

## **שם המאמר:**

Groom, T. M. & Nandwani, R. (2006). Characteristics of men who pay for sex: A UK sexual health clinic survey. *Sexually Transmitted Infections*, 82, 364–367. doi: 10.1136/sti.2006.020537

## **נושא, מטרות, שאלות והשערות המחקר:**

What is the prevalence of this behaviour (paying for sex) in men attending a sexual health clinic, and describe their characteristics.

## **שיטה:**

### **1. מדגם**

From 2665 completed questionnaires during the 17 month data collection period, 267 men (10%) were identified as having paid or been paid for sex, of which 261 case notes were located for review. In all, 258 men had paid others for sex; six had been paid, of whom three had also paid others. The mean age of men in the sample was 35 years (range 18-76). The ethnic profile reflected that of the local population with the majority (216) being white plus a small number (17) from black minority ethnic populations.

### **2. משתנים**

Demographic characteristics

### **3. כלים**

The Sandyford health screen (SaHS) is a staff administered questionnaire comprising 35 structured questions on lifestyle issues and social determinants that could impact on health and wellbeing. We used results of SaHS to identify all men involved in paid sex who attended between October 2002 and February 2004.

## **ממצאים מרכזיים:**

The length of time since paying for sex ranged from 2 days to 30 years, with a mean of 24.5 months

Location of paid sex was recorded in 232 cases: 119 (51%) had paid for sex abroad, 93 (40%) in Glasgow and 26 (11%) elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

The majority of the men (239/257, 93%) reported contact with female prostitutes (data missing for five men). Two hundred and forty one men self identified as being heterosexual, two of whom reported sex with male prostitutes. Eleven men (4.3%) reported paying men for sex (seven in Glasgow, two in London, two unknown). One man, who identified as homosexual, reported paying both men and women for sex.

In all, 223 of 258 men (86.3%) had a screen for STIs. Forty five men (20%) had an

STI, including 18 with chlamydia (8%), three with gonorrhoea and 16 (7%) with non-gonococcal urethritis. A total of 172 (67%) men were tested for syphilis and two were positive.