINEL SITE SURVEY TEAMS

CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND

Murray Fyfe, Principal Investigator (PI)
 Elizabeth Walker
 Mike Pennock
 Dana Carr
 Wayne Taylor
 Delvin Grimstad
 Shane Thomas
 Shannon Burgert
 Jenny Peters
 Cheryl Umpleby
 Vancouver Island Health Authority

PRINCE GEORGE

William Osei (PI)
 Emma Palmantier (PI)
 Russell Callaghan (PI)
 Susan Broomsgrove
 Linda Keefe
 Olive Godwin
 Martha Shoemaker
 Jennifer Davey
 Amanda Wood
 David Nuualiitta
 Northern Health Authority
 Northern BC Aboriginal HIV/AIDS Task Force
 Carrier Sekani Family Services

VICTORIA

Murray Fyfe, Principal Investigator (PI)
 Elizabeth Walker
 Mike Pennock
 Dana Carr
 Charlene Heilman
 Josephine MacIntosh
 Murray Anderson
 Andrea Turner
 John Urh
 Vancouver Island Health Authority

EDMONTON

Ameeta Singh (PI)
 Barbara Anderson
 Patsy Conroy
 Jennifer Gratrix
 Sharyn Hewitt
 Bev Lucki
 Kelly Rocco
 Alvina Yellowknee
 Alberta Health & Wellness
 Capital Health STI Clinic and Boyle McCauley Public Health Office
 Boyle McCauley Health Centre
 Boyle Street Community Services

REGINA

Maurice Hennink (PI)
 Kathy Lloyd
 Zahid Abbas
 Carleen Rozon
 Kathy Undsweth
 Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region

SUDBURY

Susan Snelling (PI)
 Dar Malaviarachchi (PI)
 Margaret Millson (PI)
 Marlene Gorman
 Doris Schwar
 Mardi Taylor
 The Point—Needle Exchange Program
 Sudbury & District Health Unit
 University of Toronto

KINGSTON

Margaret Millson (PI)
 Ron Shore (PI)
 Tina Knorr
 Nadia Zurba
 Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox
 & Addington Public Health
 Kingston Community Health Centres (Street Health)

THUNDER BAY

Maureen Twigg (PI)
 Margaret Millson (PI)
 Darlene Binette
 Don Young
 Lori Franzen
 Rick Thompson
 Superior Points Harm Reduction Program
 Thunder Bay District Health Unit
 University of Toronto

TORONTO

Margaret Millson (PI)
 Rita Shahin
 Shaun Hopkins
 Brenda Melo
 Raffi Balian
 Mitulika Chawla
 Christopher Smith
 Barbara Yaffe
 The Works, City of Toronto, Public Health
 South Riverdale Harm Reduction Program
 University of Toronto

SurvUDI NETWORK

Michel Alary (PI)
 Pascale Leclerc (PI)
 Carole Morissette (PI)
 Elise Roy (PI)
 Raymond Parent
 Karine Blouin
 The SurvUDI Working Group
 Institut national de santé publique du Québec

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INFORMATION TO READERS	III
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	IV
LIST OF TABLES	4
LIST OF FIGURES	7
LIST OF APPENDICES	7
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	8
DEFINITIONS	9
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	10
INTRODUCTION	10
I-TRACK PRIMARY OBJECTIVES (PHASE 2).	10
OVERVIEW OF I-TRACK METHODS	10
REPORT OBJECTIVE	10
DATA ANALYSIS	11
SUMMARY OF I-TRACK PHASE 2 RESULTS	11
PARTICIPANT OVERVIEW AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	11
DRUG USE AND INJECTING BEHAVIOURS.	11
SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS	11
HIV AND HEPATITIS C SEROPREVALENCE AND TESTING	11
CARE AND TREATMENT HISTORY OF HIV AND HEPATITIS C	12
STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS	12
CONCLUSIONS	12
1. INTRODUCTION	13
1.1 REPORT OBJECTIVE	13
2. BACKGROUND	13
2.1 HIV/AIDS AND HEPATITIS C IN CANADA	13
2.2 HIV/AIDS AND HEPATITIS C AMONG PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS IN CANADA	13
2.3 THE FEDERAL INITIATIVE TO ADDRESS HIV/AIDS IN CANADA (FI)	14
2.4 ENHANCED HIV/STBBI SURVEILLANCE IN CANADA	15
2.5 I-TRACK: ENHANCED SURVEILLANCE AMONG PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS IN CANADA	16

3. METHODS	17
3.1 SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM DESIGN	17
3.1.1 I-TRACK PHASE 2 OBJECTIVES	17
3.1.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	17
3.1.3 SENTINEL SITE SELECTION	18
3.1.4 SAMPLE SIZE PROJECTIONS	18
3.1.5 SAMPLING AND RECRUITMENT	18
3.1.6 DATA COLLECTION	18
3.1.6.1 I-TRACK QUESTIONNAIRE	18
3.1.6.2 BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE COLLECTION FOR HIV AND HEPATITIS C	19
3.1.7 INTERVIEW LOCATIONS	19
3.1.8 SENTINEL SITE SURVEY TEAM AND TRAINING	19
3.1.9 PHAC I-TRACK TEAM	20
3.1.10 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS	20
3.2 DATA ANALYSES APPROACH	20
4. RESULTS	21
4.1 PARTICIPANT OVERVIEW AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS	21
4.2 DRUG USE AND INJECTING BEHAVIOURS	47
4.2.1 DRUG USE	47
4.2.2 INJECTING BEHAVIOURS	72
4.2.2.1 PLACES AND FREQUENCY OF INJECTING AND TYPE OF INJECTING PARTNERS	72
4.2.2.2 INJECTING WITH USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES	91
4.2.2.3 SUBSEQUENT USE OF PARTICIPANT'S USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES BY SOMEONE ELSE	105
4.2.2.4 INJECTING WITH OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT	113
4.2.2.5 SUBSEQUENT USE OF PARTICIPANT'S USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT BY SOMEONE ELSE	127
4.3 USE OF NEP SERVICES AND METHODS OF DISPOSAL OF USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES	135
4.4 SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS	145
4.5 RESULTS OF BIOLOGICAL SPECIMEN TESTING	161
4.6 HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT HISTORY	171
4.7 HEPATITIS C TESTING AND TREATMENT HISTORY	193
4.8 SELECTED INDICATORS FROM I-TRACK PILOT, PHASE 1 AND PHASE 2	202

5. DISCUSSION	207
5.1 PARTICIPANT OVERVIEW AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	207
5.2 DRUG USE AND INJECTING BEHAVIOURS	208
5.3 SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS	209
5.4 HIV AND HEPATITIS C SEROPREVALENCE, TESTING AND TREATMENT HISTORY	210
5.5 STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS	211
5.6 CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS.	211
6. REFERENCES.	213
APPENDIX 1: EXAMPLE OF CORE I-TRACK SURVEY QUESTIONS (PHASE 2)	216
APPENDIX 2: LIST OF I-TRACK PRESENTATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS (2003 TO 2012)	236

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Data collection period and sample size by sentinel site	24
Table 2. Sex distribution of participants	25
Tables 3a,b,c. Age distribution of participants	26
Tables 4a,b,c. Education completed by participants	29
Tables 5a,b,c. Self-identified ethno-cultural background of participants	31
Tables 6a,b,c. Local residency of participants	35
Tables 7a,b,c. Residence in the 6 months prior to the interview	37
Tables 8a,b,c. Housing status at the time of the interview	40
Tables 9a,b,c. Places where participants lived in the 6 months prior to the interview.	42
Tables 10a,b,c. Age at first injection and number of years since initiating injection drug use.	47
Tables 11a,b,c. Drugs injected in the 6 months prior to the interview	52
Tables 12a,b,c. Drugs most often injected in the 6 months prior to the interview	57
Tables 13a,b,c. Drugs most often injected in the month prior to the interview.	60
Tables 14a,b,c. Drugs taken by a non-injecting route in the 6 months prior to the interview	63
Tables 15a,b,c. Drugs most often taken by a non-injecting route in the 6 months prior to the interview	69
Tables 16a,b,c. Places where injecting took place in the 6 months prior to the interview.	72
Tables 17a,b,c. Places where injecting took place most often in the 6 months prior to the interview.	76
Tables 18a,b,c. Frequency of injecting in the month prior to the interview.	79
Tables 19a,b,c. Number of injections per day among those who injected every day	82
Tables 20a,b,c. People with whom participants injected in the 6 months prior to the interview	85
Tables 21a,b,c. People with whom participants injected most often in the 6 months prior to the interview.	88
Tables 22a,b,c. Proportion of people who injected with used needles and/or syringes in the 6 months prior to the interview.	91
Tables 23a,b,c. People from whom used needles and/or syringes were borrowed in the 6 months prior to the interview.	93
Tables 24a,b,c. People from whom used needles and/or syringes were borrowed most often in the 6 months prior to the interview	96
Tables 25a,b,c. Frequency of injecting with used needles and/or syringes in the 6 months prior to the interview.	99
Tables 26a,b,c. Proportion of injections carried out with used needles and/or syringes in the month prior to the interview.	102
Tables 27a,b,c. Proportion of participants whose used needles and/or syringes were used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview	105

Tables 28a,b,c. Frequency of used needles and/or syringes being used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview	107
Tables 29a,b,c. Proportion of participants whose used needles and/or syringes were used again by someone else in the month prior to the interview	110
Tables 30a,b,c. Proportion of participants who injected with other used injection equipment in the 6 months prior to the interview	113
Tables 31a,b,c. People from whom other used injection equipment was borrowed in the 6 months prior to the interview	115
Tables 32a,b,c. People from whom other used injection equipment was borrowed most often in the 6 months prior to the interview	118
Tables 33a,b,c. Frequency of injecting with other used injection equipment in the 6 months prior to the interview	121
Tables 34a,b,c. Proportion of injections carried out with used injection equipment in the month prior to the interview	124
Tables 35a,b,c. Proportion of participants whose used injection equipment was used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview	127
Tables 36a,b,c. Frequency of used injection equipment being used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview	129
Tables 37a,b,c. Proportion of used injection equipment used again by someone else in the month prior to the interview.	132
Tables 38a,b,c. Use of NEP services (at the interview location)	135
Tables 39a,b,c. Use of any NEP services	137
Tables 40a,b,c. Frequency of use of NEP services (at the interview location).	139
Tables 41a,b,c. Method of disposal of used needles and/or syringes	142
Tables 42a,b,c. Proportion of participants reporting condom use at the time when they last had sex	145
Tables 43a,b,c. Number of participants who reported having sex with women in the 6 months prior to the interview.	147
Tables 44a,b,c. Type of female sex partner or partners in the 6 months prior to the interview	150
Table 45. Inconsistent condom use with female sex partners by type of sex in the 6 months prior to the interview	152
Tables 46a,b,c. Number of participants who reported having sex with men in the 6 months prior to the interview	154
Tables 47a,b,c. Type of male sex partner or partners in the 6 months prior to the interview	157
Table 48. Inconsistent condom use with male sex partner by type of sex in the 6 months prior to the interview	159
Tables 49a,b,c. Seroprevalence of HIV	161
Tables 50a,b,c. Awareness of HIV-positive status	163

Tables 51a,b,c. Lifetime exposure to hepatitis C infection.	165
Tables 52a,b,c. Awareness of hepatitis C-positive antibody status.	167
Tables 53a,b,c. HIV and hepatitis C serostatus	169
Tables 54a,b,c. Proportion of participants ever tested for HIV.	171
Tables 55a,b,c. Time interval since last HIV test.	173
Tables 56a,b,c. Proportion of participants who have received a result from their most recent HIV test	176
Tables 57a,b,c. Number of times tested for HIV in the previous 2 years	178
Tables 58a,b,c. Location where most recent HIV test was performed	181
Tables 59a,b,c. Self-reported result of last HIV test	187
Table 60. Proportion of participants under the care of a doctor for HIV, who have ever taken prescribed drugs for HIV and who are currently taking HIV drugs	189
Table 61. Reasons for not testing for HIV	191
Tables 62a,b,c. Proportion of participants ever tested for hepatitis C	193
Tables 63a,b,c. Time interval since last hepatitis C test	195
Tables 64a,b,c. Self-reported result of last hepatitis C test	198
Table 65. Proportion of participants under the care of a doctor for hepatitis C, who have ever taken prescribed drugs for hepatitis C and who are currently taking hepatitis C drugs	200
Table 66. Total number of participants and sentinel site participation by I-Track phase.	202
Table 67. Demographic characteristics of I-Track participants by I-Track phase.	203
Table 68. Selected injecting behaviours of I-Track participants by I-Track phase	204
Table 69. Selected sexual behaviours of I-Track participants by I-Track phase	205
Table 70. HIV and hepatitis C laboratory results, testing behaviours, and use of health care by I-Track phase	206

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Overview of the I-Track Phase 2 national survey sample 21

Figure 2. Map of I-Track Phase 2 sentinel sites and profile of prevention, treatment and counselling programs and services 23

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: EXAMPLE OF CORE I-TRACK SURVEY QUESTIONS (PHASE 2) 216

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF I-TRACK PRESENTATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS (2003 TO 2012) 236



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS: Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

CCDIC: Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control

CBO: Community-based organization

DBS: Dried blood spot

EIA: Enzyme immunoassay

FI: The Federal Initiative to Address HIV/AIDS in Canada

HCV: Hepatitis C virus

HIV: Human immunodeficiency virus

INSPQ: Institut national de santé publique du Québec

MSM: Men who have sex with men

NEP: Needle exchange program, Needle distribution program, Needle and syringe program

NHRL: National HIV and Retrovirology Laboratories

PHAC: Public Health Agency of Canada

STBBI: Sexually transmitted and blood-borne infections

UNAIDS: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNGASS: United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS

WHO: World Health Organization

DEFINITIONS

Regular sex partner: A regular sex partner is someone with whom the participant has a relationship and with whom the participant is emotionally involved.

Casual sex partner: A casual sex partner is someone with whom the participant had sexual relations once or a few times but with whom the participant has no emotional involvement.

Client sex partner: A client sex partner is someone who has given the participant money, drugs, goods, or anything else in exchange for sex.

Paid sex partner: A paid sex partner is someone to whom the participant gave money, drugs, goods, or anything else in exchange for sex.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) is responsible for coordinating the federal response to HIV/AIDS, as described in *The Federal Initiative to Address HIV/AIDS in Canada (FI)*¹. One of the key components of the *FI* is knowledge development, which includes the establishment of sentinel surveillance programs for vulnerable populations. Since 2002, PHAC's Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control (CCDIC) has developed and implemented the I-Track surveillance system in collaboration with local and provincial health departments and community-based organizations.

I-TRACK PRIMARY OBJECTIVES (PHASE 2)

I-Track is an enhanced surveillance system that monitors HIV and hepatitis C as well as the associated risk behaviours among people who inject drugs in Canada by combining behavioural and biological surveillance. I-Track's primary objectives aim to describe:

- the prevalence of HIV and hepatitis C;
- drug use, injecting, and sexual behaviours;
- HIV and hepatitis C testing behaviour;
- care and treatment history of HIV and hepatitis C;
- core knowledge of HIV-related risk behaviours, modes of transmission, and risk-reduction strategies; and
- trends in prevalence and core behavioural measures over time.

OVERVIEW OF I-TRACK METHODS

The I-Track system involves implementing periodic cross-sectional surveys among people who inject drugs in sentinel sites across Canada. Information on demographic characteristics, drug use, injecting and sexual risk behaviours, and HIV and hepatitis C testing and treatment history are collected through interviewer-administered, face-to-face paper questionnaires followed by the collection of a biological sample (dried blood specimen or oral fluid exudate) that is tested for HIV and hepatitis C antibodies. Sentinel sites have the option of adding site-specific questions to address particular issues or program features in the target population. Participants are recruited through venue-based convenience sampling. Participation, which is voluntary, is completely anonymous and requires informed consent.

REPORT OBJECTIVE

This report presents descriptive findings from I-Track Phase 2 surveys that were conducted between June 1, 2005, and November 28, 2008, at participating sentinel sites in Canada. The results are intended to inform HIV prevention and control efforts, public health policy development and program evaluation. They also provide a baseline for formulating questions for more complex analyses.

DATA ANALYSIS

A total of 3076 eligible participants with complete data were available for the analyses in this report. The data are shown in tabular format to allow for comparisons across sentinel sites and with the national I-Track sample as a whole. Unless otherwise stated, the results are based on the survey participants' report of their behaviours in the 6 months prior to their interview. Analyses were stratified by sex where numbers were large enough to facilitate meaningful interpretation. Statistical procedures were neither used to compare findings across sentinel sites nor applied to any of the data in this report.

SUMMARY OF I-TRACK PHASE 2 RESULTS

PARTICIPANT OVERVIEW AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- Of the I-Track Phase 2 participants, 67.8% were male, average age was 37.5 years, and 53.9% had not completed high school.
- Participants were of diverse ethnic backgrounds with 57.8% identifying as Canadian or American and 26.3% as Aboriginal.
- Over one-quarter had lived in at least one city other than where the interview took place during the 6 months prior to the interview (26.1%), indicating that this population was somewhat mobile.
- More than half reported living in unstable housing (for example, on the street) sometime during the 6 months prior to the interview (60.8%).

DRUG USE AND INJECTING BEHAVIOURS

- Drugs commonly injected included cocaine (81.7%), non-prescribed morphine (40.4%), oxycodone (39.0%), heroin (28.1%), and hydromorphone (26.5%).
- Cocaine was the drug most often injected in both the 6 months (53.1%) and the 1 month prior to the interview (48.0%).

- Use of opioid analgesics (such as non-prescribed morphine, heroin, hydromorphone, oxycodone) by both injection and non-injecting routes was commonly reported.
- Just over half of participants reported injecting drugs most often in their own apartment or house (52.4%); however, nearly one-quarter reported injecting drugs in public places (23.3%).
- A notable proportion of participants reported injecting with previously used needles and/or syringes (21.9%) and/or other injection equipment (33.9%).

SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS

- The I-Track Phase 2 participants reported high-risk sexual behaviours, such as multiple sexual partners, inconsistent condom use, and sex trade work.
- The proportion of participants who reported using a condom the last time they had sex was 38.7%, which was higher than the 2008 global rate reported by UNAIDS (22%)².
- In general, condom use during penetrative sex was more frequent than during oral sex. Condom use was less frequently practiced with regular and casual sex partners than with client or paid sex partners.

HIV AND HEPATITIS C SEROPREVALENCE AND TESTING

- HIV seroprevalence among I-Track participants was high. Of those participants who provided a biological sample of sufficient quantity for testing, 13.2% tested positive for HIV, from 2.5% in Kingston to 19.9% in the SurvUDI network.
- HIV seroprevalence was 11.4% among female participants, from 1.3% in Kingston to 22.2% in Prince George. Of male participants, HIV seroprevalence was 14.1%, from 3.3% in Kingston to 21.6% in the SurvUDI network.
- Of those who tested positive for HIV, 20.3% were unaware of their HIV-positive status.

- Lifetime exposure to hepatitis C infection was also high (69.1%), from 51.4% in Thunder Bay to 76.7% in Prince George. Similar proportions were observed among both female and male participants.
- The proportion of participants seropositive for both HIV and hepatitis C was 11.6%. More than half of the survey participants were seropositive for hepatitis C only (57.5%); a small proportion were seropositive for HIV only (1.7%); and nearly one-third tested negative for both viruses (29.2%).
- A large proportion of the participants had ever tested for either HIV or hepatitis C (92.0% and 90.8%, respectively), and more than one-half had been tested in the year prior to the survey interview (67.9% and 56.8%, respectively).

CARE AND TREATMENT HISTORY OF HIV AND HEPATITIS C

- A large proportion of the participants who reported being HIV-positive were under the care of a doctor (89.4%) and were currently taking medications prescribed for their HIV infection (79.8%).
- Lower proportions for these measures were noted for participants who reported being hepatitis C-positive (51.0% and 36.8%, respectively).

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

I-Track data are collected by cross-sectional surveys, and while it is not possible to examine causality directly, these surveillance data offer a valuable source of information critical to treatment and prevention services and programs at local, provincial, and national levels.

I-Track uses non-random, convenience sampling methods to overcome some of the inherent difficulties in accessing this hard-to-reach population. Given this, the surveillance findings may not be representative of all people who inject drugs in Canada.

With the exception of the laboratory results, this report's findings are based on self-reported data, which are subject to social desirability bias. Therefore, under-reporting of some risk behaviours may have occurred.

Standardized surveillance system core objectives, core questions, inclusion criteria, sampling, and recruitment strategies were consistently implemented, allowing for comparison across sentinel sites and over multiple survey implementation phases. However, the findings in this report should be interpreted with caution as the regional variations observed may not be reflected in national-level data and any differences in the cross-phase comparisons may be also due to temporal or regional variations. Further, no statistical procedures were used to compare findings across sentinel sites and no adjustments were made for variations in sentinel site sample sizes.

CONCLUSIONS

The results shown in this report provide an important reference point for monitoring trends in demographic characteristics, drug use, injecting and sexual risk behaviours, testing patterns, and prevalence of HIV and hepatitis C infection among people who inject drugs in Canada.

The results from the participating sentinel sites confirmed that the prevalence of HIV and hepatitis C infection remains high among people who inject drugs. Many people who inject drugs reported injecting practices that reduce risk as well as safe sex strategies; however, reported levels of injecting and sexual risk behaviours suggest that people who inject drugs continue to represent an important risk group for HIV acquisition and transmission in Canada's HIV epidemic.

The I-Track surveillance system is the result of successful collaboration between federal, provincial, and local governments as well as other local organizations. Refinement is ongoing; with the collaboration of a National Working Group and following the surveillance system objectives, changes to the national core question content and aspects of the system design have been incorporated into future phases. Phase 3 was conducted between April 2010 and August 2012 in 11 sentinel sites. It successfully implemented a revised questionnaire using an electronic data collection tool. The questionnaire included new core questions related to history of incarceration, opioid maintenance treatment, income and employment, and access to health care. Plans for a Phase 3 national report are underway.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 REPORT OBJECTIVE

This report presents descriptive findings from I-Track Phase 2 surveys conducted between June 1, 2005, and November 28, 2008, at participating sentinel sites in Canada. The results provide a comprehensive overview from a national perspective and are

intended to inform human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevention and control efforts, public health policy development, and program evaluation. The results provide a baseline which can provide the context for more complex analyses which have been and/or will be performed.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 HIV/AIDS AND HEPATITIS C IN CANADA

At the end of 2011, an estimated 71,300 individuals were living with HIV (including acquired immunodeficiency syndrome [AIDS]) in Canada³. In 2008, at the end of the I-Track Phase 2 data collection period, approximately 64,000 Canadians were estimated to be living with HIV infection (including AIDS)³. These estimates represent an HIV prevalence of approximately 0.2%³. HIV incidence in Canada has been relatively stable since 2002; in 2011, the estimated overall number of new HIV infections was in the range of 2,250 to 4,100³. Canada's HIV epidemic is concentrated among men who have sex with men (MSM), people who inject drugs, Aboriginal people, people from HIV-endemic countries, women, youth, and prison inmates.

Available estimates show that in 2007, about 242,521 people in Canada were infected with hepatitis C (0.8% prevalence), with rates nearly 2 times higher among males than among females⁴. The estimated incidence of hepatitis C was 0.03% in 2007, and the incidence among males was estimated to be higher than that among females⁴.

2.2 HIV/AIDS AND HEPATITIS C AMONG PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS IN CANADA

As of 2011, approximately 12,040 Canadians had acquired HIV/AIDS due to injection drug use exposure³. Despite an overall downward trend in other high-income countries (the rates and prevalence of HIV infections ascribed to injection drug use in Europe and the United States have declined over the past decade^{5,6}), people who inject drugs continue to represent an important risk group for HIV acquisition and transmission in Canada's HIV epidemic.

The Public Health Agency of Canada's (PHAC) routine HIV/AIDS surveillance data demonstrate that the number of reported AIDS cases among people who inject drugs has decreased significantly since the mid-1990s⁷. This is due, in part, to the availability and success of highly active anti-retroviral treatment for HIV and also to differences and limitations in provincial and territorial reporting. Over the past decade, the annual numbers of reported HIV cases among people who inject drugs have remained fairly stable overall however, with slight fluctuations. In 2009, for example, there was a slight increase in HIV case reports (among adults aged 15 years and over), attributed to the injection drug use exposure category compared to 2008 (from 280 to 292 cases), followed by a decrease in 2010, with 245 HIV case reports in this category⁷.

Since 2000, injection drug use has been the third most commonly reported exposure category among Canadians 15 years of age and older. In 2010, 19.5% of HIV case reports were attributed to injection drug use exposure, after MSM (45.5%) and the combined heterosexual exposure categories (30.2%) which include heterosexual sexual contact with a person at risk, with a person with no identified risk, or with a person originating from an HIV-endemic country⁷. Between 2000 and 2010, the proportion of positive HIV test reports attributed to injection drug use exposure among men has remained fairly stable⁸ though a slight decrease was noted in 2010 at 15.2% compared to 17.3% in 2009⁷. In contrast, the proportion of positive HIV tests attributed to injection drug use exposure has been somewhat higher among women, ranging from 39.9% in 2008⁸ to 35.3% in 2010⁷.

Injection drug use has also been the primary exposure category reported for Aboriginal people in recent years. An estimated 63.4% of HIV infections among Aboriginal people aged 15 years or older were attributed to injection drug use exposure in 2008, though this estimate decreased somewhat to 58.1% in 2011³. Most notably, those who identified as Aboriginal have accounted for the majority of new HIV case reports in the injection drug use exposure category in Saskatchewan since 2008 contributing to the high number of positive HIV test reports noted in the province, which has exceeded the national average for the past several years⁷.

Hepatitis C among people who inject drugs in Canada continues to be a major public health concern. Injection drug use accounts for 61% of newly acquired hepatitis C infections in Canada each year⁹. A significant proportion of people living with HIV are also infected with hepatitis C. Canadian studies conducted among people who inject drugs have reported HIV and hepatitis C co-seropositive infection ranging from 16% to 23%¹⁰⁻¹³, which illustrates the complexities and challenges of treating and preventing HIV and hepatitis C.

Many factors and conditions place those who inject drugs at risk of acquiring or transmitting HIV and other blood-borne pathogens. A more in-depth overview of the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C among people who inject drugs in Canada can be found in PHAC's *HIV/AIDS Epi Updates*¹⁴ and *Hepatitis C in Canada: 2005–2010 Surveillance Report*¹⁵. In addition, routine HIV/AIDS case-based surveillance captures recent trends and developments, and these are updated semi-annually in the *HIV and AIDS in Canada: Surveillance Reports*ⁱ. Lastly, PHAC is developing a series of population-specific HIV/AIDS status reports examining the factors and conditions that create resilience against or increase vulnerability to HIV among key affected populations, including people who inject drugs.

2.3 THE FEDERAL INITIATIVE TO ADDRESS HIV/AIDS IN CANADA (FI)

PHAC is responsible for coordinating the federal response to HIV/AIDS, as described in *The Federal Initiative to Address HIV/AIDS in Canada (FI)*ⁱ, Canada's blueprint for action. One of the key components of the *FI* is knowledge development, to better understand the HIV epidemic and to inform the development of policies, programs, and interventions, including new prevention technologies and therapies. More specifically, the *FI* identified a need to develop discrete approaches to addressing HIV/AIDS among eight key populations: MSM, people who inject drugs, Aboriginal people, at-risk youth, prison inmates, women, people from countries where HIV is endemic, and people living with HIV/AIDS.

ⁱ www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/aids-sida/publication/index-eng.php#surveillance

2.4 ENHANCED HIV/STBBI SURVEILLANCE IN CANADA

In response to the *FI* and to supplement knowledge on the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in Canada obtained through routine HIV/AIDS case surveillance, PHAC has committed to the development of enhanced surveillance systems that monitor HIV and other sexually transmitted and blood-borne infections (STBBI) in Canada by combining behavioural and biological surveillance.

In the early 1990s, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) recommended that countries develop and implement second generation HIV/AIDS surveillance to monitor their HIV epidemics. Second generation HIV surveillance systematically integrates information from several sources, including data from biological and behavioural surveys, in order to provide a more complete picture of the HIV epidemiology and trends in a given jurisdiction and/or geographical area. Thus, trends in pre-defined indicators can be monitored over time among populations most at risk of becoming newly infected with HIV. Second generation HIV/AIDS surveillance can serve as an early warning system for the spread of HIV and other STBBI because it monitors both changes in behaviour over time and emerging risks. It also provides in-depth behavioural information, which informs and supports the evaluations of prevention policies and programs¹⁶.

In line with the second generation HIV/AIDS surveillance approaches recommended by the WHO and UNAIDS¹⁶, PHAC has developed and implemented enhanced surveillance systems for HIV and other STBBI that focus on people who inject drugs (called I-Trackⁱⁱ) and on gay, bisexual, and other MSM (called M-Trackⁱⁱⁱ). The A-Track surveillance

system, which focuses on Aboriginal people, was piloted in Regina, Saskatchewan, in 2011 to 2012. The E-Track concept, which focuses on people in Canada who were born in countries where HIV is endemic^{iv}, has been successfully piloted in Quebec and is undergoing further development. The Enhanced Surveillance of Canadian Street Youth (called E-SYS^v) monitors STBBI prevalence and risk behaviours among street-involved youth.

These surveillance systems comprise periodic cross-sectional surveys conducted at selected sites in Canada. The systems and tools are developed in consultation with epidemiologists, researchers (national and international), community-based organizations (CBO), and representatives from each key population. At the site level, survey implementation is led by local, multidisciplinary site teams composed of local and/or provincial public health medical officers, epidemiologists, and researchers as well as local program officers and/or CBO officials.

The overall objective of these surveillance systems is to describe the changing patterns in the prevalence and incidence of HIV and other STBBI and the associated testing patterns and risk behaviours within each respective population. It is anticipated that information collected and generated by these surveillance systems will be used by all levels of government for the prevention of HIV and other STBBI and to tailor efforts for each specific key population. Further, it is anticipated that the information collected will be used to strengthen and/or promote commitment (political, financial, community); plan, develop, and/or assess interventions or programs; and promote future investigations and/or operational research.

ⁱⁱ www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/i-track/index-eng.php

ⁱⁱⁱ www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/aids-sida/about/mtrack-eng.php

^{iv} For a list of HIV endemic countries see chapter titled *HIV/AIDS in Canada among persons from countries where HIV is endemic* at: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/aids-sida/publication/epi/pdf/epi2007_e.pdf

^v www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/sti-its-surv-epi/youth-jeunes-eng.php

2.5 I-TRACK: ENHANCED SURVEILLANCE AMONG PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS IN CANADA

In 2002, PHAC implemented I-Track, an enhanced surveillance system that monitors HIV and hepatitis C risk behaviours among people who inject drugs in sentinel sites across Canada. The I-Track system framework and survey was based on the SurvUDI network model, a behavioural and biological HIV surveillance system that monitors HIV and hepatitis C risk behaviours and infections among people who inject drugs. The SurvUDI network was first implemented in 1995 in sites in the province of Quebec^{vi} and in Ottawa (ON) with the support of Health Canada and the Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux du Québec. The SurvUDI network has been part of the I-Track system since 2002 when I-Track was launched at the national level. The

implementation of I-Track has provided a means of building on previous research initiatives and complements many other efforts currently underway to address HIV/AIDS and other STBBI in Canada.

I-Track was piloted between October 2002 and August 2003 in five sentinel sites: Victoria, Regina, Sudbury, Toronto, and in the SurvUDI network. The Pilot demonstrated the feasibility of the sentinel surveillance system and also laid the foundation for Phase 1. Phase 1 was completed in seven sites (Victoria, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Sudbury, Toronto, and the SurvUDI network) between October 2003 and May 2005. Phase 2 was completed in ten sites (Victoria, Central and North Vancouver Island sites, Prince George, Edmonton, Regina, Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Toronto, Kingston, and the SurvUDI network) between June 2005 and November 2008. Phase 3 was conducted between April 2010 and August 2012 in 11 sites: Whitehorse, Prince George, Edmonton, Regina, Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Toronto, London, Kingston, Halifax, and the SurvUDI network sites.

^{vi} SurvUDI network sites in Quebec include Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Outaouais, Montréal, Montérégie, Québec City, Saguenay-Lac St-Jean, Mauricie-Central Québec, and Eastern Townships.

3. METHODS

3.1 SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM DESIGN

I-Track implements periodic cross-sectional surveys of people who inject drugs in participating sentinel sites across Canada. Information on demographic characteristics, drug use, injecting and sexual risk behaviours, and HIV and hepatitis C testing and treatment history are collected through interviewer-administered, face-to-face paper questionnaires. A biological sample (dried blood specimen or oral fluid exudate in the case of SurvUDI sites), used for testing for HIV and hepatitis C antibodies, is then collected.

3.1.1 I-TRACK PHASE 2 OBJECTIVES

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of I-Track are to collect information from among people who inject drugs in Canada to describe:

- the prevalence of HIV and hepatitis C;
- drug use, injecting, and sexual behaviours;
- HIV and hepatitis C testing behaviour;
- care and treatment history of HIV and hepatitis C;
- core knowledge of HIV-related risk behaviours, modes of transmission, and risk-reduction strategies; and
- trends in prevalence and core behavioural measures over time.

SECONDARY OBJECTIVES

The secondary objectives of I-Track are to collect information from among people who inject drugs in Canada to:

- describe factors associated with HIV and hepatitis C infection including socio-demographic factors, drug use, and injecting and sexual behaviours;

- describe factors associated with risk behaviours for HIV and hepatitis C infection including socio-demographic factors, drug use, injecting and sexual behaviours, and access to health care and social services; and
- estimate the incidence of HIV.

3.1.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

In order to be eligible to participate in the core I-Track Phase 2 survey, the participant had to meet all of the following eligibility criteria:

- had to have injected drugs, for non-medical reasons, in the 6 months prior to the interview;
- had to have met the minimum age to provide consent. This was determined at each site according to applicable local research ethics requirements: from 14 years in the SurvUDI network; 15 years in Regina, Edmonton, and Sudbury; 16 years in Prince George, Toronto, Kingston, and Thunder Bay; and 17 years in Victoria and the Vancouver Island sites;
- had to be capable of providing informed consent, according to the interviewer;
- was able to complete the interview in English or French; and
- had *not* previously participated in the Phase 2 survey round.

Two sentinel sites also included a small sub-sample of people who, in addition to meeting the minimum age requirements and not having participated in previous rounds of Phase 2 surveys, currently smoked crack but had not injected more recently than within 6 months of the interview or who had never injected.

3.1.3 SENTINEL SITE SELECTION

Phase 2 sentinel sites were selected based on:

- an identified need, that is, either HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs was known to be high or a quantitative measure of HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs was not available at the site and therefore an assessment through the I-Track system was identified as a priority;
- adequate local survey team capacity and operational feasibility to conduct I-Track; and
- the availability of funding and staff time at PHAC and the sentinel site.

In addition to the Phase 1 sentinel sites, PHAC sought to include new sites to increase the national representativeness with respect to sample size and geographic distribution. A total of ten sentinel sites participated in Phase 2 of I-Track between 2005 and 2008 (see Figure 2).

3.1.4 SAMPLE SIZE PROJECTIONS

The target sample size for each site was based on the estimated population size of people who injected drugs, adequate analytic power, and funding availability. Sample size projections ranged from 150 to 250 for most sentinel sites. The SurvUDI sample size that was included in the Phase 2 national sample was based on a 12-month period of data collection.

3.1.5 SAMPLING AND RECRUITMENT

Sentinel sites used venue-based, convenience sampling to recruit participants. This typically occurred at needle exchange programs (NEP), public health units, community health care centres, and other community-based agencies that provided health care and social services to people who inject drugs.

The convenience sampling method included a variety of direct and indirect strategies, for example, posters and flyers describing the survey details displayed in pre-defined strategic areas; community partners' referral of potential participants; and word-of-mouth referral. The participants were

offered \$20 CAD (\$10 CAD at the SurvUDI network sites) to compensate them for their time and effort in taking part in the survey.

The recruitment period and use of promotional strategies typically started a few weeks in advance of the survey launch and continued until the end of the survey period.

3.1.6 DATA COLLECTION

The data for the behavioural component of I-Track Phase 2 were collected using an interviewer-administered paper questionnaire (with the exception of Prince George, where an electronic version of the questionnaire was used). After the interview, biological samples in the form of dried blood spot (DBS) specimens (or oral fluid specimens in the case of SurvUDI network sites) were collected for laboratory testing for HIV and hepatitis C antibodies.

3.1.6.1 I-TRACK QUESTIONNAIRE

The I-Track questionnaire was first developed for the Pilot phase by an expert working group. Each subsequent phase retained most national-level questions to allow for monitoring of change over time. After consulting with the expert working group, a limited number of new national-level questions that addressed new emerging issues were added to the Phase 2 questionnaire.

The I-Track Phase 2 questionnaire (Appendix 1) consisted of 49 national-level question sets grouped into the following sections:

- demographic features;
- drug use and related risk behaviours;
- sexual risk behaviours;
- HIV and hepatitis C testing behaviours; and
- access and use of NEP and other health and treatment services.

Each sentinel site was given the option of adding a limited number of site-specific questions that addressed a particular program feature or an issue in the target population.

After an initial screening to assess their eligibility, participants were required to provide verbal consent, including whether they would allow future testing of their biological samples should other tests for HIV or hepatitis C be developed. Once consent was obtained, they were given an information sheet outlining the survey details and emphasizing the confidential and voluntary aspects of the survey as well as relevant contact information. Participants were assigned a unique, anonymous code that would allow their questionnaire to be linked to their biological specimen.

Data entry of questionnaires from each sentinel site was conducted centrally, at PHAC. A national numeric dataset was created by merging the site-specific files. Questionnaire and biological data from a specified 12-month period of data collection from the SurvUDI network were provided electronically to PHAC for inclusion in the national dataset.

3.1.6.2 BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE COLLECTION FOR HIV AND HEPATITIS C

After the questionnaire was completed, biological samples in the form of dried blood spot (DBS) specimens or oral fluid specimens in the case of SurvUDI network sites were collected for testing for HIV and hepatitis C antibodies. Because no identifying information was collected, the survey participants were not informed of their test results. They were, however, encouraged to get tested for HIV, hepatitis C, and other STBBI and were provided with information on counselling and testing locations.

For DBS specimens, participants provided a finger-prick blood sample that was collected on a cotton-fibre based product (Whatman 903[®] DBS specimen card) designed for the collection of body fluids.

HIV screening took place at the National HIV and Retrovirology Laboratories (NHRL) using the Bio-Rad GS rLAV HIV-1 enzyme immunoassay (EIA). Confirmatory testing was subsequently performed using the Bio-Rad GS HIV-1 Western Blot assay. A positive result indicated a current HIV infection. Both the EIA and Western Blot are approved by Health Canada as diagnostic assays for use with DBS specimens.

Oral fluid specimens collected at SurvUDI network sites were screened for HIV at the Laboratoire de santé publique du Québec, Institut national de santé publique du Québec (INSPQ), using the Bio-Rad GS HIV1/HIV2 plus O EIA, a diagnostic assay approved by Health Canada and validated in the SurvUDI study for use with oral fluid. Confirmatory testing was not performed for samples that tested repeatedly reactive. A positive result indicated an HIV infection.

Hepatitis C antibody testing, for both DBS and oral fluid specimens, was performed using the Ortho HCV version 3.0 EIA at the respective NHRL and INSPQ laboratories. Confirmatory testing was not performed for samples that tested positive. A positive result indicated past or present hepatitis C infection and did not discriminate acute from chronic or resolved infections. Internal validation of this test for use with DBS was performed at NHRL, and validation of this test for use with oral fluid was performed in the SurvUDI study¹⁷.

3.1.7 INTERVIEW LOCATIONS

Interview locations were identified by the sentinel site survey teams. Each interview location met the security and infrastructure requirements necessary to conduct the survey as set out in the protocol. Interviews were conducted either simultaneously or in succession at different interview locations (where more than one interview location was used) or within a single interview location (where more than one room was used).

3.1.8 SENTINEL SITE SURVEY TEAM AND TRAINING

Each sentinel site survey team consisted of a principal investigator or investigators and individuals who had experience with or a mandate for working with the target population (for example, academic researchers, provincial or municipal health authority employees, employees of community service provision organizations [i.e., NEP, AIDS Service Organizations]). The survey team members advised and assisted the principal investigator or investigators in the development, monitoring of,

and implementation of the survey, for example, by suggesting site-specific questions. Survey team members also assisted with data analysis planning and results dissemination. A survey coordinator and one or more interviewers (depending on site requirements) were hired by the sentinel site survey team for the duration of the survey period.

Prior to implementing the survey, members of the PHAC I-Track team collaborated with the principal investigator or investigators at the site to train the survey coordinator and interviewer or interviewers. Training focused on all aspects of the survey protocol including ethics, questionnaire administration, DBS specimen collection technique, and survey logistics.

3.1.9 PHAC I-TRACK TEAM

The PHAC I-Track team consisted of the PHAC principal investigator, the PHAC Track surveillance system manager, the I-Track national coordinator, and the PHAC Track surveillance system team designates (i.e., epidemiologist, surveillance officer, data programmer, data analyst, data entry clerk). The members of the PHAC I-Track team worked together to develop, implement, and oversee all aspects of the surveillance system tools and logistics required to implement the survey.

3.1.10 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The study protocol and questionnaire were approved by the Health Canada/PHAC Research Ethics Board and by local research ethics boards at each sentinel site, where required.

3.2 DATA ANALYSES APPROACH

The analysis in this report was designed to provide a descriptive and comprehensive overview of the data collected during Phase 2. To allow for comparisons across sentinel sites and with the national I-Track

sample as a whole, the data in this report are shown in tabular format by sentinel site from west to east. The national question appears in the top left corner of the table, unless the table analysis is derived from multiple questions.

If numbers were adequate to facilitate meaningful interpretation, analyses were stratified by sex. No statistical procedures were used to compare findings across sentinel sites; nor were they applied to any of the data in this report.

Response categories are shown in descending order by frequency, with the exception of dichotomous and ordinal variables. For the most part, category frequencies less than 5% were collapsed into the *Other* category (shown last in the table) and an explanation was provided in a footnote. The denominator used for calculating column percentages does not include those who responded *Don't know* or *Refused* or those coded as *Not stated* due to missing or invalid responses. When footnotes applied equally to the tables in a set (a, b, c), they were only shown in the first table (a).

Data in tables with small cell counts were not suppressed since disclosure poses no risk of identifying individual participants. These procedures are in line with PHAC's *Policy for the collection, use and dissemination of public health data*¹⁸.

For the purposes of this report, the participants who identified as transgender or did not provide information on sex were excluded from the analysis. People who reported using crack through a non-injecting route but had not injected in the 6 months prior to the interview were also recruited in Sudbury (n = 52) and Toronto (n = 105), and crack smokers who had never injected were also recruited in Toronto (n = 114); however, this report does not include these individuals. Lastly, the SurvUDI network data may contain duplicate cases that were not identified at the time of printing.

4. RESULTS

4.1 PARTICIPANT OVERVIEW AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS

This section presents an overview of the I-Track Phase 2 national survey sample including information about sentinel site sample sizes and data collection periods, as well as about prevention, treatment, and counselling programs and services that were available at each sentinel site. This section also presents the socio-demographic profile of the participants including sex, age, education, ethno-cultural background, residency, and housing status.

A total of 3360 eligible participants were recruited across all sentinel sites during I-Track Phase 2 (Figure 1). This sample included a small sub-sample of people who currently smoked crack but had not injected more recently than within 6 months of the interview or who had never injected (n = 52 recruited in Sudbury and n = 219 recruited in Toronto). These 271 individuals were excluded from the analyses in this report as were eligible participants who were transgender (n = 11) or those for whom biological sex was not recorded (n = 2). A total of 3076 eligible participants with complete data comprised the national survey sample and were used for the analyses in this report.

FIGURE 1. Overview of the I-Track Phase 2 national survey sample

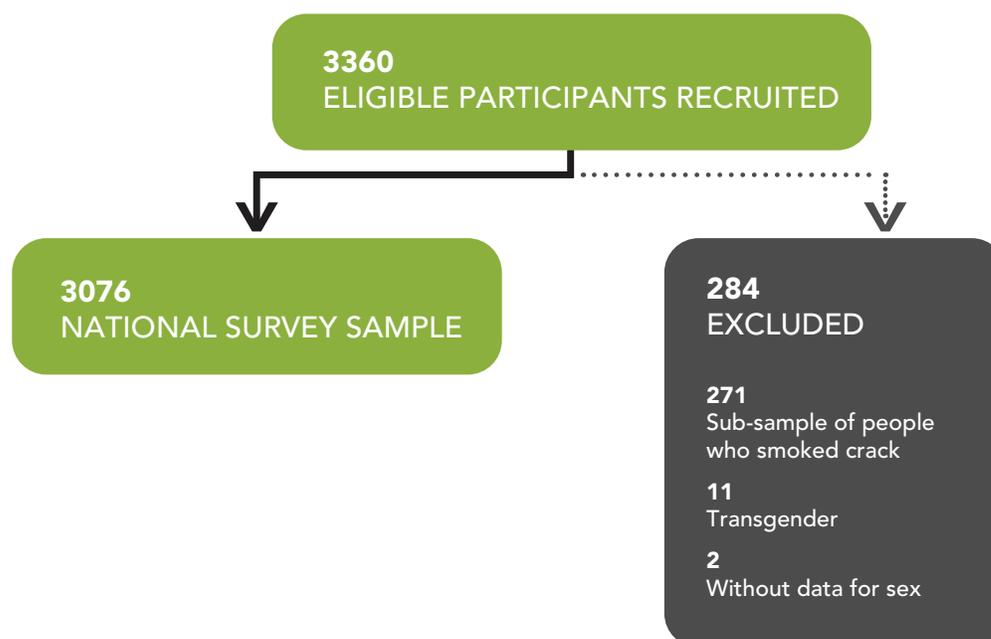


Figure 2 illustrates the profile of each Phase 2 sentinel site (city or region) with respect to the presence of prevention, treatment, or counselling programs and services (including HIV testing options) that were in place from 6 months prior to commencement of data collection up to the end of each respective site's data collection period. The information is shown here to provide additional context to the descriptive results that follow in the RESULTS section of this report.

Some prevention, treatment, or counselling programs and services varied across the sentinel sites; however, needle exchange program (NEP) services as well as counselling and referral services were available at all sites during the respective survey implementation period. Common materials distributed by NEP were needles and syringes, sterile water, alcohol wipes, condoms, lubricants, and sexual health information. All Phase 2 cities and regions offered unlimited needle exchange except one region within the SurvUDI network, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, where one-for-one needle exchange was offered.

Most of the Phase 2 sentinel sites delivered NEP services via both a fixed site NEP and a vehicle-based mobile component; fewer engaged in pedestrian-based outreach. One region within the SurvUDI network, Montérégie, used only a vehicle-based NEP. Pharmacy-based programs were offered within six of the SurvUDI regions (data not shown).

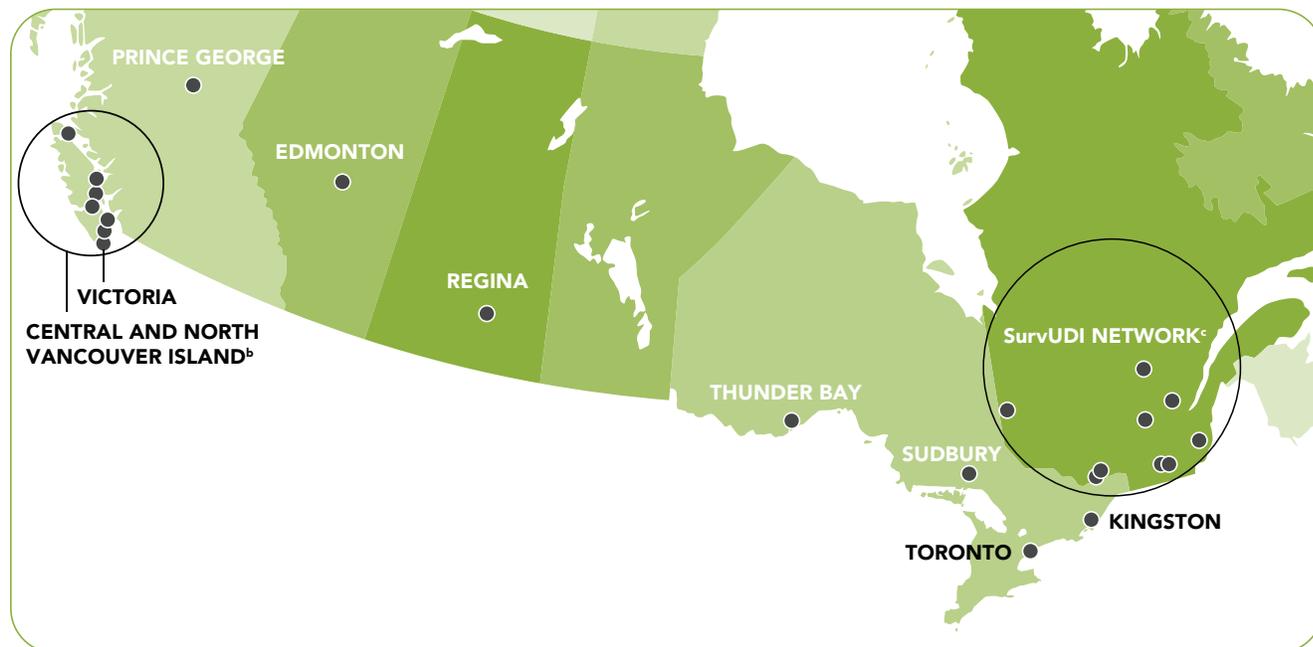
All cities and regions offered counselling and support, with about half offering peer support programs. Referrals to other services were also available in all locations. Most locations offered disposal service for and collection of used needles and injection equipment. Overdose prevention programs were offered in three cities and one SurvUDI region.

Three SurvUDI regions, two cities in Ontario, and two cities in British Columbia distributed safer crack user kits. Common materials included pipes, screens, mouthpieces (plastic, latex, polyvinyl chloride), push sticks, condoms, and lubricant.

Drug substitution programs were offered in all cities and regions except Prince George and one region within the SurvUDI network, Abitibi-Témiscamingue. All programs dispensed methadone, although buprenorphine was also dispensed in Kingston and two SurvUDI regions and Suboxone (buprenorphine and naloxone) was available in Kingston and four SurvUDI regions. Where specified, most methadone maintenance programs were low or variable threshold with directly observed therapy by a doctor, nurse, or pharmacist. Clients were able to qualify for carry privileges in some locations.

HIV and hepatitis C testing was available across all Phase 2 sentinel sites. All locations offered either non-nominal (non-identifying) or anonymous HIV testing or both except for Kingston, which offered only nominal (name-based) HIV testing.

FIGURE 2. Map of I-Track Phase 2 sentinel sites and profile of prevention, treatment and counselling programs and services



CITY	NEEDLE EXCHANGE PROGRAM			DRUG SUBSTITUTION PROGRAM	SAFER CRACK USER KIT DISTRIBUTION	COUNSELLING AND REFERRAL	HIV TESTING OPTIONS ^a
	FIXED	MOBILE					
		VEHICLE-BASED	PEDESTRIAN-BASED				
Central and North Vancouver Island ^b	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	N, NN
Victoria	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	N, NN
Prince George	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	N, NN
Edmonton	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	N, AN
Regina	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	N, NN, AN
Thunder Bay	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	NN, AN
Sudbury	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	N, NN, AN
Toronto	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	N, AN
Kingston	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	N
SurvUDI Network ^c	8 of 9	6 of 9	3 of 9	8 of 9	3 of 9	9 of 9	N: 9 of 9 NN: 9 of 9 AN: 9 of 9

Abbreviations: AN, anonymous; N, nominal; NN, non-nominal.

^aWith nominal (N) / name-based HIV testing, the HIV test is ordered using the name of the person being tested, and patient information is collected; with non-nominal (NN) / non-identifying HIV testing, the HIV test is ordered using a code or the initials of the person being tested (not the full or the partial name); with anonymous (AN) testing, the HIV test is carried out using a code.

^bCentral and North Vancouver Island includes Port Hardy, Campbell River, Courtenay, Port Alberni, Nanaimo, Duncan.

^cSurvUDI network includes Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Ottawa, Outaouais, Montréal, Montérégie, Québec City, Saguenay-Lac St-Jean, Mauricie-Central Québec, and Eastern Townships.

TABLE 1. DATA COLLECTION PERIOD AND SAMPLE SIZE BY SENTINEL SITE

The I-Track Phase 2 survey was conducted between June 1, 2005, and November 28, 2008. There were 3076 eligible participants recruited from ten sentinel sites: Central and North Vancouver Island (Port Hardy, Campbell River, Courtenay, Port Alberni, Nanaimo, Duncan), Victoria, Prince George, Edmonton, Regina, Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Toronto, Kingston, and from the SurvUDI network regions (Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Ottawa, Outaouais, Montréal, Montérégie, Québec City, Saguenay-Lac St-Jean, Mauricie-Central Québec, and Eastern Townships).

TABLE 1. Data collection period and sample size by sentinel site

SENTINEL SITE	SAMPLE SIZE	DATA COLLECTION PERIOD	
		FROM	TO
Central and North Vancouver Island	220	September 30, 2008	November 28, 2008
Victoria	249	June 1, 2005	June 28, 2005
Prince George	156	May 18, 2008	June 15, 2008
Edmonton	248	May 18, 2008	June 27, 2008
Regina	250	October 15, 2007	November 7, 2007
Thunder Bay	149	October 1, 2007	January 18, 2008
Sudbury	147	August 17, 2005	September 9, 2005
Toronto	255	November 27, 2006	January 21, 2007
Kingston	224	February 8, 2006	March 31, 2006
SurvUDI network	1178	June 1, 2006	May 31, 2007
Total I-Track Phase 2 National Survey Sample	3076	June 1, 2005	November 28, 2008

TABLE 2. SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS

Of the 3076 participants, 67.8% identified as male and 32.2% as female. The proportions of males ranged from 47.7% in Thunder Bay to 76.3% in Victoria. In all sentinel sites, the proportion of male participants was higher than the proportion of female participants except in Thunder Bay, where 52.3% identified as females, and in Prince George, where the two proportions were nearly the same (50.6% and 49.4%, respectively).

TABLE 2. Sex distribution of participants

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

		SITE										
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
Male	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084
	Column %	60.5	76.3	50.6	67.3	57.6	47.7	61.2	69.4	62.5	75.8	67.8
Female	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992
	Column %	39.5	23.7	49.4	32.7	42.4	52.3	38.8	30.6	37.5	24.2	32.2
Total	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

TABLES 3A,B,C. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS

Participants' ages ranged from 15 to 70 years, and the mean and median age were 37.5 and 38.0 years, respectively. The ages were grouped into five categories, with the largest proportion of participants between 40 and 49 years (33.7%). This distribution was seen across all sentinel sites, except for Thunder Bay, where the largest proportion of participants was 20 to 29 years of age (40.3%), and Regina and Sudbury, where the largest proportions were 30 to 39 years of age (34.1% and 32.9%, respectively). Overall, smaller proportions of participants were less than 20 years of age (2.6%), between 20 and 29 years of age (21.9%), or 50 years or older (11.0%).

The mean age of female participants was lower than that of male participants (34.7 versus 38.8 years, respectively). Of the female participants, the largest proportions were 20 to 29 years of age (30.6%) and 30 to 39 years of age (30.5%), while the largest proportions of male participants were 30 to 39 years of age (30.9%) and 40 to 49 years of age (36.6%).

TABLE 3A. Age distribution of participants
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

WHAT IS YOUR AGE?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Less than 20 years	n	2	2	1	8	9	11	1	4	39	80	
	Column %	0.8	1.3	0.4	3.2	6.0	7.5	0.4	1.8	3.3	2.6	
20 to 29 years	n	35	50	22	52	60	34	31	53	305	670	
	Column %	16.4	20.1	8.9	20.9	40.3	23.3	12.3	23.8	26.0	21.9	
30 to 39 years	n	54	73	87	85	45	48	77	69	353	942	
	Column %	25.2	29.3	33.1	34.1	30.2	32.9	30.6	30.9	30.0	30.8	
40 to 49 years	n	82	91	55	82	28	44	111	78	360	1030	
	Column %	38.3	36.5	35.7	32.9	18.8	30.1	44.0	35.0	30.6	33.7	
50 years or more	n	40	33	39	22	7	9	32	19	118	337	
	Column %	18.7	13.3	11.7	8.8	4.7	6.2	12.7	8.5	10.0	11.0	
Total (denominator)	n	214	249	248	249	149	146	252	223	1175	3059	
Not stated	n	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	9	
Don't know	n	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Refused	n	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	7	
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	147	255	224	1270	3076	
MEAN AGE (STANDARD DEVIATION), MEDIAN AND RANGE IN YEARS												
Mean age (SD)		40.3 (9.9)	38.8 (9.7)	38.8 (9.3)	40.9 (8.3)	37.0 (9.9)	31.8 (9.5)	35.2 (10.3)	40.2 (8.8)	37.2 (9.5)	36.5 (9.9)	37.5 (9.8)
Median		42.0	39.0	39.0	41.0	37.0	30.0	36.0	41.0	38.0	37.0	38.0
Range		19-61	19-61	17-62	19-66	15-70	16-56	16-65	19-65	17-59	16-68	15-70

TABLE 3B. Age distribution of participants
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

WHAT IS YOUR AGE?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Less than 20 years	n	2	2	2	0	3	9	6	1	4	20	49
	Column %	2.4	3.4	2.7	0.0	2.9	11.5	10.7	1.3	4.8	7.0	5.0
20 to 29 years	n	21	18	19	14	35	35	15	13	27	104	301
	Column %	25.0	30.5	25.3	17.3	33.3	44.9	26.8	16.9	32.5	36.5	30.6
30 to 39 years	n	21	17	27	29	35	21	20	22	20	88	300
	Column %	25.0	28.8	36.0	35.8	33.3	26.9	35.7	28.6	24.1	30.9	30.5
40 to 49 years	n	33	16	21	32	26	9	13	34	29	58	271
	Column %	39.3	27.1	28.0	39.5	24.8	11.5	23.2	44.2	34.9	20.4	27.6
50 years or more	n	7	6	6	6	6	4	2	7	3	15	62
	Column %	8.3	10.2	8.0	7.4	5.7	5.1	3.6	9.1	3.6	5.3	6.3
Total (denominator)	n	84	59	75	81	105	78	56	77	83	285	983
Not stated	n	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	308	992
MEAN AGE (STANDARD DEVIATION), MEDIAN AND RANGE IN YEARS												
Mean age (SD)		37.3 (9.4)	35.7 (10.4)	36.1 (9.1)	38.2 (7.9)	34.5 (9.5)	29.9 (9.6)	33.2 (9.9)	38.8 (9.2)	35.1 (9.9)	32.9 (9.7)	34.7 (9.8)
Median		38.0	34.0	36.0	38.0	34.0	27.0	33.0	40.0	36.0	32.0	35.0
Range		19-58	19-55	17-58	21-52	17-62	16-54	16-56	19-59	17-55	16-58	16-62

TABLE 3C. Age distribution of participants
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

WHAT IS YOUR AGE?	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Less than 20 years	n	1	0	0	1	5	0	5	0	0	19	31
	Column %	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.5	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.5
20 to 29 years	n	14	32	9	8	17	25	19	18	26	201	369
	Column %	10.8	16.8	11.4	4.8	11.8	35.2	21.1	10.3	18.6	22.6	17.8
30 to 39 years	n	33	56	24	58	50	24	28	55	49	265	642
	Column %	25.4	29.5	30.4	34.7	34.7	33.8	31.1	31.4	35.0	29.8	30.9
40 to 49 years	n	49	75	34	67	56	19	31	77	49	302	759
	Column %	37.7	39.5	43.0	40.1	38.9	26.8	34.4	44.0	35.0	33.9	36.6
50 years or more	n	33	27	12	33	16	3	7	25	16	103	275
	Column %	25.4	14.2	15.2	19.8	11.1	4.2	7.8	14.3	11.4	11.6	13.2
Total (denominator)	n	130	190	79	167	144	71	90	175	140	890	2076
Not stated	n	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	5
Don't know	n	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084
MEAN AGE (STANDARD DEVIATION), MEDIAN AND RANGE IN YEARS												
Mean age (SD)		42.3 (9.7)	39.7 (9.3)	41.3 (8.9)	42.1 (8.2)	38.8 (9.8)	34.0 (9.0)	36.5 (10.3)	40.8 (8.6)	38.4 (9.1)	37.6 (9.7)	38.8 (9.6)
Median		44.0	40.0	41.0	42.0	39.5	32.0	38.0	41.0	39.0	38.0	39.0
Range		19-61	20-61	22-62	19-66	16-70	20-56	17-65	20-65	20-59	17-68	15-70

TABLES 4A,B,C. EDUCATION COMPLETED BY PARTICIPANTS

Half of all the participants had completed less than high school (53.9%) and smaller proportions had completed a high school education (21.7%) or had completed more than a high school education (24.3%). The proportions of participants who had completed more than a high school education were highest in Toronto (32.9%) and Kingston (31.3%) and lowest in Prince George (14.9%) and Regina (9.6%). These proportions were similarly distributed among female and male participants, with the exception that for male participants the highest proportions of those who completed more than high school were also in Victoria (30.2%) and Thunder Bay (26.8%).

TABLE 4A. Education completed by participants
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION THAT YOU HAVE COMPLETED?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Completed less than high school ^a	n	107	123	98	141	197	96	90	117	101	583	1653
	Column %	48.6	49.6	63.6	56.9	79.1	64.4	61.6	45.9	45.1	49.6	53.9
Completed high school	n	57	50	33	53	28	26	28	54	53	285	667
	Column %	25.9	20.2	21.4	21.4	11.2	17.4	19.2	21.2	23.7	24.2	21.7
Completed more than high school ^b	n	56	74	23	53	24	27	28	84	70	308	747
	Column %	25.5	29.8	14.9	21.4	9.6	18.1	19.2	32.9	31.3	26.2	24.3
Other ^c	n	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Column %	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total (denominator)	n	220	248	154	248	249	149	146	255	224	1176	3069
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Don't know	n	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

^a Completed less than high school included: no education, some elementary school, completed elementary school, or some high school.

^b Completed more than high school included: some college or trade school, completed college or trade school, some university or completed university.

^c Other included: Other type of education not specified.

TABLE 4B. Education completed by participants
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION THAT YOU HAVE COMPLETED?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Completed less than high school	n	43	31	55	52	91	61	40	27	45	142	587
	Column %	49.4	52.5	73.3	64.2	86.7	78.2	71.4	34.6	53.6	49.8	59.4
Completed high school	n	21	11	12	15	9	9	9	15	14	62	177
	Column %	24.1	18.6	16.0	18.5	8.6	11.5	16.1	19.2	16.7	21.8	17.9
Completed more than high school	n	23	17	8	14	5	8	7	36	25	81	224
	Column %	26.4	28.8	10.7	17.3	4.8	10.3	12.5	46.2	29.8	28.4	22.7
Total (denominator)	n	87	59	75	81	105	78	56	78	84	285	988
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992

TABLE 4C. Education completed by participants
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION THAT YOU HAVE COMPLETED?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Completed less than high school	n	92	43	89	106	35	50	90	56	441	1066
	Column %	48.1	54.4	53.3	73.6	49.3	55.6	50.8	40.0	49.5	51.2
Completed high school	n	36	21	38	19	17	19	39	39	223	490
	Column %	27.1	20.6	26.6	22.8	23.9	21.1	22.0	27.9	25.0	23.5
Completed more than high school	n	33	15	39	19	19	21	48	45	227	523
	Column %	24.8	30.2	19.0	23.4	26.8	23.3	27.1	32.1	25.5	25.1
Other	n	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Column %	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total (denominator)	n	133	189	167	144	71	90	177	140	891	2081
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Don't know	n	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084

TABLES 5A, B, C. SELF-IDENTIFIED ETHNO-CULTURAL BACKGROUND OF PARTICIPANTS

Participants were asked to indicate the ethnic group or family background with which they identified the most. Overall, more than half identified as North American (57.8%), which included Canadian and American categories. A notable proportion identified themselves as Aboriginal (26.3%), with the lowest proportion of self-identified Aboriginal participants found in Kingston (5.8%) and the highest in Regina (85.6%). Of those participants who self-identified as Aboriginal, 75.5% self-identified as First Nations, 20.0% as Métis, and less than 1% as Inuit (data not shown); 3.8% did not specify an Aboriginal subgroup (data not shown).

The proportion of female participants who self-identified as Aboriginal was nearly double that of male participants (38.8% versus 20.4%, respectively). In addition, a larger proportion of self-identified Aboriginal male participants than of self-identified Aboriginal female participants also identified as Métis (24.5% versus 14.9%, respectively).

TABLE 5A. Self-identified ethno-cultural background of participants
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

WHAT ETHNIC GROUP OR FAMILY BACKGROUND DO YOU MOST IDENTIFY WITH?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
North American^a	n	87	48	39	73	34	52	51	203	179	1006	1772
	Column %	39.7	19.4	25.5	29.6	13.6	34.9	34.9	79.6	79.9	85.7	57.8
Aboriginal^b	n	56	51	94	163	214	94	30	21	13	71	807
	Column %	25.6	20.6	61.4	66.0	85.6	63.1	20.5	8.2	5.8	6.0	26.3
European^c	n	68	145	18	10	2	1	37	20	27	16	344
	Column %	31.1	58.7	11.8	4.0	0.8	0.7	25.3	7.8	12.1	1.4	11.2
Other ethnicities^d	n	8	3	2	1	0	2	28	11	5	81	141
	Column %	3.7	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.0	1.3	19.2	4.3	2.2	6.9	4.6
Total (denominator)	n	219	247	153	247	250	149	146	255	224	1174	3064
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Don't know	n	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Refused	n	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076
ABORIGINAL SUBGROUPS^e												
First Nations	n	44	31	73	91	201	86	24	12	10	37	609
	Column %	78.6	60.8	77.7	55.8	93.9	91.5	80.0	57.1	76.9	52.1	75.5
Métis	n	9	11	20	69	13	8	4	8	2	17	161
	Column %	16.1	21.6	21.3	42.3	6.1	8.5	13.3	38.1	15.4	23.9	20.0

^a North American included: Canadian and American.

^b Aboriginal included: First Nation, Inuit, and Métis.

^c European included: Eastern European, Southern European, and other European.

^d Other ethnicities included: Any other ethnicity reported with a frequency of less than 5% (i.e., Oceanic, Caribbean, Central, Latin and Southern American, East and South East Asia, South Asian, Middle Eastern, North African, sub-Saharan African, unspecified).

^e Participants who identified as Aboriginal but did not specify a subgroup (n=31) and those who identified as Inuit (n=6) were not shown.

TABLE 5B. Self-identified ethno-cultural background of participants
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

WHAT ETHNIC GROUP OR FAMILY BACKGROUND DO YOU MOST IDENTIFY WITH?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
North American	n	31	7	10	18	6	22	18	58	69	242	481
	Column %	35.6	11.9	13.5	22.2	5.7	28.2	32.1	74.4	82.1	84.9	48.7
Aboriginal	n	34	24	59	60	100	56	13	11	5	21	383
	Column %	39.1	40.7	79.7	74.1	94.3	71.8	23.2	14.1	6.0	7.4	38.8
European	n	20	26	5	2	0	0	15	7	10	1	86
	Column %	23.0	44.1	6.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	26.8	9.0	11.9	0.4	8.7
Other ethnicities	n	2	2	0	1	0	0	10	2	0	21	38
	Column %	2.3	3.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	17.9	2.6	0.0	7.4	3.8
Total (denominator)	n	87	59	74	81	106	78	56	78	84	285	988
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	n	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992
ABORIGINAL SUBGROUPS												
First Nations	n	31	13	46	40	97	53	13	7	5	8	313
	Column %	91.2	54.2	78.0	66.7	97.0	94.6	100.0	63.6	100.0	38.1	81.7
Métis	n	3	8	12	19	3	3	0	4	0	5	57
	Column %	8.8	33.3	20.3	31.7	3.0	5.4	0.0	36.4	0.0	23.8	14.9

TABLE 5C. Self-identified ethno-cultural background of participants
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

WHAT ETHNIC GROUP OR FAMILY BACKGROUND DO YOU MOST IDENTIFY WITH?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
North American	n	56	41	29	55	28	30	33	145	110	764	1291
	Column %	42.4	21.8	36.7	33.1	19.4	42.3	36.7	81.9	78.6	85.9	62.2
Aboriginal	n	22	27	35	103	114	38	17	10	8	50	424
	Column %	16.7	14.4	44.3	62.0	79.2	53.5	18.9	5.6	5.7	5.6	20.4
European	n	48	119	13	8	2	1	22	13	17	15	258
	Column %	36.4	63.3	16.5	4.8	1.4	1.4	24.4	7.3	12.1	1.7	12.4
Other ethnicities	n	6	1	2	0	0	2	18	9	5	60	103
	Column %	4.5	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	20.0	5.1	3.6	6.7	5.0
Total (denominator)	n	132	188	79	166	144	71	90	177	140	889	2076
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Don't know	n	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Refused	n	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084
ABORIGINAL SUBGROUPS												
First Nations	n	13	18	27	51	104	33	11	5	5	29	296
	Column %	59.1	66.7	77.1	49.5	91.2	86.8	64.7	50.0	62.5	58.0	69.8
Métis	n	6	3	8	50	10	5	4	4	2	12	104
	Column %	27.3	11.1	22.9	48.5	8.8	13.2	23.5	40.0	25.0	24.0	24.5

TABLES 6A,B,C. LOCAL RESIDENCY OF PARTICIPANTS

At the time of the interview, nearly all participants reported living in the city where the interview took place (97.2%). The proportions of local residency were slightly lower in Kingston (93.3%) and Prince George (93.5%). Both female and male participants reported similar distributions of local residency across all sentinel sites.

TABLE 6A. Local residency of participants
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
DO YOU LIVE IN THIS CITY RIGHT NOW?												
Yes, local resident	n	209	248	144	245	243	148	139	254	209	1147	2986
	Column %	95.0	99.6	93.5	98.8	97.2	99.3	95.2	99.6	93.3	97.5	97.2
No, not a local resident	n	11	1	10	3	7	1	7	1	15	30	86
	Column %	5.0	0.4	6.5	1.2	2.8	0.7	4.8	0.4	6.7	2.5	2.8
Total (denominator)	n	220	249	154	248	250	149	146	255	224	1177	3072
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

TABLE 6B. Local residency of participants
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

DO YOU LIVE IN THIS CITY RIGHT NOW?	n	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes, local resident	n	83	59	71	80	102	78	53	78	77	276	957
	Column %	95.4	100.0	94.7	98.8	96.2	100.0	94.6	100.0	91.7	97.2	96.9
No, not a local resident	n	4	0	4	1	4	0	3	0	7	8	31
	Column %	4.6	0.0	5.3	1.2	3.8	0.0	5.4	0.0	8.3	2.8	3.1
Total (denominator)	n	87	59	75	81	106	78	56	78	84	284	988
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992

TABLE 6C. Local residency of participants
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

DO YOU LIVE IN THIS CITY RIGHT NOW?	n	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes, local resident	n	126	189	73	165	141	70	86	176	132	871	2029
	Column %	94.7	99.5	92.4	98.8	97.9	98.6	95.6	99.4	94.3	97.5	97.4
No, not a local resident	n	7	1	6	2	3	1	4	1	8	22	55
	Column %	5.3	0.5	7.6	1.2	2.1	1.4	4.4	0.6	5.7	2.5	2.6
Total (denominator)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084

TABLES 7A,B,C. RESIDENCE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Nearly three-quarters of the participants reported living in the city where the interview took place during the 6 months prior to the interview (73.9%), the highest proportions living in Toronto (85.9%), Thunder Bay (82.3%), Edmonton (80.6%), and Regina (79.9%). This distribution was similar for female and male participants.

TABLE 7A. Residence in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

WHERE ELSE HAVE YOU LIVED OTHER THAN THIS CITY IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON		SurvUDI NETWORK
Lived in the city where the interview took place	n	149	173	89	200	199	121	105	219	152	860	2267
	Column %	67.7	69.5	58.2	80.6	79.9	82.3	71.4	85.9	67.9	73.3	73.9
Lived elsewhere (i.e., lived in at least one other city)	n	71	76	64	48	50	26	42	36	72	314	799
	Column %	32.3	30.5	41.8	19.4	20.1	17.7	28.6	14.1	32.1	26.7	26.1
Total (denominator)	n	220	249	153	248	249	147	147	255	224	1174	3066
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	6
Refused	n	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

TABLE 7B. Residence in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

WHERE ELSE HAVE YOU LIVED OTHER THAN THIS CITY IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS?	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Lived in the city where the interview took place	n	56	47	39	66	86	66	41	66	67	201	735
	Column %	64.4	79.7	52.7	81.5	81.1	85.7	71.9	84.6	79.8	70.8	74.5
Lived elsewhere (i.e., lived in at least one other city)	n	31	12	35	15	20	11	16	12	17	83	252
	Column %	35.6	20.3	47.3	18.5	18.9	14.3	28.1	15.4	20.2	29.2	25.5
Total (denominator)	n	87	59	74	81	106	77	57	78	84	284	987
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Refused	n	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992

TABLE 7C. Residence in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

WHERE ELSE HAVE YOU LIVED OTHER THAN THIS CITY IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Lived in the city where the interview took place	n	93	126	50	134	113	55	64	153	85	659	1532
	Column %	69.9	66.3	63.3	80.2	79.0	78.6	71.1	86.4	60.7	74.0	73.7
Lived elsewhere (i.e., lived in at least one other city)	n	40	64	29	33	30	15	26	24	55	231	547
	Column %	30.1	33.7	36.7	19.8	21.0	21.4	28.9	13.6	39.3	26.0	26.3
Total (denominator)	n	133	190	79	167	143	70	90	177	140	890	2079
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084

TABLES 8A, B, C. HOUSING STATUS AT THE TIME OF THE INTERVIEW

More than half of all the participants reported living in stable housing (58.6%), meaning an apartment, a house, or a relative's apartment or house. A smaller proportion reported living in unstable housing (41.4%), including a friend's place, a hotel or motel room, a rooming or boarding house, a shelter or hostel, a transition or halfway house, a drug treatment facility, a correctional facility, a public place (i.e., on the street, in squats), a psychiatric institution, a vehicle, or a tent at the time of the interview.

Thunder Bay had the highest proportion of participants living in stable housing (88.2%), followed by Regina (86.7%) and Sudbury (76.6%), while high proportions of participants in Victoria and Edmonton reported living in unstable housing (63.6% and 60.1%, respectively). The distribution of current housing status was similar for male participants across sentinel sites. Among female participants, the highest proportion reported living in stable housing in Regina (90.5%) and in unstable housing in Prince George (61.3%).

TABLE 8A. Housing status at the time of interview

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

WHERE DO YOU LIVE NOW?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Stable housing ^a	n	114	90	65	99	216	127	108	127	165	669	1780
	Column %	53.0	36.4	42.2	39.9	86.7	88.2	76.6	51.4	73.7	57.2	58.6
Unstable housing ^b	n	101	157	89	149	33	17	33	120	59	500	1258
	Column %	47.0	63.6	57.8	60.1	13.3	11.8	23.4	48.6	26.3	42.8	41.4
Total (denominator)	n	215	247	154	248	249	144	141	247	224	1169	3038
Not stated	n	5	2	0	0	1	5	6	8	0	5	32
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

^a Stable housing included: living in an apartment or house or a relative's apartment or house at the time of interview.

^b Unstable housing included: living in a friend's place, hotel or motel room, rooming or boarding house, shelter or hostel, transition or halfway house, drug treatment facility, correctional facility, public place (i.e., street, squats), psychiatric institution, vehicle, or tent at the time of the interview.

TABLE 8B. Housing status at the time of interview
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

WHERE DO YOU LIVE NOW?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Stable housing	n	48	25	29	33	95	65	36	41	66	184	622
	Column %	57.1	42.4	38.7	40.7	90.5	86.7	69.2	53.2	78.6	64.8	63.7
Unstable housing	n	36	34	46	48	10	10	16	36	18	100	354
	Column %	42.9	57.6	61.3	59.3	9.5	13.3	30.8	46.8	21.4	35.2	36.3
Total (denominator)	n	84	59	75	81	105	75	52	77	84	284	976
Not stated	n	3	0	0	0	1	3	5	1	0	1	14
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992

TABLE 8C. Housing status at the time of interview
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

WHERE DO YOU LIVE NOW?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Stable housing	n	66	65	36	66	121	62	72	86	99	485	1158
	Column %	50.4	34.6	45.6	39.5	84.0	89.9	80.9	50.6	70.7	54.8	56.2
Unstable housing	n	65	123	43	101	23	7	17	84	41	400	904
	Column %	49.6	65.4	54.4	60.5	16.0	10.1	19.1	49.4	29.3	45.2	43.8
Total (denominator)	n	131	188	79	167	144	69	89	170	140	885	2062
Not stated	n	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	7	0	4	18
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084

TABLES 9A, B, C. PLACES WHERE PARTICIPANTS LIVED IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Participants were asked to list the types of places they had lived in during the 6 months prior to the interview. Nearly three-quarters reported having lived in their own apartment (71.6%), although the proportion varied by site, from 51.3% in Prince George to 89.9% in Thunder Bay. More than one-quarter reported living on the street (29.9%) or in a shelter or hostel (25.6%). A slightly larger proportion of male than of female participants reported having lived on the street (31.4% versus 26.7%, respectively).

More than one-tenth of all the participants reported having lived in jail, prison, or a correctional facility in the 6 months prior to the interview (12.2%), with a larger proportion of male than of female participants reporting having done so (14.3% versus 7.8%, respectively). Since participants could select more than one response, the total denominator and eligible rows are not shown.

TABLE 9A. Places where participants lived in the 6 months prior to the interview

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Own apartment or house	n	163	155	79	139	213	133	123	166	190	837	2198
	Column %	74.8	62.5	51.3	56.0	85.5	89.9	84.2	65.1	84.8	71.1	71.6
Street	n	96	129	44	134	20	12	33	80	30	339	917
	Column %	44.0	52.0	28.6	54.0	8.0	8.1	22.6	31.4	13.4	28.8	29.9
Shelter or hostel	n	72	112	78	132	18	15	24	86	53	194	784
	Column %	33.0	45.2	50.6	53.2	7.2	10.1	16.4	33.7	23.7	16.5	25.6
Friend's place	n	77	82	41	64	54	31	42	74	47	210	722
	Column %	35.3	33.1	26.6	25.8	21.7	20.9	28.8	29.0	21.0	17.8	23.5
Hotel or motel room	n	59	62	40	73	11	17	21	41	40	117	481
	Column %	27.1	25.0	26.0	29.4	4.4	11.5	14.4	16.1	17.9	9.9	15.7
Rooming or boarding house	n	19	46	15	44	7	8	18	34	29	156	376
	Column %	8.7	18.5	9.7	17.7	2.8	5.4	12.3	13.3	12.9	13.2	12.3
Jail or prison or correctional facility	n	25	37	18	45	13	6	14	56	35	126	375
	Column %	11.5	14.9	11.7	18.1	5.2	4.1	9.6	22.0	15.6	10.7	12.2
Parents' house or place	n	33	18	16	16	23	26	21	16	27	128	324
	Column %	15.1	7.3	10.4	6.5	9.2	17.6	14.4	6.3	12.1	10.9	10.6
Recovery house or detox	n	19	24	15	21	6	7	12	12	9	89	214
	Column %	8.7	9.7	9.7	8.5	2.4	4.7	8.2	4.7	4.0	7.6	7.0

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, WHAT TYPES OF PLACES HAVE YOU LIVED IN?	SITE	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Other relative's house or place	n	24	10	20	30	48	15	5	2	10	36	200
	Column %	11.0	4.0	13.0	12.1	19.3	10.1	3.4	0.8	4.5	3.1	6.5
Squats	n	36	33	8	35	4	1	15	8	6	30	176
	Column %	16.5	13.3	5.2	14.1	1.6	0.7	10.3	3.1	2.7	2.5	5.7
Transition house or halfway house	n	11	10	8	2	4	2	4	0	2	15	58
	Column %	5.0	4.0	5.2	0.8	1.6	1.4	2.7	0.0	0.9	1.3	1.9
Psychiatric institution	n	6	12	2	1	0	1	3	2	1	10	38
	Column %	2.8	4.8	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.2
Hospital ^a	n	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	25
	Column %	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.8
Other ^b	n	39	20	7	8	2	2	15	17	17	17	144
	Column %	17.9	8.1	4.5	3.2	0.8	1.4	10.3	6.7	7.6	1.4	4.7
Not stated	n	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4

^a This response category was not part of the questionnaire but was extracted from the list of Other places.

^b Other included: vehicle, tent, or anywhere outdoors.

TABLE 9B. Places where participants lived in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Own apartment or house	n	62	39	34	50	91	68	43	52	77	217	733
	Column %	72.9	66.1	45.3	61.7	86.7	88.3	76.8	66.7	91.7	76.1	74.4
Friend's place	n	32	24	19	26	22	17	20	33	20	67	280
	Column %	37.6	40.7	25.3	32.1	21.0	22.1	35.7	42.3	23.8	23.5	28.4
Street	n	39	30	24	41	8	7	12	24	10	68	263
	Column %	45.9	50.8	32.0	50.6	7.6	9.1	21.4	30.8	11.9	23.9	26.7
Shelter or hostel	n	30	29	47	40	6	9	8	21	17	38	245
	Column %	35.3	49.2	62.7	49.4	5.7	11.7	14.3	26.9	20.2	13.3	24.9
Hotel or motel room	n	26	18	18	26	4	8	9	13	15	20	157
	Column %	30.6	30.5	24.0	32.1	3.8	10.4	16.1	16.7	17.9	7.0	15.9
Parents' house or place	n	15	8	8	8	10	17	16	5	13	38	138
	Column %	17.6	13.6	10.7	9.9	9.5	22.1	28.6	6.4	15.5	13.3	14.0
Other relative's house or place	n	9	3	13	13	29	9	4	0	4	8	92
	Column %	10.6	5.1	17.3	16.0	27.6	11.7	7.1	0.0	4.8	2.8	9.3
Rooming or boarding house	n	8	9	4	16	4	4	3	8	13	23	92
	Column %	9.4	15.3	5.3	19.8	3.8	5.2	5.4	10.3	15.5	8.1	9.3
Jail or prison or correctional facility	n	8	6	7	13	2	2	5	9	6	19	77
	Column %	9.4	10.2	9.3	16.0	1.9	2.6	8.9	11.5	7.1	6.7	7.8
Recovery house or detox	n	11	6	7	8	3	2	3	3	3	27	73
	Column %	12.9	10.2	9.3	9.9	2.9	2.6	5.4	3.8	3.6	9.5	7.4
Squats	n	18	6	6	14	1	0	6	2	1	9	63
	Column %	21.2	10.2	8.0	17.3	1.0	0.0	10.7	2.6	1.2	3.2	6.4
Other	n	16	11	2	1	1	2	5	4	8	8	58
	Column %	18.8	18.6	2.7	1.2	1.0	2.6	8.9	5.1	9.5	2.8	5.9
Transition house or halfway house	n	8	7	5	2	1	0	3	0	0	3	29
	Column %	9.4	11.9	6.7	2.5	1.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.9

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %		
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK			
IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, WHAT TYPES OF PLACES HAVE YOU LIVED IN?	Hospital	n	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	15
		Column %	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.5
Psychiatric institution		n	3	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	13
		Column %	3.5	6.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.3
Not stated	n	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3

TABLE 9C. Places where participants lived in the 6 months prior to the interview

ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %		
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK			
Own apartment or house		n	101	116	45	89	122	65	80	114	113	620	1465
		Column %	75.9	61.4	57.0	53.3	84.7	91.5	88.9	64.4	80.7	69.4	70.3
Street		n	57	99	20	93	12	5	21	56	20	271	654
		Column %	42.9	52.4	25.3	55.7	8.3	7.0	23.3	31.6	14.3	30.3	31.4
Shelter or hostel		n	42	83	31	92	12	6	16	65	36	156	539
		Column %	31.6	43.9	39.2	55.1	8.3	8.5	17.8	36.7	25.7	17.5	25.9
Friend's place		n	45	58	22	38	32	14	22	41	27	143	442
		Column %	33.8	30.7	27.8	22.8	22.2	19.7	24.4	23.2	19.3	16.0	21.2
Hotel or motel room		n	33	44	22	47	7	9	12	28	25	97	324
		Column %	24.8	23.3	27.8	28.1	4.9	12.7	13.3	15.8	17.9	10.9	15.6
Jail or prison or correctional facility		n	17	31	11	32	11	4	9	47	29	107	298
		Column %	12.8	16.4	13.9	19.2	7.6	5.6	10.0	26.6	20.7	12.0	14.3
Rooming or boarding house		n	11	37	11	28	3	4	15	26	16	133	284
		Column %	8.3	19.6	13.9	16.8	2.1	5.6	16.7	14.7	11.4	14.9	13.6

4.2 DRUG USE AND INJECTING BEHAVIOURS

This section presents information about drug use via injecting and non-injecting routes along with information about the places where injecting took place, people with whom participants injected, and frequency of injecting. Also shown are patterns of injecting with used needles and/or syringes and use of other used injection equipment as well as use of NEP services and needle disposal methods.

4.2.1 DRUG USE

TABLES 10A,B,C. AGE AT FIRST INJECTION AND NUMBER OF YEARS SINCE INITIATING INJECTION DRUG USE

One-quarter of all participants reported being 16 years of age or younger when they first started injecting drugs (24.4%), from 10.8% in Thunder Bay to 38.4% in Kingston. Most female and male participants reported first injecting drugs when they were over 16 years of age with the exception of the female participants in Sudbury, half of whom reported initiating injection drug use at an earlier age (50.9%).

Since initiating injection drug use, nearly one-quarter of all participants reported having injected drugs for 5 years or less (24.9%), from 15.9% in Toronto to 60.1% in Thunder Bay. More than half reported having injected drugs for 11 years or more (57.8%). A larger proportion of female than of male participants reported injecting drugs for 5 years or less (33.8% versus 20.7%, respectively).

TABLE 10A. Age at first injection and number of years since initiating injection drug use

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
HOW OLD WERE YOU THE FIRST TIME THAT YOU INJECTED DRUGS?												
16 years of age or younger	n	46	62	40	56	70	16	54	63	86	255	748
	Column %	21.1	24.9	25.6	22.6	28.2	10.8	37.2	24.7	38.4	21.7	24.4
Older than 16 years of age	n	172	187	116	192	178	132	91	192	138	921	2319
	Column %	78.9	75.1	74.4	77.4	71.8	89.2	62.8	75.3	61.6	78.3	75.6
Total (denominator)	n	218	249	156	248	248	148	145	255	224	1176	3067
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	5
Don't know	n	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076
MEAN AGE (STANDARD DEVIATION), MEDIAN AND RANGE IN YEARS												
Mean age (SD)		23.6 (8.5)	22.7 (8.4)	23.6 (9.7)	23.0 (8.1)	22.5 (8.6)	24.3 (7.7)	21.6 (8.9)	21.8 (7.3)	20.8 (7.6)	23.3 (8.5)	22.9 (8.4)
Median		21	20	21	21	20	23	18	20	18	21	20
Range		5–50	3–52	9–54	9–49	8–52	12–51	9–60	11–56	9–47	8–57	3–60

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
NUMBER OF YEARS SINCE INITIATING INJECTION DRUG USE^a												
5 years or less	n	51	54	40	51	57	89	43	40	42	293	760
	Column %	24.1	21.7	26.0	20.6	23.1	60.1	29.7	15.9	18.8	25.0	24.9
6 to 10 years	n	30	36	21	21	49	24	28	34	45	240	528
	Column %	14.2	14.5	13.6	8.5	19.8	16.2	19.3	13.5	20.2	20.5	17.3
11 to 20 years	n	55	73	51	83	72	16	31	67	55	382	885
	Column %	25.9	29.3	33.1	33.5	29.1	10.8	21.4	26.6	24.7	32.6	29.0
21 to 30 years	n	42	49	24	53	48	16	32	73	49	184	570
	Column %	19.8	19.7	15.6	21.4	19.4	10.8	22.1	29.0	22.0	15.7	18.7
31 years or more	n	34	37	18	40	21	3	11	38	32	74	308
	Column %	16.0	14.9	11.7	16.1	8.5	2.0	7.6	15.1	14.3	6.3	10.1
Total (denominator)	n	212	249	154	248	247	148	145	252	223	1173	3051
Not stated	n	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	3	14
Don't know	n	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Refused	n	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	8
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076
MEAN NUMBER OF YEARS SINCE INITIATING INJECTION DRUG USE (STANDARD DEVIATION), MEDIAN AND RANGE												
Mean number of years (SD)		16.7 (12.2)	16.1 (11.4)	15.1 (11.4)	17.9 (11.7)	14.5 (10.3)	7.6 (8.8)	13.6 (10.5)	18.4 (10.8)	16.3 (11.2)	13.2 (9.5)	14.7 (10.8)
Median		15	14	14	17	12	4	11	19	14	12	13
Range		0-42	0-47	0-42	0-53	0-53	0-38	0-38	0-48	0-41	0-44	0-53

^a This measure does not necessarily reflect consecutive years of injection drug use.

TABLE 10B. Age at first injection and number of years since initiating injection drug use
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
HOW OLD WERE YOU THE FIRST TIME THAT YOU INJECTED DRUGS?												
16 years of age or younger	n	17	11	21	16	35	8	28	19	30	74	259
	Column %	19.8	18.6	27.3	19.8	33.7	10.4	50.9	24.4	35.7	26.1	26.3
Older than 16 years of age	n	69	48	56	65	69	69	27	59	54	209	725
	Column %	80.2	81.4	72.7	80.2	66.3	89.6	49.1	75.6	64.3	73.9	73.7
Total (denominator)	n	86	59	77	81	104	77	55	78	84	283	984
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	5
Don't know	n	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992
MEAN AGE (STANDARD DEVIATION), MEDIAN AND RANGE IN YEARS												
Mean age (SD)		24.0 (8.3)	22.8 (7.6)	23.4 (9.5)	25.3 (9.5)	21.8 (8.8)	24.5 (8.3)	20.0 (8.7)	21.9 (7.0)	21.9 (7.9)	22.6 (8.6)	22.8 (8.6)
Median		23.5	20	20	23	19	23	16	21.0	19	19	20
Range		5-45	10-40	11-54	11-49	8-52	15-51	9-50	11-41	12-40	11-57	5-57
NUMBER OF YEARS SINCE INITIATING INJECTION DRUG USE												
5 years or less	n	28	19	22	26	28	56	16	15	25	95	330
	Column %	33.7	32.2	29.3	32.1	27.2	72.7	29.1	19.5	30.1	33.6	33.8
6 to 10 years	n	12	10	13	10	24	9	13	14	18	72	195
	Column %	14.5	16.9	17.3	12.3	23.3	11.7	23.6	18.2	21.7	25.4	20.0
11 to 20 years	n	25	14	29	30	30	6	9	19	20	75	257
	Column %	30.1	23.7	38.7	37.0	29.1	7.8	16.4	24.7	24.1	26.5	26.3
21 to 30 years	n	10	10	8	9	15	6	13	20	10	34	135
	Column %	12.0	16.9	10.7	11.1	14.6	7.8	23.6	26.0	12.0	12.0	13.8
31 years or more	n	8	6	3	6	6	0	4	9	10	7	59
	Column %	9.6	10.2	4.0	7.4	5.8	0.0	7.3	11.7	12.0	2.5	6.0

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	976
Total (denominator)	n	83	59	75	81	103	77	55	77	83	283	976
Not stated	n	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	9
Don't know	n	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Refused	n	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992
MEAN NUMBER OF YEARS SINCE INITIATING INJECTION DRUG USE (STANDARD DEVIATION), MEDIAN AND RANGE												
Mean number of years (SD)		13.0 (11.5)	12.9 (11.1)	12.4 (9.1)	13.0 (10.3)	12.7 (9.3)	5.4 (6.6)	13.4 (10.5)	17.0 (10.9)	13.1 (11.0)	10.4 (8.3)	11.9 (9.9)
Median		11	11	12	12	10	3	10	16	10	9	10
Range		0-42	0-45	0-39	0-39	0-36	0-29	0-38	1-42	0-39	0-36	0-45

TABLE 10C. Age at first injection and number of years since initiating injection drug use
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
HOW OLD WERE YOU THE FIRST TIME THAT YOU INJECTED DRUGS?												
16 years of age or younger	n	29	51	19	40	35	8	26	44	56	181	489
	Column %	22.0	26.8	24.1	24.0	24.3	11.3	28.9	24.9	40.0	20.3	23.5
Older than 16 years of age	n	103	139	60	127	109	63	64	133	84	712	1594
	Column %	78.0	73.2	75.9	76.0	75.7	88.7	71.1	75.1	60.0	79.7	76.5
Total (denominator)	n	132	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2083
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	n	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084
MEAN AGE (STANDARD DEVIATION), MEDIAN AND RANGE IN YEARS												
Mean age (SD)		23.3 (8.7)	22.6 (8.7)	23.7 (10.0)	21.9 (7.2)	23.1 (8.5)	24.0 (7.0)	22.7 (8.9)	21.7 (7.4)	20.1 (7.4)	23.5 (8.5)	22.9 (8.3)
Median		20	20	21	21	21	24	20	20	18	21	20
Range		9-20	3-52	9-47	9-47	11-52	12-44	9-60	11-56	9-47	8-53	3-60
NUMBER OF YEARS SINCE INITIATING INJECTION DRUG USE												
5 years or less	n	23	35	18	25	29	33	27	25	17	198	430
	Column %	17.8	18.4	22.8	15.0	20.1	46.5	30.0	14.3	12.1	22.2	20.7
6 to 10 years	n	18	26	8	11	25	15	15	20	27	168	333
	Column %	14.0	13.7	10.1	6.6	17.4	21.1	16.7	11.4	19.3	18.9	16.0
11 to 20 years	n	30	59	22	53	42	10	22	48	35	307	628
	Column %	23.3	31.1	27.8	31.7	29.2	14.1	24.4	27.4	25.0	34.5	30.3
21 to 30 years	n	32	39	16	44	33	10	19	53	39	150	435
	Column %	24.8	20.5	20.3	26.3	22.9	14.1	21.1	30.3	27.9	16.9	21.0
31 years or more	n	26	31	15	34	15	3	7	29	22	67	249
	Column %	20.2	16.3	19.0	20.4	10.4	4.2	7.8	16.6	15.7	7.5	12.0
Total (denominator)	n	129	190	79	167	144	71	90	175	140	890	2075
Not stated	n	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	5
Don't know	n	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
MEAN NUMBER OF YEARS SINCE INITIATING INJECTION DRUG USE (STANDARD DEVIATION), MEDIAN AND RANGE											
Mean number of years (SD)	19.2 (12.1)	17.1 (11.3)	17.6 (12.8)	20.2 (11.6)	15.7 (10.8)	10.0 (10.1)	13.8 (10.6)	19.1 (10.8)	18.3 (11.0)	14.1 (9.7)	16.0 (10.9)
Median	18	15	17	20	13	6	11	20	17	13	15
Range	0–42	0–47	0–42	0–53	0–53	0–38	0–37	0–48	0–41	0–44	0–53

TABLES 11A,B,C. DRUGS INJECTED IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Of the drugs injected in the 6 months prior to the interview, cocaine was the most common (81.7%). The proportion of participants who injected cocaine ranged from 46.0% in Edmonton to 91.6% in Prince George. Other commonly injected drugs were non-prescribed morphine (40.4%), oxycodone (39.0%), heroin (28.1%), hydromorphone (26.5%), and crack (19.8%). A larger proportion of female than of male participants reported using non-prescribed morphine, hydromorphone, oxycodone, and crack. Since participants could select more than one response, the total denominator and eligible rows are not shown.

TABLE 11A. Drugs injected in the 6 months prior to the interview

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DRUGS DID YOU INJECT?	Cocaine	187	225	141	114	210	121	208	148	1038	2512
	Column %	85.0	90.4	91.6	46.0	84.0	80.5	81.6	66.1	88.1	81.7
Non-prescribed morphine	n	108	114	67	152	106	76	154	131	183	1243
	Column %	49.1	45.8	43.5	61.3	60.8	71.1	60.4	58.5	15.5	40.4
Oxycodone	n	90	99	59	94	48	68	124	99	468	1200
	Column %	40.9	39.8	38.3	37.9	20.4	32.2	48.6	44.2	39.7	39.0

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DRUGS DID YOU INJECT?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Heroin	n	121	151	28	27	9	7	33	133	59	296	864
	Column %	55.0	60.6	18.2	10.9	3.6	4.7	22.6	52.2	26.3	25.1	28.1
Hydromorphone	n	59	4	32	95	69	95	61	164	64	170	813
	Column %	26.8	1.6	20.8	38.3	27.6	63.8	41.8	64.3	28.6	14.4	26.5
Crack	n	83	37	43	101	12	22	58	170	23	60	609
	Column %	37.7	14.9	27.9	40.7	4.8	14.8	39.7	66.7	10.3	5.1	19.8
Methamphetamines	n	31	82	30	34	9	16	8	36	112	37	395
	Column %	14.1	32.9	19.5	13.7	3.6	10.7	5.5	14.1	50.0	3.1	12.9
Heroin and cocaine	n	67	93	17	9	4	2	24	52	23	40	331
	Column %	30.5	37.3	11.0	3.6	1.6	1.3	16.4	20.4	10.3	3.4	10.8
Amphetamines	n	19	23	18	26	2	7	13	30	107	52	297
	Column %	8.6	9.2	11.7	10.5	0.8	4.7	8.9	11.8	47.8	4.4	9.7
Ritalin alone	n	11	9	5	4	124	61	9	27	10	28	288
	Column %	5.0	3.6	3.2	1.6	49.6	40.9	6.2	10.6	4.5	2.4	9.4
Talwin and Ritalin	n	3	4	6	37	102	18	6	6	3	5	190
	Column %	1.4	1.6	3.9	14.9	40.8	12.1	4.1	2.4	1.3	0.4	6.0
Fentanyl	n	8	1	2	3	6	43	16	48	24	16	167
	Column %	3.6	0.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	28.9	11.0	18.8	10.7	1.4	5.4
Prescribed morphine	n	29	18	18	13	8	13	4	21	1	37	162
	Column %	13.2	7.2	11.7	5.2	3.2	8.7	2.7	8.2	0.4	3.1	5.3
Other^a	n	47	32	18	30	28	19	25	54	13	79	345
	Column %	21.4	12.9	11.7	12.1	11.2	12.8	17.1	21.2	5.8	6.7	11.2
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the drugs in the following drug classes: antipsychotics (Haldol, Seroquel), antibiotics, antihistamines (Gravol), alcohol and other solvents, stimulants (caffeine pills, Sudafed), opioid analgesics (morphine, prescribed methadone, non-prescribed methadone, codeine, Demerol, Kadian, Talwin), barbiturates, benzodiazepines, hallucinogens (Ecstasy, PCP, ketamine), steroids, and mixtures of opioids and/or stimulants (heroin and fentanyl).

TABLE 11B. Drugs injected in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Cocaine	n	76	53	69	34	81	61	49	65	50	239	777
	Column %	87.4	89.8	92.0	42.0	76.4	78.2	87.5	83.3	59.5	83.9	78.6
Non-prescribed morphine	n	41	33	37	49	72	53	30	44	46	65	470
	Column %	47.1	55.9	49.3	60.5	67.9	67.9	53.6	56.4	54.8	22.8	47.5
Hydromorphone	n	34	27	33	34	21	18	28	35	41	135	406
	Column %	39.1	45.8	44.0	42.0	19.8	23.1	50.0	44.9	48.8	47.4	41.1
Oxycodone	n	24	0	20	26	28	53	27	49	23	59	309
	Column %	27.6	0.0	26.7	32.1	26.4	67.9	48.2	62.8	27.4	20.7	31.2
Heroin	n	48	40	13	5	4	2	14	38	18	93	275
	Column %	55.2	67.8	17.3	6.2	3.8	2.6	25.0	48.7	21.4	32.6	27.8
Crack	n	32	11	26	39	5	11	25	52	12	14	227
	Column %	36.8	18.6	34.7	48.1	4.7	14.1	44.6	66.7	14.3	4.9	23.0
Methamphetamines	n	10	23	14	14	7	7	4	8	41	10	138
	Column %	11.5	39.0	18.7	17.3	6.6	9.0	7.1	10.3	48.8	3.5	14.0
Ritalin alone	n	3	2	1	2	61	34	4	5	2	6	120
	Column %	3.4	3.4	1.3	2.5	57.5	43.6	7.1	6.4	2.4	2.1	12.1
Heroin and cocaine	n	28	26	8	4	2	1	12	12	3	12	108
	Column %	32.2	44.1	10.7	4.9	1.9	1.3	21.4	15.4	3.6	4.2	10.9
Amphetamines	n	2	5	9	12	0	3	3	7	40	17	98
	Column %	2.3	8.5	12.0	14.8	0.0	3.8	5.4	9.0	47.6	6.0	9.9
Talwin and Ritalin	n	2	1	5	12	52	12	3	3	0	1	91
	Column %	2.3	1.7	6.7	14.8	49.1	15.4	5.4	3.8	0.0	0.4	9.2
Fentanyl	n	2	0	1	0	2	23	6	13	7	6	60
	Column %	2.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.9	29.5	10.7	16.7	8.3	2.1	6.1
Prescribed morphine	n	6	7	11	4	4	4	1	4	0	10	51
	Column %	6.9	11.9	14.7	4.9	3.8	5.1	1.8	5.1	0.0	3.5	5.2

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DRUGS DID YOU INJECT?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Other ^a	n	17	14	11	13	12	10	10	12	3	22	124
Column %		19.5	23.7	14.7	16.0	11.3	12.8	17.9	15.4	3.6	7.7	12.5
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the drugs in the following drug classes: antipsychotics (Seroquel), opioid analgesics (prescribed methadone, non-prescribed methadone, Demerol), barbiturates, benzodiazepines, hallucinogens (PCP, ketamine), and steroids.

TABLE 11C. Drugs injected in the 6 months prior to the interview

ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DRUGS DID YOU INJECT?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Cocaine	n	111	172	72	80	129	59	72	143	98	799	1735
Column %		83.5	90.5	91.1	47.9	89.6	83.1	80.0	80.8	70.0	89.5	83.3
Hydromorphone	n	56	72	26	60	30	30	40	89	58	333	794
Column %		42.1	37.9	32.9	35.9	20.8	42.3	44.4	50.3	41.4	37.3	38.1
Non-prescribed morphine	n	67	81	30	103	80	53	46	110	85	118	773
Column %		50.4	42.6	38.0	61.7	55.6	74.6	51.1	62.1	60.7	13.2	37.1
Heroin	n	73	111	15	22	5	5	19	95	41	203	589
Column %		54.9	58.4	19.0	13.2	3.5	7.0	21.1	53.7	29.3	22.7	28.3
Oxycodone	n	35	4	12	69	41	42	34	115	41	111	504
Column %		26.3	2.1	15.2	41.3	28.5	59.2	37.8	65.0	29.3	12.4	24.2
Crack	n	51	26	17	62	7	11	33	118	11	46	382
Column %		38.3	13.7	21.5	37.1	4.9	15.5	36.7	66.7	7.9	5.2	18.3
Methamphetamines	n	21	59	16	20	2	9	4	28	71	27	257
Column %		15.8	31.1	20.3	12.0	1.4	12.7	4.4	15.8	50.7	3.0	12.3
Heroin and cocaine	n	39	67	9	5	2	1	12	40	20	28	223
Column %		29.3	35.3	11.4	3.0	1.4	1.4	13.3	22.6	14.3	3.1	10.7

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DRUGS DID YOU INJECT?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Amphetamines	n	18	9	14	2	4	10	23	67	35	199
	Column %	12.8	9.5	8.4	1.4	5.6	11.1	13.0	47.9	3.9	9.5
Ritalin alone	n	8	7	2	63	27	5	22	8	22	168
	Column %	6.0	3.7	1.2	43.8	38.0	5.6	12.4	5.7	2.5	8.1
Prescribed morphine	n	23	11	9	4	9	3	17	1	27	111
	Column %	17.3	5.8	5.4	2.8	12.7	3.3	9.6	0.7	3.0	5.3
Fentanyl	n	6	1	3	4	20	10	35	17	10	107
	Column %	4.5	0.5	1.8	2.8	28.2	11.1	19.8	12.1	1.1	5.1
Other^a	n	31	20	40	58	12	17	43	12	59	299
	Column %	23.3	10.5	24.0	40.3	16.9	18.9	24.3	8.6	6.6	14.3
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the drugs in the following drug classes: antipsychotics (Haldol), antihistamines (Gravol), alcohol and other solvents, stimulants (caffeine pills, Sudafed), opioid analgesics (morphine, prescribed methadone, non-prescribed methadone, codeine, Demerol, Kadian, Talwin), barbiturates, benzodiazepines, hallucinogens (Ecstasy, PCP, ketamine), steroids, and mixtures of opioids and/or stimulants (Talwin and Ritalin, heroin and fentanyl).

TABLES 12A,B,C. DRUGS MOST OFTEN INJECTED IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Approximately half of the participants reported that cocaine was the drug they had most often injected in the 6 months prior to the interview (53.1%), and similar proportions of female and male participants reported doing so (46.9% and 56.0%, respectively). The proportion of those who most often injected cocaine ranged from 18.2% in Edmonton to 71.4% in Prince George. Other drugs injected most often were non-prescribed morphine (14.2%), heroin (7.8%), and hydromorphone (7.1%). The distribution of these varied across the sentinel sites. Responses with a frequency of less than 5% were collapsed into the *Other* category (see footnotes in Table 12a, Table 12b, and Table 12c for details).

Of the drugs injected most often in the 6 months prior to the interview, slightly larger proportions of female than of male participants reported injecting both opioid analgesics (non-prescribed morphine, heroin, and hydromorphone) and crack (5.1% versus 3.8%, respectively; data not shown for male participants).

TABLE 12A. Drugs most often injected in the 6 months prior to the interview**ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS**

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, WHICH ONE OF THESE DRUGS DID YOU INJECT MOST OFTEN?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Cocaine	n	98	157	110	45	127	75	80	62	60	804	1618
	Column %	46.0	63.6	71.4	18.2	51.0	50.7	55.2	24.7	26.8	68.7	53.1
Non-prescribed morphine	n	25	18	21	93	50	40	16	37	68	65	433
	Column %	11.7	7.3	13.6	37.7	20.1	27.0	11.0	14.7	30.4	5.6	14.2
Heroin	n	41	44	4	4	2	1	4	24	12	101	237
	Column %	19.2	17.8	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.7	2.8	9.6	5.4	8.6	7.8
Hydromorphone	n	10	6	6	19	0	2	20	8	18	129	218
	Column %	4.7	2.4	3.9	7.7	0.0	1.4	13.8	3.2	8.0	11.0	7.1
Other ^a	n	39	22	13	86	70	30	25	120	66	72	543
	Column %	18.3	8.9	8.4	34.8	28.1	20.3	17.2	47.8	29.5	6.1	17.8
Total (denominator)	n	213	247	154	247	249	148	145	251	224	1171	3049
Not stated	n	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	5
Don't know	n	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	19
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the drugs in following drug classes: stimulants (crack, methamphetamine, amphetamines, Ritalin, dextroamphetamine); opioid analgesics (oxycodone, prescribed morphine, prescribed methadone, non-prescribed methadone, fentanyl patches, Demerol, Kadian), benzodiazepines, hallucinogens (PCP, ketamine), steroids, cannabis, and mixtures of opioids and stimulants (heroin and cocaine, Talwin and Ritalin).

TABLE 12B. Drugs most often injected in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Cocaine	n	36	51	11	48	36	29	21	21	166	460
	Column %	47.1	68.0	13.6	45.7	46.2	52.7	28.0	25.0	58.9	46.9
Non-prescribed morphine	n	9	12	30	19	25	6	11	27	24	166
	Column %	10.3	16.0	37.0	18.1	32.1	10.9	14.7	32.1	8.5	16.9
Hydromorphone	n	6	4	9	0	0	8	1	12	43	83
	Column %	6.9	5.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	14.5	1.3	14.3	15.2	8.5
Heroin	n	20	2	0	1	0	2	7	2	29	78
	Column %	23.0	2.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.6	9.3	2.4	10.3	8.0
Crack	n	6	0	2	0	0	7	19	0	5	50
	Column %	6.9	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	12.7	25.3	0.0	1.8	5.1
Other^a	n	5	4	20	37	17	3	16	22	15	144
	Column %	5.7	5.3	24.7	35.2	21.8	5.5	21.3	26.2	5.3	14.7
Total (denominator)	n	87	59	81	105	78	55	75	84	282	981
Not stated	n	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	6
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the drugs in following drug classes: stimulants (methamphetamines, amphetamines, Ritalin, dextroamphetamine); opioid analgesics (oxycodone, prescribed morphine, prescribed methadone, non-prescribed methadone, fentanyl patches, Demerol), benzodiazepines, hallucinogens (PCP), steroids, and mixtures of opioids and stimulants (heroin and cocaine, Talwin and Ritalin).

TABLE 12C. Drugs most often injected in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Cocaine	n	57	121	59	34	79	39	51	41	39	638	1158
	Column %	45.2	64.4	74.7	20.5	54.9	55.7	56.7	23.3	27.9	71.8	56.0
Non-prescribed morphine	n	16	15	9	63	31	15	10	26	41	41	267
	Column %	12.7	8.0	11.4	38.0	21.5	21.4	11.1	14.8	29.3	4.6	12.9
Heroin	n	21	29	2	4	1	1	2	17	10	72	159
	Column %	16.7	15.4	2.5	2.4	0.7	1.4	2.2	9.7	7.1	8.1	7.7
Hydromorphone	n	4	6	2	10	0	2	12	7	6	86	135
	Column %	3.2	3.2	2.5	6.0	0.0	2.9	13.3	4.0	4.3	9.7	6.5
Other^a	n	28	17	7	55	33	13	15	85	44	52	349
	Column %	22.2	9.0	8.9	33.1	22.9	18.6	16.7	48.3	31.4	5.8	16.9
Total (denominator)	n	126	188	79	166	144	70	90	176	140	889	2068
Not stated	n	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Don't know	n	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	13
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the drugs in following drug classes: stimulants (Ritalin, crack, methamphetamine, amphetamines), antibiotics, opioid analgesics (oxycodone, prescribed morphine, prescribed methadone, non-prescribed methadone, fentanyl patches, Kadian), benzodiazepines, hallucinogens (PCP, ketamine), steroids, cannabis, and mixtures of opioids and stimulants (heroin and cocaine, Talwin and Ritalin).

TABLES 13A,B,C. DRUGS MOST OFTEN INJECTED IN THE MONTH PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Cocaine was the drug most often injected in the month prior to the interview (48.0%). The proportions who injected cocaine varied across the sentinel sites, from 16.3% in Edmonton to 67.8% in the SurvUDI network. Other drugs injected most often were non-prescribed morphine (14.0%), hydromorphone (7.5%), and heroin (7.0%), and their distribution varied across the sentinel sites. Responses with a frequency of less than 5% were collapsed into the *Other* category (see footnotes in Table 13a, Table 13b, and Table 13c for details).

A slightly larger proportion of female than of male participants reported most often injecting opioid analgesics (non-prescribed morphine, hydromorphone, and heroin) in the month prior to the interview (32.8% versus 26.4%, respectively) as well as crack (5.0% versus 3.8%, respectively; data not shown for male participants).

TABLE 13A. Drugs most often injected in the month prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

IN THE PAST 1 MONTH, WHICH ONE OF THESE DRUGS DID YOU INJECT MOST OFTEN?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Cocaine	n	79	147	100	40	125	60	57	48	42	700	1398
	Column %	36.4	59.8	64.9	16.3	51.0	40.5	39.0	18.9	18.8	67.8	48.0
Non-prescribed morphine	n	27	17	25	90	50	37	15	37	60	50	408
	Column %	12.4	6.9	16.2	36.6	20.4	25.0	10.3	14.6	26.8	4.8	14.0
Hydromorphone	n	10	8	8	17	1	2	17	7	19	129	218
	Column %	4.6	3.3	5.2	6.9	0.4	1.4	11.6	2.8	8.5	12.5	7.5
Heroin	n	37	44	4	2	1	1	2	23	7	83	204
	Column %	17.1	17.9	2.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.4	9.1	3.1	8.0	7.0
Other ^a	n	35	30	17	75	68	22	55	139	96	70	607
	Column %	16.1	12.2	11.0	30.5	27.8	14.9	37.7	54.7	42.9	6.8	20.8
Nothing ^b	n	29	-	-	22	-	26	-	-	-	-	77
	Column %	13.4	-	-	8.9	-	17.6	-	-	-	-	2.6
Total (denominator)	n	217	246	154	246	245	148	146	254	224	1032	2912
Not stated	n	1	3	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	135	146
Don't know	n	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	11	15
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the drugs in following drug classes: stimulants (crack, methamphetamines, amphetamines, Ritalin), opioid analgesics (oxycodone, prescribed morphine, prescribed methadone, non-prescribed methadone, fentanyl patches), hallucinogens (PCP), steroids, and mixtures of opioids and stimulants (heroin and cocaine, Talwin and Ritalin).

^b This response category was not applicable to Victoria, Prince George, Regina, Sudbury, Toronto, Kingston, and the SurvUDI network.

TABLE 13B. Drugs most often injected in the month prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

IN THE PAST 1 MONTH, WHICH ONE OF THESE DRUGS DID YOU INJECT MOST OFTEN?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Cocaine	n	33	34	43	8	50	24	20	15	14	140	381
	Column %	38.4	57.6	57.3	10.0	47.6	31.2	35.7	19.5	16.7	56.7	40.3
Non-prescribed morphine	n	11	3	13	28	20	21	6	11	26	21	160
	Column %	12.8	5.1	17.3	35.0	19.0	27.3	10.7	14.3	31.0	8.5	16.9
Hydromorphone	n	6	0	6	9	0	0	8	1	11	43	84
	Column %	7.0	0.0	8.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	1.3	13.1	17.4	8.9
Heroin	n	18	14	2	0	1	0	1	6	1	23	66
	Column %	20.9	23.7	2.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.8	7.8	1.2	9.3	7.0
Crack	n	3	0	5	10	0	0	6	20	0	3	47
	Column %	3.5	0.0	6.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	10.7	26.0	0.0	1.2	5.0
Other^a	n	6	8	6	19	34	13	15	24	32	17	174
	Column %	7.0	13.6	8.0	23.8	32.4	16.9	26.8	31.2	38.1	6.9	18.4
Nothing	n	9	-	-	6	-	19	-	-	-	-	34
	Column %	10.5	-	-	7.5	-	24.7	-	-	-	-	3.6
Total (denominator)	n	86	59	75	80	105	77	56	77	84	247	946
Not stated	n	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	35	38
Don't know	n	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	5
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the drugs in following drug classes: stimulants (methamphetamines, amphetamines, Ritalin), opioid analgesics (oxycodone, prescribed morphine, non-prescribed methadone, fentanyl patches), and mixtures of opioids and stimulants (heroin and cocaine, Talwin and Ritalin).

TABLE 13C. Drugs most often injected in the month prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Cocaine	n	113	57	32	75	36	37	33	28	560	1017	
	Column %	35.1	60.4	72.2	19.3	53.6	50.7	41.1	20.0	71.3	51.7	
Non-prescribed morphine	n	16	14	12	62	30	16	9	34	29	248	
	Column %	12.2	7.5	15.2	37.3	21.4	22.5	10.0	24.3	3.7	12.6	
Heroin	n	19	30	2	2	0	1	1	6	60	138	
	Column %	14.5	16.0	2.5	1.2	0.0	1.4	1.1	4.3	7.6	7.0	
Hydromorphone	n	4	8	2	8	1	2	6	8	86	134	
	Column %	3.1	4.3	2.5	4.8	0.7	2.8	3.4	5.7	11.0	6.8	
Other^a	n	26	22	6	46	34	9	95	64	50	386	
	Column %	19.8	11.8	7.6	27.7	24.3	12.7	53.7	45.7	6.4	19.6	
Nothing	n	20	-	-	16	-	7	-	-	-	43	
	Column %	15.3	-	-	9.6	-	9.9	-	-	-	2.2	
Total (denominator)	n	131	187	79	166	140	71	177	140	785	1966	
Not stated	n	0	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	100	108	
Don't know	n	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	177	140	893	2084	

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the drugs in following drug classes: stimulants (crack, methamphetamines, amphetamines, Ritalin), opioid analgesics (oxycodone, prescribed morphine, prescribed methadone, non-prescribed methadone, fentanyl patches), hallucinogens (PCP), steroids, and mixtures of opioids and stimulants (heroin and cocaine, Talwin and Ritalin).

TABLES 14A,B,C. DRUGS TAKEN BY A NON-INJECTING ROUTE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Participants reported consuming a broad range of non-injecting drugs over the 6 months prior to the interview, most frequently alcohol (73.8%) and marijuana (72.8%), as well as crack (67.1%) and cocaine (47.4%). A small proportion reported not having used any substance by non-injecting route in the 6 months prior to the interview (2.9%). Since participants could select more than one response, the total denominator and eligible rows are not shown.

The reported frequencies of drugs consumed by female and male participants were similar; however, oxycodone consumption was slightly higher among female than among male participants (26.0% versus 20.7%, respectively).

TABLE 14A. Drugs taken by a non-injecting route in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, DID YOU SNORT, SMOKE, EAT, DRINK, USE A PATCH (OR ANY OTHER MEANS WITHOUT INJECTING) ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DRUGS OR SUBSTANCES?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Alcohol	n	153	180	101	183	193	110	96	207	131	911	2265
	Column %	69.5	72.3	65.2	73.8	77.5	73.8	66.2	81.2	58.5	77.4	73.8
Marijuana	n	163	185	93	156	172	112	112	195	164	883	2235
	Column %	74.1	74.3	60.0	62.9	69.1	75.2	77.8	76.5	73.2	75.0	72.8
Crack	n	188	148	130	210	107	72	100	225	67	812	2059
	Column %	85.5	59.4	83.9	84.7	43.0	48.3	69.4	88.2	29.9	69.0	67.1
Cocaine	n	170	128	100	69	58	96	92	172	81	489	1455
	Column %	77.3	51.4	64.5	27.8	23.3	64.4	63.9	67.5	36.2	41.5	47.4
Benzodiazepines	n	61	80	20	93	52	49	42	137	79	467	1080
	Column %	27.7	32.1	12.9	37.5	20.9	32.9	29.2	53.7	35.3	39.7	35.2
Tylenol with codeine	n	114	78	58	126	74	59	62	131	40	69	811
	Column %	51.8	31.3	37.4	50.8	29.7	39.6	43.1	51.4	17.9	5.9	26.4
Methadone	n	93	74	23	24	54	41	76	101	103	200	789
	Column %	42.3	29.7	14.8	9.7	21.7	27.5	52.8	39.6	46.0	17.0	25.7
Oxycodone	n	74	39	26	57	23	82	71	135	57	124	688
	Column %	33.6	15.7	16.8	23.0	9.2	55.0	49.3	52.9	25.4	10.5	22.4
Hydromorphone	n	60	60	33	35	20	34	51	71	32	291	687
	Column %	27.3	24.1	21.3	14.1	8.0	22.8	35.2	27.8	14.3	24.7	22.4
Non-prescribed morphine	n	68	65	41	64	25	76	59	89	50	120	657
	Column %	30.9	26.1	26.5	25.8	10.0	51.0	41.0	34.9	22.3	10.2	21.4
Amphetamines	n	40	30	21	24	11	18	29	26	44	391	634
	Column %	18.2	12.0	13.5	9.7	4.4	12.1	20.0	10.2	19.6	33.2	20.6
Ecstasy	n	50	32	21	12	8	37	41	73	15	259	548

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, DID YOU SNORT, SMOKE, EAT, DRINK, USE A PATCH (OR ANY OTHER MEANS WITHOUT INJECTING) ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DRUGS OR SUBSTANCES?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Heroin	22.7	12.9	13.5	4.8	3.2	24.8	28.5	28.6	6.7	22.0	17.9
	Column %	n	61	17	3	2	7	72	14	266	535
Methamphetamines	32.7	24.5	11.0	1.2	0.8	4.7	14.5	28.2	6.3	22.6	17.4
	Column %	n	66	29	35	17	24	34	37	67	365
Mushrooms	19.1	26.5	18.7	14.1	6.8	16.1	9.7	13.3	16.5	5.7	11.9
	Column %	n	33	28	11	8	17	37	13	114	298
Demerol	15.0	11.2	7.1	3.2	4.0	11.4	25.5	10.6	5.8	9.7	9.7
	Column %	n	18	21	4	18	13	19	5	32	159
Acid	8.2	8.4	2.6	7.3	5.6	8.7	13.1	5.9	2.2	2.7	5.2
	Column %	n	17	21	7	4	9	15	2	57	152
Other ^a	7.7	8.4	4.5	1.6	2.0	6.0	10.4	5.9	0.9	4.8	5.0
	Column %	n	67	37	26	45	61	77	17	188	605
Nothing	30.5	14.9	16.8	18.1	13.3	40.9	37.5	30.2	7.6	16.0	19.7
	Column %	n	2	14	1	3	4	1	5	36	88
Not stated	0.9	5.6	0.6	1.2	6.0	4.7	2.8	0.4	2.2	3.1	2.9
	Column %	n	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Column %	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Column %	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the drugs in following drug classes: stimulants (Ritalin, nicotine, ephedrine), opioid analgesics (Demerol, Percocet, codeine, prescribed morphine, fentanyl, opium), antipsychotics (Risperdal, Seroquel), antihypertensives (clonidine), expectorants (Robitussin), alcohol and other solvents, barbiturates (tranquilizers), benzodiazepines (gabapentin, GHB, oxazepam), antidepressants (trazodone), mixture of benzodiazepines and antidepressants (trazodone and clonazepam), hallucinogens (acid, MDA, MDMA, ketamine, 2C-B, mescaline, salvia), steroids, cannabis, mixture of barbiturates and stimulants (fiornal), and mixtures of opioids and stimulants (Talwin and Ritalin).

TABLE 14B. Drugs taken by a non-injecting route in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Alcohol	n	63	42	49	59	81	61	36	66	42	216	715
	Column %	72.4	71.2	64.5	72.8	77.1	78.2	65.5	84.6	50.0	76.1	72.4
Crack	n	80	37	67	70	44	40	39	66	25	198	666
	Column %	92.0	62.7	88.2	86.4	41.9	51.3	72.2	84.6	29.8	69.7	67.5
Marijuana	n	61	36	47	49	63	57	40	59	54	183	649
	Column %	70.1	61.0	61.8	60.5	60.0	73.1	74.1	75.6	64.3	64.4	65.8
Cocaine	n	72	34	50	20	23	49	35	56	38	123	500
	Column %	82.8	57.6	65.8	24.7	21.9	62.8	64.8	71.8	45.2	43.3	50.7
Benzodiazepines	n	26	21	12	32	20	28	18	46	32	127	362
	Column %	29.9	35.6	15.8	39.5	19.0	35.9	33.3	59.0	38.1	44.7	36.7
Tylenol with codeine	n	49	24	27	45	32	32	27	44	21	23	324
	Column %	56.3	40.7	35.5	55.6	30.5	41.0	50.0	56.4	25.0	8.1	32.9
Methadone	n	40	23	14	6	26	25	29	35	40	62	300
	Column %	46.0	39.0	18.4	7.4	24.8	32.1	52.7	44.9	47.6	21.8	30.4
Oxycodone	n	34	12	10	21	15	44	29	39	19	33	256
	Column %	39.1	20.3	13.2	25.9	14.3	56.4	53.7	50.0	22.6	11.6	26.0
Non-prescribed morphine	n	30	23	20	16	12	41	22	27	20	28	239
	Column %	34.5	39.0	26.3	19.8	11.4	52.6	40.0	34.6	23.8	9.9	24.2
Hydromorphone	n	27	17	18	9	6	13	20	26	13	66	215
	Column %	31.0	28.8	23.7	11.1	5.7	16.7	36.4	33.3	15.5	23.2	21.8
Amphetamines	n	15	6	11	10	4	9	14	4	21	110	204
	Column %	17.2	10.2	14.5	12.3	3.8	11.5	25.5	5.1	25.0	38.7	20.7
Ecstasy	n	24	9	10	3	1	17	16	26	6	81	193
	Column %	27.6	15.3	13.2	3.7	1.0	21.8	29.6	33.3	7.1	28.5	19.6
Heroin	n	36	18	7	1	0	2	12	18	1	82	177
	Column %	41.4	30.5	9.2	1.2	0.0	2.6	21.8	23.1	1.2	28.9	17.9
Methamphetamines	n	19	21	11	12	10	11	5	7	17	20	133
	Column %	21.8	35.6	14.5	14.8	9.5	14.1	9.3	9.0	20.2	7.0	13.5
Mushrooms	n	17	6	4	2	3	5	15	9	6	35	102
	Column %	19.5	10.2	5.3	2.5	2.9	6.4	27.3	11.5	7.1	12.3	10.3

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, DID YOU SNORT, SMOKE, EAT, DRINK, USE A PATCH (OR ANY OTHER MEANS WITHOUT INJECTING) ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DRUGS OR SUBSTANCES?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Demerol	n	7	3	7	8	6	7	8	0	11	66
	Column %	10.3	3.9	8.6	7.6	7.7	12.7	10.3	0.0	3.9	6.7
Prescribed morphine	n	7	9	2	2	2	1	3	2	12	50
	Column %	8.0	11.8	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.8	3.8	2.4	4.2	5.1
Other ^a	n	23	7	11	11	31	23	21	3	46	184
	Column %	26.4	11.9	13.6	10.5	39.7	42.6	26.9	3.6	16.2	18.7
Nothing	n	2	1	2	5	2	1	1	4	7	26
	Column %	2.3	1.7	2.5	4.8	2.6	1.9	1.3	4.8	2.5	2.6
Not stated	n	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	4
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the drugs in following drug classes: stimulants (Ritalin, nicotine), opioid analgesics (Percocet, codeine, fentanyl, opium), antipsychotics (Seroquel), alcohol and other solvents (solvents that are drunk and or sniffed), barbiturates (tranquilizers), benzodiazepines (GHB), antidepressants (trazodone), hallucinogens (acid, MDA, MDMA, ketamine), steroids, and mixtures of opioids and stimulants (Talwin and Ritalin).

TABLE 14C. Drugs taken by a non-injecting route in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Marijuana	n	102	149	46	107	109	55	72	136	110	700	1586
	Column %	76.7	78.4	58.2	64.1	75.7	77.5	80.0	76.8	78.6	78.4	76.1
Alcohol	n	90	138	52	124	112	49	60	141	89	695	1550
	Column %	67.7	72.6	65.8	74.3	77.8	69.0	66.7	79.7	63.6	77.8	74.4
Crack	n	108	111	63	140	63	32	61	159	42	614	1393
	Column %	81.2	58.4	79.7	83.8	43.8	45.1	67.8	89.8	30.0	68.8	66.8
Cocaine	n	98	94	50	49	35	47	57	116	43	366	955
	Column %	73.7	49.5	63.3	29.3	24.3	66.2	63.3	65.5	30.7	41.0	45.8
Benzodiazepines	n	35	59	8	61	32	21	24	91	47	340	718
	Column %	26.3	31.1	10.1	36.5	22.2	29.6	26.7	51.4	33.6	38.1	34.5
Methadone	n	53	51	9	18	28	16	47	66	63	138	489
	Column %	39.8	26.8	11.4	10.8	19.4	22.5	52.2	37.3	45.0	15.5	23.5
Tylenol with codeine	n	65	54	31	81	42	27	35	87	19	46	487
	Column %	48.9	28.4	39.2	48.5	29.2	38.0	38.9	49.2	13.6	5.2	23.4
Hydromorphone	n	33	43	15	26	14	21	31	45	19	225	472
	Column %	24.8	22.6	19.0	15.6	9.7	29.6	34.4	25.4	13.6	25.2	22.6
Oxycodone	n	40	27	16	36	8	38	42	96	38	91	432
	Column %	30.1	14.2	20.3	21.6	5.6	53.5	46.7	54.2	27.1	10.2	20.7
Amphetamines	n	25	24	10	14	7	9	15	22	23	281	430
	Column %	18.8	12.6	12.7	8.4	4.9	12.7	16.7	12.4	16.4	31.5	20.6
Non-prescribed morphine	n	38	42	21	48	13	35	37	62	30	92	418
	Column %	28.6	22.1	26.6	28.7	9.0	49.3	41.1	35.0	21.4	10.3	20.1
Heroin	n	36	43	10	2	2	5	9	54	13	184	358
	Column %	27.1	22.6	12.7	1.2	1.4	7.0	10.0	30.5	9.3	20.6	17.2
Ecstasy	n	26	23	11	9	7	20	25	47	9	178	355
	Column %	19.5	12.1	13.9	5.4	4.9	28.2	27.8	26.6	6.4	19.9	17.0
Methamphetamines	n	23	45	18	23	7	13	9	27	20	47	232
	Column %	17.3	23.7	22.8	13.8	4.9	18.3	10.0	15.3	14.3	5.3	11.1
Mushrooms	n	16	22	7	6	7	12	22	18	7	79	196
	Column %	12.0	11.6	8.9	3.6	4.9	16.9	24.4	10.2	5.0	8.8	9.4

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, DID YOU SNORT, SMOKE, EAT, DRINK, USE A PATCH (OR ANY OTHER MEANS WITHOUT INJECTING) ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DRUGS OR SUBSTANCES?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Acid	n	18	3	2	2	6	8	11	2	42	104
	Column %	9.5	3.8	1.2	1.4	8.5	8.9	6.2	1.4	4.7	5.0
Other^a	n	29	14	35	24	28	33	57	13	147	426
	Column %	15.3	17.7	21.0	16.7	39.4	36.7	32.2	9.3	16.5	20.4
Nothing	n	13	0	1	10	5	3	0	1	29	62
	Column %	6.8	0.0	0.6	6.9	7.0	3.3	0.0	0.7	3.2	3.0
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the drugs in following drug classes: stimulants (Ritalin, nicotine), opioid analgesics (Demerol, Percocet, codeine, prescribed morphine, fentanyl), antihistamine (Gravol), antipsychotics (Risperdal, Seroquel), antihypertensives (clonidine), expectorants (Robitussin), alcohol and other solvents, barbiturates, benzodiazepines (gabapentin, GHB, oxazepam), mixture of benzodiazepines and antidepressants (trazodone and clonazepam), hallucinogens (MDA, ketamine, 2C-B, mescaline, salvia), cannabis, mixture of barbiturates and stimulants (forinal), and mixtures of opioids and stimulants (Talwin and Ritalin).

TABLES 15A,B,C. DRUGS MOST OFTEN TAKEN BY A NON-INJECTING ROUTE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Participants were asked which of the drugs taken by the non-injecting route they used most often in the 6 months prior to the interview. Approximately one-quarter reported taking crack most often (28.3%), from 6.8% in Kingston to 58.4% in Toronto. Other drugs most often taken were marijuana (19.0%), alcohol (16.9%), methadone (8.3%), and cocaine (7.5%). Male participants reported slightly higher marijuana and alcohol use than did female participants.

TABLE 15A. Drugs most often taken by a non-injecting route in the 6 months prior to the interview

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, DID YOU SNORT, SMOKE, EAT, DRINK, USE A PATCH (OR ANY OTHER MEANS WITHOUT INJECTING) ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DRUGS OR SUBSTANCES? WHICH DID YOU USE MOST OFTEN?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Crack	n	75	39	72	101	21	16	17	136	15	331	823
	Column %	35.5	18.7	46.8	41.4	9.1	12.8	12.2	58.4	6.8	29.1	28.3
Marijuana	n	24	54	8	24	67	20	27	12	75	241	552
	Column %	11.4	25.8	5.2	9.8	28.9	16.0	19.4	5.2	34.2	21.2	19.0
Alcohol	n	24	45	19	35	71	11	12	11	18	245	491
	Column %	11.4	21.5	12.3	14.3	30.6	8.8	8.6	4.7	8.2	21.5	16.9
Methadone	n	20	0	3	9	31	8	17	18	63	72	241
	Column %	9.5	0.0	1.9	3.7	13.4	6.4	12.2	7.7	28.8	6.3	8.3
Cocaine	n	24	30	31	7	4	24	19	13	7	59	218
	Column %	11.4	14.4	20.1	2.9	1.7	19.2	13.7	5.6	3.2	5.2	7.5
Other^a	n	44	41	21	68	38	46	47	43	41	189	578
	Column %	20.9	19.6	13.6	27.9	16.4	36.8	33.8	18.5	18.7	16.6	19.9
Total (denominator)	n	211	209	154	244	232	125	139	233	219	1137	2903
Did not use non-injection drugs	n	2	14	2	3	16	7	7	1	5	37	94
Not stated	n	7	25	0	1	2	17	1	21	0	0	74
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Refused	n	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the drugs in following drug classes: stimulants (methamphetamines, amphetamines), opioid analgesics (fentanyl with codeine, Demerol, hydromorphone, oxycodone, prescribed morphine, non-prescribed morphine, fentanyl patches), barbiturates, benzodiazepines, alcohol and other solvents (drunk and sniffed), hallucinogens (acid, mushrooms, ketamine), steroids, mixtures of opioids and stimulants (Talwin and Ritalin), and unspecified drugs.

TABLE 15B. Drugs most often taken by a non-injecting route in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Crack	n	39	10	41	38	8	8	10	44	7	81	286
	Column %	47.6	19.2	54.7	48.1	8.1	11.6	19.2	62.9	8.8	29.3	30.6
Alcohol	n	3	11	12	9	33	4	6	5	5	52	140
	Column %	3.7	21.2	16.0	11.4	33.3	5.8	11.5	7.1	6.3	18.8	15.0
Marijuana	n	4	9	1	4	23	10	8	3	29	43	134
	Column %	4.9	17.3	1.3	5.1	23.2	14.5	15.4	4.3	36.3	15.6	14.3
Methadone	n	6	0	2	3	19	8	9	6	23	26	102
	Column %	7.3	0.0	2.7	3.8	19.2	11.6	17.3	8.6	28.8	9.4	10.9
Cocaine	n	10	8	12	2	2	12	5	2	4	13	70
	Column %	12.2	15.4	16.0	2.5	2.0	17.4	9.6	2.9	5.0	4.7	7.5
Other^a	n	20	14	7	23	14	27	14	10	12	61	202
	Column %	24.4	26.9	9.3	29.1	14.1	39.1	26.9	14.3	15.0	22.1	21.6
Total (denominator)	n	82	52	75	79	99	69	52	70	80	276	934
Did not use non-injection drugs	n	2	1	2	2	6	2	4	1	4	8	32
Not stated	n	3	6	0	0	1	7	1	7	0	0	25
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the drugs in following drug classes: stimulants (methamphetamines, amphetamines), opioid analgesics (Tylenol with codeine, Demerol, hydromorphone, oxycodone, prescribed morphine, non-prescribed morphine, fentanyl patches), barbiturates, benzodiazepines, hallucinogens (acid, mushrooms), steroids, and unspecified drugs.

TABLE 15C. Drugs most often taken by a non-injecting route in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Crack	n	36	29	31	63	13	8	7	92	8	250	537
	Column %	27.9	18.5	39.2	38.2	9.8	14.3	8.0	56.4	5.8	29.0	27.3
Marijuana	n	20	45	7	20	44	10	19	9	46	198	418
	Column %	15.5	28.7	8.9	12.1	33.1	17.9	21.8	5.5	33.1	23.0	21.2
Alcohol	n	21	34	7	26	38	7	6	6	13	193	351
	Column %	16.3	21.7	8.9	15.8	28.6	12.5	6.9	3.7	9.4	22.4	17.8
Cocaine	n	14	22	19	5	2	12	14	11	3	46	148
	Column %	10.9	14.0	24.1	3.0	1.5	21.4	16.1	6.7	2.2	5.3	7.5
Methadone	n	14	0	1	6	12	0	8	12	40	46	139
	Column %	10.9	0.0	1.3	3.6	9.0	0.0	9.2	7.4	28.8	5.3	7.1
Other^a	n	24	27	14	45	24	19	33	33	29	128	376
	Column %	18.6	17.2	17.7	27.3	18.0	33.9	37.9	20.2	20.9	14.9	19.1
Total (denominator)	n	129	157	79	165	133	56	87	163	139	861	1969
Did not use non-injection drugs	n	0	13	0	1	10	5	3	0	1	29	62
Not stated	n	4	19	0	1	1	10	0	14	0	0	49
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Refused	n	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the drugs in following drug classes: stimulants (methamphetamines, amphetamines), opioid analgesics (Tylenol with codeine, hydromorphone, oxycodone, prescribed morphine, non-prescribed morphine, fentanyl patches), barbiturates, benzodiazepines, alcohol and other solvents (drunk and sniffed), hallucinogens (acid, mushrooms, ketamine), steroids, mixtures of opioids and stimulants (Talwin and Ritalin), and unspecified drugs.

4.2.2 INJECTING BEHAVIOURS

4.2.2.1 PLACES AND FREQUENCY OF INJECTING AND TYPE OF INJECTING PARTNERS

TABLES 16A, B, C. PLACES WHERE INJECTING TOOK PLACE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Participants most frequently reported injecting in their own apartment or house (65.2%), in a public place (54.2%), and at a friend's place (49.8%), with the proportions varying across the sentinel sites. Since participants could select more than one response, the total denominator and eligible rows are not shown. The distribution of locations where injecting was reported to take place varied slightly between female and male participants.

TABLE 16A. Places where injecting took place in the 6 months prior to the interview

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Own apartment or house	n	151	125	87	123	196	124	113	150	179	746	1994
	Column %	68.6	50.8	57.2	49.6	79.0	83.2	79.6	58.8	80.6	63.4	65.2
Public place (i.e., street, squats, washroom, stairwell)	n	129	182	95	175	71	46	53	164	71	672	1658
	Column %	58.6	74.0	62.5	70.6	28.6	30.9	37.3	64.3	32.0	57.1	54.2
Friend's place	n	138	138	49	106	152	94	72	166	132	476	1523
	Column %	62.7	56.1	32.2	42.7	61.3	63.1	50.7	65.1	59.5	40.4	49.8
Hotel or motel room	n	99	82	57	89	38	49	27	92	66	300	899
	Column %	45.0	33.3	37.5	35.9	15.3	32.9	19.0	36.1	29.7	25.5	29.4
Rooming or boarding house	n	22	53	14	48	4	10	18	70	18	109	366
	Column %	10.0	21.5	9.2	19.4	1.6	6.7	12.7	27.5	8.1	9.3	12.0
Parents' house or place	n	26	10	5	7	13	18	12	24	25	64	204
	Column %	11.8	4.1	3.3	2.8	5.2	12.1	8.5	9.4	11.3	5.4	6.7
Shelter or hostel	n	11	31	18	23	3	4	3	58	17	27	195
	Column %	5.0	12.6	11.8	9.3	1.2	2.7	2.1	22.7	7.7	2.3	6.4
Jail or prison or correctional facility	n	5	13	5	7	1	1	3	6	9	11	61
	Column %	2.3	5.3	3.3	2.8	0.4	0.7	2.1	2.4	4.1	0.9	2.0

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, AT WHAT PLACES HAVE YOU INJECTED DRUGS?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Other ^a	n	115	41	59	121	61	40	43	141	76	610	1307
	Column %	52.3	16.7	38.8	48.8	24.6	26.8	30.3	55.3	34.2	51.8	42.7
Not stated	n	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	0	2	1	11
Don't know	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the following places: transition or halfway house, recovery house or detox, psychiatric institution, supportive housing, vehicle, shooting gallery or drug house, anywhere outdoors (i.e., beach, woods, under bridge, etc.), tent, and safe injection site.

TABLE 16B. Places where injecting took place in the 6 months prior to the interview

ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, AT WHAT PLACES HAVE YOU INJECTED DRUGS?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Own apartment or house	n	57	37	37	37	85	67	42	50	72	210	694
	Column %	65.5	62.7	50.7	45.7	81.0	85.9	76.4	64.1	86.7	73.7	70.5
Friend's place	n	63	38	24	34	66	44	30	49	48	134	530
	Column %	72.4	64.4	32.9	42.0	62.9	56.4	54.5	62.8	57.8	47.0	53.9
Public place (i.e., street, squats, washroom, stairwell)	n	54	41	48	55	29	27	24	52	21	152	503
	Column %	62.1	69.5	65.8	67.9	27.6	34.6	43.6	66.7	25.3	53.3	51.1
Hotel or motel room	n	43	33	27	22	15	24	11	26	24	80	305
	Column %	49.4	55.9	37.0	27.2	14.3	30.8	20.0	33.3	28.9	28.1	31.0
Rooming or boarding house	n	7	16	6	12	1	5	8	14	7	24	100
	Column %	8.0	27.1	8.2	14.8	1.0	6.4	14.5	17.9	8.4	8.4	10.2
Parents' house or place	n	15	5	1	2	5	12	7	7	12	29	95
	Column %	17.2	8.5	1.4	2.5	4.8	15.4	12.7	9.0	14.5	10.2	9.7
Shelter or hostel	n	6	12	15	6	1	2	1	13	4	8	68
	Column %	6.9	20.3	20.5	7.4	1.0	2.6	1.8	16.7	4.8	2.8	6.9

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, AT WHAT PLACES HAVE YOU INJECTED DRUGS?	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Jail or prisons or correctional facility	n	0	2	3	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	11
	Column %	0.0	3.4	4.1	1.2	1.0	0.0	3.6	1.3	1.2	0.0	1.1
Other ^a	n	45	16	29	36	25	25	23	43	22	152	416
	Column %	51.7	27.1	39.7	44.4	23.8	32.1	41.8	55.1	26.5	53.3	42.3
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
Don't know	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the following places: transition or halfway house, recovery house or detox, psychiatric institution, supportive housing, vehicle, anywhere outdoors (i.e., beach, woods, under bridge, etc.), tent, and safe injection site.

TABLE 16C. Places where injecting took place in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, AT WHAT PLACES HAVE YOU INJECTED DRUGS?	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Own apartment or house	n	94	88	50	86	111	57	71	100	107	536	1300
	Column %	70.7	47.1	63.3	51.5	77.6	80.3	81.6	56.5	77.0	60.1	62.7
Public place (i.e., street, squats, washroom, stairwell)	n	75	141	47	120	42	19	29	112	50	520	1155
	Column %	56.4	75.4	59.5	71.9	29.4	26.8	33.3	63.3	36.0	58.3	55.7
Friend's place	n	75	100	25	72	86	50	42	117	84	342	993
	Column %	56.4	53.5	31.6	43.1	60.1	70.4	48.3	66.1	60.4	38.3	47.9
Hotel or motel room	n	56	49	30	67	23	25	16	66	42	220	594
	Column %	42.1	26.2	38.0	40.1	16.1	35.2	18.4	37.3	30.2	24.7	28.6
Rooming or boarding house	n	15	37	8	36	3	5	10	56	11	85	266
	Column %	11.3	19.8	10.1	21.6	2.1	7.0	11.5	31.6	7.9	9.5	12.8

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, AT WHAT PLACES HAVE YOU INJECTED DRUGS?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Shelter or hostel	n	5	19	3	17	2	2	2	45	13	19	127
	Column %	3.8	10.2	3.8	10.2	1.4	2.8	2.3	25.4	9.4	2.1	6.1
Parents' house or place	n	11	5	4	5	8	6	5	17	13	35	109
	Column %	8.3	2.7	5.1	3.0	5.6	8.5	5.7	9.6	9.4	3.9	5.3
Jail or prison or correctional facility	n	5	11	2	6	0	1	1	5	8	11	50
	Column %	3.8	5.9	2.5	3.6	0.0	1.4	1.1	2.8	5.8	1.2	2.4
Other ^a	n	70	25	30	85	36	15	20	98	54	458	891
	Column %	52.6	13.4	38.0	50.9	25.2	21.1	23.0	55.4	38.8	51.3	42.9
Not stated	n	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	8
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the following places: transition or halfway house, recovery house or detox, psychiatric institution, supportive housing, vehicle, shooting gallery or drug house, anywhere outdoors (i.e., beach, woods, under bridge, etc.), tent, and safe injection site.

TABLES 17A,B,C. PLACES WHERE INJECTING TOOK PLACE MOST OFTEN IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

After participants had identified all the locations where they had injected drugs in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 16a, Table 16b, Table 16c), they were asked to identify where they injected drugs most often. More than half reported injecting drugs most often in their own apartment or house (52.4%), while nearly one-quarter reported injecting in public places (23.3%). The next most frequent location was a friend's place (12.8%).

Similar proportions of female and male participants reported injecting in the same places; however, a larger proportion of male than of female participants reported injecting in a public place more often (25.2% versus 19.3%, respectively).

TABLE 17A. Places where injecting took place most often in the 6 months prior to the interview

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Own apartment or house	n	107	88	74	92	176	102	92	118	149	588	1586
	Column %	49.3	36.4	48.7	37.1	71.0	70.3	64.8	49.8	67.1	50.0	52.4
Public place (i.e., street, squats, washroom, stairwell)	n	39	93	48	109	6	6	20	56	13	315	705
	Column %	18.0	38.4	31.6	44.0	2.4	4.1	14.1	23.6	5.9	26.8	23.3
Friend's place	n	39	31	9	24	42	31	25	40	38	108	387
	Column %	18.0	12.8	5.9	9.7	16.9	21.4	17.6	16.9	17.1	9.2	12.8
Other^a	n	32	30	21	23	24	6	5	23	22	164	350
	Column %	14.7	12.4	13.8	9.3	9.7	4.1	3.5	9.7	9.9	14.0	11.6
Total (denominator)	n	217	242	152	248	248	145	142	237	222	1175	3028
Not stated	n	3	4	0	0	1	4	5	17	2	2	38
Don't know	n	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the following places: parent(s) house or place, other relative's house or place, hotel or motel room, rooming or boarding house, shelter or hostel, transition house or halfway house, jail or prison or correctional facility, supportive housing, vehicle, anywhere outdoors (i.e., woods, railroad tracks, etc.), tent, and safe injection site.

TABLE 17B. Places where injecting took place most often in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Own apartment or house	n	41	23	34	29	74	52	31	39	63	166	552
	Column %	47.7	39.0	46.6	35.8	70.5	67.5	55.4	52.7	75.9	58.5	56.4
Public place (i.e., street, squats, washroom, stairwell)	n	16	23	25	33	1	4	11	19	0	57	189
	Column %	18.6	39.0	34.2	40.7	1.0	5.2	19.6	25.7	0.0	20.1	19.3
Friend's place	n	19	8	5	11	17	17	11	11	12	29	140
	Column %	22.1	13.6	6.8	13.6	16.2	22.1	19.6	14.9	14.5	10.2	14.3
Other^a	n	10	5	9	8	13	4	3	5	8	32	97
	Column %	11.6	8.5	12.3	9.9	12.4	5.2	5.4	6.8	9.6	11.3	9.9
Total (denominator)	n	86	59	73	81	105	77	56	74	83	284	978
Not stated	n	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	1	1	10
Don't know	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the following places: parent(s) house or place, other relative's house or place, hotel or motel room, rooming or boarding house, shelter or hostel, jail or prison or correctional facility, vehicle, and tent.

TABLE 17C. Places where injecting took place most often in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Own apartment or house	n	66	65	40	63	102	50	61	79	86	422	1034
	Column %	50.4	35.5	50.6	37.7	71.3	73.5	70.9	48.5	61.9	47.4	50.4
Public place (i.e., street, squats, washroom, stairwell)	n	23	70	23	76	5	2	9	37	13	258	516
	Column %	17.6	38.3	29.1	45.5	3.5	2.9	10.5	22.7	9.4	29.0	25.2
Friend's place	n	20	23	4	13	25	14	14	29	26	79	247
	Column %	15.3	12.6	5.1	7.8	17.5	20.6	16.3	17.8	18.7	8.9	12.0
Other^a	n	22	25	12	15	11	2	2	18	14	132	253
	Column %	16.8	13.7	15.2	9.0	7.7	2.9	2.3	11.0	10.1	14.8	12.3
Total (denominator)	n	131	183	79	167	143	68	86	163	139	891	2050
Not stated	n	2	4	0	0	0	3	4	13	1	1	28
Don't know	n	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084

^a Other includes frequencies of less than 5% of the following places: parent(s) house or place, other relative's house or place, hotel or motel room, rooming or boarding house, shelter or hostel, transition house or halfway house, jail or prison or correctional facility, supportive housing, vehicle, anywhere outdoors (i.e., woods, railroad tracks, etc.), tent, and safe injection site.

TABLES 18A,B,C. FREQUENCY OF INJECTING IN THE MONTH PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Just over one-tenth of all participants reported not injecting drugs in the month prior to the interview (12.8%), from 6.0% in Regina to 21.6% in Thunder Bay. The proportion of participants who reported injecting drugs once or twice a week was similar to the proportion who reported injecting drugs 3 or more times per week (17.2% and 17.1%, respectively). Nearly one-third reported injecting drugs every day (31.1%). Similar proportions of female and male participants reported not injecting drugs in the month prior to the interview.

TABLE 18A. Frequency of injecting in the month prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

IN THE PAST MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU INJECT DRUGS?	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Not at all	n	37	26	14	33	15	32	29	32	44	131	393
	Column %	16.9	10.5	9.2	13.4	6.0	21.6	20.0	12.5	19.6	11.1	12.8
Once in a while, not every week	n	59	42	40	74	17	26	36	58	45	271	668
	Column %	26.9	16.9	26.1	30.0	6.8	17.6	24.8	22.7	20.1	23.0	21.8
Once or twice a week	n	32	37	32	46	45	26	25	55	30	199	527
	Column %	14.6	14.9	20.9	18.6	18.1	17.6	17.2	21.6	13.4	16.9	17.2
Three or more times per week	n	31	48	27	27	60	23	20	40	29	218	523
	Column %	14.2	19.4	17.6	10.9	24.1	15.5	13.8	15.7	12.9	18.5	17.1
Every day	n	60	95	40	67	112	41	35	70	76	357	953
	Column %	27.4	38.3	26.1	27.1	45.0	27.7	24.1	27.5	33.9	30.4	31.1
Total (denominator)	n	219	248	153	247	249	148	145	255	224	1176	3064
Not stated	n	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	6
Don't know	n	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Refused	n	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

TABLE 18B. Frequency of injecting in the month prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

IN THE PAST MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU INJECT DRUGS?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Not at all	13	2	7	9	5	22	12	8	20	34	132
	Column %	3.4	9.3	11.1	4.8	28.6	21.8	10.3	23.8	12.0	13.4
Once in a while, not every week	23	9	19	30	5	13	14	22	15	54	204
	Column %	26.7	15.3	25.3	37.0	4.8	25.5	28.2	17.9	19.0	20.7
Once or twice a week	12	8	19	16	22	13	8	12	10	42	162
	Column %	14.0	13.6	25.3	19.8	21.0	14.5	15.4	11.9	14.8	16.5
Three or more times per week	16	14	8	7	24	8	6	17	8	48	156
	Column %	18.6	23.7	10.7	8.6	22.9	10.4	21.8	9.5	16.9	15.9
Every day	22	26	22	19	49	21	15	19	31	106	330
	Column %	25.6	44.1	29.3	23.5	46.7	27.3	24.4	36.9	37.3	33.5
Total (denominator)	n	86	59	81	105	77	55	78	84	284	984
Not stated	n	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	5
Don't know	n	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Refused	n	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	57	78	84	285	992

TABLE 18C. Frequency of injecting in the month prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
IN THE PAST MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU INJECT DRUGS?	n	24	24	7	24	10	10	17	24	24	97	261
Not at all	Column %	18.0	12.7	9.0	14.5	6.9	14.1	18.9	13.6	17.1	10.9	12.5
Once in a while, not every week	n	36	33	21	44	12	13	22	36	30	217	464
Once or twice a week	Column %	27.1	17.5	26.9	26.5	8.3	18.3	24.4	20.3	21.4	24.3	22.3
Three or more times per week	n	20	29	13	30	23	13	17	43	20	157	365
Every day	Column %	15.0	15.3	16.7	18.1	16.0	18.3	18.9	24.3	14.3	17.6	17.5
Total (denominator)	n	133	189	78	166	144	71	90	177	140	892	2080
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Don't know	n	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Refused	n	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084

TABLES 19A,B,C. NUMBER OF INJECTIONS PER DAY AMONG THOSE WHO INJECTED EVERY DAY

Of those participants who reported injecting drugs every day (Table 18a, Table 18b, Table 18c), more than half reported injecting drugs 2 to 5 times per day (59.3%) and nearly one-third reported injecting drugs more than 6 times per day (31.9%). Similar proportions of female and male participants reported injecting drugs with the same frequency.

TABLE 19A. Number of injections per day among those who injected every day
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING DRUGS EVERY DAY

HOW MANY TIMES PER DAY DID YOU INJECT DRUGS?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
1 time	n	4	8	4	9	13	1	1	4	10	28	82
	Column %	6.7	8.6	10.0	13.4	12.3	2.4	2.9	5.8	13.2	8.0	8.8
2 to 5 times	n	44	46	19	50	65	25	23	49	53	182	556
	Column %	73.3	49.5	47.5	74.6	61.3	61.0	65.7	71.0	69.7	52.0	59.3
6 to 10 times	n	8	21	9	8	17	9	9	13	9	79	182
	Column %	13.3	22.6	22.5	11.9	16.0	22.0	25.7	18.8	11.8	22.6	19.4
More than 10 times	n	4	18	8	0	11	6	2	3	4	61	117
	Column %	6.7	19.4	20.0	0.0	10.4	14.6	5.7	4.3	5.3	17.4	12.5
Total (denominator)	n	60	93	40	67	106	41	35	69	76	350	937
Not stated	n	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	3	12
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	60	95	40	67	112	41	35	70	76	357	953
MEAN NUMBER OF TIMES (STANDARD DEVIATION), MEDIAN AND RANGE												
Mean number of times (SD)		5.0 (6.0)	9.9 (14.3)	7.6 (8.8)	3.2 (2.0)	5.1 (4.4)	5.7 (5.0)	4.8 (3.9)	4.8 (5.1)	4.3 (3.9)	7.4 (8.1)	6.3 (7.8)
Median		3.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	4.0
Range		1–35	1–100	1–40	1–10	1–27	1–20	1–20	1–40	1–20	1–50	1–100

TABLE 19B. Number of injections per day among those who injected every day
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING DRUGS EVERY DAY

HOW MANY TIMES PER DAY DID YOU INJECT DRUGS?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
1 time	n	3	1	1	3	0	0	1	4	10	24
	Column %	4.5	4.5	5.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	12.9	9.9	7.5
2 to 5 times	n	19	9	13	30	11	9	15	18	46	185
	Column %	86.4	40.9	68.4	66.7	52.4	60.0	78.9	58.1	45.5	57.8
6 to 10 times	n	2	5	5	8	6	5	3	6	25	70
	Column %	9.1	22.7	26.3	17.8	28.6	33.3	15.8	19.4	24.8	21.9
More than 10 times	n	0	7	0	4	4	1	0	3	20	41
	Column %	0.0	31.8	0.0	8.9	19.0	6.7	0.0	9.7	19.8	12.8
Total (denominator)	n	22	25	19	45	21	15	19	31	101	320
Not stated	n	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	8
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	22	26	19	49	21	15	19	31	106	330
MEAN NUMBER OF TIMES (STANDARD DEVIATION), MEDIAN AND RANGE											
Mean number of times (SD)		3.6 (1.6)	5.6 (4.6)	9.6 (10.0)	4.1 (2.2)	5.1 (4.0)	6.4 (5.1)	5.4 (3.5)	4.2 (1.9)	5.5 (5.0)	6.6 (7.5)
Median		3.5	4.0	6.3	3.5	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0
Range		1-8	1-20	1-40	1-10	1-20	2-20	2-15	1-8	1-20	1-50

TABLE 19C. Number of injections per day among those who injected every day
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING DRUGS EVERY DAY

HOW MANY TIMES PER DAY DID YOU INJECT DRUGS?	n	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
1 time	n	3	5	3	8	10	1	1	3	6	18	58
	Column %	7.9	7.4	16.7	16.7	16.4	5.0	5.0	6.0	13.3	7.2	9.4
2 to 5 times	n	25	31	10	37	35	14	14	34	35	136	371
	Column %	65.8	45.6	55.6	77.1	57.4	70.0	70.0	68.0	77.8	54.6	60.1
6 to 10 times	n	6	16	4	3	9	3	4	10	3	54	112
	Column %	15.8	23.5	22.2	6.3	14.8	15.0	20.0	20.0	6.7	21.7	18.2
More than 10 times	n	4	16	1	0	7	2	1	3	1	41	76
	Column %	10.5	23.5	5.6	0.0	11.5	10.0	5.0	6.0	2.2	16.5	12.3
Total (denominator)	n	38	68	18	48	61	20	20	50	45	249	617
Not stated	n	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	38	69	18	48	63	20	20	51	45	251	623
MEAN NUMBER OF TIMES (STANDARD DEVIATION), MEDIAN AND RANGE												
Mean number of times (SD)		5.8 (7.4)	11.4 (16.2)	5.1 (6.6)	2.8 (1.8)	5.1 (4.7)	4.9 (4.8)	4.4 (4.2)	5.1 (5.9)	3.5 (2.7)	6.8 (6.7)	6.2 (7.9)
Median		3.0	5.0	3.5	2.5	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	4.0
Range		1-35	1-100	1-30	1-10	1-27	1-20	1-20	1-40	1-15	1-50	1-100

TABLES 20A,B,C. PEOPLE WITH WHOM PARTICIPANTS INJECTED IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Slightly more than half of all participants reported injecting drugs by themselves (52.4%) and/or with close friends (50.8%). More than one-quarter reported injecting with a regular sex partner or partners (30.8%) and/or people they did not know well (26.4%). Since participants could select more than one response, the total denominator and eligible rows are not shown.

A larger proportion of female than of male participants reported injecting with a regular sex partner or partners (44.5% versus 24.3%, respectively). Female participants also reported injecting with family more often than did male participants (13.9% versus 6.0%, respectively), though this varied across sentinel sites.

TABLE 20A. People with whom participants injected in the 6 months prior to the interview

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, WITH WHOM DID YOU INJECT DRUGS?	No one	n	168	195	80	162	158	23	95	206	171	348	1606
		Column %	77.1	78.3	52.3	65.3	63.5	15.6	65.5	80.8	76.3	29.6	52.4
Close friend or friends	n	111	141	56	110	180	70	70	48.3	187	124	506	1555
	Column %	50.9	56.6	36.6	44.4	72.3	47.6	48.3	73.3	55.4	43.1	50.8	
Regular sex partner or partners	n	74	64	44	83	122	78	42	68	82	285	942	
	Column %	33.9	25.7	28.8	33.5	49.0	53.1	29.0	26.7	36.6	24.3	30.8	
People I don't know well	n	58	63	21	33	48	22	31	70	44	417	807	
	Column %	26.6	25.3	13.7	13.3	19.3	15.0	21.4	27.5	19.6	35.5	26.4	
People I don't know at all	n	30	38	8	16	44	10	12	55	18	198	429	
	Column %	13.8	15.3	5.2	6.5	17.7	6.8	8.3	21.6	8.0	16.9	14.0	
Family	n	20	19	6	20	106	19	9	8	14	40	261	
	Column %	9.2	7.6	3.9	8.1	42.6	12.9	6.2	3.1	6.3	3.4	8.5	
Not stated	n	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	4	10	
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Refused	n	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	

TABLE 20B. People with whom participants injected in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, WITH WHOM DID YOU INJECT DRUGS?												
Close friend or friends	n 52	34	25	36	77	36	22	56	46	137	521	
	Column % 59.8	57.6	33.3	44.4	73.3	46.8	40.0	71.8	54.8	48.2	52.9	
No one	n 60	44	36	46	63	13	33	58	61	65	479	
	Column % 69.0	74.6	48.0	56.8	60.0	16.9	60.0	74.4	72.6	22.9	48.6	
Regular sex partner or partners	n 38	28	21	37	61	42	20	29	41	121	438	
	Column % 43.7	47.5	28.0	45.7	58.1	54.5	36.4	37.2	48.8	42.6	44.5	
People I don't know well	n 30	17	8	12	22	14	14	14	20	95	246	
	Column % 34.5	28.8	10.7	14.8	21.0	18.2	25.5	17.9	23.8	33.5	25.0	
Family	n 13	9	5	10	55	9	8	2	5	21	137	
	Column % 14.9	15.3	6.7	12.3	52.4	11.7	14.5	2.6	6.0	7.4	13.9	
People I don't know at all	n 12	9	2	7	19	7	7	13	8	51	135	
	Column % 13.8	15.3	2.7	8.6	18.1	9.1	12.7	16.7	9.5	18.0	13.7	
Not stated	n 0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	5	
Don't know	n 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Refused	n 0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	

TABLES 21A,B,C. PEOPLE WITH WHOM PARTICIPANTS INJECTED MOST OFTEN IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Participants were asked to select the injecting partners with whom they injected most often in the 6 months prior to the interview. They reported injecting with close friends (31.0%), no one (28.3%), or a regular sex partner or partners (26.0%) most often.

A larger proportion of female than of male participants reported injecting most often with a regular sex partner or partners (37.9% versus 19.9%, respectively). In contrast, a larger proportion of male than of female participants reported injecting most often with people they did not know well (11.6% versus 5.8%, respectively).

TABLE 21A. People with whom participants injected most often in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Close friend or friends	n	44	68	36	57	74	37	41	74	41	367	839
	Column %	20.3	27.3	23.5	23.1	29.7	25.2	28.5	29.6	18.3	44.4	31.0
No one	n	102	114	68	103	44	23	61	135	111	4	765
	Column %	47.0	45.8	44.4	41.7	17.7	15.6	42.4	54.0	49.6	0.5	28.3
Regular sex partner or partners	n	50	48	33	67	102	71	33	34	66	199	703
	Column %	23.0	19.3	21.6	27.1	41.0	48.3	22.9	13.6	29.5	24.1	26.0
People I don't know well	n	14	13	9	8	2	6	3	3	3	200	261
	Column %	6.5	5.2	5.9	3.2	0.8	4.1	2.1	1.2	1.3	24.2	9.6
Family	n	7	5	6	9	27	8	4	3	3	18	90
	Column %	3.2	2.0	3.9	3.6	10.8	5.4	2.8	1.2	1.3	2.2	3.3
People I don't know at all	n	0	1	1	3	0	2	2	1	0	39	49
	Column %	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.0	4.7	1.8
Total (denominator)	n	217	249	153	247	249	147	144	250	224	827	2707
Not stated	n	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	0	350	362
Don't know	n	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Refused	n	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

TABLE 21B. People with whom participants injected most often in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Regular sex partner or partners	n	28	22	16	32	52	38	16	15	32	96	347
	Column %	32.6	37.3	21.3	40.0	49.5	49.4	29.1	20.0	38.1	43.6	37.9
Close friend or friends	n	20	15	18	16	19	19	11	20	14	79	231
	Column %	23.3	25.4	24.0	20.0	18.1	24.7	20.0	26.7	16.7	35.9	25.2
No one	n	29	17	31	24	18	13	23	39	36	1	231
	Column %	33.7	28.8	41.3	30.0	17.1	16.9	41.8	52.0	42.9	0.5	25.2
People I don't know well	n	7	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	30	53
	Column %	8.1	6.8	6.7	1.3	1.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.2	13.6	5.8
Family	n	2	1	5	5	15	4	4	0	1	7	44
	Column %	2.3	1.7	6.7	6.3	14.3	5.2	7.3	0.0	1.2	3.2	4.8
People I don't know at all	n	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	7	10
	Column %	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.1
Total (denominator)	n	86	59	75	80	105	77	55	75	84	220	916
Not stated	n	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	65	73
Don't know	n	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Refused	n	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992

TABLE 21C. People with whom participants injected most often in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Close friend or friends	n	24	53	18	41	55	18	30	54	27	288	608
	Column %	18.3	27.9	23.1	24.6	38.2	25.7	33.7	30.9	19.3	47.4	33.9
No one	n	73	97	37	79	26	10	38	96	75	3	534
	Column %	55.7	51.1	47.4	47.3	18.1	14.3	42.7	54.9	53.6	0.5	29.8
Regular sex partner or partners	n	22	26	17	35	50	33	17	19	34	103	356
	Column %	16.8	13.7	21.8	21.0	34.7	47.1	19.1	10.9	24.3	17.0	19.9
People I don't know well	n	7	9	4	7	1	4	2	2	2	170	208
	Column %	5.3	4.7	5.1	4.2	0.7	5.7	2.2	1.1	1.4	28.0	11.6
Family	n	5	4	1	4	12	4	0	3	2	11	46
	Column %	3.8	2.1	1.3	2.4	8.3	5.7	0.0	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.6
People I don't know at all	n	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	32	39
	Column %	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.0	1.4	2.2	0.6	0.0	5.3	2.2
Total (denominator)	n	131	190	78	167	144	70	89	175	140	607	1791
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	285	289
Don't know	n	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Refused	n	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084

4.2.2.2 INJECTING WITH USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES

TABLES 22A,B,C. PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHO INJECTED WITH USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Approximately one fifth of participants reported injecting with used needles and/or syringes in the 6 months prior to the interview (21.9%), from 7.8% in Prince George to 28.5% in Victoria. A slightly larger proportion of female than of male participants reported injecting with used needles and/or syringes (26.2% versus 19.9%, respectively).

TABLE 22A. Proportion of people who injected with used needles and/or syringes in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, WHEN YOU INJECTED DRUGS, DID YOU USE NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES THAT HAD ALREADY BEEN USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	68	12	49	37	27	26	47	47	294	664
Column %	26.0	28.5	7.8	20.0	14.9	19.0	17.9	18.5	21.0	25.3	21.9
No	n	171	142	196	211	115	119	207	177	867	2367
Column %	74.0	71.5	92.2	80.0	85.1	81.0	82.1	81.5	79.0	74.7	78.1
Total (denominator)	n	239	154	245	248	142	145	254	224	1161	3031
Not stated	n	8	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	12
Don't know	n	2	1	3	1	6	0	0	0	16	30
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

TABLE 22B. Proportion of people who injected with used needles and/or syringes in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, WHEN YOU INJECTED DRUGS, DID YOU USE NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES THAT HAD ALREADY BEEN USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	23	17	7	21	19	17	15	18	23	96	256
	Column %	26.4	30.4	9.3	26.6	18.1	22.4	27.3	23.4	27.4	33.9	26.2
No	n	64	39	68	58	86	59	40	59	61	187	721
	Column %	73.6	69.6	90.7	73.4	81.9	77.6	72.7	76.6	72.6	66.1	73.8
Total (denominator)	n	87	56	75	79	105	76	55	77	84	283	977
Not stated	n	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	5
Don't know	n	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	8
Refused	n	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992

TABLE 22C. Proportion of people who injected with used needles and/or syringes in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, WHEN YOU INJECTED DRUGS, DID YOU USE NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES THAT HAD ALREADY BEEN USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	34	51	5	28	18	10	11	29	24	198	408
	Column %	25.8	27.9	6.3	16.9	12.6	15.2	12.2	16.4	17.1	22.6	19.9
No	n	98	132	74	138	125	56	79	148	116	680	1646
	Column %	74.2	72.1	93.7	83.1	87.4	84.8	87.8	83.6	82.9	77.4	80.1
Total (denominator)	n	132	183	79	166	143	66	90	177	140	878	2054
Not stated	n	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Don't know	n	1	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	14	22
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084

TABLE 23C. People from whom used needles and/or syringes were borrowed in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %		
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK			
Close friend or friends	n	13	31	3	9	3	8	2	2	15	10	86	174
	Column %	38.2	62.0	60.0	36.0	25.0	20.0	22.2	55.6	43.5	44.6	44.8	
Regular sex partner or partners	n	21	12	1	13	8	8	7	10	12	45	137	
	Column %	61.8	24.0	20.0	52.0	66.7	80.0	77.8	37.0	52.2	23.3	35.3	
People I don't know well	n	6	8	2	1	0	2	0	4	2	63	88	
	Column %	17.6	16.0	40.0	4.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	14.8	8.7	32.6	22.7	
People I don't know at all	n	1	5	2	4	0	0	0	3	1	18	34	
	Column %	2.9	10.0	40.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	4.3	9.3	8.8	
Family	n	0	4	2	2	2	1	0	2	0	2	15	
	Column %	0.0	8.0	40.0	8.0	16.7	10.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	1.0	3.9	
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	2	0	1	10	
Don't know	n	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	3	9	
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	

TABLES 24A,B,C. PEOPLE FROM WHOM USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES WERE BORROWED MOST OFTEN IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Of those participants who reported injecting with used needles and/or syringes (Table 22a, Table 22b, Table 22c), a high proportion reported borrowing their needles and/or syringes most often from regular sex partners (43.7%) or close friends (35.5%) . These proportions varied across sentinel sites.

A larger proportion of female than of male participants reported most often borrowing needles and/or syringes from regular sex partners (59.0% versus 33.9%, respectively); conversely, a larger proportion of male than of female participants reported most often borrowing needles and/or syringes from people they did not know well (18.6% versus 5.7%, respectively).

TABLE 24A. People from whom used needles and/or syringes were borrowed most often in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Regular sex partner or partners	n	35	23	1	25	17	20	14	19	26	93	273
	Column %	67.3	34.8	8.3	55.6	56.7	83.3	63.6	42.2	56.5	32.9	43.7
Close friend or friends	n	10	31	7	12	8	2	5	20	18	109	222
	Column %	19.2	47.0	58.3	26.7	26.7	8.3	22.7	44.4	39.1	38.5	35.5
People I don't know well	n	7	6	3	0	0	2	2	2	1	62	85
	Column %	13.5	9.1	25.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	9.1	4.4	2.2	21.9	13.6
People I don't know at all	n	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	3	1	15	25
	Column %	0.0	3.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	2.2	5.3	4.0
Family	n	0	4	1	4	5	0	1	1	0	4	20
	Column %	0.0	6.1	8.3	8.9	16.7	0.0	4.5	2.2	0.0	1.4	3.2
Total (denominator)	n	52	66	12	45	30	24	22	45	46	283	625
Not stated	n	5	1	0	0	7	3	2	2	0	11	31
Don't know	n	0	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	8
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	57	68	12	49	37	27	26	47	47	294	664

TABLE 24B. People from whom used needles and/or syringes were borrowed most often in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Regular sex partner or partners	n	16	12	1	12	9	14	7	10	14	49	144
	Column %	76.2	75.0	14.3	60.0	50.0	87.5	53.8	55.6	60.9	53.3	59.0
Close friend or friends	n	3	3	5	5	5	1	3	7	8	30	70
	Column %	14.3	18.8	71.4	25.0	27.8	6.3	23.1	38.9	34.8	32.6	28.7
People I don't know well	n	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	7	14
	Column %	9.5	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	15.4	0.0	4.3	7.6	5.7
Family	n	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	2	10
	Column %	0.0	6.3	0.0	10.0	22.2	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.1
People I don't know at all	n	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	6
	Column %	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	4.3	2.5
Total (denominator)	n	21	16	7	20	18	16	13	18	23	92	244
Not stated	n	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	10
Don't know	n	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	23	17	7	21	19	17	15	18	23	96	256

TABLE 24C. People from whom used needles and/or syringes were borrowed most often in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, WHEN YOU INJECTED DRUGS WITH NEEDLES AND/ OR SYRINGES THAT HAD ALREADY BEEN USED BY SOMEONE ELSE, WHOSE NEEDLES/SYRINGES DID YOU USE MOST OFTEN?												
Close friend or friends	n	28	2	7	3	1	2	13	10	79	152	
	Column %	22.6	40.0	28.0	25.0	12.5	22.2	48.1	43.5	41.4	39.9	
Regular sex partner or partners	n	11	0	13	8	6	7	9	12	44	129	
	Column %	61.3	0.0	52.0	66.7	75.0	77.8	33.3	52.2	23.0	33.9	
People I don't know well	n	6	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	55	71	
	Column %	16.1	40.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	7.4	0.0	28.8	18.6	
People I don't know at all	n	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	11	19	
	Column %	4.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	4.3	5.8	5.0	
Family	n	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	10	
	Column %	6.0	20.0	8.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.0	2.6	
Total (denominator)	n	31	50	25	12	8	9	27	23	191	381	
Not stated	n	3	0	0	6	2	1	2	0	7	21	
Don't know	n	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total (eligible)	n	34	51	28	18	10	11	29	24	198	408	

TABLES 25A,B,C. FREQUENCY OF INJECTING WITH USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Of those participants who reported injecting with used needles and/or syringes in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 22a, Table 22b, Table 22c), a large proportion reported doing so *Sometimes or less* often (91.0%), while a small proportion reported *Always* doing so (6.8%). Similar proportions of female and male participants reported the same frequency of injecting with used needles and/or syringes.

TABLE 25A. Frequency of injecting with used needles and/or syringes in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, HOW OFTEN HAD THE NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS ALREADY BEEN USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Sometimes or less	n	61	11	42	29	23	16	36	45	273	587
	Column %	89.5	91.7	85.7	96.7	92.0	64.0	83.7	95.7	94.5	91.0
Usually	n	3	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	14
	Column %	5.3	0.0	4.1	3.3	8.0	4.0	2.3	2.1	0.0	2.2
Always	n	3	4	5	0	0	8	6	1	16	44
	Column %	5.3	5.9	10.2	0.0	0.0	32.0	14.0	2.1	5.5	6.8
Total (denominator)	n	57	68	49	30	25	25	43	47	289	645
Not stated	n	0	0	0	7	1	1	4	0	3	16
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totale (eligible)	n	57	68	49	37	27	26	47	47	294	664

TABLE 25B. Frequency of injecting with used needles and/or syringes in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, HOW OFTEN HAD THE NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS ALREADY BEEN USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Sometimes or less	n	18	16	7	17	17	15	11	14	22	84	221
	Column %	78.3	94.1	100.0	81.0	94.4	93.8	73.3	82.4	95.7	65.6	88.4
Usually	n	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	7
	Column %	13.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	5.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	2.8
Always	n	2	1	0	3	0	0	4	3	0	9	22
	Column %	8.7	5.9	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	26.7	17.6	0.0	9.7	8.8
Total (denominator)	n	23	17	7	21	18	16	15	17	23	93	250
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	4
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	23	17	7	21	19	17	15	18	23	96	256

TABLE 25C. Frequency of injecting with used needles and/or syringes in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, HOW OFTEN HAD THE NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS ALREADY BEEN USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Sometimes or less	n 33	45	4	25	12	8	5	22	23	189	366
	Column % 97.1	88.2	80.0	89.3	100.0	88.9	50.0	84.6	95.8	96.4	92.7
Usually	n 0	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	7
	Column % 0.0	5.9	0.0	3.6	0.0	11.1	10.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
Always	n 1	3	1	2	0	0	4	3	1	7	22
	Column % 2.9	5.9	20.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	40.0	11.5	4.2	3.6	5.6
Total (denominator)	n 34	51	5	28	12	9	10	26	24	196	395
Not stated	n 0	0	0	0	6	1	1	3	0	1	12
Don't know	n 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Refused	n 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n 34	51	5	28	18	10	11	29	24	198	408

TABLES 26A,B,C. PROPORTION OF INJECTIONS CARRIED OUT WITH USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES IN THE MONTH PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Of those participants who reported injecting with used needles and/or syringes in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 22a, Table 22b, Table 22c), one-third reported that they did not inject with any used needles and/or syringes in the month prior to the interview (32.5%) and approximately half reported that less than 50% of those needles and/or syringes were previously used (52.8%). A small proportion reported that all injections were carried out with previously used needles and/or syringes (4.7%).

A larger proportion of male than of female participants reported not having injected with any used needles and/or syringes in the month prior to the interview (36.5% versus 26.1%, respectively).

TABLE 26A. Proportion of injections carried out with used needles and/or syringes in the month prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH USED NEEDLES OR SYRINGES IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

IN THE PAST 1 MONTH, OF ALL THE NEEDLES/SYRINGES THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS, HOW MANY HAD ALREADY BEEN USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Did not inject with used needle/syringes in the month prior to the interview	n	15	10	1	15	1	7	6	8	18	120	201
	Column %	28.3	14.7	8.3	31.3	3.3	28.0	24.0	18.6	39.1	44.6	32.5
Less than 50%	n	26	52	9	25	25	15	10	23	25	117	327
	Column %	49.1	76.5	75.0	52.1	83.3	60.0	40.0	53.5	54.3	43.5	52.8
50% to 99%	n	8	4	1	4	4	2	3	7	2	27	62
	Column %	15.1	5.9	8.3	8.3	13.3	8.0	12.0	16.3	4.3	10.0	10.0
100%	n	4	2	1	4	0	1	6	5	1	5	29
	Column %	7.5	2.9	8.3	8.3	0.0	4.0	24.0	11.6	2.2	1.9	4.7
Total (denominator)	n	53	68	12	48	30	25	25	43	46	269	619
Not stated	n	4	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	0	24	36
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	1	9
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	57	68	12	49	37	27	26	47	47	294	664

TABLE 26B. Proportion of injections carried out with used needles and/or syringes in the month prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH USED NEEDLES OR SYRINGES IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

IN THE PAST 1 MONTH, OF ALL THE NEEDLES/SYRINGES THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS, HOW MANY HAD ALREADY BEEN USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Did not inject with used needle/syringes in the month prior to the interview	n	5	1	1	5	1	4	5	3	10	28	63
Column %	25.0	5.9	14.3	25.0	5.6	26.7	33.3	17.6	43.5	31.5	26.1	
Less than 50%	n	9	15	5	9	14	8	7	9	13	47	136
Column %	45.0	88.2	71.4	45.0	77.8	53.3	46.7	52.9	56.5	52.8	56.4	
50% to 99%	n	5	0	1	3	3	2	1	3	0	12	30
Column %	25.0	0.0	14.3	15.0	16.7	13.3	6.7	17.6	0.0	13.5	12.4	
100%	n	1	1	0	3	0	1	2	0	2	2	12
Column %	5.0	5.9	0.0	15.0	0.0	6.7	13.3	11.8	0.0	2.2	5.0	
Total (denominator)	n	20	17	7	20	18	15	15	17	23	89	241
Not stated	n	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	6	13
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	23	17	7	21	19	17	15	18	23	96	256

TABLE 26C. Proportion of injections carried out with used needles and/or syringes in the month prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH USED NEEDLES OR SYRINGES IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
IN THE PAST 1 MONTH, OF ALL THE NEEDLES/SYRINGES THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS, HOW MANY HAD ALREADY BEEN USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?												
Did not inject with used needle/syringes in the month prior to the interview	n	9	0	10	0	3	1	5	8	92	138	
	Column %	17.6	0.0	35.7	0.0	30.0	10.0	19.2	34.8	51.1	36.5	
Less than 50%	n	37	4	16	11	7	3	14	12	70	191	
	Column %	72.5	80.0	57.1	91.7	70.0	30.0	53.8	52.2	38.9	50.5	
50% to 99%	n	4	0	1	1	0	2	4	2	15	32	
	Column %	7.8	0.0	3.6	8.3	0.0	20.0	15.4	8.7	8.3	8.5	
100%	n	3	1	1	1	0	4	3	1	3	17	
	Column %	9.1	2.0	20.0	3.6	0.0	40.0	11.5	4.3	1.7	4.5	
Total (denominator)	n	33	51	28	12	10	10	26	23	180	378	
Not stated	n	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	18	23	
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total (eligible)	n	34	51	28	18	10	11	29	24	198	408	

4.2.2.3 SUBSEQUENT USE OF PARTICIPANT'S USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES BY SOMEONE ELSE TABLES 27A,B,C. PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS WHOSE USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES WERE USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Less than one-quarter of participants reported that their used needles had been subsequently used by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview (22.7%), from 13.3% in Prince George to 31.2% in Victoria. A larger proportion of female than of male participants reported that their used needles had been subsequently used by someone else (29.1% versus 19.6%, respectively).

TABLE 27A. Proportion of participants whose used needles and/or syringes were used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, DID ANYONE ELSE USE NEEDLES/SYRINGES THAT YOU HAD ALREADY USED?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	64	77	20	44	41	28	31	57	63	257	682
	Column %	29.6	31.2	13.3	18.0	16.7	21.2	21.5	23.1	29.2	22.0	22.7
No	n	152	170	130	200	205	104	113	190	153	909	2326
	Column %	70.4	68.8	86.7	82.0	83.3	78.8	78.5	76.9	70.8	78.0	77.3
Total (denominator)	n	216	247	150	244	246	132	144	247	216	1166	3008
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	6	11
Don't know	n	4	2	5	4	3	17	1	5	8	6	55
Refused	n	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

TABLE 27B. Proportion of participants whose used needles and/or syringes were used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview

ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, DID ANYONE ELSE USE NEEDLES/SYRINGES THAT YOU HAD ALREADY USED?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	31	24	11	20	22	15	17	23	29	88	280
	Column %	36.0	41.4	14.7	25.3	21.6	21.4	31.5	30.7	36.3	31.2	29.1
No	n	55	34	64	59	80	55	37	52	51	194	681
	Column %	64.0	58.6	85.3	74.7	78.4	78.6	68.5	69.3	63.8	68.8	70.9
Total (denominator)	n	86	58	75	79	102	70	54	75	80	282	961
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	4
Don't know	n	1	1	1	2	3	8	1	1	4	3	25
Refused	n	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992

TABLE 27C. Proportion of participants whose used needles and/or syringes were used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview

ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, DID ANYONE ELSE USE NEEDLES/SYRINGES THAT YOU HAD ALREADY USED?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	33	53	9	24	19	13	14	34	34	169	402
	Column %	25.4	28.0	12.0	14.5	13.2	21.0	15.6	19.8	25.0	19.1	19.6
No	n	97	136	66	141	125	49	76	138	102	715	1645
	Column %	74.6	72.0	88.0	85.5	86.8	79.0	84.4	80.2	75.0	80.9	80.4
Total (denominator)	n	130	189	75	165	144	62	90	172	136	884	2047
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	7
Don't know	n	3	1	4	2	0	9	0	4	4	3	30
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084

TABLES 28A, B, C. FREQUENCY OF USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES BEING USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Of those participants who reported that their used needles and/or syringes had been subsequently used by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 27a, Table 27b, Table 27c), the majority reported that this happened *Sometimes or less often* (92.5%) while a small proportion reported this happened *Always* (5.2%). Similar proportions of female and male participants reported that their used needles and/or syringes had been used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview.

TABLE 28A. Frequency of used needles and/or syringes being used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED THAT THEIR USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES WERE USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, HOW OFTEN WERE THE NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS THEN USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
<i>Sometimes or less</i>	n 55	67	18	40	38	25	22	52	61	249	627
	Column % 87.3	87.0	94.7	90.9	95.0	89.3	71.0	92.9	96.8	96.9	92.5
<i>Usually</i>	n 5	3	0	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	16
	Column % 7.9	3.9	0.0	4.5	2.5	7.1	6.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.4
<i>Always</i>	n 3	7	1	2	1	1	7	4	1	8	35
	Column % 4.8	9.1	5.3	4.5	2.5	3.6	22.6	7.1	1.6	3.1	5.2
Total (denominator)	n 63	77	19	44	40	28	31	56	63	257	678
Not stated	n 0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Don't know	n 1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Refused	n 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n 64	77	20	44	41	28	31	57	63	257	682

TABLE 28B. Frequency of used needles and/or syringes being used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED THAT THEIR USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES WERE USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO
 THE INTERVIEW

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Sometimes or less	n	23	20	11	19	20	12	13	21	28	84	251
	Column %	76.7	83.3	100.0	95.0	95.2	80.0	76.5	91.3	96.6	95.5	90.3
Usually	n	4	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	11
	Column %	13.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	13.3	5.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	4.0
Always	n	3	2	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	4	16
	Column %	10.0	8.3	0.0	5.0	0.0	6.7	17.6	8.7	0.0	4.5	5.8
Total (denominator)	n	30	24	11	20	21	15	17	23	29	88	278
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Don't know	n	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	31	24	11	20	22	15	17	23	29	88	280

TABLE 28C. Frequency of used needles and/or syringes being used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED THAT THEIR USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES WERE USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, HOW OFTEN WERE THE NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS THEN USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE?	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Sometimes or less	n	47	7	21	18	13	9	31	33	165	376	
	Column %	88.7	87.5	87.5	94.7	100.0	64.3	93.9	97.1	97.6	94.0	
Usually	n	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	
	Column %	1.9	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	
Always	n	0	5	1	1	0	4	2	1	4	19	
	Column %	0.0	9.4	12.5	4.2	0.0	28.6	6.1	2.9	2.4	4.8	
Total (denominator)	n	33	53	24	19	13	14	33	34	169	400	
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total (eligible)	n	33	53	24	19	13	14	34	34	169	402	

TABLES 29A,B,C. PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS WHOSE USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES WERE USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE MONTH PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Of those participants who reported that their used needles and/or syringes were subsequently used by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 27a, Table 27b, Table 27c), under two-thirds reported that less than 50% of the needles and/or syringes were then used by someone else in the month prior to the interview (62.4%), ranging from 45.2% in Kingston to 88.9% in Prince George. Approximately one-fifth reported that these used materials were not used by anyone else in the month prior to the interview (21.6%). Similar proportions of female and male participants reported that their used needles and/or syringes were used again by someone else in the month prior to the interview.

TABLE 29A. Proportion of used needles and/or syringes which were used again by someone else in the month prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED THAT THEIR USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES WERE USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

IN THE PAST 1 MONTH, OF ALL THE NEEDLES/ SYRINGES THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS, HOW MANY WERE USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK ^a	
Used needles and/or syringes were not used again by someone else in the month prior to the interview	n	9	1	11	4	6	3	12	28	-	90
	Column %	11.7	5.6	25.6	10.0	21.4	9.7	21.4	45.2	-	21.6
Less than 50%	n	33	16	27	31	18	17	36	28	-	260
	Column %	53.2	70.1	88.9	62.8	77.5	54.8	64.3	45.2	-	62.4
50% to 99%	n	12	9	4	4	2	5	4	5	-	45
	Column %	19.4	11.7	9.3	10.0	7.1	16.1	7.1	8.1	-	10.8
100%	n	1	5	1	1	2	6	4	1	-	22
	Column %	1.6	6.5	5.6	2.3	7.1	19.4	7.1	1.6	-	5.3
Total (denominator)	n	62	77	18	43	40	31	56	62	-	417
Not stated	n	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	3
Don't know	n	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	-	4
Refused	n	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	1
Total (eligible)	n	64	77	44	41	28	31	57	63	-	425

^a This question was not asked at this site.

TABLE 29B. Proportion of used needles and/or syringes which were used again by someone else in the month prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED THAT THEIR USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES WERE USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

IN THE PAST 1 MONTH, OF ALL THE NEEDLES/ SYRINGES THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS, HOW MANY WERE USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Used needles and/or syringes were not used again by someone else in the month prior to the interview	n	2	1	4	2	3	3	5	14	-	44
	Column %	8.3	10.0	20.0	9.5	20.0	17.6	21.7	48.3	-	23.3
Less than 50%	n	13	9	13	17	8	10	13	15	-	114
	Column %	43.3	66.7	90.0	81.0	53.3	58.8	56.5	51.7	-	60.3
50% to 99%	n	6	5	2	2	2	2	3	0	-	22
	Column %	20.0	20.8	0.0	10.0	13.3	11.8	13.0	0.0	-	11.6
100%	n	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	-	9
	Column %	3.3	4.2	0.0	5.0	13.3	11.8	8.7	0.0	-	4.8
Total (denominator)	n	30	24	10	20	15	17	23	29	-	189
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1
Don't know	n	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1
Total (eligible)	n	31	24	11	20	15	17	23	29	-	192

TABLE 29C. Proportion of used needles and/or syringes which were used again by someone else in the month prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED THAT THEIR USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES WERE USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

IN THE PAST 1 MONTH, OF ALL THE NEEDLES/ SYRINGES THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS, HOW MANY WERE USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Used needles and/or syringes were not used again by someone else in the month prior to the interview	n	6	7	0	7	2	3	0	7	14	-	46
	Column %	18.8	13.2	0.0	30.4	10.5	23.1	0.0	21.2	42.4	-	20.2
Less than 50%	n	20	38	7	14	14	10	7	23	13	-	146
50% to 99%	Column %	62.5	71.7	87.5	60.9	73.7	76.9	50.0	69.7	39.4	-	64.0
	n	6	4	0	2	2	0	3	1	5	-	23
100%	Column %	18.8	7.5	0.0	8.7	10.5	0.0	21.4	3.0	15.2	-	10.1
	n	0	4	1	0	1	0	4	2	1	-	13
Total (denominator)	Column %	0.0	7.5	12.5	0.0	5.3	0.0	28.6	6.1	3.0	-	5.7
	n	32	53	8	23	19	13	14	33	33	-	228
Not stated	n	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	2
Don't know	n	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	-	3
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Total (eligible)	n	33	53	9	24	19	13	14	34	34	-	233

4.2.2.4 INJECTING WITH OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT

TABLES 30A, B, C. PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS WHO INJECTED WITH OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Participants were asked which used injection equipment other than needles and/or syringes they had used in the 6 months prior to the interview.

One-third reported injecting with used injection equipment such as water, filters, cookers, tourniquets, swabs, and acidifiers (33.9%), from 26.0% in Prince George to 46.3% in Toronto. A slightly larger proportion of female than of male participants reported injecting with used equipment (41.1% versus 30.4%, respectively).

TABLE 30A. Proportion of participants who injected with other used injection equipment in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

INJECTED WITH OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT ^a		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	95	86	40	82	102	54	52	118	80	328	1037
	Column %	43.2	34.5	26.0	33.6	41.1	36.7	35.4	46.3	35.7	27.9	33.9
No	n	125	163	114	162	146	93	95	137	144	847	2026
	Column %	56.8	65.5	74.0	66.4	58.9	63.3	64.6	53.7	64.3	72.1	66.1
Total (denominator)	n	220	249	154	244	248	147	147	255	224	1175	3063
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Don't know	n	0	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	2	9
Refused	n	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

^a Used injection equipment included water, filters, cookers, tourniquets, swabs, and acidifiers.

TABLE 30B. Proportion of participants who injected with other used injection equipment in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

INJECTED WITH OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	44	22	22	31	51	31	24	43	34	102	404
	Column %	50.6	37.3	29.3	39.7	48.6	40.3	42.1	55.1	40.5	36.0	41.1
No	n	43	37	53	47	54	46	33	35	50	181	579
	Column %	49.4	62.7	70.7	60.3	51.4	59.7	57.9	44.9	59.5	64.0	58.9
Total (denominator)	n	87	59	75	78	105	77	57	78	84	283	983
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Don't know	n	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Refused	n	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992

TABLE 30C. Proportion of participants who injected with other used injection equipment in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

INJECTED WITH OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	51	64	18	51	51	23	28	75	46	226	633
	Column %	38.3	33.7	22.8	30.7	35.7	32.9	31.1	42.4	32.9	25.3	30.4
No	n	82	126	61	115	92	47	62	102	94	666	1447
	Column %	61.7	66.3	77.2	69.3	64.3	67.1	68.9	57.6	67.1	74.7	69.6
Total (denominator)	n	133	190	79	166	143	70	90	177	140	892	2080
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	n	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084

TABLES 31A,B,C. PEOPLE FROM WHOM OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT WAS BORROWED IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Participants who reported borrowing used injection equipment other than needles and/or syringes (i.e., water, filters, cookers, tourniquets, swabs, and acidifiers) in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 30a, Table 30b, Table 30c) mostly did so from a close friend or friends (52.0%), from a regular sex partner or partners (38.5%), and/or from people they did not know well (18.3%). Since participants could select more than one response, the total denominator and eligible rows are not shown.

Female participants reported borrowing such used equipment more often than did male participants from regular sex partners (50.8% versus 30.7%, respectively) and from people they did not know well (49.0% versus 21.3%, respectively).

TABLE 31A. People from whom other used injection equipment was borrowed in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, WHEN YOU INJECTED DRUGS AND USED OTHER INJECTION EQUIPMENT* THAT HAD ALREADY BEEN USED BY SOMEONE ELSE, WHOSE EQUIPMENT WERE YOU USING?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Close friend or friends	n	42	55	18	49	21	27	79	33	150	523
	Column %	45.2	65.5	47.4	59.8	41.2	52.9	69.9	41.3	48.2	52.0
Regular sex partner or partners	n	45	23	12	28	28	20	36	46	92	387
	Column %	48.4	27.4	31.6	34.1	54.9	39.2	31.9	57.5	29.6	38.5
People I don't know well	n	20	16	8	5	5	6	18	10	94	184
	Column %	21.5	19.0	21.1	6.1	9.8	11.8	15.9	12.5	30.2	18.3
Family	n	5	6	3	4	6	6	2	4	8	70
	Column %	5.4	7.1	7.9	4.9	11.8	11.8	1.8	5.0	2.6	7.0
People I don't know at all	n	4	4	2	5	2	1	8	5	29	61
	Column %	4.3	4.8	5.3	6.1	2.0	2.0	7.1	6.3	9.3	6.1
Not stated	n	1	1	0	0	3	0	5	0	9	19
Don't know	n	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	8	13
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Other injection equipment included water, filters, cookers, tourniquets, swabs, and acidifiers.

TABLES 32A,B,C. PEOPLE FROM WHOM OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT WAS BORROWED MOST OFTEN IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Of those participants who reported injecting with used injection equipment other than needles and/or syringes (i.e., water, filters, cookers, tourniquets, swabs, and acidifiers) in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 30a, Table 30b, Table 30c), notable proportions reported most often borrowing this equipment from close friends (45.2%), regular sex partners (35.5%), or people they did not know well (12.0%). These proportions varied across sentinel sites.

A larger proportion of female than of male participants reported borrowing used injection equipment most often from regular sex partners (46.3% versus 28.5%, respectively); conversely, a larger proportion of male than of female participants reported borrowing used injection equipment from people they did not know well (15.5% versus 6.6%, respectively).

**TABLE 32A. People from whom other used injection equipment was borrowed most often in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT**

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Close friend or friends	n	35	48	17	41	34	17	23	72	28	133	448
	Column %	38.0	57.8	44.7	51.9	33.3	33.3	46.0	64.9	35.4	43.3	45.2
Regular sex partner or partners	n	41	22	10	26	53	27	19	29	44	81	352
	Column %	44.6	26.5	26.3	32.9	52.0	52.9	38.0	26.1	55.7	26.4	35.5
People I don't know well	n	12	9	7	3	0	3	4	8	4	69	119
	Column %	13.0	10.8	18.4	3.8	0.0	5.9	8.0	7.2	5.1	22.5	12.0
Family	n	3	4	3	4	15	3	4	2	3	6	47
	Column %	3.3	4.8	7.9	5.1	14.7	5.9	8.0	1.8	3.8	2.0	4.7
People I don't know at all	n	1	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	18	26
	Column %	1.1	0.0	2.6	6.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	2.6
Total (denominator)	n	92	83	38	79	102	51	50	111	79	307	992
Not stated	n	3	2	0	0	0	3	1	7	1	19	36
Don't know	n	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	8
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total (eligible)	n	95	86	40	82	102	54	52	118	80	328	1037

^a Used injection equipment included water, filters, cookers, tourniquets, swabs, and acidifiers.

TABLE 32B. People from whom other used injection equipment was borrowed most often in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT

WHOSE INJECTION EQUIPMENT DID YOU USE MOST OFTEN?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Regular sex partner or partners	n	13	4	14	27	15	9	16	23	40	181
	Column %	45.5	61.9	19.0	46.7	51.7	39.1	37.2	67.6	42.1	46.3
Close friend or friends	n	17	6	10	10	13	9	25	9	42	151
	Column %	38.6	28.6	47.6	33.3	25.5	39.1	58.1	26.5	44.2	38.6
Family	n	1	1	3	11	2	3	0	1	3	26
	Column %	2.3	4.8	4.8	10.0	6.9	13.0	0.0	2.9	3.2	6.6
People I don't know well	n	5	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	8	26
	Column %	11.4	4.8	23.8	3.3	0.0	8.7	4.7	2.9	8.4	6.6
People I don't know at all	n	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	7
	Column %	2.3	0.0	4.8	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.8
Total (denominator)	n	44	21	21	30	29	23	43	34	95	391
Not stated	n	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	10
Don't know	n	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	44	22	22	31	31	24	43	34	102	404

TABLE 32C. People from whom other used injection equipment was borrowed most often in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT

	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Close friend or friends	n	18	42	7	31	21	7	14	47	19	91	297
	Column %	37.5	67.7	41.2	63.3	41.2	31.8	51.9	69.1	42.2	42.9	49.4
Regular sex partner or partners	n	21	9	6	12	26	12	10	13	21	41	171
	Column %	43.8	14.5	35.3	24.5	51.0	54.5	37.0	19.1	46.7	19.3	28.5
People I don't know well	n	7	8	2	2	0	2	2	6	3	61	93
	Column %	14.6	12.9	11.8	4.1	0.0	9.1	7.4	8.8	6.7	28.8	15.5
Family	n	2	3	2	1	4	1	1	2	2	3	21
	Column %	4.2	4.8	11.8	2.0	7.8	4.5	3.7	2.9	4.4	1.4	3.5
People I don't know at all	n	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	16	19
	Column %	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	3.2
Total (denominator)	n	48	62	17	49	51	22	27	68	45	212	601
Not stated	n	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	7	1	12	26
Don't know	n	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total (eligible)	n	51	64	18	51	51	23	28	75	46	226	633

TABLES 33A,B,C. FREQUENCY OF INJECTING WITH OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Of those participants who reported injecting with used injection equipment other than needles and/or syringes (i.e., water, filters, cookers, tourniquets, swabs, and acidifiers) in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 30a, Table 30b, Table 30c), one-third reported doing so *Sometimes or less often* (68.8%), from 56.4% in Kingston to 84.2% in Prince George. Less than one-fifth of participants reported *Always* injecting with other used injection equipment (17.1%).

The frequency distribution was similar for both female and male participants except that a slightly larger proportion of female participants reported *Always* injecting with other used equipment (20.4% versus 14.6%, respectively).

TABLE 33A. Frequency of injecting with other used injection equipment in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS HOW OFTEN HAD THE OTHER INJECTION EQUIPMENT ^a THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS, ALREADY BEEN USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON		SurvUDI NETWORK ^b
Sometimes or less	n	72	60	32	57	62	34	35	80	44	-	476
	Column %	78.3	72.3	84.2	71.3	60.8	65.4	67.3	69.6	56.4	-	68.8
Usually	n	9	13	4	6	21	8	5	15	17	-	98
	Column %	9.8	15.7	10.5	7.5	20.6	15.4	9.6	13.0	21.8	-	14.2
Always	n	11	10	2	17	19	10	12	20	17	-	118
	Column %	12.0	12.0	5.3	21.3	18.6	19.2	23.1	17.4	21.8	-	17.1
Total (denominator)	n	92	83	38	80	102	52	52	115	78	-	692
Not stated	n	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	6
Don't know	n	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	3	2	-	11
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Total (eligible)	n	95	86	40	82	102	54	52	118	80	-	709

^a Other injection equipment included water, filters, cookers, tourniquets, swabs, and acidifiers.

^b This question was not asked at this site.

TABLE 33B. Frequency of injecting with other used injection equipment in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS HOW OFTEN HAD THE OTHER INJECTION EQUIPMENT THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS, ALREADY BEEN USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Sometimes or less	n	32	16	18	18	27	19	15	26	12	-	183
	Column %	72.7	76.2	90.0	62.1	52.9	65.5	62.5	60.5	36.4	-	62.2
Usually	n	6	2	2	2	13	5	3	8	10	-	51
	Column %	13.6	9.5	10.0	6.9	25.5	17.2	12.5	18.6	30.3	-	17.3
Always	n	6	3	0	9	11	5	6	9	11	-	60
	Column %	13.6	14.3	0.0	31.0	21.6	17.2	25.0	20.9	33.3	-	20.4
Total (denominator)	n	44	21	20	29	51	29	24	43	33	-	294
Not stated	n	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	2
Don't know	n	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	-	6
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Total (eligible)	n	44	22	22	31	51	31	24	43	34	-	302

TABLE 33C. Frequency of injecting with other used injection equipment in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS HOW OFTEN HAD THE OTHER INJECTION EQUIPMENT THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS, ALREADY BEEN USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Sometimes or less	n 40	44	14	39	35	15	20	54	32	-	293
	Column % 83.3	71.0	77.8	76.5	68.6	65.2	71.4	75.0	71.1	-	73.6
Usually	n 3	11	2	4	8	3	2	7	7	-	47
	Column % 6.3	17.7	11.1	7.8	15.7	13.0	7.1	9.7	15.6	-	11.8
Always	n 5	7	2	8	8	5	6	11	6	-	58
	Column % 10.4	11.3	11.1	15.7	15.7	21.7	21.4	15.3	13.3	-	14.6
Total (denominator)	n 48	62	18	51	51	23	28	72	45	-	398
Not stated	n 2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	4
Don't know	n 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	-	5
Refused	n 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Total (eligible)	n 51	64	18	51	51	23	28	75	46	-	407

TABLES 34A,B,C. PROPORTION OF INJECTIONS CARRIED OUT WITH USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT IN THE MONTH PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Of those participants who reported injecting with used injection equipment other than needles and/or syringes (i.e., water, filters, cookers, tourniquets, swabs, and acidifiers) in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 30a, Table 30b, Table 30c), nearly one-third reported that they did not inject with any used injection equipment in the month prior to the interview (31.6%), while over one-third reported that less than 50% of the equipment they had used had been previously used (38.8%). A small proportion of participants reported that all their injections were carried out with previously used equipment in the month prior to the interview (10.8%).

A slightly larger proportion of male than of female participants reported not having injected with any used injection equipment in the month prior to the interview (35.4% versus 25.6%, respectively).

TABLE 34A. Proportion of injections carried out with used injection equipment in the month prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT

IN THE PAST 1 MONTH, OF ALL THE OTHER INJECTION EQUIPMENT ^a THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS HOW MANY HAD ALREADY BEEN USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Did not inject with other used injection equipment in the previous month	n	22	13	4	28	10	15	13	9	23	184	321
Column %	%	24.2	15.3	10.5	34.6	9.8	28.8	25.0	7.8	29.9	57.1	31.6
Less than 50%	n	35	47	24	27	46	21	21	57	23	93	394
Column %	%	38.5	55.3	63.2	33.3	45.1	40.4	40.4	49.6	29.9	28.9	38.8
50% to 99%	n	23	19	7	13	29	10	10	33	13	33	190
Column %	%	25.3	22.4	18.4	16.0	28.4	19.2	19.2	28.7	16.9	10.2	18.7
100%	n	11	6	3	13	17	6	8	16	18	12	110
Column %	%	12.1	7.1	7.9	16.0	16.7	11.5	15.4	13.9	23.4	3.7	10.8
Total (denominator)	n	91	85	38	81	102	52	52	115	77	322	1015
Not stated	n	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Don't know	n	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	3	3	5	16
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	95	86	40	82	102	54	52	118	80	328	1037

^a Other injection equipment included water, filters, cookers, tourniquets, swabs, and acidifiers.

TABLE 34B. Proportion of injections carried out with used injection equipment in the month prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Did not inject with other used injection equipment in the previous month	n	1	3	9	3	10	7	3	10	44	101
Column %	25.6	4.8	15.0	30.0	5.9	34.5	29.2	7.0	29.4	44.4	25.6
Less than 50%	n	13	13	6	19	11	11	19	6	39	150
Column %	30.2	61.9	65.0	20.0	37.3	37.9	45.8	44.2	17.6	39.4	38.1
50% to 99%	n	13	5	8	18	4	3	14	8	15	91
Column %	30.2	23.8	15.0	26.7	35.3	13.8	12.5	32.6	23.5	15.2	23.1
100%	n	6	2	7	11	4	3	7	10	1	52
Column %	14.0	9.5	5.0	23.3	21.6	13.8	12.5	16.3	29.4	1.0	13.2
Total (denominator)	n	43	21	30	51	29	24	43	34	99	394
Not stated	n	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Don't know	n	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	7
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	44	22	31	51	31	24	43	34	102	404

TABLE 34C. Proportion of injections carried out with used injection equipment in the month prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
IN THE PAST 1 MONTH, OF ALL THE OTHER INJECTION EQUIPMENT THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS HOW MANY HAD ALREADY BEEN USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?												
Did not inject with other used injection equipment in the previous month	n	12	1	19	7	5	6	6	13	140	220	
	Column %	18.8	5.6	37.3	13.7	21.7	21.4	8.3	30.2	62.8	35.4	
Less than 50%	n	34	11	21	27	10	10	38	17	54	244	
	Column %	53.1	61.1	41.2	52.9	43.5	35.7	52.8	39.5	24.2	39.3	
50% to 99%	n	14	4	5	11	6	7	19	5	18	99	
	Column %	21.9	22.2	9.8	21.6	26.1	25.0	26.4	11.6	8.1	15.9	
100%	n	4	2	6	6	2	5	9	8	11	58	
	Column %	6.3	11.1	11.8	11.8	8.7	17.9	12.5	18.6	4.9	9.3	
Total (denominator)	n	64	18	51	51	23	28	72	43	223	621	
Not stated	n	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	9	
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total (eligible)	n	51	64	18	51	23	28	75	46	226	633	

4.2.2.5 SUBSEQUENT USE OF PARTICIPANT'S USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT BY SOMEONE ELSE

TABLES 35A,B,C. PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS WHOSE USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT WAS USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Nearly one-third of all participants reported that some of their used injection equipment (i.e., water, filters, cookers, tourniquets, swabs, and acidifiers) was used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview (31.6%), ranging from 20.0% in the SurvUDI network to 48.2% in Toronto.

A larger proportion of female than of male participants reported that some of their used injection equipment were used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview (40.2% versus 27.5%, respectively).

TABLE 35A. Proportion of participants whose used injection equipment was used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT ^a WAS USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	112	39	65	104	48	55	123	90	235	960
	Column %	45.0	25.3	27.0	41.9	35.8	37.4	48.2	40.5	20.0	31.6
No	n	129	137	176	144	86	92	132	132	938	2081
	Column %	59.2	55.0	74.7	58.1	64.2	62.6	51.8	59.5	80.0	68.4
Total (denominator)	n	218	249	241	248	134	147	255	222	1173	3041
Not stated	n	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	6
Don't know	n	1	0	7	1	13	0	0	2	3	28
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

^a Used injection equipment included water, filters, cookers, tourniquets, swabs, and acidifiers.

TABLE 35B. Proportion of participants whose used injection equipment was used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview

ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT WAS USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	41	30	20	32	55	25	22	45	41	79	390
	Column %	48.2	50.8	26.7	40.5	52.4	36.8	38.6	57.7	50.0	27.9	40.2
No	n	44	29	55	47	50	43	35	33	41	204	581
	Column %	51.8	49.2	73.3	59.5	47.6	63.2	61.4	42.3	50.0	72.1	59.8
Total (denominator)	n	85	59	75	79	105	68	57	78	82	283	971
Not stated	n	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
Don't know	n	1	0	1	2	0	8	0	0	2	2	16
Refused	n	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992

TABLE 35C. Proportion of participants whose used injection equipment was used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview

ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT WAS USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	48	82	19	33	49	23	33	78	49	156	570
	Column %	36.1	43.2	24.1	20.4	34.3	34.8	36.7	44.1	35.0	17.5	27.5
No	n	85	108	60	129	94	43	57	99	91	734	1500
	Column %	63.9	56.8	75.9	79.6	65.7	65.2	63.3	55.9	65.0	82.5	72.5
Total (denominator)	n	133	190	79	162	143	66	90	177	140	890	2070
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Don't know	n	0	0	0	5	1	5	0	0	0	1	12
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084

TABLES 36A,B,C. FREQUENCY OF USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT BEING USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Of those participants whose used injection equipment was subsequently used by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 35a, Table 35b, Table 35c), two-thirds reported that this happened *Sometimes or less often* (67.8%). A notable proportion reported that this happened *Always* (17.3%), from 5.1% in Prince George to 32.3% in Edmonton.

A slightly larger proportion of male than of female participants reported that their used injection equipment was *Sometimes or less often* used again by someone else (72.1% versus 62.1%, respectively); conversely, a larger proportion of female than of male participants reported that their injection equipment was *Always* used again by someone else (21.2% versus 14.4%, respectively).

TABLE 36A. Frequency of used injection equipment being used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED THAT THEIR USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT WAS USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, HOW OFTEN WAS THE OTHER INJECTION EQUIPMENT ^a THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS, THEN USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK ^b		
Sometimes or less	n	64	83	34	41	64	28	34	84	53	-	485
	Column %	75.3	74.8	87.2	63.1	62.1	59.6	63.0	68.9	59.6	-	67.8
Usually	n	10	18	3	3	21	8	7	16	20	-	106
	Column %	11.8	16.2	7.7	4.6	20.4	17.0	13.0	13.1	22.5	-	14.8
Always	n	11	10	2	21	18	11	13	22	16	-	124
	Column %	12.9	9.0	5.1	32.3	17.5	23.4	24.1	18.0	18.0	-	17.3
Total (denominator)	n	85	111	39	65	103	47	54	122	89	-	715
Not stated	n	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	5
Don't know	n	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	-	5
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Total (eligible)	n	89	112	39	65	104	48	55	123	90	-	725

^a Other injection equipment included water, filters, cookers, tourniquets, swabs, and acidifiers.

^b This question was not asked at this site.

TABLE 36B. Frequency of used injection equipment being used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED THAT THEIR USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT WAS USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, HOW OFTEN WAS THE OTHER INJECTION EQUIPMENT THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS, THEN USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Sometimes or less	n	27	21	19	21	29	15	12	25	21	-	190
	Column %	69.2	70.0	95.0	65.6	53.7	62.5	54.5	56.8	51.2	-	62.1
Usually	n	5	4	1	1	14	4	4	8	10	-	51
	Column %	12.8	13.3	5.0	3.1	25.9	16.7	18.2	18.2	24.4	-	16.7
Always	n	7	5	0	10	11	5	6	11	10	-	65
	Column %	17.9	16.7	0.0	31.3	20.4	20.8	27.3	25.0	24.4	-	21.2
Total (denominator)	n	39	30	20	32	54	24	22	44	41	-	306
Not stated	n	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1
Don't know	n	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	-	4
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Total (eligible)	n	41	30	20	32	55	25	22	45	41	-	311

TABLE 36C. Frequency of used injection equipment being used again by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED THAT THEIR USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT WAS USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, HOW OFTEN WAS THE OTHER INJECTION EQUIPMENT THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS, THEN USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK ^b	
Sometimes or less	n	37	62	15	20	35	13	22	59	32	-	295
	Column %	80.4	76.5	78.9	60.6	71.4	56.5	68.8	75.6	66.7	-	72.1
Usually	n	5	14	2	2	7	4	3	8	10	-	55
	Column %	10.9	17.3	10.5	6.1	14.3	17.4	9.4	10.3	20.8	-	13.4
Always	n	4	5	2	11	7	6	7	11	6	-	59
	Column %	8.7	6.2	10.5	33.3	14.3	26.1	21.9	14.1	12.5	-	14.4
Total (denominator)	n	46	81	19	33	49	23	32	78	48	-	409
Not stated	n	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	4
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	1
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Total (eligible)	n	48	82	19	33	49	23	33	78	49	-	414

TABLES 37A,B,C. PROPORTION OF USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE MONTH PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Of those participants whose used injection equipment was subsequently used by someone else in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 35a, Table 35b, Table 35c), nearly half reported that this happened with less than 50% of their injection equipment in the month prior to the interview (47.5%). A notable proportion reported that all of their used injection equipment was subsequently used by someone else (13.9%, ranging from 5.1% in Prince George to 25.0% in Edmonton).

A larger proportion of female than of male participants reported that 50% to 99% of their used injection equipment was subsequently used by others (31.4% versus 20.7%, respectively).

TABLE 37A. Proportion of used injection equipment used again by someone else in the month prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED THAT THEIR USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT WAS USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

IN THE PAST 1 MONTH, OF ALL THE OTHER INJECTION EQUIPMENT ^a THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS HOW MANY WERE USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK ^b		
Used injection equipment was not used again by someone else in the month prior to the interview	n	18	16	8	12	10	11	13	7	27	-	122
	Column %	21.7	14.3	20.5	18.8	9.7	23.4	24.1	5.7	30.7	-	17.1
Less than 50%	n	35	64	25	32	48	21	22	62	29	-	338
	Column %	42.2	57.1	64.1	50.0	46.6	44.7	40.7	50.8	33.0	-	47.5
50% to 99%	n	22	23	4	4	29	10	12	35	14	-	153
	Column %	26.5	20.5	10.3	6.3	28.2	21.3	22.2	28.7	15.9	-	21.5
100%	n	8	9	2	16	16	5	7	18	18	-	99
	Column %	9.6	8.0	5.1	25.0	15.5	10.6	13.0	14.8	20.5	-	13.9
Total (denominator)	n	83	112	39	64	103	47	54	122	88	-	712
Not stated	n	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	7
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	-	5
Refused	n	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	1
Total (eligible)	n	89	112	39	65	104	48	55	123	90	-	725

^a Other injection equipment included water, filters, cookers, tourniquets, swabs, and acidifiers.

^b This question was not asked at this site.

TABLE 37B. Proportion of used injection equipment used again by someone else in the month prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED THAT THEIR USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT WAS USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

IN THE PAST 1 MONTH, OF ALL THE OTHER INJECTION EQUIPMENT THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS HOW MANY WERE USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Used injection equipment was not used again by someone else in the month prior to the interview	n	7	2	6	7	4	7	6	4	15	-	58
	Column %	18.9	7.1	54.5	21.9	6.8	29.2	28.6	8.3	32.6	-	19.0
Less than 50%	n	14	14	5	7	21	8	5	20	7	-	101
	Column %	37.8	50.0	45.5	21.9	35.6	33.3	23.8	41.7	15.2	-	33.0
50% to 99%	n	12	8	0	10	23	6	7	16	14	-	96
	Column %	32.4	28.6	0.0	31.3	39.0	25.0	33.3	33.3	30.4	-	31.4
100%	n	4	4	0	8	11	3	3	8	10	-	51
	Column %	10.8	14.3	0.0	25.0	18.6	12.5	14.3	16.7	21.7	-	16.7
Total (denominator)	n	37	28	11	32	59	24	21	48	46	-	306
Not stated	n	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	2
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	-	3
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Total (eligible)	n	39	28	11	32	60	25	21	49	46	-	311

TABLE 37C. Proportion of used injection equipment used again by someone else in the month prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED THAT THEIR USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT WAS USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

IN THE PAST 1 MONTH, OF ALL THE OTHER INJECTION EQUIPMENT THAT YOU USED TO INJECT DRUGS HOW MANY WERE USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Used injection equipment was not used again by someone else in the month prior to the interview	n	11	14	2	5	6	4	7	3	12	-	64
	Column %	25.0	17.1	10.5	15.6	12.2	17.4	21.9	3.8	25.5	-	15.8
Less than 50%	n	20	46	12	18	27	11	13	44	19	-	210
	Column %	45.5	56.1	63.2	56.3	55.1	47.8	40.6	56.4	40.4	-	51.7
50% to 99%	n	9	17	3	1	11	6	8	21	8	-	84
	Column %	20.5	20.7	15.8	3.1	22.4	26.1	25.0	26.9	17.0	-	20.7
100%	n	4	5	2	8	5	2	4	10	8	-	48
	Column %	9.1	6.1	10.5	25.0	10.2	8.7	12.5	12.8	17.0	-	11.8
Total (denominator)	n	44	82	19	32	49	23	32	78	47	-	406
Not stated	n	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	5
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-	2
Refused	n	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	1
Total (eligible)	n	48	82	19	33	49	23	33	78	49	-	414

4.3 USE OF NEP SERVICES AND METHODS OF DISPOSAL OF USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES

TABLES 38A,B,C. USE OF NEP SERVICES (AT THE INTERVIEW LOCATION)

Of those participants who were interviewed at an NEP location (data not shown), most reported having used the NEP services at that location (83.4%). A smaller proportion reported never using the NEP services where they were interviewed (16.6%), from 6.3% in Toronto to 51.0% in Regina. The frequency distribution was similar for both female and male participants.

TABLE 38A. Use of NEP services (at the interview location)

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO WERE INTERVIEWED AT AN NEP INTERVIEW LOCATION

HAVE YOU EVER USED THE SERVICES OF THIS NEEDLE EXCHANGE PROGRAM?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	135	214	139	200	122	108	112	239	197	940	2406
	Column %	75.8	85.9	91.4	86.2	49.0	74.5	76.7	93.7	87.9	89.2	83.4
No	n	43	35	13	32	127	37	34	16	27	114	478
	Column %	24.2	14.1	8.6	13.8	51.0	25.5	23.3	6.3	12.1	10.8	16.6
Total (denominator)	n	178	249	152	232	249	145	146	255	224	1054	2884
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	72	73
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	16	20
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Total (eligible)	n	178	249	154	232	250	149	147	255	224	1142	2980

TABLE 38B. Use of NEP services (at the interview location)
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO WERE INTERVIEWED AT AN NEP INTERVIEW LOCATION

HAVE YOU EVER USED THE SERVICES OF THIS NEEDLE EXCHANGE PROGRAM?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	54	51	67	66	50	61	45	73	74	217	758
	Column %	74.0	86.4	90.5	88.0	47.6	79.2	80.4	93.6	88.1	87.9	81.7
No	n	19	8	7	9	55	16	11	5	10	30	170
	Column %	26.0	13.6	9.5	12.0	52.4	20.8	19.6	6.4	11.9	12.1	18.3
Total (denominator)	n	73	59	74	75	105	77	56	78	84	247	928
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	27	28
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Total (eligible)	n	73	59	76	75	106	78	57	78	84	276	962

TABLE 38C. Use of NEP services (at the interview location)
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO WERE INTERVIEWED AT AN NEP INTERVIEW LOCATION

HAVE YOU EVER USED THE SERVICES OF THIS NEEDLE EXCHANGE PROGRAM?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	81	163	72	134	72	47	67	166	123	723	1648
	Column %	77.1	85.8	92.3	85.4	50.0	69.1	74.4	93.8	87.9	89.6	84.3
No	n	24	27	6	23	72	21	23	11	17	84	308
	Column %	22.9	14.2	7.7	14.6	50.0	30.9	25.6	6.2	12.1	10.4	15.7
Total (denominator)	n	105	190	78	157	144	68	90	177	140	807	1956
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	45
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	14	17
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	105	190	78	157	144	71	90	177	140	866	2018

TABLES 39A,B,C. USE OF ANY NEP SERVICES

Most of the participants reported using NEP services at some point (85.3%). The frequency distribution was similar for both female and male participants.

TABLE 39A. Use of any NEP services

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	179	227	146	204	232	120	121	250	206	940	2625
	Column %	81.4	91.2	93.6	82.3	92.8	80.5	82.3	98.0	92.0	79.8	85.3
No	n	41	22	10	44	18	29	26	5	18	238	451
	Column %	18.6	8.8	6.4	17.7	7.2	19.5	17.7	2.0	8.0	20.2	14.7
Total	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

TABLE 39B. Use of any NEP services

ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	71	54	71	68	101	65	48	76	75	217	846
	Column %	81.6	91.5	92.2	84.0	95.3	83.3	84.2	97.4	89.3	76.1	85.3
No	n	16	5	6	13	5	13	9	2	9	68	146
	Column %	18.4	8.5	7.8	16.0	4.7	16.7	15.8	2.6	10.7	23.9	14.7
Total	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992

TABLE 39C. Use of any NEP services
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

		SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
		REGINA	EDMONTON	PRINCE GEORGE	VICTORIA	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	TORONTO	SUDBURY	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK				
Yes	n	131	136	75	173	108	174	73	131	723	1779			
	Column %	91.0	81.4	94.9	91.1	81.2	98.3	81.1	93.6	81.0	85.4			
No	n	13	31	4	17	25	3	17	9	170	305			
	Column %	9.0	18.6	5.1	8.9	18.8	1.7	18.9	6.4	19.0	14.6			
Total	n	144	167	79	190	133	177	90	140	893	2084			

TABLES 40A,B,C. FREQUENCY OF USE OF NEP SERVICES (AT THE INTERVIEW LOCATION)

Of those participants who reported ever using the NEP services at the interview location (Tables 38a, Table 38b, Table 38c), about half reported using the NEP services occasionally (53.1%), from 29.5% in Prince George to 80.7% in Regina. One-quarter of the participants reported using the NEP services at the interview site once or twice a week (25.5%), while less than 10% reported using the services every day. The frequency distribution was similar for both female and male participants.

TABLE 40A. Frequency of use of NEP services (at the interview location)
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED EVER USING THE NEP SERVICES (AT THE INTERVIEW LOCATION)

IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE SERVICES OF THIS NEEDLE EXCHANGE PROGRAM?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Never	n	8	16	1	1	1	0	12	0	8	25	72
	Column %	5.9	7.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.0	10.7	0.0	4.1	2.7	3.0
Occasionally, not every week	n	85	101	41	114	96	54	54	102	101	524	1272
	Column %	63.0	47.6	29.5	57.0	80.7	50.9	48.2	42.7	51.3	55.9	53.1
Once or twice a week	n	33	42	43	51	16	39	32	74	42	240	612
	Column %	24.4	19.8	30.9	25.5	13.4	36.8	28.6	31.0	21.3	25.6	25.5
Three or more times per week, but not daily	n	7	26	29	15	6	7	9	33	18	87	237
	Column %	5.2	12.3	20.9	7.5	5.0	6.6	8.0	13.8	9.1	9.3	9.9
Every day	n	2	27	25	19	0	6	5	30	28	61	203
	Column %	1.5	12.7	18.0	9.5	0.0	5.7	4.5	12.6	14.2	6.5	8.5
Total (denominator)	n	135	212	139	200	119	106	112	239	197	937	2396
Not stated	n	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	9
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	135	214	139	200	122	108	112	239	197	940	2406

TABLE 40B. Frequency of use of NEP services (at the interview location)
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED EVER USING THE NEP SERVICES (AT THE INTERVIEW LOCATION)

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Never	n	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	5	3	17
	Column %	5.6	2.0	1.5	0.0	2.0	6.7	0.0	6.8	1.4	2.3
Occasionally, not every week	n	34	23	11	42	41	25	32	34	121	394
	Column %	63.0	46.0	16.4	63.6	83.7	51.7	43.8	45.9	56.0	52.3
Once or twice a week	n	13	10	20	13	4	11	23	21	54	190
	Column %	24.1	20.0	29.9	19.7	8.2	24.4	31.5	28.4	25.0	25.2
Three or more times per week, but not daily	n	2	7	18	4	3	4	9	5	19	76
	Column %	3.7	14.0	26.9	6.1	6.1	8.9	12.3	6.8	8.8	10.1
Every day	n	2	9	17	7	0	2	9	9	19	77
	Column %	3.7	18.0	25.4	10.6	0.0	4.4	12.3	12.2	8.8	10.2
Total (denominator)	n	54	50	67	66	49	45	73	74	216	754
Not stated	n	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	54	51	67	66	50	45	73	74	217	758

TABLE 40C. Frequency of use of NEP services (at the interview location)
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED EVER USING THE NEP SERVICES (AT THE INTERVIEW LOCATION)

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE SERVICES OF THIS NEEDLE EXCHANGE PROGRAM?	n	15	0	1	0	0	9	0	3	22	55
Never	Column %	9.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	2.4	3.1	3.3
Occasionally, not every week	n	51	30	72	55	23	29	70	67	403	878
Column %		63.0	41.7	53.7	78.6	50.0	43.3	42.2	54.5	55.9	53.5
Once or twice a week	n	20	23	38	12	18	21	51	21	186	422
Column %		24.7	31.9	28.4	17.1	39.1	31.3	30.7	17.1	25.8	25.7
Three or more times per week, but not daily	n	5	11	11	3	2	5	24	13	68	161
Column %		6.2	11.7	8.2	4.3	4.3	7.5	14.5	10.6	9.4	9.8
Every day	n	0	18	12	0	3	3	21	19	42	126
Column %		0.0	11.1	9.0	0.0	6.5	4.5	12.7	15.4	5.8	7.7
Total (denominator)	n	81	162	134	70	46	67	166	123	721	1642
Not stated	n	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	6
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	81	163	134	72	47	67	166	123	723	1648

TABLES 41A,B,C. METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES

Over half of the participants reported usually returning used needles and/or syringes to an NEP (57.8%), from 37.8% in Toronto to 86.7% in Regina. A very small proportion reported leaving used needles and/or syringes on the street, in parks, or in alleys (2.2%). Since participants could select more than one response, the total denominator and eligible rows are not shown. A slightly larger proportion of female than of male participants reported disposing of used needles and/or syringes by returning them to an NEP (63.0% versus 55.3%, respectively).

TABLE 41A. Method of disposal of used needles and/or syringes

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA ^a	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY ^a	TORONTO	KINGSTON		SunVUDI NETWORK
Return to NEP	n	135	-	121	126	216	92	-	96	176	809	1771
	Column %	62.2	-	78.6	51.0	86.7	61.7	-	37.8	79.3	68.7	57.8
Put them in a drop box^b	n	65	-	37	152	-	-	-	1	2	-	257
	Column %	30.0	-	23.7	61.3	-	-	-	0.4	0.9	-	8.4
Give them to others to discard	n	56	-	12	15	15	15	-	3	17	18	151
	Column %	25.8	-	7.8	6.1	6.0	10.1	-	1.2	7.7	1.5	4.9
Leave them on the street, in parks, or in alleys	n	5	-	5	5	4	23	-	1	5	19	67
	Column %	2.3	-	3.2	2.0	1.6	15.4	-	0.4	2.3	1.6	2.2
Other safe methods of disposal^c	n	29	-	4	7	0	0	-	205	26	0	271
	Column %	13.4	-	2.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	-	80.7	11.7	0.0	8.9
Other unsafe methods of disposal^d	n	48	-	22	74	23	34	-	20	32	148	401
	Column %	22.1	-	14.3	30.0	9.2	22.8	-	7.9	14.4	12.6	13.1

^a This question was not asked at this site.^b This response category was not asked at the Prince George, Regina, Thunder Bay, Toronto, Kingston, and the SunVUDI network sites; however, comparable responses in the Other category were included with *Put them in a drop box* in this table for Prince George, Toronto, and Kingston participants.^c The *Other safe methods of disposal* category included safe disposal methods found in the responses to *Other* such as put in a secure container or sharps container.^d The *Other unsafe methods of disposal* category includes unsafe or unspecified disposal methods found in the responses to *Other* such as: put in garbage, reuse, break off or bend tip then put in garbage, throw in sewer, burn them, give to others to use, bury them, or break off tip and flush.

TABLE 41B. Method of disposal of used needles and/or syringes
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

HOW DO YOU DISPOSE OF YOUR USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES?	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Return to NEP	n	53	-	63	42	98	52	-	32	67	214	621
	Column %	62.4	-	84.0	52.5	93.3	66.7	-	41.0	80.7	75.1	63.0
Put them in a drop box	n	31	-	18	37	-	-	-	0	2	-	88
	Column %	36.5	-	23.4	45.7	-	-	-	0.0	2.4	-	8.9
Give them to others to discard	n	22	-	7	7	4	7	-	2	8	2	59
	Column %	25.9	-	9.3	8.8	3.8	9.0	-	2.6	9.6	0.7	6.0
Leave them on the street, in parks, or in alleys	n	1	-	1	2	2	10	-	1	1	3	21
	Column %	1.2	-	1.3	2.5	1.9	12.8	-	1.3	1.2	1.1	2.1
Other safe methods of disposal	n	9	-	3	3	0	0	-	60	10	0	85
	Column %	10.6	-	4.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	-	76.9	12.0	0.0	8.6
Other unsafe methods of disposal	n	11	-	8	22	4	13	-	6	8	27	99
	Column %	12.9	-	10.7	27.5	3.8	16.7	-	7.7	9.6	9.5	10.1

TABLE 41C. Method of disposal of used needles and/or syringes
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

HOW DO YOU DISPOSE OF YOUR USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES?	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Return to NEP	n	82	-	58	84	118	40	-	64	109	595	1150
	Column %	62.1	-	73.4	50.3	81.9	56.3	-	36.4	78.4	66.6	55.3
Put them in a drop box	n	34	-	19	115	-	-	-	1	0	-	169
	Column %	25.8	-	24.1	68.9	-	-	-	0.6	0.0	-	8.1
Give them to others to discard	n	34	-	5	8	11	8	-	1	9	16	92
	Column %	25.8	-	6.3	4.8	7.6	11.3	-	0.6	6.5	1.8	4.4
Leave them on the street, in parks, or in alleys	n	4	-	4	3	2	13	-	0	4	16	46
	Column %	3.0	-	5.1	1.8	1.4	18.3	-	0.0	2.9	1.8	2.2
Other safe methods of disposal	n	20	-	1	4	0	0	-	145	16	0	186
	Column %	15.2	-	1.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	-	82.4	11.5	-	9.0
Other unsafe methods of disposal	n	37	-	14	52	19	21	-	14	24	121	302
	Column %	28.0	-	17.7	31.1	13.2	29.6	-	8.0	17.3	13.6	14.5

4.4 SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS

I-Track participants were asked general and specific questions about their sexual behaviour, such as the frequency with which they had sex (i.e., vaginal, oral, and/or anal sex) with female and male sex partners and condom use. Sex partner definitions can be found in the DEFINITIONS section. Please note the small sample sizes in these tables; results should be interpreted with caution.

TABLES 42A,B,C. PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS REPORTING CONDOM USE AT THE TIME WHEN THEY LAST HAD SEX

Of the participants who reported injecting drugs and having sex in the month prior to the interview, 38.7% reported using a condom the last time they had sex, with proportions ranging from 17.0% in Kingston to 48.4% in Prince George. A slightly larger proportion of male than of female participants reported using a condom when they last had sex (40.7% versus 35.7%, respectively).^{vii}

TABLE 42A. Proportion of participants reporting condom use at the time when they last had sex
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING DRUGS AND HAVING SEX IN THE MONTH PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

DID YOU OR YOUR PARTNER USE A CONDOM WHEN YOU LAST HAD SEX?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	39	39	46	49	59	25	34	70	18	253	632
	Column %	31.7	33.1	48.4	34.3	34.7	29.4	39.1	47.9	17.0	45.3	38.7
No	n	84	79	49	94	111	60	53	76	88	306	1000
	Column %	68.3	66.9	51.6	65.7	65.3	70.6	60.9	52.1	83.0	54.7	61.3
Total (denominator)	n	123	118	95	143	170	85	87	146	106	559	1632
Not stated	n	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Don't know	n	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	9
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total (eligible)	n	123	121	96	143	171	87	87	147	106	565	1646

^{vii} This information is also used to contribute to the UNGASS Indicator 20 (Percentage of injecting drug users reporting the use of a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse) in the 2008 and 2010 reporting periods¹⁹

TABLE 42B. Proportion of participants reporting condom use at the time when they last had sex
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING DRUGS AND HAVING SEX IN THE MONTH PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
DID YOU OR YOUR PARTNER USE A CONDOM WHEN YOU LAST HAD SEX?												
Yes	n	15	29	17	23	13	10	29	6	72	232	
	Column %	30.5	55.8	30.4	28.8	31.0	29.4	51.8	14.3	38.1	35.7	
No	n	41	23	39	57	29	24	27	36	117	417	
	Column %	69.5	61.5	44.2	69.6	71.3	70.6	48.2	85.7	61.9	64.3	
Total (denominator)	n	59	52	56	80	42	34	56	42	189	649	
Not stated	n	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Total (eligible)	n	59	40	56	80	42	34	56	42	192	653	

TABLE 42C. Proportion of participants reporting condom use at the time when they last had sex
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING DRUGS AND HAVING SEX IN THE MONTH PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
DID YOU OR YOUR PARTNER USE A CONDOM WHEN YOU LAST HAD SEX?											
Yes	n	21	24	17	32	36	24	41	12	181	400
	Column %	32.8	30.4	39.5	36.8	40.0	45.3	45.6	18.8	48.9	40.7
No	n	43	55	26	55	54	29	49	52	189	583
	Column %	67.2	69.6	60.5	63.2	60.0	54.7	54.4	81.3	51.1	59.3
Total (denominator)	n	64	79	43	87	90	53	90	64	370	983
Not stated	n	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Don't know	n	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	7
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	64	81	44	87	91	53	91	64	373	993

TABLES 43A,B,C. NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED HAVING SEX WITH WOMEN IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW
 More than half of the participants reported at least 1 female sex partner in the 6 months prior to the interview: 28.4% reported 1 partner, 19.6% reported 2 to 5 partners, 4.0% reported 6 to 20 partners, and 1.0% reported 21 or more partners. The proportions ranged from 33.6% in Kingston to 23.1% in Victoria for 1 partner; 12.4% in Prince George to 24.1% in Toronto for 2 to 5 partners; 2.3% in Central and North Vancouver Island to 6.4% in Toronto for 6 to 20 partners; and 0% in Regina and Thunder Bay to 3.6% in Toronto for 21 or more partners, while the proportion reporting no female sexual partners ranged from 39.0% in Sudbury to 57.5% in Prince George. Nearly one-third of male participants reported no female sex partners (28.4%).

TABLE 43A. Number of participants who reported having sex with women in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, HOW MANY WOMEN HAVE YOU HAD SEX WITH?	None	n	109	124	88	117	122	79	57	101	111	529	1437
		Column %	50.7	50.2	57.5	47.2	49.6	53.4	39.0	40.6	49.8	45.0	47.1
	1 woman	n	55	57	40	79	81	45	46	63	75	324	865
		Column %	25.6	23.1	26.1	31.9	32.9	30.4	31.5	25.3	33.6	27.6	28.4
	2 to 5 women	n	43	50	19	39	34	19	34	60	29	271	598
		Column %	20.0	20.2	12.4	15.7	13.8	12.8	23.3	24.1	13.0	23.0	19.6
	6 to 20 women	n	5	14	5	11	9	5	7	16	6	43	121
		Column %	2.3	5.7	3.3	4.4	3.7	3.4	4.8	6.4	2.7	3.7	4.0
	21 or more women	n	3	2	1	2	0	0	2	9	2	9	30
		Column %	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.6	0.9	0.8	1.0
	Total (denominator)	n	215	247	153	248	246	148	146	249	223	1176	3051
	Not stated	n	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	10
	Don't know	n	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
	Refused	n	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	11
	Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

TABLE 43B. Number of participants who reported having sex with women in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
None	n	57	71	77	98	72	40	61	76	218	848	
	Column %	90.7	94.7	95.1	94.2	92.3	71.4	82.4	91.6	76.8	86.5	
1 woman	n	2	2	2	4	3	9	8	7	43	82	
	Column %	2.3	2.7	2.5	3.8	3.8	16.1	10.8	8.4	15.1	8.4	
2 to 5 women	n	6	2	1	2	2	7	5	0	20	45	
	Column %	7.0	2.7	1.2	1.9	2.6	12.5	6.8	0.0	7.0	4.6	
6 to 20 women	n	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	5	
	Column %	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	
21 or more women	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Column %	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total (denominator)	n	86	59	81	104	78	56	74	83	284	980	
Not stated	n	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	6	
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	5	
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992	

TABLE 43C. Number of participants who reported having sex with women in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
None	n	31	67	17	40	24	7	17	40	35	311	589
	Column %	24.0	35.6	21.8	24.0	16.9	10.0	18.9	22.9	25.0	34.9	28.4
1 woman	n	53	55	38	77	77	42	37	55	68	281	783
	Column %	41.1	29.3	48.7	46.1	54.2	60.0	41.1	31.4	48.6	31.5	37.8
2 to 5 women	n	37	50	17	38	32	17	27	55	29	251	553
	Column %	28.7	26.6	21.8	22.8	22.5	24.3	30.0	31.4	20.7	28.1	26.7
6 to 20 women	n	5	14	5	10	9	4	7	16	6	40	116
	Column %	3.9	7.4	6.4	6.0	6.3	5.7	7.8	9.1	4.3	4.5	5.6
21 or more women	n	3	2	1	2	0	0	2	9	2	9	30
	Column %	2.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	5.1	1.4	1.0	1.4
Total (denominator)	n	129	188	78	167	142	70	90	175	140	892	2071
Not stated	n	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Don't know	n	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Refused	n	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084

TABLES 44A,B,C. TYPE OF FEMALE SEX PARTNER OR PARTNERS IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Of those participants who had sex with a woman in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 43a, Table 43b, Table 43c), nearly two-thirds reported having sex with a regular partner or partners (64.3%), half with a casual partner or partners (50.2%), and a small proportion with a paid partner or partners (8.5%) and/or client partners (4.1%). Since participants could select more than one partner type, the total denominator and eligible rows vary for each partner type and are not shown.

Male participants who had sex with a woman in the 6 months prior to the interview reported doing so with a regular partner or partners (65.6%), a casual partner or partners (49.2%), a paid partner or partners (9.0%), and/or client partners (3.2%).

TABLE 44A. Type of female sex partner or partners in the 6 months prior to the interview

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Regular sex partner or partners	n	69	79	45	84	102	57	59	66	76	362	999
	Column %	66.3	64.2	69.2	64.1	85.0	85.1	66.3	45.5	67.9	60.6	64.3
Casual sex partner or partners	n	60	68	33	53	37	24	43	66	46	344	774
	Column %	58.3	55.3	50.8	40.8	30.6	35.8	48.3	44.9	41.1	58.8	50.2
Paid sex partner or partners	n	8	6	2	6	0	2	8	42	3	49	126
	Column %	8.1	4.9	3.1	4.6	0.0	3.1	9.0	29.0	2.7	9.3	8.5
Client sex partner or partners	n	3	2	2	2	2	4	8	10	1	26	60
	Column %	3.1	1.6	3.1	1.5	1.7	6.1	9.0	6.9	0.9	4.9	4.1
Did not have sex with a woman	n	114	126	91	117	126	80	58	107	112	531	1462

TABLE 44B. Type of female sex partner or partners in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Casual sex partner or partners	n	7	1	4	2	1	5	7	6	5	37	75
	Column %	87.5	50.0	100.0	50.0	16.7	83.3	43.8	46.2	71.4	67.3	62.0
Regular sex partner or partners	n	3	1	2	2	3	3	10	6	2	25	57
	Column %	42.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	75.0	62.5	46.2	28.6	45.5	48.7
Client sex partner or partners	n	1	0	0	0	2	3	4	4	0	2	16
	Column %	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	60.0	25.0	30.8	0.0	4.3	14.5
Paid sex partner or partners	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
	Column %	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.7
Did not have sex with a woman	n	79	57	73	77	100	72	41	65	77	219	860

TABLE 44C. Type of female sex partner or partners in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Regular sex partner or partners	n	66	78	43	82	99	54	49	60	74	337	942
	Column %	68.0	64.5	70.5	64.6	86.1	85.7	67.1	45.5	70.5	62.2	65.6
Casual sex partner or partners	n	53	67	29	51	36	19	36	60	41	307	699
	Column %	55.8	55.4	47.5	40.5	31.3	31.1	49.3	44.8	39.0	57.9	49.2
Paid sex partner or partners	n	8	6	2	6	0	2	7	42	3	47	123
	Column %	8.7	5.0	3.3	4.8	0.0	3.3	9.6	31.8	2.9	9.8	9.0
Client sex partner or partners	n	2	2	2	2	0	1	4	6	1	24	44
	Column %	2.2	1.7	3.3	1.6	0.0	1.6	5.5	4.5	1.0	5.0	3.2
Did not have sex with a woman	n	35	69	18	40	26	8	17	42	35	312	602

TABLE 45. INCONSISTENT CONDOM USE WITH FEMALE SEX PARTNERS BY TYPE OF SEX IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW
 Table 45 shows the proportions of participants reporting inconsistent condom use during vaginal, oral, or anal sex across each female partner type (i.e., regular, casual, client, paid). Within each female partner type, results are shown separately for all participants and for female participants and male participants.

Of those participants who reported having sex with a *regular* female sex partner or partners in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 44a, Table 44b, Table 44c), proportions reporting inconsistent condom use during vaginal, oral, or anal sex were high (78.5%, 88.8%, and 79.3%, respectively).

Of those participants who reported having sex with a *casual* female sex partner or partners in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 44a, Table 44b, Table 44c), inconsistent condom use during vaginal, oral, and anal sex was 48.0%, 73.6%, and 50.9%, respectively.

Of those participants who reported having sex with a *client* female sex partner or partners in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 44a, Table 44b, Table 44c), inconsistent condom use during vaginal, oral, and anal sex was 46.0%, 69.1%, and 44.0%, respectively.

Of those participants who reported having sex with a *paid* female sex partner or partners in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 44a, Table 44b, Table 44c), inconsistent condom use during vaginal, oral, and anal sex was 33.6%, 60.5%, and 41.2%, respectively.

Looking at condom use by type of sex, inconsistent condom use was highest during oral sex across all types of sex partners.

Looking at condom use by type of sex partner, inconsistent condom use was highest during sex (of any type) with a regular female sex partner and lowest during sex with a paid sex partner (86.6% versus 46.2%, respectively).

Compared to female participants, larger proportions of male participants consistently reported condom use with female sex partners (regular, casual, client, or paid) across all types of sex (vaginal, oral, or anal).

TABLE 45. Inconsistent condom use with female sex partners by type of sex in the 6 months prior to the interview

		FEMALE SEX PARTNER TYPE											
		REGULAR			CASUAL			CLIENT			PAID		
		ALL	FEMALE	MALE	ALL	FEMALE	MALE	ALL	FEMALE	MALE	ALL	FEMALE ^a	MALE
CONDOM USE DURING VAGINAL SEX													
Inconsistent^b	n	771	43	728	344	44	300	23	10	13	36	-	36
	Column %	78.5	91.5	77.9	48.0	86.3	45.0	46.0	71.4	36.1	33.6	-	33.6
Consistent^c	n	211	4	207	373	7	366	27	4	23	71	-	71
	Column %	21.5	8.5	22.1	52.0	13.7	55.0	54.0	28.6	63.9	66.4	-	66.4
Total (denominator)	n	982	47	935	717	51	666	50	14	36	107	0	107
Not stated	n	2	1	1	5	0	0	4	0	4	3	1	2
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	984	48	936	722	51	666	55	14	41	110	1	109

	FEMALE SEX PARTNER TYPE												
	REGULAR			CASUAL			CLIENT			PAID			
	ALL	FEMALE	MALE	ALL	FEMALE	MALE	ALL	FEMALE	MALE	ALL	FEMALE ^a	MALE	
CONDOM USE DURING ORAL SEX													
Inconsistent	n	829	52	777	526	61	465	38	11	27	72	3	69
	Column %	88.8	92.9	88.5	73.6	87.1	72.1	69.1	73.3	67.5	60.5	100.0	59.5
Consistent	n	105	4	101	189	9	180	17	4	13	47	0	47
	Column %	11.2	7.1	11.5	26.4	12.9	27.9	30.9	26.7	32.5	39.5	0.0	40.5
Total (denominator)	n	934	56	878	715	70	645	55	15	40	119	3	116
Not stated	n	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	935	56	879	717	70	647	57	15	42	120	3	117
CONDOM USE DURING ANAL SEX													
Inconsistent	n	310	19	291	117	18	99	11	6	5	14	-	14
	Column %	79.3	79.2	79.3	50.9	94.7	46.9	44.0	85.7	27.8	41.2	-	41.2
Consistent	n	81	5	76	113	1	112	14	1	13	20	-	20
	Column %	20.7	20.8	20.7	49.1	5.3	53.1	56.0	14.3	72.2	58.8	-	58.8
Total (denominator)	n	391	24	367	230	19	211	25	7	18	34	0	34
Not stated	n	7	1	6	10	1	9	4	1	3	3	1	2
Don't know	n	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	398	25	373	241	20	221	30	8	22	37	1	36
CONDOM USE DURING ANY TYPE OF SEX^d													
Inconsistent	n	759	48	711	372	64	308	26	11	15	43	2	41
	Column %	86.6	94.1	86.2	64.5	87.7	61.1	61.9	73.3	55.6	46.2	100.0	45.1
Consistent	n	117	3	114	205	9	196	16	4	12	50	0	50
	Column %	13.4	5.9	13.8	35.5	12.3	38.9	38.1	26.7	44.4	53.8	0.0	54.9
Total (denominator)	n	876	51	825	577	73	504	42	15	27	93	2	91

^a No females reported this type of sex.

^b Inconsistent: Condom was used Never, Occasionally, Sometimes, or Usually.

^c Consistent: Condom was used Always.

^d Participants who reported any type of sex but who did not have complete data were excluded. Denominators for this derived variable are therefore different from those used for vaginal, oral, or anal sex.

TABLES 46A,B,C. NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED HAVING SEX WITH MEN IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

One-third of participants reported at least one male sex partner in the 6 months prior to the interview (32.0%); 14.9% reported 1 partner, 8.0% reported 2 to 5 partners, 3.9% reported 6 to 20 partners, and 5.2% reported 21 or more partners. The proportions ranged from 9.0% in Sudbury to 28.3% in Regina for 1 partner; 5.2% in Toronto to 12.2% in Thunder Bay for 2 to 5 partners; 1.6% in Edmonton to 7.9% in Central and North Vancouver Island for 6 to 20 partners; and 0.9% in Kingston to 8.0% in Toronto for 21 or more partners, while the proportions reporting no male sexual partners ranged from 53.7% in Thunder Bay to 77.9% in Victoria. Approximately one-tenth (13.3%) of female participants reported no male sex partners in the 6 months prior to the interview.

TABLE 46A. Number of participants who reported having sex with men in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
None	n	129	194	92	169	140	79	99	169	153	850	2074
	Column %	59.7	77.9	60.1	68.1	57.4	53.7	68.3	67.9	68.6	72.4	68.0
1 man	n	42	28	24	42	69	40	13	32	52	111	453
	Column %	19.4	11.2	15.7	16.9	28.3	27.2	9.0	12.9	23.3	9.5	14.9
2 to 5 men	n	19	17	17	21	23	18	15	13	12	89	244
	Column %	8.8	6.8	11.1	8.5	9.4	12.2	10.3	5.2	5.4	7.6	8.0
6 to 20 men	n	17	5	11	4	5	3	7	15	4	48	119
	Column %	7.9	2.0	7.2	1.6	2.0	2.0	4.8	6.0	1.8	4.1	3.9
21 or more men	n	9	5	9	12	7	7	11	20	2	76	158
	Column %	4.2	2.0	5.9	4.8	2.9	4.8	7.6	8.0	0.9	6.5	5.2
Total (denominator)	n	216	249	153	248	244	147	145	249	223	1174	3048
Not stated	n	2	0	0	0	5	1	0	5	1	1	15
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Refused	n	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	10
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

TABLE 46B. Number of participants who reported having sex with men in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
None	n	5	8	14	8	5	8	10	11	16	45	130
	Column %	5.8	13.6	18.9	9.9	4.8	10.5	18.2	14.7	19.3	16.0	13.3
1 man	n	39	26	24	39	68	40	12	27	49	84	408
	Column %	45.3	44.1	32.4	48.1	65.4	52.6	21.8	36.0	59.0	29.8	41.8
2 to 5 men	n	18	15	17	18	20	18	15	9	12	59	201
	Column %	20.9	25.4	23.0	22.2	19.2	23.7	27.3	12.0	14.5	20.9	20.6
6 to 20 men	n	16	5	10	4	5	3	7	13	4	37	104
	Column %	18.6	8.5	13.5	4.9	4.8	3.9	12.7	17.3	4.8	13.1	10.7
21 or more men	n	8	5	9	12	6	7	11	15	2	57	132
	Column %	9.3	8.5	12.2	14.8	5.8	9.2	20.0	20.0	2.4	20.2	13.5
Total (denominator)	n	86	59	74	81	104	76	55	75	83	282	975
Not stated	n	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	7
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Refused	n	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	7
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992

TABLE 46C. Number of participants who reported having sex with men in the 6 months prior to the interview
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
None	n	124	186	78	161	135	71	89	158	137	805	1944
	Column %	95.4	97.9	98.7	96.4	96.4	100.0	98.9	90.8	97.9	90.2	93.8
1 man	n	3	2	0	3	1	0	1	5	3	27	45
	Column %	2.3	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.0	1.1	2.9	2.1	3.0	2.2
2 to 5 men	n	1	2	0	3	3	0	0	4	0	30	43
	Column %	0.8	1.1	0.0	1.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	3.4	2.1
6 to 20 men	n	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	15
	Column %	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.7
21 or more men	n	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	19	26
	Column %	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.1	1.3
Total (denominator)	n	130	190	79	167	140	71	90	174	140	892	2073
Not stated	n	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	8
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084

TABLES 47A,B,C. TYPE OF MALE SEX PARTNER OR PARTNERS IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW

Of those participants who had sex with men in the 6 months prior to the interview, three-quarters reported a regular partner or partners (74.3%), over one-third a client partner or partners (36.9%), one-third a casual partner or partners (32.9%), and/or a small proportion a paid partner or partners (2.1%). Since participants could report more than one partner type, the total denominator and eligible rows vary for each partner type and are not shown.

TABLE 47A. Type of male sex partner or partners in the 6 months prior to the interview

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Regular sex partner or partners	n	41	41	64	86	65	36	53	57	193	707	
	Column %	82.6	75.9	81.0	85.1	95.6	78.3	66.3	81.4	62.9	74.3	
Client sex partner or partners	n	32	16	21	16	16	22	32	9	147	340	
	Column %	39.0	29.6	26.6	16.0	25.0	47.8	40.0	12.9	51.4	36.9	
Casual sex partner or partners	n	29	15	17	16	18	17	30	18	107	298	
	Column %	35.4	27.8	21.5	16.2	28.6	37.0	37.5	25.7	39.1	32.9	
Paid sex partner or partners	n	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	19	
	Column %	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	10.0	0.0	1.9	2.1	
Did not have sex with a man	n	133	194	169	146	81	101	175	154	854	2102	

TABLE 47B. Type of male sex partner or partners in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Regular sex partner or partners	n	41	41	60	84	65	36	45	56	173	669	
	Column %	80.4	69.5	82.2	87.5	95.6	80.0	70.3	83.6	76.2	80.6	
Client sex partner or partners	n	28	15	21	13	16	22	25	9	100	277	
	Column %	36.8	29.4	28.8	13.7	25.0	48.9	39.1	13.4	48.5	34.6	
Casual sex partner or partners	n	27	13	14	13	18	16	23	16	68	239	
	Column %	35.1	25.5	19.2	13.8	28.6	35.6	35.9	23.9	35.4	30.4	
Paid sex partner or partners	n	1	0	4	0	0	1	4	0	2	12	
	Column %	1.3	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	6.3	0.0	1.1	1.6	
Did not have sex with a man	n	6	8	17	8	7	10	12	14	17	147	

TABLE 47C. Type of male sex partner or partners in the 6 months prior to the interview
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY ^a	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Client sex partner or partners	n	4	1	1	0	3	-	7	0	47	63	
	Column %	66.7	33.3	100.0	0.0	60.0	-	43.8	0.0	58.8	52.1	
Casual sex partner or partners	n	2	2	0	3	3	-	7	2	39	59	
	Column %	40.0	66.7	0.0	50.0	60.0	-	43.8	66.7	47.6	48.4	
Regular sex partner or partners	n	3	0	0	4	2	-	8	1	20	38	
	Column %	50.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	40.0	-	50.0	33.3	25.0	31.4	
Paid sex partner or partners	n	0	0	0	0	0	-	4	0	3	7	
	Column %	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	25.0	0.0	4.0	6.1	
Did not have sex with a man	n	127	186	78	161	139	71	161	137	806	1955	

^a Based on previous responses, no participants were eligible to answer this question in Thunder Bay.

TABLE 48. INCONSISTENT CONDOM USE WITH MALE SEX PARTNER BY TYPE OF SEX IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW
 Table 48 shows the proportions of participants reporting inconsistent condom use during vaginal, oral, or anal sex across each male partner type (i.e., regular, casual, client, paid). Within each table, results are shown separately for all participants and for female participants and male participants.

Of those participants who reported having sex with a regular male sex partner or partners in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 47a, Table 47b, Table 47c), proportions reporting inconsistent condom use during vaginal, oral, or anal sex were high (86.5%, 88.6%, and 82.8%, respectively).

Of those participants who reported having sex with a casual male sex partner or partners in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 47a, Table 47b, Table 47c), inconsistent condom use during vaginal, oral, and anal sex was 50.2%, 68.3%, and 44.7%, respectively.

Of those participants who reported having sex with a client male sex partner or partners in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 47a, Table 47b, Table 47c), inconsistent condom use during vaginal, oral, and anal sex was 22.8%, 42.0%, and 25.0%, respectively.

Of those participants who reported having sex with a paid male sex partner or partners in the 6 months prior to the interview (Table 47a, Table 47b, Table 47c), inconsistent condom use during vaginal, oral, and anal sex was 50.0%, 72.2%, and 45.5%, respectively.

Looking at condom use by type of partner, inconsistent condom use was highest during sex (of any type) with a regular male sex partner and lowest during sex with a client sex partner (88.2% versus 30.3%, respectively).

TABLE 48. Inconsistent condom use with male sex partners by type of sex in the 6 months prior to the interview

		MALE SEX PARTNER TYPE											
		REGULAR			CASUAL			CLIENT			PAID		
		ALL	FEMALE	MALE	ALL	FEMALE	MALE	ALL	FEMALE	MALE	ALL	FEMALE	MALE
CONDOM USE DURING VAGINAL SEX													
Inconsistent ^a	n	578	573	5	121	115	6	57	55	2	6	6	0
	Column %	86.5	86.4	100.0	50.2	49.4	75.0	22.8	22.4	50.0	50.0	54.5	0.0
Consistent ^b	n	90	90	0	120	118	2	193	191	2	6	5	1
	Column %	13.5	13.6	0.0	49.8	50.6	25.0	77.2	77.6	50.0	50.0	45.5	100.0
Total (denominator)	n	668	663	5	241	233	8	250	246	4	12	11	1
Not stated	n	3	1	2	5	0	5	4	2	2	0	0	0
Don't know	n	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	671	664	7	248	234	14	254	248	6	12	11	1
CONDOM USE DURING ORAL SEX													
Inconsistent	n	576	545	31	181	133	48	139	97	42	13	8	5
	Column %	88.6	88.9	83.8	68.3	63.6	85.7	42.0	36.1	67.7	72.2	72.7	71.4
Consistent	n	74	68	6	84	76	8	192	172	20	5	3	2
	Column %	11.4	11.1	16.2	31.7	36.4	14.3	58.0	63.9	32.3	27.8	27.3	28.6

	MALE SEX PARTNER TYPE											
	REGULAR			CASUAL			CLIENT			PAID		
	ALL	FEMALE	MALE	ALL	FEMALE	MALE	ALL	FEMALE	MALE	ALL	FEMALE	MALE
Total (denominator)	n	650	613	37	265	209	56	331	269	62	18	7
Not stated	n	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Don't know	n	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	654	617	37	267	210	57	332	270	62	18	7
CONDOM USE DURING ANAL SEX												
Inconsistent	n	221	211	10	46	35	11	28	26	2	5	0
Column %		82.8	85.4	50.0	44.7	46.7	39.3	25.0	29.9	8.0	45.5	0.0
Consistent	n	46	36	10	57	40	17	84	61	23	6	4
Column %		17.2	14.6	50.0	55.3	53.3	60.7	75.0	70.1	92.0	54.5	100.0
Total (denominator)	n	267	247	20	103	75	28	112	87	25	11	4
Not stated	n	8	7	1	2	1	1	8	6	2	2	1
Don't know	n	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	276	255	21	106	77	29	120	93	27	13	5
CONDOM USE DURING ANY TYPE OF SEX^c												
Inconsistent	n	576	2	41	144	110	34	82	55	27	8	2
Column %		88.2	100.0	45.1	61.3	56.7	82.9	30.3	24.6	57.4	66.7	50.0
Consistent	n	77	0	50	91	84	7	189	169	20	4	2
Column %		11.8	0.0	54.9	38.7	43.3	17.1	69.7	75.4	42.6	33.3	50.0
Total (denominator)	n	653	2	91	235	194	41	271	224	47	12	4

^a Inconsistent: Condom was used Never, Occasionally, Sometimes, or Usually.

^b Consistent: Condom was used Always.

^c Participants who reported any type of sex but who did not have complete data were excluded. Denominators for this derived variable are therefore different from those used for vaginal, oral, or anal sex.

4.5 RESULTS OF BIOLOGICAL SPECIMEN TESTING

This section shows the results of the biological specimen testing for HIV and hepatitis C. Information regarding awareness of HIV-positive status, hepatitis C status, and HIV and hepatitis C serostatus is also shown.

TABLES 49A,B,C. SEROPREVALENCE OF HIV^{viii}

Of those participants who provided a biological sample of sufficient quantity for testing, the overall proportion who tested positive for HIV was 13.2%, 11.4% among female participants and 14.1% among male participants. HIV seroprevalence ranged across sentinel sites from 2.5% in Kingston and 3.2% in Toronto to 17.3% in Prince George and 19.9% in the SurvUDI network. Thunder Bay had the highest proportion of participants who did not provide a biological sample (25.5%, data not shown). However, participants who did not provide a sample represented a small proportion of all participants (3.1%, data not shown).

Among female participants, HIV seroprevalence was highest in Prince George (22.2%) and Sudbury (21.8%). Among male participants, HIV seroprevalence was highest in the SurvUDI network (21.6%).

TABLE 49A. Seroprevalence of HIV
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO PROVIDED A BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY

HIV ANTIBODY LABORATORY RESULT		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		REGINA	EDMONTON	PRINCE GEORGE	VICTORIA	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	THUNDER BAY	SURVUDI NETWORK	
Seropositive	n	12	32	26	29	12	19	8	5	6	233	393
	Column %	5.8	13.0	17.3	12.1	5.8	13.6	3.2	2.5	5.4	19.9	13.2
Seronegative	n	196	215	124	210	196	121	244	196	105	940	2576
	Column %	94.2	87.0	82.7	87.9	94.2	86.4	96.8	97.0	94.6	80.1	86.7
Indeterminate	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Column %	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.03
Total (denominator)	n	208	247	150	239	208	140	252	202	111	1173	2970

^{viii} HIV screening of DBS specimens was performed using the Bio-Rad GS rLAV HIV-1 EIA assay. Confirmatory testing was subsequently performed using the Bio-Rad GS HIV-1 Western Blot assay. A positive result indicated a current HIV infection. Both EIA and Western Blot assays used are approved by Health Canada as diagnostic assays for use with DBS specimens.

TABLE 49B. Seroprevalence of HIV
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO PROVIDED A BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY

HIV ANTIBODY LABORATORY RESULT	n	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Seropositive	n	5	9	16	11	9	2	12	2	1	41	108
	Column %	6.3	16.1	22.2	13.6	8.6	3.5	21.8	2.6	1.3	14.4	11.4
Seronegative	n	75	47	56	70	96	55	43	76	78	243	839
	Column %	93.8	83.9	77.8	86.4	91.4	96.5	78.2	97.4	98.7	85.6	88.6
Total (denominator)	n	80	56	72	81	105	57	55	78	79	284	947

TABLE 49C. Seroprevalence of HIV
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO PROVIDED A BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY

HIV ANTIBODY LABORATORY RESULT	n	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Seropositive	n	7	20	10	21	14	4	7	6	4	192	285
	Column %	5.5	10.9	12.8	12.7	9.8	7.4	8.2	3.4	3.3	21.6	14.1
Seronegative	n	121	163	68	145	129	50	78	168	118	697	1737
	Column %	94.5	89.1	87.2	87.3	90.2	92.6	91.8	96.6	95.9	78.4	85.9
Indeterminate	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Column %	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Total (denominator)	n	128	183	78	166	143	54	85	174	123	889	2023

TABLES 50A, B, C. AWARENESS OF HIV-POSITIVE STATUS

Participants who reported ever being tested for HIV were asked about their most recent HIV test result (Table 59a, Table 59b, Table 59c). This self-reported HIV result was compared with the result of the laboratory test conducted on the biological specimen collected at the time of the interview. Of those who tested HIV-positive according to laboratory results, one-fifth were unaware of their HIV-positive status (20.3%). The proportions ranged from 0% in Thunder Bay and Kingston to 43.5% in Regina. Similar proportions of female and male participants were unaware of their HIV-positive status. Please note the small sample sizes in these tables; results should be interpreted with caution.

TABLE 50A. Awareness of HIV-positive status
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO PROVIDED A BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY FOR LABORATORY TESTING AND TESTED POSITIVE FOR HIV

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY ^a	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Aware of HIV-positive status^a	n	11	23	18	27	13	6	12	6	5	190	311
	Column %	91.7	79.3	69.2	84.4	56.5	100.0	66.7	85.7	100.0	81.9	79.7
Unaware of HIV-positive status^b	n	1	6	8	5	10	0	6	1	0	42	79
	Column %	8.3	20.7	30.8	15.6	43.5	0.0	33.3	14.3	0.0	18.1	20.3
Total (denominator)^c	n	12	29	26	32	23	6	18	7	5	232	390

^a Participants who reported that their last HIV test result was positive and who had a positive HIV lab result based on the biological specimen testing were classified as being *Aware of their HIV-positive status*.

^b Participants who reported that their last HIV test result was negative or indeterminate or did not know the result; or who had never been tested or did not know if they had ever been tested and who had a positive HIV lab result based on the biological specimen testing were classified as being *Unaware of their HIV-positive status*.

^c The denominator excludes participants who had missing data for ever tested for HIV and/or who had missing data for the self-reported HIV test result.

TABLE 50B. Awareness of HIV-positive status
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO PROVIDED A BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY FOR LABORATORY TESTING AND TESTED POSITIVE FOR HIV

		SITE											
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
Aware of HIV-positive status	n	5	8	13	7	5	2	7	1	1	33	82	
	Column %	100.0	88.9	81.3	63.6	55.6	100.0	63.6	100.0	100.0	80.5	77.4	
Unaware of HIV-positive status	n	0	1	3	4	4	0	4	0	0	8	24	
	Column %	0.0	11.1	18.8	36.4	44.4	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	19.5	22.6	
Total (denominator)	n	5	9	16	11	9	2	11	1	1	41	106	

TABLE 50C. Awareness of HIV-positive status
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO PROVIDED A BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY FOR LABORATORY TESTING AND TESTED POSITIVE FOR HIV

		SITE											
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
Aware of HIV-positive status	n	6	15	5	20	8	4	5	5	4	157	229	
	Column %	85.7	75.0	50.0	95.2	57.1	100.0	71.4	83.3	100.0	82.2	80.6	
Unaware of HIV-positive status	n	1	5	5	1	6	0	2	1	0	34	55	
	Column %	14.3	25.0	50.0	4.8	42.9	0.0	28.6	16.7	0.0	17.8	19.4	
Total (denominator)	n	7	20	10	21	14	4	7	6	4	191	284	

TABLES 51A,B,C. LIFETIME EXPOSURE TO HEPATITIS C INFECTION^{ix}

Of those participants who provided a biological sample of sufficient quantity for testing, the lifetime exposure to hepatitis C infection was 69.1%, 68.8% among female participants and 69.2% among male participants. The lifetime exposure to hepatitis C infection ranged from 51.4% in Thunder Bay to 76.7% in Prince George. Similar proportions were observed among both female and male participants across the sentinel sites.

TABLE 51A. Lifetime exposure to hepatitis C infection**ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO PROVIDED A BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY**

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY LABORATORY RESULT		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Seropositive	n	149	176	115	171	171	57	95	175	148	795	2052
	Column %	71.6	73.6	76.7	69.2	69.0	51.4	67.4	69.7	73.3	67.8	69.1
Seronegative	n	59	63	35	76	77	54	46	76	54	378	918
	Column %	28.4	26.4	23.3	30.8	31.0	48.6	32.6	30.3	26.7	32.2	30.9
Total	n	208	239	150	247	248	111	141	251	202	1173	2970

TABLE 51B. Lifetime exposure to hepatitis C infection**ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO PROVIDED A BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY**

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY LABORATORY RESULT		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Seropositive	n	54	42	56	51	76	30	39	56	60	187	651
	Column %	67.5	75.0	77.8	63.0	72.4	52.6	70.9	72.7	75.9	65.8	68.8
Seronegative	n	26	14	16	30	29	27	16	21	19	97	295
	Column %	32.5	25.0	22.2	37.0	27.6	47.4	29.1	27.3	24.1	34.2	31.2
Total	n	80	56	72	81	105	57	55	77	79	284	946

^{ix} Hepatitis C virus testing of DBS specimens was performed using the Ortho HCV version 3.0 EIA. Confirmatory testing was not performed for samples that tested positive. A positive result (i.e., hepatitis C antibody seropositive) indicated past or present hepatitis C infection and did not discriminate acute from chronic or resolved infections.

TABLE 51C. Lifetime exposure to hepatitis C infection
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO PROVIDED A BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY LABORATORY RESULT	SITE	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND		VICTORIA		PRINCE GEORGE		EDMONTON		REGINA		THUNDER BAY		SUDBURY		TORONTO		KINGSTON		SurvUDI NETWORK		TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Seropositive		95	74.2	134	73.2	59	75.6	120	72.3	95	66.4	27	50.0	56	65.1	119	68.4	88	71.5	608	68.4	1401	69.2
Seronegative		33	25.8	49	26.8	19	24.4	46	27.7	48	33.6	27	50.0	30	34.9	55	31.6	35	28.5	281	31.6	623	30.8
Total		128		183		78		166		143		54		86		174		123		889		2024	

TABLES 52A, B, C. AWARENESS OF HEPATITIS C-POSITIVE ANTIBODY STATUS

Participants who reported ever being tested for hepatitis C were asked about their most recent hepatitis C test result. This self-reported hepatitis C result was compared with the laboratory result conducted on the biological specimen collected at the time of the interview. Of those who tested positive for hepatitis C according to laboratory results, over one-quarter were unaware of their hepatitis C-positive antibody status (28.4%). This lack of awareness ranged from 14.2% in Kingston to 50.0% in Thunder Bay. A similar distribution was observed among both female and male participants.

This measure was based on the question, *What was the result of your most recent hepatitis C test?* Because this question did not specify the type of hepatitis C test (i.e., an antibody versus antigen test), the proportion of those classified as unaware may be overestimated. For example, a participant who reported a negative result (because their most recent antigen test was negative) but had a positive antibody laboratory result from the survey would be incorrectly classified as unaware. Looking only at those who provided a biological sample, 94.1% of those who self-reported testing positive for hepatitis C at their most recent test had a positive survey laboratory result (i.e., 94.1% were correct about their positive hepatitis C exposure status); 59.8% of those who self-reported testing negative for hepatitis C at their most recent test had a negative survey laboratory result (i.e., 59.8% were correct about their negative hepatitis C exposure status) (data not shown in tables).

TABLE 52A. Awareness of hepatitis C-positive antibody status**ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO PROVIDED A BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY FOR LABORATORY TESTING AND TESTED POSITIVE FOR HEPATITIS C ANTIBODIES**

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Aware of hepatitis C-positive antibody status ^a	n	98	133	82	125	112	28	68	129	127	563	1465
	Column %	66.7	75.6	71.3	73.5	65.5	50.0	72.3	74.1	85.8	70.9	71.6
Unaware of hepatitis C-positive antibody status ^b	n	49	43	33	45	59	28	26	45	21	231	580
	Column %	33.3	24.4	28.7	26.5	34.5	50.0	27.7	25.9	14.2	29.1	28.4
Total (denominator)^c	n	147	176	115	170	171	56	94	174	148	794	2045

^a Participants who reported that their last hepatitis C test result was positive and who had a positive hepatitis C laboratory result based on the biological specimen testing were classified as being *Aware of their hepatitis C-positive antibody status*.

^b Participants who reported that their last hepatitis C test result was negative or indeterminate or did not know the result; or who had never been tested or did not know if they had ever been tested and who had a positive hepatitis C lab result based on the biological specimen testing were classified as being *Unaware of their hepatitis C-positive antibody status*.

^c The denominator excludes participants who had missing data for ever tested for hepatitis C and/or who had missing data for the self-reported hepatitis C test result.

TABLE 52B. Awareness of hepatitis C-positive antibody status
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO PROVIDED A BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY FOR LABORATORY TESTING AND TESTED POSITIVE FOR HEPATITIS C ANTIBODIES

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Aware of hepatitis C-positive antibody status	n	33	33	42	41	53	13	30	42	53	128	468
	Column %	63.5	78.6	75.0	80.4	69.7	43.3	78.9	75.0	88.3	68.4	72.2
Unaware of hepatitis C-positive antibody status	n	19	9	14	10	23	17	8	14	7	59	180
	Column %	36.5	21.4	25.0	19.6	30.3	56.7	21.1	25.0	11.7	31.6	27.8
Total (denominator)	n	52	42	56	51	76	30	38	56	60	187	648

TABLE 52C. Awareness of hepatitis C-positive antibody status
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO PROVIDED A BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY FOR LABORATORY TESTING AND TESTED POSITIVE FOR HEPATITIS C ANTIBODIES

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Aware of hepatitis C-positive antibody status	n	65	100	40	84	59	15	38	87	74	435	997
	Column %	68.4	74.6	67.8	70.6	62.1	57.7	67.9	73.7	84.1	71.7	71.4
Unaware of hepatitis C-positive antibody status	n	30	34	19	35	36	11	18	31	14	172	400
	Column %	31.6	25.4	32.2	29.4	37.9	42.3	32.1	26.3	15.9	28.3	28.6
Total (denominator)	n	95	134	59	119	95	26	56	118	88	607	1397

TABLES 53A,B,C. HIV AND HEPATITIS C SEROSTATUS

Just over one-tenth of the participants who provided a sufficient biological sample for testing were seropositive for both HIV and hepatitis C (11.6%), and the proportions ranged from 1.5% in Kingston and 2.0% in Toronto to 15.3% in Prince George and 17.0% in the SurvUDI network. The proportions who were both HIV and hepatitis C seropositive among female and male participants were similar (10.0% and 12.3%, respectively).

Those seropositive for HIV only represented a small proportion of participants (1.7%) while more than half of the participants were seropositive for hepatitis C only (57.5%). The proportion of participants who were seropositive only for hepatitis C ranged from 48.6% in Thunder Bay to 71.8% in Kingston. Nearly one-third of all participants tested negative for both viruses (29.2%).

TABLE 53A. HIV and hepatitis C serostatus**ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO PROVIDED A BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY FOR TESTING OF BOTH HIV AND HEPATITIS C**

SEROPREVALENCE ^a		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
HIV negative and hepatitis C negative	n	57	63	32	74	76	51	46	73	52	344	868
	Column %	27.4	26.4	21.3	30.0	30.6	45.9	32.9	29.1	25.7	29.3	29.2
HIV positive and hepatitis C negative	n	2	0	3	2	1	3	0	3	2	34	50
	Column %	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.4	2.7	0.0	1.2	1.0	2.9	1.7
HIV negative and hepatitis C positive	n	139	147	92	141	149	54	75	170	145	596	1708
	Column %	66.8	61.5	61.3	57.1	60.1	48.6	53.6	67.7	71.8	50.8	57.5
HIV positive and hepatitis C positive (HIV / hepatitis C co-seropositive)	n	10	29	23	30	22	3	19	5	3	199	343
	Column %	4.8	12.1	15.3	12.1	8.9	2.7	13.6	2.0	1.5	17.0	11.6
Total (denominator)	n	208	239	150	247	248	111	140	251	202	1173	2969

^a A positive HIV result indicates current infection; a positive hepatitis C result indicates past or present hepatitis C infection, and does not discriminate acute from chronic or resolved infections.

TABLE 53B. HIV and hepatitis C serostatus
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO PROVIDED A BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY FOR TESTING OF BOTH HIV AND HEPATITIS C

SEROPREVALENCE	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
HIV negative and hepatitis C negative	n	14	14	29	28	26	16	19	19	92	282	
	Column %	31.3	25.0	35.8	26.7	45.6	29.1	24.7	24.1	32.4	29.8	
HIV positive and hepatitis C negative	n	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	5	13	
	Column %	1.3	0.0	1.2	1.0	1.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.8	1.4	
HIV negative and hepatitis C positive	n	50	33	41	68	29	27	56	59	151	556	
	Column %	62.5	58.9	50.6	64.8	50.9	49.1	72.7	74.7	53.2	58.8	
HIV positive and hepatitis C positive (HIV / hepatitis C co-seropositive)	n	4	9	10	8	1	12	0	1	36	95	
	Column %	5.0	16.1	12.3	7.6	1.8	21.8	0.0	1.3	12.7	10.0	
Total (denominator)	n	80	56	81	105	57	55	77	79	284	946	

TABLE 53C. HIV and hepatitis C serostatus
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO PROVIDED A BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY FOR TESTING OF BOTH HIV AND HEPATITIS C

SEROPREVALENCE	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
HIV negative and hepatitis C negative	n	32	49	45	48	25	30	54	33	252	586	
	Column %	25.0	26.8	27.1	33.6	46.3	35.3	31.0	26.8	28.3	29.0	
HIV positive and hepatitis C negative	n	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	29	37	
	Column %	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.6	1.6	3.3	1.8	
HIV negative and hepatitis C positive	n	89	114	100	81	25	48	114	86	445	1152	
	Column %	69.5	62.3	60.2	56.6	46.3	56.5	65.5	69.9	50.1	56.9	
HIV positive and hepatitis C positive (HIV / hepatitis C co-seropositive)	n	6	20	9	14	2	7	5	2	163	248	
	Column %	4.7	10.9	12.0	9.8	3.7	8.2	2.9	1.6	18.3	12.3	
Total (denominator)	n	128	183	166	143	54	85	174	123	889	2023	

4.6 HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT HISTORY

This section shows information on self-reported HIV testing patterns, result of last HIV test, and treatment history (among those who self-reported as HIV-positive).

TABLES 54A,B,C. PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS EVER TESTED FOR HIV

The majority of participants had ever tested for HIV (92.0%), and this was consistently high across the sentinel sites, ranging from 82.8% in Thunder Bay to 97.3% in Kingston. Conversely, the proportion of participants who reported never being tested for HIV was 8.0% overall, from 2.7% in Kingston to 17.2% in Thunder Bay.

The biggest difference between the proportions of male and female participants who reported never being tested for HIV was in Regina and Sudbury (Regina: 16.1% of males versus 5.8% of females; Sudbury 11.2% of males versus 3.6% of females).

TABLE 54A. Proportion of participants ever tested for HIV
ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED FOR HIV?		SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Yes	n	196	233	141	229	218	120	133	238	215	1074	2797	
	Column %	93.3	93.6	91.6	93.9	88.3	82.8	91.7	93.7	97.3	91.7	92.0	
No	n	14	16	13	15	29	25	12	16	6	97	243	
	Column %	6.7	6.4	8.4	6.1	11.7	17.2	8.3	6.3	2.7	8.3	8.0	
Total (denominator)	n	210	249	154	244	247	145	145	254	221	1171	3040	
Not stated	n	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Don't know	n	7	0	0	4	2	4	0	1	3	7	28	
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076	

TABLE 54B. Proportion of participants ever tested for HIV
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED FOR HIV?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	77	56	69	72	98	63	54	75	83	260	907
	Column %	93.9	94.9	92.0	91.1	94.2	82.9	96.4	96.2	98.8	91.9	92.9
No	n	5	3	6	7	6	13	2	3	1	23	69
	Column %	6.1	5.1	8.0	8.9	5.8	17.1	3.6	3.8	1.2	8.1	7.1
Total (denominator)	n	82	59	75	79	104	76	56	78	84	283	976
Not stated	n	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Don't know	n	3	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	10
Refused	n	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	77	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992

TABLE 54C. Proportion of participants ever tested for HIV
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED FOR HIV?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Yes	n	119	177	72	157	120	57	79	163	132	814	1890
	Column %	93.0	93.2	91.1	95.2	83.9	82.6	88.8	92.6	96.4	91.7	91.6
No	n	9	13	7	8	23	12	10	13	5	74	174
	Column %	7.0	6.8	8.9	4.8	16.1	17.4	11.2	7.4	3.6	8.3	8.4
Total (denominator)	n	128	190	79	165	143	69	89	176	137	888	2064
Not stated	n	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Don't know	n	4	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	3	5	18
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	79	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084

TABLES 55A,B,C. TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST HIV TEST

Of those participants who reported ever being tested for HIV (Table 54a, Table 54b, Table 54c), 67.9% reported being tested in the year prior to the survey, 13.2% reported being tested 1 to 2 years prior, 6.0% reported being tested 2 to 3 years prior, and 12.8% reported being tested more than 3 years prior.

A slightly larger proportion of female than of male participants reported being tested for HIV in the year prior to the survey interview (72.6% versus 65.6%, respectively). A larger proportion of male than of female participants reported being tested for HIV more than 3 years prior to the survey interview (14.9% versus 8.5%, respectively).

TABLE 55A. Time interval since last HIV test

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED HAVING EVER BEEN TESTED FOR HIV

	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Within the past year	n	145	81	99	123	76	80	134	153	546	1551	
	Column %	64.8	62.3	57.2	59.4	73.1	64.0	60.1	76.1	74.8	67.9	
1 to 2 years ago	n	25	23	27	39	11	17	46	16	66	302	
	Column %	14.2	17.7	15.6	18.8	10.6	13.6	20.6	8.0	9.0	13.2	
2 to 3 years ago	n	14	10	8	17	5	8	15	16	29	138	
	Column %	8.0	7.7	4.6	8.2	4.8	6.4	6.7	8.0	4.0	6.0	
More than 3 years ago	n	23	16	39	28	12	20	28	16	89	293	
	Column %	13.1	12.3	22.5	13.5	11.5	16.0	12.6	8.0	12.2	12.8	
Total (denominator)	n	176	130	173	207	104	125	223	201	730	2284	
Not stated	n	1	1	1	11	16	8	15	14	344	429	
Don't know	n	19	9	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	
Refused	n	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Total (eligible)	n	196	141	229	218	120	133	238	215	1074	2797	

TABLE 55B. Time interval since last HIV test
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED HAVING EVER BEEN TESTED FOR HIV

	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Within the past year	n	44	40	34	62	42	34	44	64	134	545	
	Column %	69.1	65.6	68.0	66.0	80.8	65.4	62.9	81.0	77.5	72.6	
1 to 2 years ago	n	9	8	9	15	4	8	18	5	21	100	
	Column %	13.2	13.1	18.0	16.0	7.7	15.4	25.7	6.3	12.1	13.3	
2 to 3 years ago	n	5	4	3	6	2	2	4	6	7	42	
	Column %	7.4	7.7	6.0	6.4	3.8	3.8	5.7	7.6	4.0	5.6	
More than 3 years ago	n	7	10	4	11	4	8	4	4	11	64	
	Column %	10.3	16.4	8.0	11.7	7.7	15.4	5.7	5.1	6.4	8.5	
Total (denominator)	n	68	61	50	94	52	52	70	79	173	751	
Not stated	n	0	0	1	4	11	2	5	4	87	118	
Don't know	n	9	7	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	
Refused	n	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Total (eligible)	n	77	69	72	98	63	54	75	83	260	907	

TABLE 55C. Time interval since last HIV test
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED HAVING EVER BEEN TESTED FOR HIV

	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Within the past year	n	101	41	65	61	34	46	90	89	412		1006
	Column %	62.0	59.4	52.8	54.0	65.4	63.0	58.8	73.0	74.0		65.6
1 to 2 years ago	n	29	15	18	24	7	9	28	11	45		202
	Column %	17.8	21.7	14.6	21.2	13.5	12.3	18.3	9.0	8.1		13.2
2 to 3 years ago	n	12	7	5	11	3	6	11	10	22		96
	Column %	7.4	10.1	4.1	9.7	5.8	8.2	7.2	8.2	3.9		6.3
More than 3 years ago	n	21	6	35	17	8	12	24	12	78		229
	Column %	12.9	8.7	28.5	15.0	15.4	16.4	15.7	9.8	14.0		14.9
Total (denominator)	n	163	69	123	113	52	73	153	122	557		1533
Not stated	n	14	1	0	7	5	6	10	10	257		311
Don't know	n	0	2	34	0	0	0	0	0	0		46
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total (eligible)	n	119	72	157	120	57	79	163	132	814		1890

TABLES 56A,B,C. PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED A RESULT FROM THEIR MOST RECENT HIV TEST

Most participants reported receiving a result (positive, negative, or indeterminate) from their most recent HIV test (85.9%), from 77.2% in Thunder Bay to 91.5% in Kingston. ^x Similar proportions of female and male participants reported having received a result from their most recent HIV test.

TABLE 56A. Proportion of participants who have received a result from their most recent HIV test

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Received a result from most recent HIV test	186	223	135	223	205	115	127	230	205	985	2634
Column %	85.7	89.6	87.7	89.9	82.3	77.2	87.6	90.2	91.5	83.6	85.9
Total (denominator)^a	217	249	154	248	249	149	145	255	224	1178	3068

^a Participants who had invalid responses or refused to provide a response to having ever been tested were removed from the denominator (n=8).

^x This information is also used to contribute to the UNGASS Indicator 8 (Percentage of most-at-risk populations that have received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results) in the 2008 and 2010 reporting periods¹⁹.

TABLE 56B. Proportion of participants who have received a result from their most recent HIV test
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Received a result from most recent HIV test	n	54	66	69	93	61	50	71	82	237	858
	Column %	91.5	88.0	85.2	88.6	78.2	89.3	91.0	97.6	83.2	87.0
Total (denominator)	n	59	75	81	105	78	56	78	84	285	986

TABLE 56C. Proportion of participants who have received a result from their most recent HIV test
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Received a result from most recent HIV test	n	169	69	154	112	54	77	159	123	748	1776
	Column %	88.9	87.3	92.2	77.8	76.1	86.5	89.8	87.9	83.8	85.3
Total (denominator)	n	190	79	167	144	71	89	177	140	893	2082

TABLES 57A,B,C. NUMBER OF TIMES TESTED FOR HIV IN THE PREVIOUS 2 YEARS

Of those participants who reported ever being tested for HIV (Table 54a, Table 54b, Table 54c), nearly half reported being tested 1 to 2 times in the previous 2 years (46.9%), 28.3% reported being tested 3 to 4 times, and 11.2% reported being tested 5 or more times. Just over one-tenth reported not being tested in the previous 2 years (13.6%). A larger proportion of male than of female participants reported not being tested in the previous 2 years (15.8% versus 8.8%, respectively).

TABLE 57A. Number of times tested for HIV in the previous 2 years

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED EVER BEING TESTED FOR HIV

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
0 times	n	13	1	3	0	12	5	0	2	0	251	287
	Column %	9.7	0.8	2.5	0.0	7.0	7.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	23.6	13.6
1 to 2 times	n	75	76	59	44	104	40	39	95	36	426	994
	Column %	56.0	64.4	48.8	41.5	60.5	61.5	60.9	54.0	37.1	40.0	46.9
3 to 4 times	n	33	27	36	48	48	16	21	63	39	268	599
	Column %	24.6	22.9	29.8	45.3	27.9	24.6	32.8	35.8	40.2	25.2	28.3
5 or more times	n	13	14	23	14	8	4	4	16	22	120	238
	Column %	9.7	11.9	19.0	13.2	4.7	6.2	6.3	9.1	22.7	11.3	11.2
Total (denominator)	n	134	118	121	106	172	65	64	176	97	1065	2118
Not stated	n	50	99	16	121	31	47	69	60	111	3	607
Don't know	n	12	16	3	2	15	8	0	2	7	6	71
Refused	n	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total (eligible)	n	196	233	141	229	218	120	133	238	215	1074	2797

TABLE 57B. Number of times tested for HIV in the previous 2 years
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED EVER BEING TESTED FOR HIV

	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
0 times	n	3	1	2	0	4	4	0	1	0	44	59
	Column %	5.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	4.9	11.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	17.2	8.8
1 to 2 times	n	32	14	23	12	52	21	17	34	11	118	334
	Column %	60.4	51.9	41.8	32.4	64.2	60.0	58.6	56.7	28.2	46.1	49.7
3 to 4 times	n	14	9	16	19	19	9	10	20	19	62	197
	Column %	26.4	33.3	29.1	51.4	23.5	25.7	34.5	33.3	48.7	24.2	29.3
5 or more times	n	4	3	14	6	6	1	2	5	9	32	82
	Column %	7.5	11.1	25.5	16.2	7.4	2.9	6.9	8.3	23.1	12.5	12.2
Total (denominator)	n	53	27	55	37	81	35	29	60	39	256	672
Not stated	n	16	25	10	35	12	24	25	15	42	1	205
Don't know	n	8	4	3	0	5	4	0	0	2	3	29
Refused	n	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total (eligible)	n	77	56	69	72	98	63	54	75	83	260	907

TABLE 57C. Number of times tested for HIV in the previous 2 years
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED EVER BEING TESTED FOR HIV

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
0 times	n	10	0	1	0	8	1	0	1	0	207	228
	Column %	12.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	8.8	3.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	25.6	15.8
1 to 2 times	n	43	62	36	32	52	19	22	61	25	308	660
	Column %	53.1	68.1	54.5	46.4	57.1	63.3	62.9	52.6	43.1	38.1	45.6
3 to 4 times	n	19	18	20	29	29	7	11	43	20	206	402
	Column %	23.5	19.8	30.3	42.0	31.9	23.3	31.4	37.1	34.5	25.5	27.8
5 or more times	n	9	11	9	8	2	3	2	11	13	88	156
	Column %	11.1	12.1	13.6	11.6	2.2	10.0	5.7	9.5	22.4	10.9	10.8
Total (denominator)	n	81	91	66	69	91	30	35	116	58	809	1446
Not stated	n	34	74	6	86	19	23	44	45	69	2	402
Don't know	n	4	12	0	2	10	4	0	2	5	3	42
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	119	177	72	157	120	57	79	163	132	814	1890

TABLES 58A,B,C. LOCATION WHERE MOST RECENT HIV TEST WAS PERFORMED

The most commonly reported places where participants had their most recent HIV test was either a community health centre (22.4%), a hospital (20.3%), or a doctor's office (19.4%). These proportions varied across the sentinel sites.

These three commonly reported places for HIV testing were similarly distributed among female and male participants. A larger proportion of male than of female participants reported being tested in jail (12.3% versus 5.1%, respectively) or for research purposes (11.6% versus 3.0%, respectively).

TABLE 58A. Location where most recent HIV test was performed
 ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED EVER BEING TESTED FOR HIV

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Community Health Centre	n	177	62	44	8	81	141	32	14	34	25	618
	Column %	22.7	23.9	17.0	3.8	39.9	61.8	15.2	12.7	32.7	6.5	22.4
Hospital	n	323	30	27	39	33	17	44	22	15	11	561
	Column %	41.5	11.6	10.4	18.8	16.3	7.5	20.9	20.0	14.4	2.8	20.3
Doctor's office (i.e., GP, specialist, walk-in clinic, etc.)	n	72	63	95	92	51	17	63	27	30	25	535
	Column %	9.2	24.3	36.7	44.2	25.1	7.5	29.9	24.5	28.8	6.5	19.4
Jail or drug court	n	91	33	16	26	26	19	23	15	11	16	276
	Column %	11.7	12.7	6.2	12.5	12.8	8.3	10.9	13.6	10.6	4.1	10.0
Research study site	n	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	230	244
	Column %	0.0	1.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	59.4	8.8
Drug treatment facility/ organization	n	61	21	23	11	5	13	18	7	13	22	194
	Column %	7.8	8.1	8.9	5.3	2.5	5.7	8.5	6.4	12.5	5.7	7.0
Needle Exchange Program	n	4	8	35	1	0	0	25	19	1	37	130
	Column %	0.5	3.1	13.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	11.8	17.3	1.0	9.6	4.7
Sexual health clinic or STD clinic	n	8	14	5	22	0	11	2	1	0	2	65
	Column %	1.0	5.4	1.9	10.6	0.0	4.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.5	2.4
Outreach program	n	0	25	0	6	1	1	1	1	0	12	47
	Column %	0.0	9.7	0.0	2.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	3.1	1.7

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Lab^a	n	1	0	0	2	1	6	1	0	0	2	13
	Column %	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Anonymous testing site	n	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	4	12
	Column %	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4
Educational testing^a	n	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
	Column %	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Shelter or transition house^a	n	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
	Column %	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Canadian Blood Services	n	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
	Column %	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Antenatal testing	n	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
	Column %	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Psychiatric institution^a	n	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Column %	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy^a	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Column %	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04
Other^b	n	42	0	3	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	50
	Column %	5.4	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.8
Total (denominator)	n	779	259	259	208	203	228	211	110	104	387	2764
Not stated	n	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	7
Don't know	n	2	2	1	1	4	1	0	1	0	9	21
Refused	n	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	5
Total (eligible)	n	781	263	261	210	208	229	211	115	104	399	2797

^a These categories were created from the Other responses and were not provided in the questionnaire.

^b Comparable responses in the Other category were placed into the pre-defined response categories. Those remaining in the Other category in this table were unclassifiable.

TABLE 58B. Location where most recent HIV test was performed
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED EVER BEING TESTED FOR HIV

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Community Health Centre	n	55	23	4	65	24	21	22	8	1	10	233
	Column %	21.7	23.5	5.4	78.3	33.3	34.4	29.7	11.9	1.8	18.9	25.9
Doctor's office (i.e., GP, specialist, walk-in clinic, etc.)	n	16	42	32	6	19	12	25	14	29	15	210
	Column %	6.3	42.9	43.2	7.2	26.4	19.7	33.8	20.9	52.7	28.3	23.4
Hospital	n	105	13	20	5	12	7	11	11	10	4	198
	Column %	41.3	13.3	27.0	6.0	16.7	11.5	14.9	16.4	18.2	7.5	22.0
Drug treatment facility/ organization	n	14	13	10	4	3	8	3	2	3	9	69
	Column %	5.5	13.3	13.5	4.8	4.2	13.1	4.1	3.0	5.5	17.0	7.7
Needle Exchange Program	n	12	0	0	0	0	0	4	17	2	12	47
	Column %	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	25.4	3.6	22.6	5.2
Jail or drug court	n	14	3	4	2	3	2	8	5	3	2	46
	Column %	5.5	3.1	5.4	2.4	4.2	3.3	10.8	7.5	5.5	3.8	5.1
Research study site	n	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	27
	Column %	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	3.0
Sexual Health Clinic/ STD clinic	n	0	0	4	0	6	7	0	2	2	0	21
	Column %	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	8.3	11.5	0.0	3.0	3.6	0.0	2.3
Outreach program	n	2	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	4	0	11
	Column %	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.6	1.4	0.0	7.3	0.0	1.2
Anonymous testing site	n	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	9
	Column %	0.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.0
Lab	n	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
	Column %	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.4
Antenatal testing	n	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
	Column %	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.3

	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Shelter / Transition house	n	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	Column %	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Canadian Blood Services	n	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Column %	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Educational testing	n	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Column %	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy	n	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Column %	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Psychiatric institution	n	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Column %	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	n	13	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
	Column %	5.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Total (denominator)	n	254	98	74	83	72	74	67	55	53	899	
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	n	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	5	
Refused	n	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	
Total (eligible)	n	256	98	76	83	72	74	69	56	53	907	

TABLE 58C. Location where most recent HIV test was performed
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED EVER BEING TESTED FOR HIV

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Community Health Centre	n	122	7	40	57	21	76	28	15	6	13	385
	Column %	15.3	4.0	25.5	36.8	18.3	58.0	23.5	19.2	8.3	22.8	20.6
Hospital	n	218	29	19	21	14	12	24	7	11	8	363
	Column %	27.3	16.7	12.1	13.5	12.2	9.2	20.2	9.0	15.3	14.0	19.5
Doctor's office (i.e., GP, specialist, walk-in clinic, etc.)	n	56	63	38	32	53	11	31	10	13	18	325
	Column %	7.0	36.2	24.2	20.6	46.1	8.4	26.1	12.8	18.1	31.6	17.4
Jail or drug court	n	77	23	25	23	13	17	19	14	10	9	230
	Column %	9.6	13.2	15.9	14.8	11.3	13.0	16.0	17.9	13.9	15.8	12.3
Research study site	n	211	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	217
	Column %	26.4	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	11.6
Drug treatment facility/ organization	n	47	8	18	2	10	9	8	13	5	5	125
	Column %	5.9	4.6	11.5	1.3	8.7	6.9	6.7	16.7	6.9	8.8	6.7
Needle Exchange Program	n	25	6	15	1	0	1	4	13	18	0	83
	Column %	3.1	3.4	9.6	0.6	0.0	0.8	3.4	16.7	25.0	0.0	4.5
Sexual Health Clinic/ STD clinic	n	2	12	1	16	0	0	4	2	3	4	44
	Column %	0.3	6.9	0.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.6	4.2	7.0	2.4
Outreach program	n	10	21	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	36
	Column %	1.3	12.1	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.9
Lab	n	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	9
	Column %	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.5
Educational testing	n	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
	Column %	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Anonymous testing site	n	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Column %	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Canadian Blood Services	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
	Column %	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.1

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Shelter / Transition house	n	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	Column %	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Psychiatric institution	n	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Column %	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	n	29	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	35
	Column %	3.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.9
Total (denominator)	n	799	174	157	155	115	131	119	72	57	1865	
Not stated	n	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Don't know	n	9	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	16	
Refused	n	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
Total (eligible)	n	809	177	162	157	120	131	119	72	57	1890	

TABLES 59A,B,C. SELF-REPORTED RESULT OF LAST HIV TEST

Of those participants who reported ever being tested for HIV (Table 54a, Table 54b, Table 54c), over one-tenth reported receiving a positive HIV test result on their most recent HIV test (13.1%), from 3.4% in Kingston to 21.0% in the SurvUDI network. Similar proportions of female and male participants reported receiving a positive HIV test result on their last HIV test (11.2% and 14.0%, respectively).

TABLE 59A. Self-reported result of last HIV test**ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED EVER BEING TESTED FOR HIV**

WHAT WAS THE RESULT OF YOUR MOST RECENT HIV TEST?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Positive	n	13	24	18	28	15	8	16	8	7	207	344
	Column %	7.0	10.8	13.3	12.6	7.3	7.0	12.6	3.5	3.4	21.0	13.1
Negative	n	173	198	116	195	190	107	111	222	198	778	2288
	Column %	93.0	88.8	85.9	87.4	92.7	93.0	87.4	96.5	96.6	79.0	86.9
Indeterminate	n	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Column %	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total (denominator)	n	186	223	135	223	205	115	127	230	205	985	2634
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
Don't know	n	10	10	5	6	13	5	6	6	10	83	154
Refused	n	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
Total (eligible)	n	196	233	141	229	218	120	133	238	215	1074	2797

TABLE 59B. Self-reported result of last HIV test
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED EVER BEING TESTED FOR HIV

WHAT WAS THE RESULT OF YOUR MOST RECENT HIV TEST?	n	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Positive	6	9	13	8	7	4	8	2	1	38	96	
	Column %	8.0	16.7	11.6	7.5	6.6	16.0	2.8	1.2	16.0	11.2	
Negative	69	45	53	61	86	57	42	69	81	199	762	
	Column %	92.0	83.3	88.4	92.5	93.4	84.0	97.2	98.8	84.0	88.8	
Total (denominator)	n	75	54	69	93	61	50	71	82	237	858	
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
Don't know	n	2	2	3	5	2	4	3	1	20	44	
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Total (eligible)	n	77	56	72	98	63	54	75	83	260	907	

TABLE 59C. Self-reported result of last HIV test
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED EVER BEING TESTED FOR HIV

WHAT WAS THE RESULT OF YOUR MOST RECENT HIV TEST?	n	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Positive	7	15	5	20	8	4	8	6	6	169	248	
	Column %	6.3	8.9	13.0	7.1	7.4	10.4	3.8	4.9	22.6	14.0	
Negative	104	153	63	134	104	50	69	153	117	579	1526	
	Column %	93.7	90.5	87.0	92.9	92.6	89.6	96.2	95.1	77.4	85.9	
Indeterminate	n	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	Column %	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Total (denominator)	n	111	169	154	112	54	77	159	123	748	1776	
Not stated	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	
Don't know	n	8	8	3	8	3	2	3	9	63	110	
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Total (eligible)	n	119	177	157	120	57	79	163	132	814	1890	

TABLE 60. PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS UNDER THE CARE OF A DOCTOR FOR HIV, WHO HAVE EVER TAKEN PRESCRIBED DRUGS FOR HIV AND WHO ARE CURRENTLY TAKING HIV DRUGS

Of those participants who reported ever receiving an HIV-positive test result (Table 59a, Table 59b, Table 59c), the majority reported being under the care of a doctor (89.4%), from 71.4% in Kingston to 100% in Edmonton.

Of those participants who reported being under the care of a doctor, just under three-quarters reported ever taking prescribed drugs for HIV (72.4%). In addition, most of the participants who reported ever taking prescribed drugs for HIV reported taking them at the time of the interview (79.8%), from 25.0% in Prince George to 100% in Thunder Bay.

TABLE 60. Proportion of participants under the care of a doctor for HIV, who have ever taken prescribed drugs for HIV and who are currently taking HIV drugs

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
ARE YOU UNDER THE CARE OF A DOCTOR FOR YOUR HIV?^a												
Yes	n	11	23	16	26	14	7	14	6	5	183	305
	Column %	84.6	92.0	84.2	100.0	93.3	87.5	87.5	75.0	71.4	89.7	89.4
No	n	2	2	3	0	1	1	2	2	2	21	36
	Column %	15.4	8.0	15.8	0.0	6.7	12.5	12.5	25.0	28.6	10.3	10.6
Total (denominator)	n	13	25	19	26	15	8	16	8	7	204	341
Not stated	n	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total (eligible)	n	13	25	19	28	15	8	16	8	7	207	346
HAVE YOU EVER TAKEN PRESCRIBED DRUGS FOR HIV?^{b,c}												
Yes	n	10	-	4	21	6	2	-	4	5	142	194
	Column %	90.9	-	25.0	80.8	42.9	28.6	-	66.7	100.0	77.6	72.4
No	n	1	-	12	5	8	5	-	2	0	41	74
	Column %	9.1	-	75.0	19.2	57.1	71.4	-	33.3	0.0	22.4	27.6
Total (denominator)	n	11	-	16	26	14	7	-	6	5	183	268
Not stated	n	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
Don't know	n	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	11	-	16	26	14	7	-	6	5	183	268

	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
ARE YOU TAKING THEM AT THIS TIME?^a	n	7	-	1	17	5	2	-	3	3	116	154
Yes	Column %	70.0	-	25.0	81.0	83.3	100.0	-	75.0	60.0	82.3	79.8
No	n	3	-	3	4	1	0	-	1	2	25	39
	Column %	30.0	-	75.0	19.0	16.7	0.0	-	25.0	40.0	17.7	20.2
Total (denominator)	n	10	-	4	21	6	2	-	4	5	141	193
Not stated	n	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
Don't know	n	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	1
Refused	n	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	10	-	4	21	6	2	-	4	5	142	194

^a This means a single visit or more to a doctor in the past six months for HIV treatment, counselling, testing, etc.

Eligible: All participants who self-reported a positive or indeterminate result on their last HIV test.

^b Eligible: All participants who self-reported a positive or indeterminate result on their last HIV test and reported being under the care of a doctor.

^c This question was not asked in Victoria or Sudbury.

^d Eligible: All participants who self-reported a positive or indeterminate result on their last HIV test, reported being under the care of a doctor and reported having ever taken prescribed drugs for HIV.

TABLE 61. REASONS FOR NOT TESTING FOR HIV

Of those participants who reported never being tested for HIV (Table 54a, Table 54b, Table 54c), the most commonly reported reasons for not getting tested were related to lack of interest, time, reason, or perceived urgency (49.5%) followed by a perceived low risk of HIV infection (23.3%). Since participants could select more than one response, the total denominator and eligible rows are not shown.

TABLE 61. Reasons for not testing for HIV

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED NEVER HAVING BEEN TESTED FOR HIV

WHY HAVE YOU NEVER BEEN TESTED FOR HIV? ^a	SITE	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Lack of interest, time, reason or perceived urgency ^b	n	7	-	6	9	22	14	-	9	1	34	102
	Column %	50.0	-	54.5	60.0	81.5	60.9	-	56.3	16.7	36.2	49.5
Perceived low risk of HIV infection ^c	n	6	-	2	2	2	5	-	8	5	18	48
	Column %	42.9	-	18.2	13.3	7.4	21.7	-	50.0	83.3	19.1	23.3
Fear-related reasons ^d	n	6	-	3	4	1	8	-	3	3	12	40
	Column %	42.9	-	23.1	26.7	3.7	32.0	-	18.8	50.0	12.4	18.8
Perceived nil risk of HIV infection ^e	n	8	-	2	1	1	4	-	3	4	3	26
	Column %	57.1	-	18.2	6.7	3.7	17.4	-	18.8	66.7	3.2	12.6
I think I am HIV-negative	n	5	-	0	0	3	1	-	3	4	3	19
	Column %	35.7	-	0.0	0.0	11.1	4.3	-	18.8	66.7	3.2	9.2
Health-care related or mechanical barriers ^f	n	5	-	0	1	4	1	-	1	0	4	16
	Column %	35.7	-	0.0	6.7	14.8	4.3	-	6.3	0.0	4.3	7.8
If I tested positive, nothing can be done	n	0	-	0	0	0	1	-	1	0	3	5
	Column %	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	-	6.3	0.0	3.2	2.4
I think I am HIV-positive	n	0	-	0	0	0	1	-	1	0	1	3
	Column %	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	-	6.3	0.0	1.1	1.5

WHY HAVE YOU NEVER BEEN TESTED FOR HIV? ^a	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
I don't think the test is always right	n	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	1
	Column %	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5
Other ^g	n	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	5	2	47	54
	Column %	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		31.3	33.3	50.0	26.2

^a This question was not asked in Sudbury or Victoria. Certain responses were not presented at various sites.

^b Lack of interest, time, reason or perceived urgency includes: I do not want to know, I never thought about it, I am healthy so I don't need to be tested, and other similar responses.

^c Perceived low risk of HIV infection includes: I am at low risk for HIV infection, I don't think I can get HIV, and other similar responses.

^d Fear-related reasons includes: I am worried about the legal implications (applicable only to Edmonton, Regina, Central and Northern Vancouver Island), I am afraid of needles, I am worried about the impact on my sex life, I could not deal with knowing I was infected, I am afraid of having my name reported, I am worried about being discriminated against, it could affect my career or insurance, it could affect my relationships, and other similar responses.

^e Perceived nil risk of HIV infection includes: I always have safer sex, I know that I have never had sex with an infected person, I know that I have never borrowed needles/ equipment, I know that I have never borrowed needles/ equipment from infected person, etc.

^f Health care-related or mechanical barriers was created out of the responses provided in Other (specify) and includes: I don't like going to the doctor, I do not have a doctor, my veins are bad, and other similar responses.

^g Comparable responses in the Other category were placed into the pre-defined response categories. Those remaining in the Other category in this table were unclassifiable.

4.7 HEPATITIS C TESTING AND TREATMENT HISTORY

This section shows information on hepatitis C testing patterns, self-reported result of last hepatitis C test and treatment history (among those who self-reported as hepatitis C-positive).

TABLES 62A,B,C. PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS EVER TESTED FOR HEPATITIS C

The majority of participants had ever tested for hepatitis C (90.8%), and this proportion was consistently high across the sentinel sites, from 79.7% in Thunder Bay to 95.9% in Kingston. Conversely, the proportion of participants who reported having never been tested for hepatitis C was 9.2% overall, from 4.1% in Kingston to 20.3% in Thunder Bay.

Notably larger proportions of male than of female participants reported never being tested for hepatitis C in Regina (14.3% versus 3.8%, respectively) and in Sudbury (14.6% versus 7.1%, respectively). In Edmonton, a larger proportion of female than of male participants reported never being tested for hepatitis C (11.1% versus 6.8%, respectively).

TABLE 62A. Proportion of participants ever tested for hepatitis C

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON		SurvUDI NETWORK
HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED FOR HEPATITIS C?	Yes	n	201	234	140	222	114	128	234	212	1042	2749
		Column %	94.4	94.7	91.5	91.7	79.7	88.3	92.5	95.9	89.6	90.8
No	n	12	13	13	20	24	29	17	19	9	121	277
	Column %	5.6	5.3	8.5	8.3	9.8	20.3	11.7	7.5	4.1	10.4	9.2
Total (denominator)	n	213	247	153	242	246	143	145	253	221	1163	3026
Not stated	n	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Don't know	n	4	2	0	6	4	6	0	2	3	15	42
Refused	n	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
Total (eligible)	n	220	249	156	248	250	149	147	255	224	1178	3076

TABLE 62B. Proportion of participants ever tested for hepatitis C
ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED FOR HEPATITIS C?	Yes	n	57	67	72	102	58	52	72	83	251	893
		Column %	96.3	90.5	88.9	96.2	79.5	92.9	94.7	98.8	90.3	92.2
No	n	3	2	9	4	15	4	4	4	1	27	76
	Column %	3.7	3.4	11.1	3.8	20.5	7.1	5.3	1.2	9.7	7.8	
Total (denominator)	n	82	59	81	106	73	56	76	84	278	969	
Not stated	n	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Don't know	n	3	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	7	17	
Refused	n	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	
Total (eligible)	n	87	59	81	106	78	57	78	84	285	992	

TABLE 62C. Proportion of participants ever tested for hepatitis C
ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS

	SITE											TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED FOR HEPATITIS C?	Yes	n	177	73	150	120	56	76	162	129	791	1856
		Column %	93.1	92.4	93.2	85.7	80.0	85.4	91.5	94.2	89.4	90.2
No	n	9	11	11	20	14	13	15	8	8	94	201
	Column %	6.9	5.9	6.8	14.3	20.0	14.6	8.5	5.8	10.6	9.8	
Total (denominator)	n	131	188	161	140	70	89	177	137	885	2057	
Not stated	n	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Don't know	n	1	2	6	4	1	0	0	3	8	25	
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Total (eligible)	n	133	190	167	144	71	90	177	140	893	2084	

TABLES 63A,B,C. TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST HEPATITIS C TEST

Of those participants who reported ever being tested for hepatitis C (Table 62a, Table 62b, Table 62c), 56.8% reported being tested in the year prior to the survey interview, 13.3% reported being tested 1 to 2 years prior, 7.5% reported being tested 2 to 3 years prior, and 22.5% reported being tested more than 3 years prior.

A slightly larger proportion of female than of male participants reported being tested for hepatitis C in the year prior to the survey interview (62.3% versus 54.1%, respectively); conversely, a larger proportion of male than of female participants reported being tested for hepatitis C more than 3 years prior to the survey interview (25.0% versus 17.3%, respectively).

TABLE 63A. Time interval since last hepatitis C test

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED EVER BEING TESTED FOR HEPATITIS C

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Within the past year	n	107	132	70	96	128	76	74	133	145	504	1465
	Column %	60.8	57.9	54.7	50.3	59.3	73.1	58.3	57.6	71.4	51.6	56.8
1 to 2 years ago	n	25	32	30	34	37	11	17	43	19	94	342
	Column %	14.2	14.0	23.4	17.8	17.1	10.6	13.4	18.6	9.4	9.6	13.3
2 to 3 years ago	n	12	21	10	15	19	4	12	19	17	64	193
	Column %	6.8	9.2	7.8	7.9	8.8	3.8	9.4	8.2	8.4	6.6	7.5
More than 3 years	n	32	43	18	46	32	13	24	36	22	315	581
	Column %	18.2	18.9	14.1	24.1	14.8	12.5	18.9	15.6	10.8	32.2	22.5
Total (denominator)	n	176	228	128	191	216	104	127	231	203	977	2581
Not stated	n	2	6	2	2	6	10	1	3	9	65	106
Don't know	n	23	0	10	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	201	234	140	222	222	114	128	234	212	1042	2749

TABLE 63B. Time interval since last hepatitis C test
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED EVER BEING TESTED FOR HEPATITIS C

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
Within the past year	n	44	40	31	34	66	41	31	44	61	126	518
	Column %	63.8	71.4	52.5	53.1	66.0	78.8	59.6	61.1	76.3	55.3	62.3
1 to 2 years ago	n	11	4	12	10	16	4	10	14	5	27	113
	Column %	15.9	7.1	20.3	15.6	16.0	7.7	19.2	19.4	6.3	11.8	13.6
2 to 3 years ago	n	4	5	5	6	6	2	3	6	7	13	57
	Column %	5.8	8.9	8.5	9.4	6.0	3.8	5.8	8.3	8.8	5.7	6.9
More than 3 years	n	10	7	11	14	12	5	8	8	7	62	144
	Column %	14.5	12.5	18.6	21.9	12.0	9.6	15.4	11.1	8.8	27.2	17.3
Total (denominator)	n	69	56	59	64	100	52	52	72	80	228	832
Not stated	n	1	1	2	0	2	6	0	0	3	23	38
Don't know	n	9	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	79	57	67	72	102	58	52	72	83	251	893

TABLE 63C. Time interval since last hepatitis C test
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED EVER BEING TESTED FOR HEPATITIS C

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Within the past year	n	63	92	39	62	62	43	89	84	378	947
	Column %	58.9	53.5	56.5	48.8	53.4	57.3	56.0	68.3	50.5	54.1
1 to 2 years ago	n	14	28	18	24	21	7	29	14	67	229
	Column %	13.1	16.3	26.1	18.9	18.1	9.3	18.2	11.4	8.9	13.1
2 to 3 years ago	n	8	16	5	9	13	2	13	10	51	136
	Column %	7.5	9.3	7.2	7.1	11.2	3.8	8.2	8.1	6.8	7.8
More than 3 years	n	22	36	7	32	20	16	28	15	253	437
	Column %	20.6	20.9	10.1	25.2	17.2	21.3	17.6	12.2	33.8	25.0
Total (denominator)	n	107	172	69	127	116	75	159	123	749	1749
Not stated	n	1	5	0	2	4	1	3	6	42	68
Don't know	n	14	0	4	21	0	0	0	0	0	39
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	122	177	73	150	120	76	162	129	791	1856

TABLES 64A,B,C. SELF-REPORTED RESULT OF LAST HEPATITIS C TEST

Of those participants who reported being tested for hepatitis C (Table 62a, Table 62b, Table 62c), nearly one-third reported a positive result at their last test (61.4%), from 35.8% in Thunder Bay to 70.0% in Kingston.

The distribution among female and male participants was similar across most sentinel sites; however, in Thunder Bay, a larger proportion of male than of female participants reported a positive hepatitis C result at their last test (40.4% versus 31.5%, respectively).

TABLE 64A. Self-reported result of last hepatitis C test

ELIGIBLE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED EVER BEING TESTED FOR HEPATITIS C

WHAT WAS THE RESULT OF YOUR MOST RECENT HEPATITIS C TEST?		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Positive	n	112	143	85	134	120	38	73	138	145	613	1601
	Column %	60.2	63.0	63.9	64.1	57.7	35.8	57.9	60.5	70.0	62.7	61.4
Negative	n	72	82	46	74	85	68	53	86	58	363	987
	Column %	38.7	36.1	34.6	35.4	40.9	64.2	42.1	37.7	28.0	37.2	37.9
Indeterminate	n	2	2	2	1	3	0	0	4	4	1	19
	Column %	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.9	0.1	0.7
Total (denominator)	n	186	227	133	209	208	106	126	228	207	977	2607
Not stated	n	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	7
Don't know	n	14	7	7	12	14	7	2	5	5	62	135
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	201	234	140	222	222	114	128	234	212	1042	2749

TABLE 64B. Self-reported result of last hepatitis C test
 ELIGIBLE: FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED EVER BEING TESTED FOR HEPATITIS C

WHAT WAS THE RESULT OF YOUR MOST RECENT HEPATITIS C TEST?	n	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Positive	41	37	44	44	58	17	31	45	57	140	514	
Column %	56.2	64.9	67.7	64.7	59.8	31.5	60.8	64.3	68.7	60.3	60.5	
Negative	30	20	20	24	37	37	20	25	24	92	329	
Column %	41.1	35.1	30.8	35.3	38.1	68.5	39.2	35.7	28.9	39.7	38.7	
Indeterminate	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	7	
Column %	2.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.8	
Total (denominator)	73	57	65	68	97	54	51	70	83	232	850	
Not stated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Don't know	5	0	2	4	5	4	1	2	0	18	41	
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total (eligible)	79	57	67	72	102	58	52	72	83	251	893	

TABLE 64C. Self-reported result of last hepatitis C test
 ELIGIBLE: MALE PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED EVER BEING TESTED FOR HEPATITIS C

WHAT WAS THE RESULT OF YOUR MOST RECENT HEPATITIS C TEST?	n	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
Positive	71	106	41	90	62	21	42	93	88	473	1087	
Column %	62.8	62.4	60.3	63.8	55.9	40.4	56.0	58.9	71.0	63.5	61.9	
Negative	42	62	26	50	48	31	33	61	34	271	658	
Column %	37.2	36.5	38.2	35.5	43.2	59.6	44.0	38.6	27.4	36.4	37.5	
Indeterminate	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	4	2	1	12	
Column %	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.6	0.1	0.7	
Total (denominator)	113	170	68	141	111	52	75	158	124	745	1757	
Not stated	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	5	
Don't know	9	7	5	8	9	3	1	3	5	44	94	
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total (eligible)	122	177	73	150	120	56	76	162	129	791	1856	

TABLE 65. PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS UNDER THE CARE OF A DOCTOR FOR HEPATITIS C, WHO HAVE EVER TAKEN PRESCRIBED DRUGS FOR HEPATITIS C AND WHO ARE CURRENTLY TAKING HEPATITIS C DRUGS

Of those participants who reported being hepatitis C positive (Table 64a, Table 64b, Table 64c), half reported being under the care of a doctor for their hepatitis C infection (51.0%), from 40.6% in Toronto to 59.4% in Central and Northern Vancouver Island.

Of those participants who reported being under the care of a doctor, the majority reported never taking prescribed drugs for their hepatitis C infection (89.5%). Moreover, of those who reported ever taking drugs for hepatitis C, nearly one-third reported that they were not taking them at the time of the survey interview (63.2%); this proportion ranged from 40.0% in Regina to 100% in Prince George and Thunder Bay. Please note the small sample sizes in this table; results should be interpreted with caution.

TABLE 65. Proportion of participants under the care of a doctor for hepatitis C, who have ever taken prescribed drugs for hepatitis C and who are currently taking hepatitis C drugs

		SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %
		CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK	
ARE YOU UNDER THE CARE OF A DOCTOR FOR YOUR HCV?^a												
Yes	n	63	77	38	75	53	20	40	54	80	306	806
	Column %	59.4	54.6	46.9	56.0	46.1	54.1	54.8	40.6	53.7	50.1	51.0
No	n	43	64	43	59	62	17	33	79	69	305	774
	Column %	40.6	45.4	53.1	44.0	53.9	45.9	45.2	59.4	46.3	49.9	49.0
Total (denominator)	n	106	141	81	134	115	37	73	133	149	611	1580
Not stated	n	8	4	6	1	0	0	0	9	0	0	28
Don't know	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)^b	n	114	145	87	135	115	37	73	142	149	611	1608
HAVE YOU EVER TAKEN PRESCRIBED DRUGS FOR HCV?^{c,d}												
Yes	n	5	-	2	7	6	1	-	8	6	37	72
	Column %	7.9	-	5.3	9.5	11.3	5.0	-	14.8	7.6	12.1	10.5
No	n	58	-	36	67	47	19	-	46	73	268	614
	Column %	92.1	-	94.7	90.5	88.7	95.0	-	85.2	92.4	87.9	89.5
Total (denominator)	n	63	-	38	74	53	20	-	54	79	305	686
Not stated	n	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	1
Don't know	n	0	-	0	1	0	0	-	0	1	0	2
Refused	n	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
Total (eligible)	n	63	-	38	75	53	20	-	54	80	306	689

	SITE										TOTAL n, NATIONAL %	
	CENTRAL AND NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND	VICTORIA	PRINCE GEORGE	EDMONTON	REGINA	THUNDER BAY	SUDBURY	TORONTO	KINGSTON	SurvUDI NETWORK		
ARE YOU TAKING THEM AT THIS TIME?^{a,f}	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Yes	1	-	0	2	3	0	-	3	1	15	25	
	25.0	-	0.0	28.6	60.0	0.0	-	37.5	16.7	42.9	36.8	
No	3	-	2	5	2	1	-	5	5	20	43	
	75.0	-	100.0	71.4	40.0	100.0	-	62.5	83.3	57.1	63.2	
Total (denominator)	4	-	2	7	5	1	-	8	6	35	68	
Not stated	1	-	0	0	1	0	-	0	0	0	2	
Don't know	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	2	2	
Refused	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	
Total (eligible)	5	-	2	7	6	1	-	8	6	37	72	

^a This is defined as a single visit or more to a doctor in the past six months to 1 year for hepatitis C treatment, counselling, testing, etc.
 Eligible: All participants who self-reported a positive or indeterminate result on their last hepatitis C test.
^b Due to incorrect skip patterns in the questionnaire for Regina, Thunder Bay, and SurvUDI, 12 participants who were eligible to answer this question were not asked this question.
^c Eligible: All participants who self-reported a positive or indeterminate result on their last hepatitis C test and reported being under the care of a doctor.
^d This question was not asked in Victoria and Sudbury (n=117).
^e Eligible: All participants who self-reported a positive or indeterminate result on their last hepatitis C test, reported being under the care of a doctor, and reported having ever taken prescribed drugs for hepatitis C.
^f This question was not asked in Victoria and Sudbury.

4.8 SELECTED INDICATORS FROM I-TRACK PILOT, PHASE 1 AND PHASE 2

The following tables show selected indicators across various I-Track phases. This comparison provides an opportunity to examine trends over a ten-year period in demographic variables, drug use, injecting behaviours, sexual behaviours, testing history, and prevalence of HIV and hepatitis C among people who inject drugs in Canada.

Participants who identified as transgender (less than 1% in each phase) or who did not report their sex (*Not stated, Don't know, or Refused*) were excluded from this analysis (n = 1 in the Pilot, n = 36 in Phase 1, n = 13 in Phase 2). Participants who did not report their sex as well as those who were ineligible to answer a question based on their previous responses were excluded from each individual analysis.

TABLE 66. Total number of participants and sentinel site participation by I-Track phase

	PILOT 2002–2003	PHASE 1 2003–2005	PHASE 2 2005–2008
TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	793	2994	3076
NUMBER OF SENTINEL SITES	4	7	10
PROVINCE	SENTINEL SITE		
British Columbia	Central and North Vancouver Island	-	-
	Victoria	150	253
	Prince George	-	-
Alberta	Edmonton	-	272
Saskatchewan	Regina	254	250
Manitoba	Winnipeg	-	245
Ontario	Sudbury	169	150
	Toronto	220	257
	Kingston	-	-
	Thunder Bay	-	-
Quebec	SurvUDI network ^{a,b}	✓	1567
			1178

^a SurvUDI network includes Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Ottawa, Outaouais, Montréal, Montérégie, Québec City, Saguenay-Lac St-Jean, Mauricie-Central Québec, and Eastern Townships.

^b In August 2003, SurvUDI network piloted the I-Track questionnaire and assessed the feasibility of biological specimen collection among 257 participants. These participants were not included in the Pilot dataset.

TABLE 67. Demographic characteristics of I-Track participants by I-Track phase

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	PILOT 2002-2003 (N = 793)	PHASE 1 2003-2005 (N = 2994)	PHASE 2 2005-2008 (N = 3076)
AGE, YEARS			
Mean (SD)	35.0 (9.9)	35.7 (9.7)	37.5 (9.8)
Median	35	36	38
Range	16-69	14-73	15-70
	%	%	%
SEX			
Male	64.8	69.8	67.8
Female	35.2	30.2	32.2
SELF-REPORTED ETHNICITY			
North American (American, Canadian)	24.8	43.4	57.8
European	25.8	12.9	11.2
Aboriginal (First Nations, Métis, Inuit)	43.6	26.4	26.3
Other	6.2	17.3	4.6
EDUCATION COMPLETED			
Less than high school	56.1	53.1	53.9
High school	21.6	21.8	21.7
More than high school	22.3	25.1	24.3
HOUSING STATUS IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY INTERVIEW^a			
Stable housing	37.6	39.5	39.2
Unstable housing	62.5	60.5	60.8
INCARCERATED IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY INTERVIEW^b			
	20.6	14.5	12.2

Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation.

^a Stable housing is defined as living in their own apartment or house or a relative's house or place; unstable housing is defined as living in a hotel or motel, rooming or boarding house, shelter or hostel, transition house or halfway house, drug treatment facility, public place, correctional facility, psychiatric institution or any other response that was considered unstable (i.e., vehicle, tent, anywhere outdoors, unspecified).

^b Participants were asked to select all the places they have lived in the 6 months prior to the survey interview from a list; this was one of the places selected.

TABLE 68. Selected injecting behaviours of I-Track participants by I-Track phase

INJECTING BEHAVIOUR	PILOT 2002-2003 (N = 793)	PHASE 1 2003-2005 (N = 2994)	PHASE 2 2005-2008 (N = 3076)
AGE AT FIRST INJECTION, YEARS			
Mean (SD)	21.2 (7.5)	22.0 (8.0)	22.9 (8.4)
Median	19	19	20
Range	7-53	3-69	3-60
	%	%	%
DRUG MOST OFTEN INJECTED IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY INTERVIEW^a			
Cocaine	34.1	54.3	53.1
Crack	7.2	6.7	4.3
Heroin	14.3	9.1	7.8
Hydromorphone	9.1	4.3	7.1
Non-prescribed morphine ^b	11.9	9.7	14.2
Oxycodone	0.5	1.8	3.6
Talwin and Ritalin ^c	14.2	4.9	1.9
DRUG MOST OFTEN TAKEN BY A NON-INJECTING ROUTE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY INTERVIEW^{a,d}			
Alcohol	-	19.5	16.9
Cocaine	-	9.0	7.5
Crack	-	19.5	28.3
Marijuana	-	21.1	19.0
Methadone	-	6.2	8.3
Oxycodone	-	2.8	2.5
PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY INTERVIEW			
	23.6	20.4	21.9
PEOPLE FROM WHOM USED NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES WERE BORROWED MOST OFTEN IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY INTERVIEW			
Sex partner(s) ^e	44.9	34.8	43.7
Friends or family or people you know well	43.8	38.7	38.7
People you don't know well	8.5	19.4	13.6
People you don't know at all	2.8	7.1	4.0

	PILOT 2002–2003 (N = 793)	PHASE 1 2003–2005 (N = 2994)	PHASE 2 2005–2008 (N = 3076)
INJECTING BEHAVIOUR			
PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED THAT NEEDLES AND/OR SYRINGES THEY USED WERE USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY INTERVIEW	19.8	8.7	22.7
PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INJECTING WITH OTHER USED INJECTION EQUIPMENT IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY INTERVIEW^f	46.9	29.9	33.9
PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED THAT OTHER INJECTION EQUIPMENT THEY USED WAS USED AGAIN BY SOMEONE ELSE IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY INTERVIEW	36.9	28.4	31.6

^a The top 5 most frequently reported drugs from each phase are shown.

^b The Pilot did not differentiate between prescribed and non-prescribed morphine.

^c Talwin and Ritalin refers to the mixture of Talwin (pentazocine) and Ritalin (methylphenidate) that are injected together. This response option included non-prescribed and prescribed Talwin and Ritalin.

^d The Pilot did not ask about the drug most often taken by a non-injecting route in the 6 months prior to the survey interview.

^e Through the Pilot to Phase 2, sex partners were classified as regular sex partners.

^f Other used injection equipment includes water, filters, cookers, tourniquets, swabs, and acidifiers.

TABLE 69. Selected sexual behaviours of I-Track participants by I-Track phase

	PILOT 2002–2003 (N = 793)	PHASE 1 2003–2005 (N = 2994)	PHASE 2 2005–2008 (N = 3076)
SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR	%	%	%
Proportion of participants who reported condom use at last sex (among participants who reported having sex in the month prior to the interview)	- ^a	27.3	23.1
Proportion of participants who reported 2 or more sex partners in the 6 months prior to the interview	46.0	43.7	39.5
Proportion of participants who had sex with client sex partners (among participants who reported having sex with at least 1 sex partner in the 6 months prior to the interview)	22.1	15.4	15.1
Proportion of participants who had sex with paid sex partners (among participants who reported having sex with at least 1 sex partner in the 6 months prior to the interview)	- ^a	6.3	7.0

^a The information required for this analysis was not captured during this phase.

TABLE 70. HIV and hepatitis C laboratory results, testing behaviours, and use of health care by I-Track phase

	PILOT 2002–2003 (N = 793)	PHASE 1 2003–2005 (N = 2994)	PHASE 2 2005–2008 (N = 3076)
	%	%	%
HIV prevalence^a	7.0	15.0	13.2
Lifetime exposure to hepatitis C^b	62.6	65.2	69.1
HIV / hepatitis C co-seropositive^c	6.7	13.8	11.6
HIV / hepatitis C co-seronegative^c	37.0	33.5	29.2
Of those participants who laboratory tested HIV-positive, proportion unaware of their HIV-positive status	25.2	22.5	20.3
Ever tested for HIV	90.0	90.0	92.0
Of those participants who reported being HIV negative, proportion who tested for HIV within the 2 years of the survey interview	- ^d	80.9	83.4
Under the care of a doctor for HIV^e	93.3	86.0	89.4
Currently taking drugs prescribed for HIV	62.2	49.6	79.8
Ever tested for hepatitis C	86.2	87.4	90.8
Under the care of a doctor for hepatitis C^f, among participants who reported being hepatitis C positive	43.6	51.2	51.0

^a Among participants who provided a biological sample of sufficient quantity for testing. HIV screening of DBS specimens was performed using the Bio-Rad GS rLAV HIV-1 EIA assay. Confirmatory testing was subsequently performed using the Bio-Rad GS HIV-1 Western Blot assay. A positive result indicated a current HIV infection. Both the EIA and Western Blot used are approved by Health Canada as diagnostic assays for use with DBS specimens.

^b Among participants who provided a biological sample of sufficient quantity for testing. Hepatitis C antibody testing of DBS specimens was performed using the Ortho HCV version 3.0 EIA. Confirmatory testing was not performed for samples that tested positive. A positive result indicated past or present hepatitis C infection and did not discriminate acute from chronic or resolved infections.

^c Among participants who provided a biological sample of sufficient quantity for both HIV and hepatitis C testing.

^d The Pilot data for this variable was not available.

^e One visit or more to a doctor for HIV treatment, counselling, and testing in the 6 months prior to interview.

^f One visit or more to a doctor for hepatitis C in the 6 months to 1 year prior to the interview.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 PARTICIPANT OVERVIEW AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

I-Track Phase 2 surveyed 3076 eligible participants at ten sentinel sites between June 1, 2005, and November 28, 2008. Since the launch of the I-Track surveillance system's pilot survey in 2002 to 2003, the system has expanded its national coverage with the addition of two new sentinel sites in Phase 1 (Edmonton and Winnipeg) and four new sentinel sites in Phase 2 (Central and North Vancouver Island sites, Prince George, Thunder Bay, and Kingston).

The majority of I-Track Phase 2 sentinel sites were cities with large populations, defined by Statistics Canada as population centres with 100,000 people or more²⁰. With the exception of Thunder Bay and Kingston, which were large population centres, the other new sentinel sites were smaller: Prince George, with medium-size population (30,000 to 99,999 people) and the Central and North Vancouver Island sites, with a mix of medium-size and small populations (1,000 to 29,999 people).

The socio-demographic characteristics of I-Track Phase 2 participants were similar to those seen in previous I-Track phases; the majority were male, were educated to less than high school level, and had lived in unstable housing in the 6 months prior to the interview. These characteristics are also similar to those of participants of other Canadian observational and cohort studies of people who inject drugs²¹⁻²⁵.

The average age of participants increased slightly from 35.0 years in the Pilot to 37.5 years in Phase 2. Female participants were slightly younger than the male participants (average age 34.7 versus 38.8 years, respectively).

Overall, participants were of diverse ethnic backgrounds with more than half identifying as Canadian or American (57.8%), a larger proportion than the general Canadian population (33.2%)^{xi,26}. More than one-quarter of participants self-identified as Aboriginal (26.3%; from 5.8% in Kingston to 85.6% in Regina), a proportion notably higher than that of the overall Canadian population (3.8%)^{xii,27}. Of those participants who identified as Aboriginal, three-quarters identified as First Nations (75.5%), one-fifth as Métis (20.0%), and less than 1% as Inuit. The proportion of female participants who self-identified as Aboriginal was nearly double that of male participants (38.8% versus 20.4%, respectively).

The larger proportion of Aboriginal people participating in I-Track Phase 2 reflects the overall pattern seen in national routine surveillance data from 1998 to 2009. In this period, injection drug use accounted for 60.7% of positive HIV test reports among adult Aboriginal people (where age, ethnicity, and exposure category were reported), and 22.9% among people of other ethnicities²⁸. The high proportion of Aboriginal participants from Regina (SK) in Phase 2 (85.6%) was also observed in Phase 1 (87.2%). This reflects observations from routine HIV surveillance data in which an increase in new HIV case reports has been noted in Saskatchewan among people who inject drugs and who also identify as Aboriginal²⁹.

^{xi} In the 2006 Census, 10.1 million people, or 32.2% of the total population, reported Canadian as their only ethnic origin or in combination with other origins and 316,350 people, or 1.0% of the total population, reported American as their only ethnic origin or in combination with other origins²⁶.

^{xii} According to the 2006 Census, approximately 3.8% of Canada's 31.2 million people self-identified as Aboriginal, a term which includes First Nations, Inuit and Métis people²⁷.

Nearly all participants reported being current residents of the city where the interview took place (97.2%); however, just over one-quarter reported they had lived in at least one other city during the 6 months prior to the interview (26.1%). This indicates that this population was somewhat mobile over a short period of time. Residential mobility of people who inject drugs has been suggested as a key mechanism for the spread of infectious diseases such as HIV and hepatitis C. Further, residential mobility among people who inject drugs can disrupt established connections with health care and prevention services, with potentially serious repercussions. While there were some regional differences in patterns, male and female participants reported similar distributions of local and previous residency.

More than half of the participants reported living in unstable housing sometime during the 6 months prior to the interview (60.8%), and this trend was consistent across the I-Track phases. Housing stability is an important determinant of health among people who inject drugs. Unstable housing, such as living on the street, has been found to be associated with high-risk injecting practices such as injecting drugs in public places³⁰⁻³², higher HIV prevalence³³, and HIV acquisition²¹. Without stable housing, the opportunities for people who inject drugs to use harm reduction strategies (such as substitution therapy, needle exchange, prevention counselling, etc.) are limited, thereby increasing the risk of acquiring or transmitting HIV and/or other blood-borne infections.

Approximately one-tenth of all the participants reported living in jail during the 6 months prior to the interview (12.2%). Incarceration has been shown to be associated with high-risk injecting and sexual practices and HIV and hepatitis C transmission¹⁴ as well as the potential for onward transmission upon re-entry into the general population. Although comprehensive details around risk behaviours during periods of incarceration were not examined in Phase 2, this illustrates the vulnerability of this population to the high-risk environment within remand facilities.

5.2 DRUG USE AND INJECTING BEHAVIOURS

As with the profiles seen in previous I-Track phases, one-quarter of all Phase 2 participants reported that they were 16 years of age or less the first time they injected (24.4%). Since initiating injection drug use, three-quarters of all participants reported injecting for more than 5 years (75.1%; mean 14.7 years; median 13 years; range <1 to 53 years). Some regional differences were noted regarding early age of initiation of injection drug use. However, factors strongly associated with early substance use and early injection drug use (e.g., history of sexual abuse in childhood³⁴) were not measured in Phase 2.

Participants reported injecting a wide range of drugs in the 6 months prior to the interview, including cocaine (81.7%), non-prescribed morphine (40.4%), oxycodone (39.0%), heroin (28.1%), and hydromorphone (26.5%). Cocaine was the drug most often injected in both the 6 months (53.1%) and the 1 month prior to the interview (48.0%). Despite regional differences, high levels of cocaine injection use have been consistently observed across all of the I-Track phases.

Participants commonly reported opioid analgesic use (such as morphine, heroin, hydromorphone, and oxycodone) by both injecting and non-injecting routes. These findings mirror the increasing trends in the use of prescribed and non-prescribed opioids observed over the last ten years by public health officials across the country³⁵. Also noted was a slight increasing trend in the use of oxycodone as the drug most often injected (0.5%, 1.8%, and 3.6% across the Pilot, Phase 1, and Phase 2, respectively).

Participants reported using a broad range of non-injected drugs over the 6-month period prior to the interview, particularly alcohol (73.8%), marijuana (72.8%), crack (67.1%), and cocaine (47.4%), with regional variations. Crack was the drug most often taken via a non-injecting route in those 6 months (28.3%); despite some regional differences, the use of crack via non-injecting routes increased between Phase 1 and Phase 2. People who inject drugs and

also smoke crack represent an important potential bridging population for HIV and hepatitis C transmission given the respective combined risks associated with both injection and inhalation drug use. Regional and temporal differences in drug preferences for injecting and non-injecting routes could be due to a number of factors such as changes in drug market availability or drug purity. Changing drug environments and drug use patterns present ongoing challenges for community-based treatment and prevention strategies.

Participants identified a range of locations where they had injected drugs in the 6 months prior to the survey interview. While more than half reported that they most often injected drugs in their own residence (52.4%), nearly one-quarter reported doing so in public places (23.3%). This reflects a serious public health challenge as injecting in public places has been associated with unsafe injecting practices that increase an individual's risk of HIV and other blood-borne pathogen infections^{31,36–39}.

I-Track Phase 2 findings of injecting practices, such as frequency of injecting and people with whom participants injected, were similar to those found in other observational studies in Canada^{23,40,41}. While most participants reported most often injecting in the presence of other people (i.e., a close friend, a regular sex partner), just more than half reported injecting alone (52.4%), which is a risk factor for overdose and death⁴².

Use of contaminated injection equipment is strongly associated with risk for HIV and hepatitis C infection. A notable proportion of participants reported injecting with previously used needles and/or syringes (21.9%) and/or using other used injection equipment (33.9%) in the 6 months prior to the interview. The used needles and/or syringes or other equipment were mostly received from regular sex partners in the case of female participants and from close friends in the case of male participants. The proportion of participants injecting with used needles and/or syringes has remained constant across the I-Track phases, while the proportion of participants who injected with used injection equipment (i.e.,

water, cookers, filters, tourniquets, swabs, and acidifiers) has fluctuated at higher levels between the I-Track phases. Similar findings were noted in terms of the proportion of participants whose used needles and/or syringes or other injection equipment were then used again by someone else.

Survey participants were primarily recruited at needle exchange programs (NEP) or related centres that provide health and social services to people who inject drugs, and this was reflected in the high proportion of participants who reported using NEP services at the interview location (83.4%). Although most participants reported ever using the services of any NEP (85.3%), about one in six reported never having used such a program (14.7%). This suggests that outreach and active recruitment of participants for surveillance purposes, such as I-Track, could introduce the important services and programs available at a given site to people who could benefit from them.

5.3 SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS

High-risk sexual behaviours such as multiple sex partners, inconsistent condom use, and sex trade work also contribute to transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted and blood-borne infections (STBBI) among people who inject drugs^{43,44}.

Among the I-Track Phase 2 participants who reported being sexually active, female and male participants differed in the number and types of their sex partners. Of those who had multiple sex partners of the opposite sex in the 6 months prior to the interview, most male participants reported having regular and/or casual female sex partners and female participants reported that their male sex partners were mostly regular and/or client types. A small proportion of male participants reported having sex with men (6.3%), mostly client partner or partners (52.1%) and/or casual sex partner or partners (48.4%).

Although sex work was indirectly measured through the information reported by participants regarding client and paid sex partners, notable proportions of both female and male participants reported having

sex with male client sex partners. This may reflect that the survey sampled a portion of the intersecting networks of people who inject drugs and are involved in sex work.

Condom use at last sex was assessed in Phase 2 because it is an important measure with respect to preventing HIV infection via sexual transmission and as such is one of the global indicators for monitoring national progress in HIV response¹⁹. The I-Track Phase 2 findings indicate that the proportion of participants who reported using a condom the last time they had sex was not high (38.7%); nevertheless, this proportion was higher than the 2008 global rate reported by UNAIDS (22%)².

Differences in condom use were noted by both partner type and type of sex and between female and male participants. In general, condom use during penetrative sex was more frequent than during oral sex, and condom use was less frequently practiced with regular and casual sex partners than with client or paid partners. These observations have been noted in previous I-Track phases and in a number of other studies in this population in Canada⁴⁵; however, further analyses are warranted to better describe the complexities of condom use among people who inject drugs with their respective exclusive or concurrent sex partners. Of participants who reported being sexually active (i.e., any type of sex with either female or male sex partners), larger proportions of inconsistent condom use were noted with regular sex partners followed by casual sex partners. Further, female participants who had client male sex partners reported the highest levels of consistent condom use during vaginal sex. The same pattern was observed for male participants who had paid female sex partners.

5.4 HIV AND HEPATITIS C SEROPREVALENCE, TESTING AND TREATMENT HISTORY

Overall HIV seroprevalence among I-Track participants was high. Of those participants who provided a biological sample of sufficient quantity for testing, 13.2% tested positive for HIV, from 2.5% in Kingston to 19.9% in the SurvUDI network. HIV seroprevalence was

11.4% among female participants, from 1.3% in Kingston to 22.2% in Prince George. Among male participants, HIV seroprevalence was 14.1%, from 3.3% in Kingston to 21.6% in the SurvUDI network. Overall, HIV seroprevalence has fluctuated across I-Track phases, and a slight decrease was noted between Phase 1 and 2.

Of those who tested positive for HIV, 20.3% were unaware of their HIV-positive status. While this value is lower than the overall estimated percentage of HIV-positive Canadians who are unaware of their HIV-positive status in 2008 (26%)³, it nevertheless represents a number of individuals who have not been diagnosed and who have not been able to benefit from available treatment, counselling, and prevention strategies.

Lifetime exposure to hepatitis C infection was also high (69.1%), ranging from 51.4% in Thunder Bay to 76.7% in Prince George; similar proportions were observed among both female and male participants. It is important to note that a positive result from the laboratory test used for hepatitis C indicated past or present infection and did not differentiate acute from chronic or resolved infections, that is, the laboratory testing did not determine whether the individual was currently infected with hepatitis C; nor was it able to detect current HIV and hepatitis C co-infection. Lifetime exposure to hepatitis C has risen slightly across the phases from 62.6% in the Pilot to 69.1% in Phase 2.

The proportion of participants seropositive for both HIV and hepatitis C was 11.6%, for hepatitis C only was 57.5%, and seropositive for HIV only was 1.7%; 29.2% tested negative for both viruses. While the majority of participants who reported being HIV-positive were under the care of a doctor (89.4%) and were taking medications prescribed for their HIV infection (79.8%), lower proportions for these measures were noted for participants who reported being hepatitis C-positive (51.0% and 36.8%, respectively). Notwithstanding the limitations in interpreting hepatitis C infection status, these findings suggest the possibility of multiple infections among survey participants and the associated challenges in treatment responses and health outcomes.

A large proportion of participants had ever tested for either HIV or hepatitis C (92.0% and 90.8%, respectively), and a large proportion had been tested recently, that is, in the year prior to the survey interview (67.9% and 56.8%, respectively). These observations have been consistent across I-Track phases. Reasons for not testing for HIV related to a lack of interest or time or a perceived low risk of HIV infection. Additional findings from a separate Phase 2 analysis found that the frequency of HIV testing was lowest among participants who were both HIV negative and hepatitis C seronegative⁴⁶. These findings underscore the importance of routine and integrated HIV and hepatitis C testing for people who inject drugs. Testing may lead to higher levels of awareness for both HIV and hepatitis C infections and to more awareness of the need for safe behaviours.

5.5 STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

Results from the I-Track surveillance system are collated from sentinel sites and provide an important national perspective on HIV and hepatitis C risk behaviours in this key population. I-Track data are collected by cross-sectional surveys, and while it is not possible to examine causality directly, these surveillance data offer a valuable source of information critical to treatment and prevention services and programs at all levels—local, provincial, and national. In addition, because of the relatively large survey sample, adequate statistical power is available to examine risk behaviours and their associated factors for further analyses (not shown here).

I-Track uses non-random, convenience sampling methods to overcome some of the inherent difficulties in accessing this hard-to-reach population. Given this, the surveillance findings may not be representative of all people who inject drugs in Canada. With the exception of the laboratory results, this report's findings are based on self-reported data that are subject to social desirability bias. As a result,

underreporting of some risk behaviours may have occurred. However, social desirability has been shown to have limited confounding effect on the strength of associations between HIV infection status and risk behaviours^{31,47}.

Standardized surveillance system core objectives, core questions, inclusion criteria, and sampling and recruitment strategies were consistently implemented, allowing for comparison across sentinel sites and over multiple survey implementation phases. However, the findings in this report must be interpreted cautiously as the regional variations may not be reflected in national-level data, and any differences in cross-phase comparisons may be also due to temporal and/or regional variations. Comparisons across sentinel sites should also be made with caution: no statistical procedures were used in this report to compare findings across sentinel sites, and no adjustments were made for variations in sentinel site sample sizes.

5.6 CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

The results shown in this report provide an important reference point for monitoring trends in demographic characteristics, drug use, injecting and sexual risk behaviours, testing patterns, and prevalence of HIV and hepatitis C infection among people who inject drugs in Canada.

The results from participating sentinel sites confirmed that the prevalence of HIV and hepatitis C infection remains high among people who inject drugs. Many people who inject drugs reported risk-reducing injecting practices and safe sex strategies; however, reported levels of injecting and sexual risk behaviours suggests that people who inject drugs continue to represent an important risk group for HIV acquisition and transmission in Canada's HIV epidemic. These findings also underscore the importance of routine and integrated HIV and hepatitis C testing for people who inject drugs.

The I-Track surveillance system is the result of successful collaboration between federal, provincial, and local governments as well as other local organizations. Refinement of the I-Track surveillance system is ongoing. With the collaboration of a National Working Group and following the surveillance system objectives, changes to the national core question content and aspects of the system design have been incorporated into future phases. Phase 3 was conducted between April 2010

and August 2012 in 11 sentinel sites. For the first time, the northern and eastern regions were represented with the participation of Whitehorse (YK) and Halifax (NS). Phase 3 successfully implemented a revised questionnaire using an electronic data collection tool that included new core questions related to history of incarceration, opioid maintenance treatment, income and employment, and access to health care. Plans for a Phase 3 national report are underway.

6. REFERENCES

- (1) Public Health Agency of Canada. (2004). *The Federal Initiative to Address HIV/AIDS in Canada: Strengthening Federal Action in the Canadian Response to HIV/AIDS*. Ottawa, ON: Public Health Agency of Canada.
- (2) Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). (2010). *UNAIDS Global Report 2010 | UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic 2010*. Geneva, CH: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).
- (3) Public Health Agency of Canada. (2012). *Summary: Estimates of HIV Incidence and Prevalence in Canada, 2011*. Surveillance and Risk Assessment Division, Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control, Public Health Agency of Canada.
- (4) Remis, R. S. (2007). *Modelling the Incidence and Prevalence of Hepatitis C Infection and its Sequelae in Canada, 2007*. Ottawa, ON: Community Acquired Infections Division, Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control, Public Health Agency of Canada.
- (5) UNAIDS. (2008). *2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*. Geneva, CH: UNAIDS.
- (6) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). HIV infection and HIV-associated behaviors among injecting drug users—20 Cities, United States, 2009. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 61(8), 133–138.
- (7) Public Health Agency of Canada. (2012). *HIV and AIDS in Canada. Surveillance Report to December 31, 2011*. Ottawa, ON: Surveillance and Risk Assessment Division, Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control, Public Health Agency of Canada.
- (8) Public Health Agency of Canada. (2006). *HIV and AIDS in Canada. Surveillance Report to December 31, 2005*. Ottawa, ON: Surveillance and Risk Assessment Division, Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control, Public Health Agency of Canada.
- (9) Public Health Agency of Canada. (2009). *Epidemiology of Acute Hepatitis C Infection in Canada: Results from the Enhanced Hepatitis Strain Surveillance System (EHSSS)*. Ottawa, ON: Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control, Public Health Agency of Canada.
- (10) Miller, C., Wood, E., Spittal, P., Frankish, J., Braitstein, P., Montaner, J., & Schechter, M. (2004). The future face of coinfection: Prevalence and incidence of HIV and hepatitis C virus coinfection among young injection users. *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes*, 36(2), 743–749.
- (11) Myers, R., Liu, M., & Shaheen, A. (2008). The burden of hepatitis C virus infection is growing: A Canadian population-based study of hospitalizations from 1994 to 2004. *Canadian Journal of Gastroenterology*, 22(4), 381–387.
- (12) Plitt, S. S., Gratrix, J., Hewitt, S., Conroy, P., Parnell, T., Lucki, B., Pilling, V., Anderson, B., Choudhri, Y., Archibald, C. P., & Singh, A. E. (2010). Seroprevalence and correlates of HIV and HCV among injecting drug users in Edmonton, Alberta. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 101(1), 50–55.
- (13) Public Health Agency of Canada. (2006). *I-Track: Enhanced Surveillance of Risk Behaviours among Injecting Drug Users in Canada. Phase I Report*. Ottawa, ON: Surveillance and Risk Assessment Division, Centre for Communicable Disease and Infection Control, Public Health Agency of Canada.
- (14) Public Health Agency of Canada. (2010). *HIV/AIDS Epi Updates, July 2010*. Ottawa, ON: Surveillance and Risk Assessment Division, Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control, Public Health Agency of Canada.
- (15) Public Health Agency of Canada. (2011). *Hepatitis C in Canada: 2005–2010 Surveillance Report*. Ottawa, ON: Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control, Public Health Agency of Canada.

- (16) UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS and STI Surveillance. (2000). *Guidelines for Second Generation HIV Surveillance*. Geneva, CH: World Health Organization and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.
- (17) Kim, J., Malloch, L., Bogdanovich, V., & et al. (2004). Performance of hepatitis C virus EIA kits in a testing algorithm using dried blood spots. *Poster Presented at the Canada Health Research Forum*.
- (18) Public Health Agency of Canada. (2009). *Policy for the Collection, Use and Dissemination of Public Health Data*. Unpublished document.
- (19) Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). (2009). *Monitoring the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS: Guidelines on Construction of Core Indicators. 2010 Reporting*.
- (20) Statistics Canada. (February 7, 2011). From Urban Areas to Population Centres. Retrieved December 14, 2012, from <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/subjects-sujets/standard-norme/sgc-cgt/notice-avis/sgc-cgt-06-eng.htm>
- (21) Bruneau, J., Daniel, M., Abrahamowicz, M., Zang Geng, Lamothe, F., & Vinlette, J. (2011). Trends in human immunodeficiency virus incidence and risk behavior among injection drug users in Montreal, Canada: A 16-year longitudinal study. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 173(9), 1049–1058.
- (22) Institut National de Santé Publique. (2011). *Surveillance des maladies infectieuses chez les utilisateurs de drogue par injection. Épidémiologie du VIH de 1995 à 2009. Épidémiologie du VHC 2003 à 2009*. Québec, QC: Gouvernement du Québec.
- (23) Roy, E., Richer, I., Morissette, C., Leclerc, P., Parent, R., Claessens, C., Blanchette, C., & Alary, M. (2011). Temporal changes in risk factors associated with HIV seroconversion among injection drug users in eastern central Canada. *AIDS*, 25(15), 1897–1903.
- (24) Milloy, M. J. S., Wood, E., Small, W., Tyndall, M., Lai, C., Montaner, J., & Kerr, T. (2008). Incarceration experiences in a cohort of active injection drug users. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 27(6), 693–699.
- (25) Milloy, M. J. S., Buxton, J., Wood, E., Li, K., Montaner, J. S. G., & Kerr, T. (2009). Elevated HIV risk behaviour among recently incarcerated injection drug users in a Canadian setting: A longitudinal analysis. *BMC Public Health*, 27(9), 156.
- (26) Statistics Canada. (2008). *Canada's Ethnocultural Mosaic, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-562-X*. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada.
- (27) Statistics Canada. (2008). *Aboriginal Peoples in Canada in 2006: Inuit, Métis and First Nations, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-558-XIE2006001*. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada.
- (28) Public Health Agency of Canada. (2009). *Surveillance System Data*. Ottawa, ON: Public Health Agency of Canada.
- (29) Public Health Agency of Canada. (2010). *HIV and AIDS in Canada. Surveillance Report to December 31, 2009*. Ottawa, ON: Surveillance and Risk Assessment Division, Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control, Public Health Agency of Canada.
- (30) Tarasuk, J., Choudhri, Y., Ogunnaike-Cooke, S., Fyfe, M., Hennink, M., Leclerc, P., Milson, P., Singh, A. E., Snelling, S., Wylie, J. & Archibald, C. (2009). *I-Track: Enhanced surveillance of HIV and hepatitis C risk behaviours among people who inject drugs in Canada: Factors associated with housing stability*. Ottawa, ON: Presented at the Interdepartmental Policy Forum on the Determinants of Health and HIV/AIDS.
- (31) DeBeck, K., Kerr, T., Li, K., Fischer, B., Buxton, J., Montaner, J., & Wood, E. (2009). Smoking of crack cocaine as a risk factor for HIV infection among people who use injection drugs. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 181(9), 585–589.
- (32) Gibson, E. K., Exner, H., Stone, R., Lindquist, J., Cowen, L., & Roth, E. A. (2011). A mixed methods approach to delineating and understanding injection practices among clientele of a Victoria, British Columbia needle exchange program. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 30(4), 360–365.

- (33) Corneil, T. A., Kuyper, L. M., Shoveller, J., Hogg, R. S., Li, K., Spittal, P. M., Schechter, M. T., & Wood, E. (2006). Unstable housing, associated risk behaviour, and increased risk for HIV infection among injection drug users. *Health & Place, 12*(1), 79–85.
- (34) Ompad, D. C., Galea, S., Marshall, G., Fuller, C. M., Weiss, L., Beard, J. R., Chan, C., Edwards, V., & Vlahov, D. (2008). Sampling and recruitment in multilevel studies among marginalized urban populations: The IMPACT Studies. *Journal of Urban Health, 85*(2), 268–280.
- (35) College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. (2010). *Avoiding Abuse, Achieving a Balance: Tackling the Opioid Public Health Crisis*. Toronto, ON: College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.
- (36) McKnight, I., Maas, B., Wood, E., Tyndall, M. W., Small, W., Lai, C., Montaner, J. S., & Kerr, T. (2007). Factors associated with public injecting among users of Vancouver's supervised injection facility. *American Journal of Drug & Alcohol Abuse, 33*(2), 319–325.
- (37) Tyndall, M. W., Currie, S., Spittal, P., Li, K., Wood, E., O'Shaughnessy, M. V., & Schechter, M. T. (2003). Intensive injection cocaine use as the primary risk factor in the Vancouver HIV-1 epidemic. *AIDS, 17*(6), 887–893.
- (38) Fischer, B., Rehm, J., Patra, J., & Firestone Cruz, M. (2006). Changes in illicit opioid use across Canada. *Canadian Medical Association Journal, 175*(11), 1385–1387.
- (39) Fairbairn, N., Kerr, T., Buxton, J. A., Li, K., Montaner, J. S., & Wood, E. (2007). Increasing use and associated harms of crystal methamphetamine injection in a Canadian setting. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 88*(2–3), 313–316.
- (40) Hottes, T., Bruneau, J., & Daniel, M. (2011). Gender-specific situational correlates of syringe sharing during a single injection episode. *AIDS and Behavior, 15*(1), 75–85.
- (41) Lloyd-Smith, E., Wood, E., Li, K., Montaner, J. S. G., & Kerr, T. (2009). Incidence and determinants of initiation into cocaine injection and correlates of frequent cocaine injectors. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 99*(1–3), 176–182.
- (42) Strike, C., Leonard, L., Millson, M., Anstice, S., Berkeley, N., & Medd, E. (2006). *Ontario Needle Exchange Programs: Best Practice Recommendations*. Toronto, ON: Ontario Needle Exchange Network.
- (43) Bacon, O., Lum, P., Hahn, J., Evans, J., Davidson, P., Moss, A., & Page-Shafer, K. (2006). Commercial sex work and risk of HIV infection among young drug-injecting men who have sex with men in San Francisco. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 33*(4), 228–234.
- (44) Strathdee S.A., Galai N., Safaiean M., Celentano, D.D., Vlahov, D., Johnson, L., & Nelson, K.E. (2001). Sex differences in risk factors for HIV seroconversion among injection drug users: A 10-year perspective. *Archives of Internal Medicine, 161*(10), 1281–1288.
- (45) Kapadia, F., Latka, M. H., Hudson, S. M., Golub, E. T., Campbell, J. V., Bailey, S., Frye, V., Garfein, R. S., & DUIT Study, T. (2007). Correlates of consistent condom use with main partners by partnership patterns among young adult male injection drug users from five US cities. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 91*(Suppl 1), S56–63.
- (46) Tarasuk, J., Frescura, A. M., Ogunnaike-Cooke, S., & Archibald, C. (2011). HIV and hepatitis C risk factors, infection status awareness and access to care among people who inject drugs—results from a national surveillance system, I-Track Phase 2 (2005–2008). *Sexually Transmitted Infections, 87*(Suppl 1), A132–A133.
- (47) Latkin, C. A., Vlahov, D., & Anthony, J. C. (1993). Socially desirable responding and self-reported HIV infection risk behaviors among intravenous drug users. *Addiction, 88*(4), 517–526.

APPENDIX 1: EXAMPLE OF CORE I-TRACK SURVEY QUESTIONS (PHASE 2)

A core set of questions, with minor variations, was used across all sites in Phase 2 to enable comparability across sites. The following appendix provides a list of these core I-Track survey questions and corresponding response categories. Note that the list provided does not reflect the formatting or look of the questionnaire provided to participants nor does it include all of the instructions, definitions and transition statements on the questionnaire. Also please note that the core I-Track questionnaire has since been revised. Please contact tracks@phac-aspc.gc.ca for the current I-Track core questionnaire.

All sentinel sites used the English version with the exception of the SurvUDI network which used a different questionnaire that incorporated all core I-Track survey questions. The SurvUDI network questionnaire was available in French and English. For more information regarding the SurvUDI network questionnaire, please contact: Karine Blouin at karineblouin@ssss.gouv.qc.ca.

STANDARD ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

City where interview took place: _____
 Participant site-id code: _____
 Participant encrypted code: _____
 Interview venue location: _____
 Date of interview: _____
 Interview start time: _____
 Interview end time: _____

SECTION ONE. INJECTING BEHAVIOURS

- 1.1 How old were you the first time that you injected drugs (shot up/fix)? (includes self-injection or injection by someone else) _____ years old**
- Don't know
 - Refused
- 1.2 In the past 6 months, which of the following drugs did you inject (shoot up/fix)? (Check ALL that apply)**
- Cocaine (uptown, up, powder)
 - Heroin (dust, junk, horse, smack, down)
 - Heroin+Cocaine (speedballs)
 - Methadone (prescribed)
 - Methadone (non-prescribed)
 - Morphine (prescribed)
 - Morphine (non-prescribed)
 - Crack

- Amphetamines (speed, uppers, bennies)
- Methamphetamine (crystal meth, ice, jib)
- PCP (angel dust)
- Talwin and Ritalin (Ts and Rs)
- Ritalin alone
- Benzodiazepines (Xanax, Valium, nerve pills)
- Dilaudid (dillies)
- Barbiturates (downers)
- Steroids/hormones
- Oxycontin/Oxycodone
- Fentanyl patches
- Ketamine
- Other(s): _____

- Don't know
- Refused

1.3 In the past [6 months/1 month], which one of these drugs did you inject (fix/shoot up) most often?
(Check ONE only in each column)

- | a. 6 months | b. 1 month |
|---|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cocaine (uptown, up, powder) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heroin (dust, junk, horse, smack, down) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heroin+Cocaine (speedballs) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Methadone (prescribed) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Methadone (non-prescribed) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Morphine (prescribed) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Morphine (non-prescribed) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crack | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Amphetamines (speed, uppers, bennies) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Methamphetamine (crystal meth, ice, jib) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PCP (angel dust) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Talwin and Ritalin (Ts and Rs) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ritalin alone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Benzodiazepines (Xanax, Valium, nerve pills) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dilaudid (dillies) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Barbiturates (downers) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steroids/hormones | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oxycontin/Oxycodone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fentanyl patches | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other(s): _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Refused | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing |

1.9a. In the past 6 months, how often had the needles/syringes that you used to inject drugs (shoot up/fix), already been used by someone else? (Check ONE only)

- Occasionally
- Sometimes
- Usually
- Always

- Don't know
- Refused

1.9b. In the past 1 month, of all the needles/syringes that you used to inject drugs (shoot up/fix), how many, on a scale of 0–10, had already been used by someone else?

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | DK | R | |
| 0% | | | | | 50% | | | | | 100% | | | |

1.10 In the past 6 months, did anyone else use needles/syringes that you had already used? This includes your sex partner(s).

- Yes
- No

- Don't know
- Refused

1.11a. In the past 6 months how often were the needles/syringes that you used to inject drugs (shoot up/fix), then used again by someone else? This means how often did you let someone have your used needles. (Check ONE only)

- Occasionally
- Sometimes
- Usually
- Always

- Don't know
- Refused

1.11b. In the past 1 month, of all the needles/syringes that you used to inject drugs, how many, on a scale of 0–10, were used again by someone else?

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | DK | R | |
| 0% | | | | | 50% | | | | | 100% | | | |

- 1.12** In the past 6 months, when you injected drugs (shot up/fix), did you use other injection equipment (water, filter, cooker/spoon) that had already been used by someone else? This includes your sex partner(s). This includes when you are together with someone and using the cooker or water at the same time.

	WATER	FILTER	COOKER/SPOON	TOURNIQUETS	SWABS	ACIDIFIERS
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>					
No	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Don't Use	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Refused	<input type="checkbox"/>					

- 1.13** (If yes to question 1.12)

In the past 6 months, when you injected drugs (shot up/fix) and used other injection equipment (cotton, filters, cookers, water etc.) that had already been used by someone else, whose equipment were you using?

a. At all?

(Check ALL that apply)

- Regular sex partner(s)
- Family
- Close friend(s)
- People I don't know well
- People I don't know at all
- Don't know
- Refused

b. Whose injection equipment did you use most often?

(Check ONE only)

- 1.14a.** In the past 6 months how often had the other injection equipment (water, filter, cooker/spoon, etc.) that you used to inject drugs (shoot up/fix), already been used by someone else?

- Occasionally
- Sometimes
- Usually
- Always

- Don't know
- Refused

1.14b. In the past 1 month, of all the other injection equipment (water, filter, cooker/spoon, etc.) that you used to inject drugs (shoot up/fix), how many, on a scale of 0 to 10, had already been used by someone else?

<input type="checkbox"/>													
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DK	R	
0%					50%					100%			

1.15 In the past 6 months, did anyone else use other injection equipment (water, filter, spoon/cooker) that you had already used? This includes your sex partner(s).

	WATER	FILTER	COOKER/SPOON	TOURNIQUETS	SWABS	ACIDIFIERS
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>					
No	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Don't Use	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Refused	<input type="checkbox"/>					

1.16a. (If yes to question 1.15)

In the past 6 months, how often was the other injection equipment (water, filter, spoon/cooker) that you used to inject drugs (shoot up/fix), then used again by someone else? (Check ONE only)

- Occasionally
- Sometimes
- Usually
- Always

- Don't know
- Refused

1.16b. (If yes to question 1.15)

In the past 1 month, of all the other injection equipment that you used to inject drugs (shoot up/fix), how many, on a scale of 0 to 10, were used again by someone else?

<input type="checkbox"/>													
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DK	R	
0%					50%					100%			

1.17 In the past 6 months, at what places have you injected drugs either in [city] or elsewhere?**a. At all?***(Check ALL that apply)*

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Own apartment | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Own house | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parent(s) house/place | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative's house/place | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Friend's Place | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel/Motel Room | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rooming/Boarding house | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter/Hostel | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transition house/halfway house | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recovery House/detox | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Street | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Squats | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jail/prison/corrections | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Psychiatric institution | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supportive housing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public place (e.g. washroom, stairwell) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Car | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other(s): _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|
 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Refused | <input type="checkbox"/> |

b. What one place did you inject in most often?*(Check ONE only)***SECTION TWO. SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS****2.1 Have you had sexual intercourse in the last month?**

- Yes
 No
- Don't know
 Refused

2.2 *(If yes to question 2.1)***Did you (or your partner) use a condom when you last had sex? (Includes male and female condom)**

- Yes
 No
- Don't know
 Refused

2.3 In the past 6 months, how many WOMEN have you had sex with? (Check ONE only)

- None
- 1
- 2-5
- 6-20
- 21 or more

- Don't know
- Refused

2.4 In the past 6 months, did you have vaginal, oral or anal sex with your (regular/casual/client/of whom you are a client) FEMALE sex partner(s)?

- a. Regular sex partner(s) Yes → Answer 2.5a Did not have sex DK R
- b. Casual sex partner(s) Yes → Answer 2.5b Did not have sex DK R
- c. Client sex partner(s) Yes → Answer 2.5c Did not have sex DK R
- d. Sex partner(s) of whom you are the client Yes → Answer 2.5d Did not have sex DK R

2.5 In the past 6 months, how often did you use condoms or barriers with your (regular/casual/client/of whom you are a client) FEMALE sex partner(s)?

			FREQUENCY OF CONDOM USE							
2.5	TYPE OF PARTNER	SEXUAL CONTACT	DID NOT HAVE	NEVER	OCCASIONALLY	SOMETIMES	USUALLY	ALWAYS	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a	Regular	Vaginal								
		Oral								
		Anal								
b	Casual	Vaginal								
		Oral								
		Anal								
c	Client	Vaginal								
		Oral								
		Anal								
d	You are client	Vaginal								
		Oral								
		Anal								

2.6 In the past 6 months, how many MEN have you had sex with? (Check ONE only)

- None
- 1
- 2–5
- 6–20
- 21 or more

- Don't know
- Refused

2.7 In the past 6 months, did you have vaginal, oral or anal sex with your (regular/casual/client/of whom you are a client) MALE sex partner(s)?

- a. Regular sex partner(s) Yes ⇨ Answer 2.8a Did not have sex DK R
- b. Casual sex partner(s) Yes ⇨ Answer 2.8b Did not have sex DK R
- c. Client sex partner(s) Yes ⇨ Answer 2.8c Did not have sex DK R
- d. Sex partner(s) of whom you are the client Yes ⇨ Answer 2.8d Did not have sex DK R

2.8 In the past 6 months, how often did you use condoms or barriers with your (regular/casual/client/of whom you are a client) MALE sex partner(s)?

			FREQUENCY OF CONDOM USE							
2.5	TYPE OF PARTNER	SEXUAL CONTACT	DID NOT HAVE	NEVER	OCCASIONALLY	SOMETIMES	USUALLY	ALWAYS	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a	Regular	Vaginal								
		Oral								
		Anal								
b	Casual	Vaginal								
		Oral								
		Anal								
c	Client	Vaginal								
		Oral								
		Anal								
d	You are client	Vaginal								
		Oral								
		Anal								

SECTION THREE. HIV AND HEPATITIS C TESTING AND TREATMENT HISTORY

3.1 Have you ever been tested for HIV?

- Yes
- No

- Don't know
- Refused

3.2 Where was your most recent testing done? (Check ONE only)

- Family Physician
- Hospital
- Research
- Canadian Blood Services
- Antenatal testing
- Jail
- Needle Exchange Program
- Community Health Centre
- Sexual Health Clinic
- Other (please specify): _____

- Don't know
- Refused

3.3a. What was the date of your most recent HIV test?

Month/year _____

- Don't know
- Refused

3.3b. (If date to question 3.3a is within the past 2 years)

Can you tell me the dates you were tested for HIV within the past two years?

Month/year _____

- Don't know
- Refused

3.3c. *(If unknown to question 3.3b)*

Can you tell me the number of times you were tested for HIV within the past two years?

Number of times in past 2 years: _____

- Don't know
- Refused

3.3d. *(If unknown to question 3.3b and 3.3c)*

Can you tell me how often have you been tested within the past two years? (e.g., once/twice a year)

Frequency of testing: _____

- Don't know
- Refused

3.4a. **What was the result of your most recent HIV test?**

- HIV positive
- Indeterminate
- HIV negative

- Don't know
- Refused

3.4b. *(If HIV positive or indeterminate to question 3.4a)*

What was the date of your first positive test?

Month/year _____

- Never tested positive
- Don't know
- Refused

3.5 **Are you under the care of a doctor for your HIV?**

- Yes
- No

- Don't know
- Refused

3.6a. Have you ever taken prescribed drugs for HIV?

- Yes
- No

- Don't know
- Refused

3.6b. Are you taking them at this time?

- Yes
- No

- Don't know
- Refused

3.6c. If not, when did you stop taking them?

Month/year_____

- Don't know
- Refused

3.6d. Why are you not taking prescribed drugs for your HIV? (Check ALL that apply)

- Never started, too expensive
- I don't think I need them
- I have tried taking them and stopped because they are too expensive
- I have tried taking them and stopped because of side effects
- I have tried taking them and stopped because they are too complicated/difficult to take
- My doctor doesn't think I need them
- My doctor doesn't think I can take them properly
- Other (please specify):_____

- Don't know
- Refused

3.7 Why have you never been tested for HIV? (Check ALL that apply)

- I am at low risk for HIV infection
- If I tested positive, nothing can be done
- I am afraid of needles
- I do not want to know
- I don't think I can get HIV
- I think I am HIV+
- I think I am HIV-
- I always have safer sex
- I never thought about it
- I am worried about the impact on my sex life
- I don't think the test is always right
- I know that I have never had sex with an infected person
- I know that I have never borrowed needles/equipment from infected person
- I know that I have never borrowed needles/equipment
- I am healthy so I don't need to be tested
- I could not deal with knowing I was infected
- I do not know where to get the test
- I am afraid of having my name reported
- I am worried about being discriminated against
- It could affect my career or insurance
- It could affect my relationships
- Other (please specify): _____

- Don't know
- Refused

3.8 (If yes to questions 3.6b)**Have you ever been tested for hepatitis C?**

- Yes
- No

- Don't know
- Refused

3.9 What was the date of your most recent hepatitis C test?

Month/year _____

- Don't know
- Refused

3.10 Where was your most recent testing done? (Check ONE only)

- Family Physician
- Hospital
- Research
- Canadian Blood Services
- Antenatal testing
- Jail
- Needle Exchange Program
- Community Health Centre
- Sexual Health Clinic
- Drug Treatment Facility/Program (OATC, Methadone Program)
- Other (specify): _____

- Don't know
- Refused

3.11a. What was the result of your most recent hepatitis C test?

- HCV positive
- HCV negative
- Indeterminate

- Don't know
- Refused

3.11b. What was the date of your first positive HCV test?

Month/year_____

- Never tested positive
- Don't know
- Refused

3.12 Are you under the care of a doctor for your hepatitis C?

- Yes
- No

- Don't know
- Refused

3.13a. Have you ever taken prescribed drugs for hepatitis C?

- Yes
- No

- Don't know
- Refused

3.14b. Are you taking them at this time?

- Yes
- No

- Don't know
- Refused

3.15c. If not, when did you stop taking them?

Month/year_____

- Don't know
- Refused

3.15d. Why are you not taking prescribed drugs for your hepatitis C? (Check ALL that apply)

- Never started, too expensive
- I don't think I need them
- I have tried taking them and stopped because they are too expensive
- I have tried taking them and stopped because of side effects
- I have tried taking them and stopped because they are too complicated/difficult to take
- My doctor doesn't think I need them
- My doctor doesn't think I can take them properly
- Other (specify):_____

- Don't know
- Refused

SECTION FOUR. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Record the participant's sex.

- Male
- Female
- Transgender Male to Female
- Transgender Female to Male

4.2 What is your age?

_____years

- Don't know
- Refused

4.3 What ethnic group or family background do you most identify with? (Check ONE only)

- Eastern European
- Southern European
- Other European
- Oceanic (e.g. Australian, Pacific Islander)
- Caribbean (Specify: _____)
- Central, Latin and Southern American
- East and South East Asia
- South Asian
- Middle Eastern
- North African
- Sub Saharan African
- Aboriginal (Indicate subgroup)
 - Métis
 - Inuit
 - First Nation, specify: _____
 - Status
 - Non-status
- Canadian
- American (U.S.)
- Other (specify): _____
- Don't know
- Refused

4.4 What is the highest level of education that you have completed? (*Check ONE only*)

- None
- Some elementary school
- Completed elementary school
- Some high school
- Completed high school
- Some college/trade school
- Completed college/trade school
- Some university
- Completed university
- Other (please specify): _____

- Don't know
- Refused

4.5 Do you live in [name of city/community] right now?

- Yes
- No → Where do you live? _____

- Don't know
- Refused

4.6 Where else have you lived other than [name of city/community] in the past 6 months?

- Nowhere else
- Specify place(s): _____

- Don't know
- Refused

4.7 In the past 6 months, what types of places have you lived in?**a. Past 6 months?***(Check ALL that apply)*

- Own apartment
- Own house
- Parent(s) house/place
- Other relative's house/place
- Friend's Place
- Hotel/Motel Room
- Rooming/Boarding house
- Shelter/Hostel
- Transition house/halfway house
- Recovery House/detox
- Street
- Squats
- Jail/prison/corrections
- Psychiatric institution
- Other(s): _____

 Don't know Refused**b. Now?***(Check ONE only)*

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

4.8 Have you ever used the services of this needle exchange program? Yes No Don't know Refused**4.9 In the past 6 months, how often did you use the services of this needle exchange program?***(Check ONE only)* Never Occasionally, not every week Regularly, one or twice a week Regularly, three or more times per week, but not daily Every day Don't know Refused

4.10 Have you ever used the services of any (other) needle exchange program? (Includes mobile, outreach, and other exchange).

- Yes
- No

- Don't know
- Refused

4.11 In the past 6 months, how often did you use the services of any (other) needle exchange program?
(Check ONE only)

- Never
- Occasionally, not every week
- Regularly, one or twice a week
- Regularly, three or more times per week, but not daily
- Every day

- Don't know
- Refused

4.12 How do you dispose of your used needles/syringes? (Check ALL that apply)

- Leave them on the street/parks/alleys
- Return to NEP
- Give it to others to discard
- Other: _____

- Don't know
- Refused

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF I-TRACK PRESENTATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS (2003 TO 2012)

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

K Lydon-Hassen, Y Choudhri, JA Siushansian, CP Archibald. Establishing a sentinel surveillance system for HIV- and HCV-associated risk behaviours in IDU populations in Canada: collaboration is the key! Presented at 12th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Quebec City, Canada. May 2003.

Y Choudhri, K Lydon-Hassen, CP Archibald. Reaching Injecting Drug Users: A trade-off between probability sampling and field research practices. Presented at 12th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Quebec City, Canada. May 2003.

Y Choudhri, K Lydon-Hassen, M Hennink, P Millson, C Morissette, R. Stanwick, C. P. Archibald and the I-Track Study Team. Enhanced surveillance of risk behaviours among injecting drug users in Canada—need for expanded geographic coverage. Presented at 13th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Montreal, Canada. May 2004.

Y. Choudhri, K. Lydon-Hassen, M. Hennink, P. Millson, C Morissette, R. Stanwick, C. P. Archibald and the I-Track Study Team. Injecting and sexual risk behaviours among injecting drug users in Canada: Results from the I-Track Pilot Survey. Presented at 13th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Montreal, Canada. May 2004.

C. Morissette, É. Roy, R. Parent, M. Alary, the SurvUDI Group. Temporal trends in HIV incidence and risk behaviours among IDUs in the SurvUDI study 1995-2002. Presented at 13th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Montreal, Canada. May 2004.

C. Navarro, L. Leonard. Prevalence And Factors Related to Public Injecting among Injection Drug Users in Ottawa. Presented at 13th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Montreal, Canada. May 2004.

R Pilon, Z Chen, J Kim, Y Choudhri, K Lydon-Hassen, the I-Track Team, C Archibald, and P Sandstrom. Dried Blood Spots as a Tool for Hepatitis C Molecular Epidemiology. Presented at Health Canada Science Forum 2004, Winnipeg, Canada. November 2004.

Y. Choudhri, K. Lydon-Hassen, M. Hennink, P. Millson, É Roy, R. Stanwick, C. P. Archibald and the I-Track Study Team. Injecting and sexual risk behaviours among injecting drug users and their association with HIV seropositivity in Canada. Presented at Health Canada Science Forum 2004, Winnipeg, Canada. November 2004.

Y. Choudhri, S. Cule, M. Hennink, P. Millson, M. Alary, R. Stanwick, C. P. Archibald and the I-Track Team. Injecting and Sexual Risk Behaviours among Injecting Drug Users in Canada. Presented at 14th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Vancouver, Canada. May 2005.

R Pilon, Z Chen, J Kim, Y Choudhri, K Lydon-Hassen, the I-Track Team, C Archibald, and P Sandstrom. Dried Blood Spots as a Tool for Hepatitis C Molecular Epidemiology. Presented at 14th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Vancouver, Canada. May 2005.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS (CONT.)

É. Roy, C. Morissette, M. Alary, P. Leclerc, J. Boudreau, R. Parent. Hepatitis C among injection drug users in the SurvUDI network. Presented at 14th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Vancouver, Canada. May 2005.

Y. Choudhri, K. Lydon-Hassen, M. Hennink, P. Millson, M. Alary, R. Stanwick, C. P. Archibald and the I-Track Study Team. Behavioural risk factors associated with HIV seropositivity among Canadian injecting drug users. Presented at 14th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Vancouver, Canada. May 2005.

R Pilon, Z Chen, J Kim, Y Choudhri, K Lydon-Hassen, the I-Track Team, C Archibald, and P Sandstrom. Dried Blood Spots as a Tool for Hepatitis C Molecular Epidemiology. Presented at 7th International Meeting on Microbial Epidemiological Markers (IMMEM7), Victoria, Canada. 2005.

Yogesh Choudhri; Kathleen Lydon-Hassen; Maurice Hennink; Peggy Millson; Michel Alary; Richard Stanwick; Chris Archibald & the I-Track Team. Behavioural risk factors associated with HIV seropositivity among Canadian injecting drug users. Presented at the International Conference on Reduction of Drug Related Harm, Belfast, Ireland. March 2005.

Y. Choudhri, S.Cule, M. Hennink, P. Millson, C Morissette, M. W. Fyfe, S. Snelling, J. Wylie, A. Singh, C. P. Archibald and the I-Track Study Team. I-Track: Observed Increase in Prevalence of HIV among Injecting Drug Users in Two Rounds of I-Track Survey. Presented at the International Conference on Reduction of Drug Related Harm, Vancouver, Canada. April 2006.

M. Alary, R. Parent, É. Roy, C. Morissette, C. Claessens, the SurvUDI working group. Persistent HIV epidemic among injection drug users in Eastern and Central Canada. Presented at the XVI International AIDS Conference, Toronto, Canada. August 2006.

Paquette D, Choudhri Y, Hennink M, Millson P, Morissette C, Fyfe M, Snelling S, Wylie J, Singh A, Archibald C. Characteristics of Young Injection Drug Users in Canada. Presented at the XVI International AIDS Conference, Toronto, Canada. August 2006.

Boulos D, Choudhri Y, Hennink M, Millson P, Morissette C, Fyfe M, Snelling S, Wylie J, Singh A, Archibald C and the I-Track Study Team. Characteristics of Injection Drug Users who Inject with Shared Needles in Canada. Presented at the XVI International AIDS Conference, Toronto, Canada. August 2006.

Richard Pilon, Zhaoxia Chen, John Kim, Yogesh Choudhri, Kathleen Lydon-Hassen, the I-Track Team, Chris Archibald, and Paul Sandstrom. Molecular Epidemiology of Hepatitis C among Canadian IDU: Utility of Dried Blood Spots. Presented at the XVI International AIDS Conference, Toronto, Canada. August 2006.

P. Leclerc, C. Morissette, E. Roy, C. Tremblay, R. Parent, M. Alary. Awareness of HIV and HCV status among infected IDUs in Montreal. Presented at 16th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Toronto, Canada. April 2007.

Tarasuk J, Choudhri Y, Fyfe M, Hennink M, Millson P, Morissette C, Singh AE, Snelling S, Wylie J, Archibald CP and the I-Track Study Team. Time since last HIV test and associated factors among people who inject drugs: Results from a population survey. Presented at the 16th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Toronto, Canada. April 2007.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS (CONT.)

J Tarasuk, Y Choudhri, M Fyfe, M Hennink, P Millson, C Morrisette, AE Singh, S Snelling, J Wylie, CP Archibald, and the I-Track Study Team. Crystal Methamphetamine use and associated risk behaviours among people who inject drugs in Canada. Presented at the 17th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Montreal, Canada. April 2008.

Tarasuk J, Choudhri Y, Fyfe M, Hennink M, Millson P, Morissette C, Singh AE, Snelling S, Wylie J, Archibald CP and the I-Track Study Team. Crystal Methamphetamine use and associated risk behaviours among people who inject drugs in Canada. Accepted but not presented at the First Global Conference on Methamphetamine in Prague, Czech Republic, September 15–16, 2008.

M McGuire, C P Archibald, Y Choudhri, M Fyfe, M Hennink, P Leclerc, P Millson, A E Singh, S Snelling, J Tarasuk, J Wylie and the I-Track Study Team. HIV risk profiles among male IDU with male sex partners vs. those with female sex partners only: Results from a national enhanced HIV surveillance system. Presented at the 18th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Vancouver, Canada. April 2009.

P. Leclerc. Données sur l'état de la consommation d'opioïdes au Québec. Journée provinciale d'appropriation des recommandations du cadre de référence et guide de bonnes pratiques. Association des centres de réadaptation en dépendance du Québec. 25 novembre 2009.

P. Leclerc. Consommation d'opiacés chez les personnes UDI du Québec — données du réseau SurvUDI. Séminaire thématique du RISQ. Traitement des personnes dépendantes aux opiacés. 30 avril 2009.

P. Leclerc, C. Morissette, E. Roy, M. Alary, R. Parent, C. Blanchette, C. Claessens, the SurvUDI Working Group. HIV and HCV infection among IDUs in the SurvUDI network—1995 to 2008. Presented at the 18th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Vancouver, Canada. April 2009.

P. Leclerc. De la surveillance à l'intervention : l'évolution de la situation des personnes UDI du Québec — Données du réseau SurvUDI. 24^e Rencontre nationale des intervenants en promotion de la santé et prévention des ITSS chez les personnes utilisatrices de drogues par injection et inhalation. May 2010.

M. Alary, É. Roy, C. Morissette, P. Leclerc, C. Blanchette, R. Parent. Changes over time in risk factors for HIV seroconversion among injection drug users in the SurvUDI network 1995 to 2009. Presented at 19th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Saskatoon, Canada. April 2010.

Shurgold S, Tarasuk J, Ogunnaïke-Cooke S, Millson M, Alary M, Hennink M, Callaghan RC, Roy E, Singh AE, Leclerc P, Wylie J, Fyfe M, Osei W, Snelling S, Palmantier E, Morissette C, Archibald CP and the I-Track Study Team. Prevalence and correlates of risk behaviours associated with HIV seropositivity among people who inject drugs in Canada: Results from I-Track Phase 2 (2005–2008) A sex-based analysis. Presented at the 20th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Toronto, Canada. April 2011.

Jennifer Gratrix, Sabrina Plitt, Josettie Li, Sharyn Hewitt, Patsy Conroy, Beverly Lucki, Kelly Rocco, Salman Klar, Lily Fang, Jill Tarasuk, Barbara Anderson, Gerry Predy, and Ameeta Singh. Drug Use Behaviours among Vulnerable Populations in Edmonton, Alberta. Presented at the 11th Annual Alberta Harm Reduction Conference in Edmonton Alberta June 1st and 2nd 2011.

Jennifer Gratrix, Sabrina Plitt, Barbara Anderson, Sharyn Hewitt, Patsy Conroy, Kelly Rocco, Vicki Pilling, Beverly Lucki, Tracy Parnell, Alvina Yellowknee, Jill Tarasuk, Chris Archibald, Ameeta E. Singh. Identifying changes in drug use and sexual behaviour among people who inject drugs in Edmonton, Alberta. Presented at the 20th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research April 14–17, 2011.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS (CONT.)

P. Leclerc. Portrait de l'usage de drogues par injection et inhalation chez les Québécoises qui participent au réseau SurvUDI. 25e rencontre nationale des intervenants en promotion de la santé et prévention des ITSS chez les personnes utilisatrices de drogues par injection et inhalation. April 2011.

P. Leclerc, É. Roy, C. Morissette, M. Alary, R. Parent, C. Blanchette and the SurvUDI Working Group. Extent and correlates of injection of prescription opioids for non-medical purposes in the SurvUDI network. Presented at 20th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Toronto, Canada. April 2011.

Bennett R, Tarasuk J, George D, Ogunnaiké-Cooke S, Archibald CP and the I-Track Site Principal Investigators. Sex-based analysis of injecting, sexual and testing behaviours among people who inject drugs: Interim results from a national enhanced HIV surveillance system, I-Track Phase 3 (2010–2012). Presented at the 21st Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Montreal, Canada. April 2012.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

É. Roy, C. Morissette, M. Alary, P. Leclerc, J-F. Boudreau, R. Parent. Hepatitis C among injection drug users in the SurvUDI network. Poster at the 16th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm, Belfast, Northern Ireland. March 20–24, 2005.

P. Leclerc, M. Alary, C. Morissette, E. Roy, R. Parent, The SurvUDI Working Group. HCV prevalence and incidence as predictors of HIV seroconversion among IDUs. Poster at the 17th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm, Vancouver, Canada. April 30–May 4, 2006.

L. Noël, J. Dumont, R. Bradet, P-R. Allard. Differences in risk behaviours between injection drug users from the needle exchange program and IDU from the detoxification centre at the Québec city site. Poster at the 15th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Québec, Canada. May 2006.

Y. Choudhri, S. Cule, M. Hennink, P. Millson, C. Morissette, M. W. Fyfe, S. Snelling, J. Wylie, A. E. Singh, C. P. Archibald and the I-Track Study Team. Injecting and sexual risk behaviours among people who inject drugs in Canada: Results from 2nd generation HIV surveillance. Poster at the International Conference on Reduction of Drug Related Harm, Warsaw, Poland. May 2007.

S. Cule, Y. Choudhri, M. Hennink, P. Millson, C. Morissette, M. W. Fyfe, S. Snelling, J. Wylie, A. E. Singh, C. P. Archibald and the I-Track Study Team. Factors associated with prevalent HIV infections among people who inject drugs in Canada: Results from 2nd Generation HIV/AIDS surveillance. Poster at the International Conference on Reduction of Drug Related Harm, Warsaw, Poland. May 2007.

Archibald CP, Morissette C, Singh AE, Millson P, Fyfe M, Wylie J, Hennink M, Snelling S, Tarasuk J, Choudhri Y and the I-Track Study Team. Undiagnosed HIV Infections in People who Inject Drugs: scaling up counseling and testing services. Poster at the 8th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific Colombo, Sri Lanka August 2007.

Tarasuk J, Choudhri Y, Fyfe M, Hennink M, Millson P, Morissette C, Singh AE, Snelling S, Wylie J, Archibald CP and the I-Track Study Team. Time since last HIV test and associated risk behaviours among people who inject drugs in Canada. Poster at the 8th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific Colombo, Sri Lanka August 2007.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS (CONT.)

Archibald CP, Tarasuk J, Fyfe M, Singh AE, Wylie J, Snelling S, Millson P, Shore R, Morissette C, Hennink M, McGuire M, Choudhri Y and the I-Track Study Team. Undiagnosed HIV infections: scaling up prevention and testing services for persons who inject drugs. Poster presented at the 2008 International AIDS Conference, Mexico City, 2008.

P. Leclerc, C. Morissette, É. Roy, M. Alary, R. Parent. Improvements required for access to HIV and HCV testing and medical follow-up for IDUs in the context of a raging HCV epidemic. Poster at the 19th International Harm Reduction Conference. Barcelona, Spain. 2008.

Jill Tarasuk, Yogesh Choudhri, Susanna Ogunnaike-Cooke, Murray Fyfe, Maurice Hennink, Pascale Leclerc, Peggy Millson, Ameeta E Singh, Susan Snelling, John Wylie, Chris Archibald. I-Track: Enhanced Surveillance of HIV and Hepatitis C Risk Behaviours Among People who Inject Drugs in Canada: Factors Associated with Housing Stability. Presented at the Interdepartmental Policy Forum on the Determinants of Health and HIV/AIDS. Ottawa, Canada. September 2009.

C. Nelson, S. Martin, J. Tarasuk, S. Ogunnaike-Cooke, M. Fyfe, M. Hennink, P. Leclerc, M. Alary, C. Morissette, E. Roy, P. Millson, A.E. Singh, S. Snelling, R. Callaghan, E. Palmantier, W. Osei, C. P. Archibald. A sex-based profile of using/lending used injecting equipment: Results from a national enhanced HIV surveillance system. Presented at 19th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Saskatoon, Canada. April 2010.

S. Martin, C. Nelson, M. McGuire, J. Tarasuk, S. Ogunnaike-Cooke, M. Fyfe, M. Hennink, P. Leclerc, M. Alary, C. Morissette, E. Roy, P. Millson, A.E. Singh, S. Snelling, R. Callaghan, E. Palmantier, C. P. Archibald. People who inject drugs: A profile of those who have been tested for HIV vs. those who have not—Results from a national enhanced HIV surveillance system. Presented at 19th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Saskatoon, Canada. April 2010.

R. Parent, P. Leclerc, M. Alary, E. Roy, C. Morissette, C. Blanchette, C. Claessens, SurvUDI Working Group. HIV and HCV infection among IDUs: incidence, trends and behaviours. Accepted but not presented at the XVIII International AIDS Conference. Vienna, Austria. July 2010.

P. Leclerc, C. Morissette, É. Roy, M. Alary, R. Parent, C. Blanchette, C. Claessens, the SurvUDI Working Group. High HIV and HCV incidence among IDUs in the province of Québec. Poster at the IHRA's 21st International Conference. Liverpool, England. April 25–29 2010.

P. Leclerc, C. Morissette, É. Roy, M. Alary, R. Parent, C. Blanchette, the SurvUDI Working Group. Trends in drugs used by IDUs in the province of Québec—2003 to 2008. Poster at the IHRA's 21st International Conference. Liverpool, England. April 25–29 2010.

Frescura A, Tarasuk J, Ogunnaike-Cooke S, Archibald CP and the I-Track Principal Investigators and Site Survey Teams. HIV and hepatitis C risk factors, infection status awareness and access to care among people who inject drugs: Results from a national surveillance system, I-Track Phase 2 (2005–2008). 19th International Society for Sexually Transmitted Disease Research Conference, 2011.

K. Blouin, R. Parent, P. Leclerc, C. Blanchette, M. Alary, C. Morissette, E. Roy, C. Claessens, the SurvUDI Working Group. HIV Serostatus Knowledge, Absence of Previous Testing and Sexual Behaviors among Injecting Drug Users. 19th International Society for Sexually Transmitted Disease Research Conference, 2011.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS (CONT.)

K. Blouin, P. Leclerc, L. Noël, M. Alary, C. Morissette, É. Roy, C. Blanchette, R. Parent, D. Gagnon, B. Serhir. Opioid substitution therapy among injection drug users in the SurvUDI network. Poster presentation at the 21st Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Montreal, Canada. April 2012.

Bennett R, Tarasuk J, George D, Ogunnaïke-Cooke S, Archibald CP and the I-Track Site Principal Investigators. Access, use and availability of services: Results from a national enhanced HIV surveillance system among people who inject drugs. Poster presentation at the 21st Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Montreal, Canada. April 2012.

George D, Tarasuk J, Bennett R, Ogunnaïke-Cooke S, Archibald CP and the I-Track Principal Investigators. I-Track: Enhanced surveillance of HIV and hepatitis C risk behaviours among people who inject drugs in Canada, 2002 to 2012. Poster presentation at the 21st Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. Montreal, Canada. April 2012.

Bennett R, McGuire M, Tarasuk J, Ogunnaïke-Cooke S, Cule S, Paquette D, Archibald CP. Standard reporting indicators: Results from behavioural and biological surveillance systems that monitor the prevalence of HIV and other sexually-transmitted/bloodborne infections (STBBI) and associated factors in key populations in Canada. Poster presentation at the XIX International AIDS Conference, Washington DC, USA, July 2012 (TUPE142).

Susanna Ogunnaïke-Cooke, Rachel Bennett, Stephen Cule, Lily Fang, Diana George, Salman Klar, Gayatri Jayaraman, Marissa McGuire, Jane Njihia, Jill Tarasuk, Susan Shurgold, Elizabeth Venditti, Candace Zylak, Tom Wong, Chris P. Archibald. Behavioural and biological surveillance of key populations in Canada: Monitoring trends in the prevalence of HIV, other sexually transmitted/blood-borne infections (STBBI), and associated risk factors. Poster presentation at the XIX International AIDS Conference, Washington DC, USA, July 2012 (TUPE250).

JOURNAL ARTICLES AND TECHNICAL REPORTS

JOURNAL ARTICLES

E. Roy, M. Alary, C. Morissette, P. Leclerc, J.F. Boudreau, R. Parent, J Rochefort, C. Claessens; SurvUDI Working Group. High hepatitis C virus prevalence and incidence among Canadian intravenous drug users. *Int J STD AIDS*. 2007 Jan;18(1):23–7. PMID: 17326858.

Plitt SS, Gratrix J, Hewitt S, Conroy P, Parnell T, Lucki B, Pilling V, Anderson B, Choudhri Y, Archibald CP, Singh AE. Seroprevalence and correlates of HIV and HCV among injecting drug users in Edmonton, Alberta. *Can J Public Health*. 2010 Jan–Feb;101(1):50–5.

É. Roy, I. Richer, C. Morissette, P. Leclerc, R. Parent, C. Claessens, C. Blanchette and M. Alary. Temporal changes in risk factors associated with HIV seroconversion among injection drug users in Eastern Central Canada. *AIDS*. 2011 Sep 24;25(15):1897–903.

TECHNICAL REPORTS

Vancouver Island Health Authority. I-Track Survey: Enhanced Surveillance of Risk Behaviours and Prevalence of HIV and Hepatitis C Among People Who Inject Drugs. Report. Epidemiology and Disease Control and Population Health Surveillance Unit. June, 2006.

É. Roy, P. Leclerc, C. Morissette, M. Alary, R. Parent, J-F. Boudreau, Groupe d'étude SurvUDI. Surveillance des maladies infectieuses chez les utilisateurs de drogue par injection — Épidémiologie du VHC de 1997 à 2003 — Un regard rétrospectif. Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2006. 12 pages + annexes. ISBN PDF : 2-550-47041-9.

JOURNAL ARTICLES AND TECHNICAL REPORTS (CONT.)

É. Roy, P. Leclerc, C. Morissette, M. Alary, R. Parent, J-F. Boudreau, Groupe d'étude SurvUDI. Infectious diseases surveillance among injection drug users—Epidemiology of HCV from 1997 to 2003—A retrospective look. Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2006. 12 pages + annexes. ISBN: 2-550-47051-6.

R. Parent, M. Alary, C. Morissette, É. Roy, le Groupe d'étude SurvUDI. Surveillance des maladies infectieuses chez les utilisateurs de drogue par injection — Épidémiologie du VIH de 1995 à 2004 — Épidémiologie du VHC de 2003 à 2004. Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2006. 42 pages + annexes. ISBN PDF : 2-550-47069-9.

R. Parent, M. Alary, C. Morissette, É. Roy, le Groupe d'étude SurvUDI. Infectious diseases surveillance among injection drug users—Epidemiology of HIV from 1995 to 2004—Epidemiology of HCV from 2003 to 2004. Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2006. 42 pages + annexes. ISBN: 2-550-47071-0.

É. Roy, C. Morissette, M. Alary, R. Parent. Surveillance des maladies infectieuses chez les utilisateurs de drogue par injection — Épidémiologie du VIH de 1995 à 2005 / Épidémiologie du VHC de 2003 à 2005. Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2007, 48 pages + annexes. ISBN PDF : 978-2-550-49057-9.

R. Parent, M. Alary, C. Morissette, É. Roy, P. Leclerc. Surveillance des maladies infectieuses chez les utilisateurs de drogues par injection — Épidémiologie du VIH de 1995 à 2006 — Épidémiologie du VHC de 2003 à 2006. Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2007, 51 pages + annexes. ISBN PDF : 978-2-550-50647-8.

P. Leclerc, C. Morissette, É. Roy. Le volet montréalais du Réseau SurvUDI. Volume 1 — Données au 30 juin 2007. Direction de santé publique de l'Agence de la santé et des services sociaux de Montréal. Mai 2008. ISBN : 978-2-89494-687-9 (version imprimée). ISBN : 978-2-89494-688-6 (version PDF). ISBN : 978-2-89494-686-2 (ensemble).

R. Parent, M. Alary, C. Morissette, É. Roy, P. Leclerc. Surveillance des maladies infectieuses chez les utilisateurs de drogues par injection — Épidémiologie du VIH de 1995 à 2007 — Épidémiologie du VHC de 2003 à 2007. Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2008, 68 pages + annexes. ISBN PDF : 978-2-550-54241-4.

P. Leclerc, C. Morissette, É. Roy. Le volet montréalais du Réseau SurvUDI. Volume 2 — Données au 30 juin 2008. Direction de santé publique de l'Agence de la santé et des services sociaux de Montréal, 2010. ISBN 978-2-89494-686-2 (ensemble) ISBN 978-2-89494-911-5 (vol.2) (version imprimée) ISBN 978-2-89494-912-2 (vol.2) (version PDF). 2010.

R. Parent, M. Alary, C. Morissette, É. Roy, P. Leclerc, P-R. Allard. Surveillance des maladies infectieuses chez les utilisateurs de drogues par injection — Épidémiologie du VIH de 1995 à 2008 — Épidémiologie du VHC de 2003 à 2008. Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2010, 65 pages + annexes. ISBN PDF : 978-2-550-57679-2.

Vancouver Island Health Authority. I-Track Survey: Monitoring Trends in the Prevalence of HIV, Hepatitis C, and Associated Risk Behaviours Among People Who Inject Drugs In Central and North Vancouver Island Summary Report. Public and Population Health Observatory. March, 2010.

Alberta Health Services. I-Track. Enhanced Surveillance of Risk Behaviours among People who Inject Drugs: Edmonton Site Results. Communicable Disease Control, Alberta Health Services, 2011.